

Demographic Changes and Urban Education  
of Racial Minority Children In Idaho

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## Abstract

Using Census 1990-2004 data, this analysis overviews Idaho's demographic changes at the State, and Metropolitan levels, their impact and challenges on the education of immigrant children of racial/ethnic minorities. In addition, special attention is directed to the role of local communities in assisting and improving the educational attainment (e.g., reducing the high school dropout rate) of racial/ethnic minority children. This analysis finds several important demographic changes in Idaho since 1990s: in particular, the population composition of racial/ethnic minorities, migration flows, immigration, fertility, mortality, socioeconomic status, employment and class of workers. These demographic patterns suggest that Idaho is becoming more racially/ethnically/culturally diverse than the past, generating many new challenges to the population and social institution in Idaho. This analysis urges that policy makers need to recognize the importance of local communities in assisting racial minority children's future education. Finally, some policy suggestions are also provided.

## INTRODUCTION

This article will show an overview of Idaho's population based on the 2000 Census data. Throughout the demographic area, the current trend indicates that racial/ethnic groups, especially the immigrant population has been increasing, and they are moving into urban areas. Demographics have shown more challenges were created for racial minorities and immigrant children in their education. By using Human Capital Theory, the issue is not based on whether the children can advance beyond the parents' social-economic status, but how the children can move up on their own social statues and be able to keep a position in the American middle-class. Also by using Social Capital Theory, research has shown children living in a more urbanized area tend to do better than those living in rural areas. Reasons could be the lack of availability and accessibility to community-based research. These communities would include after-school tutoring, and other programs that help children with their weakness and disabilities. The result would focus mainly on how to increase racial/ethnic diversity, decrease high school dropout rates, and discover how the problems were created for diverse children in the urban schools. It will also address the following questions:

- 1) What does Idaho's population look like at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?
- 2) What types of challenges do the children and their family face during this demographic change?
- 3) What types of roles can the communities play to help the diverse children to do better in school?

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN IDAHO

The 2000 Census records show 1.36 million people residing in Idaho and 290.8 million in the United States. Several demographic patterns have changed since 1990. First, America's population has grown steadily at 85% (32.7 million). Idaho's population has increased even more with a 74% (359,573) rise since 1990. However, this growth is very uneven among the different racial/ethnic sub-populations. Overall, there has been a 4.9% increase in the non-Hispanic White population in the U.S., and a 3.2% decrease in Idaho. There has been a slight increase in the U.S. non-Hispanic Black population, with 0.7%. Here in Idaho the non-Hispanic Black population has decrease 0.1% since 1990. There has been a rapid growth in the Hispanic population in the U.S. of 4.7% and in Idaho a growth of almost 4.0%. The Native American has slightly increased with 0.2% in the U.S population, but stayed the same in Idaho. The U.S. Asian population has also grown since 1990 with a minimal 1.3% increase. However, in Idaho the Asian population has only seen a 0.2% increase since the 1990 census.

Varied rates of population growth and immigration have significantly altered the racial composition of the U.S. population, which has also made it more racially diverse than in the past. The non-Hispanic White constitutes 80.5% of the total U.S. population as of 2003, up from 75.6% in 1990. Non-Hispanic Blacks comprise almost the same percent of the total population, as they were in 1990 with the growth of 0.7%. In contrast, Hispanics have drawn almost as even as the non-Hispanic Blacks as the nation's largest minority group. The Hispanic population now comprises 13.7% of the total U.S. population, up from 4.7% in 1990. The Native American adds up 1.0 % of the U.S. total

population. The Asian population has remained relatively small, but its share of the total population has jumped from 2.8% in 1990 to the current level of 4.1%.

While analyzing the population figures for Idaho, both non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black population has decreased. Native American population has stayed the same while the rest of the racial ethnic population has increased. This decrease leads to a conclusion that Idaho is becoming more diverse than ever. In 1990, non-Hispanic Whites comprised the majority of Idaho's population with 92.2%; however, as of the 2000 census, this group is only 87% of Idaho's total population. The non-Hispanic Black population has slightly decreased a small amount from 0.3% in 1990, to 0.2% in 2003. However, the Hispanic population has increased immensely from 5.3% of Idaho's total population in 1990 to 9.3% in 2003. The Native American has stayed the same from 1990-2003 with 1.4%. In 1990, the Asian population comprised 0.8% of Idaho's total population, and has slowly moved up to 1.0%. Although Idaho is still comprised of mostly non-Hispanic Whites, all the other racial/ethnic groups only account for about 10% of the total population. We are seeing increases in the diversity of the population since 1990 census. Table 1a and 1b shows the population growth in 1990 to 2003 in the U.S. and in Idaho.

Table 1a. Composition.  
Population in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2003

	1990 (in million)	Percent	2003 (in Million)	Percent	Percent Growth 1990-2003
Non-Hispanic White	188.1	75.6	234.2	80.5	4.9
Non-Hispanic Black	29.9	12.1	37.1	12.8	0.7
Hispanic	22.3	9.0	39.9	13.7	4.7
Asian	6.9	2.8	11.9	4.1	1.3
Native American	1.9	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.2
Total	248.7		290.8		32.7 (million)

Source: U.S. Census, 1990-2000, and Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

Table 1b. Composition  
Population in Idaho by Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2003

	1990 (in million)	Percent	2003 (in Million)	Percent	Percent Growth 1990-2003
Non-Hispanic White	928,661	92.2	1,152,350	87.0	-3.2
Non-Hispanic Black	3,370	0.3	3,594	0.2	-0.1
Hispanic	52,927	5.3	123,284	9.3	4.0
Asian	8,492	0.8	13,142	1.0	0.2
Native American	13,780	1.4	(2000) 17,645	1.4	0.0
Total	1,006,749		1,366,332		359,573

Source: U.S. Census 1990-2000, American Fact finder, Idaho Quick Facts, and Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

Idaho's minority groups are very unevenly distributed; most of the racial groups tend to be in certain large urban areas. For instance, most of the racial groups, such as 60% of non-Hispanic Black, 50% of Hispanic, and 60% of Asians, tend to live in the Southwest part of Idaho rather than the other regions. Not including the non-Hispanic Whites and the Native Americans, the Hispanic tends to be the next largest minority group in 42 out of 44 counties. However, if we calculate by the racial group by it self in the 44 counties, then the result would be different.

The U.S. census shows that in Idaho, 54% of non-Hispanic Blacks located in the South, 19% in the Midwest, 18% in the Northeast, and 10% in the West. The largest non-Hispanic Black population is in Ada County with 1,835, followed by Elmore County with 951. Other counties that have a non-Hispanic Black population above 400 include Bonneville (510) and Bannock (424). There are two counties in Idaho where there is not one single person from the non-Hispanic Black group living within the county lines. These two counties are Custer County and Valley County. In comparison, New York City has the largest Black population of 2.1 million, followed by Chicago with 1.1 million. Other cities that have non-Hispanic Black populations between 400,000 to 1 million include Detroit (775,772), Philadelphia (655,824), and Houston (494,496). Four out of

245 cities in the U.S. with population of 500,000 or more have a non-Hispanic Black majority.

Hispanics in Idaho are mostly in the Southwest (50%) and the South central area (25%). Only 22% of the Hispanic population is in the Southeast and 3% in the North. Canyon County has the largest Hispanic population in Idaho with 16,548, followed by Ada County with 5,384. Other counties with a Hispanic population of more than 3,000 are Minidoka (3,620) and Bingham (3,324). Hispanics in the U.S. population are heavily concentrated in the West (43.4%) and the South (32.8%). Only 14.9% of the Hispanic population is in the Northeast and 8.9% in the Midwest. In comparison, New York City has the largest Hispanic population with 2.2 million (surpassing the non-Hispanic Blacks as the largest minority group), followed by Los Angeles with 1.7 million. Other cities with Hispanic populations of more than 600,000 are Chicago (753,644), and San Antonio (671,394). Four out of 245 cities have a majority Hispanic population of 600,000 or more (5 cities have a Hispanic population of 80% or more, all in California and Texas).

Native Americans are mostly residing in Southeast with 36% and North areas with 33%. The 2000 census showed 24% reside in Southeast and a 6.4% in South Central areas. The largest Native American population is Bingham County with 2,747. Other Counties with 1,000 or more are, Ada County (2,324), Bannock County (2,284), Nez Perce County (1,854), and Kootenai County (1,393). In comparison to the top 5 Counties ranked in the U.S., with Los Angeles County, California (56,703), Maricopa County, Arizona (56,429), Apache County, Arizona (53,251), Navajo County, Arizona (51,332), and McKinley County, New Mexico (48,861).

More than half of the Asian population is in the Southwest (60%), 16% are in the North and the Southeast, and only 8% are in the South central area. Ada County has the highest number of Asian (4,738), followed by Canyon County (1,090). Other counties that have more than 400 Asians are Bannock (785), Latah (711), Kootenai (581), Bonneville (486) and Elmore (449). Nearly half of the Asian population in the U.S. resides in the West (48.9%), while 20.7% are in the Northeast, 18.8% in the South, and 11.7% in the Midwest. Even though the Asian population is small in absolute numbers, its share of the urban population in the cities with a population of 100,000 or more is impressive. Daly City, California and Honolulu, Hawaii are the two cities with that population size. New York City has the largest number of Asians (787,047), followed by Los Angeles (369,254). Other cities with 200,000 or more Asians are San Jose (240,375), San Francisco (239,565), and Honolulu (207,588). Eleven cities have an Asian population of 20% to 49%, and 29 cities have a population of 10% to 19%.

The Non-Hispanic White population is a little more evenly distributed throughout the country, with 34% in the South, 25% in the Midwest, 20% in the Northeast, and 21% in the West. In Idaho there are 10 counties having a 95% or more non-Hispanic White population. The county with the highest concentration of Non-Hispanic White is Bear Lake County with 97.7%. The county with the smallest concentration of the non-Hispanic White population is Clark County with 74.2%. However, the percentage in Clark County is still very high when considering the percentage of other racial/ ethnic groups. (See Appendix I, II, III show the map of the United States, map of Idaho by Regional and map of Idaho by 44 Counties.)



## INTRAGROUP DIVERSITY

The racial categories of non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Asian are controversial because they are insensitive to intragroup diversity. The term “White” marks within-group differences not only among people of European origins, ranging from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Russia to the Middle East, but also among people who originate in the Americas: 48% of the Hispanics identify themselves as “White”.

The largest Hispanic population group in Idaho is Mexican. The largest and oldest subgroup is Mexican (35,635), comprising 80% of the total Hispanic population. The Latinos, either immigrants or their U.S.-born offspring from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and other Central and South American countries have increased more than Cubans. As of the year 2000 there are only 37 Dominicans, and 294 Salvadoran in Idaho. Other Latinos in Idaho included Colombia (185), Guatemalans (452), Ecuadorians (83), Peruvians (423), Honduras (163), and other Central and South American Countries.

The traditional largest groups for Hispanics in the U.S. are Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican. The largest and oldest subgroup is Mexican (20.6 million), comprising 58% of the total Hispanic population. Mexicans are still mostly concentrated in the Southern California and the Southwest, but their presence is becoming increasingly visible in the Northeast and the Midwest. Puerto Ricans are the next largest Hispanic subgroup with 9.6% of the total Hispanic population, and mostly concentrated in New York. Cubans are recorded with 3.5% of the total Hispanic population, and are mostly concentrated in South Florida. Particularly noticeable is the fast growth of the new Latinos primarily through immigration. Some of the new Latinos include Colombians,

Guatemalans, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, Hondurans, and other Central and South American countries. Although Puerto Rican are U.S. citizens by birth, about a third of Mexicans and about two thirds of Cubans are all foreign born. In contrast, all other newer Latino subgroups have grown very fast at the rate ranging from 86% to 154% since 1990 (except Cubans).

Other minority populations, such as non-Hispanic Black and Asian are almost invisible in Idaho. The largest non-Hispanic Black population group in Idaho is from South Africa with a population of 130 people. Other countries in Southern Africa make up 8 of the non-Hispanic Black in Idaho, while people from West Africa (37) make up a very small part of that population, such as Ghana (10), and Nigeria (27), also other countries in East Africa (136).

Like the Hispanic, Asians come from diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds because there is not a common language or religion that can unify this group. Among the Asian population the largest groups are the Filipinos, Korean, and Vietnamese. Filipino is the largest Asian subgroup in Idaho with 1,302, followed by Korean with 1,142, and Vietnamese with 1,077. Other Asian groups such as Chinese (913), Japanese (819), Laos (456) and other Asian groups complete the Asian population in Idaho. In the U.S., the Chinese and the Filipinos are the largest Asian subgroups (2.8 million and 2.4 million, respectively), followed by the Asian Indian (1,899,599), the Korean (1,228,427), and the Vietnamese (1,223,736). The Japanese have dropped from the third rank in size (1,148,932) to sixth, due to the slow growth and low migration rate to the U.S. Table 2 shows the Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Idaho.

Table 2. Composition.

Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Idaho by race/ethnicity, 2000

<i>Europe</i>	12,064
<i>Northern Europe:</i>	2,818
United Kingdom	2,228
Ireland	117
Sweden	168
Other Northern Europe	305
<i>Western Europe:</i>	3,410
France	401
Germany	2,127
Netherlands	410
Other Western Europe	472
<i>Southern Europe:</i>	1,210
Italy	277
Portugal	309
Spain	538
Other Southern Europe	86
<i>Eastern Europe:</i>	4,609
Romania	527
Russia	519
Ukraine	605
Bosnia/ Herzegovina	1,367
Other Eastern Europe	1,591
<i>Americas</i>	42,886
<i>Latin America:</i>	38,344
<i>Caribbean:</i>	398
Cuban	181
Dominican	37
Jamaica	66
Other Caribbean	114
<i>Central American:</i>	36,635
Mexico	35,414
El Salvador	294
Guatemala	452
Other Central America	1,696
<i>South America:</i>	1,311
Brazil	203
Peru	423
Colombia	185
Other South America	500
<i>Northern America:</i>	4,542
Canada	4,542
Other Northern America	0

<i>Africa</i>	545
<i>Eastern Africa:</i>	141
Ethiopia	5
Other Eastern Africa	136
<i>Middle Africa:</i>	36
<i>Northern Africa:</i>	158
Egypt	59
Other Northern Africa	99
<i>Southern Africa:</i>	130
South Africa	122
Other Southern Africa	8
<i>West Africa:</i>	37
Ghana	10
Nigeria	27
Other Western Africa	0
<i>Asia</i>	8,073
<i>Eastern Asia:</i>	3,178
China:	1,202
China alone	913
Hong Kong	103
Taiwan	186
Japan	819
Korea	1,142
Other Eastern Asia	15
<i>South Central Asia:</i>	1,096
India	845
Iran	145
Other South Central Asia	111
<i>South Eastern Asia:</i>	3,306
Laos	456
Philippi	1,302
Thailand	234
Vietnam	1,077
Other South Eastern Asia	237
<i>Western Asia</i>	461
Iraq	107
Turkey	66
Lebanon	48
Other Western Asia	390

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Source: 2000 census, American Fact finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

The top five metropolitan areas in Idaho are Boise City, Idaho Falls City, Meridian City, Nampa City, and Pocatello City. Nampa (Canyon County) is ranked number 90 in the U.S. metropolitan area. In 1990 to 2000 the population growth rate was 45.4% and by 2000 to 2003 the population grew 9.9%. (See Appendix IV shows the top 5 metropolitan populations in Idaho by racial/ ethnic groups. Appendix Va-f shows the place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic.)

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF IDAHO'S CHILD POPULATION

The article so far has focused on the demographic patterns in Idaho and the U.S. What types of patterns or problems are reflected among our school-age children? Approximately 27% of the U.S. population is under the age of 18, and about 28.5% of the Idaho population is under the age of 18. Racial and intragroup diversity in this segment of the population is even more pronounced than in the general population. Overall, 44% of all children in urban America are non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, Native American or Asian. Figure 1 will show that overall the minority groups with children under the age of 18 have a much smaller percentage than the dominant group. The Hispanic group has 3.1%, non-Hispanic Black has 0.14%, Native American has 0.47%, and Asian has 0.2%. There are five selected metropolitan areas in Idaho, where most of the racial groups tend to live in: Ada County, Boise County, Canyon County, Gem County, and Owyhee County. These are the only five counties to have an area for 250,000 to 1 million population. Children also experience higher levels of segregation than the general population. According to Logan and his associates (Logan, Oakley, Stowell, & Stults,

2001), children of all racial ethnic groups are growing up in communities where the size of the population of their own racial ethnic group members is highly inflated, but the average non-Hispanic White child lives in an increasingly mixed neighborhood and at the time is experiencing the rapid rise of minority population. In contrast, the average non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic child is likely to live in a neighborhood where at least half of the neighbors belong to the same racial group. For example Nampa and Caldwell (Canyon County) have most of the Hispanic population. Although cities and states are becoming more diverse, in some segregated communities, children tend to have fewer opportunities to interact with members of other racial ethnic groups in their schools, social clubs, sports teams, and friendship networks, regardless of race. In Table 3 it shows the Children/Sex Population under the age 18 in Idaho. (See Appendix VI shows the Live births in Idaho and the U.S., by racial/ ethnic groups. Appendix VII shows the Infant Mortality Rates in Idaho and the U.S., by racial/ ethnic groups. Appendix VIIIa-f shows the Children/Sex Population under the age 18 in Metropolitan areas by racial/ethnic.)

Table 3.  
Children/Sex Population under 18 in Idaho, 2000 -2003

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total 2003	1,192,000	8,000	119,000	15,000	20,000
Total 2000	1,139,291	5,456	101,690	11,231	17,528
Total Male	567,548	3,063	54,440	4,969	8,652
Total Female	570,912	2,181	47,154	6,352	8,876
Male >age 18	158,834	892	22,230	1,193	3,031
Female > age 18	148,735	986	20,247	1,354	3,013

Source: 2000 Census, American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

## EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES IN CULTURALLY DIVERSE CHILDREN IN URBAN IDAHO

Why are educational challenges such urgent issues among the racial groups? The reason is because most of the racial minority groups live in metropolitan areas where they are coming of age in disproportionately large numbers. There is also a higher degree of diversity and heterogeneity creating a conflict to their lifestyles because of living close to each other. For example, in Los Angeles, more than half of the metropolitan population is either foreign born or U.S. born of immigrants percentage, compared with 20% of the total U.S. population, and more than 80% of the child population are culturally diverse: 58% Hispanic, 11% non-Hispanic Black, and 11% Asian. This racial composition of the child population is reflected in the public school enrollment. Because the enrollment in the metropolitan areas has started to become more competitive than before, children need to take a placement exam to see where they stand in their understanding of English. Many racial minority groups tend to come from poor families or families where parents do not speak English at all. According to Kao (Kao and Thompson, 2003), understanding racial/ethnic and immigrant in educational achievement and attainment in the U.S. is important because the U.S. is becoming more diverse. The researcher showed higher social economic status will result in better education, and with a higher education they will be able to qualify for a better job. Moreover, Mizell's (2000) review showed the poverty may not be intergenerational (the culture of poverty) in the general population, but rather economic disadvantage is inherited due to race, and also the higher the parental socio-economic attainment, the higher the educational and occupational aspirations of the child. It is also shown from Belle's (2003) review that poverty is one of the most

consistent predictors of depression in women, probably because it imposes considerable stress while lacking many potential sources from the social support.

The language problem has become a big issue in the U.S., and it has a huge negative impact on a child's school life. Many immigrant children enter the American classroom with insufficient English proficiency, and some even lack basic literacy. This will be categorizing as LEP (limited English proficiency). Mora (2000) argues that due to her findings in the English-Language Assistance Programs, racial minority students who receive ELA programs beyond the third grade reported to have lower English-skill acquisition and it made less progress in the student's high school years. When the children experience difficulties in understanding teachers and expressing themselves in classrooms, they are likely to be discouraged and bored, which may lead to cutting classes and dropping out of school. There is also evidence that students who are repeatedly suspended from school tend to have a higher risk of dropping out of school (Dupper 1994). According to Lan (Lan and Lanthier 2003) students' academic performance are all in the self. The study measured the student's personal attributes; how they find that the lack of a high-school diploma puts them in a disadvantageous position in the labor market. The students will also find their lack of education will result in lower income than those with a high-school graduate. It appears that the chance of school success for immigrant children is very slim, even though the parents and the children themselves know that education is important for increased upward mobility. We will mostly look at the children under the age of 18, because they are the ones that need the help more than any other age group. Due to their language deficiency, it is very important for them to start learning English as soon as possible, because once they understand



English, it will not be an issue for them to continue with higher education or finding a job. Another factor involves the vocational education, where Ainsworth's (2005) article mentioned how vocational involvement increases the possibility of high school drop out rate and the decrease of college attendance. However, he did mention later on in his article that vocational training does reduce the unemployment rate, but it is less true for non-Whites and women.

In the 2000 Census, the English proficiency of children from the ages of 5 to 17 in Idaho was listed as follows: speaking English only (20%), speak English "very well" (1.5%), speak English "well" (0.4%), speak English "not well" (0.3%), and speak English "not at all" (613 people). The Hispanic group tends to have the highest LEP percentage compared to the other racial groups. More than 40% of LEP students in the U.S. are located in California, and the number is larger than the number of all the students in the public schools in at least 38 states (California State Department of Education, 2001). However, we cannot blame the child alone for the LEP, because the school and the parents are also responsible for it. Family members and peers attributes are also important in the children's education (Roscigno 1998). According to Feliciano (2001), biculturalism can reduce the risk of dropping out of school. Also other studies showed that multicultural education could help improve student's academics. The school will then need to develop student's ability to write, to introduce different ethnic groups, and to have the teachers include ethnic groups in class teaching materials. Moreover, the students tend to perform better when they interact and learn more about other ethnic groups' backgrounds. Finally with the help of multicultural education, it can close the achievement racial gap; the 'no child left behind'; is an example and at the same time it

will provide better and equal opportunities for all students (Geneva, 2004). In addition, if some of the immigrant parents understand English, they should also play both role as a parent and a teacher at home, this way it can help the child decrease the LEP problem (Breitborde & Swiniarski, 2002). (See Appendix IX, shows Age by Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the population 5 years and over in Idaho by racial/ethnic groups. Appendix Xa-f shows Age by Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas by racial/ ethnic groups.)

The main issue here is not whether the children are able to achieve higher education or higher status than their parents, but it is whether the children can move up in the social class and at the same time be able to secure their position in the American middle-class. In today's society, the social mobility level is either high or low. In order for the children to become successful in the future labor market; they need to have a higher education. Without higher education the children will not be able to move up in the social level, the result will then to be trapped permanently in poverty. The first step in higher education is to have a high school diploma, then achieve higher education by going to college and achieve advanced education. William and Sayedon (2003) showed the importance of pre-college preparation programs, and through the preparation for higher education, students could potentially achieve higher goals. At the same time a college degree can be a passport in getting a better job. However through out history students from a lower and middle class tend to leave school because of economic expansion (Shanahan, Miech, and Elder Jr 1998). Moreover, from Ireson's (2004) studies, it showed many families employ private tutors to help their children with their

schoolwork. The article showed some well-designed programs have helped the children gain a large achievement in their education attainment.

In the 2000 census, Idaho had 85% of the population who were high school graduates, which is up 5% from the 1990 census. In the U.S. overall, the percentage of high school graduates is slightly lower at 80%. Although Idaho has a slightly higher percentage in high school completion than the U.S. overall, this is not the case when it comes to college educational attainment. Idaho has 22% of the population who have attained a Bachelor's degree, whereas the U.S. in general has a rate of 25%. According to Chiswick (2003), immigrants' educational attainment will differ by immigrant generation, country of origin, and with age at immigration. Table 4 will show the educational attainment by the racial groups in Idaho. (See Appendix XIa-f, shows the Educational Attainment for 25 years and over by Metropolitan areas, by racial/ ethnic groups. Appendix XIIa-f, shows the Educational Attainment for 18 years and over by Metropolitan areas, by racial/ ethnic groups.)

Table 4.  
Idaho Educational Attainment for 25 years and over by Race/Ethnic in 2000

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total	713,381	2,664	44,496	7,654	9,480
> 9 <sup>th</sup> grade %	3.1	4.5	38.0	9.4	8.3
High school %	29.1	15.7	20.5	20.8	29.4
Bachelor's %	15.5	16.5	4.5	23.5	6.9
Advance %	7.1	6.0	2.0	13.4	2.5

Sources: 2000 Census American Fact Finder Summary File 3 (SF3)

The average high school drop out rate in the U.S. in 2000-2001 is 4.88% (Not including California, Colorado, District of Colombia and Michigan, due to lack of data). In Idaho the high school drop out rate is 5.6%. Griffin (2002) showed non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic students tend to demonstrate lower levels of academic achievements than the Asian and non-Hispanic Whites. Griffin also found the stereotype threatens how children feel about themselves. This then causes the children to drop out of school, because they feel unwanted.

The highest high school drop out rate in the U.S. is Arizona, and the lowest is North Dakota. Idaho is ranked number 9<sup>th</sup> in the nation for high school drop out rate. According to Kitchen (Kitchen, Velasquez and Myers, 2000) the socio-economic class is the best prediction of who drop out of high school. Addressing the reasons students drop out requires not only changing the schools and expanding the educational opportunities for all students, but it also requires a commitment to abolish poverty and reconstruct our economy. However, another way to reduce children dropping out of school can be using rewards as an elective prevention strategy (O'Donnell, Michalak, and Ames 1997). Another article also considered alternative schools can help decrease the high school drop out rate (Lehr and Lange 2003). Across the nation the Hispanics have the highest drop out rate. Friedberg's (1999) review showed that language problems, cultural differences, educational disadvantage, and discrimination make Hispanics more likely to drop out. Table 5 shows the high school drop out rate among the racial groups.

Table 5.

Education- High school drop out rate by Race/Ethnicity in Idaho, 2000

	Percentage %
Idaho	5.6 %
Non-Hispanic White	--*
Non-Hispanic Black	--*
Hispanic	28.86 %
Asian	--*
Native American	--*

Source: Northwest Area Foundation.2000

\*Dropout Rates were too small to determine. Asians have the least dropout rate within all the ethnic groups.

For culturally diverse children, especially those from poor, immigrant families, going to school is a daily struggle, and succeeding in school is a discouraging task. In the past, there were abundant factory jobs for workers with relatively low skills, and the initial disadvantages could generally be overcome in one or two generations. Today, the economy has eliminated much of the low-skilled sector, and hence that scenario is no longer functional. Although a portion of today's culturally diverse children come from middle-class backgrounds and are well protected by resourceful parents, the majority still face considerable risks. Rodriguez's (2004) research showed that employers have played major roles in the growth of immigrant labor in the U.S. economy. The lower skilled labor in the secondary sector of the labor market also makes workers highly expendable and promotes their mobility across the market. The reason to hire immigrants for the labor market is because the motivation is the capitalistic imperative to keep down the cost of production.

Another major risk for being at lower socioeconomic status is associated with the concentration of poverty. Today, racial/ethnic minorities, such as new immigrants and the poor, dominate many of America's cities. Zhou conducted a study in 1989 in Los

Angeles, where more than 85% of the residents are Mexicans, Central Americans, or Asians; more than two thirds are foreign born; and more of the households have family incomes well below the county or the national average (between \$16,000 to \$21,000 in 1989). Zhou found that these disadvantaged communities have a profound impact on children in many ways. These children find themselves socially isolated from mainstream society as well as culturally exposed directly to ghetto cultures and to materialistic mainstream culture through television. They are devastated by poor living condition, unsafe streets, and economic distress, they are also handicapped by inadequate and turbulent schools with overcrowding, large high school drop out rates, a high rate of below-grade level enrollment, and a lack of English proficiency. Moreover, Davila (Davila and Mora, 2001) found that being English proficient affects earnings. The average earnings of Mexican-Americans and other Hispanics would have been higher if all members of these groups had been proficient in English.

In the 2000 Census, Idaho's average median household income in 1999 was \$37,572, whereas the U.S. population average median household income was \$50,046. The Idaho's poverty rate in 1999 was 11.8% (148,732) compared to the U.S. poverty rate of 12.4% (33,899,812). (See Appendix XIII, shows the socioeconomic status in Idaho by racial/ ethnic groups in 1999. Appendix XIVa-f shows the socioeconomic status in Metropolitan areas by racial/ ethnic groups in 1999.) Children of immigrant parents face additional risks. First, many of those immigrant children live in families with both parents working full-time (often at several jobs on different shifts). Frequently these parents worry that their children have too much free time, too little adult supervision, and too many risks on the streets; but the parents don't have the authority to exercise parental

power. In addition to this, the parents' lack of English language ability pushes children into parental roles. The children read report cards to their parents, tell their parents what goes on at school, and interpret for their parents at parent-teacher conferences. (See Appendix XV, shows the sex by work status in 1999, by usual hours worked per week, by week worked for the population 16 years and over, and by racial/ ethnic groups. Appendix XVIa-f shows the sex by work status in 1999, by usual hours worked per week, by week worked for the population 16 years and over in Metropolitan areas and by racial/ ethnic groups.

#### WHY ARE COMMUNITITIES IMPORTANT?

We know that communities are crucial in influencing the educational experience of culturally diverse children. As we know in some communities people would rather live with his/her own ethnic group rather than be more diverse. The reason that communities are important to children and other racial/ethnic minority immigrants is to help each other with daily basic problems. In this article the studies showed the four racial minority groups in Idaho, which are Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, Native American, and Asian. In order for these groups to receive help from the community, the community first needs to set up organizations to help those minority groups. Here are four different community organizations. First is the public facilities organization, second is the nonprofit organization set up by communities to help individual race/ethnic groups, third is the religious organizations, and lastly ethnic businesses or private businesses to determine what kinds of businesses exist, the types of ownership they reflect, and whether private businesses serve the educational needs of children.

First, the public organization, it can be anywhere from school libraries to the public parks. Usually a neighborhood organization is where the children spend their after school hours. It is a place for children to socialize with one another, and they can do their homework, or solve their problems through asking for advice. The school also takes a big role in this organization, because teachers in school tend to understand more about the homework problems, and they can be counselors as well. At the same time people need to understand the impacts of large-scale immigration on neighborhood contexts (Alba, 2000).

Second, the nonprofit organization set up by communalities to help individual race/ethnic groups. There are a few Hispanic community organizations where they can feel comfortable talking to someone about their problem. They are: Idaho Migrant Counsel, Image De Idaho, Idaho commission of Hispanic affairs, The Hispanic Caucus, Idaho Community Action Network, and the Hispanic Cultural Center located in Nampa. All these community groups are able to help out with many types of issues this group is facing. The Idaho Migrant Counsel is especially helpful; they have a program that helps migrant children in education. They have up to 900 children in the head-start program, to help the children learn English. There are also a few communities for the non-Hispanic Black ethnic group, such as the NAACP (National Association for the Advanced Color People), although this organization also welcomes other racial/ethnic groups. The Asian communities meet every now and then for social gatherings. There are the Filipino community, Vietnamese communities and Chinese communities. They are not as big an organization as the Hispanic groups, due to their small population. The diversity in Idaho is increasing, so maybe in the future we might see a Chinatown, Little Mexico, etc just



like in California where all the different racial/ethnic town/groups gather to represent their cultural and traditions.

Third, the religious organization, churches and cathedrals are also important community organizations. The St. Mary Catholic Church is in Boise known as the place for Hispanic groups to go to for gatherings. The St. Pauls Baptist Church is known for non-Hispanic Black for their gatherings. Asians, such as the Vietnamese, have their own church too. However, the Ada County Human Rights Task Force is also a very well known community organization for all race/ethnic and gender problems. Finally, when people from the same racial/ethnic group come together, they tend to interact and agree more on many similar goals.

Lastly, ethnic businesses or private businesses can also help children with their higher education. Privately owned educational institutions not only support educational goals but also compensate for the lack of public school funds and public facilities in the neighborhood. For example, the ethnic language schools do not just teach the parental native languages, but they also provide a range of academic and recreational programs that supplement regular school curricula and more importantly, serve as a site for children to interact with one another. The numbers of ethnic businesses can create more job opportunities, role models, cultural-specific goods, and services that will attract the suburban middle-class co-ethnics, as well as tourists into the community and make it more diverse.

In conclusion the community organizations are important to racial minorities because they can help the children achieve and find their goals in life with others encouraging them as they move up in the socioeconomic status and education level.

That is the main reason community organization can help children find what they really want to achieve in their future, and at the same time, it can decrease the school dropout rate. Also, at the same time the State, the government, and the local, should consider more funding for community organizations for the racial minority groups. These groups will then help the immigrant family and children to have a place to socialize and have more positive educational results for culturally diverse children in urban areas. Although the statistics show that Idaho's diversity is changing on a smaller scale than some other places in the U.S., it is important to become aware of how the diversity is affecting the education and the next generation of children. This is an area that is in need of further research and attention.

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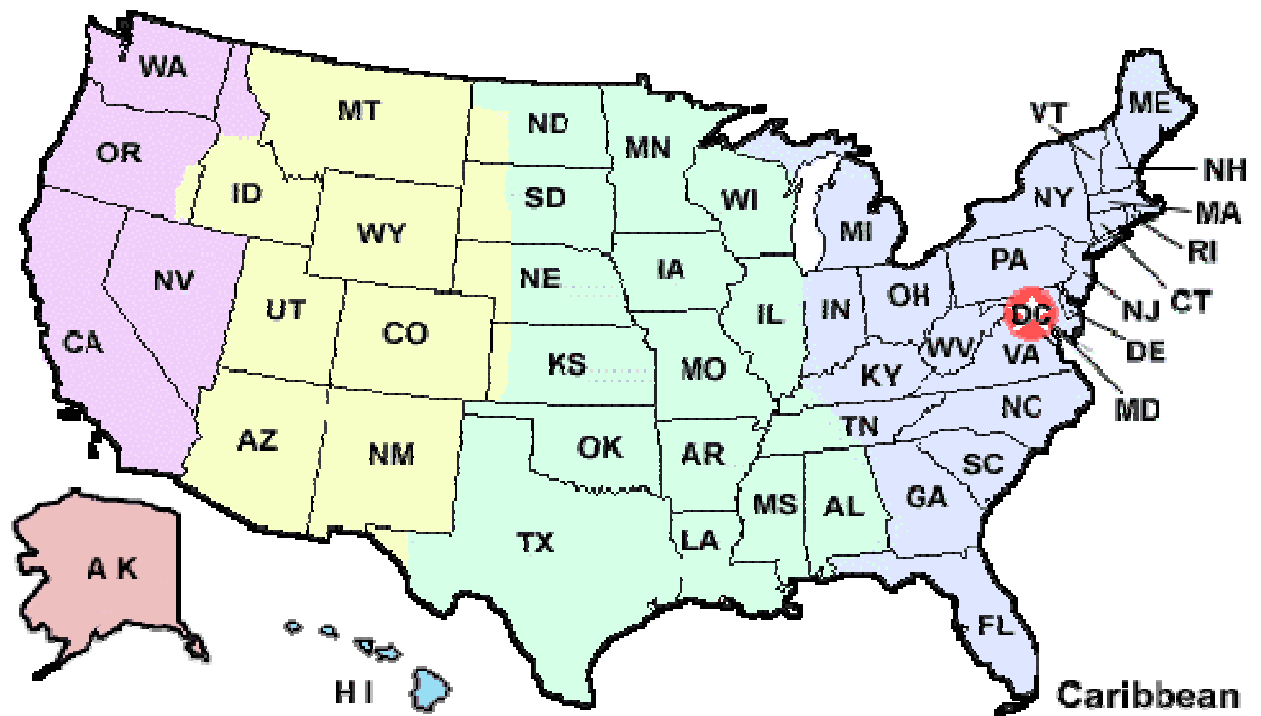
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## APPENDIXES

Appendix I. Map of the USA



Source: International Detachments. [www.mcldetachments.org/usamap.htm](http://www.mcldetachments.org/usamap.htm)

Appendix II. Map of Idaho by Regional



Source: Holiday Junction, 2002



Appendix III. Map of Idaho by 44 Counties



Source: Idaho Legal Aid Services

#### Appendix IV.

#### Top 5 Metropolitan areas Population Percentage in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000

City	Boise	Idaho Falls	Meridian	Nampa	Pocatello
Total Population	185,937	50,484	34,858	52,416	51,565
Non-Hispanic White	90.0%	89.0%	92.0%	78.0%	90.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	1.0%	_*	_*	_*	1.0%
Hispanic	5.0%	7.0%	3.0%	18.0%	5.0%
Asian	2.0%	_*	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Native American	1.0%	1.0%	_*	1.0%	2.0%

Source: U.S Census SF4, PCT1

\*Data too small to determine

(All percentage are rounded)

#### Appendix Va

#### Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Total)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	8,962	2,197	1,103	4,327	1,323
Europe:	3,735	254	391	317	295
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	2,266	29	123	121	66
Naturalized citizen	293	5	63	15	8
Not a citizen	1,973	24	60	106	58
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	437	40	117	59	62
Naturalized citizen	223	5	66	54	26
Not a citizen	214	35	51	5	36
Year of entry before 1980:	1,032	185	151	137	167
Naturalized citizen	831	164	110	104	140
Not a citizen	201	21	41	33	27
Asia:	2,549	204	379	410	471
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	1,205	32	144	118	284
Naturalized citizen	209	11	48	18	56
Not a citizen	996	21	96	100	228
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	748	74	122	162	117
Naturalized citizen	437	67	91	117	88
Not a citizen	311	7	31	45	29
Year of entry before 1980:	596	98	113	130	70
Naturalized citizen	522	98	104	130	67
Not a citizen	74	0	9	0	3
Africa:	221	7	9	0	14
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	195	0	9	0	14
Naturalized citizen	9	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	186	0	9	0	14
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	26	7	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	26	7	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania:	33	21	7	56	7
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	7	0	12	7

Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	7
Not a citizen	0	7	0	12	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	14	0	0	7	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	14	0	0	7	0
Year of entry before 1980:	19	14	7	37	0
Naturalized citizen	8	4	7	24	0
Not a citizen	11	10	0	13	0
Americas:	2,424	1,711	317	3,544	536
Latin America:	1,836	1,579	207	3,458	365
Caribbean:	137	33	0	45	22
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	21	0	0	37	22
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	6	0
Not a citizen	21	0	0	31	22
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	25	20	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	5	0	0	0
Not a citizen	25	15	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	91	13	0	8	0
Naturalized citizen	81	5	0	8	0
Not a citizen	10	8	0	0	0
Central America:	1,533	1,507	168	3,336	294
Mexico:	1,381	1,432	128	3,175	285
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	817	926	72	1,586	118
Naturalized citizen	81	51	0	225	34
Not a citizen	736	875	72	1,361	84
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	305	391	26	834	53
Naturalized citizen	121	120	0	274	0
Not a citizen	184	271	26	560	53
Year of entry before 1980:	259	115	30	755	114
Naturalized citizen	168	73	25	334	89
Not a citizen	91	42	5	421	25
Other Central America:	152	75	40	161	9
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	69	47	12	77	0
Naturalized citizen	17	0	6	5	0
Not a citizen	52	47	6	72	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	49	22	18	34	0
Naturalized citizen	33	9	18	11	0
Not a citizen	16	13	0	23	0
Year of entry before 1980:	34	6	10	50	9
Naturalized citizen	24	6	10	50	0
Not a citizen	10	0	0	0	9
South America:	166	39	39	77	49
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	47	11	22	40	16
Naturalized citizen	0	3	22	12	0
Not a citizen	47	8	0	28	16
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	40	16	9	21	0
Naturalized citizen	17	16	9	10	0
Not a citizen	23	0	0	11	0
Year of entry before 1980:	79	12	8	16	33
Naturalized citizen	50	12	8	8	33
Not a citizen	29	0	0	8	0
Northern America:	588	132	110	86	171
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	209	57	9	17	80
Naturalized citizen	24	10	0	8	0
Not a citizen	185	47	9	9	80
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	47	0	11	0	15
Naturalized citizen	14	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	33	0	11	0	15
Year of entry before 1980:	332	75	90	69	76
Naturalized citizen	233	36	82	22	71

Not a citizen	99	39	8	47	5
Born at sea:	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Vb.

Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city, Idaho	Idaho Falls city, Idaho	Meridian city, Idaho	Nampa city, Idaho	Pocatello city, Idaho
Total:	4,320	408	562	394	521
Europe:	3,351	247	391	287	295
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	1,945	29	123	117	66
Naturalized citizen	268	5	63	15	8
Not a citizen	1,677	24	60	102	58
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	437	40	117	59	62
Naturalized citizen	223	5	66	54	26
Not a citizen	214	35	51	5	36
Year of entry before 1980:	969	178	151	111	167
Naturalized citizen	780	157	110	104	140
Not a citizen	189	21	41	7	27
Asia:	237	6	37	8	46
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	63	0	26	0	6
Naturalized citizen	27	0	26	0	6
Not a citizen	36	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	32	0	0	8	7
Naturalized citizen	32	0	0	8	7
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	142	6	11	0	33
Naturalized citizen	119	6	11	0	33
Not a citizen	23	0	0	0	0
Africa:	33	7	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	25	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	25	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	8	7	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	8	7	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania:	24	11	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	7	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	7	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	5	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0

Not a citizen	5	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	19	4	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	8	4	0	0	0
Not a citizen	11	0	0	0	0
Americas:	675	137	134	99	180
Latin America:	100	5	24	13	9
Caribbean:	19	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	19	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	19	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Central America:	32	5	24	7	4
Mexico:	32	5	0	0	4
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	24	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	24	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	8	5	0	0	4
Naturalized citizen	0	5	0	0	4
Not a citizen	8	0	0	0	0
Other Central America:	0	0	24	7	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	6	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	6	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	18	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	18	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	7	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	7	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
South America:	49	0	0	6	5
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	6	5
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	6	5
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	14	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	5	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	9	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	35	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	14	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	21	0	0	0	0
Northern America:	575	132	110	86	171
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	196	57	9	17	80
Naturalized citizen	24	10	0	8	0
Not a citizen	172	47	9	9	80
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	47	0	11	0	15
Naturalized citizen	14	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	33	0	11	0	15
Year of entry before 1980:	332	75	90	69	76
Naturalized citizen	233	36	82	22	71
Not a citizen	99	39	8	47	5
Born at sea:	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0

Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Vc.

Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Non-Hispanic Black)

	<b>Boise City city, Idaho</b>	<b>Pocatello city, Idaho</b>
Total:	173	14
Europe:	39	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	18	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	18	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	21	0
Naturalized citizen	21	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Asia:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Africa:	88	14
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	88	14
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	88	14
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Oceania:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Americas:	46	0

Latin America:	46	0
Caribbean:	36	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	8	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	8	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	18	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	18	0
Year of entry before 1980:	10	0
Naturalized citizen	10	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Central America:	10	0
Mexico:	10	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	10	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	10	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Other Central America:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
South America:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Northern America:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Born at sea:	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0

Naturalized citizen	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Vd.

Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Hispanic)

	Boise City city, Idaho	Idaho Falls city, Idaho	Meridian city, Idaho	Nampa city, Idaho	Pocatello city, Idaho
Total:	1,746	1,556	183	3,461	356
Europe:	49	7	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	41	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	25	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	16	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	8	7	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	8	7	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Asia:	16	8	0	11	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	16	0	0	11	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	16	0	0	11	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	8	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	8	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Africa:	8	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	8	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	8	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania:	0	0	0	13	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	13	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	13	0
Americas:	1,673	1,541	183	3,437	356
Latin America:	1,673	1,541	183	3,437	356
Caribbean:	65	20	0	37	22
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	13	0	0	37	22
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	6	0



Not a citizen	13	0	0	31	22
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	7	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	7	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	52	13	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	52	5	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	8	0	0	0
Central America:	1,491	1,502	144	3,329	290
Mexico:	1,339	1,427	128	3,175	281
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	783	926	72	1,586	118
Naturalized citizen	81	51	0	225	34
Not a citizen	702	875	72	1,361	84
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	305	391	26	834	53
Naturalized citizen	121	120	0	274	0
Not a citizen	184	271	26	560	53
Year of entry before 1980:	251	110	30	755	110
Naturalized citizen	168	68	25	334	85
Not a citizen	83	42	5	421	25
Other Central America:	152	75	16	154	9
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	69	47	6	77	0
Naturalized citizen	17	0	0	5	0
Not a citizen	52	47	6	72	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	49	22	0	34	0
Naturalized citizen	33	9	0	11	0
Not a citizen	16	13	0	23	0
Year of entry before 1980:	34	6	10	43	9
Naturalized citizen	24	6	10	43	0
Not a citizen	10	0	0	0	9
South America:	117	19	39	71	44
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	47	3	22	34	11
Naturalized citizen	0	3	22	12	0
Not a citizen	47	0	0	22	11
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	26	16	9	21	0
Naturalized citizen	12	16	9	10	0
Not a citizen	14	0	0	11	0
Year of entry before 1980:	44	0	8	16	33
Naturalized citizen	36	0	8	8	33
Not a citizen	8	0	0	8	0
Northern America:	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Born at sea:	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

# Appendix Ve.

Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Asian)

	Boise City city, Idaho	Meridian city, Idaho	Nampa city, Idaho	Pocatello city, Idaho
Total:	2,203	328	339	402
Europe:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Asia:	2,190	319	334	396
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	1,070	118	84	278
Naturalized citizen	178	22	18	50
Not a citizen	892	96	66	228
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	672	122	120	81
Naturalized citizen	400	91	75	60
Not a citizen	272	31	45	21
Year of entry before 1980:	448	79	130	37
Naturalized citizen	397	70	130	34
Not a citizen	51	9	0	3
Africa:	0	9	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	9	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	9	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Oceania:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Americas:	13	0	5	6
Latin America:	0	0	5	6
Caribbean:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Central America:	0	0	5	0

Mexico:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Other Central America:	0	0	5	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	5	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	5	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
South America:	0	0	0	6
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	6
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	6
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Northern America:	13	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	13	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	13	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Born at sea:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

# Appendix Vf.

Place of birth by year of entry by citizenship status for the foreign-born population by race/ethnic in Metropolitan areas. (Native American)

	Boise City city, Idaho	Idaho Falls city, Idaho	Nampa city, Idaho	Pocatello city, Idaho
Total:	0	16	30	33
Europe:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Asia:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Africa:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Oceania:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Americas:	0	16	30	33
Latin America:	0	16	30	33
Caribbean:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Central America:	0	10	30	25

Mexico:	0	10	30	25
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	23	10
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	23	10
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	10	7	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	10	7	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	15
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	15
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Other Central America:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
South America:	0	6	0	8
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	6	0	8
Naturalized citizen	0	6	0	8
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Northern America:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Born at sea:	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1990 to March 2000:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry 1980 to 1989:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0
Year of entry before 1980:	0	0	0	0
Naturalized citizen	0	0	0	0
Not a citizen	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix VI.

Birth Rate by Race/Ethnic in Idaho and The U.S., 2002 (in thousand)

	IDAHO		USA	
	# (in thousand)	Percent	# (in thousand)	Percent
Total	73.5		65.3	
Non-Hispanic White	68.9	82.1	57.2	57.7
Non-Hispanic Black	64.5	0.4	68.9	14.6
Hispanic	109.4	13.1	94.9	21.0
Asian	68.3	1.4	64.4	4.9
Native American	73.5	1.5	67.9	0.9

Source: NCHS

(Rates per 1,000 women 15-44 years)

Appendix VII.

Infant Mortality Rates by Race in Idaho and the U.S., 2001 (in thousands)

	Total	N-H White	N-H Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
U.S.	6.9	5.7	13.7	5.6	9.1	4.7
Idaho	6.9	6.6	--*	8.1	10.4	5.9

Source: NCHS

(Rates per 1,000 live births)

Appendix VIIa.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000 (Total)

	Boise City city,	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	185,937	50,484	34,858	52,416	51,565
Male:	91,903	24,933	17,068	25,443	25,279
Under 1 year	1,372	454	423	478	502
1 year	1,231	440	423	617	414
2 years	1,443	370	397	533	480
3 years	1,147	347	322	565	459
4 years	1,328	396	478	535	432
5 years	1,131	381	399	550	328
6 years	1,283	464	433	455	397
7 years	1,380	487	291	454	420
8 years	1,527	429	425	465	352
9 years	1,389	422	342	506	339
10 years	1,323	318	268	388	327
11 years	1,492	379	268	329	411
12 years	1,413	447	278	458	417

13 years	1,279	412	216	385	364
14 years	1,220	492	258	440	360
15 years	1,391	445	304	348	371
16 years	1,345	476	177	395	326
17 years	1,331	543	202	318	362
Female:	94,034	25,551	17,790	26,973	26,286
Under 1 year	1,448	448	411	559	411
1 year	1,179	421	349	591	457
2 years	1,319	328	405	578	432
3 years	1,323	451	449	572	367
4 years	1,248	372	337	480	355
5 years	1,213	400	396	507	310
6 years	1,189	381	264	483	372
7 years	1,237	345	345	530	336
8 years	1,092	372	361	391	389
9 years	1,419	384	334	565	334
10 years	1,262	340	248	354	366
11 years	1,297	534	383	361	268
12 years	1,220	313	333	403	354
13 years	1,531	429	205	385	328
14 years	1,211	490	274	349	331
15 years	1,208	358	320	320	337
16 years	1,223	523	254	308	332
17 years	1,314	469	249	426	482

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix VIIIb.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000  
(Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	167,306	45,167	32,227	40,761	46,620
Male:	82,409	22,000	15,821	19,390	22,821
Under 1 year	1,137	390	356	332	409
1 year	1,103	390	378	406	379
2 years	1,274	272	382	404	415
3 years	968	319	286	428	403
4 years	1,070	347	384	391	353
5 years	1,013	321	390	416	278
6 years	1,158	378	398	304	331
7 years	1,193	436	231	297	355
8 years	1,348	374	380	299	298
9 years	1,182	395	335	395	305
10 years	1,182	258	232	300	276
11 years	1,341	306	254	238	363

12 years	1,294	354	269	327	372
13 years	1,065	364	196	289	325
14 years	1,100	447	249	258	331
15 years	1,243	389	286	210	357
16 years	1,168	402	167	252	300
17 years	1,216	446	192	223	342
Female:	84,897	23,167	16,406	21,371	23,799
Under 1 year	1,156	362	371	399	362
1 year	1,007	370	338	484	405
2 years	1,135	286	346	414	372
3 years	1,158	387	411	321	311
4 years	993	290	299	362	275
5 years	975	325	347	344	253
6 years	1,067	330	264	365	311
7 years	1,007	311	306	359	303
8 years	970	344	345	294	328
9 years	1,213	341	310	382	256
10 years	1,119	300	221	281	331
11 years	1,178	509	358	264	245
12 years	1,102	268	285	282	322
13 years	1,374	389	182	265	283
14 years	1,072	460	242	257	285
15 years	1,088	296	277	255	315
16 years	1,018	450	235	209	305
17 years	1,189	433	234	304	457

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix VIIIc.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000  
(Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Pocatello city
Total:	1,386	403
Male:	895	254
Under 1 year	5	4
1 year	0	0
2 years	0	5
3 years	24	8
4 years	30	12
5 years	12	0
6 years	11	5
7 years	11	0
8 years	26	0
9 years	0	0
10 years	14	0



11 years	19	0
12 years	6	0
13 years	30	0
14 years	0	0
15 years	28	0
16 years	8	0
17 years	16	0
Female:	491	149
Under 1 year	15	9
1 year	7	0
2 years	31	0
3 years	0	8
4 years	6	0
5 years	4	0
6 years	16	17
7 years	28	0
8 years	7	0
9 years	4	0
10 years	0	0
11 years	11	0
12 years	7	0
13 years	6	0
14 years	19	7
15 years	29	0
16 years	6	0
17 years	0	4

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix VIIId.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000  
(Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	8,405	3,473	1,128	9,529	2,656
Male:	4,262	1,983	515	4,980	1,334
Under 1 year	152	42	18	126	43
1 year	74	34	30	162	25
2 years	76	86	15	96	38
3 years	80	28	4	99	36
4 years	148	20	31	127	56
5 years	45	40	9	97	43
6 years	47	86	20	125	29
7 years	115	37	18	147	46
8 years	116	46	11	153	49
9 years	95	13	7	105	24

10 years	83	41	17	81	47
11 years	64	49	5	78	45
12 years	43	14	5	109	22
13 years	82	36	10	74	27
14 years	45	17	9	176	19
15 years	43	26	8	116	14
16 years	61	48	10	126	21
17 years	52	81	10	95	15
Female:	4,143	1,490	613	4,549	1,322
Under 1 year	187	47	20	134	26
1 year	80	32	4	76	32
2 years	80	30	27	135	38
3 years	95	55	19	222	35
4 years	130	59	23	88	47
5 years	154	61	25	148	39
6 years	47	43	0	72	28
7 years	85	8	23	161	15
8 years	67	12	16	75	50
9 years	137	31	8	146	53
10 years	99	17	18	62	10
11 years	41	19	25	84	16
12 years	21	22	37	115	25
13 years	90	21	8	96	22
14 years	27	9	5	57	29
15 years	34	51	10	52	3
16 years	83	32	9	77	16
17 years	42	19	7	112	21

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix VIIIe.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000  
(Asian)

	Boise City city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	3,426	516	559	571
Male:	1,608	207	237	253
Under 1 year	16	10	0	10
1 year	0	7	24	0
2 years	28	0	6	7
3 years	38	9	8	0
4 years	20	10	5	0
5 years	16	0	18	2
6 years	12	0	0	7
7 years	10	9	0	0
8 years	0	0	0	0

9 years	15	0	0	0
10 years	5	0	0	0
11 years	34	0	4	0
12 years	25	0	0	7
13 years	25	10	0	0
14 years	19	0	0	0
15 years	15	6	10	0
16 years	32	0	10	0
17 years	9	0	0	5
Female:	1,818	309	322	318
Under 1 year	20	0	5	0
1 year	18	7	7	5
2 years	5	8	0	4
3 years	30	8	0	0
4 years	58	0	0	0
5 years	23	0	9	8
6 years	5	0	9	7
7 years	58	8	10	0
8 years	16	0	14	0
9 years	6	8	5	8
10 years	0	0	0	12
11 years	19	0	10	0
12 years	34	0	0	7
13 years	13	0	0	6
14 years	33	7	0	0
15 years	24	0	0	15
16 years	37	0	9	0
17 years	25	0	5	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix VIII.f.

Metropolitan areas Population, age /sex under 18 in Idaho by Race/Ethnic, 2000  
(Native American)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	1,523	450	363	753
Male:	816	243	203	328
Under 1 year	26	0	0	10
1 year	0	8	8	0
2 years	14	0	0	5
3 years	7	0	16	6
4 years	6	7	8	24
5 years	0	7	0	5
6 years	15	0	0	11
7 years	18	0	10	0

8 years	20	0	11	7
9 years	29	7	0	1
10 years	16	6	4	4
11 years	10	24	0	7
12 years	0	0	0	8
13 years	14	6	0	8
14 years	18	7	0	10
15 years	21	0	5	7
16 years	23	10	0	0
17 years	18	0	2	0
Female:	707	207	160	425
Under 1 year	6	0	14	6
1 year	12	0	0	16
2 years	10	0	0	0
3 years	4	0	8	0
4 years	25	3	0	13
5 years	12	0	0	7
6 years	5	8	0	5
7 years	28	0	0	7
8 years	29	8	8	23
9 years	12	0	0	23
10 years	6	18	0	2
11 years	12	0	6	0
12 years	0	6	0	7
13 years	0	8	0	8
14 years	0	0	12	10
15 years	3	11	0	0
16 years	7	13	10	0
17 years	44	0	8	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix IX.

Age by Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the population 5 years and over by Racial/Ethnic in Idaho. 2000

	N-H White	N-H Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total	1,059,756	88,458	88,458	10,655	15,956
5 to 17 years	228,865	1,260	29,341	1,881	4,472
Only English	222,500	1,060	11,251	988	3,848
Other Language	6,365	200	18,090	893	624
“Very Well”	4,435	104	11,843	618	441
“Well”	894	50	3,855	200	122
“Not Well”	988	46	1,836	71	54
“Not at All”	48	0	556	4	7
18 to 64 years	690,585	3,134	56,903	7,856	10,615
Only English	664,041	2,714	14,099	2,720	8,460
Other Language	26,544	418	42,804	5,136	2,155
“Very Well”	20,319	264	17,792	2,467	1,637
“Well”	3,340	53	8,570	1,667	270
“Not Well”	2,690	60	10,008	828	225
“Not at All”	195	41	6,343	174	23
65 years and over	140,306	232	2,214	918	869
Only English	135,990	213	401	546	531
Other Language	4,316	19	1,813	372	338
“Very Well”	2,991	18	811	155	237
“Well”	837	0	369	111	79
“Not Well”	338	1	335	75	22
“Not at All”	150	0	298	31	0

Source: Census 2000, American Fact Finder SF4

## Appendix Xa.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Total)

	<b>Boise City city</b>	<b>Idaho Falls city</b>	<b>Meridian city</b>	<b>Nampa city</b>	<b>Pocatello city</b>
Total:	172,899	46,457	30,864	46,908	47,256
5 to 17 years:	33,920	11,033	7,827	10,873	9,313
Speak only English	31,378	10,161	7,537	8,711	8,800
Speak Spanish:	1,078	731	155	1,947	335
Speak English "very well"	754	508	97	1,215	238
Speak English "well"	64	66	8	407	63
Speak English "not well"	233	130	50	302	27
Speak English "not at all"	27	27	0	23	7
Speak other Indo-European languages:	921	125	88	123	115
Speak English "very well"	605	69	43	95	85
Speak English "well"	195	36	28	22	15
Speak English "not well"	121	10	17	6	15
Speak English "not at all"	0	10	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	416	16	37	92	57
Speak English "very well"	229	16	23	70	55
Speak English "well"	161	0	6	22	2
Speak English "not well"	26	0	8	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	127	0	10	0	6
Speak English "very well"	67	0	10	0	6
Speak English "well"	36	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	15	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	9	0	0	0	0
18 to 64 years:	120,314	29,720	20,834	30,195	32,466
Speak only English	109,574	27,087	19,465	24,702	30,351
Speak Spanish:	4,553	1,874	676	4,671	1,220
Speak English "very well"	2,936	894	465	2,262	860
Speak English "well"	767	295	152	920	224
Speak English "not well"	666	378	59	928	130
Speak English "not at all"	184	307	0	561	6
Speak other Indo-European languages:	3,672	629	385	394	493
Speak English "very well"	2,160	518	228	353	439
Speak English "well"	730	63	80	26	54
Speak English "not well"	725	48	72	15	0
Speak English "not at all"	57	0	5	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	1,946	98	286	377	311
Speak English "very well"	912	45	117	254	190
Speak English "well"	617	39	76	78	83
Speak English "not well"	336	7	64	45	38
Speak English "not at all"	81	7	29	0	0
Speak other languages:	569	32	22	51	91
Speak English "very well"	398	32	17	17	69
Speak English "well"	139	0	0	34	22
Speak English "not well"	20	0	5	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	12	0	0	0	0
65 years and over:	18,665	5,704	2,203	5,840	5,477
Speak only English	17,536	5,446	2,115	5,429	5,202
Speak Spanish:	357	116	13	307	118
Speak English "very well"	254	83	13	92	90
Speak English "well"	74	21	0	75	12
Speak English "not well"	29	7	0	58	3
Speak English "not at all"	0	5	0	82	13
Speak other Indo-European languages:	479	113	56	77	108
Speak English "very well"	271	92	23	36	72

Speak English "well"	84	14	6	36	29
Speak English "not well"	108	7	7	0	7
Speak English "not at all"	16	0	20	5	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	125	24	0	27	11
Speak English "very well"	43	13	0	7	7
Speak English "well"	48	11	0	12	4
Speak English "not well"	24	0	0	8	0
Speak English "not at all"	10	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	168	5	19	0	38
Speak English "very well"	140	5	19	0	18
Speak English "well"	24	0	0	0	13
Speak English "not well"	4	0	0	0	7
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Xb.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Non-Hispanic White)

	<b>Boise City city</b>	<b>Idaho Falls city</b>	<b>Meridian city</b>	<b>Nampa city</b>	<b>Pocatello city</b>
Total:	156,305	41,754	28,676	36,820	42,936
5 to 17 years:	29,875	9,626	7,185	7,669	8,227
Speak only English	28,523	9,468	6,983	7,362	7,976
Speak Spanish:	483	47	96	188	126
Speak English "very well"	249	47	46	125	68
Speak English "well"	54	0	0	26	41
Speak English "not well"	171	0	50	37	17
Speak English "not at all"	9	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	768	99	88	119	115
Speak English "very well"	523	43	43	91	85
Speak English "well"	146	36	28	22	15
Speak English "not well"	99	10	17	6	15
Speak English "not at all"	0	10	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	85	12	8	0	10
Speak English "very well"	55	12	0	0	10
Speak English "well"	26	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	4	0	8	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	16	0	10	0	0
Speak English "very well"	16	0	10	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 64 years:	108,402	26,597	19,339	23,644	29,558
Speak only English	102,932	25,558	18,597	22,704	28,558
Speak Spanish:	1,853	428	351	503	482
Speak English "very well"	1,394	374	256	356	368
Speak English "well"	233	20	54	87	75
Speak English "not well"	218	34	41	60	39
Speak English "not at all"	8	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	3,099	563	337	388	445
Speak English "very well"	1,863	471	195	347	396
Speak English "well"	616	55	65	26	49
Speak English "not well"	563	37	72	15	0
Speak English "not at all"	57	0	5	0	0

Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	265	43	45	42	32
Speak English "very well"	191	29	39	17	32
Speak English "well"	59	0	0	17	0
Speak English "not well"	15	7	6	8	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	7	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	253	5	9	7	41
Speak English "very well"	170	5	9	7	35
Speak English "well"	83	0	0	0	6
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over:	18,028	5,531	2,152	5,507	5,151
Speak only English	17,164	5,393	2,064	5,338	5,000
Speak Spanish:	200	25	13	85	20
Speak English "very well"	136	25	13	46	20
Speak English "well"	58	0	0	22	0
Speak English "not well"	6	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	17	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	450	113	56	77	108
Speak English "very well"	266	92	23	36	72
Speak English "well"	84	14	6	36	29
Speak English "not well"	84	7	7	0	7
Speak English "not at all"	16	0	20	5	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	52	0	0	7	0
Speak English "very well"	25	0	0	7	0
Speak English "well"	18	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	9	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	162	0	19	0	23
Speak English "very well"	134	0	19	0	18
Speak English "well"	24	0	0	0	5
Speak English "not well"	4	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Xc.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Pocatello city
Total:	1,268	357
5 to 17 years:	318	33
Speak only English	243	33
Speak Spanish:	4	0
Speak English "very well"	4	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	18	0
Speak English "very well"	18	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0



Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other languages:	53	0
Speak English "very well"	8	0
Speak English "well"	30	0
Speak English "not well"	15	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
18 to 64 years:	859	255
Speak only English	777	242
Speak Spanish:	0	6
Speak English "very well"	0	6
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	39	7
Speak English "very well"	33	7
Speak English "well"	6	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	15	0
Speak English "very well"	15	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other languages:	28	0
Speak English "very well"	20	0
Speak English "well"	8	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
65 years and over:	91	69
Speak only English	86	69
Speak Spanish:	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	5	0
Speak English "very well"	5	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

# Appendix Xd.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	7,303	3,040	937	8,264	2,280
5 to 17 years:	1,818	879	330	2,739	728
Speak only English	1,253	250	271	983	535
Speak Spanish:	555	629	59	1,756	193
Speak English "very well"	465	406	51	1,087	154
Speak English "well"	10	66	8	381	22
Speak English "not well"	62	130	0	265	10
Speak English "not at all"	18	27	0	23	7
Speak other Indo-European languages:	10	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	10	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 64 years:	5,279	2,057	607	5,292	1,441
Speak only English	2,580	623	281	1,125	730
Speak Spanish:	2,632	1,417	311	4,142	711
Speak English "very well"	1,493	501	204	1,890	476
Speak English "well"	521	275	89	823	144
Speak English "not well"	442	334	18	868	85
Speak English "not at all"	176	307	0	561	6
Speak other Indo-European languages:	43	9	15	0	0
Speak English "very well"	12	9	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	15	0	0
Speak English "not well"	31	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	16	8	0	25	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	25	0
Speak English "well"	0	8	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	16	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	8	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	8	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over:	206	104	0	233	111
Speak only English	49	13	0	11	30
Speak Spanish:	157	91	0	222	81
Speak English "very well"	118	58	0	46	60
Speak English "well"	16	21	0	53	5
Speak English "not well"	23	7	0	58	3
Speak English "not at all"	0	5	0	65	13
Speak other Indo-European languages:	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0

Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Xe.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Asian)

	<b>Boise City city</b>	<b>Meridian city,</b>	<b>Nampa city</b>	<b>Pocatello city</b>
Total:	3,193	457	504	545
5 to 17 years:	510	48	113	84
Speak only English	207	19	13	37
Speak Spanish:	0	0	15	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	15	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	32	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	32	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	271	29	85	47
Speak English "very well"	156	23	67	45
Speak English "well"	93	6	18	2
Speak English "not well"	22	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
18 to 64 years:	2,566	394	365	420
Speak only English	797	118	123	117
Speak Spanish:	13	9	11	15
Speak English "very well"	13	0	11	10
Speak English "well"	0	9	0	5
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	265	33	0	41
Speak English "very well"	222	33	0	36
Speak English "well"	37	0	0	5
Speak English "not well"	6	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	1,491	234	231	247

Speak English "very well"	586	71	140	126
Speak English "well"	529	76	54	83
Speak English "not well"	295	58	37	38
Speak English "not at all"	81	29	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
65 years and over:	117	15	26	41
Speak only English	36	15	6	30
Speak Spanish:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	18	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	18	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	63	0	20	11
Speak English "very well"	18	0	0	7
Speak English "well"	25	0	12	4
Speak English "not well"	10	0	8	0
Speak English "not at all"	10	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

## Appendix Xf.

Age by language spoken at home ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over in Metropolitan areas (Native American)

	<b>Boise City city</b>	<b>Idaho Falls city</b>	<b>Nampa city</b>	<b>Pocatello city</b>
Total:	1,413	432	309	673
5 to 17 years:	360	139	76	160
Speak only English	329	139	58	132
Speak Spanish:	7	0	18	28
Speak English "very well"	0	0	2	21
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	7	0	16	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	7
Speak other Indo-European languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0

Speak other languages:	24	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	18	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	6	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
18 to 64 years:	976	279	223	452
Speak only English	762	217	193	361
Speak Spanish:	48	35	20	57
Speak English "very well"	33	19	9	24
Speak English "well"	0	16	0	15
Speak English "not well"	15	0	0	18
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	11	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	166	27	10	34
Speak English "very well"	135	27	10	34
Speak English "well"	15	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	16	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
65 years and over:	77	14	10	61
Speak only English	71	9	10	29
Speak Spanish:	0	0	0	17
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	10
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	7
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other Indo-European languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0	0	0	0
Speak English "very well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	0
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0
Speak other languages:	6	5	0	15
Speak English "very well"	6	5	0	0
Speak English "well"	0	0	0	8
Speak English "not well"	0	0	0	7
Speak English "not at all"	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

# Appendix XIa

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Total)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	117,575	30,503	20,588	29,571	29,262
Male:	57,212	14,741	10,064	14,060	14,168
No schooling completed	138	226	40	290	64
Nursery to 4th grade	93	79	36	168	39
5th and 6th grade	173	164	10	434	32
7th and 8th grade	664	260	94	656	206
9th grade	428	214	52	371	188
10th grade	943	291	65	393	357
11th grade	846	207	128	374	192
12th grade, no diploma	1,614	408	248	563	386
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,907	3,441	2,406	3,791	3,266
Some college, less than 1 year	4,002	1,131	877	1,294	981
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	11,939	2,397	2,013	2,542	3,107
Associate degree	3,932	1,042	886	794	1,113
Bachelor's degree	14,200	2,832	2,434	1,629	2,557
Master's degree	4,620	1,375	519	483	816
Professional school degree	1,883	309	171	161	472
Doctorate degree	830	365	85	117	392
Female:	60,363	15,762	10,524	15,511	15,094
No schooling completed	112	145	25	230	68
Nursery to 4th grade	82	51	30	150	22
5th and 6th grade	182	105	39	407	55
7th and 8th grade	855	299	136	654	267
9th grade	688	207	120	383	218
10th grade	913	333	158	672	339
11th grade	1,210	397	211	544	468
12th grade, no diploma	1,523	378	207	517	402
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13,965	4,379	3,083	4,775	3,650
Some college, less than 1 year	6,118	1,451	1,184	1,358	1,394
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	12,265	2,903	2,182	2,632	3,263
Associate degree	4,498	1,379	788	839	1,024
Bachelor's degree	12,801	2,781	1,920	1,768	2,652
Master's degree	4,026	698	310	449	953
Professional school degree	855	170	89	112	164
Doctorate degree	270	86	42	21	155

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix Xib

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas,  
2000 (Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	107,662	27,800	19,322	24,382	26,753
Male:	52,163	13,263	9,459	11,391	12,962
No schooling completed	69	92	11	121	14
Nursery to 4th grade	51	8	36	5	28
5th and 6th grade	71	41	6	99	13
7th and 8th grade	541	154	70	404	164
9th grade	401	163	44	235	145
10th grade	811	263	65	301	314
11th grade	711	152	117	266	164
12th grade, no diploma	1,370	391	229	463	360
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,848	3,194	2,256	3,201	2,976
Some college, less than 1 year	3,686	946	810	1,100	936
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	10,959	2,236	1,898	2,300	2,830
Associate degree	3,654	962	826	681	1,052
Bachelor's degree	13,170	2,725	2,348	1,467	2,400
Master's degree	4,272	1,302	487	474	765
Professional school degree	1,798	302	171	161	445
Doctorate degree	751	332	85	113	356
Female:	55,499	14,537	9,863	12,991	13,791
No schooling completed	56	64	0	41	46
Nursery to 4th grade	82	5	8	3	18
5th and 6th grade	52	32	30	8	32
7th and 8th grade	707	267	118	498	191
9th grade	555	149	99	266	192
10th grade	787	298	142	518	305
11th grade	1,090	333	195	474	415
12th grade, no diploma	1,277	342	186	478	335
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,858	4,031	2,942	4,191	3,371
Some college, less than 1 year	5,730	1,399	1,090	1,215	1,328
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	11,457	2,729	2,107	2,352	2,981
Associate degree	4,128	1,359	747	768	928
Bachelor's degree	11,959	2,624	1,790	1,644	2,507
Master's degree	3,769	675	293	416	872
Professional school degree	739	170	89	104	133
Doctorate degree	253	60	27	15	137

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix XIc

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas,  
2000 (Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Pocatello city
Total:	767	273
Male:	524	173
No schooling completed	0	0
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0
5th and 6th grade	5	0
7th and 8th grade	0	0
9th grade	0	6
10th grade	14	0
11th grade	12	0
12th grade, no diploma	28	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	48	43
Some college, less than 1 year	41	14
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	156	47
Associate degree	39	24
Bachelor's degree	132	25
Master's degree	32	6
Professional school degree	17	0
Doctorate degree	0	8
Female:	243	100
No schooling completed	0	0
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0
5th and 6th grade	23	0
7th and 8th grade	0	17
9th grade	5	0
10th grade	0	8
11th grade	11	0
12th grade, no diploma	15	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	62	29
Some college, less than 1 year	21	0
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	40	14
Associate degree	15	8
Bachelor's degree	37	18
Master's degree	14	6
Professional school degree	0	0
Doctorate degree	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4



# Appendix XIId

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	3,916	1,758	497	4,097	1,180
Male:	1,965	998	262	2,086	546
No schooling completed	40	134	5	164	41
Nursery to 4th grade	21	71	0	163	11
5th and 6th grade	83	123	4	310	19
7th and 8th grade	69	94	5	241	22
9th grade	17	38	8	129	26
10th grade	19	22	0	92	24
11th grade	66	28	11	82	19
12th grade, no diploma	134	17	19	84	11
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	499	158	76	393	152
Some college, less than 1 year	130	104	29	150	10
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	417	67	49	119	124
Associate degree	122	56	19	58	15
Bachelor's degree	253	62	37	93	41
Master's degree	68	0	0	4	7
Professional school degree	15	7	0	0	17
Doctorate degree	12	17	0	4	7
Female:	1,951	760	235	2,011	634
No schooling completed	15	64	0	164	13
Nursery to 4th grade	0	46	22	147	0
5th and 6th grade	52	73	9	376	23
7th and 8th grade	57	26	0	149	36
9th grade	104	46	14	113	7
10th grade	81	18	11	121	18
11th grade	61	56	16	57	48
12th grade, no diploma	101	23	0	32	35
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	475	243	37	412	157
Some college, less than 1 year	124	18	31	77	36
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	362	45	39	198	134
Associate degree	154	0	10	60	34
Bachelor's degree	225	84	31	71	50
Master's degree	73	6	0	28	32
Professional school degree	67	0	0	0	4
Doctorate degree	0	12	15	6	7

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix XIe

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Asian)

	Boise City city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	2,383	383	339	386
Male:	1,158	136	131	183
No schooling completed	24	24	0	0
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0	0	0
5th and 6th grade	6	0	14	0
7th and 8th grade	25	5	7	0
9th grade	3	0	0	0
10th grade	62	0	0	0
11th grade	20	0	0	0
12th grade, no diploma	34	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	193	33	29	25
Some college, less than 1 year	16	0	0	7
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	110	27	27	35
Associate degree	45	22	14	5
Bachelor's degree	324	6	35	75
Master's degree	217	19	5	26
Professional school degree	27	0	0	3
Doctorate degree	52	0	0	7
Female:	1,225	247	208	203
No schooling completed	29	25	16	0
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0	0	4
5th and 6th grade	55	0	19	0
7th and 8th grade	46	5	7	8
9th grade	4	0	0	0
10th grade	39	0	11	6
11th grade	28	0	0	0
12th grade, no diploma	59	21	0	3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	208	53	84	23
Some college, less than 1 year	87	33	17	6
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	136	0	39	52
Associate degree	78	16	7	19
Bachelor's degree	332	84	0	53
Master's degree	99	10	0	18
Professional school degree	17	0	8	0
Doctorate degree	8	0	0	11

Source: U.S Census SF4

# Appendix XI

Sex by educational attainment for the population 25 years and over in Metropolitan areas,  
2000 (Native American)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	896	232	209	412
Male:	494	124	124	185
No schooling completed	0	10	0	33
Nursery to 4th grade	5	0	0	0
5th and 6th grade	8	0	6	0
7th and 8th grade	14	0	7	11
9th grade	0	0	0	0
10th grade	20	0	0	15
11th grade	19	15	17	9
12th grade, no diploma	34	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	119	15	45	42
Some college, less than 1 year	86	28	7	19
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	97	26	35	28
Associate degree	36	12	0	7
Bachelor's degree	56	4	7	8
Master's degree	0	14	0	6
Professional school degree	0	0	0	7
Doctorate degree	0	0	0	0
Female:	402	108	85	227
No schooling completed	0	0	0	9
Nursery to 4th grade	0	0	5	0
5th and 6th grade	0	0	0	0
7th and 8th grade	22	6	0	10
9th grade	10	12	4	17
10th grade	6	0	10	2
11th grade	9	0	8	0
12th grade, no diploma	5	0	0	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92	27	31	43
Some college, less than 1 year	40	11	18	7
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	85	52	9	57
Associate degree	41	0	0	19
Bachelor's degree	74	0	0	0
Master's degree	8	0	0	0
Professional school degree	10	0	0	19
Doctorate degree	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

### Appendix XIIa

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Total)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	138,979	35,424	23,037	36,035	37,943
Male:	67,878	17,231	11,164	17,224	18,218
18 to 24 years:	10,666	2,490	1,100	3,164	4,050
Less than 9th grade	200	91	40	189	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,214	684	228	739	611
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,595	852	481	1,077	1,220
Some college, no degree	3,719	775	280	878	1,768
Associate degree	474	62	31	181	334
Bachelor's degree	422	26	40	100	85
Graduate or professional degree	42	0	0	0	6
Female:	71,101	18,193	11,873	18,811	19,725
18 to 24 years:	10,738	2,431	1,349	3,300	4,631
Less than 9th grade	98	43	32	97	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,560	456	203	647	401
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,256	868	498	1,127	998
Some college, no degree	4,369	780	481	1,132	2,426
Associate degree	606	166	26	132	463
Bachelor's degree	819	95	101	149	309
Graduate or professional degree	30	23	8	16	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

### Appendix XIIb

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	126,430	32,128	21,491	29,151	34,709
Male:	61,354	15,412	10,456	13,621	16,629
18 to 24 years:	9,191	2,149	997	2,230	3,667
Less than 9th grade	100	34	40	29	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,825	565	200	408	542
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,168	743	436	804	1,068
Some college, no degree	3,239	731	250	769	1,637
Associate degree	439	50	31	137	328

Bachelor's degree	401	26	40	83	60
Graduate or professional degree	19	0	0	0	6
Female:	65,076	16,716	11,035	15,530	18,080
18 to 24 years:	9,577	2,179	1,172	2,539	4,289
Less than 9th grade	41	9	27	10	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,367	407	188	439	372
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,895	774	426	814	881
Some college, no degree	3,949	718	396	996	2,257
Associate degree	554	153	26	125	458
Bachelor's degree	750	95	101	149	287
Graduate or professional degree	21	23	8	6	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix XIIc

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Pocatello city
Total:	950	324
Male:	655	220
18 to 24 years:	131	47
Less than 9th grade	10	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3	21
Some college, no degree	101	26
Associate degree	0	0
Bachelor's degree	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	0
Female:	295	104
18 to 24 years:	52	4
Less than 9th grade	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14	0
Some college, no degree	25	4
Associate degree	0	0
Bachelor's degree	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

### Appendix XIId

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	5,485	2,161	607	5,525	1,552
Male:	2,841	1,239	278	2,888	735
18 to 24 years:	876	241	16	802	189
Less than 9th grade	66	45	0	160	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	273	88	5	304	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	251	88	11	198	54
Some college, no degree	264	8	0	102	80
Associate degree	15	12	0	38	6
Bachelor's degree	7	0	0	0	5
Graduate or professional degree	0	0	0	0	0
Female:	2,644	922	329	2,637	817
18 to 24 years:	693	162	94	626	183
Less than 9th grade	42	34	0	87	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	111	31	0	190	26
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	242	64	44	260	69
Some college, no degree	230	26	50	82	77
Associate degree	30	7	0	7	0
Bachelor's degree	38	0	0	0	11
Graduate or professional degree	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

### Appendix XIIf

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Asian)

	Boise City city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	2,683	409	391	461
Male:	1,289	146	152	215
18 to 24 years:	131	10	21	32
Less than 9th grade	17	0	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	51	10	10	23
Some college, no degree	26	0	0	0
Associate degree	0	0	0	0

Bachelor's degree	10	0	11	9
Graduate or professional degree	20	0	0	0
Female:	1,394	263	239	246
18 to 24 years:	169	16	31	43
Less than 9th grade	10	5	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25	0	0	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	59	6	13	6
Some college, no degree	41	5	18	21
Associate degree	0	0	0	5
Bachelor's degree	25	0	0	11
Graduate or professional degree	9	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

#### Appendix XIIf

Sex by age by educational attainment for the population 18 years and over in  
Metropolitan areas, 2000 (Native American)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	1,053	293	233	513
Male:	561	161	139	215
18 to 24 years:	67	37	15	30
Less than 9th grade	0	0	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33	37	11	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23	0	4	30
Some college, no degree	11	0	0	0
Associate degree	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	0	0	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	0	0	0
Female:	492	132	94	298
18 to 24 years:	90	24	9	71
Less than 9th grade	0	0	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	28	13	5	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32	8	4	14
Some college, no degree	24	3	0	57
Associate degree	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	6	0	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S Census SF4

Appendix XIII.

SES in Idaho by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999

	N-H White	N-H Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total	1,138,460	4,815	101,594	11,142	15,885
Above Poverty	87.5 %	80.6 %	74.3 %	87.5 %	79.5 %
Below Poverty	10.2 %	17.8 %	3.6 %	10.3%	26.8 %
Median Household Income	\$ 38,563	\$ 31,667	\$ 28,990	\$ 45,746	\$ 29,351
Median Family Income	\$ 45,035	\$ 43,346	\$ 29,360	\$ 51,473	\$ 31,840
Per Capita Income	\$ 18,809	\$ 14,096	\$ 9,102	\$ 20,143	\$ 11,315
Employed	47.3 %	40.7 %	38.0 %	50.0 %	41.4 %
Unemployed	2.7 %	2.8 %	4.1 %	3.1 %	8.0 %

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIIIa.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (total)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	144,192	37,435	23,919	37,482	39,445
Above Poverty	92%	89%	94%	88%	85%
Below Poverty	8%	11%	6%	12%	15%
Median Household Income	\$42,432	\$40,512	\$53,276	\$34,758	\$34,326
Median Family Income	\$52,014	\$47,431	\$57,077	\$39,434	\$41,884
Per Capita Income	\$22,696	\$18,857	\$20,150	\$14,491	\$17,425
Employed	69%	62%	74%	68%	64%
Unemployed	3%	4%	2%	5%	5%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)



Appendix XIIIb.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	131,021	33,859	22,319	30,139	36,113
Above Poverty	92%	90%	95%	89%	86%
Below Poverty	8%	10%	5%	11%	14%
Median Household Income	\$43,008	\$41,076	\$53,797	\$35,566	\$35,519
Median Family Income	\$53,137	\$48,467	\$57,789	\$40,935	\$43,183
Per Capita Income	\$23,549	\$19,590	\$20,593	\$15,825	\$17,939
Employed	70%	63%	74%	63%	64%
Unemployed	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIIIc.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	986	251	39	124	332
Above Poverty	76%	93%	100%	86%	77%
Below Poverty	24%	7%	0%	14%	23%
Median Household Income	\$33,333	\$35,729	\$31,771	\$47,321	\$17,283
Median Family Income	\$47,422	\$37,188	\$32,292	\$54,250	\$25,461
Per Capita Income	\$15,292	\$11,982	\$12,165	\$17,969	\$18,256
Employed	45% *16%	31% *23%	62% *26%	38% *32%	44% *11%
Unemployed	3% *1%	11% *0%	0% *0%	0% *0%	3% *1%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIIId.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	5,723	2,341	643	5,935	1,625
Above Poverty	84%	83%	89%	83%	73%
Below Poverty	16%	17%	11%	17%	27%
Median Household Income	\$32,868	\$30,880	\$51,797	\$31,616	\$32,799
Median Family Income	\$34,610	\$31,250	\$51,600	\$32,105	\$26,250
Per Capita Income	\$11,992	\$10,380	\$12,184	\$9,311	\$10,603
Employed	66%	56%	76%	59%	62%
Unemployed	5%	3%	8%	8%	7%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIIIe.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (Asian)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	2,786	274	409	415	466
Above Poverty	92%	96%	100%	92%	80%
Below Poverty	8%	4%	0%	8%	20%
Median Household Income	\$52,235	\$50,625	\$49,417	\$36,136	\$49,000
Median Family Income	\$58,188	\$48,750	\$42,250	\$44,688	\$64,375
Per Capita Income	\$25,831	\$31,119	\$25,177	\$14,286	\$17,623
Employed	68%	72%	79%	60%	56%
Unemployed	1%	1%	1%	5%	2%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIIIf.

SES in Metropolitan areas by Racial/Ethnic group in 1999 (Native American)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian City	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total	1,145	316	97	253	513
Above Poverty	80%	86%	74%	90%	72%
Below Poverty	20%	14%	26%	10%	28%
Median Household Income	\$38,345	\$40,000	\$16,000	\$29,779	\$28,103
Median Family Income	\$37,083	\$39,063	\$4,904	\$46,190	\$29,405
Per Capita Income	\$12,886	\$14,630	\$19,678	\$11,619	\$15,262
Employed	61%	61%	52%	56%	52%
Unemployed	11%	24%	27%	21%	10%

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

Appendix XIV.

Work Hours in Idaho for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000

	N-H White	N-H Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
1 → 14 Hours/ week	12,455 *23,157	81 *65	1,172 *966	184 *208	110 *238
15 → 34 Hours/ week	39,672 *83,928	201 *209	2,066 *4,303	550 *801	513 *890
35 and over Hours/ week	219,237 *183,328	1,662 *628	26,053 *13,643	2,581 *2,398	3,932 *3,194
Did not Work	84,842 *150,089	292 *382	5,392 *9,939	635 *1,772	1,402 *1,885

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVa

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Total)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	144,192	37,435	23,919	37,482	39,445
Male:	70,554	18,250	11,543	17,937	18,906
Worked in 1999:	59,744	14,712	10,148	14,362	15,333
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	50,907	12,553	9,071	12,593	12,012
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	7,165	1,652	879	1,395	2,757
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	1,672	507	198	374	564
Did not work in 1999	10,810	3,538	1,395	3,575	3,573
Female:	73,638	19,185	12,376	19,545	20,539
Worked in 1999:	52,914	12,660	9,069	12,695	14,363
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	36,478	8,021	6,281	9,061	8,303
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	13,170	3,427	2,332	2,877	4,843
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	3,266	1,212	456	757	1,217
Did not work in 1999	20,724	6,525	3,307	6,850	6,176

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVb

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Non-Hispanic White)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	131,021	33,859	22,319	30,139	36,113
Male:	63,738	16,260	10,815	14,096	17,271
Worked in 1999:	53,920	13,078	9,462	11,138	14,098
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	45,868	11,184	8,463	9,674	11,064
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	6,561	1,458	813	1,175	2,516
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	1,491	436	186	289	518
Did not work in 1999	9,818	3,182	1,353	2,958	3,173
Female:	67,283	17,599	11,504	16,043	18,842
Worked in 1999:	48,250	11,575	8,406	10,384	13,163
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	33,120	7,200	5,819	7,182	7,527
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	12,171	3,216	2,136	2,536	4,508
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	2,959	1,159	451	666	1,128
Did not work in 1999	19,033	6,024	3,098	5,659	5,679

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVc

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Non-Hispanic Black)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	986	251	39	124	332
Male:	679	119	24	80	224
Worked in 1999:	575	115	24	64	161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	511	83	12	61	114
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	33	24	12	3	30
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	31	8	0	0	17
Did not work in 1999	104	4	0	16	63
Female:	307	132	15	44	108
Worked in 1999:	190	84	10	40	54
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	100	56	10	33	38
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	81	17	0	7	8
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	9	11	0	0	8
Did not work in 1999	117	48	5	4	54

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVd

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Hispanic)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	5,723	2,341	643	5,935	1,625
Male:	2,954	1,368	298	3,109	771
Worked in 1999:	2,656	1,084	280	2,582	580
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	2,278	938	253	2,360	494
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	323	112	19	146	69
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	55	34	8	76	17
Did not work in 1999	298	284	18	527	191
Female:	2,769	973	345	2,826	854
Worked in 1999:	2,177	636	244	1,818	643
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	1,632	523	192	1,462	401
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	416	103	52	275	225
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	129	10	0	81	17
Did not work in 1999	592	337	101	1,008	211

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVe

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Asian)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	2,786	274	409	415	466
Male:	1,330	127	146	162	220
Worked in 1999:	1,145	109	146	129	183
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	989	88	122	129	109
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	118	0	20	0	69
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	38	21	4	0	5
Did not work in 1999	185	18	0	33	37
Female:	1,456	147	263	253	246
Worked in 1999:	989	118	222	198	133
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	796	78	144	180	80
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	155	24	73	18	36
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	38	16	5	0	17
Did not work in 1999	467	29	41	55	113

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.

#### Appendix XIVf

Work Hours in Metropolitan Areas for 16 years and over, by Sex, by racial ethnic groups 2000  
(Native American)

	Boise City city	Idaho Falls city	Meridian city	Nampa city	Pocatello city
Total:	1,145	316	97	253	513
Male:	602	171	30	141	215
Worked in 1999:	441	154	30	124	147
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	407	144	30	111	141
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	21	10	0	13	6
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	13	0	0	0	0
Did not work in 1999	161	17	0	17	68
Female:	543	145	67	112	298
Worked in 1999:	449	108	51	63	252
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:	316	58	24	49	164
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week:	77	46	27	8	67
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week:	56	4	0	6	21
Did not work in 1999	94	37	16	49	46

Source: 2000 Census and American Fact Finder, Summary File 3 (SF3)

\*Female work hours.