

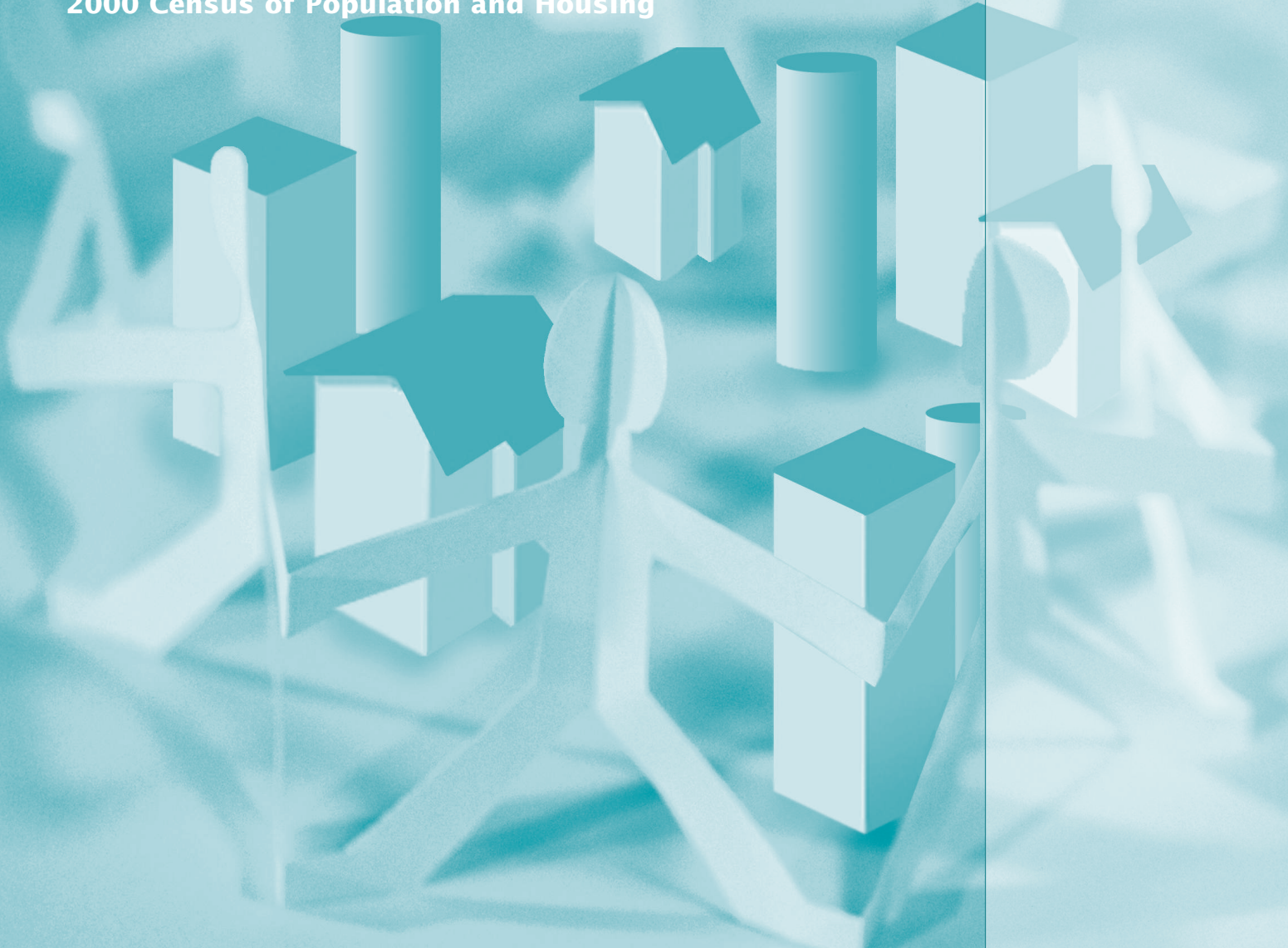
Idaho: 2000

Issued October 2002

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics

PHC-1-14

2000 Census of Population and Housing



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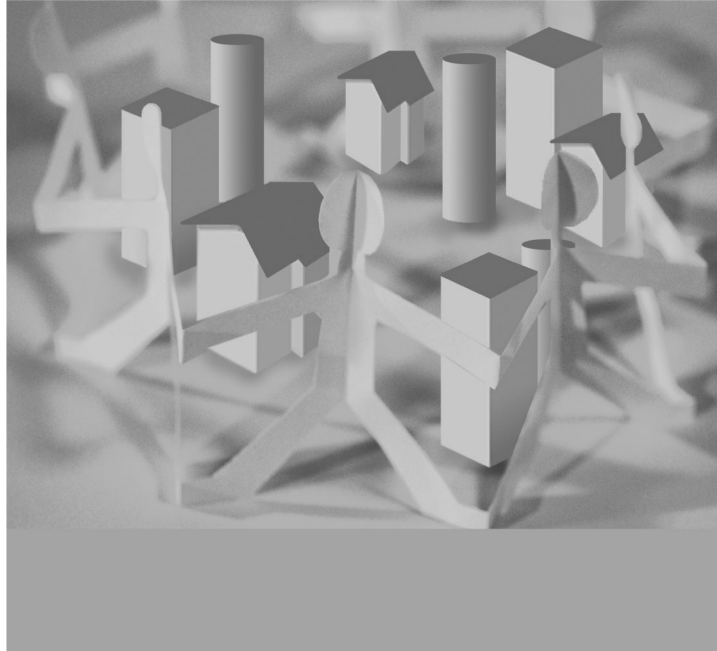
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How to Use This Census Report

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INTRODUCTION

Data from Census 2000 are presented in three printed report series:

1. PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*
2. PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*
3. PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*

The data from Census 2000 were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions, found on the “short form”), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions, found on the “long form”). Appendix D presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages used to collect the data included in this report.

The PHC-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides data based on the 100-percent questions. The subjects are age, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, race, sex, tenure (owner- or renter-occupied), and vacancy characteristics. Land area measurements and population density also are provided. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-1 series.

The PHC-2, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, report series provides sample data based on both the 100-percent and the sample questions. Sample subjects include place of birth; residence in 1995; language; educational attainment and school enrollment; veteran status; disability status; employment status; journey to work; work status, earnings, income, and poverty status in 1999; physical housing characteristics; units in structure; fuel and equipment characteristics; owner and renter household characteristics, such as year owner moved into unit; home value; contract and gross rent; and mortgage and rental cost characteristics. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-5 series.

The PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series provides Census 2000 and historical comparisons of the 100-percent population and housing unit counts. It provides land and water area measurements, and population density. The user notes section documents geographic changes over the past decade. This series is similar to the 1990 census CPH-2 series.

In each series, there is one report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, plus a United States summary report. Many tables in the United States summary reports include data for Puerto Rico. See Appendix E for detailed information about additional Census 2000 data products and release media.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the desired data. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the lefthand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Figure I-1 is an example of a table finding guide.

The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items. Additional information to locate data within specific reports is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated in Figure I-2.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the subjects and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

Figure I-1.

Table Finding Guide

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

Subject	The state ¹	County ²	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native Area ⁴	Hawaiian home land ⁵
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state ³		
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
Average family size	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Average household size	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Families and family characteristics	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Group quarters population	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Hispanic or Latino	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	20, 21	28, 29
Nonfamily households	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Sex	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Average household size	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Occupancy characteristics	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Tenure	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Land area	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

¹State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

²Parish in Louisiana; borough, census area, city and borough, and municipio in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

³County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

⁴American Indian and Alaska Native areas include state and federal American Indian reservations; Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSA); tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA) (federal areas); state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) (state areas); Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) (Alaska); and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) (Alaska).

⁵Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

Figure I-2.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title: Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

Headnote: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text.

Headings: State, County, Place and (if Selected) Census Tract

Stubhead: The State

Column head: Selected combinations of two races, Race alone or in combination with one or more other races

Boxhead: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race

Spanner: Selected combinations of two races

Diagram labels: Heading, Stubhead, Stub, Sidehead, Table number and title, Headnote, Column head, Boxhead, Data field, Page number and state name, Report title

COUNTY	Selected combinations of two races		Race alone or in combination with one or more other races							
	White, Black or African American	White, American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race		
The State	6 336	17 966	4 772	2 326	3 199 953	1 168 958	42 449	39 458	4 288	38 261
Adams County	41	188	77	13	39 989	7 549	410	297	32	223
Barbour County	155	725	151	37	123 706	14 722	1 614	795	89	1 000
Baylor County	34	96	15	18	15 036	13 920	225	143	41	212
Beaufort County	34	273	41	10	48 893	664	565	132	24	1 154
Ben Hur County	10	27	-	11	2 096	6 613	64	42	16	56
Bullitt County	21	23	7	10	12 038	8 713	84	47	3	20
Butler County	412	121	40	25	25 431	14 526	95	101	16	37
Cherokee County	34	95	17	5	22 451	1 381	179	87	22	113
Chilton County	34	137	21	7	24 376	4 259	289	712	16	887
Choctaw County	19	23	2	3	8 832	7 086	53	11	7	28
Clarke County	28	29	9	21	15 885	12 055	129	62	14	65
Clay County	14	62	13	1	11 846	2 238	122	23	8	27
Clayton County	108	265	166	45	34 239	8 234	737	875	100	524
Colbert County	99	233	28	25	45 236	5 213	478	186	42	258
Cook County	12	42	11	5	7 883	6 160	79	31	11	20
Coosa County	6	46	10	-	7 893	8 847	100	13	4	111
Covington County	27	129	29	5	32 066	4 681	323	95	12	59
Crawford County	28	47	7	1	10 189	3 424	109	24	4	39
Cullman County	60	442	95	1	79 743	629	899	224	61	671
Dale County	155	317	124	52	37 654	10 259	721	603	164	889
Dallas County	95	47	9	20	16 885	29 472	138	291	49	145
Dalhousie County	48	625	42	2	65 533	1 564	1 269	178	29	2 282
Dawson County	162	386	82	26	51 238	1 814	65	26	41	413
DeKalb County	48	255	30	19	25 143	11 922	1 441	140	25	219
DeKalb County	172	396	83	32	87 586	19 464	1 628	969	94	466
Franklin County	20	41	6	2	16 180	2 237	83	37	3	74
Fayette County	39	124	14	6	28 270	1 268	233	84	46	1 561
Fayette County	13	113	15	6	22 611	2 772	316	53	16	186
Geneva County	7	6	-	-	1 616	6 822	48	17	8	16
Greene County	21	16	-	13	6 910	10 183	65	47	2	172
Henry County	24	65	13	8	12 812	2 258	90	24	7	153
Hale County	145	298	82	54	65 588	22 119	724	889	63	525
Hall County	79	454	26	18	52 591	2 153	1 535	178	79	2 487
Hart County	811	1 432	629	416	368 887	202 628	3 252	7 109	611	2 546
Hawkins County	22	32	12	4	13 887	1 534	64	14	3	46
Henderson County	102	321	42	19	79 380	9 462	651	361	40	427
Lawrence County	53	931	16	25	28 102	4 726	2 836	61	6	149
Lee County	160	369	180	29	89 172	20 348	729	2 165	119	817
Lincoln County	112	285	48	16	55 879	8 900	622	302	26	695
Limestone County	9	4	6	11	3 816	8 829	42	11	11	19
Macon County	38	116	5	81	7 440	20 950	114	129	28	317
Madison County	766	1 978	748	324	323 732	84 546	4 498	6 262	464	2 650
Marietta County	18	24	2	19	10 732	11 712	79	53	15	172
Marshall County	12	121	22	6	19 778	1 802	143	101	10	101
Meriwether County	150	401	82	6	77 627	1 371	876	296	76	2 860
Milledgeville City, Wilkes County	557	1 292	610	326	255 515	134 981	4 573	6 526	358	2 600
Monroe County	67	87	14	7	14 750	19 789	283	19	9	83
Montgomery County	367	375	411	168	110 884	109 558	1 226	2 931	331	1 243
Morgan County	226	669	73	37	95 898	12 813	1 543	646	118	1 703
Murray County	8	49	-	2	2 894	8 564	26	30	20	21
Nash County	41	162	21	68	18 287	10 988	450	165	34	140
Newton County	29	66	2	2	12 021	5 017	117	64	6	100
North Carolina	79	154	63	27	28 610	20 525	387	313	110	423
North Carolina	127	263	169	5	28 836	12 544	658	172	172	1 247
North Carolina	157	381	211	25	128 820	12 788	686	1 791	43	1 247
North Carolina	18	9	-	-	3 873	10 987	48	1	17	20
North Carolina	149	188	48	21	54 377	25 278	427	267	69	284
Talbot County	51	96	6	11	30 654	10 610	223	103	24	158
Talbot County	209	424	163	73	113 445	49 780	957	1 204	172	1 246
Talbot County	17	239	47	12	65 786	4 847	468	268	28	428
Talbot County	4	8	11	6	3 829	4 494	34	22	6	16
Talbot County	11	128	13	-	24 568	110	343	83	17	285
PLACE										
Abbeville city, Henry County	6	2	-	-	1 700	1 203	2	4	-	90
Abbeville city, Wilkes County	8	1	-	-	9 790	1 147	11	2	-	20
Adrian town, Wilkes County	-	1	-	-	720	1	2	1	-	2
Altoona town, Wilkes County	-	-	-	-	80	428	11	2	-	2
Altoona city, Shelby County	25	62	31	2	19 983	2 267	141	187	12	177
Altoona city, Wilkes County	31	64	31	5	16 086	458	143	62	62	1 762
Alexander city, Wilkes County	7	4	-	-	1 049	1 202	11	1	-	1
Alexander city, Wilkes County	9	5	3	1	3 284	371	17	28	5	31
Alexander city, Wilkes County	7	4	-	-	640	1 723	12	11	-	1
Algodon town, Blount County	-	2	-	-	548	2	5	-	-	94
Altoona town	-	6	1	-	949	25	10	1	-	9
Blount County (part)	-	9	1	-	154	25	10	1	-	9

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that, in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally

in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total.

The data field is that part of the statistical table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in Appendix A. Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percentages, and ratios. These and other subject-matter terms are defined in Appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in Census 2000 reports:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a derived measure that rounds to less than 0.1.
- (X) means not applicable. In the 1990 and earlier decennial census reports, three dots “...” meant not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

How to Use This Census Report

-
- The superscript prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since the publication of the 1990 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1990 census reports. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.
 - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information was published for the 1990 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series. The geographic change information for the entities in a state is shown in the “User Notes” section of the Census 2000 PHC-3 report for that state.
 - A plus sign “+” is appended to the lower bound of the highest interval when the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A minus sign “-” is appended to the upper bound of the lowest interval when the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. For more information on medians, see the section on “Derived Measures” in Appendix B.
 - A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease. The minus sign appears only in the Census 2000 PHC-3, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.

The following geographic abbreviations and terms may be used in the tables in this report:

- A “(part)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is located only partially in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(part)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- ANVSA is Alaska Native village statistical area.
- ANRC is Alaska Native Regional Corporation.
- CCD is census county division.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- OTSA is Oklahoma tribal statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- SDAISA is state designated American Indian statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- UT is unorganized territory.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some Census 2000 reports.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be

reflected even in the user notes. Census 2000 user updates are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html. To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at webmaster@census.gov.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A, Geographic Terms and Concepts. Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census products.

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics. Contains definitions for the subject-matter terms used in census products, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. Population characteristics are defined first, followed by the definitions of the housing subjects.

Appendix C, Collection and Processing Procedures. Explains the enumeration and residence rules used in counting the population and housing units in the United States and Puerto Rico. It also describes the major components of the operational plan for Census 2000, and includes a glossary of terms.

Appendix D, Questionnaire Facsimile. Presents a facsimile of the Census 2000 questionnaire used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix E, Data Products and User Assistance. Summarizes the Census 2000 data products by describing the information available in printed reports and through electronic media such as CD-ROM, DVD, and the Internet. It also describes Census 2000 maps and other geographic products, reference materials, and sources of assistance.

Appendix F, Maps. Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

Appendix G, Accuracy of the Data. Provides information on confidentiality of the data, imputation of housing unit status and population counts, sources of errors in the data, and editing of unacceptable data.

Appendix H, Acknowledgments. Lists many of the U.S. Census Bureau staff who participated in the various activities of Census 2000.

Table Finding Guide

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subjects covered in this guide are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Table numbers shown in bold indicate that either all or part of the table is presented for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in American Indian and Alaska Native areas, or for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in Hawaiian home lands. For a description of area classifications, see Appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see Appendix B.

Subject	The state ¹	County ²	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area ⁴	Hawaiian home land ⁵
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the state	By county	Alphabetically for the state ³		
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS								
Age	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
Average family size	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Average household size	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Families and family characteristics ...	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Group quarters population	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Hispanic or Latino	3, 4	3, 4	3	4	3	4	18	26
Households and household characteristics	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9, 10	7, 9	8, 10	7, 9	8, 10	20, 21	28, 29
Nonfamily households	7, 8	7, 8	7	8	7	8	20	28
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Race	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 5	4, 6	3, 5	4, 6	18, 19	26, 27
Relationship to householder	9, 10	9, 10	9	10	9	10	21	29
Sex	1, 2	1, 2	1	2	1	2	17	25
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
Average household size by tenure ...	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Hispanic or Latino origin of householder	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Occupancy characteristics	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Race of householder	13, 14	13, 14	13	14	13	14	23	31
Tenure	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
Vacancy characteristics	11, 12	11, 12	11	12	11	12	22	30
GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS								
Land area	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32
Population density	15, 16	15, 16	15	16	15	16	24	32

¹State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

²Parish in Louisiana; city and borough, municipality, borough, or census area in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

³County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

⁴American Indian and Alaska Native areas include state and federal American Indian reservations; Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs); tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) (federal areas); state designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) (state areas); Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs); and Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs).

⁵Tables for these areas appear only in the report for Hawaii.

User Notes

Additional information concerning this Census 2000 product and its source file, Summary File 1, may become available after this report is published. This information, called Notes and Errata, is available in portable document format (PDF) on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. To receive notification of user notes, subscribe to the Census Product Update (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>), a biweekly e-mail newsletter available from the Customer Services Center of the Marketing Services Office at the U.S. Census Bureau, or contact the Customer Services Center directly on 301-763-INFO (4636) or at webmaster@census.gov.

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DATA

User Note 1

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Age and Sex: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
The State	1 293 953	33.2	97 643	271 387	64 703	74 126	169 433	192 968	170 248	60 024	47 505
Ada County	300 904	32.8	23 042	59 012	12 961	17 942	47 810	50 119	41 059	12 705	8 953
Boise City CCD	253 375	32.8	19 053	48 834	11 461	15 695	40 173	41 164	34 658	10 696	7 605
Boise City city (part)	176 802	33.0	12 083	31 977	8 773	12 445	28 035	28 055	24 457	7 390	5 216
Eagle city (part)	796	37.6	56	228	24	16	42	165	163	45	27
Garden City city (part)	8 621	32.8	694	1 463	448	609	1 343	1 345	1 044	405	300
Meridian city	34 919	30.1	3 973	7 788	1 034	1 388	6 929	6 035	3 641	1 059	821
Boise Hills CCD	2 077	40.9	131	383	38	48	219	388	344	126	90
Boise City city (part)	187	40.1	5	43	8	2	15	42	44	10	5
Eagle CCD	21 944	35.4	1 818	4 945	639	691	2 724	4 157	3 230	1 079	792
Boise City city (part)	1 937	30.0	244	402	53	71	454	405	159	47	30
Eagle city (part)	10 289	35.0	869	2 465	299	278	1 236	2 008	1 504	480	340
Garden City city (part)	2 003	45.1	101	319	42	47	168	321	371	157	124
Star city	1 795	28.4	227	369	52	125	357	296	158	62	46
Kuna CCD	8 759	28.0	910	2 157	307	536	1 548	1 356	954	309	176
Kuna city	5 382	26.1	667	1 338	179	380	1 156	785	450	120	78
Orchard CCD	14 749	31.8	1 130	2 693	516	972	3 146	3 054	1 873	495	290
Boise City city (part)	6 861	29.7	784	1 528	148	292	1 690	1 335	661	171	96
Adams County	3 476	44.4	140	691	96	65	246	539	609	274	255
Council CCD	2 178	46.8	78	417	53	36	127	300	398	198	168
Council city	816	43.2	35	157	22	20	61	141	127	44	57
New Meadows CCD	1 298	40.7	62	274	43	29	119	239	211	76	87
New Meadows city	533	36.2	33	122	15	18	71	93	74	19	35
Bannock County	75 565	29.8	6 115	15 141	4 661	6 335	10 326	10 190	9 571	3 066	2 498
Fort Hall CCD	2 004	30.0	160	475	119	118	256	293	248	105	60
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 674	30.5	129	393	100	101	214	244	211	91	52
Inkom CCD	3 267	38.0	195	795	136	112	253	558	598	196	126
Inkom city (part)	738	32.4	48	191	29	37	83	120	97	38	28
Pocatello city (part)	88	51.4	1	12	2	3	5	9	20	8	5
Pocatello CCD	64 766	29.1	5 430	12 595	4 164	5 876	9 289	8 484	7 911	2 488	2 087
Chubbuck city	9 700	29.3	927	2 366	481	534	1 289	1 393	1 175	356	338
Pocatello city (part)	51 276	28.8	4 242	9 405	3 464	5 121	7 568	6 481	6 122	1 927	1 615
South Bannock CCD	5 528	37.2	330	1 276	242	229	528	855	814	277	225
Arimo city	348	27.8	31	106	16	13	23	53	45	9	5
Downey city	613	38.6	36	151	16	20	53	83	65	18	21
Inkom city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lava Hot Springs city	521	40.3	34	109	14	13	42	97	57	33	24
McCammon city	805	30.0	60	207	39	37	98	88	108	30	37
Pocatello city (part)	78	23.5	8	13	9	13	9	11	7	4	2
Bear Lake County	6 411	35.8	445	1 669	247	226	570	869	800	296	292
Georgetown CCD	867	33.9	60	235	28	38	83	128	118	44	39
Georgetown city	538	31.9	46	140	13	29	59	75	63	26	17
Montpelier CCD	3 740	34.4	264	973	163	139	354	502	454	153	151
Montpelier city	2 785	34.3	210	689	120	110	289	367	316	110	113
Paris CCD	1 804	39.0	121	461	56	49	133	239	228	99	102
Bloomington city	251	34.3	21	76	6	4	23	33	35	7	9
Paris city	576	38.2	41	136	19	25	51	70	82	34	25
St. Charles city	156	44.7	11	35	2	1	13	17	15	8	10
Benewah County	9 171	39.2	593	1 872	320	306	977	1 356	1 380	583	479
Plummer CCD	1 663	33.2	145	374	72	93	191	232	209	78	71
Plummer city	990	29.1	103	227	50	71	123	140	98	42	34
St. Maries CCD	6 756	40.6	383	1 329	234	194	701	1 028	1 058	458	365
Parkline city	65	41.5	4	8	1	7	9	4	9	3	4
St. Maries city	2 652	38.0	173	526	97	105	322	359	343	152	123
Tensed CCD	752	37.1	65	169	14	19	85	96	113	47	43
Tensed city	126	46.3	11	15	1	2	21	11	19	15	5
Bingham County	41 735	29.7	3 659	10 923	1 965	2 088	4 765	5 808	4 938	1 798	1 473
Aberdeen CCD	3 228	30.6	316	890	110	109	380	444	324	145	123
Aberdeen city	1 840	28.9	204	500	64	69	237	231	172	73	69
Alridge CCD	555	29.8	39	162	22	18	71	92	83	17	19
Atomic City CCD	2 634	27.3	233	761	137	122	310	365	300	121	75
Atomic City city	25	57.5	1	-	1	-	3	-	6	3	3
Blackfoot CCD	13 009	31.4	1 137	2 955	611	752	1 579	1 726	1 528	545	509
Blackfoot city (part)	10 419	30.9	981	2 274	495	644	1 335	1 321	1 167	395	408
Firth CCD	3 195	31.9	249	877	142	123	299	468	400	134	154
Basalt city	419	28.5	35	122	18	18	46	54	48	12	21
Firth city	408	32.5	36	100	17	20	40	63	51	15	14
Fort Hall CCD	2 866	26.8	254	796	139	166	397	421	305	122	73
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 519	25.5	135	452	77	83	215	227	137	63	36
Moreland CCD	9 197	28.5	786	2 599	445	437	942	1 319	1 200	408	289
Blackfoot city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelley CCD	7 051	28.6	645	1 883	359	361	787	973	798	306	231
Shelley city	3 813	27.0	408	950	215	224	492	482	376	148	115
Blaine County	18 991	37.4	1 117	3 447	586	871	2 753	3 443	3 429	1 112	751
Carey CCD	914	30.8	76	236	41	47	94	129	119	40	23
Carey city	513	29.7	51	129	24	28	59	69	60	19	14
Hailey-Bellevue CCD	10 859	35.1	786	2 279	323	430	1 588	2 167	1 868	474	299
Bellevue city	1 876	33.0	131	386	78	105	324	340	286	67	47
Hailey city	6 200	33.3	496	1 347	176	241	1 024	1 294	942	210	144
Ketchum CCD	7 218	41.6	255	932	222	394	1 071	1 147	1 442	598	429
Ketchum city	3 003	39.0	78	296	77	206	620	510	548	239	146
Sun Valley city	1 427	47.5	36	134	71	103	155	157	239	146	139
Boise County	6 670	40.4	440	1 353	162	154	631	1 177	1 231	464	326
Garden Valley CCD	1 973	44.3	110	391	49	35	142	284	367	143	137
Crouch city	154	39.5	17	30	4	5	12	24	19	8	9
Horseshoe Bend CCD	1 744	37.9	122	365	53	57	211	275	284	100	69
Horseshoe Bend city	770	32.3	60	183	33	30	106	114	97	35	28

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
75 970	51 889	18 057	645 293	100.5	924 923	465 989	145 916	81 755	28.5	11.3	The State
13 813	10 020	3 468	150 011	100.6	218 850	110 051	27 301	16 038	27.3	9.1	Ada County
11 938	8 878	3 220	127 593	98.6	185 488	94 529	24 036	14 269	26.8	9.5	Boise City CCD
8 663	7 025	2 683	89 351	97.9	132 742	67 917	18 371	11 187	24.9	10.4	Boise City city (part)
19	10	1	365	118.1	512	247	30	14	35.7	3.8	Eagle city (part)
511	357	102	4 193	105.6	6 464	3 152	970	557	25.0	11.3	Garden City city (part)
1 253	760	238	17 781	96.4	23 158	11 953	2 251	1 308	33.7	6.4	Meridian city
167	122	21	1 031	101.5	1 563	779	310	169	24.7	14.9	Boise Hills CCD
8	5	-	91	105.5	139	67	13	5	25.7	7.0	Boise City city (part)
1 048	674	147	11 068	98.3	15 181	7 790	1 869	1 048	30.8	8.5	Eagle CCD
46	20	6	997	94.3	1 291	672	72	44	33.4	3.7	Boise City city (part)
446	301	63	5 157	99.5	6 955	3 572	810	460	32.4	7.9	Eagle city (part)
178	152	23	1 037	93.2	1 583	845	353	214	21.0	17.6	Garden City city (part)
59	33	11	911	97.0	1 199	622	103	58	33.2	5.7	Star city
276	186	44	4 400	99.1	5 692	2 871	506	269	35.0	5.8	Kuna CCD
118	90	21	2 739	96.5	3 377	1 725	229	129	37.3	4.3	Kuna city
384	160	36	5 919	149.2	10 926	4 082	580	283	25.9	3.9	Orchard CCD
113	35	8	3 334	105.8	4 549	2 196	156	83	33.7	2.3	Boise City city (part)
345	159	57	1 692	105.4	2 645	1 309	561	274	23.9	16.1	Adams County
253	113	37	1 059	105.7	1 683	838	403	194	22.7	18.5	Council CCD
80	52	20	401	103.5	624	307	152	79	23.5	18.6	Council city
92	46	20	633	105.1	962	471	158	80	25.9	12.2	New Meadows CCD
27	17	9	262	103.4	378	188	53	25	29.1	9.9	New Meadows city
3 948	2 750	964	38 226	97.7	54 309	27 932	7 662	4 315	28.1	10.1	Bannock County
99	58	13	1 031	94.4	1 369	694	170	86	31.7	8.5	Fort Hall CCD
81	47	11	862	94.2	1 152	588	139	73	31.2	8.3	Fort Hall CDP (part)
166	109	23	1 583	106.4	2 277	1 119	298	146	30.3	9.1	Inkom CCD
34	25	8	371	98.9	499	259	67	34	32.4	9.1	Inkom city (part)
8	14	1	44	100.0	75	35	23	13	14.8	26.1	Pocatello city (part)
3 295	2 317	830	32 730	97.9	46 741	24 028	6 442	3 681	27.8	9.9	Pocatello CCD
428	271	142	4 909	97.6	6 407	3 313	841	500	33.9	8.7	Chubbuck city
2 682	1 974	675	26 037	96.9	37 629	19 474	5 331	3 056	26.6	10.4	Pocatello city (part)
388	266	98	2 882	91.8	3 922	2 091	752	402	29.1	13.6	South Bannock CCD
15	23	9	180	93.3	211	104	47	28	39.4	13.5	Arimo city
60	64	26	311	97.1	426	219	150	85	30.5	24.5	Downey city
-	-	-	(X)	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Inkom city (part)
50	38	10	262	98.9	378	191	98	55	27.4	18.8	Lava Hot Springs city
65	25	11	411	95.9	538	274	101	55	33.2	12.5	McCammon city
1	-	1	43	81.4	57	31	2	2	26.9	2.6	Pocatello city (part)
519	364	114	3 232	98.4	4 297	2 185	997	551	33.0	15.6	Bear Lake County
56	32	6	452	91.8	572	286	94	46	34.0	10.8	Georgetown CCD
39	26	5	281	91.5	352	175	70	32	34.6	13.0	Georgetown city
296	210	81	1 869	100.1	2 503	1 277	587	339	33.1	15.7	Montpelier CCD
217	167	77	1 419	96.3	1 886	975	461	279	32.3	16.6	Montpelier city
167	122	27	911	98.0	1 222	622	316	166	32.3	17.5	Paris CCD
18	17	2	122	105.7	154	77	37	17	38.6	14.7	Bloomington city
44	41	8	298	93.3	399	204	93	51	30.7	16.1	Paris city
21	18	5	77	102.6	110	56	44	24	29.5	28.2	St. Charles city
753	384	168	4 496	104.0	6 706	3 335	1 305	669	26.9	14.2	Benedict County
127	52	19	845	96.8	1 144	596	198	98	31.2	11.9	Plummer CCD
59	30	13	503	96.8	660	350	102	50	33.3	10.3	Plummer city
571	289	146	3 282	105.9	5 044	2 482	1 006	525	25.3	14.9	St. Maries CCD
7	7	2	33	97.0	53	23	16	6	18.5	24.6	Parkline city
195	149	108	1 309	102.6	1 953	1 001	452	269	26.4	17.0	St. Maries city
55	43	3	369	103.8	518	257	101	46	31.1	13.4	Tensed CCD
16	9	1	60	110.0	100	49	26	12	20.6	20.6	Tensed city
2 395	1 471	452	20 866	100.0	27 153	13 720	4 318	2 383	34.9	10.3	Bingham County
197	144	46	1 617	99.6	2 022	1 012	387	221	37.4	12.0	Aberdeen CCD
104	79	38	940	95.7	1 136	579	221	138	38.3	12.0	Aberdeen city
19	10	3	281	97.5	354	172	32	17	36.2	5.8	Alridge CCD
131	57	22	1 269	107.6	1 640	771	210	102	37.7	8.0	Atomic City CCD
7	-	1	10	150.0	24	10	8	4	4.0	32.0	Atomic City city
857	623	187	6 579	97.7	8 917	4 600	1 667	945	31.5	12.8	Blackfoot CCD
706	529	164	5 303	96.5	7 164	3 745	1 399	810	31.2	13.4	Blackfoot city (part)
186	117	46	1 570	103.5	2 069	1 029	349	186	35.2	10.9	Firth CCD
22	14	9	208	101.4	262	126	45	20	37.5	10.7	Basalt city
14	29	9	213	91.5	272	136	52	30	33.3	12.7	Firth city
120	61	12	1 475	94.3	1 816	961	193	121	36.6	6.7	Fort Hall CCD
58	29	7	778	95.2	932	496	94	57	38.6	6.2	Fort Hall CDP (part)
451	253	68	4 547	102.3	5 812	2 871	772	417	36.8	8.4	Moreland CCD
-	-	-	(X)	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Blackfoot city (part)
434	206	68	3 528	99.9	4 523	2 304	708	374	35.9	10.0	Shelley CCD
249	116	38	1 943	96.2	2 455	1 290	403	225	35.6	10.6	Shelley city
947	399	136	9 135	107.9	14 427	6 977	1 482	762	24.0	7.8	Blaine County
52	45	12	439	108.2	602	285	109	48	34.1	11.9	Carey CCD
28	22	10	242	112.0	333	158	60	26	35.1	11.7	Carey city
357	195	93	5 291	105.2	7 794	3 845	645	385	28.2	5.9	Hailey-Belleveue CCD
57	36	19	887	111.5	1 359	642	112	70	27.6	6.0	Belleveue city
161	104	61	3 106	99.6	4 357	2 213	326	219	29.7	5.3	Hailey city
538	159	31	3 405	112.0	6 031	2 847	728	329	16.4	10.1	Ketchum CCD
211	55	17	1 389	116.2	2 629	1 211	283	133	12.5	9.4	Ketchum city
181	58	8	698	104.4	1 257	612	247	112	11.9	17.3	Sun Valley city
466	218	48	3 248	105.4	4 877	2 364	732	333	26.9	11.0	Boise County
206	88	21	939	110.1	1 472	704	315	132	25.4	16.0	Garden Valley CCD
16	8	2	72	113.9	107	51	26	10	30.5	16.9	Crouch city
113	80	15	847	105.9	1 257	606	208	113	27.9	11.9	Horseshoe Bend CCD
43	32	9	368	109.2	527	244	84	47	31.6	10.9	Horseshoe Bend city

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
Boise County—Con.												
Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.												
Placerville city	60	54.7	1	6	-	-	3	4	17	10	3	
Idaho City CCD	2 953	39.5	208	597	60	62	278	618	580	221	120	
Idaho City city	458	37.4	37	97	12	16	43	87	81	32	17	
Bonner County	36 835	40.8	2 100	7 301	1 263	1 195	3 532	5 815	6 602	2 313	1 879	
Blanchard-Glengary CCD	12 533	40.8	715	2 593	394	376	1 113	2 063	2 215	868	696	
Oldtown city (part)	167	37.6	14	29	6	9	19	32	19	7	5	
Priest River city (part)	6	40.5	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Clark Fork CCD	2 195	46.5	92	385	63	32	162	298	450	148	139	
Clark Fork city	530	40.4	33	98	15	11	71	79	77	22	28	
East Hope city	200	57.8	6	15	4	1	12	16	40	12	10	
Hope city	79	43.8	5	12	4	2	6	12	20	3	6	
Priest River CCD	5 539	40.8	310	1 082	173	186	541	857	939	398	326	
Oldtown city (part)	23	35.5	1	7	2	-	1	5	3	1	1	
Priest River city (part)	1 748	35.2	127	378	69	78	217	249	222	77	84	
Sandpoint CCD	16 568	39.9	983	3 241	633	601	1 716	2 597	2 998	899	718	
Dover city	342	45.9	8	61	13	11	22	48	70	22	18	
Kootenai city	441	34.9	34	92	16	14	65	76	56	18	19	
Ponderay city	638	37.4	54	110	29	24	75	100	115	33	24	
Sandpoint city	6 835	36.5	478	1 288	333	334	835	1 005	1 001	286	219	
Bonneville County	82 522	31.8	6 800	19 728	3 507	4 366	10 101	12 325	10 749	3 733	2 815	
Idaho Falls CCD	74 378	31.6	6 211	17 579	3 177	4 026	9 325	11 045	9 575	3 303	2 477	
Ammon city	6 187	28.8	586	1 662	277	274	761	896	760	220	158	
Idaho Falls city	50 730	32.3	4 164	11 217	2 171	2 956	6 567	7 422	6 594	2 305	1 691	
Iona city	1 201	33.4	89	338	50	36	110	184	153	57	45	
Idaho Falls West CCD	1 777	33.4	116	460	63	96	190	300	263	88	64	
Swan Valley CCD	1 160	40.7	77	226	35	33	117	153	186	82	63	
Inwin city	157	47.8	5	25	4	5	7	20	35	10	9	
Swan Valley city	213	40.3	23	32	4	5	24	26	34	12	13	
Ucon CCD	5 207	32.0	396	1 463	232	211	469	827	725	260	211	
Ririe city (part)	25	38.8	-	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	5	
Ucon city	943	31.8	72	255	44	45	86	157	126	45	40	
Boundary County	9 871	38.3	687	2 193	326	352	994	1 415	1 625	534	424	
Bonniers Ferry CCD	6 206	38.2	430	1 365	227	242	598	892	947	336	253	
Bonniers Ferry city	2 515	39.1	172	505	86	119	250	366	334	121	81	
Moyie Springs CCD	1 966	39.2	121	454	39	61	215	271	361	110	89	
Moyie Springs city	656	32.4	40	175	13	32	90	93	91	24	21	
Naples CCD	1 699	37.4	136	374	60	49	181	252	317	88	82	
Butte County	2 899	38.8	190	652	107	76	285	410	410	171	165	
Arco CCD	2 556	39.6	155	578	97	58	244	361	372	151	146	
Arco city	1 026	40.2	76	210	41	29	108	122	141	57	67	
Butte City city	76	40.5	5	13	2	3	6	13	11	7	10	
Moore city	196	42.7	11	38	3	4	27	22	19	16	14	
Howe CCD	343	34.3	35	74	10	18	41	49	38	20	19	
Camas County	991	39.7	43	202	30	35	99	180	136	72	65	
East Camas CCD	251	40.3	8	43	6	8	31	47	34	16	21	
West Camas CCD	740	39.5	35	159	24	27	68	133	102	56	44	
Fairfield city	395	38.9	18	83	13	16	47	60	51	30	28	
Canyon County	131 441	30.5	11 986	28 693	6 216	7 854	19 035	18 141	15 175	5 590	4 290	
Caldwell CCD	30 702	30.9	2 670	6 646	1 678	1 917	4 019	4 110	3 626	1 347	1 094	
Caldwell city (part)	24 142	29.4	2 261	5 102	1 422	1 708	3 410	3 060	2 631	977	777	
Greenleaf city (part)	785	31.5	63	218	32	26	95	121	99	37	25	
Notus city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Huston CCD	3 158	34.1	217	805	135	135	320	475	460	156	116	
Melba CCD	1 900	32.2	150	461	83	90	243	292	235	77	79	
Melba city	439	30.5	38	106	20	26	57	70	38	16	15	
Middleton CCD	10 284	34.1	807	2 360	348	423	1 340	1 683	1 471	525	372	
Caldwell city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middleton city	2 978	27.7	330	687	110	201	531	420	307	97	67	
Nampa CCD	74 113	29.8	7 133	15 678	3 542	4 810	11 638	10 081	7 971	2 954	2 195	
Caldwell city (part)	1 825	24.1	237	436	89	194	381	235	126	38	27	
Nampa city	51 867	28.5	5 465	10 592	2 665	3 840	9 112	6 606	4 747	1 723	1 324	
Notus CCD	2 751	26.1	337	722	124	134	441	336	266	91	102	
Notus city (part)	458	30.9	34	119	18	17	65	62	51	19	22	
Parma CCD	4 340	35.1	337	1 001	146	145	537	605	600	210	164	
Parma city	1 771	32.7	132	424	66	72	242	234	206	61	71	
Wilder CCD	4 193	32.6	335	1 020	160	200	497	559	546	230	168	
Greenleaf city (part)	77	25.8	5	22	3	7	11	10	15	1	2	
Wilder city	1 462	23.8	167	406	84	111	208	160	127	54	40	
Caribou County	7 304	35.0	547	1 765	289	308	739	1 053	948	384	277	
Bancroft CCD	803	35.1	70	209	20	25	77	101	98	57	30	
Bancroft city	382	38.3	27	89	11	12	39	45	59	24	14	
Fort Hall CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grace CCD	2 041	35.3	162	484	75	78	216	266	268	113	86	
Grace city	990	36.5	67	244	30	38	105	131	135	58	30	
Soda Springs CCD	4 176	34.9	303	989	175	193	431	639	554	194	149	
Soda Springs city	3 381	33.9	252	791	151	171	368	511	409	154	116	
Wayan CCD	284	36.0	12	83	19	12	15	47	28	20	12	
Cassia County	21 416	31.1	1 867	5 446	888	1 037	2 381	2 870	2 466	969	762	
Albion CCD	2 716	32.8	235	728	96	106	262	384	345	107	115	
Albion city	262	43.2	13	62	2	3	25	34	41	12	21	
Malta city	177	35.5	18	41	6	9	14	16	25	5	3	
Burley CCD	13 297	31.0	1 167	3 231	572	701	1 555	1 718	1 475	579	459	
Burley city (part)	9 074	30.8	843	2 057	386	527	1 149	1 155	942	392	299	
Declo CCD	3 121	30.0	277	862	123	128	334	463	369	178	93	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
2	13	1	28	114.3	53	25	16	9	11.7	26.7	Boise County—Con. Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.
147	50	12	1 462	102.0	2 148	1 054	209	88	27.3	7.1	Placerville city
29	6	1	232	97.4	324	166	36	14	29.3	7.9	Idaho City CCD Idaho City city
2 806	1 545	484	18 386	100.3	27 434	13 841	4 835	2 536	25.5	13.1	Bonner County
968	438	94	6 168	103.2	9 225	4 568	1 500	707	26.4	12.0	Blanchard-Glengary CCD
12	13	2	87	92.0	124	67	27	17	25.7	16.2	Oldtown city (part)
1	-	-	3	100.0	4	2	1	1	33.3	16.7	Priest River city (part)
245	147	34	1 097	100.1	1 718	856	426	208	21.7	19.4	Clark Fork CCD
50	36	10	263	101.5	399	204	96	55	24.7	18.1	Clark Fork city
43	32	9	94	112.8	179	87	84	42	10.5	42.0	East Hope city
5	3	1	40	97.5	62	30	9	5	21.5	11.4	Hope city
453	214	60	2 712	104.2	4 147	2 045	727	374	25.1	13.1	Priest River CCD
2	-	-	12	91.7	15	10	2	2	34.8	8.7	Oldtown city (part)
134	86	27	892	96.0	1 243	643	247	150	28.9	14.1	Priest River city (part)
1 140	746	296	8 409	97.0	12 344	6 372	2 182	1 247	25.5	13.2	Sandpoint CCD
39	27	3	160	113.8	273	124	69	34	20.2	20.2	Dover city
25	14	12	221	99.5	315	158	51	29	28.6	11.6	Kootenai city
32	31	11	293	117.7	474	230	74	39	25.7	11.6	Ponderay city
439	405	212	3 647	87.4	5 069	2 767	1 056	690	25.8	15.4	Sandpoint city
4 485	2 973	940	41 375	99.4	55 994	28 536	8 398	4 801	32.1	10.2	Bonneville County
4 045	2 748	867	37 443	98.6	50 588	25 884	7 660	4 417	32.0	10.3	Idaho Falls CCD
310	210	73	3 141	97.0	3 939	2 078	593	349	36.3	9.6	Ammon city
2 918	2 039	686	25 635	97.9	35 349	18 145	5 643	3 332	30.3	11.1	Idaho Falls city
72	51	16	599	100.5	774	390	139	77	35.6	11.6	Iona city
89	37	11	844	110.5	1 201	566	137	68	32.4	7.7	Idaho Falls West CCD
108	60	20	586	98.0	857	427	188	103	26.1	16.2	Swan Valley CCD
22	14	1	75	109.3	127	64	37	21	19.1	23.6	Irwin city
19	12	9	108	97.2	158	74	40	21	25.8	18.8	Swan Valley city
243	128	42	2 502	108.1	3 348	1 659	413	213	35.7	7.9	Ucon CCD
3	-	-	9	177.8	21	8	3	1	16.0	12.0	Ririe city (part)
47	22	4	446	111.4	616	305	73	34	34.7	7.7	Ucon city
788	381	152	4 900	101.4	6 991	3 485	1 321	666	29.2	13.4	Boundary County
504	282	130	3 128	98.4	4 411	2 250	916	499	28.9	14.8	Bonniers Ferry CCD
222	163	96	1 305	92.7	1 838	984	481	294	26.9	19.1	Bonniers Ferry city
175	60	10	974	101.8	1 391	678	245	97	29.2	12.5	Moyie Springs CCD
53	21	3	349	88.0	441	231	77	33	32.8	11.7	Moyie Springs city
109	39	12	798	112.9	1 189	557	160	70	30.0	9.4	Naples CCD
260	124	49	1 441	101.2	2 057	1 032	433	215	29.0	14.9	Butte County
232	117	45	1 274	100.6	1 823	922	394	199	28.7	15.4	Arco CCD
101	47	27	535	91.8	740	388	175	96	27.9	17.1	Arco city
4	1	1	37	105.4	58	26	6	2	23.7	7.9	Butte City city
22	15	5	109	79.8	147	80	42	24	25.0	21.4	Moore city
28	7	4	167	105.4	234	110	39	16	31.8	11.4	Howe CCD
71	43	15	484	104.8	746	369	129	75	24.7	13.0	Camas County
22	10	5	118	112.7	200	98	37	22	20.3	14.7	East Camas CCD
49	33	10	366	102.2	546	271	92	53	26.2	12.4	West Camas CCD
24	18	7	201	96.5	294	151	49	30	25.6	12.4	Fairfield city
7 170	5 346	1 945	66 142	98.7	90 762	46 247	14 461	8 355	30.9	11.0	Canyon County
1 715	1 347	533	15 663	96.0	21 386	11 058	3 595	2 150	30.3	11.7	Caldwell CCD
1 287	1 081	426	12 374	95.1	16 779	8 725	2 794	1 711	30.5	11.6	Caldwell city (part)
28	35	6	406	93.3	504	274	69	47	35.8	8.8	Greenleaf city (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Notus city (part)
188	121	30	1 534	105.9	2 136	1 034	339	163	32.4	10.7	Huston CCD
111	59	20	902	110.6	1 289	606	190	103	32.2	10.0	Melba CCD
24	18	11	201	118.4	295	138	53	33	32.8	12.1	Melba city
565	326	64	5 083	102.3	7 117	3 570	955	489	30.8	9.3	Middleton CCD
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Caldwell city (part)
131	87	10	1 505	97.9	1 961	1 006	228	135	34.2	7.7	Middleton city
3 866	3 068	1 177	37 393	98.2	51 302	26 229	8 111	4 755	30.8	10.9	Nampa CCD
35	20	7	900	102.8	1 152	587	62	33	36.9	3.4	Caldwell city (part)
2 574	2 282	937	26 463	96.0	35 810	18 552	5 793	3 560	31.0	11.2	Nampa city
111	69	18	1 333	106.4	1 692	834	198	107	38.5	7.2	Notus CCD
35	10	6	229	100.0	305	158	51	30	33.4	11.1	Notus city (part)
329	195	71	2 147	102.1	3 002	1 502	595	326	30.8	13.7	Parma CCD
133	91	39	895	97.9	1 215	624	263	155	31.4	14.9	Parma city
285	161	32	2 087	100.9	2 838	1 414	478	262	32.3	11.4	Wilder CCD
-	1	-	38	102.6	50	24	1	1	35.1	1.3	Greenleaf city (part)
58	39	8	732	99.7	889	443	105	58	39.2	7.2	Wilder city
527	335	132	3 666	99.2	4 992	2 514	994	566	31.7	13.6	Caribou County
40	48	28	410	95.9	524	276	116	69	34.7	14.4	Bancroft CCD
16	29	17	207	84.5	266	145	62	40	30.4	16.2	Bancroft city
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Fort Hall CCD
137	115	41	1 008	102.5	1 395	698	293	168	31.7	14.4	Grace CCD
67	60	25	487	103.3	679	352	152	94	31.4	15.4	Grace city
329	160	60	2 112	97.7	2 884	1 448	549	311	30.9	13.1	Soda Springs CCD
256	143	59	1 732	95.2	2 338	1 185	458	268	30.8	13.5	Soda Springs city
21	12	3	136	108.8	189	92	36	18	33.5	12.7	Wayan CCD
1 355	996	379	10 642	101.2	14 103	7 099	2 730	1 515	34.1	12.7	Cassia County
202	110	26	1 275	113.0	1 753	823	338	162	35.5	12.4	Albion CCD
26	20	3	129	103.1	187	91	49	20	28.6	18.7	Albion city
26	8	6	93	90.3	118	63	40	21	33.3	22.6	Malta city
863	692	285	6 770	96.4	8 899	4 622	1 840	1 069	33.1	13.8	Burley CCD
607	496	221	4 657	94.8	6 174	3 252	1 324	794	32.0	14.6	Burley city (part)
155	109	30	1 506	107.2	1 982	951	294	149	36.5	9.4	Declo CCD

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
Cassia County—Con.												
Declo CCD—Con.												
Declo city	338	27.1	38	92	11	17	47	43	30	13	14	
Oakley CCD	2 282	30.7	188	625	97	102	230	305	277	105	95	
Oakley city	668	36.1	49	177	32	19	52	85	75	38	33	
Clark County	1 022	30.7	91	269	39	43	127	154	104	57	44	
East Clark CCD	73	51.5	4	11	-	1	5	14	9	12	6	
Spencer city	38	55.3	1	5	-	-	1	8	3	8	4	
West Clark CCD	949	29.7	87	258	39	42	122	140	95	45	38	
Dubois city	647	29.8	59	174	23	29	90	86	66	29	24	
Clearwater County	8 930	41.7	433	1 624	249	276	932	1 418	1 433	601	571	
Elk River CCD	339	50.3	17	42	10	2	16	43	72	35	31	
Elk River city	156	53.1	8	13	1	2	9	21	33	15	16	
Nez Perce CCD	5 720	40.9	281	987	166	204	669	934	905	346	312	
Orofino city	3 247	40.0	140	512	109	146	438	548	513	190	144	
Pierce-Headquarters CCD	1 699	43.3	77	329	35	39	153	267	282	142	154	
Pierce city	617	39.9	32	129	13	19	73	104	98	32	45	
Weippe CCD	1 172	40.0	58	266	38	31	94	174	174	78	74	
Weippe city	416	38.4	27	95	16	12	34	58	67	28	15	
Custer County	4 342	41.2	234	875	114	93	422	703	734	309	228	
Challis CCD	2 484	40.8	132	532	60	54	244	400	407	170	117	
Challis city	909	41.8	41	186	21	22	87	149	124	53	49	
Mackay CCD	1 296	41.8	68	255	39	27	121	200	201	90	72	
Lost River city	26	27.5	-	10	1	1	2	7	1	2	-	
Mackay city	566	44.3	22	105	15	11	52	83	97	30	30	
Stanley CCD	562	42.4	34	88	15	12	57	103	126	49	39	
Clayton city	27	47.5	1	6	1	-	-	2	11	1	2	
Stanley city	100	39.1	8	16	4	2	11	16	24	13	3	
Elmore County	29 130	29.1	2 444	5 698	1 425	2 638	5 445	5 035	2 643	921	802	
Atlanta CCD	325	49.0	7	41	8	3	19	45	75	29	29	
Glenns Ferry CCD	2 832	36.6	199	685	113	91	273	414	380	135	132	
Glenns Ferry city	1 611	36.1	127	395	54	47	160	211	199	76	77	
Mountain Home CCD	25 973	28.5	2 238	4 972	1 304	2 544	5 153	4 576	2 188	757	641	
Mountain Home city	11 143	31.7	922	2 376	427	663	1 729	1 923	1 200	452	369	
Mountain Home AFB CDP	8 894	25.4	882	1 252	621	1 553	2 692	1 732	148	4	4	
Franklin County	11 329	27.7	1 130	3 101	494	558	1 326	1 417	1 141	448	393	
Dayton CCD	2 164	26.4	216	636	77	106	261	257	251	85	64	
Clifton city	213	33.3	14	64	11	7	12	27	32	10	5	
Dayton city	444	26.8	39	147	14	16	49	51	47	15	14	
Oxford city	53	29.5	6	13	2	1	7	4	8	2	2	
Weston city	425	25.4	41	127	16	26	46	60	50	17	9	
Mink Creek CCD	879	35.3	73	249	28	22	65	126	123	43	50	
Preston CCD	8 286	27.6	841	2 216	389	430	1 000	1 034	767	320	279	
Franklin city	641	26.1	80	177	23	34	90	82	54	24	16	
Preston city	4 682	28.3	470	1 182	206	284	574	553	417	171	156	
Fremont County	11 819	31.9	1 000	2 915	560	541	1 304	1 616	1 356	581	477	
Ashton CCD	2 311	36.1	174	557	84	75	236	327	268	112	98	
Ashton city	1 129	33.3	93	280	44	41	129	148	110	45	42	
Drummond city	15	42.5	1	-	2	1	3	2	2	2	-	
Warm River city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Island Park CCD	1 097	45.7	57	154	36	47	82	163	154	95	108	
Island Park city	215	41.6	9	33	12	12	21	38	32	11	18	
Warm River city (part)	10	45.0	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	
St. Anthony CCD	7 249	29.0	663	1 900	372	367	852	960	814	331	230	
Parker city	319	24.2	27	105	15	15	38	46	17	14	9	
St. Anthony city	3 342	30.0	329	781	165	172	445	452	370	139	109	
Teton-Newdale CCD	1 162	29.3	106	304	68	52	134	166	120	43	41	
Newdale city	358	26.0	31	118	18	7	37	54	39	8	11	
Teton city	569	32.2	44	133	35	26	65	88	57	30	20	
Yellowstone National Park CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gem County	15 181	37.5	1 067	3 177	568	588	1 666	2 176	2 016	828	721	
Emmett Bench CCD	3 037	40.5	186	643	98	95	267	437	443	172	172	
Emmett Valley CCD	11 102	36.3	821	2 311	432	474	1 315	1 583	1 417	564	492	
Emmett city	5 490	34.6	455	1 103	216	285	711	735	569	221	219	
Sweet CCD	1 042	41.5	60	223	38	19	84	156	156	92	57	
Gooding County	14 155	35.1	1 098	3 094	575	657	1 633	1 920	1 667	702	631	
Bliss CCD	1 015	34.9	102	206	43	53	104	152	132	44	43	
Bliss city	275	32.3	38	47	13	15	34	38	35	6	12	
Gooding CCD	5 829	36.6	395	1 309	215	248	640	816	663	283	275	
Gooding city	3 384	37.0	231	708	123	159	391	422	343	148	146	
Hagerman CCD	1 840	43.2	114	322	71	52	158	251	240	128	99	
Hagerman city	656	42.1	36	121	29	19	50	95	76	41	34	
Wendell CCD	5 471	31.0	487	1 257	246	304	731	701	632	247	214	
Wendell city	2 338	33.2	215	502	102	123	282	273	244	99	112	
Idaho County	15 511	42.3	819	3 054	539	436	1 294	2 322	2 488	1 012	903	
Cottonwood CCD	2 113	35.9	107	436	118	134	229	349	228	100	88	
Cottonwood city	944	39.1	54	226	29	30	77	155	106	49	48	
Elk City CCD	1 980	45.1	99	345	48	42	165	289	376	172	134	
Grangeville CCD	5 891	42.1	356	1 182	198	122	477	901	952	370	302	
Grangeville city	3 228	41.6	202	631	105	75	290	486	462	173	148	
White Bird city	106	53.0	2	11	2	2	4	8	30	10	9	
Nez Perce CCD	4 130	41.8	212	861	141	118	341	588	682	252	262	
Ferdinand city	145	34.8	10	34	3	7	19	18	18	7	6	
Kamiah city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kooskia city	675	39.8	40	135	22	24	65	106	89	32	32	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											Cassia County—Con. Declo CCD—Con.
18	8	7	170	98.8	208	99	33	18	38.5	9.8	Declo city
135	85	38	1 091	109.2	1 469	703	258	135	35.6	11.3	Oakley CCD
50	37	21	341	95.9	442	229	108	59	33.8	16.2	Oakley city
											Clark County
55	30	9	485	110.7	662	312	94	48	35.2	9.2	East Clark CCD
6	5	-	34	114.7	58	25	11	3	20.5	15.1	Spencer city
5	3	-	19	100.0	32	15	8	2	15.8	21.1	West Clark CCD
49	25	9	451	110.4	604	287	83	45	36.4	8.7	Dubois city
41	19	7	312	107.4	414	209	67	38	36.0	10.4	
											Clearwater County
793	458	142	4 184	113.4	6 873	3 183	1 393	735	23.0	15.6	Elk River CCD
49	17	5	153	121.6	280	132	71	33	17.4	20.9	Elk River city
27	9	2	72	116.7	135	65	38	19	13.5	24.4	Nez Perce CCD
471	343	102	2 636	117.0	4 452	2 003	916	510	22.2	16.0	Orofino city
250	185	72	1 394	132.9	2 595	1 067	507	292	20.1	15.6	Pierce-Headquarters CCD
157	50	14	807	110.5	1 293	625	221	101	23.9	13.0	Pierce city
55	14	3	302	104.3	456	222	72	30	26.1	11.7	Weippe CCD
116	48	21	588	99.3	848	423	185	91	27.6	15.8	Weippe city
36	21	7	206	101.9	294	154	64	39	29.3	15.4	
											Custer County
361	203	66	2 123	104.5	3 233	1 563	630	315	25.5	14.5	Challis CCD
202	127	39	1 216	104.3	1 820	889	368	188	26.7	14.8	Challis city
91	63	23	459	98.0	682	351	177	102	25.0	19.5	Mackay CCD
129	68	26	647	100.3	973	473	223	112	24.9	17.2	Lost River city
2	-	-	12	116.7	16	6	2	1	38.5	7.7	Mackay city
67	34	20	289	95.8	439	223	121	64	22.4	21.4	Stanley CCD
30	8	1	260	116.2	440	201	39	15	21.7	6.9	Clayton city
2	1	-	15	80.0	20	12	3	2	25.9	11.1	Stanley city
3	-	-	45	122.2	76	34	3	1	24.0	3.0	
											Elmore County
1 203	672	204	13 053	123.2	20 988	9 102	2 079	1 109	28.0	7.1	Atlanta CCD
37	26	6	155	109.7	277	130	69	31	14.8	21.2	Glenns Ferry CCD
220	150	40	1 391	103.6	1 948	976	410	215	31.2	14.5	Glenns Ferry city
146	93	26	793	103.2	1 089	563	265	139	32.4	16.4	Mountain Home CCD
946	496	158	11 507	125.7	18 763	7 996	1 600	863	27.8	6.2	Mountain Home city
586	374	122	5 545	101.0	7 845	3 933	1 082	624	29.6	9.7	Mountain Home AFB CDP
3	1	2	3 167	180.8	6 760	2 116	6	2	24.0	0.1	
											Franklin County
621	497	203	5 682	99.4	7 098	3 579	1 321	739	37.3	11.7	Dayton CCD
111	73	27	1 068	102.6	1 312	633	211	108	39.4	9.8	Clifton city
15	12	4	105	102.9	135	62	31	13	36.6	14.6	Dayton city
32	11	9	220	101.8	258	129	52	31	41.9	11.7	Oxford city
4	4	-	26	103.8	34	16	8	4	35.8	15.1	Weston city
18	13	2	209	103.3	257	124	33	17	39.5	7.8	Mink Creek CCD
46	37	17	423	107.8	557	266	100	51	36.6	11.4	Preston CCD
464	387	159	4 191	97.7	5 229	2 680	1 010	580	36.9	12.2	Franklin city
28	21	12	330	94.2	384	191	61	40	40.1	9.5	Preston city
283	266	120	2 390	95.9	3 030	1 593	669	404	35.3	14.3	
											Fremont County
844	460	165	5 743	105.8	7 904	3 841	1 469	759	33.1	12.4	Ashton CCD
200	123	57	1 170	97.5	1 580	790	380	213	31.6	16.4	Ashton city
93	59	45	587	92.3	756	392	197	120	33.0	17.4	Drummond city
2	-	-	7	114.3	14	6	2	-	6.7	13.3	Warm River city (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Island Park CCD
147	44	10	513	113.8	886	415	201	86	19.2	18.3	Island Park city
19	8	2	101	112.9	173	79	29	16	19.5	13.5	Warm River city (part)
1	2	1	4	150.0	10	4	4	1	-	40.0	St. Anthony CCD
430	245	85	3 488	107.8	4 686	2 264	760	396	35.4	10.5	Parker city
14	13	6	161	98.1	187	102	33	22	41.4	10.3	St. Anthony city
214	127	39	1 610	107.6	2 232	1 064	380	200	33.2	11.4	Teton-Newdale CCD
67	48	13	572	103.1	752	372	128	64	35.3	11.0	Newdale city
17	11	7	173	106.9	209	106	35	19	41.6	9.8	Teton city
36	29	6	293	94.2	392	198	71	36	31.1	12.5	Yellowstone National Park CCD
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	
											Gem County
1 171	874	329	7 640	98.7	10 937	5 560	2 374	1 302	28.0	15.6	Emmett Bench CCD
251	191	82	1 485	104.5	2 208	1 081	524	265	27.3	17.3	Emmett Valley CCD
836	622	235	5 670	95.8	7 970	4 114	1 693	963	28.2	15.2	Emmett city
403	376	197	2 880	90.6	3 932	2 120	976	613	28.4	17.8	Sweet CCD
84	61	12	485	114.8	759	365	157	74	27.2	15.1	
											Gooding County
1 098	777	303	6 932	104.2	9 963	4 933	2 178	1 201	29.6	15.4	Bliss CCD
75	50	11	487	108.4	707	336	136	58	30.3	13.4	Bliss city
21	13	3	144	91.0	190	100	37	14	30.9	13.5	Gooding CCD
458	361	166	2 877	102.6	4 125	2 078	985	562	29.2	16.9	Gooding city
292	283	138	1 702	98.8	2 445	1 284	713	428	27.7	21.1	Hagerman CCD
216	145	44	912	101.8	1 404	711	405	214	23.7	22.0	Hagerman city
72	64	19	335	95.8	499	266	155	90	23.9	23.6	Wendell CCD
349	221	82	2 656	106.0	3 727	1 808	652	367	31.9	11.9	Wendell city
184	142	60	1 217	92.1	1 621	848	386	227	30.7	16.5	
											Idaho County
1 460	871	313	7 619	103.6	11 638	5 680	2 644	1 407	25.0	17.0	Cottonwood CCD
162	107	55	947	123.1	1 570	655	324	184	25.7	15.3	Cottonwood city
80	55	35	486	94.2	664	342	170	97	29.7	18.0	Elk City CCD
208	85	17	932	112.4	1 536	713	310	138	22.4	15.7	Grangeville CCD
519	358	154	3 012	95.6	4 353	2 247	1 031	585	26.1	17.5	Grangeville city
296	234	126	1 720	87.7	2 395	1 308	656	415	25.8	20.3	White Bird city
10	15	3	49	116.3	93	43	28	13	12.3	26.4	Nez Perce CCD
419	201	53	2 034	103.0	3 057	1 513	673	338	26.0	16.3	Ferdinand city
11	12	-	75	93.3	101	50	23	14	30.3	15.9	Kamiah city (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Kooskia city
71	40	19	335	101.5	500	261	130	75	25.9	19.3	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
Idaho County—Con.												
Nez Perce CCD—Con.												
Stites city	226	41.6	9	41	19	8	17	31	40	11	11	
Riggins CCD	1 397	48.6	45	230	34	20	82	195	250	118	117	
Riggins city	410	51.7	13	59	11	2	24	52	72	38	26	
Jefferson County	19 155	28.8	1 711	5 249	893	939	2 116	2 770	2 257	780	665	
Hamer CCD	2 273	25.1	229	654	101	151	264	312	235	73	68	
Hamer city	12	28.0	-	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	
Mud Lake city	270	24.3	31	65	17	25	29	36	29	8	8	
Lewisville-Menan CCD	3 696	31.4	305	973	171	171	371	551	445	170	136	
Lewisville city	467	34.2	30	109	27	28	42	66	65	30	23	
Menan city	707	30.5	67	174	29	38	87	84	93	32	19	
Rigby CCD	10 161	29.2	898	2 763	488	468	1 139	1 471	1 225	405	355	
Rigby city	2 998	28.5	281	728	153	188	364	362	309	101	111	
Ririe CCD	1 405	28.9	146	354	57	78	168	194	171	67	51	
Ririe city (part)	520	27.3	66	128	18	33	69	68	54	14	11	
Roberts CCD	1 620	26.4	133	505	76	71	174	242	181	65	55	
Roberts city	647	22.9	72	196	36	35	94	92	45	16	18	
Jerome County	18 342	32.9	1 501	4 274	792	848	2 244	2 723	2 264	781	664	
Eden-Hazelton CCD	2 659	33.5	200	649	109	107	321	353	352	125	91	
Eden city	411	34.3	33	90	22	21	43	52	51	21	16	
Hazelton city	687	31.8	48	187	26	31	87	89	72	23	23	
Hunt CCD	580	26.5	50	177	34	21	48	126	40	10	11	
Jerome CCD	15 103	32.9	1 251	3 448	649	720	1 875	2 244	1 872	646	562	
Jerome city	7 780	31.0	722	1 734	352	421	1 064	1 107	828	266	254	
Kootenai County	108 685	36.1	7 456	22 044	4 453	4 968	13 653	16 817	15 774	5 659	4 516	
Coeur d'Alene CCD	57 869	37.2	3 694	10 892	2 675	2 947	6 975	8 569	8 400	2 919	2 428	
Coeur d'Alene city	34 514	34.8	2 372	6 238	1 842	2 196	4 722	4 924	4 497	1 433	1 199	
Dalton Gardens city	2 278	42.9	113	472	87	52	145	350	398	162	155	
Fernan Lake Village city	186	44.8	10	46	4	2	9	23	34	11	8	
Hayden city (part)	9 159	35.3	669	1 861	314	362	1 323	1 455	1 179	401	359	
Hayden Lake city	494	49.1	19	76	8	9	26	74	88	53	34	
Huetter city	96	30.0	8	11	5	16	19	14	9	6	2	
Harrison CCD	2 857	44.5	146	488	73	69	253	424	523	244	211	
Harrison city (part)	266	46.1	17	41	6	4	31	31	37	27	20	
Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD	33 911	32.6	2 802	7 533	1 260	1 561	4 953	5 442	4 494	1 607	1 201	
Hauser city	668	36.5	50	112	22	32	99	112	109	43	30	
Post Falls city	17 247	31.3	1 561	3 710	600	939	2 810	2 682	1 993	716	554	
Rathdrum city	4 816	28.6	481	1 240	193	218	852	780	576	165	83	
State Line city	28	29.5	3	6	1	2	7	5	3	-	1	
Spirit Lake-Athol CCD	11 962	38.4	678	2 689	379	339	1 269	2 089	2 028	725	559	
Athol city	676	34.3	51	149	24	20	102	111	84	30	24	
Hayden city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spirit Lake city	1 376	35.9	91	321	38	40	187	227	185	88	60	
Worley CCD	2 086	39.9	136	442	66	52	203	293	329	164	117	
Harrison city (part)	1	31.5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Worley city	223	35.7	14	49	13	7	25	33	26	8	3	
Latah County	34 935	27.9	1 883	5 192	4 068	4 477	5 087	4 325	4 150	1 453	988	
Deary-Bovill CCD	1 693	38.8	105	337	59	55	197	282	263	92	96	
Bovill city	305	36.1	22	64	15	6	44	47	44	15	24	
Deary city	552	36.3	39	107	25	31	66	84	81	26	20	
Genesee CCD	1 456	35.4	119	318	26	32	224	244	206	86	63	
Genesee city	946	34.4	80	209	16	27	151	166	133	55	37	
Moscow CCD	24 572	25.2	1 244	3 014	3 782	4 128	3 893	2 653	2 533	853	511	
Moscow city	21 291	24.4	1 049	2 381	3 664	3 949	3 478	2 124	1 965	646	371	
Pottlatch CCD	3 746	38.6	207	814	113	146	387	609	600	202	153	
Onaway city	230	34.8	7	61	5	11	32	30	35	15	11	
Pottlatch city	791	36.3	57	180	19	33	93	124	103	30	34	
Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD	3 468	39.6	208	709	88	116	386	537	548	220	165	
Juliaetta city	609	41.1	29	118	22	25	56	83	97	40	34	
Kendrick city	369	41.9	31	65	7	13	43	49	52	22	21	
Troy city	798	34.1	64	174	20	37	116	117	106	43	30	
Lemhi County	7 806	42.7	397	1 594	238	194	628	1 147	1 302	554	444	
Forney CCD	53	50.5	1	5	1	-	4	10	14	4	4	
Leadore CCD	638	38.6	37	172	6	17	55	116	93	32	24	
Leadore city	90	45.5	3	19	-	1	5	17	8	10	8	
Patterson CCD	493	52.0	19	79	12	9	24	52	84	47	43	
Salmon CCD	6 622	42.5	340	1 338	219	168	545	969	1 111	471	373	
Salmon city	3 122	39.9	186	639	115	97	301	446	459	186	138	
Lewis County	3 747	42.5	179	772	97	100	330	561	523	235	257	
Craigmont CCD	767	41.1	35	161	21	23	69	143	111	35	51	
Craigmont city	556	39.3	26	122	15	17	61	95	81	24	30	
Kamiah CCD	1 574	42.8	79	309	41	52	148	211	187	101	119	
Kamiah city (part)	1 160	44.4	57	221	28	42	101	141	143	73	87	
Lewis South CCD	57	38.2	4	13	-	-	8	7	11	4	4	
Nezperce CCD	743	40.8	35	184	19	14	51	120	102	49	28	
Nezperce city	523	41.9	20	136	13	9	29	80	77	27	25	
Winchester CCD	606	46.2	26	105	16	11	54	80	112	46	55	
Reubens city	72	38.0	5	19	-	-	12	9	11	5	1	
Winchester city	308	47.3	10	44	10	5	25	47	61	20	33	
Lincoln County	4 044	34.3	304	924	189	176	470	562	536	190	165	
Richfield CCD	920	32.4	75	221	44	43	106	133	117	55	35	
Richfield city	412	31.8	35	92	18	21	54	53	43	27	15	
Shoshone CCD	3 124	34.8	229	703	145	133	364	429	419	135	130	
Dietrich city	150	36.0	10	39	9	1	12	18	33	4	3	
Shoshone city	1 398	36.5	92	287	59	66	155	192	150	56	67	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
27	7	5	114	98.2	176	88	39	19	22.1	17.3	Idaho County—Con. Nez Perce CCD—Con.
152	120	34	694	101.3	1 122	552	306	162	19.7	21.9	Stites city
46	47	20	205	100.0	338	168	113	65	17.6	27.6	Riggins CCD Riggins city
972	632	171	9 472	102.2	12 195	6 067	1 775	973	36.3	9.3	Jefferson County
99	72	15	1 047	117.1	1 390	641	186	96	38.8	8.2	Hamer CCD
1	2	-	4	200.0	10	4	3	1	16.7	25.0	Hamer city
7	14	1	121	123.1	174	84	22	10	35.6	8.1	Mud Lake city
230	136	37	1 848	100.0	2 418	1 196	403	212	34.6	10.9	Lewisville-Menan CCD
20	25	2	227	105.7	328	162	47	21	29.8	10.1	Lewisville city
56	22	6	364	94.2	466	238	84	46	34.1	11.9	Menan city
525	329	95	5 106	99.0	6 500	3 299	949	537	36.0	9.3	Rigby CCD
192	156	53	1 563	91.8	1 989	1 057	401	241	33.7	13.4	Rigby city
51	57	11	710	97.9	905	463	119	72	35.6	8.5	Ririe CCD
28	26	5	272	91.2	326	174	59	37	37.3	11.3	Ririe city (part)
67	38	13	761	112.9	982	468	118	56	39.4	7.3	Roberts CCD
21	13	9	310	108.7	379	177	43	25	41.4	6.6	Roberts city
1 184	821	246	8 965	104.6	12 567	6 145	2 251	1 215	31.5	12.3	Jerome County
181	136	35	1 284	107.1	1 810	879	352	180	31.9	13.2	Eden-Hazelton CCD
32	24	6	198	107.6	288	140	62	36	29.9	15.1	Eden city
53	40	8	345	99.1	452	226	101	48	34.2	14.7	Hazelton city
36	23	4	296	95.9	353	171	63	32	39.1	10.9	Hunt CCD
967	662	207	7 385	104.5	10 404	5 095	1 836	1 003	31.1	12.2	Jerome CCD
487	397	148	3 910	99.0	5 324	2 720	1 032	611	31.6	13.3	Jerome city
7 127	4 609	1 609	54 873	98.1	79 185	40 632	13 345	7 475	27.1	12.3	Kootenai County
4 121	3 079	1 170	29 586	95.6	43 283	22 538	8 370	4 885	25.2	14.5	Coeur d'Alene CCD
2 276	1 981	834	17 821	93.7	25 904	13 685	5 091	3 131	24.9	14.8	Coeur d'Alene city
185	129	30	1 122	103.0	1 693	851	344	177	25.7	15.1	Dalton Gardens city
14	19	6	91	104.4	130	68	39	21	30.1	21.0	Fernan Lake Village city
687	420	129	4 699	94.9	6 629	3 454	1 236	710	27.6	13.5	Hayden city (part)
63	35	9	248	99.2	399	204	107	56	19.2	21.7	Hayden Lake city
4	1	1	41	134.1	77	31	6	2	19.8	6.3	Huettner city
277	102	47	1 383	106.6	2 223	1 072	426	204	22.2	14.9	Harrison CCD
29	10	13	137	94.2	208	112	52	29	21.8	19.5	Harrison city (part)
1 754	999	305	17 044	99.0	23 576	12 046	3 058	1 643	30.5	9.0	Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD
38	21	-	342	95.3	506	260	59	32	24.3	8.8	Hauser city
893	592	197	8 810	95.8	11 976	6 224	1 682	952	30.6	9.8	Post Falls city
126	75	27	2 411	99.8	3 095	1 581	228	121	35.7	4.7	Rathdrum city
-	-	-	9	211.1	19	8	-	-	32.1	-	State Line city
792	349	66	5 848	104.5	8 595	4 219	1 207	597	28.1	10.1	Spirit Lake-Athol CCD
52	27	2	328	106.1	476	234	81	41	29.6	12.0	Athol city
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Hayden city (part)
87	40	12	707	94.6	964	485	139	78	29.9	10.1	Spirit Lake city
183	80	21	1 012	106.1	1 508	757	284	146	27.7	13.6	Worley CCD
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Harrison city (part)
22	16	7	115	93.9	160	85	45	28	28.3	20.2	Worley city
1 574	1 188	550	16 834	107.5	27 860	13 391	3 312	1 850	20.3	9.5	Latah County
129	63	15	834	103.0	1 251	608	207	99	26.1	12.2	Deary-Bovill CCD
12	10	2	148	106.1	219	108	24	13	28.2	7.9	Bovill city
44	23	6	280	97.1	406	201	73	38	26.4	13.2	Deary city
75	49	14	711	104.8	1 019	506	138	68	30.0	9.5	Genesee CCD
32	31	9	463	104.3	657	324	72	38	30.5	7.6	Genesee city
819	737	405	11 770	108.8	20 314	9 674	1 961	1 167	17.3	8.0	Moscow CCD
651	646	367	10 173	109.3	17 861	8 506	1 664	1 012	16.1	7.8	Moscow city
276	180	59	1 834	104.3	2 725	1 336	515	265	27.3	13.7	Potlatch CCD
19	4	-	116	98.3	162	77	23	10	29.6	10.0	Onaway city
55	47	16	404	95.8	554	289	118	71	30.0	14.9	Potlatch city
275	159	57	1 685	105.8	2 551	1 267	491	251	26.4	14.2	Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD
51	44	10	295	106.4	462	229	105	56	24.1	17.2	Juliaetta city
31	24	11	187	97.3	273	137	66	39	26.0	17.9	Kendrick city
54	29	8	400	99.5	560	291	91	52	29.8	11.4	Troy city
678	508	122	3 919	99.2	5 815	2 945	1 308	681	25.5	16.8	Lemhi County
8	2	-	24	120.8	47	20	10	4	11.3	18.9	Forney CCD
55	28	3	316	101.9	429	215	86	38	32.8	13.5	Leadore CCD
13	4	2	47	91.5	68	34	19	6	24.4	21.1	Leadore city
67	55	2	234	110.7	395	184	124	54	19.9	25.2	Patterson CCD
548	423	117	3 345	98.0	4 944	2 526	1 088	585	25.3	16.4	Salmon CCD
246	235	74	1 624	92.2	2 297	1 215	555	326	26.4	17.8	Salmon city
360	249	84	1 856	101.9	2 796	1 411	693	382	25.4	18.5	Lewis County
69	34	15	360	113.1	571	274	118	59	25.6	15.4	Craigmont CCD
47	25	13	266	109.0	408	199	85	46	26.6	15.3	Craigmont city
148	129	50	829	89.9	1 186	636	327	192	24.7	20.8	Kamiah CCD
116	108	43	617	88.0	882	480	267	158	24.0	23.0	Kamiah city (part)
3	1	2	28	103.6	40	20	6	3	29.8	10.5	Lewis South CCD
81	53	7	346	114.7	524	252	141	75	29.5	19.0	Nezperce CCD
63	38	6	252	107.5	367	184	107	58	29.8	20.5	Nezperce city
59	32	10	293	106.8	475	229	101	53	21.6	16.7	Winchester CCD
7	1	2	34	111.8	48	24	10	8	33.3	13.9	Reubens city
28	20	5	150	105.3	254	123	53	27	17.5	17.2	Winchester city
288	179	61	1 958	106.5	2 816	1 368	528	270	30.4	13.1	Lincoln County
46	38	7	442	108.1	624	297	91	48	32.2	9.9	Richfield CCD
26	25	3	202	104.0	285	142	54	32	30.8	13.1	Richfield city
242	141	54	1 516	106.1	2 192	1 071	437	222	29.8	14.0	Shoshone CCD
16	4	1	74	102.7	101	51	21	12	32.7	14.0	Dietrich city
129	101	44	720	94.2	1 019	529	274	152	27.1	19.6	Shoshone city

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
Madison County	27 467	20.7	1 956	5 230	7 054	3 904	2 101	2 288	1 944	726	605
Moody Creek CCD	4 412	22.3	396	994	556	641	414	428	383	137	131
Rexburg city (part)	3 980	22.2	360	868	533	620	385	378	307	116	116
Sugar City CCD	5 008	24.4	443	1 583	268	236	440	689	574	217	156
Rexburg city (part)	72	23.3	7	18	6	10	13	3	10	-	2
Sugar City city	1 242	23.7	101	403	72	63	119	158	143	62	37
Thornton CCD	18 047	20.4	1 117	2 653	6 230	3 027	1 247	1 171	987	372	318
Rexburg city (part)	13 205	20.1	663	1 249	5 986	2 736	772	500	445	172	131
Minidoka County	20 174	33.5	1 611	4 771	926	914	2 225	2 853	2 421	952	843
Heyburn CCD	5 297	32.9	436	1 252	242	240	615	777	631	271	265
Burley city (part)	242	35.0	23	48	6	12	32	35	31	13	12
Heyburn city	2 899	31.3	262	681	146	143	359	396	347	138	159
Minidoka CCD	1 658	25.4	160	494	72	95	204	242	176	28	36
Minidoka city	129	23.3	18	35	-	17	19	12	13	6	4
Paul CCD	3 103	36.2	213	692	128	137	343	418	404	174	115
Paul city	998	39.1	73	199	41	32	115	132	124	57	41
Rupert CCD	10 116	34.4	802	2 333	484	442	1 063	1 416	1 210	479	427
Acequia city	144	35.3	17	33	3	5	13	26	14	8	7
Rupert city	5 645	31.7	504	1 258	305	293	673	740	601	232	231
Nez Perce County	37 410	38.1	2 263	6 634	1 707	2 049	4 482	5 493	5 120	1 912	1 575
Leland CCD	378	45.0	13	60	10	11	25	70	55	33	20
Lewiston CCD	32 613	38.0	1 913	5 681	1 563	1 879	3 961	4 778	4 409	1 632	1 342
Lewiston city	30 904	37.9	1 825	5 358	1 510	1 809	3 790	4 466	4 128	1 507	1 246
Nez Perce CCD	4 419	38.0	337	893	134	159	496	645	656	247	213
Culdesac city	378	37.0	28	79	14	8	43	58	59	21	19
Lapwai city	1 134	26.1	130	321	46	60	146	156	136	40	25
Peck city	186	47.8	7	26	3	1	18	32	18	8	11
Oneida County	4 125	36.0	304	1 014	163	155	381	572	521	180	180
Holbrook CCD	406	30.3	27	122	16	17	38	61	49	19	21
Malad City CCD	3 719	36.4	277	892	147	138	343	511	472	161	159
Malad City city	2 158	37.8	159	486	78	75	207	281	260	79	92
Owyhee County	10 644	32.9	835	2 563	422	487	1 285	1 534	1 273	531	421
Bruneau CCD	728	36.9	34	166	25	31	88	115	94	50	26
Grand View CCD	1 334	34.4	104	331	61	51	133	221	164	59	48
Grand View city	470	33.7	43	102	27	27	46	69	40	21	23
Homedale CCD	4 032	30.9	383	1 010	138	179	522	516	427	164	154
Homedale city	2 528	28.6	271	638	97	125	345	288	231	94	85
Marsing CCD	2 790	31.7	226	632	128	171	352	400	324	152	104
Marsing city	890	35.0	73	185	41	50	96	123	96	40	36
Murphy CCD	1 512	39.1	77	343	54	48	150	237	240	103	84
Western Shoshone CCD	248	26.6	11	81	16	7	40	45	24	3	5
Payette County	20 578	34.4	1 558	4 748	786	836	2 524	2 941	2 497	1 043	922
Fruitland CCD	6 581	34.4	551	1 487	242	267	806	930	799	339	299
Fruitland city	3 805	31.3	359	855	149	193	526	525	393	168	147
New Plymouth CCD	4 363	34.7	316	1 037	153	171	519	620	570	215	201
New Plymouth city	1 400	33.7	122	322	34	60	191	199	155	58	47
Payette CCD	9 634	34.2	691	2 224	391	398	1 199	1 391	1 128	489	422
Payette city	7 054	32.4	548	1 621	293	339	952	967	733	335	287
Power County	7 538	31.6	632	1 917	292	338	892	1 024	1 024	348	288
American Falls CCD	5 818	31.2	508	1 477	227	261	730	780	750	258	201
American Falls city	4 111	30.5	392	994	166	200	529	492	510	174	152
Arbon CCD	173	36.8	12	40	7	3	18	26	27	9	7
Fort Hall CCD	890	34.4	58	205	38	52	95	134	153	49	46
Arbon Valley CDP	627	36.4	34	144	21	36	65	95	113	39	39
Pocatello city (part)	24	31.5	3	6	-	-	4	4	3	2	-
Rockland CCD	657	31.4	54	195	20	22	49	84	94	32	34
Rockland city	316	28.5	30	95	12	8	31	29	45	16	14
Shoshone County	13 771	41.8	774	2 385	439	481	1 419	2 098	2 119	845	811
Avery-Clarkia CCD	400	42.4	25	68	9	11	42	63	63	37	37
Kellogg CCD	7 456	40.6	456	1 280	256	305	836	1 076	1 086	424	402
Kellogg city	2 395	37.4	164	461	89	105	283	341	299	106	107
Pinehurst city	1 661	41.6	103	280	53	62	189	228	245	98	83
Smelterville city	651	39.4	39	99	22	34	93	87	94	31	31
Wardner city	215	41.5	15	38	8	8	22	31	41	10	14
Mullan CCD	926	41.7	41	188	21	32	93	139	144	48	67
Mullan city	840	41.4	38	171	20	27	86	126	126	44	61
Murray CCD	615	47.6	30	87	15	15	37	87	130	54	57
Wallace CCD	4 374	42.6	222	762	138	118	411	733	696	282	248
Osburn city	1 545	44.6	73	237	50	44	130	254	225	115	97
Wallace city	960	40.6	38	182	37	28	104	169	156	45	47
Teton County	5 999	31.3	510	1 395	211	275	970	1 055	798	201	136
Driggs CCD	2 220	30.8	164	559	83	111	352	370	282	65	54
Driggs city	1 100	29.5	86	249	47	72	202	179	124	23	28
Tetonia CCD	1 243	30.5	120	307	42	66	165	206	152	53	30
Tetonia city	247	28.3	28	61	6	16	37	40	21	9	6
Victor CCD	2 536	32.1	226	529	86	98	453	479	364	83	52
Victor city	840	30.6	80	185	29	29	169	146	99	22	16
Twin Falls County	64 284	34.9	4 679	13 241	3 253	3 418	7 616	9 115	8 239	3 021	2 530
Buhl CCD	9 244	37.6	635	1 952	351	410	996	1 256	1 219	466	428
Buhl city	3 985	35.8	327	809	157	197	473	518	427	161	158
Castleford city	277	28.5	23	82	6	15	38	28	32	16	7
Filer CCD	4 578	35.0	328	1 042	208	210	502	717	627	189	165
Filer city	1 620	34.7	133	337	65	86	195	246	195	63	57
Hollister CCD	2 061	35.6	118	517	90	72	216	372	307	104	79
Hollister city	237	33.5	13	65	9	10	29	40	30	11	11
Kimberly CCD	5 733	33.4	417	1 416	242	239	661	901	716	254	227
Hansen city	970	32.3	73	235	34	55	117	147	115	53	37

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
845	605	209	14 390	90.9	20 281	11 048	1 659	934	26.2	6.0	Madison County
191	114	27	2 144	105.8	3 022	1 502	332	179	31.5	7.5	Moody Creek CCD
171	99	27	1 944	104.7	2 752	1 369	297	162	30.9	7.5	Rexburg city (part)
216	151	35	2 439	105.3	2 982	1 487	402	212	40.5	8.0	Sugar City CCD
1	2	-	31	132.3	47	16	3	2	34.7	4.2	Rexburg city (part)
39	39	6	616	101.6	738	377	84	43	40.6	6.8	Sugar City city
438	340	147	9 807	84.0	14 277	8 059	925	543	20.9	5.1	Thornton CCD
223	209	119	7 487	76.4	11 293	6 578	551	344	14.5	4.2	Rexburg city (part)
1 363	1 061	234	10 091	99.9	13 792	6 974	2 658	1 454	31.6	13.2	Minidoka County
285	229	54	2 676	97.9	3 609	1 835	568	294	31.9	10.7	Heyburn CCD
14	14	2	125	93.6	171	86	30	15	29.3	12.4	Burley city (part)
160	87	21	1 470	97.2	1 956	1 001	268	137	32.5	9.2	Heyburn city
91	58	2	763	117.3	1 004	443	151	76	39.4	9.1	Minidoka CCD
4	1	-	56	130.4	76	35	5	3	41.1	3.9	Minidoka city
248	191	40	1 511	105.4	2 198	1 088	479	269	29.2	15.4	Paul CCD
97	77	10	512	94.9	726	382	184	117	27.3	18.4	Paul city
739	583	138	5 141	96.8	6 981	3 608	1 460	815	31.0	14.4	Rupert CCD
13	5	-	64	125.0	94	44	18	9	34.7	12.5	Acequia city
391	323	94	2 958	90.8	3 883	2 080	808	487	31.2	14.3	Rupert city
2 993	2 339	843	19 021	96.7	28 513	14 710	6 175	3 457	23.8	16.5	Nez Perce County
41	28	12	179	111.2	305	144	81	41	19.3	21.4	Leland CCD
2 575	2 114	766	16 643	96.0	25 019	12 971	5 455	3 095	23.3	16.7	Lewiston CCD
2 466	2 049	750	15 821	95.3	23 721	12 351	5 265	3 010	23.2	17.0	Lewiston city
377	197	65	2 199	101.0	3 189	1 595	639	321	27.8	14.5	Nez Perce CCD
23	21	5	189	100.0	271	142	49	28	28.3	13.0	Culdesac city
51	16	7	590	92.2	683	358	74	38	39.8	6.5	Lapwai city
36	20	6	96	93.8	153	84	62	36	17.7	33.3	Peck city
301	257	97	2 031	103.1	2 807	1 401	655	368	32.0	15.9	Oneida County
15	14	7	179	126.8	257	115	36	21	36.7	8.9	Holbrook CCD
286	243	90	1 852	100.8	2 550	1 286	619	347	31.4	16.6	Malad City CCD
197	173	71	1 120	92.7	1 513	787	441	259	29.9	20.4	Malad City city
705	446	142	5 093	109.0	7 246	3 491	1 293	689	31.9	12.1	Owyhee County
54	38	7	617	129.7	528	225	99	46	27.5	13.6	Bruneau CCD
99	52	11	647	106.2	899	430	162	74	32.6	12.1	Grand View CCD
40	28	4	240	95.8	325	170	72	35	30.9	15.3	Grand View city
270	189	80	2 030	98.6	2 639	1 352	539	314	34.5	13.4	Homedale CCD
163	122	69	1 285	96.7	1 619	840	354	217	36.0	14.0	Homedale city
165	104	32	1 303	114.1	1 932	902	301	156	30.8	10.8	Marsing CCD
73	58	19	434	105.1	632	325	150	87	29.0	16.9	Marsing city
109	57	10	677	123.3	1 092	505	176	90	27.8	11.6	Murphy CCD
8	6	2	119	108.4	156	77	16	9	37.1	6.5	Western Shoshone CCD
1 382	997	344	10 377	98.3	14 272	7 326	2 723	1 471	30.6	13.2	Payette County
461	310	90	3 316	98.5	4 543	2 344	861	447	31.0	13.1	Fruitland CCD
270	166	54	1 963	93.8	2 591	1 383	490	265	31.9	12.9	Fruitland city
297	200	64	2 171	101.0	3 010	1 515	561	288	31.0	12.9	New Plymouth CCD
97	90	25	717	95.3	956	507	212	124	31.7	15.1	New Plymouth city
624	487	190	4 890	97.0	6 719	3 467	1 301	736	30.3	13.5	Payette CCD
443	375	161	3 623	94.7	4 885	2 552	979	586	30.7	13.9	Payette city
425	270	88	3 751	101.0	4 989	2 496	783	427	33.8	10.4	Power County
331	219	76	2 914	99.7	3 833	1 947	626	352	34.1	10.8	American Falls CCD
254	177	71	2 102	95.6	2 725	1 419	502	296	33.7	12.2	American Falls city
10	11	3	77	124.7	121	55	24	14	30.1	13.9	Arbon CCD
45	13	2	433	105.5	627	301	60	25	29.6	6.7	Fort Hall CCD
30	10	1	297	111.1	449	212	41	15	28.4	6.5	Arbon Valley CDP
1	1	-	11	118.2	15	7	2	1	37.5	8.3	Pocatello city (part)
39	27	7	327	100.9	408	193	73	36	37.9	11.1	Rockland CCD
17	15	4	164	92.7	191	94	36	20	39.6	11.4	Rockland city
1 253	870	277	6 905	99.4	10 612	5 387	2 400	1 333	22.9	17.4	Shoshone County
25	18	2	187	113.9	307	140	45	21	23.3	11.3	Avery-Clarkia CCD
703	477	155	3 776	97.5	5 720	2 943	1 335	759	23.3	17.9	Kellogg CCD
180	180	80	1 235	93.9	1 770	936	440	272	26.1	18.4	Kellogg city
186	98	36	878	89.2	1 278	673	320	181	23.1	19.3	Pinelhurst city
66	45	10	319	104.1	513	249	121	71	21.2	18.6	Smelterville city
13	8	7	105	104.8	162	79	28	18	24.7	13.0	Wardner city
65	70	18	456	103.1	697	348	153	88	24.7	16.5	Mullan CCD
57	66	18	417	101.4	631	315	141	82	24.9	16.8	Mullan city
65	31	7	298	106.4	498	241	103	42	19.0	16.7	Murray CCD
395	274	95	2 188	99.9	3 390	1 715	764	423	22.5	17.5	Wallace CCD
177	120	23	780	98.1	1 235	640	320	181	20.1	20.7	Osburn city
79	53	22	482	99.2	740	362	154	87	22.9	16.0	Wallace city
249	167	32	2 821	112.7	4 094	1 909	448	227	31.8	7.5	Teton County
93	71	16	1 061	109.2	1 497	709	180	97	32.6	8.1	Driggs CCD
37	39	14	518	112.4	765	357	90	52	30.5	8.2	Driggs city
68	31	3	566	119.6	816	369	102	47	34.4	8.2	Tetonia CCD
9	11	3	119	107.6	158	77	23	13	36.0	9.3	Tetonia city
88	65	13	1 194	112.4	1 781	831	166	83	29.8	6.5	Victor CCD
31	27	7	408	105.9	575	281	65	38	31.5	7.7	Victor city
4 430	3 386	1 356	32 721	96.5	46 364	23 930	9 172	5 302	27.9	14.3	Twin Falls County
781	557	193	4 630	99.7	6 657	3 396	1 531	837	28.0	16.6	Buhl CCD
335	302	121	2 047	94.7	2 849	1 515	758	454	28.5	19.0	Buhl city
20	8	2	151	83.4	172	97	30	18	37.9	10.8	Castelford city
306	205	79	2 271	101.6	3 208	1 620	590	326	29.9	12.9	Filer CCD
119	91	33	820	97.6	1 150	588	243	143	29.0	15.0	Filer city
112	61	13	992	107.8	1 426	689	186	89	30.8	9.0	Hollister CCD
15	3	1	122	94.3	159	78	19	6	32.9	8.0	Hollister city
342	239	79	2 880	99.1	3 900	1 991	660	366	32.0	11.5	Kimberly CCD
69	28	7	490	98.0	662	339	104	62	31.8	10.7	Hansen city

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

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State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
Twin Falls County—Con.												
Kimberly CCD—Con.												
Kimberly city	2 614	33.5	202	610	110	114	318	412	292	88	103	
Murtaugh CCD	1 244	28.8	111	339	54	66	163	191	134	43	29	
Murtaugh city	139	37.8	4	41	4	2	14	25	9	9	6	
Twin Falls CCD	41 000	34.7	3 047	7 900	2 292	2 389	5 020	5 612	5 159	1 945	1 588	
Twin Falls city	34 469	33.8	2 698	6 426	2 014	2 173	4 429	4 605	4 155	1 536	1 271	
West Salmon Falls CCD	424	36.2	23	75	16	32	58	66	77	20	14	
Valley County	7 651	43.5	330	1 480	177	161	645	1 260	1 426	549	489	
Cascade CCD	2 330	45.6	90	448	47	36	162	358	364	195	186	
Cascade city	997	40.5	41	228	22	21	82	170	154	50	60	
McCall CCD	5 256	42.7	240	1 024	129	123	478	893	1 047	348	295	
Donnelly city	138	37.8	10	24	7	4	20	25	22	8	2	
McCall city	2 084	42.4	100	407	65	60	204	308	397	129	114	
Stibnite CCD	65	48.2	-	8	1	2	5	9	15	6	8	
Washington County	9 977	39.2	673	2 065	356	366	972	1 359	1 350	541	532	
Cambridge CCD	992	43.9	59	190	35	28	72	133	167	62	59	
Cambridge city	360	45.0	21	66	13	7	27	46	60	20	22	
Midvale CCD	717	44.9	38	142	19	12	42	106	112	36	62	
Midvale city	176	51.7	12	27	5	5	12	15	18	8	20	
Weiser CCD	8 268	38.0	576	1 733	302	326	858	1 120	1 071	443	411	
Weiser city	5 343	35.9	411	1 099	223	266	609	681	620	216	227	

Table 1. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County County Subdivision Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
171	136	58	1 340	95.1	1 802	948	365	209	31.1	14.0	Twin Falls County—Con.
56	45	13	598	108.0	794	370	114	53	36.2	9.2	Kimberly CCD—Con.
10	10	5	64	117.2	94	46	25	13	32.4	18.0	Murtaugh CCD
2 806	2 267	975	21 184	93.5	30 053	15 743	6 048	3 609	26.7	14.8	Murtaugh city
2 311	1 949	902	17 908	92.5	25 345	13 378	5 162	3 136	26.5	15.0	Twin Falls CCD
27	12	4	166	155.4	326	121	43	22	23.1	10.1	Twin Falls city
693	337	104	3 716	105.9	5 841	2 858	1 134	578	23.7	14.8	West Salmon Falls CCD
279	123	42	1 153	102.1	1 792	882	444	217	23.1	14.8	Valley County
97	48	24	493	102.2	728	365	169	90	27.0	19.1	Cascade CCD
406	211	62	2 531	107.7	3 992	1 947	679	357	24.0	12.9	Cascade city
6	9	1	70	97.1	104	54	16	12	24.6	11.6	McCall CCD
147	110	43	1 020	104.3	1 577	789	300	171	24.3	14.4	Donnelly city
8	3	-	32	103.1	57	29	11	4	12.3	16.9	McCall city
894	618	251	5 096	95.8	7 239	3 751	1 763	1 000	27.4	17.7	Stibnite CCD
101	58	28	481	106.2	743	370	187	99	25.1	18.9	Washington County
36	25	17	183	96.7	273	147	78	45	24.2	21.7	Cambridge CCD
88	51	9	363	97.5	537	271	148	74	25.1	20.6	Cambridge city
29	20	5	93	89.2	137	72	54	27	22.2	30.7	Midvale CCD
705	509	214	4 252	94.4	5 959	3 110	1 428	827	27.9	17.3	Midvale city
439	381	171	2 800	90.8	3 833	2 054	991	617	28.3	18.5	Weiser CCD
											Weiser city

Table 2. Age and Sex: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
The State	1 293 953	33.2	97 643	271 387	64 703	74 126	169 433	192 968	170 248	60 024	47 505
COUNTY											
Ada County	300 904	32.8	23 042	59 012	12 961	17 942	47 810	50 119	41 059	12 705	8 953
Adams County	3 476	44.4	140	691	96	65	246	539	609	274	255
Bannock County	75 565	29.8	6 115	15 141	4 661	6 335	10 326	10 190	9 571	3 066	2 498
Bear Lake County	6 411	35.8	445	1 669	247	226	570	869	800	296	292
Benewah County	9 171	39.2	593	1 872	320	306	977	1 356	1 380	583	479
Bingham County	41 735	29.7	3 659	10 923	1 965	2 088	4 765	5 808	4 938	1 798	1 473
Blaine County	18 991	37.4	1 117	3 447	586	871	2 753	3 443	3 429	1 112	751
Boise County	6 670	40.4	440	1 353	162	154	631	1 177	1 231	464	326
Bonner County	36 835	40.8	2 100	7 301	1 263	1 195	3 532	5 815	6 602	2 313	1 879
Bonneville County	82 522	31.8	6 800	19 728	3 507	4 366	10 101	12 325	10 749	3 733	2 815
Boundary County	9 871	38.3	687	2 193	326	352	994	1 415	1 625	534	424
Butte County	2 899	38.8	190	652	107	76	285	410	410	171	165
Camas County	991	39.7	43	202	30	35	99	180	136	72	65
Canyon County	131 441	30.5	11 986	28 693	6 216	7 854	19 035	18 141	15 175	5 590	4 290
Caribou County	7 304	35.0	547	1 765	289	308	739	1 053	948	384	277
Cassia County	21 416	31.1	1 867	5 446	888	1 037	2 381	2 870	2 466	969	762
Clark County	1 022	30.7	91	269	39	43	127	154	104	57	44
Clearwater County	8 930	41.7	433	1 624	249	276	932	1 418	1 433	601	571
Custer County	4 342	41.2	234	875	114	93	422	703	734	309	228
Elmore County	29 130	29.1	2 444	5 698	1 425	2 638	5 445	5 035	2 643	921	802
Franklin County	11 329	27.7	1 130	3 101	494	558	1 326	1 417	1 141	448	393
Fremont County	11 819	31.9	1 000	2 915	560	541	1 304	1 616	1 356	581	477
Gem County	15 181	37.5	1 067	3 177	568	588	1 666	2 176	2 016	828	721
Gooding County	14 155	35.1	1 098	3 094	575	657	1 633	1 920	1 667	702	631
Idaho County	15 511	42.3	819	3 054	539	436	1 294	2 322	2 488	1 012	903
Jefferson County	19 155	28.8	1 711	5 249	893	939	2 116	2 770	2 257	780	665
Jerome County	18 342	32.9	1 501	4 274	792	848	2 244	2 723	2 264	781	664
Kootenai County	108 685	36.1	7 456	22 044	4 453	4 968	13 653	16 817	15 774	5 659	4 516
Latah County	34 935	27.9	1 883	5 192	4 068	4 477	5 087	4 325	4 150	1 453	988
Lemhi County	7 806	42.7	397	1 594	238	194	628	1 147	1 302	554	444
Lewis County	3 747	42.5	179	772	97	100	330	561	523	235	257
Lincoln County	4 044	34.3	304	924	189	176	470	562	536	190	165
Madison County	27 467	20.7	1 956	5 230	7 054	3 904	2 101	2 288	1 944	726	605
Minidoka County	20 174	33.5	1 611	4 771	926	914	2 225	2 853	2 421	952	843
Nez Perce County	37 410	38.1	2 263	6 634	1 707	2 049	4 482	5 493	5 120	1 912	1 575
Oneida County	4 125	36.0	304	1 014	163	155	381	572	521	180	180
Owyhee County	10 644	32.9	835	2 563	422	487	1 285	1 534	1 273	531	421
Payette County	20 578	34.4	1 558	4 748	786	836	2 524	2 941	2 497	1 043	922
Power County	7 538	31.6	632	1 917	292	338	892	1 024	1 024	348	288
Shoshone County	13 771	41.8	774	2 385	439	481	1 419	2 098	2 119	845	811
Teton County	5 999	31.3	510	1 395	211	275	970	1 055	798	201	136
Twin Falls County	64 284	34.9	4 679	13 241	3 253	3 418	7 616	9 115	8 239	3 021	2 530
Valley County	7 651	43.5	330	1 480	177	161	645	1 260	1 426	549	489
Washington County	9 977	39.2	673	2 065	356	366	972	1 359	1 350	541	532
PLACE											
Aberdeen city, Bingham County	1 840	28.9	204	500	64	69	237	231	172	73	69
Acequia city, Minidoka County	144	35.3	17	33	3	5	13	26	14	8	7
Albion city, Cassia County	262	43.2	13	62	2	3	25	34	41	12	21
American Falls city, Power County	4 111	30.5	392	994	166	200	529	492	510	174	152
Ammon city, Bonneville County	6 187	28.8	586	1 662	277	274	761	896	760	220	158
Arbon Valley CDP, Power County	627	36.4	34	144	21	36	65	95	113	39	39
Arco city, Butte County	1 026	40.2	76	210	41	29	108	122	141	57	67
Arimo city, Bannock County	348	27.8	31	106	16	13	23	53	45	9	5
Ashton city, Fremont County	1 129	33.3	93	280	44	41	129	148	110	45	42
Athol city, Kootenai County	676	34.3	51	149	24	20	102	111	84	30	24
Atomic City city, Bingham County	25	57.5	1	-	1	-	3	-	6	3	3
Bancroft city, Caribou County	382	38.3	27	89	11	12	39	45	59	24	14
Basalt city, Bingham County	419	28.5	35	122	18	18	46	54	48	12	21
Bellevue city, Blaine County	1 876	33.0	131	386	78	105	324	340	286	67	47
Blackfoot city, Bingham County	10 419	30.9	981	2 274	495	644	1 335	1 321	1 167	395	408
Bliss city, Gooding County	275	32.3	38	47	13	15	34	38	35	6	12
Bloomington city, Bear Lake County	251	34.3	21	76	6	4	23	33	35	7	9
Boise City city, Ada County	185 787	32.8	13 116	33 950	8 982	12 810	30 194	29 837	25 321	7 618	5 347
Bonnars Ferry city, Boundary County	2 515	39.1	172	505	86	119	250	366	334	121	81
Bovill city, Latah County	305	36.1	22	64	15	6	44	47	44	15	24
Buhl city, Twin Falls County	3 985	35.8	327	809	157	197	473	518	427	161	158
Burley city	9 316	30.9	866	2 105	392	539	1 181	1 190	973	405	311
Cassia County (part)	9 074	30.8	843	2 057	386	527	1 149	1 155	942	392	299
Minidoka County (part)	242	35.0	23	48	6	12	32	35	31	13	12
Butte City city, Butte County	76	40.5	5	13	2	3	6	13	11	7	10
Caldwell city, Canyon County	25 967	28.8	2 498	5 538	1 511	1 902	3 791	3 295	2 757	1 015	804
Cambridge city, Washington County	360	45.0	21	66	13	7	27	46	60	20	22
Carey city, Blaine County	513	29.7	51	129	24	28	59	69	60	19	14
Cascade city, Valley County	997	40.5	41	228	22	21	82	170	154	50	60
Castleford city, Twin Falls County	277	28.5	23	82	6	15	38	28	32	16	7
Challis city, Custer County	909	41.8	41	186	21	22	87	149	124	53	49
Chubbuck city, Bannock County	9 700	29.3	927	2 366	481	534	1 289	1 393	1 175	356	338
Clark Fork city, Bonner County	530	40.4	33	98	15	11	71	79	77	22	28
Clayton city, Custer County	27	47.5	1	6	1	-	-	2	11	1	2
Clifton city, Franklin County	213	33.3	14	64	11	7	12	27	32	10	5
Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County	34 514	34.8	2 372	6 238	1 842	2 196	4 722	4 924	4 497	1 433	1 199
Cottonwood city, Idaho County	944	39.1	54	226	29	30	77	155	106	49	48
Council city, Adams County	816	43.2	35	157	22	20	61	141	127	44	57

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
75 970	51 889	18 057	645 293	100.5	924 923	465 989	145 916	81 755	28.5	11.3	The State
COUNTY											
13 813	10 020	3 468	150 011	100.6	218 850	110 051	27 301	16 038	27.3	9.1	Ada County
345	159	57	1 692	105.4	2 645	1 309	561	274	23.9	16.1	Adams County
3 948	2 750	964	38 226	97.7	54 300	27 932	7 662	4 315	28.1	10.1	Bannock County
519	364	114	3 232	98.4	4 297	2 185	997	551	33.0	15.6	Bear Lake County
753	384	168	4 496	104.0	6 706	3 335	1 305	669	26.9	14.2	Benewah County
2 395	1 471	452	20 866	100.0	27 153	13 720	4 318	2 383	34.9	10.3	Bingham County
947	399	136	9 135	107.9	14 427	6 977	1 482	762	24.0	7.8	Blaine County
466	218	48	3 248	105.4	4 877	2 364	732	333	26.9	11.0	Boise County
2 806	1 545	484	18 386	100.3	27 434	13 841	4 835	2 536	25.5	13.1	Bonner County
4 485	2 973	940	41 375	99.4	55 994	28 536	8 398	4 801	32.1	10.2	Bonneville County
788	381	152	4 900	101.4	6 991	3 485	1 321	666	29.2	13.4	Boundary County
260	124	49	1 441	101.2	2 057	1 032	433	215	29.0	14.9	Butte County
71	43	15	484	104.8	746	369	129	75	24.7	13.0	Camas County
7 170	5 346	1 945	66 142	98.7	90 762	46 247	14 461	8 355	30.9	11.0	Canyon County
527	335	132	3 666	99.2	4 992	2 514	994	566	31.7	13.6	Caribou County
1 355	996	379	10 642	101.2	14 103	7 099	2 730	1 515	34.1	12.7	Cassia County
55	30	9	485	110.7	662	312	94	48	35.2	9.2	Clark County
793	458	142	4 184	113.4	6 873	3 183	1 393	735	23.0	15.6	Clearwater County
361	203	66	2 123	104.5	3 233	1 563	630	315	25.5	14.5	Custer County
1 203	672	204	13 053	123.2	20 988	9 102	2 079	1 109	28.0	7.1	Elmore County
621	497	203	5 682	99.4	7 998	3 579	1 321	739	37.3	11.7	Franklin County
844	460	165	5 743	105.8	7 904	3 841	1 469	759	33.1	12.4	Fremont County
1 171	874	329	7 640	98.7	10 937	5 560	2 374	1 302	28.0	15.6	Gem County
1 098	777	303	6 932	104.2	9 963	4 933	2 178	1 201	29.6	15.4	Gooding County
1 460	871	313	7 619	103.6	11 638	5 680	2 644	1 407	25.0	17.0	Idaho County
972	632	171	9 472	102.2	12 195	6 067	1 775	973	36.3	9.3	Jefferson County
1 184	821	246	8 965	104.6	12 567	6 145	2 251	1 215	31.5	12.3	Jerome County
7 127	4 609	1 609	54 873	98.1	79 185	40 632	13 345	7 475	27.1	12.3	Kootenai County
1 574	1 188	550	16 834	107.5	27 860	13 391	3 312	1 850	20.3	9.5	Latah County
678	508	122	3 919	99.2	5 815	2 945	1 308	681	25.5	16.8	Lemhi County
360	249	84	1 856	101.9	2 796	1 411	693	382	25.4	18.5	Lewis County
288	179	61	1 958	106.5	2 816	1 368	528	270	30.4	13.1	Lincoln County
845	605	209	14 390	90.9	20 281	11 048	1 659	934	26.2	6.0	Madison County
1 363	1 061	234	10 091	99.9	13 792	6 974	2 658	1 454	31.6	13.2	Minidoka County
2 993	2 339	843	19 021	96.7	28 513	14 710	6 175	3 457	23.8	16.5	Nez Perce County
301	257	97	2 031	103.1	2 807	1 401	655	368	32.0	15.9	Oneida County
705	446	142	5 093	109.0	7 246	3 491	1 293	689	31.9	12.1	Owyhee County
1 382	997	344	10 377	98.3	14 272	7 326	2 723	1 471	30.6	13.2	Payette County
425	270	88	3 751	101.0	4 989	2 496	783	427	33.8	10.4	Power County
1 253	870	277	6 905	99.4	10 612	5 387	2 400	1 333	22.9	17.4	Shoshone County
249	167	32	2 821	112.7	4 094	1 909	448	227	31.8	7.5	Teton County
4 430	3 386	1 356	32 721	96.5	46 364	23 930	9 172	5 302	27.9	14.3	Twin Falls County
693	337	104	3 716	105.9	5 841	2 858	1 134	578	23.7	14.8	Valley County
894	618	251	5 096	95.8	7 239	3 751	1 763	1 000	27.4	17.7	Washington County
PLACE											
104	79	38	940	95.7	1 136	579	221	138	38.3	12.0	Aberdeen city, Bingham County
13	5	-	64	125.0	94	44	18	9	34.7	12.5	Acequia city, Minidoka County
26	20	3	129	103.1	187	91	49	20	28.6	18.7	Albion city, Cassia County
254	177	71	2 102	95.6	2 725	1 419	502	296	33.7	12.2	American Falls city, Power County
310	210	73	3 141	97.0	3 939	2 078	593	349	36.3	9.6	Ammon city, Bonneville County
30	10	1	297	111.1	449	212	41	15	28.4	6.5	Arbon Valley CDP, Power County
101	47	27	535	91.8	740	388	175	96	27.9	17.1	Arco city, Butte County
15	23	9	180	93.3	211	104	47	28	39.4	13.5	Arimo city, Bannock County
93	59	45	587	92.3	756	392	197	120	33.0	17.4	Ashton city, Fremont County
52	27	2	328	106.1	476	234	81	41	29.6	12.0	Athol city, Kootenai County
7	-	1	10	150.0	24	10	8	4	4.0	32.0	Atomic City city, Bingham County
16	29	17	207	84.5	266	145	62	40	30.4	16.2	Bancroft city, Caribou County
22	14	9	208	101.4	262	126	45	20	37.5	10.7	Basalt city, Bingham County
57	36	19	887	111.5	1 359	642	112	70	27.6	6.0	Bellevue city, Blaine County
706	529	164	5 303	96.5	7 164	3 745	1 399	810	31.2	13.4	Blackfoot city, Bingham County
21	13	3	144	91.0	190	100	37	14	30.9	13.5	Bliss city, Gooding County
18	17	2	122	105.7	154	77	37	17	38.6	14.7	Bloomington city, Bear Lake County
8 830	7 085	2 697	93 773	98.1	138 721	70 852	18 612	11 319	25.3	10.0	Boise City city, Ada County
222	163	96	1 305	92.7	1 838	984	481	294	26.9	19.1	Bonnets Ferry city, Boundary County
12	10	2	148	106.1	219	108	24	13	28.2	7.9	Bovill city, Latah County
335	302	121	2 047	94.7	2 849	1 515	758	454	28.5	19.0	Buhl city, Twin Falls County
621	510	223	4 782	94.8	6 345	3 338	1 354	809	31.9	14.5	Burley city
607	496	221	4 657	94.8	6 174	3 252	1 324	794	32.0	14.6	Cassia County (part)
14	14	2	125	93.6	171	86	30	15	29.3	12.4	Minidoka County (part)
4	1	1	37	105.4	58	26	6	2	23.7	7.9	Butte City city, Butte County
1 322	1 101	433	13 274	95.6	17 931	9 312	2 856	1 744	30.9	11.0	Caldwell city, Canyon County
36	25	17	183	96.7	273	147	78	45	24.2	21.7	Cambridge city, Washington County
28	22	10	242	112.0	333	158	60	26	35.1	11.7	Carey city, Blaine County
97	48	24	493	102.2	728	365	169	90	27.0	17.0	Cascade city, Valley County
20	8	2	151	83.4	172	97	30	18	37.9	10.8	Castleford city, Twin Falls County
91	63	23	459	98.0	682	351	177	102	25.0	19.5	Challis city, Custer County
428	271	142	4 909	97.6	6 407	3 313	841	500	33.9	8.7	Chubbuck city, Bannock County
50	36	10	263	101.5	399	204	96	55	24.7	18.1	Clark Fork city, Bonner County
2	1	-	15	80.0	20	12	3	2	25.9	11.1	Clayton city, Custer County
15	12	4	105	102.9	135	62	31	13	36.6	14.6	Clifton city, Franklin County
2 276	1 981	834	17 821	93.7	25 904	13 685	5 091	3 131	24.9	14.8	Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County
80	55	35	486	94.2	664	342	170	97	29.7	18.0	Cottonwood city, Idaho County
80	52	20	401	103.5	624	307	152	79	23.5	18.6	Council city, Adams County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age									
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	
PLACE—Con.												
Craigmont city, Lewis County	556	39.3	26	122	15	17	61	95	81	24	30	
Crouch city, Boise County	154	39.5	17	30	4	5	12	24	19	8	9	
Culdesac city, Nez Perce County	378	37.0	28	79	14	8	43	58	59	21	19	
Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County	2 278	42.9	113	472	87	52	145	350	398	162	155	
Dayton city, Franklin County	444	26.8	39	147	14	16	49	51	47	15	14	
Deary city, Latah County	552	36.3	39	107	25	31	66	84	81	26	20	
Declo city, Cassia County	338	27.1	38	92	11	17	47	43	30	13	14	
Dietrich city, Lincoln County	150	36.0	10	39	9	1	12	18	33	4	3	
Donnelly city, Valley County	138	37.8	10	24	7	4	20	25	22	8	2	
Dover city, Bonner County	342	45.9	8	61	13	11	22	48	70	22	18	
Downey city, Bannock County	613	38.6	36	151	16	20	53	83	65	18	21	
Driggs city, Teton County	1 100	29.5	86	249	47	72	202	179	124	23	28	
Drummond city, Fremont County	15	42.5	1	-	2	1	3	2	2	2	-	
Dubois city, Clark County	647	29.8	59	174	23	29	90	86	66	29	24	
Eagle city, Ada County	11 085	35.2	925	2 693	323	294	1 278	2 173	1 667	525	367	
East Hope city, Bonner County	200	57.8	6	15	4	1	12	16	40	12	10	
Eden city, Jerome County	411	34.3	33	90	22	21	43	52	51	21	16	
Elk River city, Clearwater County	156	53.1	8	13	1	2	9	21	33	15	16	
Emmett city, Gem County	5 490	34.6	455	1 103	216	285	711	735	569	221	219	
Fairfield city, Camas County	395	38.9	18	83	13	16	47	60	51	30	28	
Ferdinand city, Idaho County	145	34.8	10	34	3	7	19	18	18	7	6	
Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County	186	44.8	10	46	4	2	9	23	34	11	8	
Filer city, Twin Falls County	1 620	34.7	133	337	65	86	195	246	195	63	57	
Firth city, Bingham County	408	32.5	36	100	17	20	40	63	51	15	14	
Fort Hall CDP	3 193	27.9	264	845	177	184	429	471	348	154	88	
Bannock County (part)	1 674	30.5	129	393	100	101	214	244	211	91	52	
Bingham County (part)	1 519	25.5	135	452	77	83	215	227	137	63	36	
Franklin city, Franklin County	641	26.1	80	177	23	34	90	82	54	24	16	
Fruitland city, Payette County	3 805	31.3	359	855	149	193	526	525	393	168	147	
Garden City city, Ada County	10 624	35.4	795	1 782	490	656	1 511	1 666	1 415	562	424	
Genesee city, Latah County	946	34.4	80	209	16	27	151	166	133	55	37	
Georgetown city, Bear Lake County	538	31.9	46	140	13	29	59	75	63	26	17	
Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County	1 611	36.1	127	395	54	47	160	211	199	76	77	
Gooding city, Gooding County	3 384	37.0	231	708	123	159	391	422	343	148	146	
Grace city, Caribou County	990	36.5	67	244	30	38	105	131	135	58	30	
Grand View city, Owyhee County	470	33.7	43	102	27	27	46	69	40	21	23	
Grangeville city, Idaho County	3 228	41.6	202	631	105	75	290	486	462	173	148	
Greenleaf city, Canyon County	862	30.9	68	240	35	33	106	131	114	38	27	
Hagerman city, Gooding County	656	42.1	36	121	29	19	50	95	76	41	34	
Hailey city, Blaine County	6 200	33.3	496	1 347	176	241	1 024	1 294	942	210	144	
Hamer city, Jefferson County	12	28.0	-	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	
Hansen city, Twin Falls County	970	32.3	73	235	34	55	117	147	115	53	37	
Harrison city, Kootenai County	267	46.1	17	41	6	4	32	31	37	27	20	
Hauser city, Kootenai County	668	36.5	50	112	22	32	99	112	109	43	30	
Hayden city, Kootenai County	9 159	35.3	669	1 861	314	362	1 323	1 455	1 179	401	359	
Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County	494	49.1	19	76	8	9	26	74	88	53	34	
Hazelton city, Jerome County	687	31.8	48	187	26	31	87	89	72	23	23	
Heyburn city, Minidoka County	2 899	31.3	262	681	146	143	359	396	347	138	159	
Hollister city, Twin Falls County	237	33.5	13	65	9	10	29	40	30	11	11	
Homedale city, Owyhee County	2 528	28.6	271	638	97	125	345	288	231	94	85	
Hope city, Bonner County	79	43.8	5	12	4	2	6	12	20	3	6	
Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County	770	32.3	60	183	33	30	106	114	97	35	28	
Huettner city, Kootenai County	96	30.0	8	11	5	16	19	14	9	6	2	
Idaho City city, Boise County	458	37.4	37	97	12	16	43	87	81	32	17	
Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County	50 730	32.3	4 164	11 217	2 171	2 956	6 567	7 422	6 594	2 305	1 691	
Inkom city, Bannock County	738	32.4	48	191	29	37	83	120	97	38	28	
Iona city, Bonneville County	1 201	33.4	89	338	50	36	110	184	153	57	45	
Irwin city, Bonneville County	157	47.8	5	25	4	5	7	20	35	10	9	
Island Park city, Fremont County	215	41.6	9	33	12	12	21	38	32	11	18	
Jerome city, Jerome County	7 780	31.0	722	1 734	352	421	1 064	1 107	828	266	254	
Juliaetta city, Latah County	609	41.1	29	118	22	25	56	83	97	40	34	
Kamiah city	1 160	44.4	57	221	28	42	101	141	143	73	87	
Idaho County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewis County (part)	1 160	44.4	57	221	28	42	101	141	143	73	87	
Kellogg city, Shoshone County	2 395	37.4	164	461	89	105	283	341	299	106	107	
Kendrick city, Latah County	369	41.9	31	65	7	13	43	49	52	22	21	
Ketchum city, Blaine County	3 003	39.0	78	296	77	206	620	510	548	239	146	
Kimberly city, Twin Falls County	2 614	33.5	202	610	110	114	318	412	292	88	103	
Kooskia city, Idaho County	675	39.8	40	135	22	24	65	106	89	32	32	
Kootenai city, Bonner County	441	34.9	34	92	16	14	65	76	56	18	19	
Kuna city, Ada County	5 382	26.1	667	1 338	179	380	1 156	785	450	120	78	
Lapwai city, Nez Perce County	1 134	26.1	130	321	46	60	146	156	136	40	25	
Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County	521	40.3	34	109	14	13	42	97	57	33	24	
Leadore city, Lemhi County	90	45.5	3	19	-	1	5	17	8	10	8	
Lewiston city, Nez Perce County	30 904	37.9	1 825	5 358	1 510	1 809	3 790	4 466	4 128	1 507	1 246	
Lewisville city, Jefferson County	467	34.2	30	109	27	28	42	66	65	30	23	
Lost River city, Custer County	26	27.5	-	10	1	1	2	7	1	2	-	
McCall city, Valley County	2 084	42.4	100	407	65	60	204	308	397	129	114	
McCammon city, Bannock County	805	30.0	60	207	39	37	98	88	108	30	37	
Mackay city, Custer County	566	44.3	22	105	15	11	52	83	97	30	30	
Malad City city, Oneida County	2 158	37.8	159	486	78	75	207	281	260	79	92	
Malta city, Cassia County	177	35.5	18	41	6	9	14	16	25	5	3	
Marsing city, Owyhee County	890	35.0	73	185	41	50	96	123	96	40	36	
Melba city, Canyon County	439	30.5	38	106	20	26	57	70	38	16	15	
Menan city, Jefferson County	707	30.5	67	174	29	38	87	84	93	32	19	
Meridian city, Ada County	34 919	30.1	3 973	7 788	1 034	1 388	6 929	6 035	3 641	1 059	821	

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
PLACE—Con.											
47	25	13	266	109.0	408	199	85	46	26.6	15.3	Craigmont city, Lewis County
16	8	2	72	113.9	107	51	26	10	30.5	16.9	Crouch city, Boise County
23	21	5	189	100.0	271	142	49	28	28.3	13.0	Culdesac city, Nez Perce County
185	129	30	1 122	103.0	1 693	851	344	177	25.7	15.1	Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County
32	11	9	220	101.8	258	129	52	31	41.9	11.7	Dayton city, Franklin County
44	23	6	280	97.1	406	201	73	38	26.4	13.2	Deary city, Latah County
18	8	7	170	98.8	208	99	33	18	38.5	9.8	Declo city, Cassia County
16	4	1	74	102.7	101	51	21	12	32.7	14.0	Dietrich city, Lincoln County
6	9	1	70	97.1	104	54	16	12	24.6	11.6	Donnelly city, Valley County
39	27	3	160	113.8	273	124	69	34	20.2	20.2	Dover city, Bonner County
60	64	26	311	97.1	426	219	150	85	30.5	24.5	Downey city, Bannock County
37	39	14	518	112.4	765	357	90	52	30.5	8.2	Driggs city, Teton County
2	-	-	7	114.3	14	6	2	-	6.7	13.3	Drummond city, Fremont County
41	19	7	312	107.4	414	209	67	38	36.0	10.4	Dubois city, Clark County
465	311	64	5 522	100.7	7 467	3 819	840	474	32.6	7.6	Eagle city, Ada County
43	32	9	94	112.8	179	87	84	42	10.5	42.0	East Hope city, Bonner County
32	24	6	198	107.6	288	140	62	36	29.9	15.1	Eden city, Jerome County
27	9	2	72	116.7	135	65	38	19	13.5	24.4	Elk River city, Clearwater County
403	376	197	2 880	90.6	3 932	2 120	976	613	28.4	17.8	Emmett city, Gem County
24	18	7	201	96.5	294	151	49	30	25.6	12.4	Fairfield city, Camas County
11	12	-	75	93.3	101	50	23	14	30.3	15.9	Ferdinand city, Idaho County
14	19	6	91	104.4	130	68	39	21	30.1	21.0	Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County
119	91	33	820	97.6	1 150	588	243	143	29.0	15.0	Filer city, Twin Falls County
14	29	9	213	91.5	272	136	52	30	33.3	12.7	Firth city, Bingham County
139	76	18	1 640	94.7	2 084	1 084	233	130	34.7	7.3	Fort Hall CDP
81	47	11	862	94.2	1 152	588	139	73	31.2	8.3	Bannock County (part)
58	29	7	778	95.2	932	496	94	57	38.6	6.2	Bingham County (part)
28	21	12	330	94.2	384	191	61	40	40.1	9.5	Franklin city, Franklin County
270	166	54	1 963	93.8	2 591	1 383	490	265	31.9	12.9	Fruitland city, Payette County
689	509	125	5 230	103.1	8 047	3 997	1 323	771	24.3	12.5	Garden City city, Ada County
32	31	9	463	104.3	657	324	72	38	30.5	7.6	Genesee city, Latah County
39	26	5	281	91.5	352	175	70	32	34.6	13.0	Georgetown city, Bear Lake County
146	93	26	793	103.2	1 089	563	265	139	32.4	16.4	Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County
292	283	138	1 702	98.8	2 445	1 284	713	428	27.7	21.1	Gooding city, Gooding County
67	60	25	487	103.3	679	352	152	94	31.4	15.4	Grace city, Caribou County
40	28	4	240	95.8	325	170	72	35	30.9	15.3	Grand View city, Owyhee County
296	234	126	1 720	87.7	2 395	1 308	656	415	25.8	20.3	Grangeville city, Idaho County
28	36	6	444	94.1	554	298	70	48	35.7	8.1	Greenleaf city, Canyon County
72	64	19	335	95.8	499	266	155	90	23.9	23.6	Hagerman city, Gooding County
161	104	61	3 106	99.6	4 357	2 213	326	219	29.7	5.3	Hailey city, Blaine County
1	2	-	4	200.0	10	4	3	1	16.7	25.0	Hamer city, Jefferson County
69	28	7	490	98.0	662	339	104	62	31.8	10.7	Hansen city, Twin Falls County
29	10	13	138	93.5	209	113	52	29	21.7	19.5	Harrison city, Kootenai County
38	21	-	342	95.3	506	260	59	32	24.3	8.8	Hauser city, Kootenai County
687	420	129	4 699	94.9	6 629	3 454	1 236	710	27.6	13.5	Hayden city, Kootenai County
63	35	9	248	99.2	399	204	107	56	19.2	21.7	Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County
53	40	8	345	99.1	452	226	101	48	34.2	14.7	Hazelton city, Jerome County
160	87	21	1 470	97.2	1 956	1 001	288	137	32.5	9.2	Heyburn city, Minidoka County
15	3	1	122	94.3	159	78	19	6	32.9	8.0	Hollister city, Twin Falls County
163	122	69	1 285	96.7	1 619	840	354	217	36.0	14.0	Homedale city, Owyhee County
5	3	1	40	97.5	62	30	9	5	21.5	11.4	Hope city, Bonner County
43	32	9	368	109.2	527	244	84	47	31.6	10.9	Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County
4	1	1	41	134.1	77	31	6	2	19.8	6.3	Huetter city, Kootenai County
29	6	1	232	97.4	324	166	36	14	29.3	7.9	Idaho City city, Boise County
2 918	2 039	686	25 635	97.9	35 349	18 145	5 643	3 332	30.3	11.1	Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County
34	25	8	371	98.9	499	259	67	34	32.4	9.1	Inkom city, Bannock County
72	51	16	599	100.5	774	390	139	77	35.6	11.6	Iona city, Bonneville County
22	14	1	75	109.3	127	64	37	21	19.1	23.6	Irwin city, Bonneville County
19	8	2	101	112.9	173	79	29	16	19.5	13.5	Island Park city, Fremont County
487	397	148	3 910	99.0	5 324	2 720	1 032	611	31.6	13.3	Jerome city, Jerome County
51	44	10	295	106.4	462	229	105	56	24.1	17.2	Juliaetta city, Latah County
116	108	43	617	88.0	882	480	267	158	24.0	23.0	Kamiah city
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Idaho County (part)
116	108	43	617	88.0	882	480	267	158	24.0	23.0	Lewis County (part)
180	180	80	1 235	93.9	1 770	936	440	272	26.1	18.4	Kellogg city, Shoshone County
31	24	11	187	97.3	273	137	66	39	26.0	17.9	Kendrick city, Latah County
211	55	17	1 389	116.2	2 629	1 211	283	133	12.5	9.4	Ketchum city, Blaine County
171	136	58	1 340	95.1	1 802	948	365	209	31.1	14.0	Kimberly city, Twin Falls County
71	40	19	335	101.5	500	261	130	75	25.9	19.3	Kooskia city, Idaho County
25	14	12	221	99.5	315	158	51	29	28.6	11.6	Kootenai city, Bonner County
118	90	21	2 739	96.5	3 377	1 725	229	129	37.3	4.3	Kuna city, Ada County
51	16	7	590	92.2	683	358	74	38	39.8	6.5	Lapwai city, Nez Perce County
50	38	10	262	98.9	378	191	98	55	27.4	18.8	Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County
13	4	2	47	91.5	68	34	19	6	24.4	21.1	Leadore city, Lemhi County
2 466	2 049	750	15 821	95.3	23 721	12 351	5 265	3 010	23.2	17.0	Lewiston city, Nez Perce County
20	25	2	227	105.7	328	162	47	21	29.8	10.1	Lewisville city, Jefferson County
2	-	-	12	116.7	16	6	2	1	38.5	7.7	Lost River city, Custer County
147	110	43	1 020	104.3	1 577	789	300	171	24.3	14.4	McCall city, Valley County
65	25	11	411	95.9	538	274	101	55	33.2	12.5	McCammon city, Bannock County
67	34	20	289	95.8	439	223	121	64	22.4	21.4	Mackay city, Custer County
197	173	71	1 120	92.7	1 513	787	441	259	29.9	20.4	Malad City city, Oneida County
26	8	6	93	90.3	118	63	40	21	33.3	22.6	Malta city, Cassia County
73	58	19	434	105.1	632	325	150	87	29.0	16.9	Marsing city, Owyhee County
24	18	11	201	118.4	295	138	53	33	32.8	12.1	Melba city, Canyon County
56	22	6	364	94.2	466	238	84	46	34.1	11.9	Menan city, Jefferson County
1 253	760	238	17 781	96.4	23 158	11 953	2 251	1 308	33.7	6.4	Meridian city, Ada County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
PLACE —Con.											
Middleton city, Canyon County	2 978	27.7	330	687	110	201	531	420	307	97	67
Midvale city, Washington County	176	51.7	12	27	5	5	12	15	18	8	20
Minidoka city, Minidoka County	129	23.3	18	35	-	17	19	12	13	6	4
Montpelier city, Bear Lake County	2 785	34.3	210	689	120	110	289	367	316	110	113
Moore city, Butte County	196	42.7	11	38	3	4	27	22	19	16	14
Moscow city, Latah County	21 291	24.4	1 049	2 381	3 664	3 949	3 478	2 124	1 965	646	371
Mountain Home city, Elmore County	11 143	31.7	922	2 376	427	663	1 729	1 923	1 200	452	369
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County	8 894	25.4	882	1 252	621	1 553	2 692	1 732	148	4	4
Moyie Springs city, Boundary County	656	32.4	40	175	13	32	90	93	91	24	21
Mud Lake city, Jefferson County	270	24.3	31	65	17	25	29	36	29	8	8
Mullan city, Shoshone County	840	41.4	38	171	20	27	86	126	126	44	61
Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County	139	37.8	4	41	4	2	14	25	9	9	6
Nampa city, Canyon County	51 867	28.5	5 465	10 592	2 665	3 840	9 112	6 606	4 747	1 723	1 324
Newdale city, Fremont County	358	26.0	31	118	18	7	37	54	39	8	11
New Meadows city, Adams County	533	36.2	33	122	15	18	71	93	74	19	35
New Plymouth city, Payette County	1 400	33.7	122	322	34	60	191	199	155	58	47
Nezperce city, Lewis County	523	41.9	20	136	13	9	29	80	77	27	25
Notus city, Canyon County	458	30.9	34	119	18	17	65	62	51	19	22
Oakley city, Cassia County	668	36.1	49	177	32	19	52	85	75	38	33
Oldtown city, Bonner County	190	37.5	15	36	8	9	20	37	22	8	6
Onaway city, Latah County	230	34.8	7	61	5	11	32	30	35	15	11
Orofino city, Clearwater County	3 247	40.0	140	512	109	146	438	548	513	190	144
Osburn city, Shoshone County	1 545	44.6	73	237	50	44	130	254	225	115	97
Oxford city, Franklin County	53	29.5	6	13	2	1	7	4	8	2	2
Paris city, Bear Lake County	576	38.2	41	136	19	25	51	70	82	34	25
Parker city, Fremont County	319	24.2	27	105	15	15	38	46	17	14	9
Parkline city, Benewah County	65	41.5	4	8	1	7	9	4	9	3	4
Parma city, Canyon County	1 771	32.7	132	424	66	72	242	234	206	61	71
Paul city, Minidoka County	998	39.1	73	199	41	32	115	132	124	57	41
Payette city, Payette County	7 054	32.4	548	1 621	293	339	952	967	733	335	287
Peck city, Nez Perce County	186	47.8	7	26	3	1	18	32	18	8	11
Pierce city, Clearwater County	617	39.9	32	129	13	19	73	104	98	32	45
Pinehurst city, Shoshone County	1 661	41.6	103	280	53	62	189	228	245	98	83
Placerville city, Boise County	60	54.7	1	6	-	-	3	4	17	10	3
Plummer city, Benewah County	990	29.1	103	227	50	71	123	140	98	42	34
Pocatello city	51 466	28.8	4 254	9 436	3 475	5 137	7 586	6 505	6 152	1 941	1 622
Bannock County (part)	51 442	28.8	4 251	9 430	3 475	5 137	7 582	6 501	6 149	1 939	1 622
Power County (part)	24	31.5	3	6	-	-	4	4	3	2	-
Ponderay city, Bonner County	638	37.4	54	110	29	24	75	100	115	33	24
Post Falls city, Kootenai County	17 247	31.3	1 561	3 710	600	939	2 810	2 682	1 993	716	554
Potlatch city, Latah County	791	36.3	57	180	19	33	93	124	103	30	34
Preston city, Franklin County	4 682	28.3	470	1 182	206	284	574	553	417	171	156
Priest River city, Bonner County	1 754	35.2	128	379	69	78	218	249	223	77	85
Rathdrum city, Kootenai County	4 816	28.6	481	1 240	193	218	852	780	576	165	83
Reubens city, Lewis County	72	38.0	5	19	-	-	12	9	11	5	1
Rexburg city, Madison County	17 257	20.3	1 030	2 135	6 525	3 366	1 170	881	762	288	249
Richfield city, Lincoln County	412	31.8	35	92	18	21	54	53	43	27	15
Rigby city, Jefferson County	2 998	28.5	281	728	153	188	364	362	309	101	111
Riggins city, Idaho County	410	51.7	13	59	11	2	24	52	72	38	26
Ririe city	545	27.6	66	132	21	35	71	71	56	15	16
Bonneville County (part)	25	38.8	-	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	5
Jefferson County (part)	520	27.3	66	128	18	33	69	68	54	14	11
Roberts city, Jefferson County	647	22.9	72	196	36	35	94	92	45	16	18
Rockland city, Power County	316	28.5	30	95	12	8	31	29	45	16	14
Rupert city, Minidoka County	5 645	31.7	504	1 258	305	293	673	740	601	232	231
St. Anthony city, Fremont County	3 342	30.0	329	781	165	172	445	452	370	139	109
St. Charles city, Bear Lake County	156	44.7	11	35	2	1	13	17	15	8	10
St. Maries city, Benewah County	2 652	38.0	173	526	97	105	322	359	343	152	123
Salmon city, Lemhi County	3 122	39.9	186	639	115	97	301	446	459	186	138
Sandpoint city, Bonner County	6 835	36.5	478	1 288	333	334	835	1 005	1 001	286	219
Shelley city, Bingham County	3 813	27.0	408	950	215	224	492	482	376	148	115
Shoshone city, Lincoln County	1 398	36.5	92	287	59	66	155	192	150	56	67
Smelterville city, Shoshone County	651	39.4	39	99	22	34	93	87	94	31	31
Soda Springs city, Caribou County	3 381	33.9	252	791	151	171	368	511	409	154	116
Spencer city, Clark County	38	55.3	1	5	-	-	1	8	3	8	4
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County	1 376	35.9	91	321	38	40	187	227	185	88	60
Stanley city, Custer County	100	39.1	8	16	4	2	11	16	24	13	3
Star city, Ada County	1 795	28.4	227	369	52	125	357	296	158	62	46
State Line city, Kootenai County	3	29.5	3	6	1	2	7	5	3	-	1
Stites city, Idaho County	226	41.6	9	41	19	8	17	31	40	11	11
Sugar City city, Madison County	1 242	23.7	101	403	72	63	119	158	143	62	37
Sun Valley city, Blaine County	1 427	47.5	36	134	71	103	155	157	239	146	139
Swan Valley city, Bonneville County	213	40.3	23	32	4	5	24	26	34	12	13
Tensed city, Benewah County	126	46.3	15	15	1	2	21	11	19	15	5
Teton city, Fremont County	569	32.2	44	133	35	26	65	88	57	30	20
Tetonia city, Teton County	247	28.3	28	61	6	16	37	40	21	9	6
Troy city, Latah County	798	34.1	64	174	20	37	116	117	106	43	30
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County	34 469	33.8	2 698	6 426	2 014	2 173	4 429	4 605	4 155	1 536	1 271
Ucon city, Bonneville County	943	31.8	72	255	44	45	86	157	126	45	40
Victor city, Teton County	840	30.6	80	185	29	29	169	146	99	22	16
Wallace city, Shoshone County	960	40.6	38	182	37	28	104	169	156	45	47
Wardner city, Shoshone County	215	41.5	15	38	8	8	22	31	41	10	14
Warm River city, Fremont County	10	45.0	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Weippe city, Clearwater County	416	38.4	27	95	16	12	34	58	67	28	15
Weiser city, Washington County	5 343	35.9	411	1 099	223	266	609	681	620	216	227
Wendell city, Gooding County	2 338	33.2	215	502	102	123	282	273	244	99	112

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
PLACE—Con.											
131	87	10	1 505	97.9	1 961	1 006	228	135	34.2	7.7	Middleton city, Canyon County
29	20	5	93	89.2	137	72	54	27	22.2	30.7	Midvale city, Washington County
4	1	-	56	130.4	76	35	5	3	41.1	3.9	Minidoka city, Minidoka County
217	167	77	1 419	96.3	1 886	975	461	279	32.3	16.6	Montpelier city, Bear Lake County
22	15	5	109	79.8	147	80	42	24	25.0	21.4	Moore city, Butte County
651	646	367	10 173	109.3	17 861	8 500	1 664	1 012	16.1	7.8	Moscow city, Latah County
586	374	122	5 545	101.0	7 845	3 933	1 082	624	29.6	9.7	Mountain Home city, Elmore County
3	1	2	3 167	180.8	6 760	2 116	6	2	24.0	0.1	Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County
53	21	3	349	88.0	441	231	77	33	32.8	11.7	Moyie Springs city, Boundary County
7	14	1	121	123.1	174	84	22	10	35.6	8.1	Mud Lake city, Jefferson County
57	66	18	417	101.4	631	315	141	82	24.9	16.8	Mullan city, Shoshone County
10	10	5	64	117.2	94	46	25	13	32.4	18.0	Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County
2 574	2 282	937	26 463	96.0	35 810	18 552	5 793	3 560	31.0	11.2	Nampa city, Canyon County
17	11	7	173	106.9	209	106	35	19	41.6	9.8	Newdale city, Fremont County
27	17	9	262	103.4	378	188	53	25	29.1	9.9	New Meadows city, Adams County
97	90	25	717	95.3	956	507	212	124	31.7	15.1	New Plymouth city, Payette County
63	38	6	252	107.5	367	184	107	58	29.8	20.5	Nezperce city, Lewis County
35	10	6	229	100.0	305	158	51	30	33.4	11.1	Notus city, Canyon County
50	37	21	341	95.9	442	229	108	59	33.8	16.2	Oakley city, Cassia County
14	13	2	99	91.9	139	77	29	19	26.8	15.3	Oldtown city, Bonner County
19	4	-	116	98.3	162	77	23	10	29.6	10.0	Onaway city, Latah County
250	185	72	1 394	132.9	2 595	1 067	507	292	20.1	15.6	Orofino city, Clearwater County
177	120	23	780	98.1	1 235	640	320	181	20.1	20.7	Osburn city, Shoshone County
4	4	-	26	103.8	34	16	8	4	35.8	15.1	Oxford city, Franklin County
44	41	8	298	93.3	399	204	93	51	30.7	16.1	Paris city, Bear Lake County
14	13	6	161	98.1	187	102	33	22	41.4	10.3	Parker city, Fremont County
7	7	2	33	97.0	53	23	16	6	18.5	24.6	Parkline city, Benewah County
133	91	39	895	97.9	1 215	624	263	155	31.4	14.9	Parma city, Canyon County
97	77	10	512	94.9	726	382	184	117	27.3	18.4	Paul city, Minidoka County
443	375	161	3 623	94.7	4 885	2 552	979	586	30.7	13.9	Payette city, Payette County
36	20	6	96	93.8	153	84	62	36	17.7	33.3	Peck city, Nez Perce County
55	14	3	302	104.3	456	222	72	30	26.1	11.7	Pierce city, Clearwater County
186	98	36	878	89.2	1 278	673	320	181	23.1	19.3	Pinehurst city, Shoshone County
2	13	1	28	114.3	53	25	16	9	11.7	26.7	Placerville city, Boise County
59	30	13	503	96.8	660	350	102	50	33.3	10.3	Plummer city, Benewah County
2 692	1 989	677	26 135	96.9	37 776	19 547	5 358	3 072	26.6	10.4	Pocatello city
2 691	1 988	677	26 124	96.9	37 761	19 540	5 356	3 071	26.6	10.4	Bannock County (part)
1	1	-	11	118.2	15	7	2	1	37.5	8.3	Power County (part)
32	31	11	293	117.7	474	230	74	39	25.7	11.6	Ponderay city, Bonner County
893	592	197	8 810	95.8	11 976	6 224	1 682	952	30.6	9.8	Post Falls city, Kootenai County
55	47	16	404	95.8	554	289	118	71	30.0	14.9	Pottlatch city, Latah County
283	266	120	2 390	95.9	3 030	1 593	669	404	35.3	14.3	Preston city, Franklin County
135	86	27	895	96.0	1 247	645	248	151	28.9	14.1	Priest River city, Bonner County
126	75	27	2 411	99.8	3 095	1 581	228	121	35.7	4.7	Rathdrum city, Kootenai County
7	1	2	34	111.8	48	24	10	8	33.3	13.9	Reubens city, Lewis County
395	310	146	9 462	82.4	14 092	7 963	851	508	18.3	4.9	Rexburg city, Madison County
26	25	3	202	104.0	285	142	54	32	30.8	13.1	Richfield city, Lincoln County
192	156	53	1 563	91.8	1 989	1 057	401	241	33.7	13.4	Rigby city, Jefferson County
46	47	20	205	100.0	338	168	113	65	17.6	27.6	Riggins city, Idaho County
31	26	5	281	94.0	347	182	62	38	36.3	11.4	Ririe city
3	-	-	9	177.8	21	8	3	1	16.0	12.0	Bonneville County (part)
28	26	5	272	91.2	326	174	59	37	37.3	11.3	Jefferson County (part)
21	13	9	310	108.7	379	177	43	25	41.4	6.6	Roberts city, Jefferson County
17	15	4	164	92.7	191	94	36	20	39.6	11.4	Rockland city, Power County
391	323	94	2 958	90.8	3 883	2 080	808	487	31.2	14.3	Rupert city, Minidoka County
214	127	39	1 610	107.6	2 232	1 064	380	200	33.2	11.4	St. Anthony city, Fremont County
21	18	5	77	102.6	110	56	44	24	29.5	28.2	St. Charles city, Bear Lake County
195	149	108	1 309	102.6	1 953	1 001	452	269	26.4	17.0	St. Maries city, Benewah County
246	235	74	1 624	92.2	2 297	1 215	555	326	26.4	17.8	Salmon city, Lemhi County
439	405	212	3 647	87.4	5 069	2 767	1 056	690	25.8	15.4	Sandpoint city, Bonner County
249	116	38	1 943	96.2	2 455	1 290	403	225	35.6	10.6	Shelley city, Bingham County
129	101	44	720	94.2	1 019	529	274	152	27.1	19.6	Shoshone city, Lincoln County
66	45	10	319	104.1	513	249	121	71	21.2	18.6	Smelterville city, Shoshone County
256	143	59	1 732	95.2	2 338	1 185	458	268	30.8	13.5	Soda Springs city, Caribou County
5	3	-	19	100.0	32	15	8	2	15.8	21.1	Spencer city, Clark County
87	40	12	707	94.6	964	485	139	78	29.9	10.1	Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County
3	-	-	45	122.2	76	34	3	1	24.0	3.0	Stanley city, Custer County
59	33	11	911	97.0	1 199	622	103	58	33.2	5.7	Star city, Ada County
-	-	-	9	211.1	19	8	-	-	32.1	-	State Line city, Kootenai County
27	7	5	114	98.2	176	88	39	19	22.1	17.3	Stites city, Idaho County
39	39	6	616	101.6	738	377	84	43	40.6	6.8	Sugar City city, Madison County
181	58	8	698	104.4	1 257	612	247	112	11.9	17.3	Sun Valley city, Blaine County
19	12	9	108	97.2	158	74	40	21	25.8	18.8	Swan Valley city, Bonneville County
16	9	1	60	110.0	100	49	26	12	20.6	20.6	Tensed city, Benewah County
36	29	6	293	94.2	392	198	71	36	31.1	12.5	Teton city, Fremont County
9	11	3	119	107.6	158	77	23	13	36.0	9.3	Tetonia city, Teton County
54	29	8	400	99.5	560	291	91	52	29.8	11.4	Troy city, Latah County
2 311	1 949	902	17 908	92.5	25 345	13 378	5 162	3 136	26.5	15.0	Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County
47	22	4	446	111.4	616	305	73	34	34.7	7.7	Ucon city, Bonneville County
31	27	7	408	105.9	575	281	65	38	31.5	7.7	Victor city, Teton County
79	53	22	482	99.2	740	362	154	87	22.9	16.0	Wallace city, Shoshone County
13	8	7	105	104.8	162	79	28	18	24.7	13.0	Wardner city, Shoshone County
1	2	1	4	150.0	10	4	4	1	-	40.0	Warm River city, Fremont County
36	21	7	206	101.9	294	154	64	39	29.3	15.4	Weippe city, Clearwater County
439	381	171	2 800	90.8	3 833	2 054	991	617	28.3	18.5	Weiser city, Washington County
184	142	60	1 217	92.1	1 621	848	386	227	30.7	16.5	Wendell city, Gooding County

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
PLACE —Con.											
Weston city, Franklin County	425	25.4	41	127	16	26	46	60	50	17	9
White Bird city, Idaho County	106	53.0	2	11	2	2	4	8	30	10	9
Wilder city, Canyon County	1 462	23.8	167	406	84	111	208	160	127	54	40
Winchester city, Lewis County	308	47.3	10	44	10	5	25	47	61	20	33
Worley city, Kootenai County	223	35.7	14	49	13	7	25	33	26	8	3

Table 2. **Age and Sex: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of total population		State County Place
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
18	13	2	209	103.3	257	124	33	17	39.5	7.8	Weston city, Franklin County
10	15	3	49	116.3	93	43	28	13	12.3	26.4	White Bird city, Idaho County
58	39	8	732	99.7	889	443	105	58	39.2	7.2	Wilder city, Canyon County
28	20	5	150	105.3	254	123	53	27	17.5	17.2	Winchester city, Lewis County
22	16	7	115	93.9	160	85	45	28	28.3	20.2	Worley city, Kootenai County

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
The State	1 293 953	1 177 304	5 456	17 645	11 889	1 308	54 742	25 609	2.0	16 471	101 690
Ada County	300 904	279 427	1 942	2 085	5 223	448	5 025	6 754	2.2	4 591	13 467
Boise City CCD	253 375	234 511	1 686	1 738	4 688	410	4 456	5 886	2.3	3 978	11 463
Boise City city (part)	176 802	162 981	1 351	1 259	3 596	290	3 109	4 216	2.4	2 780	8 037
Eagle city (part)	796	779	-	1	8	1	3	4	0.5	3	8
Garden City city (part)	8 621	7 534	47	86	127	12	524	291	3.4	201	983
Meridian city	34 919	32 927	164	166	440	42	438	742	2.1	522	1 291
Boise Hills CCD	2 077	1 999	16	11	13	-	18	20	1.0	13	85
Boise City city (part)	187	181	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	4
Eagle CCD	21 944	21 015	62	117	158	23	139	430	2.0	302	626
Boise City city (part)	1 937	1 790	6	13	31	3	20	74	3.8	40	106
Eagle city (part)	10 289	9 852	41	51	74	13	62	196	1.9	135	283
Garden City city (part)	2 003	1 957	3	4	19	-	1	19	0.9	19	35
Star city	1 795	1 667	5	17	4	1	16	85	4.7	54	77
Kuna CCD	8 759	8 320	18	56	43	3	157	162	1.8	117	378
Kuna city	5 382	5 094	14	39	19	3	102	111	2.1	72	261
Orchard CCD	14 749	13 582	160	163	321	12	255	256	1.7	181	915
Boise City city (part)	6 861	6 252	80	27	239	9	111	143	2.1	104	263
Adams County	3 476	3 347	2	49	5	1	32	40	1.2	29	54
Council CCD	2 178	2 102	-	32	5	1	14	24	1.1	16	30
Council city	816	788	-	14	1	1	1	11	1.3	8	13
New Meadows CCD	1 298	1 245	2	17	-	-	18	16	1.2	13	24
New Meadows city	533	518	1	7	-	-	2	5	0.9	4	4
Bannock County	75 565	68 987	446	2 198	748	122	1 568	1 496	2.0	1 033	3 540
Fort Hall CCD	2 004	759	1	1 160	10	1	39	34	1.7	31	104
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 674	692	1	903	10	1	39	28	1.7	25	94
Inkom CCD	3 267	3 151	13	23	8	5	29	38	1.2	29	71
Inkom city (part)	738	702	2	10	2	-	9	13	1.8	9	20
Pocatello city (part)	88	87	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pocatello CCD	64 766	59 735	418	970	717	110	1 458	1 358	2.1	922	3 246
Chubbuck city	9 700	8 905	34	194	106	4	240	217	2.2	149	522
Pocatello city (part)	51 276	47 326	369	691	589	103	1 120	1 078	2.1	735	2 541
South Bannock CCD	5 528	5 342	14	45	13	6	42	66	1.2	51	119
Arimo city	348	336	-	-	2	-	1	9	2.6	8	5
Downey city	613	597	-	3	1	3	8	1	0.2	1	10
Inkom city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Lava Hot Springs city	521	505	-	6	1	-	7	2	0.4	-	12
McCammon city	805	761	4	6	3	1	13	17	2.1	11	28
Pocatello city (part)	78	77	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bear Lake County	6 411	6 261	6	34	5	3	69	33	0.5	25	154
Georgetown CCD	867	848	1	7	1	1	6	3	0.3	2	16
Georgetown city	538	526	1	6	-	1	2	2	0.4	1	9
Montpelier CCD	3 740	3 630	1	17	3	2	60	27	0.7	22	121
Montpelier city	2 785	2 693	-	17	-	1	55	19	0.7	16	106
Paris CCD	1 804	1 783	4	10	1	-	3	3	0.2	1	17
Bloomington city	251	244	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Paris city	576	571	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
St. Charles city	156	153	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Benewah County	9 171	8 131	11	820	14	5	23	167	1.8	145	142
Plummer CCD	1 663	1 136	9	469	2	3	11	33	2.0	30	42
Plummer city	990	553	7	389	1	1	8	31	3.1	28	29
St. Maries CCD	6 756	6 523	2	88	12	-	9	122	1.8	107	78
Parkline city	65	61	-	1	-	-	2	1	1.5	1	2
St. Maries city	2 652	2 544	-	46	3	-	5	54	2.0	50	44
Tensed CCD	752	472	-	263	-	2	3	12	1.6	8	22
Tensed city	126	102	-	18	-	-	1	5	4.0	4	1
Bingham County	41 735	34 403	70	2 798	236	13	3 320	895	2.1	410	5 550
Aberdeen CCD	3 228	2 455	2	16	12	1	666	76	2.4	21	964
Aberdeen city	1 840	1 220	2	13	6	1	532	66	3.6	13	723
Aldridge CCD	555	497	-	11	-	-	11	36	6.5	4	29
Atomic City CCD	2 634	2 211	4	39	11	-	326	43	1.6	16	466
Atomic City city	25	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackfoot CCD	13 009	11 475	23	282	128	3	738	360	2.8	185	1 553
Blackfoot city (part)	10 419	9 040	22	261	114	3	660	319	3.1	177	1 372
Firth CCD	3 195	2 882	10	31	7	1	200	64	2.0	8	283
Basalt city	419	356	-	20	-	-	35	8	1.9	1	62
Firth city	408	287	1	2	-	-	85	33	8.1	-	119
Fort Hall CCD	2 866	432	-	2 291	-	-	90	53	1.8	46	275
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 519	273	-	1 185	-	-	33	28	1.8	25	149
Moreland CCD	9 197	7 936	23	94	54	2	939	149	1.6	84	1 349
Blackfoot city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Shelley CCD	7 051	6 515	8	34	24	6	350	114	1.6	46	631
Shelley city	3 813	3 429	7	26	10	1	257	83	2.2	33	449
Blaine County	18 991	17 231	25	62	139	13	1 222	299	1.6	165	2 030
Carey CCD	914	810	1	5	3	-	78	17	1.9	6	124
Carey city	513	476	1	5	-	-	24	7	1.4	-	52
Hailey-Bellevue CCD	10 859	9 808	17	37	91	7	748	151	1.4	99	1 272
Bellevue city	1 876	1 624	1	2	18	1	209	21	1.1	13	363
Hailey city	6 200	5 560	16	22	67	3	435	97	1.6	57	741
Ketchum CCD	7 218	6 613	7	20	45	6	396	131	1.8	60	634
Ketchum city	3 003	2 845	-	8	17	5	70	58	1.9	25	147
Sun Valley city	1 427	1 319	5	6	11	-	60	26	1.8	12	102
Boise County	6 670	6 352	8	62	20	7	87	134	2.0	109	228
Garden Valley CCD	1 973	1 912	4	9	5	2	16	25	1.3	17	63
Crouch city	154	150	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	3
Horseshoe Bend CCD	1 744	1 646	-	19	1	-	44	34	1.9	26	96
Horseshoe Bend city	770	711	-	6	1	-	33	19	2.5	12	69

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
1 192 263	1 139 291	88.0	4 889	15 789	11 641	1 200	1 192	18 261	14 827	The State	
287 437	272 569	90.6	1 829	1 856	5 140	418	333	5 292	4 138	Ada County	
241 912	228 915	90.3	1 592	1 523	4 611	384	285	4 602	3 587	Boise City CCD	
168 765	159 018	89.9	1 279	1 108	3 541	270	221	3 328	2 517	Boise City city (part)	
788	776	97.5	-	-	8	1	-	3	3	Eagle city (part)	
7 638	7 178	83.3	44	83	122	11	2	198	168	Garden City city (part)	
33 628	32 270	92.4	155	143	432	39	20	569	472	Meridian city	
1 992	1 942	93.5	14	10	13	-	-	13	10	Boise Hills CCD	
183	178	95.2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	Boise City city (part)	
21 318	20 600	93.9	60	112	155	20	19	352	273	Eagle CCD	
1 831	1 716	88.6	6	12	30	3	3	61	34	Boise City city (part)	
10 006	9 676	94.0	40	47	72	10	3	158	122	Eagle city (part)	
1 968	1 923	96.0	3	4	19	-	-	19	19	Garden City city (part)	
1 718	1 624	90.5	5	17	4	1	2	65	50	Star city	
8 381	8 156	93.1	14	52	42	3	2	112	102	Kuna CCD	
5 121	4 983	92.6	10	37	18	3	1	69	64	Kuna city	
13 834	12 956	87.8	149	159	319	11	27	213	166	Orchard CCD	
6 598	6 110	89.1	78	26	237	8	15	124	99	Boise City city (part)	
3 422	3 318	95.5	2	47	5	1	17	32	26	Adams County	
2 148	2 082	95.6	-	31	5	1	11	18	14	Council CCD	
803	780	95.6	-	13	1	1	-	8	7	Council city	
1 274	1 236	95.2	2	16	-	-	6	14	12	New Meadows CCD	
529	516	96.8	1	7	-	-	-	5	4	New Meadows city	
72 025	67 636	89.5	411	1 996	732	121	71	1 058	907	Bannock County	
1 900	732	36.5	1	1 128	10	1	-	28	26	Fort Hall CCD	
1 580	667	39.8	1	875	10	1	-	26	24	Fort Hall CDP (part)	
3 196	3 124	95.6	4	22	8	5	1	32	27	Inkom CCD	
718	693	93.9	2	9	2	-	1	11	8	Inkom city (part)	
88	87	98.9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Pocatello city (part)	
61 520	58 494	90.3	392	806	702	109	69	948	811	Pocatello CCD	
9 178	8 739	90.1	32	165	102	4	4	132	123	Chubbuck city	
48 735	46 317	90.3	345	559	579	102	59	774	652	Pocatello city (part)	
5 409	5 286	95.6	14	40	12	6	1	50	43	South Bannock CCD	
343	336	96.6	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	Arimo city	
603	595	97.1	-	3	1	3	-	1	1	Downey city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inkom city (part)	
509	502	96.4	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	Lava Hot Springs city	
777	749	93.0	4	6	3	1	-	14	10	McCammon city	
78	77	98.7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Pocatello city (part)	
6 257	6 195	96.6	6	27	2	3	-	24	24	Bear Lake County	
851	840	96.9	1	6	1	1	-	2	2	Georgetown CCD	
529	521	96.8	1	5	1	1	-	1	1	Georgetown city	
3 619	3 580	95.7	1	15	-	2	-	21	21	Montpelier CCD	
2 679	2 647	95.0	-	15	-	1	-	16	16	Montpelier city	
1 787	1 775	98.4	4	6	1	-	-	1	1	Paris CCD	
245	242	96.4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Bloomington city	
572	569	98.8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	Paris city	
153	151	96.8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	St. Charles city	
9 029	8 055	87.8	11	788	13	5	2	155	138	Benewah County	
1 621	1 122	67.5	9	453	2	3	-	32	29	Plummer CCD	
961	543	54.8	7	379	1	1	-	30	27	Plummer city	
6 678	6 463	95.7	2	86	11	-	1	115	102	St. Maries CCD	
63	61	93.8	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Parkline city	
2 608	2 510	94.6	-	45	3	-	1	49	47	St. Maries city	
730	470	62.5	-	249	-	2	1	8	7	Tensed CCD	
125	102	81.0	-	18	-	-	1	4	4	Tensed city	
36 185	32 824	78.6	52	2 564	235	12	21	477	323	Bingham County	
2 264	2 215	88.6	2	9	12	1	-	25	18	Aberdeen CCD	
1 117	1 082	88.8	2	7	6	1	-	19	12	Aberdeen city	
526	484	87.2	-	11	-	-	-	31	3	Aldridge CCD	
2 168	2 100	79.7	2	33	11	-	2	20	15	Atomic City CCD	
25	24	96.0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Atomic City city	
11 456	10 899	83.8	17	233	128	3	6	170	140	Blackfoot CCD	
9 047	8 540	82.0	16	214	114	3	5	155	133	Blackfoot city (part)	
2 912	2 831	88.6	10	17	7	1	-	46	7	Firth CCD	
357	345	82.3	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	Basalt city	
289	259	63.5	1	1	-	-	-	28	-	Firth city	
2 591	390	13.6	-	2 161	-	-	-	40	36	Fort Hall CCD	
1 370	236	15.5	-	1 111	-	-	-	23	21	Fort Hall CDP (part)	
7 848	7 625	82.9	13	71	53	2	4	80	71	Moreland CCD	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackfoot city (part)	
6 420	6 280	89.1	8	29	24	5	9	65	33	Shelley CCD	
3 364	3 268	85.7	7	21	10	-	5	53	24	Shelley city	
16 961	16 531	87.0	12	43	118	13	31	213	150	Blaine County	
790	775	84.8	1	1	3	-	-	10	6	Carey CCD	
461	456	88.9	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	Carey city	
9 587	9 369	86.3	8	29	71	7	6	97	89	Hailey-Belleveue CCD	
1 513	1 498	79.9	-	1	3	1	-	10	9	Belleveue city	
5 459	5 303	85.5	8	19	62	3	5	59	54	Hailey city	
6 584	6 387	88.5	3	13	44	6	25	106	55	Ketchum CCD	
2 856	2 773	92.3	-	6	17	5	2	53	23	Ketchum city	
1 325	1 277	89.5	3	5	10	-	11	19	11	Sun Valley city	
6 442	6 222	93.3	7	60	20	3	14	116	104	Boise County	
1 910	1 863	94.4	4	9	5	2	3	24	17	Garden Valley CCD	
151	149	96.8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Crouch city	
1 648	1 603	91.9	-	18	1	-	1	25	25	Horseshoe Bend CCD	
701	684	88.8	-	5	1	-	-	11	11	Horseshoe Bend city	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races		
Boise County—Con.												
Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.												
Placerville city	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho City CCD	2 793	2 794	4	34	14	5	27	75	2.5	66	69	
Idaho City city	458	423	-	14	4	-	3	14	3.1	11	7	
Bonner County	36 835	35 574	40	322	101	17	155	626	1.7	548	604	
Blanchard-Glengary CCD	12 533	12 105	8	111	26	12	43	228	1.8	204	186	
Oldtown city (part)	167	155	-	6	-	-	-	6	3.6	6	4	
Priest River city (part)	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clark Fork CCD	2 195	2 118	9	19	7	-	11	31	1.4	28	37	
Clark Fork city	530	498	3	7	1	-	9	12	2.3	12	16	
East Hope city	200	197	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.5	1	1	
Hope city	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Priest River CCD	5 539	5 349	2	50	11	-	20	107	1.9	88	72	
Oldtown city (part)	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Priest River city (part)	1 748	1 655	-	25	8	-	9	51	2.9	44	28	
Sandpoint CCD	16 568	16 002	21	142	57	5	81	260	1.6	228	309	
Dover city	342	329	-	3	-	-	-	10	2.9	9	2	
Kootenai city	441	430	-	2	-	-	6	3	0.7	-	7	
Ponderay city	638	619	3	4	7	-	2	3	0.5	3	2	
Sandpoint city	6 835	6 578	8	69	28	3	32	117	1.7	101	168	
Bonneville County	82 522	76 574	403	535	675	56	3 073	1 206	1.5	811	5 703	
Idaho Falls CCD	68 914	64 370	503	647	53	2 764	1 127	1.5	739	5 223		
Ammon city	6 187	5 930	17	27	35	5	101	72	1.2	46	193	
Idaho Falls city	50 730	46 717	315	385	533	32	1 932	816	1.6	540	3 641	
Iona city	1 201	1 182	1	2	1	-	10	5	0.4	4	35	
Idaho Falls West CCD	1 777	1 533	8	11	18	1	185	21	1.2	19	266	
Swan Valley CCD	1 160	1 120	1	4	2	2	15	16	1.4	16	18	
Irwin city	157	154	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	
Swan Valley city	213	194	-	1	1	-	3	14	6.6	14	5	
Ucon CCD	5 207	5 007	24	17	8	-	109	42	0.8	37	196	
Ririe city (part)	25	20	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Ucon city	943	899	1	4	-	-	23	16	1.7	16	39	
Boundary County	9 871	9 401	16	199	57	7	85	106	1.1	80	335	
Bonniers Ferry CCD	6 206	5 903	12	153	42	1	45	50	0.8	40	173	
Bonniers Ferry city	2 515	2 406	1	40	13	-	33	22	0.9	16	108	
Moyie Springs CCD	1 966	1 913	1	15	9	-	8	20	1.0	18	29	
Moyie Springs city	656	643	-	5	1	-	4	3	0.5	3	16	
Naples CCD	1 699	1 585	3	31	6	6	32	36	2.1	22	133	
Butte County	2 899	2 744	8	20	7	-	69	51	1.8	47	120	
Arco CCD	2 556	2 419	8	18	6	-	57	48	1.9	44	103	
Arco city	1 026	976	5	14	-	-	18	13	1.3	13	37	
Butte City city	76	69	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	8	
Moore city	196	192	-	-	-	-	2	2	1.0	2	4	
Howe CCD	343	325	-	2	1	-	12	3	0.9	3	17	
Camas County	991	943	12	3	2	-	9	22	2.2	21	55	
East Camas CCD	251	241	1	1	1	-	1	6	2.4	6	6	
West Camas CCD	740	702	11	2	1	-	8	16	2.2	15	49	
Fairfield city	395	387	-	2	-	-	1	5	1.3	4	24	
Canyon County	131 441	109 225	421	1 120	1 056	176	15 997	3 446	2.6	1 815	24 455	
Caldwell CCD	30 702	23 778	128	279	266	36	5 359	856	2.8	439	7 558	
Caldwell city (part)	24 142	17 977	118	235	206	26	4 869	711	2.9	357	6 844	
Greenleaf city (part)	785	614	4	7	7	2	145	6	0.8	1	148	
Notus city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Huston CCD	3 158	2 618	14	25	18	3	414	66	2.1	38	561	
Melba CCD	1 900	1 529	4	12	8	-	297	50	2.6	32	366	
Melba city	439	370	-	2	1	-	60	6	1.4	6	64	
Middleton CCD	10 284	9 595	17	70	38	11	334	219	2.1	131	704	
Caldwell city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Middleton city	2 978	2 730	9	32	7	7	105	88	3.0	61	304	
Nampa CCD	74 113	63 353	245	684	633	117	7 128	1 953	2.6	1 055	11 513	
Caldwell city (part)	1 825	1 516	3	10	10	-	241	45	2.5	34	463	
Nampa city	51 867	43 281	206	490	484	92	5 833	1 481	2.9	769	9 282	
Notus CCD	2 751	1 683	-	10	7	1	959	91	3.3	34	1 397	
Notus city (part)	458	398	-	6	3	-	40	11	2.4	9	101	
Parma CCD	4 340	3 854	6	26	50	6	283	115	2.6	43	781	
Parma city	1 771	1 486	3	15	17	-	171	79	4.5	27	480	
Wilder CCD	4 193	2 815	7	14	36	2	1 223	96	2.3	43	1 575	
Greenleaf city (part)	77	29	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	53	
Wilder city	1 462	497	3	2	4	1	920	35	2.4	4	1 117	
Caribou County	7 304	7 022	4	15	6	9	161	87	1.2	50	289	
Bancroft CCD	803	780	1	3	1	-	11	7	0.9	2	20	
Bancroft city	382	377	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
Fort Hall CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Grace CCD	2 041	1 932	2	4	-	2	86	15	0.7	9	137	
Grace city	990	946	-	2	-	-	33	9	0.9	4	49	
Soda Springs CCD	4 176	4 043	1	8	5	7	47	65	1.6	39	113	
Soda Springs city	3 381	3 267	1	3	5	7	40	58	1.7	34	98	
Wayan CCD	284	267	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	19	
Cassia County	21 416	18 137	36	171	79	11	2 582	400	1.9	202	4 013	
Albion CCD	2 716	2 438	6	10	4	-	250	8	0.3	3	361	
Albion city	262	260	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	
Malta city	177	174	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	-	
Burley CCD	13 297	10 882	28	135	64	9	1 837	342	2.6	174	2 921	
Burley city (part)	9 074	7 050	20	119	43	7	1 574	261	2.9	127	2 455	
Declo CCD	3 121	2 833	2	13	5	2	245	21	0.7	11	362	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
60	60	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boise County—Con.	
2 884	2 756	93.3	3	33	14	1	10	67	62	Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.	
451	418	91.3	-	14	4	-	2	13	11	Placerville city	
										Idaho City CCD	
										Idaho City city	
36 231	35 206	95.6	38	292	98	17	28	552	504	Bonner County	
12 347	11 988	95.7	8	106	26	12	4	203	197	Blanchard-Glengary CCD	
163	151	90.4	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	Oldtown city (part)	
6	6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Priest River city (part)	
2 158	2 099	95.6	7	19	5	-	2	26	23	Clark Fork CCD	
514	495	93.4	1	7	1	-	1	9	9	Clark Fork city	
199	196	98.0	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	East Hope city	
79	79	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hope city	
5 467	5 315	96.0	2	45	11	-	1	93	80	Priest River CCD	
23	23	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oldtown city (part)	
1 720	1 641	93.9	-	23	8	-	-	48	42	Priest River city (part)	
16 259	15 804	95.4	21	122	56	5	21	230	204	Sandpoint CCD	
340	327	95.6	-	3	-	-	-	10	9	Dover city	
434	429	97.3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	Kootenai city	
636	619	97.0	3	4	7	-	-	3	3	Ponderay city	
6 667	6 467	94.6	8	60	27	3	5	97	83	Sandpoint city	
76 819	74 461	90.2	360	444	664	41	45	804	714	Bonneville County	
69 155	66 937	90.0	335	421	641	38	45	738	648	Idaho Falls CCD	
5 994	5 864	94.8	11	25	35	5	8	46	43	Ammon city	
47 089	45 330	89.4	297	326	527	26	34	549	481	Idaho Falls city	
1 166	1 159	96.5	1	2	1	-	-	3	2	Iona city	
1 511	1 470	82.7	6	2	13	1	-	19	19	Idaho Falls West CCD	
1 142	1 118	96.4	1	4	2	2	-	15	15	Swan Valley CCD	
154	153	97.5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Irwin city	
208	193	90.6	-	1	1	-	-	13	13	Swan Valley city	
5 011	4 936	94.8	18	17	8	-	-	32	32	Ucon CCD	
24	20	80.0	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Ririe city (part)	
904	888	94.2	1	4	-	-	-	11	11	Ucon city	
9 536	9 198	93.2	9	184	56	7	4	78	72	Boundary County	
6 033	5 790	93.3	5	153	42	1	2	40	37	Bonniers Ferry CCD	
2 407	2 336	92.9	1	40	13	-	-	17	14	Bonniers Ferry city	
1 937	1 900	96.6	1	11	8	-	1	16	15	Moyie Springs CCD	
640	634	96.6	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	Moyie Springs city	
1 566	1 508	88.8	3	20	6	6	1	22	20	Naples CCD	
2 779	2 706	93.3	8	17	7	-	1	40	40	Butte County	
2 453	2 386	93.3	8	15	6	-	1	37	37	Arco CCD	
989	963	93.9	5	11	-	-	-	10	10	Arco city	
68	65	85.5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Butte City city	
192	189	96.4	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	Moore city	
326	320	93.3	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	Howe CCD	
936	910	91.8	1	3	2	-	-	20	20	Camas County	
245	236	94.0	1	1	1	-	-	6	6	East Camas CCD	
691	674	91.1	-	2	1	-	-	14	14	West Camas CCD	
371	366	92.7	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	Fairfield city	
106 986	102 428	77.9	337	838	1 012	163	150	2 058	1 591	Canyon County	
23 144	22 056	71.8	93	195	255	28	44	473	366	Caldwell CCD	
17 298	16 439	68.1	83	160	195	18	18	385	299	Caldwell city (part)	
637	597	76.1	4	4	7	2	19	4	1	Greenleaf city (part)	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Notus city (part)	
2 597	2 497	79.1	10	20	18	3	2	47	32	Huston CCD	
1 534	1 478	77.8	-	12	7	-	-	37	31	Melba CCD	
375	366	83.4	-	2	1	-	-	6	6	Melba city	
9 580	9 287	90.3	15	61	38	10	3	166	125	Middleton CCD	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caldwell city (part)	
2 674	2 564	86.1	8	24	7	6	-	65	55	Middleton city	
62 600	59 858	80.8	207	516	604	114	93	1 208	935	Nampa CCD	
1 362	1 307	71.6	3	10	10	-	-	32	28	Caldwell city (part)	
42 585	40 555	78.2	173	365	455	89	62	886	684	Nampa city	
1 354	1 309	47.6	-	2	6	-	4	33	26	Notus CCD	
357	344	75.1	-	1	3	-	-	9	9	Notus city (part)	
3 559	3 430	79.0	5	21	50	6	-	47	39	Parma CCD	
1 291	1 230	69.5	3	13	17	-	-	28	24	Parma city	
2 618	2 513	59.9	7	11	34	2	4	47	37	Wilder CCD	
24	24	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greenleaf city (part)	
345	329	22.5	3	1	2	1	2	7	4	Wilder city	
7 015	6 929	94.9	3	14	6	9	-	54	39	Caribou County	
783	775	96.5	1	3	1	-	-	3	2	Bancroft CCD	
379	376	98.4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	Bancroft city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Hall CCD	
1 904	1 889	92.6	2	3	-	2	-	8	5	Grace CCD	
941	932	94.1	-	2	-	-	-	7	4	Grace city	
4 063	4 000	95.8	-	8	5	7	-	43	32	Soda Springs CCD	
3 283	3 230	95.5	-	3	5	7	-	38	28	Soda Springs city	
265	265	93.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wayan CCD	
17 403	16 982	79.3	16	120	79	9	12	185	139	Cassia County	
2 355	2 330	85.8	6	9	4	-	-	6	3	Albion CCD	
255	255	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Albion city	
177	174	98.3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Malta city	
10 376	10 050	75.6	10	91	64	7	4	150	111	Burley CCD	
6 619	6 382	70.3	4	79	43	7	2	102	74	Burley city (part)	
2 759	2 727	87.4	-	9	5	2	2	14	11	Declo CCD	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races		
Cassia County—Con.												
Declo CCD—Con.												
Declo city	338	255	2	1	-	-	79	1	0.3	1		92
Oakley CCD	2 282	1 984	-	13	6	-	250	29	1.3	14		369
Oakley city	668	644	-	-	1	-	21	2	0.3	-		28
Clark County	1 022	758	1	10	2	1	240	10	1.0	5		350
East Clark CCD	73	65	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-		9
Spencer city	38	36	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		3
West Clark CCD	949	693	1	9	2	1	233	10	1.1	5		341
Dubois city	647	453	-	7	1	1	178	7	1.1	2		256
Clearwater County	8 930	8 467	13	181	33	5	56	175	2.0	145		165
Elk River CCD	339	329	-	2	1	-	-	7	2.1	6		2
Elk River city	156	149	-	-	1	-	-	6	3.8	5		1
Nez Perce CCD	5 720	5 335	12	153	29	5	50	136	2.4	115		124
Orofino city	3 247	3 050	12	69	19	3	32	62	1.9	53		73
Pierce-Headquarters CCD	1 699	1 653	-	18	3	-	2	23	1.4	15		31
Pierce city	617	589	-	8	-	-	2	18	2.9	11		8
Weippe CCD	1 172	1 150	1	8	-	-	4	9	0.8	9		8
Weippe city	416	404	1	5	-	-	3	3	0.7	3		4
Custer County	4 342	4 224	-	24	1	1	51	41	0.9	38		183
Challis CCD	2 484	2 427	-	12	1	1	25	18	0.7	17		122
Challis city	909	883	-	8	-	-	11	7	0.8	7		35
Mackay CCD	1 296	1 244	-	9	-	-	26	17	1.3	15		56
Lost River city	26	22	-	-	-	-	3	1	3.8	-		8
Mackay city	566	558	-	2	-	-	4	2	0.4	2		13
Stanley CCD	562	553	-	3	-	-	-	6	1.1	6		5
Clayton city	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Stanley city	100	98	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.0	1		1
Elmore County	29 130	24 869	946	259	485	54	1 570	947	3.3	628		3 492
Atlanta CCD	325	308	-	-	-	-	8	9	2.8	1		18
Glenns Ferry CCD	2 832	2 377	3	26	7	-	344	75	2.6	26		808
Glenns Ferry city	1 611	1 376	-	19	5	-	157	54	3.4	21		426
Mountain Home CCD	25 973	22 184	943	233	478	54	1 218	863	3.3	601		2 666
Mountain Home city	11 143	9 794	291	105	193	34	380	346	3.1	249		928
Mountain Home AFB CDP	8 894	7 401	614	68	224	18	240	329	3.7	235		575
Franklin County	11 329	10 775	12	33	16	5	387	101	0.9	44		591
Dayton CCD	2 164	2 088	2	8	3	1	45	17	0.8	14		87
Clifton city	213	210	-	1	-	-	1	1	0.5	1		1
Dayton city	444	431	1	3	-	-	4	5	1.1	4		4
Oxford city	53	50	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
Weston city	425	413	-	-	-	1	8	3	0.7	2		14
Mink Creek CCD	879	851	2	-	4	1	18	3	0.3	-		38
Preston CCD	8 286	7 836	8	25	9	3	324	81	1.0	30		466
Franklin city	641	570	-	1	-	-	58	12	1.9	3		62
Preston city	4 682	4 458	4	21	6	3	146	44	0.9	23		236
Fremont County	11 819	10 804	19	60	43	7	702	184	1.6	110		1 255
Ashton CCD	2 311	2 052	7	7	1	3	212	29	1.3	17		276
Ashton city	1 129	979	5	6	1	-	129	9	0.8	7		157
Drummond city	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Warm River city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-		-
Island Park CCD	1 097	1 052	-	5	5	-	20	15	1.4	8		36
Island Park city	215	206	-	-	2	-	5	2	0.9	2		9
Warm River city (part)	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
St. Anthony CCD	7 249	6 695	10	45	36	4	330	129	1.8	78		736
Parker city	319	311	-	-	-	-	6	2	0.6	1		7
St. Anthony city	3 342	2 976	7	23	22	2	237	75	2.2	41		514
Teton-Newdale CCD	1 162	1 005	2	3	1	-	140	11	0.9	7		207
Newdale city	358	307	1	-	-	-	49	1	0.3	1		57
Teton city	569	516	1	2	1	-	40	9	1.6	5		84
Yellowstone National Park CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-		-
Gem County	15 181	14 238	11	111	54	9	480	278	1.8	184		1 050
Emmett Bench CCD	3 037	2 910	1	12	6	-	54	54	1.8	23		144
Emmett Valley CCD	11 102	10 335	10	91	47	9	398	212	1.9	149		865
Emmett city	5 490	4 974	4	41	24	8	318	121	2.2	77		635
Sweet CCD	1 042	993	-	8	1	-	28	12	1.2	12		41
Gooding County	14 155	12 399	33	119	33	8	1 166	397	2.8	133		2 414
Bliss CCD	1 015	860	12	6	-	-	119	18	1.8	4		194
Bliss city	275	226	6	5	-	-	35	3	1.1	-		76
Gooding CCD	5 829	5 275	5	75	15	1	335	123	2.1	49		811
Gooding city	3 384	3 029	5	54	7	-	202	87	2.6	33		501
Hagerman CCD	1 840	1 688	5	13	4	4	79	47	2.6	21		146
Hagerman city	656	612	-	4	-	3	20	17	2.6	6		58
Wendell CCD	5 471	4 576	11	25	14	3	633	209	3.8	59		1 263
Wendell city	2 338	2 079	1	11	5	3	182	57	2.4	29		410
Idaho County	15 511	14 599	13	448	40	3	141	267	1.7	204		243
Cottonwood CCD	2 113	2 023	7	17	7	-	32	27	1.3	18		51
Cottonwood city	944	925	-	6	4	-	-	9	1.0	7		4
Elk City CCD	1 980	1 908	1	40	5	-	4	22	1.1	21		18
Grangeville CCD	5 891	5 674	5	58	17	2	32	103	1.7	80		94
Grangeville city	3 228	3 110	1	37	9	1	22	48	1.5	35		53
White Bird city	106	103	-	1	-	-	-	2	1.9	1		2
Nez Perce CCD	4 130	3 624	-	326	11	1	71	97	2.3	76		61
Ferdinand city	145	143	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.7	-		-
Kamiah city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-		-
Kooskia city	675	629	-	15	2	-	11	18	2.7	16		16

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
246	243	71.9	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	Cassia County—Con. Declo CCD—Con.	
1 913	1 875	82.2	-	11	6	-	6	15	14	Declo city Oakley CCD	
640	639	95.7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Oakley city	
672	653	63.9	1	10	2	1	-	5	5	Clark County	
64	63	86.3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	East Clark CCD	
35	34	89.5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Spencer city	
608	590	62.2	1	9	2	1	-	5	5	West Clark CCD	
391	380	58.7	-	7	1	1	-	2	2	Dubois city	
8 765	8 378	93.8	13	177	31	5	4	157	141	Clearwater County	
337	327	96.5	-	2	1	-	-	7	6	Elk River CCD	
155	148	94.9	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	Elk River city	
5 596	5 278	92.3	12	149	27	5	4	121	113	Nez Perce CCD	
3 174	3 013	92.8	12	67	19	3	4	56	51	Orofino city	
1 668	1 627	95.8	-	18	3	-	-	20	13	Pierce-Headquarters CCD	
609	585	94.8	-	8	-	-	-	16	9	Pierce city	
1 164	1 146	97.8	1	8	-	-	-	9	9	Weippe CCD	
412	403	96.9	1	5	-	-	-	3	3	Weippe city	
4 159	4 100	94.4	-	22	1	1	-	35	35	Custer County	
2 362	2 335	94.0	-	10	1	1	-	15	15	Challis CCD	
874	863	94.9	-	6	-	-	-	5	5	Challis city	
1 240	1 217	93.9	-	9	-	-	-	14	14	Mackay CCD	
18	18	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lost River city	
553	549	97.0	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	Mackay city	
557	548	97.5	-	3	-	-	-	6	6	Stanley CCD	
27	27	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clayton city	
99	97	97.0	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Stanley city	
25 638	23 218	79.7	914	231	479	51	69	676	578	Elmore County	
307	305	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	Atlanta CCD	
2 024	1 960	69.2	-	21	7	-	-	36	25	Glenns Ferry CCD	
1 185	1 140	70.8	-	14	5	-	-	26	20	Glenns Ferry city	
23 307	20 953	80.7	914	210	472	51	69	638	552	Mountain Home CCD	
10 215	9 320	83.6	278	94	193	33	22	275	235	Mountain Home city	
8 319	7 147	80.4	600	62	220	17	34	239	215	Mountain Home AFB CDP	
10 738	10 619	93.7	10	27	16	5	1	60	40	Franklin County	
2 077	2 051	94.8	1	5	3	1	-	16	14	Dayton CCD	
212	210	98.6	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Clifton city	
440	431	97.1	1	3	-	-	-	5	4	Dayton city	
50	50	94.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oxford city	
411	407	95.8	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	Weston city	
841	834	94.9	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	Mink Creek CCD	
7 820	7 734	93.3	7	22	9	3	1	44	26	Preston CCD	
579	570	88.9	-	1	-	-	-	8	3	Franklin city	
4 446	4 390	93.8	4	18	6	3	-	25	19	Preston city	
10 564	10 320	87.3	15	55	43	7	8	116	100	Fremont County	
2 035	2 002	86.6	4	5	1	3	4	16	13	Ashton CCD	
972	960	85.0	2	4	1	-	2	3	3	Ashton city	
14	14	93.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drummond city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warm River city (part)	
1 061	1 042	95.0	-	5	5	-	-	9	8	Island Park CCD	
206	202	94.0	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	Island Park city	
10	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warm River city (part)	
6 513	6 337	87.4	9	42	36	4	2	83	73	St. Anthony CCD	
312	311	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Parker city	
2 828	2 728	81.6	6	23	22	2	-	47	38	St. Anthony city	
955	939	80.8	2	3	1	-	2	8	6	Teton-Newdale CCD	
301	300	83.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newdale city	
485	472	83.0	1	2	1	-	2	7	5	Teton city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yellowstone National Park CCD	
14 131	13 762	90.7	11	97	54	9	8	190	172	Gem County	
2 893	2 841	93.5	1	12	6	-	-	33	23	Emmett Bench CCD	
10 237	9 943	89.6	10	77	47	9	6	145	137	Emmett Valley CCD	
4 855	4 704	85.7	4	35	24	8	5	75	71	Emmett city	
1 001	978	93.9	-	8	1	-	2	12	12	Sweet CCD	
11 741	11 373	80.3	8	83	33	7	7	230	130	Gooding County	
821	807	79.5	2	1	-	-	-	11	4	Bliss CCD	
199	199	72.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bliss city	
5 018	4 880	83.7	3	48	15	-	-	72	47	Gooding CCD	
2 883	2 793	82.5	3	33	7	-	-	47	31	Gooding city	
1 694	1 636	88.9	-	12	4	4	5	33	21	Hagerman CCD	
598	583	88.9	-	3	-	3	-	9	6	Hagerman city	
4 208	4 050	74.0	3	22	14	3	2	114	58	Wendell CCD	
1 928	1 861	79.6	-	11	5	3	1	47	28	Wendell city	
15 268	14 491	93.4	12	443	38	3	40	241	200	Idaho County	
2 062	2 012	95.2	7	17	7	-	2	17	15	Cottonwood CCD	
940	922	97.7	-	6	4	-	-	8	7	Cottonwood city	
1 962	1 895	95.7	-	40	5	-	-	22	21	Elk City CCD	
5 797	5 625	95.5	5	55	15	2	-	95	79	Grangeville CCD	
3 175	3 088	95.7	1	36	7	1	-	42	34	Grangeville city	
104	102	96.2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	White Bird city	
4 069	3 603	87.2	-	324	11	1	37	93	76	Nez Perce CCD	
145	143	98.6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Ferdinand city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kamiah city (part)	
659	623	92.3	-	14	2	-	2	18	16	Kooskia city	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, other race, and three or more races		
Idaho County—Con.												
Nez Perce CCD—Con.												
Stites city	226	216	-	5	1	-	-	4	1.8	4	3	
Riggins CCD	1 397	1 370	-	7	-	-	2	18	1.3	9	19	
Riggins city	410	403	-	2	-	-	1	4	1.0	4	-	
Jefferson County	19 155	17 406	53	89	44	15	1 294	254	1.3	131	1 907	
Hamer CCD	2 273	1 877	2	2	11	-	345	36	1.6	17	419	
Hamer city	12	5	-	-	-	-	6	1	8.3	1	6	
Mud Lake city	270	209	-	1	-	-	58	2	0.7	2	74	
Lewisville-Menan CCD	3 696	3 408	3	14	2	1	201	67	1.8	37	288	
Lewisville city	467	406	2	4	-	-	49	6	1.3	2	59	
Menan city	707	616	-	1	-	1	80	9	1.3	6	102	
Rigby CCD	10 161	9 591	26	57	27	13	334	113	1.1	54	636	
Rigby city	2 998	2 733	13	26	12	2	169	43	1.4	13	350	
Ririe CCD	1 405	1 348	-	-	-	-	42	15	1.1	13	71	
Ririe city (part)	520	491	-	-	-	-	24	5	1.0	4	46	
Roberts CCD	1 620	1 182	22	16	4	1	372	23	1.4	10	493	
Roberts city	647	322	22	7	2	1	273	20	3.1	10	372	
Jerome County	18 342	15 955	42	126	50	9	1 805	355	1.9	148	3 150	
Eden-Hazellton CCD	2 659	2 269	7	20	14	-	317	32	1.2	12	502	
Eden city	411	355	-	1	-	-	52	3	0.7	1	63	
Hazellton city	687	574	6	9	-	-	92	6	0.9	3	183	
Hunt CCD	580	487	-	-	1	-	87	5	0.9	5	135	
Jerome CCD	15 103	13 199	35	106	35	9	1 401	318	2.1	131	2 513	
Jerome city	7 780	6 727	14	71	18	5	750	195	2.5	64	1 316	
Kootenai County	108 685	104 168	183	1 334	539	74	643	1 744	1.6	1 456	2 528	
Coeur d'Alene CCD	57 869	55 703	105	423	319	47	344	928	1.6	757	1 405	
Coeur d'Alene city	34 514	33 064	77	267	209	31	216	650	1.9	528	932	
Dalton Gardens city	2 278	2 219	1	12	1	3	11	31	1.4	30	45	
Fernan Lake Village city	186	177	-	1	4	-	1	3	1.6	1	3	
Hayden city (part)	9 159	8 801	17	70	50	7	86	128	1.4	106	223	
Hayden Lake city	494	492	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Huetter city	96	84	-	2	-	-	3	7	7.3	7	3	
Harrison CCD	2 857	2 772	4	18	10	1	16	36	1.3	25	31	
Harrison city (part)	266	256	-	2	2	-	1	5	1.9	1	3	
Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD	33 911	32 607	59	281	162	20	201	581	1.7	501	821	
Hauser city	668	637	-	8	2	-	-	21	3.1	18	15	
Post Falls city	17 247	16 579	31	150	96	11	103	277	1.6	238	439	
Rathdrum city	4 816	4 583	7	46	16	2	47	115	2.4	107	149	
State Line city	28	24	-	1	-	-	2	1	3.6	1	3	
Spirit Lake-Athol CCD	11 962	11 557	12	114	38	4	66	171	1.4	154	234	
Athol city	676	645	-	16	-	-	1	14	2.1	14	14	
Hayden city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	
Spirit Lake city	1 376	1 315	2	9	2	1	20	27	2.0	22	33	
Worley CCD	2 086	1 529	3	498	10	2	16	28	1.3	19	37	
Harrison city (part)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Worley city	223	154	1	64	-	-	1	3	1.3	1	6	
Latah County	34 935	32 817	206	262	732	33	269	616	1.8	494	740	
Deary-Bovill CCD	1 693	1 628	-	7	8	1	12	37	2.2	32	34	
Bovill city	305	293	-	1	3	-	1	7	2.3	3	9	
Deary city	552	531	-	1	3	-	4	13	2.4	12	19	
Genesee CCD	1 456	1 414	1	9	8	-	2	22	1.5	22	12	
Genesee city	946	916	1	8	2	-	2	17	1.8	17	10	
Moscow CCD	24 572	22 787	198	189	694	31	229	444	1.8	341	571	
Moscow city	21 291	19 636	194	170	667	30	206	388	1.8	296	525	
Pottlatch CCD	3 746	3 621	4	26	15	-	19	61	1.6	49	89	
Onaway city	230	218	-	1	1	-	-	10	4.3	10	8	
Pottlatch city	791	764	-	7	2	-	10	8	1.0	8	11	
Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD	3 468	3 367	3	31	7	1	7	52	1.5	50	34	
Juliaetta city	609	589	-	13	1	-	-	6	1.0	6	5	
Kendrick city	369	354	2	4	-	-	4	5	1.4	5	11	
Troy city	798	767	-	4	3	-	-	24	3.0	23	1	
Lemhi County	7 806	7 543	8	47	14	3	60	131	1.7	100	170	
Forney CCD	53	52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leadore CCD	638	606	-	4	1	1	21	5	0.8	5	31	
Leadore city	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Patterson CCD	493	468	-	3	1	-	5	16	3.2	15	13	
Salmon CCD	6 622	6 417	8	39	12	2	34	110	1.7	80	126	
Salmon city	3 122	3 021	6	17	9	-	19	50	1.6	36	68	
Lewis County	3 747	3 455	13	144	16	3	35	81	2.2	43	71	
Craigmont CCD	767	741	-	11	2	-	6	7	0.9	2	6	
Craigmont city	556	540	-	8	2	-	5	1	0.2	1	3	
Kamiah CCD	1 574	1 417	6	103	4	3	19	22	1.4	17	54	
Kamiah city (part)	1 160	1 031	3	93	4	1	17	11	0.9	8	48	
Lewis South CCD	57	55	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nezperce CCD	743	684	7	13	7	-	4	28	3.8	11	4	
Nezperce city	523	477	7	10	7	-	4	18	3.4	6	4	
Winchester CCD	606	558	-	15	3	-	6	24	4.0	13	7	
Reubens city	72	70	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.4	1	-	
Winchester city	308	292	-	4	-	-	4	8	2.6	7	1	
Lincoln County	4 044	3 497	19	49	18	2	381	78	1.9	55	542	
Richfield CCD	920	842	7	9	1	-	46	15	1.6	13	88	
Richfield city	412	374	1	3	-	-	25	9	2.2	8	35	
Shoshone CCD	3 124	2 655	12	40	17	2	335	63	2.0	42	454	
Dietrich city	150	139	1	-	-	-	-	10	6.7	8	1	
Shoshone city	1 398	1 243	1	20	11	2	107	14	1.0	8	158	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
223	213	94.2	-	5	1	-	-	4	4	Idaho County—Con. Nez Perce CCD—Con.	
1 378	1 356	97.1	-	7	-	-	1	14	9	Sities city	
410	403	98.3	-	2	-	-	1	4	4	Riggins CCD Riggins city	
17 248	16 955	88.5	21	80	43	13	7	129	118	Jefferson County	
1 854	1 819	80.0	2	2	11	-	3	17	17	Hamer CCD	
6	5	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hamer city	
196	193	71.5	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	Mud Lake city	
3 408	3 351	90.7	2	8	2	1	3	41	32	Lewisville-Menan CCD	
408	401	85.9	1	4	-	-	-	2	2	Lewisville city	
605	598	84.6	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	Menan city	
9 525	9 363	92.1	17	55	26	12	1	51	50	Rigby CCD	
2 648	2 596	86.6	5	25	12	1	-	9	9	Rigby city	
1 334	1 321	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	Ririe CCD	
474	470	90.4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Ririe city (part)	
1 127	1 101	68.0	-	15	4	-	-	7	6	Roberts CCD	
275	260	40.2	-	6	2	-	-	7	6	Roberts city	
15 192	14 791	80.6	21	103	49	9	10	209	138	Jerome County	
2 157	2 100	79.0	1	19	14	-	6	17	12	Eden-Hazelton CCD	
348	344	83.7	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	Eden city	
504	490	71.3	-	9	-	-	-	5	3	Hazelton city	
445	439	75.7	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	Hunt CCD	
12 590	12 252	81.1	20	84	34	9	4	187	121	Jerome CCD	
6 464	6 277	80.7	11	56	18	5	3	94	61	Jerome city	
106 157	102 570	94.4	176	1 260	527	64	70	1 490	1 364	Kootenai County	
56 464	54 815	94.7	99	381	316	42	35	776	710	Coeur d'Alene CCD	
33 582	32 463	94.1	73	240	206	27	31	542	496	Coeur d'Alene city	
2 233	2 188	96.0	1	9	1	3	-	31	30	Dalton Gardens city	
183	177	95.2	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	Fernan Lake Village city	
8 936	8 691	94.9	15	65	50	6	4	105	96	Hayden city (part)	
490	488	98.8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Hayden Lake city	
93	84	87.5	-	2	-	-	-	7	7	Huettler city	
2 826	2 755	96.4	4	18	10	1	8	30	24	Harrison CCD	
263	255	95.9	-	2	2	-	-	4	1	Harrison city (part)	
33 090	32 074	94.6	58	264	155	16	20	503	468	Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD	
653	623	93.3	-	8	2	-	-	20	17	Hauser city	
16 808	16 293	94.5	30	137	92	11	7	238	221	Post Falls city	
4 667	4 502	93.5	7	43	15	1	1	98	96	Rathdrum city	
25	23	82.1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	State Line city	
11 728	11 407	95.4	12	109	36	4	4	156	143	Spirit Lake-Athol CCD	
662	636	94.1	-	14	-	-	-	12	12	Athol city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayden city (part)	
1 343	1 303	94.7	2	9	2	1	-	26	21	Spirit Lake city	
2 049	1 519	72.8	3	488	10	1	3	25	19	Worley CCD	
1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harrison city (part)	
217	152	68.2	1	63	-	-	-	1	1	Worley city	
34 195	32 433	92.8	199	239	729	33	42	520	457	Latah County	
1 659	1 606	94.9	-	7	8	1	6	31	27	Deary-Bovill CCD	
296	285	93.4	-	1	3	-	-	7	3	Bovill city	
533	520	94.2	-	1	3	-	-	7	7	Deary city	
1 444	1 403	96.4	1	9	8	-	1	22	22	Genesee CCD	
936	907	95.9	1	8	2	-	1	17	17	Genesee city	
24 001	22 504	91.6	195	169	691	31	35	376	321	Moscow CCD	
20 766	19 376	91.0	191	152	664	30	26	327	281	Moscow city	
3 657	3 575	95.4	-	25	15	-	-	42	38	Potlatch CCD	
222	214	93.0	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	Onaway city	
780	763	96.5	-	7	2	-	-	8	8	Potlatch city	
3 434	3 345	96.5	3	29	7	1	-	49	49	Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD	
604	586	96.2	-	11	1	-	-	6	6	Juliaetta city	
358	347	94.0	2	4	-	-	-	5	5	Kendrick city	
797	767	96.1	-	4	3	-	-	23	23	Troy city	
7 636	7 452	95.5	8	41	14	3	10	108	87	Lemhi County	
53	52	98.1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Forney CCD	
607	596	93.4	-	4	1	1	-	5	5	Leadore CCD	
90	90	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leadore city	
480	463	93.9	-	1	1	-	-	15	15	Patterson CCD	
6 496	6 341	95.8	8	35	12	2	10	88	67	Salmon CCD	
3 054	2 982	95.5	6	14	9	-	6	37	30	Salmon city	
3 676	3 427	91.5	13	137	14	3	13	69	43	Lewis County	
761	740	96.5	-	11	1	-	5	4	2	Craigmont CCD	
553	539	96.9	-	8	1	-	4	1	1	Craigmont city	
1 520	1 390	88.3	6	96	4	3	-	21	17	Kamiah CCD	
1 112	1 008	86.9	3	86	4	1	-	10	8	Kamiah city (part)	
57	55	96.5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Lewis South CCD	
739	684	92.1	7	13	7	-	4	24	11	Nezperce CCD	
519	477	91.2	7	10	7	-	4	14	6	Nezperce city	
599	558	92.1	-	15	2	-	4	20	13	Winchester CCD	
72	70	97.2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Reubens city	
307	292	94.8	-	4	-	-	3	8	7	Winchester city	
3 502	3 375	83.5	4	34	17	2	-	70	53	Lincoln County	
832	807	87.7	1	9	1	-	-	14	13	Richfield CCD	
377	366	88.8	-	3	-	-	-	8	8	Richfield city	
2 670	2 568	82.2	3	25	16	2	-	56	40	Shoshone CCD	
149	138	92.0	1	-	-	-	-	10	8	Dietrich city	
1 240	1 202	86.0	1	12	11	2	-	12	8	Shoshone city	

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, other race, and three or more races	
Madison County	27 467	26 231	65	90	156	50	613	262	1.0	188	1 078
Moody Creek CCD	4 412	4 196	18	10	17	6	114	51	1.2	32	178
Rexburg city (part)	3 980	3 790	15	9	13	6	96	51	1.3	32	160
Sugar City CCD	5 008	4 798	8	22	24	1	114	41	0.8	37	220
Rexburg city (part)	72	36	-	6	-	-	30	-	-	-	59
Sugar City city	1 242	1 153	2	2	10	-	56	19	1.5	18	103
Thornton CCD	18 047	17 237	39	58	115	43	385	170	0.9	119	680
Rexburg city (part)	13 205	12 603	36	38	101	42	258	127	1.0	96	478
Minidoka County	20 174	15 749	53	178	84	4	3 597	509	2.5	179	5 137
Heyburn CCD	5 297	4 209	13	52	26	2	839	156	2.9	58	1 209
Burley city (part)	242	213	-	2	-	-	24	3	1.2	1	33
Heyburn city	2 899	2 172	5	32	15	2	582	91	3.1	36	823
Minidoka CCD	1 658	1 092	-	15	15	-	491	45	2.7	10	621
Minidoka city	129	40	-	-	2	-	83	4	3.1	1	100
Paul CCD	3 103	2 531	2	18	14	-	463	75	2.4	31	573
Paul city	998	831	1	8	4	-	122	32	3.2	12	163
Rupert CCD	10 116	7 917	38	93	29	2	1 804	233	2.3	80	2 734
Acequia city	144	84	1	1	1	-	56	1	0.7	-	62
Rupert city	5 645	4 101	21	66	18	1	1 281	157	2.8	50	1 998
Nez Perce County	37 410	34 260	105	1 988	245	27	188	597	1.6	518	721
Leland CCD	378	368	-	1	-	-	8	1	0.3	1	9
Lewiston CCD	32 613	31 065	95	507	240	26	166	514	1.6	445	604
Lewiston city	30 904	29 403	92	491	236	25	159	498	1.6	431	590
Nez Perce CCD	4 419	2 827	10	1 480	5	1	14	82	1.9	72	108
Culdesac city	378	357	2	10	-	1	1	7	1.9	5	6
Lapwai city	1 134	183	6	923	-	-	7	15	1.3	14	49
Peck city	186	183	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneida County	4 125	4 022	5	13	6	3	56	20	0.5	19	95
Holbrook CCD	406	380	-	1	-	1	22	2	0.5	2	32
Malad City CCD	3 719	3 642	5	12	6	2	34	18	0.5	17	63
Malad City city	2 158	2 115	3	8	5	2	12	13	0.6	12	40
Owyhee County	10 644	8 182	16	342	50	8	1 756	290	2.7	155	2 459
Bruneau CCD	728	635	-	10	-	-	64	19	2.6	13	150
Grand View CCD	1 334	1 201	3	22	4	3	52	49	3.7	36	198
Grand View city	470	436	-	9	-	-	19	6	1.3	5	78
Homedale CCD	4 032	2 880	7	36	34	3	954	118	2.9	45	1 218
Homedale city	2 528	1 612	5	25	18	2	773	93	3.7	41	992
Marsing CCD	2 790	2 150	5	23	4	1	561	46	1.6	20	684
Marsing city	890	659	4	10	2	1	199	15	1.7	11	240
Murphy CCD	1 512	1 309	1	16	8	1	123	54	3.6	37	182
Western Shoshone CCD	248	7	-	235	-	-	2	4	1.6	4	27
Payette County	20 578	18 572	21	179	175	6	1 146	479	2.3	307	2 453
Fruitland CCD	5 913	5 913	3	28	85	3	394	155	2.4	100	826
Fruitland city	3 805	3 337	2	23	34	1	305	103	2.7	67	682
New Plymouth CCD	4 363	4 070	9	42	16	-	147	79	1.8	50	324
New Plymouth city	1 400	1 321	4	11	3	-	40	21	1.5	9	138
Payette CCD	9 634	8 589	9	109	74	3	605	245	2.5	157	1 303
Payette city	7 054	6 167	6	81	61	2	541	196	2.8	118	1 113
Power County	7 538	6 315	7	248	24	3	837	104	1.4	36	1 638
American Falls CCD	5 818	4 886	6	48	19	1	777	81	1.4	24	1 520
American Falls city	4 111	3 353	6	41	17	1	623	70	1.7	23	1 144
Arbon CCD	173	171	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.6	1	-
Fort Hall CCD	890	633	1	197	5	-	39	15	1.7	6	88
Arbon Valley CDP	627	548	1	29	5	-	30	14	2.2	6	65
Pocatello city (part)	24	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rockland CCD	657	625	-	3	-	2	20	7	1.1	5	30
Rockland city	316	305	-	-	-	2	6	3	0.9	3	12
Shoshone County	13 771	13 198	15	209	32	10	68	239	1.7	208	266
Avery-Clarkia CCD	400	378	-	6	8	-	5	3	0.8	3	5
Kellogg CCD	7 456	7 140	8	118	15	8	28	139	1.9	122	123
Kellogg city	2 395	2 268	3	38	6	6	11	63	2.6	58	42
Pinelhurst city	1 661	1 605	-	23	4	1	7	21	1.3	18	31
Smelterville city	651	630	1	10	1	-	2	7	1.1	7	10
Wardner city	215	206	-	1	-	1	3	4	1.9	2	5
Mullan CCD	926	892	-	13	3	-	10	8	0.9	8	25
Mullan city	840	809	-	12	2	-	10	7	0.8	7	24
Murray CCD	615	595	-	3	2	1	7	7	1.1	7	14
Wallace CCD	4 374	4 193	7	69	4	1	18	82	1.9	68	99
Osburn city	1 545	1 474	5	25	2	1	5	33	2.1	26	36
Wallace city	960	911	-	24	1	-	6	18	1.9	17	21
Teton County	5 999	5 478	10	33	11	14	404	49	0.8	29	705
Driggs CCD	2 220	1 983	1	9	4	8	192	23	1.0	14	321
Driggs city	1 100	921	1	8	-	8	150	12	1.1	3	226
Tetonia CCD	1 243	1 139	2	3	-	6	90	3	0.2	1	179
Tetonia city	247	230	-	2	-	1	13	1	0.4	1	22
Victor CCD	2 536	2 356	7	21	7	-	122	23	0.9	14	205
Victor city	840	767	6	13	-	-	40	14	1.7	9	90
Twin Falls County	64 284	59 445	124	457	487	53	2 421	1 297	2.0	648	6 026
Buhl CCD	9 244	8 379	8	62	38	3	568	186	2.0	99	1 156
Buhl city	3 985	3 459	1	30	29	1	365	100	2.5	66	628
Castleford city	277	222	1	3	-	1	39	11	4.0	-	106
Filer CCD	4 578	4 383	10	37	3	3	86	56	1.2	29	345
Filer city	1 620	1 544	5	22	2	2	21	24	1.5	10	93
Hollister CCD	2 061	1 928	1	17	-	4	66	45	2.2	16	210
Hollister city	237	202	-	7	-	-	22	6	2.5	3	44
Kimberly CCD	5 733	5 470	9	37	19	2	102	94	1.6	70	402

Table 3. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

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Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place
Total	One race						Two or more races			
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation								
26 389	25 856	94.1	56	68	153	50	9	197	178	Madison County
4 234	4 156	94.2	15	7	17	6	-	33	30	Moody Creek CCD
3 820	3 750	94.2	12	6	13	6	-	33	30	Rexburg city (part)
4 788	4 707	94.0	7	12	24	1	-	37	36	Sugar City CCD
13	13	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rexburg city (part)
1 139	1 106	89.0	2	2	10	-	-	19	18	Sugar City city
17 367	16 993	94.2	34	49	112	43	9	127	112	Thornton CCD
12 727	12 420	94.1	31	30	98	42	8	98	91	Rexburg city (part)
15 037	14 552	72.1	38	123	83	3	16	222	156	Minidoka County
4 088	3 933	74.2	7	40	26	2	8	72	49	Heyburn CCD
209	207	85.5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Burley city (part)
2 076	1 977	68.2	4	24	15	2	5	49	29	Heyburn city
1 037	995	60.0	-	11	15	-	-	16	10	Minidoka CCD
29	26	20.2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	Minidoka city
2 530	2 458	79.2	1	13	14	-	1	43	31	Paul CCD
835	811	81.3	-	3	4	-	-	17	12	Paul city
7 382	7 166	70.8	30	59	28	1	7	91	66	Rupert CCD
82	79	54.9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Acequia city
3 647	3 515	62.3	16	42	18	-	3	53	36	Rupert city
36 689	33 880	90.6	101	1 908	244	24	23	509	470	Nez Perce County
369	367	97.1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Leland CCD
32 009	30 721	94.2	92	484	239	24	15	434	402	Lewiston CCD
30 314	29 069	94.1	89	468	235	23	10	420	389	Lewiston city
4 311	2 792	63.2	9	1 423	5	-	8	74	67	Nez Perce CCD
372	353	93.4	2	10	-	-	1	6	5	Culdesac city
1 085	175	15.4	5	888	-	-	2	15	14	Lapwai city
186	183	98.4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Peck city
4 030	3 986	96.6	5	11	6	3	-	19	18	Oneida County
374	370	91.1	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	Holbrook CCD
3 656	3 616	97.2	5	10	6	2	-	17	16	Malad City CCD
2 118	2 090	96.8	3	6	5	2	-	12	11	Malad City city
8 185	7 635	71.7	7	309	50	5	20	159	121	Owyhee County
578	563	77.3	-	9	-	-	-	6	4	Bruneau CCD
1 136	1 081	81.0	-	22	4	2	-	27	25	Grand View CCD
392	379	80.6	-	9	-	-	-	4	4	Grand View city
2 814	2 675	66.3	7	28	34	2	10	58	38	Homedale CCD
1 536	1 441	57.0	5	18	18	2	10	42	34	Homedale city
2 106	2 057	73.7	-	20	4	1	3	21	18	Marsing CCD
650	625	70.2	-	10	2	1	2	10	9	Marsing city
1 330	1 253	82.9	-	16	8	-	7	46	35	Murphy CCD
221	6	2.4	-	214	-	-	-	1	1	Western Shoshone CCD
18 125	17 434	84.7	19	132	169	6	23	342	283	Payette County
5 755	5 519	83.9	3	23	82	3	8	117	92	Fruitland CCD
3 123	2 998	78.8	2	18	32	1	3	69	60	Fruitland city
4 039	3 906	89.5	9	33	16	-	11	64	49	New Plymouth CCD
1 262	1 228	87.7	4	10	3	-	-	17	9	New Plymouth city
8 331	8 009	83.1	7	76	71	3	4	161	142	Payette CCD
5 941	5 696	80.7	4	55	58	2	3	123	106	Payette city
5 900	5 592	74.2	5	225	24	3	6	45	29	Power County
4 298	4 203	72.2	4	37	19	1	2	32	17	American Falls CCD
2 967	2 886	70.2	4	30	17	1	2	27	16	American Falls city
173	171	98.8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Arbon CCD
802	601	67.5	1	185	5	-	3	7	6	Fort Hall CCD
562	518	82.6	1	29	5	-	3	6	6	Arbon Valley CDP
21	21	87.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pocatello city (part)
627	617	93.9	-	3	-	2	-	5	5	Rockland CCD
304	299	94.6	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	Rockland city
13 505	13 047	94.7	15	185	32	9	1	216	199	Shoshone County
395	378	94.5	-	6	8	-	-	3	3	Avery-Clarkia CCD
7 333	7 073	94.9	8	104	15	8	1	124	114	Kellogg CCD
2 353	2 244	93.7	3	32	6	6	1	61	56	Kellogg city
1 630	1 585	95.4	-	22	4	1	-	18	18	Pinelhurst city
641	623	95.7	1	9	1	-	-	7	7	Smelterville city
210	206	95.8	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	Wardner city
901	877	94.7	-	13	3	-	-	8	8	Mullan CCD
816	795	94.6	-	12	2	-	-	7	7	Mullan city
601	589	95.8	-	3	2	-	-	7	7	Murray CCD
4 275	4 130	94.4	7	59	4	1	-	74	67	Wallace CCD
1 509	1 453	94.0	5	20	2	1	-	28	25	Osburn city
939	898	93.5	-	22	1	-	-	18	17	Wallace city
5 294	5 210	86.8	6	26	11	6	3	32	29	Teton County
1 899	1 868	84.1	1	8	4	-	3	15	14	Driggs CCD
874	859	78.1	1	7	-	-	3	4	3	Driggs city
1 064	1 052	84.6	2	3	-	6	-	1	1	Tetonia CCD
225	221	89.5	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	Tetonia city
2 331	2 290	90.3	3	15	7	-	-	16	14	Victor CCD
750	730	86.9	2	8	-	-	-	10	9	Victor city
58 258	56 390	87.7	97	382	465	47	44	833	584	Twin Falls County
8 088	7 854	85.0	7	53	29	1	6	138	91	Buhl CCD
3 357	3 230	81.1	1	25	21	-	4	76	59	Buhl city
171	165	59.6	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	Castleford city
4 233	4 151	90.7	5	31	3	3	2	38	24	Filer CCD
1 527	1 477	91.2	-	21	2	2	-	20	10	Filer city
1 851	1 811	87.9	1	13	-	-	1	25	16	Hollister CCD
193	184	77.6	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	Hollister city
5 331	5 200	90.7	9	28	14	2	4	74	67	Kimberly CCD

Table 3. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	
		One race						Two or more races				
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races		
Twin Falls County—Con.												
Kimberly CCD—Con.												
Hansen city	970	929	3	8	3	1	6	20	2.1	16	51	
Kimberly city	2 614	2 483	2	24	12	1	41	51	2.0	44	134	
Murtaugh CCD	1 244	1 018	4	18	1	-	180	23	1.8	15	371	
Murtaugh city	139	127	-	1	-	-	8	3	2.2	2	9	
Twin Falls CCD	41 000	37 871	92	286	424	41	1 396	890	2.2	416	3 421	
Twin Falls city	34 469	31 633	76	255	377	39	1 280	809	2.3	378	3 066	
West Salmon Falls CCD	424	396	-	-	2	-	23	3	0.7	3	121	
Valley County	7 651	7 378	3	53	23	3	84	107	1.4	70	150	
Cascade CCD	2 330	2 243	1	9	10	1	22	44	1.9	32	37	
Cascade city	997	953	1	4	3	1	16	19	1.9	17	22	
McCall CCD	5 256	5 079	2	44	11	2	57	61	1.2	37	113	
Donnelly city	138	129	-	3	1	-	4	1	0.7	1	5	
McCall city	2 084	2 018	1	10	3	-	28	24	1.2	16	54	
Stibnite CCD	65	56	-	-	2	-	5	2	3.1	1	-	
Washington County	9 977	8 741	10	66	103	7	815	235	2.4	115	1 372	
Cambridge CCD	992	970	4	4	2	-	3	9	0.9	7	6	
Cambridge city	360	354	-	1	-	-	3	2	0.6	1	-	
Midvale CCD	717	678	-	10	-	-	12	17	2.4	13	18	
Midvale city	176	170	-	4	-	-	1	1	0.6	-	3	
Weiser CCD	8 268	7 093	6	52	101	7	800	209	2.5	95	1 348	
Weiser city	5 343	4 335	4	43	64	7	744	146	2.7	58	1 224	

Table 3. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County County Subdivision Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
919	889	91.6	3	7	3	1	-	16	16	Twin Falls County—Con.	
2 480	2 406	92.0	2	20	7	1	-	44	41	Kimberly CCD—Con.	
873	849	68.2	-	17	1	-	1	5	5	Hansen city	
130	126	90.6	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	Kimberly city	
37 579	36 227	88.4	75	240	416	41	30	550	378	Murtaugh CCD	
31 403	30 199	87.6	64	214	369	39	21	497	342	Murtaugh city	
303	298	70.3	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	Twin Falls CCD	
										Twin Falls city	
										West Salmon Falls CCD	
7 501	7 328	95.8	2	46	22	3	10	90	68	Valley County	
2 293	2 235	95.9	1	7	10	1	-	39	30	Kimberly city	
975	950	95.3	1	3	3	1	-	17	17	Cascade CCD	
5 143	5 037	95.8	1	39	10	2	5	49	37	Cascade city	
133	129	93.5	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	McCall CCD	
2 030	2 001	96.0	-	9	3	-	-	17	16	McCall city	
65	56	86.2	-	-	2	-	5	2	1	Donnelly city	
										McCall city	
										Stibnite CCD	
8 605	8 294	83.1	10	42	103	3	19	134	102	Washington County	
986	964	97.2	4	4	2	-	3	9	7	Cambridge CCD	
360	354	98.3	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	Cambridge city	
699	672	93.7	-	7	-	-	5	15	13	Midvale CCD	
173	167	94.9	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	Midvale city	
6 920	6 658	80.5	6	31	101	3	11	110	82	Weiser CCD	
4 119	3 954	74.0	4	25	64	3	5	64	49	Weiser city	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
The State	1 293 953	1 177 304	5 456	17 645	11 889	1 308	54 742	25 609	2.0	16 471	101 690
COUNTY											
Ada County	300 904	279 427	1 942	2 085	5 223	448	5 025	6 754	2.2	4 591	13 467
Adams County	3 476	3 347	2	49	5	1	32	40	1.2	29	54
Bannock County	75 565	68 987	446	2 198	748	122	1 568	1 496	2.0	1 033	3 540
Bear Lake County	6 411	6 261	6	34	5	3	69	33	0.5	25	154
Benewah County	9 171	8 131	11	820	14	5	23	167	1.8	145	142
Bingham County	41 735	34 403	70	2 798	236	13	3 320	895	2.1	410	5 550
Blaine County	18 991	17 231	25	62	139	13	1 222	299	1.6	165	2 030
Boise County	6 670	6 352	8	62	20	7	87	134	2.0	109	228
Bonner County	36 835	35 574	40	322	101	17	155	626	1.7	548	604
Bonneville County	82 522	76 574	403	535	675	56	3 073	1 206	1.5	811	5 703
Boundary County	9 871	9 401	16	199	57	7	85	106	1.1	80	335
Butte County	2 899	2 744	8	20	7	-	69	51	1.8	47	120
Camas County	991	943	12	3	2	-	9	22	2.2	21	55
Canyon County	131 441	109 225	421	1 120	1 056	176	15 997	3 446	2.6	1 815	24 455
Caribou County	7 304	7 022	4	15	6	9	161	87	1.2	50	289
Cassia County	21 416	18 137	36	171	79	11	2 582	400	1.9	202	4 013
Clark County	1 022	758	1	10	2	1	240	10	1.0	5	350
Clearwater County	8 930	8 467	13	181	33	5	56	175	2.0	145	165
Custer County	4 342	4 224	-	24	1	1	51	41	0.9	38	183
Elmore County	29 130	24 869	946	259	485	54	1 570	947	3.3	628	3 492
Franklin County	11 329	10 775	12	33	16	5	387	101	0.9	44	591
Fremont County	11 819	10 804	19	60	43	7	702	184	1.6	110	1 255
Gem County	15 181	14 238	11	111	54	9	480	278	1.8	184	1 050
Gooding County	14 155	12 399	33	119	33	8	1 166	397	2.8	133	2 414
Idaho County	15 511	14 599	13	448	40	3	141	267	1.7	204	243
Jefferson County	19 155	17 406	53	89	44	15	1 294	254	1.3	131	1 907
Jerome County	18 342	15 955	42	126	50	9	1 805	355	1.9	148	3 150
Kootenai County	108 685	104 168	183	1 334	539	74	643	1 744	1.6	1 456	2 528
Latah County	34 935	32 817	206	262	732	33	269	616	1.8	494	740
Lemhi County	7 806	7 543	8	47	14	3	60	131	1.7	100	170
Lewis County	3 747	3 455	13	144	16	3	35	81	2.2	43	71
Lincoln County	4 044	3 497	19	49	18	2	381	78	1.9	55	542
Madison County	27 467	26 231	65	90	156	50	613	262	1.0	188	1 078
Minidoka County	20 174	15 749	53	178	84	4	3 597	509	2.5	179	5 137
Nez Perce County	37 410	34 260	105	1 988	245	27	188	597	1.6	518	721
Oneida County	4 125	4 022	5	13	6	3	56	20	0.5	19	95
Owyhee County	10 644	8 182	16	342	50	8	1 756	290	2.7	155	2 459
Payette County	20 578	18 572	21	179	175	6	1 146	479	2.3	307	2 453
Power County	7 538	6 315	7	248	24	3	837	104	1.4	36	1 638
Shoshone County	13 771	13 198	15	209	32	10	68	239	1.7	208	266
Teton County	5 999	5 478	10	33	11	14	404	49	0.8	29	705
Twin Falls County	64 284	59 445	124	457	487	53	2 421	1 297	2.0	648	6 026
Valley County	7 651	7 378	3	53	23	3	84	107	1.4	70	150
Washington County	9 977	8 741	10	66	103	7	815	235	2.4	115	1 372
PLACE											
Aberdeen city, Bingham County	1 840	1 220	2	13	6	1	532	66	3.6	13	723
Acequia city, Minidoka County	144	84	1	1	1	-	56	1	0.7	-	62
Albion city, Cassia County	262	260	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
American Falls city, Power County	4 111	3 353	6	41	17	1	623	70	1.7	23	1 144
Ammon city, Bonneville County	6 187	5 930	17	27	35	5	101	72	1.2	46	193
Arbon Valley CDP, Power County	627	548	1	29	5	-	30	14	2.2	6	65
Arco city, Butte County	1 026	976	5	14	-	-	18	13	1.3	13	37
Armo city, Bannock County	348	336	-	-	2	-	1	9	2.6	8	5
Ashton city, Fremont County	1 129	979	5	6	1	-	129	9	0.8	7	157
Athol city, Kootenai County	676	645	-	16	-	-	1	14	2.1	14	14
Atomic City city, Bingham County	25	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bancroft city, Caribou County	382	377	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Basalt city, Bingham County	419	356	-	20	-	-	35	8	1.9	1	62
Bellevue city, Blaine County	1 876	1 624	1	2	18	1	209	21	1.1	13	363
Blackfoot city, Bingham County	10 419	9 040	22	261	114	3	660	319	3.1	177	1 372
Bliss city, Gooding County	275	226	6	5	-	-	35	3	1.1	-	76
Bloomington city, Bear Lake County	251	244	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Boise city city, Ada County	185 787	171 204	1 437	1 300	3 870	302	3 241	4 433	2.4	2 924	8 410
Bonniers Ferry city, Boundary County	2 515	2 406	1	40	13	-	33	22	0.9	16	108
Bovill city, Latah County	305	293	-	1	3	-	1	7	2.3	3	9
Buhl city, Twin Falls County	3 985	3 459	1	30	29	1	365	100	2.5	66	628
Burley city	9 316	7 263	20	121	43	7	1 598	264	2.8	128	2 488
Cassia County (part)	9 074	7 050	20	119	43	7	1 574	261	2.9	127	2 455
Minidoka County (part)	242	213	-	2	-	-	24	3	1.2	1	33
Butte City city, Butte County	76	69	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	8
Caldwell city, Canyon County	25 967	19 493	121	245	216	26	5 110	756	2.9	391	7 307
Cambridge city, Washington County	360	354	-	1	-	-	3	2	0.6	1	-
Carey city, Blaine County	513	476	1	5	-	-	24	7	1.4	-	52
Cascade city, Valley County	997	953	1	4	3	1	16	19	1.9	17	22
Castleford city, Twin Falls County	277	222	1	3	-	1	39	11	4.0	-	106
Challis city, Custer County	909	883	-	8	-	-	11	7	0.8	7	35
Chubbuck city, Bannock County	9 700	8 905	34	194	106	4	240	217	2.2	149	522
Clark Fork city, Bonner County	530	498	3	7	1	-	9	12	2.3	12	16
Clayton city, Custer County	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clifton city, Franklin County	213	210	-	1	-	-	1	1	0.5	1	1
Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County	34 514	33 064	77	267	209	31	216	650	1.9	528	932
Cottonwood city, Idaho County	944	925	-	6	4	-	-	9	1.0	7	4

Table 4. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total			
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
1 192 263	1 139 291	88.0	4 889	15 789	11 641	1 200	1 192	18 261	14 827	The State	
COUNTY											
287 437	272 569	90.6	1 829	1 856	5 140	418	333	5 292	4 138	Ada County	
3 422	3 318	95.5	2	47	5	1	17	32	26	Adams County	
72 025	67 636	89.5	411	1 996	732	121	71	1 058	907	Bannock County	
6 257	6 195	96.6	6	27	2	3	-	24	24	Bear Lake County	
9 029	8 055	87.8	11	788	13	5	2	155	138	Benewah County	
36 185	32 824	78.6	52	2 564	235	12	21	477	323	Bingham County	
16 961	16 531	87.0	12	43	118	13	31	213	150	Blaine County	
6 442	6 222	93.3	7	60	20	3	14	116	104	Boise County	
36 231	35 206	95.6	38	292	98	17	28	552	504	Bonner County	
76 819	74 461	90.2	360	444	664	41	45	804	714	Bonneville County	
9 536	9 198	93.2	9	184	56	7	4	78	72	Boundary County	
2 779	2 706	93.3	8	17	7	-	1	40	40	Butte County	
936	910	91.8	1	3	2	-	-	20	20	Camas County	
106 986	102 428	77.9	337	838	1 012	163	150	2 058	1 591	Canyon County	
7 015	6 929	94.9	3	14	6	9	-	54	39	Caribou County	
17 403	16 982	79.3	16	120	79	9	12	185	139	Cassia County	
672	653	63.9	1	10	2	1	-	5	5	Clark County	
8 765	8 378	93.8	13	177	31	5	4	157	141	Clearwater County	
4 159	4 100	94.4	-	22	1	1	-	35	35	Custer County	
25 638	23 218	79.7	914	231	479	51	69	676	578	Elmore County	
10 738	10 619	93.7	10	27	16	5	1	60	40	Franklin County	
10 564	10 320	87.3	15	55	43	7	8	116	100	Fremont County	
14 131	13 762	90.7	11	97	54	9	8	190	172	Gem County	
11 741	11 373	80.3	8	83	33	7	7	230	130	Gooding County	
15 268	14 491	93.4	12	443	38	3	40	241	200	Idaho County	
17 248	16 955	88.5	21	80	43	13	7	129	118	Jefferson County	
15 192	14 791	80.6	21	103	49	9	10	209	138	Jerome County	
106 157	102 570	94.4	176	1 260	527	64	70	1 490	1 364	Kootenai County	
34 195	32 433	92.8	199	239	729	33	42	520	457	Latah County	
7 636	7 452	95.5	8	41	14	3	10	108	87	Lemhi County	
3 676	3 427	91.5	13	137	14	3	13	69	43	Lewis County	
3 502	3 375	83.5	4	34	17	2	-	70	53	Lincoln County	
26 389	25 856	94.1	56	68	153	50	9	197	178	Madison County	
15 037	14 552	72.1	38	123	83	3	16	222	156	Minidoka County	
36 689	33 880	90.6	101	1 908	244	24	23	509	470	Nez Perce County	
4 030	3 986	96.6	5	11	6	3	-	19	18	Oneida County	
8 185	7 635	71.7	7	309	50	5	20	159	121	Owyhee County	
18 125	17 434	84.7	19	132	169	6	23	342	283	Payette County	
5 900	5 592	74.2	5	225	24	3	6	45	29	Power County	
13 505	13 047	94.7	15	185	32	9	1	216	199	Shoshone County	
5 294	5 210	86.8	6	26	11	6	3	32	29	Teton County	
58 258	56 390	87.7	97	382	465	47	44	833	584	Twin Falls County	
7 501	7 328	95.8	2	46	22	3	10	90	68	Valley County	
8 605	8 294	83.1	10	42	103	3	19	134	102	Washington County	
PLACE											
1 117	1 082	58.8	2	7	6	1	-	19	12	Aberdeen city, Bingham County	
82	79	54.9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Acequia city, Minidoka County	
255	255	97.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Albion city, Cassia County	
2 967	2 886	70.2	4	30	17	1	2	27	16	American Falls city, Power County	
5 994	5 864	94.8	11	25	35	5	8	46	43	Ammon city, Bonneville County	
562	518	82.6	1	29	5	-	3	6	6	Arbon Valley CDP, Power County	
989	963	93.9	5	11	-	-	-	10	10	Arco city, Butte County	
343	336	96.6	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	Arimo city, Bannock County	
972	960	85.0	2	4	1	-	2	3	3	Ashton city, Fremont County	
662	636	94.1	-	14	-	-	-	12	12	Athol city, Kootenai County	
25	24	96.0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Atomic City city, Bingham County	
379	376	98.4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	Bancroft city, Caribou County	
357	345	82.3	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	Basalt city, Bingham County	
1 513	1 498	79.9	-	1	3	1	-	10	9	Bellevue city, Blaine County	
9 047	8 540	82.0	16	214	114	3	5	155	133	Blackfoot city, Bingham County	
199	199	72.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bliss city, Gooding County	
245	242	96.4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Bloomington city, Bear Lake County	
177 377	167 022	89.9	1 363	1 147	3 812	281	239	3 513	2 650	Boise City city, Ada County	
2 407	2 336	92.9	1	40	13	-	-	17	14	Bonnars Ferry city, Boundary County	
296	285	93.4	-	1	3	-	-	7	3	Bovill city, Latah County	
3 357	3 230	81.1	1	25	21	-	4	76	59	Buhl city, Twin Falls County	
6 828	6 589	70.7	4	80	43	7	2	103	75	Burley city	
6 619	6 382	70.3	4	79	43	7	2	102	74	Cassia County (part)	
209	207	85.5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Minidoka County (part)	
68	65	85.5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Butte City city, Butte County	
18 660	17 746	68.3	86	170	205	18	18	417	327	Caldwell city, Canyon County	
360	354	98.3	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	Cambridge city, Washington County	
461	456	88.9	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	Carey city, Blaine County	
975	950	95.3	1	3	3	1	-	17	17	Cascade city, Valley County	
171	165	59.6	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	Castleford city, Twin Falls County	
874	863	94.9	-	6	-	-	-	5	5	Challis city, Custer County	
9 178	8 739	90.1	32	165	102	4	4	132	123	Chubbuck city, Bannock County	
514	495	93.4	1	7	1	-	1	9	9	Clark Fork city, Bonner County	
27	27	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clayton city, Custer County	
212	210	98.6	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Clifton city, Franklin County	
33 582	32 463	94.1	73	240	206	27	31	542	496	Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County	
940	922	97.7	-	6	4	-	-	8	7	Cottonwood city, Idaho County	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races exclud- ing Some, or three or more races	
PLACE—Con.											
Council city, Adams County	816	788	-	14	1	1	1	11	1.3	8	13
Craigmont city, Lewis County	556	540	-	8	2	-	5	1	0.2	1	3
Crouch city, Boise County	154	150	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Culdesac city, Nez Perce County	378	357	2	10	-	-	1	7	1.9	5	6
Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County	2 278	2 219	1	12	1	3	11	31	1.4	30	45
Dayton city, Franklin County	444	431	1	3	-	-	4	5	1.1	4	4
Deary city, Latah County	552	531	-	1	3	-	4	13	2.4	12	19
Declo city, Cassia County	338	255	2	1	-	-	79	1	0.3	1	92
Dietrich city, Lincoln County	150	139	1	-	-	-	-	10	6.7	8	1
Donnelly city, Valley County	138	129	-	3	1	-	4	1	0.7	1	5
Dover city, Bonner County	342	329	-	3	-	-	-	10	2.9	9	2
Downey city, Bannock County	613	597	-	3	1	3	8	1	0.2	1	10
Driggs city, Teton County	1 100	921	1	8	-	8	150	12	1.1	3	226
Drummond city, Fremont County	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dubois city, Clark County	647	453	-	7	1	1	178	7	1.1	2	256
Eagle city, Ada County	11 085	10 631	41	52	82	14	65	200	1.8	138	291
East Hope city, Bonner County	200	197	-	1	1	-	-	1	0.5	1	1
Eden city, Jerome County	411	355	-	1	-	-	52	3	0.7	1	63
Elk River city, Clearwater County	156	149	-	-	1	-	-	6	3.8	5	1
Emmett city, Gem County	5 490	4 974	4	41	24	8	318	121	2.2	77	635
Fairfield city, Camas County	395	387	-	2	-	-	1	5	1.3	4	24
Ferdinand city, Idaho County	145	143	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County	186	177	-	1	4	-	-	3	1.6	1	3
Filer city, Twin Falls County	1 620	1 544	5	22	2	2	21	24	1.5	10	93
Firth city, Bingham County	408	287	1	2	-	-	85	33	8.1	-	119
Fort Hall CDP	3 193	965	1	2 088	10	1	72	56	1.8	50	243
Bannock County (part)	1 674	692	1	903	10	1	39	28	1.7	25	94
Bingham County (part)	1 519	273	-	1 185	-	-	33	28	1.8	25	149
Franklin city, Franklin County	641	570	-	1	-	-	58	12	1.9	3	62
Fruitland city, Payette County	3 805	3 337	2	23	34	1	305	103	2.7	67	682
Garden City city, Ada County	10 624	9 491	50	90	146	12	525	310	2.9	220	1 018
Genesee city, Latah County	946	916	1	8	2	-	2	17	1.8	17	10
Georgetown city, Bear Lake County	538	526	1	6	-	1	2	2	0.4	1	9
Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County	1 611	1 376	-	19	5	-	157	54	3.4	21	426
Gooding city, Gooding County	3 384	3 029	5	54	7	-	202	87	2.6	33	501
Grace city, Caribou County	990	946	-	2	-	-	33	9	0.9	4	49
Grand View city, Owyhee County	470	436	-	9	-	-	19	6	1.3	5	78
Grangeville city, Idaho County	3 228	3 110	1	37	9	1	22	48	1.5	35	53
Greenleaf city, Canyon County	862	643	4	7	7	2	193	6	0.7	1	201
Hagerman city, Gooding County	656	612	-	4	-	3	20	17	2.6	6	58
Hailey city, Blaine County	6 200	5 560	16	22	67	3	435	97	1.6	57	741
Hamer city, Jefferson County	12	5	-	-	-	-	6	1	8.3	1	6
Hansen city, Twin Falls County	970	929	3	8	3	1	6	20	2.1	16	51
Harrison city, Kootenai County	267	257	-	2	2	-	1	5	1.9	1	3
Hauser city, Kootenai County	668	637	-	8	2	-	-	21	3.1	18	15
Hayden city, Kootenai County	9 159	8 801	17	70	50	7	86	128	1.4	106	223
Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County	494	492	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hazelton city, Jerome County	687	574	6	9	-	-	92	6	0.9	3	183
Heyburn city, Minidoka County	2 899	2 172	5	32	15	2	582	91	3.1	36	823
Hollister city, Twin Falls County	237	202	-	7	-	-	22	6	2.5	3	44
Homedale city, Owyhee County	2 528	1 612	5	25	18	2	773	93	3.7	41	992
Hope city, Bonner County	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County	770	711	-	6	1	-	33	19	2.5	12	69
Huetter city, Kootenai County	96	84	-	2	-	-	3	7	7.3	7	3
Idaho City city, Boise County	458	423	-	14	4	-	3	14	3.1	11	7
Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County	50 730	46 717	315	385	533	32	1 932	816	1.6	540	3 641
Inkom city, Bannock County	738	702	2	10	2	-	9	13	1.8	9	20
Iona city, Bonneville County	1 201	1 182	1	2	1	-	10	5	0.4	4	35
Irwin city, Bonneville County	157	154	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Island Park city, Fremont County	215	206	-	-	2	-	5	2	0.9	2	9
Jerome city, Jerome County	7 780	6 727	14	71	18	5	750	195	2.5	64	1 316
Juliaetta city, Latah County	609	589	-	13	1	-	-	6	1.0	6	5
Kamiah city	1 160	1 031	3	93	4	1	17	11	0.9	8	48
Idaho County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Lewis County (part)	1 160	1 031	3	93	4	1	17	11	0.9	8	48
Kellogg city, Shoshone County	2 395	2 268	3	38	6	6	11	63	2.6	58	42
Kendrick city, Latah County	369	354	2	4	-	-	4	5	1.4	5	11
Ketchum city, Blaine County	3 003	2 845	-	8	17	5	70	58	1.9	25	147
Kimberly city, Twin Falls County	2 614	2 483	2	24	12	1	41	51	2.0	44	134
Kooskia city, Idaho County	675	629	-	15	2	-	11	18	2.7	16	16
Kootenai city, Bonner County	441	430	-	2	-	-	6	3	0.7	-	7
Kuna city, Ada County	5 382	5 094	14	39	19	3	102	111	2.1	72	261
Lapwai city, Nez Perce County	1 134	183	6	923	-	-	7	15	1.3	14	49
Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County	521	505	-	6	1	-	7	2	0.4	-	12
Leadore city, Lemhi County	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewiston city, Nez Perce County	30 904	29 403	92	491	236	25	159	498	1.6	431	590
Lewisville city, Jefferson County	467	406	2	4	-	-	49	6	1.3	2	59
Lost River city, Custer County	26	22	-	-	-	-	3	1	3.8	-	8
McCall city, Valley County	2 084	2 018	1	10	3	-	28	24	1.2	16	54
McCannon city, Bannock County	805	761	4	6	3	1	13	17	2.1	11	28
Mackay city, Custer County	566	558	-	2	-	-	4	2	0.4	2	13
Malad City city, Oneida County	2 158	2 115	3	8	5	2	12	13	0.6	12	40
Malta city, Cassia County	177	174	-	2	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	-
Marsing city, Owyhee County	890	659	4	10	2	1	199	15	1.7	11	240

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total			
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
PLACE—Con.											
803	780	95.6	-	13	1	1	-	8	7	Council city, Adams County	
553	539	96.9	-	8	1	-	4	1	1	Craigmont city, Lewis County	
151	149	96.8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Crouch city, Boise County	
372	353	93.4	2	10	-	-	1	6	5	Culdesac city, Nez Perce County	
2 233	2 188	96.0	1	9	1	3	-	31	30	Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County	
440	431	97.1	1	3	-	-	-	5	4	Dayton city, Franklin County	
533	520	94.2	-	1	3	-	-	7	7	Deary city, Latah County	
246	243	71.9	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	Declo city, Cassia County	
149	138	92.0	1	-	-	-	-	10	8	Dietrich city, Lincoln County	
133	129	93.5	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	Donnelly city, Valley County	
340	327	95.6	-	3	-	-	-	10	9	Dover city, Bonner County	
603	595	97.1	-	3	1	3	-	1	1	Downey city, Bannock County	
874	859	78.1	1	7	-	-	3	4	3	Driggs city, Teton County	
14	14	93.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drummond city, Fremont County	
391	380	58.7	-	7	1	1	-	2	2	Dubois city, Clark County	
10 794	10 452	94.3	40	47	80	11	3	161	125	Eagle city, Ada County	
199	196	98.0	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	East Hope city, Bonner County	
348	344	83.7	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	Eden city, Jerome County	
155	148	94.9	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	Elk River city, Clearwater County	
4 855	4 704	85.7	4	35	24	8	5	75	71	Emmett city, Gem County	
371	366	92.7	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	Fairfield city, Camas County	
145	143	98.6	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Ferdinand city, Idaho County	
183	177	95.2	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County	
1 527	1 477	91.2	5	21	2	2	-	20	10	Filer city, Twin Falls County	
289	259	63.5	1	1	-	-	-	28	1	Firth city, Bingham County	
2 950	903	28.3	1	1 986	10	1	-	49	45	Fort Hall CDP	
1 580	667	39.8	1	875	10	1	-	26	24	Bannock County (part)	
1 370	236	15.5	-	1 111	-	-	-	23	21	Bingham County (part)	
579	570	88.9	-	1	-	-	-	8	3	Franklin city, Franklin County	
3 123	2 998	78.8	2	18	32	1	3	69	60	Fruitland city, Payette County	
9 606	9 101	85.7	47	87	141	11	2	217	187	Garden City city, Ada County	
936	907	95.9	1	8	2	-	1	17	17	Genesee city, Latah County	
529	521	96.8	1	5	-	1	-	1	1	Georgetown city, Bear Lake County	
1 185	1 140	70.8	-	14	5	-	-	26	20	Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County	
2 883	2 793	82.5	3	33	7	-	-	47	31	Gooding city, Gooding County	
941	932	94.1	-	2	2	-	-	7	4	Grace city, Caribou County	
392	379	80.6	-	9	-	-	-	4	4	Grand View city, Owyhee County	
3 175	3 088	95.7	1	36	7	1	-	42	34	Grangeville city, Idaho County	
661	621	72.0	4	4	7	2	19	4	1	Greenleaf city, Canyon County	
598	583	88.9	-	3	-	3	-	9	6	Hagerman city, Gooding County	
5 459	5 303	85.5	8	19	62	3	5	59	54	Hailey city, Blaine County	
6	5	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hamer city, Jefferson County	
919	889	91.6	3	7	3	1	-	16	16	Hansen city, Twin Falls County	
264	256	95.9	-	2	2	-	-	4	1	Harrison city, Kootenai County	
653	623	93.3	-	8	2	-	-	20	17	Hauser city, Kootenai County	
8 936	8 691	94.9	15	65	50	6	4	105	96	Hayden city, Kootenai County	
490	488	98.8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County	
504	490	71.3	-	9	-	-	-	5	3	Hazelton city, Jerome County	
2 076	1 977	68.2	4	24	15	2	5	49	29	Heyburn city, Minidoka County	
193	184	77.6	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	Hollister city, Twin Falls County	
1 536	1 441	57.0	5	18	18	2	10	42	34	Homedale city, Owyhee County	
79	79	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hope city, Bonner County	
701	684	88.8	-	5	1	-	-	11	11	Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County	
93	84	87.5	-	2	-	-	-	7	7	Huettner city, Kootenai County	
451	418	91.3	-	14	4	-	-	13	11	Idaho City city, Boise County	
47 089	45 330	89.4	297	326	527	26	34	549	481	Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County	
718	693	93.9	2	9	2	-	1	11	8	Inkom city, Bannock County	
1 166	1 159	96.5	1	2	1	-	-	3	2	Iona city, Bonneville County	
154	153	97.5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Irwin city, Bonneville County	
206	202	94.0	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	Island Park city, Fremont County	
6 464	6 277	80.7	11	56	18	5	3	94	61	Jerome city, Jerome County	
604	586	96.2	-	11	1	-	-	6	6	Juliaetta city, Latah County	
1 112	1 008	86.9	3	86	4	1	-	10	8	Kamiah city	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Idaho County (part)	
1 112	1 008	86.9	3	86	4	1	-	10	8	Lewis County (part)	
2 353	2 244	93.7	3	32	6	6	1	61	56	Kellogg city, Shoshone County	
358	347	94.0	2	4	-	-	-	5	5	Kendrick city, Latah County	
2 856	2 773	92.3	-	6	17	5	2	53	23	Ketchum city, Blaine County	
2 480	2 406	92.0	2	20	7	1	-	44	41	Kimberly city, Twin Falls County	
659	623	92.3	-	14	2	-	2	18	16	Kooskia city, Idaho County	
434	429	97.3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	Kootenai city, Bonner County	
5 121	4 983	92.6	10	37	18	3	1	69	64	Kuna city, Ada County	
1 085	175	15.4	5	888	-	-	2	15	14	Lapwai city, Nez Perce County	
509	502	96.4	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County	
90	90	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leadore city, Lemhi County	
30 314	29 069	94.1	89	468	235	23	10	420	389	Lewiston city, Nez Perce County	
408	401	85.9	1	4	-	-	-	2	2	Lewisville city, Jefferson County	
18	18	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lost River city, Custer County	
2 030	2 001	96.0	-	9	3	-	-	17	16	McCall city, Valley County	
777	749	93.0	4	6	3	1	-	14	10	McCammon city, Bannock County	
553	549	97.0	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	Mackay city, Custer County	
2 118	2 090	96.8	3	6	5	2	-	12	11	Malad City city, Oneida County	
177	174	98.3	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	Malta city, Cassia County	
650	625	70.2	-	10	2	1	2	10	9	Marsing city, Owyhee County	

Table 4. Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popula- tion	Two races exclud- ing Some other race, and three or more races	
PLACE—Con.											
Meilba city, Canyon County	439	370	-	2	1	-	60	6	1.4	6	64
Menan city, Jefferson County	707	616	-	1	-	1	80	9	1.3	6	102
Meridian city, Ada County	34 919	32 927	164	166	440	42	438	742	2.1	522	1 291
Middleton city, Canyon County	2 978	2 730	9	32	7	7	105	88	3.0	61	304
Midvale city, Washington County	176	170	-	4	-	-	1	1	0.6	-	3
Minidoka city, Minidoka County	129	40	-	-	2	-	83	4	3.1	1	100
Montpelier city, Bear Lake County	2 785	2 693	-	17	-	1	55	19	0.7	16	106
Moore city, Butte County	196	192	-	-	-	-	2	2	1.0	2	4
Moscow city, Latah County	21 291	19 636	194	170	667	30	206	388	1.8	296	525
Mountain Home city, Elmore County	11 143	9 794	291	105	193	34	380	346	3.1	249	928
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County	8 894	7 401	614	68	224	18	240	329	3.7	235	575
Moyie Springs city, Boundary County	656	643	-	5	1	-	4	3	0.5	3	16
Mud Lake city, Jefferson County	270	209	-	1	-	-	58	2	0.7	2	74
Mullan city, Shoshone County	840	809	-	12	2	-	10	7	0.8	7	24
Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County	139	127	-	1	-	-	8	3	2.2	2	9
Nampa city, Canyon County	51 867	43 281	206	490	484	92	5 833	1 481	2.9	769	9 282
Newdale city, Fremont County	358	307	1	-	-	-	49	1	0.3	1	57
New Meadows city, Adams County	533	518	1	7	-	-	2	5	0.9	4	4
New Plymouth city, Payette County	1 400	1 321	4	11	3	-	40	21	1.5	9	138
Nezperce city, Lewis County	523	477	7	10	7	-	4	18	3.4	6	4
Notus city, Canyon County	458	398	-	6	3	-	40	11	2.4	9	101
Oakley city, Cassia County	668	644	-	-	1	-	21	2	0.3	-	28
Oldtown city, Bonner County	190	178	-	6	-	-	-	6	3.2	6	4
Onaway city, Latah County	230	218	-	1	1	-	-	10	4.3	10	8
Orofino city, Clearwater County	3 247	3 050	12	69	19	3	32	62	1.9	53	73
Osburn city, Shoshone County	1 545	1 474	5	25	2	1	5	33	2.1	26	36
Oxford city, Franklin County	53	50	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Paris city, Bear Lake County	576	571	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Parker city, Fremont County	319	311	-	-	-	-	6	2	0.6	1	7
Parkline city, Benewah County	65	61	-	1	-	-	2	1	1.5	1	2
Parma city, Canyon County	1 771	1 486	3	15	17	-	171	79	4.5	27	480
Paul city, Minidoka County	998	831	1	8	4	-	122	32	3.2	12	163
Payette city, Payette County	7 054	6 167	6	81	61	2	541	196	2.8	118	1 113
Peck city, Nez Perce County	186	183	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce city, Clearwater County	617	589	-	8	-	-	2	18	2.9	11	8
Pinehurst city, Shoshone County	1 661	1 605	-	23	4	1	7	21	1.3	18	31
Placerville city, Boise County	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plummer city, Benewah County	990	553	7	389	1	1	8	31	3.1	28	29
Pocatello city	51 466	47 513	369	693	590	103	1 120	1 078	2.1	735	2 544
Bannock County (part)	51 442	47 490	369	692	590	103	1 120	1 078	2.1	735	2 541
Power County (part)	24	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ponderay city, Bonner County	638	619	3	4	7	-	2	3	0.5	3	2
Post Falls city, Kootenai County	17 247	16 579	31	150	96	11	103	277	1.6	238	439
Potlatch city, Latah County	791	764	-	7	2	-	10	8	1.0	8	11
Preston city, Franklin County	4 682	4 458	4	21	6	3	146	44	0.9	23	236
Priest River city, Bonner County	1 754	1 661	-	25	8	-	9	51	2.9	44	28
Rathdrum city, Kootenai County	4 816	4 583	7	46	16	2	47	115	2.4	107	149
Reubens city, Lewis County	72	70	-	-	-	-	1	1	1.4	1	-
Rexburg city, Madison County	17 257	16 429	51	53	114	48	384	178	1.0	128	697
Richfield city, Lincoln County	412	374	1	3	-	-	25	9	2.2	8	35
Rigby city, Jefferson County	2 998	2 733	13	26	12	2	169	43	1.4	13	350
Riggins city, Idaho County	410	403	-	2	-	-	1	4	1.0	4	-
Ririe city	545	511	-	4	-	-	25	5	0.9	4	47
Bonneville County (part)	25	20	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Jefferson County (part)	520	491	-	-	-	-	24	5	1.0	4	46
Roberts city, Jefferson County	647	322	22	7	2	1	273	20	3.1	10	372
Rockland city, Power County	316	305	-	-	-	2	6	3	0.9	3	12
Rupert city, Minidoka County	5 645	4 101	21	66	18	1	1 281	157	2.8	50	1 998
St. Anthony city, Fremont County	3 342	2 976	7	23	22	2	237	75	2.2	41	514
St. Charles city, Bear Lake County	156	153	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
St. Maries city, Benewah County	2 652	2 544	-	46	3	-	5	54	2.0	50	44
Salmon city, Lemhi County	3 122	3 021	6	17	9	-	19	50	1.6	36	68
Sandpoint city, Bonner County	6 835	6 578	8	69	28	3	32	117	1.7	101	168
Shelley city, Bingham County	3 813	3 429	7	26	10	1	257	83	2.2	33	449
Shoshone city, Lincoln County	1 398	1 243	1	20	11	2	107	14	1.0	8	158
Smelterville city, Shoshone County	651	630	1	10	1	-	2	7	1.1	7	10
Soda Springs city, Caribou County	3 381	3 267	1	3	5	7	40	58	1.7	34	98
Spencer city, Clark County	38	36	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County	1 376	1 315	2	9	2	1	20	27	2.0	22	33
Stanley city, Custer County	100	98	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	1
Star city, Ada County	1 795	1 667	5	17	4	1	16	85	4.7	54	77
State Line city, Kootenai County	28	24	-	1	-	-	2	1	3.6	1	3
Stites city, Idaho County	226	216	-	5	1	-	-	4	1.8	4	3
Sugar City city, Madison County	1 242	1 153	2	2	10	-	56	19	1.5	18	103
Sun Valley city, Blaine County	1 427	1 319	5	6	11	-	60	26	1.8	12	102
Swan Valley city, Bonneville County	213	194	-	1	1	-	3	14	6.6	14	5
Tensed city, Benewah County	126	102	-	18	-	-	1	5	4.0	4	1
Teton city, Fremont County	569	516	1	2	1	-	40	9	1.6	5	84
Tetonia city, Teton County	247	230	-	2	-	1	13	1	0.4	1	22
Troy city, Latah County	798	767	-	4	3	-	-	24	3.0	23	1
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County	34 469	31 633	76	255	377	39	1 280	809	2.3	378	3 066
Ucon city, Bonneville County	943	899	1	4	-	-	23	16	1.7	16	39
Victor city, Teton County	840	767	6	13	-	-	40	14	1.7	9	90
Wallace city, Shoshone County	960	911	-	24	1	-	6	18	1.9	17	21

Table 4. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
PLACE—Con.											
Wardner city, Shoshone County	215	206	-	1	-	1	3	4	1.9	2	5
Warm River city, Fremont County	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weippe city, Clearwater County	416	404	1	5	-	-	3	3	0.7	3	4
Weiser city, Washington County	5 343	4 335	4	43	64	7	744	146	2.7	58	1 224
Wendell city, Gooding County	2 338	2 079	1	11	5	3	182	57	2.4	29	410
Weston city, Franklin County	425	413	-	-	-	1	8	3	0.7	2	14
White Bird city, Idaho County	106	103	-	1	-	-	-	2	1.9	1	2
Wilder city, Canyon County	1 462	497	3	2	4	1	920	35	2.4	4	1 117
Winchester city, Lewis County	308	292	-	4	-	-	4	8	2.6	7	1
Worley city, Kootenai County	223	154	1	64	-	-	1	3	1.3	1	6

Table 4. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										State County Place	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
										PLACE —Con.	
210	206	95.8	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	Wardner city, Shoshone County	
10	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warm River city, Fremont County	
412	403	96.9	1	5	-	-	-	3	3	Weippe city, Clearwater County	
4 119	3 954	74.0	4	25	64	3	5	64	49	Weiser city, Washington County	
1 928	1 861	79.6	-	11	5	3	1	47	28	Wendell city, Gooding County	
411	407	95.8	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	Weston city, Franklin County	
104	102	96.2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	White Bird city, Idaho County	
345	329	22.5	3	1	2	1	2	7	4	Wilder city, Canyon County	
307	292	94.8	-	4	-	-	-	3	7	Winchester city, Lewis County	
217	152	68.2	1	63	-	-	-	1	1	Worley city, Kootenai County	

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
The State	1 725	8 112	3 929	158	1 201 113	8 127	27 237	17 390	2 847	64 389
Ada County	664	1 692	1 424	35	285 704	2 896	4 103	7 166	927	7 304
Boise City CCD	601	1 424	1 237	33	239 956	2 556	3 445	6 390	839	6 461
Boise City city (part)	446	990	841	26	166 881	2 013	2 470	4 732	584	4 607
Eagle city (part)	-	1	2	-	783	-	2	10	1	4
Garden City city (part)	24	89	46	6	7 796	88	194	211	28	624
Meridian city	82	156	198	-	33 611	259	337	715	107	674
Boise Hills CCD	1	4	5	-	2 016	17	18	21	-	25
Boise City city (part)	-	-	-	-	181	-	1	4	-	1
Eagle CCD	25	140	92	1	21 435	94	277	267	48	277
Boise City city (part)	8	11	11	-	1 863	16	28	46	8	56
Eagle city (part)	7	64	44	1	10 042	53	124	125	27	123
Garden City city (part)	1	10	8	-	1 976	4	14	27	-	1
Star city	-	32	14	-	1 751	5	54	23	1	54
Kuna CCD	11	66	27	1	8 473	30	127	81	9	205
Kuna city	5	52	9	1	5 199	20	93	34	6	143
Orchard CCD	26	58	63	-	13 824	199	236	407	31	336
Boise City city (part)	20	24	43	-	6 389	104	53	293	21	153
Adams County	-	22	2	1	3 382	3	77	8	3	46
Council CCD	-	13	-	-	2 123	-	49	5	3	25
Council city	-	6	-	-	797	-	22	1	3	6
New Meadows CCD	-	9	2	1	1 259	3	28	3	-	21
New Meadows city	-	4	-	-	523	1	11	-	-	3
Bannock County	134	421	256	24	70 370	652	2 745	1 110	239	2 069
Fort Hall CCD	-	22	3	-	789	5	1 190	15	1	42
Fort Hall CDP (part)	-	21	2	-	716	1	928	14	1	42
Inkom CCD	1	8	14	-	3 188	14	33	28	5	42
Inkom city (part)	-	2	6	-	715	2	12	9	-	14
Pocatello city (part)	-	-	-	-	87	-	1	-	-	-
Pocatello CCD	133	361	221	23	60 986	616	1 444	1 036	227	1 928
Chubbuck city	29	58	32	3	9 104	71	274	149	23	309
Pocatello city (part)	103	281	181	20	48 318	524	1 061	857	198	1 492
South Bannock CCD	-	30	18	1	5 407	17	78	31	6	57
Arimo city	-	4	4	-	345	-	4	6	-	2
Downey city	-	1	-	-	598	-	4	1	3	8
Inkom city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lava Hot Springs city	-	-	-	-	507	-	6	1	-	9
McCammon city	-	7	4	-	778	4	13	7	1	19
Pocatello city (part)	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	1	-	-
Bear Lake County	2	17	3	-	6 291	11	52	8	6	77
Georgetown CCD	-	-	2	-	851	1	7	3	1	7
Georgetown city	-	-	1	-	528	1	6	1	1	3
Montpelier CCD	1	17	1	-	3 655	5	35	4	4	65
Montpelier city	-	15	-	-	2 710	2	32	-	2	58
Paris CCD	1	-	-	-	1 785	5	10	1	1	5
Bloomington city	-	-	-	-	244	-	7	-	-	-
Paris city	-	-	-	-	571	2	1	-	-	2
St. Charles city	-	-	-	-	153	-	2	-	-	1
Benewah County	6	116	8	6	8 287	26	946	26	11	46
Plummer CCD	1	21	1	5	1 161	15	496	5	5	14
Plummer city	1	20	-	5	576	13	415	3	3	11
St. Maries CCD	5	88	6	1	6 642	11	180	20	4	25
Parkline city	-	-	-	-	62	-	1	-	1	2
St. Maries city	1	40	4	-	2 596	4	89	9	2	10
Tensed CCD	-	7	1	-	484	-	270	1	2	7
Tensed city	-	4	-	-	107	-	22	-	-	2
Bingham County	43	194	102	10	35 213	150	3 063	370	46	3 814
Aberdeen CCD	5	9	4	-	2 530	8	25	17	3	721
Aberdeen city	5	5	1	-	1 286	7	18	7	3	585
Alridge CCD	-	2	-	-	529	-	17	-	2	43
Atomic City CCD	4	6	5	-	2 253	9	47	16	-	353
Atomic City city	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-
Blackfoot CCD	23	75	49	3	11 808	57	377	198	23	920
Blackfoot city (part)	23	70	49	2	9 333	54	349	184	22	809
Firth CCD	1	6	1	-	2 937	11	46	8	1	256
Basalt city	-	-	1	-	364	-	20	1	-	42
Firth city	-	-	-	-	315	1	7	-	-	118
Fort Hall CCD	-	35	5	5	476	5	2 335	6	1	97
Fort Hall CDP (part)	-	16	5	3	295	3	1 207	6	1	36
Moreland CCD	2	48	27	2	8 061	30	161	88	3	1 006
Blackfoot city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelley CCD	8	13	11	-	6 619	30	55	37	13	418
Shelley city	6	6	8	-	3 511	20	39	19	7	307
Blaine County	8	75	59	2	17 492	49	154	221	22	1 365
Carey CCD	-	1	4	-	827	1	6	7	1	89
Carey city	-	-	-	-	483	1	5	-	-	31
Hailey-Bellevue CCD	7	47	35	2	9 939	34	97	131	10	806
Bellevue city	3	7	3	-	1 638	11	9	21	1	217
Hailey city	4	21	25	-	5 647	20	54	96	6	480
Ketchum CCD	1	27	20	-	6 726	14	51	83	11	470
Ketchum city	-	11	11	-	2 901	-	20	30	7	104
Sun Valley city	-	3	3	-	1 337	9	10	24	-	76
Boise County	4	69	22	-	6 480	14	138	49	16	113
Garden Valley CCD	1	6	5	-	1 936	5	15	11	8	24
Crouch city	-	-	-	-	150	-	1	-	1	2
Horseshoe Bend CCD	-	17	6	-	1 676	-	39	11	-	53
Horseshoe Bend city	-	9	2	-	728	-	16	5	-	41

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Boise County—Con.										
Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.										
Placerville city	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho City CCD	3	46	11	-	2 868	9	84	27	8	36
Idaho City city	1	6	3	-	437	2	21	7	-	6
Bonner County	31	394	74	2	36 179	91	746	204	45	242
Blanchard-Glengary CCD	4	154	26	-	12 326	23	280	65	25	68
Oldtown city (part)	-	6	-	-	161	-	12	-	-	-
Priest River city (part)	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Clark Fork CCD	1	20	7	-	2 149	10	39	14	-	14
Clark Fork city	-	10	2	-	510	3	17	3	-	9
East Hope city	-	1	-	-	198	-	2	1	-	-
Hope city	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Priest River CCD	7	60	10	1	5 451	12	116	27	6	42
Oldtown city (part)	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Priest River city (part)	2	33	6	-	1 705	3	60	16	1	16
Sandpoint CCD	19	160	31	1	16 253	46	311	98	14	118
Dover city	2	6	1	-	339	2	9	1	-	1
Kootenai city	-	-	-	-	433	-	2	-	-	9
Ponderay city	2	1	-	-	622	5	5	7	-	2
Sandpoint city	9	65	11	1	6 687	23	143	48	10	53
Bonneville County	124	355	220	18	77 707	581	977	945	106	3 482
Idaho Falls CCD	115	332	202	9	69 978	530	904	889	99	3 165
Ammon city	4	18	19	-	6 001	22	45	54	10	127
Idaho Falls city	93	231	148	9	47 485	445	664	713	66	2 217
Iona city	-	3	1	-	1 187	1	5	2	-	11
Idaho Falls West CCD	2	8	5	3	1 550	13	23	24	1	188
Swan Valley CCD	1	3	3	-	1 136	2	15	13	3	15
Inwin city	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	1	-	2
Swan Valley city	-	3	3	-	208	-	12	12	-	3
Ucon CCD	6	12	10	6	5 043	36	35	19	3	114
Ririe city (part)	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	-	-	1
Ucon city	5	4	1	6	909	12	14	1	-	23
Boundary County	2	55	15	1	9 488	21	273	77	10	113
Bonniers Ferry CCD	2	26	6	-	5 948	16	185	51	4	57
Bonniers Ferry city	-	10	-	-	2 424	3	56	15	3	41
Moyie Springs CCD	-	11	6	1	1 931	2	27	16	-	10
Moyie Springs city	-	1	2	-	646	-	6	3	-	4
Naples CCD	-	18	3	-	1 609	3	61	10	6	46
Butte County	1	22	5	10	2 782	22	57	14	7	73
Arco CCD	1	20	5	9	2 455	21	52	13	7	61
Arco city	-	4	2	4	984	10	25	4	1	18
Butte City city	-	-	-	-	69	-	1	2	-	4
Moore city	-	-	-	2	192	2	2	-	-	2
Howe CCD	-	2	-	1	327	1	5	1	-	12
Camas County	1	14	4	-	964	15	18	8	1	10
East Camas CCD	1	4	-	-	246	3	5	2	-	1
West Camas CCD	-	10	4	-	718	12	13	6	1	9
Fairfield city	-	3	-	-	392	1	6	1	1	2
Canyon County	154	897	414	8	112 384	698	2 216	1 705	375	17 712
Caldwell CCD	45	196	104	2	24 538	215	537	428	93	5 796
Caldwell city (part)	40	148	81	2	18 598	199	439	341	81	5 239
Greenleaf city (part)	-	1	-	-	620	4	8	7	2	150
Notus city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huston CCD	1	27	4	-	2 682	15	57	29	4	442
Melba CCD	-	25	4	-	1 574	7	41	12	1	317
Melba city	-	5	1	-	376	-	7	2	-	60
Middleton CCD	2	86	25	1	9 807	23	170	71	16	430
Caldwell city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton city	1	47	9	1	2 817	12	81	17	8	133
Nampa CCD	101	498	248	5	65 150	418	1 284	1 029	234	8 076
Caldwell city (part)	3	20	5	1	1 551	11	35	20	4	252
Nampa city	88	323	196	2	44 650	342	893	794	178	6 587
Notus CCD	-	11	8	-	1 764	-	28	23	14	1 018
Notus city (part)	-	3	3	-	408	-	10	8	2	42
Parma CCD	4	26	8	-	3 962	10	56	62	11	356
Parma city	4	16	4	-	1 560	7	34	23	3	224
Wilder CCD	1	28	13	-	2 907	10	43	51	2	1 277
Greenleaf city (part)	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	48
Wilder city	-	1	3	-	529	3	4	9	1	951
Caribou County	5	16	11	-	7 097	11	35	28	26	198
Bancroft CCD	-	1	1	-	787	1	4	2	-	16
Bancroft city	-	-	-	-	377	1	2	-	-	2
Fort Hall CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grace CCD	-	1	4	-	1 940	2	9	8	5	92
Grace city	-	-	4	-	952	-	2	4	3	38
Soda Springs CCD	5	14	6	-	4 103	8	22	18	21	73
Soda Springs city	5	13	2	-	3 320	8	16	14	21	64
Wayan CCD	-	-	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	17
Cassia County	6	95	37	-	18 504	51	299	168	26	2 828
Albion CCD	-	3	-	-	2 446	6	13	4	-	255
Albion city	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	2
Malta city	-	1	-	-	175	-	3	-	-	-
Burley CCD	4	77	33	-	11 200	41	236	149	20	2 053
Burley city (part)	3	47	21	-	7 287	31	186	116	18	1 753
Declo CCD	1	5	1	-	2 852	3	20	6	6	255

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Cassia County—Con. Declo CCD—Con. Declo city	-	1	-	-	256	2	2	-	-	79
Oakley CCD	1	10	3	-	2 006	1	30	9	-	265
Oakley city	-	-	-	-	646	-	-	1	-	23
Clark County	4	1	-	-	768	5	11	2	1	245
East Clark CCD	-	-	-	-	65	-	1	-	-	7
Spencer city	-	-	-	-	36	-	1	-	-	1
West Clark CCD	4	1	-	-	703	5	10	2	1	238
Dubois city	1	1	-	-	460	1	8	1	1	183
Clearwater County	2	113	14	-	8 636	18	298	58	15	89
Elk River CCD	-	5	-	-	336	1	8	1	-	1
Elk River city	-	4	-	-	155	1	5	1	-	1
Nez Perce CCD	-	94	12	-	5 467	14	249	48	10	74
Orofino city	-	45	3	-	3 109	14	116	25	6	42
Pierce-Headquarters CCD	-	11	2	-	1 676	-	29	5	2	10
Pierce city	-	7	2	-	607	-	15	2	2	9
Weippe CCD	2	3	-	-	1 157	3	12	4	3	4
Weippe city	2	-	-	-	406	3	6	1	-	3
Custer County	1	33	2	1	4 263	2	59	4	2	54
Challis CCD	-	15	2	-	2 445	-	27	3	1	26
Challis city	-	7	-	-	890	-	15	-	-	11
Mackay CCD	-	15	-	-	1 261	-	24	-	-	28
Lost River city	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	4
Mackay city	-	2	-	-	560	-	4	-	-	4
Stanley CCD	1	3	-	1	557	2	8	1	1	-
Clayton city	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley city	-	1	-	-	99	-	2	-	-	-
Elmore County	99	215	184	4	25 713	1 099	520	761	135	1 914
Atlanta CCD	-	1	-	-	317	-	1	-	-	16
Glenns Ferry CCD	1	17	2	-	2 437	11	50	11	5	394
Glenns Ferry city	1	12	2	-	1 416	8	38	8	5	191
Mountain Home CCD	98	197	182	4	22 959	1 088	469	750	130	1 504
Mountain Home city	40	96	63	3	10 107	350	217	289	65	485
Mountain Home AFB CDP	46	40	92	1	7 689	683	120	361	52	347
Franklin County	3	31	-	-	10 869	15	71	20	11	448
Dayton CCD	-	9	-	-	2 105	2	17	3	6	48
Clifton city	-	1	-	-	211	-	2	-	-	1
Dayton city	-	4	-	-	436	1	7	-	-	5
Oxford city	-	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	-	-
Weston city	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	3	9
Mink Creek CCD	-	-	-	-	854	2	-	4	1	21
Preston CCD	3	22	-	-	7 910	11	54	13	4	379
Franklin city	-	3	-	-	582	-	4	-	-	67
Preston city	3	19	-	-	4 499	7	43	6	4	167
Fremont County	13	56	14	2	10 977	46	128	60	25	782
Ashton CCD	1	11	1	2	2 079	12	22	2	3	224
Ashton city	-	2	1	2	986	9	12	2	-	131
Drummond city	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Warm River city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island Park CCD	-	4	2	-	1 061	5	10	7	2	28
Island Park city	-	1	-	-	208	-	2	2	-	6
Warm River city (part)	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
St. Anthony CCD	11	37	11	-	6 821	26	89	50	18	385
Parker city	-	1	-	-	313	-	1	-	-	7
St. Anthony city	11	14	4	-	3 049	23	43	28	10	272
Teton-Newdale CCD	1	4	-	-	1 016	3	7	1	2	145
Newdale city	-	-	-	-	308	1	-	-	1	50
Teton city	1	4	-	-	525	2	6	1	-	44
Yellowstone National Park CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gem County	18	103	37	-	14 481	33	248	108	30	575
Emmett Bench CCD	3	14	6	-	2 940	4	50	12	-	85
Emmett Valley CCD	15	80	31	-	10 537	29	181	94	27	462
Emmett city	12	31	18	-	5 090	19	79	51	21	363
Sweet CCD	-	9	-	-	1 004	-	17	2	3	28
Gooding County	25	61	25	2	12 785	67	187	68	21	1 435
Bliss CCD	1	3	-	-	878	13	9	-	-	133
Bliss city	-	-	-	-	229	6	5	-	-	38
Gooding CCD	2	28	7	2	5 394	11	110	27	5	413
Gooding city	-	21	5	1	3 113	6	79	16	2	260
Hagerman CCD	1	13	4	-	1 733	6	26	12	7	105
Hagerman city	1	5	-	-	629	1	9	-	3	31
Wendell CCD	21	17	14	-	4 780	37	42	29	9	784
Wendell city	4	14	10	-	2 136	6	25	15	3	211
Idaho County	3	155	31	1	14 850	19	614	77	16	213
Cottonwood CCD	-	10	4	1	2 044	10	32	15	-	41
Cottonwood city	-	4	3	-	934	-	10	7	-	2
Elk City CCD	-	21	-	-	1 930	1	61	5	-	5
Grangeville CCD	3	56	20	-	5 775	8	114	39	3	55
Grangeville city	1	19	14	-	3 156	2	56	25	2	35
White Bird city	-	1	-	-	105	-	2	-	-	1
Nez Perce CCD	-	60	7	-	3 715	-	390	18	12	101
Ferdinand city	-	-	-	-	144	-	1	-	-	1
Kamiah city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kooskia city	-	11	5	-	647	-	26	7	-	13

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Idaho County—Con.										
Nez Perce CCD—Con.										
Stites city	-	4	-	-	220	-	9	1	-	-
Riggins CCD	-	8	-	-	1 386	-	17	-	1	11
Riggins city	-	4	-	-	407	-	6	-	-	1
Jefferson County	9	63	36	-	17 642	67	166	93	34	1 422
Hamer CCD	-	8	8	-	1 911	2	13	19	-	365
Hamer city	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	6
Mud Lake city	-	2	-	-	211	-	3	-	-	58
Lewisville-Menan CCD	4	20	8	-	3 470	7	38	14	3	235
Lewisville city	1	1	-	-	412	3	5	-	-	53
Menan city	1	4	-	-	625	1	5	-	2	83
Rigby CCD	2	26	12	-	9 695	33	87	44	30	393
Rigby city	-	10	-	-	2 770	15	37	12	8	199
Ririe CCD	2	7	3	-	1 362	2	8	4	-	44
Ririe city (part)	-	-	3	-	495	-	1	4	-	25
Roberts CCD	1	2	5	-	1 204	23	20	12	1	385
Roberts city	1	2	5	-	342	23	11	9	1	283
Jerome County	9	109	19	1	16 289	53	251	77	17	2 015
Eden-Hazelton CCD	-	4	6	-	2 301	7	24	20	2	337
Eden city	-	1	-	-	358	-	2	-	-	54
Hazelton city	-	1	-	-	580	6	10	-	2	95
Hunt CCD	-	5	-	-	492	-	5	1	-	87
Jerome CCD	9	100	13	1	13 496	46	222	56	15	1 591
Jerome city	5	55	-	-	6 908	20	138	22	8	883
Kootenai County	108	868	270	9	105 823	359	2 308	908	196	957
Coeur d'Alene CCD	59	426	157	2	56 584	190	906	532	110	532
Coeur d'Alene city	44	309	107	2	33 680	141	619	350	62	350
Dalton Gardens city	-	15	6	-	2 249	1	28	7	12	12
Fernan Lake Village city	-	1	-	-	180	-	2	4	-	3
Hayden city (part)	10	55	19	-	8 924	33	134	84	16	113
Hayden Lake city	-	-	-	-	492	-	1	1	-	-
Huettner city	-	7	-	-	91	-	9	-	-	3
Harrison CCD	1	23	1	-	2 808	5	41	11	1	27
Harrison city (part)	-	1	-	-	261	-	3	2	-	5
Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD	41	312	82	5	33 153	132	628	272	61	284
Hauser city	2	12	3	-	658	3	21	5	-	3
Post Falls city	23	139	42	4	16 827	76	313	156	31	145
Rathdrum city	8	75	8	1	4 696	19	128	27	13	55
State Line city	-	1	-	-	25	-	2	-	-	2
Spirit Lake-Athol CCD	7	91	29	-	11 723	27	217	82	22	89
Athol city	-	8	2	-	657	-	28	5	1	1
Hayden city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirit Lake city	1	9	7	-	1 342	3	18	9	6	28
Worley CCD	-	16	1	2	1 555	5	516	11	2	25
Harrison city (part)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Worley city	-	1	-	-	157	1	65	-	-	3
Latah County	66	218	158	2	33 404	288	498	924	65	399
Deary-Bovill CCD	3	21	8	-	1 665	3	28	16	1	17
Bovill city	-	3	-	-	300	-	4	3	-	5
Deary city	-	9	3	-	544	-	10	6	-	5
Genesee CCD	2	18	2	-	1 436	3	27	10	-	2
Genesee city	1	16	-	-	933	2	24	2	-	2
Moscow CCD	59	104	139	1	23 207	272	306	859	54	338
Moscow city	55	77	125	1	20 000	264	260	818	53	304
Potlatch CCD	-	36	4	-	3 678	4	64	27	6	33
Onaway city	-	9	-	-	228	-	11	1	-	1
Potlatch city	-	4	-	-	771	-	11	5	4	10
Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD	2	39	5	1	3 418	6	73	12	4	9
Juliaetta city	-	1	3	-	595	-	16	4	2	-
Kendrick city	-	5	-	-	359	2	9	-	-	4
Troy city	-	23	-	-	791	-	27	3	-	1
Lemhi County	4	66	18	-	7 668	16	120	37	8	94
Forney CCD	-	-	-	-	52	-	1	-	-	-
Leadore CCD	-	4	-	-	611	-	8	1	2	21
Leadore city	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Patterson CCD	-	5	5	-	482	-	13	9	-	8
Salmon CCD	4	57	13	-	6 523	16	98	27	6	65
Salmon city	1	21	11	-	3 067	9	39	21	3	33
Lewis County	-	39	1	2	3 529	15	189	18	4	73
Craigmont CCD	-	2	-	-	748	-	13	2	-	11
Craigmont city	-	1	-	-	541	-	9	2	-	5
Kamiah CCD	-	17	-	-	1 439	6	120	4	3	24
Kamiah city (part)	-	8	-	-	1 042	3	101	4	1	20
Lewis South CCD	-	-	-	-	55	-	2	-	-	-
Nezperce CCD	-	8	-	2	709	9	23	8	1	21
Nezperce city	-	3	-	2	492	9	15	8	1	16
Winchester CCD	-	12	1	-	578	-	31	4	-	17
Reubens city	-	1	-	-	71	-	1	-	-	1
Winchester city	-	6	1	-	300	-	10	1	-	5
Lincoln County	6	38	4	-	3 575	29	92	24	2	409
Richfield CCD	2	9	2	-	857	9	18	3	-	48
Richfield city	2	6	-	-	383	3	9	-	-	26
Shoshone CCD	4	29	2	-	2 718	20	74	21	2	361
Dietrich city	2	6	-	-	149	3	6	-	-	2
Shoshone city	-	5	1	-	1 257	3	27	12	2	113

Table 5. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Madison County	11	69	61	-	26 469	85	169	247	89	688
Moody Creek CCD	2	15	13	-	4 243	23	25	32	7	134
Rexburg city (part)	2	15	13	-	3 837	20	24	28	7	116
Sugar City CCD	7	10	9	-	4 833	15	35	44	9	118
Rexburg city (part)	-	-	-	-	36	-	6	-	-	30
Sugar City city	3	3	6	-	1 170	5	5	22	6	57
Thornton CCD	2	44	39	-	17 393	47	109	171	73	436
Rexburg city (part)	2	31	29	-	12 717	44	76	146	72	289
Minidoka County	10	100	27	-	16 218	77	326	137	21	3 945
Heyburn CCD	2	33	14	-	4 352	17	97	46	7	940
Burley city (part)	-	-	-	-	216	-	2	1	1	26
Heyburn city	2	21	7	-	2 254	9	62	24	5	640
Minidoka CCD	-	5	2	-	1 130	1	25	19	3	526
Minidoka city	-	-	1	-	44	-	-	3	-	86
Paul CCD	1	18	5	-	2 602	3	45	21	-	514
Paul city	-	5	1	-	862	1	20	5	-	148
Rupert CCD	7	44	6	-	8 134	56	159	51	11	1 965
Acequia city	-	-	-	-	85	1	1	1	-	57
Rupert city	6	21	3	-	4 244	38	104	35	10	1 395
Nez Perce County	27	340	77	12	34 824	155	2 370	347	62	278
Leland CCD	-	1	-	-	369	-	2	-	-	8
Lewiston CCD	25	281	76	4	31 555	133	819	340	61	246
Lewiston city	24	272	75	4	29 877	129	794	335	57	237
Nez Perce CCD	2	58	1	8	2 900	22	1 549	7	1	24
Culdesac city	-	5	-	-	364	2	15	-	1	3
Lapwai city	-	8	1	5	193	11	936	1	-	8
Peck city	-	-	-	-	183	-	3	-	-	-
Oneida County	1	4	9	-	4 042	6	17	15	8	57
Holbrook CCD	-	-	-	-	382	-	1	-	3	22
Malad City CCD	1	4	9	-	3 660	6	16	15	5	35
Malad City city	1	3	6	-	2 128	4	11	11	4	13
Owyhee County	10	125	8	1	8 455	27	480	64	19	1 893
Bruneau CCD	-	12	-	1	651	1	25	-	-	70
Grand View CCD	-	27	1	-	1 246	3	52	9	10	65
Grand View city	-	5	-	-	442	-	14	-	-	20
Homedale CCD	8	29	6	-	2 991	15	70	40	7	1 029
Homedale city	8	25	6	-	1 698	13	55	24	6	827
Marsing CCD	1	19	-	-	2 196	6	42	4	1	587
Marsing city	1	10	-	-	674	5	20	2	1	203
Murphy CCD	1	35	1	-	1 361	2	52	10	1	140
Western Shoshone CCD	-	3	-	-	10	-	239	1	-	2
Payette County	24	161	83	-	19 031	56	369	285	16	1 328
Fruitland CCD	10	42	37	-	6 061	16	81	132	6	449
Fruitland city	8	29	20	-	3 436	13	60	64	3	341
New Plymouth CCD	2	25	18	-	4 146	12	70	38	3	177
New Plymouth city	-	7	-	-	1 339	4	20	5	1	53
Payette CCD	12	94	28	-	8 824	28	218	115	7	702
Payette city	9	69	23	-	6 356	19	165	92	5	626
Power County	4	19	9	-	6 401	13	280	37	6	906
American Falls CCD	2	16	4	-	4 951	10	76	26	2	835
American Falls city	2	16	3	-	3 415	10	64	20	2	671
Arbon CCD	-	1	-	-	172	-	1	-	-	1
Fort Hall CCD	2	1	2	-	647	3	199	7	1	48
Arbon Valley CDP	2	1	2	-	562	3	30	7	1	38
Pocatello city (part)	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	-	-
Rockland CCD	-	1	3	-	631	-	4	4	3	22
Rockland city	-	1	1	-	307	-	1	2	3	6
Shoshone County	5	148	21	-	13 432	26	369	69	34	105
Avery-Clarkia CCD	-	3	-	-	381	-	9	8	-	5
Kellogg CCD	2	84	12	-	7 276	13	211	38	25	49
Kellogg city	1	42	6	-	2 331	7	85	15	12	16
Pinehurst city	-	17	-	-	1 625	-	40	5	2	10
Smelterville city	-	3	1	-	636	1	13	5	3	2
Wardner city	-	2	-	-	210	-	3	-	1	5
Mullan CCD	-	7	1	-	900	-	20	4	-	10
Mullan city	-	6	1	-	816	-	18	3	-	10
Murray CCD	-	6	1	-	602	-	9	3	1	7
Wallace CCD	3	48	7	-	4 273	13	120	16	8	34
Osburn city	1	21	3	-	1 505	7	47	6	1	12
Wallace city	2	12	3	-	929	2	36	4	-	7
Teton County	3	20	6	-	5 527	13	53	17	14	424
Driggs CCD	2	9	3	-	2 006	3	18	7	8	201
Driggs city	-	3	-	-	933	1	11	-	8	159
Tetonia CCD	1	-	-	-	1 142	3	3	-	6	92
Tetonia city	1	-	-	-	231	1	2	-	1	13
Victor CCD	-	11	3	-	2 379	7	32	10	-	131
Victor city	-	7	2	-	781	6	20	2	-	45
Twin Falls County	69	386	119	4	60 680	221	891	646	102	3 086
Buhl CCD	4	51	27	1	8 556	18	130	66	10	661
Buhl city	4	41	11	1	3 553	7	82	41	4	404
Castleford city	-	-	-	-	233	1	3	-	1	50
Filer CCD	6	21	2	-	4 438	16	58	6	3	113
Filer city	-	9	1	-	1 568	5	31	3	2	35
Hollister CCD	-	9	3	-	1 971	5	32	7	8	95
Hollister city	-	2	1	-	208	-	9	1	-	25
Kimberly CCD	3	52	10	-	5 561	12	92	29	7	126
Hansen city	-	11	5	-	949	3	19	8	1	10

Table 5. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
Twin Falls County—Con.										
Kimberly CCD—Con.										
Kimberly city	2	35	5	-	2 534	4	59	17	3	48
Murtaugh CCD	-	15	-	-	1 040	5	33	1	-	188
Murtaugh city	-	2	-	-	129	1	3	-	-	9
Twin Falls CCD	56	235	77	3	38 715	165	543	535	74	1 880
Twin Falls city	46	221	70	3	32 404	137	495	477	66	1 719
West Salmon Falls CCD	-	3	-	-	399	-	3	2	-	23
Valley County	1	48	15	-	7 479	5	103	44	9	121
Cascade CCD	-	19	10	-	2 285	2	29	23	3	34
Cascade city	-	10	5	-	970	1	15	10	3	18
McCall CCD	1	28	5	-	5 136	3	73	19	6	81
Donnelly city	-	1	-	-	130	-	4	1	-	4
McCall city	1	9	3	-	2 038	2	20	9	4	36
Stibnite CCD	-	1	-	-	58	-	1	2	-	6
Washington County	5	69	25	-	8 959	21	151	136	19	942
Cambridge CCD	-	5	2	-	979	4	9	4	-	5
Cambridge city	-	1	-	-	356	-	2	-	-	4
Midvale CCD	1	11	-	-	694	1	22	1	1	16
Midvale city	-	-	-	-	171	-	4	-	-	2
Weiser CCD	4	53	23	-	7 286	16	120	131	18	921
Weiser city	3	33	12	-	4 472	13	84	77	17	837

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
The State	1 725	8 112	3 929	158	1 201 113	8 127	27 237	17 390	2 847	64 389
COUNTY										
Ada County	664	1 692	1 424	35	285 704	2 896	4 103	7 166	927	7 304
Adams County	-	22	2	1	3 382	3	77	8	3	46
Bannock County	134	421	256	24	70 370	652	2 745	1 110	239	2 069
Bear Lake County	2	17	3	-	6 291	11	52	8	6	77
Benewah County	6	116	8	6	8 287	26	946	26	11	46
Bingham County	43	194	102	10	35 213	150	3 063	370	46	3 814
Blaine County	8	75	59	2	17 492	49	154	221	22	1 365
Boise County	4	69	22	-	6 480	14	138	49	16	113
Bonner County	31	394	74	2	36 179	91	746	204	45	242
Bonneville County	124	355	220	18	77 707	581	977	945	106	3 482
Boundary County	2	55	15	1	9 488	21	273	77	10	113
Butte County	1	22	5	10	2 782	22	57	14	7	73
Camas County	1	14	4	-	964	15	18	8	1	10
Canyon County	154	897	414	8	112 384	698	2 216	1 705	375	17 712
Caribou County	5	16	11	-	7 097	11	35	28	26	198
Cassia County	6	95	37	-	18 504	51	299	168	26	2 828
Clark County	4	1	-	-	768	5	11	2	1	245
Clearwater County	2	113	14	-	8 636	18	298	58	15	89
Custer County	1	33	2	1	4 263	2	59	4	2	54
Elmore County	99	215	184	4	25 713	1 099	520	761	135	1 914
Franklin County	3	31	-	-	10 869	15	71	20	11	448
Fremont County	13	56	14	2	10 977	46	128	60	25	782
Gem County	18	103	37	-	14 481	33	248	108	30	575
Gooding County	25	61	25	2	12 785	67	187	68	21	1 435
Idaho County	3	155	31	1	14 850	19	614	77	16	213
Jefferson County	9	63	36	-	17 642	67	166	93	34	1 422
Jerome County	9	109	19	1	16 289	53	251	77	17	2 015
Kootenai County	108	868	270	9	105 823	359	2 308	908	196	957
Latah County	66	218	158	2	33 404	288	498	924	65	399
Lemhi County	4	66	18	-	7 668	16	120	37	8	94
Lewis County	-	39	1	2	3 529	15	189	18	4	73
Lincoln County	6	38	4	-	3 575	29	92	24	2	409
Madison County	11	69	61	-	26 469	85	169	247	89	688
Minidoka County	10	100	27	-	16 218	77	326	137	21	3 945
Nez Perce County	27	340	77	12	34 824	155	2 370	347	62	278
Oneida County	1	4	9	-	4 042	6	17	15	8	57
Owyhee County	10	125	8	1	8 455	27	480	64	19	1 893
Payette County	24	161	83	-	19 031	56	369	285	16	1 328
Power County	4	19	9	-	6 401	13	280	37	6	906
Shoshone County	5	148	21	-	13 432	26	369	69	34	105
Teton County	3	20	6	-	5 527	13	53	17	14	424
Twin Falls County	69	386	119	4	60 680	221	891	646	102	3 086
Valley County	1	48	15	-	7 479	5	103	44	9	121
Washington County	5	69	25	-	8 959	21	151	136	19	942
PLACE										
Aberdeen city, Bingham County	5	5	1	-	1 286	7	18	7	3	585
Acequia city, Minidoka County	-	-	-	-	85	1	1	1	-	57
Albion city, Cassia County	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	2
American Falls city, Power County	2	16	3	-	3 415	10	64	20	2	671
Ammon city, Bonneville County	4	18	19	-	6 001	22	45	54	10	127
Arbon Valley CDP, Power County	2	1	2	-	562	3	30	7	1	38
Arco city, Butte County	-	4	2	4	984	10	25	4	1	18
Arimo city, Bannock County	-	4	4	-	345	-	4	6	-	2
Ashton city, Fremont County	-	2	1	2	986	9	12	2	-	131
Athol city, Kootenai County	-	8	2	-	657	-	28	5	1	1
Atomic City city, Bingham County	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-
Bancroft city, Caribou County	-	-	-	-	377	1	2	-	-	2
Basalt city, Bingham County	-	-	1	-	364	-	20	1	-	42
Belleuve city, Blaine County	3	7	3	-	1 638	11	9	21	1	217
Blackfoot city, Bingham County	23	70	49	2	9 333	54	349	184	22	809
Bliss city, Gooding County	-	-	-	-	229	6	5	-	-	38
Bloomington city, Bear Lake County	-	-	-	-	244	-	7	-	-	-
Boise City city, Ada County	474	1 025	895	26	175 314	2 133	2 552	5 075	613	4 817
Bonniers Ferry city, Boundary County	-	10	-	-	2 424	3	56	15	3	41
Bovill city, Latah County	-	3	-	-	300	-	4	3	-	5
Buhl city, Twin Falls County	4	41	11	1	3 553	7	82	41	4	404
Burley city	3	47	21	-	7 503	31	188	117	19	1 779
Cassia County (part)	3	47	21	-	7 287	31	186	116	18	1 753
Minidoka County (part)	-	-	-	-	216	-	2	1	1	26
Butte City city, Butte County	-	-	-	-	69	-	1	2	-	4
Caldwell city, Canyon County	43	168	86	3	20 149	210	474	361	85	5 491
Cambridge city, Washington County	-	1	-	-	356	-	2	-	-	4
Carey city, Blaine County	-	-	-	-	483	1	5	-	-	31
Cascade city, Valley County	-	10	5	-	970	1	15	10	3	18
Castleford city, Twin Falls County	-	-	-	-	233	1	3	-	1	50
Challis city, Custer County	-	7	-	-	890	-	15	-	-	11
Chubbuck city, Bannock County	29	58	32	3	9 104	71	274	149	23	309
Clark Fork city, Bonner County	-	10	2	-	510	3	17	3	-	9
Clayton city, Custer County	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
Clifton city, Franklin County	-	1	-	-	211	-	2	-	-	1
Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County	44	309	107	2	33 680	141	619	350	62	350
Cottonwood city, Idaho County	-	4	3	-	934	-	10	7	-	2
Council city, Adams County	-	6	-	-	797	-	22	1	3	6

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
PLACE—Con.										
Craigmont city, Lewis County	-	1	-	-	541	-	9	2	-	5
Crouch city, Boise County	-	-	-	-	150	-	1	-	1	2
Culdesac city, Nez Perce County	-	5	-	-	364	2	15	-	1	3
Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County	-	15	6	-	2 249	1	28	7	12	12
Dayton city, Franklin County	-	4	-	-	436	1	7	-	-	5
Deary city, Latah County	-	9	3	-	544	-	10	6	-	5
Declo city, Cassia County	-	1	-	-	256	2	2	-	-	79
Dietrich city, Lincoln County	2	6	-	-	149	3	6	-	-	2
Donnelly city, Valley County	-	1	-	-	130	-	4	1	-	4
Dover city, Bonner County	2	6	1	-	339	2	9	1	-	1
Downey city, Bannock County	-	1	-	-	598	-	4	1	3	8
Driggs city, Teton County	-	3	-	-	933	1	11	-	8	159
Drummond city, Fremont County	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Dubois city, Clark County	1	1	-	-	460	1	8	1	1	183
Eagle city, Ada County	7	65	46	1	10 825	53	126	135	28	127
East Hope city, Bonner County	-	1	-	-	198	-	2	1	-	-
Eden city, Jerome County	-	1	-	-	358	-	2	-	-	54
Elk River city, Clearwater County	-	4	-	-	155	1	5	1	-	1
Emmett city, Gem County	12	31	18	-	5 090	19	79	51	21	363
Fairfield city, Camas County	-	3	-	-	392	1	6	1	1	2
Ferdinand city, Idaho County	-	-	-	-	144	-	1	-	-	1
Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County	-	1	-	-	180	-	2	4	-	3
Filer city, Twin Falls County	-	9	1	-	1 568	5	31	3	2	35
Firth city, Bingham County	-	-	-	-	315	1	7	-	-	118
Fort Hall CDP	-	37	7	3	1 011	4	2 135	20	2	78
Bannock County (part)	-	21	2	-	716	1	928	14	1	42
Bingham County (part)	-	16	5	3	295	3	1 207	6	1	36
Franklin city, Franklin County	-	3	-	-	582	-	4	-	-	67
Fruitland city, Payette County	8	29	20	-	3 436	13	60	64	3	341
Garden City city, Ada County	25	99	54	6	9 772	92	208	238	28	625
Genesee city, Latah County	1	16	-	-	933	2	24	2	-	2
Georgetown city, Bear Lake County	-	-	1	-	528	1	6	1	1	3
Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County	1	12	2	-	1 416	8	38	8	5	191
Gooding city, Gooding County	-	21	5	1	3 113	6	79	16	2	260
Grace city, Caribou County	-	-	4	-	952	-	2	4	3	38
Grand View city, Owyhee County	-	5	-	-	442	-	14	-	-	20
Grangeville city, Idaho County	1	19	14	-	3 156	2	56	25	2	35
Greenleaf city, Canyon County	-	1	-	-	649	4	8	7	2	198
Hagerman city, Gooding County	1	5	-	-	629	1	9	-	3	31
Hailey city, Blaine County	4	21	25	-	5 647	20	54	96	6	480
Hamer city, Jefferson County	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	6
Hansen city, Twin Falls County	-	11	5	-	949	3	19	8	1	10
Harrison city, Kootenai County	-	1	-	-	262	-	3	2	-	5
Hauser city, Kootenai County	2	12	3	-	658	3	21	5	-	3
Hayden city, Kootenai County	10	55	19	-	8 924	33	134	84	16	113
Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County	-	-	-	-	492	-	1	1	-	-
Hazellton city, Jerome County	-	1	-	-	580	6	10	-	2	95
Heyburn city, Minidoka County	2	21	7	-	2 254	9	62	24	5	640
Hollister city, Twin Falls County	-	2	1	-	208	-	9	1	-	25
Homedale city, Owyhee County	8	25	6	-	1 698	13	55	24	6	827
Hope city, Bonner County	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County	-	9	2	-	728	-	16	5	-	41
Huetter city, Kootenai County	-	7	-	-	91	-	9	-	-	3
Idaho City city, Boise County	1	6	3	-	437	2	21	7	-	6
Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County	93	231	148	9	47 485	445	664	713	66	2 217
Inkom city, Bannock County	-	2	6	-	715	2	12	9	-	14
Iona city, Bonneville County	-	3	1	-	1 187	1	5	2	-	11
Inwin city, Bonneville County	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	1	-	2
Island Park city, Fremont County	-	1	-	-	208	-	2	2	-	6
Jerome city, Jerome County	5	55	-	-	6 908	20	138	22	8	883
Juliaetta city, Latah County	-	1	3	-	595	-	16	4	2	-
Kamiah city	-	8	-	-	1 042	3	101	4	1	20
Idaho County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis County (part)	-	8	-	-	1 042	3	101	4	1	20
Kellogg city, Shoshone County	1	42	6	-	2 331	7	85	15	12	16
Kendrick city, Latah County	-	5	-	-	359	2	9	-	-	4
Ketchum city, Blaine County	-	11	11	-	2 901	-	20	30	7	104
Kimberly city, Twin Falls County	2	35	5	-	2 534	4	59	17	3	48
Kooskia city, Idaho County	-	11	5	-	647	-	26	7	-	13
Kootenai city, Bonner County	-	-	-	-	433	-	2	-	-	9
Kuna city, Ada County	5	52	9	1	5 199	20	93	34	6	143
Lapwai city, Nez Perce County	-	8	-	5	193	11	936	1	-	8
Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County	-	-	-	-	507	-	6	1	-	9
Leadore city, Lemhi County	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Lewiston city, Nez Perce County	24	272	75	4	29 877	129	794	335	57	237
Lewisville city, Jefferson County	1	1	-	-	412	3	5	-	-	53
Lost River city, Custer County	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	4
McCall city, Valley County	1	9	3	-	2 038	2	20	9	4	36
McCammon city, Bannock County	-	7	4	-	778	4	13	7	1	19
Mackay city, Custer County	-	2	-	-	560	-	4	-	-	4
Malad City city, Oneida County	1	3	6	-	2 128	4	11	11	4	13
Malta city, Cassia County	-	1	-	-	175	-	3	-	-	-
Marsing city, Owyhee County	1	10	-	-	674	5	20	2	1	203
Melba city, Canyon County	-	5	1	-	376	-	7	2	-	60
Menan city, Jefferson County	1	4	-	-	625	1	5	-	2	83
Meridian city, Ada County	82	156	198	-	33 611	259	337	715	107	674

Table 6. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
PLACE—Con.										
Middleton city, Canyon County	1	47	9	1	2 817	12	81	17	8	133
Midvale city, Washington County	-	-	-	-	171	-	4	-	-	2
Minidoka city, Minidoka County	-	-	1	-	44	-	-	3	-	86
Montpelier city, Bear Lake County	-	15	-	-	2 710	2	32	-	2	58
Moore city, Butte County	-	-	-	2	192	2	2	-	-	2
Moscow city, Latah County	55	77	125	1	20 000	264	260	818	53	304
Mountain Home city, Elmore County	40	96	63	3	10 107	350	217	289	65	485
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County	46	40	92	1	7 689	683	120	361	52	347
Moyie Springs city, Boundary County	-	1	2	-	646	-	6	3	-	4
Mud Lake city, Jefferson County	-	2	-	-	211	-	3	-	-	58
Mullan city, Shoshone County	-	6	1	-	816	-	18	3	-	10
Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County	-	2	-	-	129	1	3	-	-	9
Nampa city, Canyon County	88	323	196	2	44 650	342	893	794	178	6 587
Newdale city, Fremont County	-	-	-	-	308	1	-	-	1	50
New Meadows city, Adams County	-	4	-	-	523	1	11	-	-	3
New Plymouth city, Payette County	-	7	-	-	1 339	4	20	5	1	53
Nezperce city, Lewis County	-	3	-	2	492	9	15	8	1	16
Notus city, Canyon County	-	3	3	-	408	-	10	8	2	42
Oakley city, Cassia County	-	-	-	-	646	-	-	1	-	23
Oldtown city, Bonner County	-	6	-	-	184	-	12	-	-	-
Onaway city, Latah County	-	9	-	-	228	-	11	1	-	1
Orofino city, Clearwater County	-	45	3	-	3 109	14	116	25	6	42
Osburn city, Shoshone County	1	21	3	-	1 505	7	47	6	1	12
Oxford city, Franklin County	-	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	-	-
Paris city, Bear Lake County	-	-	-	-	571	2	1	-	-	2
Parker city, Fremont County	-	1	-	-	313	-	1	-	-	7
Parkline city, Benewah County	-	-	-	-	62	-	1	-	1	2
Parma city, Canyon County	4	16	4	-	1 560	7	34	23	3	224
Paul city, Minidoka County	-	5	1	-	862	1	20	5	-	148
Payette city, Payette County	9	69	23	-	6 356	19	165	92	5	626
Peck city, Nez Perce County	-	-	-	-	183	-	3	-	-	-
Pierce city, Clearwater County	-	7	2	-	607	-	15	2	2	9
Pinehurst city, Shoshone County	-	17	-	-	1 625	-	40	5	2	10
Placerville city, Boise County	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Plummer city, Benewah County	1	20	-	5	576	13	415	3	3	11
Pocatello city	103	281	181	20	48 505	524	1 063	858	198	1 492
Bannock County (part)	103	281	181	20	48 482	524	1 062	858	198	1 492
Power County (part)	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	-	-
Ponderay city, Bonner County	2	1	-	-	622	5	5	7	-	2
Post Falls city, Kootenai County	23	139	42	4	16 827	76	313	156	31	145
Pottlatch city, Latah County	-	4	-	-	771	-	11	5	4	10
Preston city, Franklin County	3	19	-	-	4 499	7	43	6	4	167
Priest River city, Bonner County	2	33	6	-	1 711	3	60	16	1	16
Rathdrum city, Kootenai County	8	75	8	1	4 696	19	128	27	13	55
Reubens city, Lewis County	-	1	-	-	71	-	1	-	-	1
Rexburg city, Madison County	4	46	42	-	16 590	64	106	174	79	435
Richfield city, Lincoln County	2	6	-	-	383	3	9	-	-	26
Rigby city, Jefferson County	-	10	-	-	2 770	15	37	12	8	199
Riggins city, Idaho County	-	4	-	-	407	-	6	-	-	1
Ririe city	-	-	3	-	515	-	5	4	-	26
Bonneville County (part)	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	-	-	1
Jefferson County (part)	-	-	3	-	495	-	1	4	-	25
Roberts city, Jefferson County	1	2	5	-	342	23	11	9	1	283
Rockland city, Power County	-	1	-	-	307	-	1	2	3	6
Rupert city, Minidoka County	6	21	3	-	4 244	38	104	35	10	1 395
St. Anthony city, Fremont County	11	14	4	-	3 049	23	43	28	10	272
St. Charles city, Bear Lake County	-	-	-	-	153	-	2	-	-	1
St. Maries city, Benewah County	1	40	4	-	2 596	4	89	9	2	10
Salmon city, Lemhi County	1	21	11	-	3 067	9	39	21	3	33
Sandpoint city, Bonner County	9	65	11	1	6 687	23	143	48	10	53
Shelley city, Bingham County	6	6	8	-	3 511	20	39	19	7	307
Shoshone city, Lincoln County	-	5	1	-	1 257	3	27	12	2	113
Smelterville city, Shoshone County	-	3	1	-	636	1	13	5	3	2
Soda Springs city, Caribou County	5	13	2	-	3 320	8	16	14	21	64
Spencer city, Clark County	-	-	-	-	36	-	1	-	-	1
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County	1	9	7	-	1 342	3	18	9	6	28
Stanley city, Custer County	-	1	-	-	99	-	2	-	-	-
Star city, Ada County	-	32	14	-	1 751	5	54	23	1	54
State Line city, Kootenai County	-	1	-	-	25	-	2	-	-	2
Stites city, Idaho County	-	4	-	-	220	-	9	1	-	-
Sugar City city, Madison County	3	3	6	-	1 170	5	5	22	6	57
Sun Valley city, Blaine County	-	3	3	-	1 337	9	10	24	-	76
Swan Valley city, Bonneville County	-	3	3	-	208	-	12	12	-	3
Tensed city, Benewah County	-	4	-	-	107	-	22	-	-	2
Teton city, Fremont County	1	4	-	-	525	2	6	1	-	44
Tetonia city, Teton County	1	-	-	-	231	1	2	-	1	13
Troy city, Latah County	-	23	-	-	791	-	27	3	-	1
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County	46	221	70	3	32 404	137	495	477	66	1 719
Ucon city, Bonneville County	5	4	1	6	909	12	14	1	-	23
Victor city, Teton County	-	7	2	-	781	6	20	2	-	45
Wallace city, Shoshone County	2	12	3	-	929	2	36	4	-	7
Wardner city, Shoshone County	-	2	-	-	210	-	3	-	1	5
Warm River city, Fremont County	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Weippe city, Clearwater County	2	-	-	-	406	3	6	1	-	3
Weiser city, Washington County	3	33	12	-	4 472	13	84	77	17	837
Wendell city, Gooding County	4	14	10	-	2 136	6	25	15	3	211

Table 6. **Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
PLACE—Con.										
Weston city, Franklin County	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	3	9
White Bird city, Idaho County	-	1	-	-	105	-	2	-	-	1
Wilder city, Canyon County	-	1	3	-	529	3	4	9	1	951
Winchester city, Lewis County	-	6	1	-	300	-	10	1	-	5
Worley city, Kootenai County	-	1	-	-	157	1	65	-	-	3

Table 7. **Households and Families: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Total		
								Number			Percent with own children under 18 years	Number
Twin Falls County—Con.												
Kimberly CCD—Con.												
Hansen city	349	255	53.7	197	47.2	40	72.5	94	74	33	2.78	3.23
Kimberly city	916	690	53.3	574	51.2	82	62.2	226	195	104	2.80	3.29
Murtaugh CCD	365	298	61.7	265	63.0	17	58.8	67	56	29	3.31	3.72
Murtaugh city	49	36	50.0	33	51.5	3	33.3	13	12	6	2.84	3.39
Twin Falls CCD	15 548	10 701	48.7	8 523	44.5	1 584	65.2	4 847	3 919	1 612	2.56	3.07
Twin Falls city	13 274	8 864	49.3	6 866	44.6	1 464	65.7	4 410	3 560	1 423	2.51	3.05
West Salmon Falls CCD	153	99	46.5	90	44.4	1	-	54	32	12	2.77	3.15
Valley County	3 208	2 251	40.1	1 955	35.1	173	72.8	957	794	252	2.36	2.81
Cascade CCD	989	723	35.3	633	29.2	57	78.9	266	232	91	2.33	2.74
Cascade city	421	282	45.4	215	35.8	43	79.1	139	123	44	2.32	2.83
McCall CCD	2 183	1 508	42.7	1 302	38.2	116	69.8	675	546	160	2.38	2.85
Donnelly city	55	32	53.1	23	47.8	5	40.0	23	13	5	2.51	3.22
McCall city	902	549	47.4	444	39.4	71	83.1	353	300	100	2.25	2.86
Stibnite CCD	36	20	20.0	20	20.0	-	(X)	16	16	1	1.81	2.45
Washington County	3 762	2 737	45.0	2 284	42.8	310	59.4	1 025	883	499	2.61	3.10
Cambridge CCD	397	287	40.4	246	37.8	19	57.9	110	94	42	2.50	2.95
Cambridge city	152	101	36.6	85	31.8	12	66.7	51	47	21	2.37	2.97
Midvale CCD	286	210	38.1	185	37.3	16	50.0	76	64	37	2.51	2.95
Midvale city	75	55	29.1	45	24.4	8	50.0	20	18	14	2.35	2.75
Weiser CCD	3 079	2 240	46.3	1 853	44.0	275	60.0	839	725	420	2.64	3.13
Weiser city	2 018	1 369	49.3	1 057	46.8	227	61.7	649	566	343	2.58	3.19

Table 8. **Households and Families: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total households	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		65 years and over			
								Total		65 years and over		
PLACE —Con.												
Wardner city, Shoshone County	88	60	36.7	44	29.5	8	62.5	28	22	14	2.44	2.85
Warm River city, Fremont County	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3.33	3.33
Weippe city, Clearwater County	161	120	49.2	91	39.6	20	85.0	41	33	17	2.58	2.95
Weiser city, Washington County	2 018	1 369	49.3	1 057	46.8	227	61.7	649	566	343	2.58	3.19
Wendell city, Gooding County	835	614	50.0	485	47.0	101	61.4	221	185	86	2.76	3.23
Weston city, Franklin County	118	105	63.8	96	64.6	6	66.7	13	13	5	3.60	3.84
White Bird city, Idaho County	59	32	12.5	28	10.7	2	50.0	27	23	7	1.80	2.31
Wilder city, Canyon County	389	315	64.4	255	64.7	38	63.2	74	67	41	3.76	4.30
Winchester city, Lewis County	135	88	30.7	76	28.9	8	37.5	47	39	19	2.22	2.74
Worley city, Kootenai County	81	55	49.1	45	48.9	7	57.1	26	20	11	2.75	3.29

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
The State	1 262 457	469 645	276 511	407 482	43 857	64 962	360 795	31 496	17 717	13 779	
Ada County	293 786	113 408	62 514	90 985	9 349	17 530	80 325	7 118	5 329	1 789	
Boise City CCD	248 850	97 651	51 928	75 543	7 981	15 747	66 375	4 525	2 787	1 738	
Boise City city (part)	172 789	71 322	34 219	49 269	5 491	12 488	42 987	4 013	2 569	1 444	
Eagle city (part)	796	239	219	323	5	10	283	-	-	-	
Garden City city (part)	8 523	3 470	1 513	2 266	464	810	2 074	98	-	98	
Meridian city	34 656	11 829	8 093	12 627	825	1 282	11 588	263	153	110	
Boise Hills CCD	2 075	804	531	588	61	91	509	2	-	2	
Boise City city (part)	187	69	50	54	1	13	46	-	-	-	
Eagle CCD	21 902	7 847	5 267	7 417	618	753	6 666	42	7	35	
Boise City city (part)	1 937	680	425	681	48	103	630	-	-	-	
Eagle city (part)	10 280	3 625	2 462	3 663	238	292	3 302	9	-	9	
Garden City city (part)	2 003	861	555	475	39	73	415	-	-	-	
Star city	1 780	631	380	631	53	85	581	15	7	8	
Kuna CCD	8 752	2 848	1 955	3 313	303	333	3 012	7	-	7	
Kuna city	5 375	1 727	1 121	2 097	195	235	1 963	7	-	7	
Orchard CCD	12 207	4 258	2 833	4 124	386	606	3 763	2 542	2 535	7	
Boise City city (part)	6 861	2 367	1 577	2 405	166	346	2 286	-	-	-	
Adams County	3 438	1 421	900	907	78	132	805	38	32	6	
Council CCD	2 140	905	576	539	50	70	478	38	32	6	
Council city	778	339	188	208	20	23	189	38	32	6	
New Meadows CCD	1 298	516	324	368	28	62	327	-	-	-	
New Meadows city	533	208	120	169	10	26	152	-	-	-	
Bannock County	73 280	27 192	15 413	24 330	2 513	3 832	20 861	2 285	872	1 413	
Fort Hall CCD	2 004	619	359	700	259	67	622	-	-	-	
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 674	523	306	584	205	56	510	-	-	-	
Inkom CCD	3 267	1 097	833	1 170	98	69	975	-	-	-	
Inkom city (part)	738	253	162	282	23	18	236	-	-	-	
Pocatello city (part)	88	38	28	19	1	2	13	-	-	-	
Pocatello CCD	62 782	23 621	12 983	20 577	2 020	3 581	17 681	1 984	601	1 383	
Chubbuck city	9 626	3 190	2 024	3 768	344	300	3 243	74	74	-	
Pocatello city (part)	49 613	19 258	10 133	15 481	1 555	3 186	13 363	1 663	280	1 383	
South Bannock CCD	5 227	1 855	1 238	1 883	136	115	1 583	301	271	30	
Armo city	348	108	71	160	6	3	136	-	-	-	
Downey city	613	233	144	210	16	10	184	-	-	-	
Inkom city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lava Hot Springs city	517	232	97	154	9	25	141	4	-	4	
McCammion city	805	271	184	309	28	13	262	-	-	-	
Pocatello city (part)	78	29	11	20	3	15	18	-	-	-	
Bear Lake County	6 355	2 259	1 512	2 377	89	118	2 088	56	35	21	
Georgetown CCD	867	290	220	323	17	17	289	-	-	-	
Georgetown city	538	182	137	201	7	11	182	-	-	-	
Montpelier CCD	3 684	1 321	831	1 390	56	86	1 219	56	35	21	
Montpelier city	2 729	1 012	594	1 013	44	66	886	56	35	21	
Paris CCD	1 804	648	461	664	16	15	580	-	-	-	
Bloomington city	251	81	59	106	2	3	95	-	-	-	
Paris city	576	218	155	194	4	5	177	-	-	-	
St. Charles city	156	57	44	51	-	4	46	-	-	-	
Benewah County	9 029	3 580	2 091	2 657	308	393	2 401	142	129	13	
Plummer CCD	1 653	577	323	559	115	79	506	10	-	10	
Plummer city	990	336	166	351	82	55	321	-	-	-	
St. Maries CCD	6 628	2 727	1 605	1 882	131	283	1 669	128	128	-	
Parkline city	65	31	19	14	1	12	12	-	-	-	
St. Maries city	2 524	1 061	538	754	47	124	680	128	128	-	
Tensed CCD	748	276	163	216	62	31	226	4	1	3	
Tensed city	126	58	31	29	4	4	26	-	-	-	
Bingham County	41 332	13 317	8 876	16 285	1 823	1 031	14 346	403	281	122	
Aberdeen CCD	3 215	1 033	699	1 282	137	64	1 186	13	5	8	
Aberdeen city	1 839	603	366	742	91	37	696	1	-	1	
Alridge CCD	555	179	125	214	21	16	195	-	-	-	
Atomic City CCD	2 630	775	596	1 111	100	48	980	4	4	-	
Atomic City city	25	16	6	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Blackfoot CCD	12 707	4 535	2 716	4 569	472	415	3 989	302	245	57	
Blackfoot city (part)	10 124	3 685	2 095	3 595	394	355	3 166	295	245	50	
Firth CCD	3 195	992	734	1 313	94	62	1 112	-	-	-	
Basalt city	419	121	88	176	23	11	156	-	-	-	
Firth city	408	142	85	159	6	16	131	-	-	-	
Fort Hall CCD	2 834	857	376	1 037	448	116	1 024	32	27	5	
Fort Hall CDP (part)	1 487	446	175	560	225	81	569	32	27	5	
Moreland CCD	9 190	2 766	2 058	3 836	354	176	3 355	7	-	7	
Blackfoot city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shelley CCD	7 006	2 180	1 572	2 923	197	134	2 505	45	-	45	
Shelley city	3 768	1 201	805	1 564	109	89	1 342	45	-	45	
Blaine County	18 638	7 780	3 986	4 982	506	1 384	4 479	353	97	256	
Carey CCD	914	295	206	360	29	24	311	-	-	-	
Carey city	513	166	117	207	13	10	180	-	-	-	
Hailey-Bellevue CCD	10 763	4 149	2 316	3 302	319	677	3 011	96	96	-	
Bellevue city	1 869	679	375	567	90	158	494	7	7	-	
Hailey city	6 111	2 389	1 231	1 943	175	373	1 818	89	89	-	
Ketchum CCD	6 961	3 336	1 464	1 320	158	683	1 157	257	1	256	
Ketchum city	3 003	1 582	476	433	61	451	364	-	-	-	
Sun Valley city	1 170	594	312	186	18	60	156	257	1	256	
Boise County	6 594	2 616	1 636	1 830	206	306	1 710	76	33	43	
Garden Valley CCD	1 943	800	514	485	57	87	456	30	29	1	
Crouch city	154	64	27	45	7	11	45	-	-	-	
Horseshoe Bend CCD	1 702	654	391	509	63	85	466	42	-	42	
Horseshoe Bend city	728	261	145	252	32	38	228	42	-	42	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Boise County—Con.											
Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con.											
Placerville city	60	30	18	10	-	2	7	-	-	-	
Idaho City CCD	2 949	1 162	731	836	86	134	788	4	4	-	
Idaho City city	454	191	88	135	17	23	131	4	4	-	
Bonner County	36 525	14 693	8 603	10 255	1 105	1 869	9 111	310	213	97	
Bianchard-Glengary CCD	12 528	4 817	3 115	3 625	398	573	3 227	5	-	5	
Oldtown city (part)	167	71	32	47	4	13	38	-	-	-	
Priest River city (part)	6	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Clark Fork CCD	2 194	947	577	518	65	87	456	1	-	1	
Clark Fork city	529	238	113	134	21	23	126	1	-	1	
East Hope city	200	104	66	25	1	4	21	-	-	-	
Hope city	79	34	22	19	1	3	16	-	-	-	
Priest River CCD	5 519	2 220	1 333	1 522	191	253	1 358	20	-	20	
Oldtown city (part)	23	10	2	9	-	2	8	-	-	-	
Priest River city (part)	1 746	689	379	538	60	80	492	2	-	2	
Sandpoint CCD	16 284	6 709	3 578	4 590	451	956	4 070	284	213	71	
Dover city	342	147	80	81	11	23	65	-	-	-	
Kootenai city	434	171	75	130	13	45	121	7	7	-	
Ponderay city	628	264	132	169	17	46	151	10	-	10	
Sandpoint city	6 574	2 873	1 164	1 899	191	447	1 691	261	206	55	
Bonneville County	81 396	28 753	17 818	29 625	2 541	2 659	26 030	1 126	760	366	
Idaho Falls CCD	73 271	26 168	15 868	26 491	2 287	2 457	23 321	1 107	760	347	
Ammon city	6 027	1 843	1 327	2 540	187	130	2 234	160	88	72	
Idaho Falls city	49 784	18 793	10 610	17 003	1 503	1 875	15 025	946	672	274	
Iona city	1 201	372	284	494	33	18	425	-	-	-	
Idaho Falls West CCD	1 777	575	418	653	63	68	567	-	-	-	
Swan Valley CCD	1 160	436	312	347	39	26	300	-	-	-	
Irwin city	157	71	43	37	3	3	30	-	-	-	
Swan Valley city	213	79	55	62	8	9	55	-	-	-	
Ucon CCD	5 188	1 574	1 220	2 134	152	108	1 842	19	-	19	
Ririe city (part)	25	10	6	8	-	1	4	-	-	-	
Ucon city	924	280	209	385	24	26	326	19	-	19	
Boundary County	9 659	3 707	2 275	3 057	263	357	2 762	212	67	145	
Bonniers Ferry CCD	6 120	2 356	1 402	1 959	180	223	1 754	86	67	19	
Bonniers Ferry city	2 429	1 027	493	734	76	99	658	86	67	19	
Moyie Springs CCD	1 959	755	489	588	48	79	554	7	-	7	
Moyie Springs city	656	240	146	212	20	38	207	-	-	-	
Naples CCD	1 580	596	384	510	35	55	454	119	-	119	
Butte County	2 878	1 089	688	938	92	71	826	21	21	-	
Arco CCD	2 535	973	596	814	88	64	720	21	21	-	
Arco city	1 005	427	206	313	31	28	283	21	21	-	
Butte City city	76	36	15	17	1	7	17	-	-	-	
Moore city	196	81	51	51	8	5	48	-	-	-	
Howe CCD	343	116	92	124	4	7	106	-	-	-	
Camas County	988	396	258	267	27	40	237	3	3	-	
East Camas CCD	251	106	71	58	4	12	50	-	-	-	
West Camas CCD	737	290	187	209	23	28	187	3	3	-	
Fairfield city	395	162	98	113	10	12	99	-	-	-	
Canyon County	128 501	45 018	27 326	43 902	6 300	5 955	39 659	2 940	1 282	1 658	
Caldwell CCD	29 726	10 621	5 872	9 997	1 673	1 563	9 053	976	514	462	
Caldwell city (part)	23 216	8 371	4 267	7 822	1 365	1 391	7 132	926	514	412	
Greenleaf city (part)	785	255	163	304	46	17	278	-	-	-	
Notus city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Huston CCD	3 158	1 011	729	1 131	183	104	1 008	-	-	-	
Melba CCD	1 900	633	420	650	92	105	589	-	-	-	
Melba city	439	156	82	142	27	32	138	-	-	-	
Middleton CCD	10 284	3 546	2 419	3 479	400	440	3 109	-	-	-	
Caldwell city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middleton city	2 978	1 017	586	1 067	125	183	993	-	-	-	
Nampa CCD	72 161	25 551	15 406	24 545	3 280	3 379	22 216	1 952	768	1 184	
Caldwell city (part)	1 820	592	368	691	87	82	661	5	-	5	
Nampa city	50 023	18 090	10 065	16 978	2 255	2 635	15 623	1 844	688	1 156	
Notus CCD	2 751	796	543	1 103	198	111	1 040	-	-	-	
Notus city (part)	458	147	95	165	31	20	150	-	-	-	
Parma CCD	4 328	1 526	997	1 488	190	127	1 317	12	-	12	
Parma city	1 759	617	372	622	98	50	546	12	-	12	
Wilder CCD	4 193	1 334	940	1 509	284	126	1 327	-	-	-	
Greenleaf city (part)	77	22	14	37	2	2	27	-	-	-	
Wilder city	1 462	389	255	623	162	33	563	-	-	-	
Caribou County	7 241	2 560	1 773	2 565	198	145	2 274	63	36	27	
Bancroft CCD	803	277	191	315	16	4	279	-	-	-	
Bancroft city	382	144	92	138	6	2	116	-	-	-	
Fort Hall CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grace CCD	2 041	714	506	715	72	34	635	-	-	-	
Grace city	990	364	234	331	43	18	304	-	-	-	
Soda Springs CCD	4 113	1 482	1 012	1 413	102	104	1 265	63	36	27	
Soda Springs city	3 318	1 210	800	1 135	91	82	1 020	63	36	27	
Wayan CCD	284	87	64	122	8	3	95	-	-	-	
Cassia County	21 094	7 060	4 605	8 132	751	546	7 225	322	227	95	
Albion CCD	2 716	874	654	1 072	57	59	952	-	-	-	
Albion city	262	108	60	78	2	14	74	-	-	-	
Malta city	177	62	46	68	1	-	59	-	-	-	
Burley CCD	12 981	4 501	2 725	4 878	503	374	4 337	316	221	95	
Burley city (part)	8 801	3 193	1 770	3 202	374	262	2 860	273	221	52	
Declo CCD	3 121	961	721	1 263	105	71	1 129	-	-	-	
Declo city	338	103	68	145	13	9	129	-	-	-	
Oakley CCD	2 276	724	505	919	86	42	807	6	6	-	
Oakley city	662	226	141	270	21	4	226	6	6	-	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Clark County	1 022	340	210	397	41	34	353	-	-	-	
East Clark CCD	73	30	19	15	4	5	15	-	-	-	
Spencer city	38	17	12	5	1	3	6	-	-	-	
West Clark CCD	949	310	191	382	37	29	338	-	-	-	
Dubois city	647	214	130	258	27	18	229	-	-	-	
Clearwater County	8 331	3 456	2 090	2 218	255	312	2 007	599	564	35	
Elk River CCD	339	149	102	71	7	10	59	-	-	-	
Elk River city	156	75	50	24	2	5	21	-	-	-	
Nez Perce CCD	5 125	2 176	1 221	1 362	153	213	1 228	595	564	31	
Orofino city	2 652	1 137	615	712	76	112	632	595	564	31	
Pierce-Headquarters CCD	1 695	676	471	436	64	48	401	4	-	4	
Pierce city	613	251	157	166	16	23	157	4	-	4	
Weippe CCD	1 172	455	296	349	31	41	319	-	-	-	
Weippe city	416	161	91	130	13	21	120	-	-	-	
Custer County	4 271	1 770	1 063	1 199	80	159	1 097	71	4	67	
Challis CCD	2 480	1 018	623	702	50	87	656	4	4	-	
Challis city	905	410	215	241	16	23	226	4	4	-	
Mackay CCD	1 261	522	312	365	24	38	320	35	-	35	
Lost River city	26	8	6	11	-	1	10	-	-	-	
Mackay city	557	261	127	141	9	19	125	9	-	9	
Stanley CCD	530	230	128	132	6	34	121	32	-	32	
Clayton city	27	12	6	7	-	2	6	-	-	-	
Stanley city	100	45	23	25	-	7	24	-	-	-	
Elmore County	25 070	9 092	5 826	8 575	749	828	8 017	4 060	3 268	792	
Atlanta CCD	325	158	88	60	5	14	46	-	-	-	
Glenns Ferry CCD	2 810	1 031	631	972	97	79	869	22	-	22	
Glenns Ferry city	1 611	610	343	559	47	52	511	-	-	-	
Mountain Home CCD	21 935	7 903	5 107	7 543	647	735	7 102	4 038	3 268	770	
Mountain Home city	11 022	4 337	2 417	3 496	320	452	3 238	121	71	50	
Mountain Home AFB CDP	5 024	1 476	1 357	2 157	22	12	2 124	3 870	3 197	673	
Franklin County	11 253	3 476	2 558	4 718	322	179	4 194	76	49	27	
Dayton CCD	2 164	627	490	961	50	36	845	-	-	-	
Clifton city	213	61	48	94	8	2	78	-	-	-	
Dayton city	444	126	91	211	11	5	186	-	-	-	
Oxford city	53	18	13	22	-	-	19	-	-	-	
Weston city	425	118	96	195	7	9	163	-	-	-	
Mink Creek CCD	879	278	215	354	21	11	320	-	-	-	
Preston CCD	8 210	2 571	1 853	3 403	251	132	3 029	76	49	27	
Franklin city	641	195	135	287	14	10	257	-	-	-	
Preston city	4 606	1 529	1 027	1 813	158	79	1 634	76	49	27	
Fremont County	11 503	3 885	2 637	4 312	418	251	3 767	316	288	28	
Ashton CCD	2 285	813	541	813	80	38	727	26	26	-	
Ashton city	1 103	395	238	408	49	13	372	26	26	-	
Drummond city	15	7	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	
Warm River city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Island Park CCD	1 096	465	308	258	29	36	209	1	-	1	
Island Park city	215	90	50	50	12	13	42	-	-	-	
Warm River city (part)	10	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Anthony CCD	6 960	2 250	1 536	2 770	259	145	2 425	289	262	27	
Parker city	319	96	65	148	8	2	132	-	-	-	
St. Anthony city	3 205	1 091	654	1 229	141	90	1 090	137	117	20	
Teton-Newdale CCD	1 162	357	252	471	50	32	406	-	-	-	
Newdale city	358	98	75	167	10	8	147	-	-	-	
Teton city	569	192	125	207	31	14	176	-	-	-	
Yellowstone National Park CCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gem County	14 982	5 539	3 509	4 698	645	591	4 118	199	144	55	
Emmett Bench CCD	3 001	1 051	771	962	130	87	820	36	36	-	
Emmett Valley CCD	10 950	4 100	2 463	3 437	485	465	3 034	152	97	55	
Emmett city	5 340	2 095	1 058	1 702	252	233	1 528	150	97	53	
Sweet CCD	1 031	388	275	299	30	39	264	11	11	-	
Gooding County	13 952	5 046	3 123	4 509	629	645	4 043	203	174	29	
Bliss CCD	1 015	366	231	325	31	62	297	-	-	-	
Bliss city	275	114	48	93	11	9	84	-	-	-	
Gooding CCD	5 671	2 125	1 266	1 801	245	234	1 631	158	144	14	
Gooding city	3 226	1 304	658	966	156	142	879	158	144	14	
Hagerman CCD	1 840	751	442	500	63	84	426	-	-	-	
Hagerman city	656	277	141	180	23	35	151	-	-	-	
Wendell CCD	5 426	1 804	1 184	1 883	290	265	1 689	45	30	15	
Wendell city	2 301	835	485	764	118	99	687	37	30	7	
Idaho County	14 972	6 084	3 699	4 236	448	505	3 783	539	401	138	
Cottonwood CCD	1 745	660	412	589	37	47	532	368	305	63	
Cottonwood city	914	364	199	300	20	31	272	30	10	20	
Elk City CCD	1 954	799	540	497	44	74	432	26	-	26	
Grangeville CCD	5 780	2 353	1 406	1 675	166	180	1 506	111	91	20	
Grangeville city	3 121	1 333	695	900	89	104	816	107	91	16	
White Bird city	106	59	28	11	3	5	12	-	-	-	
Nez Perce CCD	4 099	1 635	1 014	1 181	146	123	1 051	31	5	26	
Ferdinand city	145	60	33	48	1	3	42	-	-	-	
Kamiah city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kooskia city	650	278	132	186	32	22	167	25	5	20	
Stites city	226	101	45	56	10	14	49	-	-	-	
Riggins CCD	1 394	637	327	294	55	81	262	3	-	3	
Riggins city	410	204	92	78	14	22	66	-	-	-	
Jefferson County	19 074	5 901	4 285	7 885	634	369	6 891	81	20	61	
Hamer CCD	2 252	651	486	1 000	71	44	877	21	-	21	
Hamer city	12	4	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	
Mud Lake city	270	85	58	109	11	7	96	-	-	-	
Lewisville-Menan CCD	3 691	1 150	870	1 464	148	59	1 268	5	5	-	

Table 9. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

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State County County Subdivision Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Jefferson County—Con.											
Lewisville-Menan CCD—Con.											
Lewisville city	467	150	113	165	31	8	138	-	-	-	
Menan city	707	220	160	278	31	18	239	-	-	-	
Rigby CCD	10 106	3 187	2 293	4 135	296	195	3 626	55	15	40	
Rigby city	2 977	1 051	633	1 134	96	63	999	21	15	6	
Ririe CCD	1 405	461	300	562	45	37	491	-	-	-	
Ririe city (part)	520	181	96	215	16	12	194	-	-	-	
Roberts CCD	1 620	452	336	724	74	34	629	-	-	-	
Roberts city	647	160	115	307	51	14	264	-	-	-	
Jerome County	18 229	6 298	4 018	6 266	898	749	5 652	113	46	67	
Eden-Hazellon CCD	2 659	931	619	915	115	79	839	-	-	-	
Eden city	411	155	85	126	23	22	120	-	-	-	
Hazelton city	687	238	140	253	42	14	235	-	-	-	
Hunt CCD	580	161	122	254	23	20	224	-	-	-	
Jerome CCD	14 990	5 206	3 277	5 097	760	650	4 589	113	46	67	
Jerome city	7 686	2 776	1 494	2 634	412	370	2 388	94	46	48	
Kootenai County	107 285	41 308	24 213	32 453	3 488	5 823	28 577	1 400	928	472	
Coeur d'Alene CCD	56 650	22 857	12 546	16 198	1 734	3 315	14 088	1 219	872	347	
Coeur d'Alene city	33 452	13 985	6 671	9 340	1 047	2 409	8 211	1 062	867	195	
Dalton Gardens city	2 278	833	604	715	75	51	578	-	-	-	
Fernan Lake Village city	186	70	46	62	4	4	56	-	-	-	
Hayden city (part)	9 112	3 501	2 111	2 817	290	393	2 481	47	5	42	
Hayden Lake city	494	208	154	112	6	14	91	-	-	-	
Huetter city	96	37	13	19	2	25	18	-	-	-	
Harrison CCD	2 787	1 149	757	706	85	90	612	70	16	54	
Harrison city (part)	266	123	64	60	9	10	58	-	-	-	
Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD	33 814	12 175	7 480	11 237	1 139	1 783	10 054	97	40	57	
Hauser city	668	273	158	188	15	34	161	-	-	-	
Post Falls city	17 232	6 369	3 741	5 637	548	937	5 134	15	-	15	
Rathdrum city	4 786	1 570	983	1 829	155	249	1 678	30	9	21	
State Line city	28	11	3	9	-	5	9	-	-	-	
Spirit Lake-Athol CCD	11 948	4 338	2 934	3 708	430	538	3 265	14	-	14	
Athol city	672	255	140	208	22	47	184	4	-	4	
Hayden city (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spirit Lake city	1 376	517	288	428	49	94	392	-	-	-	
Worley CCD	2 086	789	496	604	100	97	558	-	-	-	
Harrison city (part)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Worley city	223	81	45	72	9	16	59	-	-	-	
Latah County	31 021	13 059	6 592	7 781	579	3 010	6 953	3 914	344	3 570	
Deary-Bovill CCD	1 693	654	429	491	41	78	427	-	-	-	
Bovill city	305	116	73	100	2	14	84	-	-	-	
Deary city	552	214	133	159	16	30	140	-	-	-	
Genesee CCD	1 456	551	379	461	22	43	430	-	-	-	
Genesee city	946	355	240	308	12	31	283	-	-	-	
Moscow CCD	20 658	9 018	3 974	4 711	345	2 610	4 195	3 914	344	3 570	
Moscow city	17 377	7 724	3 167	3 792	272	2 422	3 380	3 914	344	3 570	
Potlatch CCD	3 746	1 462	947	1 114	80	143	1 002	-	-	-	
Onaway city	230	83	54	65	13	15	65	-	-	-	
Potlatch city	791	332	171	254	10	24	230	-	-	-	
Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD	3 468	1 374	863	1 004	91	136	899	-	-	-	
Juliaetta city	609	255	144	173	16	21	140	-	-	-	
Kendrick city	369	153	83	106	12	15	94	-	-	-	
Troy city	798	309	189	251	15	34	238	-	-	-	
Lemhi County	7 779	3 275	1 892	2 170	181	261	1 954	27	14	13	
Forney CCD	53	29	14	7	-	3	6	-	-	-	
Leadore CCD	636	235	157	225	7	12	208	2	-	2	
Leadore city	90	43	18	22	4	3	22	-	-	-	
Patterson CCD	493	224	133	108	10	18	96	-	-	-	
Salmon CCD	6 597	2 787	1 588	1 830	164	228	1 644	25	14	11	
Salmon city	3 097	1 369	633	890	81	124	804	25	14	11	
Lewis County	3 713	1 554	898	1 013	110	138	929	34	8	26	
Craigmont CCD	767	308	199	214	16	30	188	-	-	-	
Craigmont city	556	225	137	154	13	27	140	-	-	-	
Kamiah CCD	1 557	686	344	405	49	73	375	17	-	17	
Kamiah city (part)	1 152	531	237	285	42	57	267	8	-	8	
Lewis South CCD	56	21	13	18	2	2	17	1	-	1	
Nezperce CCD	735	285	189	229	20	12	219	8	8	-	
Nezperce city	515	197	133	164	13	8	156	8	8	-	
Winchester CCD	598	254	153	147	23	21	130	8	-	8	
Reubens city	72	28	16	26	-	2	24	-	-	-	
Winchester city	300	135	76	62	15	12	53	8	-	8	
Lincoln County	4 008	1 447	890	1 330	167	174	1 201	36	32	4	
Richfield CCD	920	324	208	324	30	34	286	-	-	-	
Richfield city	412	159	90	135	9	19	122	-	-	-	
Shoshone CCD	3 088	1 123	682	1 006	137	140	915	36	32	4	
Dietrich city	150	58	32	56	2	2	49	-	-	-	
Shoshone city	1 362	547	279	402	66	68	376	36	32	4	
Madison County	26 071	7 129	4 287	8 301	512	5 842	7 062	1 396	170	1 226	
Moody Creek CCD	4 396	1 271	872	1 602	111	540	1 370	16	16	-	
Rexburg city (part)	3 980	1 152	769	1 424	100	535	1 224	-	-	-	
Sugar City CCD	5 008	1 361	1 083	2 404	103	57	2 014	-	-	-	
Rexburg city (part)	72	18	11	29	10	4	25	-	-	-	
Sugar City city	1 242	326	263	611	26	16	502	-	-	-	
Thornton CCD	16 667	4 497	2 332	4 295	298	5 245	3 678	1 380	154	1 226	
Rexburg city (part)	11 825	3 104	1 257	2 095	180	5 189	1 829	1 380	154	1 226	
Minidoka County	20 030	6 973	4 492	7 051	873	641	6 219	144	122	22	
Heyburn CCD	5 297	1 840	1 193	1 865	229	170	1 646	-	-	-	
Burley city (part)	242	95	62	76	6	3	71	-	-	-	

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			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Minidoka County—Con.											
Heyburn CCD—Con.											
Heyburn city	2 899	1 002	627	1 026	144	100	912	-	-	-	
Minidoka CCD	1 616	452	354	668	74	68	611	42	42	-	
Minidoka city	129	35	25	57	9	3	53	-	-	-	
Paul CCD	3 103	1 137	733	1 030	109	94	895	-	-	-	
Paul city	998	409	221	301	30	37	267	-	-	-	
Rupert CCD	10 014	3 544	2 212	3 488	461	309	3 067	102	80	22	
Acequia city	144	48	36	53	6	1	50	-	-	-	
Rupert city	5 568	2 024	1 104	1 955	272	213	1 716	77	55	22	
Nez Perce County	36 748	15 286	8 077	9 946	1 314	2 125	8 626	662	405	257	
Leland CCD	378	160	110	89	16	3	73	-	-	-	
Lewiston CCD	31 951	13 465	7 005	8 572	972	1 937	7 341	662	405	257	
Lewiston city	30 242	12 795	6 566	8 084	930	1 867	6 934	662	405	257	
Nez Perce CCD	4 419	1 661	962	1 285	326	185	1 212	-	-	-	
Culdesac city	378	152	81	118	13	14	105	-	-	-	
Lapwai city	1 134	339	136	442	147	70	446	-	-	-	
Peck city	186	87	55	37	6	1	33	-	-	-	
Oneida County	4 079	1 430	980	1 482	108	79	1 305	46	28	18	
Holbrook CCD	406	129	99	160	12	6	147	-	-	-	
Malad City CCD	3 673	1 301	881	1 322	96	73	1 157	46	28	18	
Malad City city	2 112	797	490	711	56	58	635	46	28	18	
Owyhee County	10 570	3 710	2 272	3 675	529	384	3 353	74	65	9	
Bruneau CCD	722	295	172	212	23	20	199	6	-	6	
Grand View CCD	1 331	478	304	462	46	41	421	3	-	3	
Grand View city	470	187	93	148	21	21	139	-	-	-	
Homedale CCD	3 992	1 359	813	1 462	246	112	1 382	40	40	-	
Homedale city	2 488	842	457	945	180	64	903	40	40	-	
Marsing CCD	2 790	952	595	962	139	142	843	-	-	-	
Marsing city	890	332	175	298	53	32	254	-	-	-	
Murphy CCD	1 487	546	360	478	47	56	416	25	25	-	
Western Shoshone CCD	248	80	28	99	28	13	92	-	-	-	
Payette County	20 461	7 371	4 568	6 886	881	755	6 175	117	66	51	
Fruitland CCD	6 581	2 356	1 473	2 240	282	230	2 009	-	-	-	
Fruitland city	3 805	1 378	801	1 316	185	125	1 195	-	-	-	
New Plymouth CCD	4 338	1 493	1 005	1 504	189	147	1 325	25	-	25	
New Plymouth city	1 400	524	294	482	54	46	438	-	-	-	
Payette CCD	9 542	3 522	2 090	3 142	410	378	2 841	92	66	26	
Payette city	6 962	2 619	1 424	2 306	316	297	2 108	92	66	26	
Power County	7 484	2 560	1 624	2 716	345	239	2 493	54	52	2	
American Falls CCD	5 766	1 982	1 232	2 100	270	182	1 945	52	52	-	
American Falls city	4 059	1 429	830	1 461	196	143	1 358	52	52	-	
Arbon CCD	173	67	44	57	3	2	51	-	-	-	
Fort Hall CCD	888	302	195	291	60	40	254	2	-	2	
Arbon Valley CDP	625	224	154	191	29	27	170	2	-	2	
Pocatello city (part)	24	9	5	9	1	-	9	-	-	-	
Rockland CCD	657	209	153	268	12	15	243	-	-	-	
Rockland city	316	100	72	135	5	4	123	-	-	-	
Shoshone County	13 574	5 906	3 113	3 547	370	638	3 075	197	187	10	
Avery-Clarkia CCD	394	175	95	106	7	11	92	6	-	6	
Kellogg CCD	7 377	3 185	1 650	1 955	210	377	1 686	79	76	3	
Kellogg city	2 325	1 023	440	668	64	130	609	70	67	3	
Pinehurst city	1 661	720	401	452	38	50	375	-	-	-	
Smelterville city	651	308	118	147	24	54	130	-	-	-	
Wardner city	215	88	44	54	13	16	50	-	-	-	
Mullan CCD	926	399	211	250	26	40	225	-	-	-	
Mullan city	840	367	188	230	18	37	205	-	-	-	
Murray CCD	614	274	164	134	15	27	117	1	-	1	
Wallace CCD	4 263	1 873	993	1 102	112	183	955	111	111	-	
Osburn city	1 545	699	383	350	44	69	301	-	-	-	
Wallace city	914	427	175	239	26	47	209	46	46	-	
Teton County	5 968	2 078	1 254	2 075	227	334	1 870	31	6	25	
Driggs CCD	2 214	759	440	783	88	144	709	6	6	-	
Driggs city	1 094	386	199	353	65	91	327	6	6	-	
Tetonia CCD	1 243	419	269	466	47	42	420	-	-	-	
Tetonia city	247	87	50	90	9	11	87	-	-	-	
Victor CCD	2 511	900	545	826	92	148	741	25	-	25	
Victor city	840	293	168	282	51	46	260	-	-	-	
Twin Falls County	62 864	23 853	13 828	19 925	2 354	2 904	17 478	1 420	730	690	
Buhl CCD	9 206	3 464	2 129	2 896	384	333	2 535	38	30	8	
Buhl city	3 955	1 561	812	1 245	180	157	1 118	30	30	-	
Castleford city	277	95	47	96	21	18	101	-	-	-	
Filer CCD	4 556	1 647	1 030	1 536	163	180	1 342	22	9	13	
Filer city	1 620	628	339	531	54	68	462	-	-	-	
Hollister CCD	2 034	713	502	654	98	67	592	27	-	27	
Hollister city	237	80	51	80	9	17	74	-	-	-	
Kimberly CCD	5 688	1 963	1 289	2 012	221	203	1 792	45	45	-	
Hansen city	970	349	197	326	46	52	293	-	-	-	
Kimberly city	2 569	916	574	899	104	76	798	45	45	-	
Murtaugh CCD	1 207	365	265	471	74	32	431	37	-	37	
Murtaugh city	139	49	33	48	5	4	42	-	-	-	
Twin Falls CCD	39 749	15 548	8 523	12 249	1 398	2 031	10 691	1 251	646	605	
Twin Falls city	33 302	13 274	6 866	10 130	1 209	1 823	8 901	1 167	575	592	
West Salmon Falls CCD	424	153	90	107	16	58	95	-	-	-	
Valley County	7 579	3 208	1 955	1 951	168	297	1 774	72	65	7	
Cascade CCD	2 309	989	633	571	53	63	528	21	21	-	
Cascade city	976	421	215	283	18	39	260	21	21	-	
McCall CCD	5 205	2 183	1 302	1 372	114	234	1 238	51	44	7	

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	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
Valley County—Con.											
McCall CCD—Con.											
Donnelly city	138	55	23	45	3	12	34	-	-	-	
McCall city	2 033	902	444	529	50	108	491	51	44	7	
Stibnite CCD	65	36	20	8	1	-	8	-	-	-	
Washington County	9 830	3 762	2 284	3 073	383	328	2 690	147	120	27	
Cambridge CCD	992	397	246	287	27	35	247	-	-	-	
Cambridge city	360	152	85	98	16	9	87	-	-	-	
Midvale CCD	717	286	185	197	27	22	178	-	-	-	
Midvale city	176	75	45	45	6	5	38	-	-	-	
Weiser CCD	8 121	3 079	1 853	2 589	329	271	2 265	147	120	27	
Weiser city	5 204	2 018	1 057	1 686	250	193	1 481	139	120	19	

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State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
The State	1 262 457	469 645	276 511	407 482	43 857	64 962	360 795	31 496	17 717	13 779	
COUNTY											
Ada County	293 786	113 408	62 514	90 985	9 349	17 530	80 325	7 118	5 329	1 789	
Adams County	3 438	1 421	900	907	78	132	805	38	32	6	
Bannock County	73 280	27 192	15 413	24 330	2 513	3 832	20 861	2 285	872	1 413	
Bear Lake County	6 355	2 259	1 512	2 377	89	118	2 088	56	35	21	
Benewah County	9 029	3 580	2 091	2 657	308	393	2 401	142	129	13	
Bingham County	41 332	13 317	8 876	16 285	1 823	1 031	14 346	403	281	122	
Blaine County	18 638	7 780	3 986	4 982	506	1 384	4 479	353	97	256	
Boise County	6 594	2 616	1 636	1 830	206	306	1 710	76	33	43	
Bonner County	36 525	14 693	8 603	10 255	1 105	1 869	9 111	310	213	97	
Bonneville County	81 396	28 753	17 818	29 625	2 541	2 659	26 030	1 126	760	366	
Boundary County	9 659	3 707	2 275	3 057	263	357	2 762	212	67	145	
Butte County	2 878	1 089	688	938	92	71	826	21	21	-	
Camas County	988	396	258	267	27	40	237	3	3	-	
Canyon County	128 501	45 018	27 326	43 902	6 300	5 955	39 659	2 940	1 282	1 658	
Caribou County	7 241	2 560	1 773	2 565	198	145	2 274	63	36	27	
Cassia County	21 094	7 060	4 605	8 132	751	546	7 225	322	227	95	
Clark County	1 022	340	210	397	41	34	353	-	-	-	
Clearwater County	8 331	3 456	2 090	2 218	255	312	2 007	599	564	35	
Custer County	4 271	1 770	1 063	1 199	80	159	1 097	71	4	67	
Elmore County	25 070	9 092	5 826	8 575	749	828	8 017	4 060	3 268	792	
Franklin County	11 253	3 476	2 558	4 718	322	179	4 194	76	49	27	
Fremont County	11 503	3 885	2 637	4 312	418	251	3 767	316	288	28	
Gem County	14 982	5 539	3 509	4 698	645	591	4 118	199	144	55	
Gooding County	13 952	5 046	3 123	4 509	629	645	4 043	203	174	29	
Idaho County	14 972	6 084	3 699	4 236	448	505	3 783	539	401	138	
Jefferson County	19 074	5 901	4 285	7 885	634	369	6 891	81	20	61	
Jerome County	18 229	6 298	4 018	6 266	898	749	5 652	113	46	67	
Kootenai County	107 285	41 308	24 213	32 453	3 488	5 823	28 577	1 400	928	472	
Latah County	31 021	13 059	6 592	7 781	579	3 010	6 953	3 914	344	3 570	
Lemhi County	7 779	3 275	1 892	2 170	181	261	1 954	27	14	13	
Lewis County	3 713	1 554	898	1 013	110	138	929	34	8	26	
Lincoln County	4 008	1 447	890	1 330	167	174	1 201	36	32	4	
Madison County	26 071	7 129	4 287	8 301	512	5 842	7 062	1 396	170	1 226	
Minidoka County	20 030	6 973	4 492	7 051	873	641	6 219	144	122	22	
Nez Perce County	36 748	15 286	8 077	9 946	1 314	2 125	8 626	662	405	257	
Oneida County	4 079	1 430	980	1 482	108	79	1 305	46	28	18	
Owyhee County	10 570	3 710	2 272	3 675	529	384	3 353	74	65	9	
Payette County	20 461	7 371	4 568	6 886	881	755	6 175	117	66	51	
Power County	7 484	2 560	1 624	2 716	345	239	2 493	54	52	2	
Shoshone County	13 574	5 906	3 113	3 547	370	638	3 075	197	187	10	
Teton County	5 968	2 078	1 254	2 075	227	334	1 870	31	6	25	
Twin Falls County	62 864	23 853	13 828	19 925	2 354	2 904	17 478	1 420	730	690	
Valley County	7 579	3 208	1 955	1 951	168	297	1 774	72	65	7	
Washington County	9 830	3 762	2 284	3 073	383	328	2 690	147	120	27	
PLACE											
Aberdeen city, Bingham County	1 839	603	366	742	91	37	696	1	-	1	
Acequia city, Minidoka County	144	48	36	53	6	1	50	-	-	-	
Albion city, Cassia County	262	108	60	78	2	14	74	-	-	-	
American Falls city, Power County	4 059	1 429	830	1 461	196	143	1 358	52	52	-	
Ammon city, Bonneville County	6 027	1 843	1 327	2 540	187	130	2 234	160	88	72	
Arbon Valley CDP, Power County	625	224	154	191	29	27	170	2	-	2	
Arco city, Butte County	1 005	427	206	313	31	28	283	21	21	-	
Arimo city, Bannock County	348	108	71	160	6	3	136	-	-	-	
Ashton city, Fremont County	1 103	395	238	408	49	13	372	26	26	-	
Athol city, Kootenai County	672	255	140	208	22	47	184	4	-	4	
Atomic City city, Bingham County	25	16	6	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Bancroft city, Caribou County	382	144	92	138	6	2	116	-	-	-	
Basalt city, Bingham County	419	121	88	176	23	11	156	-	-	-	
Bellevue city, Blaine County	1 869	679	375	567	90	158	494	7	7	-	
Blackfoot city, Bingham County	10 124	3 685	2 095	3 595	394	355	3 166	295	245	50	
Bliss city, Gooding County	275	114	48	93	11	9	84	-	-	-	
Bloomington city, Bear Lake County	251	81	59	106	2	3	95	-	-	-	
Boise City city, Ada County	181 774	74 438	36 271	52 409	5 706	12 950	45 949	4 013	2 569	1 444	
Bonniers Ferry city, Boundary County	2 429	1 027	493	734	76	99	658	86	67	19	
Bovill city, Latah County	305	116	73	100	2	14	84	-	-	-	
Buhl city, Twin Falls County	3 955	1 561	812	1 245	180	157	1 118	30	30	-	
Burley city	9 043	3 288	1 832	3 278	380	265	2 931	273	221	52	
Cassia County (part)	8 801	3 193	1 770	3 202	374	262	2 860	273	221	52	
Minidoka County (part)	242	95	62	76	6	3	71	-	-	-	
Butte City city, Butte County	76	36	15	17	1	7	17	-	-	-	
Caldwell city, Canyon County	25 036	8 963	4 635	8 513	1 452	1 473	7 793	931	514	417	
Cambridge city, Washington County	360	152	85	98	16	9	87	-	-	-	
Carey city, Blaine County	513	166	117	207	13	10	180	-	-	-	
Cascade city, Valley County	976	421	215	283	18	39	260	21	21	-	
Castlefjord city, Twin Falls County	277	95	47	96	21	18	101	-	-	-	
Challis city, Custer County	905	410	215	241	16	23	226	4	4	-	
Chubbuck city, Bannock County	9 626	3 190	2 024	3 768	344	300	3 243	74	74	-	
Clark Fork city, Bonner County	529	238	113	134	21	23	126	1	-	1	
Clayton city, Custer County	27	12	6	7	-	2	6	-	-	-	
Clifton city, Franklin County	213	61	48	94	8	2	78	-	-	-	
Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai County	33 452	13 985	6 671	9 340	1 047	2 409	8 211	1 062	867	195	
Cottonwood city, Idaho County	914	364	199	300	20	31	272	30	10	20	
Council city, Adams County	778	339	188	208	20	23	189	38	32	6	
Craigmont city, Lewis County	556	225	137	154	13	27	140	-	-	-	

Table 10. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
PLACE—Con.											
Crouch city, Boise County	154	64	27	45	7	11	45	-	-	-	
Culdesac city, Nez Perce County	378	152	81	118	13	14	105	-	-	-	
Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai County	2 278	833	604	715	75	51	578	-	-	-	
Dayton city, Franklin County	444	126	91	211	11	5	186	-	-	-	
Deary city, Latah County	552	214	133	159	16	30	140	-	-	-	
Declo city, Cassia County	338	103	68	145	13	9	129	-	-	-	
Dietrich city, Lincoln County	150	58	32	56	2	2	49	-	-	-	
Donnelly city, Valley County	138	55	23	45	3	12	34	-	-	-	
Dover city, Bonner County	342	147	80	81	11	23	65	-	-	-	
Downey city, Bannock County	613	233	144	210	16	10	184	-	-	-	
Driggs city, Teton County	1 094	386	199	353	65	91	327	6	6	-	
Drummond city, Fremont County	15	7	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	
Dubois city, Clark County	647	214	130	258	27	18	229	-	-	-	
Eagle city, Ada County	11 076	3 864	2 681	3 986	243	302	3 585	9	-	9	
East Hope city, Bonner County	200	104	66	25	1	4	21	-	-	-	
Eden city, Jerome County	411	155	85	126	23	22	120	-	-	-	
Elk River city, Clearwater County	156	75	50	24	2	5	21	-	-	-	
Emmett city, Gem County	5 340	2 095	1 058	1 702	252	233	1 528	150	97	53	
Fairfield city, Camas County	395	162	98	113	10	12	99	-	-	-	
Ferdinand city, Idaho County	145	60	33	48	1	42	3	-	-	-	
Fernan Lake Village city, Kootenai County	186	70	46	62	4	4	56	-	-	-	
Filer city, Twin Falls County	1 620	628	339	531	54	68	462	-	-	-	
Firth city, Bingham County	408	142	85	159	6	16	131	-	-	-	
Fort Hall CDP	3 161	969	481	1 144	430	137	1 079	32	27	5	
Bannock County (part)	1 674	523	306	584	205	56	510	-	-	-	
Bingham County (part)	1 487	446	175	560	225	81	569	32	27	5	
Franklin city, Franklin County	641	195	135	287	14	10	257	-	-	-	
Fruitland city, Payette County	3 805	1 378	801	1 316	185	125	1 195	-	-	-	
Garden City city, Ada County	10 526	4 331	2 068	2 741	503	883	2 489	98	-	98	
Genesee city, Latah County	946	355	240	308	12	31	283	-	-	-	
Georgetown city, Bear Lake County	538	182	137	201	7	11	182	-	-	-	
Glenns Ferry city, Elmore County	1 611	610	343	559	47	52	511	-	-	-	
Gooding city, Gooding County	3 226	1 304	658	966	156	142	879	158	144	14	
Grace city, Caribou County	990	364	234	331	43	18	304	-	-	-	
Grand View city, Owyhee County	470	187	93	148	21	21	139	-	-	-	
Grangeville city, Idaho County	3 121	1 333	695	900	89	104	816	107	91	16	
Greenleaf city, Canyon County	862	277	177	341	48	19	305	-	-	-	
Hagerman city, Gooding County	656	277	141	180	23	35	151	-	-	-	
Hailey city, Blaine County	6 111	2 389	1 231	1 943	175	373	1 818	89	89	-	
Hamer city, Jefferson County	12	4	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	
Hansen city, Twin Falls County	970	349	197	326	46	52	293	-	-	-	
Harrison city, Kootenai County	267	124	64	60	9	10	58	-	-	-	
Hauser city, Kootenai County	668	273	158	188	15	34	161	-	-	-	
Hayden city, Kootenai County	9 112	3 501	2 111	2 817	290	393	2 481	47	5	42	
Hayden Lake city, Kootenai County	494	208	154	112	6	14	91	-	-	-	
Hazelton city, Jerome County	687	238	140	253	42	14	235	-	-	-	
Heyburn city, Minidoka County	2 899	1 002	627	1 026	144	100	912	-	-	-	
Hollister city, Twin Falls County	237	80	51	80	9	17	74	-	-	-	
Homedale city, Owyhee County	2 488	842	457	945	180	64	903	40	40	-	
Hope city, Bonner County	79	34	22	19	1	3	16	-	-	-	
Horseshoe Bend city, Boise County	728	261	145	252	32	38	228	42	-	42	
Hueltner city, Kootenai County	96	37	13	19	2	25	18	-	-	-	
Idaho City city, Boise County	454	191	88	135	17	23	131	4	4	-	
Idaho Falls city, Bonneville County	49 784	18 993	10 610	17 003	1 503	1 875	15 025	946	672	274	
Inkom city, Bannock County	738	253	162	282	23	18	236	-	-	-	
Iona city, Bonneville County	1 201	372	284	494	33	18	425	-	-	-	
Inwin city, Bonneville County	157	71	43	37	3	3	30	-	-	-	
Island Park city, Fremont County	215	90	50	50	12	13	42	-	-	-	
Jerome city, Jerome County	7 686	2 776	1 494	2 634	412	370	2 388	94	46	48	
Juliaetta city, Latah County	609	255	144	173	16	21	140	-	-	-	
Kamiah city	1 152	531	237	285	42	57	267	8	-	8	
Idaho County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewis County (part)	1 152	531	237	285	42	57	267	8	-	8	
Kellogg city, Shoshone County	2 325	1 023	440	668	64	130	609	70	67	3	
Kendrick city, Latah County	369	153	83	106	12	15	94	-	-	-	
Ketchum city, Blaine County	3 003	1 582	476	433	61	451	364	-	-	-	
Kimberly city, Twin Falls County	2 569	916	574	899	104	76	798	45	45	-	
Kooskia city, Idaho County	650	278	132	186	32	22	167	25	5	20	
Kootenai city, Bonner County	434	171	75	130	13	45	121	7	7	-	
Kuna city, Ada County	5 375	1 727	1 121	2 097	195	235	1 963	7	-	7	
Lapwai city, Nez Perce County	1 134	339	136	442	147	70	446	-	-	-	
Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock County	517	232	97	154	9	25	141	4	-	4	
Leadore city, Lemhi County	90	43	18	22	4	3	22	-	-	-	
Lewiston city, Nez Perce County	30 242	12 795	6 566	8 084	930	1 867	6 934	662	405	257	
Lewisville city, Jefferson County	467	150	113	165	31	8	138	-	-	-	
Lost River city, Custer County	26	8	6	11	-	1	10	-	-	-	
McCall city, Valley County	2 033	902	444	529	50	108	491	51	44	7	
McCannon city, Bannock County	805	271	184	309	28	13	262	-	-	-	
Mackay city, Custer County	557	261	127	141	9	19	125	9	-	9	
Malad City city, Oneida County	2 112	797	490	711	56	58	635	46	28	18	
Malta city, Cassia County	177	62	46	68	1	-	59	-	-	-	
Marsing city, Owyhee County	890	332	175	298	53	32	254	-	-	-	
Melba city, Canyon County	439	156	82	142	27	32	138	-	-	-	
Menan city, Jefferson County	707	220	160	278	31	18	239	-	-	-	
Meridian city, Ada County	34 656	11 829	8 093	12 627	825	1 282	11 588	263	153	110	
Middleton city, Canyon County	2 978	1 017	586	1 067	125	183	993	-	-	-	
Midvale city, Washington County	176	75	45	45	6	5	38	-	-	-	

Table 10. Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
PLACE—Con.											
Minidoka city, Minidoka County	129	35	25	57	9	3	53	-	-	-	
Montpelier city, Bear Lake County	2 729	1 012	594	1 013	44	66	886	56	35	21	
Moore city, Butte County	196	81	51	51	8	5	48	-	-	-	
Moscow city, Latah County	17 377	7 724	3 167	3 792	272	2 422	3 380	3 914	344	3 570	
Mountain Home city, Elmore County	11 022	4 337	2 417	3 496	320	452	3 238	121	71	50	
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County	5 024	1 476	1 357	2 157	22	12	2 124	3 870	3 197	673	
Moyie Springs city, Boundary County	656	240	146	212	20	38	207	-	-	-	
Mud Lake city, Jefferson County	270	85	58	109	11	7	96	-	-	-	
Mullan city, Shoshone County	840	367	188	230	18	37	205	-	-	-	
Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County	139	49	33	48	5	4	42	-	-	-	
Nampa city, Canyon County	50 023	18 090	10 065	16 978	2 255	2 635	15 623	1 844	688	1 156	
Newdale city, Fremont County	358	98	75	167	10	8	147	-	-	-	
New Meadows city, Adams County	533	208	120	169	10	26	152	-	-	-	
New Plymouth city, Payette County	1 400	524	294	482	54	46	438	-	-	-	
Nezperce city, Lewis County	515	197	133	164	13	8	156	8	8	-	
Notus city, Canyon County	458	147	95	165	31	20	150	-	-	-	
Oakley city, Cassia County	662	226	141	270	21	4	226	6	6	-	
Oldtown city, Bonner County	190	81	34	56	4	15	46	-	-	-	
Onaway city, Latah County	230	83	54	65	13	15	65	-	-	-	
Orofino city, Clearwater County	2 652	1 137	615	712	76	112	632	595	564	31	
Osburn city, Shoshone County	1 545	699	383	350	44	69	301	-	-	-	
Oxford city, Franklin County	53	18	13	22	-	-	19	-	-	-	
Paris city, Bear Lake County	576	218	155	194	4	5	177	-	-	-	
Parker city, Fremont County	319	96	65	148	8	2	132	-	-	-	
Parkline city, Benewah County	65	31	19	14	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Parma city, Canyon County	1 759	617	372	622	98	50	546	12	-	12	
Paul city, Minidoka County	998	409	221	301	30	37	267	-	-	-	
Payette city, Payette County	6 962	2 619	1 424	2 306	316	297	2 108	92	66	26	
Peck city, Nez Perce County	186	87	55	37	6	1	33	-	-	-	
Pierce city, Clearwater County	613	251	157	166	16	23	157	4	-	4	
Pinehurst city, Shoshone County	1 661	720	401	452	38	50	375	-	-	-	
Placerville city, Boise County	60	30	18	10	-	2	7	-	-	-	
Plummer city, Benewah County	990	336	166	351	82	55	321	-	-	-	
Pocatello city	49 803	19 334	10 177	15 529	1 560	3 203	13 403	1 663	280	1 383	
Bannock County (part)	49 779	19 325	10 172	15 520	1 559	3 203	13 394	1 663	280	1 383	
Power County (part)	24	9	5	9	1	-	9	-	-	-	
Ponderay city, Bonner County	628	264	132	169	17	46	151	10	-	10	
Post Falls city, Kootenai County	17 232	6 369	3 741	5 637	548	937	5 134	15	-	15	
Potlatch city, Latah County	791	332	171	254	10	24	230	-	-	-	
Preston city, Franklin County	4 606	1 529	1 027	1 813	158	79	1 634	76	49	27	
Priest River city, Bonner County	1 752	692	380	540	60	80	494	2	-	2	
Rathdrum city, Kootenai County	4 786	1 570	983	1 829	155	249	1 678	30	9	21	
Reubens city, Lewis County	72	28	16	26	-	2	24	-	-	-	
Rexburg city, Madison County	15 877	4 274	2 037	3 548	290	5 728	3 078	1 380	154	1 226	
Richfield city, Lincoln County	412	159	90	135	9	19	122	-	-	-	
Rigby city, Jefferson County	2 977	1 051	633	1 134	96	63	999	21	15	6	
Riggins city, Idaho County	410	204	92	78	14	22	66	-	-	-	
Ririe city	545	191	102	223	16	13	198	-	-	-	
Bonneville County (part)	25	10	6	8	-	1	4	-	-	-	
Jefferson County (part)	520	181	96	215	16	12	194	-	-	-	
Roberts city, Jefferson County	647	160	115	307	51	14	264	-	-	-	
Rockland city, Power County	316	100	72	135	5	4	123	-	-	-	
Rupert city, Minidoka County	5 568	2 024	1 104	1 955	272	213	1 716	77	55	22	
St. Anthony city, Fremont County	3 205	1 091	654	1 229	141	90	1 090	137	117	20	
St. Charles city, Bear Lake County	156	57	44	51	-	4	46	-	-	-	
St. Maries city, Benewah County	2 524	1 061	538	754	47	124	680	128	128	-	
Salmon city, Lemhi County	3 097	1 369	633	890	81	124	804	25	14	11	
Sandpoint city, Bonner County	6 574	2 873	1 164	1 899	191	447	1 691	261	206	55	
Shelley city, Bingham County	3 768	1 201	805	1 564	109	89	1 342	45	-	45	
Shoshone city, Lincoln County	1 362	547	279	402	66	68	376	36	32	4	
Smelterville city, Shoshone County	651	308	118	147	24	54	130	-	-	-	
Soda Springs city, Caribou County	3 318	1 210	800	1 135	91	82	1 020	63	36	27	
Spencer city, Clark County	38	17	12	5	1	3	6	-	-	-	
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County	1 376	517	288	428	49	94	392	-	-	-	
Stanley city, Custer County	100	45	23	25	-	7	24	-	-	-	
Star city, Ada County	1 780	631	380	631	53	85	581	15	7	8	
State Line city, Kootenai County	28	11	3	9	-	5	9	-	-	-	
Stites city, Idaho County	226	101	45	56	10	14	49	-	-	-	
Sugar City city, Madison County	1 242	326	263	611	26	16	502	-	-	-	
Sun Valley city, Blaine County	1 170	594	312	186	18	60	156	257	1	256	
Swan Valley city, Bonneville County	213	79	55	62	8	9	55	-	-	-	
Tensed city, Benewah County	126	58	31	29	4	4	26	-	-	-	
Teton city, Fremont County	569	192	125	207	31	14	176	-	-	-	
Tetonia city, Teton County	247	87	50	90	9	11	87	-	-	-	
Troy city, Latah County	798	309	189	251	15	34	238	-	-	-	
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County	33 302	13 274	6 866	10 130	1 209	1 823	8 901	1 167	575	592	
Ucon city, Bonneville County	924	280	209	385	24	26	326	19	-	19	
Victor city, Teton County	840	293	168	282	51	46	260	-	-	-	
Wallace city, Shoshone County	914	427	175	239	26	47	209	46	46	-	
Wardner city, Shoshone County	215	88	44	54	13	16	50	-	-	-	
Warm River city, Fremont County	10	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Weippe city, Clearwater County	416	161	91	130	13	21	120	-	-	-	
Weiser city, Washington County	5 204	2 018	1 057	1 686	250	193	1 481	139	120	19	
Wendell city, Gooding County	2 301	835	485	764	118	99	687	37	30	7	
Weston city, Franklin County	425	118	96	195	7	9	163	-	-	-	
White Bird city, Idaho County	106	59	28	11	3	5	12	-	-	-	

Table 10. **Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
PLACE—Con.											
Wilder city, Canyon County	1 462	389	255	623	162	33	563	-	-	-	
Winchester city, Lewis County	300	135	76	62	15	12	53	8	-	8	
Worley city, Kootenai County	223	81	45	72	9	16	59	-	-	-	

Table 11. Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Occupied housing units							Vacant housing units				
	Total housing units	Owner occupied			Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
		Total	Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
Boise County—Con. Horseshoe Bend CCD—Con. Placerville city Idaho City CCD Idaho City city	77 1 681 257	30 1 162 191	26 980 117	86.7 84.3 61.3	4 182 74	2.04 2.55 2.45	1.75 2.47 2.26	47 519 66	41 388 26	9.1 6.4 13.6	10.3 4.7 4.9	- 15.0 24.5
Bonner County Blanchard-Glengary CCD Oldtown city (part) Priest River city (part) Clark Fork CCD Clark Fork city East Hope city Hope city Priest River CCD Oldtown city (part) Priest River city (part) Sandpoint CCD Dover city Kootenai city Ponderay city Sandpoint city	19 646 6 160 89 5 1 431 286 150 57 4 040 11 757 8 015 157 187 296 3 188	14 693 4 817 71 3 947 238 104 34 2 220 10 689 6 709 147 171 264 2 873	11 442 4 118 54 3 761 158 89 25 1 757 6 481 4 806 119 116 185 1 626	77.9 85.5 76.1 100.0 80.4 66.4 85.6 73.5 79.1 60.0 69.8 71.6 81.0 67.8 70.1 56.6	3 251 699 17 - 186 80 15 9 463 4 208 1 903 28 55 79 1 247	2.53 2.62 2.35 2.00 2.33 2.45 1.87 2.32 2.50 2.33 2.56 2.49 2.32 2.49 2.41 2.41	2.34 2.50 2.35 - 2.26 1.78 2.27 2.33 2.43 2.25 2.48 2.27 2.36 2.64 2.32 2.13	4 953 1 343 18 2 484 48 46 23 1 820 1 68 1 306 10 16 32 315	3 764 958 1 1 357 8 26 18 1 637 1 13 812 6 - 4 127	3.7 3.2 10.1 - 7.5 11.2 13.3 2.9 3.3 - 3.6 3.5 - 6.0 5.7 4.5	2.4 2.4 1.8 - 5.7 8.7 9.2 3.8 2.7 - 2.8 1.9 - 3.3 2.6 2.0	7.7 8.0 29.2 (X) 14.3 15.8 31.8 - 5.5 - 5.5 7.4 - 11.3 12.2 7.6
Bonneville County Idaho Falls CCD Ammon city Idaho Falls city Iona city Idaho Falls West CCD Swan Valley CCD Irwin city Swan Valley city Ucon CCD Ririe city (part) Ucon city	30 484 27 942 1 947 19 771 385 630 727 125 117 1 635 10 288	28 753 26 168 1 843 18 793 372 575 436 71 79 1 574 10 280	21 467 19 252 1 529 12 830 342 438 367 64 67 1 410 6 246	74.7 73.6 83.0 68.3 91.9 76.2 84.2 90.1 84.8 89.6 60.0 87.9	7 286 6 916 314 5 963 30 137 69 7 12 164 4 34	2.96 2.94 3.36 2.80 3.25 3.07 2.66 2.31 2.67 3.30 3.17 3.34	2.44 2.41 2.83 2.32 3.03 3.15 2.68 1.29 2.83 3.23 1.50 3.00	1 731 1 324 104 978 13 55 291 54 38 61 - 8	377 114 6 86 1 2 252 50 29 10 - 1	2.7 2.8 3.8 3.0 2.4 2.2 2.7 2.7 2.5 1.4 - 1.8	1.6 1.7 3.4 1.5 2.3 1.4 1.9 3.0 1.5 1.0 - 2.0	5.9 5.9 5.7 5.9 3.2 4.9 6.8 - 7.7 4.7 - -
Boundary County Bonners Ferry CCD Bonners Ferry city Moyie Springs CCD Moyie Springs city Naples CCD	4 095 2 556 1 120 854 254 685	3 707 2 356 1 027 755 240 596	2 904 1 765 665 628 192 511	78.3 74.9 64.8 83.2 80.0 85.7	803 591 362 127 48 85	2.66 2.65 2.46 2.63 2.72 2.74	2.41 2.44 2.20 2.43 2.77 2.14	388 200 93 99 14 89	128 35 7 54 1 39	3.5 3.6 5.5 2.8 4.8 3.7	1.8 1.7 2.5 1.4 2.0 2.7	9.1 8.9 10.6 9.3 14.3 9.6
Butte County Arco CCD Arco city Butte City city Moore city Howe CCD	1 290 1 141 505 46 93 149	1 089 973 427 36 81 116	839 750 289 63 64 89	77.0 77.1 67.7 63.9 79.0 76.7	250 223 138 13 17 27	2.76 2.73 2.54 2.09 2.38 3.03	2.26 2.20 1.96 2.15 2.59 2.70	201 168 78 10 12 33	38 31 8 2 4 7	7.0 7.7 10.1 12.2 4.7 0.9	4.4 4.9 6.5 4.2 5.9 -	14.7 15.8 16.9 23.5 - 3.6
Camas County East Camas CCD West Camas CCD Fairfield city	601 190 411 211	396 106 290 162	307 88 219 118	77.5 83.0 75.5 72.8	89 18 71 44	2.47 2.34 2.52 2.43	2.58 2.50 2.61 2.45	205 84 121 49	137 71 66 14	7.5 8.6 7.1 10.0	4.7 2.2 5.6 7.8	16.0 30.8 11.3 15.4
Canyon County Caldwell CCD Caldwell city (part) Greenleaf city (part) Notus city (part) Huston CCD Melba CCD Melba city Middleton CCD Caldwell city (part) Middleton city Nampa CCD Caldwell city (part) Nampa city Notus CCD Notus city (part) Parma CCD Parma city Wilder CCD Greenleaf city (part) Wilder city	47 965 11 411 8 990 261 - 1 093 667 164 3 710 - 1 066 27 155 613 19 379 826 156 1 658 676 1 445 23 421	45 018 10 621 8 371 255 - 1 011 633 156 3 546 - 1 017 25 551 592 18 090 796 147 1 526 617 1 334 22 389	33 005 7 160 5 304 200 - 795 430 98 3 079 - 823 19 047 548 12 567 434 114 1 113 430 947 15 189	73.3 67.4 63.4 78.4 (X) 78.6 67.9 62.8 86.8 (X) 80.9 74.5 92.6 69.5 54.5 77.6 72.9 69.7 71.0 68.2 48.6	12 013 3 461 3 067 55 - 216 203 58 467 - 194 6 504 44 5 523 362 33 413 187 387 7 200	2.87 2.85 2.80 3.22 - 3.10 3.02 2.81 2.90 - 2.92 2.86 3.08 2.80 2.88 3.11 2.79 2.83 2.92 3.47 3.28	2.82 2.70 2.72 2.56 - 3.21 2.96 2.83 2.88 - 2.96 2.73 2.95 2.69 4.15 3.12 2.97 2.89 3.68 3.57 4.22	2 947 790 619 6 - 82 34 8 164 - 49 1 604 21 1 289 289 9 132 59 111 1 32	251 120 20 1 - 15 4 - 17 - 3 73 3 57 2 2 14 3 6 - 1	3.7 4.0 4.6 1.5 (X) 2.3 1.6 1.3 1.7 (X) 2.8 4.0 2.6 4.7 1.5 3.3 3.7 5.1 3.8 4.3 3.5	2.5 2.2 2.5 1.5 (X) 1.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 (X) 2.1 2.9 2.8 3.4 2.0 2.6 2.5 2.9 2.4 - 1.6	6.9 7.7 8.0 1.8 (X) 5.7 3.3 1.7 3.7 (X) 5.4 7.2 - 7.5 0.8 5.7 6.6 9.7 7.2 12.5 5.2
Caribou County Bancroft CCD Bancroft city Fort Hall CCD Grace CCD Grace city Soda Springs CCD Soda Springs city Wayan CCD	3 188 349 172 1 788 389 1 893 1 505 157	2 560 277 144 - 714 364 1 482 1 210 87	2 034 221 119 - 570 302 1 176 926 67	79.5 79.8 82.6 (X) 79.8 83.0 79.4 76.5 77.0	526 56 25 - 144 62 306 284 20	2.88 2.76 2.52 - 2.87 2.79 2.89 2.89 3.22	2.62 3.46 3.28 - 2.83 2.37 2.32 2.27 3.40	628 72 28 1 74 25 411 295 70	257 28 4 1 33 8 137 39 58	9.2 7.4 11.7 (X) 3.0 3.4 12.5 14.5 3.3	2.2 4.7 6.3 (X) 2.2 2.3 1.8 2.0 -	28.9 16.4 30.6 (X) 5.9 8.8 38.4 39.6 13.0
Cassia County Albion CCD Albion city Malta city Burley CCD Burley city (part) Declo CCD	7 862 1 049 120 75 4 916 3 528 1 052	7 060 874 108 62 4 501 3 193 961	5 129 640 88 50 3 155 2 064 788	72.6 73.2 81.5 80.6 70.1 64.6 82.0	1 931 234 20 12 1 346 1 129 173	2.99 2.98 2.44 2.62 2.93 2.81 3.15	2.99 3.44 2.35 3.83 2.79 2.67 3.67	802 175 12 3 415 335 91	101 54 1 3 24 18 7	5.2 3.6 6.9 6.1 6.2 7.2 3.4	2.7 3.9 6.4 3.8 2.7 3.2 1.7	11.3 2.9 9.1 14.3 13.4 13.8 10.4

Table 11. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
Twin Falls County—Con.												
Kimberly CCD—Con.												
Kimberly city	965	916	726	79.3	190	2.87	2.56	49	2	3.3	2.0	7.8
Murtaugh CCD	405	365	198	54.2	167	2.99	3.68	40	3	3.7	1.5	6.2
Murtaugh city	51	49	36	73.5	13	2.86	2.77	2	-	-	-	-
Twin Falls CCD	16 580	15 548	10 191	65.5	5 357	2.62	2.44	1 032	73	4.4	2.1	8.4
Twin Falls city	14 162	13 274	8 296	62.5	4 978	2.57	2.41	888	57	4.4	2.0	8.1
West Salmon Falls CCD	220	153	86	56.2	67	2.34	3.33	67	38	6.1	8.5	2.9
Valley County	8 084	3 208	2 532	78.9	676	2.38	2.30	4 876	4 342	7.8	4.8	17.5
Cascade CCD	2 692	989	821	83.0	168	2.32	2.43	1 703	1 611	5.2	4.2	9.7
Cascade city	562	421	299	71.0	122	2.37	2.19	141	105	5.2	3.2	9.6
McCall CCD	5 212	2 183	1 684	77.1	499	2.42	2.27	3 029	2 596	8.9	5.1	19.8
Donnelly city	72	55	38	69.1	17	2.50	2.53	17	7	6.8	2.6	15.0
McCall city	2 247	902	584	64.7	318	2.34	2.09	1 345	1 078	14.4	7.6	24.6
Stibnite CCD	180	36	27	75.0	9	1.85	1.67	144	135	12.2	10.0	18.2
Washington County	4 138	3 762	2 773	73.7	989	2.61	2.62	376	62	4.1	2.9	7.4
Cambridge CCD	452	397	306	77.1	91	2.49	2.54	55	16	4.6	2.5	10.8
Cambridge city	173	152	108	71.1	44	2.44	2.20	21	4	5.6	4.4	8.3
Midvale CCD	336	286	225	78.7	61	2.46	2.67	50	15	2.4	1.7	4.7
Midvale city	83	75	62	82.7	13	2.37	2.23	8	1	2.6	3.1	-
Weiser CCD	3 350	3 079	2 242	72.8	837	2.64	2.62	271	31	4.2	3.1	7.2
Weiser city	2 207	2 018	1 350	66.9	668	2.60	2.53	189	9	5.3	4.1	7.7

Table 12. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total housing units	Occupied housing units						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recrea- tional, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
PLACE—Con.												
Weston city, Franklin County	129	118	103	87.3	15	3.56	3.87	11	2	2.5	1.9	6.3
White Bird city, Idaho County	73	59	45	76.3	14	1.84	1.64	14	3	9.2	8.2	12.5
Wilder city, Canyon County	421	389	189	48.6	200	3.28	4.22	32	1	3.5	1.6	5.2
Winchester city, Lewis County	158	135	114	84.4	21	2.28	1.90	23	12	2.2	0.9	8.7
Worley city, Kootenai County	95	81	49	60.5	32	2.78	2.72	14	2	1.2	-	3.0

Table 13. Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Table with columns: State, County, County Subdivision, Place, Total occupied housing units, Race of householder (One race: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some other race; Two or more races), and Householder (Householder Hispanic or Latino (of any race), Householder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino).

Table 13. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder						Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race								
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race			
Twin Falls County—Con.										
Kimberly CCD	1 963	1 895	1	12	4	1	25	25	107	1 820
Hansen city	349	336	-	4	1	1	1	6	17	322
Kimberly city	916	883	-	6	2	-	11	14	35	861
Murtaugh CCD	365	323	1	6	1	-	27	7	72	284
Murtaugh city	49	43	-	1	-	-	2	3	4	42
Twin Falls CCD	15 548	14 713	19	85	110	12	367	242	887	14 297
Twin Falls city	13 274	12 496	16	82	101	11	342	226	810	12 125
West Salmon Falls CCD	153	145	-	-	-	-	6	2	28	123
Valley County										
Cascade CCD	3 208	3 120	1	22	8	-	20	37	39	3 107
Cascade city	989	960	-	5	4	-	5	15	10	957
Cascade city	421	407	-	2	2	-	3	7	5	406
McCall CCD	2 183	2 128	1	17	3	-	14	20	29	2 118
Donnelly city	55	53	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	53
McCall city	902	880	-	4	-	-	9	9	17	876
Stibnite CCD	36	32	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	32
Washington County										
Cambridge CCD	3 762	3 406	4	22	47	1	211	71	334	3 304
Cambridge city	397	387	1	1	1	-	1	6	-	387
Cambridge city	152	148	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	148
Midvale CCD	286	273	-	2	-	-	4	7	3	273
Midvale city	75	72	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	72
Weiser CCD	3 079	2 746	3	19	46	1	206	58	331	2 644
Weiser city	2 018	1 743	2	15	27	1	192	38	304	1 654

Table 14. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
PLACE—Con.											
Ucon city, Bonneville County	280	272	-	1	-	-	6	1	10	269	
Victor city, Teton County	293	273	2	3	-	-	11	4	21	264	
Wallace city, Shoshone County	427	414	-	6	-	-	1	6	4	411	
Wardner city, Shoshone County	88	86	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	86	
Warm River city, Fremont County	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Weippe city, Clearwater County	161	157	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	157	
Weiser city, Washington County	2 018	1 743	2	15	27	1	192	38	304	1 654	
Wendell city, Gooding County	835	761	-	5	1	1	46	21	100	711	
Weston city, Franklin County	118	115	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	114	
White Bird city, Idaho County	59	58	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	58	
Wilder city, Canyon County	389	179	1	2	2	-	200	5	244	139	
Winchester city, Lewis County	135	128	-	2	-	-	3	2	1	128	
Worley city, Kootenai County	81	59	1	18	-	-	1	2	2	59	

Table 15. Land Area and Population Density: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
Nez Perce County—Con.			
Nez Perce CCD	410.00	4 419	10.8
Culdesac city	0.24	378	1 601.4
Lapwai city	0.77	1 134	1 466.9
Peck city	0.27	186	693.2
Oneida County	1 200.33	4 125	3.4
Holbrook CCD	669.42	406	0.6
Malad City CCD	530.91	3 719	7.0
Malad City city	1.67	2 158	1 294.6
Owyhee County	7 677.98	10 644	1.4
Bruneau CCD	2 475.03	728	0.3
Grand View CCD	2 882.13	1 334	0.5
Grand View city	0.55	470	856.7
Homedale CCD	45.38	4 032	88.9
Homedale city	0.88	2 528	2 859.5
Marsing CCD	51.22	2 790	54.5
Marsing city	0.67	890	1 331.0
Murphy CCD	1 998.13	1 512	0.8
Western Shoshone CCD	226.10	248	1.1
Payette County	407.52	20 578	50.5
Fruitland CCD	73.64	6 581	89.4
Fruitland city	1.51	3 805	2 512.2
New Plymouth CCD	90.61	4 363	48.2
New Plymouth city	0.69	1 400	2 030.2
Payette CCD	243.27	9 634	39.6
Payette city	3.38	7 054	2 087.2
Power County	1 405.57	7 538	5.4
American Falls CCD	533.60	5 818	10.9
American Falls city	1.54	4 111	2 674.5
Arbon CCD	239.68	173	0.7
Fort Hall CCD	255.65	890	3.5
Arbon Valley CDP	34.06	627	18.4
Pocatello city (part)	5.28	24	4.5
Rockland CCD	376.64	657	1.7
Rockland city	0.29	316	1 074.9
Shoshone County	2 633.91	13 771	5.2
Avery-Clarkia CCD	1 632.42	400	0.2
Kellogg CCD	160.40	7 456	46.5
Kellogg city	1.94	2 395	1 235.1
Pinehurst city	1.08	1 661	1 543.6
Smelterville city	0.32	651	2 049.1
Wardner city	0.86	215	251.1
Mullan CCD	40.92	926	22.6
Mullan city	0.83	840	1 011.6
Murray CCD	701.08	615	0.9
Wallace CCD	99.09	4 374	44.1
Osburn city	1.34	1 545	1 154.4
Wallace city	0.87	960	1 104.4
Teton County	450.36	5 999	13.3
Driggs CCD	175.14	2 220	12.7
Driggs city	1.04	1 100	1 054.5
Tetonia CCD	185.07	1 243	6.7
Tetonia city	0.51	247	487.2
Victor CCD	90.15	2 536	28.1
Victor city	1.30	840	648.5
Twin Falls County	1 925.03	64 284	33.4
Buhl CCD	151.54	9 244	61.0
Buhl city	1.68	3 985	2 367.1
Castleford city	0.09	277	2 971.5
Filer CCD	70.65	4 578	64.8
Filer city	0.80	1 620	2 028.7
Hollister CCD	823.75	2 061	2.5
Hollister city	1.00	237	237.6
Kimberly CCD	54.64	5 733	104.9
Hansen city	0.37	970	2 597.7
Kimberly city	0.82	2 614	3 187.6
Murtaugh CCD	84.87	1 244	14.7
Murtaugh city	0.15	139	939.5
Twin Falls CCD	79.16	41 000	517.9
Twin Falls city	12.01	34 469	2 870.1
West Salmon Falls CCD	660.41	424	0.6
Valley County	3 677.82	7 651	2.1
Cascade CCD	830.09	2 330	2.8
Cascade city	3.61	997	275.8
McCall CCD	830.72	5 256	6.3
Donnelly city	0.27	138	514.0
McCall city	5.91	2 084	352.4
Stibnite CCD	2 017.01	65	-
Washington County	1 456.32	9 977	6.9
Cambridge CCD	382.45	992	2.6
Cambridge city	0.28	360	1 270.6
Midvale CCD	555.35	717	1.3
Midvale city	0.34	176	514.0
Weiser CCD	518.52	8 268	15.9
Weiser city	2.34	5 343	2 280.5

Table 16. Land Area and Population Density: 2000—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

State County Place	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
PLACE—Con.			
Moscow city, Latah County	6.15	21 291	3 460.6
Mountain Home city, Elmore County	5.18	11 143	2 150.8
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore County	9.92	8 894	896.1
Moyie Springs city, Boundary County	1.52	656	432.5
Mud Lake city, Jefferson County	0.17	270	1 623.1
Mullan city, Shoshone County	0.83	840	1 011.6
Murtaugh city, Twin Falls County	0.15	139	939.5
Nampa city, Canyon County	19.85	51 867	2 612.3
Newdale city, Fremont County	0.25	358	1 458.3
New Meadows city, Adams County	0.49	533	1 089.1
New Plymouth city, Payette County	0.69	1 400	2 030.2
Nezperce city, Lewis County	0.41	523	1 283.7
Notus city, Canyon County	0.39	458	1 160.7
Oakley city, Cassia County	3.99	668	167.4
Oldtown city, Bonner County	0.23	190	819.4
Onaway city, Latah County	0.15	230	1 546.4
Orofino city, Clearwater County	2.41	3 247	1 349.0
Osburn city, Shoshone County	1.34	1 545	1 154.4
Oxford city, Franklin County	0.25	53	209.1
Paris city, Bear Lake County	3.49	576	165.2
Parker city, Fremont County	0.35	319	901.8
Parkline city, Benewah County	0.19	65	344.3
Parma city, Canyon County	0.92	1 771	1 919.5
Paul city, Minidoka County	0.64	998	1 559.4
Payette city, Payette County	3.38	7 054	2 087.2
Peck city, Nez Perce County	0.27	186	693.2
Pierce city, Clearwater County	0.82	617	748.6
Pinehurst city, Shoshone County	1.08	1 661	1 543.6
Placerville city, Boise County	1.00	60	59.9
Plummer city, Benewah County	1.13	990	875.2
Pocatello city	28.24	51 466	1 822.5
Bannock County (part)	22.96	51 442	2 240.2
Power County (part)	5.28	24	4.5
Ponderay city, Bonner County	2.68	638	237.9
Post Falls city, Kootenai County	9.66	17 247	1 786.1
Potlatch city, Latah County	0.34	791	2 355.7
Preston city, Franklin County	6.68	4 682	701.0
Priest River city, Bonner County	1.60	1 754	1 098.8
Rathdrum city, Kootenai County	4.83	4 816	997.5
Reubens city, Lewis County	0.29	72	248.1
Rexburg city, Madison County	4.88	17 257	3 534.4
Richfield city, Lincoln County	0.65	412	633.6
Rigby city, Jefferson County	1.02	2 998	2 935.3
Riggins city, Idaho County	0.30	410	1 361.3
Ririe city	0.29	545	1 869.5
Bonneville County (part)	0.03	25	883.6
Jefferson County (part)	0.26	520	1 975.5
Roberts city, Jefferson County	0.31	647	2 054.5
Rockland city, Power County	0.29	316	1 074.9
Rupert city, Minidoka County	2.03	5 645	2 779.9
St. Anthony city, Fremont County	1.30	3 342	2 565.0
St. Charles city, Bear Lake County	0.64	156	244.9
St. Maries city, Benewah County	1.09	2 652	2 434.8
Salmon city, Lemhi County	1.72	3 122	1 813.2
Sandpoint city, Bonner County	3.90	6 835	1 750.9
Shelley city, Bingham County	1.32	3 813	2 884.5
Shoshone city, Lincoln County	0.98	1 398	1 432.0
Smelterville city, Shoshone County	0.32	651	2 049.1
Soda Springs city, Caribou County	4.53	3 381	747.1
Spencer city, Clark County	1.13	38	33.6
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai County	1.90	1 376	723.8
Stanley city, Custer County	0.62	100	161.0
Star city, Ada County	0.86	1 795	2 092.5
State Line city, Kootenai County	0.06	28	449.9
Stites city, Idaho County	0.10	226	2 183.3
Sugar City city, Madison County	0.78	1 242	1 582.5
Sun Valley city, Blaine County	9.87	1 427	144.6
Swan Valley city, Bonneville County	10.28	213	20.7
Tensed city, Benewah County	0.18	126	695.9
Teton city, Fremont County	0.47	569	1 212.0
Tetonia city, Teton County	0.51	247	487.2
Troy city, Latah County	0.79	798	1 004.8
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls County	12.01	34 469	2 870.1
Ucon city, Bonneville County	0.77	943	1 230.3
Victor city, Teton County	1.30	840	648.5
Wallace city, Shoshone County	0.87	960	1 104.4
Wardner city, Shoshone County	0.86	215	251.1
Warm River city, Fremont County	0.74	10	13.6
Weippe city, Clearwater County	0.41	416	1 009.8
Weiser city, Washington County	2.34	5 343	2 280.5
Wendell city, Gooding County	1.13	2 338	2 072.8
Weston city, Franklin County	1.98	425	214.6
White Bird city, Idaho County	0.07	106	1 623.7
Wilder city, Canyon County	0.38	1 462	3 885.7
Winchester city, Lewis County	0.18	308	1 699.7
Worley city, Kootenai County	0.19	223	1 178.6

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Table 17. **Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	American Indian and Alaska Native population (one race)	Median age	Age								
			Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL											
All areas	7 306	25.5	752	2 081	359	410	1 015	1 013	801	248	173
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	1 251	23.5	163	360	53	76	186	138	130	43	29
Benewah County (part)	753	23.3	94	221	33	48	110	82	80	21	23
Kootenai County (part)	498	24.0	69	139	20	28	76	56	50	22	6
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	235	26.1	11	78	16	7	36	39	24	3	5
Owyhee County (part)	235	26.1	11	78	16	7	36	39	24	3	5
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	3 648	25.2	350	1 033	206	221	520	526	367	139	73
Fort Hall Reservation	3 648	25.2	350	1 033	206	221	520	526	367	139	73
Bannock County (part)	1 160	24.9	115	317	77	73	165	169	112	39	20
Bingham County (part)	2 291	25.4	210	671	115	135	331	328	233	92	47
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power County (part)	197	25.3	25	45	14	13	24	29	22	8	6
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai Reservation, ID	71	23.5	6	25	2	4	8	11	7	-	-
Boundary County (part)	71	23.5	6	25	2	4	8	11	7	-	-
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	2 101	27.5	222	585	82	102	265	299	273	63	66
Clearwater County (part)	153	38.5	10	31	-	6	18	28	28	7	7
Idaho County (part)	326	25.4	31	102	15	12	34	47	45	6	11
Lewis County (part)	142	34.5	12	24	6	11	19	20	23	4	7
Nez Perce County (part)	1 480	25.9	169	428	61	73	194	204	177	46	41

Table 17. **Age and Sex for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000—Con.**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Age—Con.			Age and sex						Percent of population		American Indian Area County
65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	All ages		18 years and over		65 years and over		Under 18 years	65 years and over	
			Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Female	Total	Female			
											AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL
											All areas
300	119	35	3 802	92.2	4 473	2 367	454	266	38.8	6.2	
46	21	6	652	91.9	728	403	73	43	41.8	5.8	Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID
26	13	2	396	90.2	438	241	41	25	41.8	5.4	Benewah County (part)
20	8	4	256	94.5	290	162	32	18	41.8	6.4	Kootenai County (part)
8	6	2	113	108.0	146	72	16	9	37.9	6.8	Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part)
8	6	2	113	108.0	146	72	16	9	37.9	6.8	Owyhee County (part)
137	62	14	1 894	92.6	2 265	1 200	213	127	37.9	5.8	Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID
137	62	14	1 894	92.6	2 265	1 200	213	127	37.9	5.8	Fort Hall Reservation
45	23	5	594	95.3	728	372	73	33	37.2	6.3	Bannock County (part)
83	37	9	1 195	91.7	1 410	762	129	88	38.5	5.6	Bingham County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Caribou County (part)
9	2	-	105	87.6	127	66	11	6	35.5	5.6	Power County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Bannock County (part)
-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	Caribou County (part)
7	1	-	37	91.9	40	21	8	4	43.7	11.3	Kootenai Reservation, ID
7	1	-	37	91.9	40	21	8	4	43.7	11.3	Boundary County (part)
102	29	13	1 106	90.0	1 294	671	144	83	38.4	6.9	Nez Perce Reservation, ID
10	5	3	72	112.5	112	47	18	9	26.8	11.8	Clearwater County (part)
18	3	2	183	78.1	193	108	23	17	40.8	7.1	Idaho County (part)
11	3	2	69	105.8	106	50	16	9	25.4	11.3	Lewis County (part)
63	18	6	782	89.3	883	466	87	48	40.3	5.9	Nez Perce County (part)

Table 18. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total population	Race									Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One race						Two or more races			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Number	Percent of total popu- lation	Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL											
All areas	30 595	22 158	49	7 306	89	18	372	603	2.0	478	978
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	6 551	5 136	12	1 251	13	7	32	100	1.5	84	120
Benewah County (part)	4 465	3 607	9	753	3	5	16	72	1.6	65	83
Kootenai County (part)	2 086	1 529	3	498	10	2	16	28	1.3	19	37
Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part)	248	7	-	235	-	-	2	4	1.6	4	27
Owyhee County (part)	248	7	-	235	-	-	2	4	1.6	4	27
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	5 762	1 826	2	3 648	15	1	168	102	1.8	83	467
Fort Hall Reservation	5 760	1 824	2	3 648	15	1	168	102	1.8	83	467
Bannock County (part)	2 004	759	1	1 160	10	1	39	34	1.7	31	104
Bingham County (part)	2 866	432	-	2 291	-	-	90	53	1.8	46	275
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Power County (part)	890	633	1	197	5	-	39	15	1.7	6	88
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock County (part)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	-	-
Kootenai Reservation, ID	75	3	-	71	-	-	-	1	1.3	1	-
Boundary County (part)	75	3	-	71	-	-	-	1	1.3	1	-
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	17 959	15 186	35	2 101	61	10	170	396	2.2	306	364
Clearwater County (part)	5 720	5 335	12	153	29	5	50	136	2.4	115	124
Idaho County (part)	4 130	3 624	-	326	11	1	71	97	2.3	76	61
Lewis County (part)	3 690	3 400	13	142	16	3	35	81	2.2	43	71
Nez Perce County (part)	4 419	2 827	10	1 480	5	1	14	82	1.9	72	108

Table 18. **Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000**—Con.

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Not Hispanic or Latino										American Indian Area County	
Total	One race						Two or more races		Total		Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
	White		Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Total			
	Number	Percent of total popu- lation									
29 617	21 874	71.5	48	7 001	84	16	69	525	450	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL	
										All areas	
6 431	5 095	77.8	12	1 211	12	6	4	91	81	Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	
4 382	3 576	80.1	9	723	2	5	1	66	62	Benewah County (part)	
2 049	1 519	72.8	3	488	10	1	3	25	19	Kootenai County (part)	
221	6	2.4	-	214	-	-	-	1	1	Duck Valley Reservation, NV--ID (part)	
221	6	2.4	-	214	-	-	-	1	1	Owyhee County (part)	
5 295	1 725	29.9	2	3 474	15	1	3	75	68	Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	
5 293	1 723	29.9	2	3 474	15	1	3	75	68	Fort Hall Reservation	
1 900	732	36.5	1	1 128	10	1	-	28	26	Bannock County (part)	
2 591	390	13.6	-	2 161	-	-	-	40	36	Bingham County (part)	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caribou County (part)	
802	601	67.5	1	185	5	-	3	7	6	Power County (part)	
2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	
2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bannock County (part)	
-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caribou County (part)	
75	3	4.0	-	71	-	-	-	1	1	Kootenai Reservation, ID	
75	3	4.0	-	71	-	-	-	1	1	Boundary County (part)	
17 595	15 045	83.8	34	2 031	57	9	62	357	299	Nez Perce Reservation, ID	
5 596	5 278	92.3	12	149	27	5	4	121	113	Clearwater County (part)	
4 069	3 603	87.2	-	324	11	1	37	93	76	Idaho County (part)	
3 619	3 372	91.4	13	135	14	3	13	69	43	Lewis County (part)	
4 311	2 792	63.2	9	1 423	5	-	8	74	67	Nez Perce County (part)	

Table 19. Population for Selected Categories of Race: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Selected combinations of two races				Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL										
All areas	7	379	34	23	22 709	88	7 737	138	40	509
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	3	66	3	8	5 225	24	1 327	18	10	48
Benewah County (part)	3	50	2	6	3 670	19	811	7	8	23
Kootenai County (part)	-	16	1	2	1 555	5	516	11	2	25
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	-	3	-	-	10	-	239	1	-	2
Owyhee County (part)	-	3	-	-	10	-	239	1	-	2
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	2	58	10	5	1 914	13	3 724	28	3	187
Fort Hall Reservation	2	58	10	5	1 912	13	3 724	28	3	187
Bannock County (part)	-	22	3	-	789	5	1 190	15	1	42
Bingham County (part)	-	35	5	5	476	5	2 335	6	1	97
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power County (part)	2	1	2	-	647	3	199	7	1	48
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock County (part)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai Reservation, ID	-	1	-	-	4	-	72	-	-	-
Boundary County (part)	-	1	-	-	4	-	72	-	-	-
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	2	251	21	10	15 556	51	2 375	91	27	272
Clearwater County (part)	-	94	12	-	5 467	14	249	48	10	74
Idaho County (part)	-	60	7	-	3 715	-	390	18	12	101
Lewis County (part)	-	39	1	2	3 474	15	187	18	4	73
Nez Perce County (part)	2	58	1	8	2 900	22	1 549	7	1	24

Table 20. **Households and Families With American Indian and Alaska Native Householder (One Race): 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Households with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)	Family households						Nonfamily households			Average size	
		Total		Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		Total	Householder living alone		House- holds	Families
		Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years	Number	Percent with own children under 18 years		Total	Total		
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL												
All areas	2 231	1 814	55.0	966	55.9	619	54.4	417	347	92	3.38	3.71
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	388	311	59.2	168	57.1	97	56.7	77	66	18	3.37	3.67
Benewah County (part)	233	185	57.8	96	58.3	59	47.5	48	43	9	3.29	3.64
Kootenai County (part)	155	126	61.1	72	55.6	38	71.1	29	23	9	3.49	3.71
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	75	57	59.6	27	63.0	23	52.2	18	14	4	3.15	3.60
Owyhee County (part)	75	57	59.6	27	63.0	23	52.2	18	14	4	3.15	3.60
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	1 078	889	53.5	458	57.2	326	51.8	189	156	35	3.48	3.83
Fort Hall Reservation	1 078	889	53.5	458	57.2	326	51.8	189	156	35	3.48	3.83
Bannock County (part)	335	286	52.1	160	56.3	89	53.9	49	37	6	3.64	3.90
Bingham County (part)	686	554	54.7	268	57.8	221	52.0	132	112	28	3.40	3.79
Caribou County (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Power County (part)	57	49	49.0	30	56.7	16	37.5	8	7	1	3.63	3.86
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Bannock County (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Caribou County (part)	-	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai Reservation, ID	23	17	58.8	11	72.7	4	50.0	6	5	1	3.00	3.47
Boundary County (part)	23	17	58.8	11	72.7	4	50.0	6	5	1	3.00	3.47
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	667	540	54.4	302	52.0	169	58.6	127	106	34	3.27	3.58
Clearwater County (part)	60	48	41.7	34	35.3	6	50.0	12	8	7	2.75	2.92
Idaho County (part)	95	76	65.8	43	74.4	26	57.7	19	19	7	3.13	3.54
Lewis County (part)	54	38	47.4	26	46.2	5	40.0	16	15	5	2.67	3.18
Nez Perce County (part)	458	378	54.5	199	50.8	132	59.8	80	64	15	3.43	3.71

Table 21. **Household Relationship and Group Quarters Population for the American Indian and Alaska Native Population (One Race): 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Household population							Group quarters population			
	Total	Householder	Relationship to householder					Under 18 years, child and other relatives	Total	Institutionalized population	Non-institutionalized population
			Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Non-relatives					
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL											
All areas	7 244	2 231	764	2 792	1 126	331	2 774	62	54	8	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	1 249	388	124	515	154	68	513	2	-	2	
Benewah County (part)	751	233	79	301	100	38	309	2	-	2	
Kootenai County (part)	498	155	45	214	54	30	204	-	-	-	
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	235	75	23	96	28	13	89	-	-	-	
Owyhee County (part)	235	75	23	96	28	13	89	-	-	-	
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	3 616	1 078	374	1 359	661	144	1 348	32	27	5	
Fort Hall Reservation	3 616	1 078	374	1 359	661	144	1 348	32	27	5	
Bannock County (part)	1 160	335	126	440	217	42	419	-	-	-	
Bingham County (part)	2 259	686	225	840	413	95	859	32	27	5	
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Power County (part)	197	57	23	79	31	7	70	-	-	-	
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bannock County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kootenai Reservation, ID	71	23	10	23	11	4	31	-	-	-	
Boundary County (part)	71	23	10	23	11	4	31	-	-	-	
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	2 073	667	233	799	272	102	793	28	27	1	
Clearwater County (part)	129	60	13	37	13	6	38	24	24	-	
Idaho County (part)	325	95	49	143	24	14	130	1	-	1	
Lewis County (part)	139	54	23	43	11	8	36	3	3	-	
Nez Perce County (part)	1 480	458	148	576	224	74	589	-	-	-	

Table 22. **Housing Occupancy and Tenure: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total housing units	Occupied housing units with American Indian and Alaska Native householder (one race)						Vacant housing units				
		Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Average household size		Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Vacancy rate		
			Number	Percent of occupied housing units		Owner- occupied units	Renter- occupied units			Available housing	Home- owner	Rental
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL												
All areas	14 076	2 231	1 593	71.4	638	3.41	3.31	2 702	1 575	3.9	2.2	9.4
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	4 015	388	239	61.6	149	3.66	2.90	1 529	1 308	3.1	1.9	7.3
Benewah County (part)	2 118	233	141	60.5	92	3.55	2.89	421	265	3.4	1.5	9.5
Kootenai County (part)	1 897	155	98	63.2	57	3.83	2.91	1 108	1 043	2.6	2.9	1.3
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	86	75	48	64.0	27	2.94	3.52	6	3	-	-	-
Owyhee County (part)	86	75	48	64.0	27	2.94	3.52	6	3	-	-	-
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	2 011	1 078	826	76.6	252	3.47	3.54	232	25	2.8	1.6	7.4
Fort Hall Reservation	2 010	1 078	826	76.6	252	3.47	3.54	232	25	2.8	1.6	7.4
Bannock County (part)	667	335	295	88.1	40	3.64	3.60	48	10	1.3	0.7	5.0
Bingham County (part)	1 006	686	483	70.4	203	3.33	3.55	149	5	4.1	2.7	7.6
Caribou County (part)	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	1	1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Power County (part)	336	57	48	84.2	9	3.75	3.00	34	9	2.3	0.8	10.0
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Bannock County (part)	1	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Kootenai Reservation, ID	24	23	15	65.2	8	3.07	2.88	-	-	-	-	-
Boundary County (part)	24	23	15	65.2	8	3.07	2.88	-	-	-	-	-
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	7 940	667	465	69.7	202	3.24	3.33	935	239	4.5	2.5	10.7
Clearwater County (part)	2 498	60	44	73.3	16	2.61	3.13	322	86	5.4	2.5	13.3
Idaho County (part)	1 874	95	66	69.5	29	3.24	2.86	239	63	4.5	2.6	10.9
Lewis County (part)	1 755	54	33	61.1	21	2.73	2.57	222	45	5.0	2.9	10.7
Nez Perce County (part)	1 813	458	322	70.3	136	3.37	3.57	152	45	2.9	1.9	6.3

Table 23. **Occupied Housing Units (Households) by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Total occupied housing units	Race of householder							Two or more races	House- holder Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	House- holder White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
		One race									
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some other race				
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL											
All areas	11 374	8 836	10	2 231	15	4	101	177	217	8 766	
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	2 486	2 047	2	388	2	-	10	37	28	2 038	
Benewah County (part)	1 697	1 429	1	233	1	-	4	29	18	1 422	
Kootenai County (part)	789	618	1	155	1	-	6	8	10	616	
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	80	3	-	75	-	-	1	1	6	3	
Owyhee County (part)	80	3	-	75	-	-	1	1	6	3	
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	1 779	632	-	1 078	3	-	38	28	105	608	
Fort Hall Reservation	1 778	631	-	1 078	3	-	38	28	105	607	
Bannock County (part)	619	266	-	335	1	-	7	10	24	260	
Bingham County (part)	857	135	-	686	-	-	22	14	59	124	
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Power County (part)	302	230	-	57	2	-	9	4	22	223	
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bannock County (part)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Caribou County (part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kootenai Reservation, ID	24	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Boundary County (part)	24	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	7 005	6 153	8	667	10	4	52	111	78	6 116	
Clearwater County (part)	2 176	2 059	-	60	4	3	10	40	26	2 044	
Idaho County (part)	1 635	1 492	-	95	1	1	21	25	15	1 486	
Lewis County (part)	1 533	1 434	4	54	5	-	15	21	17	1 427	
Nez Perce County (part)	1 661	1 168	4	458	-	-	6	25	20	1 159	

Table 24. **Land Area and Population Density: 2000**

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

American Indian Area County	Land area in square miles	Total population	
		Number	Average per square mile
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LAND — FEDERAL			
All areas	2 759.86	30 595	11.1
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, ID	523.76	6 551	12.5
Benewah County (part)	366.99	4 465	12.2
Kootenai County (part)	156.76	2 086	13.3
Duck Valley Reservation, NV-ID (part)	226.10	248	1.1
Owyhee County (part)	226.10	248	1.1
Fort Hall Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, ID	814.87	5 762	7.1
Fort Hall Reservation	814.45	5 760	7.1
Bannock County (part)	148.58	2 004	13.5
Bingham County (part)	351.60	2 866	8.2
Caribou County (part)	58.61	-	-
Power County (part)	255.65	890	3.5
Fort Hall Off-Reservation Trust Land	0.43	2	4.7
Bannock County (part)	0.06	2	34.5
Caribou County (part)	0.37	-	-
Kootenai Reservation, ID	0.03	75	2 536.7
Boundary County (part)	0.03	75	2 536.7
Nez Perce Reservation, ID	1 195.10	17 959	15.0
Clearwater County (part)	105.00	5 720	54.5
Idaho County (part)	289.85	4 130	14.2
Lewis County (part)	390.25	3 690	9.5
Nez Perce County (part)	410.00	4 419	10.8

Appendix A.

Geographic Terms and Concepts

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INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

In decennial census data products, geographic entities usually are presented in an hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

Hierarchical Presentation

An hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation and is explained for computer-readable media in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the “standard census geographic hierarchy”: census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within state, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

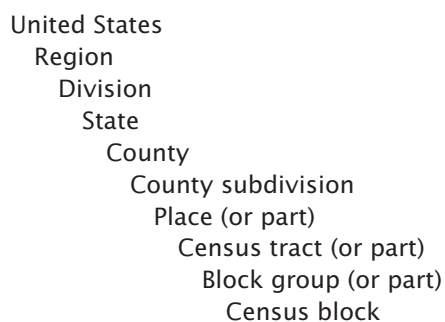


Figure A-1, which is a diagram of the geographic hierarchy, presents this information as a series of “nesting” relationships. For example, a line joining the lower-level entity “place” and the higher-level entity “state” means that a place cannot cross a state boundary; a line linking “census tract” and “county” means that a census tract cannot cross a county line; and so forth.

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of

inventory presentations is state, followed by all the counties in that state, followed by all the places in that state. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County A

County B

County C

Place X

Place Y

Place Z

American Indian/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land (AIANA/HHL) Entities

Exceptions to the standard hierarchical presentation occur in the case of some American Indian/Alaska Native area (AIANA) entities, which do not necessarily “nest” within states and counties. For instance, the following American Indian entities can cross state lines: federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal subdivisions, and tribal designated statistical areas. National summary data for American Indian reservations may be presented as an alphabetical listing of reservation names followed by the state portions of each reservation. Also, a census tract or block group delineated by American Indian tribal authorities may be located in more than one state or county (see CENSUS TRACT, TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP, and TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT) for the purpose of presenting census data in the American Indian/Alaska Native area/Hawaiian home land (AIANA/HHL) hierarchy.

The diagram in Figure A-2 shows geographic relationships among geographic entities in the AIANA/HHL hierarchy. It does not show the geographic levels “county,” “county subdivision,” and “place” because AIANA/HHL entities do not necessarily nest within them.

The definitions below are for geographic entities and concepts that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in its standard data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one data product.

AMERICAN INDIAN AREA, ALASKA NATIVE AREA, HAWAIIAN HOME LAND

There are both legal and statistical American Indian, Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides data for Census 2000. The legal entities consist of federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land areas, the tribal subdivisions that can divide these entities, state recognized American Indian reservations, Alaska Native Regional Corporations, and Hawaiian home lands. The statistical entities are Alaska Native village statistical areas, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, and state designated American Indian statistical areas. Tribal subdivisions can exist within the statistical Oklahoma tribal statistical areas.

In all cases, these areas are mutually exclusive in that no American Indian, Alaska Native, or Hawaiian home land can overlap another tribal entity, except for tribal subdivisions, which subdivide some American Indian entities, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, which exist within Alaska Native Regional Corporations. In some cases where more than one tribe claims jurisdiction over an area, the U.S. Census Bureau creates a joint use area as a separate entity to define this area of dual claims. The following provides more detail about each of the various American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands.

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) are corporate entities established to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). Twelve ANRCs are geographic entities that cover most of the state of Alaska (the Annette Island Reserve—an American Indian reservation—is excluded from any ANRC). (A thirteenth ANRC represents Alaska Natives who do not live in Alaska and do not identify with any of the 12 corporations; the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide data for this ANRC because it has no geographic extent.) The boundaries of ANRCs have been legally established.

The U.S. Census Bureau offers representatives of the 12 nonprofit ANRCs the opportunity to review and update the ANRC boundaries. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANRCs for the 1990 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, which is assigned in alphabetical order by ANRC name.

Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (ANVSA)

Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs) are statistical entities that represent the densely settled portion of Alaska Native villages (ANVs), which constitute associations, bands, clans, communities, groups, tribes or villages, recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-203). ANVSAs are reviewed and delineated by officials of the ANV (or officials of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) in which the ANV is located if no ANV official chooses to participate in the delineation process) solely for data presentation purposes.

An ANVSA may not overlap the boundary of another ANVSA, an American Indian reservation, or a tribal designated statistical area. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for ANVSAs for the 1990 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 6000 through 7999. Each ANVSA also is assigned a state-based five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order by ANVSA name.

American Indian Reservation

Federal American Indian reservations are areas that have been set aside by the United States for the use of tribes, the exterior boundaries of which are more particularly defined in the final tribal treaties, agreements, executive orders, federal statutes, secretarial orders, or judicial determinations. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes federal reservations as territory over which American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority. These entities are known as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, ranches, reservations, reserves, villages, Indian communities, and Indian villages. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains a list of federally recognized tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau contacts representatives of American Indian tribal governments to identify the boundaries for federal reservations.

Some state governments have established reservations for tribes recognized by the state. A governor-appointed state liaison provides the names and boundaries for state recognized American Indian reservations to the U.S. Census Bureau. The names of these reservations are followed by "(State)" in census data presentations.

Federal reservations may cross state boundaries, and federal and state reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross state boundaries, only the portions of the reservations in a given state are shown in the data products for that state. Lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two tribes, whether federally or state recognized, are called "joint use areas," and are treated as if they are separate American Indian reservations for data presentation purposes. The entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian reservations in the 1970 census.

Each federal American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4999. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservation names nationwide, except that joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each state American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9000 through 9499. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code; because FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for reservations that include territory in more than one state.

American Indian Off-Reservation Trust Land

Trust lands are areas for which the United States holds title in trust for the benefit of a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual Indian (individual trust land). Trust lands can be alienated or encumbered only by the owner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his/her authorized representative. Trust lands may be located on or off of a reservation. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes and tabulates data for reservations and off-reservation trust lands because American Indian tribes have primary governmental authority over these lands. Primary tribal governmental authority generally is not attached to tribal lands located off the reservation until the lands are placed in trust.

In the U.S. Census Bureau's data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands always are associated with a specific federally recognized reservation and/or tribal government. Such trust lands may be located in more than one state. Only the portions of off-reservation trust lands in a given state are shown in the data products for that state; all off-reservation trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided trust land data for off-reservation tribal trust lands in the 1980 census; in 1990, the trust land data included both tribal and individual trust lands. The U.S. Census Bureau does not identify restricted fee land or land in fee simple status as a specific geographic category.

In decennial census data tabulations, off-reservation trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. As with reservations, FIPS codes for off-reservation trust lands are unique within state, so they will differ if they extend into more than one state. The FIPS codes for such off-reservation trust lands are the same as those for the associated reservation. In the TIGER/Line® products, a letter code—"T" for tribal and "I" for individual—identifies off-reservation trust lands. In decennial census data tabulations, a trust land flag uniquely identifies off-reservation trust lands. Printed reports show separate tabulations for all off-reservation trust land areas, but do not provide separate tabulations for the tribal versus individual trust lands. Trust lands associated with tribes that do not have a reservation are presented and coded by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservation names.

American Indian Tribal Subdivision

American Indian tribal subdivisions are administrative subdivisions of federally recognized American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs), known as areas, chapters, communities, or districts. These entities are internal units of self-government or administration that serve social, cultural, and/or economic purposes for the American Indians on the reservations, off-reservation trust lands, or OTSAs.

The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundary and name information for tribal subdivisions from tribal governments. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for American Indian tribal subdivisions in the 1980 census when it identified them as "American Indian subreservation areas." It did not provide data for these entities in conjunction with the 1990 census.

Each American Indian tribal subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code that is alphabetically in order and unique within each reservation, associated off-reservation trust land, and OTSA. Each tribal subdivision also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. FIPS codes are assigned alphabetically within state; the FIPS codes are different in each state for tribal subdivisions that extend into more than one state.

Hawaiian Home Land (HHL)

Hawaiian home lands (HHLs) are areas held in trust for native Hawaiians by the state of Hawaii, pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended. The U.S. Census Bureau obtained the names and boundaries of HHLs from state officials. HHLs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each HHL area is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5000 through 5499 based on the alphabetical sequence of each HHL name. Each HHL also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within the state of Hawaii.

Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area (OTSA)

Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau in consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes in Oklahoma that do not currently have a reservation, but once had a reservation in that state. Boundaries of OTSAs will be those of the former reservations in Oklahoma, except where modified by agreements with neighboring tribes for data presentation purposes. OTSAs replace the “tribal jurisdiction statistical areas” of the 1990 census. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for the former Oklahoma reservations in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it defined a single all-encompassing geographic entity called the “Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).”

Each OTSA is assigned a national four-digit census code ranging from 5500 through 5999 based on the alphabetical sequence of each OTSA's name, except that the joint use areas appear at the end of the code range. Each OTSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order in Oklahoma.

State Designated American Indian Statistical Area (SDAISA)

State designated American Indian statistical areas (SDAISAs) are statistical entities for state recognized American Indian tribes that do not have a state recognized land base (reservation). SDAISAs are identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by a state liaison identified by the governor's office in each state. SDAISAs generally encompass a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a state recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state unless the tribe is recognized by both states, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, tribal designated statistical area (TDSA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau established SDAISAs as a new geographic statistical entity for Census 2000, to differentiate between state recognized tribes without a land base and federally recognized tribes without a land base. For the 1990 census, all such tribal entities had been identified as TDSAs.

Each SDAISA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9500 through 9999 in alphabetical sequence of SDAISA names nationwide. Each SDAISA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs) are statistical entities identified and delineated for the U.S. Census Bureau by federally recognized American Indian tribes that do not currently have a federally recognized land base (reservation or off-reservation trust land). A TDSA generally encompasses a compact and contiguous area that contains a concentration of people who identify with a federally recognized American Indian tribe and in which there is structured or organized tribal activity. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, and it may not include area within an American Indian reservation, off-reservation trust land, Alaska Native village statistical area, state designated American Indian statistical area (SDAISA), or Oklahoma tribal statistical area.

The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for TDSAs in conjunction with the 1990 census, when both federally and state recognized tribes could identify and delineate TDSAs. TDSAs now apply only to federally recognized tribes. State recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, are identified as SDAISAs, a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 8000 through 8999 in alphabetical sequence of TDSA names nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within state; because FIPS codes are assigned within each state, the FIPS code is different in each state for TDSAs that extend into more than one state.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic database (see TIGER® database). These area measurements are recorded as whole square meters. (To convert square meters to square kilometers, divide by 1,000,000; to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.589988; to convert square meters to square miles, divide by 2,589,988.)

The U.S. Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and total water area. The water area figures include inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and total water; water area for each of the four water classifications was available in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) product only.) "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the U.S. Census Bureau's geographic database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, territorial, and Great Lakes waters is for data presentation purposes only and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on U.S. Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division. Crews-of-vessels entities (see CENSUS TRACT and CENSUS BLOCK) do not encompass territory and, therefore, have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the TIGER® database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

A block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a census tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a census tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999. BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. BGs on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 300 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, worker's dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.)

Most BGs were delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local, state, or tribal government declined to participate or where the U.S. Census Bureau could not identify a potential local or tribal participant.

BGs never cross the boundaries of states, counties, or statistically equivalent entities, except for a BG delineated by American Indian tribal authorities, and then only when tabulated within the American Indian hierarchy (see TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP). BGs never cross the boundaries of census tracts, but may cross the boundary of any other geographic entity required as a census block boundary (see CENSUS BLOCK).

In decennial census data tabulations, a BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county subdivision, place, voting district, or other tabulation entity shown in the data products. For example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there are separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BGs are used in tabulating data nationwide, as was done for the 1990 census, for all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and for selected areas in the 1970 census. For data presentation purposes, BGs are a substitute for the enumeration districts (EDs) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses and in all areas before 1970. Also, BGs are the lowest level of the geographic hierarchy for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and presents sample data.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had boundary changes between the 1990 census and Census 2000; that is, between January 2, 1990, and January 1, 2000. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties or executive orders, and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.
6. Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.
7. Redistricting for congressional districts or county subdivisions that represent single-member districts for election to a county governing board.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local, state, or tribal governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to visible features to better define the geographic area each encompasses or to account for shifts and changes in the population distribution within an area.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian areas are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census. Boundary changes are not reported for some entities, such as census designated places and block groups.

Changes to the boundaries for census tracts and, for the first time, for census blocks are available in relationship files, which are only available in computer-readable form. The census tract relationship files feature the relationship of census tracts/block numbering areas at the time of the 1990 census to census tracts for Census 2000, and vice versa, including partial relationships. For the first time, the census tract relationship files show a measure of the magnitude of change using the proportion of the length of roads and sides of roads contained in partial census tracts. This information can be used to proportion the data for the areas where census tracts have changed.

The census block relationship files, which are available only in computer-readable form, present relationships of the 1990 census and Census 2000 blocks on the basis of whole blocks or part blocks ("P"). The following relationships can be derived:

	1990 census block	2000 census block
One to one	601	1017
One to many	101 P	3028
	101 P	2834
Many to one	410	2554 P
	503	2554 P
Many to many	404	1007 P
	501 P	1007 P
	502 P	1008 P

Block relationship files are available to compare the following sets of census blocks:

- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 collection block,
- 2000 collection block to 2000 tabulation block, and
- 1990 tabulation block to 2000 tabulation block.

Census tract relationship files and block relationship files are not geographic equivalency files. For a true areal comparison between the census tracts/block numbering areas and blocks used for the 1990 census and the census tracts and blocks used for Census 2000 (as well as other geographic areas), it is necessary to use the 2000 TIGER/Line® files. The 2000 TIGER/Line files will contain 1990 and 2000 boundaries for counties and statistically equivalent entities, county subdivisions, places, American Indian areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, census tracts, census blocks, and, by derivation from the census blocks, block groups.

CENSUS BLOCK

Census blocks are areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block bounded by city streets. However, census blocks in sparsely settled areas may contain many square miles of territory.

All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas has been assigned block numbers, as was the case for the 1990 census. To improve operational efficiency and geographic identifications, the U.S. Census Bureau has introduced different numbering systems for tabulation blocks used in decennial census data products, and for collection blocks, used in administering the census. (In 1990, there generally was a single numbering system.) Collection block numbers are available only in the TIGER/Line® data products; the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for collection blocks.

Many tabulation blocks, used in decennial census data products, represent the same geographic area as the collection blocks used in the Census 2000 enumeration process. Where the collection blocks include territory in two or more geographic entities, each unique piece required for data tabulation is identified as a separate tabulation block with a separate block number. It is possible for two or more collection blocks to be combined into a single tabulation block. This situation can occur when a visible feature established as a collection block boundary is deleted during the field update operation. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data, including American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, census tracts, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, state legislative districts, urban and rural areas, school districts, voting districts, and ZIP Code® tabulation areas. Tabulation blocks also generally do not cross the boundaries of certain landmarks, including military installations, national parks, and national monuments.

Tabulation blocks are identified uniquely within census tract by means of a four-digit number. (The 1990 census block numbers had three digits, with a potential alphabetic suffix.) The Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within county (or statistically equivalent entity), and consist of four or five digits. For its Census 2000 data tabulations, the U.S. Census Bureau created a unique set of census block numbers immediately before beginning the tabulation process. These

are the census block numbers seen in the data presentations. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau created a separate block with a suffix of “Z” to identify crews-of-vessels population. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the U.S. Census Bureau as associated with the home port of the vessel.

Participants in certain U.S. Census Bureau-sponsored programs were able to request that line features in the TIGER® database be held as tabulation block boundaries, provided that these conformed to U.S. Census Bureau criteria. This option was available to participants in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program (the Block Boundary Suggestion Project), American Indian and Alaska Native Area Tribal Review (Block Definition Project), and the District of Columbia and the Puerto Rico Block Boundary Definition Project.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks. For the 1990 census, water was not uniquely identified within a census block; instead, all water area internal to a block group was given a single block number ending in “99” (for example, in block group 1, all water was identified as block 199). A suffix was added to each water block number where the block existed in more than one tabulation entity within its block group. For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land tabulation block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The water block numbers begin with the block group number followed by “999” and proceed in descending order (for example, in block group 3, the numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, etc.). In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks might use enough of the available numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the block number. The land/water flag, set at the polygon level in the TIGER® database and shown in TIGER/Line® and statistical data tabulation files, is the only way to know if a block is all water when viewing the computer files. On maps, water areas are shown with a screen symbol.

CENSUS DIVISION

Census divisions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine census divisions, which the U.S. Census Bureau established in 1910 for the presentation of census data. Each census division is identified by a one-digit census code; the same number appears as the first digit in the two-digit census state code (see STATE).

Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A-3.

CENSUS REGION

Census regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide the United States for the presentation of census data. There are four census regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Before 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940s, there were three census regions—North, South, and West. Each census region is identified by a single-digit census code.

Puerto Rico and the Island Areas are not part of any census region or census division. For a list of all census regions, census divisions, and their constituent states, see Figure A-3.

CENSUS TRACT

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau’s Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated census tracts where no local participant existed or where a local or tribal government declined to participate. The primary purpose of

census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. This is the first decennial census for which the entire United States is covered by census tracts. For the 1990 census, some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts, which may or may not represent the same areas.

Census tracts in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States generally have between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. For American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, the optimum size is 2,500 people. Counties and statistically equivalent entities with fewer than 1,500 people have a single census tract. Census tracts on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers' dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.) When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over many decades so that statistical comparisons can be made from decennial census to decennial census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require occasional boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit numeric suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in the printed reports and on census maps. In computer-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is either left blank or is zero-filled. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only in computer-readable files. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For the 1990 census, the .99 suffix was reserved for census tracts/block numbering areas (BNAs) that contained only crews-of-vessels population; for Census 2000, the crews-of-vessels population is included with the related census tract.

Census tract numbers range from 1 to 9999 and are unique within a county or statistically equivalent entity. The U.S. Census Bureau reserves the basic census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for census tracts delineated within or to encompass American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that exist in multiple states or counties (see TRIBAL CENSUS TRACTS). The number 0000 in computer-readable files identifies a census tract delineated to provide complete coverage of water area in territorial seas and the Great Lakes.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CDs) are the 435 areas from which people are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the states, based on census population counts, each state is responsible for establishing CDs for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CDs in the state as practicable.

The CDs in effect at the time of Census 2000 are those of the 106th Congress, whose session began in January 1999. The CDs of the 103rd Congress (January 1993 to 1995) were the first to reflect redistricting based on the 1990 census. These CD boundaries and numbers remained in effect until after Census 2000, except where a state initiative or a court-ordered redistricting had required a change. Six states redistricted for the 104th Congress (Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Virginia), five states redistricted for the 105th Congress (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas), and three states (New York, North Carolina, and Virginia) redistricted for the 106th Congress. The 108th Congress will be the first to reflect reapportionment and redistricting based on Census 2000 data.

CDs are identified with a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. The code "00" is used for states with a single representative.

American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia are represented in the House of Representatives by a delegate, and Puerto Rico by a resident commissioner, all of whom may not vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, but may vote on legislation as it is considered by committees to which they have been named. In computer-readable data products that display a congressional district field, the two-digit FIPS code “98” is used to identify such representational areas. The Northern Mariana Islands does not have representation in Congress. The FIPS code “99” identifies areas with no representation in Congress.

COUNTY (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)

The primary legal divisions of most states are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the statistically equivalent entities are census areas, city and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), a municipality (Anchorage), and organized boroughs. Census areas are delineated cooperatively for data presentation purposes by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states; these incorporated places are known as “independent cities” and are treated as equivalent to counties for data presentation purposes. (In some data presentations, they may be treated as county subdivisions and places.) The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes. In American Samoa, the primary divisions are districts and islands; in the Northern Mariana Islands, municipalities; in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the principal islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. Guam has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for data presentation purposes.

Each county and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code that is unique within state. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within state, except for the independent cities, which are assigned codes higher than and following the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and statistically equivalent entities for data presentation purposes. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions (MCDs), unorganized territories, and incorporated places that are independent of any MCD.

Each county subdivision is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within each state.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCDs) are county subdivisions that were delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local government officials for data presentation purposes. CCDs have been established in 21 states where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCDs), where the MCDs do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCDs are ambiguous or change frequently, and/or where the MCDs generally are not known to the public. CCDs have no legal functions and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCDs usually are delineated to follow visible features and coincide with census tracts where applicable. (In a few instances, two CCDs may constitute a single census tract.) The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCDs have been established in the following 21 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Census Subarea

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, census areas, city and boroughs, and the municipality (entities that are statistically equivalent to counties) in Alaska. Census subareas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau. They were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1980 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states (parish in Louisiana). MCDs represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCDs are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, charter townships, election districts, election precincts, gores, grants, locations, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, road districts, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some states, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD (independent places) and thus serve as MCDs in their own right. In other states, incorporated places are part of the MCDs in which they are located (dependent places), or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCDs and others are included within one or more MCDs. Independent cities, which are statistically equivalent to a county, also are treated as a separate MCD equivalent in states containing MCDs. In Maine and New York, there are American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands that serve as MCD equivalents; a separate MCD is created in each case where the American Indian area crosses a county boundary.

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes MCDs in the following 28 states: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the city of Washington is considered equivalent to an MCD for data presentation purposes. Arlington County, VA, also has no MCDs and the entire county is designated as an MCD with the name Arlington.

In the Island Areas, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the following entities as MCDs:

- American Samoa: Counties (within the three districts; the two islands have no legal subdivisions).
- Northern Mariana Islands: Municipal districts.
- Guam: Election districts.
- Virgin Islands of the United States: Census subdistricts.

The MCDs in 12 states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments that generally can perform the same governmental functions as incorporated places. The U.S. Census Bureau presents data for these MCDs in all data products in which it provides data for places.

In eight MCD states (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the MCD townships serve as general-purpose local governments but do not have the ability to perform all the governmental functions as incorporated places. This category also includes the counties in American Samoa. Missouri is exceptional in that it has a minority of townships that serve as general-purpose governments (the majority of townships in Missouri fall into the category described below).

In the remaining eight MCD states (Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia); the counties containing precincts in Illinois and Nebraska; the townships in Williamson County, Illinois; and the majority of townships in Missouri, the MCDs are geographic subdivisions of the counties and are not governmental units. The MCDs in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (except American Samoa) also fall into this classification.

Unorganized Territory

Unorganized territories occur in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states (Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or independent incorporated place. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes such areas as one or more separate county subdivisions

for purposes of data presentation. It assigns each unorganized territory a descriptive name, followed by the designation “unorganized territory” or “UT.” Unorganized territories were first used for data presentation purposes in conjunction with the 1960 census.

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily in computer-readable data products, such as computer tape and CD-ROM/DVD media, including data tabulations and data tables associated with computer-readable boundary files, but they also are shown on some U.S. Census Bureau maps. Census codes are used only if there is no Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity or if the FIPS code is not adequate for data presentation. A code that is not identified as either “census” or “FIPS” is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent. Entities that use only FIPS codes in U.S. Census Bureau products are congressional district, county and statistically equivalent entity, county subdivision, subbarrio, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, primary metropolitan statistical area, and New England county metropolitan area), place, and state. (A census code exists for each state, but was not assigned in alphabetical sequence and serves to organize the states by census region and census division.)

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native village statistical area, Hawaiian home land, census division, census region, urbanized area, urban cluster, state legislative district, school district, urban growth area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian area, Alaska Native area, Hawaiian home land, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and state. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

The objective of FIPS codes is to improve the ability to use the data resources of the federal government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The FIPS codes and FIPS code documentation are available online at <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/index.htm>. Further information about the FIPS 5-2, 6-4, and 9-1 publications (states, counties, and congressional districts, respectively) is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone 301-457-1099. Further information about the FIPS 55-DC3 publication (places, consolidated cities, county subdivisions, and noncensus locational entities) is available from the Geographic Names Office, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192, telephone 703-648-4544.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for states are used in all decennial census data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity causes this point to be located outside the boundary of the entity or in a water body, it is relocated to land area within the entity. In computer-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

The first character of the latitude or longitude is a plus (+) or a minus (–) sign. A plus sign in the latitude identifies the point as being in the Northern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Southern Hemisphere. For longitude, a plus sign identifies the point as being in the Eastern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Western Hemisphere.

ISLAND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Island Areas of the United States are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes. Geographic definitions specific to the Island Areas are shown in the appropriate publications and documentation that accompany the data products for the Island Areas.

Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as “Island Territories” or “Insular Areas.” For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as “Outlying Areas.” The term “U.S. Minor Outlying Islands” refers to certain small islands under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean and Pacific: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MAs are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MAs and the central cities within an MA are designated and defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official standards that are published in a Federal Register Notice. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MAs nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA contains one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MAs consist of groupings of cities and county subdivisions (mostly towns) rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MAs are referred to as “metropolitan.” The metropolitan category is subdivided into “inside central city” and “outside central city.” The territory, population, and housing units located outside territory designated “metropolitan” are referred to as “nonmetropolitan.” The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, generally there are both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify each MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas. In New England, there also is an alternative county-based definition of MSAs known as the New England County Metropolitan Areas. (See definitions below.) Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Population Distribution Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8800.

Central City

In each metropolitan statistical area and consolidated metropolitan statistical area, the largest place and, in some cases, one or more additional places are designated as “central cities” under the official standards. A few primary metropolitan statistical areas do not have central cities. The

largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities, are included in the title of the metropolitan area (MA); there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that place that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area (MA) has 1 million people or more, two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) may be defined within it. Each PMSA consists of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs are established, the larger MA of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA). CMSAs and PMSAs are established only where local governments favor such designations for a large MA.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are metropolitan areas (MAs) that are not closely associated with other MAs. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties (county subdivisions in New England).

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional central city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a place with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population size, from largest to smallest. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if local opinion supports such a designation and the federal Office of Management and Budget deems it to be unambiguous and suitable.

The titles for all metropolitan areas (MAs) also contain the U.S. Postal Service's abbreviation for the name of each state in which the MA is located. Each MA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit FIPS codes for CMSAs, also assigned alphabetically.

New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA)

New England county metropolitan areas (NECMAs) are defined as a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based New England metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). The NECMA defined for an MSA or a CMSA includes:

- The county containing the first-named city in that MSA/CMSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSAs/CMSAs as well), and
- Each additional county having at least half its population in the MSAs/CMSAs whose first-named cities are in the previously identified county. NECMAs are not identified for individual primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Central cities of a NECMA are those places in the NECMA that qualify as central cities of an MSA or a CMSA. NECMA titles derive from the names of these central cities. Each NECMA is assigned a four-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places, consolidated cities, and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, based on the alphabetical order of the place name within each state. If place names are duplicated within a state and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by primary county in which each place is located, or if both places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal description (for example, “city” before “village”).

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDPs) are delineated for each decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDPs are delineated to provide census data for concentrations of population, housing, and commercial structures that are identifiable by name but are not within an incorporated place. CDP boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with state, local, and tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or other legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary.

For Census 2000, for the first time, CDPs did not need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for tabulation of census data. For the 1990 census and earlier censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local governments (and American Indian tribal officials starting with the 1990 census), identified and delineated boundaries and names for CDPs. In the data products issued in conjunction with Census 2000, the name of each such place is followed by “CDP,” as was the case for the 1990 and 1980 censuses. In the data products issued in conjunction with the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, these places were identified by “(U),” meaning “unincorporated place.”

Hawaii is the only state that has no incorporated places recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau. All places shown in the data products for Hawaii are CDPs. By agreement with the state of Hawaii, the U.S. Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

All places in the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are CDPs. The Virgin Islands of the United States has both CDPs and incorporated places. There are no CDPs in American Samoa; the U.S. Census Bureau treats the traditional villages as statistically equivalent to incorporated places.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a consolidated city.

The presentation of data for consolidated cities varies depending on the geographic presentation. In some hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the places within the consolidated city and the “consolidated city (balance).” Although hierarchical presentations do not show the consolidated city, the data for it are the same as the county or county subdivision with which it is coextensive. Other hierarchical presentations do show the consolidated city, county or county subdivision, and (balance) as separate entities.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears alphabetically sequenced within the listing of places; in 1990, consolidated places appeared at the end of the listing. The data for the consolidated city include the data for all places that are part of and within the consolidated city. The “consolidated city (balance)” entry shows the data for the portion of the consolidated government minus the separately incorporated places within the consolidated city, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places that comprise the consolidated city. For data presentation purposes these “balance” entities are treated as statistically equivalent to a place; they have no legal basis or functions.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places within consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the “consolidated city (balance).” A few incorporated places are partially inside and partially outside a consolidated city. Data tabulations by place will include all territory within the place, while the tabulation for the place within a consolidated city is only for part of the place.

Each consolidated city is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is unique within state. The places within consolidated cities and the “consolidated city (balance)” also are assigned five-digit FIPS place codes that are unique within state. The code assigned to each place within a consolidated city is the same as its regular place code; a place that is partially included in a consolidated city does not have a different code for the portions inside and outside the consolidated city. FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical sequence within each state.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in decennial census data products are those reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 2000, under the laws of their respective states, as cities, boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for decennial census purposes; the boroughs, city and boroughs (as in Juneau City and Borough), and municipality (Anchorage) in Alaska are county equivalents for decennial census statistical presentation purposes. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places known as “independent cities” that are primary divisions of a state and legally not part of any county. For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau may treat an independent city as a county equivalent, county subdivision, and place.

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the villages in American Samoa as incorporated places because they have their own officials, who have specific legal powers as authorized in the American Samoa Code. The village boundaries are traditional rather than being specific, legally defined locations. There are no incorporated places in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the three towns in the Virgin Islands of the United States as incorporated places.

There are a few incorporated places that do not have a legal description. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people as opposed to a minor civil division, which generally is created to provide services or administer an area without regard, necessarily, to population.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population and housing unit density are computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, United States, state, county, place) by the land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both “people (or housing units) per square kilometer” and “people (or housing units) per square mile” of land area.

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA (PUMA)

A public use microdata area (PUMA) is a decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as “public use microdata sample (PUMS)” files. Since 1960, data users have been using these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries.

For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Island Area participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1 percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs.

PUMAs cannot be in more than one state or statistically equivalent entity. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs. PUMAs of both types, wherever the population size criteria permit, comprise areas that are entirely within or outside metropolitan areas or the central cities of metropolitan areas.

PUERTO RICO

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code.

Municipio

The primary legal divisions of Puerto Rico are termed “municipios.” For data presentation purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States.

Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Barrio, Barrio-Pueblo, and Subbarrio

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes barrios and barrios-pueblo as the primary legal divisions of municipios. These entities are similar to the minor civil divisions (MCDs) used for reporting decennial census data in 28 states of the United States. Subbarrios in 23 municipios are the primary legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblo and some barrios. The U.S. Census Bureau presents the same types of Census 2000 data for these “sub-MCDs” as it does for the barrios and barrios-pueblo. (There is no geographic entity in the United States equivalent to the subbarrio.)

Each barrio, barrio-pueblo, and subbarrio is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Zona Urbana and Comunidad

There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico; instead, the U.S. Census Bureau provides decennial census data for two types of census designated places (CDPs): (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio, and (2) comunidades, representing other settlements. For Census 2000, there are no minimum population size requirements for CDPs. (For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau had required comunidades to have at least 1,000 people.)

Each zona urbana and comunidad is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Some types of geographic entities do not apply in Puerto Rico. For instance, Puerto Rico is not in any census region or census division. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau does not tabulate data for state legislative districts and traffic analysis zones in Puerto Rico. (See also CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD).)

SCHOOL DISTRICT

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials or the Department of Defense provide public educational services for the areas residents. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for school districts in conjunction with the 1970 census. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated data for three types of school districts: elementary, secondary, and unified.

Each school district is assigned a five-digit code that is unique within state. School district codes are assigned by the Department of Education and are not necessarily in alphabetical order by school district name.

STATE (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau also treats a number of entities that are not legal divisions of the United States as statistically equivalent to a state: American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned a two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code and a two-digit census code. The census code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each state within each census division; the first digit of the code identifies the respective division, except for Puerto Rico and the Island Areas, which are not assigned to any region or division. The census regions, census divisions, and their component states are listed in Figure A-3.

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT (SLD)

State legislative districts (SLDs) are the areas from which members are elected to state legislatures. The SLDs embody the upper (senate) and lower (house) chambers of the state legislature. (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature that the U.S. Census Bureau treats as an upper-chamber legislative area for data presentation purposes. There are, therefore, no data by lower chamber.) A unique census code of up to three characters, identified by state participants, is assigned to each SLD within state. The code “ZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no SLDs were identified.

As an option in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program (Public Law 94-171), participating states receive P.L. 94-171 census data for their SLDs (see VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)). Not all states delineated SLDs for the purpose of presenting Census 2000 data, in which case the entire state is treated as a single SLD coded with blanks at both levels.

TIGER® DATABASE

TIGER® is an acronym for the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (System or database). It is a digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the U.S. Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The U.S. Census Bureau developed the TIGER® System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and dissemination of the collected statistical data, assigning residential and employer addresses to the correct geographic location and relating those locations to the geographic entities used for data tabulation, and so forth. The content of the TIGER database is undergoing continuous updates and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® files that may be obtained free of charge from the Internet or packaged on CD-ROM or DVD from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-1900; telephone 301-763-INFO (4636); Internet <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger>.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONE (TAZ)

A traffic analysis zone (TAZ) is a statistical entity delineated by state and/or local transportation officials for tabulating traffic-related census data—especially journey-to-work and place-of-work statistics. A TAZ usually consists of one or more census blocks, block groups, or census tracts. For the 1990 census, TAZs were defined as part of the Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP). The U.S. Census Bureau first provided data for TAZs in conjunction with the 1980 census, when it identified them as “traffic zones.”

Each TAZ is identified by a six-character alphanumeric code that is unique within county or statistically equivalent entity. For the 1990 census, TAZ codes were unique within CTPP area, which generally conformed to a metropolitan area.

TRIBAL BLOCK GROUP

A tribal block group (BG) is a cluster of census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers and are within a single tribal census tract. For example, tribal BG 3 consists of all blocks within tribal tract 9406 numbered from 3000 to 3999. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land crosses county and/or state lines, the same tribal BG may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary within a tribal census tract that is numbered from 9400 to 9499. The optimum size for a tribal BG is 1,000 people; it must contain a minimum of 300 people. (See also BLOCK GROUP (BG).)

The difference between a tribal BG and a nontribal BG is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal BG is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal BG is within a tribal census tract that is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA.)

TRIBAL CENSUS TRACT

Tribal census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. The optimum size for a tribal census tract is 2,500 people; it must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. Where a federally recognized American Indian reservation or off-reservation trust land crosses county or state lines, the same tribal census tract number may be assigned on both sides of the state/county boundary. The U.S. Census Bureau uses the census tract numbers 9400 to 9499 for tribal census tracts that cross state/county boundaries and are within or encompassing American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land. (See also CENSUS TRACT.)

The difference between a tribal census tract and a nontribal census tract is in the hierarchical presentation of the data. A tribal census tract is part of the American Indian hierarchy; that is, the tribal census tract is within a federally recognized American Indian reservation and/or off-reservation trust land. (See INTRODUCTION—GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA.)

UNITED STATES

The United States consists of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

URBAN AND RURAL

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of:

- A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time.
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time.
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

Geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas, counties, minor civil divisions, and places, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

This urban and rural classification applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Urbanized Area (UA)

An urbanized area (UA) consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places.

For Census 2000, the UA criteria were extensively revised and the delineations were performed using a zero-based approach. Because of more stringent density requirements, some territory that was classified as urbanized for the 1990 census has been reclassified as rural. (Area that was part of a 1990 UA has not been automatically grandfathered into the 2000 UA.) In addition, some areas that were identified as UAs for the 1990 census have been reclassified as urban clusters.

Urban Cluster (UC)

An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

Urban Area Title and Code

The title of each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA or UC extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place, minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UA and UC is assigned a five-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. For the 1990 census, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a four-digit UA code based on the metropolitan area codes. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, this differentiation is included in the name.

Urban Area Central Place

A central place functions as the dominant center of an urban area. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC) that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, any other incorporated place or CDP that has an urban population of 50,000 or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and is at least 2/3 the size of the largest place within the urban area also is a central place.

Extended Place

As a result of the urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place.

Documentation of the UA, UC, and extended place criteria is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400; telephone 301-457-1099.

URBAN GROWTH AREA (UGA)

An urban growth area (UGA) is a legally defined geographic entity in Oregon that the U.S. Census Bureau includes in the TIGER® database in agreement with the state. UGAs, which are defined around incorporated places, are used to control urban growth. UGA boundaries, which need not follow visible features, are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and then confirmed in state law. UGAs are a new geographic entity for Census 2000.

Each UGA is identified by a five-digit census code, which generally is the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the incorporated place for which the UGA is named. The codes are assigned alphabetically within Oregon.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

Voting district (VTD) is the generic name for geographic entities, such as precincts, wards, and election districts, established by state, local, and tribal governments for the purpose of conducting elections. States participating in the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program as part of Public Law 94-171 (1975) may provide boundaries, codes, and names for their VTDs to the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau first reported data for VTDs following the 1980 census. Because the U.S. Census Bureau requires that VTDs follow boundaries of census blocks, participating states often adjusted the boundaries of the VTDs they submit to conform to census block boundaries for data presentation purposes. If requested by the participating state, the U.S. Census Bureau identifies the VTDs that have not been adjusted as an “A” for actual in the VTD indicator field of the PL data file. The VTD indicator for all other VTDs is shown as “P” for pseudo.

For Census 2000, each VTD is identified by a one- to six-character alphanumeric census code that is unique within county. The code “ZZZZZ” identifies parts of a county in which no VTDs were identified. For a state or county that did not participate in the VTD project, the code fields are blank.

ZIP CODE® TABULATION AREA (ZCTA™)

A ZIP Code® tabulation area (ZCTA™) is a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit or three-digit ZIP Code. ZCTAs are aggregations of census blocks that have the same predominant ZIP Code associated with the residential mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau’s Master Address File. Three-digit ZCTA codes are applied to large contiguous areas for which the U.S. Census Bureau does not have five-digit ZIP Code information in its Master Address File. ZCTAs do not precisely depict ZIP Code delivery areas, and do not include all ZIP Codes used for mail delivery. The U.S. Census Bureau has established ZCTAs as a new geographic entity similar to, but replacing, data tabulations for ZIP Codes undertaken in conjunction with the 1990 and earlier censuses.

Figure A-1. **Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities**

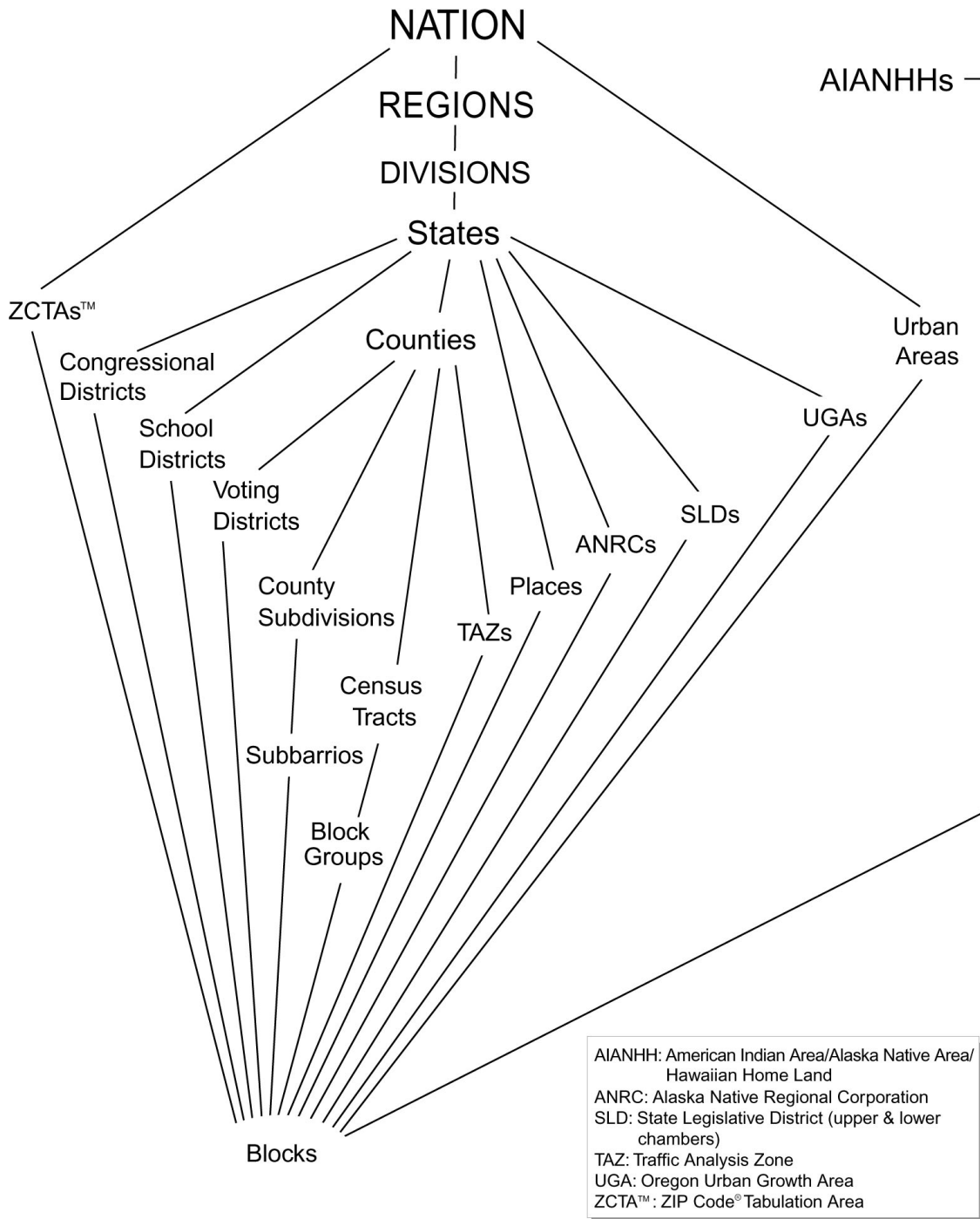


Figure A-2. **Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Entities**

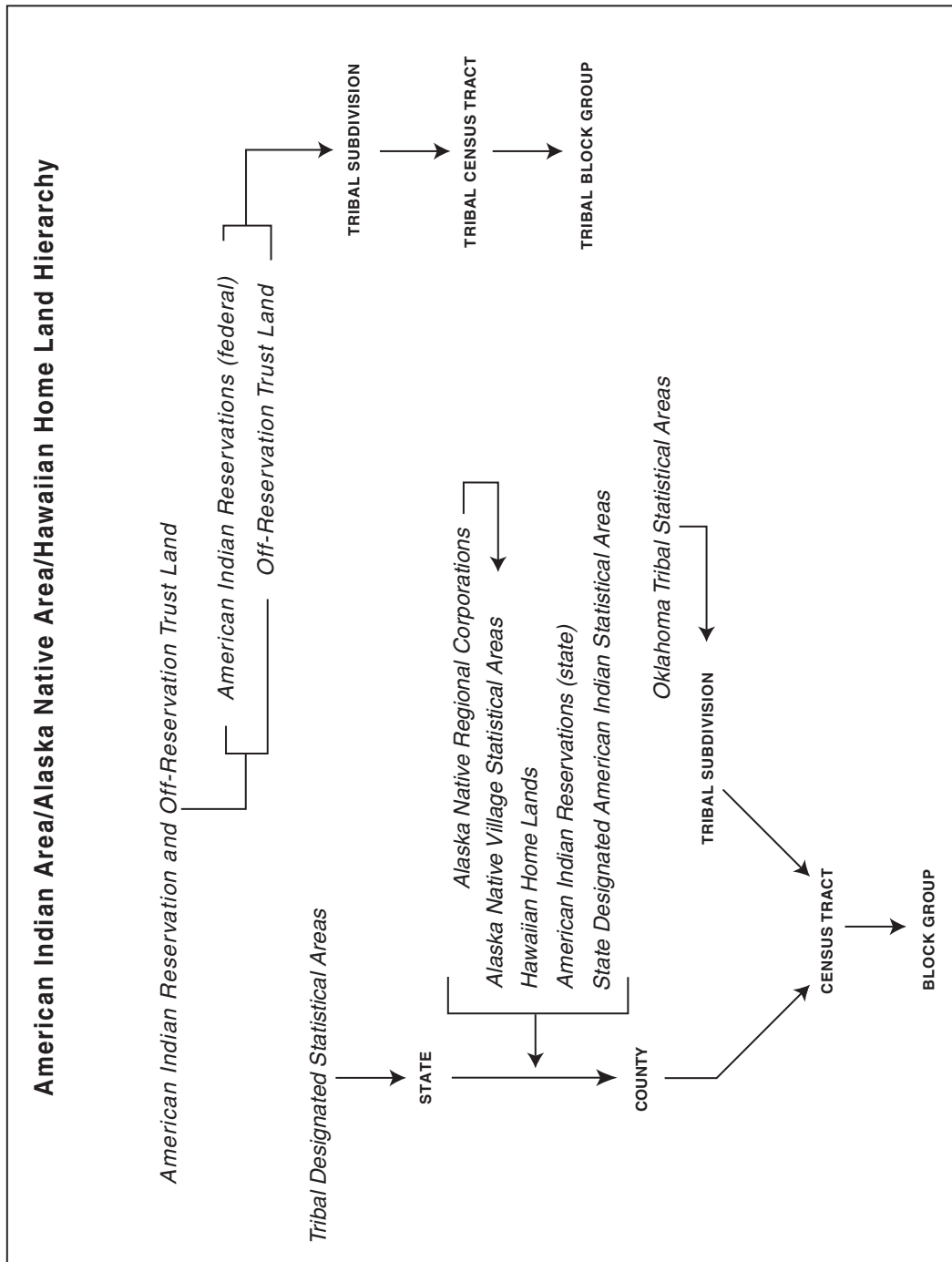


Figure A-3. **Census Regions, Census Divisions, and Their Constituent States**

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Appendix B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person was usually derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of some of the sample questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies.

Median age. This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Median age is computed on the basis of a single year of age distribution.

Limitation of the data. The most general limitation for many decades has been the tendency of people to overreport ages or years of birth that end in zero or five. This phenomenon is called “age heaping.” In addition, the counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. So also were the counts of people aged 69 in 1970 and aged 79 in 1980. Improvements have been made since then in the questionnaire design, and in the allocation procedures which have further minimized these problems. The count of people aged 89 in the 1990 census was not overstated.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date they completed the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. One reason this happened was that respondents were not specifically instructed to provide their age as of April 1, 1990. Another reason was that data collection efforts continued well past the census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of people in most age groups were actually one year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements were largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age zero because people lost to age one probably were not fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age one to avoid reporting age as zero years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age one.)

The reporting of age one year older than true age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in calendar year 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth.

These shortcomings were minimized in Census 2000 because age was usually calculated from exact date of birth and because respondents were specifically asked to provide their age as of April 1, 2000. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

Comparability. Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In 2000, each individual has both an age and an exact date of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

Group Quarters

All people not living in housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. We recognize two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) noninstitutionalized population.

Institutionalized population. Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of institution. The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions that specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions that had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans’ Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in “mental (psychiatric) hospitals”; in general hospital wards for people with chronic diseases, patients were classified in “other hospitals for the chronically ill.” Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional institutions. Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons. Where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) “federal” (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) “state.” In census products this category includes federal detention centers. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies, or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal detention centers. Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include: detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons.

Military disciplinary barracks and jails. Operated by military police and used to hold people awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local jails and other confinement facilities. Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold people beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours and police lockups operated by county and city police that hold people for 48 hours or less only if they

have not been formally charged in court. Also, includes work farms used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by state governments).

Halfway houses. Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other types of correctional institutions. Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol or drug abuse.

Nursing homes. Comprises a heterogeneous group of places providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. The majority of patients are elderly, although people who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with nursing care.

Mental (psychiatric) hospitals. Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Hospitals or wards for chronically ill. Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; hospices and homes for chronically ill patients; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. In some census products, patients in hospitals or wards for the chronically ill are classified in three categories: (1) military hospitals or wards for chronically ill, (2) other hospitals or wards for chronically ill, and (3) hospices or homes for chronically ill.

Schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded. Includes those institutions, such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped. Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for people with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims and to people with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally trained staff.

Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere. Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals and wards for people with infectious diseases. If not shown separately, this category includes wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.

Wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere. (See above definition for "Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.")

Juvenile institutions. Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children. Includes orphanages and other institutions that provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children.

Residential treatment centers. Includes those institutions that primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training schools for juvenile delinquents. Includes residential training schools or homes and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public training schools for juvenile delinquents. Usually operated by a state agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private training schools. Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention centers. Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Noninstitutionalized population. Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Group homes. Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses not operated for correctional purposes; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the mentally ill. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the mentally retarded. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes for the physically handicapped. Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. People with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to people suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be reentering the work force.

Other group homes. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers. Most of these types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for people who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly. The maternity homes for unwed mothers provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and postnatal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Religious group quarters. Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College quarters off campus. Includes university-owned off-campus housing, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students who do not have their families living with them. In census products, people in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

College dormitories. Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. College dormitory housing includes university-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

Military quarters. Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and people being held in military disciplinary barracks were included as part of the institutionalized population.

Agriculture workers' dormitories. Includes people in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms." (A tree farm is an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.)

Other workers' dormitories. Includes people in logging camps, construction workers' camps, fire-house dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals. Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members, excluding patients. If not shown separately, dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals are included in the category "Staff Residents of Institutions."

Job corps and vocational training facilities. Includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a comprehensive array of training, education, and supportive services, including supervised dormitory housing, meals, and counseling for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24.

Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities). Includes people without conventional housing who stayed overnight on March 27, 2000, in permanent and emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, transitional shelters, hotels and motels used to shelter people without conventional housing, and similar places known to have people without conventional housing staying overnight. Also included are shelters that operate on a first come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night OR where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day). Shelters also include facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). If shown, this category also includes shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.

Shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Includes shelters/group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. In census products, this category is included with emergency and transitional housing.

Shelters for abused women (shelters against domestic violence or family crisis centers). Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In census products, this category is included with “other non-institutional group quarters.”

Soup kitchens. Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners on March 28, 2000. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.” This category excludes regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

Regularly scheduled mobile food vans. Includes mobile food vans that are regularly scheduled to visit designated street locations for the primary purpose of providing food to people without conventional housing. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations. Includes geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans lived on March 29, 2000, without paying to stay there. Sites must have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to physically locate the site; for example, “the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive” or “the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse.” Excludes pay-for-use campgrounds; drop-in centers; post offices; hospital emergency rooms; and commercial sites, including all-night theaters and all-night diners. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Crews of maritime vessels. Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Residential facilities providing “protective oversight.” Includes facilities providing assistance to people with disabilities.

Staff residents of institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other nonhousehold living situations. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations, such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels. People enumerated at those places that did not have a usual home elsewhere are included in this category.

Living quarters for victims of natural disasters. Includes living quarters for people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Comparability. For Census 2000, the definition of the institutionalized population was consistent with the definition used in the 1990 census. As in 1990, the definition of “care” only includes people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody.

In Census 2000, the 1990 and 1980 rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters was dropped. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated people.

Several changes have occurred in the tabulation of specific types of group quarters. In Census 2000, police lockups were included with local jails and other confinement facilities, and homes for unwed mothers were included in "Other group homes"; in 1990, these categories were shown separately. For the first time, Census 2000 tabulates separately the following types of group quarters: military hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, hospices or homes for the chronically ill, wards in military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, wards in general hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, and job corps and vocational training facilities. For Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses were classified as housing units rather than group quarters as in 1990.

As in 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on people in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in 1990 data products was changed to "institutionalized population" for Census 2000. In 1990, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 2000, this group is referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population." The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both 1990 and 2000.

In Census 2000, the category "emergency and transitional shelters" includes emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Those people tabulated at shelters for abused women, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters." Each of these categories were enumerated from March 27-29, 2000, during Service-Based Enumeration. (For more information on the "Service-Based Enumeration" operation, see "Collection and Processing Procedures.")

Hispanic or Latino

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms "Spanish," "Hispanic origin," and "Latino" are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire ("Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban") as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" category were coded.

Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the origin of the householder. In all cases where the origin of households, families, or occupied housing units is classified as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino, the origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

If an individual could not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin was assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born daughter in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was assigned. If Hispanic origin was not reported for anyone in the household, the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed household with the same race was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in "Accuracy of the Data" and is similar to those used in 1990, except for Census 2000 race and Spanish surnames were used to assist in assigning an origin (see the "Comparability" section below also).

Comparability. There are two important changes to the Hispanic origin question for Census 2000. First, the sequence of the race and Hispanic origin questions for Census 2000 differs from that in 1990; in 1990, the race question preceded the Hispanic origin question. Testing prior to Census 2000 indicated that response to the Hispanic origin question could be improved by placing it before the race question without affecting the response to the race question. Second, there is an instruction preceding the Hispanic origin question indicating that respondents should answer both the Hispanic origin and the race questions. This instruction was added to give emphasis to the distinct concepts of the Hispanic origin and race questions, and to emphasize the need for both pieces of information.

Furthermore, there has been a change in the processing of the Hispanic origin and race responses. In the 1990 census, respondents provided Hispanic origin responses in the race question and race responses in the Hispanic origin question. In 1990, the Hispanic origin question and the race question had separate edits; therefore, although information may have been present on the questionnaire, it was not fully utilized due to the discrete nature of the edits. However, for Census 2000 there is a joint race and Hispanic origin edit, which can utilize Hispanic origin and race information that was reported in the inappropriate question.

Household Type and Relationship

Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Average household size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where household members are tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, household members are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

The phrase “Coverage Improvement Adjustment” was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations that were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

Householder. The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question “How is this person related to Person 1,” which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old or over could be designated as the householder (that is, Person 1).

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse (husband/wife). Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. Marital status categories cannot be inferred from the 100-percent tabulations since the marital status item was not included on the 100-percent form.

Child. Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-born son/daughter. A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

Adopted son/daughter. A son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Stepson/stepdaughter. A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own child. A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other people under 18 years of age in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relatives. Includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild. The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/sister. The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent. The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Parent-in-law” category on the questionnaire.

Parent-in-law. Includes the mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

Son-in-law/daughter-in-law. By definition, these are spouses of the children of the householder.

Other relatives. Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives. Includes any household member who is not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, boarder. Includes roomers or boarders, who live in a room in the household of Person 1 (householder). Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

Housemate or roommate. A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.

Unmarried partner. A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Foster child. Foster children are people under 18 placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. They may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child should be classified as that specific relative.

Other nonrelatives. A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for the age and sex for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or an “other family” according to the presence of a spouse. “Other family” is further broken out according to the sex of the householder. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship that were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present.

Nonfamily household. A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Average family size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where this measure is tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Comparability. The 1990 relationship category “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” has been replaced by “Natural-born son/daughter” and “Adopted son/daughter.” The following categories have been added: “Parent-in-law” and “Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.” The 1990 nonrelative category, “Roomer, boarder, foster child” has been replaced by two categories, “Roomer, boarder” and “Foster child.” In 2000, foster children had to be in the local governments’ foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children were estimated to be those children in households who were not related to the householder nor who had any people over 18 who may have been their parents. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. In 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual did not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in “Accuracy of the Data.”

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries, such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries, such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian or Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classified themselves as described below.

American Indian. Includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian tribe. Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations. The information on tribe is based on self identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary files. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census that was updated based on a December 1997 Federal Register Notice, entitled "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Service From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs," Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Alaska Native. Includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabascan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is based on the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, which was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian."

Asian Indian. Includes people who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" or identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Chinese. Includes people who indicate their race as "Chinese" or who identify themselves as Cantonese, or Chinese American. In some census tabulations, written entries of Taiwanese are included with Chinese while in others they are shown separately.

Filipino. Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese. Includes people who indicate their race as "Japanese" or who report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Korean. Includes people who indicate their race as "Korean" or who provide a response of Korean American.

Vietnamese. Includes people who indicate their race as "Vietnamese" or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

Cambodian. Includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong. Includes people who provide a response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian. Includes people who provide a response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai. Includes people who provide a response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian. Includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi; Bhutanese; Burmese; Indochinese; Indonesian; Iwo Jiman; Madagascar; Malaysian; Maldivian; Nepalese; Okinawan; Pakistani; Singaporean; Sri Lankan; or Other Asian, specified and Other Asian, not specified.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

Native Hawaiian. Includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian" or who identify themselves as "Part Hawaiian" or "Hawaiian."

Guamanian or Chamorro. Includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Includes people who indicate their race as “Samoan” or who identify themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Pacific Islander. Includes people who provide a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group, such as Carolinian, Chuukese (Trukese), Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Pohnpeian, Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tokelauan, Tongan, Yapese, or Pacific Islander, not specified.

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

Two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian and Alaska Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
6. Some other race

There are 57 possible combinations (see Figure B-1) involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as two or more races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses. Tabulations of responses involving reporting of two or more races within the American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories are available in other data products.

Given the many possible ways of displaying data on two or more races, data products will provide varying levels of detail. The most common presentation shows a single line indicating “Two or more races.” Some data products provide totals of all 57 possible combinations of two or more races, as well as subtotals of people reporting a specific number of races, such as people reporting two races, people reporting three races, and so on.

In other presentations on race, data are shown for the total number of people who reported one of the six categories alone or in combination with one or more other race categories. For example, the category “Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races” includes people who reported Asian alone and people who reported Asian in combination with White, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. This number, therefore, represents the maximum number of people who reported as Asian in the question on race. When this data presentation is used, the individual race categories will add to more than the total population because people may be included in more than one category.

Coding of write-in entries. During 100-percent processing of Census 2000 questionnaires, subject-matter specialists reviewed and coded written entries from four response categories on the race item American Indian or Alaska Native, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. The Other Asian and Other Pacific Islander response categories shared the same write-in area on the questionnaire.

Comparability. The data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to those collected in previous censuses. The October 1997 revised standards issued by the OMB led to changes in the question on race for Census 2000. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal data were the first to reflect these changes. First, respondents were allowed to select more than one category for race. Second, the sequence of the questions on race and Hispanic origin changed. In 1990, the question on race (Item 4) preceded the question on Hispanic origin (Item 7) with two intervening questions. For Census 2000, the question on race immediately follows the question on Hispanic origin. Third, there were terminology changes to the response categories, such as spelling out “American” instead of “Amer.” for the American Indian or Alaska Native category; and adding “Native” to the Hawaiian response category. The 1990 category “Other race” was renamed “Some other race.”

Other differences that may affect comparability involve the individual categories on the Census 2000 questionnaire. The 1990 category, “Asian and Pacific Islander” was separated into two categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” Accordingly, on the Census 2000 questionnaire, there were seven Asian categories and four Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories. The two residual categories, “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” replaced the 1990 single category “Other API.” The 1990 categories “American Indian,” “Eskimo,” and “Aleut” were combined into “American Indian and Alaska Native.” American Indians and Alaska Natives can report one or more tribes.

As in 1990, people who reported a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in the question on race and did not mark a specific race category were classified in the “Some other race” category (“Other race” in 1990). They commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Latino. In the 1970 census, most of these responses were included in the “White” category. In addition, some ethnic entries that in 1990 may have been coded as White or Black are now shown in the “Some other race” group.

For Puerto Rico, separate questions on race and Hispanic origin were included on their Census 2000 questionnaire, identical to the questions used in the United States. The 1950 census was the last census to include these questions on the Puerto Rico questionnaire.

Census 2000 included an automated review, computer edit, and coding operation on a 100-percent basis for the write-in responses to the race question, similar to that used in the 1990 census. Write-in responses such as Laotian or Thai, and Guamanian or Tongan were reviewed, coded, and tabulated as “Other Asian” and “Other Pacific Islander,” respectively, in the census. All tribal entries were coded as either American Indian or as Alaska Native.

Figure B-1. Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)

1. White; Black or African American
2. White; American Indian and Alaska Native
3. White; Asian
4. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
5. White; Some other race
6. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
7. Black; Asian
8. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
9. Black; Some other race
10. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
11. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
12. American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
13. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
14. Asian; Some other race
15. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
16. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
17. White; Black; Asian
18. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Figure B-1. **Two or More Races (57 Possible Specified Combinations)**—Con.

19. White; Black; Some other race
20. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
21. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
22. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
23. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
24. White; Asian; Some other race
25. White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
26. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
27. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
28. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
29. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
30. Black; Asian; Some other race
31. Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
32. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
33. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
34. American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
35. Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
36. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
37. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
38. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race
39. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
40. White; Black; Asian; Some other race
41. White; Black; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
42. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
43. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
44. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
45. White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
46. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
47. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
48. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
49. Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
50. American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
51. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
52. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race
53. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
54. White; Black; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
55. White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
56. Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
57. White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

Sex ratio. A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability. A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of “Group Quarters” under “Population Characteristics.”) Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, emergency and transition shelters, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing unit. A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone’s usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers’ lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Occupied housing unit. A housing unit is occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Vacant housing unit. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Comparability. The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the “dwelling unit” concept. Although the term became “housing unit” and the definition was modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the housing unit definition remained essentially comparable between 1940 and 1990. Since 1990, two changes were made to the housing unit definition.

The first change eliminated the concept of “eating separately.” The elimination of the eating criterion is more in keeping with the United Nations’ definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific “eating” element. Although we previously included the “eating separately” criterion in the definition of a housing unit, data were not collected that allowed us to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census after 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for Census 2000 eliminated the “number of nonrelatives” criterion; that is, “9 or more people unrelated to the householder” which caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: (1) there were relatively few such conversions made as a result of this rule in 1990; (2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these units to group quarters; and (3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 census. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Unit

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Unit

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

Tenure

Tenure was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household

with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected on the long-form questionnaire.

Renter occupied. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a service provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability. Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 census.

Vacancy Status

The data on vacancy status were obtained from Enumerator Questionnaire, Item C. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For rent. These are vacant units offered “for rent” and vacant units offered either “for rent or for sale.”

For sale only. These are vacant units offered “for sale only,” including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “for sale only.”

Rented or sold, not occupied. If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as “rented or sold, not occupied.”

For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included in this category.

For migrant workers. These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other vacant. If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as “other vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Available housing. Available housing units are vacant units that are for sale only or for rent.

Available housing vacancy rate. The proportion of the housing inventory that is available for sale only or for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of available units by the sum of the occupied units and the number of available units, and then multiplying by 100.

Homeowner vacancy rate. The proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100.

Rental vacancy rate. The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

Comparability. Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. Since 1990, we have used the category “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.” In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero.

Average

See Mean.

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. This is the form of interpolation used to calculate median age.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, average family size is obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many of the population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution. (See also “Interpolation.”)

For data products in publication or display table format, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-).

For products on CD-ROM and products that can be downloaded by a user as data files (no text, just numbers), if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value, but with no plus or minus symbol.

Percentage

This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Rate

This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Appendix C.

Data Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in Census 2000. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of people whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that people were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2000).

United States

Enumeration rules. Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the United States who had not established a residence.

Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States. With some exceptions, Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in Census 2000. U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees stationed outside the United States, and their dependents living with them, are included in the population counts for the 50 states for purposes of Congressional apportionment but are excluded from all other tabulations for states and their subdivisions. The counts of overseas U.S. military personnel,

federal civilian employees, and their dependents were obtained from administrative records maintained by the employing federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas who were not affiliated with the U.S. government were not included in the census.

Residence rules. Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or business trip, were to be counted at their usual residence.

Armed forces personnel in the United States. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a U.S. homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels. Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a U.S. port, sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or sailing from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The U.S. port, if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure, if the ship was sailing from one U.S. port to another U.S. port, or from a U.S. port to a Puerto Rico port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from one foreign port to another foreign port, sailing from a U.S. port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a U.S. port were not included in the census.

People away at school. College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

People in institutions. People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

People in general hospitals. People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

People in shelters. People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

People with multiple residences. People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week. Likewise, people who lived in one state but spent the winter in another state with a warmer climate (“snowbirds”) were to be counted at the residence where they lived most of the year.

People away from their usual residence on Census Day. Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual U.S. residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

Puerto Rico

Enumeration rules. Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in Puerto Rico who had not established a residence.

Americans usually living in Puerto Rico but temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico. Americans with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not counted as part of the Puerto Rico resident population.

Residence rules. Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day were to be counted at their usual residence.

Armed forces personnel in Puerto Rico. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time), whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a Puerto Rico homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels. Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a Puerto Rico port, sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port, or sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The Puerto Rico port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one Puerto Rico port to another Puerto Rico port or from a Puerto Rico port to a U.S. port.

Crews of U.S. merchant ships docked in a foreign port (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam), sailing from a Puerto Rico port to a foreign port, or sailing from a foreign port to a Puerto Rico port were not included in the census.

People away at school. College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

People in institutions. People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in federal or state prisons; local jails; federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

People in general hospitals. People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

People in shelters. People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

People with multiple residences. People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time. For example, commuter workers living away part of the week while working were counted at the residence where they stayed most of the week.

People away from their usual residence on Census Day. Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual Puerto Rico residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE CENSUS 2000 PLAN

The Census Bureau prepared the Census 2000 plan to ensure the most accurate decennial census legally possible. This plan included data collection from 100 percent of households and housing units. In addition, the plan included an extensive statistical operation to measure and correct overall and differential coverage of U.S. residents in Census 2000. This operation consisted of a scientific sample of approximately 300,000 housing units and used regional groupings to generate corrected counts. To ensure that Census 2000 will be both more accurate and more cost-effective than the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau reviewed its procedures with input from a wide array of experts. In addition, the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce officials held more than 100 briefings for the members of Congress and their staff on the plan for Census 2000. The result has been an innovative departure from past practices that substantially increased overall accuracy and addressed the differential undercount of children, renters, and minorities. At the same time, the new methods of enumeration saved money and delivered results more quickly. The major components of the plan for Census 2000 included:

1. The Master Address File

To conduct Census 2000, the Census Bureau needed to identify and locate an estimated 118 million housing units in the Nation. The Census Bureau accomplished this goal by developing and maintaining the Master Address File (MAF). This vital operation took place with the assistance of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS); other federal agencies; tribal, state and local governments; community organizations; and by an intensive canvass of selected areas. The resulting file was more comprehensive than ever before.

In 1990, the Census Bureau relied on address lists purchased from vendors. As these lists were originally generated for marketing purposes, they proved to be less accurate in low-income areas. As a result, during the 1990 census, housing units were missed often enough to contribute notably to the undercount problem. Plans for Census 2000 were designed to address weaknesses found in the 1990 address list. The Census 2000 MAF started with the USPS address list, a list that

does not discriminate against certain areas because of their marketing potential. Partnerships with state and local officials, community organizations, and tribal governments also played an important role in making sure the MAF is accurate; the local officials who knew the areas best helped develop the MAF. Finally, the Bureau made intensive efforts to create address lists in rural areas well in advance of the census.

City-style addresses. The USPS uses the term “city-style” for an address such as “123 Main Street,” even though such an address may occur in small towns and increasingly along country roads. In areas where the USPS delivers mail primarily to city-style addresses, the Census Bureau created the MAF by combining addresses from the 1990 Census Address Control File with those addresses in the USPS Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The DSF is a national file of individual delivery point addresses. As part of a cooperative agreement, the USPS provided the Census Bureau with updated DSFs on a regular basis. The Bureau then located these addresses in its computer mapping system called TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing). If an address could not be located, the location was researched and resolved through an office operation or through assistance from local partners. As a result of this research, the Bureau identified new features and corrected and added address ranges to the TIGER® database.

Noncity-style addresses. In late 1998 and early 1999, the Census Bureau launched a comprehensive effort to canvass areas where most residences did not have city-style addresses. Over 30,000 canvassers visited approximately 22 million residences without a street address to enter their locations in the TIGER® system. The combination of innovative use of computer data and technology along with these visits allowed the Bureau to construct the most accurate address list ever, giving field enumerators more time to meet other challenges presented by the 2000 count.

Remote areas. In a few extremely remote and sparsely settled areas, census enumerators created the address list at the time of the initial census data collection while canvassing their assignment area and picking up or completing unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously had delivered to each household.

Nontraditional living quarters. A separate operation built an inventory of all facilities that were not traditional living quarters; for example, prisons and hospitals. The Bureau interviewed an official at each location using a Facility Questionnaire. The responses to the questionnaire identified each group quarters and any housing units associated with the location. The Bureau classified each group quarters and its associated housing units at the location according to whether they would be enumerated as part of special place enumeration or through regular enumeration. The Bureau added these group quarters and housing units to the MAF and linked them to the TIGER® database.

Local government partnerships. The Bureau relied on local knowledge to build the MAF. State, local, and tribal governments; regional and metropolitan planning agencies; and related nongovernmental organizations were encouraged to submit locally developed and maintained city-style address lists to the Census Bureau to enhance the MAF. The Bureau matched the local lists both to the MAF and TIGER® database and verified the status of each newly identified address through ongoing matches to updated address information from the USPS, other independent sources, and its own field operations. The Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program was a partnership that allowed local and tribal governments to designate a liaison to review the portion of the MAF that covered their jurisdiction to help ensure its completeness. After processing the LUCA input, the Census Bureau provided feedback on the status of the adds, deletes, and corrections of addresses to the liaisons. The updated address list then was used to deliver census questionnaires.

2. Public Outreach and Marketing

In 1990, the mail response rate dropped in spite of the Census Bureau’s support of a public service announcement (PSA) effort that aired donated advertisements. Part of this drop was caused by the Bureau’s inability to ensure that PSAs were broadcast at optimum times and in appropriate

markets. An evaluation of the 1990 PSA campaign noted that the ads were seldom placed at optimal times because decisions about when to air PSAs rested with local radio and television stations. Sixty percent of the U.S. population received 91 percent of the census advertising impact; 40 percent received only 9 percent. Based on its studies of prior outreach campaigns, the Bureau concluded that the professional control of a paid media campaign would produce the best results. Census 2000 launched a vigorous public outreach campaign to educate everyone about the importance of being counted. Among the improvements in public outreach and marketing were:

Partnerships/targeted community outreach. The Census Bureau built partnerships with local and tribal governments, businesses, and community groups to get the word out, to endorse the census, and to encourage constituents to respond. Beginning in 1996 and expanding in 1998, the Bureau hired government and community specialists to build relationships with local community and service-based organizations, focusing on groups representing traditionally undercounted populations. The Bureau deployed an extensive outreach program to reach schools, public sector employees, American Indians, and religious organizations. Businesses, nonprofit groups, and labor organizations also were asked to endorse participation and to publicize the census through employee newsletters, inserts with paychecks, and through communications with members and local chapters.

Direct mail. The census questionnaire and related materials delivered to individual addresses carried the same themes and messages as the overall campaign.

Public relations. The Census Bureau used public meetings and the news media to inform the public about the value of the census and to encourage response. Communications specialists were assigned to each field office to perform media outreach, to respond to media inquiries, and to coordinate the dissemination of the Census 2000 message. In many communities, the Census Bureau established local broadcaster/news director committees to emphasize Census 2000 to television viewers and radio listeners through broadcast segments and editorials in newspapers.

Paid advertising. The Census Bureau planned a targeted campaign to reach everyone through ads in newspapers, magazines, billboards, posters, radio, and television. A private advertising firm designed and implemented the Census 2000 advertising campaign. The Census Bureau conducted a first-ever paid advertising campaign, including a national media campaign aimed at increasing mail response. The campaign included advertising directed at raising mail response rates among historically undercounted populations, with special messages targeted to hard-to-enumerate populations. Advertising also focused on encouraging cooperation during the nonresponse follow-up procedures.

Media public relations. The Census Bureau assigned media specialists to the regional census centers to cultivate local press contacts and respond to local media inquiries.

Promotion and special events. A variety of special events, including parades, athletic events and public services television documentaries were cosponsored by state, local, and tribal governments and by community organizations and businesses to motivate people to respond.

More ways to respond. In 2000, in addition to mailing the census questionnaires, the Census Bureau made the forms available in stores and malls, in civic or community centers, in schools, and in other locations frequented by the public. A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available for those who wished to respond to the census by telephone. People also had the option to respond to the short form via the Internet.

Multiple languages. In 2000, as in all prior decennial censuses, questionnaires were in English (the Census Bureau has made Spanish-language questionnaires available in the past). However, for the first time in a decennial census, households had the option to request and receive questionnaires in five other languages (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese). In addition, questionnaire assistance booklets were available in 49 languages.

3. Questionnaire Mailout/Mailback

In Census 2000, the questionnaire mailout/mailback system was the primary means of census-taking, as it has been since 1970. The short form was delivered to approximately 83 percent of all housing units. The short form asked only the basic population and housing questions, while the long form included additional questions on the characteristics of each person and of the housing unit. The long form was delivered to a sample of approximately 17 percent of all housing units.

USPS letter carriers delivered questionnaires to the vast majority of housing units that had city-style addresses. In areas without such addresses, enumerators hand delivered addressed census questionnaires to each housing unit. In very remote or sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited each housing unit and picked up or completed unaddressed questionnaires that the USPS previously delivered to each unit.

4. Collecting Data on Populations Living in Nontraditional Households

During a decennial census, the Census Bureau not only counts people living in houses and apartments, but also must count people who live in group quarters and other nontraditional housing units, as well as people with no usual residence. These units include nursing homes, group homes, college dormitories, migrant and seasonal farm worker camps, military barracks or installations, American Indian reservations, and remote areas in Alaska.

Some of the methods that were used for these special populations are listed below:

- The Census Bureau designed an operation for Census 2000 called Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) to improve the count of individuals who might not be included through standard enumeration methods. The SBE operation was conducted in selected service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens, and at targeted outdoor locations.
- Another special operation counted highly transient individuals living at recreational vehicle campgrounds and parks, commercial or public campgrounds, marinas, and even workers' quarters at fairs and carnivals.
- The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodologies for American Indian reservations.
- Remote areas of Alaska, often accessible only by small airplanes, snowmobiles, four wheel-drive vehicles, or dogsleds, were enumerated beginning in mid-February. This special timing permitted travel to these areas while conditions are most favorable.
- The Census Bureau worked with the Department of Defense and the U.S. Coast Guard to count individuals living on military installations, and with the U.S. Maritime Administration to identify maritime vessels for enumeration.

5. Collecting Long Form Data to Meet Federal Requirements

The census is the only data gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data for every geographic area in the United States. The Census Bureau has used the long form on a sample basis since 1940 to collect more data, while reducing overall respondent burden. The Census 2000 long form asked questions addressing the same 7 subjects that appeared on the short form, plus an additional 27 subjects which were either specifically required by law to be included in the census or were required in order to implement other federal programs.

6. Retrieving and Processing the Data From the Returned Forms

The Census Bureau contracted with the private sector to secure the best available data capture technology. This technology allowed the Census Bureau to control, manage, and process Census 2000 data more efficiently.

The Census 2000 Data Capture System has been a complex network of operational controls and processing routines. The Census Bureau recorded a full electronic image of many of the questionnaires, sorted mail-return questionnaires automatically, used optical mark recognition for all check-box items, and used optical character recognition to capture write-in character based data

items. The system allowed the Census Bureau to reduce the logistical burdens associated with handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Once forms were checked in, prepared, and scanned, all subsequent operations were accomplished using the electronic image and data capture.

7. Matching and Unduplication

One of the main goals of Census 2000 was to make it simpler for people to be counted by having census forms available in public locations and providing multiple language translations. Responses also were accepted over the telephone and, for the short form only, on the Internet. These options made it easier for everyone to be counted, but increased the possibility of multiple responses for a given person and household. Advances in computer technology in the areas of computer storage, retrieval, and matching, along with image capture and recognition, gave the Census Bureau the flexibility to provide multiple response options without incurring undue risk to the accuracy of the resulting census data. Unduplication of multiple responses in past censuses required massive clerical operations. Modern technology allowed the Census Bureau to spot and eliminate multiple responses from the same household.

8. Geographic Database Development—TIGER®

The Census Bureau's TIGER® (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) system provided the geographic structure for the control of the data collection, tabulation, and dissemination operations for Census 2000. The TIGER® system links each living quarter to a spatial location, each location to a specific geographic area, and each geographic area to the correct name or number and attributes. The database constantly changes; for example, when new streets are built and the names and address ranges of existing streets change. To ensure that the TIGER® database is complete and correct, the Census Bureau works with other federal agencies; state, local and tribal governments; and other public and private groups to update both its inventory of geographic features and its depiction of the boundaries, names, and attributes of the various geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data.

The Census Bureau obtains updates to the features in the TIGER® system, including associated address ranges, from its various address list improvement activities, from partnership efforts like the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, from digital files provided by some local and tribal governments, and from local and tribal governments in response to a preview of the census map of their jurisdictions.

As a part of updating the TIGER® system, the Census Bureau conducted boundary surveys in 1998 and 1999 to determine the boundaries that were in effect on January 1, 2000, which were the official Census 2000 boundaries for functioning governments. The Census Bureau also relied on other programs to update the TIGER® boundaries data, including a program that allowed local or tribal officials to review proposed Census 2000 boundaries a program that allowed local and tribal participants the opportunity to delineate Census 2000 participant statistical areas (block groups, census county divisions, census designated places, and census tracts) and additional programs that offered participants the opportunity to identify other areas for which the Census Bureau would tabulate data (for example, traffic analysis zones).

9. Field Offices and Staffing

The Census Bureau opened a national network of temporary offices from which employees collected and processed the data for Census 2000. Establishing the office network required, for most offices, the leasing of office space, purchasing furniture and equipment, purchasing and installing computer hardware and software, and establishing voice and data line connections. The plan for the office structure included:

- **12 Regional Census Centers (RCCs).** Through a network of Census Field Offices, the RCCs managed all census field data collections operations, address listings, and address list enhancement for city-style address areas; coordinated the LUCA program; produced maps; updated TIGER®; worked with local participants in the Public Law 94–171 Redistricting Data Program; and recruited temporary staff.

- **402 Census Field Offices (CFOs).** Opened in September 1998, these offices helped with address listing; conducted local recruiting; and performed clerical review of completed field address listing work.
- **520 Local Census Offices (LCOs).** These offices produced enumerator maps and assignments; conducted local recruiting; conducted outreach and promotion; conducted group quarters and service-based enumeration activities; conducted update/leave and list/enumerate operations; conducted nonresponse follow-up, coverage improvement follow-up, and address verifications; and performed the block canvass operations.
- **3 New Data Capture Centers (DCCs).** These centers checked in mail returns, prepared questionnaires, and conducted data capture.
- **1 National Processing Center (NPC).** In addition to performing the functions of a Data Processing Center, it processed address listing data and performed coding of questionnaire data.

To conduct a successful Census 2000, the Census Bureau recruited and tested hundreds of thousands of applicants for a wide range of positions, such as local census office managers, enumerators, partnership specialists, media specialists, and clerks. This required an extraordinary recruiting effort throughout the country. Every job applicant was required to pass a written test and was screened for criminal history. Applicants selected for employment had to take an oath of office and sign an affidavit agreeing not to disclose census information.

Many factors converged to present the Census Bureau with unprecedented challenges in hiring, retraining, and training the necessary employees for Census 2000. To address this challenge, the Census Bureau implemented several new approaches:

- Innovative methods of setting pay and incentives.
- Expanding the potential labor force by working with other federal agencies and state agencies to reduce barriers presented by various income transfer programs, and encouraging recipients of these programs to work for the Census Bureau. Consistent with these efforts, the Census Bureau hired more welfare-to-work employees than any other federal agency.
- Earlier and expanded training for enumerators.

10. Data Collection: Basic Enumeration Strategy

To ensure that the Census Bureau obtained a completed questionnaire from every household, or as close to that as possible, the Census Bureau developed a ten-part, integrated enumeration strategy.

- The first part of this strategy ensured that a questionnaire was delivered to every housing unit, by one of three data collection methods:
 - **Mailout/mailback.** U.S. Postal Service delivered questionnaires to every “city style” housing unit with a street name and house number.
 - **Update/leave.** Census enumerators delivered questionnaires to housing units without street names and house numbers to be mailed back, mainly in rural areas, and corrected and updated the address list and maps for any additions or errors.
 - **List/enumerate.** In remote and sparsely populated areas, enumerators visited every housing unit and completed the enumeration as delivered.
- The second part of this strategy provided people with assistance, as needed, to complete and return their questionnaires.
 - **Telephone questionnaire assistance (TQA).** The Census Bureau operated a toll-free TQA system, in English, Spanish, and several other languages, providing automated touch-tone answers to common questions, personal operator answers to those requesting it, and special service for the hearing impaired to assist them in completing a short form. Callers also could request a questionnaire.

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- **Internet.** Respondents were able to access an Internet Web site to both receive assistance and, for short forms, submit their responses.
 - **Questionnaire assistance centers.** The Census Bureau opened Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in convenient locations to assist respondents with filling out questionnaires in person. Bilingual staff was available in these centers.
 - **Questionnaire assistance guides.** Questionnaire Assistance Guides were available in 49 languages.
 - The third part of this strategy provided a means for people who believed they had not received a questionnaire or were not included on one. Part of this operation was targeted to members of historically undercounted groups. The major element of this operation was the distribution of “Be Counted Questionnaires.” The Census Bureau distributed these questionnaires at public locations, such as Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and some public and private facilities, staffed with bilingual competencies when appropriate. These forms were available in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.
 - The fourth part of this strategy was designed to enumerate people who did not live in traditional housing units, including group quarters situations, such as nursing homes and college dormitories; people living in migrant farm worker camps, on boats, on military installations; and federal employees living overseas. This part of the strategy was expanded further because the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal results indicated that, compared to 1990, many more people did not live in traditional housing units.
 - **Group quarters enumeration.** This operation identified the location of all group living quarters and made advance visits to each group quarter. Census staff listed all residents in April 2000 and distributed questionnaire packets.
 - **Transient night operation.** Transient night enumerated people living a mobile lifestyle by visiting and interviewing people at racetracks, commercial or public campgrounds and those for recreational vehicles, fairs and carnivals, and marinas.
 - **Remote Alaska enumeration.** This operation sent out enumerators to deliver and complete questionnaires for people living in outlying or remote settlements in Alaska.
 - **Domestic military/maritime enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and U.S. Coast Guard, identified living quarters and housing units on military installations and ships assigned to a U.S. home port and used appropriate enumeration methods.
 - **Overseas enumeration.** The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Department of Defense and other departments, counted federal employees assigned overseas (including members of the armed forces) and their dependents, for apportionment purposes.
 - The fifth part of this strategy targeted people with no usual residence or address. This operation was conducted at selective service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens and non-sheltered outdoor locations.
 - The sixth part of this strategy deployed special data collection methods to improve cooperation and enumeration in certain hard-to-enumerate areas.
 - Regional Census Centers used the planning database and their knowledge of local conditions to identify appropriate areas for targeted methods. A team of enumerators then went to targeted areas, such as areas with high concentrations of multiunit buildings, safety concerns or low enumerator production rates, and conducted team enumerations.
 - Mail response rates and maps were available to local and tribal officials so they could work with Census Bureau staff to identify low-response areas and implement additional outreach and publicity efforts and targeted enumeration efforts.

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- In partnership with local and tribal governments and community-based organizations, local census offices established Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers in locations, such as community centers and large apartment buildings, to provide assistance in English, Spanish, and other and foreign languages.
 - The Be Counted Program made unaddressed questionnaires available in the Walk-In Assistance Centers and other locations.
 - Letters were mailed to managers of large multiunit structures and gated communities informing them of upcoming census operations.
 - In preidentified census blocks, census enumerators canvassed the blocks, updated the address list, and delivered and completed census questionnaires for all housing units.
 - In preidentified blocks originally classified as “Mailout/Mailback” areas, enumerators delivered the questionnaire and updated the address list (Urban Update/Leave).
 - The seventh part of this strategy, coverage-edit and telephone follow-up, reviewed completed questionnaires for potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data.
 - **Coverage edit.** The Census Bureau checked completed questionnaires for discrepancies between the number of persons reported and the number of persons for whom information was provided, forms returned where population count was blank, and forms for certain households that contained complex living arrangements.
 - **Follow-up.** Telephone clerks contacted and reinterviewed the households with discrepancies identified after mail returns were data captured; field staff resolved discrepancies found on enumerator returned questionnaires.
 - **Content edit.** Computer operations identified missing or incomplete responses to population or housing units and used statistical imputation to complete the information.
 - The eighth part of this strategy, nonresponse follow-up (NRFU), was the effort to secure a response in Census 2000 from every housing unit and resident. One hundred percent of nonresponding households were followed up.
 - In the initial period, the Census Bureau used reminder publicity urging people to return their questionnaires.
 - Following the period of mail response, nonresponding households were identified and listed.
 - Enumerators visited all nonresponding addresses to obtain a completed questionnaire for each household.
 - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators also followed up 100 percent of housing units identified as nonexistent or vacant by the U.S. Postal Service.
 - In update/leave areas, enumerators followed up 100 percent of housing units where the Census Bureau was unable to deliver questionnaires.
 - The Census Bureau conducted quality assurance checks of NRFU to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the operations.
 - The ninth part of strategy involved additional operations to improve the coverage of Census 2000.
 - In mailout/mailback areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which questionnaires were returned in NRFU reporting the housing unit as vacant or delete and which were not initially identified by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable as addressed.
 - In update/leave areas, enumerators revisited addresses for which a questionnaire was returned as vacant or nonexistent in NRFU, but the questionnaire was not returned as undeliverable during the update/leave operation.
 - In both mailout/mailback and update/leave areas, mail returns checked in but not data captured were rechecked and, if necessary, revisited.

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- The tenth part of this strategy was unduplication, which involved reviewing and selecting person information when more than one questionnaire data set was reported for a single address. Dress Rehearsal results showed that the multiple ways in which people could respond to the census increased the possibility of more than one response being submitted for a given person or household. Automated matching technologies allowed the Census Bureau to resolve situations where more than one form was received for an address.

11. Special Populations

American Indian and Alaska Native Areas and Hawaiian Home Lands

The Census Bureau based its strategy for enumerating the populations in the American Indian and Alaska Native Areas (AIANAs) and Hawaiian home lands on building partnerships for:

- **Address list development.** The Census Bureau used U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence Files in AIANAs and Hawaiian home lands where there were city-style addresses. In other areas, the census enumerators used the "update/leave" method where a form is left with the respondent for return by mail. In more remote areas, the census enumerator actually delivered the form and conducted the census interview all in one visit. Tribal governments had an opportunity to participate in the LUCA program. The Census Bureau worked with tribal officials to select the appropriate data collection methodology for each area.
- **Geographic programs.** There were many programs available to review and define geographic areas (see Appendix A for more details).
- **Marketing.** Census Bureau staff and tribal liaisons compiled lists of available media for paid advertising and promotion. The Census Bureau also enlisted the help of tribal liaisons and locally established "Complete Count Committees" to assist with promotional activities.
- **Field operations.** The Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to assist in all levels of field operations, including training local staff in cultural awareness, assisting in recruiting efforts, and identifying locations for census questionnaire assistance centers.
- **Data dissemination.** While most data were processed in the same way as data for rest of the nation, the Census Bureau worked with tribal governments to meet their data needs.

Puerto Rico

The Census 2000 operations in Puerto Rico were comparable to activities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Census Bureau worked in partnership with the government of Puerto Rico to ensure that Census 2000 data met the federal legal requirements.

- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau entered a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of Puerto Rico which outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the government of Puerto Rico, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of Puerto Rico. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was conducted in Puerto Rico to build awareness of the census and boost participation. Address list development allowed Puerto Rico to participate in the LUCA program.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires were readily available in Spanish and also in English, if requested. In Puerto Rico, only update/leave method was used to distribute questionnaires. However, questionnaires also were placed in Walk-In Questionnaire Assistance Centers and other locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made use of the same technological advances that were used in the United States. Many operations performed clerically in 1990 were automated. Data users have access to Census 2000 data products through the Internet using the American FactFinder® (AFF) system. The AFF offers a separate user interface utilizing the Spanish language for Census 2000 Puerto Rico data.

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- **Special techniques to improve coverage.** The update/leave methodology for census data collection was used for the first time in Puerto Rico. Census enumerators updated the Master Address File for Puerto Rico while delivering questionnaires. Respondents had the opportunity to complete the census questionnaires and return them by mail.

Island Areas

The Census Bureau conducted the Census 2000 operations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the “Island Areas”) in partnerships with the government of each area. These partnerships ensured that Census 2000 data met federal legal requirements, as well as the specific needs of each area. The Census 2000 operations in the Island Areas were built around the following:

- **Data collection.** Data collection in the Island Areas used the list/enumerate method. This decision was based on recommendations from Island Area representatives and an analysis of the various data collection methodologies. Unlike stateside list/enumerate procedures, the Census Bureau delivered Advance Census Reports before the list/enumerate operation and asked respondents to complete the form and hold it for enumerator to pick up.
- **Build partnerships at every stage of the process.** The Census Bureau developed and signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the governor of each Island Area that outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the governments of the Island Areas, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of each Island Area. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was developed for each Island Area to build awareness of the census and boost participation.
- **Census questionnaires.** Census questionnaires and other forms were readily available to respondents in convenient locations identified through consultation with local partners.
- **Use of technology.** The Census Bureau made greater use of the telephone to provide assistance to respondents with questions about Census 2000. Data users have access to Census 2000 data and products through the Internet using the American FactFinder system.

12. Telecommunications Support and Automated Data Processing

Using dedicated links and other secure lines, the Census 2000 telecommunications network linked all census offices including: Census Headquarters in Suitland, Maryland, the 520 Local Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Offices, the 12 Regional Census Centers, the Puerto Rico Area Office, the Maryland Computer Center in Bowie, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and the three contracted Data Capture Centers (Phoenix, AZ, Pomona, CA, and Essex, MD). The Census Bureau also established communication links with planned commercial telephone centers to assist with the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance program and the coverage edit follow-up program.

The use of electronic imaging reduced the logistical and staffing requirements of handling large volumes of paper questionnaires. Some components of data capture were performed by private-sector partners. The Census Bureau used commercially available advanced hardware and software rather than limiting itself to creating in-house solutions.

The most significant features of the Data Capture System included (1) work divided among four centers, (2) full electronic imaging and processing of questionnaires, (3) automated sorting of mailed responses, (4) optical mark recognition for check-box data, (5) optical character recognition for write-in data with automated processes to resolve difficult cases, and (6) quality assurance checks.

13. Quality Assurance

To detect, correct, and minimize performance errors in critical census operations, the Census Bureau developed individual quality assurance plans for all activities that could contribute to errors in outcome, such as misprinted census forms, inaccurate maps or address lists, faulty intelligent character recognition, inadequate training of enumerators, and miskeyed entries.

14. The Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in 1998

A good dress rehearsal is crucial to a successful census, and the key to any dress rehearsal is making it as much like the actual event as possible. The Census Bureau conducted Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal in three sites: Sacramento, California; Columbia, South Carolina along with 11 surrounding counties in north central South Carolina; and the Menominee American Indian Reservation in northeastern Wisconsin.

Since the summer of 1996, the Census Bureau worked closely with local officials and community-based organizations in each of the three sites to plan and build the various infrastructures needed to ensure a successful dress rehearsal. These joint activities included refining the geographic database, building and refining the address list, and working with community and tribal organizations to plan effective outreach and promotion efforts. Also, the Census Bureau recruited staff in all three sites to complete address list development and verification.

The dress rehearsal allowed for a thorough demonstration of the most critical procedures for Census 2000. These procedures included address list development; marketing and promotion; and data collection, processing, and tabulation. The dress rehearsal plan also demonstrated the use of statistical sampling in four major census operations: nonresponse follow-up, housing units designated as undeliverable as addressed by the U.S. Postal Service, integrated coverage measurement (ICM), and the long form survey.

15. Data Dissemination Through the Internet

The census provides a wealth of data that researchers, businesses, and government agencies are eager to use. Taking advantage of modern computer and Internet capabilities, the Census Bureau planned to make data from Census 2000 more readily available than any previous decennial census data. The Census 2000 data are tabulated using the Data Products Production (DPP) system and disseminated using the American FactFinder (AFF) system on the Internet, in addition to CD-ROMs and DVDs. The AFF provides an interactive electronic system to allow data users to access data products, documents, and online help, as well as to build custom data products.

The Census Bureau solicited the advice and recommendations of data users throughout the planning, design, and testing stages of the AFF system (initially known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)). The system is accessible to the widest possible array of users through the Internet and all available intermediaries, including the nearly 1,800 data centers and affiliates, the 1,400 Federal Depository libraries and other libraries, universities, and private organizations. It also allows users to create customized products, such as tables, charts, graphs, and maps for census geographic areas of their choice, and access metadata that provide documentation and explanatory information for data subjects and geographic areas.

16. Evaluation and Preparation for 2010

After the completion of Census 2000, the Census Bureau plans to conduct a variety of post census evaluation studies, as it has after all the previous censuses. These studies will help data users, both within and outside the Census Bureau, to assess the data and plan for the 2010 Census. The evaluation studies generally rely on demographic analysis, statistical methods, and ethnographic analyses.

GLOSSARY

100-Percent Data

Information based on a limited number of basic population and housing questions collected from both the short form and the long form for every inhabitant and housing unit in the United States.

100-Percent Edited Detail File (HEDF)

Files composed of individual records of information on people and housing units for the 100-percent census data items from the census questionnaires. Estimation is included in these files. These files are used for tabulation purposes and are not released to the public.

Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.)

The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) is a survey designed to measure the undercount/overcount of the census. The A.C.E. was designed to assess the size and characteristics of the population missed or double-counted in Census 2000, similar to the originally planned Integrated Coverage Measurement (ICM) Survey.

Advance Notice Letter/Reminder Card (ANL/RC)

These are part of the questionnaire mailing strategy. In every area except list/enumerate, the Census Bureau sends an advance notice letter to every mailout address to alert households that the census form will be sent to them soon. Reminder Card is a postcard that is sent to addresses on the decennial Master Address File (see definition below) to remind respondents to return their census questionnaires or to thank them if they already have. All addresses in mailout/mailback areas receive a postcard. The Census Bureau also mails these postcards to postal patrons in update/leave areas.

American FactFinder® (AFF)

An electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data. The system is available through the Internet and offers prepackaged data products and the ability to build custom products. The system serves as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data from Census 2000 (as well as economic censuses and the American Community Survey). The system was formerly known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

Apportionment

Apportionment is the process of dividing up the 435 memberships, or seats, in the House of Representatives among the 50 states. The Census Bureau has a dual responsibility in this connection. It conducts the census at 10-year intervals. At the conclusion of each census, the Census Bureau uses the results for calculating the number of House memberships each state is entitled to have. The latter process is the initial use of the basic results of each census.

Be Counted Enumeration and Be Counted Form

The Be Counted enumeration procedure targets areas that are traditionally undercounted. Unaddressed census questionnaires (Be Counted forms) are placed at selected sites where people who believe they were not counted can pick them up, complete them, and mail them to the Census Bureau. The sites are in targeted areas that local governments and community groups, in conjunction with the Census Bureau, identify as traditionally undercounted.

Census 2000 Publicity Office (C2PO)

An office at the Census Bureau which developed, implemented, and coordinated an integrated marketing program for Census 2000, including paid advertising, direct mail, public relations, partnerships, and local outreach.

Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994

See Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS) below.

Census Edited File (CEF)

This file contains the 100-percent edited characteristics/records for all households and people in the census. The edits include consistency edits and imputation for items or persons where the data are insufficient. See descriptions for 100-percent data and census unedited file.

Census Information Center (CIC)

The Census Information Center Program (CIC) is the community-based component of the Census Bureau's data dissemination network. While census data are readily available on CD-ROM, the Census Bureau's Web site on the Internet, in its 12 Regional Offices, 1,400 Federal Depository Libraries, and 1,800 state and local government agencies participating in the State Data Center Program, the CICs provide access to local communities that might not have access through these traditional channels. CIC's goal is to provide efficient access to Census Bureau data and data products to organizations representing populations that have been traditionally undercounted in censuses and surveys.

Census Unedited File (CUF)

A file created by merging the control file for the decennial master address file with the decennial response file of unedited data after the primary selection algorithm has been applied. This file contains the final housing unit and person counts. It is used to generate apportionment data as well as related “raw” or unedited census data.

Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A method of data collection consisting of the interviewer asking questions displayed on a laptop computer screen and entering the answers directly into the computer.

Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

A method of data collection using telephone interviews in which the questions to be asked are displayed on a computer screen and responses are entered directly into the computer.

Confidentiality

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, United States Code) to individuals who provide census information regarding nondisclosure of that information to others.

Confidentiality Edit

The name for the Census 2000 disclosure avoidance procedure.

Coverage Edit/Coverage Edit Follow-Up (CEFU)

An edit performed on the mailback census response universe. Census staff make telephone calls to resolve forms that are incomplete or have other coverage discrepancies, such as a difference between the number of people reported in that household and the number of people for whom census information was provided on the form. This edit includes the large household follow-up.

Coverage Improvement Adjustment

This phrase was included in the table outlines and the technical documentation before the review, analysis, and recommendation on whether to adjust Census 2000 data for coverage improvement was completed. As the data are not adjusted, a zero (0) will appear. This phrase does not refer to any other outreach or collection operations which were introduced to improve coverage in Census 2000.

Coverage Improvement Follow-Up (CIFU)

A procedure for the traditional census in which housing units with conflicting status information are followed up.

Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)

The system is now known as the American FactFinder (AFF).

Data Capture Center (DCC)

A decentralized facility that checks in questionnaires returned by mail, creates images of all questionnaire pages, and converts data to computer readable format. The DCCs also perform other computer processing activities, including automated questionnaire edits, work flow management, and data storage. There is one permanent DCC, the National Processing Center in Jeffersonville, Indiana. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau set up three temporary DCCs. The temporary facilities were provided and operated by a private contractor through the Data Capture Services contract.

Data Capture System 2000 (DCS 2000)

The DCS 2000 is a data capture system that is used to capture information from census forms. For Census 2000, this system processed more than 150 million incoming forms, digitally captured and processed billions of bits of information on the forms, converted automatically the image of the form to text-based data, and edited/repairs data that the system was unable to decipher automatically.

Decennial Census

The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Decennial Master Address File (DMAF)

The decennial version of the Master Address File has features for controlling and tracking the long- and short-term operations and programs of the Census 2000. The DMAF contains the processing status information to support document mailouts; data capture progress control, tracking, and reporting; and field enumeration processes (notably follow-ups). The DMAF is limited to addresses that the Census Bureau has successfully linked to the TIGER® database. See Master Address File.

Decennial Response File (DRF)

Contains every response to the census from all sources. The primary selection algorithm is applied to this file to unduplicate people between multiple returns for a housing unit and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. The DRF is then combined with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file (CUF).

Delivery Sequence File (DSF)

A computerized file containing all delivery point addresses serviced by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The USPS updates the DSF continuously as its letter carriers identify addresses for new delivery points or changes in the status of existing addresses.

Demographic Analysis (DA)

A method the Census Bureau uses to measure coverage at the national level. It differs from survey coverage estimates, such as Post-Enumeration Survey, Integrated Coverage Measurement, or Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation, in that it does not rely on case-by-case matching of census records. To produce an estimate of the total population, DA relies on administrative records to provide estimates of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. DA provides estimates on the national level only.

Derived Measures

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are normally indicated as 0.

Disclosure Avoidance (DA)

Statistical methods used in the tabulation of data prior to releasing data products to ensure the confidentiality of responses.

Dual-System Estimation (DSE)

The estimation methodology used for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). This operation uses a geographic sample of block clusters to find people missed by the census or A.C.E. and any errors from the census. The information is then processed using computer matching, clerical matching, and field follow-up to resolve discrepancies.

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Geocoding

A code assigned to identify a geographic entity; to assign an address (such as housing unit, business, industry, farm) to the full set of geographic code(s) applicable to the location of that address on the surface of Earth.

Group Quarters

A facility where people live that is not a typical household-type living arrangement. The Census Bureau classifies all individuals not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military bases and ships, hotels, motels, rooming houses, group homes, missions, shelters, and flophouses).

Heterogeneity

Heterogeneity occurs when blocks of housing units assigned to sampling strata or groupings are not similar in terms of the likelihood of being included or missed by the census. Heterogeneity creates difficulty for the small area estimation process because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that sampling poststratum, even though some of them do not actually have the coverage characteristics.

Homogeneity

The assumption of homogeneity expects that all people in a particular sampling stratum or grouping will be very much alike in terms of their likelihood of being included or missed by the census. The grouping of people in a particular stratum is called poststratum, such as all White, non-Hispanic male renters ages 18-22 in a rural area. A lack of homogeneity in a particular sample block is not an error, but it does create difficulty for the small area estimation process. This happens because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that poststratum, even though some of them do not exhibit the same coverage characteristics.

Household

Household refers to all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Imputation

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau uses a method called imputation to assign values. Imputation relies on the statistical principle of “homogeneity,” or the tendency of households within a small geographic area to be similar in most characteristics. For example, the value of “rented” is likely to be imputed for a housing unit not reporting on owner/renter status in a neighborhood with multiunits or apartments where other respondents reported “rented” on the census questionnaire. In past censuses, when the occupancy status or the number of residents was not known for a housing unit, this information was imputed.

Internet Questionnaire Assistance (IQA)

An operation which allows respondents to use the Census Bureau's Internet site to (1) ask questions and receive answers about the census form, job opportunities, or the purpose of the census and (2) provide responses to the short form.

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. Pareto interpolation is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500.

List/Enumerate

A method of data collection in which temporary field staff, called enumerators, list each residential address, spot the location of each on a census map, and interview the residents of the household during a single visit. This completes the census address list for these areas and provides the information needed to update the TIGER® database and Master Address File (see definitions below).

Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

A Census 2000 program, established in response to requirements of P. L. 103-430. It provided an opportunity for state, local, and tribal governments to review and update individual address information in the Master Address File and associated geographic information in the TIGER® database before using the addresses for questionnaire delivery. This improved the completeness and accuracy of both computer files and the census.

Long Form

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately one in six households, contains all questions on the short form, as well as additional detailed questions relating to the social, economic, and housing characteristics of each individual and household. Information derived from the long form is referred to as sample data and is tabulated for geographic entities as small as the block group level.

Mailout/Mailback (MO/MB)

A method of data collection in which the U.S. Postal Service delivers addressed questionnaires to residents who are asked to complete and mail back the questionnaire to the appropriate Census Bureau office. This method is used for more than 80 percent of all households (usually with city-style addresses).

Master Address File (MAF)

A computer file based on a combination of the addresses in the 1990 census address file and current versions, supplemented by address information provided by state, local, and tribal governments. The MAF is continually updated to provide a basis for creating the Census 2000 address list, the address list for the American Community Survey, and the address list for the Census Bureau's other demographic surveys.

Metadata

Information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

Microdata

Nonaggregated data about the units sampled. For surveys of individuals, microdata contain records for each individual interviewed; for surveys of organizations, the microdata contain records for each organization.

Nongovernment Organization

The partnerships developed during Census 2000 planning include national and local organizations and community groups that are not governmental entities.

Nonresponse Follow-up

A census follow-up operation in which temporary field staff, known as enumerators, visit addresses from which no response was received.

Nonsampling Error

Errors that occur during the measuring or data collection process. Nonsampling errors can be the most serious types of errors because they yield biased results when most of the errors distort the results in the same direction. Unfortunately, the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Decennial censuses traditionally have experienced nonsampling errors, most notably undercount, resulting from people being missed in the enumeration processes.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to “read” human handwriting.

Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)

Technology that uses an optical scanner and computer software to scan a page, recognize the presence of marks in predesignated areas, and assign a value to the mark depending on its specific location and intensity on a page.

Poststratum

Information about the current occupants of each housing unit in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.) survey found during the A.C.E. interview is used to form groupings called “poststrata.” This information, including the age of respondent, current owner/renter status, etc., is used to form homogeneous groupings and improve the estimation process. By contrast, the initial A.C.E. strata are formed using aggregate information about each block as of the 1990 census.

Primary Selection Algorithm (PSA)

Computer program applied to the decennial response file (DRF) to eliminate duplicate responses and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. After this procedure, the DRF is merged with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file.

Program for Address List Supplementation (PALS)

A program providing all governmental units and regional and metropolitan agencies the opportunity to submit lists of individual addresses for their community to the Census Bureau for use in building the MAF. Ongoing submissions and feedback between the Census Bureau and local governments on this program, enabled by the Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-430) help ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Master Address File and the TIGER® database.

Public Law (P.L.) 94-171

Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, enacted in 1975, directs the Census Bureau to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states. Within a year following Census Day, the Census Bureau must send the data agreed upon to redraw districts for the state legislature to each state’s governor and majority and minority legislative leaders.

To meet this legal requirement, the Census Bureau set up a voluntary program that enables participating states to receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, wards, state house, and senate districts) in addition to standard census geographic areas, such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks.

Public Law (P.L.) 103-430

Public Law (P.L.) 103-430, enacted in 1994, amends Title 13, United States Code, to allow designated local and tribal officials access to the address information in the Master Address File to verify its accuracy and completeness. This law also requires the U.S. Postal Service to provide its address information to the Census Bureau to improve the Master Address File.

Public Law (P.L.) 105-119

Public Law (P.L.) 105-119, enacted in 1997, directs the Census Bureau to make publicly available a second version of Census 2000 data that does not include the corrections for overcounts and undercounts measured in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). The format, timing, geographic levels, and price of the P.L. 94-171 and these data are identical.

Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)

An area that defines the extent of territory for which the Census Bureau tabulates public use microdata sample (PUMS) data.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Hierarchical files containing small samples (5% and 1%) of individual records from the census long form showing characteristics of the housing units and people included on those forms.

Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality assurance represents a broad philosophy and specific procedures that are designed to build quality into the system, constantly improve the system, and integrate responsibility for quality with production.

Questionnaire Mailing Strategy

For Census 2000, an advance notice letter, a questionnaire, and a reminder/thank you postcard were sent to every mailout address.

Reapportionment

The redistribution of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among several states on the basis of the most recent decennial census as required by Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution. See apportionment and redistricting.

Redistricting

The process of revising the geographic boundaries of areas from which people elect representatives to the U.S. Congress, a state legislature, a county or city council, a school board, and the like to meet the legal requirement that such areas be as equal in population as possible following a census. See apportionment and reapportionment.

Sample Census Edited File (SCEF)

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. Processing for the SCEF includes merging the results of industry and occupation coding and place of work and migration coding, coding several other items, and weighting the long forms.

Sample Edited Detail File (SEDF)

A file containing 100-percent and sample characteristics for housing units and people in the long form sample. The file is used for tabulation purposes only and is not released to the public.

Sampling Error

Errors that occur because only a part of the population is being contacted directly. With any sample, differences are likely to exist between the characteristics of the sampled population and the larger group from which the sample was chosen. However, sampling error, unlike nonsampling error, is readily measured.

Sampling Stratum

A sampling stratum, as used in the A.C.E., is a grouping or classification that has a similar set of characteristics, based on the 1990 census. For example, one might define a stratum as all blocks in large central cities with a 1990 census population that was 30 percent or more Black renters.

Scanner

Equipment used to capture images from documents for the purpose of entering the information into an electronic format. For Census 2000, scanners replaced some keying operations.

Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use

A housing unit held for occupancy only during limited portions of the year, such as a beach cottage, ski cabin, or time-share condominium.

Separate Living Quarters

Those living quarters in which the occupants live separately from any other individual in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE)

An operation designed to enumerate people at facilities where they might receive services, such as shelters, soup kitchens, healthcare facilities, and other selected locations. This operation targets the types of services that primarily serve people who have no usual residence.

Service Locations

Locations where clients are enumerated during the service-based enumeration operation, such as emergency or transitional shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

Short Form

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately 5 of 6 households, that contains population questions related to household relationship, age, sex, relationship, race, Hispanic origin, and tenure (i.e., whether home is owned or rented). The questions contained on the short form also are asked, along with additional questions, on the long form.

Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire (SEQ)

A questionnaire that enumerators use for transient, or T-night, enumeration and when conducting the nonresponse follow-up after the decennial census.

Soup Kitchens

Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. These are service locations.

Special Place

An institution that includes facilities where people live or stay other than the usual house, apartment, or mobile home. Examples are colleges and universities, nursing homes, hospitals, and prisons. Often the facilities that house people are group quarters, but they may include standard houses or apartments as well.

Special Place Facility Questionnaire (SPFQ)

A questionnaire used to interview an official at a special place for the purpose of collecting/updating address information for the special place and any associated group quarters and housing units, determining the type of special place/group quarters, and collecting additional administrative information about each group quarters at the special place.

State Data Center (SDC)

A state agency or university facility identified by the governor of each state and state equivalent to participate in the Census Bureau's cooperative network for the dissemination of census data. SDCs also provide demographic data to local agencies participating in the Census Bureau's statistical areas programs and assist the Census Bureau in the delineation and identification of statistical areas.

Summary File (SF)

A series of census summary tabulations of 100-percent and sample population and housing data available for public use on CD-ROM and the Internet. In 1990, these files were available on computer tapes and, as a result, were known as summary tape files (STF).

Summary Table

A collection of one or more data elements that are classified into some logical structure either as dimensions or data points.

Tabulation Block

A physical block that does not have any legal or statistical boundaries passing through it; or each portion of a physical block after the Census Bureau recognizes any legal or statistical boundaries that pass through it.

Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Location (TNSOL)

A geographically identifiable outdoor location open to the elements where there is evidence that people might be living without paying and who also do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans. These sites must have a specific location description that allows a census enumeration team to physically locate the site and excludes pay-for-use campgrounds, drop-in centers, post offices, hospital emergency rooms, and commercial sites (including all-night theaters and all-night diners).

Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA)

A toll-free service that was provided by a commercial phone center to answer questions about Census 2000 and the Census 2000 questionnaire and to take interviews from people who prefer to be interviewed over the telephone.

Thematic Map

A map that reveals the geographic patterns in statistical data.

Title 13 (United States Code)

The law under which the Census Bureau operates and that guarantees the confidentiality of census information and establishes penalties for disclosing this information.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER®)

A computer database that contains a digital representation of all census-required map features (streets, roads, rivers, railroads, lakes, and so forth), the related attributes for each (street names, address ranges, etc.), and the geographic identification codes for all entities used by the Census Bureau to tabulate data for the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The TIGER® database records the interrelationships among these features, attributes, and geographic codes and provides a resource for the production of maps, entity headers for data tabulations, and automated assignment of addresses to a geographic location in a process known as “geocoding.”

Transient Night (T-Night)/T-Night Enumeration (TNE)

A method of enumeration in which Census Bureau staff enumerate people at transient locations, such as campgrounds at race tracks, recreational vehicle campgrounds or parks, commercial or public campgrounds, fairs and carnivals, and marinas. Enumerators conduct a personal interview using Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire. No vacant units are generated by this operation.

Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)

A classification identifying how the Census Bureau takes the decennial census of a geographic area. Examples of TEAs include (1) the area inside the “blue line” - this is the mailout/mailback and urban update/leave operations area, (2) address listing areas, (3) list/enumerate areas, and (4) remote areas of Alaska.

Urban Update/Leave (UU/L)

Update/leave procedures are used in targeted urban areas where mail delivery may be a problem, such as an apartment building where the mail carrier may leave the forms in a common area. Enumerators deliver census questionnaires for residents to complete and mail back, update the address register, and update the census maps.

Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE)

A housing unit that is temporarily occupied by a person(s) who has a usual home elsewhere.

Usual Residence

The living quarters where a person spends more nights during a year than any other place.

Voting District (VTD)

Any of a variety of areas, such as election districts, precincts, legislative districts, or wards, established by states and local governments for voting purposes.

Whole Household Usual Home Elsewhere (WHUHE)

See Usual Home Elsewhere.

Appendix D. Questionnaire

United States Census 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce • Bureau of the Census

This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

 Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — Mark **ONE** box.

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.

What is this person's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name MI

4. What is Person 1's telephone number? *We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

5. What is Person 1's sex? Mark **ONE** box.

- Male Female

6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month	Day	Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the **"No"** box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> ↴ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> ↴ | |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 2.**

OMB No. 0607-0856: Approval Expires 12/31/2000

Form **D-1**

Person 2

Your answers are important!
Every person in the Census counts.



1. What is Person 2's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- Husband/wife
 Natural-born son/daughter
 Adopted son/daughter
 Stepson/stepdaughter
 Brother/sister
 Father/mother
 Grandchild
 Parent-in-law
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
 Roomer, boarder
 Housemate, roommate
 Unmarried partner
 Foster child
 Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

Person 3

Census information helps your
community get financial
assistance for roads, hospitals,
schools, and more.



1. What is Person 3's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- Husband/wife
 Natural-born son/daughter
 Adopted son/daughter
 Stepson/stepdaughter
 Brother/sister
 Father/mother
 Grandchild
 Parent-in-law
 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
 Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →
- If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
 Roomer, boarder
 Housemate, roommate
 Unmarried partner
 Foster child
 Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↴ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 4.

Person 4

Information about children helps your community plan for child care, education, and recreation.



1. What is Person 4's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife | If NOT RELATED to Person 1: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — Print exact relationship. → | <input type="text"/> |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000	Month	Day	Year of birth
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ↴ | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race. ↴ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↴ |

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 5.

Person 5

Knowing about age, race, and sex helps your community better meet the needs of everyone.



1. What is Person 5's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife | If NOT RELATED to Person 1: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — Print exact relationship. → | <input type="text"/> |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000	Month	Day	Year of birth
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ↴ | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race. ↴ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↴ |

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 6.



Person 6

Your answers help
your community plan
for the future.



1. What is Person 6's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife | If NOT RELATED to Person 1: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son/daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law/daughter-in-law | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative — <i>Print exact relationship.</i> → | <input type="text"/> |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if *not* Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> ↘ | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> ↘ | |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

→ If more people live here, list their names on the back of this page in the spaces provided.

**Please turn
to go to last
page.**

Persons 7 – 12

If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please list the others below. You may be contacted by the Census Bureau for the same information about these people.

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name

MI

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

**Thank you for
completing your official
U.S. Census 2000 form.**

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

A. JIC1

B. JIC2

C. JIC3

D. JIC4



If you need help completing this form, call 1-800-471-9424 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-800-582-8330 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? *Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario llame al 1-800-471-8642 entre las 8:00 a.m. y las 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.*



Appendix E.

Data Products and User Assistance

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Census 2000 Data Products.....	E-1
Census 2000 Maps and Geographic Products	E-3
Reference Materials.....	E-4
Sources of Assistance	E-4

CENSUS 2000 DATA PRODUCTS

The decennial census yields a wealth of data, which have virtually unlimited applications. A comprehensive data program offers census information on the Internet, in electronic media (CD-ROM/DVD), and in print. A complete list of Census 2000 data products, with their release status, is available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/c2kproducts.html>.

Detailed results of Census 2000 are contained in a series of five summary files. These are available on the Internet and on CD-ROM or DVD. In addition, three series of reports derived from these files are available in print and in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet.

Internet and CD-ROM/DVD Products

Census 2000 data are available at several locations on the Census Bureau's Web site. The Census 2000 Gateway page provides links to Census 2000 data, information, and reference materials. It is accessed from the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov) or at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Links from the Gateway page include American FactFinder®; State and County QuickFacts; other prepared Census 2000 tables, including rankings and comparisons; reference materials; user updates; and Census in the Schools.

American Factfinder (factfinder.census.gov) is the most comprehensive source of Census 2000 data, providing all summary file tables for all levels of census geography. Quick tables (single geography tables) and geographic comparison tables (data for more than one geographic area) are also available on American FactFinder.

Most Census 2000 tabulations are also available on CD-ROM and/or DVD. Software is included on the DVDs and most CDs. These may be ordered by phone through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center on 301-763-4636, or via e-commerce by selecting Catalog from the Census Bureau's home page. For more information on the products and ordering options, access the Census Catalog's product order form at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. The first Census 2000 data files released provide the data required for local redistricting. The data include tabulations of 63 race categories, cross-tabulated by Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino for the total population and the population 18 years old and over. These tabulations are presented for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts. They are available through the Internet (American FactFinder) and as a CD-ROM series (state files). In American FactFinder (factfinder.census.gov), all redistricting data tables are available by selecting Data Sets on the FactFinder main page. FactFinder also has one quick table and one geographic comparison table based on this file.

Summary File 1 (SF 1). This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data are available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others. Summaries are included for other geographic areas, such as ZIP Code® Tabulation Areas

(ZCTAs™) and Congressional Districts (106th Congress). There are individual state files and two national files in this series. The final national file provides the first available urban and rural data. The complete Summary File 1 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD.

Additional tables derived from this summary file are also available on the Census Bureau's Internet site. These can be located through the Census 2000 Gateway page at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Related products include a demographic profile that provides a snapshot of the geographic area, quick tables, geographic comparison tables, and two printed report series, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-1) and *Population and Housing Unit Counts* (PHC-3).

Summary File 2 (SF 2). This file presents data similar to the information included in Summary File 1, but the tables in this file are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino categories and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. These data are shown down to the census tract level for up to 250 race and ethnic categories that meet a specified minimum population size threshold of 100 in a geographic area. The complete SF 2 is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from SF 2.

Summary File 3 (SF 3). This file is the first release of the information collected on a sample basis. It includes data on income, educational attainment, poverty status, home value, and population totals for foreign born and ancestry groups. Data are provided down to the block group level for many tabulations but only to the census tract level for others. SF 3 also includes data by ZCTAs and Congressional Districts (106th Congress).

Data for each state and a national file are available on the American Factfinder and on CD-ROM/DVD. Related products include a three-page demographic profile available on the Internet, various quick tables and geographic comparison tables available through American Factfinder, and a printed report series, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics* (PHC-2).

Summary File 4 (SF 4). This file includes tabulations of the population and housing data collected from a sample of the population. Just as in Summary File 2, the tables in SF 4 are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino origin groups and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. Tables are also iterated for 86 ancestry groups. The file is available on the Internet (American FactFinder) and on CD-ROM/DVD. American FactFinder also offers various quick tables and geographic comparison tables derived from Summary File 4.

Microdata. Microdata products allow users to prepare their own customized tabulations and cross tabulations of most population and housing subjects, using specially prepared microdata files. These files are the actual responses to census questionnaires, but with names or addresses removed and the geography sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. Microdata are available on CD-ROM/DVD and may be available for query via the Internet.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files. There are two PUMS files: a 1-percent sample for developing tabulations for metropolitan areas and a 5-percent sample that provides tabulations for state and substate areas. Both files are available on CD-ROM/DVD.

Advanced Query Function. Tabulations can be prepared online using the full database of individual responses, subject to restrictions and filters required to protect the confidentiality of individual responses. The Internet availability of this function is subject to policy decisions on access and confidentiality.

Printed Reports and Profiles

There are three series of printed reports with one report per state and a national summary volume. These reports are sold through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Much of the information in these series is available earlier in other data products. For release and ordering information, see the Census Catalog (<https://catalog.mso.census.gov/>).

Profiles and other data tables are generally available on the Internet. Printed copies of the profiles are offered as a print-on-demand product. Contact the Customer Services Center (301-763-4636) for pricing and availability.

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1). This publication series includes information on the 100-percent population and housing subjects. The data are available for the United States, regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-1 report series, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics. The series is also available in PDF format on the Internet.

Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC-2). This publication series includes information on the sample population and housing subjects. Data are shown for the same geographic areas as Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1) described above. This series is comparable to the 1990 CPH-5 report series, Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

Population and Housing Unit Counts (PHC-3). This publication series includes population and housing unit counts for Census 2000 as well as the 1990 and earlier censuses. Information on area measurements and population density is included. There is one printed report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico plus a national report. The series is available in PDF format on the Internet.

Profiles and Other Data Tables. Demographic profiles, quick tables, and geographic comparison tables include predefined sets of data to meet the needs of the majority of data users. They are convenient and readily available sources when moderate subject and geographic detail is needed. Demographic profiles (PDF) are available on the Census Bureau's Web site. Demographic profiles as well as quick tables and geographic comparison tables are available through American FactFinder.

CENSUS 2000 MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

A variety of maps, boundary files, and other geographic products are available to help users locate and identify geographic areas. These products are available in various media, such as the Internet, CD-ROM, DVD, and, for maps, as print-on-demand products. A complete description of Census 2000 geographic products and resources is available at www.census.gov/geo/www/.

TIGER/Line Files. These files contain geographic boundaries and codes, streets, address ranges, and coordinates for use with commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping and other applications.

Census Block Maps. These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian and Alaska Native areas and Hawaiian home lands, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, and census blocks. This map series is also produced by specified governmental units (e.g., American Indian/Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, counties, incorporated places, and functioning minor civil divisions).

Census Tract Outline Maps. These county maps provide the boundaries and numbers of census tracts and names of features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian/Alaska Native areas, counties, county subdivisions, and places.

Reference Maps. This series shows the boundaries for tabulation areas including states, counties, American Indian reservations, county subdivisions (minor civil divisions (MCDs)/census county divisions (CCDs)), incorporated places, and census designated places. This series includes the state and county subdivision outline maps, urbanized area maps, and metropolitan area maps. These maps vary from page size to wall size.

Generalized Boundary Files. These files are designed for use in a geographic information system (GIS) or similar computer mapping software. Boundary files are available for most levels of census geography.

Thematic Maps. These colorful maps display Census 2000 data on such topics as population density and population distribution.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The reference materials for Census 2000 are available at the Census Bureau's Internet site (www.census.gov) or, in the case of CD-ROMs/DVD, on the product itself.

Census 2000 Gateway. This page provides descriptions and links to Internet tables and reference materials relating to Census 2000. It is available at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html> or by selecting the Census 2000 logo on the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov).

Census Online Catalog. Census 2000 data products, their availability, and their prices are described in the Catalog portion of the Web site. The catalog can be reached from the Census Bureau home page by selecting Catalog from the side bar or at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov>.

American FactFinder®. American FactFinder (AFF) is the system that presents, via the Internet, comprehensive data from Census 2000 and other Census Bureau data programs. Reference materials about the data, including subject and geographic glossaries, are included. In addition, AFF presents reference maps, which provide boundaries and features for the requested geography, and thematic maps, which offer data in a map presentation.

All data and all geography available in the Census 2000 Summary Files are accessible through AFF. FactFinder is available through the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov) or from factfinder.census.gov.

Technical Documentation. Technical documentation includes an abstract, a how-to-use chapter, the table layouts, the summary level sequence chart, the subject and geographic glossaries, accuracy of the data, and the data dictionary. CD-ROM and DVD products include the relevant technical documentation file on the disc. Technical documentation for files released on CD-ROM/DVD is also available on the Web site at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/>.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 CD-ROM and DVD products are available through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center. These can be ordered via e-commerce from the Census Catalog at <https://catalog.mso.census.gov/> or by telephoning Customer Services at 301-763-4636.

The Census Bureau also has an active customer information program in each of its 12 regions. This program, called the Partnership and Data Services (PDS) program, provides information about Census Bureau statistics and offers training and assistance to data users. The Partnership and Data Services specialists in the Census Bureau's 12 Regional Offices answer thousands of questions each year. State coverage for each region as well as contact information is available at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-regoff.html>.

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). The GPO (www.gpo.gov) handles the sale of most of the federal government's publications, including Census 2000 reports. For the current information on ordering publications from GPO, see <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/prf/ordinfo.html>.

State Data Centers. The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. State Data Centers (SDCs) offer publications for reference, specially prepared reports, maps, other

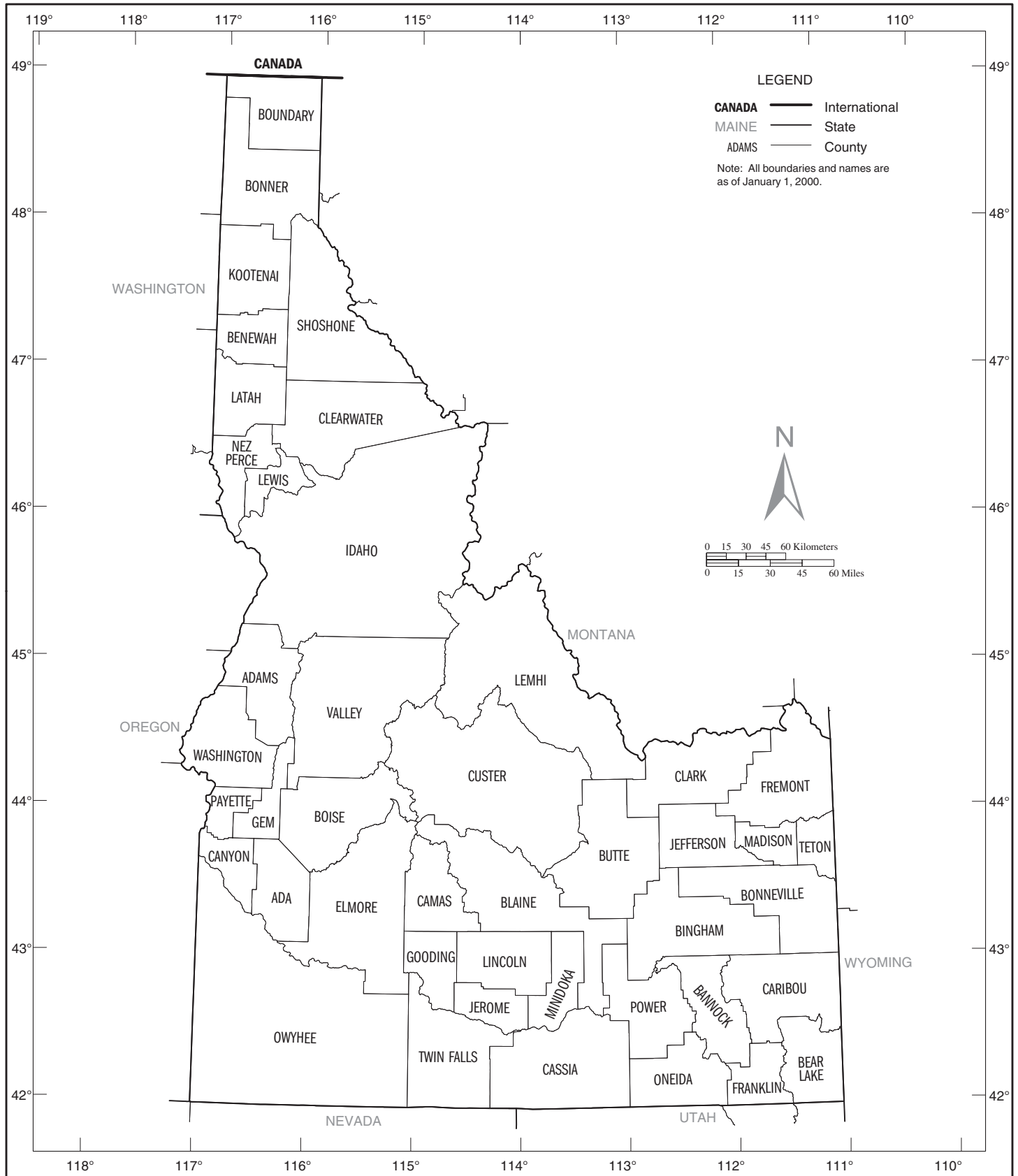
products, and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including their services and their Web sites, access <http://www.census.gov/sdc/www/>.

Census Information Centers. The Census Information Center (CIC) program is a cooperative activity between the Census Bureau and national nonprofit organizations representing interests of racial and ethnic communities. The program objective is to make census information and data available to the participating organizations for analysis, policy planning, and for further dissemination through a network of regional and local affiliates. For a listing of the organizations and the contacts, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/cic.html>.

The Census Bureau's Customer Liaison Office administers both the SDC and CIC programs. For more information on programs of that office, access <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/clo.html>.





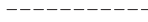



Appendix F. Maps

Counties

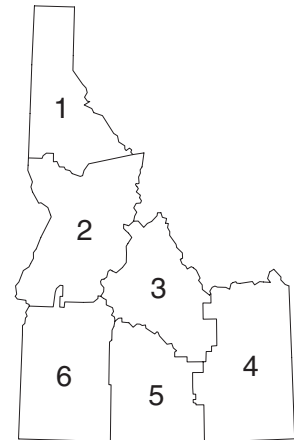


County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

Map Legend

---	International
	CAMPO American Indian Reservation (Federal)
	ZIA Off-Reservation Trust Land
---	State
	ERIE County
	YORK County Subdivision
	ROME Incorporated Place
	Zena Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
	A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity

Map Sections



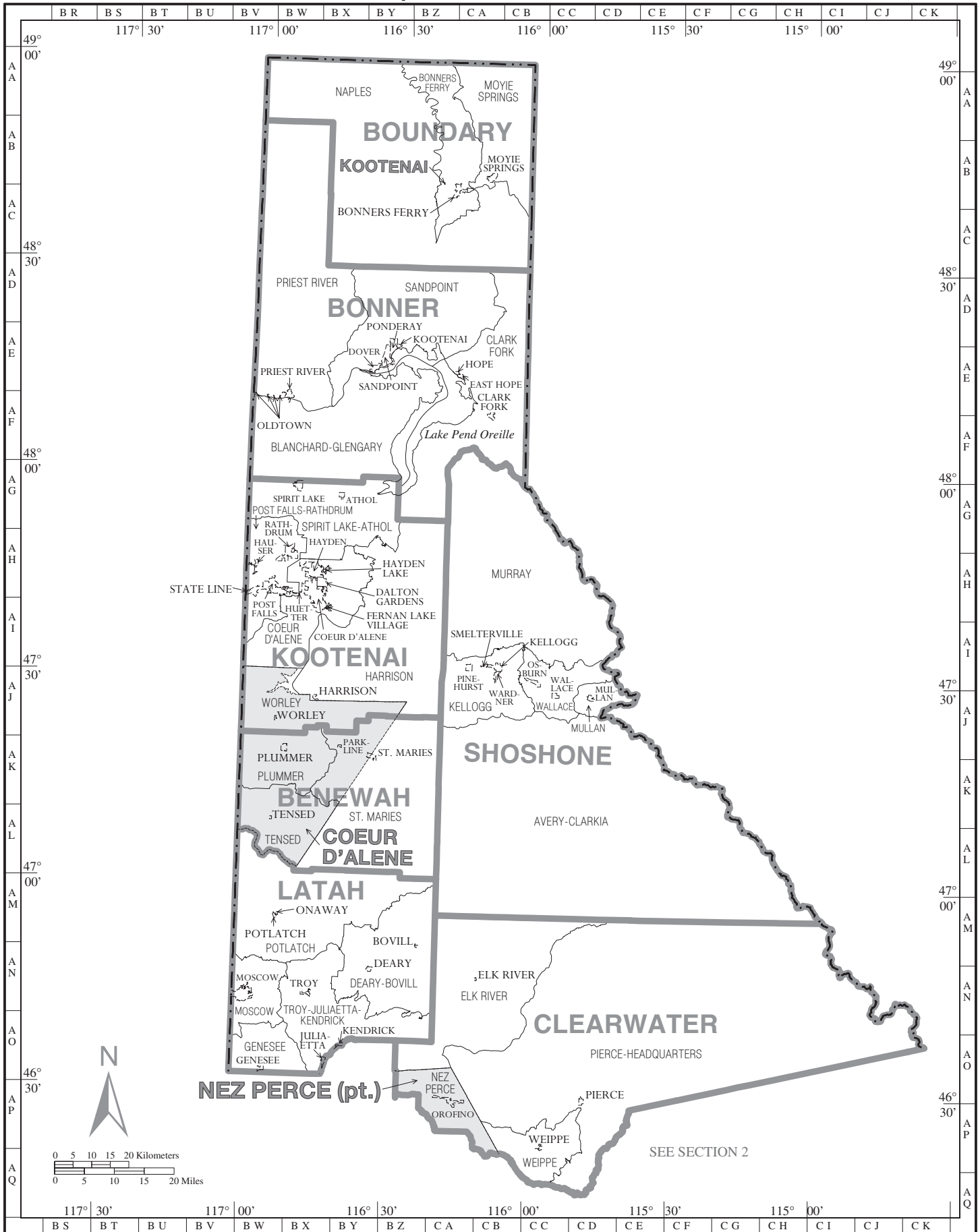
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2000. Where international, state, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The county boundary is always shown. Where a county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt.)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontinuous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts.)' if many discontinuous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

County Location Index

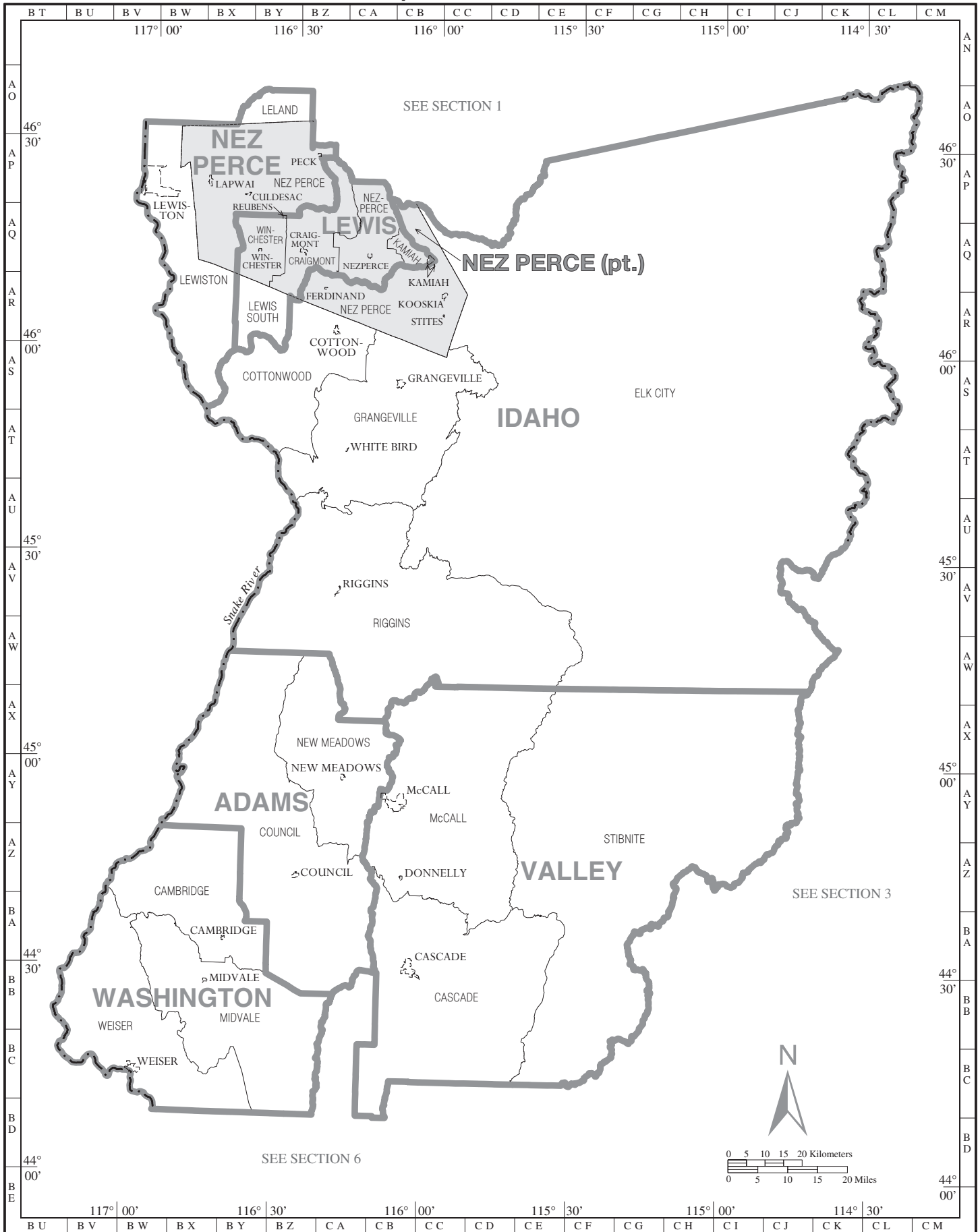
This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision outline maps only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF	COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Ada.....	6	CA-BH	Lewis.....	2	BZ-AQ
Adams.....	2	BZ-AY	Lincoln.....	5	CN-BJ
Bannock.....	4	CY-BL	Madison.....	4	DC-BF
Bear Lake.....	4	DE-BO	Minidoka.....	5	CQ-BK
Benewah.....	1	BY-AK	Nez Perce.....	2	BX-AQ
Bingham.....	4	CX-BI	Oneida.....	4	CW-BO
Blaine.....	5	CO-BH	Owyhee.....	6	CA-BM
Boise.....	6	CD-BE	Payette.....	6	BX-BD
Bonner.....	1	BY-AE	Power.....	4	CU-BL
Bonneville.....	4	DC-BH	Shoshone.....	1	CC-AJ
Boundary.....	1	BZ-AB	Teton.....	4	DE-BF
Butte.....	3	CS-BF	Twin Falls.....	5	CJ-BN
Camas.....	5	CJ-BH	Valley.....	2	CE-AZ
Canyon.....	6	BX-BG	Washington.....	2	BX-BB
Caribou.....	4	DC-BL			
Cassia.....	5	CQ-BO			
Clark.....	4	CX-BC			
Clearwater.....	1	CE-AN			
Custer.....	3	CM-BC			
Elmore.....	6	CF-BH			
Franklin.....	4	DB-BO			
Fremont.....	4	DD-BC			
Gem.....	6	BZ-BD			
Gooding.....	5	CJ-BK			
Idaho.....	2	CF-AS			
Jefferson.....	4	CY-BF			
Jerome.....	5	CM-BL			
Kootenai.....	1	BX-AH			
Latah.....	1	BX-AN			
Lemhi.....	3	CO-AY			

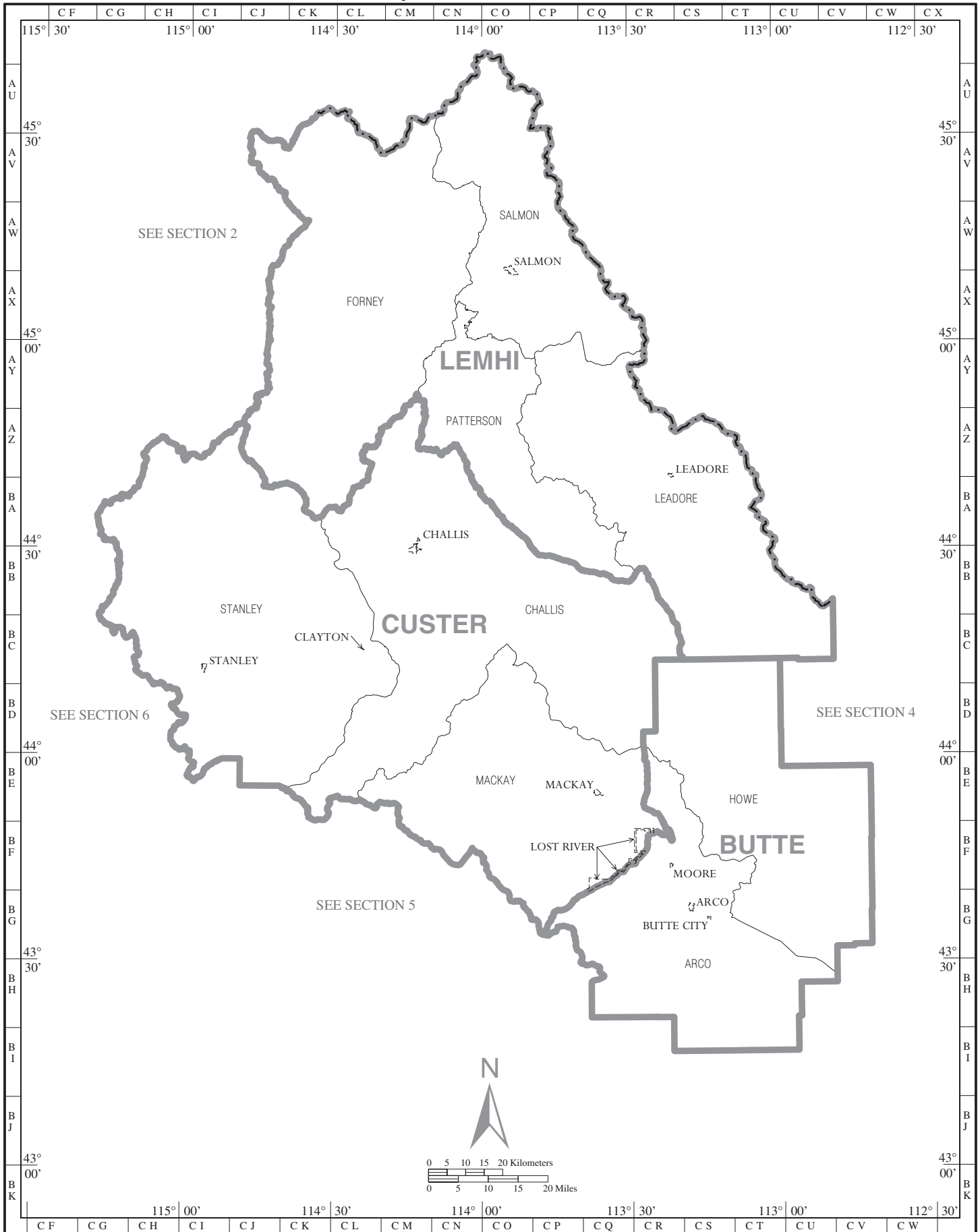
American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 1



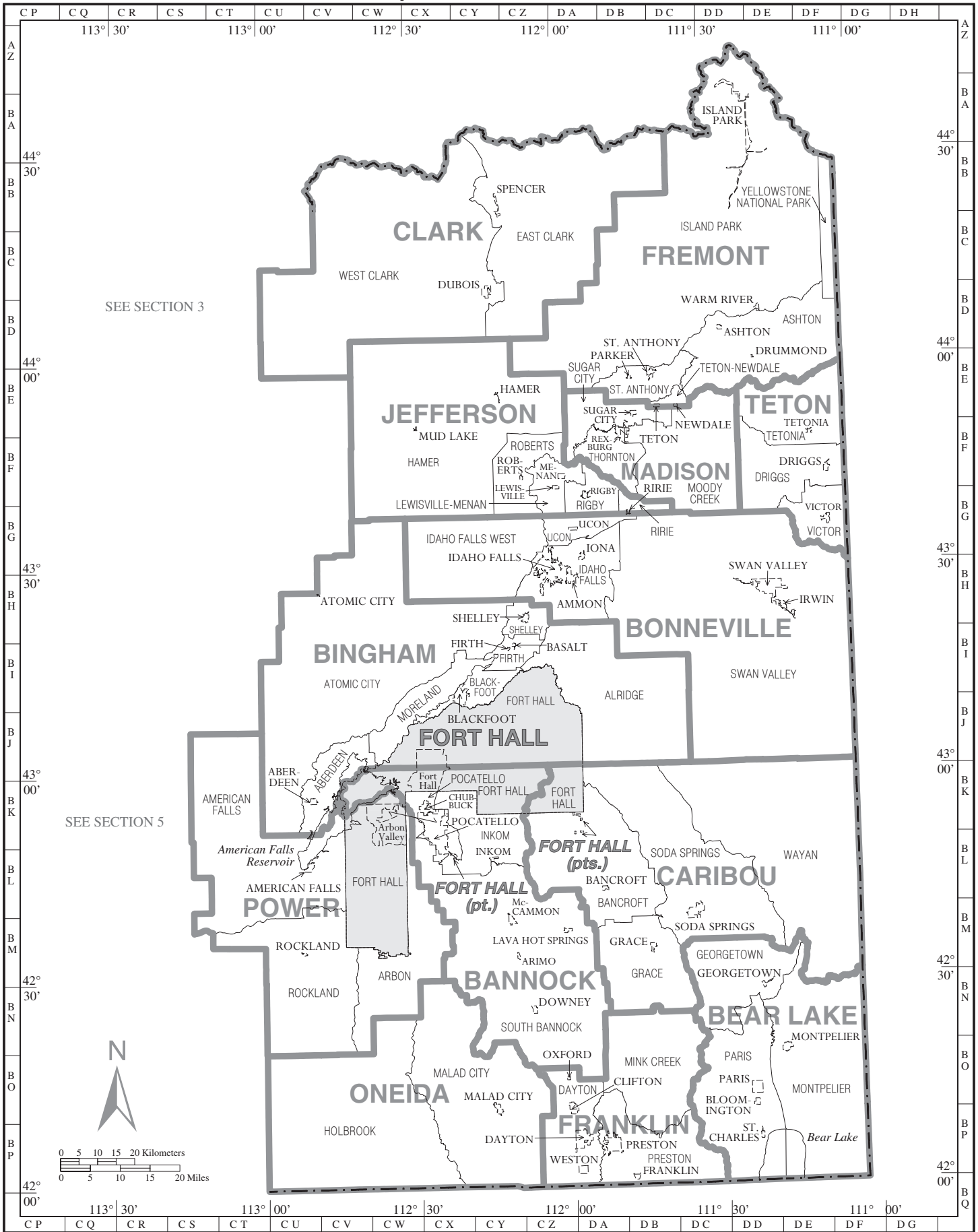
American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 2



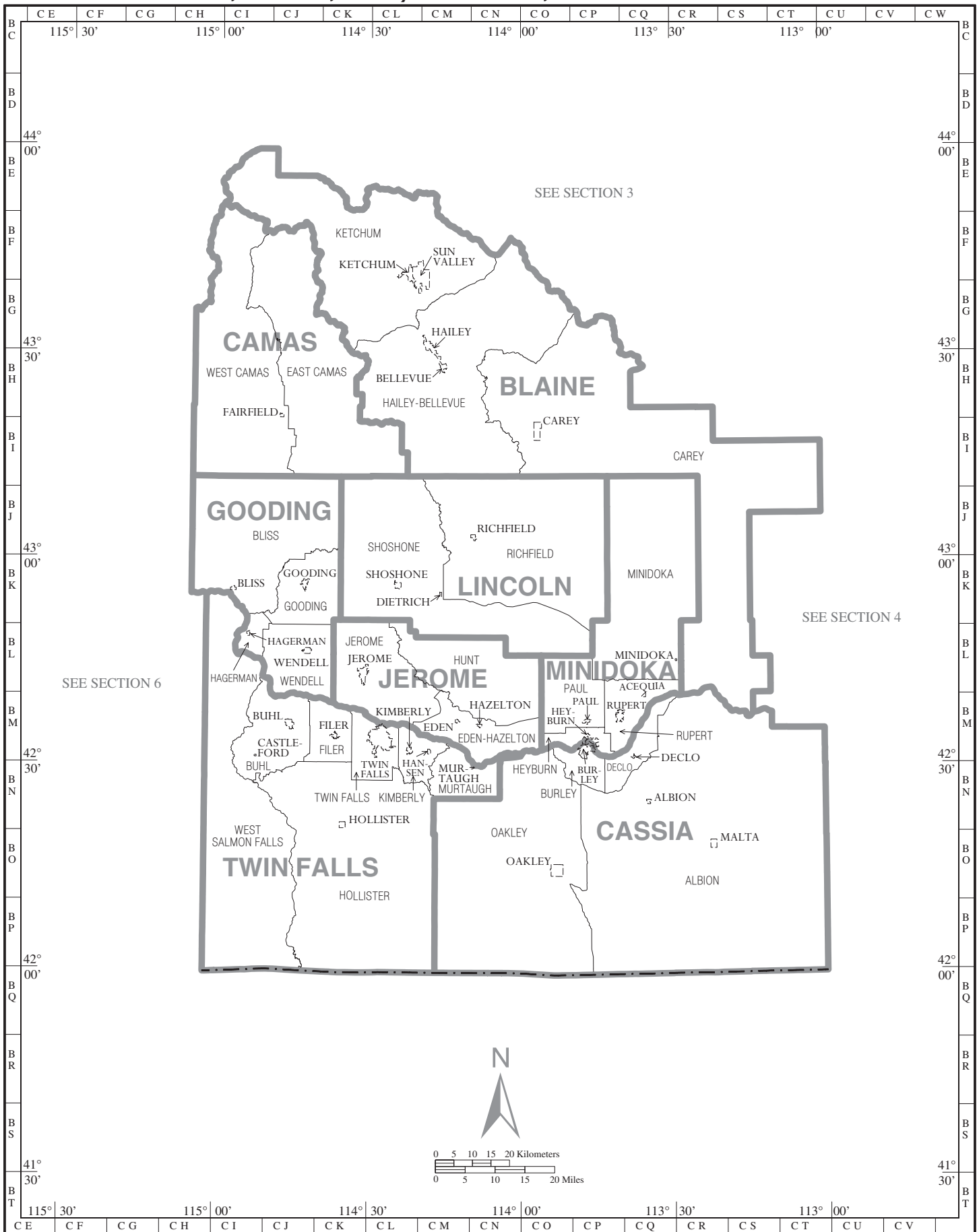
American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 3



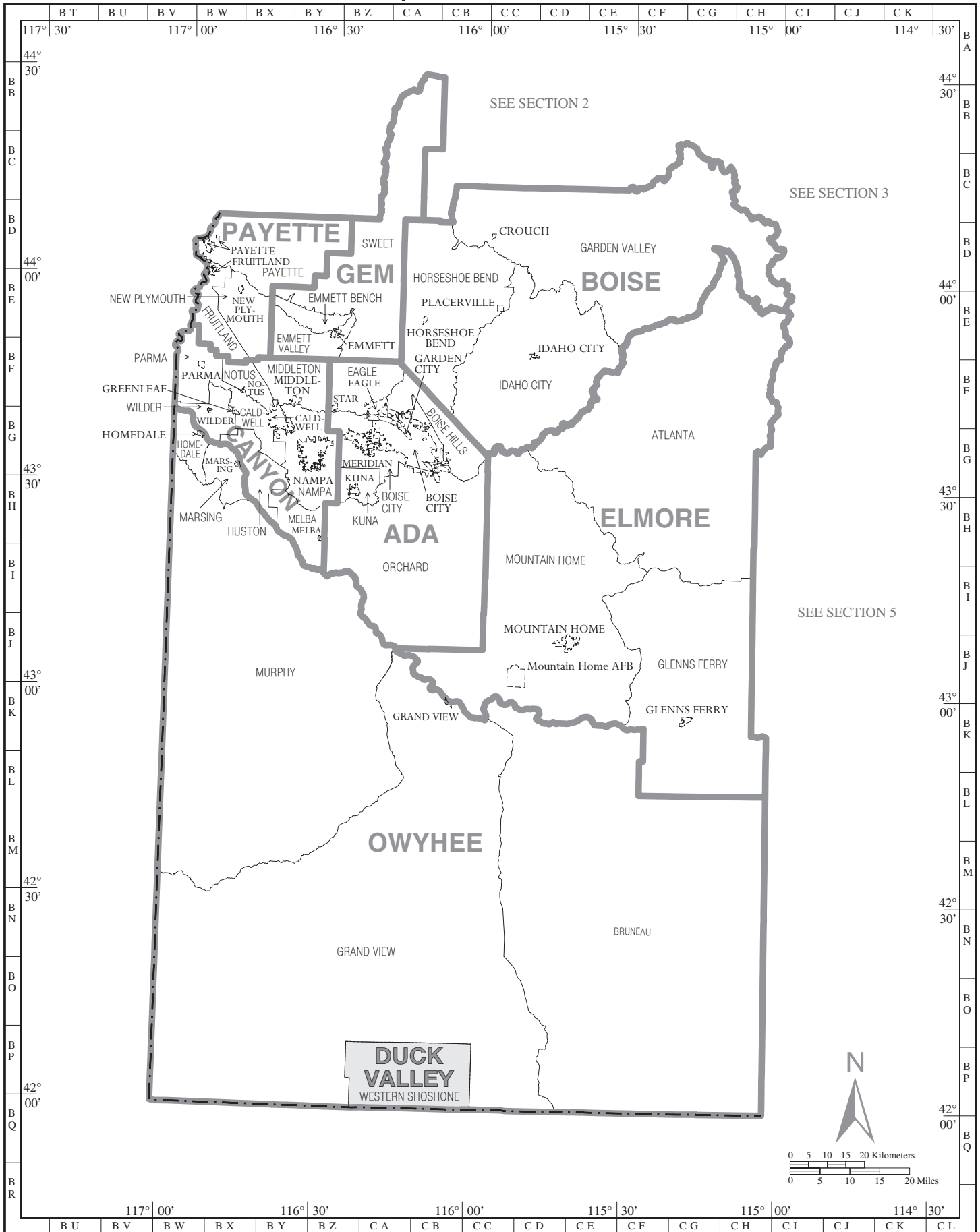
American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 4



American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 5



American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places – Section 6



Appendix G.

Accuracy of the Data

MASTER ADDRESS FILE AND ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

The majority of addresses in the United States are in what is known for census purposes as the mailout/mailback area, which in general consists of areas with predominantly city-style mailing addresses. The original source of addresses on the Master Address File (MAF) for the mailout/mailback areas was the 1990 Census address file, the Address Control File (ACF). The first update to the ACF addresses is a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File (DSF) of addresses. The November 1997, September 1998, November 1999, and April 2000 DSFs were incorporated into the MAF.

Until shortly before the census, the ACF addresses and the November 1997 and September 1998 residential DSF addresses constituted the MAF. These addresses were tested against Census Bureau geographic information to determine their location at the census block level. The geographic information is maintained in the Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding Referencing (TIGER®) system. When an address on the MAF can be uniquely matched to the address range in TIGER® for a street segment that forms one of the boundaries of a particular block, the address is said to be geocoded to that block. Valid and geocoded addresses appeared on each address list used for a field operation.

The Block Canvass operation was the next major address list operation in the mailout/mailback areas for Census 2000, taking place in January through May 1999. There was a 100-percent canvass of every block. Every geocoded address was printed in a block-by-block address register, and Block Canvassing listers identified the addresses as verified as a housing unit (with possible corrections to the address); a delete (no such address); a duplicate, implying the unit exists elsewhere on the list with a different, unmatchable designation, such as a different street name or building name; uninhabitable; or nonresidential.

Occurring in approximately the same time frame as Block Canvassing was a cooperative address list check with local governmental units throughout the country, called Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) 98. In LUCA 98, the participating governmental units received an address list and were asked for input mostly on added units but also on deleted units and corrected street names or directionals. The outcome of this operation was similar to that of Block Canvassing; units were added to and deleted from blocks, and address corrections were made.

The Decennial Master Address File (DMAF) was created in July 1999. This was the file used for printing most of the Census 2000 questionnaires. In the mailout/mailback areas, the operations that had yielded housing units and their status before this initial printing stage were the ACF, the November 1997 DSF, the September 1998 DSF, LUCA 98, and Block Canvassing.

Following the creation of the initial DMAF, there were updates to the DMAF. Addresses were added by the November 1999, February 2000, and April 2000 DSFs. Address update operations that occurred subsequent to the creation of the initial DMAF were the LUCA 98 field verification and appeal processes. Units receiving a conflicting status from the Block Canvassing and the LUCA 98 operation were sent for field verification by the Census Bureau; the results of the field verification were sent to the governmental units. At this stage the governmental unit could appeal the Census Bureau's findings for particular units. At an appeal, the Census Bureau and the governmental unit submitted their evidence of the status of a housing unit for independent review, and a ruling was issued. Both the field verification and the appeal process had the potential to change the status of a housing unit.

A final operation in mailout/mailback areas that added addresses before Census Day was the New Construction operation, another cooperative effort with participating governmental units. This operation used governmental units' local knowledge to identify new housing units in February and March of 2000.

After mailout/mailback, the second most common method of questionnaire delivery was update/leave. The address list for update/leave areas was constructed during a Census Bureau field operation called Address Listing rather than from the ACF and DSF, because the addresses are primarily noncity-style. Census employees were sent to the field with maps of their assignment areas and were instructed to record the city-style address, noncity-style address or location description, or possibly some combination of the above, for every housing unit. In addition, the location of the unit was noted on the census map with what is known as a map spot. This operation took place in the fall of 1998.

At the completion of the processing of the address listing data, it was possible to tabulate the number of housing units in each block. Because the housing units in these areas may have non-standard mailing addresses and may be recorded in census files solely with a location description, the governmental units participating in the local review operation in these areas were sent lists of housing unit counts by block. This operation was called LUCA 99. When the LUCA 99 participant disagreed with a Census block count, that block was sent out for LUCA 99 recanvassing, in which census employees were redeployed to make updates to the address list. There was also a LUCA 99 appeal process for settling housing unit status discrepancies, which has the potential to add units to the address list. The LUCA 99 recanvassing and LUCA 99 appeal process took place at various times during the updating of the DMAF. Most of the LUCA 99 entities had their recanvassing results processed before creation of the initial DMAF, but many did not. There were DMAF updates designed specifically for getting late recanvassing and appeal results added into the census files in time for USPS delivery of a questionnaire.

The last address list-building operation in the update/leave areas was the Update/Leave operation itself. This operation was responsible for having a census questionnaire hand-delivered at every housing unit. In the process the MAF and the maps were updated.

In the most remote areas of the United States, the housing units were listed at the time of Census 2000 as the persons within them were enumerated. These operations were called List/Enumerate and Remote Alaska enumeration. This was the only source of addresses in these areas. All housing units were map spotted at the time of enumeration.

For some other regions of the country, where the address list had already been created, it was thought that an enumeration of the population would be more successful than mailback of the forms. Here an update/enumerate operation was instituted. There are two types of update/enumerate areas. The urban areas had passed through all the mailout/mailback operations up through the point of the creation of the initial DMAF, and the rural areas had passed through Address Listing, and sometimes LUCA 99, by the time of the creation of the initial DMAF. Because of these separate paths taken, it was necessary to distinguish between the urban and rural update/enumerate areas.

Another special enumeration is urban update/leave, which took place in areas where mail delivery was considered to be problematic. The addresses had passed through all the operations of the mailout/mailback areas up through the creation of the initial DMAF, but the area was visited by enumerators during the census, and, therefore, additions, deletions, and corrections to the address list were made.

People who did not receive a questionnaire at their house could submit a Be Counted Form, or they could call Telephone Questionnaire Assistance and have their information collected over the phone. Addresses from these operations that did not match those already on the DMAF were visited in a Field Verification operation to determine if they exist. Verified addresses were added to the address list.

One more source of information about housing units listed on the DMAF is the Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) operation. During NRFU, enumerators follow up on units that had not returned a

preaddressed census form. Units in NRFU can possibly be deleted or deemed vacant. At the same time, units that do not appear on the address list or maps could be added and enumerated concurrently. This operation occurs in mailout/mailback, update/leave, and urban update/leave areas.

SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) was designed to account for persons without usual residence that use service facilities (i.e., shelters, soup kitchens, and mobile food vans). Only people using the service facility on the interview day were enumerated. In addition, people enumerated in targeted nonshelter outdoor locations and persons without usual residence that filed Be-Counted Forms (BCF) augmented the SBE count. The final total was included in the total population. This component of the enumeration should *not* be interpreted as a complete count of the homeless population.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has modified some data in this data release to protect confidentiality. Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual's data can be identified.

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks to the confidentiality of the data are considered and addressed. Questions about confidentiality may be addressed to: webmaster@census.gov Attention Policy.

Title 13, United States Code

Title 13 of the United States Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct censuses and surveys. Section 9 of the same Title requires that any information collected from the public under the authority of Title 13 be maintained as confidential. Section 214 of Title 13 and Sections 3559 and 3571 of Title 18 of the United States Code provide for the imposition of penalties of up to 5 years in prison and up to \$250,000 in fines for wrongful disclosure of confidential census information.

Disclosure Limitation

Disclosure limitation is the process for protecting the confidentiality of data. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published statistical information to identify an individual that has provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure limitation procedures, the Census Bureau modifies or removes the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise the original data while making sure the results are still useful.

Data Swapping

Data swapping is a method of disclosure limitation designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases when creating a table. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas that have similar characteristics (such as the same number of adults and same number of children). Because the swap often occurs within a neighboring area, there is no effect on the marginal totals for the area or for totals that include data from multiple areas. Because of data swapping, users should not assume that tables with cells having a value of one or two reveal information about specific individuals.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as Census 2000, human- and computer-related errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted to control this error in Census 2000. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the Census 2000 evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Types of Nonsampling Error

Nonresponse. Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire or the failure to obtain any information for a housing unit allows for the introduction of bias into the data because the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect these differences either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. Characteristics for the nonresponses were imputed by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

Respondent and enumerator error. The person answering the mail questionnaire for a household or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error. Although the question wording was extensively tested in several experimental studies prior to the census, the mail respondent may overlook or misunderstand a question, or answer a question in a way that cannot be interpreted correctly by the data capture system. The enumerator may also misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent, may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household, or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control problems such as these with the field enumeration, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by each enumerator was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of fabricated data being submitted by an enumerator.

Processing error. The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires completed by enumerators included field review by the crew leader, check-in, and transmittal of completed questionnaires. No field reviews were done on the mail return questionnaires for this census. Error may also be introduced by the misinterpretation of data by the data capture system or the failure to capture all the information that the respondents or enumerators provided on the forms. Write-in entries go through coding operations, which may also be a source of processing error in the data. Many of the various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality assurance and quality control checks to help ensure their accurate application.

Reduction of Nonsampling Error

To reduce various types of nonsampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, development of the mailing address list, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data. A reinterview program was implemented to minimize the errors in the data collection phase for enumerator-filled questionnaires.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1990 census and results from the Census 2000 testing cycle.

- Be Counted questionnaires, unaddressed forms requesting all short form items, plus a few additional items were available in public locations for people who believed they were not otherwise counted.

-
- An introductory letter was sent to all mailout/mailback addresses and many addresses in update/leave areas prior to the mailing of the census form. A reminder postcard was also sent to these addresses.
 - Forms in Spanish or other languages were mailed to those who requested them by returning the introductory letter.
 - A well-publicized, toll-free telephone number was available to answer questions about the forms. Also, responses of households who had received a short form could be taken over the phone.
 - Under the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program, many local governments had the opportunity to address specific concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the Master Address File before mailings began.

Resolving Multiple Responses

With multiple ways for people to initiate their enumeration, as well as the field follow-up operations, it was very likely that some people would be enumerated more than once. A special computer process was implemented to control the extent of this type of nonsampling error by resolving situations where more than one form was received from an address. The process consisted of several steps. Addresses that had more than one viable return were analyzed. Housing data from one form were chosen as the housing data to use in subsequent census processing. Within each of these addresses, comparisons of the person records on each return were made against the person records on the other returns at the same address. People found to have been included on two or more different returns were marked as such, and only one of the person records was used in subsequent processing.

IMPUTING HOUSING UNIT STATUS AND POPULATION COUNTS

Following the completion of all data collection activities for Census 2000, a computer file of census housing units was created. For some housing units, information about whether the housing unit was occupied, vacant, or nonexistent was not available. These housing units were defined as “unclassified.” Unclassified housing units were assigned a housing unit status of occupied, vacant, or nonexistent by assigning the status of a nearby housing unit to the unclassified unit. Additionally, the number of persons living in some housing units known to be occupied was unknown. Housing units with unknown population were assigned the population count of a nearby occupied housing unit. All other data for these housing units was assigned via substitution or allocation during the editing of unacceptable data described in the next section.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation was to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. In a major change from past practice, the information on Census 2000 questionnaires generally was not edited during field data collection nor during data capture operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Enumerator-filled questionnaires were reviewed by census crew leaders and local office clerks for adherence to specified procedures. No clerical review of mail return questionnaires was done to ensure that the information on the form could be data captured, nor were households contacted as in previous censuses to collect data that were missing from census returns.

Most census questionnaires received by mail from respondents as well as those filled by enumerators were processed through a new contractor-built image scanning system that used optical mark and character recognition to convert the responses into computer files. The optical character recognition, or OCR, process used several pattern and context checks to estimate accuracy thresholds for each write-in field. The system also used “soft edits” on most interpreted numeric write-in responses to decide whether the field values read by the machine interpretation were acceptable. If the value read had a lower than acceptable accuracy threshold or was outside of the soft edit range, the image of the item was displayed to a keyer, who then entered the response.

To control the creation of possibly erroneous people from questionnaires completed incorrectly or containing stray marks, an edit on the number of people indicated on each mail return and enumerator-filled questionnaire was implemented as part of the data capture system. Failure of this edit resulted in the review of the questionnaire image at a workstation by an operator, that identified erroneous person records and corrected OCR interpretation errors in the population count field.

At Census Bureau headquarters, the mail response data records were subjected to a computer edit that identified households exhibiting a possible coverage problem and those with more than six household members—the maximum number of persons who could be enumerated on a mail questionnaire. Attempts were made to contact these households on the telephone to correct the count inconsistency and to collect the census data for those people for whom there was no room on the questionnaire.

Incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaire data records was assigned acceptable values using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item is inconsistent with other information for that person. This process is known as allocation. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for persons with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data. Allocation rates for census items are made available with the published census data.

Another way corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for people in a household. When there was an indication that a household was occupied by a specified number of people, but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household of the same size was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. Housing characteristics are not substituted. Table H18 in Summary File 1, Occupied Housing Units Substituted, represents a count of occupied housing units into which all persons have been substituted.

Appendix H.

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Idaho: 2000 **2000 Census of Population and Housing**
Summary Population and Housing Characteristics