

Idaho Demographics



Demographics

A Changing Population

Between 2000 and 2010, Idaho was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation with an overall population increase of 18 percent. This significant growth in population contributes to aggregate increases in outdoor recreation participation, furthering the importance of maintaining and expanding opportunities and resources. However, public land managers and recreation providers must take into account how the population is changing in order to enable smart growth and maintain relevancy.

Changing demographic landscapes have a significant role in shaping outdoor recreation trends. Different groups of people may use and value public lands in different ways, and it is important that public land managers understand the demographic makeup of their community to ensure the provision of adequate and appropriate opportunities. This section will help highlight Idaho's demographic trends.

Baby Boomers

Idaho's growing population is seeing notable change in the age distribution of its population. A significant development is the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). In Idaho, the 45-64 age group (which encompasses most of this generation) accounted for the greatest growth of any age group between 2000 and 2010 and now represents 25 percent of the population. As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation) as their active leisure time greatly increases.

It is important to understand the preferences of this age group to ensure that they are not underserved and that opportunities provided fit their needs. According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), day hiking, the most popular nature-based land activity in the Idaho region has the highest participation from the 45-54 age group. Other significant rates of participation for the 45-54 and 54-65 age group are seen in the following activities: walking for pleasure, picnicking, boating, gardening/landscaping for pleasure and viewing/photographing natural scenery and wildlife. It should be noted that developed setting and viewing/learning activities tend to draw higher participation rates from the older age groups (55+), as health and physical limitations may impact how and where people recreate.

Youth

While Idaho is certainly getting older, the state's median age is still below the national average. The 18 and under age group is the largest segment of the population. Between 2000 and 2010, this age group had the second largest increase in total population, and continues to be an integral demographic regarding the relevancy of public lands.

Recognizing this, the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment included a comprehensive National Kids Survey, conducted from 2007 – 2011. This survey provides significant insight on outdoor recreation participation for youth aged 6-19 in the Idaho region. The study found that 84 percent of youth spend at least an hour outdoors. The primary outdoor activity for youth was unstructured outdoor play/hanging out, followed by biking/walking/skateboarding, etc. and playing or practicing team sports. Youth participation seems slightly skewed toward activities found in more developed settings that allow for social interaction.

The study also found that the primary reasons for not spending more time outdoors were interests in internet/texting, music/art/reading and video games/TV. Additionally, nearly 20 percent of youth said their neighborhood lacked good access for outdoor activities. Some, particularly African-American youth, responded that they do not spend more time outdoors because it is not safe to play or do sports outside.

Technology can help connect recreation providers with the younger audience. Accessible technology has continued to advance, and can now play a critical role in guiding visitors to and through parks and public lands. Public land managers should continue embracing this technology, as smartphones and tablets become an essential part of our culture, particularly with youth. Technology can not only provide information regarding access to outdoor recreation, but can facilitate the actual experience through interactive interpretation. At the same time, this technology can offer a stronger sense of safety with GPS locating capabilities available on most smartphones.

Hispanics

Hispanics are one of Idaho's fastest growing demographic. While the state's Hispanic population is below the national average, Idaho saw significant growth in this population between 2000 and 2010. Most recent estimates from the US Census show Hispanic's representing nearly 12 percent of Idaho's population, compared to 8 percent at the time of the 2000 Census.

Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population. A study conducted by UCLA on Hispanic participation in outdoor recreation determined that Hispanics, on average, have less available leisure time. During leisure time, participation in activities is often driven by a commitment to family and friends, reflecting the strong family and community values held by the Hispanic population. In an encouraging sign, trends show that that leisure time is increasing, particularly with youth. The study also found that Hispanic youth, the fastest growing and largest segment of the Hispanic population, have positive attitudes towards outdoor recreation and show interest in gateway activities, such as camping, biking, trail running and hiking.

How has population changed?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.

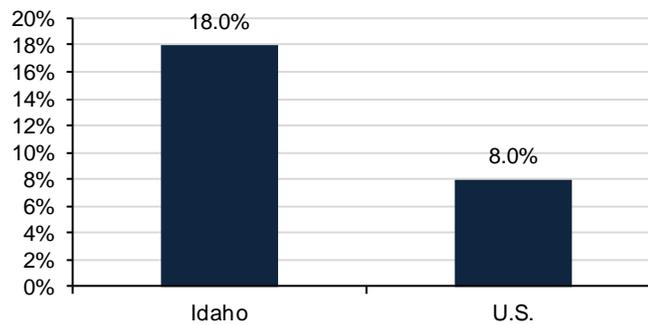
Note: with the exception of some 2000 Decennial Census data used on pages 1-3, all other data used in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Red, orange, and black text indicate different data quality thresholds – please read the Methods section below.

Population, 2000-2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Population (2010*)	1,526,797	303,965,272
Population (2000)	1,293,953	281,421,906
Population Change (2000-2010*)	232,844	22,543,366
Population Percent Change (2000-2010*)	18.0%	8.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Percent Change in Population, 2000-2010*



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (232,844).

From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the largest estimated relative change in population (18.0%), and the U.S. had the smallest (8.0%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Why is this important?

This report covers a broad range of characteristics including gender, race, age, employment status, income levels, education, and home ownership. It is the only EPS-HDT report that can be run for geographic areas other than the U.S., states, and counties. These include cities, towns, and census designated places, American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaii areas, congressional districts, and county subdivisions.

In addition to its usefulness for social research, the information throughout this report is valuable for public land managers and others in identifying whether the selected geographies contain minorities and people who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. This is important because Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994 states that "...each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations..." (see Additional Resources on Page 2 of this report for more references).

While the data in this report does not constitute an analysis of environmental justice per se, it serves to identify whether minorities and/or economically/socially disadvantaged people live in an area. The assessment of whether environmental justice pertains to an area or management action requires consideration of the presence and distribution of minority individuals, minority populations, and low income populations and whether they are or would be disproportionately subject to high and adverse human health effects (such as bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or any other negative health effects from cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to environmental hazards), and disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (such as impacts on the natural environment that significantly or adversely affect minority, low income, or native populations).

Methods

The majority of data in this report comes from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nation-wide survey conducted every year by the Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities every year—information that until recently was only available once a decade. The ACS is not the same as the decennial census, which is conducted every ten years (the ACS has replaced the detailed, Census 2000 long-form questionnaire).

For populations of 65,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 1 year of sampling. For populations of 20,000 or more, ACS provides estimates based on 3 years of sampling. For all other geographies, estimates based on 5 years of sampling are provided. Data used in this report are 5-year ACS estimates. More so than the 1 or 3-year estimates, the 5-year estimates are consistently available for small geographies, such as towns. We show 5-year estimates for all geographies since data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for cross-geography comparisons. The disadvantage is that multiyear estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full period. For brevity, table and figure titles show the latest year of the 5-year period. Footnotes are provided to clarify that the data represent average characteristics over a 5-year period.

Because ACS is based on a survey, it is subject to error. The Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error for every data point. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; **ORANGE ITALICS** indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD ITALICS** indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale. A listing of all coefficients of variation by data point can be found by scrolling down to the tables provided below the border of the page in the Excel workbook.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

For a description of the Census Bureau's ACS survey methodology and data accuracy used by the Census Bureau, see: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/.
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2009.pdf

Adams, Baskerville, Lee, Spruiell and Wolf (2006). The Hispanic Community and Outdoor Recreation. The Outdoor Industry Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Age & Gender Distribution, 2010*

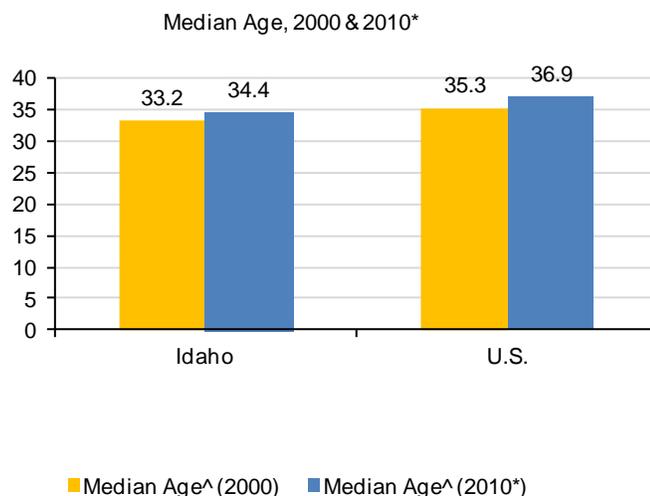
	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Under 5 years	119,166	20,131,420
5 to 9 years	115,663	20,116,654
10 to 14 years	114,730	20,643,730
15 to 19 years	115,695	22,132,691
20 to 24 years	108,913	21,214,118
25 to 29 years	104,313	20,712,949
30 to 34 years	96,902	19,478,064
35 to 39 years	95,648	20,629,102
40 to 44 years	97,079	21,577,039
45 to 49 years	104,929	22,770,506
50 to 54 years	102,436	21,532,191
55 to 59 years	92,147	18,817,728
60 to 64 years	76,168	15,459,667
65 to 69 years	57,696	11,518,053
70 to 74 years	43,125	8,975,414
75 to 79 years	33,222	7,358,170
80 to 84 years	25,491	5,721,633
85 years and over	23,474	5,176,143
Total Female	762,368	154,566,548
Total Male	764,429	149,398,724

Change in Median Age, 2000-2010*

Median Age^ (2010*)	34.4	36.9
Median Age^ (2000)	33.2	35.3
Median Age % Change	3.6%	4.5%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, the median age estimate increased the most in the U.S. (35.3 to 36.9, a 4.5% increase) and increased the least in Idaho (33.2 to 34.4, a 3.6% increase).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Different geographies can have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed towards categories 65 years and older. In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward the age group 18-29. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is in the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.

Methods

Data in this report are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Data used in this report are 5-year estimates for all geographies. The latest year of the 5-year estimate is indicated in tables and figures (for example, 2009* may be listed as the year, but this is a 5-year estimate based on data collected from 2005 through 2009).

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Environmental Protection Agency environmental justice resources are available at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej>.

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

The nonprofit organization The State of the USA is developing a national indicator system using consistent measures of well-being. Their resources are available at: <http://stateoftheusa.org>.

A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's Briefing Room on "Rural Population and Migration" available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Population.Demographer>

William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: www.frey-demographer.org.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources on older Americans at: http://www.aoa.gov/aoaroot/aging_statistics/index.aspx.

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This information is available at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/age.html>.

For information on county-level health ranking, see: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>.

Demographics

What is the age and gender distribution of the population?

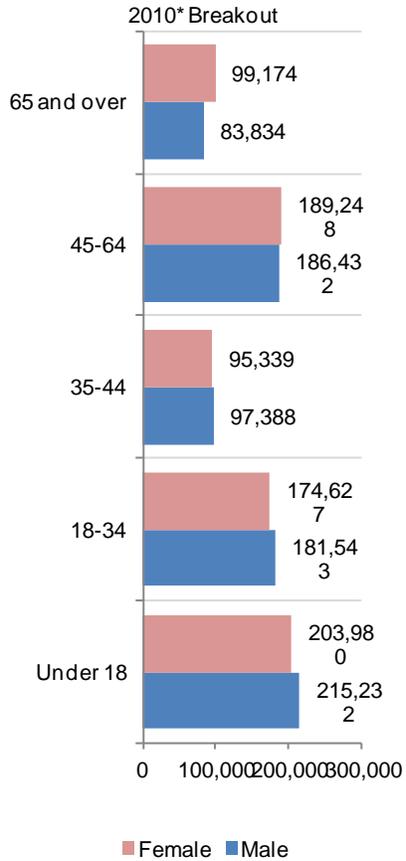
What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with age categories separated into five age groups.

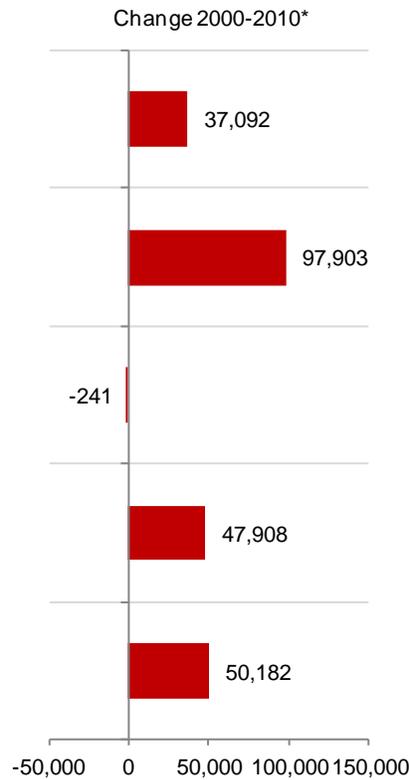
Age & Gender Distribution and Change, 2000-2010*

	2000	2010*
Total Population	1,293,953	1,526,797
Under 18	369,030	419,212
18-34	308,262	356,170
35-44	192,968	192,727
45-64	277,777	375,680
65 and over	145,916	183,008
Percent of Total		
Under 18	28.5%	27.5%
18-34	23.8%	23.3%
35-44	14.9%	12.6%
45-64	21.5%	24.6%
65 and over	11.3%	12.0%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.



In the 2006-2010 period, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was Under 18 (203,980), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was Under 18 (215,232).



From 2000 to the 2006-2010 period, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 45-64 (97,903), and the age category with the largest estimated decrease was 35-44 (-241).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce. 2000. Census Bureau, Systems Support Division, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If a geography has a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than a geography with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many geographies, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the “Baby Boomer” generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation).

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at: www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

For a discussion on the implications of rising age trends, see: Peterson, Peter, G. 1999. *Gray Dawn: How the Coming Age Wave Will Transform America—and the World*. Random House. New York, New York. 280 p.

The Census maintains a useful web site with data, articles, and PowerPoint presentations on the characteristics of different age groups: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age/general-age.html#bb>.

The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. May 2010. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf>.

Cromartie, J. and P. Nelson. 2009. *Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America*. Economic Research Service, Report Number 29. Washington, DC. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err79/err79fm.pdf>.

Frey, W.H. 2006. *America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities*. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Frey, W. H. 2007. *Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century*. Brookings Census 2000 Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

Jacobsen, L. A., and Mather, M. 2010. "U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000." *Population Bulletin* 65(1): 1-16. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2005. "State Interim Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2004-2030." www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html. Retrieved September 1, 2010.

Demographics

What is the racial makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards in 1997 for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Race Alone Categories: This includes the minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the 'some other race alone' included by the Census Bureau, with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, and Some other race alone.

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Population by Race, 2010*

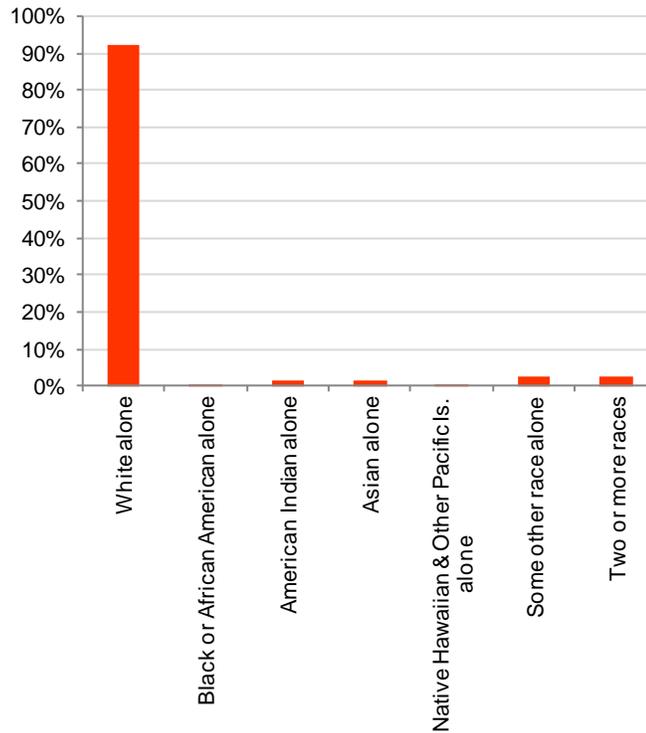
	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
White alone	1,407,354	224,895,700
Black or African American alone	8,674	37,978,752
American Indian alone	18,951	2,480,465
Asian alone	17,939	14,185,493
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	2,284	491,673
Some other race alone	34,225	16,603,808
Two or more races	37,370	7,329,381

Percent of Total

White alone	92.2%	74.0%
Black or African American alone	0.6%	12.5%
American Indian alone	1.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.2%	4.7%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race alone	2.2%	5.5%
Two or more races	2.4%	2.4%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Idaho was White alone (92.2%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is. alone (0.1%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Federal agencies make use of information on race and ethnicity for implementing a number of programs, while also using this information to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the Census Bureau, "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)." In addition, "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

For public land managers, one of the important considerations of proposed management actions is whether the action could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "Environmental Justice", is a requirement of Executive Order 12898. The data on this page show which minority populations are represented, but does not analyze whether there is a potential environmental justice issue.

Methods

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent, and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

For information on revised Federal Office of Management and Budget standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity (1997), see: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/rewrite/fedreg/ombdir15.html>.

For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau's publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPeople?_event=&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=people_10.

The American Human Development Project has created a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups. It is called A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups and is available at: <http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart>.

Demographics

What is the Hispanic makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification, and Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census questionnaire "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Hispanic Population, 2010*

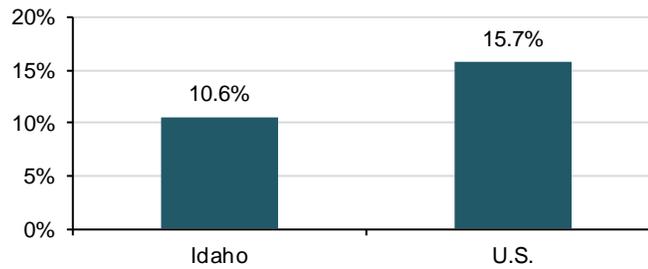
	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	161,337	47,727,533
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,365,460	256,237,739
White alone	1,292,746	196,572,772
Black or African American alone	7,955	37,122,425
American Indian alone	15,291	2,048,784
Asian alone	17,468	14,021,974
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	2,163	458,775
Some other race	1,139	685,669
Two or more races	28,698	5,327,340

Percent of Total

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	15.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	89.4%	84.3%
White alone	84.7%	64.7%
Black or African American alone	0.5%	12.2%
American Indian alone	1.0%	0.7%
Asian alone	1.1%	4.6%
Native Hawaiian & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.8%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (15.7%), and Idaho had the lowest (10.6%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The Census Bureau reported that 15 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2010. The Census Bureau predicts that 24.4 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, Hispanics accounted for over one-half of the nation's population growth.

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of the Hispanic community in an area can be an important consideration for public land managers working to meet the needs of the public or evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population.

According to the Census Bureau: "Many federal programs are put into effect based on the race data obtained from the decennial census (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks)" and "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

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For a primer on how the Census 2000 handles race and Hispanic origin, see the U.S. Census Bureau publication "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," available at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Additional race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at:
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPeople?_event=&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=01000US&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=people_10.

Additional information on the U.S. Hispanic population from the U.S. Census Bureau is available at:
http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/hispanic_pop_presentation.html.

For an analysis of Latinos and Hispanics and federal land management in the Columbia River Basin, as well as a literature review on the subject, see: http://www.icbemp.gov/science/hansisrichard_10pg.pdf.

Demographics

What is the tribal makeup of the population?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census data are available for 34 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohomo O’Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and All other.

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. Census data are available for five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Eskimo, Tlingit-Haida, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the “American Indian or Alaska Native” response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term “American Indian” or “Alaska Native,” or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2010*

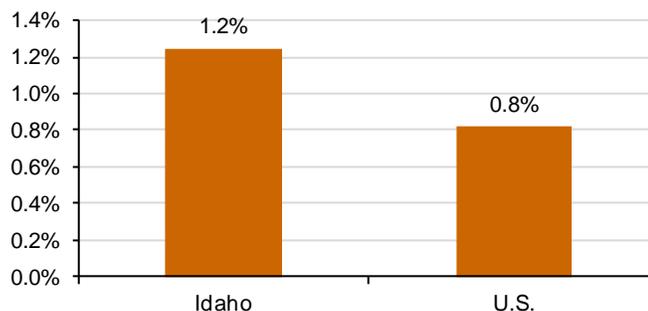
	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Total Native American	18,951	2,480,465
American Indian Tribes	15,594	1,970,249
Alaska Native Tribes	328	103,905
Non-Specified Tribes	2,608	341,933

Percent of Total

Total Native American	1.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	1.0%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	0.2%	0.1%

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Idaho, 2010*



In the 2006-2010 period, Idaho had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (1.2%) and the U.S. had the lowest (0.8%).

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2012. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Why is it important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes is an important consideration for public land managers where these populations reside and have a historical and/or current tie to the land. Some management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know if native peoples live in a particular geography.

Methods

Data accuracy is indicated as follows: BLACK indicates a coefficient of variation < 12%; ORANGE ITALICS indicates between 12 and 40%; and RED BOLD ITALICS indicates a coefficient of variation > 40%. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Additional Resources

An indispensable publication on environmental justice: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, D.C. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at: <http://www.bia.gov/index.htm>.

The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes, and the Native Wire news service. These and other resources are available at: <http://www.indians.org/index.html>.

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Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

American Indian & Alaska Native Population, 2010*

	Idaho	U.S.
Total Population	1,526,797	303,965,272
Total Native American	18,951	2,480,465
American Indian Tribes; Specified	15,594	1,970,249
Apache	199	65,274
Blackfeet	131	26,080
Cherokee	1,168	282,760
Cheyenne	56	11,739
Chickasaw	51	20,780
Chippewa	382	115,036
Choctaw	186	87,638
Colville	73	8,479
Comanche	45	11,872
Cree	73	2,600
Creek	38	41,147
Crow	56	11,056
Delaware	104	7,064
Houma	0	8,522
Iroquois	53	48,247
Kiowa	0	8,939
Lumbee	55	67,724
Menominee	0	8,220
Navajo	694	298,164
Osage	19	7,479
Ottawa	102	6,909
Paiute	337	10,310
Pima	36	22,819
Potawatomi	65	17,545
Pueblo	22	71,542
Puget Sound Salish	64	13,806
Seminole	75	13,223
Shoshone	655	8,750
Sioux	385	119,236
Tohono O'Odham	21	20,291
Ute	39	8,279
Yakama	103	9,300
Yaqui	87	19,099
Yuman	0	8,123
All other tribes	10,220	482,197
American Indian; Not Specified	421	53,532
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	328	103,905
Alaska Athabaskan	87	16,089
Aleut	34	11,697
Eskimo	46	56,606
Tlingit-Haida	158	14,920
All other tribes	3	4,593
Alaska Native; Not Specified	0	10,846
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified		
Specified	2,608	341,933

* The data in this table are calculated by ACS using annual surveys conducted during 2006-2010 and are representative of average characteristics during this period.

Data Sources

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Additional Resources

The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See: <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml>.

