

Census Highlights

City of Boulder: A Demographic Profile



**Prepared by the
Department of Housing & Human Services for the
Housing & Human Services Master Plan
City of Boulder**

April 2004

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Introduction

- Data presented focuses on the city of Boulder.
- Census data are but one source of information. The best and richest profile of the community can be achieved when census data are combined with other data and information.
- Census data provide a relatively comparable source of information on the community over time.
- The data examined are not exhaustive, but are intended to provide a general profile of the community and overall sense of magnitude and direction of changes.
- While census data are the emphasis of this report, for a few key demographics other sources have been used.
- In order to provide a picture of the community without students, much of the data presented exclude public university students ages 18 – 22. It is noted when students are excluded.
- While this is the most recent census data, it should be noted that these are year 2000 data, and thus are several years old.

Areas of Census Data Examined (with multi-decade comparisons when possible)

- Population Growth
- Median Age
- Age Structure
- Race and Ethnicity
- Income
- Poverty Level
- Educational Attainment
- Geographic Origin
- Unemployment
- Disabilities
- Household Types and Parental Labor Force Status
- Special Focus on Latinos

Important Notes When Considering Census Data

- Information produced by Audit and Evaluation Division, City of Boulder, based on official US Census Data.
- City of Boulder challenged the Census figures. Data presented reflect the official data, not the challenge data, hence may underestimate certain populations such as the homeless, the poor, undocumented workers, and other less stable, more vulnerable groups.
- Census data are self reported and are subject to the understanding and interpretation of the person reporting.
- All of the data except for the population growth figures are sample data. The population growth figures are based on the long census form and are a complete count of the population using a more limited set of questions. The remaining data are sample data and is based on a sample count of the population using a more extensive set of questions. Census data are subject to a margin of error. For sample data of the general population excluding students, the margin or error is +/- 2.5%. For the Latino data without students, the margin or error is +/- up to 5% due to smaller sample size and weighting.
- Census data are a count at a certain point in time; that is, they reflect the population on a specific date.
- Race categories changed between 1990 and 2000. For the first time in 2000, respondents were asked to identify themselves in one or more racial group. Previously, they had to choose only one. This complicates year to year comparisons.

Key Findings

Growth of the Latino Population: Over the last ten years, the city of Boulder has experienced a dramatic demographic shift, as have many other communities. Boulder's Latino population nearly doubled between 1990 and 2000, increasing from over 4% to over 8% of the total population in one decade. Conservatively, estimates suggest that Boulder's Latino population is now probably more than 8,000. About ½ are U.S. born, and ½ were born outside the U.S. Perhaps one of the most dramatic demographic findings is related to the year of entry of Latinos, with two-thirds of the foreign born Latino population having arrived since 1990. The majority, 85%, are from Mexico. Over one-quarter of Latinos had incomes below the poverty level. Over 26% of the Latino population was under 18 years of age, compared to just under 20% of the general population. About one-third of the Latino population reported speaking English either not well or not at all.

Aging of the Population: There has been a substantial increase in the population in the 45 – 59 age group over the past decade, which essentially reflects the "baby boom" generation. As this group ages, combined with increased longevity, the number of elderly will swell. While the population over the age of 65 has remained a relatively stable percent of the population—10.8% in 1990 as well as 2000—this will increase in the future. Further, the number of seniors is substantial: over 7,500 in 2000. Not surprisingly, excluding the university student population, the city of Boulder's median age at 35 is very similar to the rest of the nation, state, and county. The median age is projected to increase substantially over the next few decades, and is anticipated to peak in 2030, with a projected median age in 2030 of 51. As people live longer, they are more likely to become frail or experience some disabling condition(s).

The Rich and the Poor: Boulder's median income continues to be higher than the state and nation, with Boulder being a wealthier community, and with indications that it is becoming even wealthier than the rest of the state and nation. Perhaps surprisingly, in 2000, about 14% of the population excluding students had incomes below the poverty level, which was higher than the national poverty rate, estimated at about 12% in 2001 and 2002. There was a slight decline in the percentage of children and elderly, as well as the White population, below the poverty level. From 1990 to 2000, Latinos increased from 8.8% of those below poverty to 13.4% of those below poverty.

A Highly Educated Community: Overall, the city of Boulder's population is highly educated and is becoming more so. In 2000, over two-thirds of the population had a Bachelor's, Graduate, or professional degree, compared to national estimates of 26% with a Bachelor's degree or more.

Fewer Families, Many Single Parent Families, and Many Parents in the Labor force: Family households have declined from 46% of households in 1990 to 42% in 2000. A substantial percentage—nearly one-quarter—of families with children under 18 are single parent families. Most single parents (83%) are in the labor force. For children in two parent families, 60% have both parents in the labor force and 36% have one parent in the labor force.

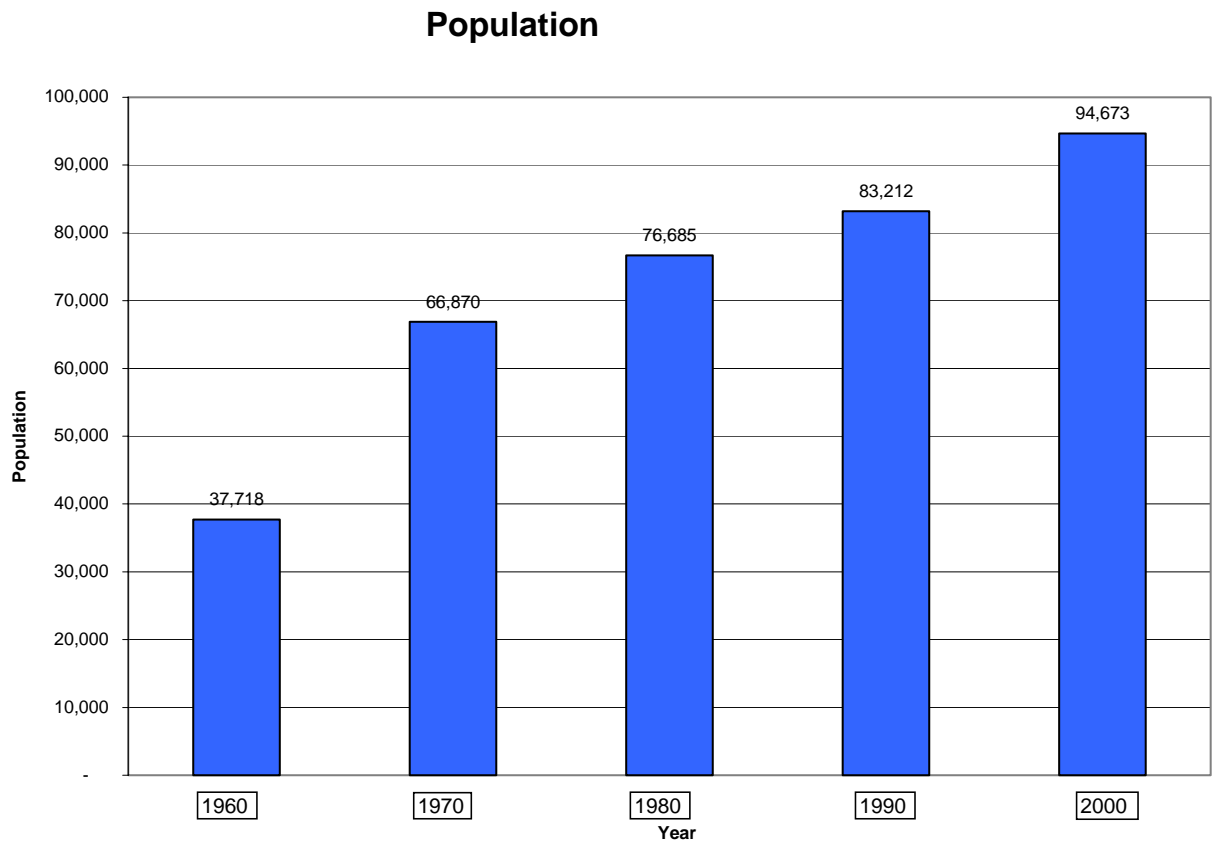
Fewer, but a Significant Number of Children: The percentage of children ages 14 and under has decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. The population ages 18 and under has decreased slightly as well, from about 20.9% of the population in 1990 to 19.9% of the population in 2000. This nonetheless represents a substantial number of children under 18: nearly 14,000 in 2000.

Population Growth

Boulder has grown significantly over the last several decades. Based on the official census figures, the population has grown 41.6% from 1970 to 2000. Note that the “challenge” population figure for 2000 is 102,659, reflecting an even greater population increase from 1970 to 2000 of 53.5% (figures include students).

Population Growth City of Boulder 1960 – 2000 Census

Year	Population	Percent Change from Previous Decade
1960	37,718	
1970	66,870	77.3%
1980	76,685	14.7%
1990	83,312	8.5%
2000	94,673	13.8%



University of Colorado Students

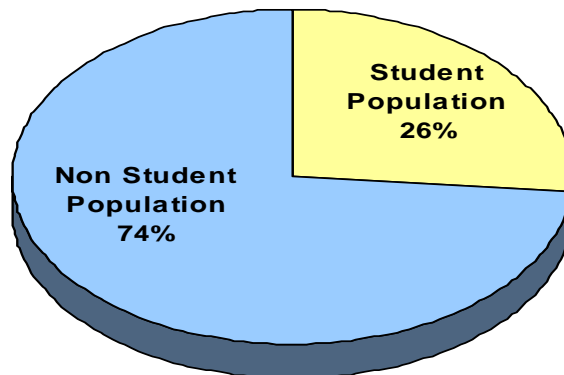
University of Colorado (CU) students are an important part of the Boulder community. Clearly, CU students have impacts and make contributions in other areas of city efforts, such as transportation, the economy, housing, etc. However, for the purposes of the Housing & Human Services Master Plan, much of the data presented here examines demographics without public university students ages 18 to 22. There are many aspects of City government where it is vitally important that the whole picture of the city—including students—is examined (e.g., transportation, public works, law enforcement). In the area of human services it is also useful to profile the city excluding university students, as students' health and human service needs are met largely by the University of Colorado. Students clearly do have a major impact on the housing situation.

The demographic picture of the community is sometimes very different when that student population is excluded, particularly with respect to age and income. Excluding students from certain counts is not easily or perfectly accomplished with census data. Essentially, the methodology for excluding students is based on taking out all public university students ages 18 – 22. Consequently, it should be noted that this also excludes students who may be attending another public university. The table below provides information on the estimated population with and without students. Throughout this report, when the term “student” is used, it refers to public university students ages 18 – 22.

Total Population and Student Population City of Boulder 1990 and 2000

	1990	2000
Total Population	83,312	94,673
Number of Students	23,432	25,004
Estimated Population Excluding Students	59,880	69,669

City of Boulder 2000 Census Data Non Student and Student Population

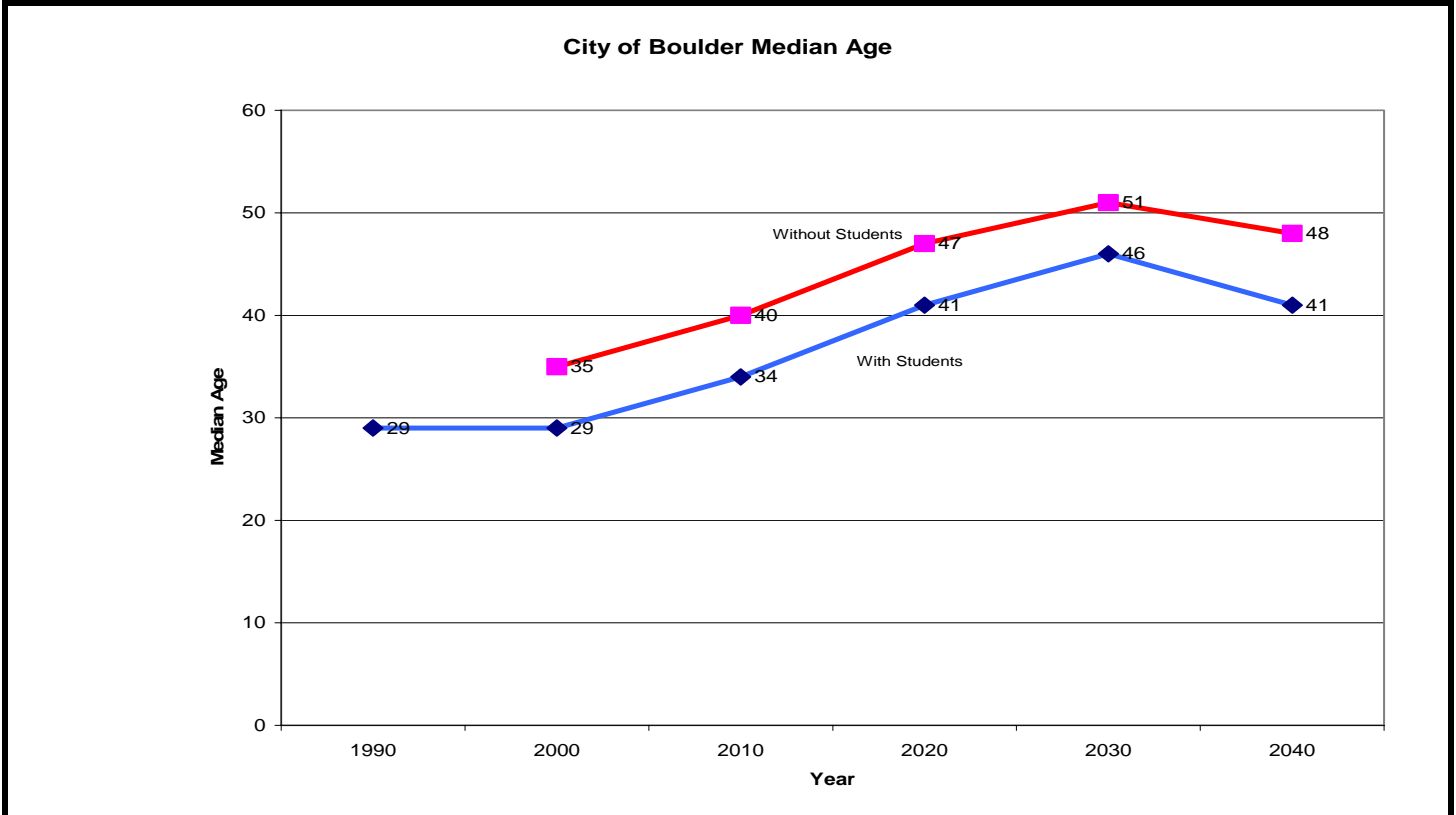


Median Age

The distribution of the population by age provides important information on whether the community is old or young, the number of children and seniors, and consequently what types of services may be needed. Not surprisingly, excluding the university student population results in a very different picture of the community, generally perceived to be “young.” Without the student population, the city of Boulder’s median age at 35 is very similar to the rest of the country, state, and county. Further, the median age is projected to increase substantially over the next few decades, and is anticipated to peak in 2030, with a projected median age in 2030 of 51.

Median Age City of Boulder Compared to County, State and US 1970 – 2000 Census

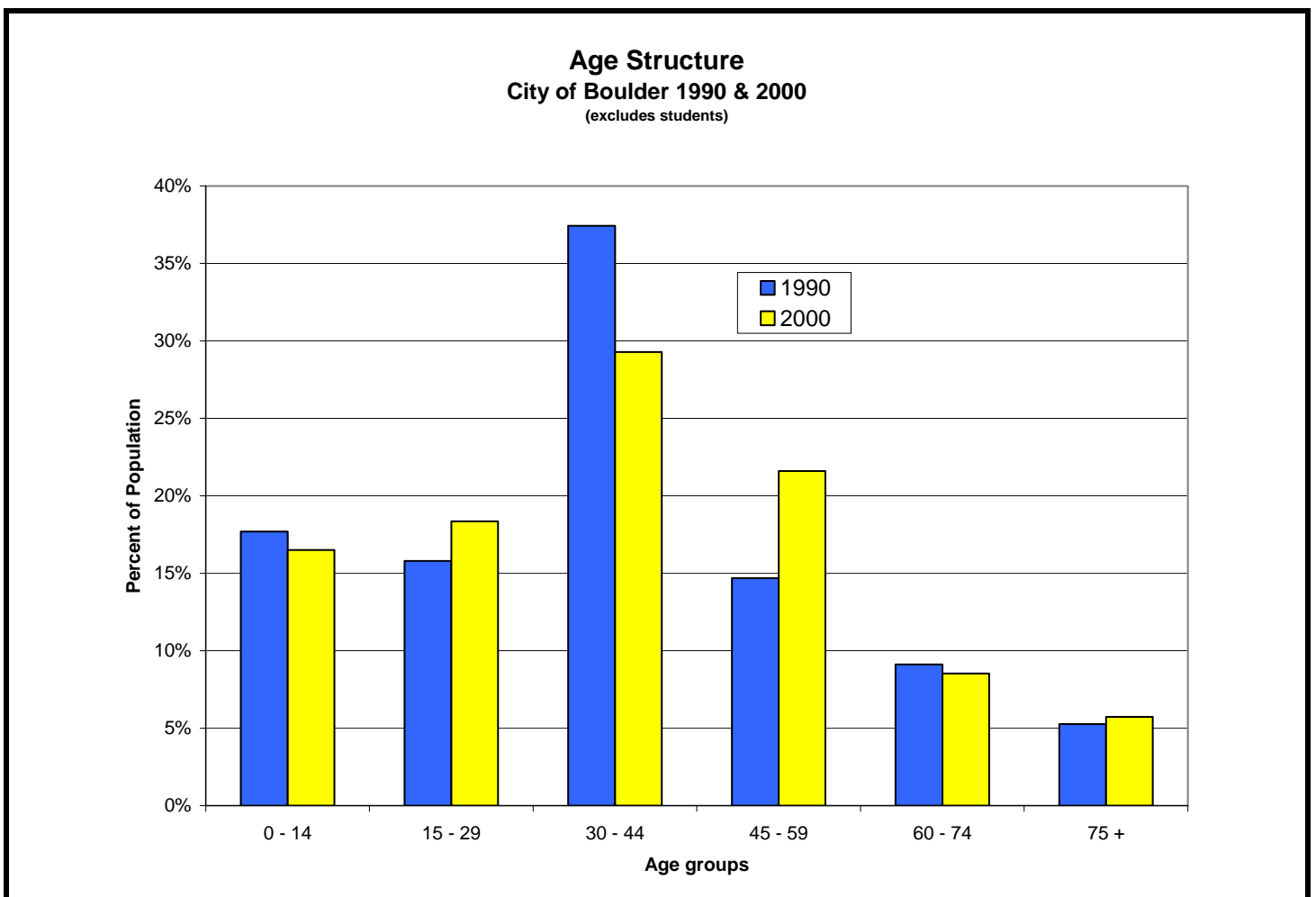
	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States	28	30	33	35
Colorado	26	29	33	34
Boulder County	24	27	32	36
City of Boulder				
With Students	24	26	29	29
Without Students	n/a	n/a	n/a	35



Age Structure

There has been a substantial increase in the population in the 45 – 59 age group over the past decade, which essentially reflects the “baby boom” generation (people born between 1946 and 1964). As this group ages, combined with increased longevity, the number of elderly will swell. While the population over the age of 65 years has remained a relatively stable percent of the population--10.8% in 1990 as well as in 2000--this will increase in the future. Further, the number of seniors is substantial: over 7,500 in 2000. Women continue to outlive men. If this trend continues, the elderly population will remain predominantly female, most markedly in the population ages 85 years and over. As people live longer, they are more likely to become frail or experience some disabling condition(s).

The percentage of children ages 14 and under decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. The percent of the population under the age of 18 has decreased slightly as well, from 20.9% of the population in 1990 to 19.9% in 2000. This represents a total number of children under 18 of 12,505 in 1990 and 13,830 in 2000.



Age Structure (15 year age groups)

City of Boulder 1990 and 2000 Census (excludes students)

	1990	2000
0 - 14	10,595	11,491
15 - 29	9,458	12,784
30 - 44	22,413	20,398
45 - 59	8,797	15,053
60 - 74	5,461	5,946
75+	3,156	3,997

Percentage Population Change for Children and Seniors

City of Boulder 1990 and 2000 Census (excludes students)

	1990	2000
Under 18	12,505	13,830
Total Pop	59,880	69,669
% Under 18	20.9%	19.9%
65 and Over	6,462	7,549
Total Pop	59,880	69,669
% Over 65	10.8%	10.8%

Gender Distribution of Senior Population

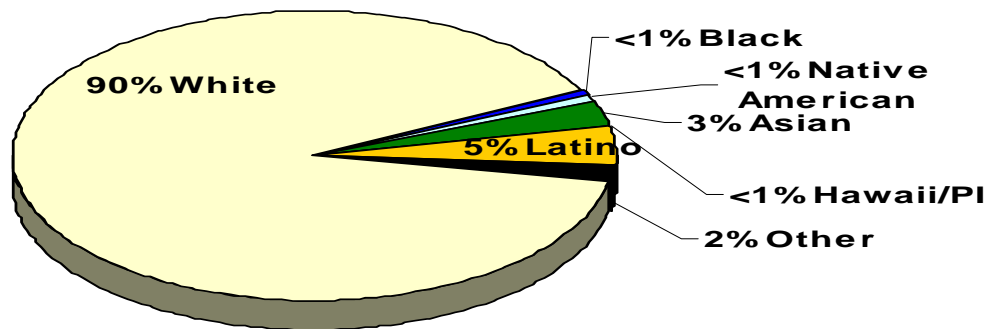
City of Boulder 2000 Census (excludes students)

	85 Years and Over	65 - 84 Years
Male	26.5%	42.1%
Female	73.5%	57.9%

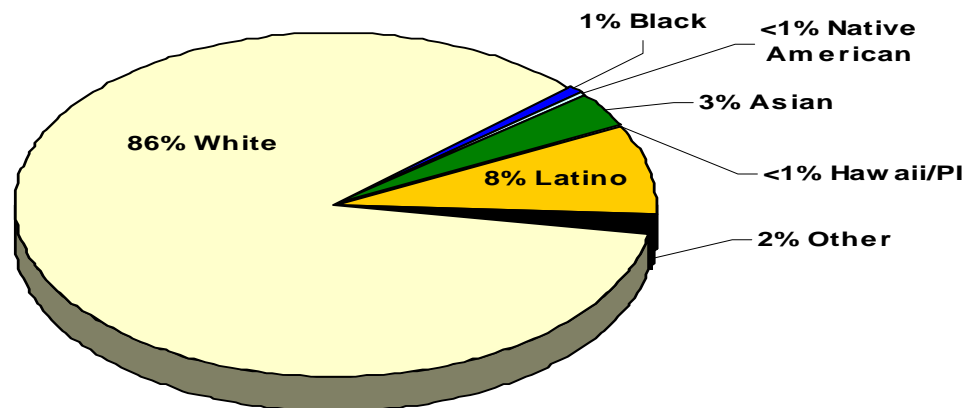
Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of Boulder's population that identified as White (non-Latino) declined from 90% in 1990 to 86% in 2000. The Latino population nearly doubled in that same time period, increasing from 4.5% of the population in 1990 to 8.2% of the population in 2000. (Additional information on the Latino population is included in a special focus section at the end of this report.) There was little change in the other racial groups, with Blacks, comprising about 1% of the population, Asians about 3% of the population, "Other" at 2%, and Native American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders both at less than 1%.

Race and Ethnicity
City of Boulder 1990 Census
(excludes students)



Race and Ethnicity
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(excludes students)



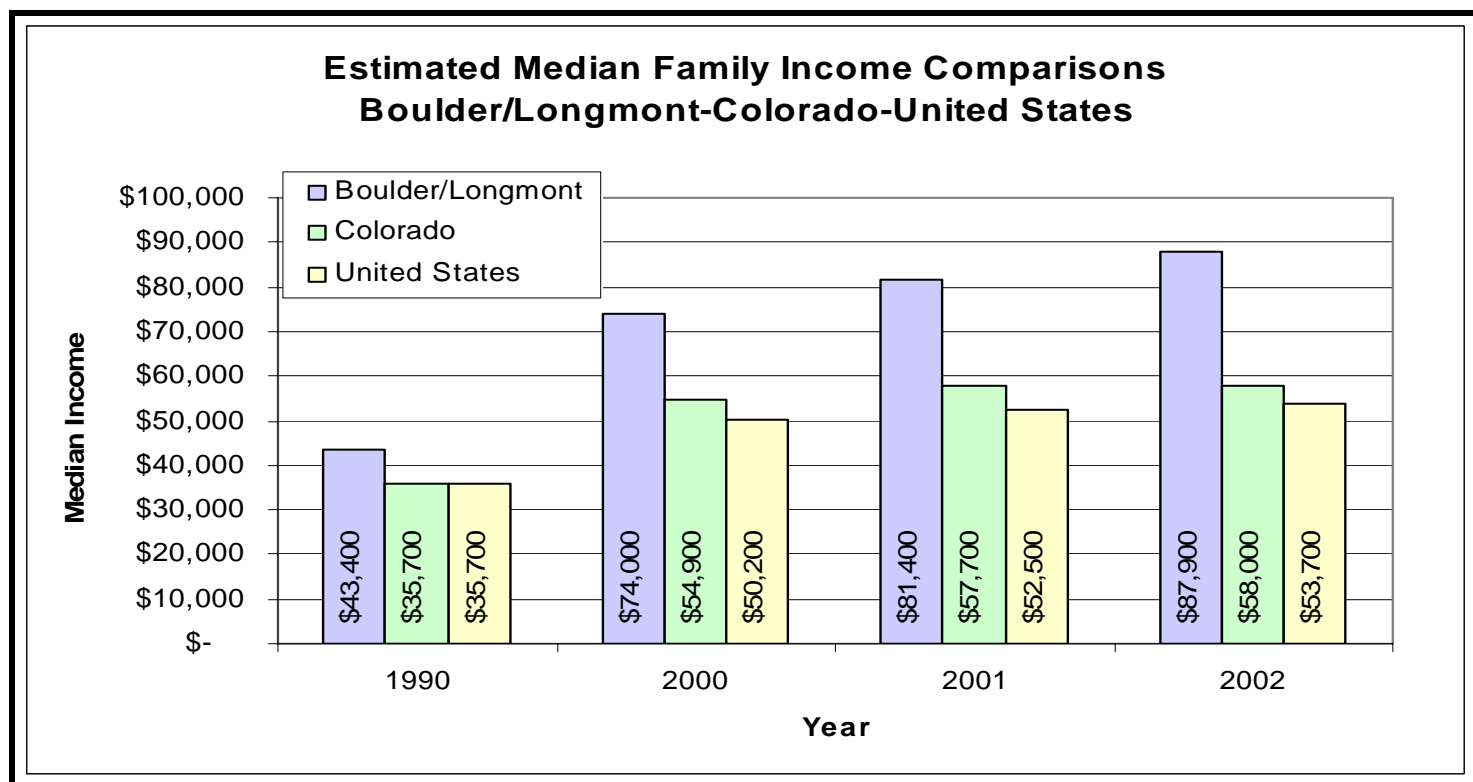
Note: Race categories changed between 1990 and 2000. For the first time in 2000, respondents were asked to identify themselves in one or more racial groups. Previously, they had to choose only one. This complicates year to year comparisons.

Income

Several income measures were reviewed. Data on median and mean per capita income are presented in a table at the end of this section (with and without students), and more detailed information on poverty level is offered in the next section. While precise numbers vary depending on the income measure, the trends hold true across different measures. For illustrative purposes, the graphs use median incomes for the Boulder-Longmont area in order to offer comparative data with the state and nation.

Boulder median family incomes substantially exceeded median incomes for the state and nation. State and national median incomes have remained relatively comparable in the period from 1990 to 2002. In 1990, Boulder's median income was slightly higher than the state and nation. The disparity between Boulder and the state and nation increased markedly between 1990 and 2002. In essence, Boulder's median income has been higher than the state and nation, with Boulder being a wealthier community, and with indications that it is becoming even wealthier than the rest of the state and nation.

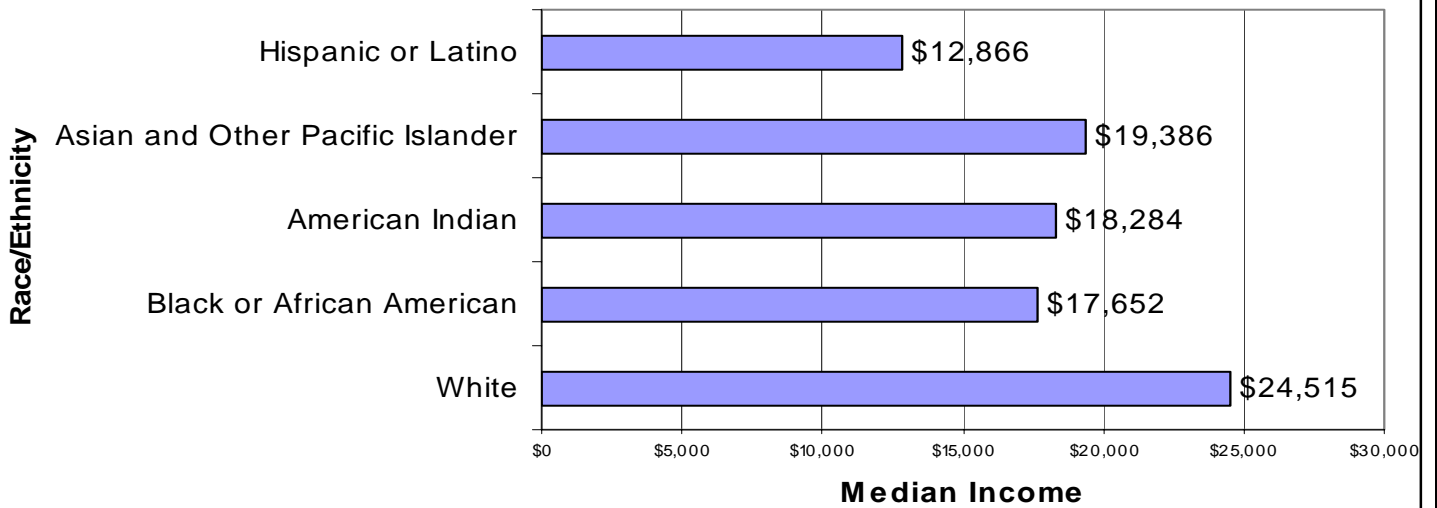
There are significant income differences by Race/Ethnicity. The median income for Latinos is the lowest of all groups, at \$12,866 in 1990 and \$20,110 in 2000. This is substantially below the median income for the White population, which was \$24,515 in 1990 and \$44,402 in 2000. Further, the Latino median income has declined relative to the White median income over the last decade. In 1990 the Latino median income was about 53% of the White median income, and declined to 45% in 2000.



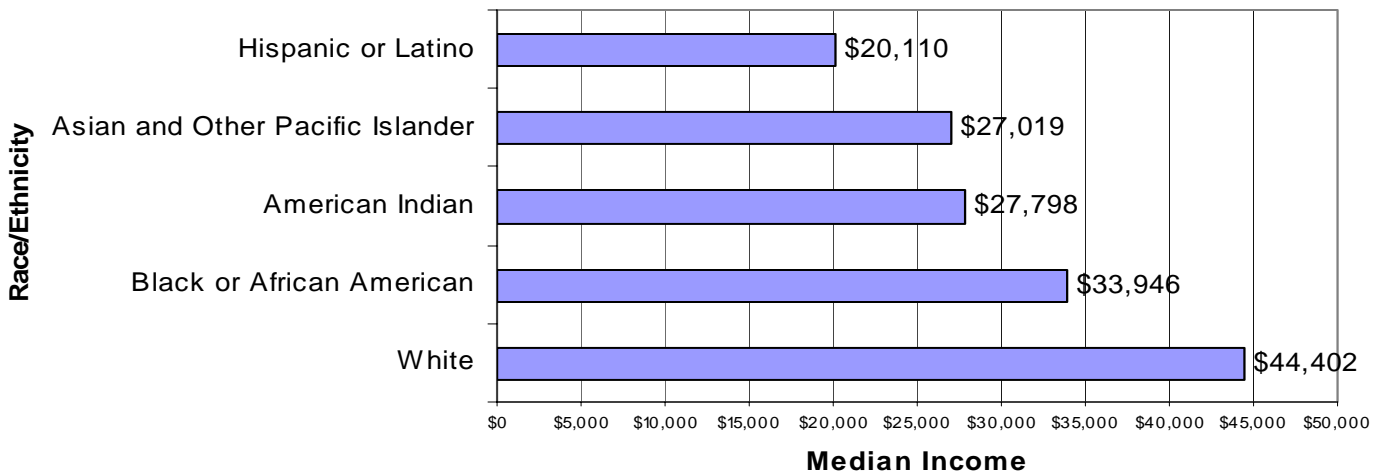
Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Notes: Family is defined as a group of two persons or more related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing together. Boulder/Longmont includes all of Boulder County and is the federal statistical area.

1990
Median Income by Race/Ethnicity
City of Boulder
 (persons over 15 years; excludes students)



2000
Median Income by Race/Ethnicity
City of Boulder
 (persons over 15 years; excludes students)



Mean Per Capita Income and Median Income By Race/Ethnicity

City of Boulder
1990 and 2000 Census
 (persons 15 years and over; including and excluding students)

Mean Per Capita Income Including Students	1990	2000
White	\$17,842	\$28,775
Black or African American	\$10,724	\$19,019
American Indian	\$12,860	\$14,418
Asian and Other Pacific Islander	\$10,948	\$16,165
Some Other Race	\$6,710	\$13,984
Hispanic or Latino	\$8,807	\$20,826
Mean Per Capita Income Excluding Students	1990	2000
White	\$19,639	\$33,975
Black or African American	\$12,486	\$28,266
American Indian	\$10,710	\$18,516
Asian and Other Pacific Islander	\$12,343	\$32,572
Some Other Race	\$7,792	\$29,073
Hispanic or Latino	\$8,736	\$23,647
Median Income Including Students	1990	2000
White	\$21,083	\$32,970
Black or African American	\$15,181	\$20,320
American Indian	\$15,724	\$15,005
Asian and Other Pacific Islander	\$16,672	\$32,264
Some Other Race	\$8,877	\$16,251
Hispanic or Latino	\$11,065	\$13,695
Median Income Excluding Students	1990	2000
White	\$24,515	\$44,402
Black or African American	\$17,652	\$33,946
American Indian	\$18,284	\$27,798
Asian and Other Pacific Islander	\$19,386	\$27,019
Some Other Race	\$10,322	\$23,154
Hispanic or Latino	\$12,866	\$20,110

Note: Race categories changed between 1990 and 2000. For the first time in 2000, respondents were asked to identify themselves in one or more racial groups. Previously, they had to choose only one. This complicates year to year comparisons.

Poverty Level

Poverty data offer an important way to evaluate a community's economic well-being. The percentage of Boulder's population above and below poverty changed slightly between 1990 and 2000. The percentage of the population below poverty (excluding students) ranged from 15% to 14% between 1990 and 2000. This represents a significant number of people, with 15% (about 8,746 people) under the poverty level in 1990 and 14% (about 9,208 people) under the poverty level in 2000. This is significantly higher than the national poverty rate, estimated at 12.1% in 2002 and 11.7% in 2001.

There are also significant differences in the population below the poverty level by race/ethnicity and age. The percentage of those below poverty who are White declined from 78% in 1990 to 69% in 2000. Two other groups experienced increases in those below the poverty level. Latinos increased from 8.8% of those below poverty to 13.4% of those below poverty. Those in the "other" race/ethnicity group also increased as a percentage of those below poverty. (Note: the changing categories of race from 1990 to 2000 may distort this picture.)

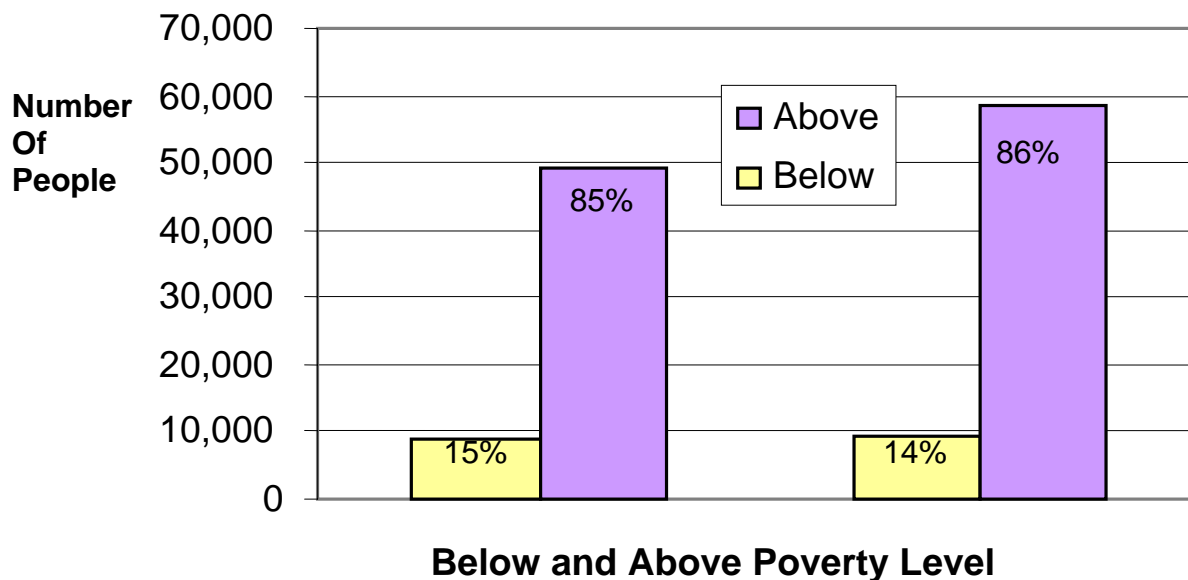
There was a slight decline in the percentage of children and elderly below the poverty level.

Population Above and Below Poverty Level

City of Boulder

1990 and 2000 Census

(those for whom poverty status determined; excludes students)



Race/Ethnicity and Poverty

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity City of Boulder 1990 and 2000 Census

(those for whom poverty status determined; excludes students)

	1990	2000
White	78.3%	69.0%
Black/African American	1.5%	1.2%
Native American	0.8%	0.7%
Asian and Other Pacific Islander	6.0%	5.2%
Other	4.5%	10.3%
Latino	8.8%	13.4%

Age and Poverty

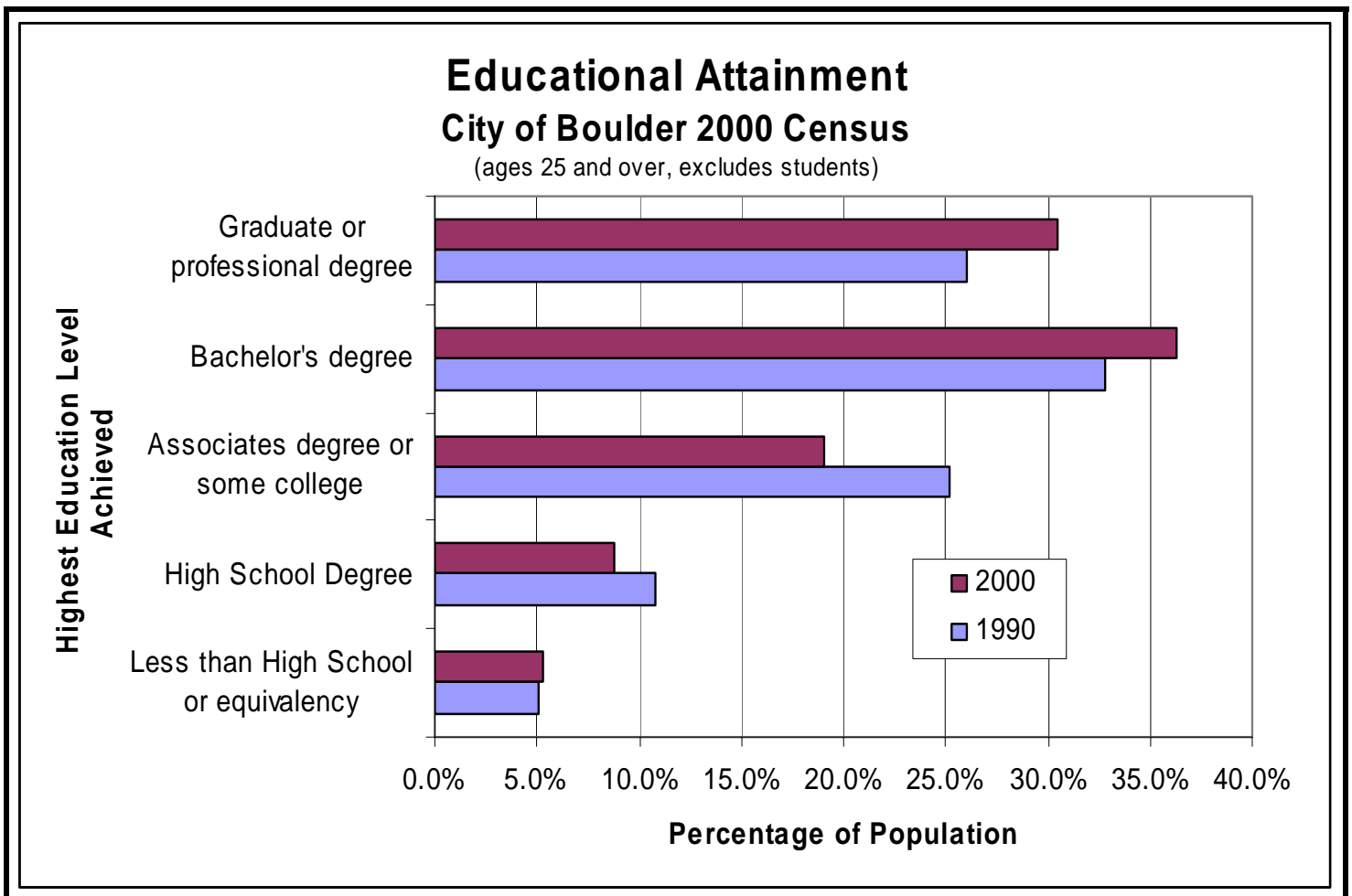
Percentage of Population Below Poverty Level by Age City of Boulder 1990 and 2000 Census

(those for whom poverty status determined; excludes students)

	1990	2000
Under 18 years	14.3%	12.8%
18 - 64 years	81.2%	83.4%
65 years and over	4.5%	3.8%

Educational Attainment

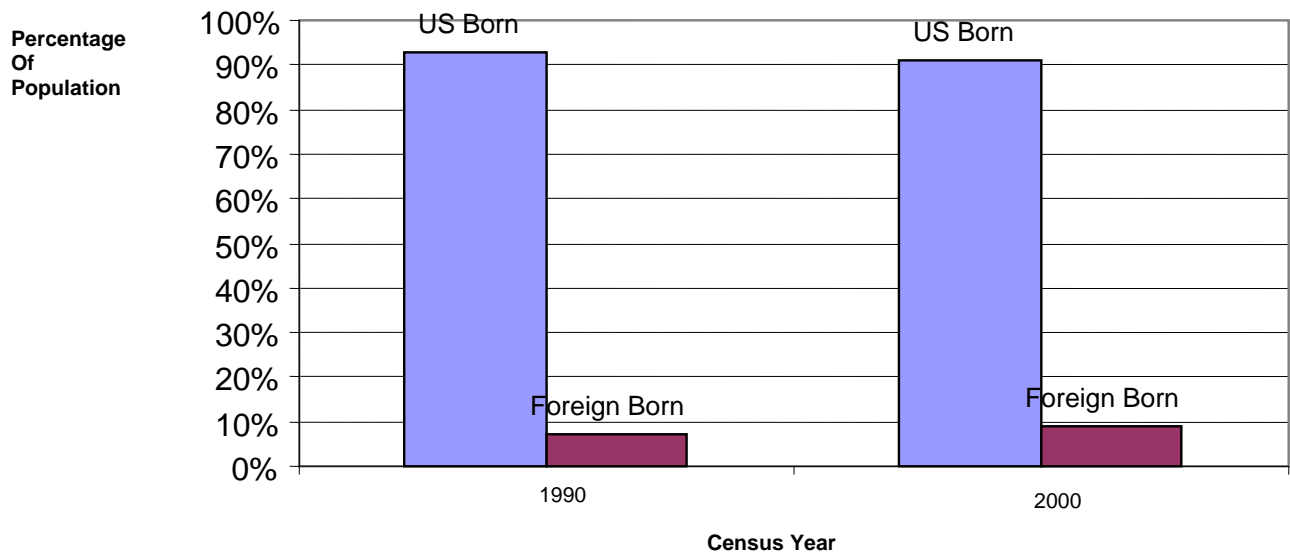
Overall, the city of Boulder's population is highly educated and appears to be becoming more so. In 2000, over two-thirds of the population ages 25 and over had a Bachelor's, Graduate or professional degree, compared to national estimates of 26% with a Bachelor's degree or more. Nonetheless, in 2000 and 1990, about 5% of the population had less than a high school education. There are significant differences by race and ethnicity, which is most pronounced for the Latino population. This is more fully explored later in the section of this report that focuses on Latinos.



Geographic Origin

About 91% - 93% of Boulder's population was U.S. Born in 1990 and 2000, with the foreign born population increasing from 7.3% in 1990 to 8.9% in 2000. This is somewhat lower than the nation as a whole, where an estimated 11% - 12% of the population is foreign born. In 1990, 63% of Boulder's foreign born population were not citizens, compared to 84% in 2000 who were not citizens. A more detailed examination of the foreign born population is provided in the special focus section of this report dealing with the Latino population. Of those born in the U.S., the percentage of the population from Colorado decreased from 27% in 1990 to 20% in 2000.

**US Born Compared to Foreign Born
City of Boulder 1990 & 2000 Census
(excludes students)**



**US Born (Colorado and Other States) Compared to
Foreign Born (Citizen and Non Citizen)**

City of Boulder

1990 and 2000 Census

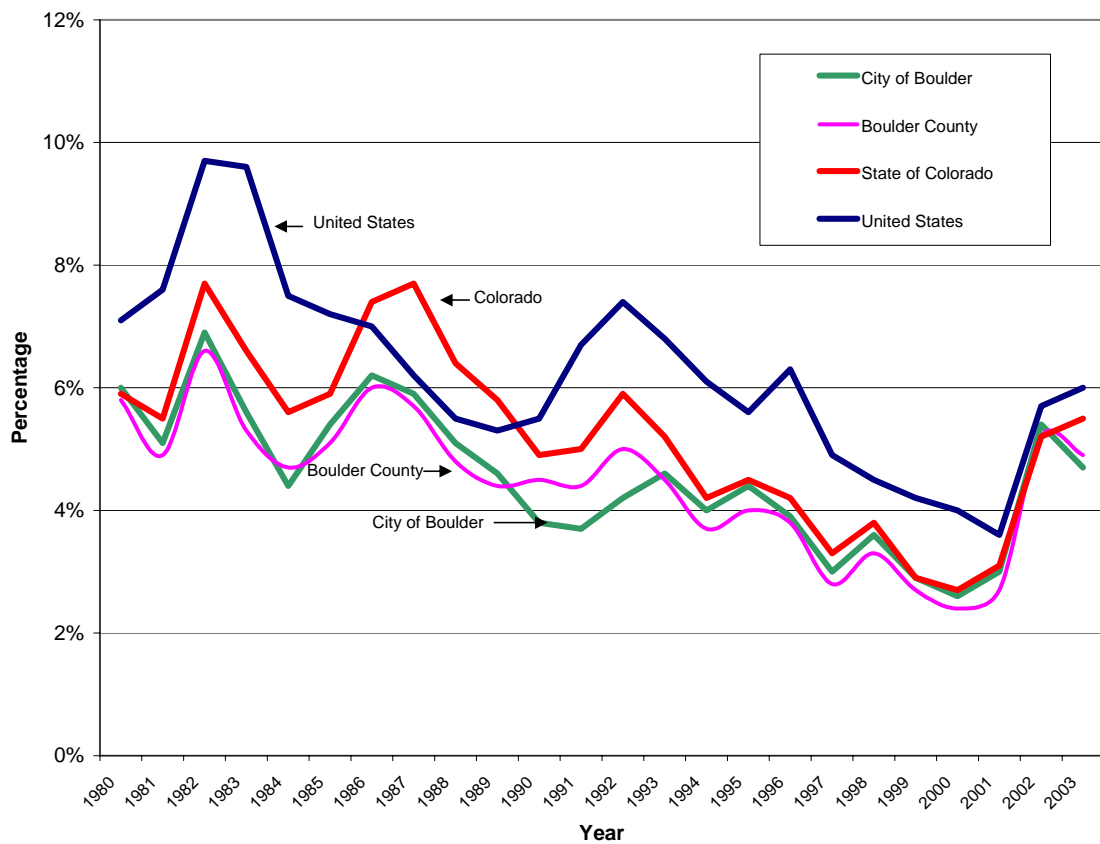
(excludes students; data reflects those for whom information available)

	1990		2000	
US Born	55,522	92.7%	61,629	91.1%
<i>From Colorado</i>	14,964	27%	12,371	20.1%
<i>Other</i>	40,558	73%	49,258	79.9%
Foreign Born	4,358	7.3%	6,023	8.9%
<i>Citizen</i>	1,612	37%	965	16%
<i>Not a Citizen</i>	2,746	63%	5,058	84%
TOTAL	59,880		67,652	

Unemployment

Over the 24 years from 1980 to 2003, the city of Boulder and Boulder County had lower unemployment rates than the state or nation. The 1990s reflected a time of general prosperity and a very healthy employment picture, with overall low and continually declining unemployment rates, generally in the 3% - 4% range, until the employment rates experienced a marked increase in 2002. For the city of Boulder, after a period of steady decline in the unemployment rate through the 1990s, the unemployment rate began increasing to a high of 5.4% in 2002, the highest since the 1980s. In 2003, the unemployment rate showed signs of improvement and was down to 4.7% in 2003 compared to 5.4% in 2002.

Unemployment Rates 1980 - 2003



Unemployment Rates 1980 – 2003

City of Boulder Compared to Boulder County, State of Colorado and US

(source: State of Colorado Department of Labor and Employment)

Year	City of Boulder	Boulder County	State of Colorado	United States
1980	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	7.1%
1981	5.1%	4.9%	5.5%	7.6%
1982	6.9%	6.6%	7.7%	9.7%
1983	5.6%	5.3%	6.6%	9.6%
1984	4.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.5%
1985	5.4%	5.1%	5.9%	7.2%
1986	6.2%	6.0%	7.4%	7.0%
1987	5.9%	5.7%	7.7%	6.2%
1988	5.1%	4.8%	6.4%	5.5%
1989	4.6%	4.4%	5.8%	5.3%
1990	3.8%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%
1991	3.7%	4.4%	5.0%	6.7%
1992	4.2%	5.0%	5.9%	7.4%
1993	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	6.8%
1994	4.0%	3.7%	4.2%	6.1%
1995	4.4%	4.0%	4.5%	5.6%
1996	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%	6.3%
1997	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%	4.9%
1998	3.6%	3.3%	3.8%	4.5%
1999	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	4.2%
2000	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	4.0%
2001	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	3.6%
2002	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.7%
2003	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.0%
Average	4.5%	4.5%	5.2%	6.3%

Disabilities

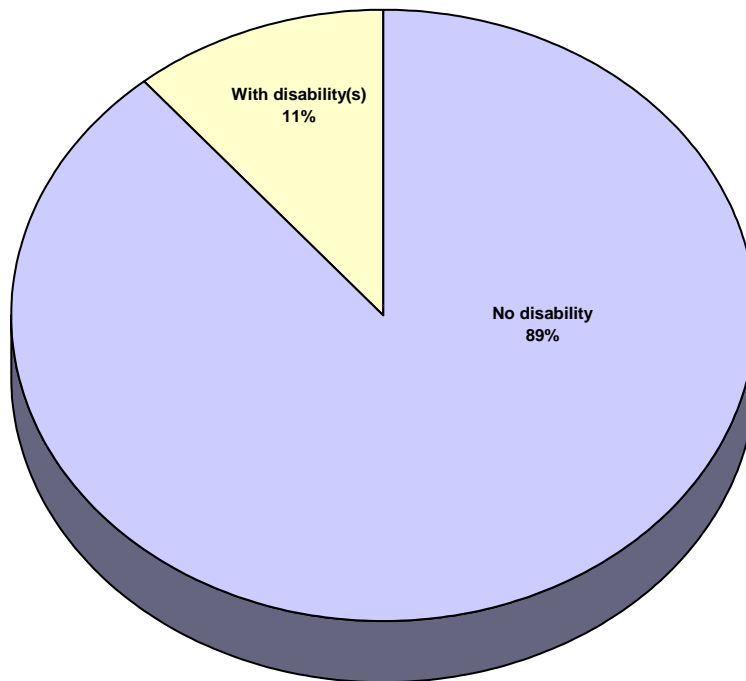
The census questions related to disabilities are framed in such a way that the resulting data are not comparable to disabilities as generally understood or as defined by ADA. As such, this disability data should be regarded as having serious limitations.

With those caveats in mind, the 2000 census showed that over 10,000 people, or about 11% of Boulder's population, reported one or more type of long lasting condition or disability. This is somewhat lower than national figures, where 19.3% of the U.S. population reported disabilities. In Boulder, over 40% of the population 65 years and older reported one or more type of disability, compared to 43% of the US population in that age group reporting disability(s).

People Reporting Disabilities

City of Boulder 2000 Census

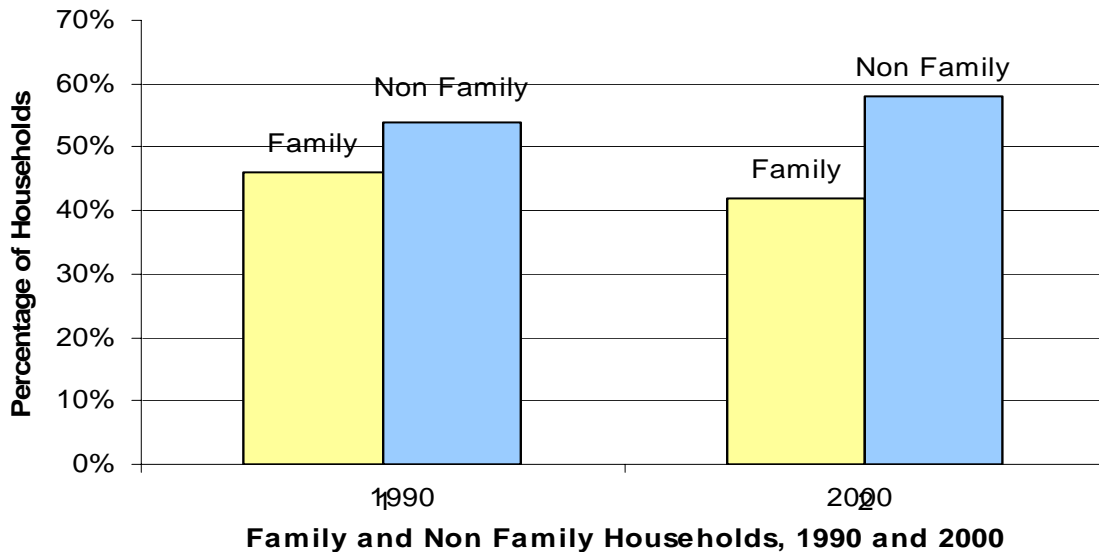
(civilian non-institutionalized population over 5 years; includes students)



Household Types and Parental Labor Force Status

Family households in the city of Boulder have declined from 46% of households in 1990 to 42% in 2000. A substantial percentage--nearly one quarter (24%)--of families with children under 18 are single parent families, which is slightly lower than national estimates of 28% of children in single parent households. For single parent households, "mother only" households are most common, with 73% of single parent families "mother only" households and 27% "father only" households. Most single parents (83%) are in the labor force. This is slightly higher than national estimates, where 79% of single parent families are in the labor force. For children in two parent families, 60% of the families have both parents in the labor force, and 36% have one parent in the labor force, which is comparable to national estimates.

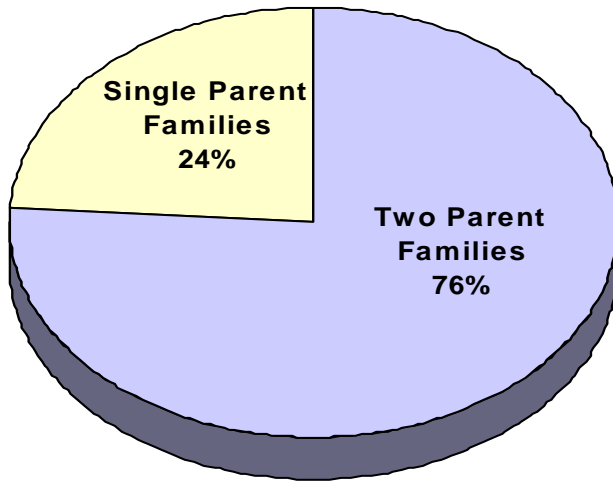
Family and Non Family Households
City of Boulder 2000 Census
 (excludes students)



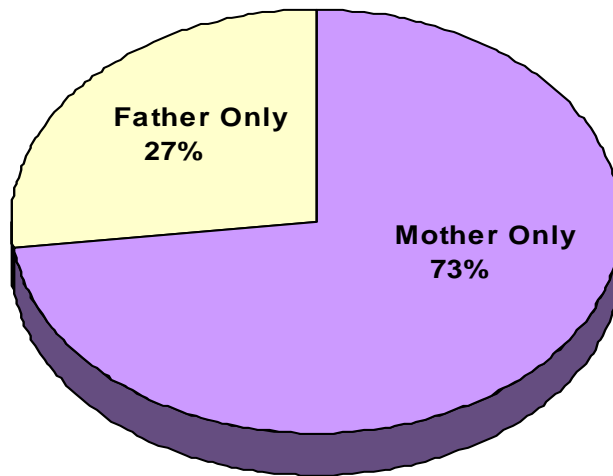
Children Under 18 Living in Families
 City of Boulder Compared to U.S.

	City of Boulder	U.S.
Two Parent Families	76%	72%
Single Parent Families	24%	28%

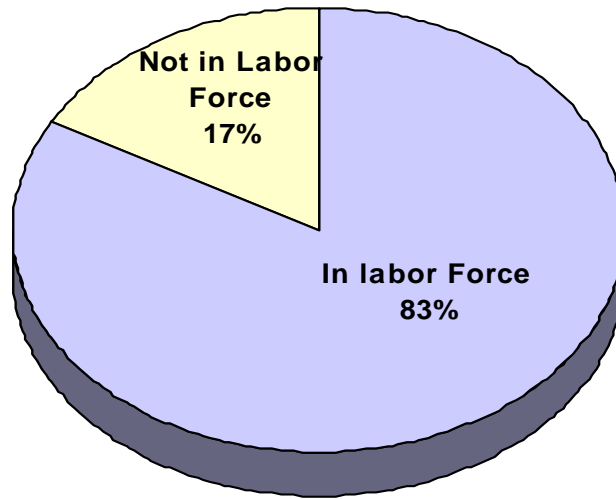
**Families with Children Under 18
City of Boulder
2000 Census**



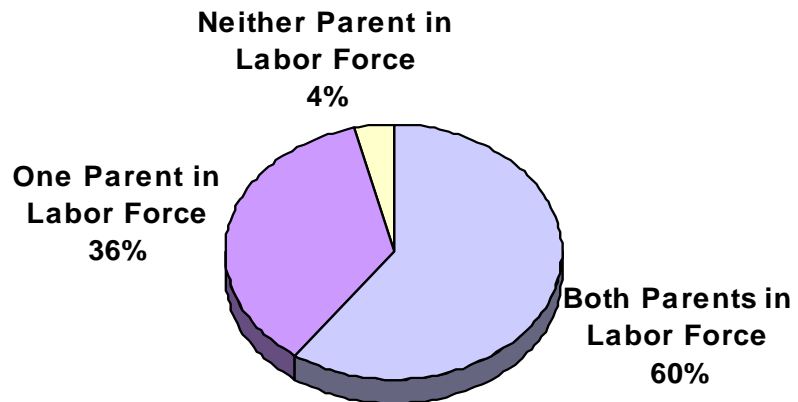
**Single Parent Families with Children Under 18
City of Boulder
2000 Census**



**Labor Force Status of Single Parent Families
City of Boulder
2000 Census**



**Two Parent Families Labor Force Status
City of Boulder 2000 Census**



**Parental Labor Force Status
City of Boulder Compared to U.S.
2000 Census**

Two Parent Families

	Boulder	U.S.*
Both Parents in Labor Force	60%	62%
One Parent in Labor Force	36%	35%
Neither Parent in Labor Force	4%	3%

Single Parent Families

	Boulder	U.S.*
In Labor Force	83%	79%
Not in Labor Force	17%	21%

*City of Boulder figures are based on year 2000 Census; US figures are based on year 2002 figures from a U.S. Census special report.

Special Focus on the Latino Population

Over the last ten years, the city of Boulder has experienced a dramatic demographic shift, as have many other communities. Boulder's Latino population nearly doubled between 1990 and 2000, increasing from 4.5% to 8.2% of the total population in one decade.

Latino is not a "racial" category; Latinos can be of any race or combination of races. Latino is generally used as an ethnic description, based on a framework of common culture and language. There is a great deal of variety among Latinos, from those whose families have been here for many generations to the more newly arrived, from the highly educated to others who have not had the opportunity for high levels of educational attainment, from the prosperous to those who struggle with the basic necessities of life.

The 2000 census provides important information and insights about this growing segment of our community. Key findings are summarized below, followed by graphs.

Population Estimates: Excluding university students ages 18 – 22, the 2000 census data show just under 7,000 Latinos in the city of Boulder. This is likely to be a very conservative figure, since there is substantial underreporting of this population. Additionally, if immigration patterns from the late 1990s continued between 2000 and 2003, it is likely that at least an additional 1,000 Latinos have joined the community since the 2000 census. Conservatively, estimates suggest that Boulder's Latino population is now probably more than 8,000.

U.S. Born Compared to Foreign Born: The number of Latinos who were U.S. born and those who were born outside of the U.S. is fairly evenly split, with 49% of the Latino population born in the U.S. and the remaining 51% born outside the U.S. Of those who were born in the U.S., 58% are from Colorado, a much higher percentage than the city population as a whole. The majority of foreign born Latinos, 89%, are not citizens.

Year of Entry: Perhaps one of the most dramatic demographic findings is the data related to year of entry of Latinos. Two-thirds of the foreign born Latino population arrived since 1990, with the substantial majority having arrived since 1995. An estimated 56% of foreign born Latinos entered the U.S. between 1995 and 2000. An additional 16% entered between 1990 and 1994. The majority, 85%, of the foreign born Latinos are from Mexico.

Language: Of the Latino population over 5 years of age and excluding university students, 35% reported speaking English either not well or not at all.

Gender: There were slightly more Latino males (52%) than females (48%). This is essentially the same distribution as the total population, which was composed of 51% males and 49% females.

Age: The median age for Latinos at 26.4 was lower than for the population as a whole, which was 35 excluding students. Over 26% of the Latino population was under 18 years of age, compared to just under 20% of the general population.

Household Size: Latino households were larger than households for the population as a whole. In year 2000, the average household size for Latino families was 3.6, compared to about 2.5 for the total city population excluding students.

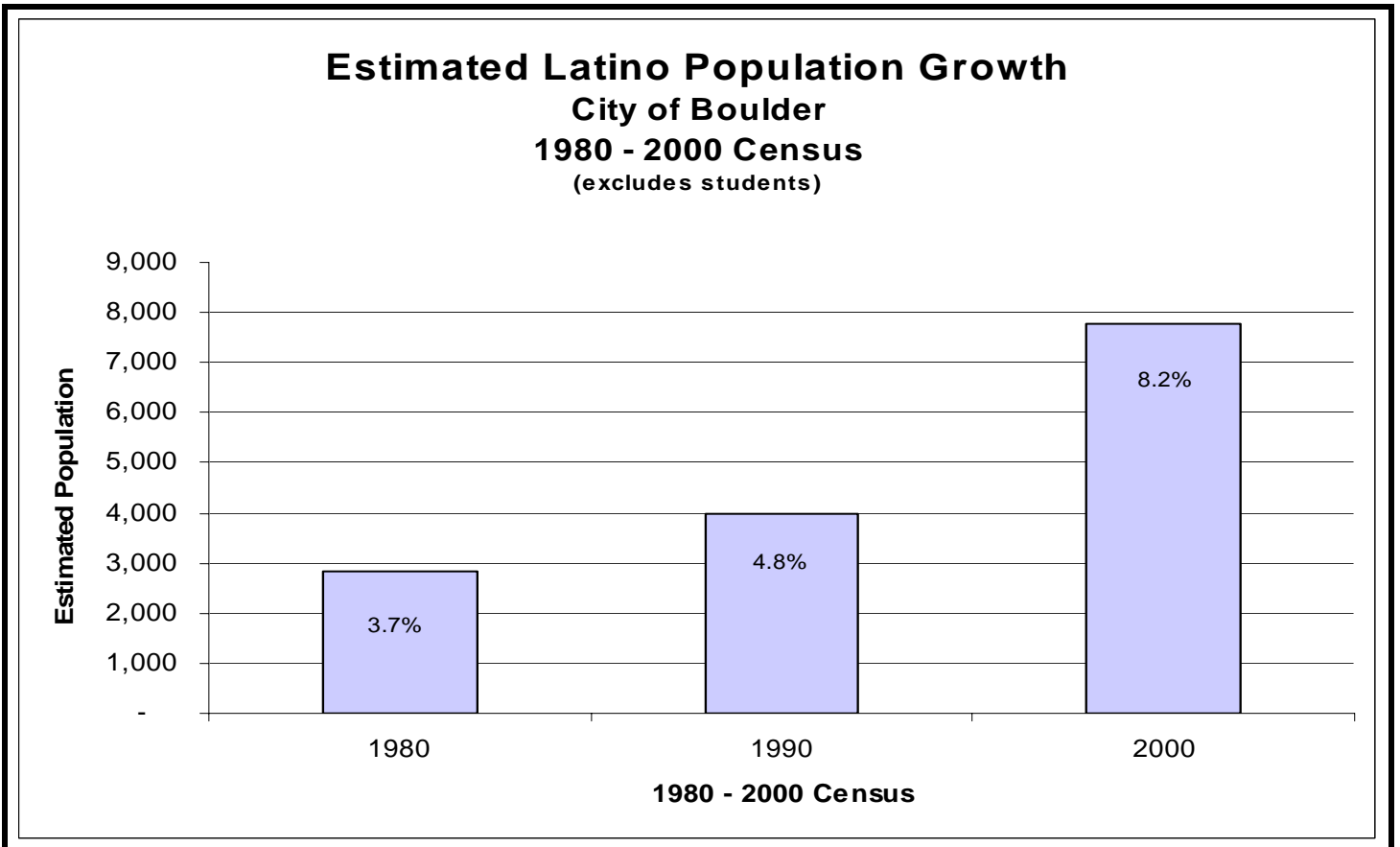
Poverty: Latinos below the poverty level increased significantly between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, 9% of Boulder residents who were below the poverty level were Latino, compared to 13% in 2000. Approximately 27% of Latinos were below the poverty level in 2000. By all measures of income (as described in a previous section), Latino incomes are lower than other racial/ethnic groups.

Education: Educational attainment ranges widely among Latinos. Over 41% ages 25 or older have some college, Bachelor's, graduate, or professional degrees. At the same time, over 45% have less than a high school degree. This is very different from the general population, where under 5% have less than a high school degree and 86% have some college, Bachelor's, graduate or professional degrees.

Estimated Latino Population Growth

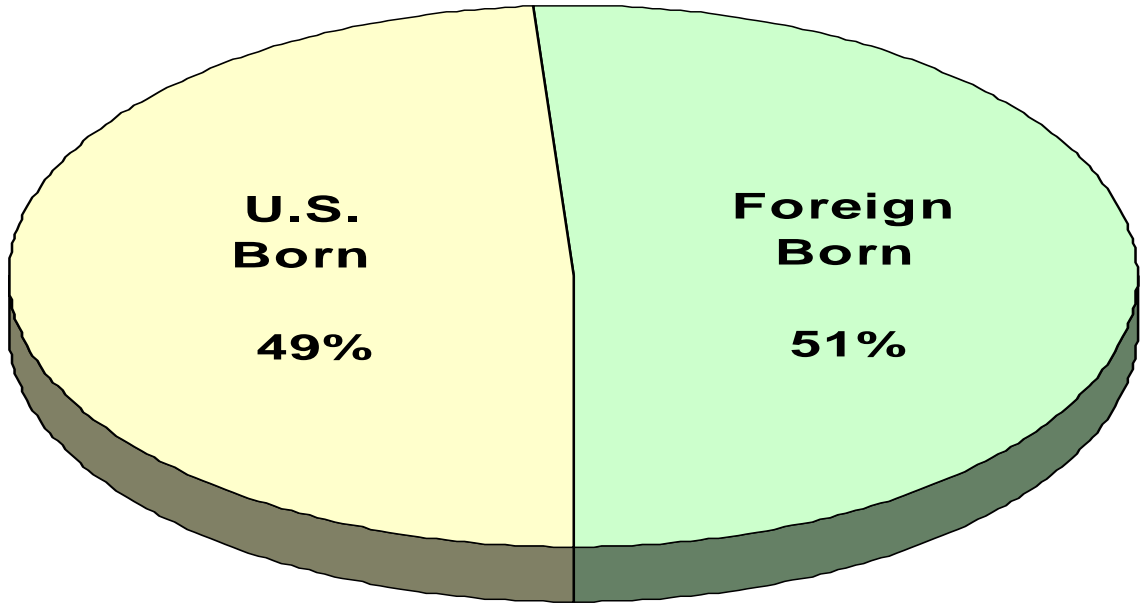
City of Boulder
1980 – 2000 Census
(including students)

	Estimated Number of Latinos	Percent of Total Population
1980	2,837	3.7%
1990	3,999	4.8%
2000	7,763	8.2%



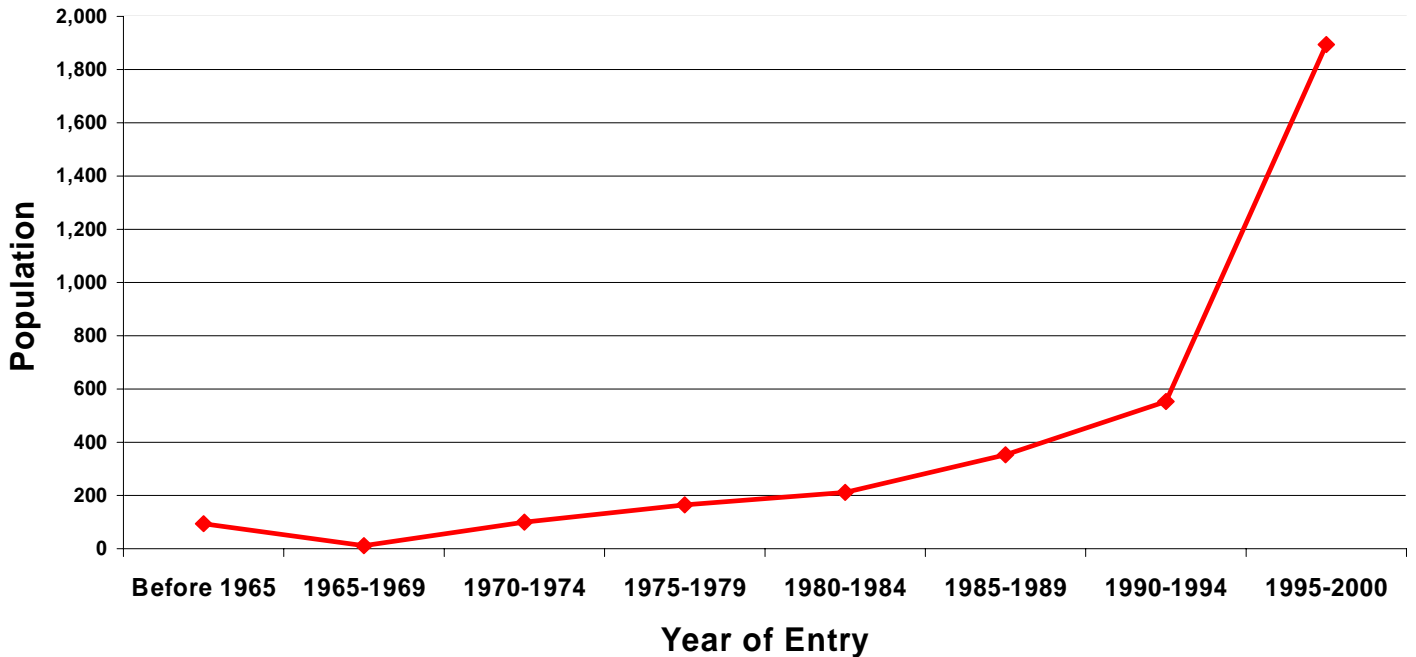
US Born / Foreign Born

Latino Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(excludes students)



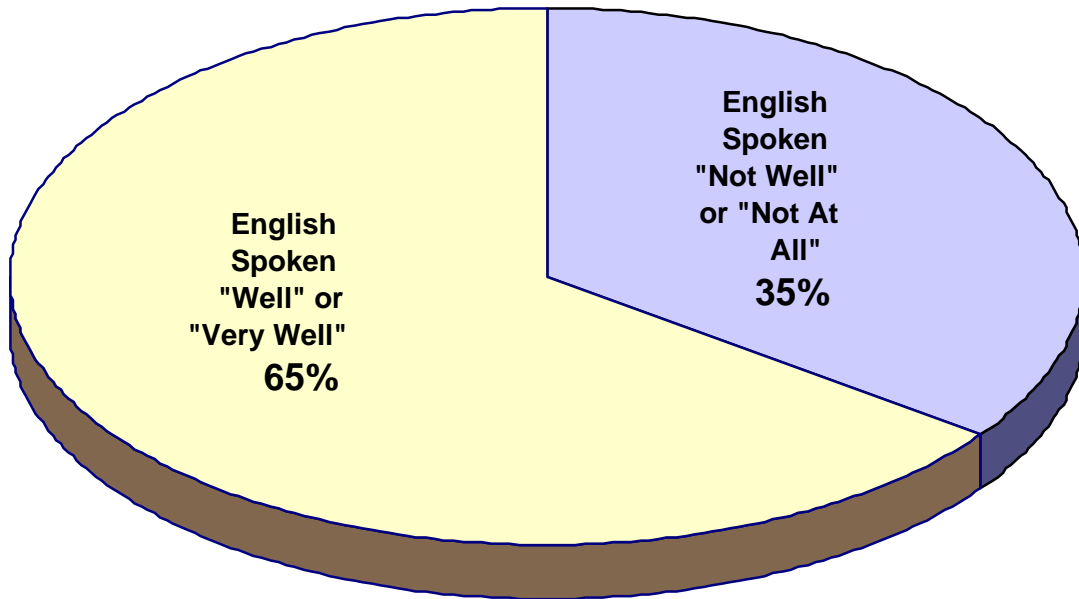
Year of Entry

Foreign Born Latino Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(excludes students)



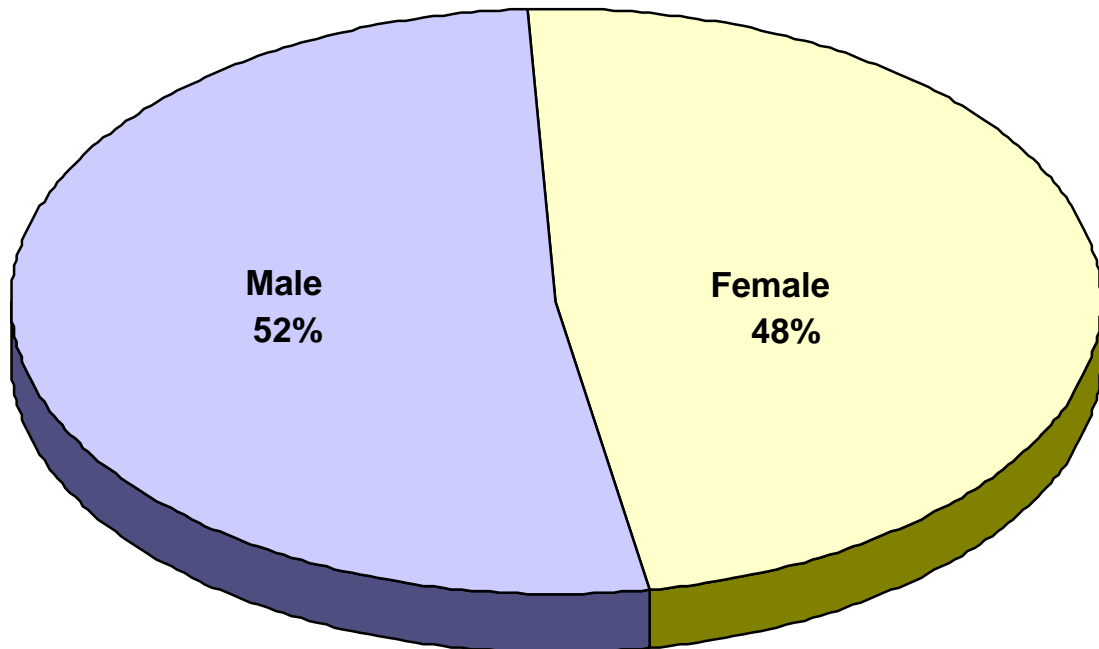
English Capability Latino Population

City of Boulder 2000 Census, Ages 5+
(excludes students)

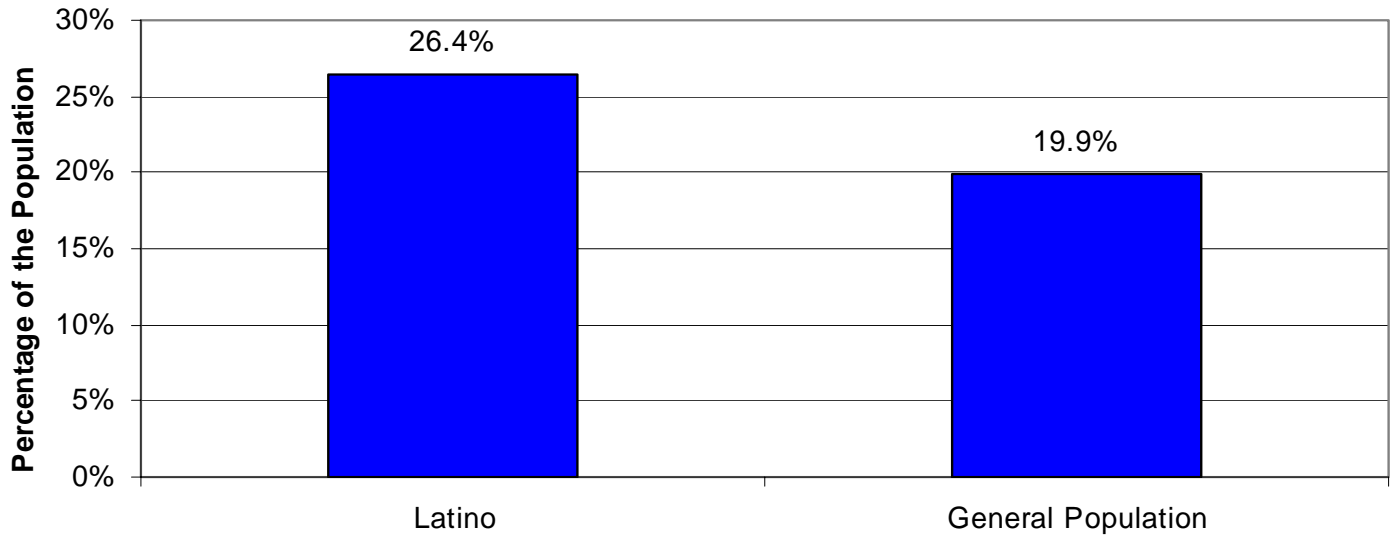


Gender Distribution

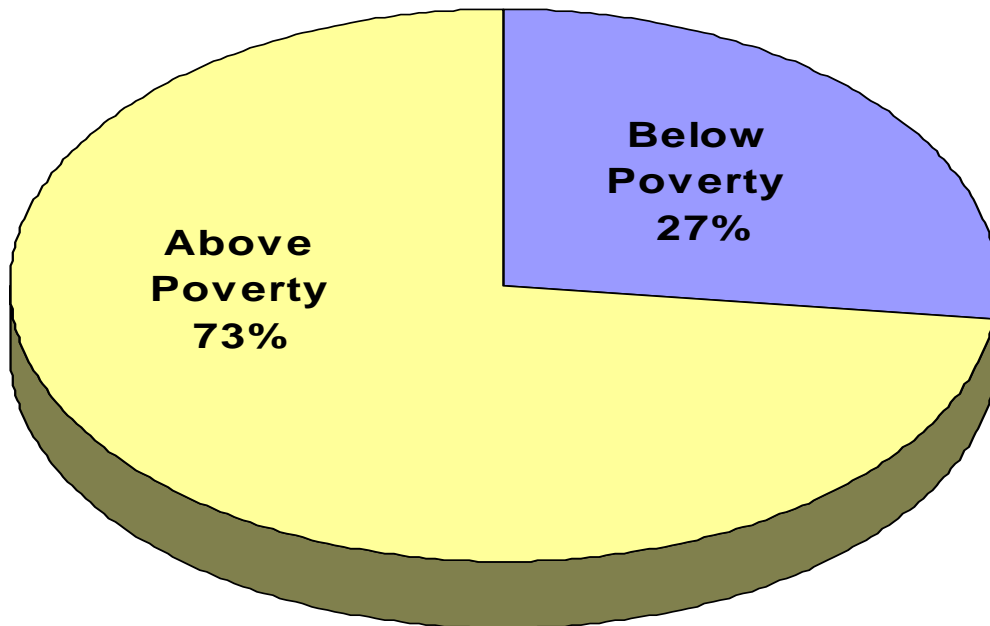
Latino Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(excludes students)



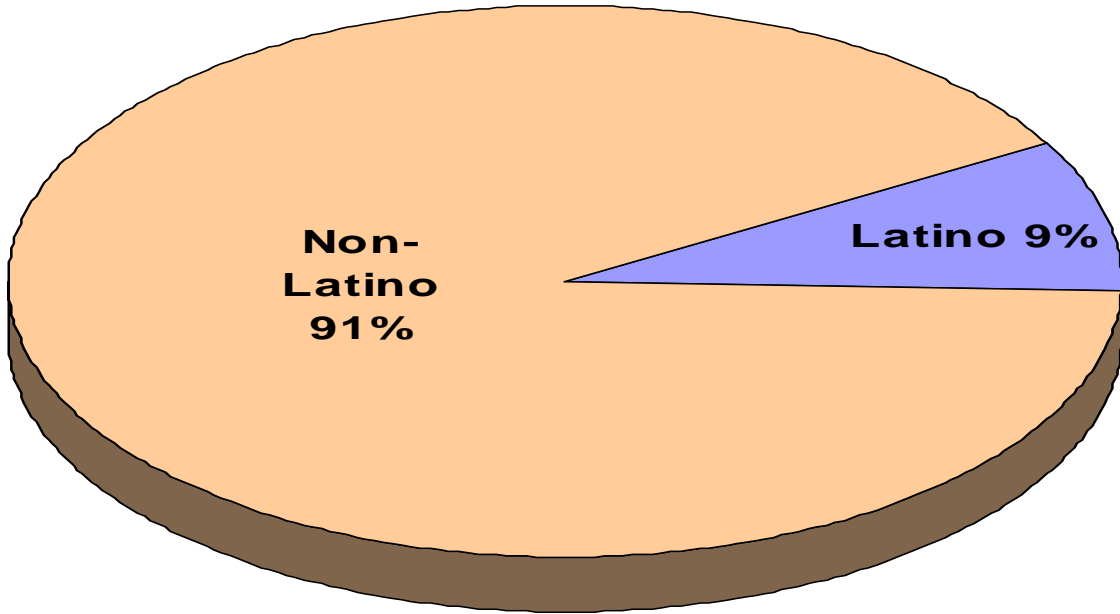
**Percentage of Population Under 18 Years
Latino Population Compared to General Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(excludes students)**



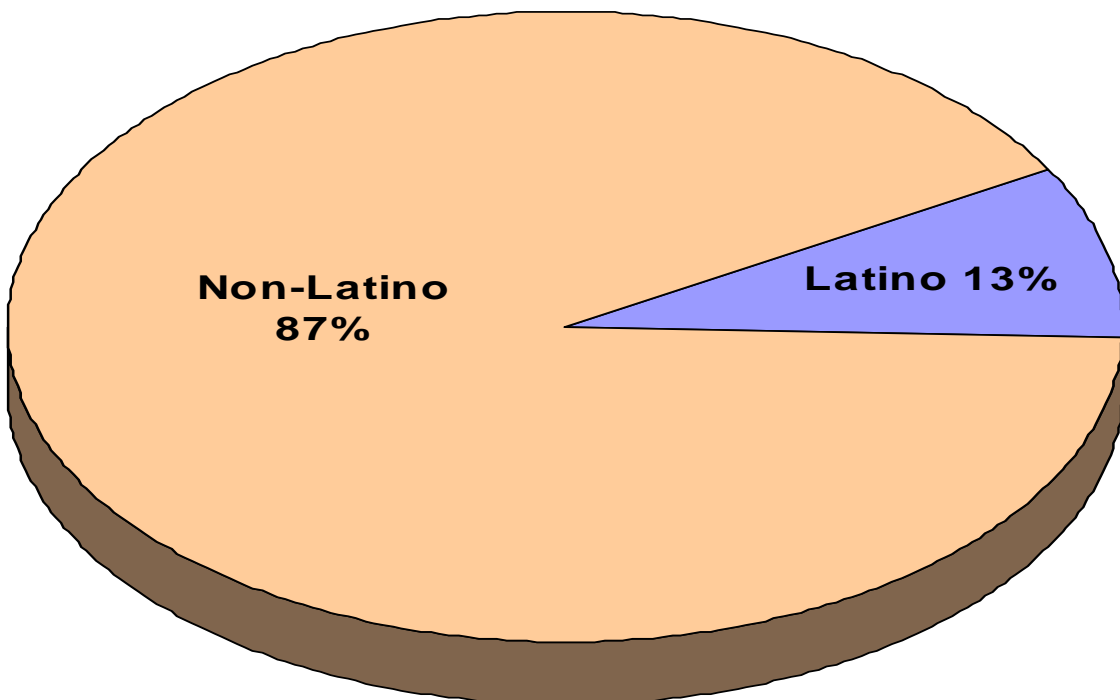
**Poverty Status
Latino Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(for those whom poverty status determined; excludes students)**



**1990 Census
Residents Below Poverty
Latino Population compared to Non-Latino Population
(those for whom poverty status determined,
excluding students)**

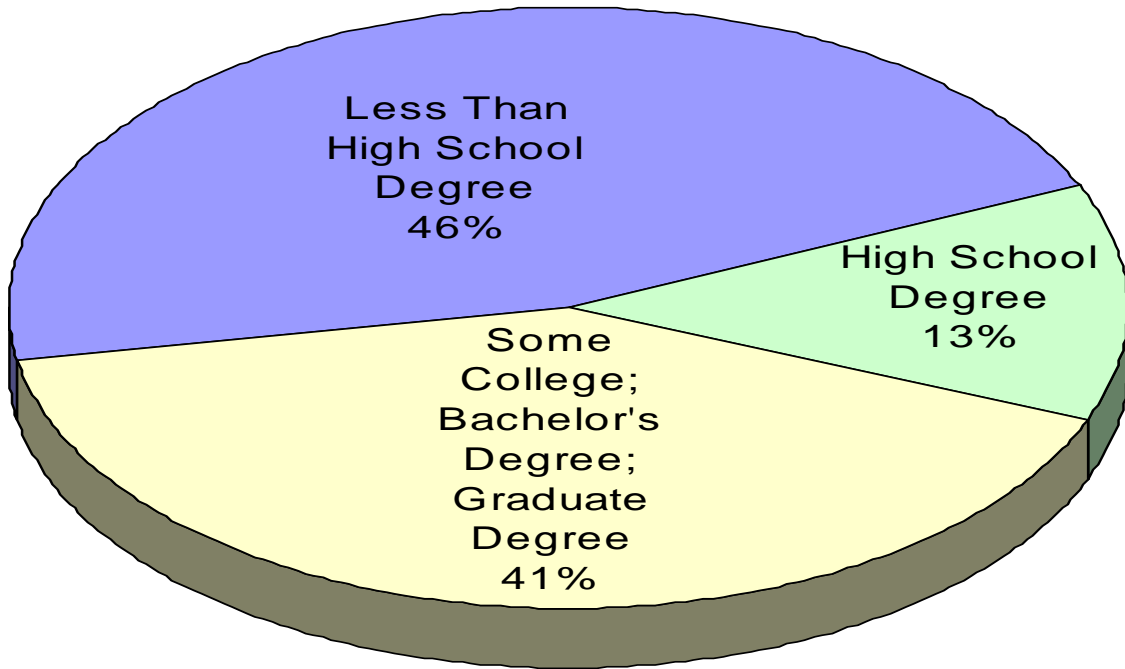


**2000 Census
Residents Below Poverty
Latino Population compared to Non-Latino Population
(those for whom poverty status determined,
excluding students)**



Education Attainment

Latino Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(population > 25 yrs, excludes students)



Education Attainment

General Population
City of Boulder 2000 Census
(population > 25 yrs, excludes students)

