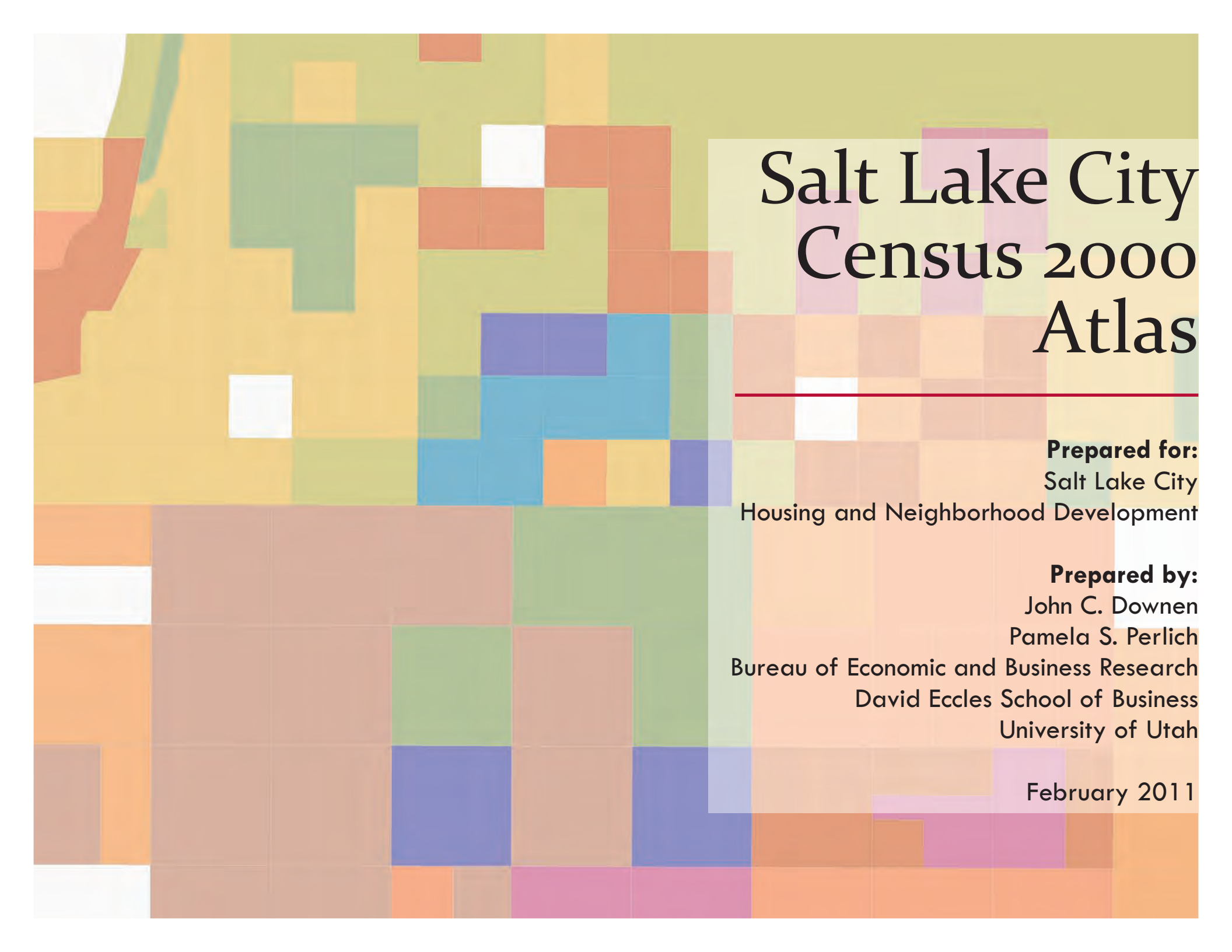




# Salt Lake City C E N S U S 2 0 0 0 A T L A S

JOHN C. DOWNEN & PAMELA S. PERLICH  
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH  
DAVID ECCLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS | UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



# Salt Lake City Census 2000 Atlas

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**Prepared for:**  
Salt Lake City  
Housing and Neighborhood Development

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February 2011

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Salt Lake City Housing and  
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# C O N T E N T S



# Introduction

This volume presents the basic demographic characteristics of residents of Salt Lake City as recorded in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Every ten years these federal government counts of people are the basis of congressional apportionment and political redistricting. Data in this volume are the most complete count of people, households, and housing units in Salt Lake City on April 1, 2000 that exists. This work provides an analytical foundation for comparisons with the 2010 Census results, which will be released beginning in 2011.

The Census 2000 “short form” data (also known as the “100 percent” data) include the enumeration of population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity. They also include counts of family and nonfamily households by type, as well as group quarters populations. Finally, the short form data include the number of housing units by occupancy status and tenure. Additional and extensive socioeconomic data for Salt Lake City from Census 2000 were generated by the “long form” or sample data. This includes data on occupations, income, commuting, nativity, educational attainment, and much more. Analysis of this data set has not been included in this volume.

All of these data are reported at the Census block level, which is the smallest geography of reporting available. Each of the seven Salt Lake City Council Districts<sup>1</sup> contains hundreds of these Census blocks, and sometimes the boundaries do not match. For this atlas, data are shown by Census blocks as well as Council Districts. Luckily most of the Census blocks are fully contained within particular Council Districts. However, in the cases where blocks are split, geospatial statistical procedures have been used to assign population characteristics to the specific districts. Because of these procedures, the Salt Lake City totals reported in this volume vary slightly from those reported elsewhere.

1. This volume uses the current Salt Lake City Council District boundaries, which include annexations that occurred after April 1, 2000. This results in slight differences in both totals and distributions in the data as compared with the originally published Census data sets for Salt Lake City.

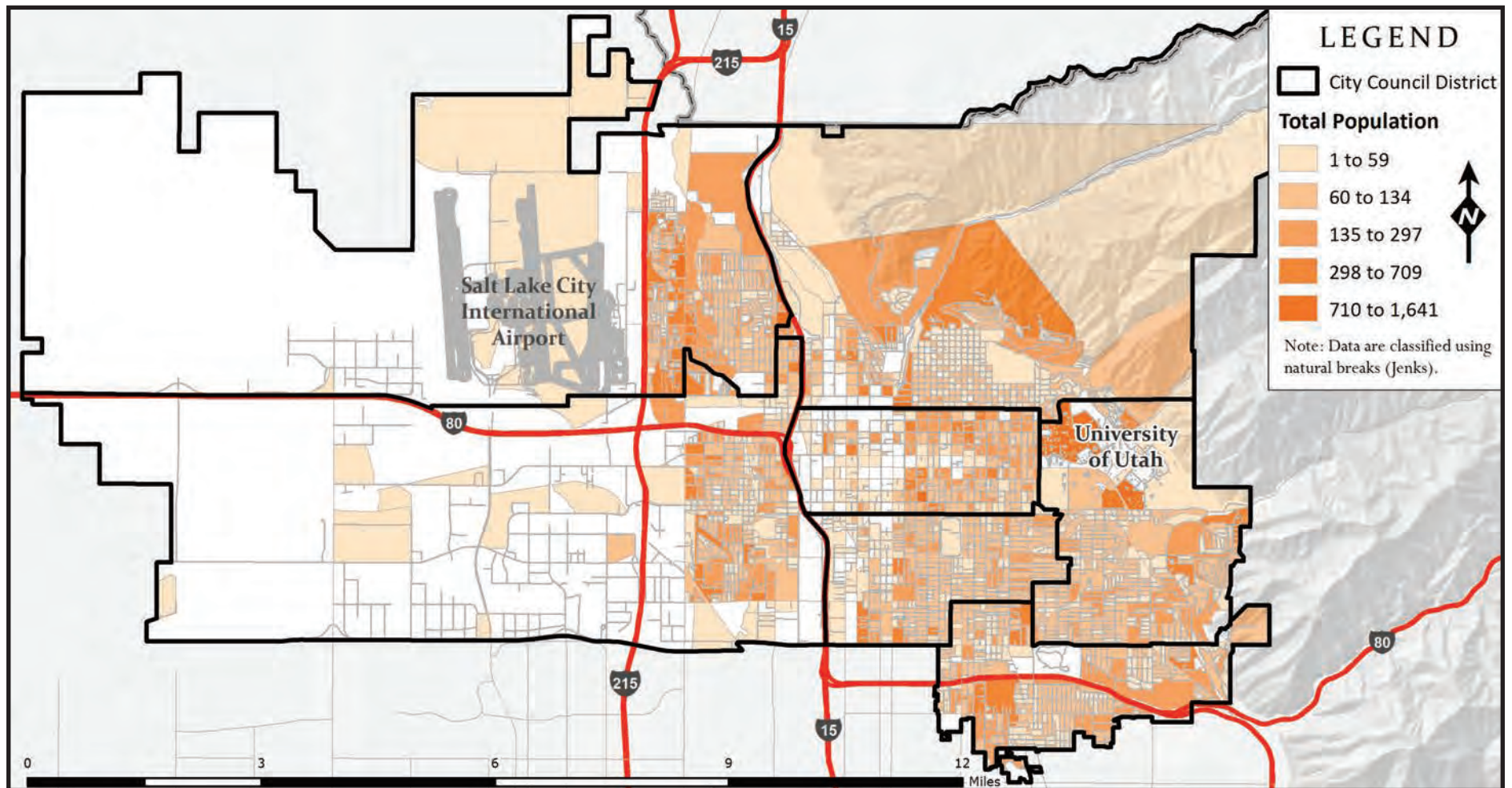
This volume is the collaborative product of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in the David Eccles School of Business and the DIGIT Lab of the Geography Department in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, both in the University of Utah. This research has been sponsored by Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development.

## Organization and Content

The heart of this Salt Lake City Census 2000 Atlas is a set of thematic maps that are organized by topic: age structure, race and ethnic composition, household composition, group quarters populations, and housing units by tenure. Each of these five sections is preceded by a short essay and set of summary data tables. Following these thematic maps is a set of Council District profiles that summarize results for each. The final section of the Atlas contains documentation of terminology and methodology.



# Total Population in 2000 by Census Block

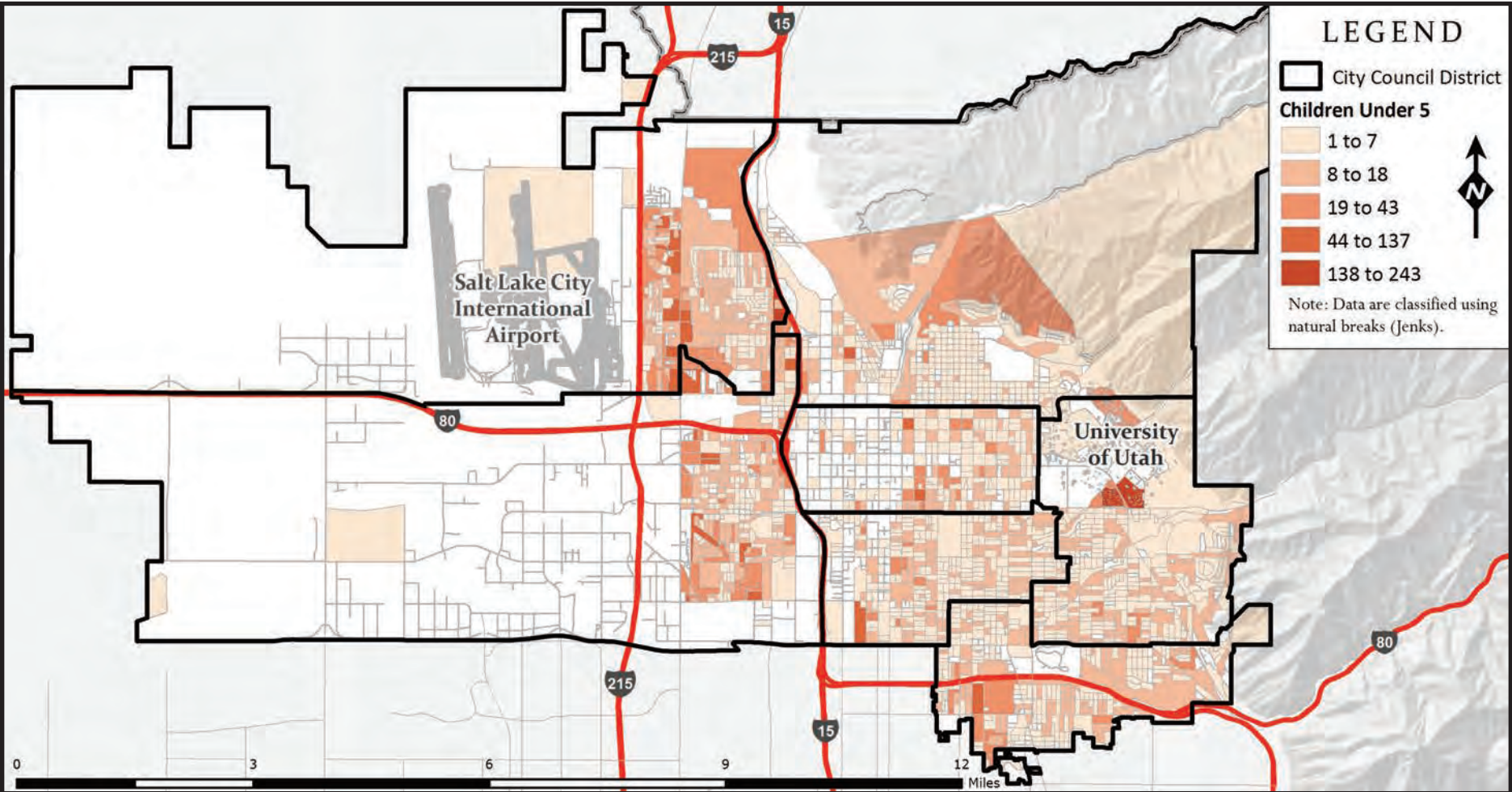
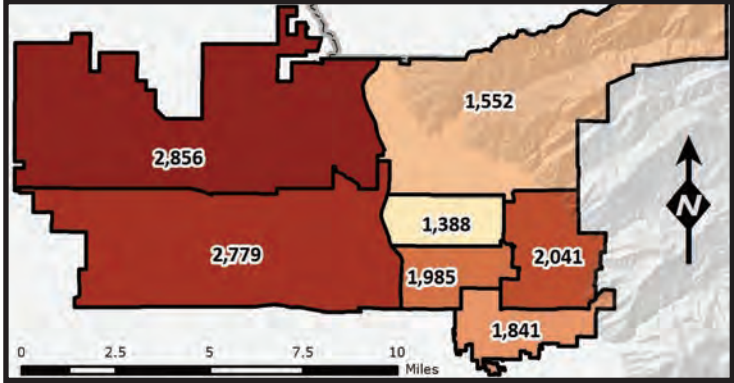


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.



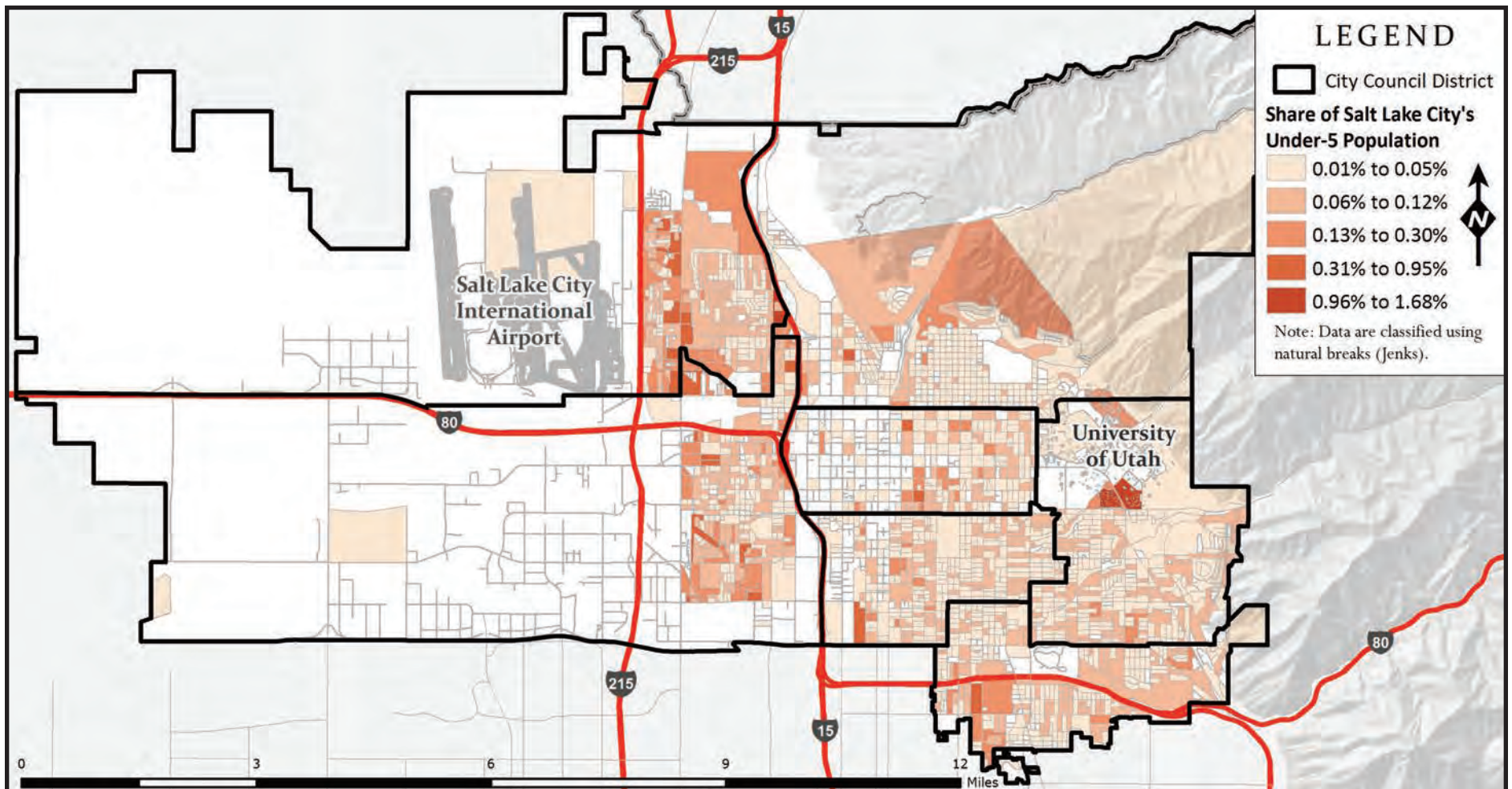
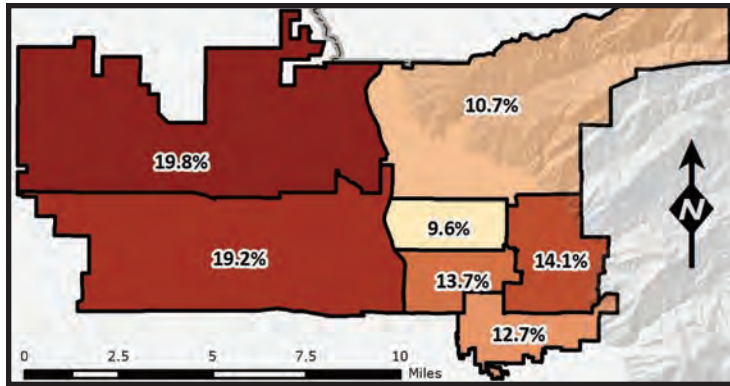
# Children Under 5 Years of Age



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

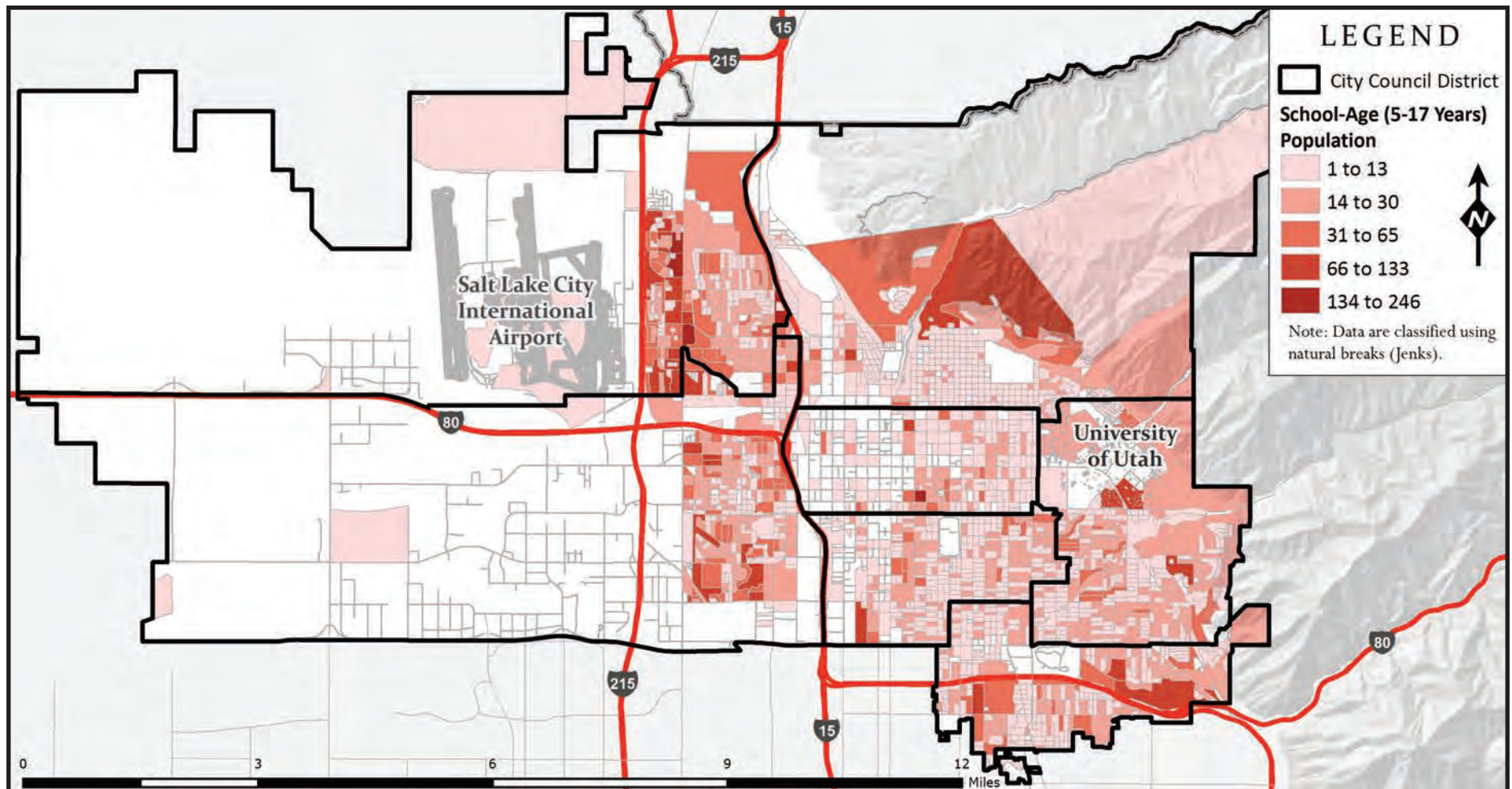
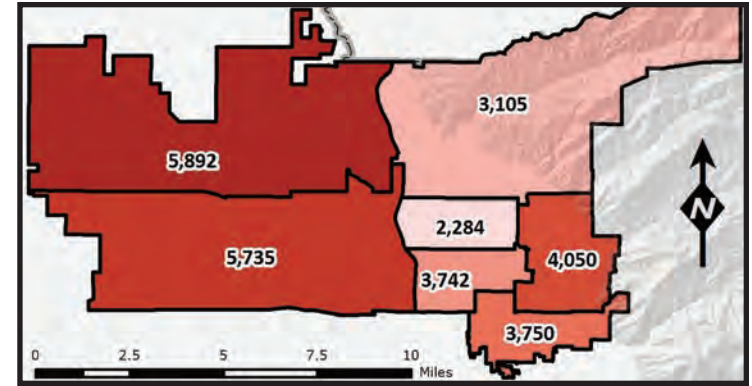
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Under-5 Population



# School-Age Population

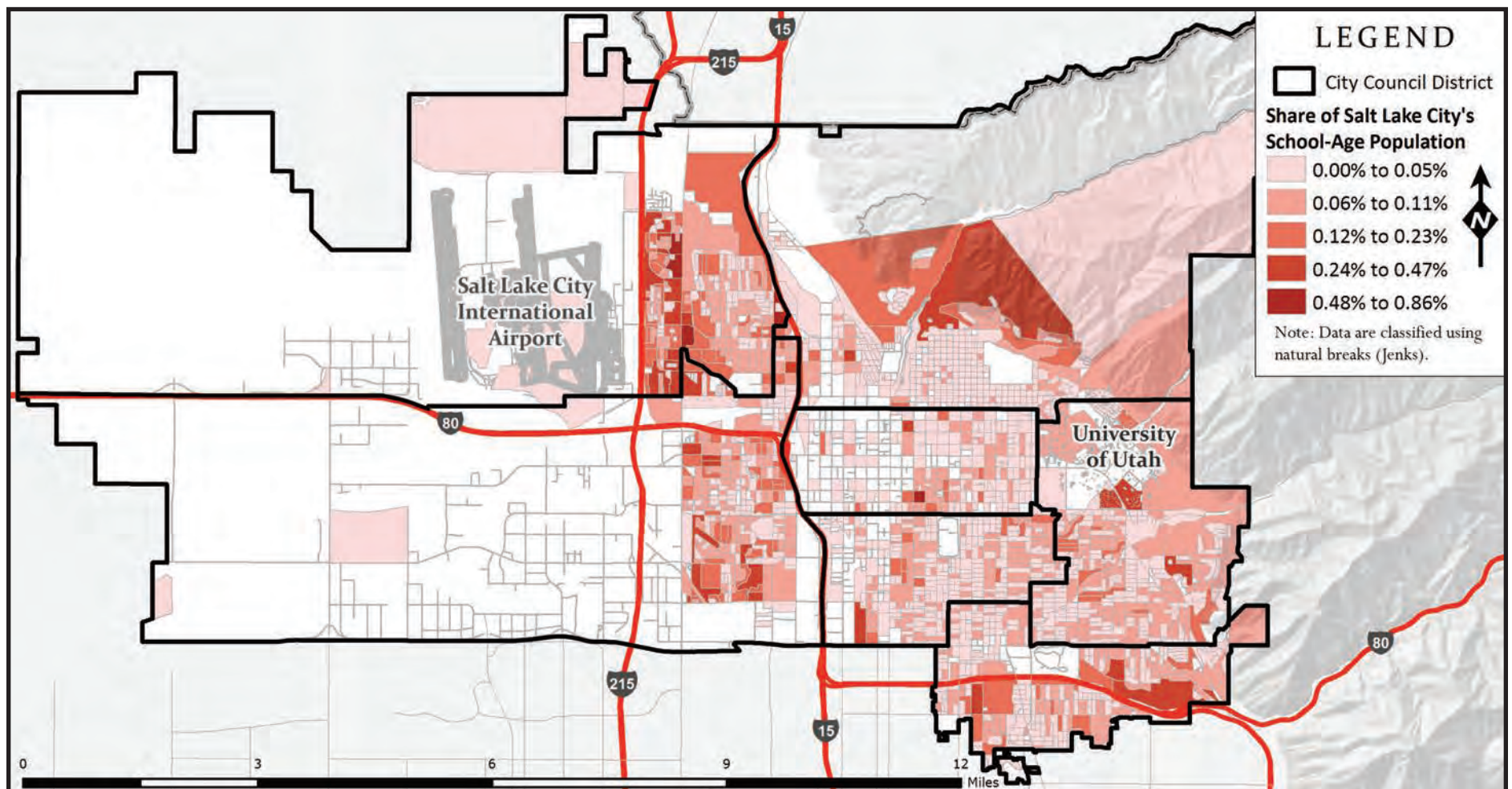
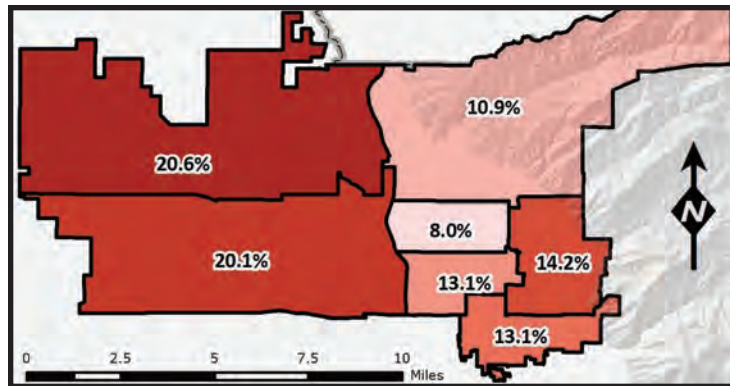
(5-17 Years Old)



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's School-Age Population

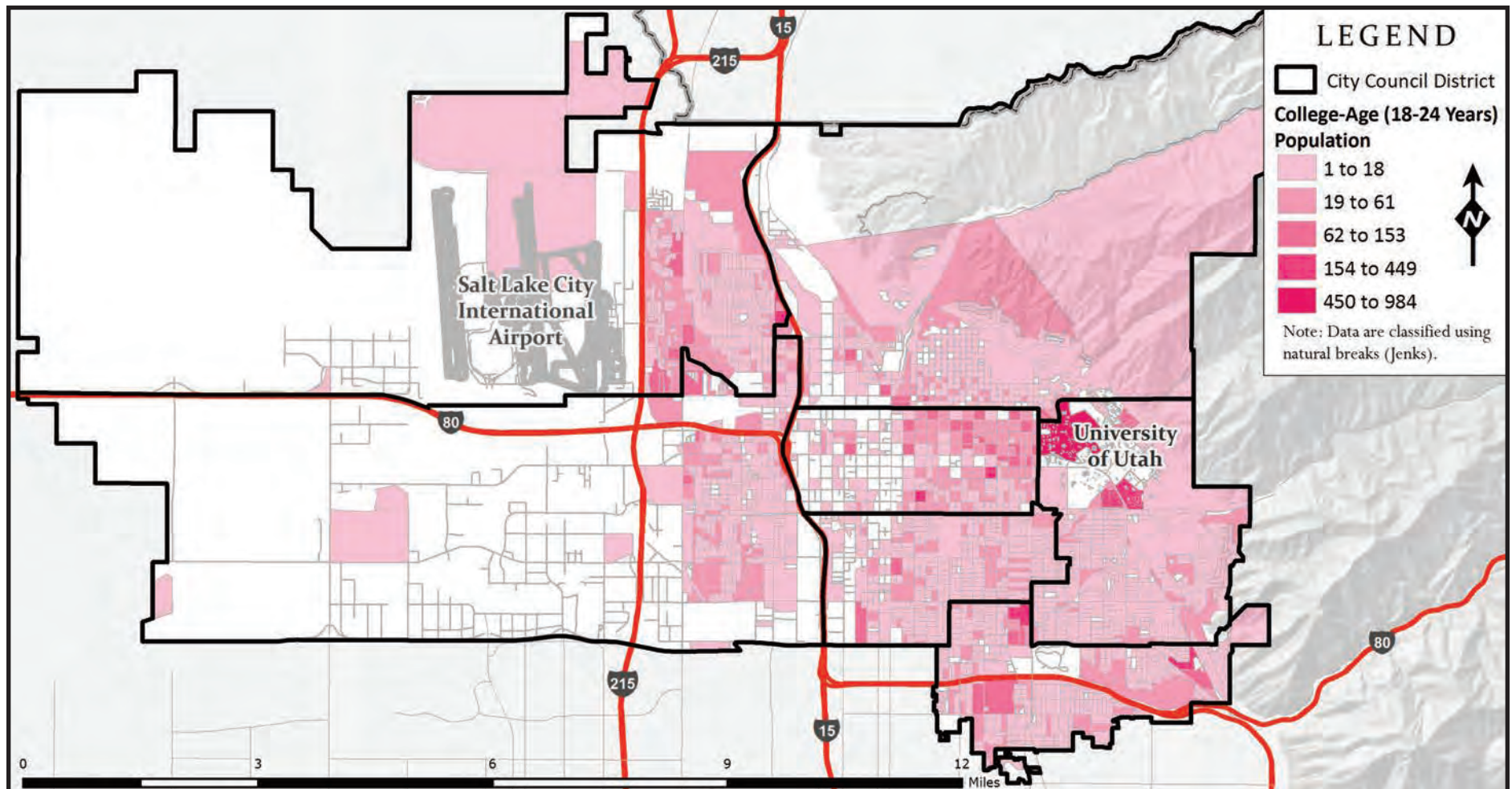
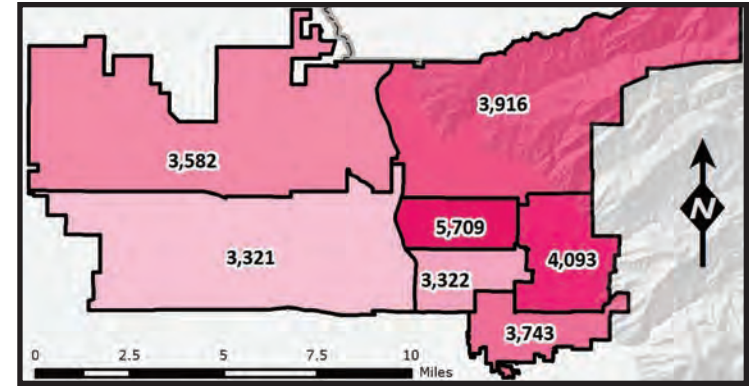


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

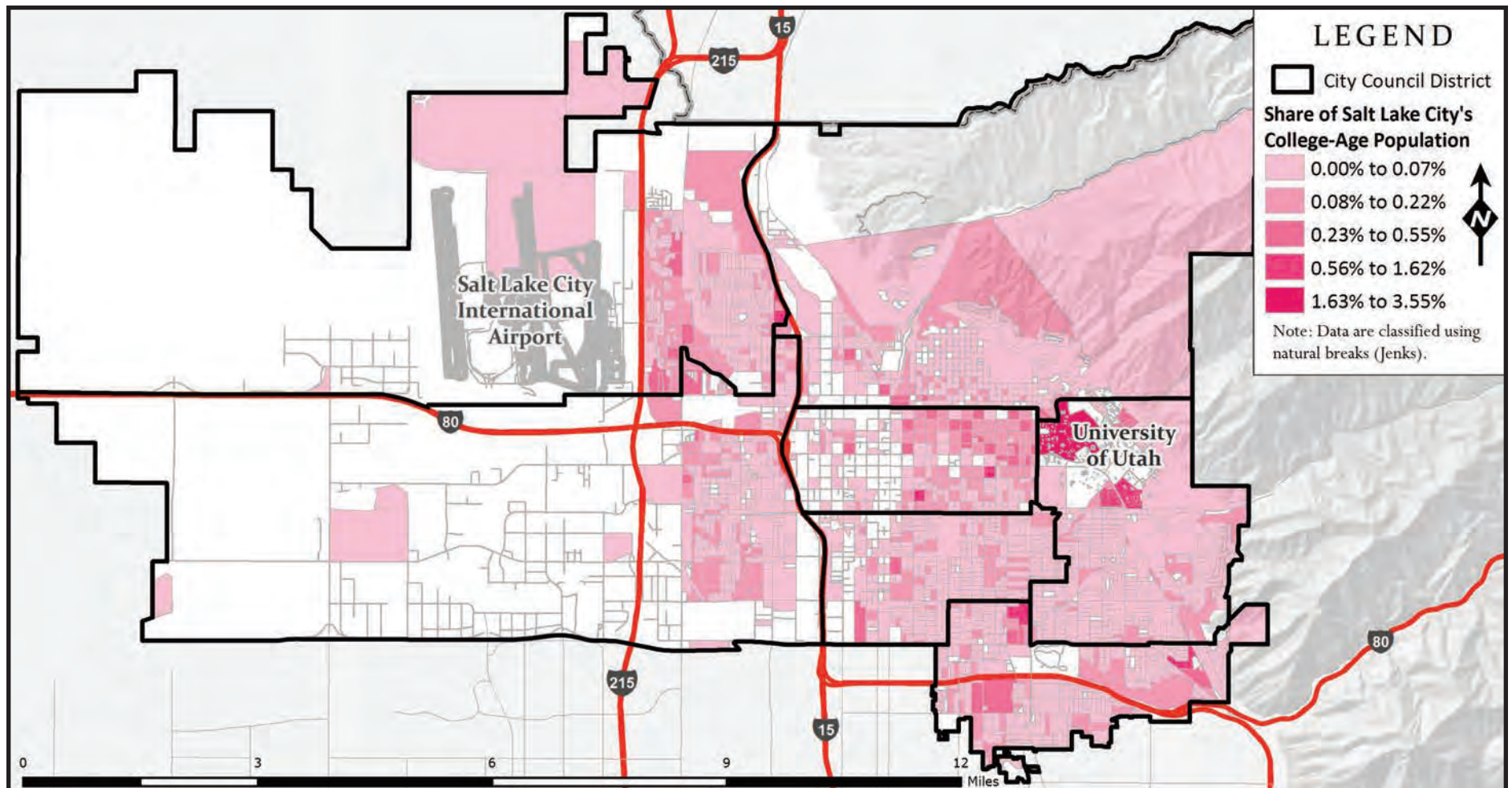
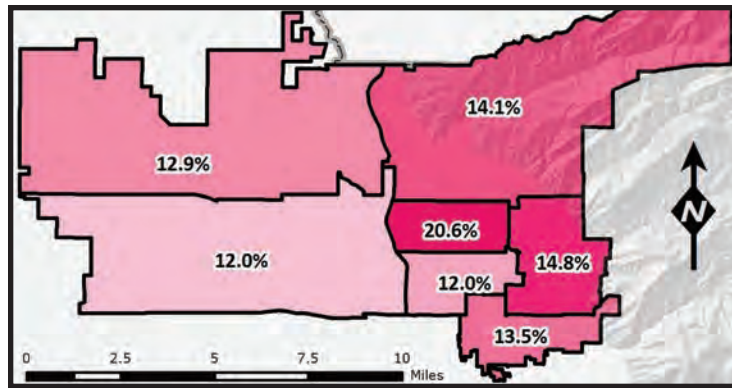
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# College-Age Population

(18–24 Years Old)



# Share of Salt Lake City's College-Age Population

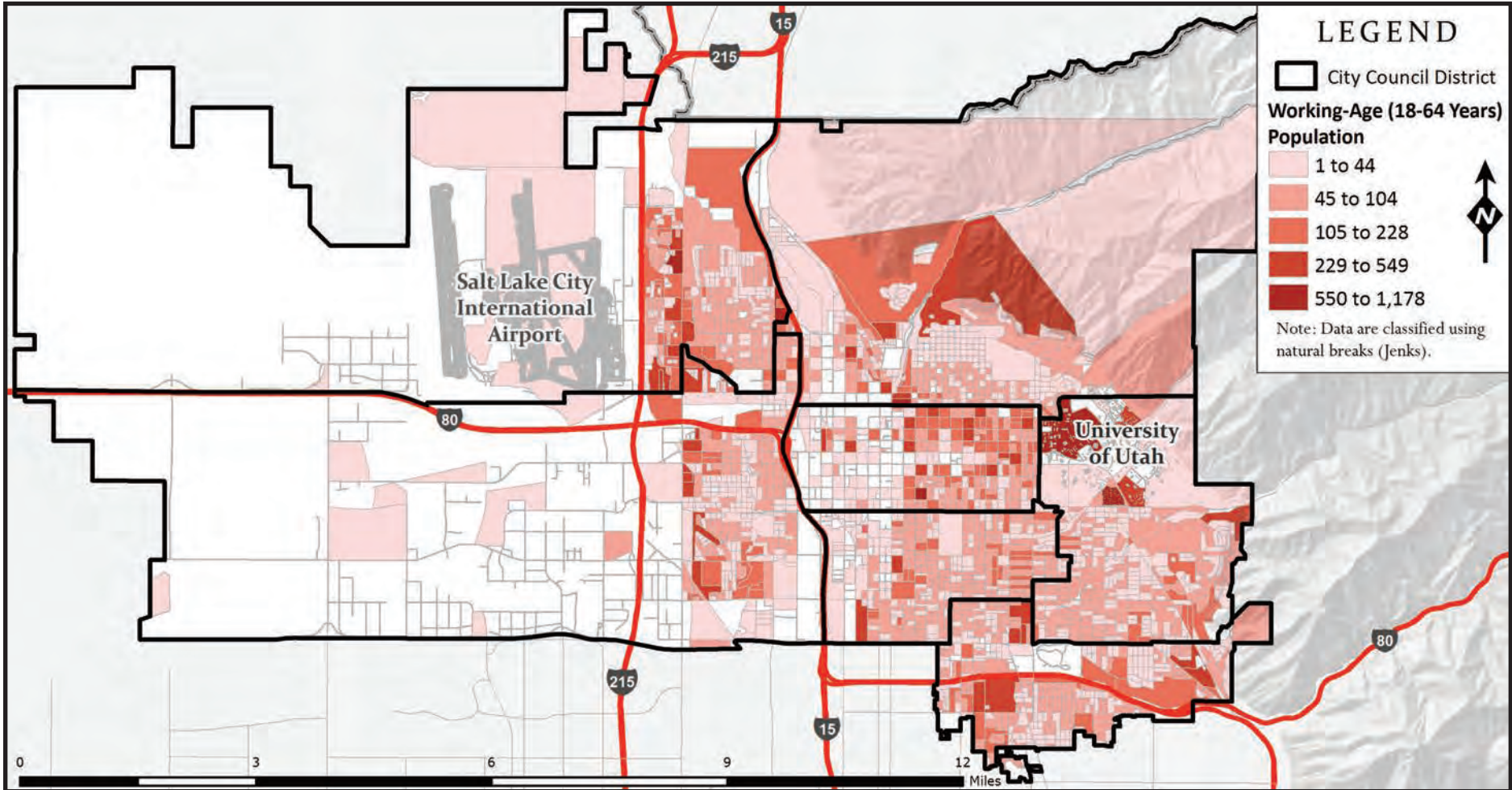
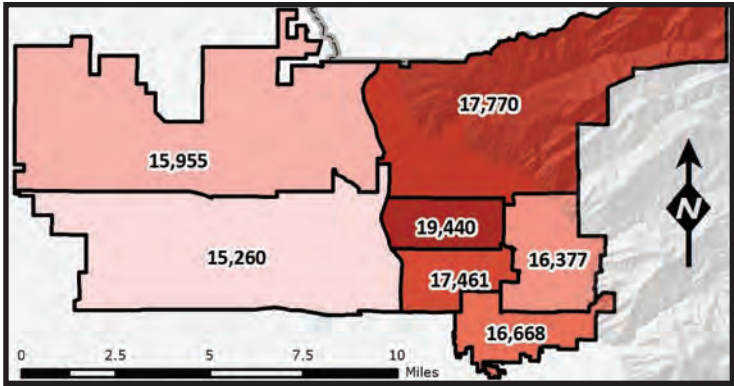


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1 data*.

# Working-Age Population

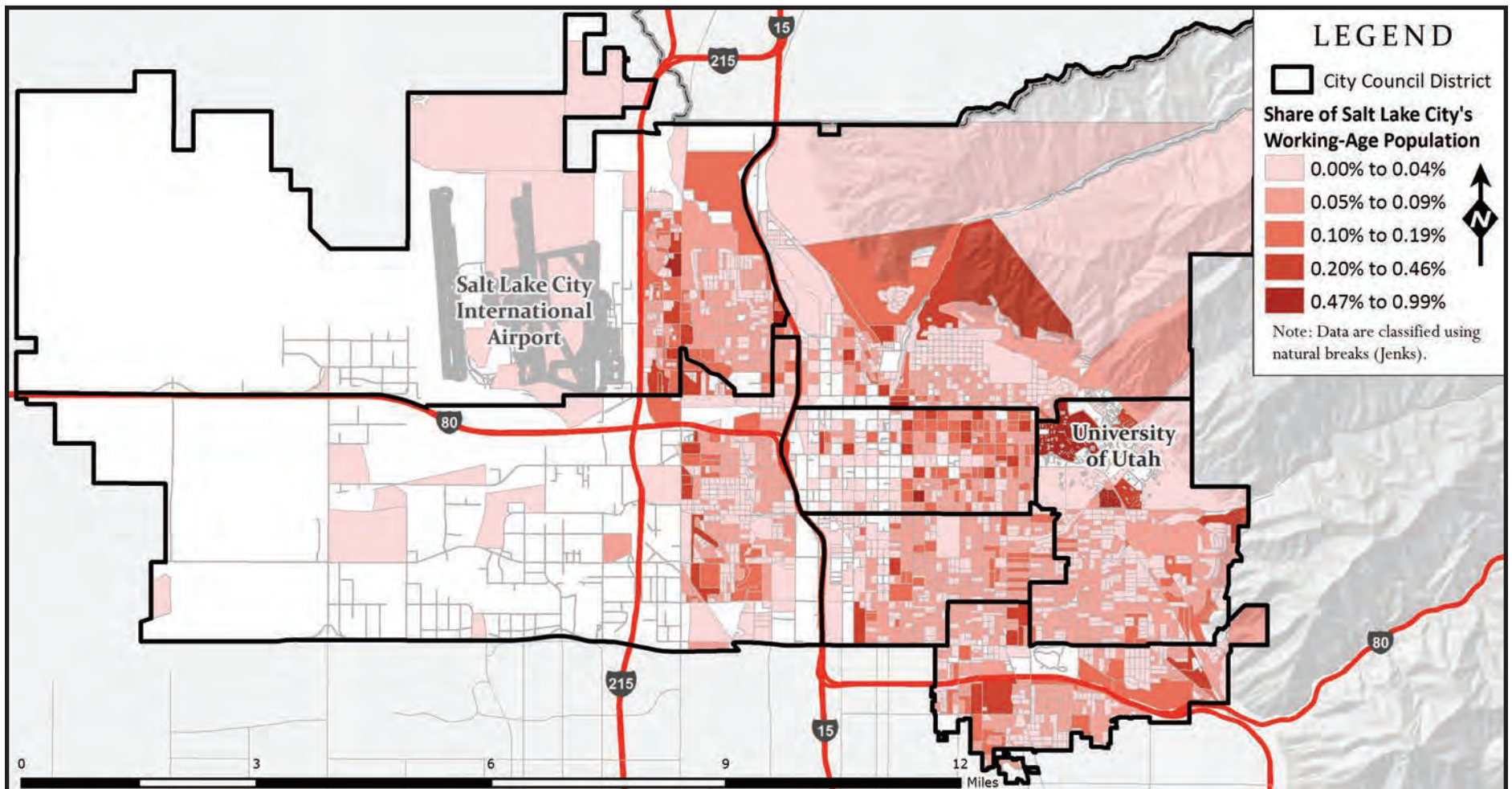
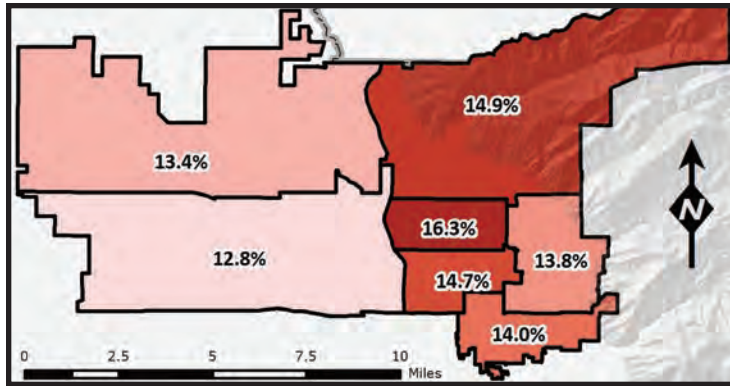
(18–64 Years Old)



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Working-Age Population



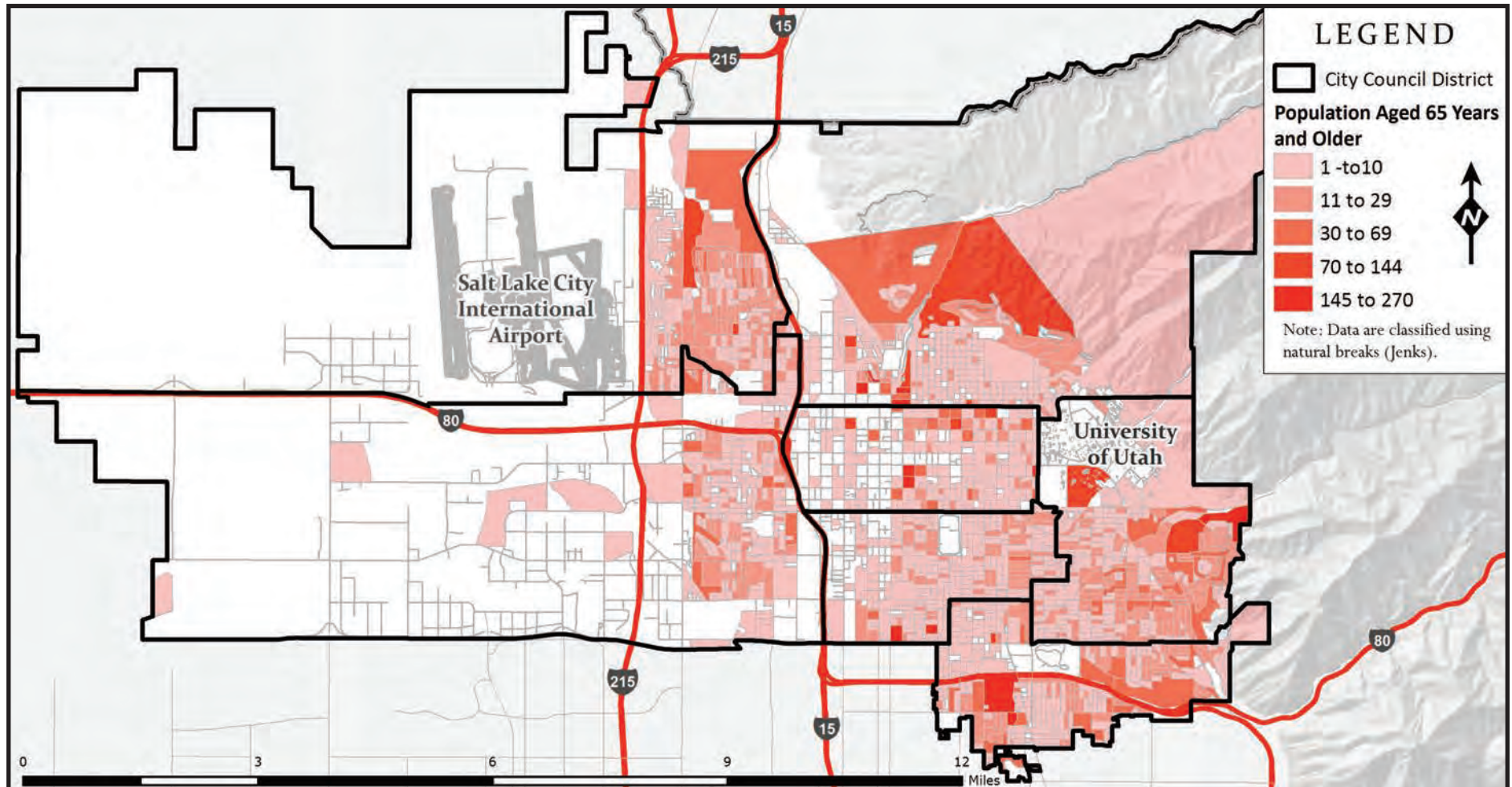
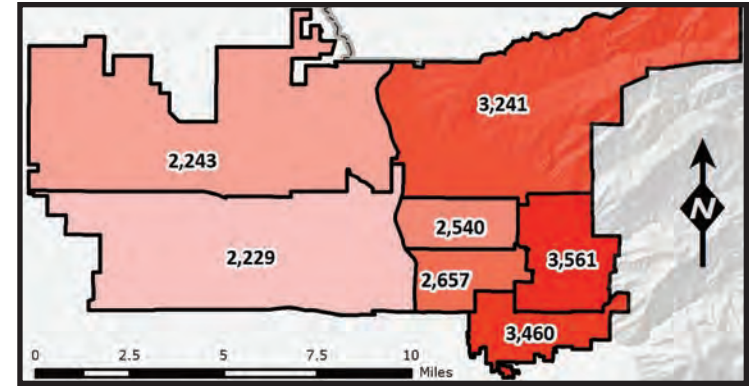
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.



# Elderly Population

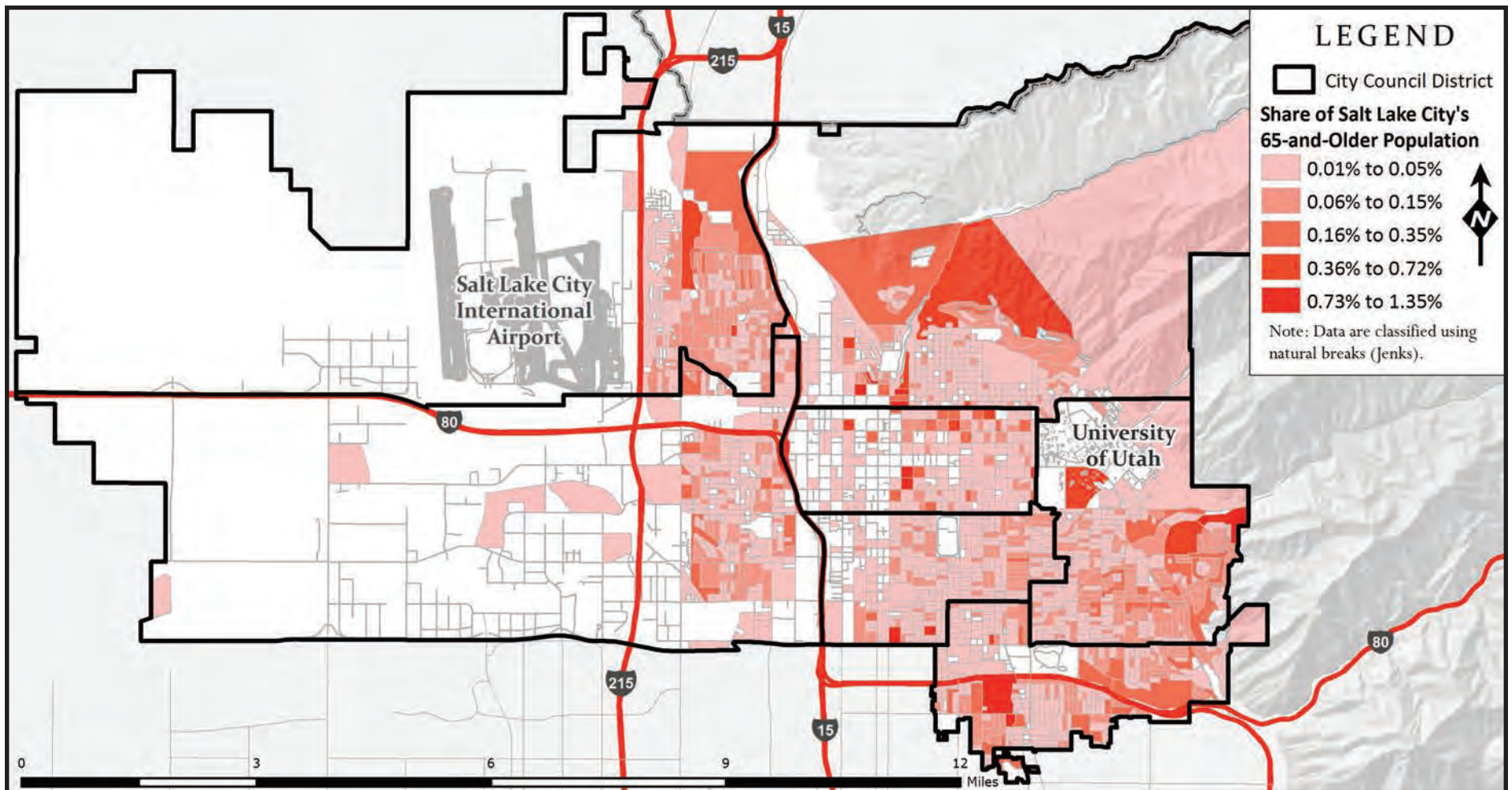
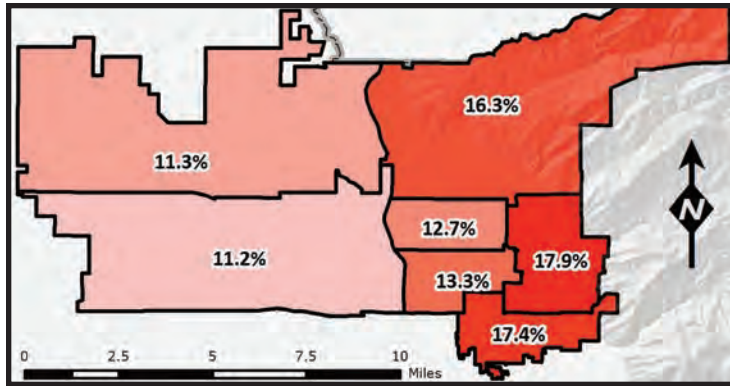
(65+ Years Old)



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Elderly Population

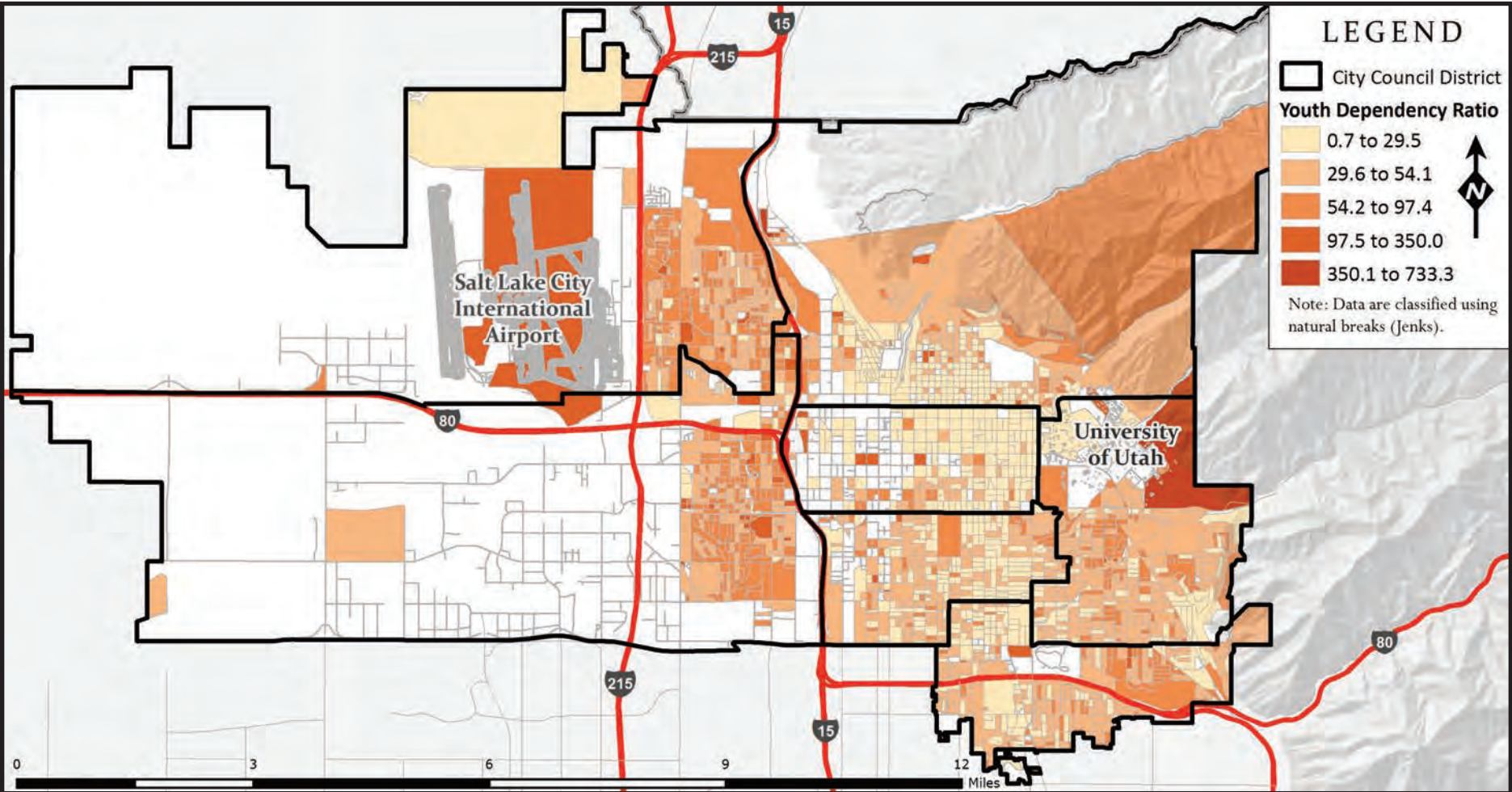
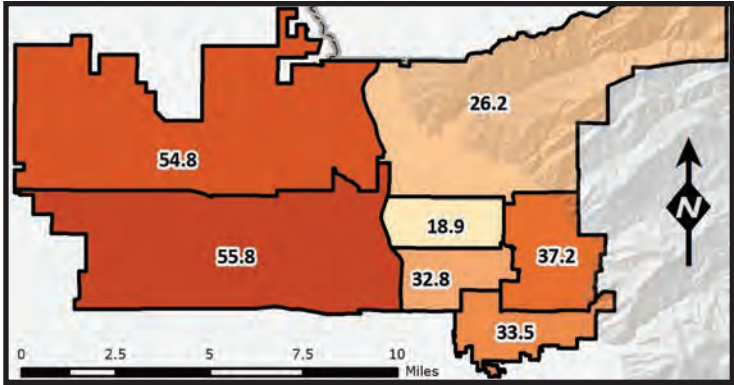


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Youth Dependency Ratio

The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons less than 18 years old per 100 working-age persons.

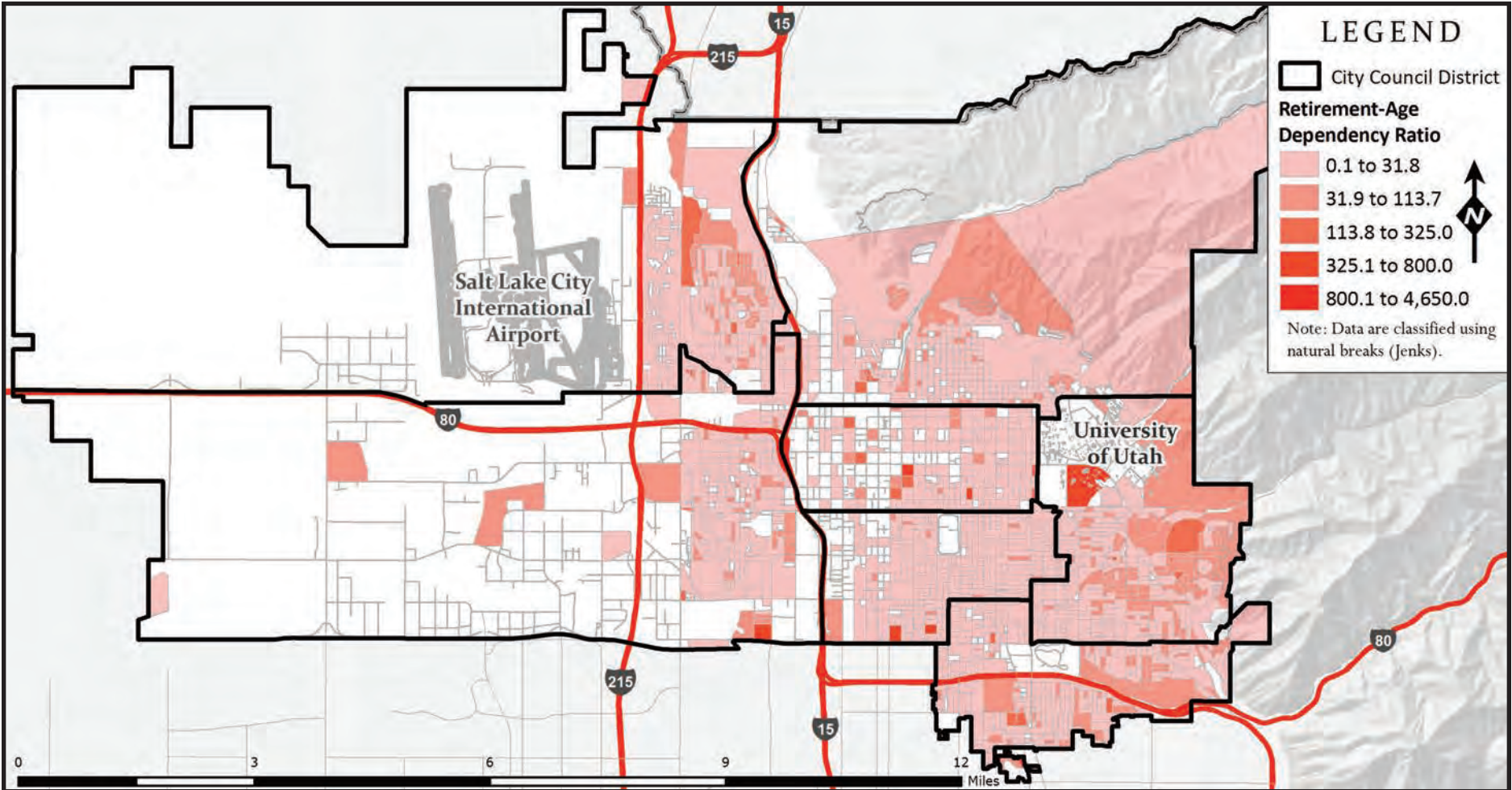
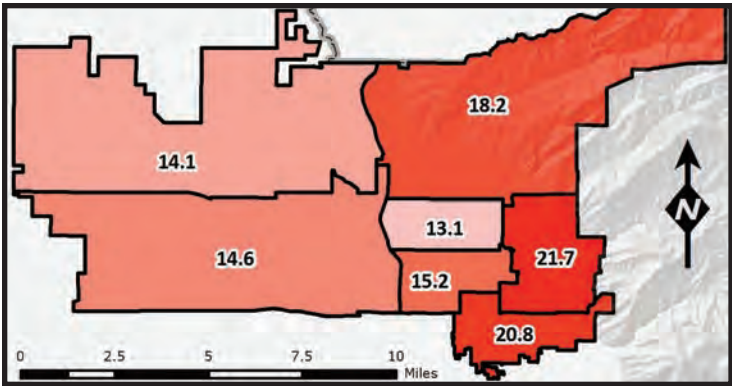


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Retirement-Age Dependency Ratio

The retirement-age dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 years and older per 100 working-age persons.

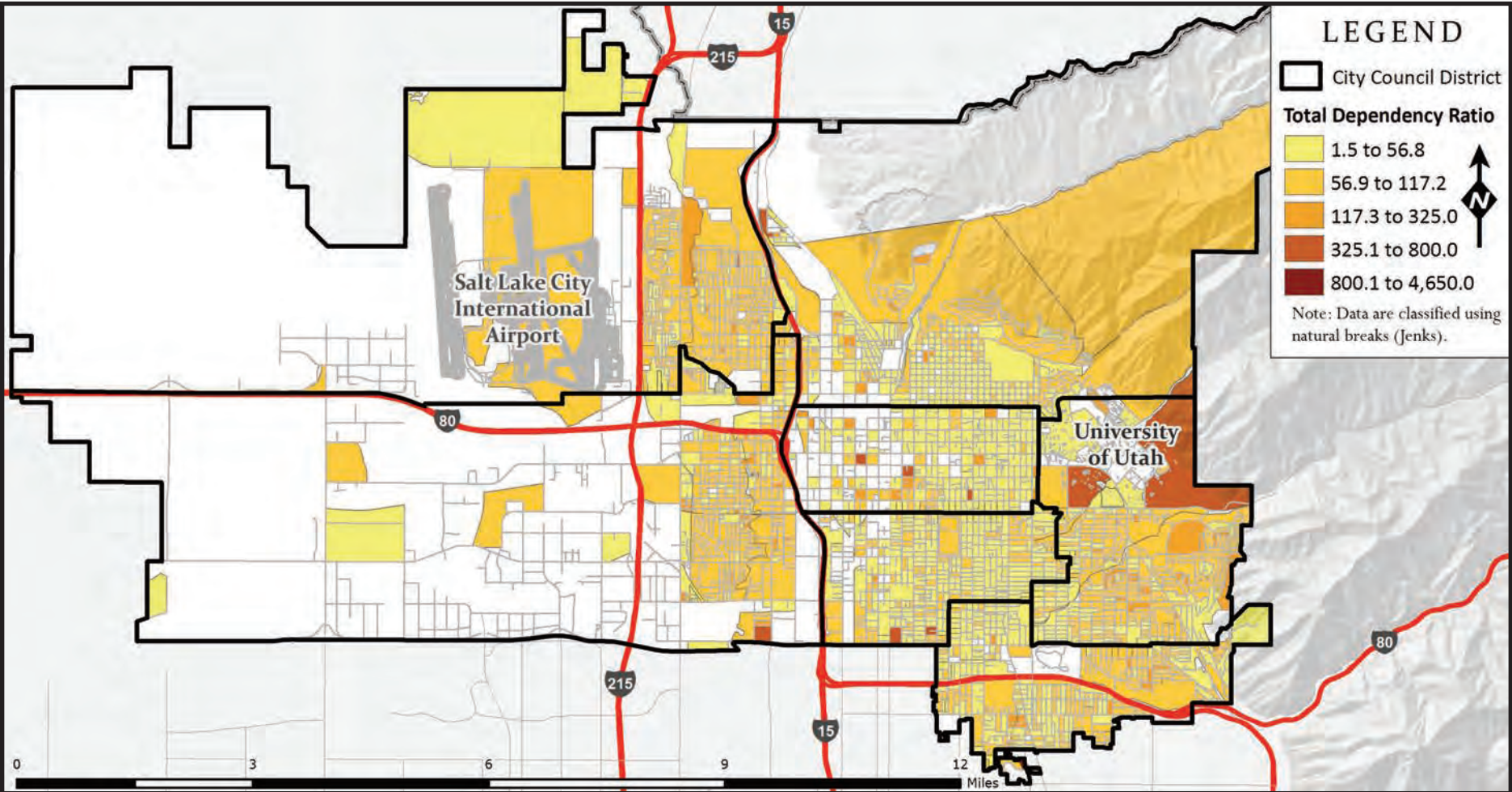
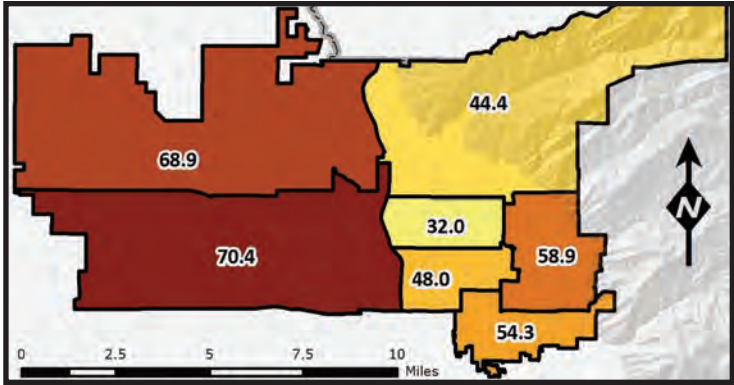


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Total Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio is the number of non-working-age persons per 100 working-age persons.



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Race and Ethnicity

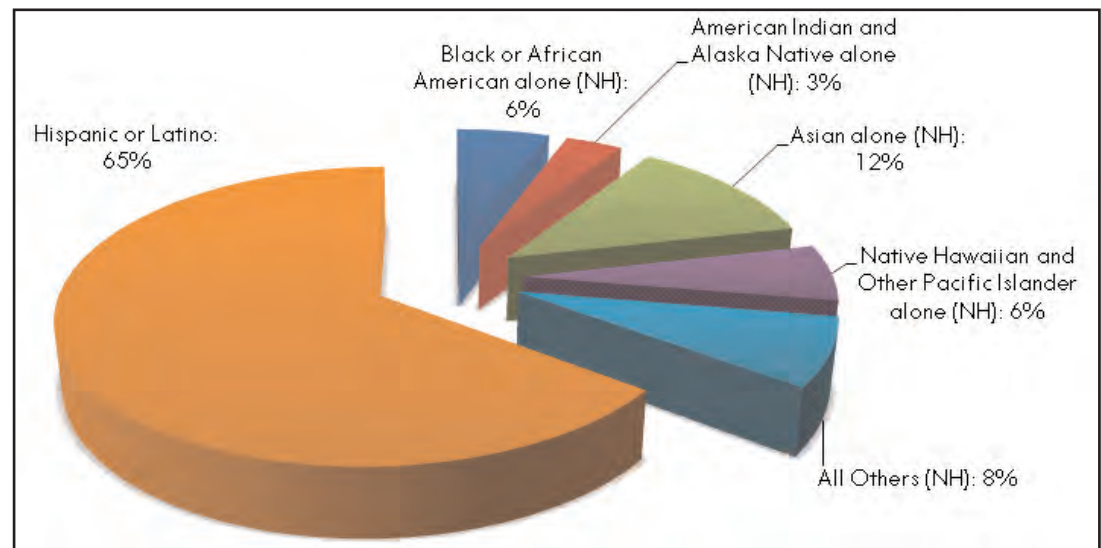
Respondents to Census 2000 self-identified their race and ethnicity. Major race categories are White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. More than one race may be selected. The only officially recognized ethnicity is Hispanic or Latino, which may be of any race. For this volume, population is first classified into two groups: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Those who are not Hispanic or Latino are further classified into White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and All Others (which includes Some Other Race alone and Two or More Races). The categories are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. According to this classification system, minorities are those who do not consider themselves White alone and not Hispanic or Latino.

Minorities numbered 53,366 in the official Census 2000 count for Salt Lake City, representing almost 30 percent of the city's population. The largest minority group is Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race), which was nearly two thirds of all minorities in 2000, numbering about 34,250. Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) was the second largest minority population in Salt Lake City in 2000, with the nearly 6,500 persons being among the most evenly divided among the seven council districts of all minority groups. Non-Hispanic populations of Black or African American alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and multirace persons each had populations between 3,000 and 4,000 in 2000. There were about 2,000 non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Natives alone.

Districts 2 and 1 were both minority-majority in 2000, with 60 percent and 53 percent minority population shares respectively. Well over half of Salt Lake City's minority populations live in these two districts combined, including over 80 percent of the city's non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population and over 60 percent of the city's His-

panic or Latino population. The Hispanic or Latino population accounted for about 70 percent of the minority populations in both of these districts. Districts 4 and 5 had the next most diverse populations in the city, with minority shares of 29 and 25 percent respectively. Again, the Hispanic or Latino population was the largest minority group. Districts 7 and 6 had the smallest minority shares, at 12 and 9 percent respectively. The largest minority group in District 7 was Hispanic or Latino and in District 6 it was Asian alone, not Hispanic or Latino. District 2 had the largest populations of non-Hispanic or Latino American In-

**Figure**  
**Salt Lake City 2000 Minority Population by Race and Ethnicity**



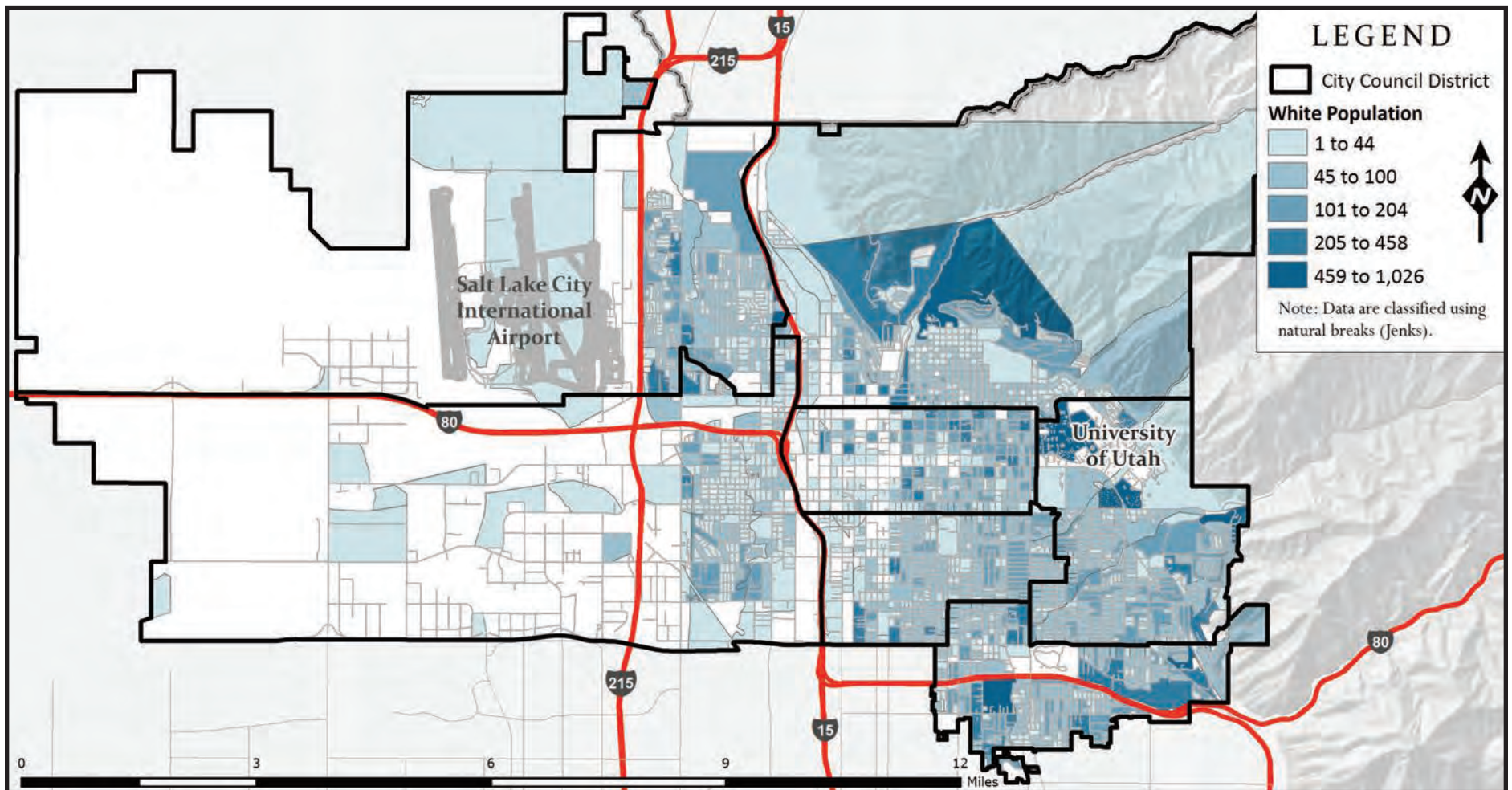
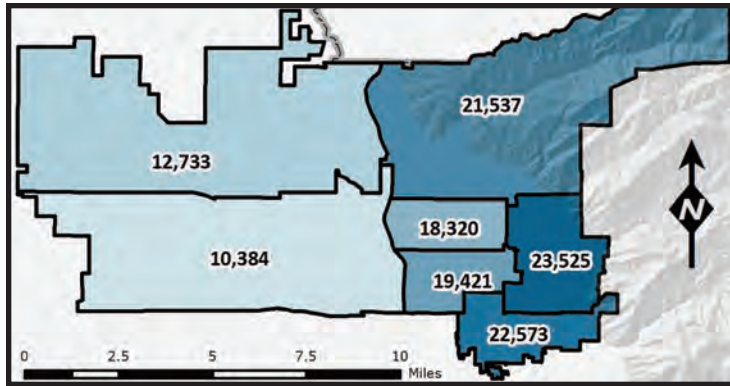
Note: Minority is defined as all persons except those who are White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino. In this chart, NH means Not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

dian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone, and All Others (multi-race and Some Other Race alone) among all districts. District 2 also had the largest Hispanic or Latino population among all districts. District 1 had the largest Black or African American alone and Asian alone populations (both not Hispanic or Latino) of all districts.



# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: White

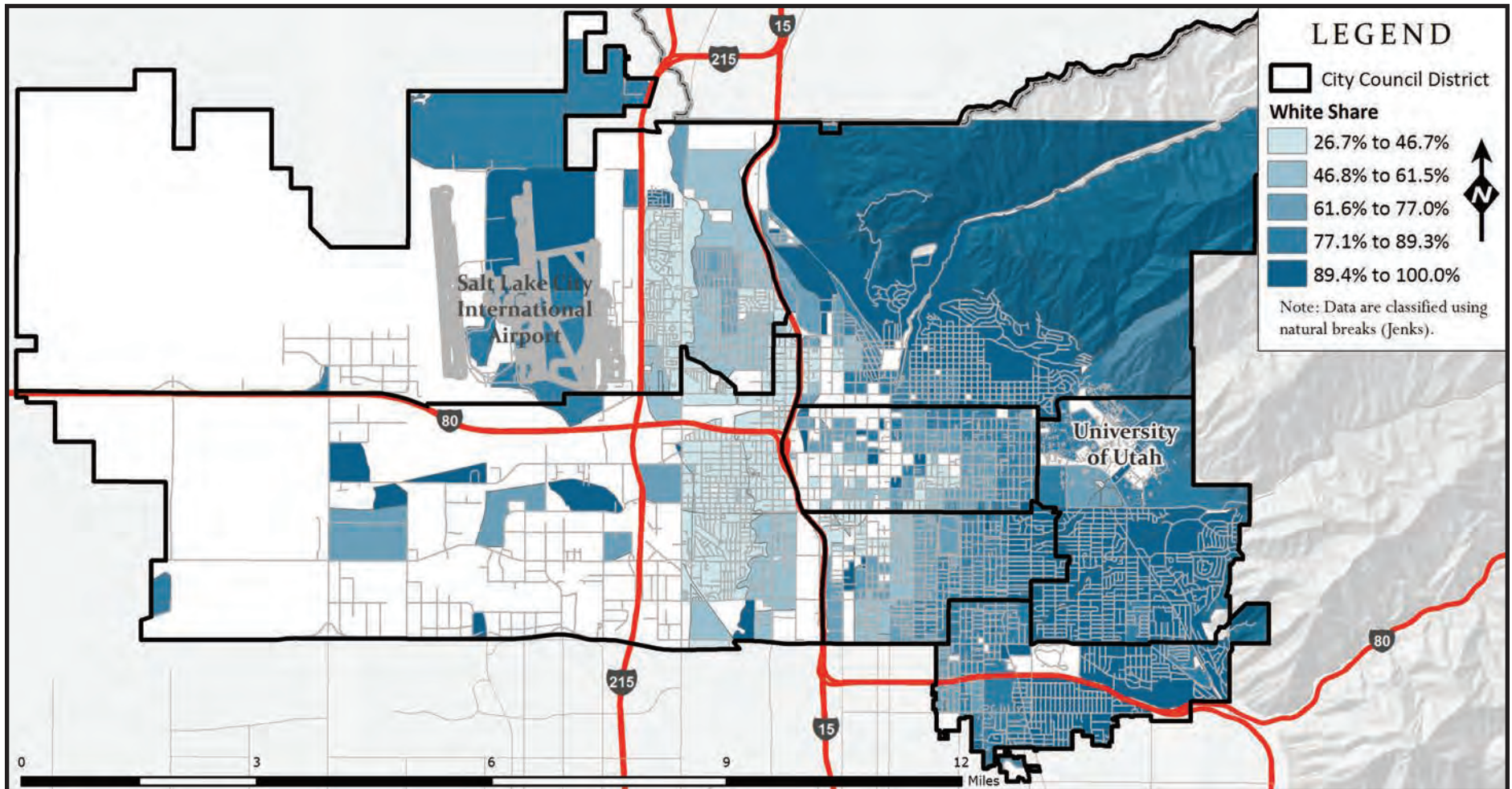
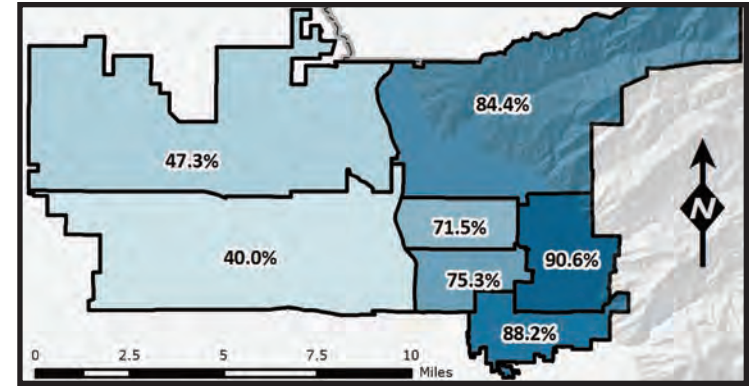


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

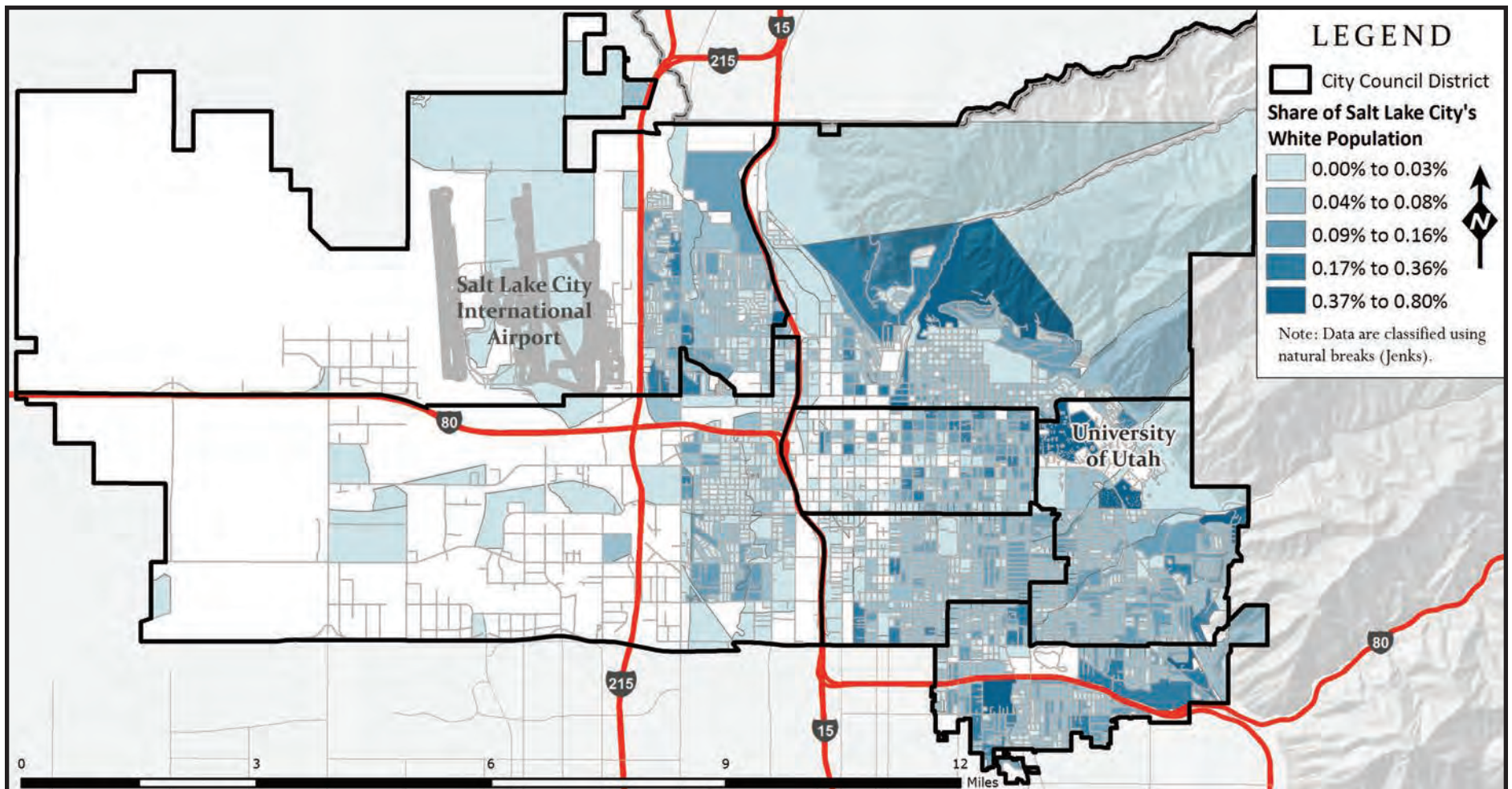
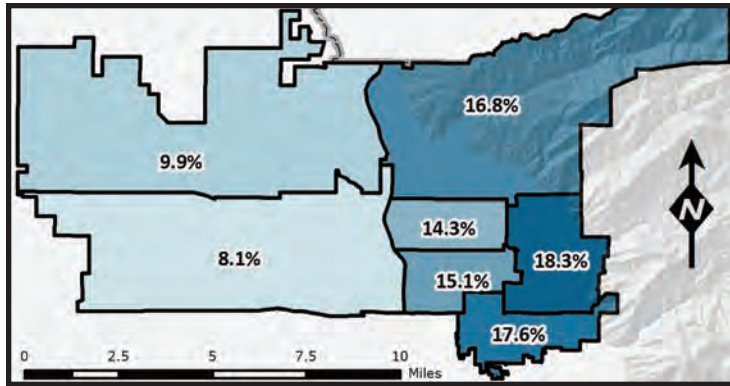
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.



# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: White



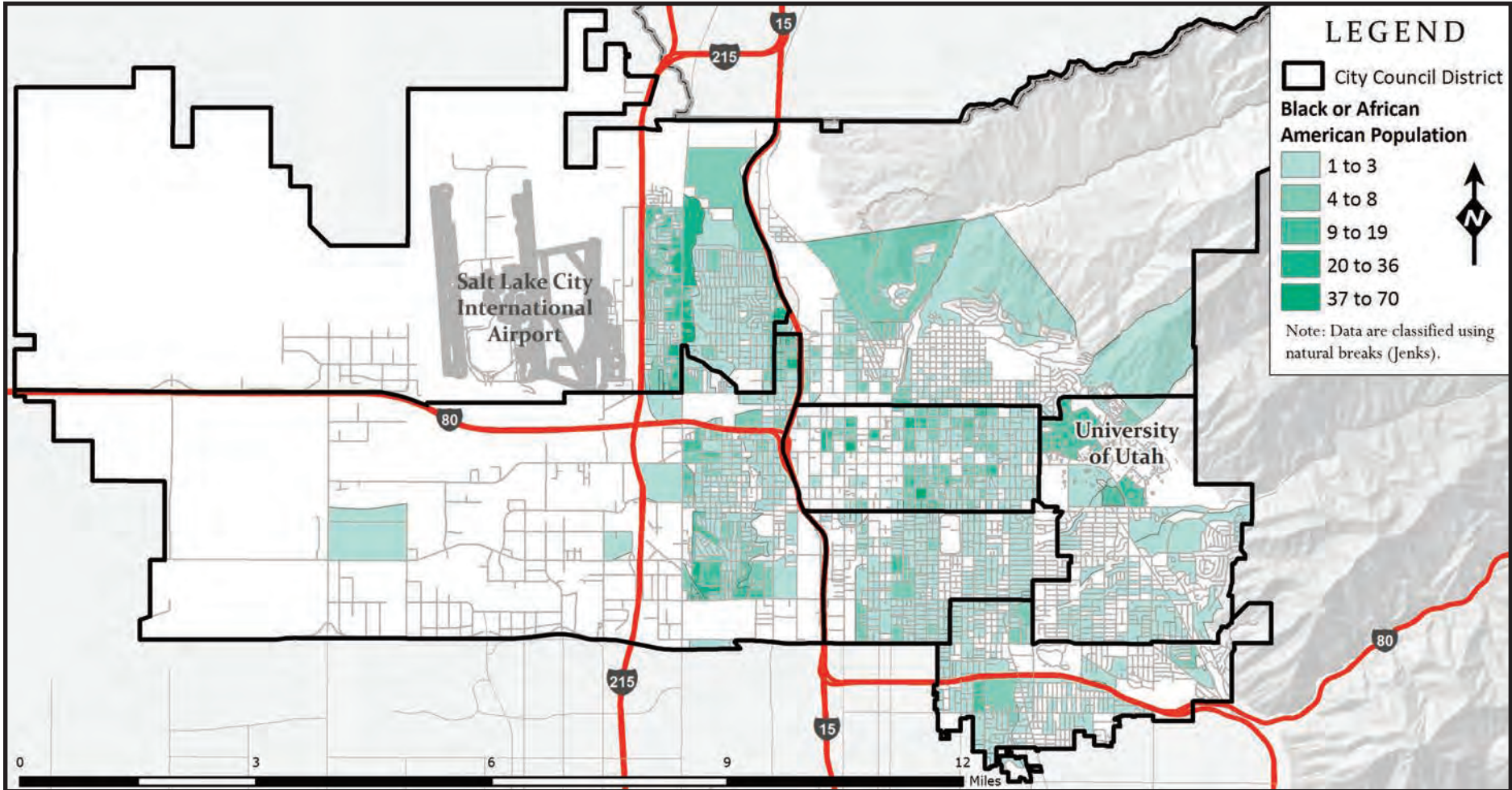
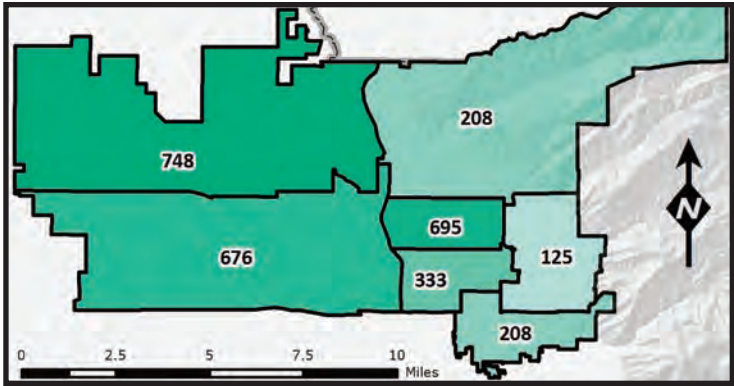
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic White Alone Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1 data*.

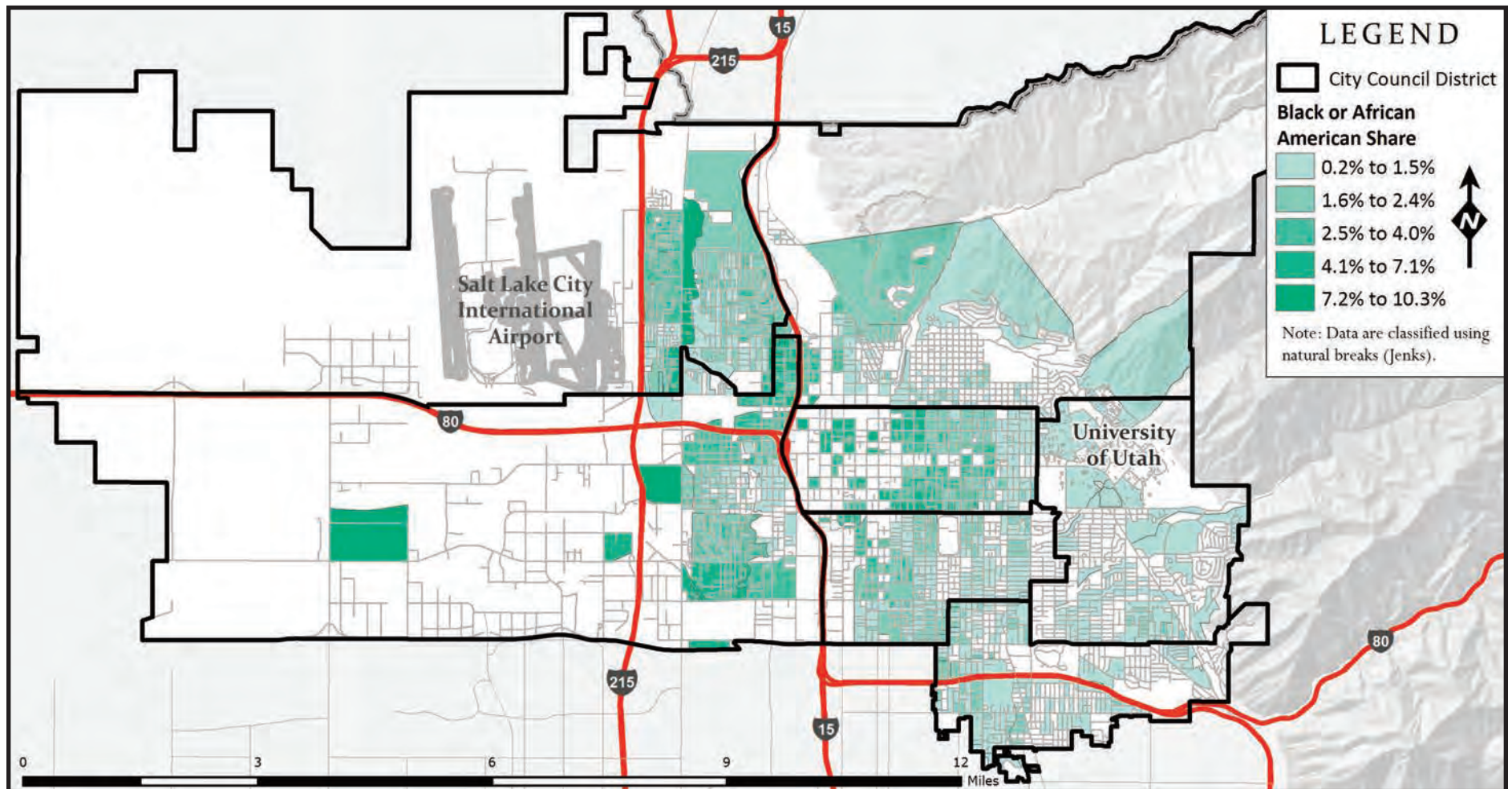
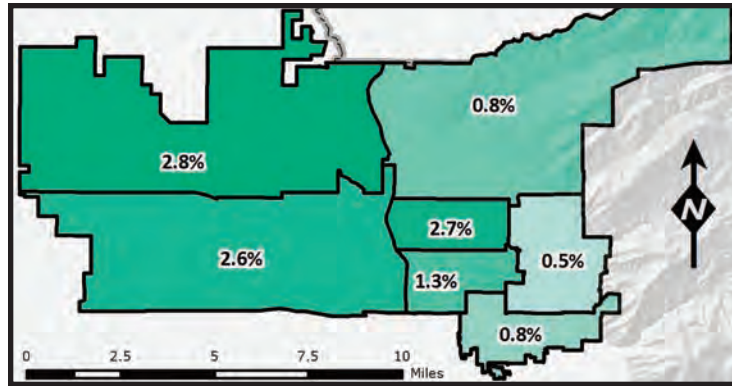
# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Black or African American



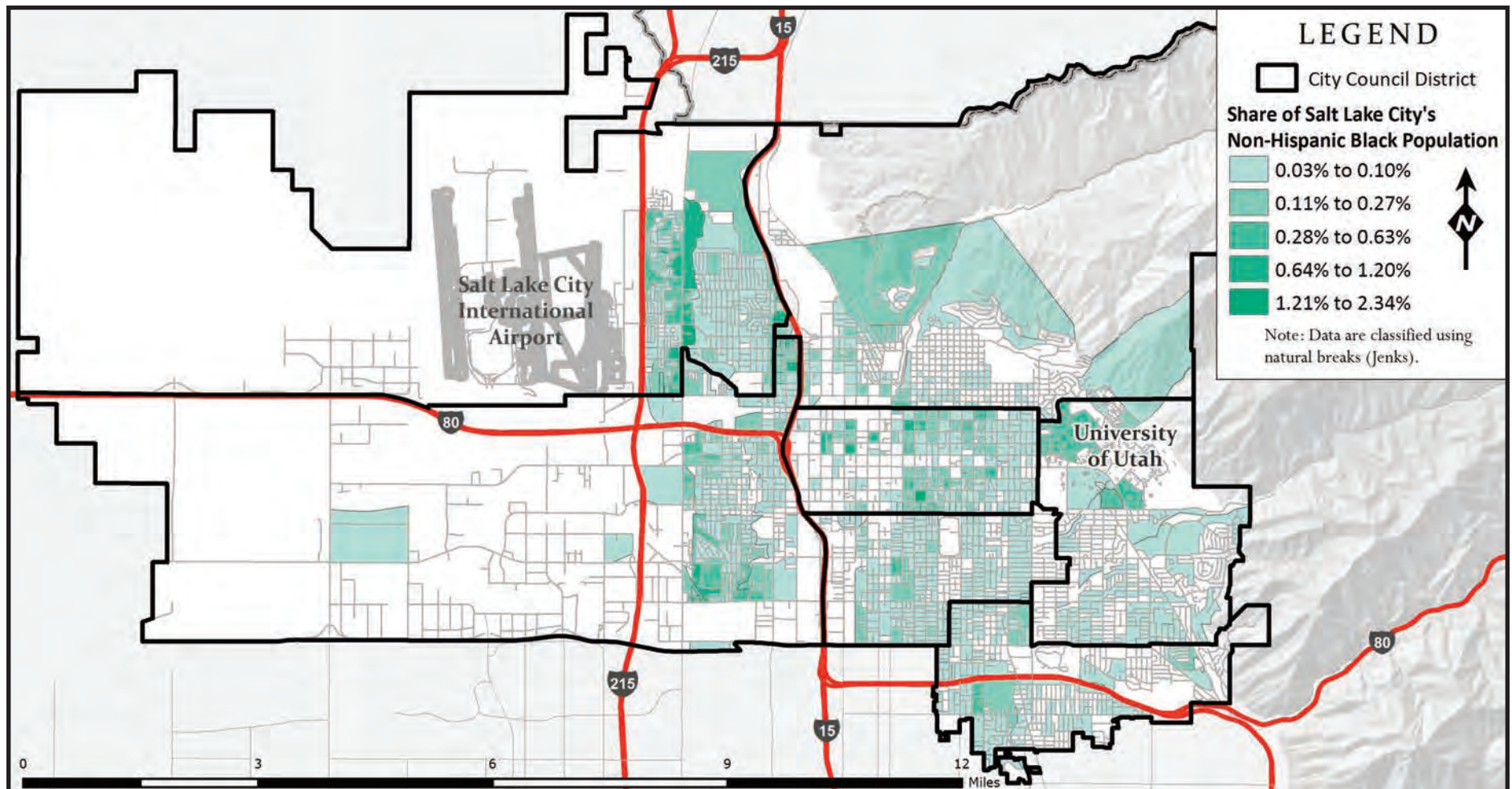
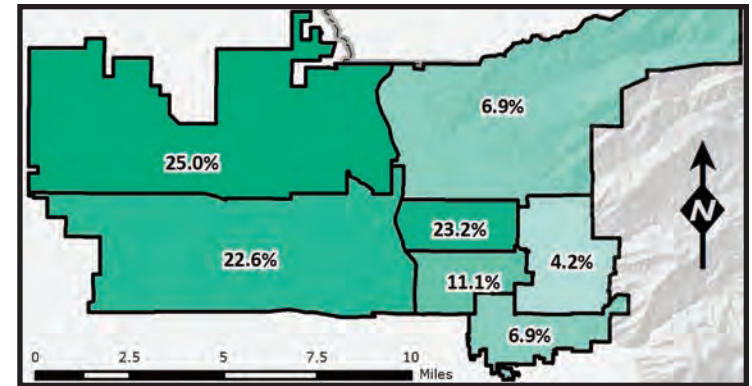
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Black or African American



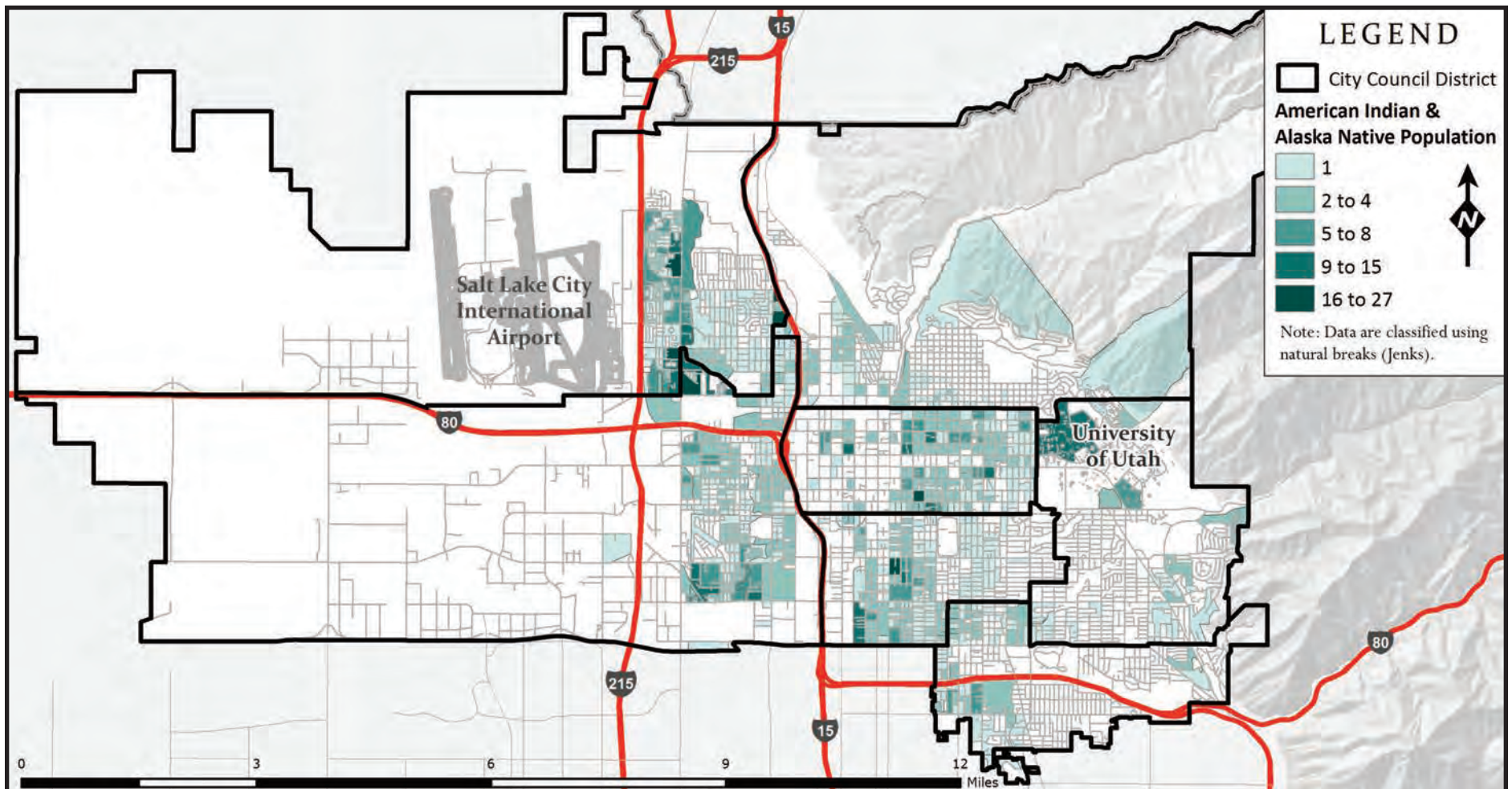
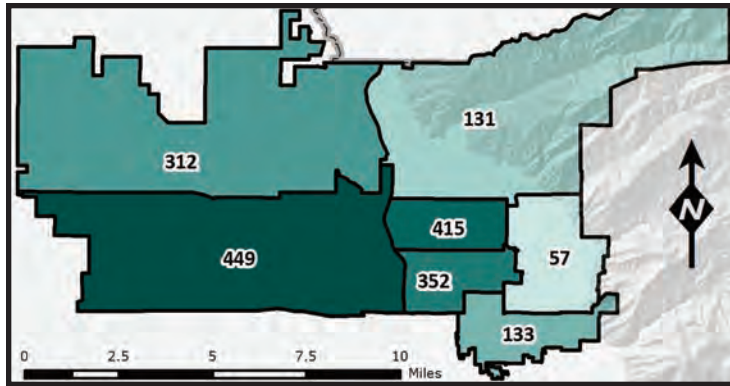
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Black or African American Alone Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

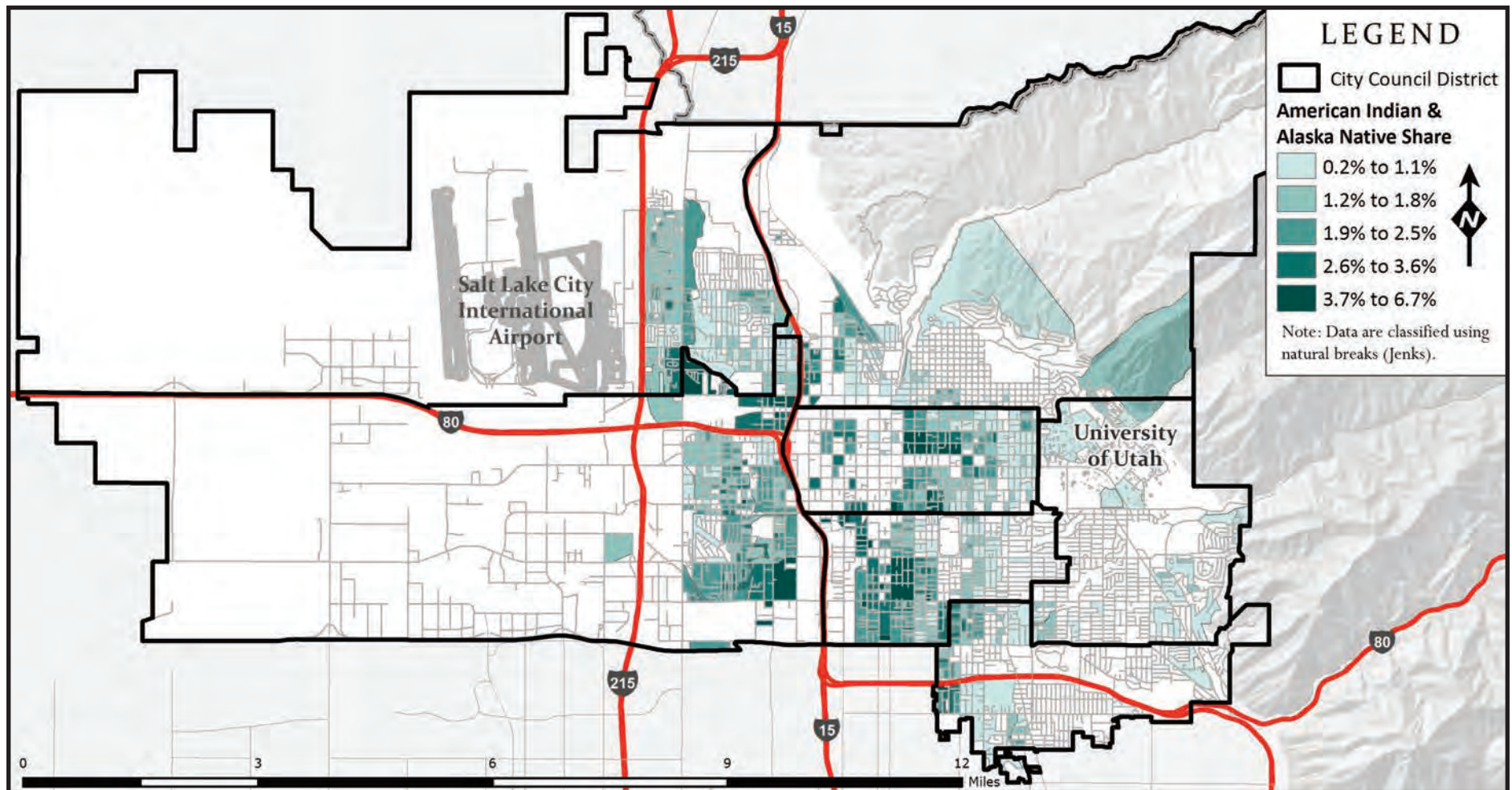
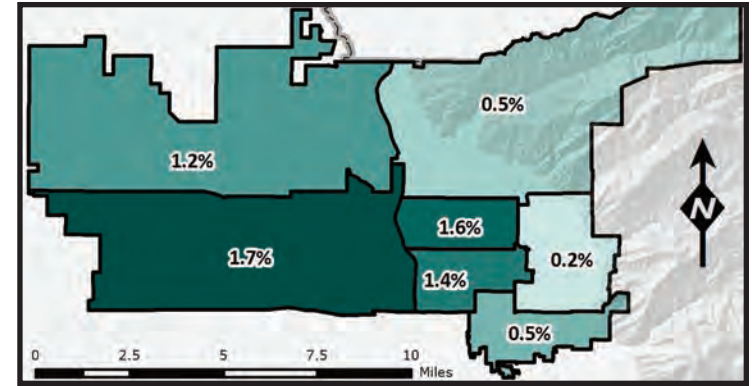
# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: American Indian & Alaska Native



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

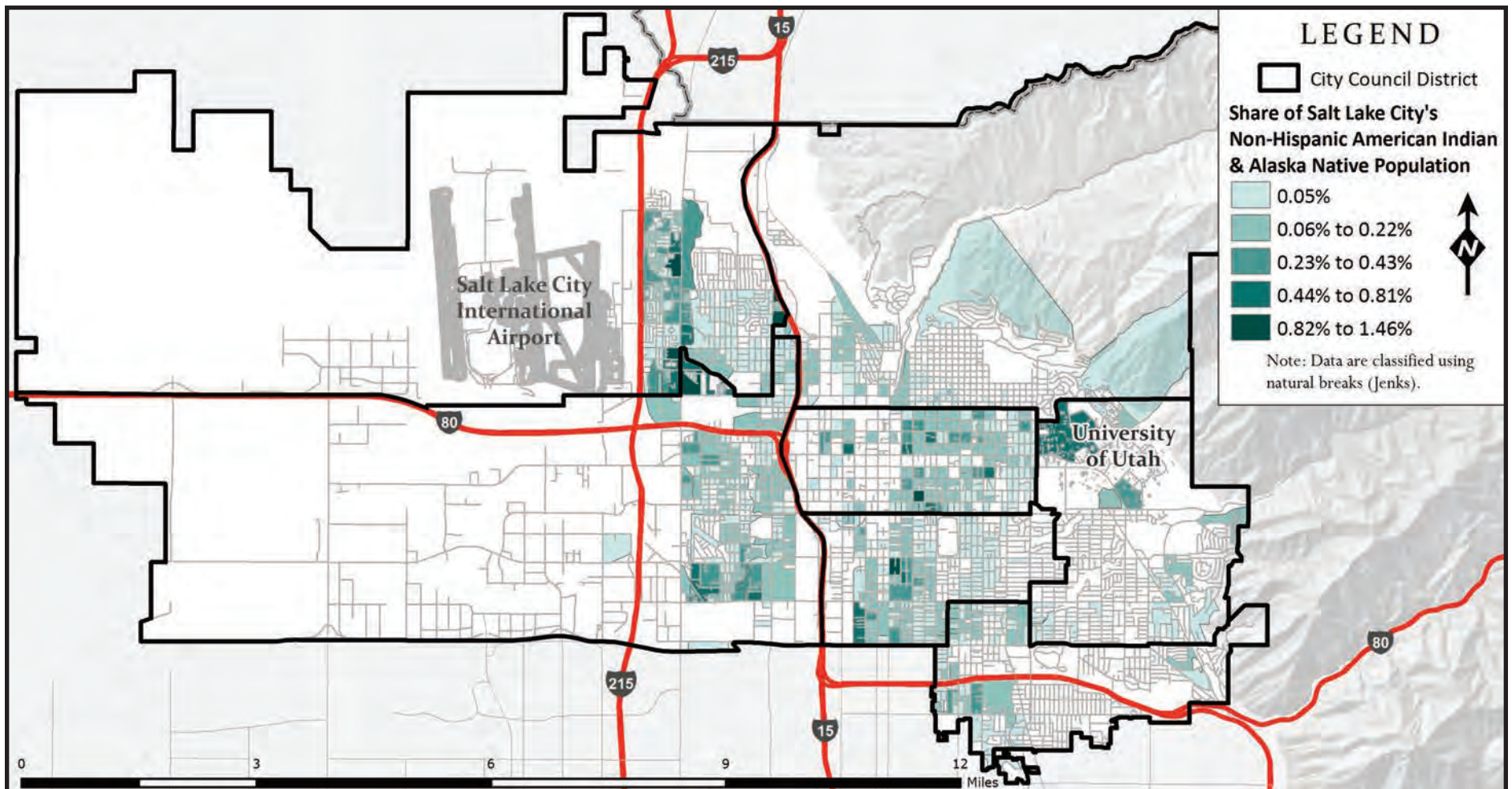
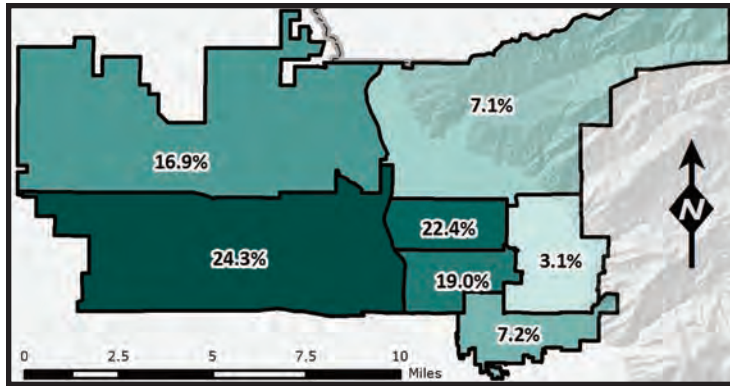
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: American Indian & Alaska Native



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic American Indian & Alaska Native Alone Population

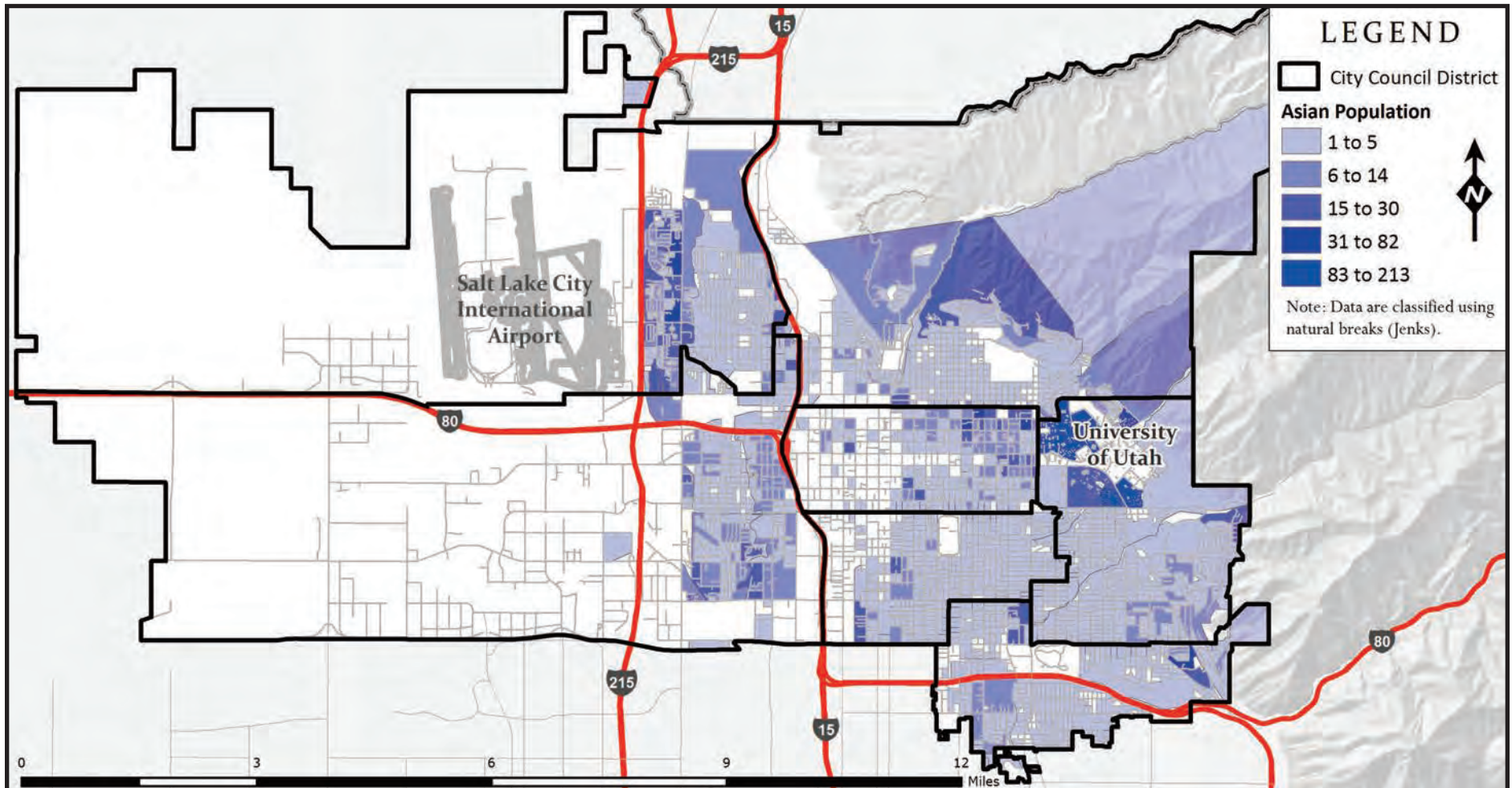
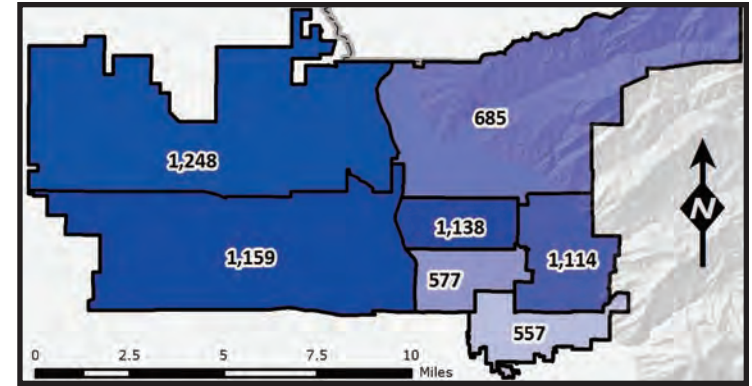


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

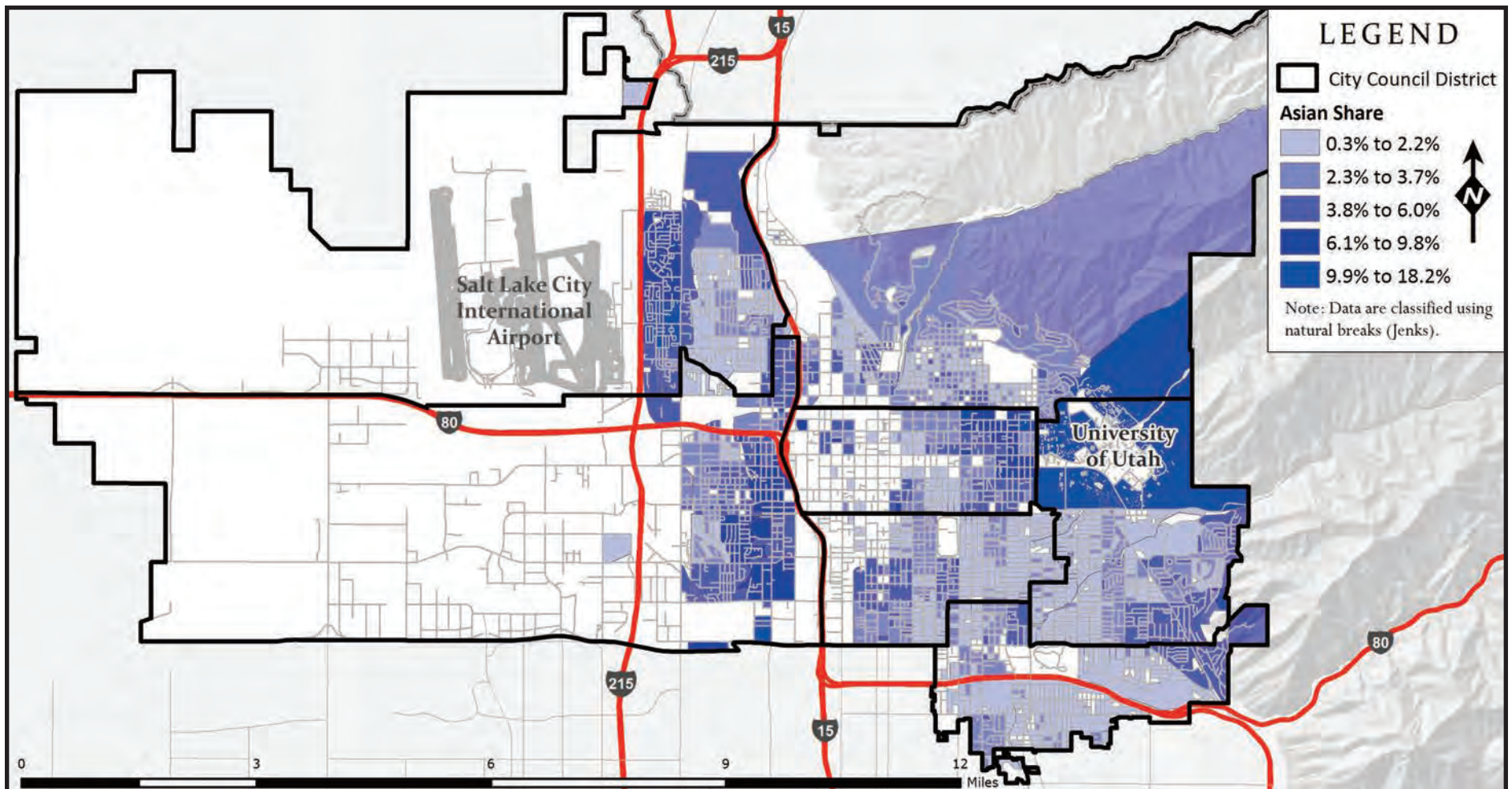
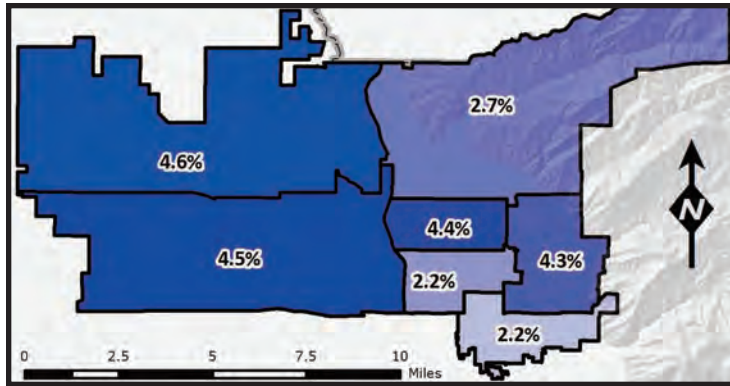
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.



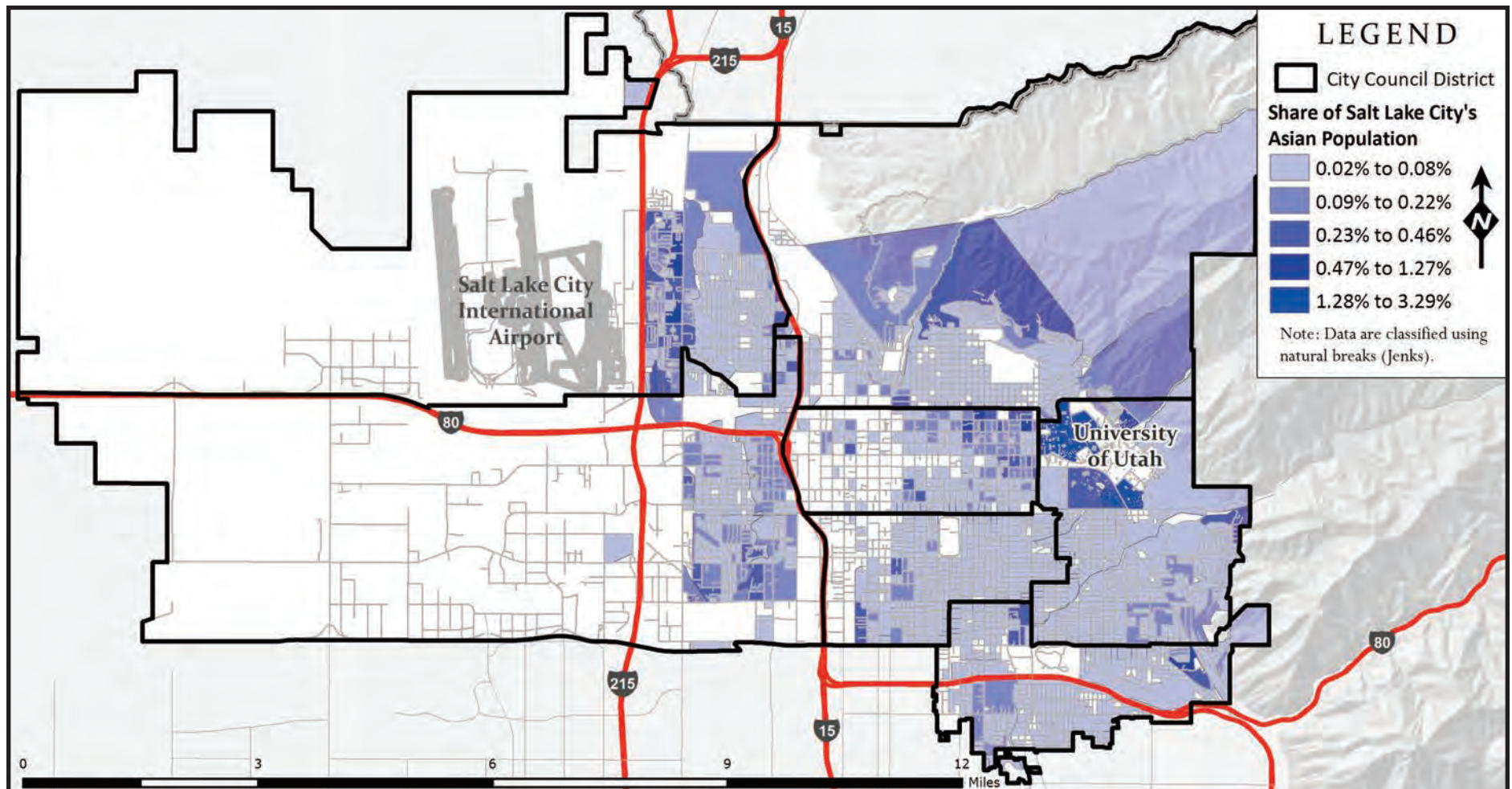
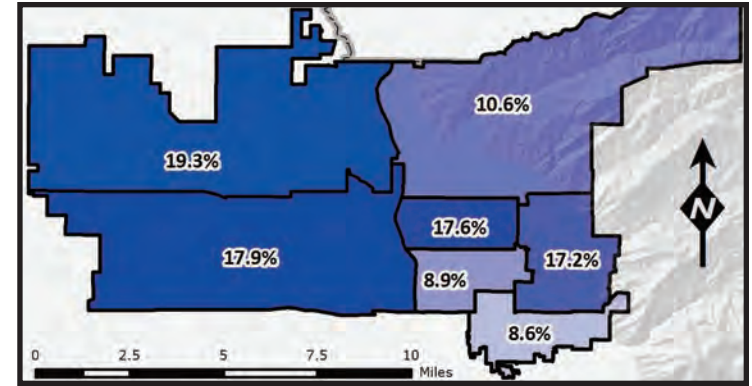
# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Asian



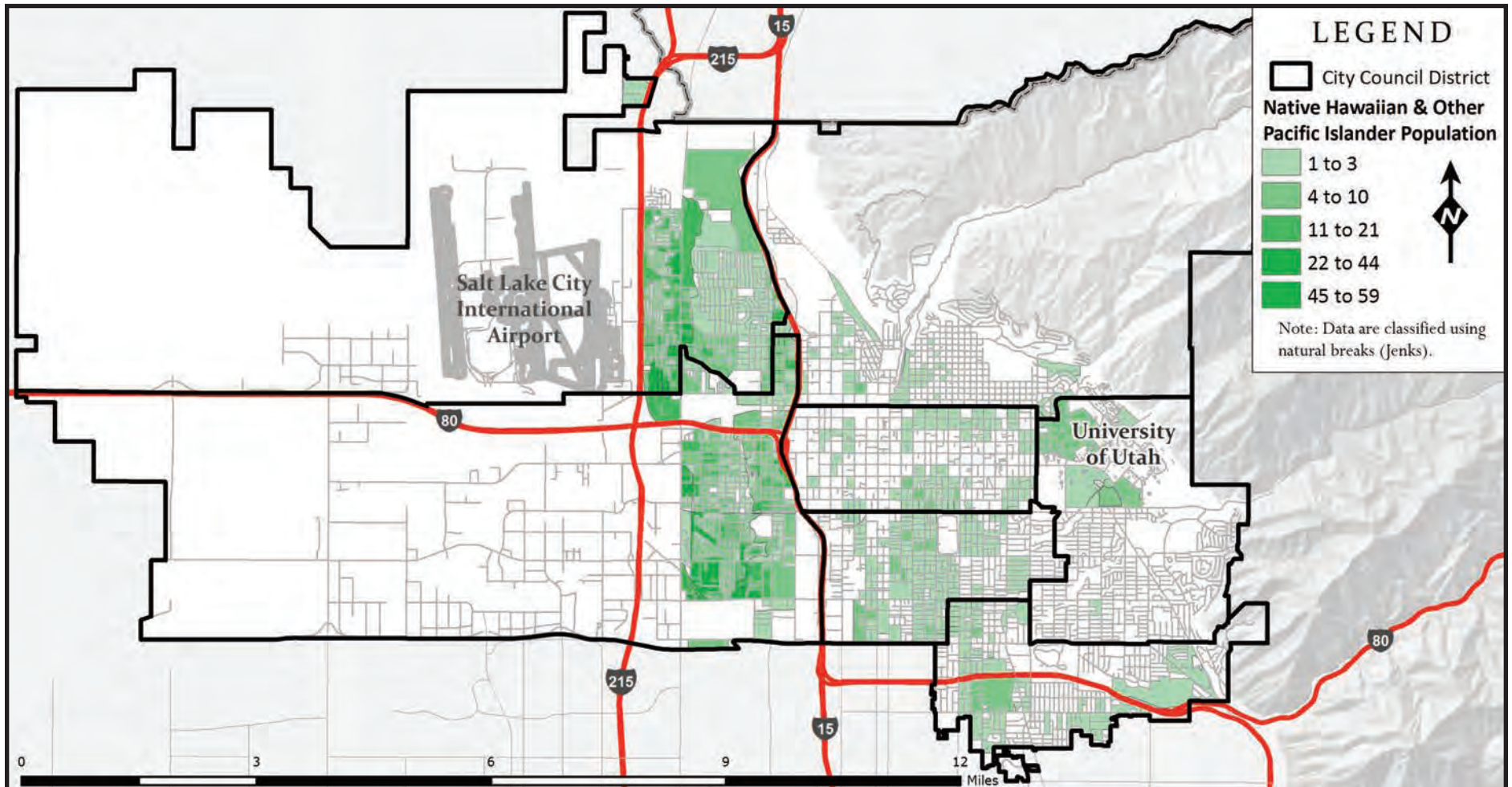
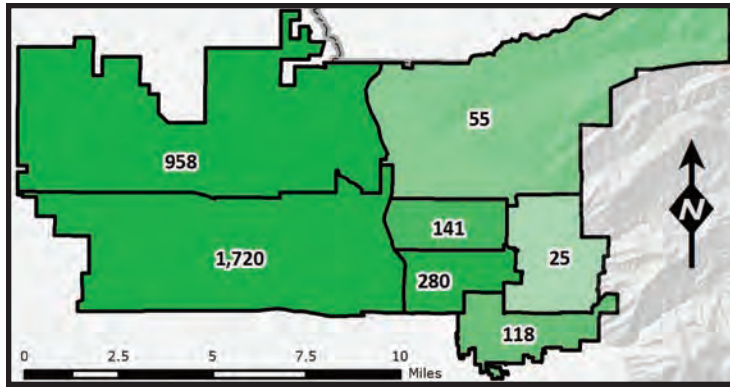
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Asian



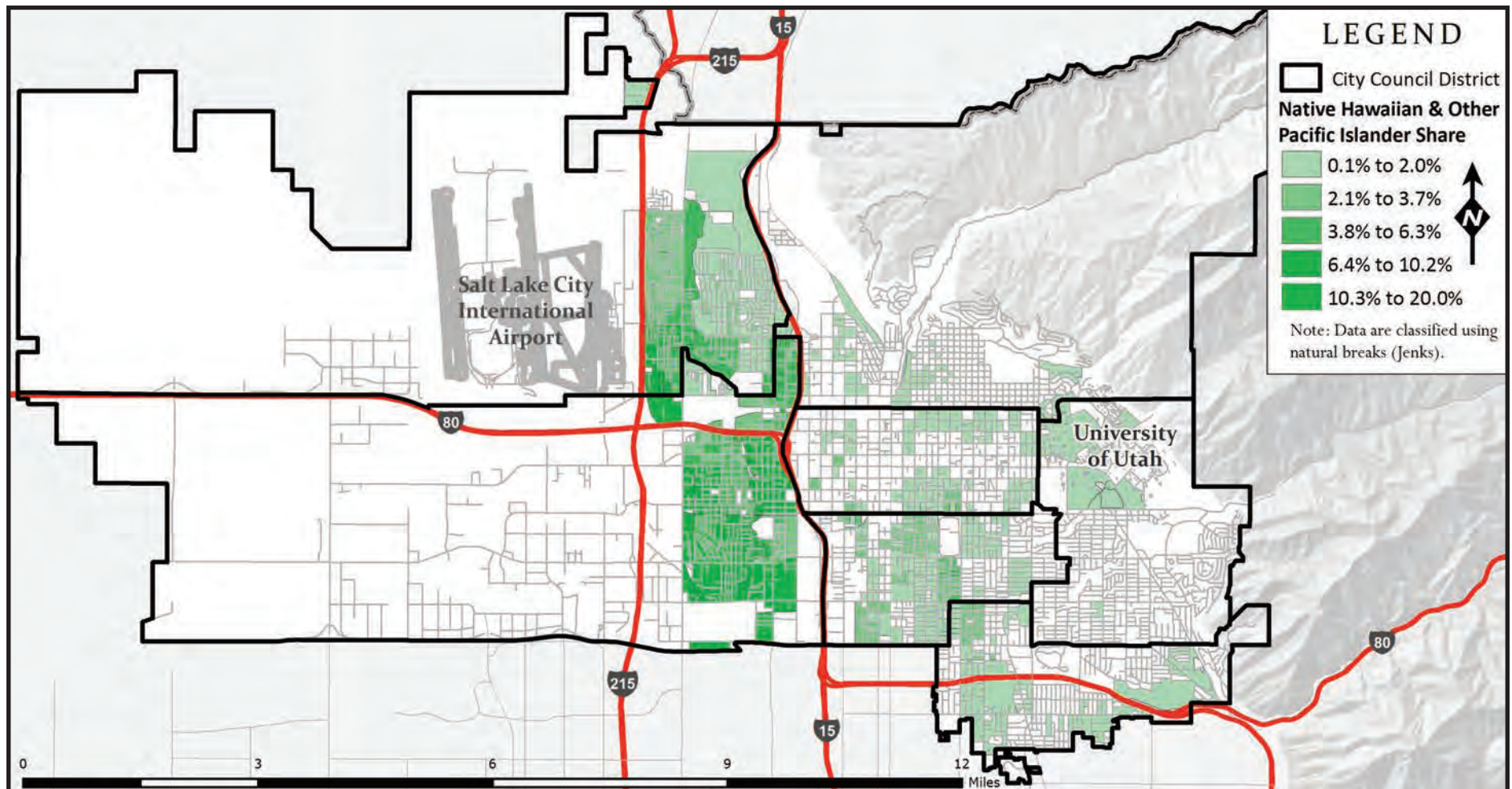
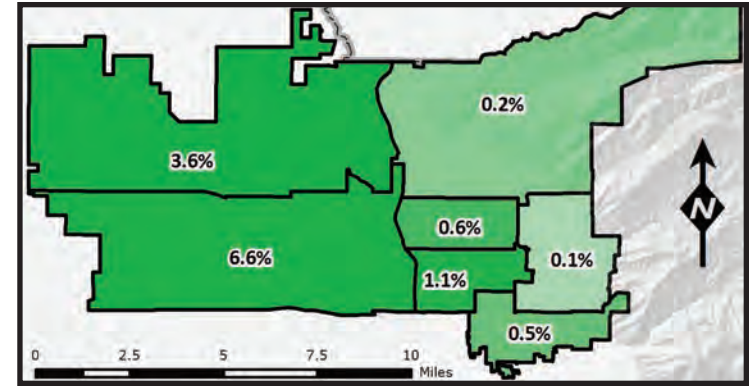
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Asian Alone Population



# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander



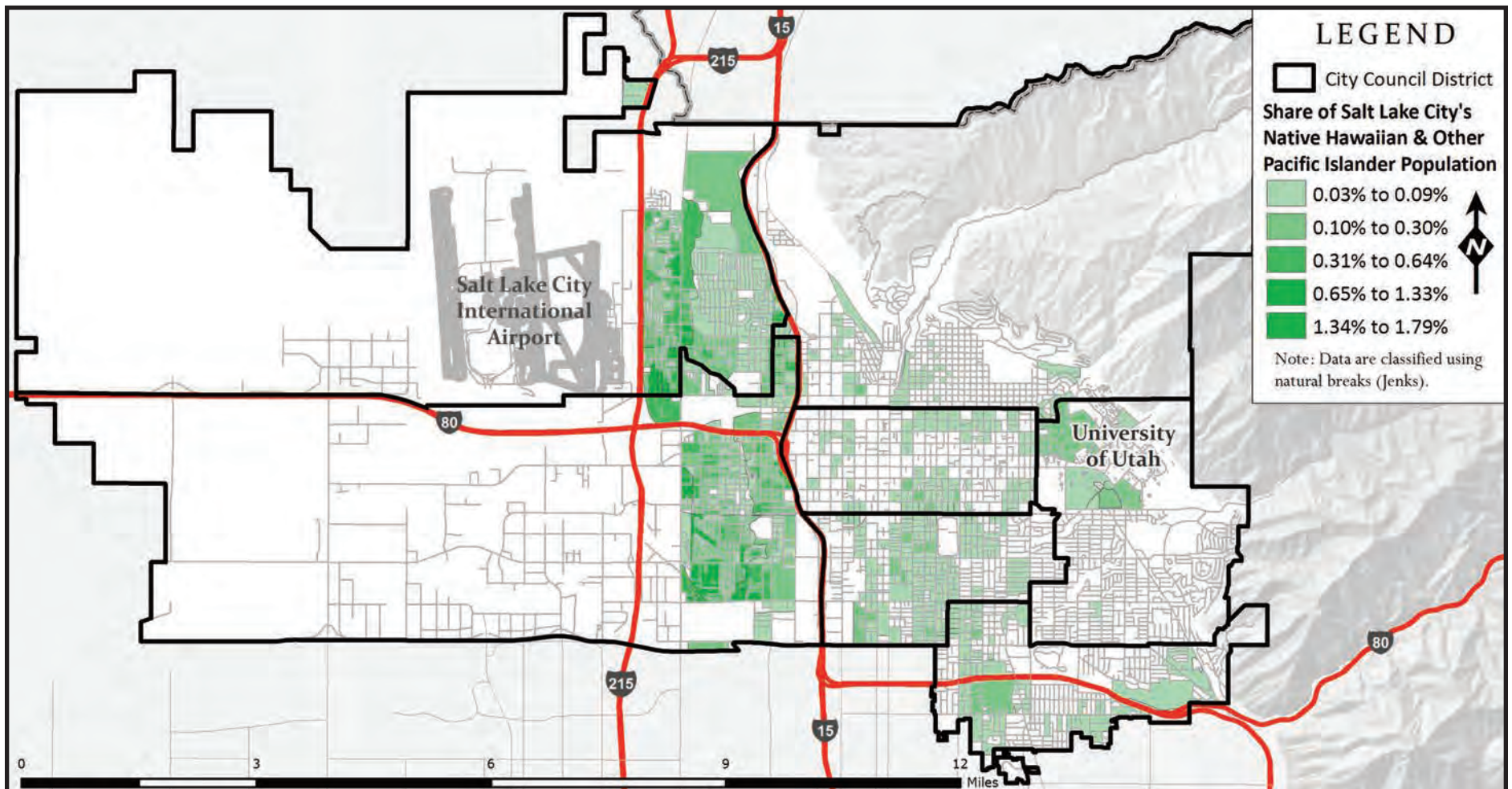
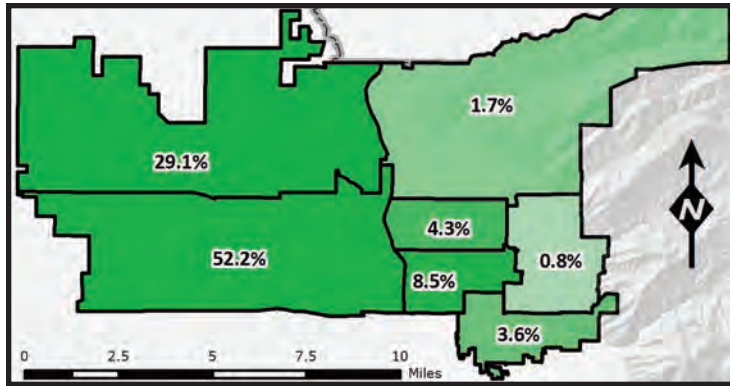
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander



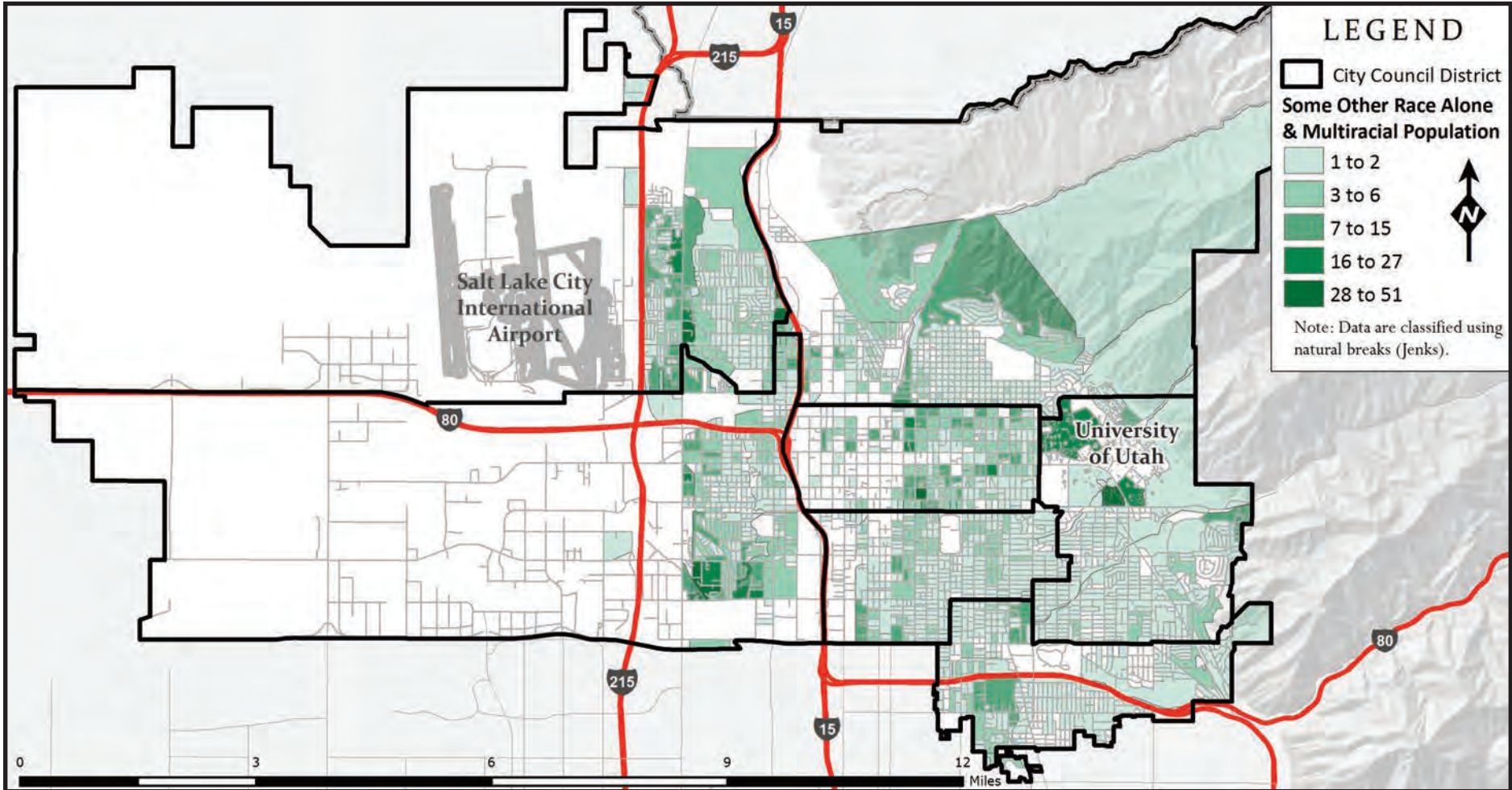
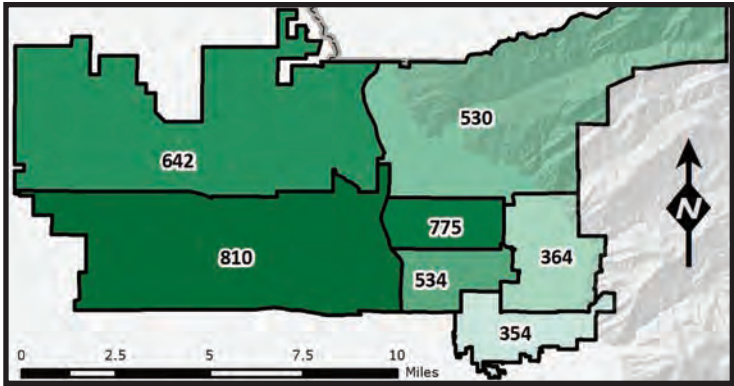
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Population



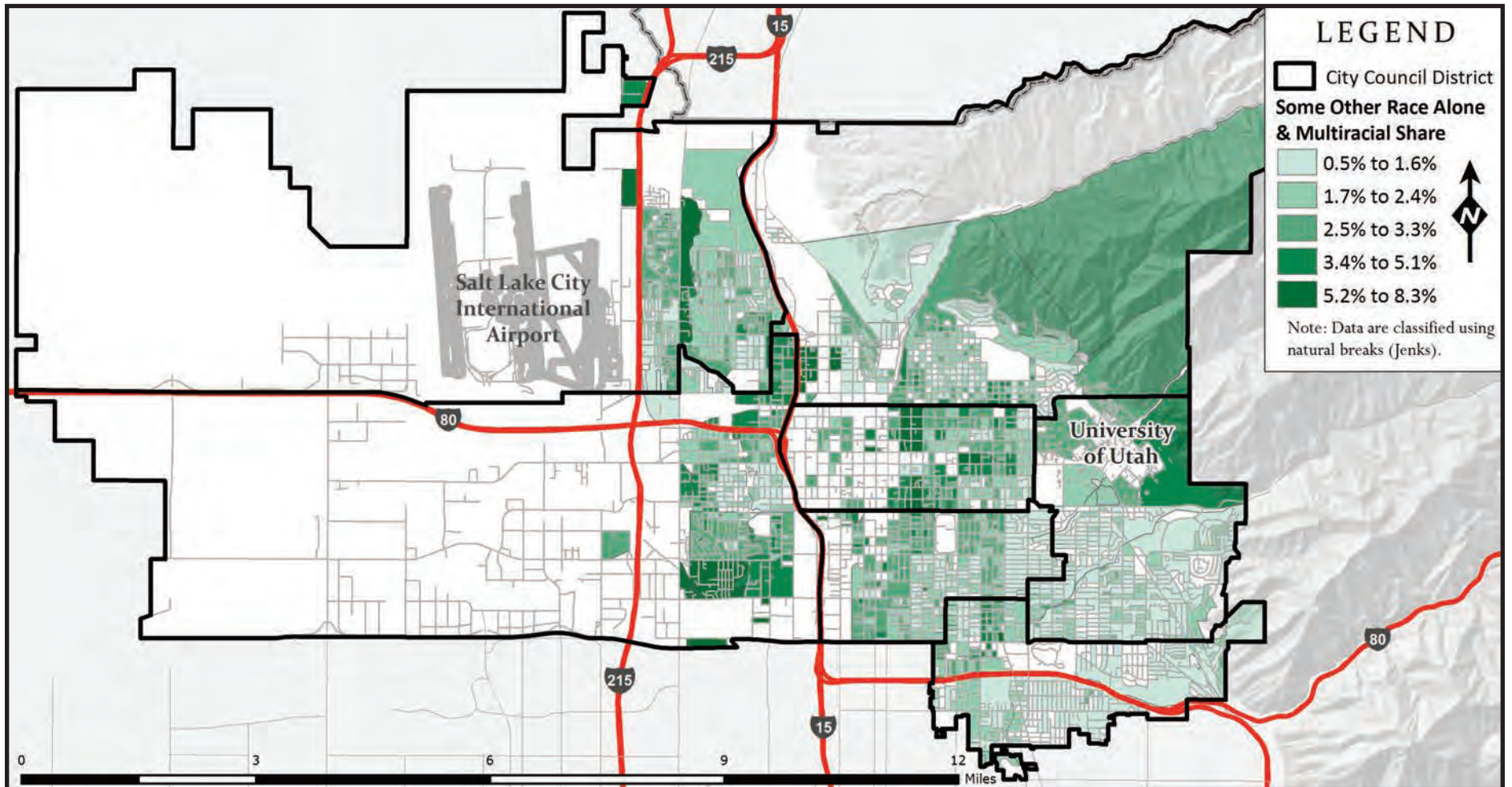
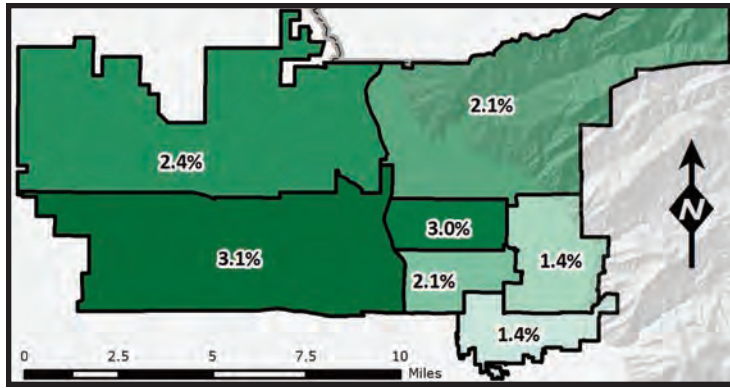
# Non-Hispanic Population: Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

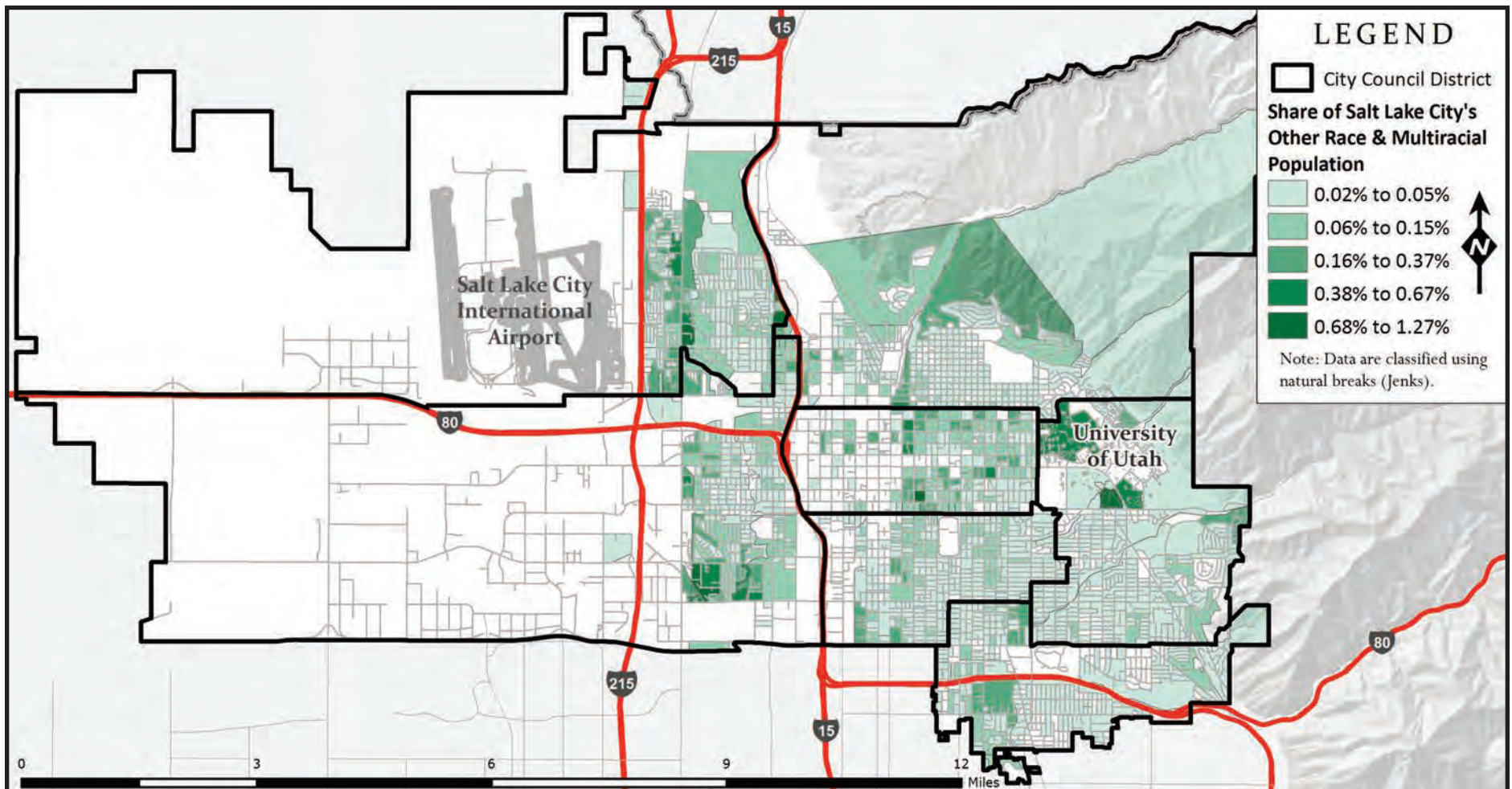
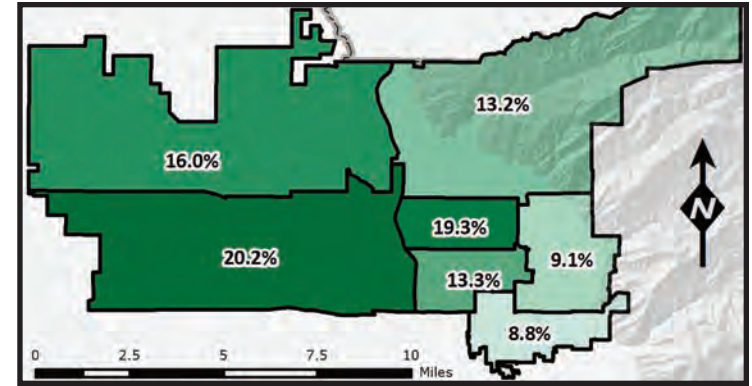
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Population Share of Non-Hispanics: Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races

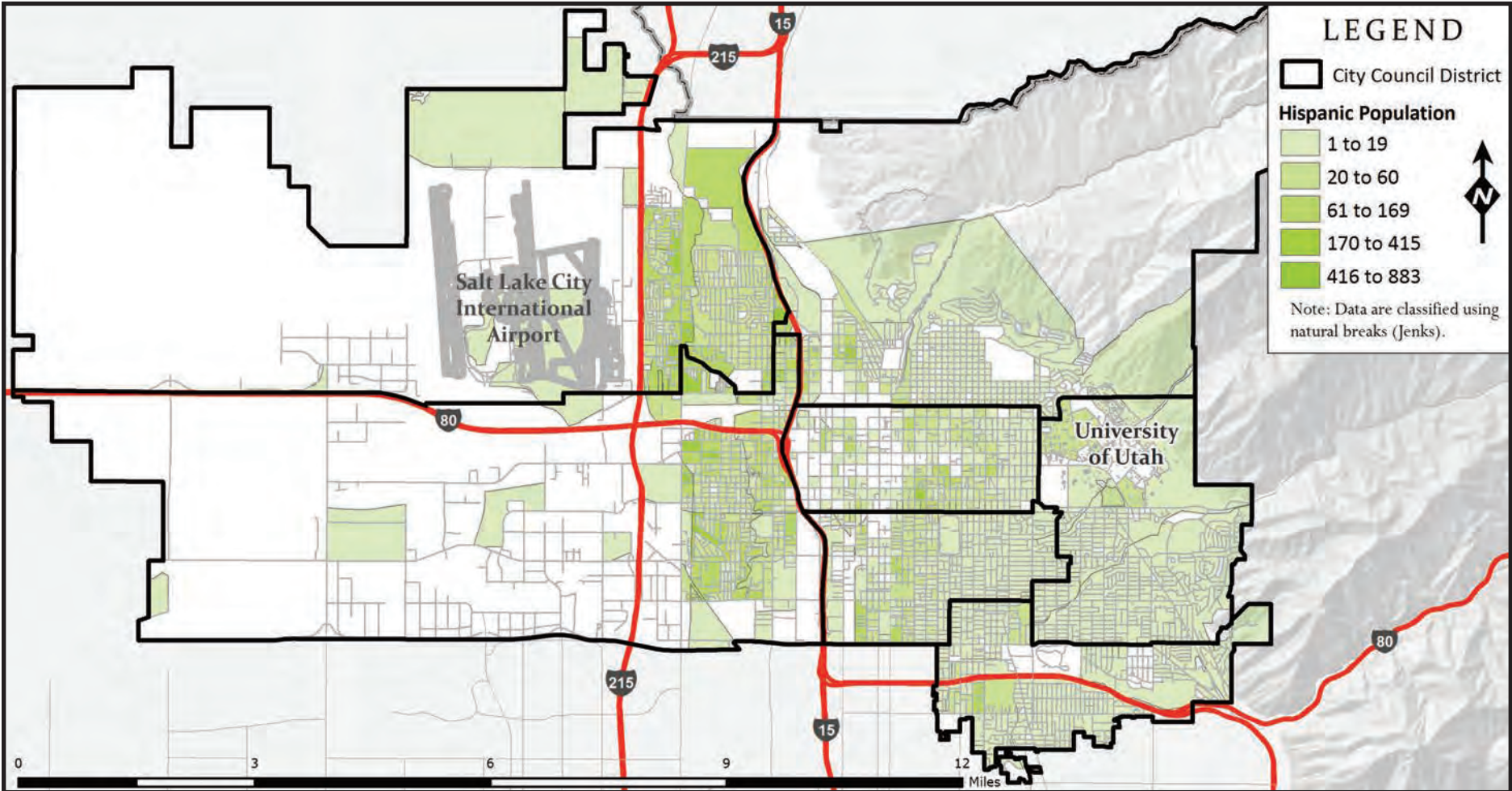
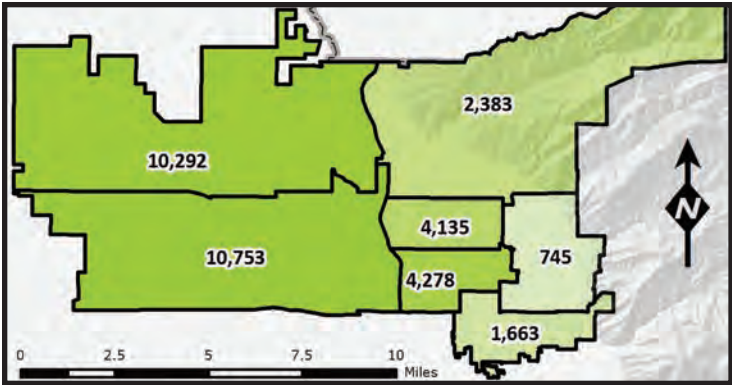




# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races Population



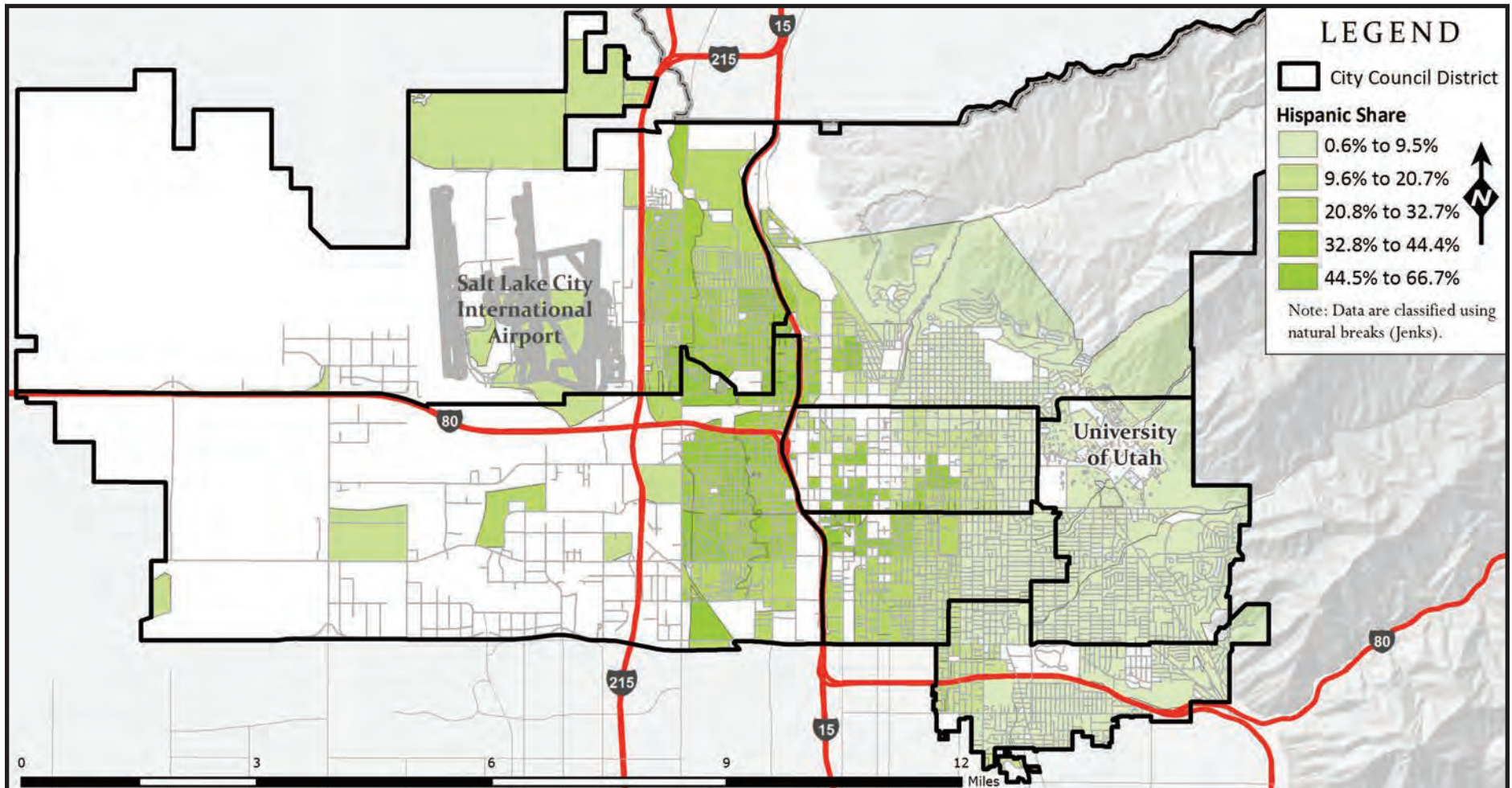
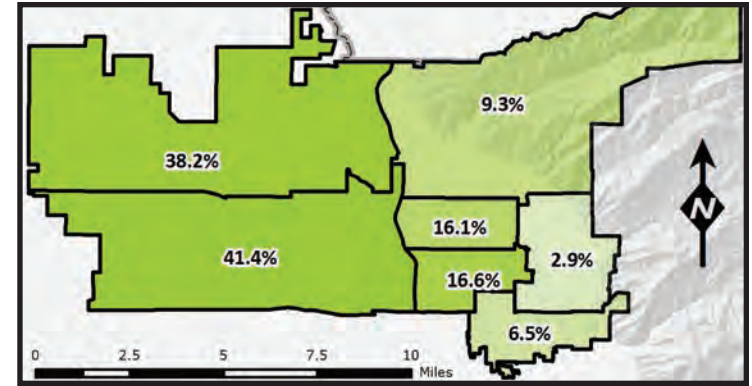
# Hispanic Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

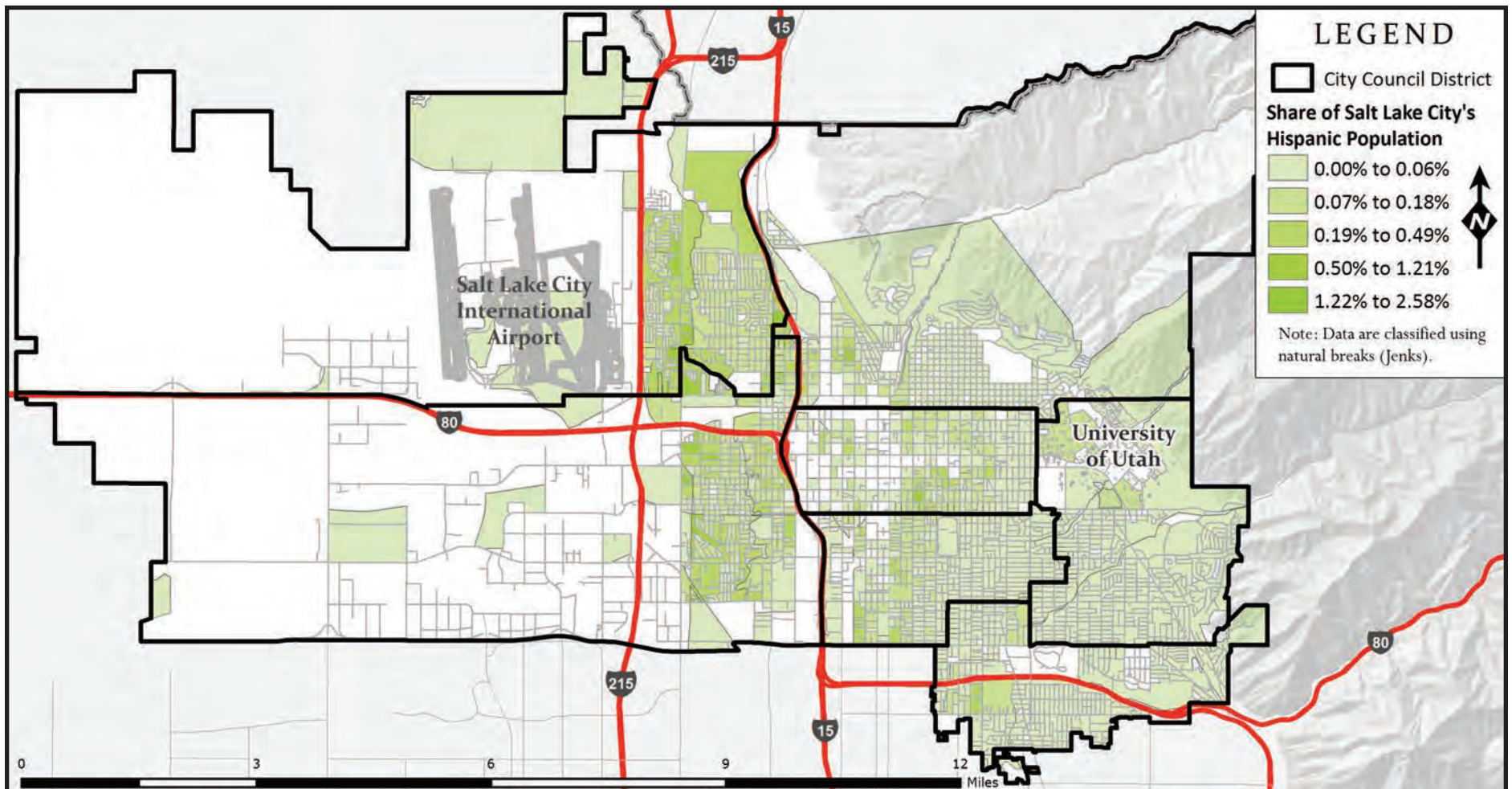
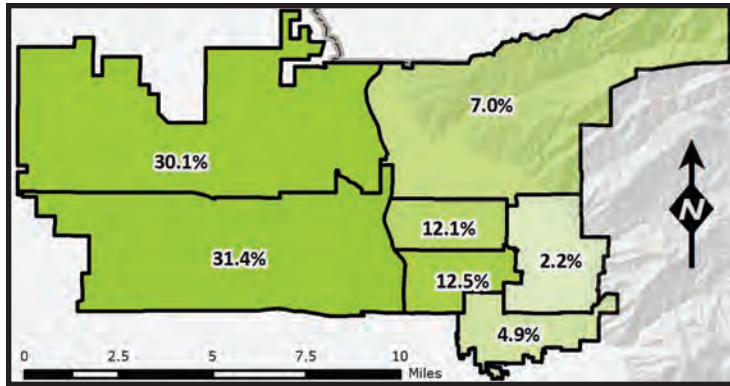
# Hispanic Share of the Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

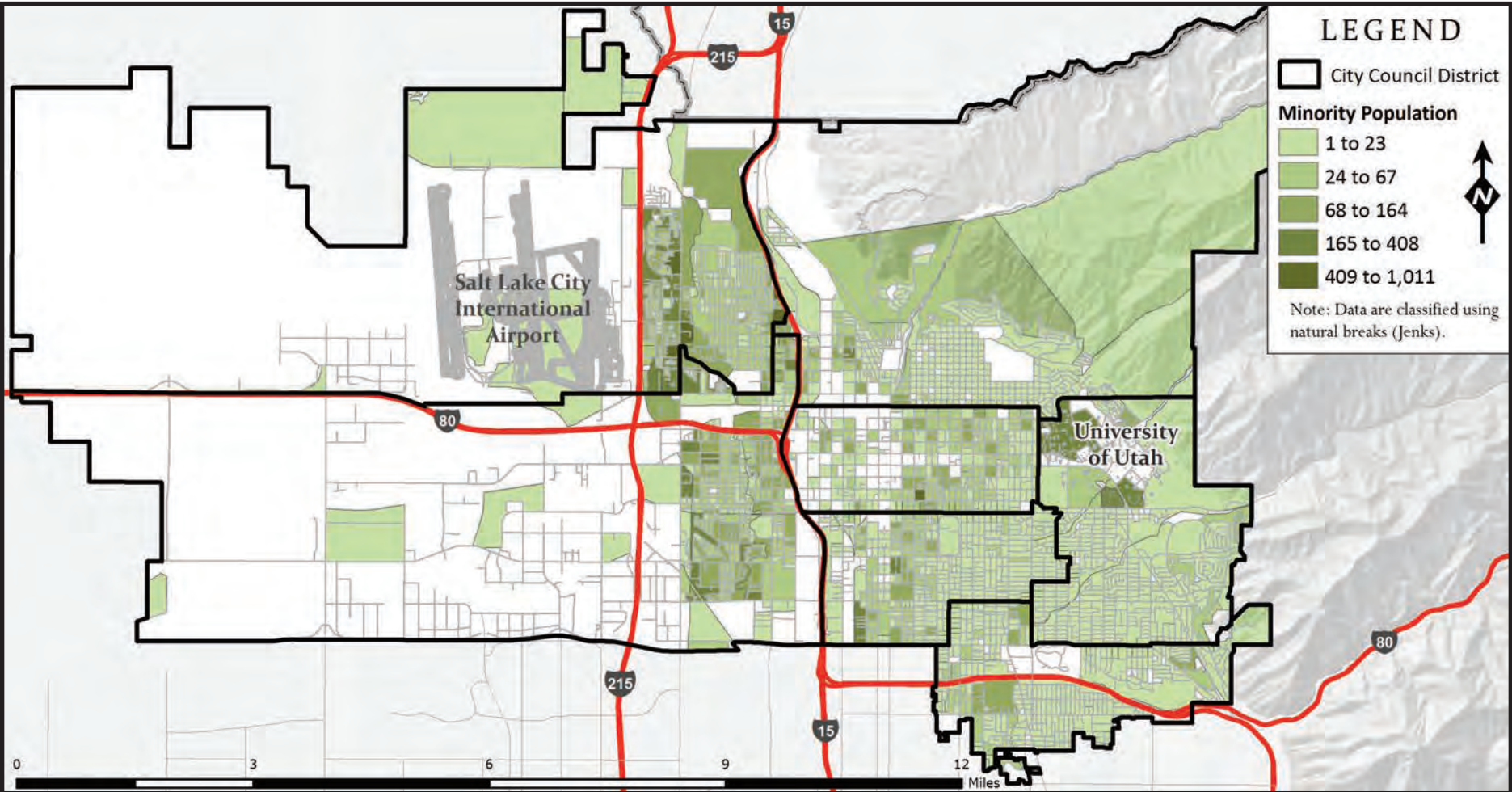
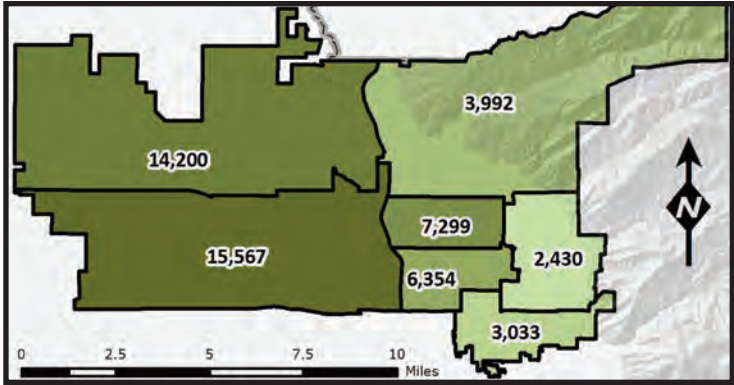
# Share of Salt Lake City's Hispanic Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

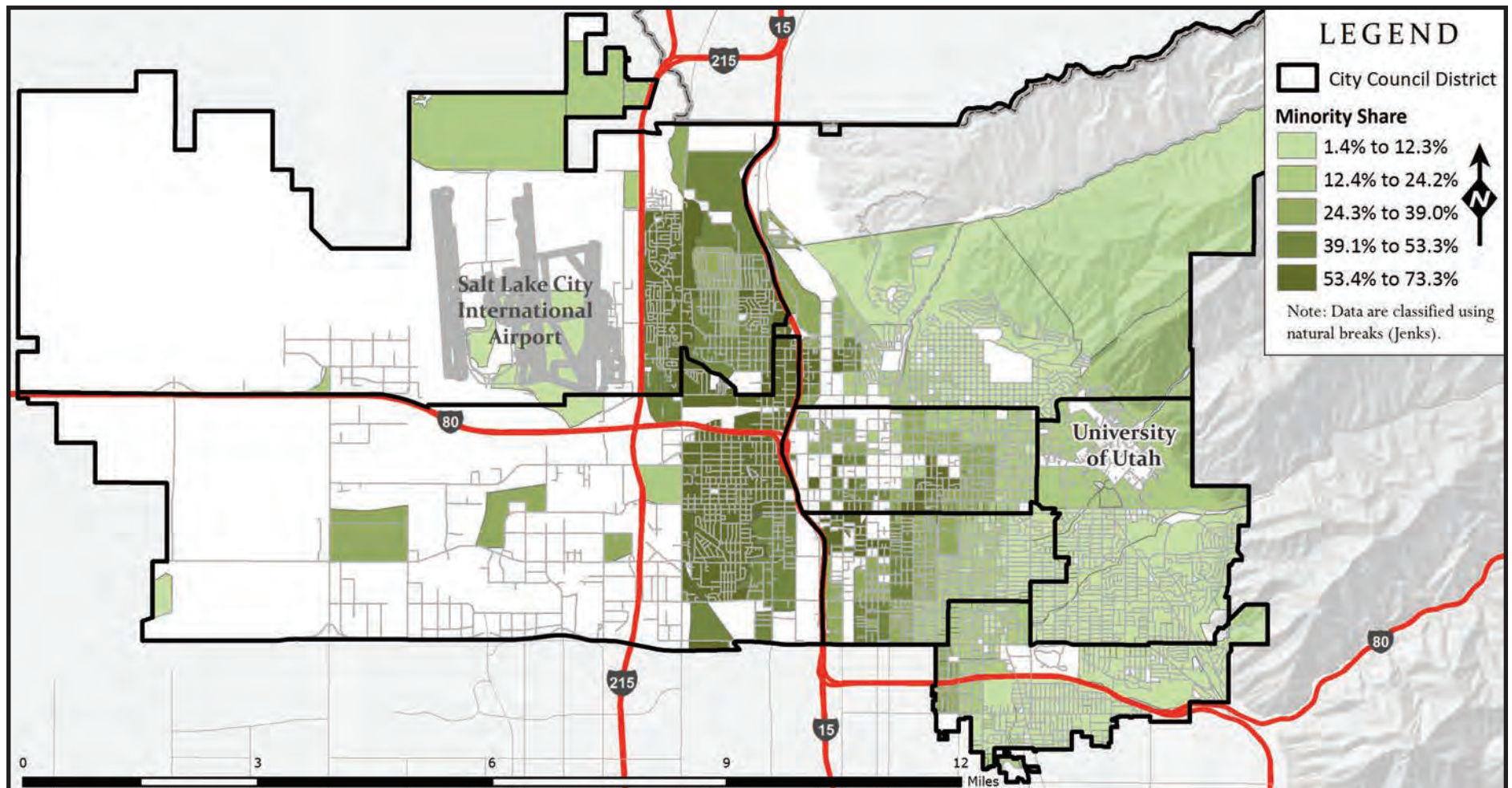
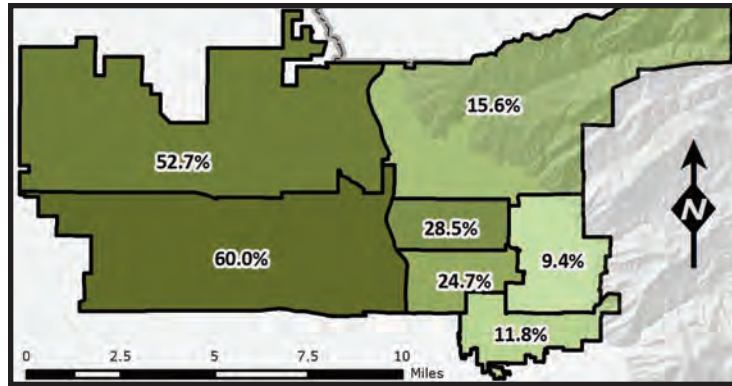
# Total Minority Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

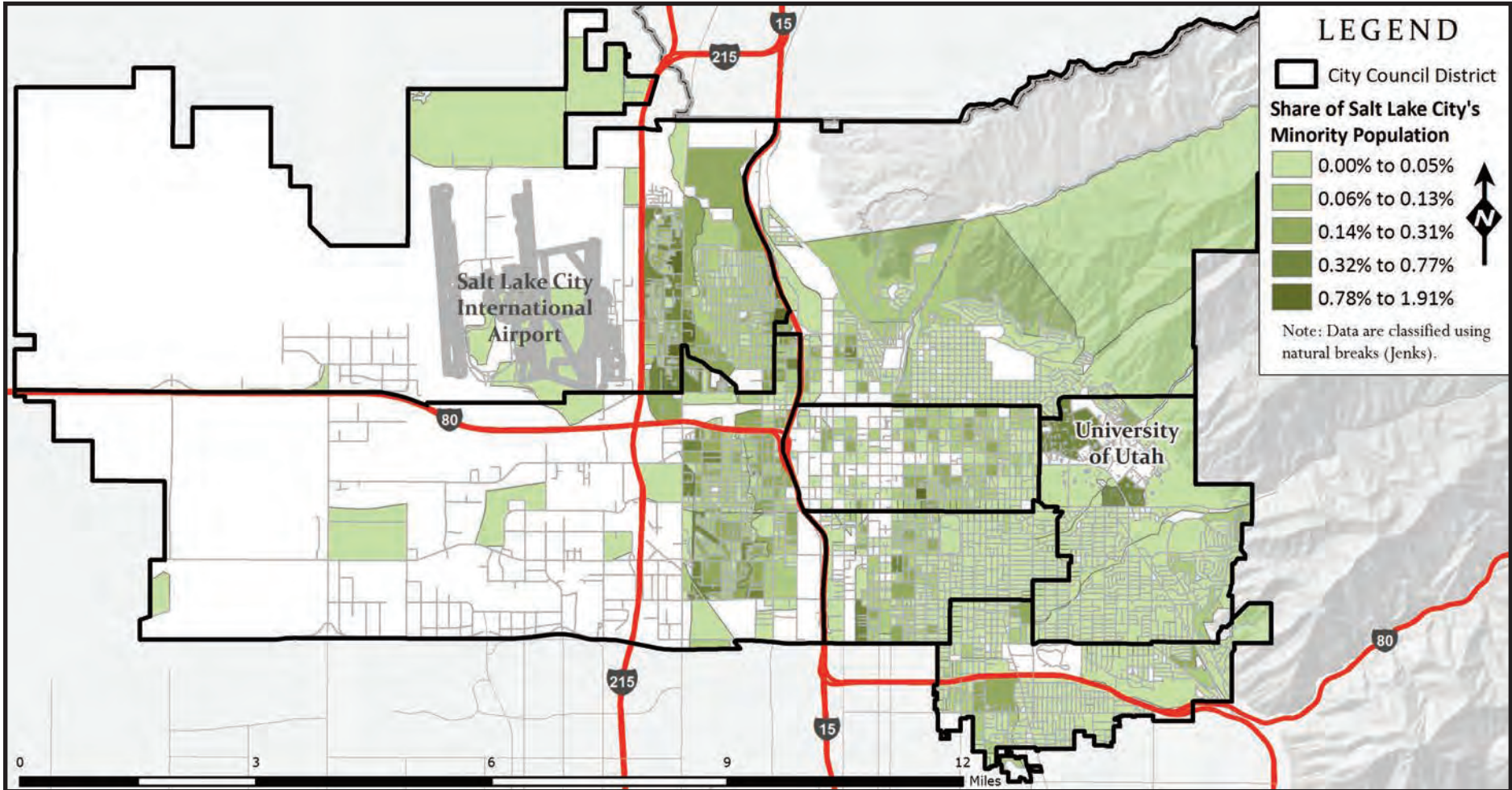
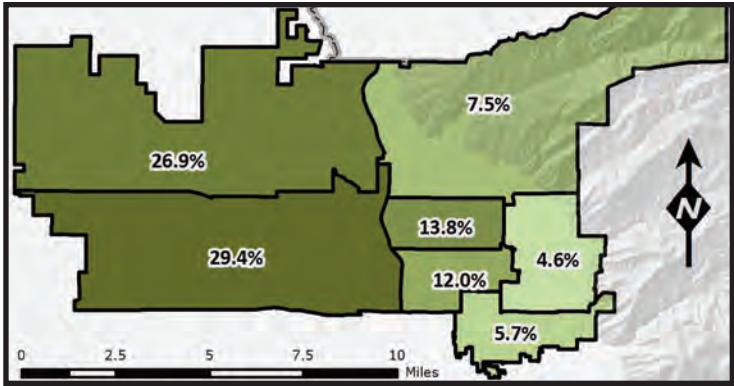
# Total Minority Share of the Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Share of Salt Lake City's Total Minority Population



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Household Composition

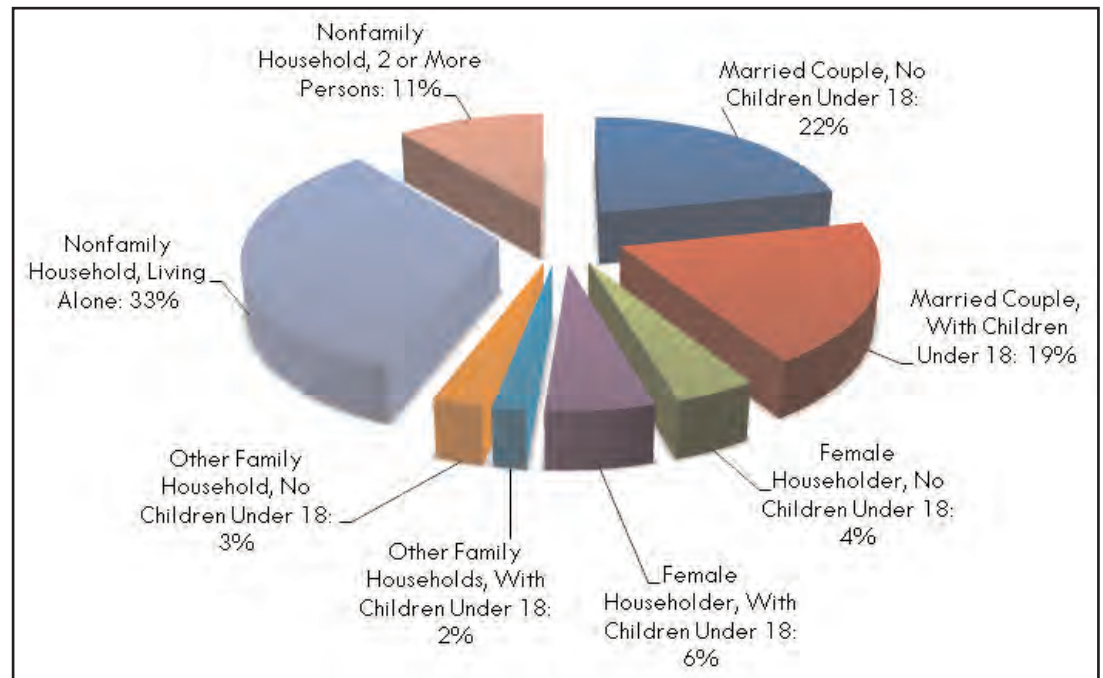
People living in housing units are considered household populations. Individual households are composed of all individuals living within a single housing unit, either alone or with other persons. Family households are defined as those households of two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Nonfamily households are persons living alone or with unrelated individuals. Populations not living in households are classified as group quarters populations.

In Salt Lake City, nearly 98 percent of the total population lived in households in the 2000 Census count. Nearly 56 percent of the approximately 71,500 households were family households. About 41 percent of households were married couples and about 19 percent were married couples with children under 18 years old. Single women (no husband present) headed about one in ten households in Salt Lake City, and about 60 percent of these had children under 18. The remaining 44 percent of households in Salt Lake City were nonfamily households. About three-quarters of these were persons living alone, and about 30 percent of these were individuals 65 years and older. About 8,000 households in Salt Lake City counted in the 2000 Census were composed of unrelated persons living together, accounting for over 16,000 persons, or just less than one-tenth of the city's population.

Family households account for at least 70 percent of households in Council Districts 1, 2, and 6 in the Census 2000 data, while two-thirds of households in District 4 were nonfamily households. Just under half of the households in Council District 3 were family households, while Districts 5 and 7 had about the citywide average family household share, with 54 and 56 percent respectively. Over half the households in Districts 1 and 6 were married-couple households, while in District 4 about one-fifth of households were married couples, the low-

est share among all districts. Just over half of the city's married-couple households with children under 18 lived in Council Districts 1, 2, and 6 combined. About half of the female-headed households with children under 18 lived in Council Districts 1, 2, and 5. Council Districts 4 and 7 accounted for about 40 percent of all persons 65 and older living alone

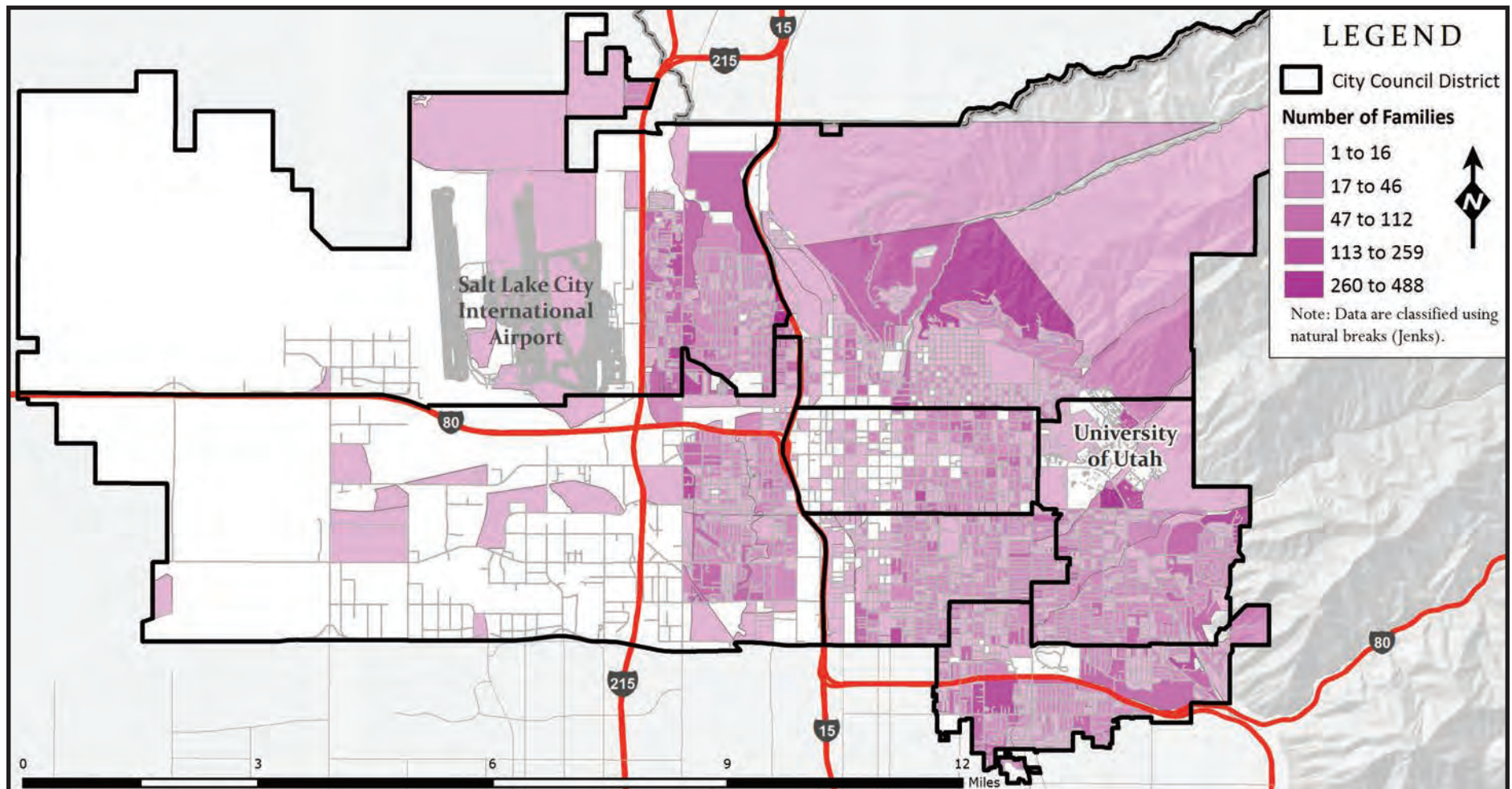
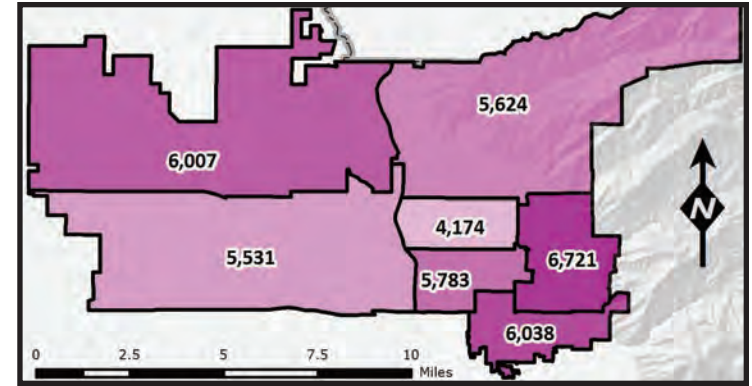
**Figure**  
**Salt Lake City 2000 Household Types**



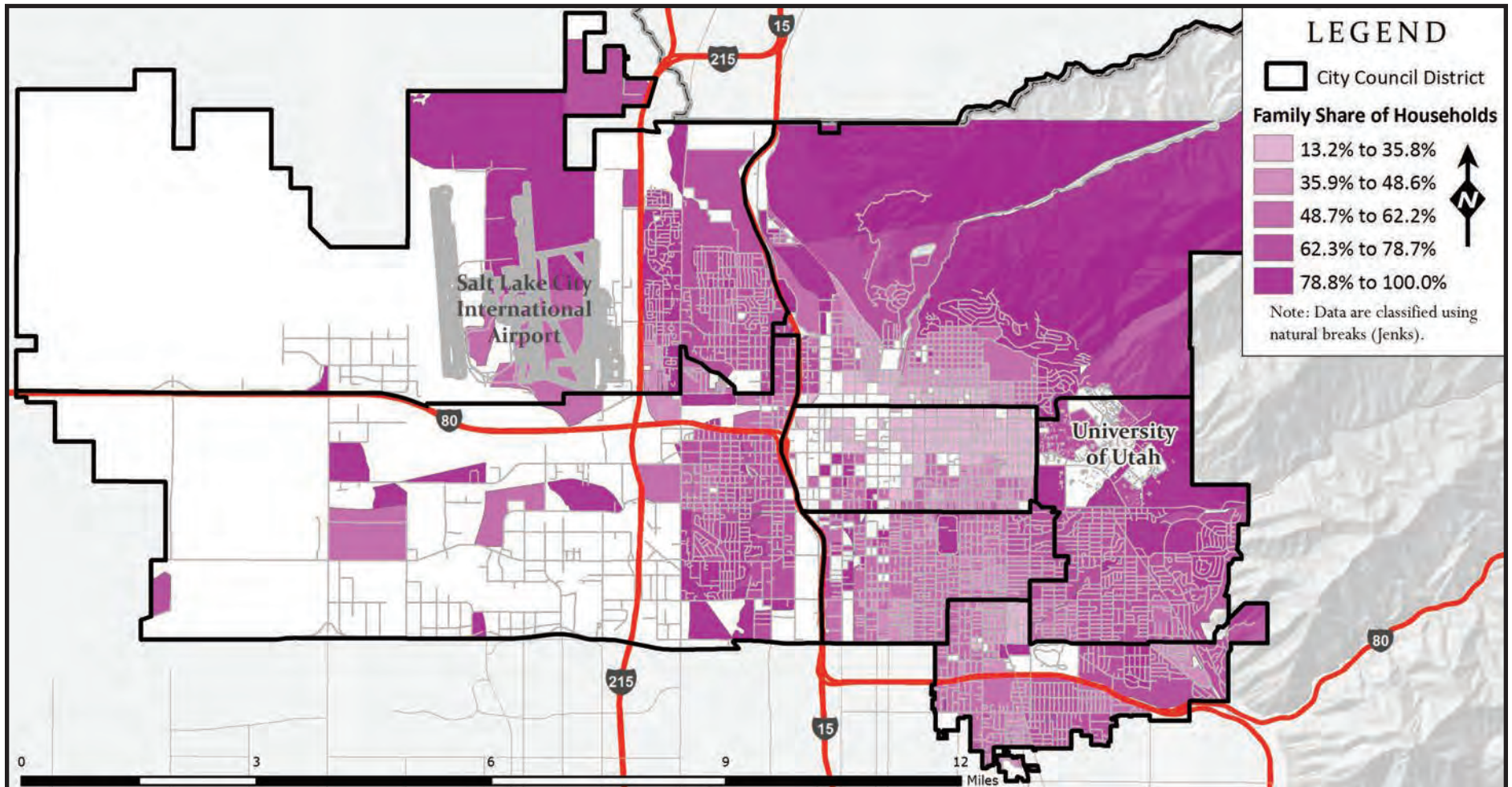
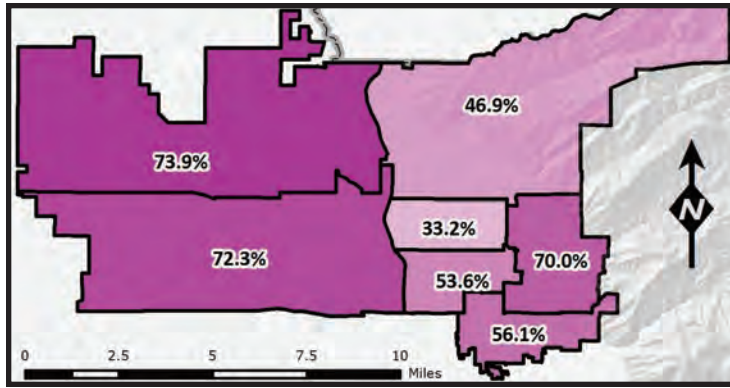
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.



# Family Households



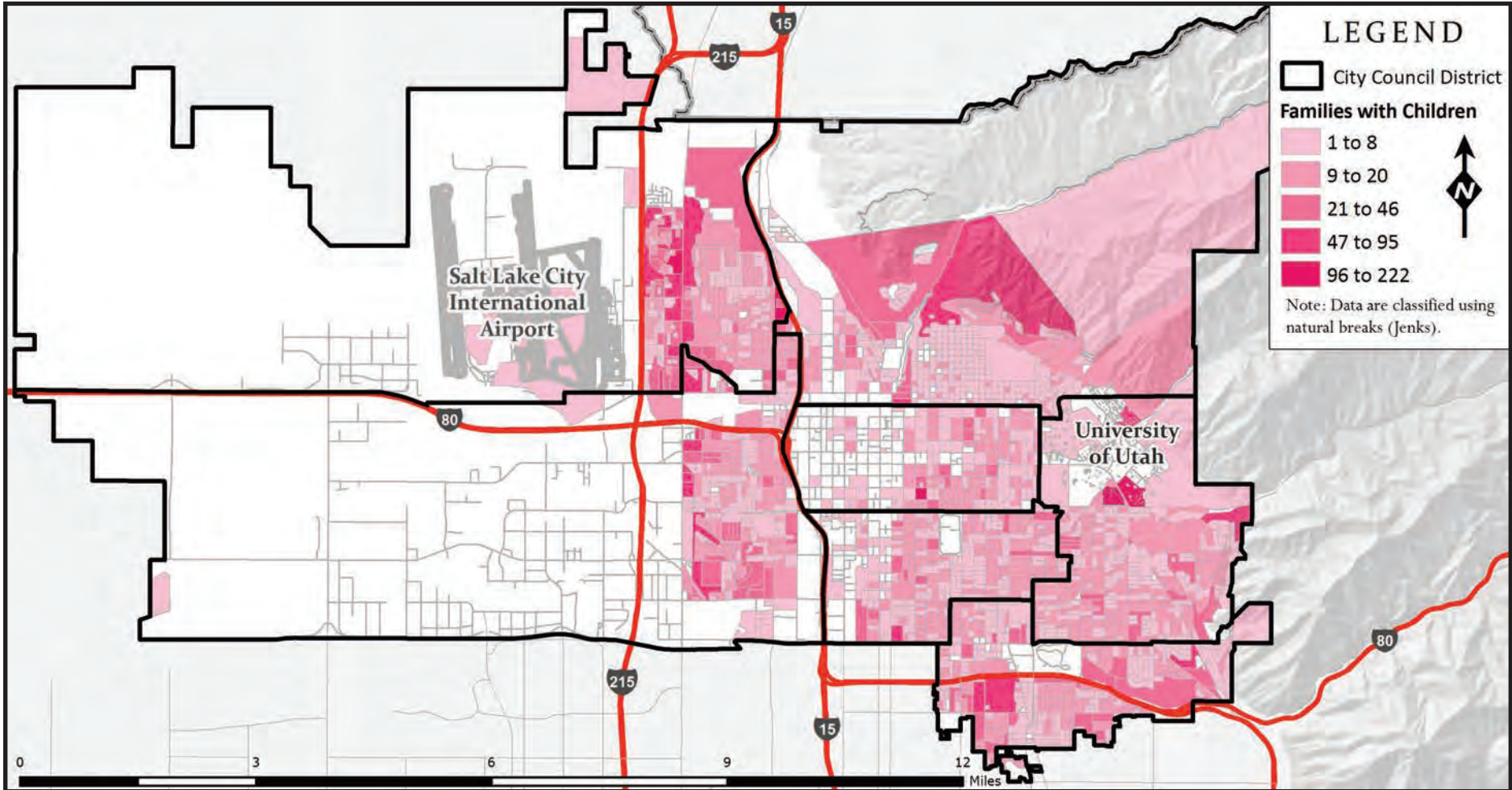
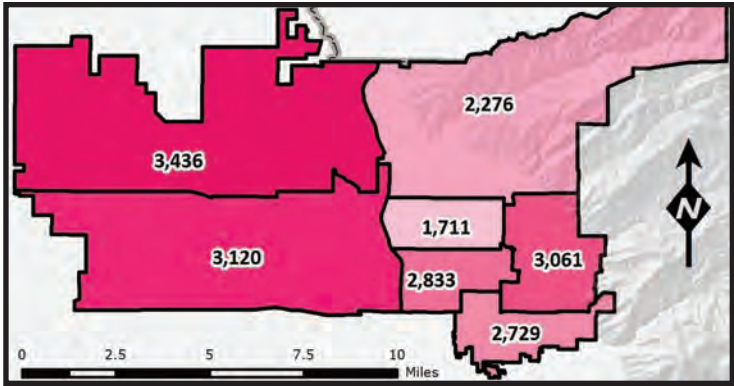
# Family Share of Total Households



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

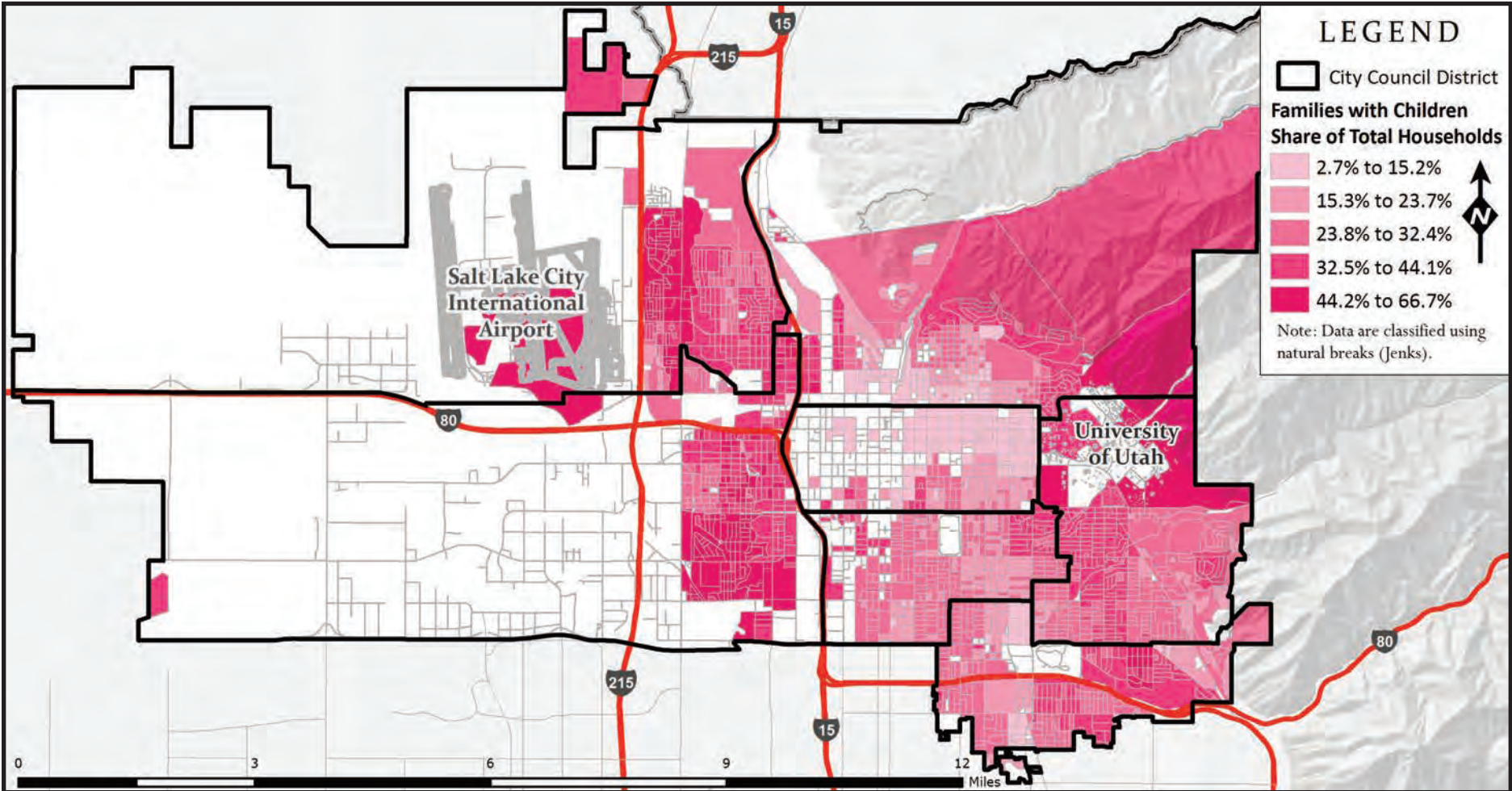
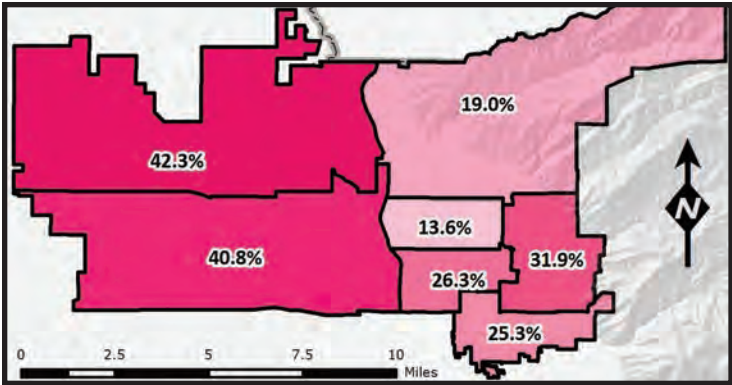
# Family Households with Own Children Under 18



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

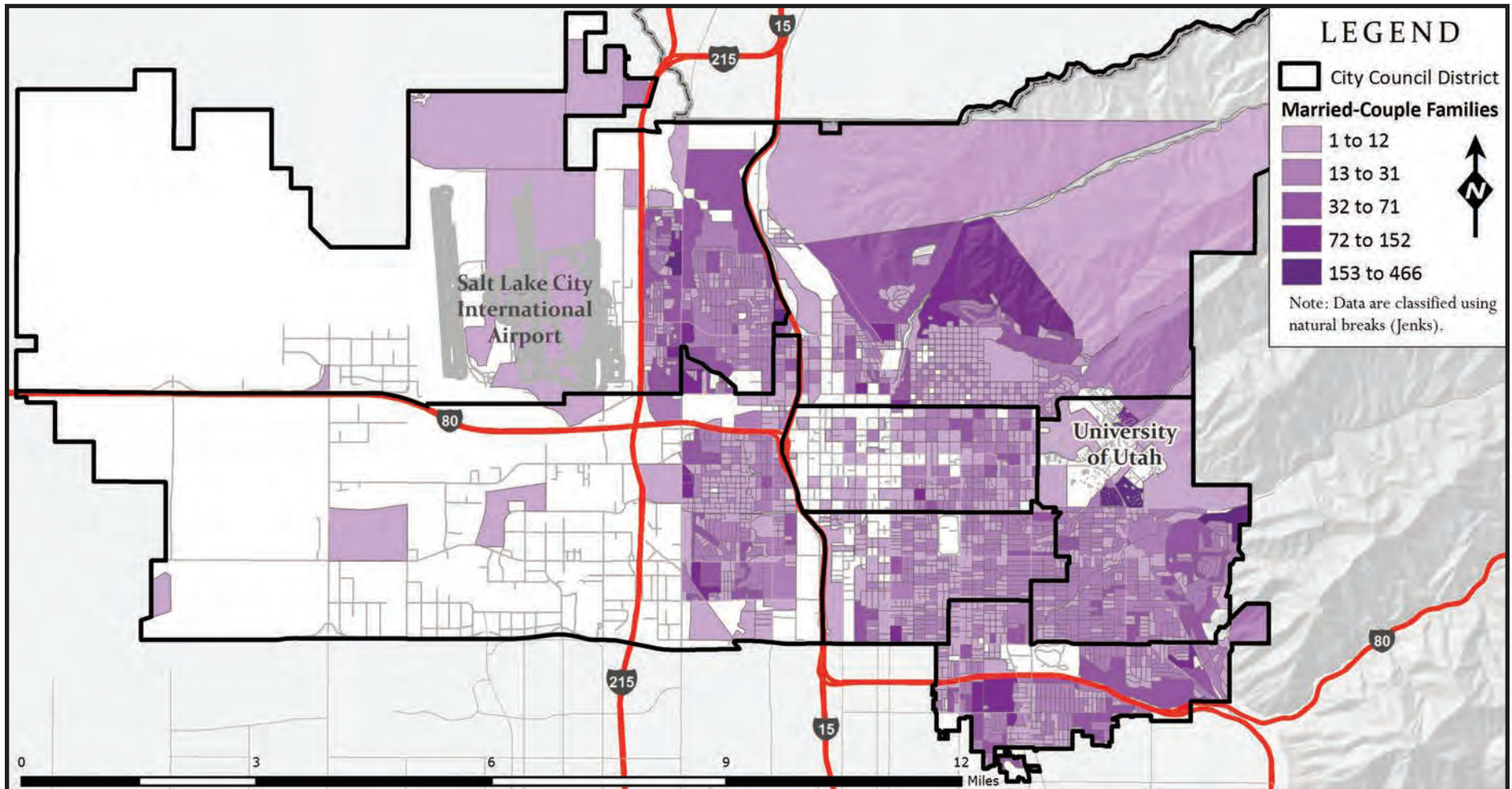
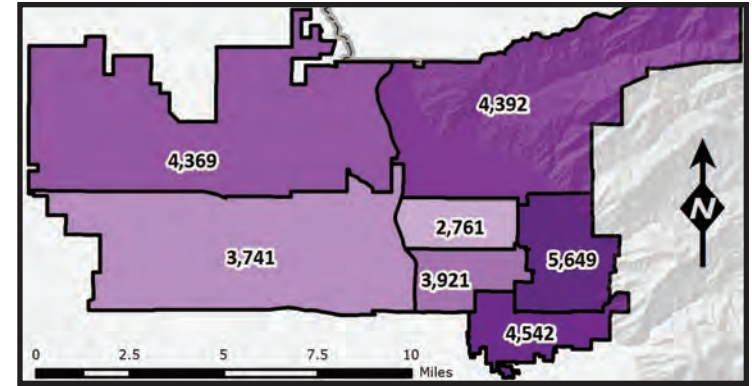
# Family Households with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



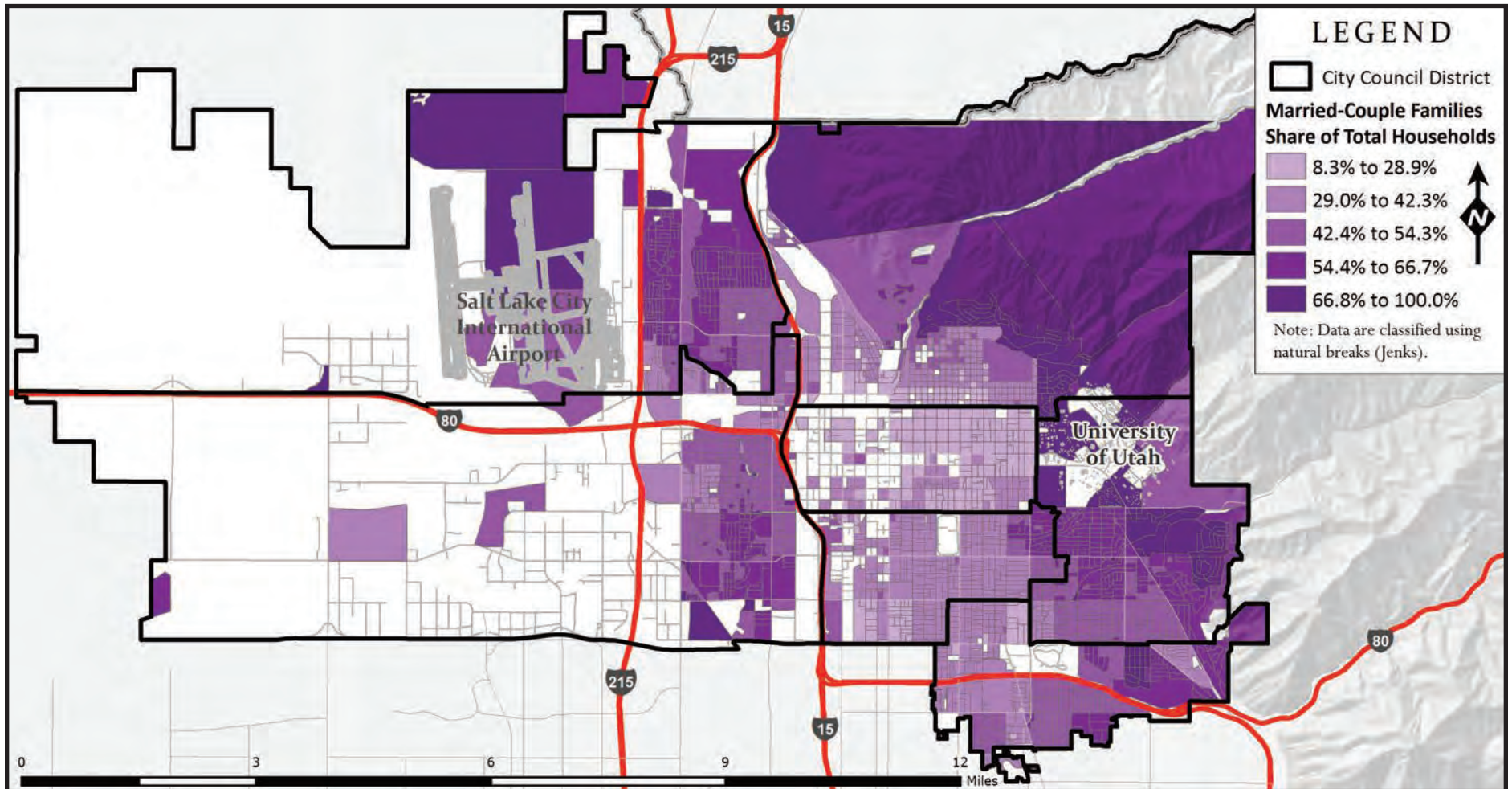
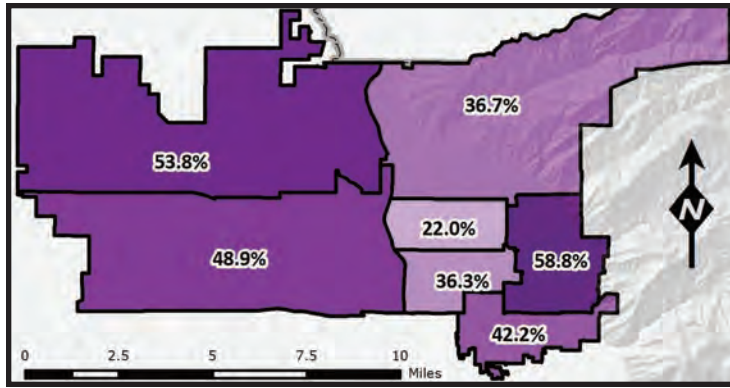
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Married-Couple Families



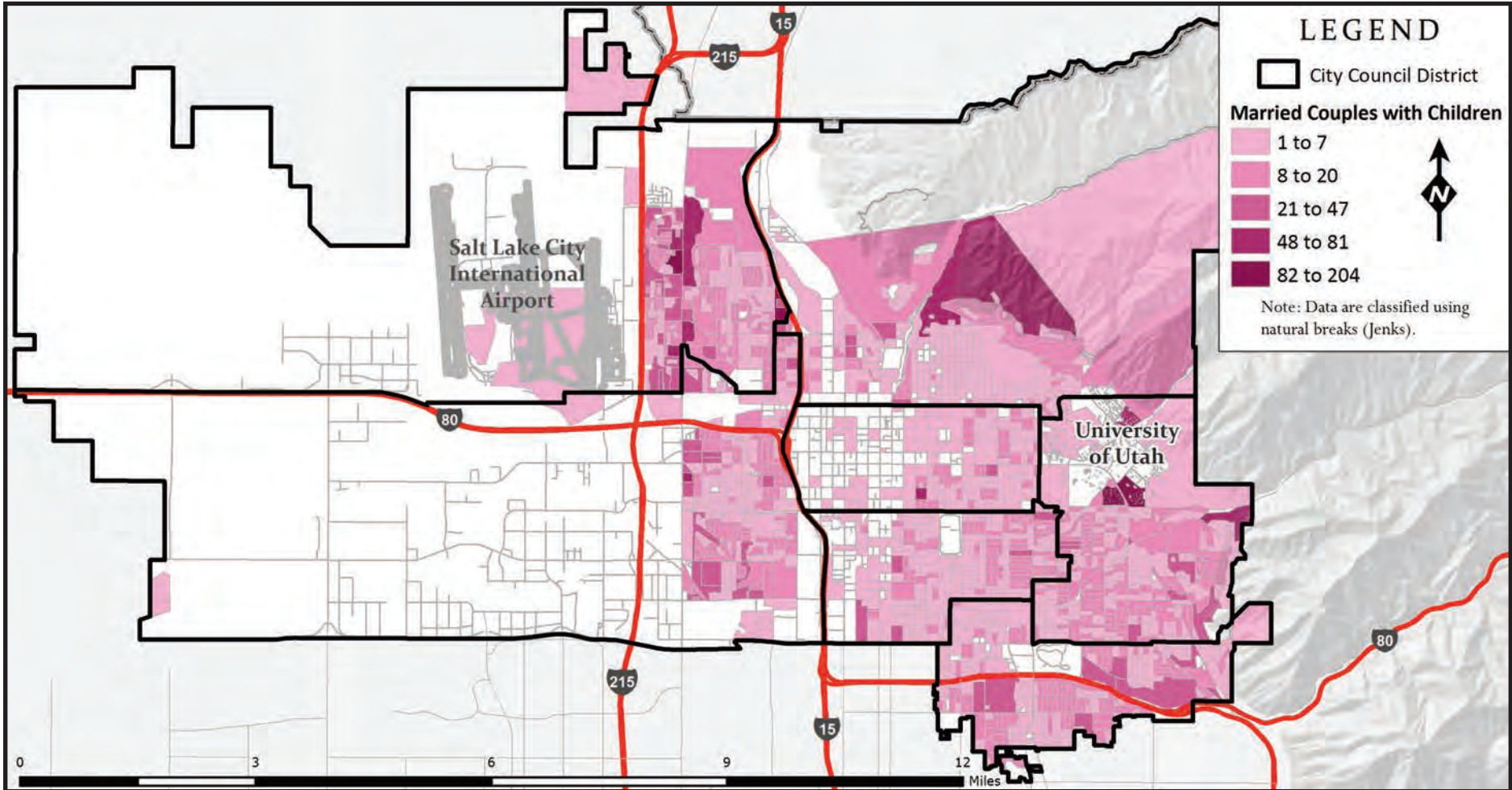
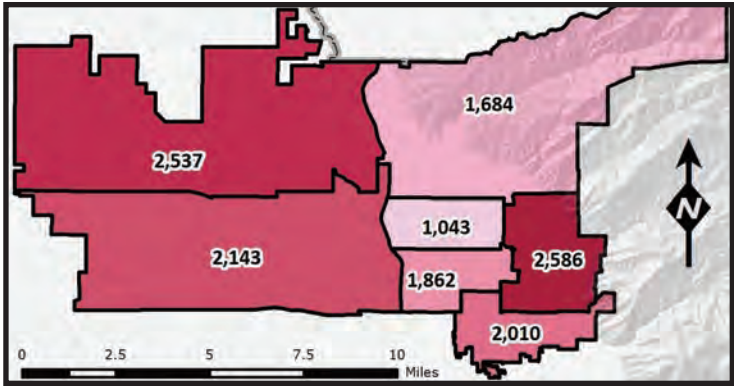
# Married-Couple Families: Share of Total Households



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1 data*.

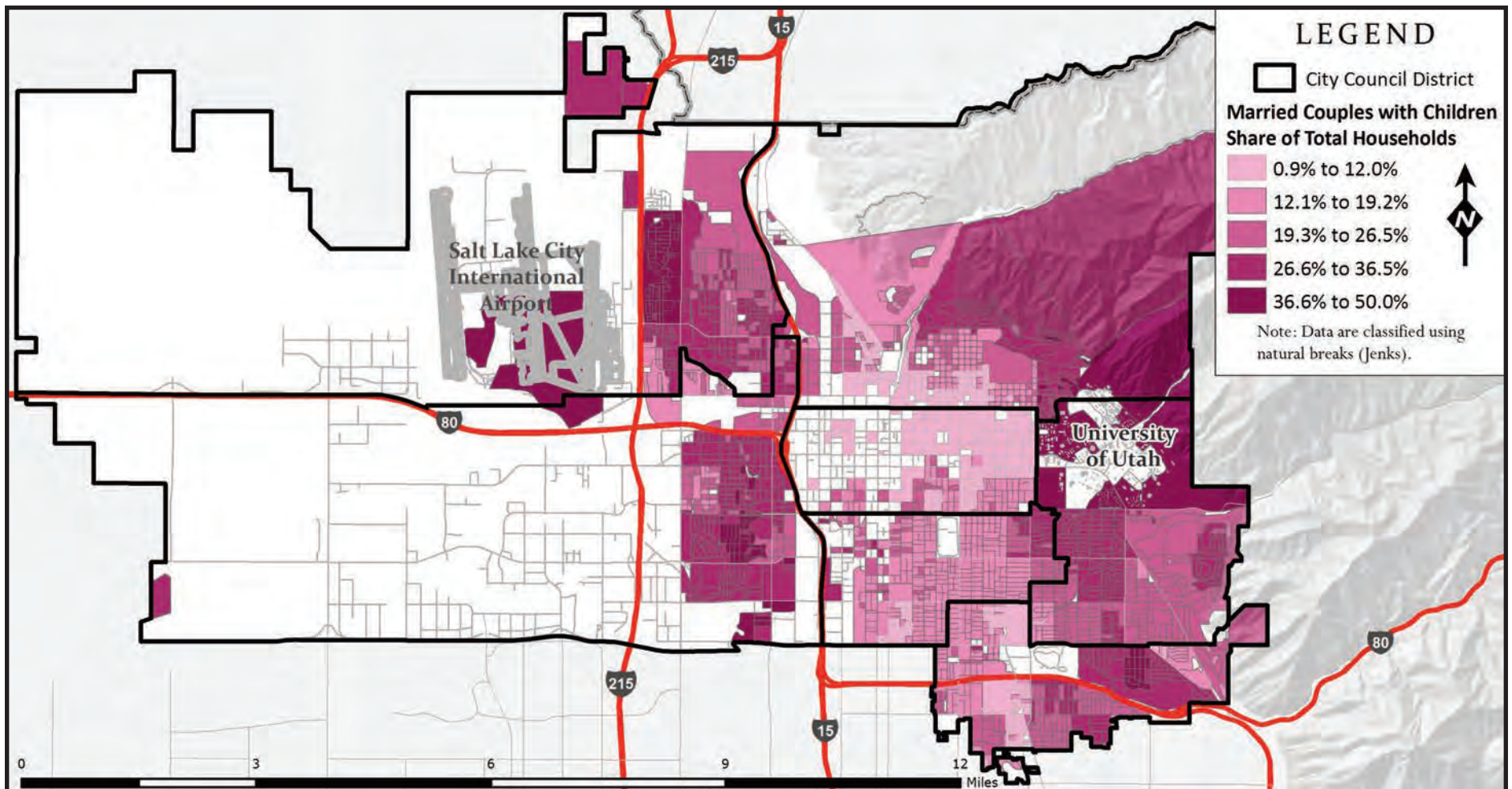
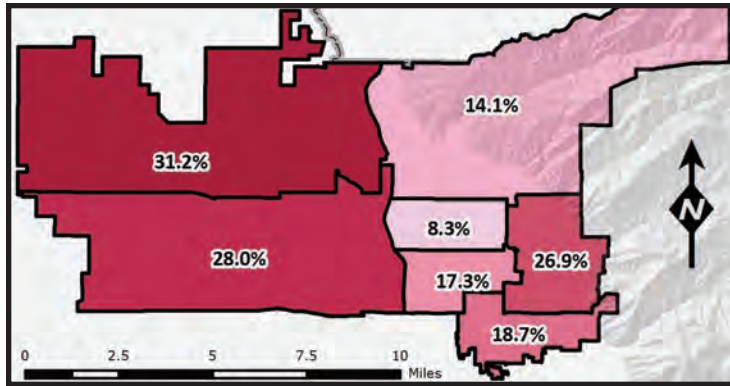
# Married-Couple Families with Own Children Under 18



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# Married-Couple Families with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households

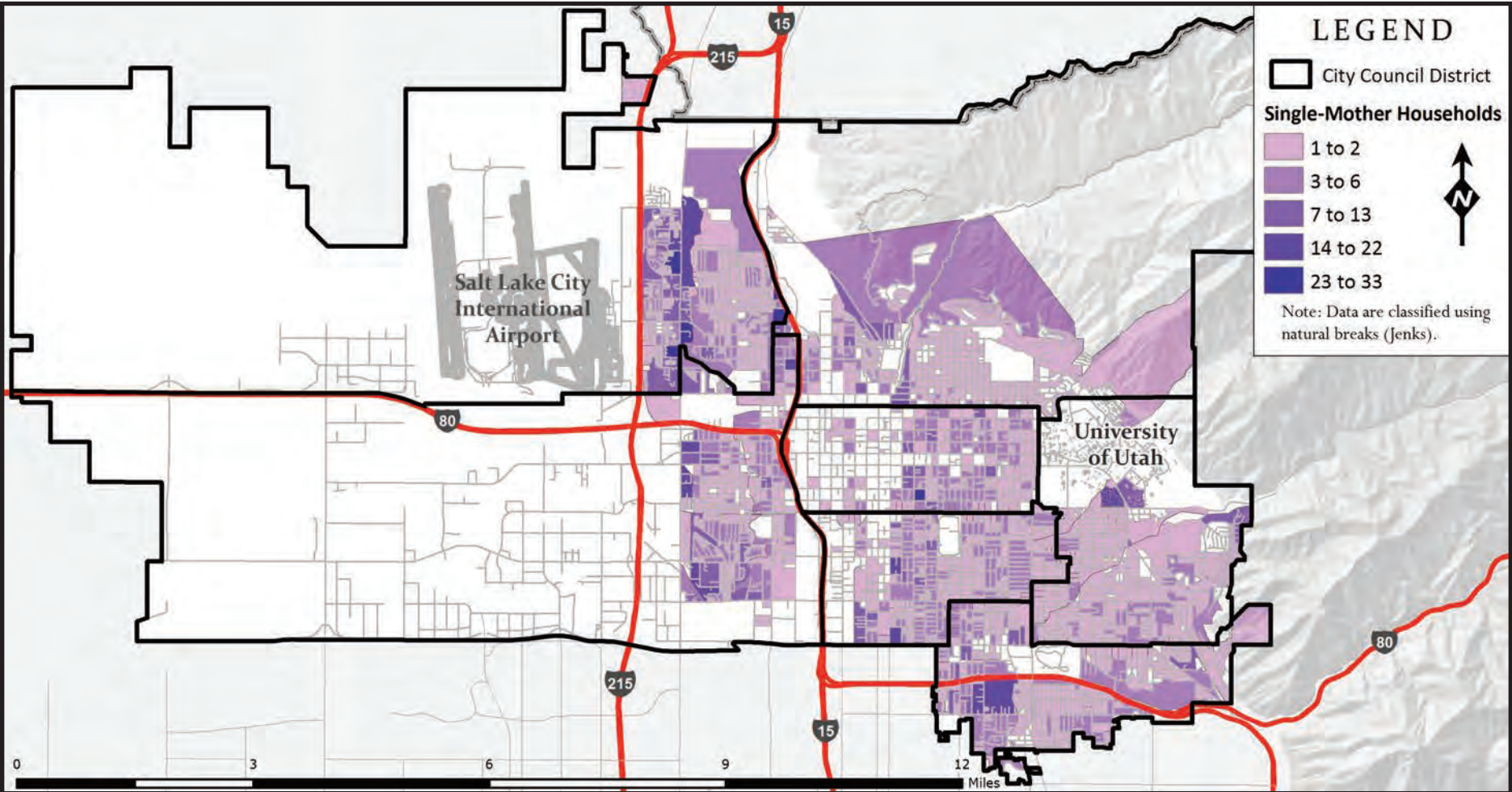
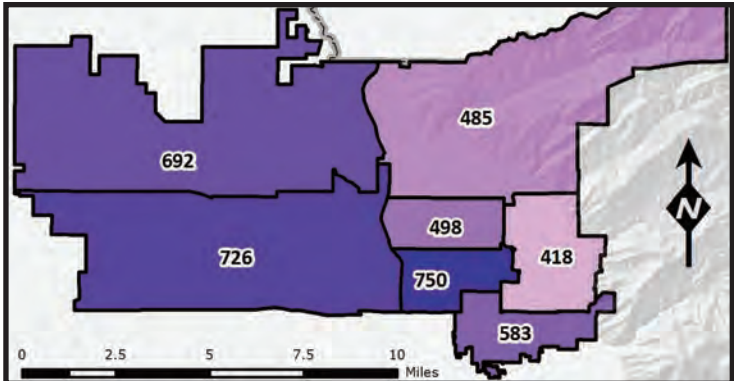


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.



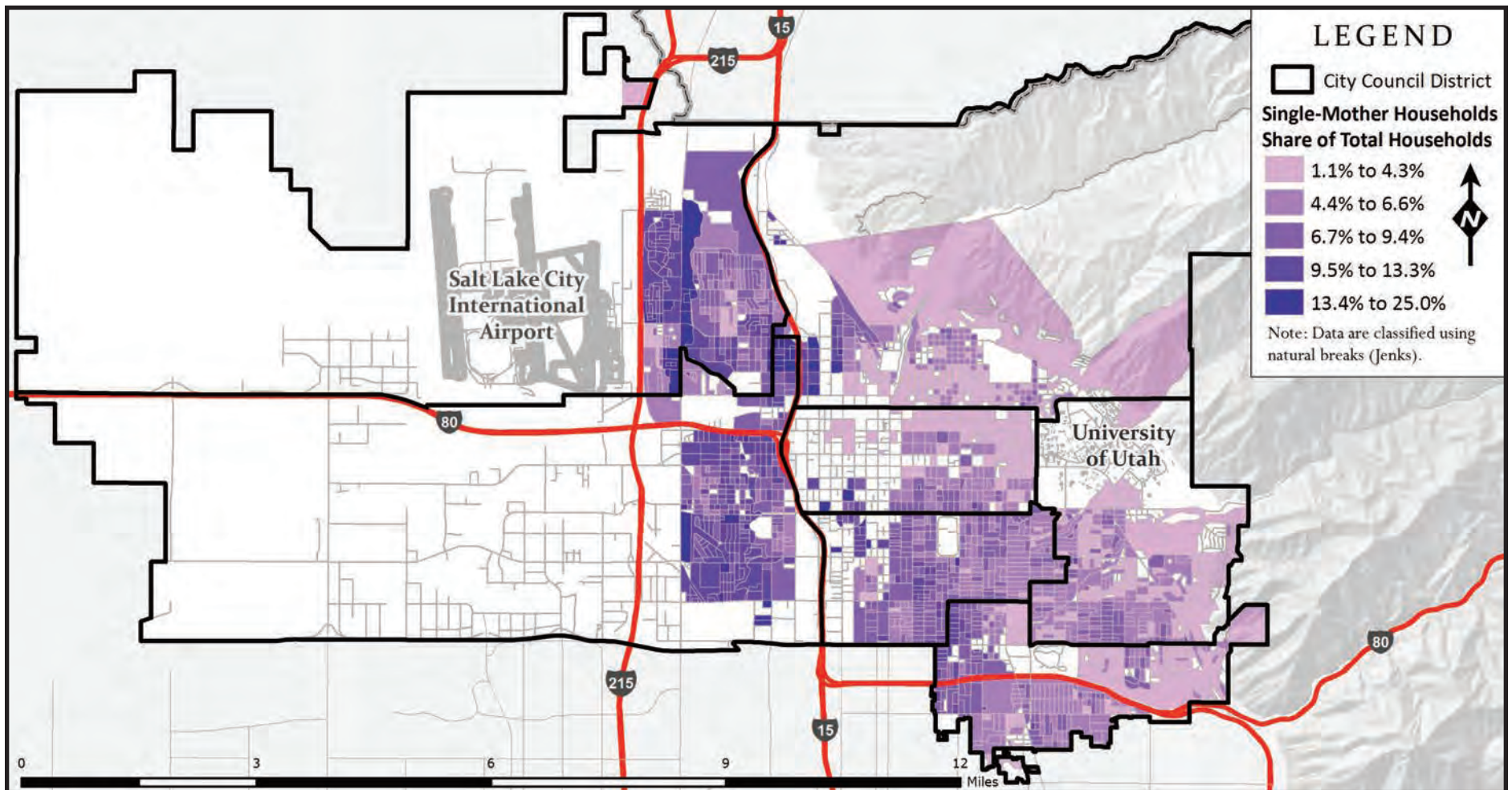
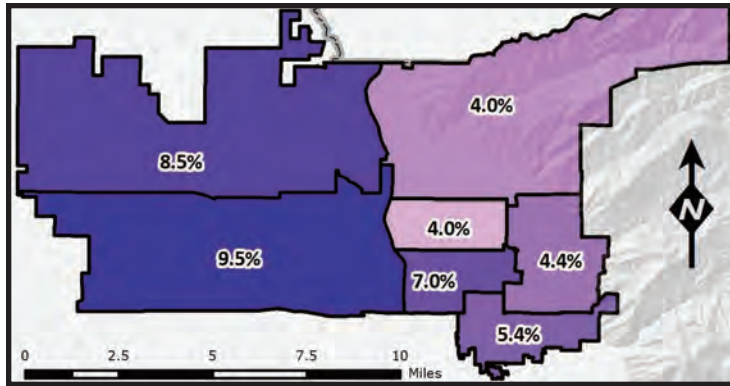
# Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Own Children Under 18



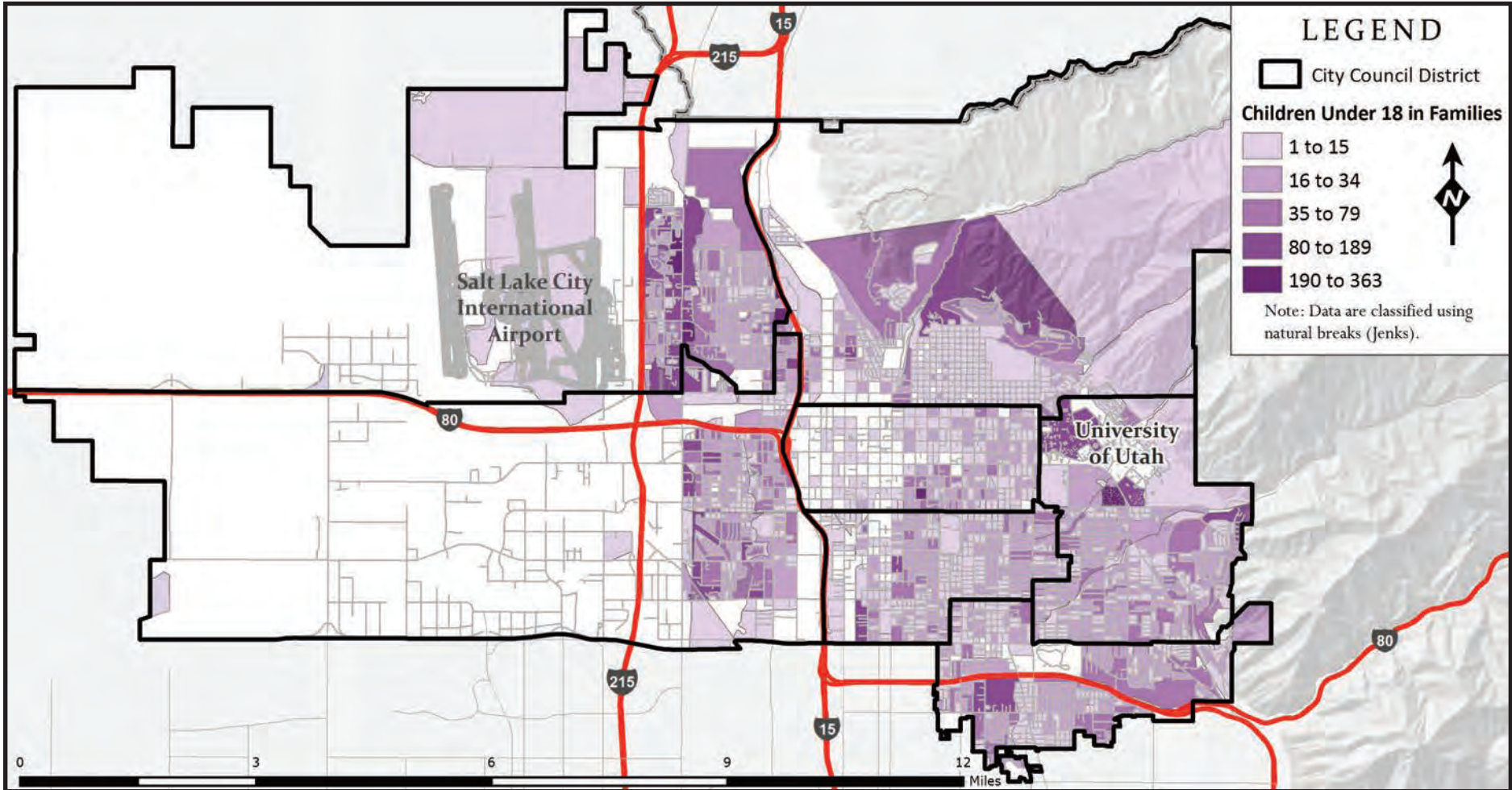
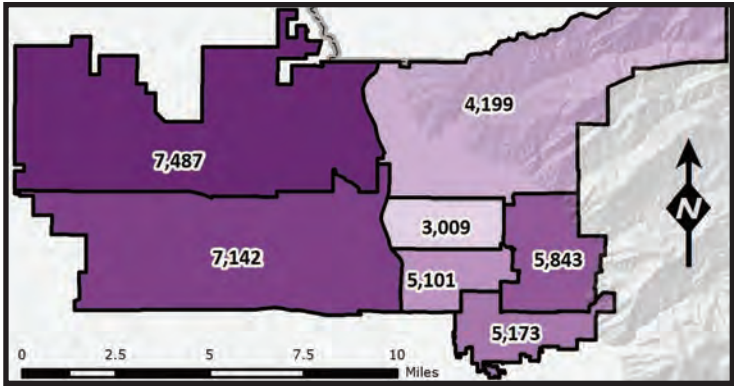
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



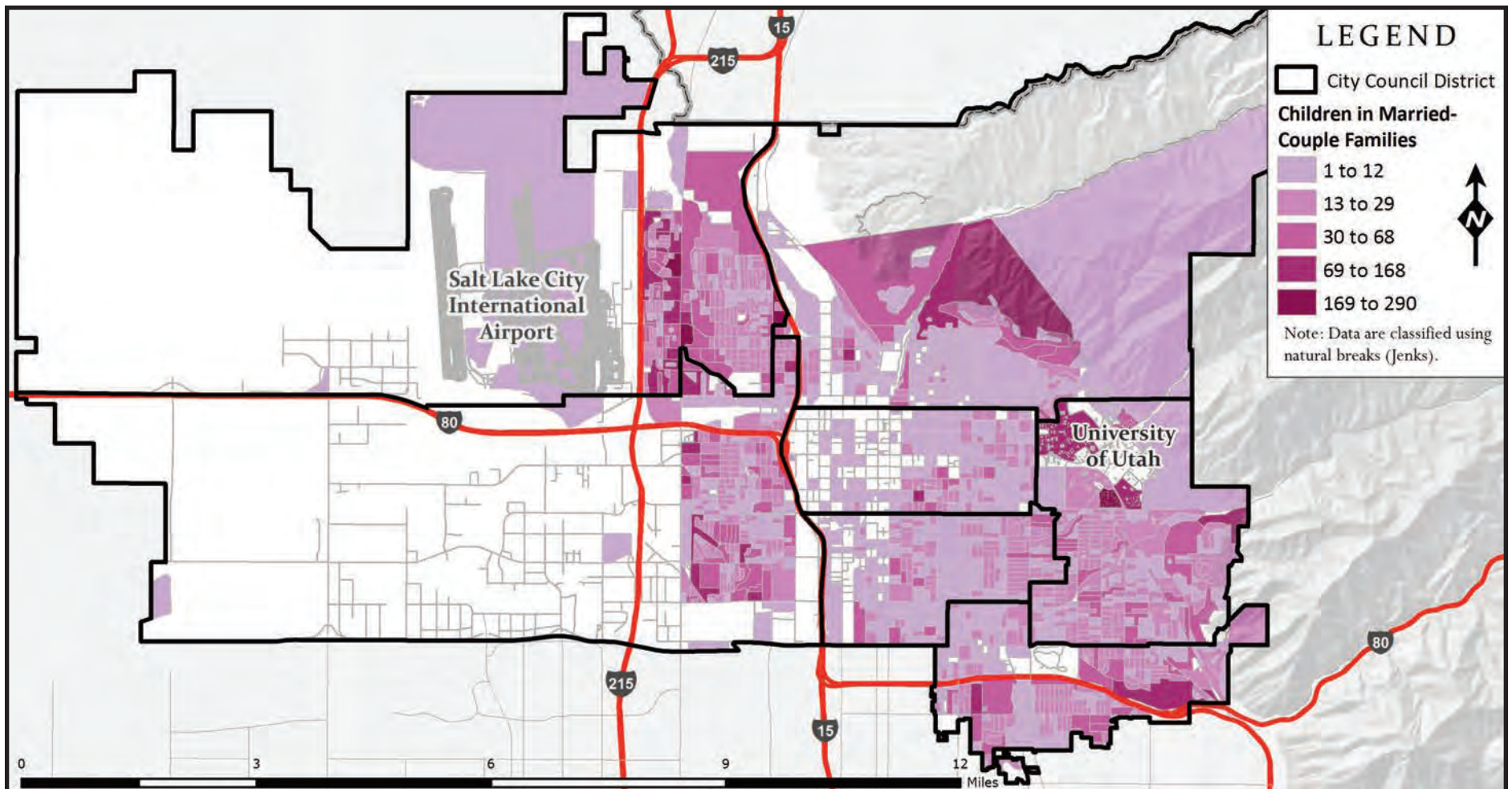
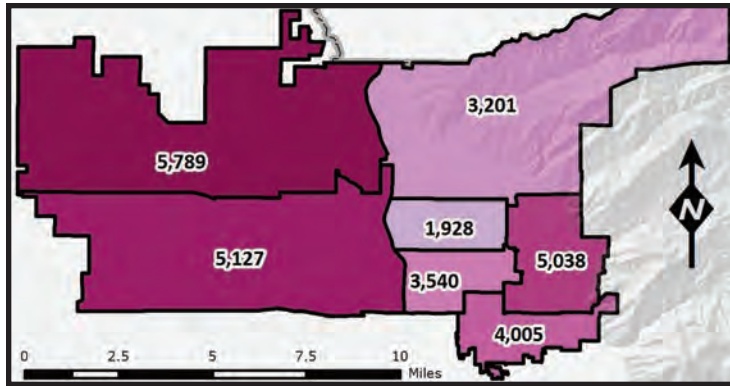
# Number of Own Children Under 18 in Families



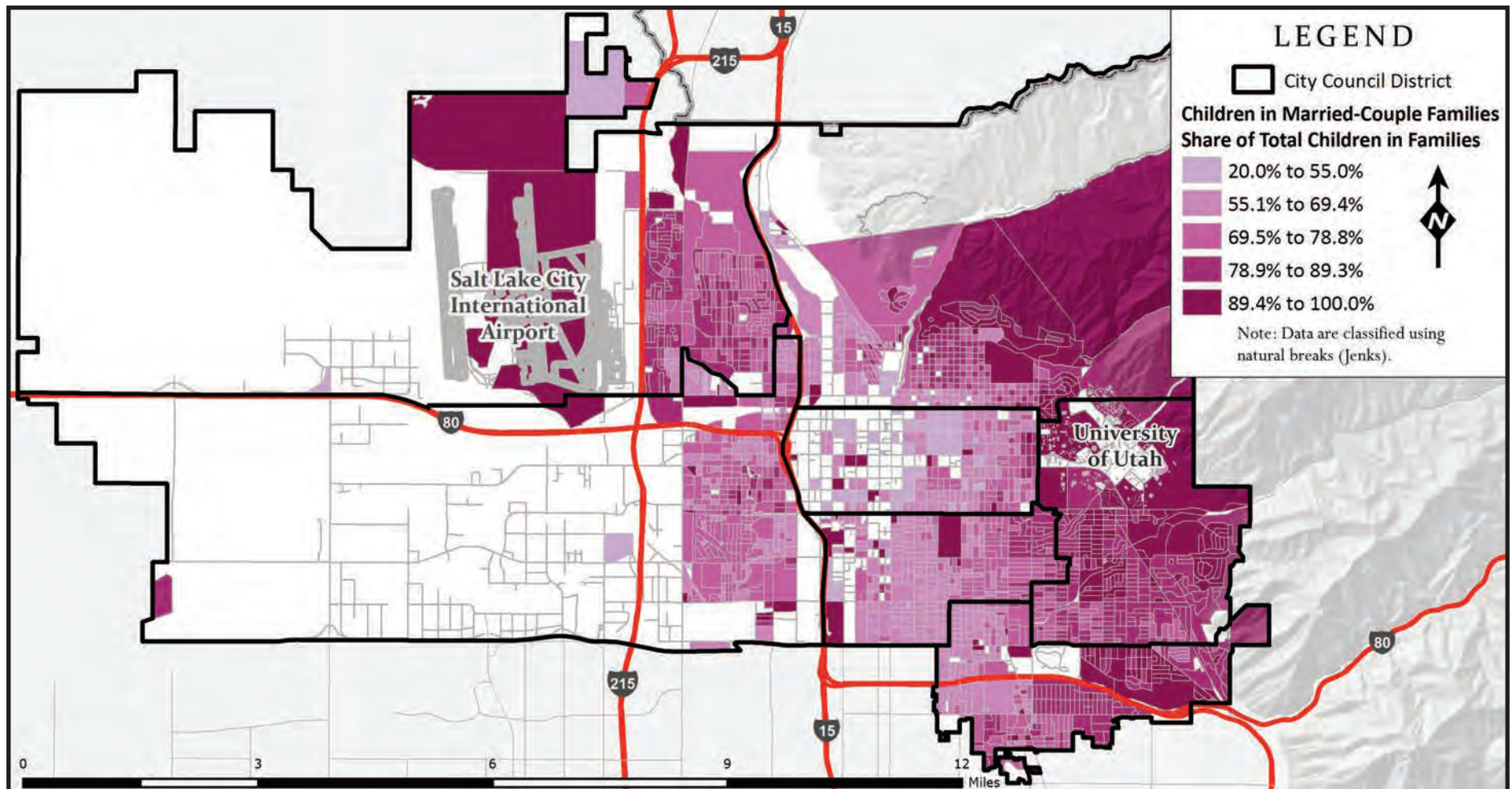
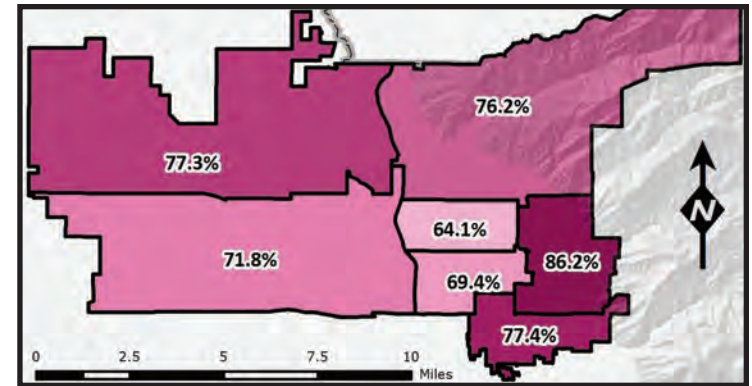
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Number of Own Children Under 18 in Married-Couple Families



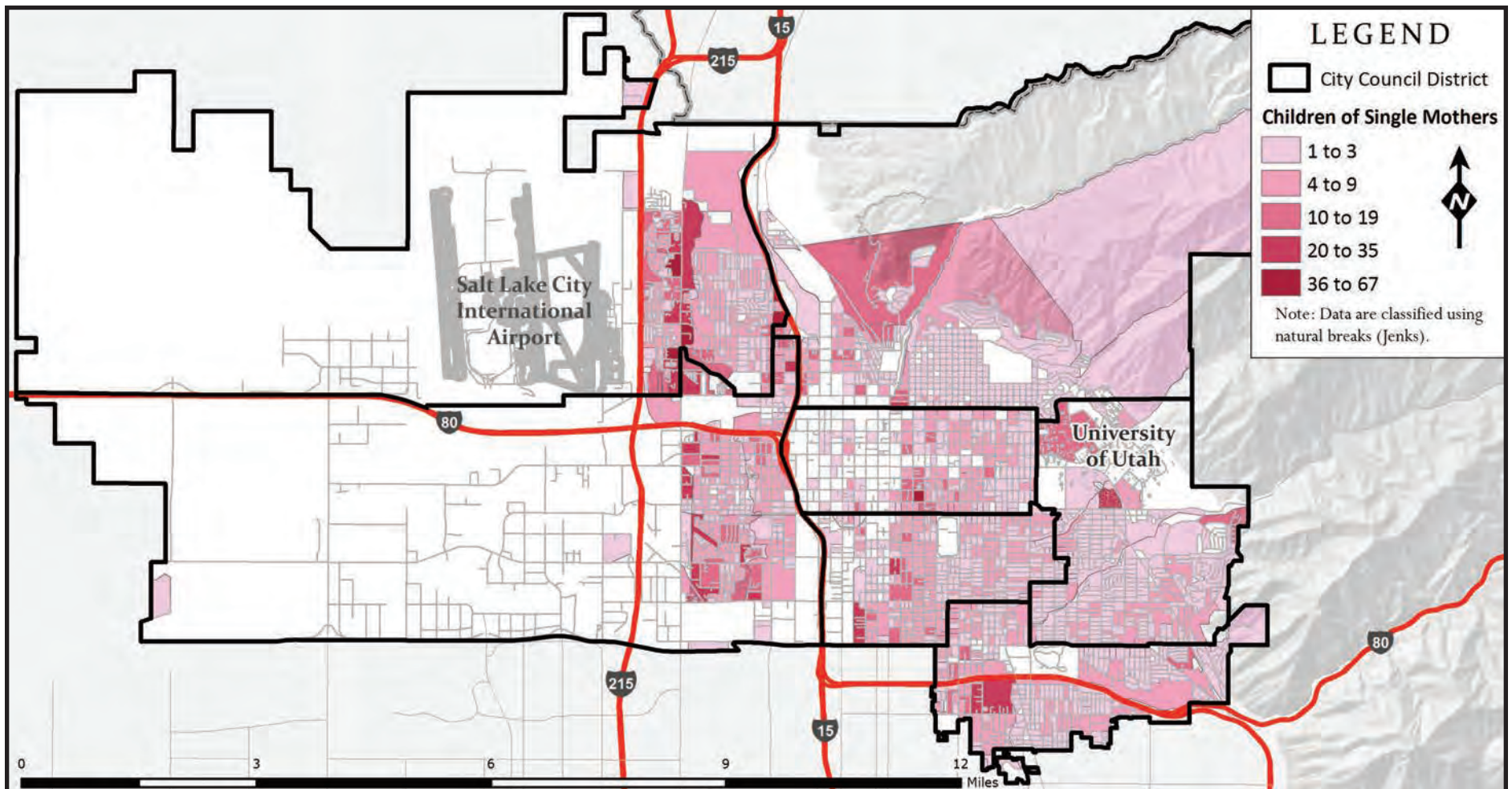
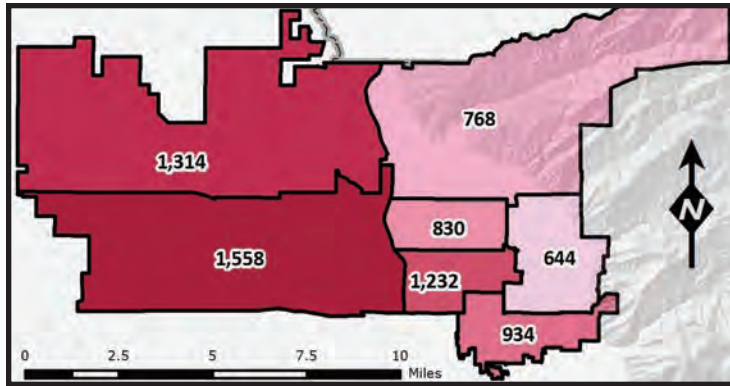
# Children Under 18 in Married-Couple Families: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

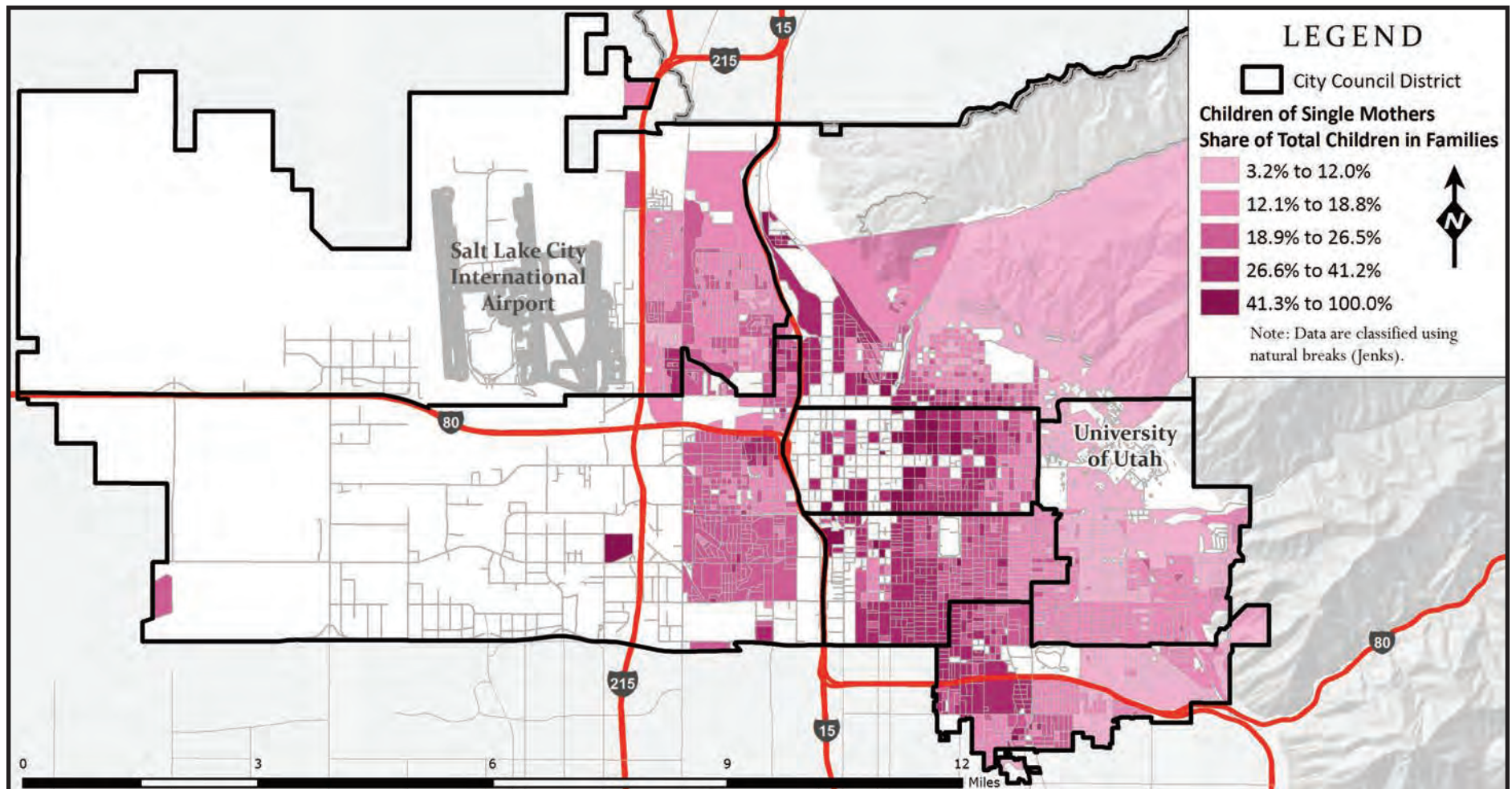
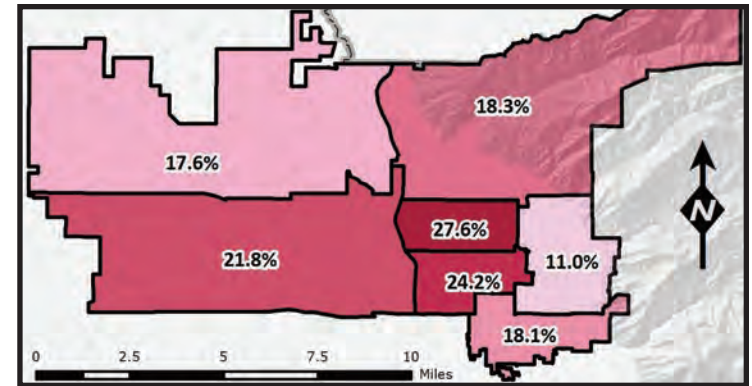
# Number of Own Children Under 18 with Single Mothers



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Children Under 18 with Single Mothers: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families



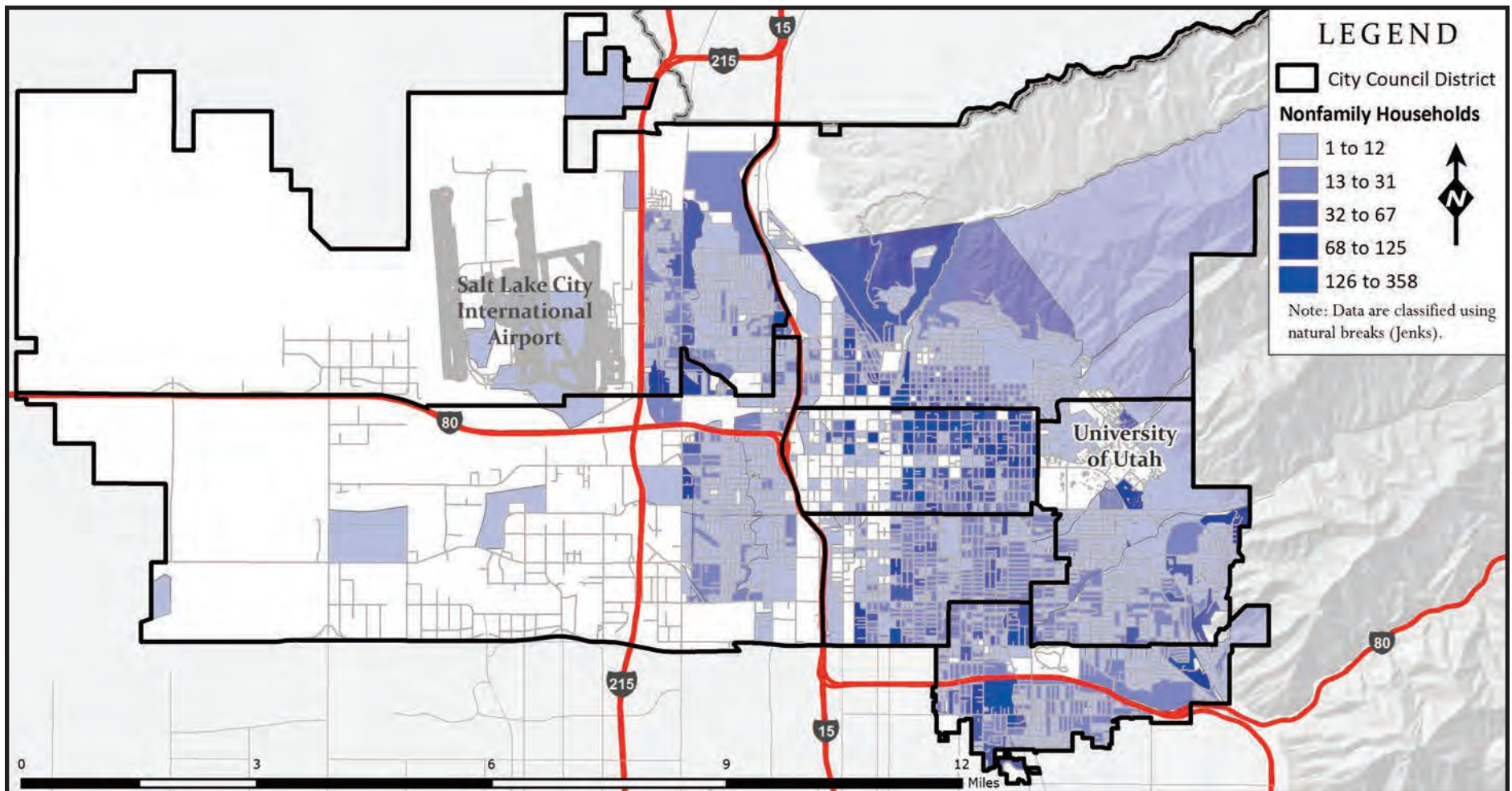
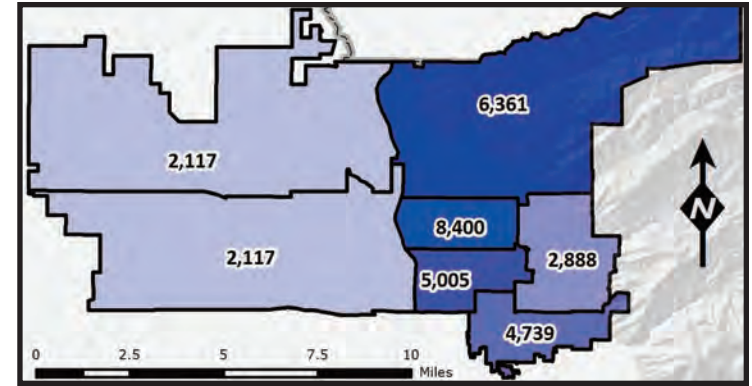
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

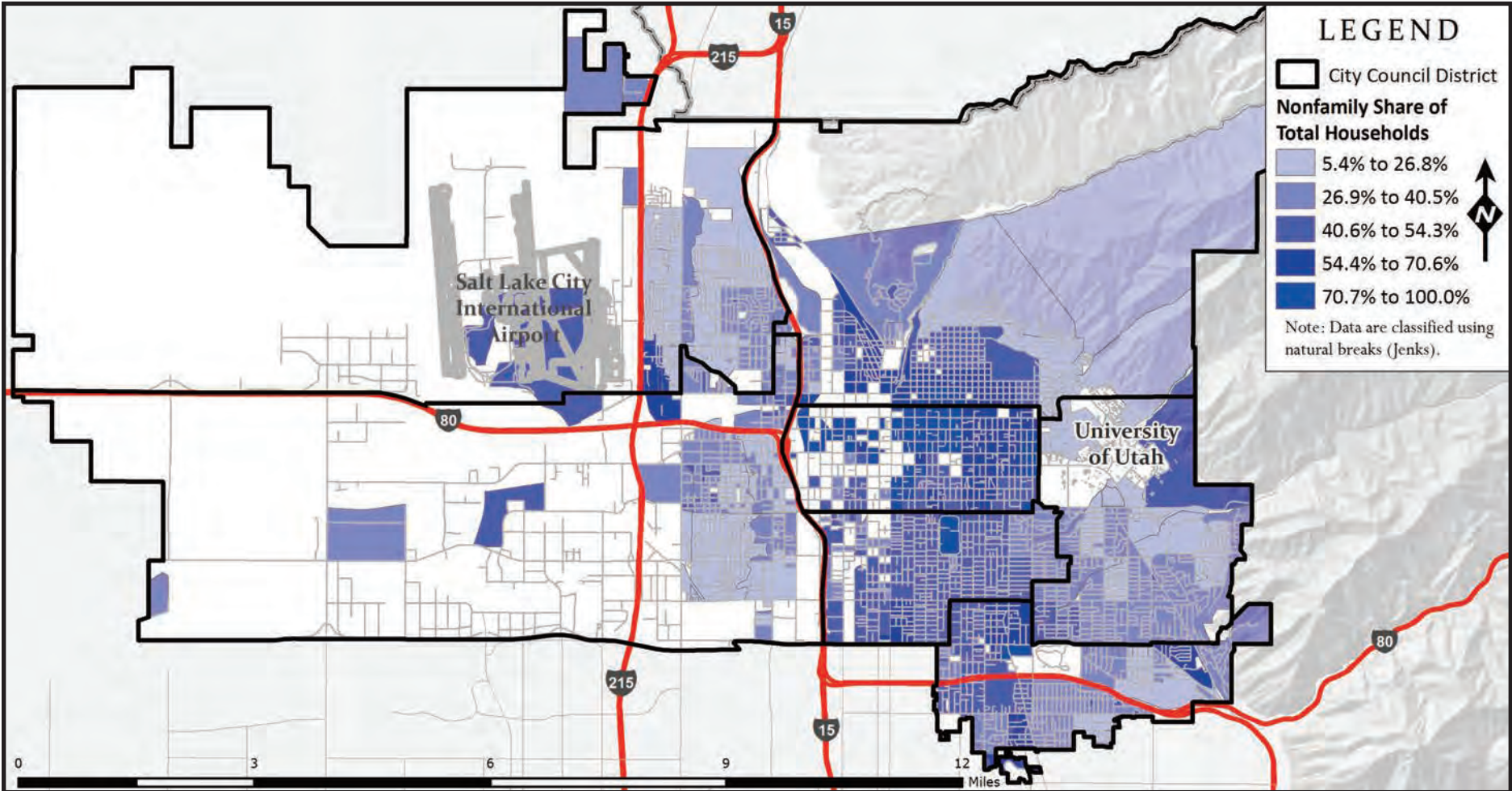
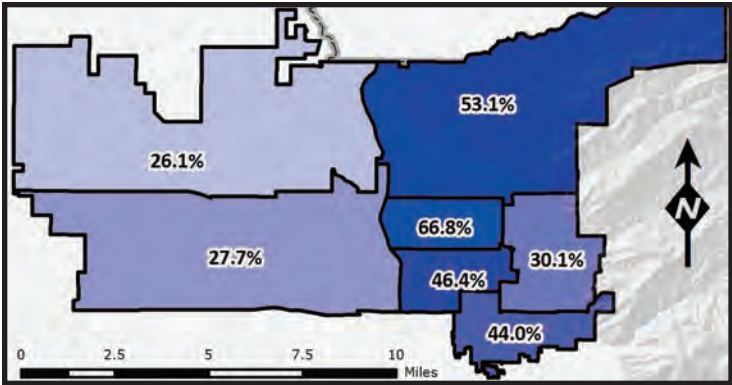




# Nonfamily Households



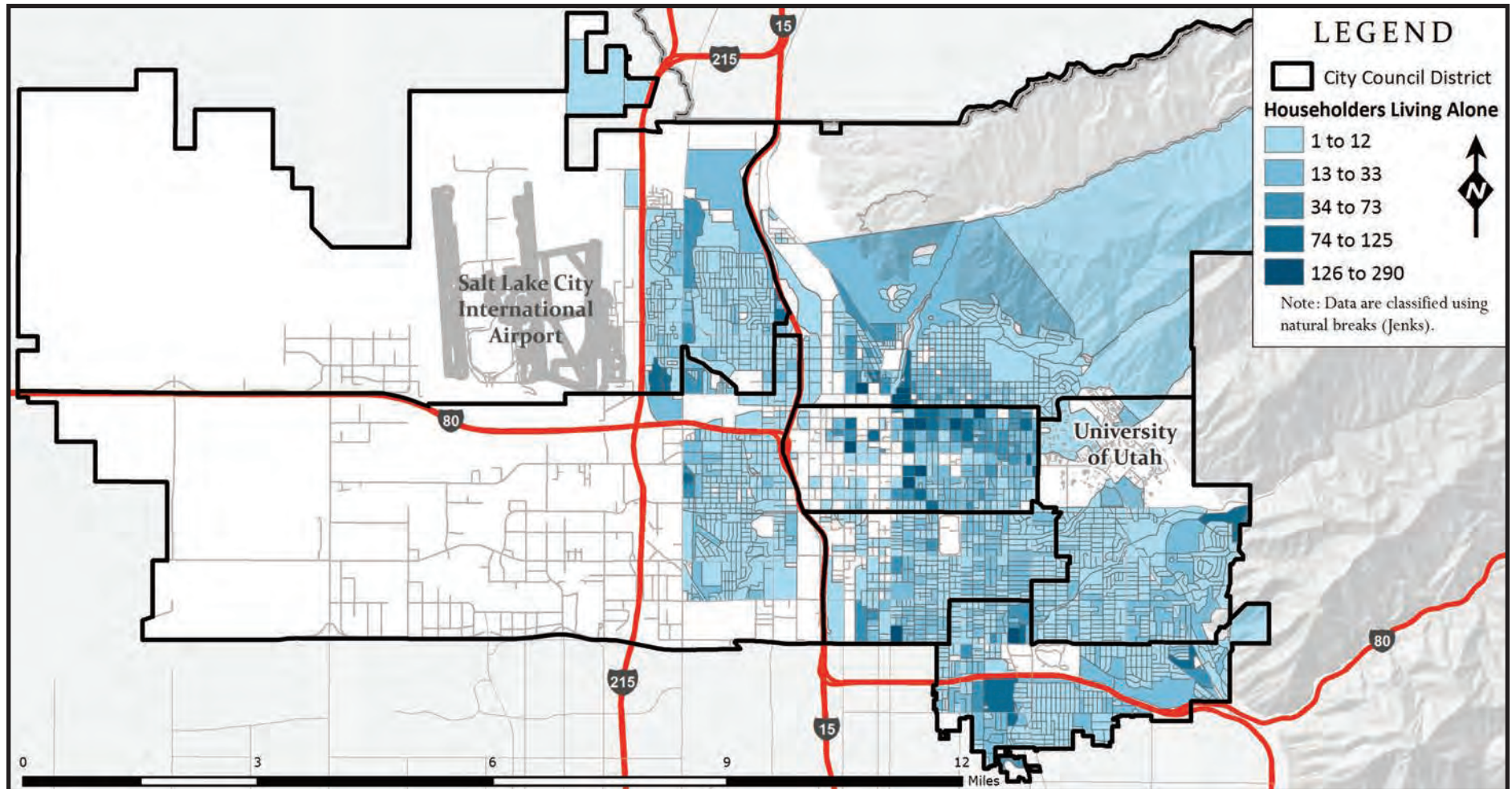
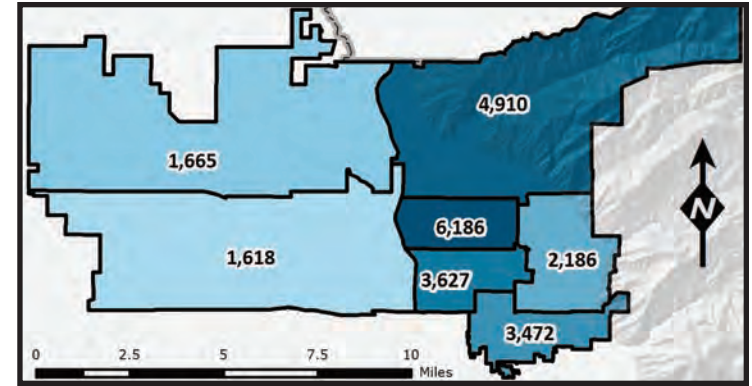
# Nonfamily Households Share of Total Households



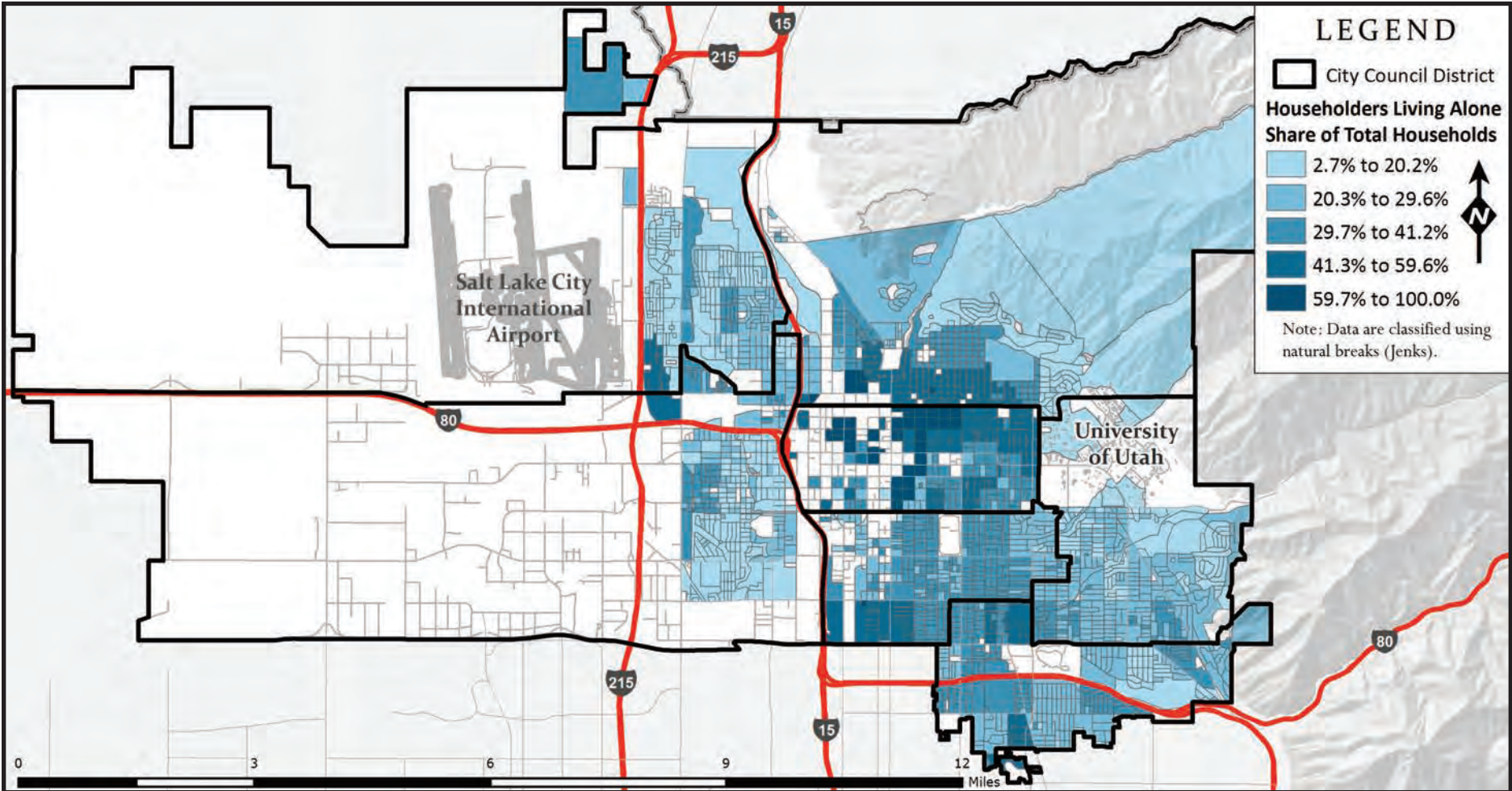
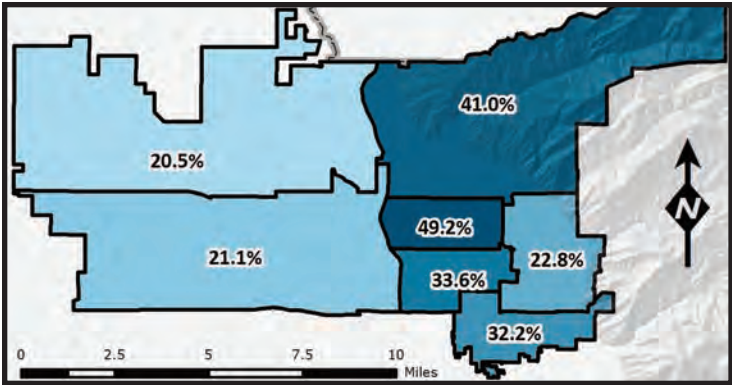
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Householder Living Alone



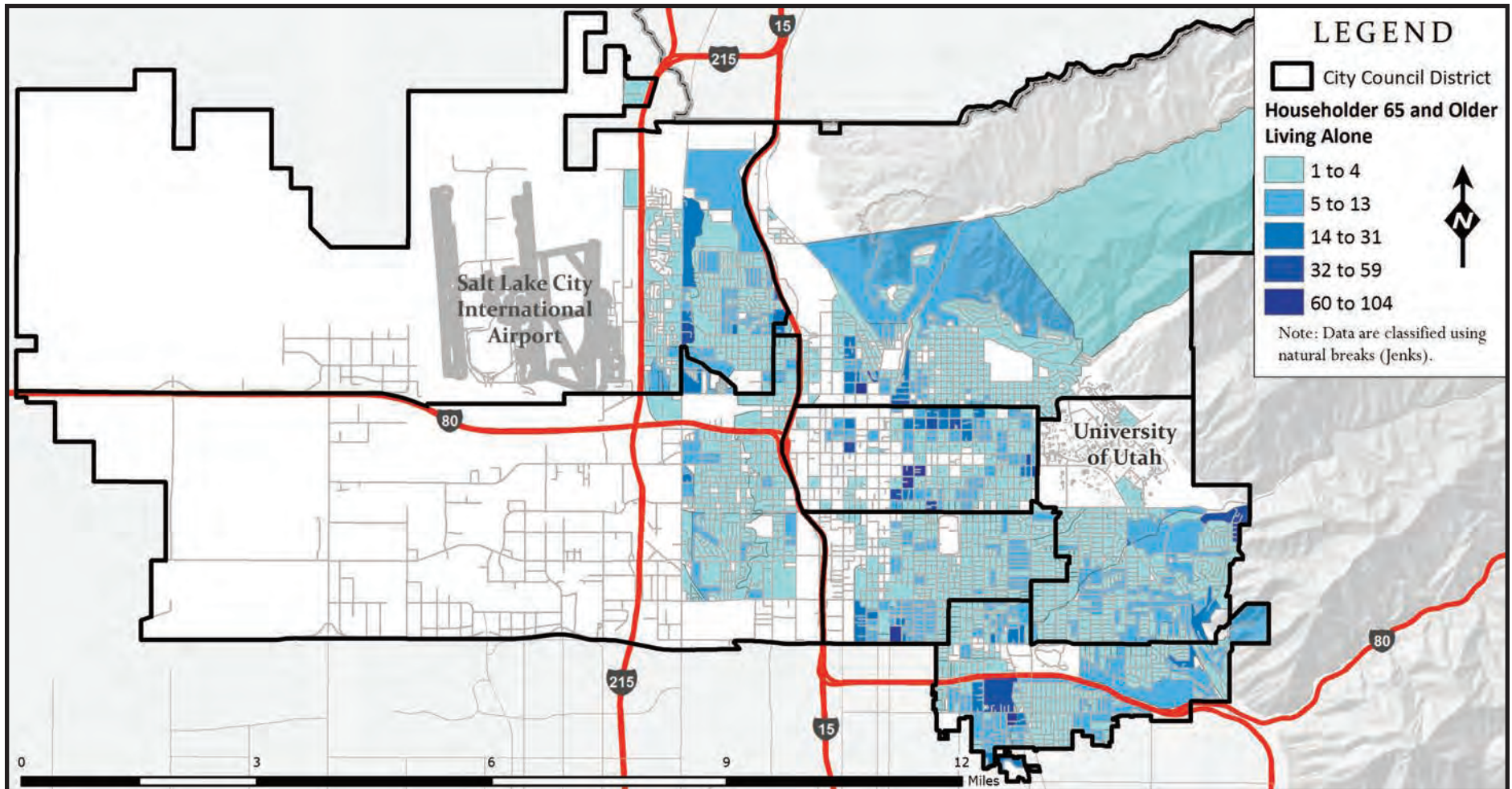
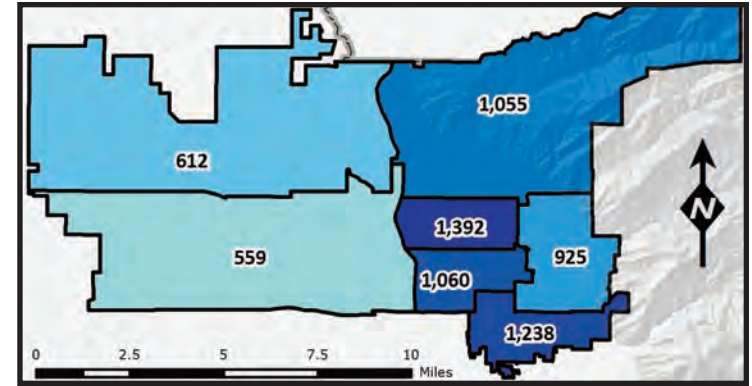
# Householder Living Alone: Share of Total Households



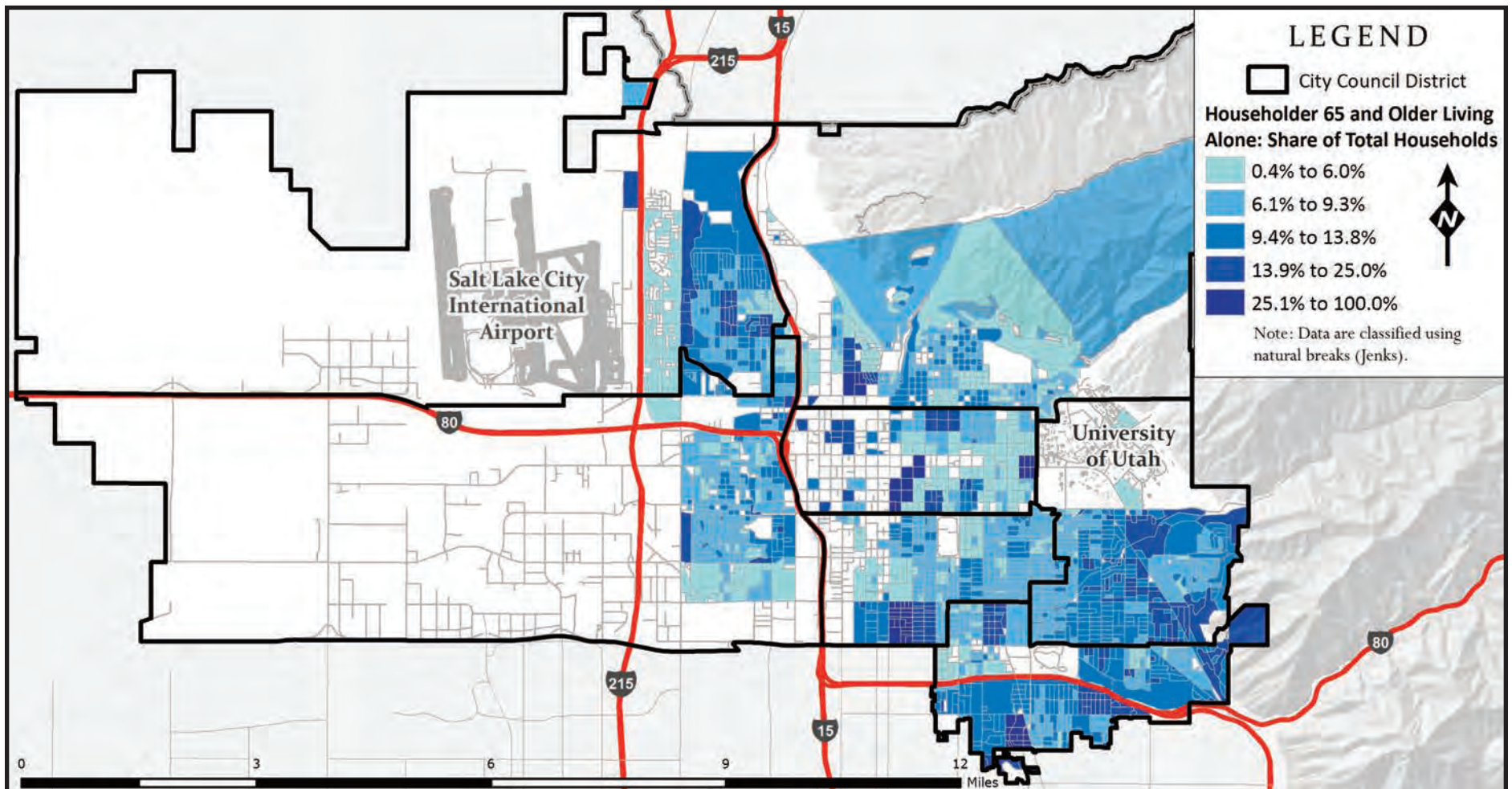
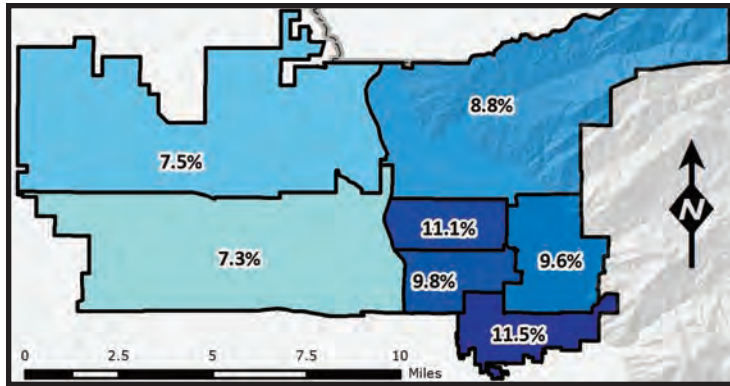
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Householder 65 and Older Living Alone



# Householder 65 and Older Living Alone: Share of Total Households



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

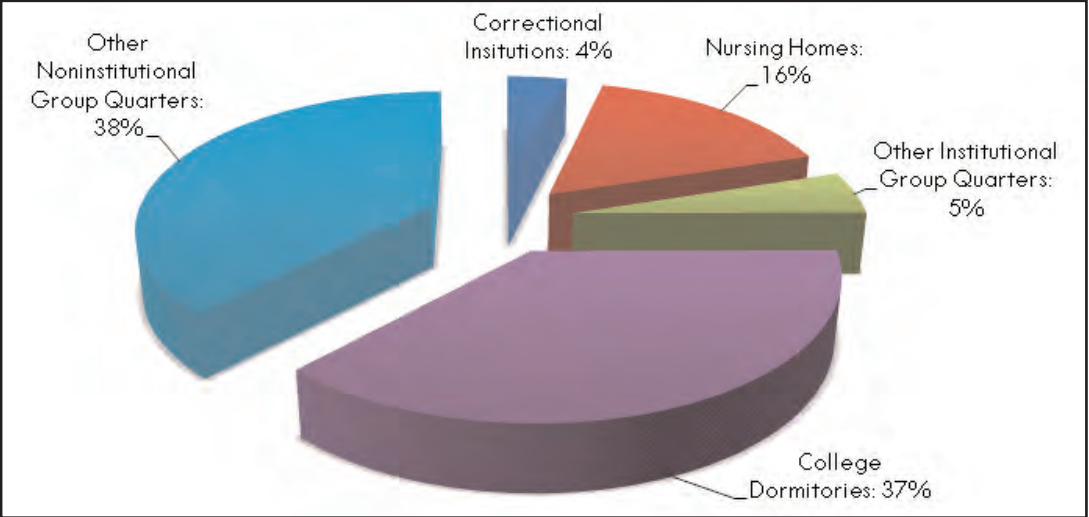


# Group Quarters Population

People not living in housing units are classified as group quarters populations in the 2000 Census. These are divided into institutionalized and noninstitutionalized populations. Institutionalized group quarters include correctional facilities, nursing homes, other care facilities for the handicapped, and facilities to care for and/or detain juveniles. Noninstitutionalized facilities include college dormitories, military quarters, group homes, religious group quarters, employment-related housing facilities, and other noninstitutional facilities (e.g., emergency shelters, soup kitchens, YW/MCAs, hostels, etc.).

Roughly one-quarter of the approximately 4,500 Salt Lake City residents living in group quarters in 2000 were institutionalized, while three-quarters were noninstitutionalized. The two largest of these were college dormitory populations, found in largest numbers in Council District 6, and other noninstitutionalized populations, found in largest numbers in Council District 4. College dormitory populations were also found in Districts 3 and 7, while District 4 housed over 80 percent of the other noninstitutionalized group quarters population. There were small correctional facilities in Districts 1 and 2, while Districts 2, 4, and 5 housed over 80 percent of the nursing home populations in Salt Lake City in 2000. Almost all of the “other” institutional populations were found in Council Districts 6 and 3. Age and sex distributions of these populations are shown in the maps that follow.

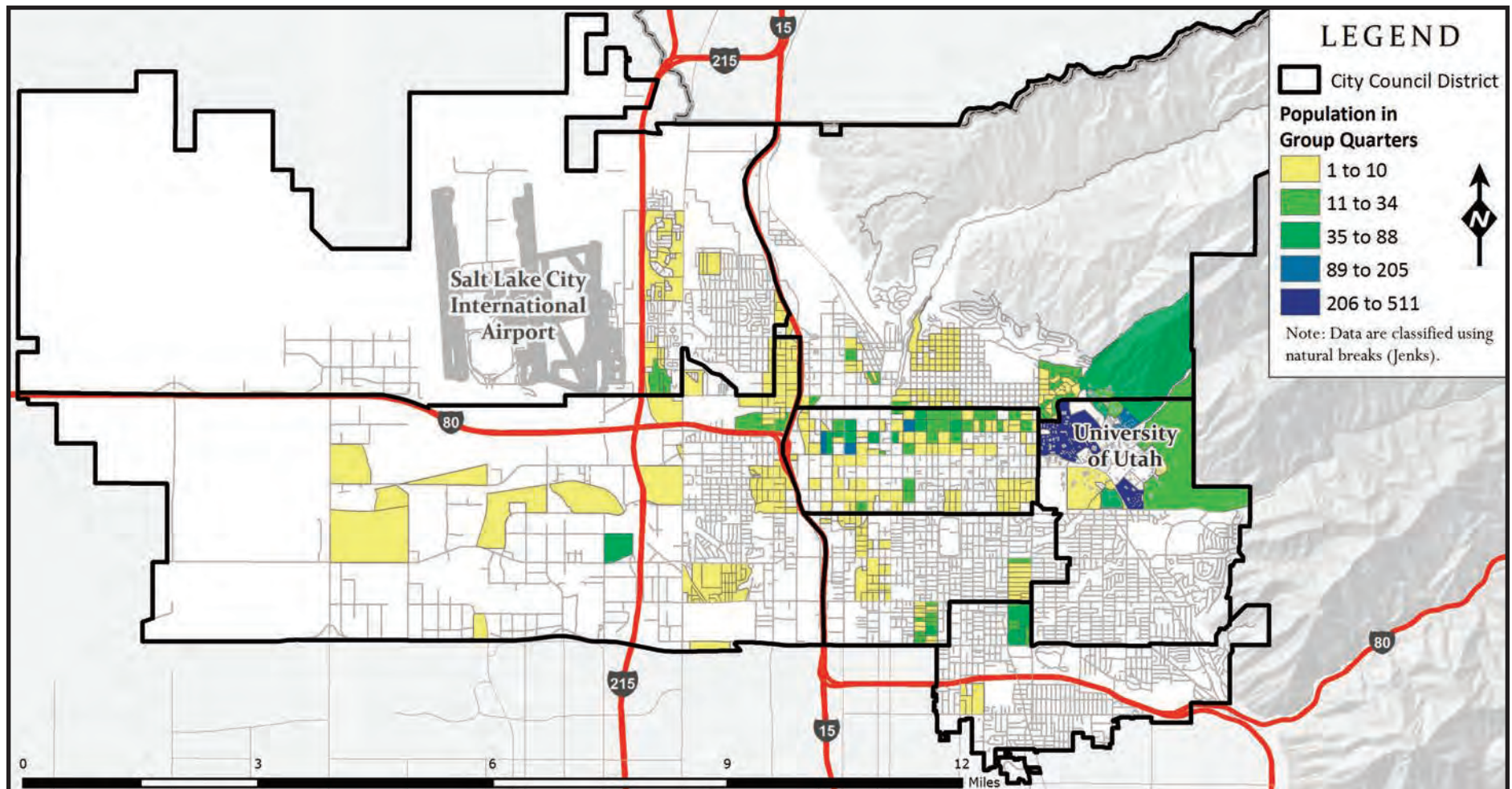
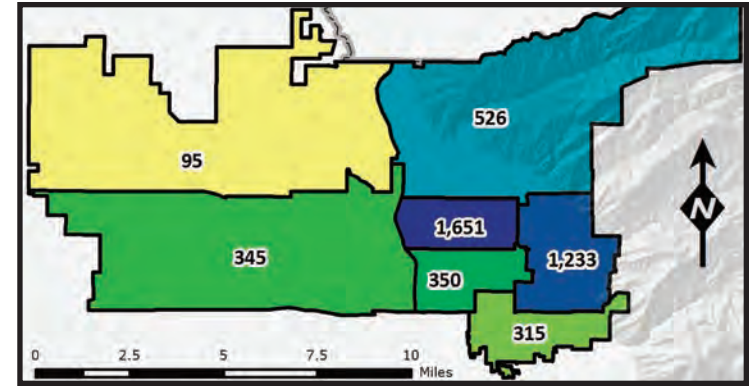
**Figure**  
**Salt Lake City 2000 Group Quarters Types**



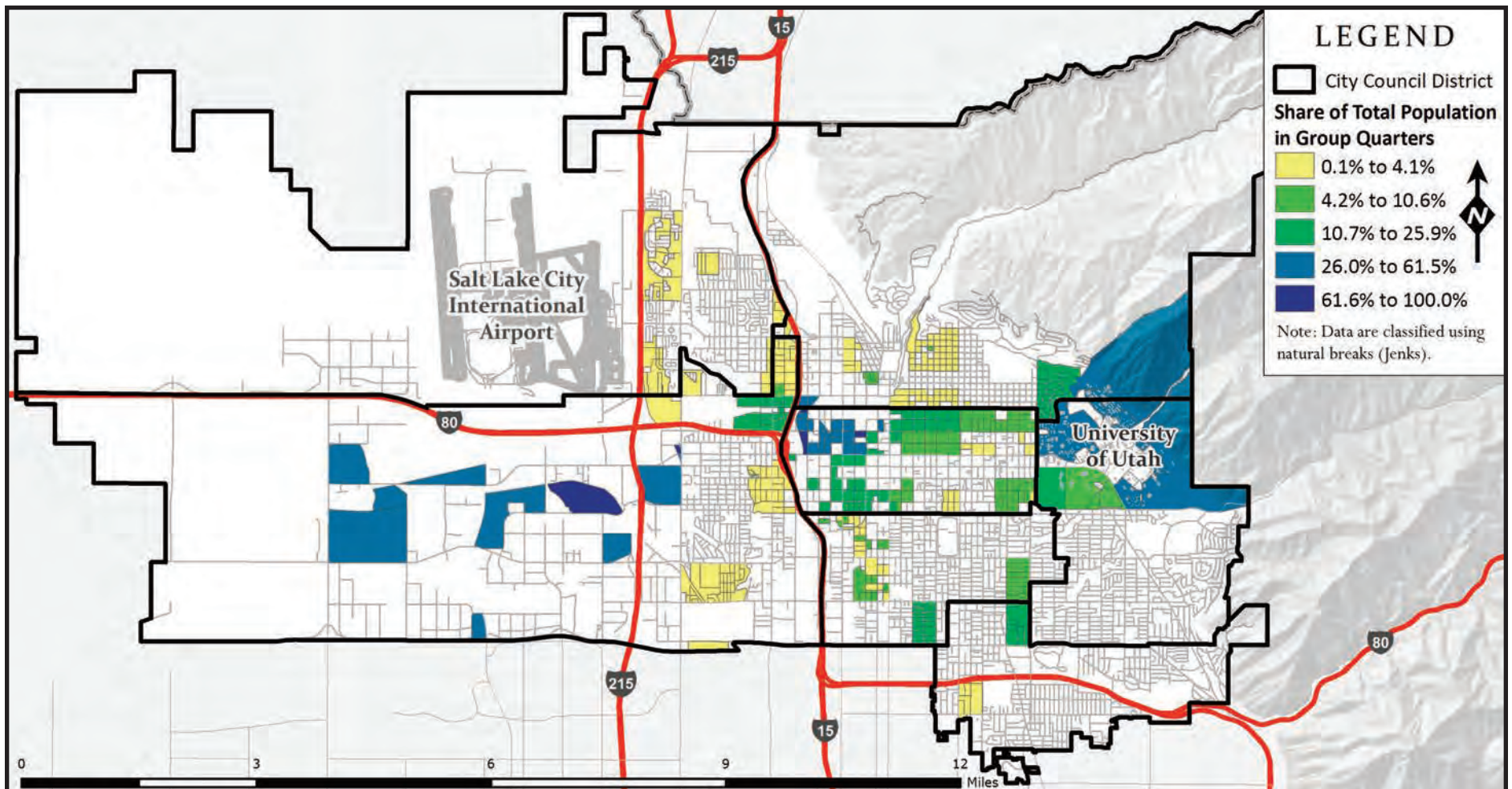
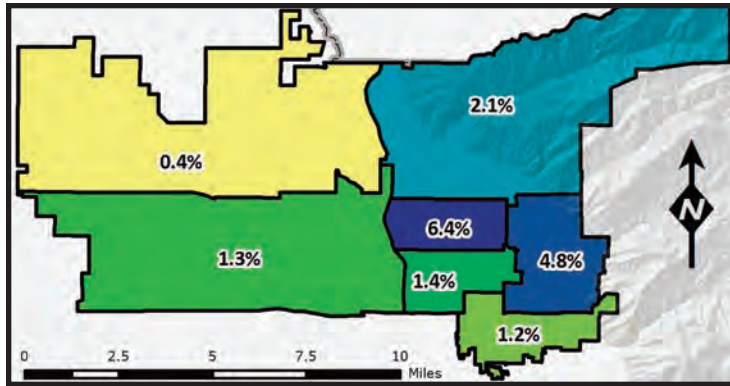
*Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.*



# Population Living in Group Quarters



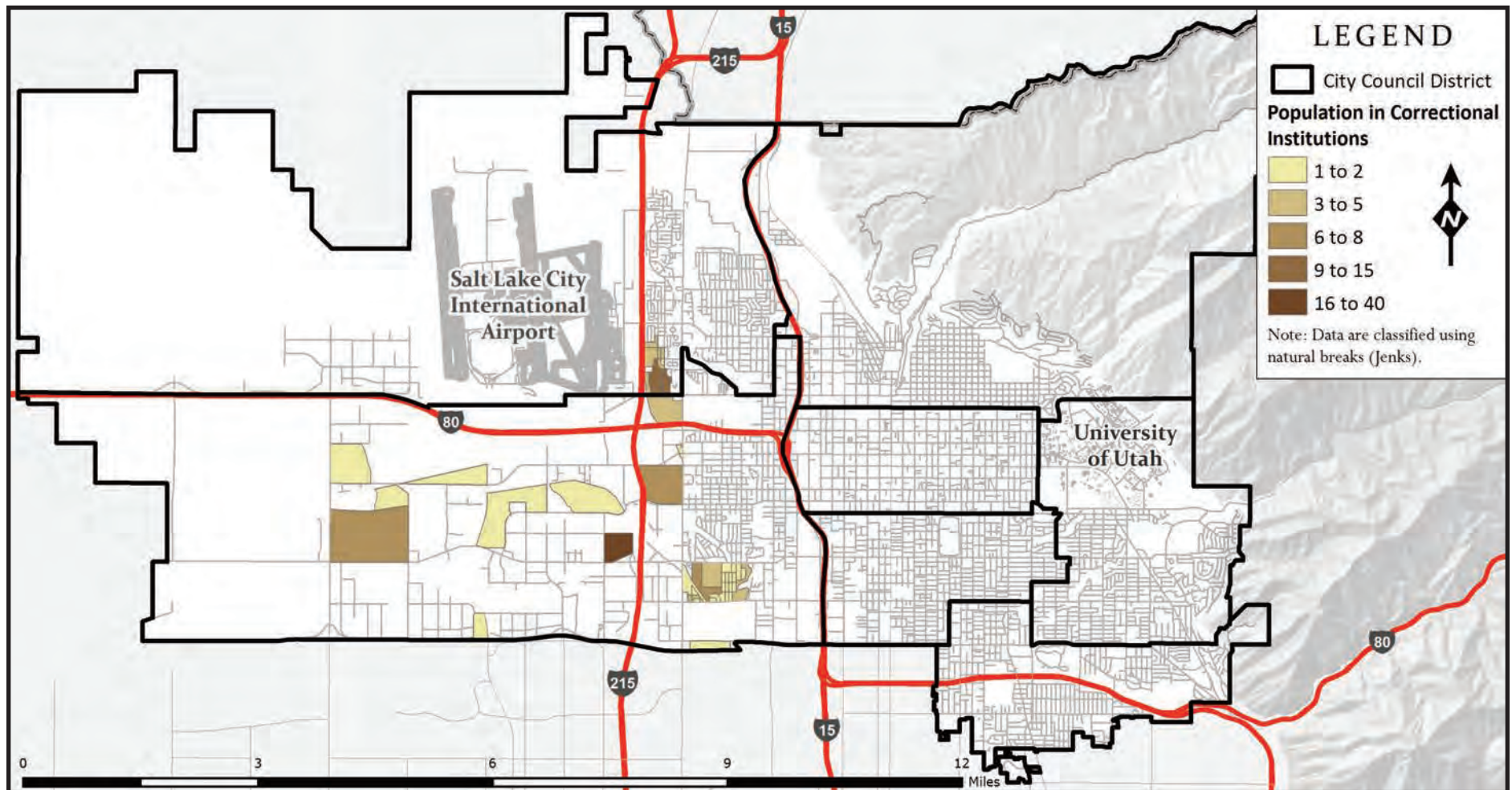
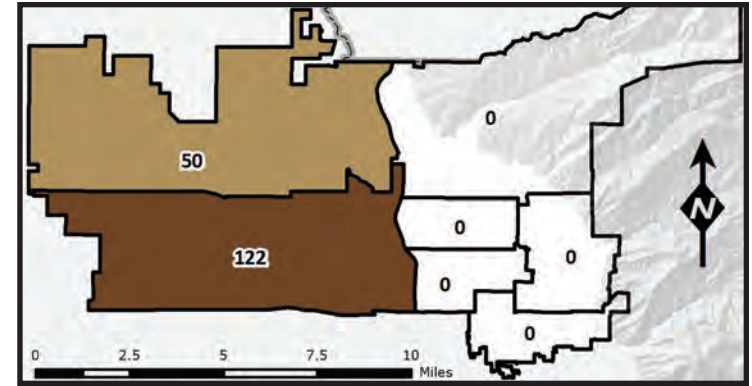
# Share of Total Population Living in Group Quarters



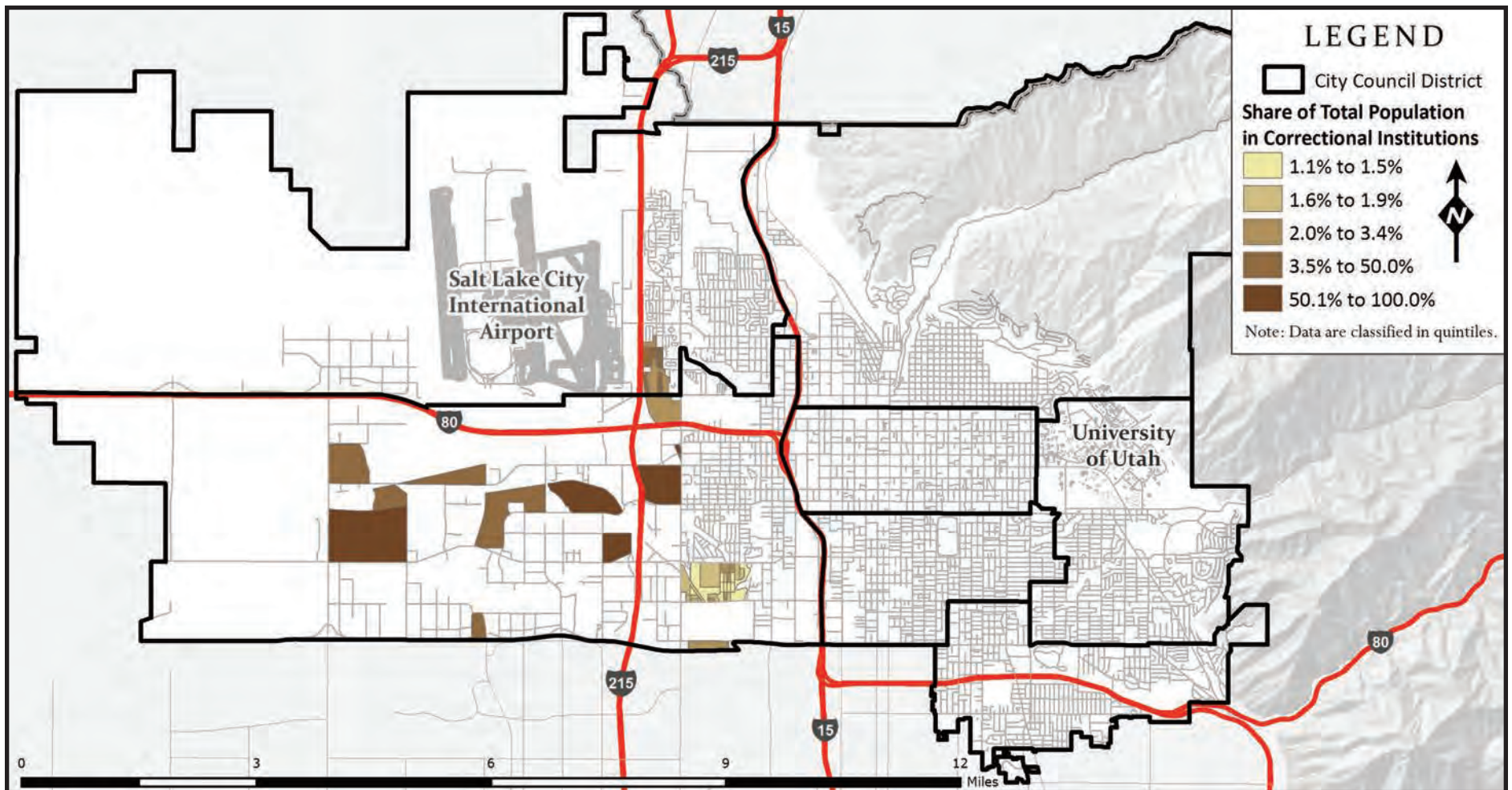
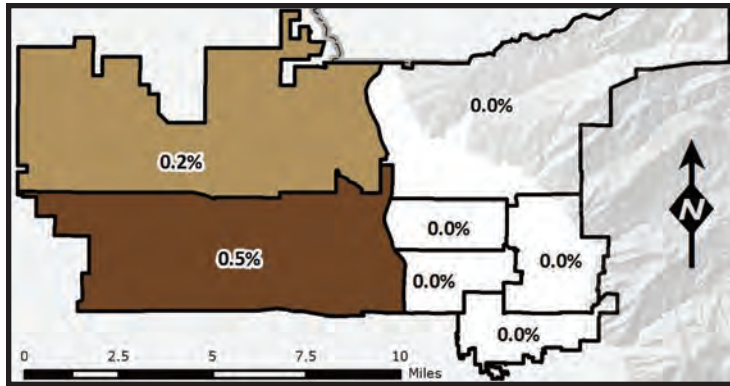
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

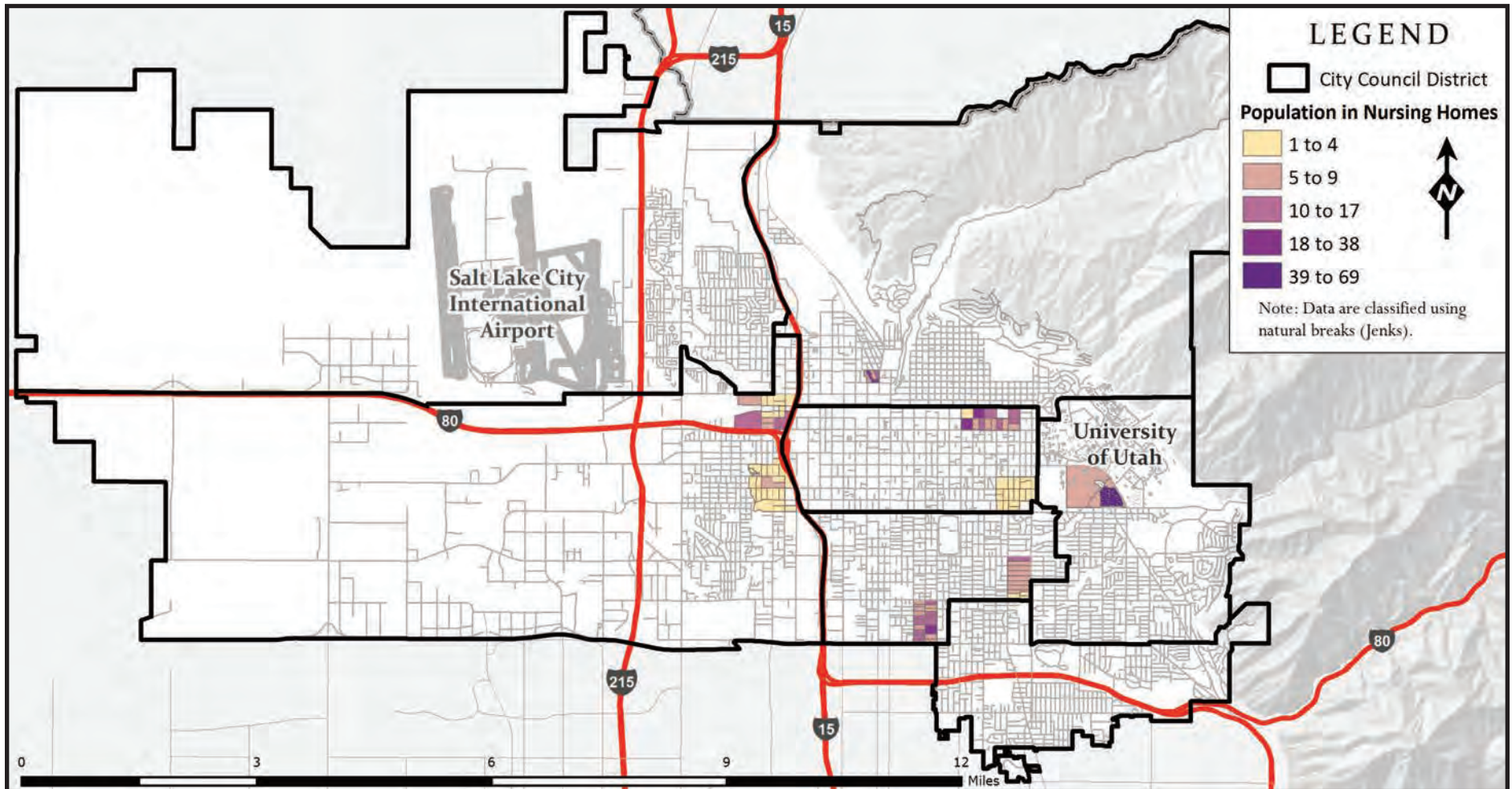
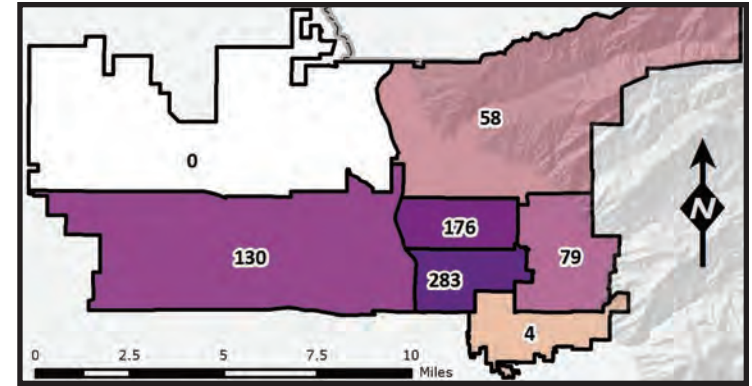
# Population Living in Correctional Institutions



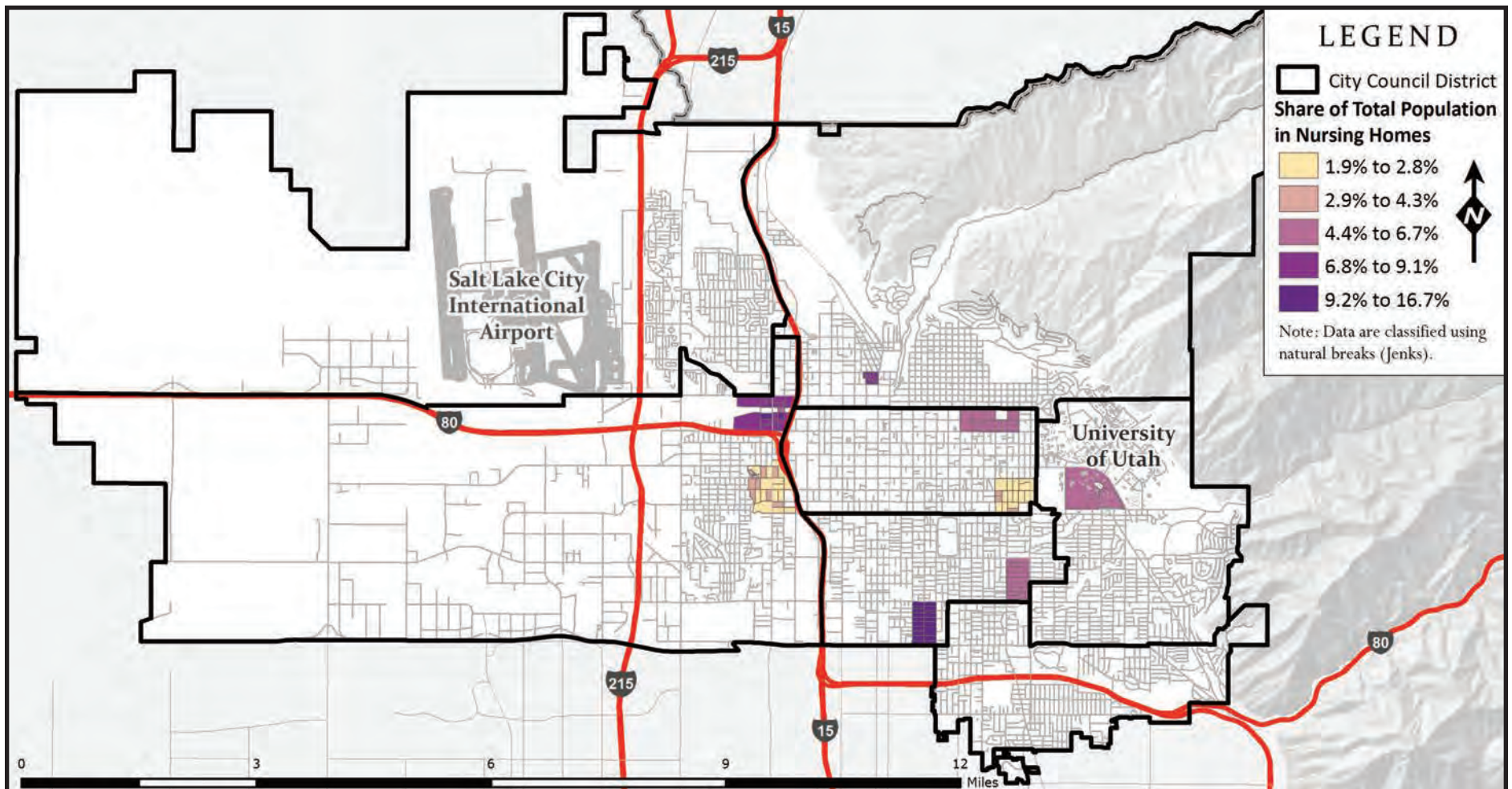
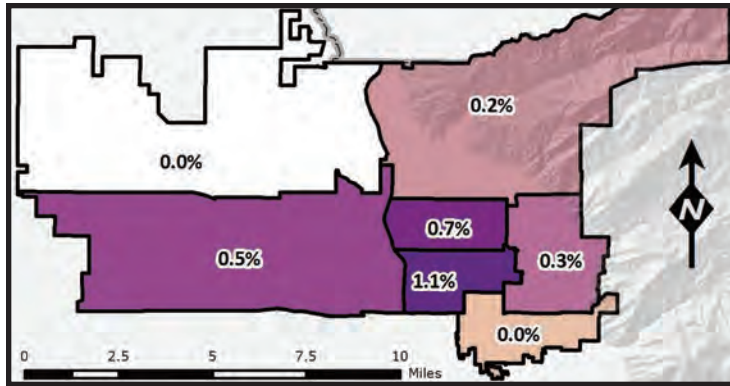
# Share of Total Population Living in Correctional Institutions



# Population Living in Nursing Homes



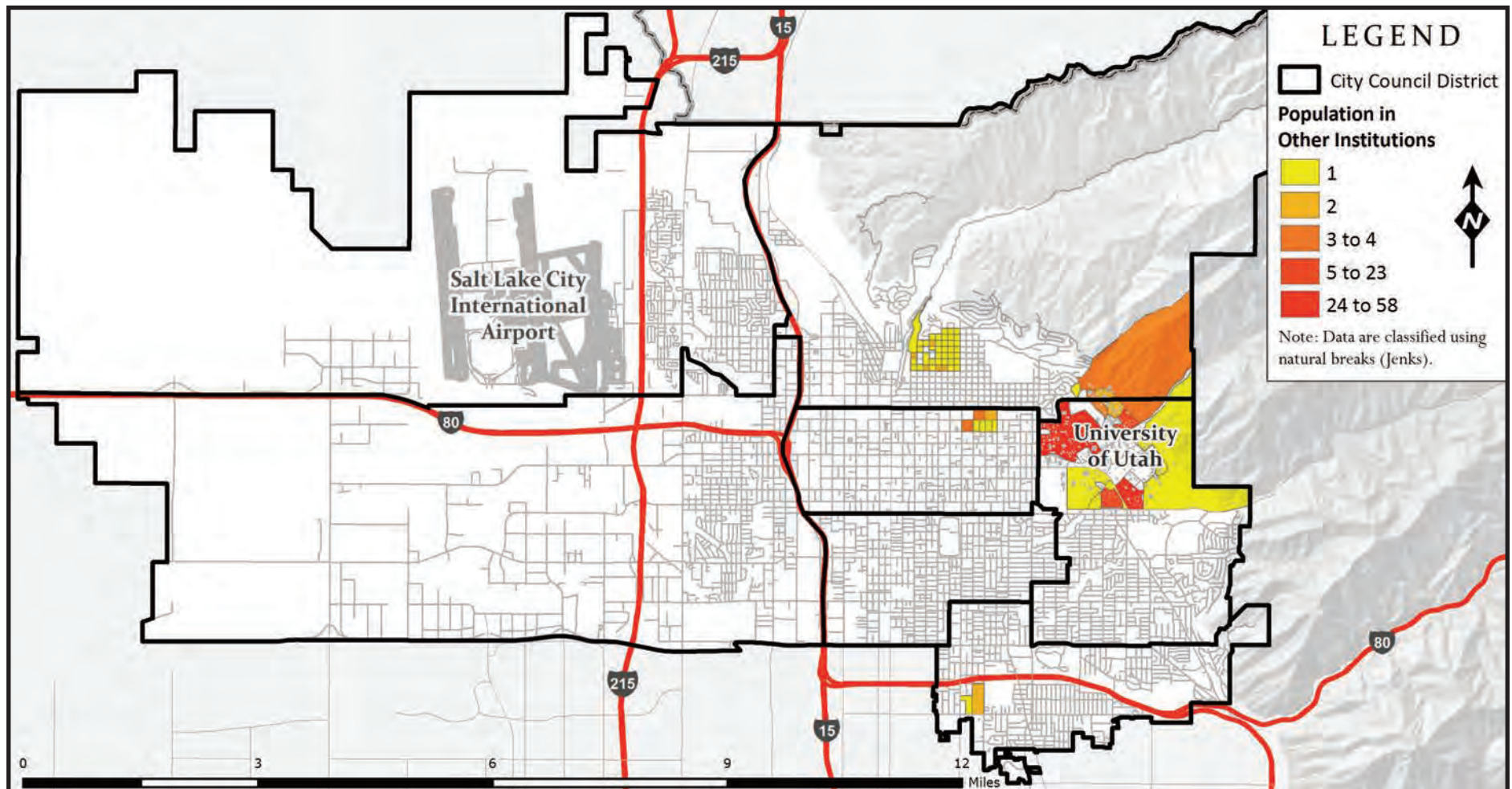
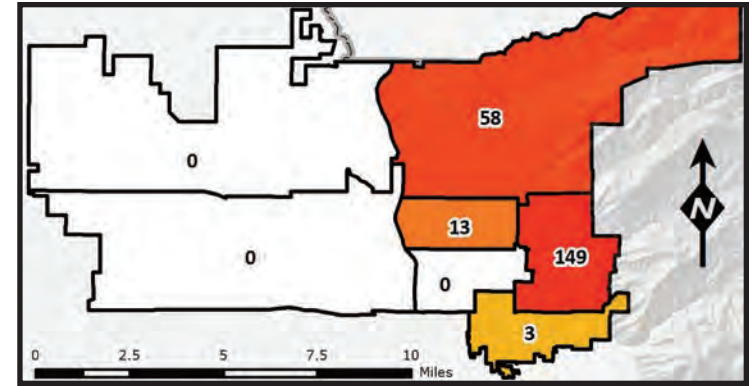
# Share of Total Population Living in Nursing Homes



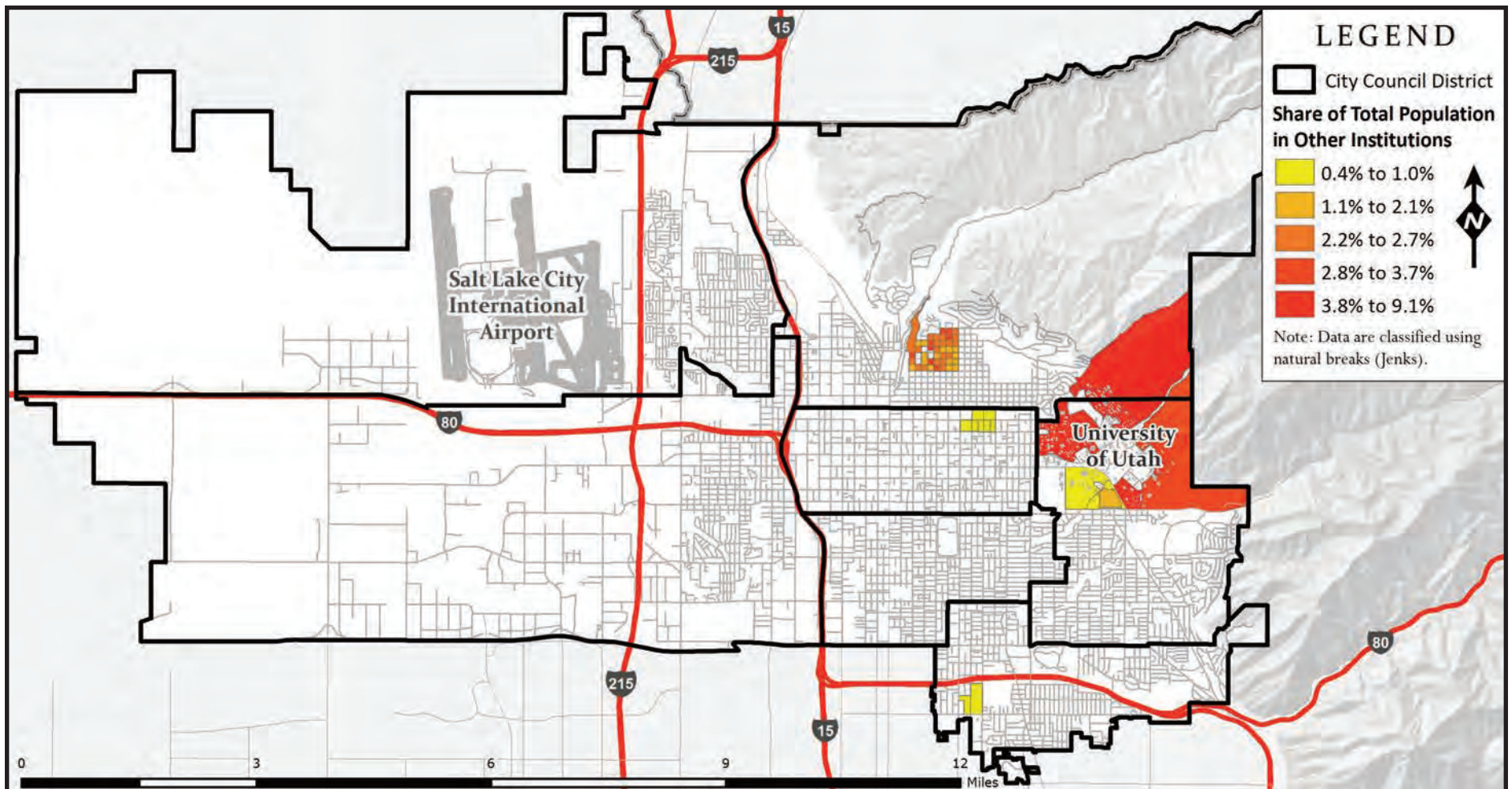
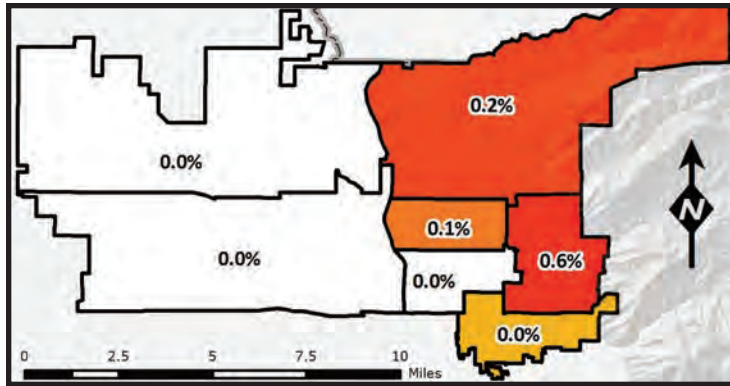
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Population Living in Other Institutions

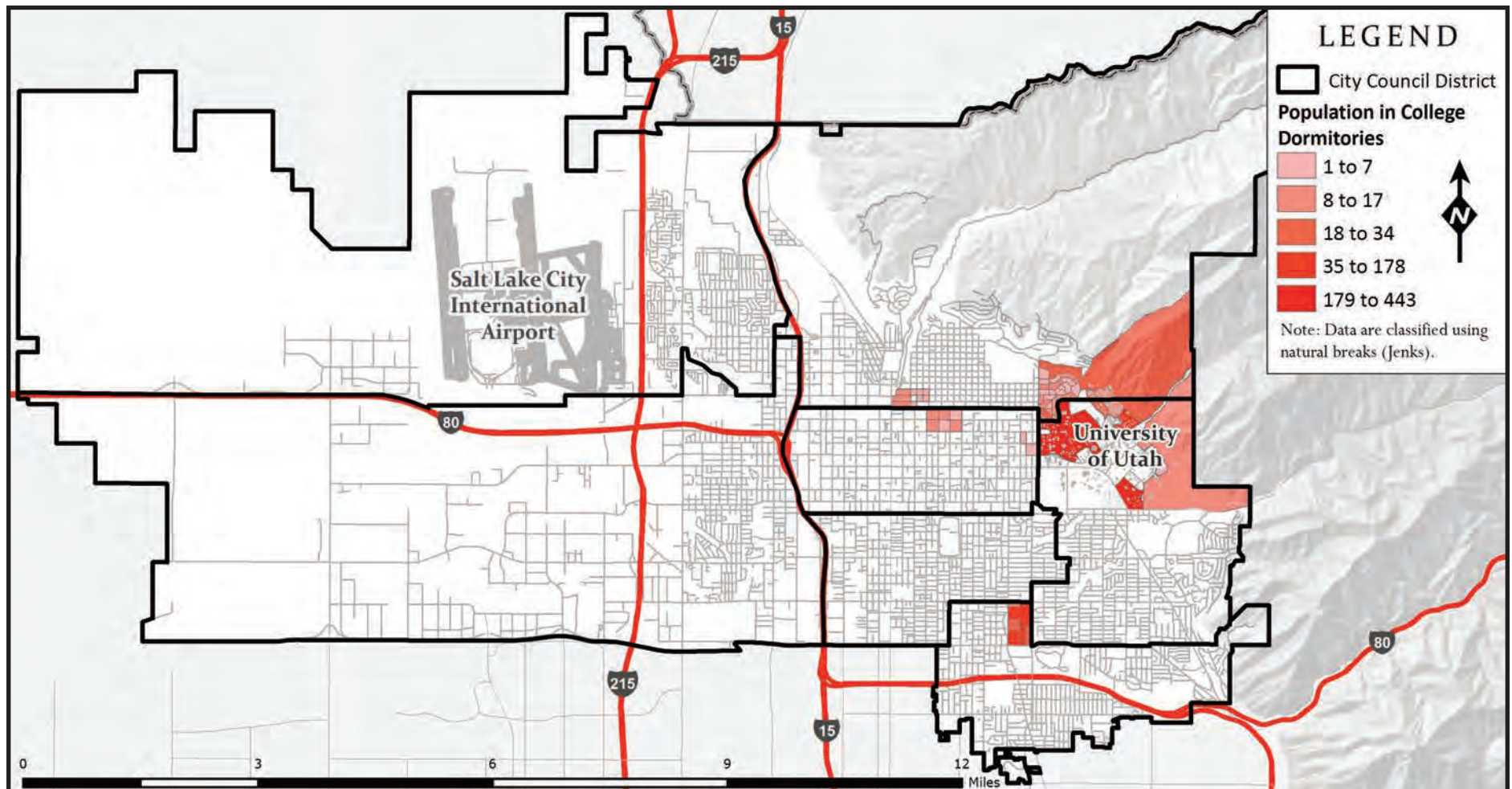
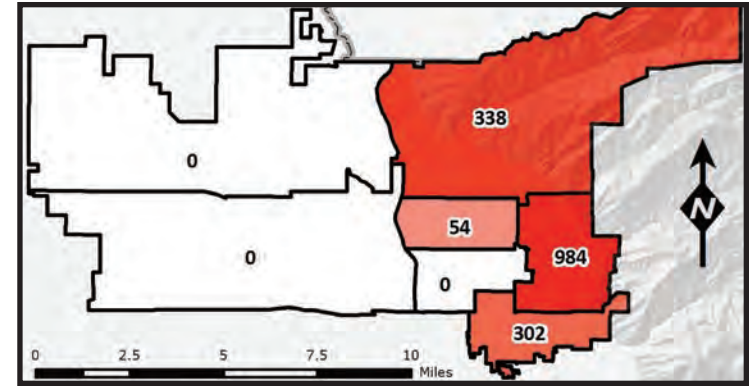


# Share of Total Population Living in Other Institutions





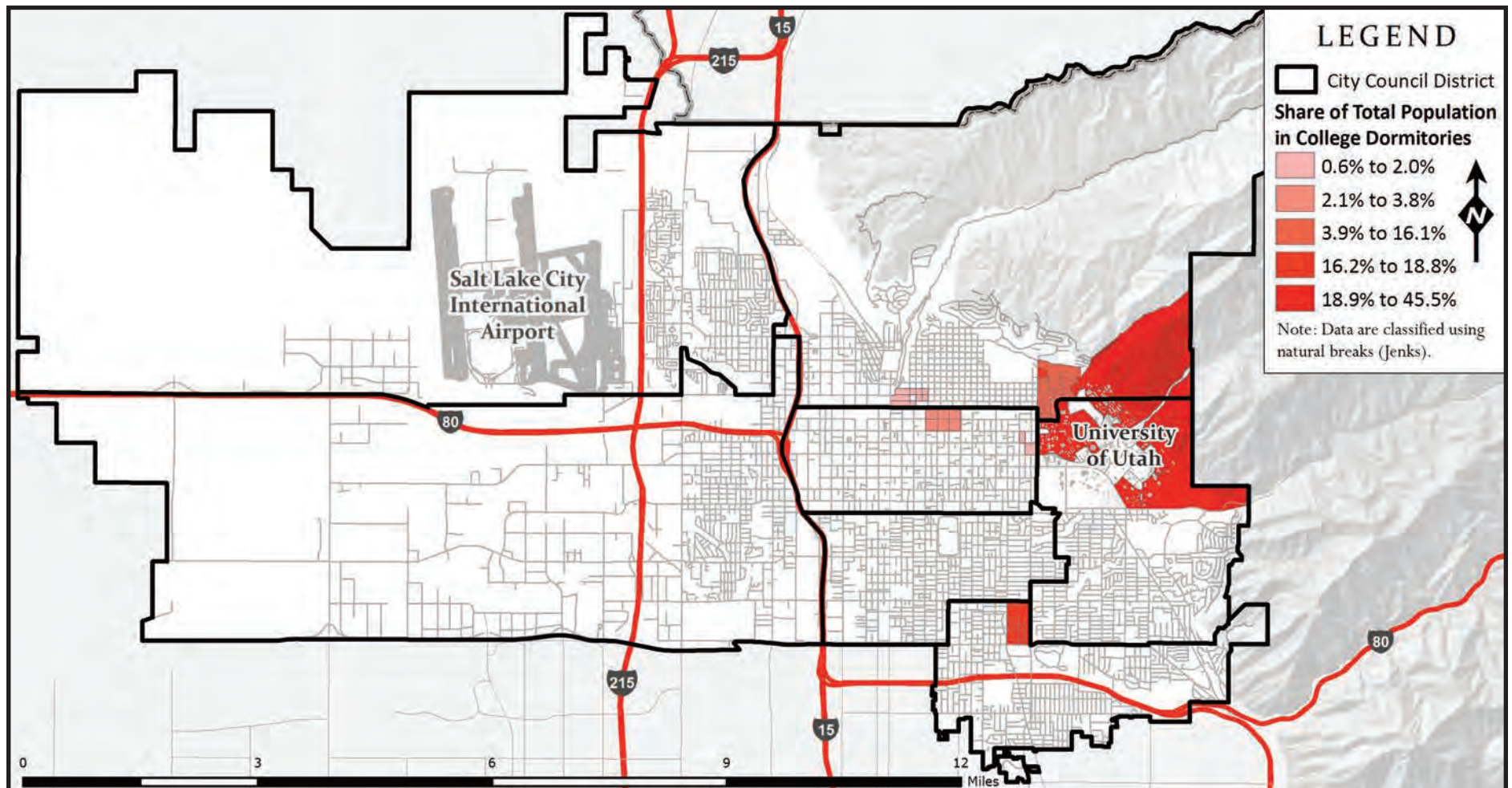
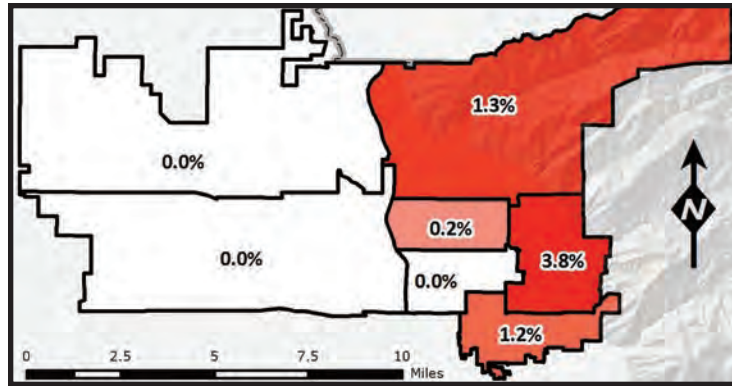
# Population Living in College Dormitories



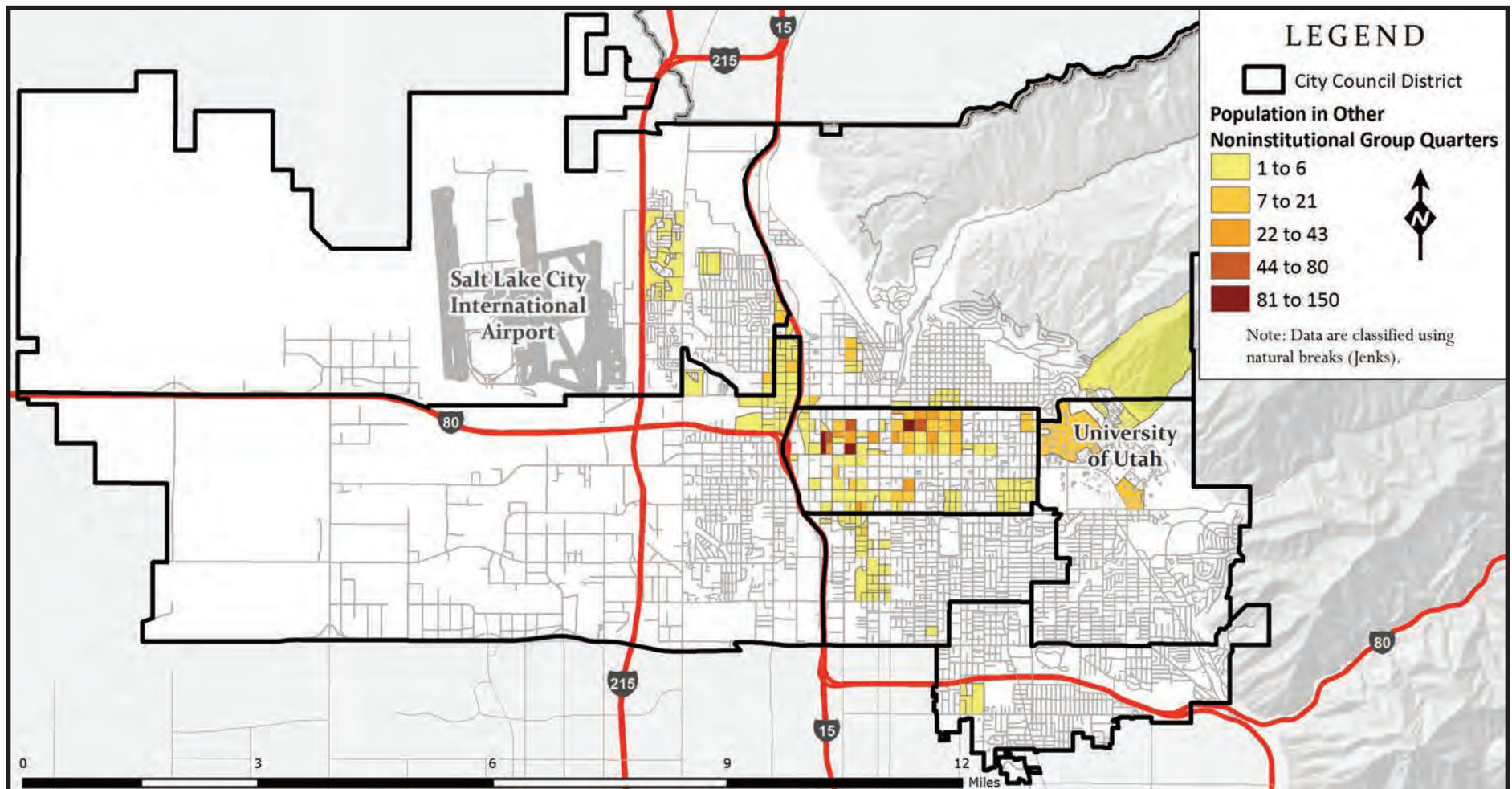
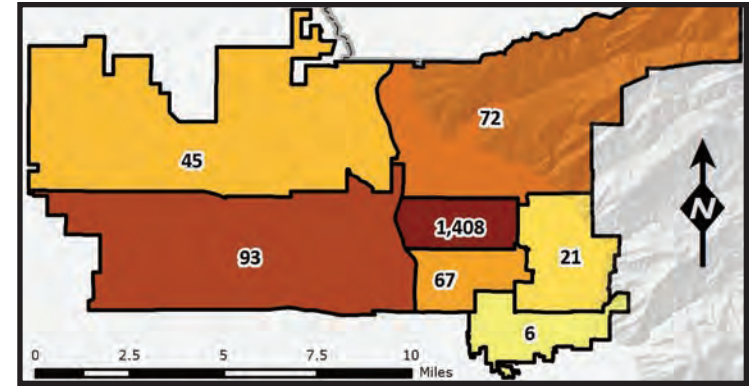
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

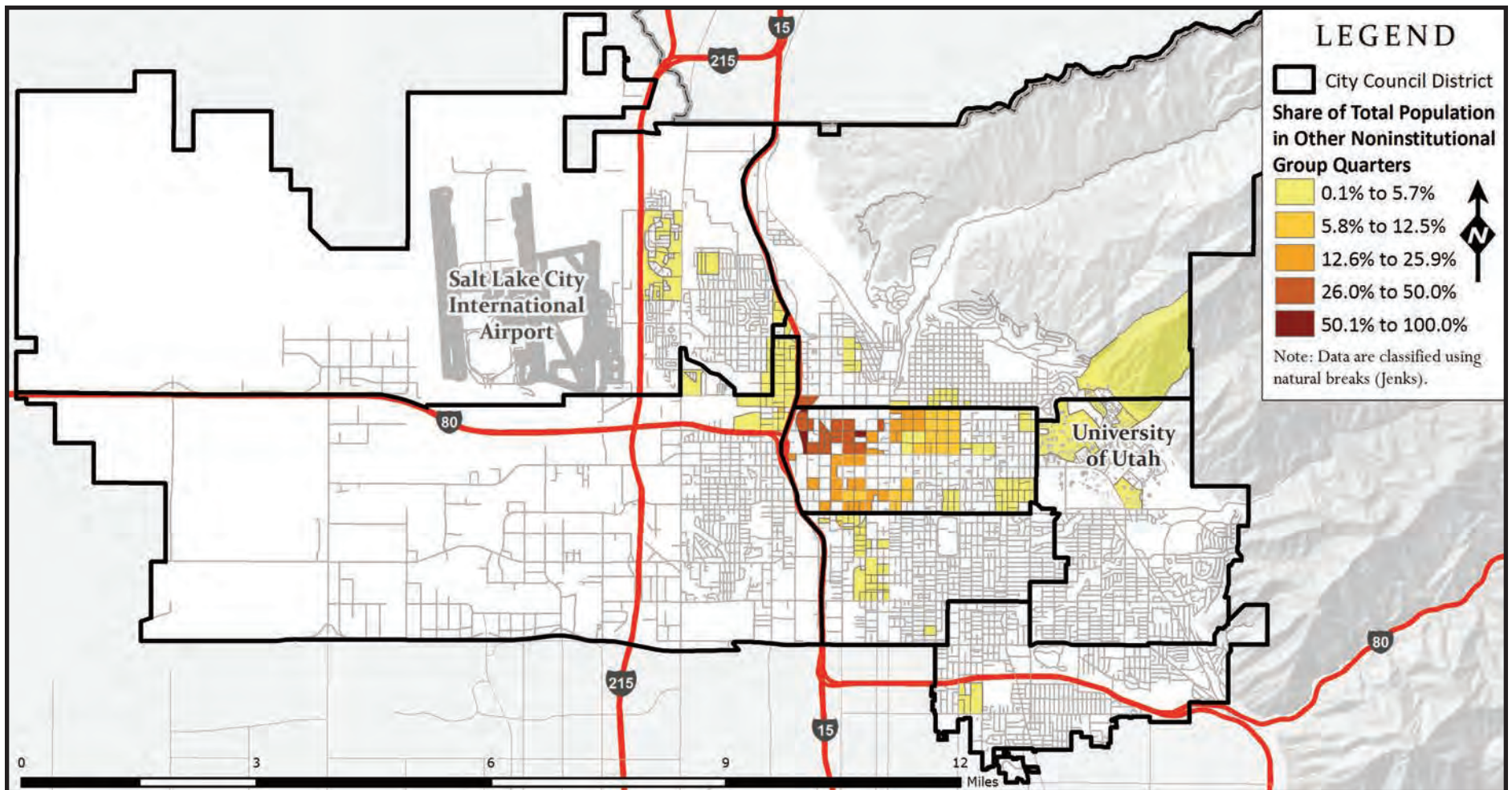
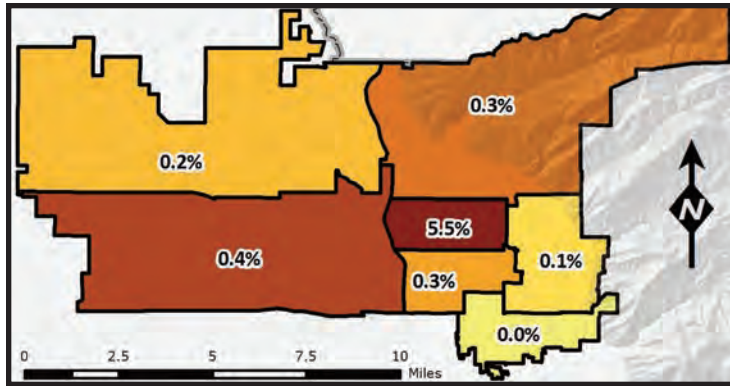
# Share of Total Population Living in College Dormitories



# Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



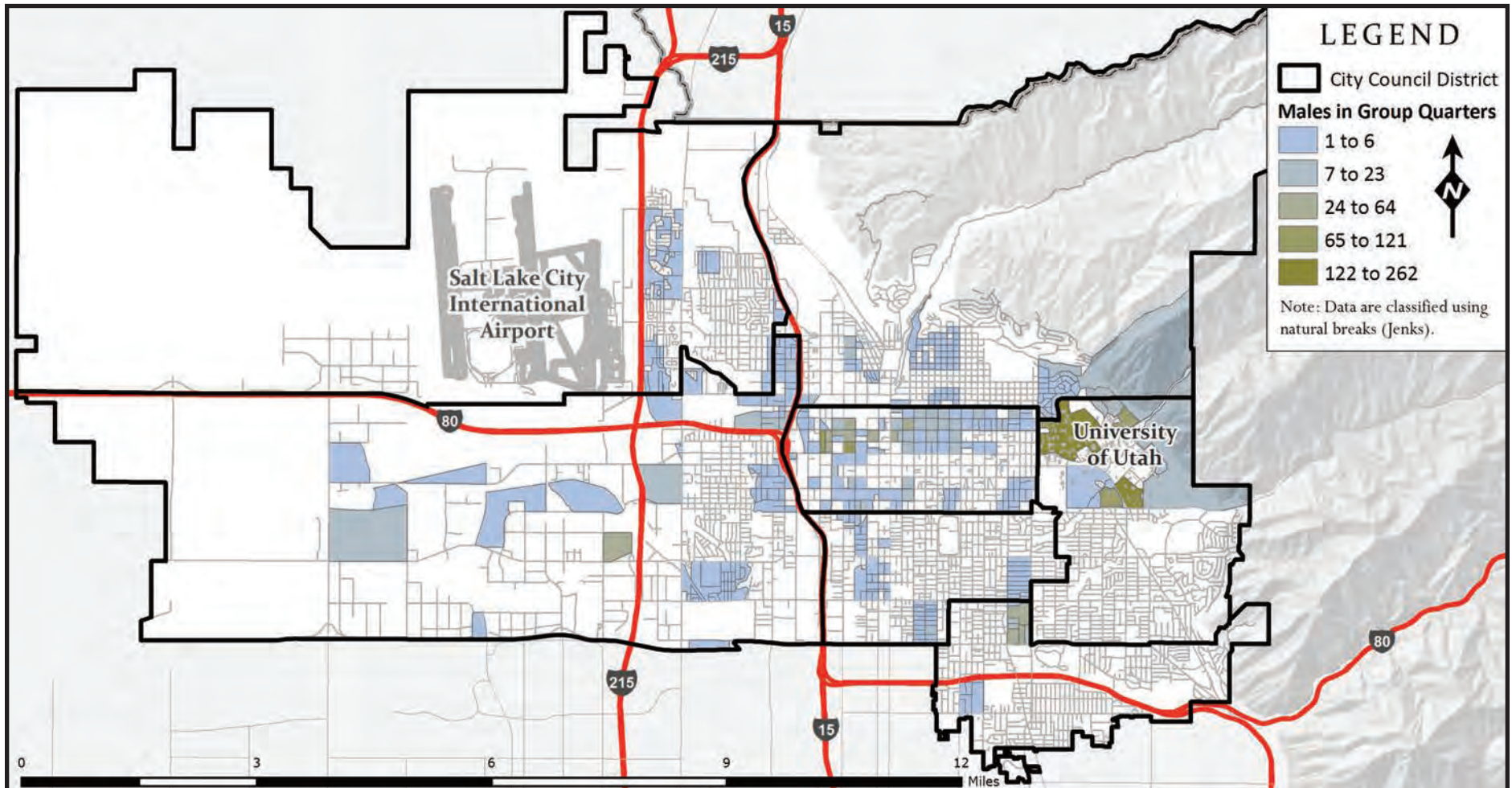
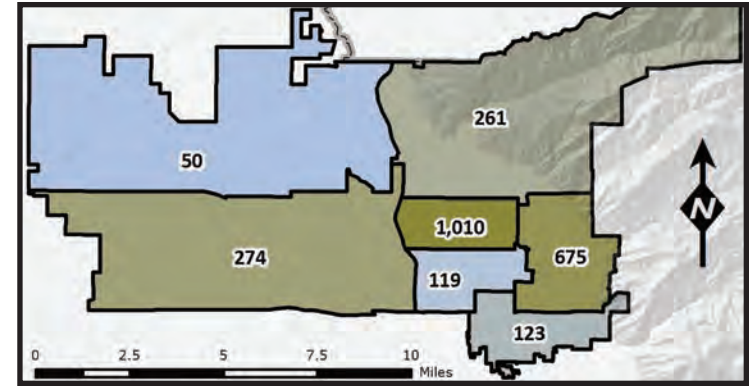
# Share of Total Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1 data*.

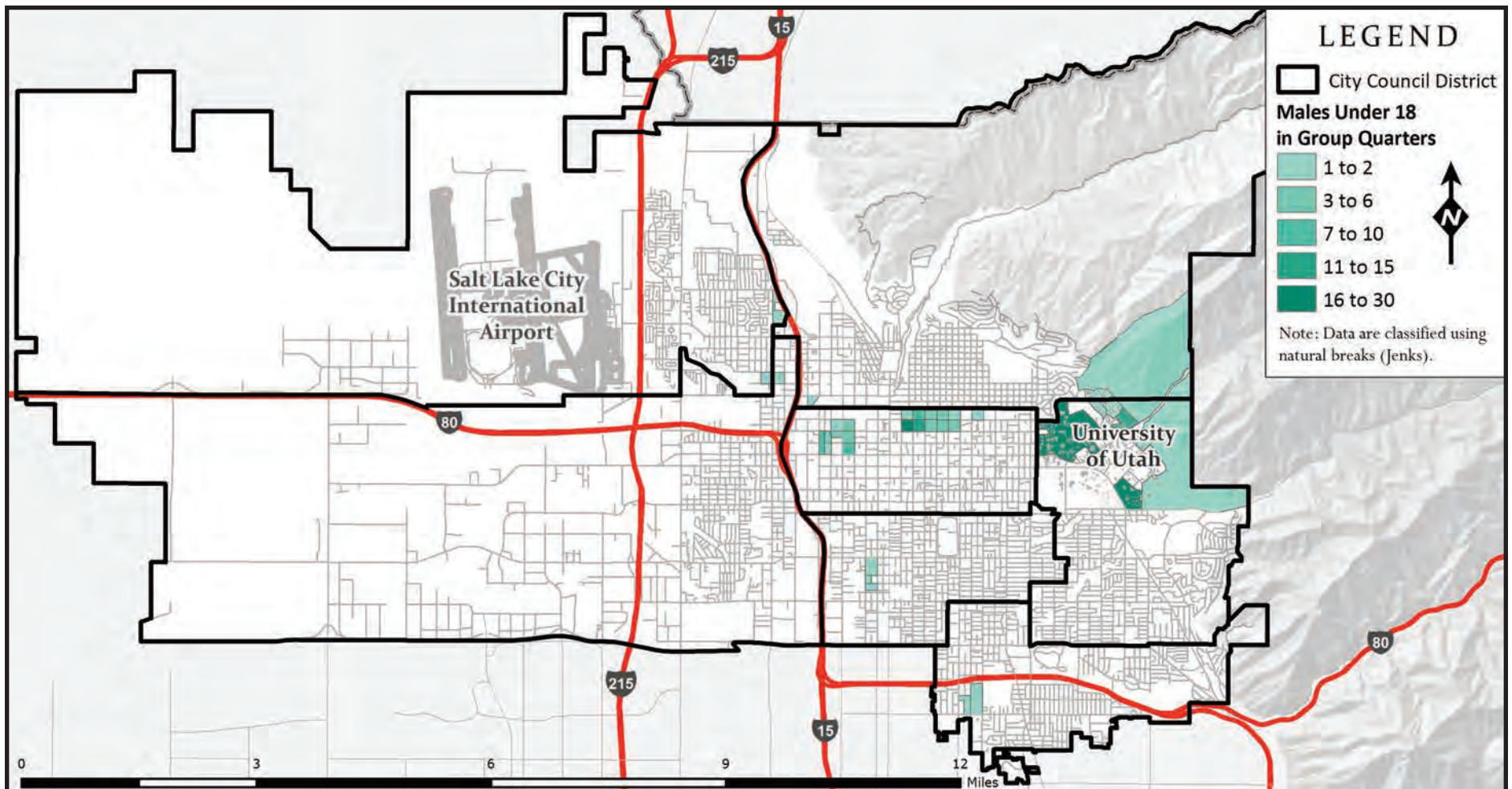
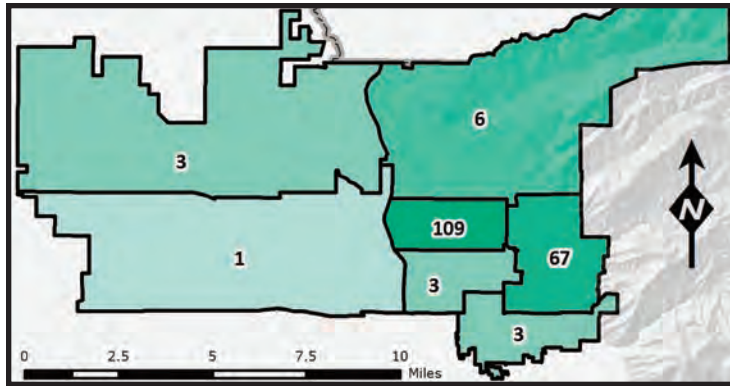
# Male Population Living in Group Quarters



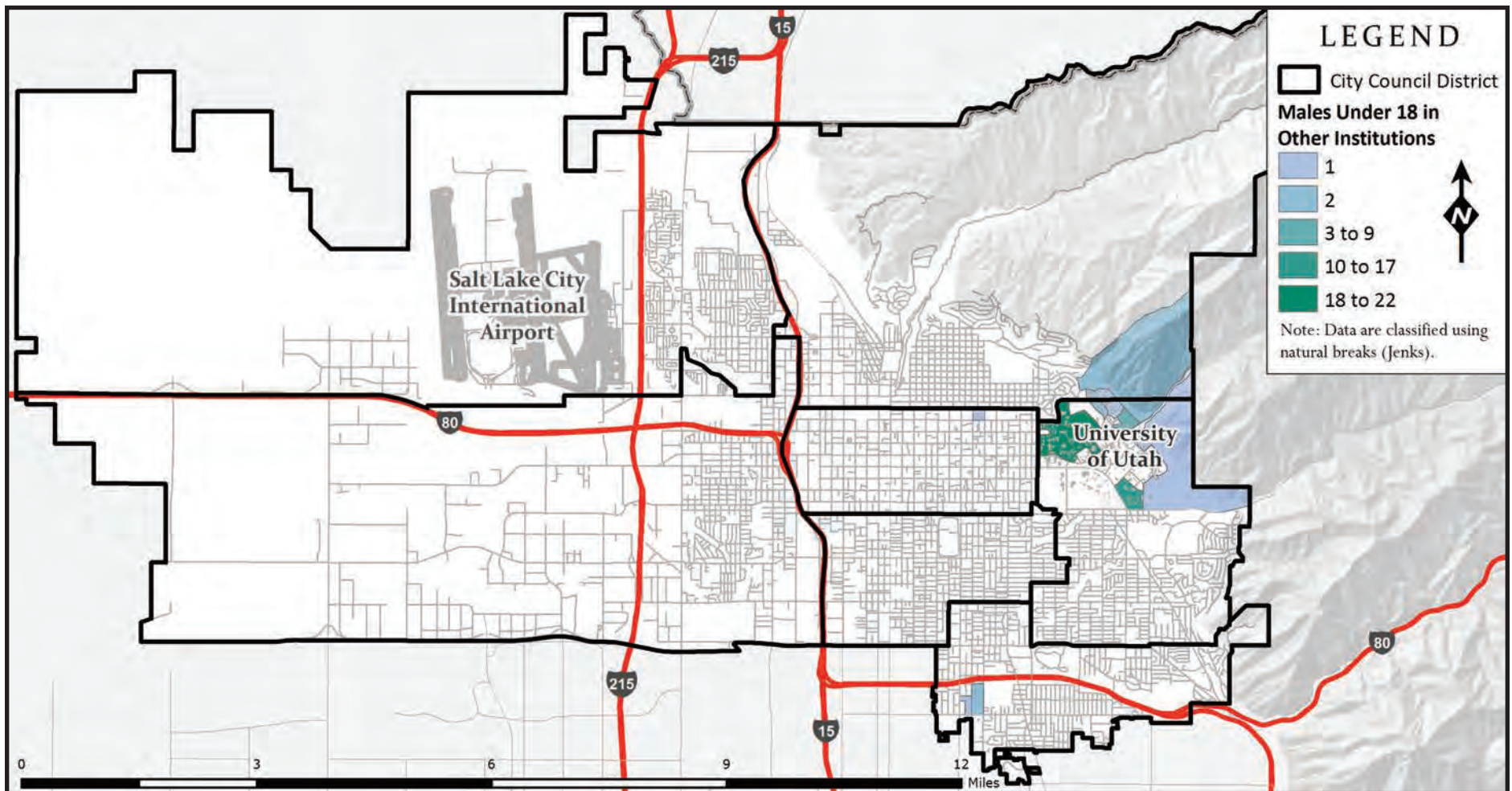
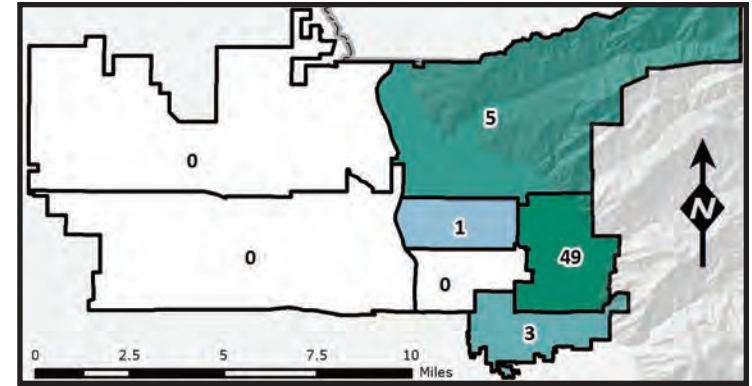
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

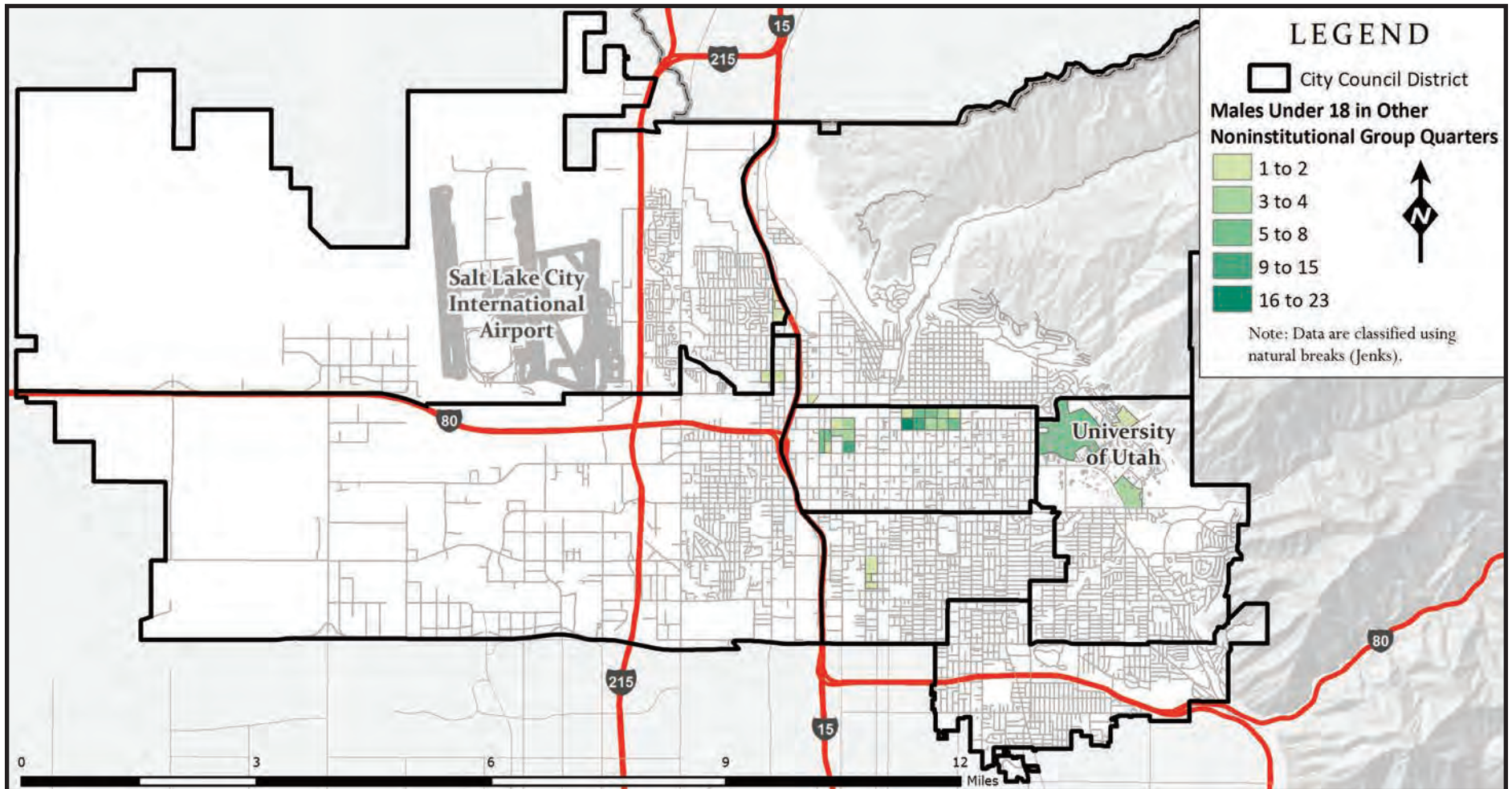
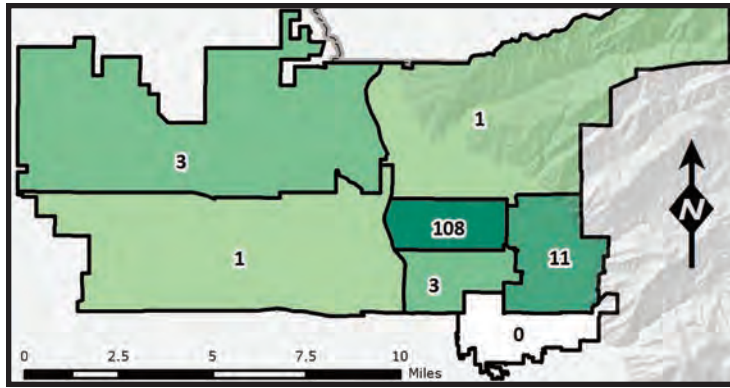
# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters

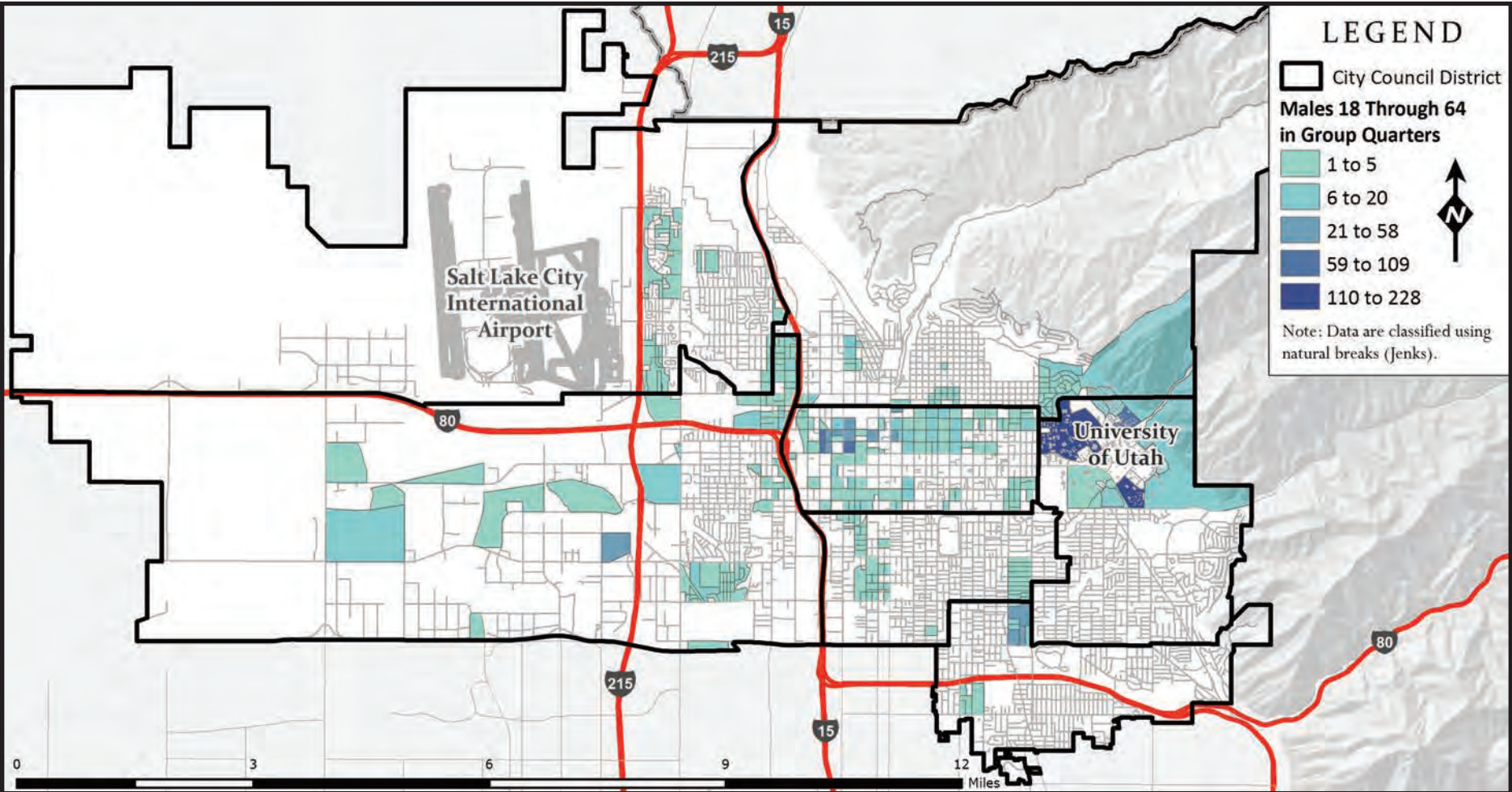
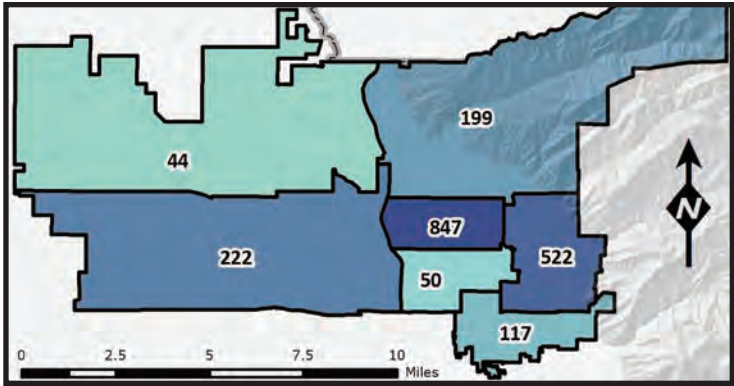


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.



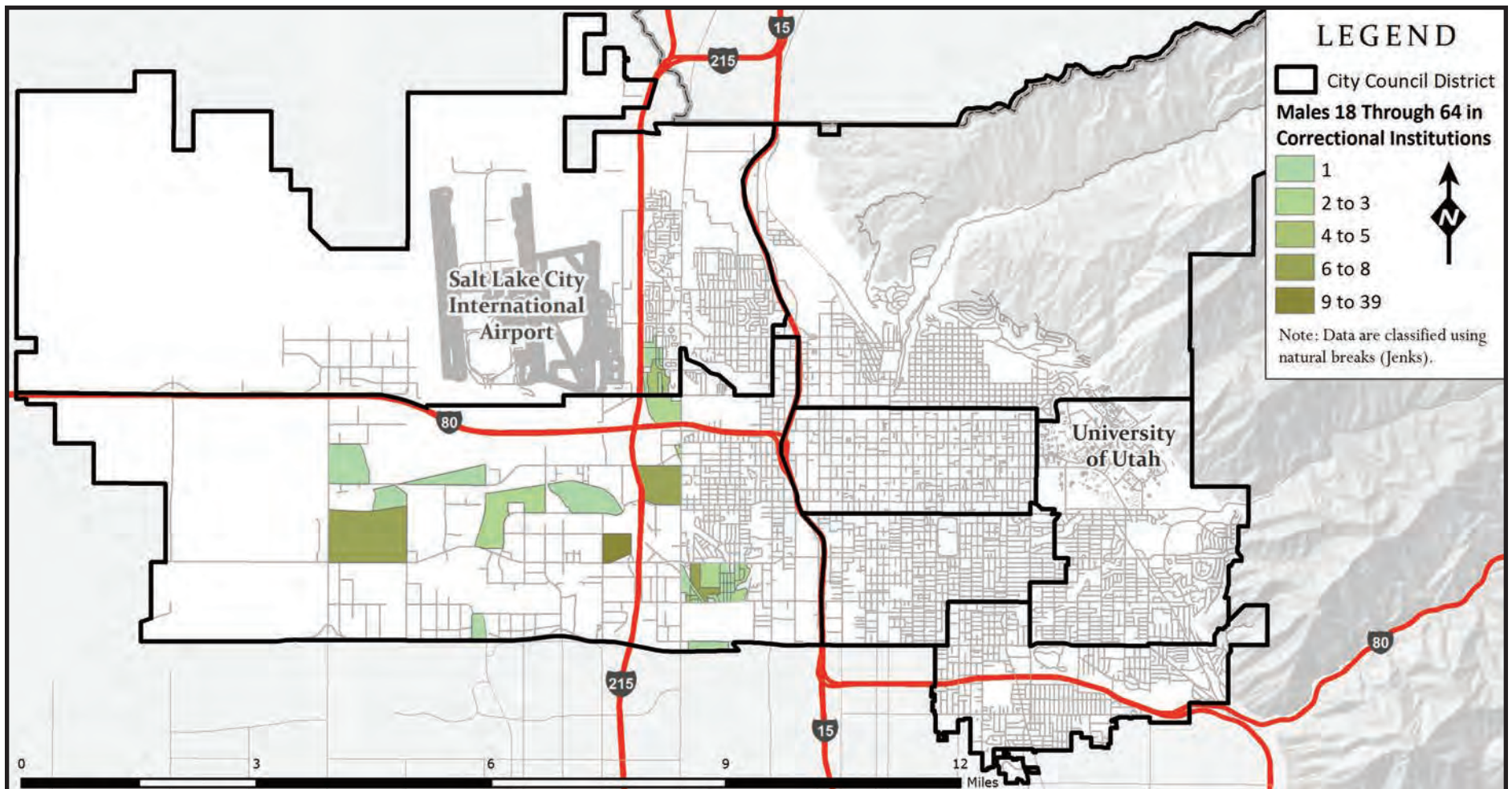
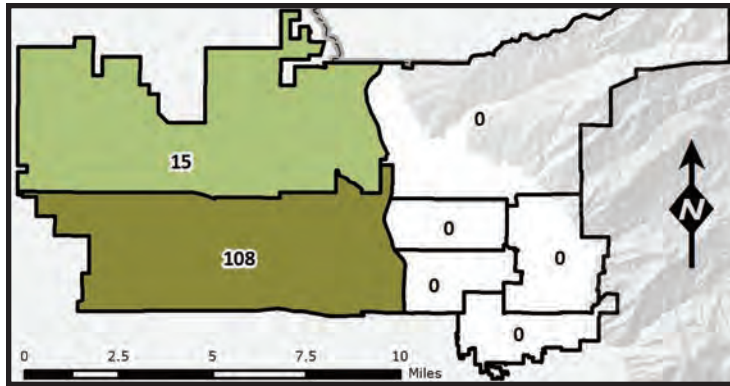
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

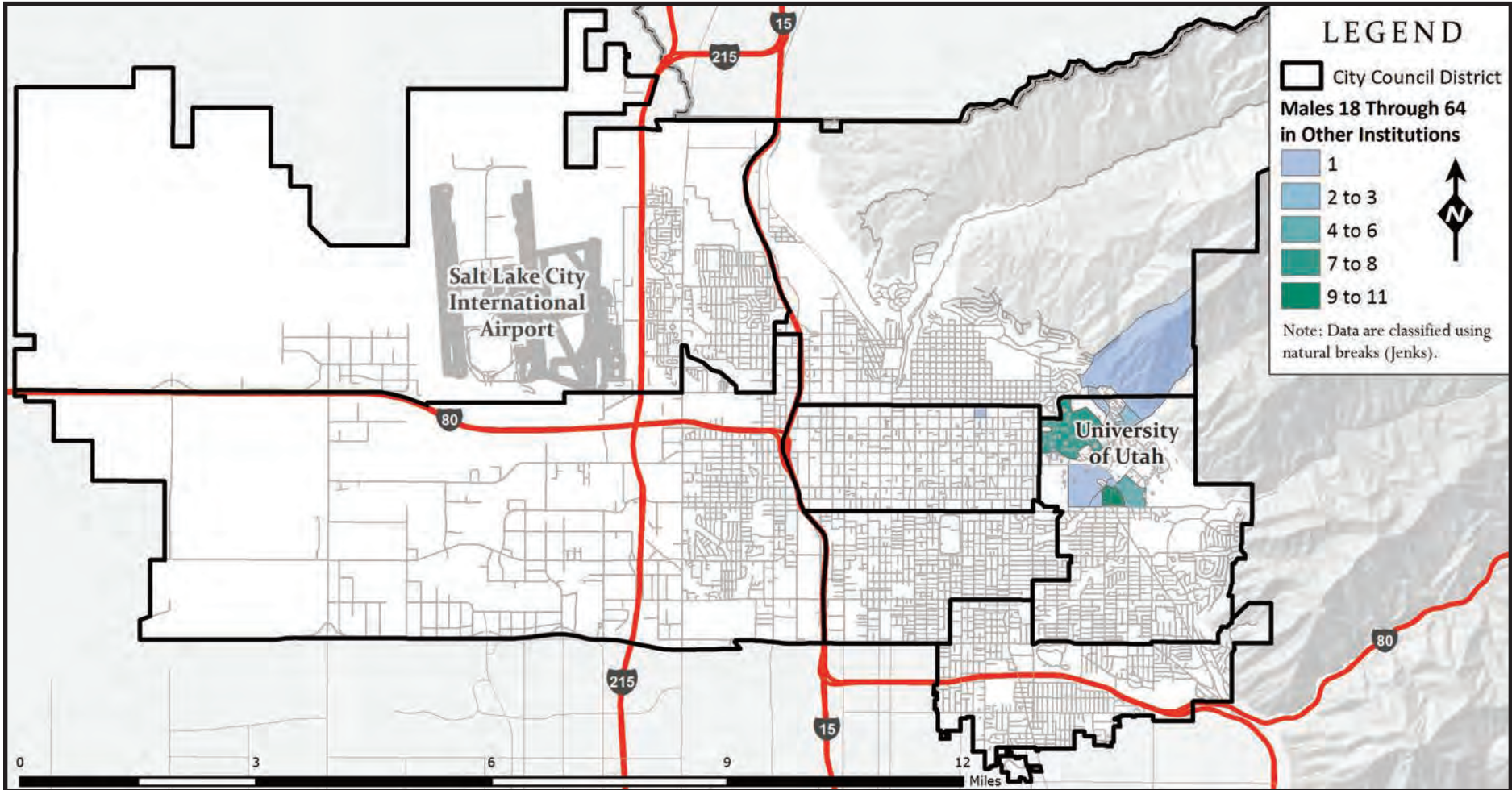
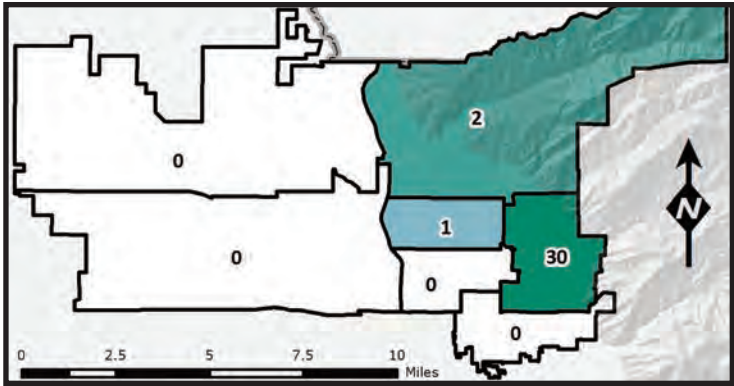
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Institutions



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

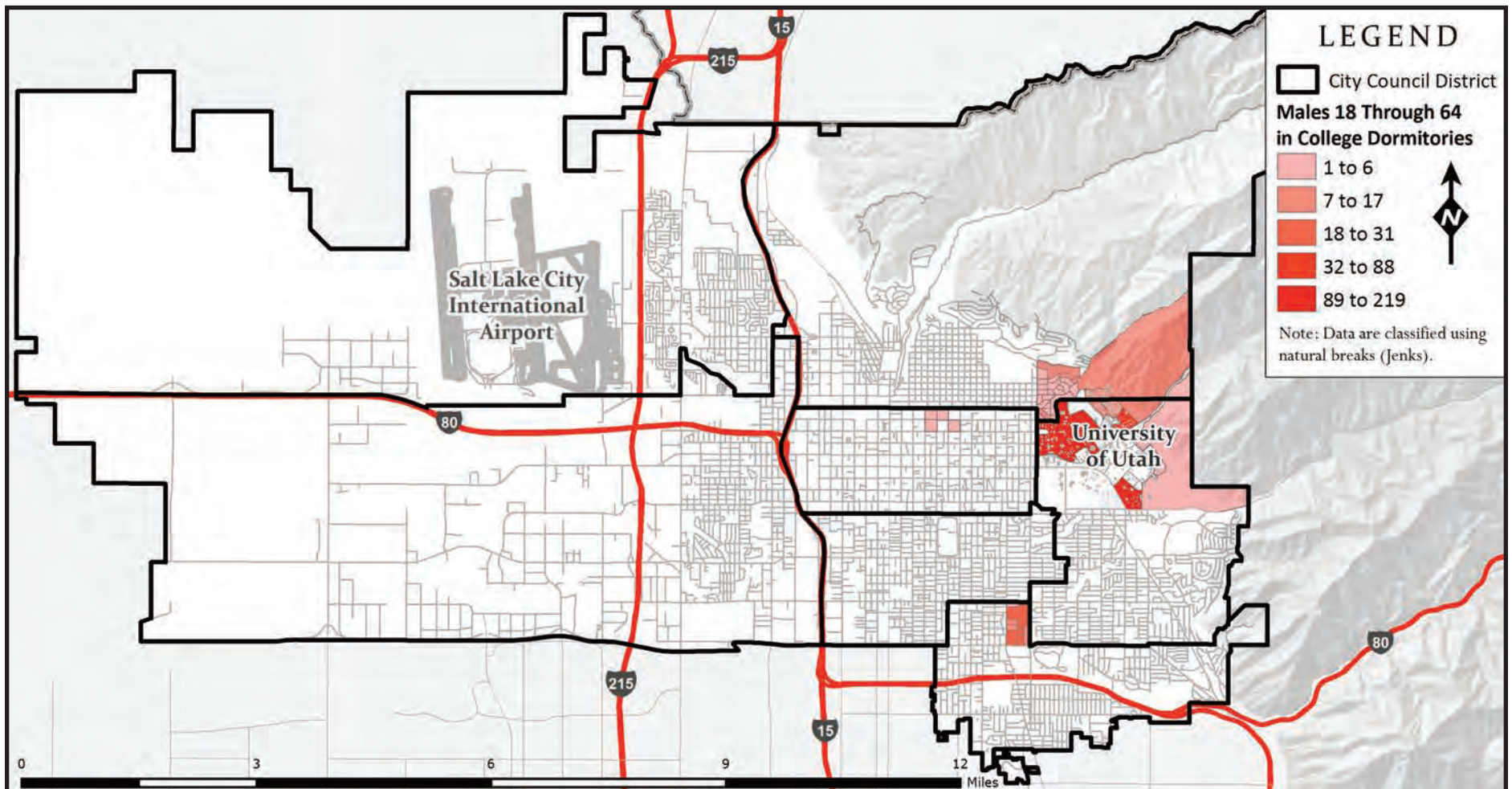
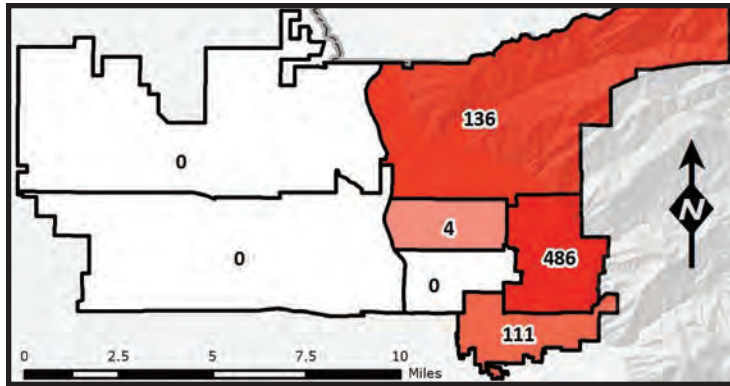
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



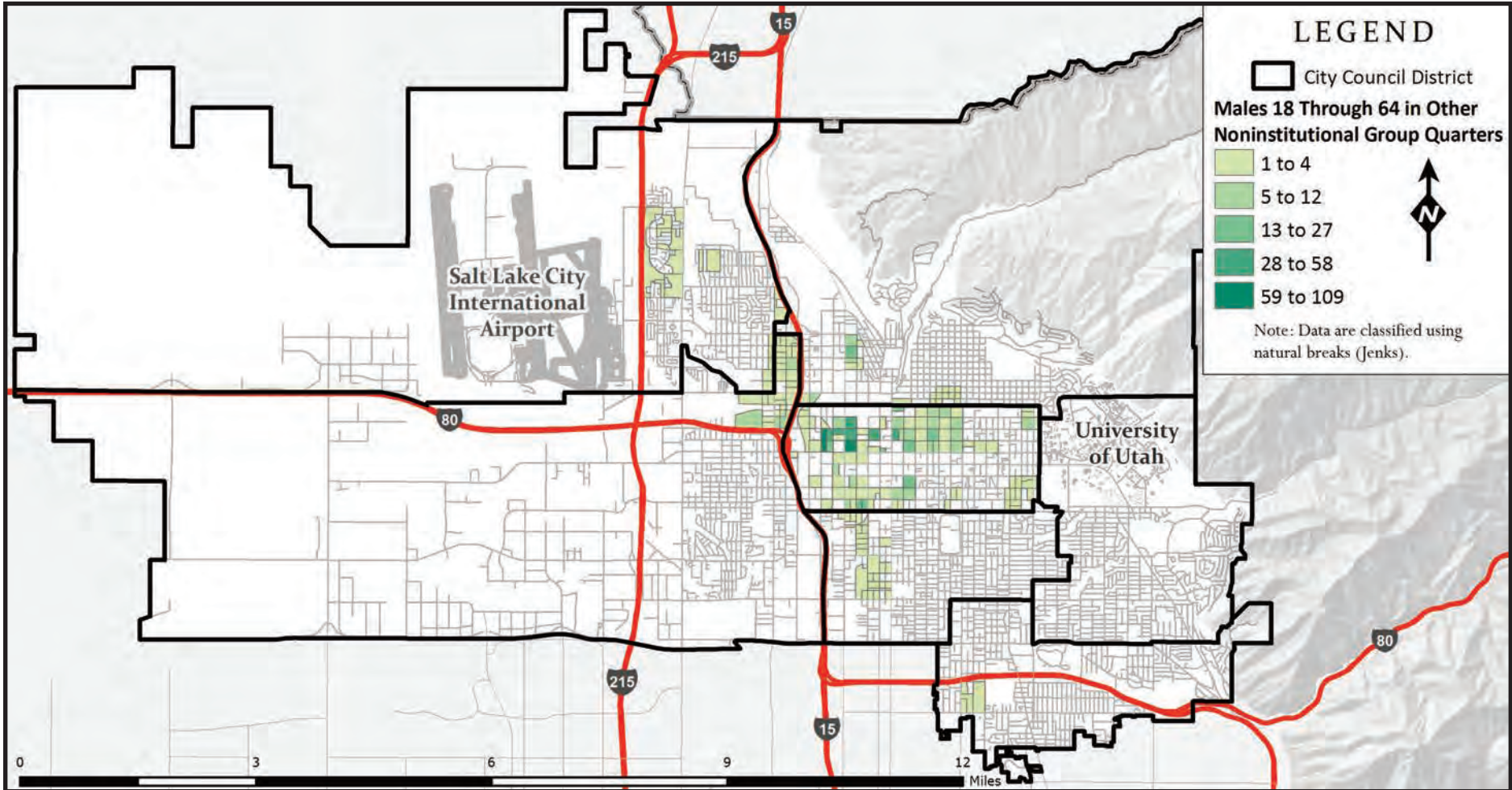
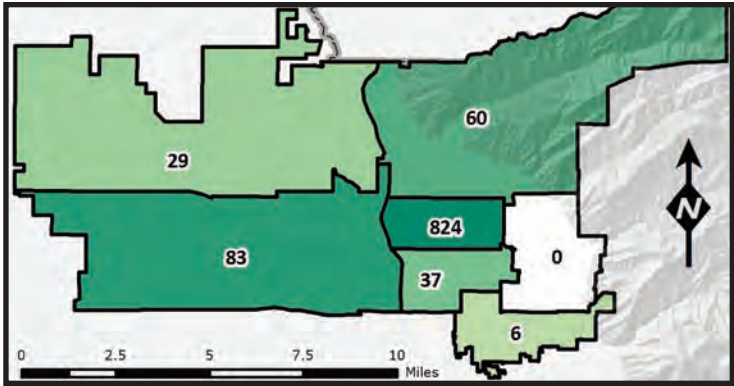
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Dormitories



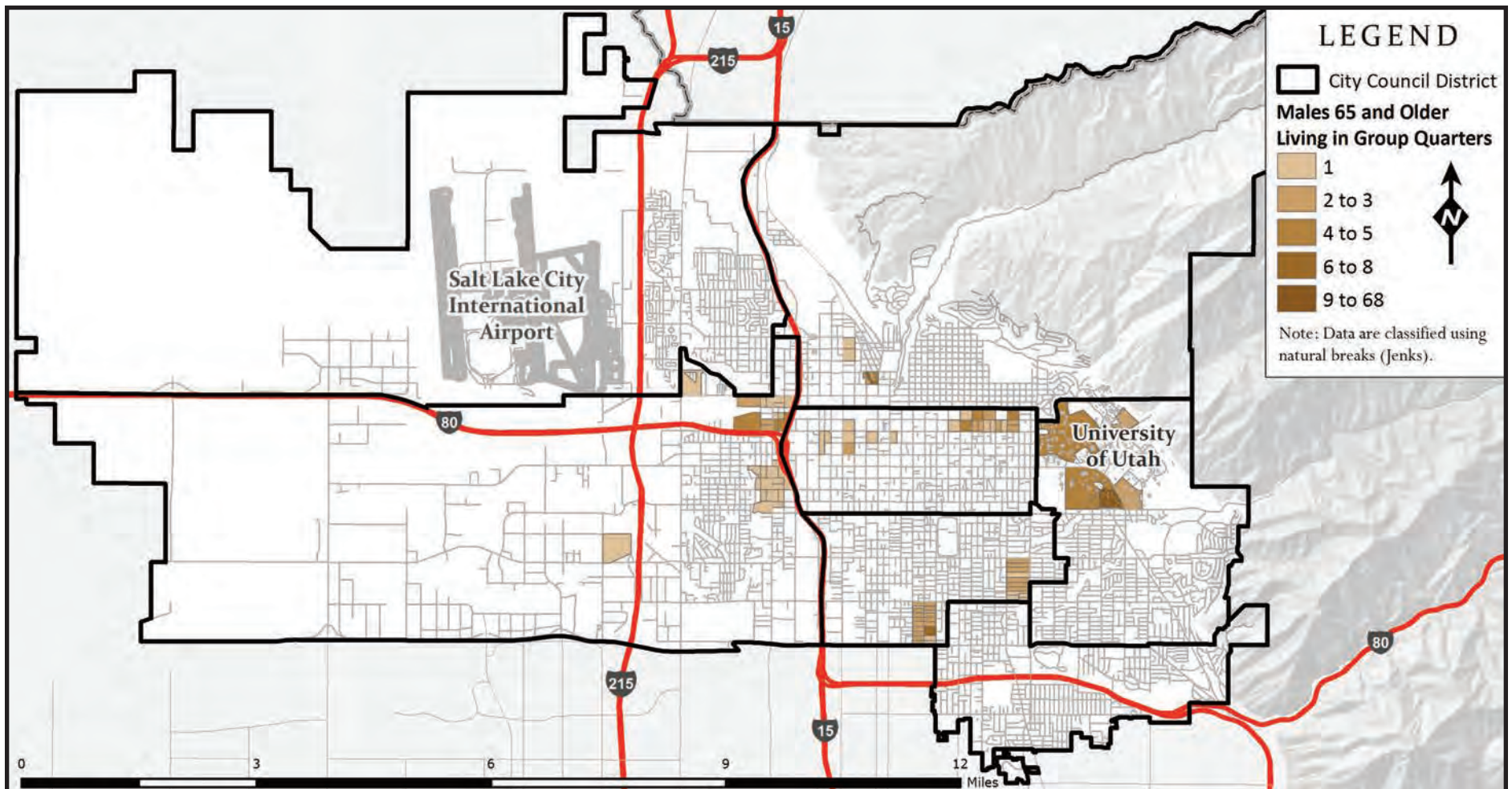
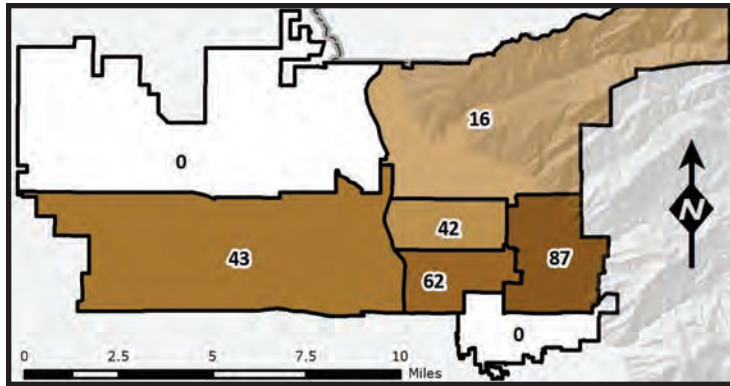
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

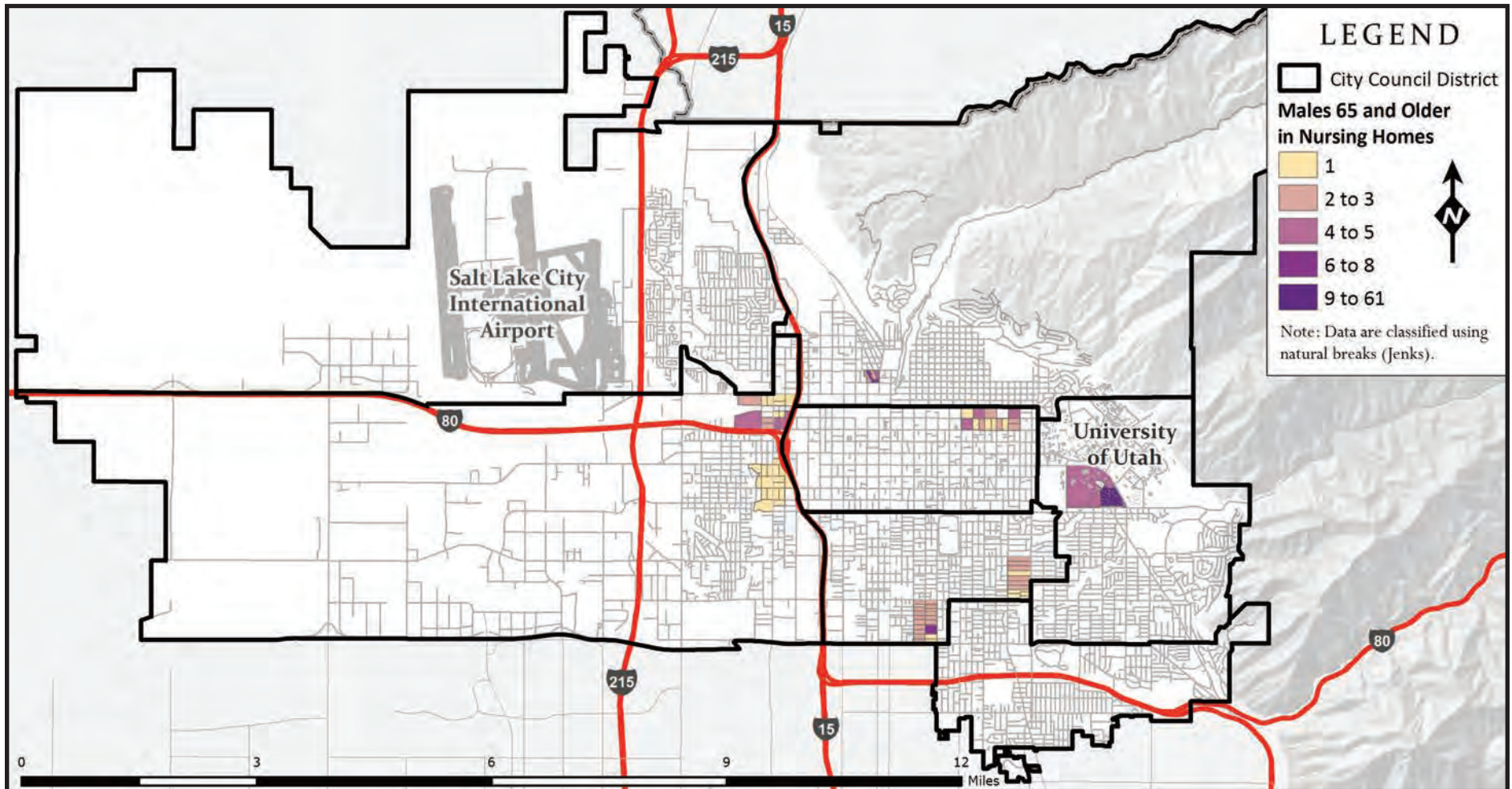
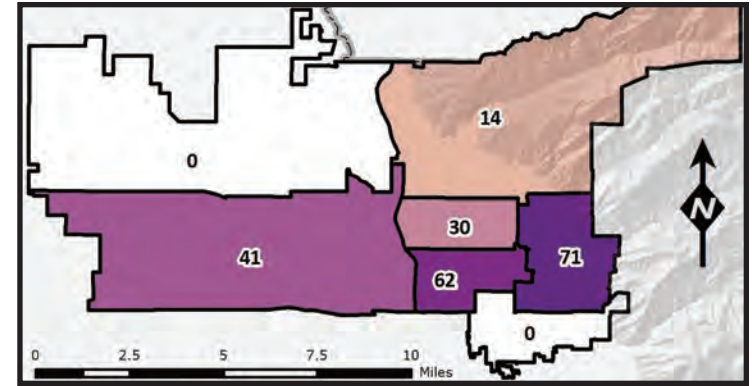
# Males 65 Years and Older Living in Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

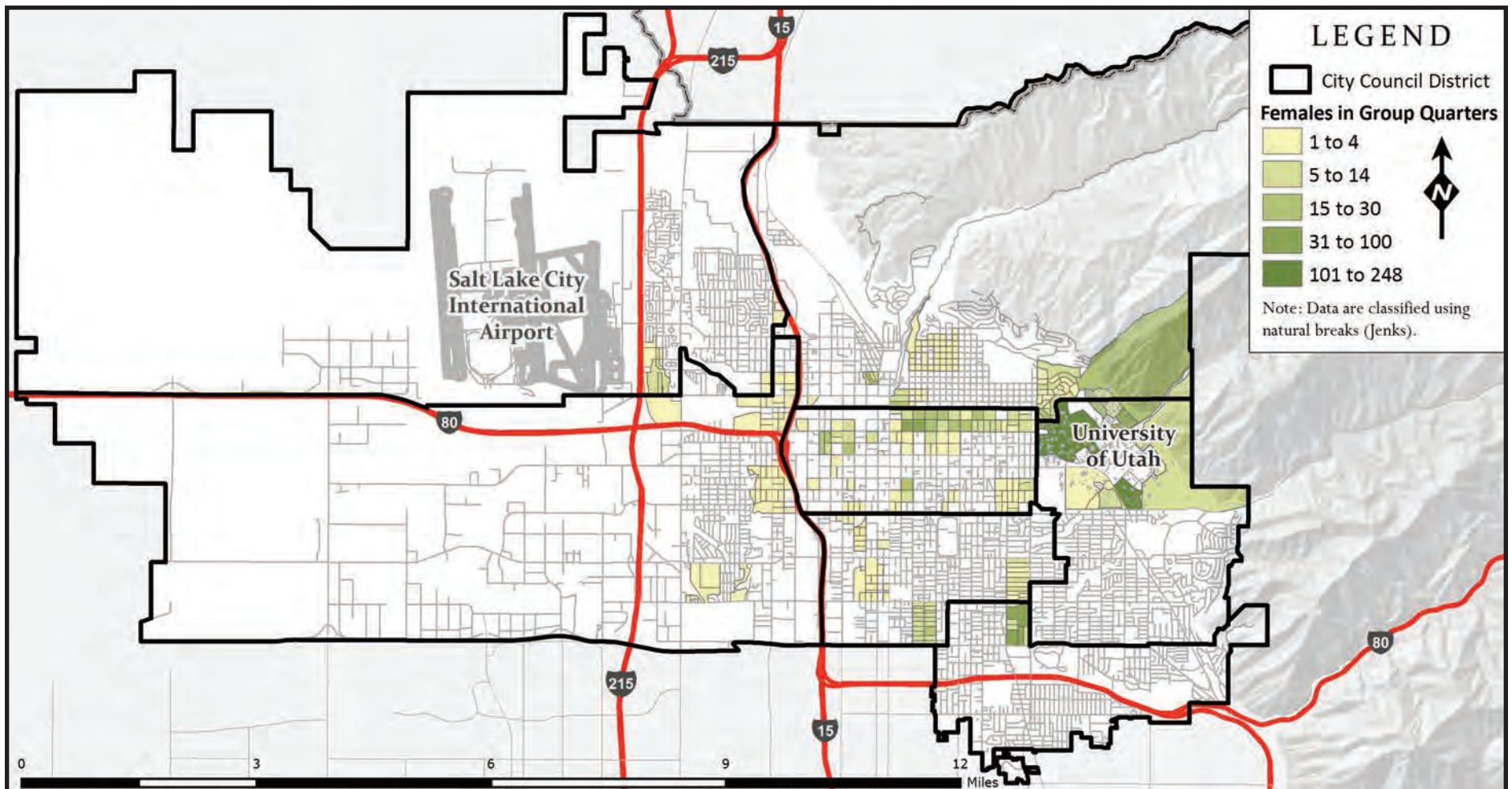
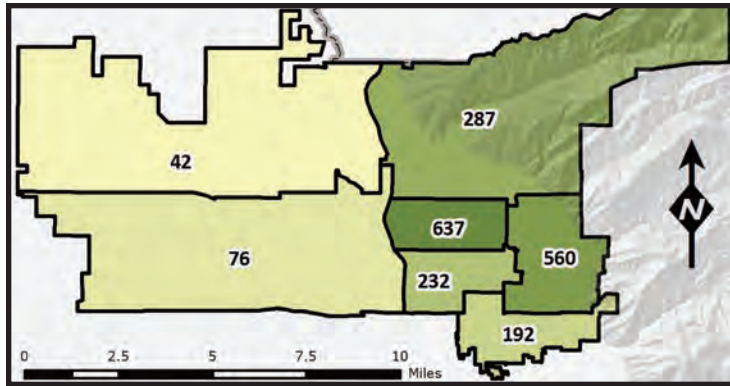
# Males 65 Years and Older Living in Nursing Homes



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

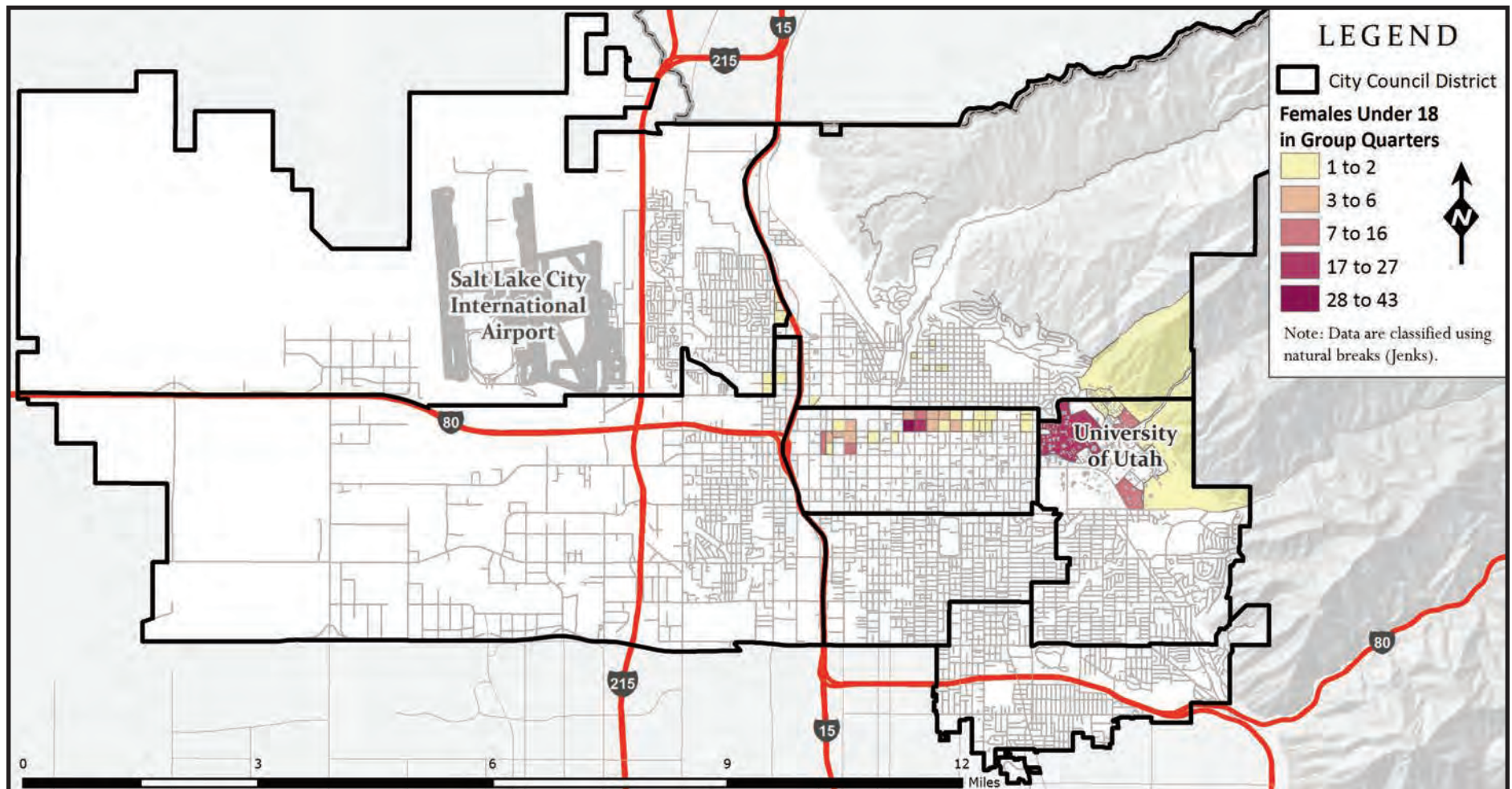
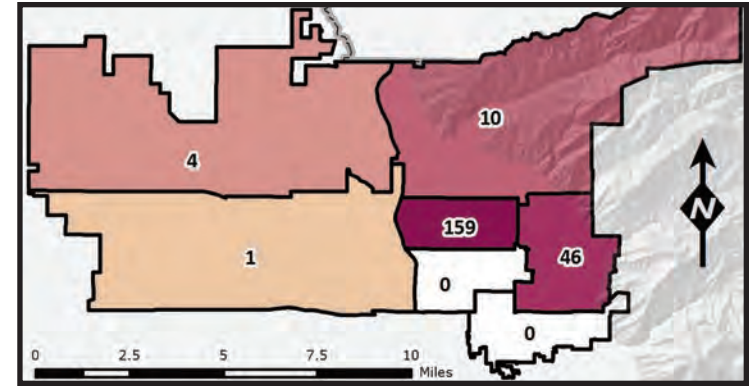
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Female Population Living in Group Quarters





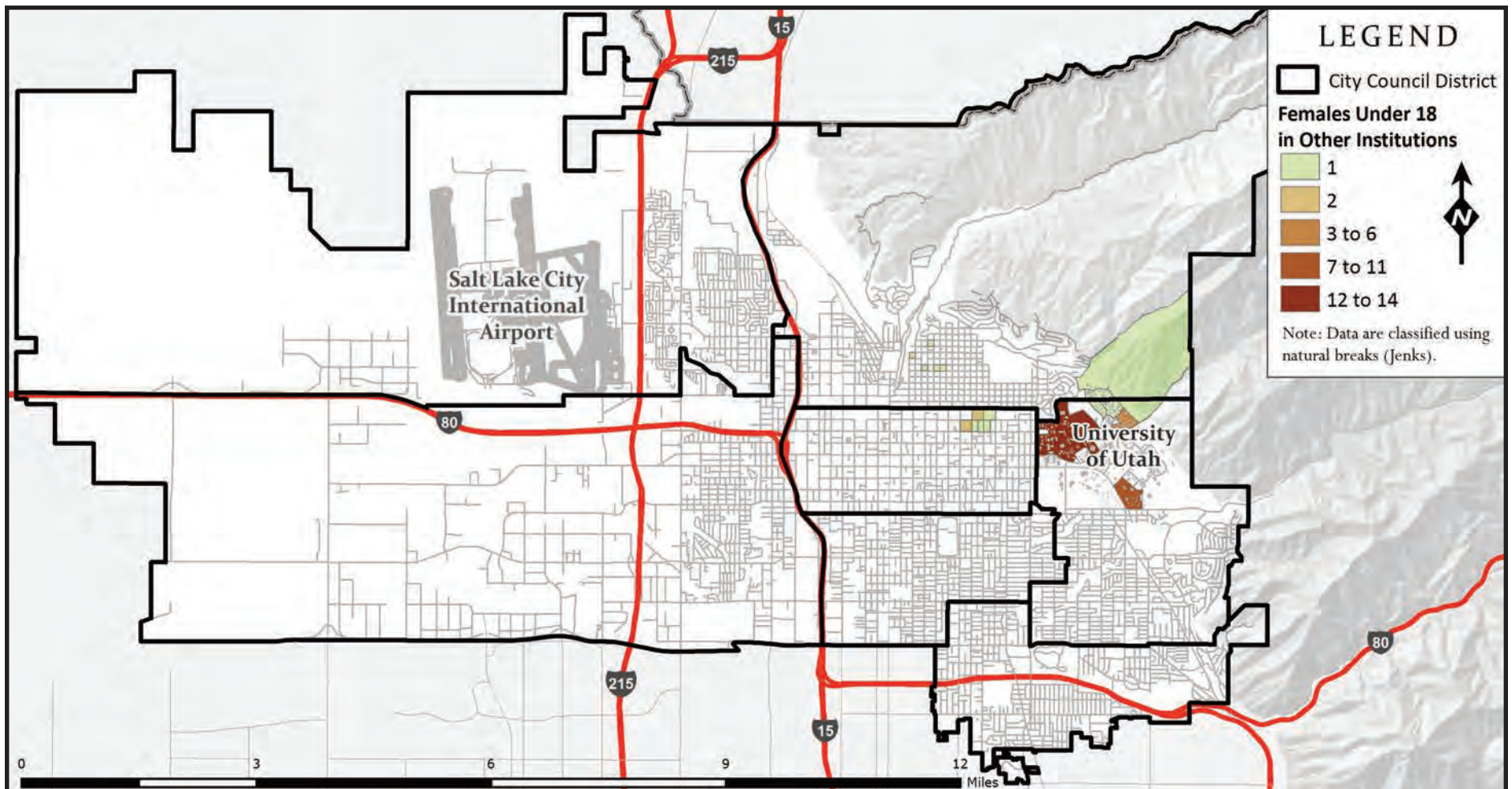
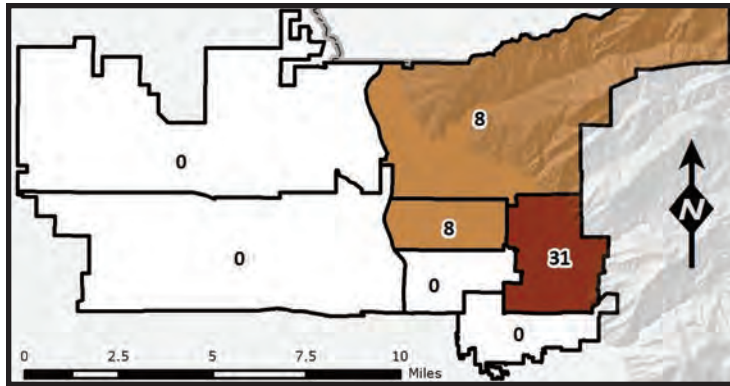
# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



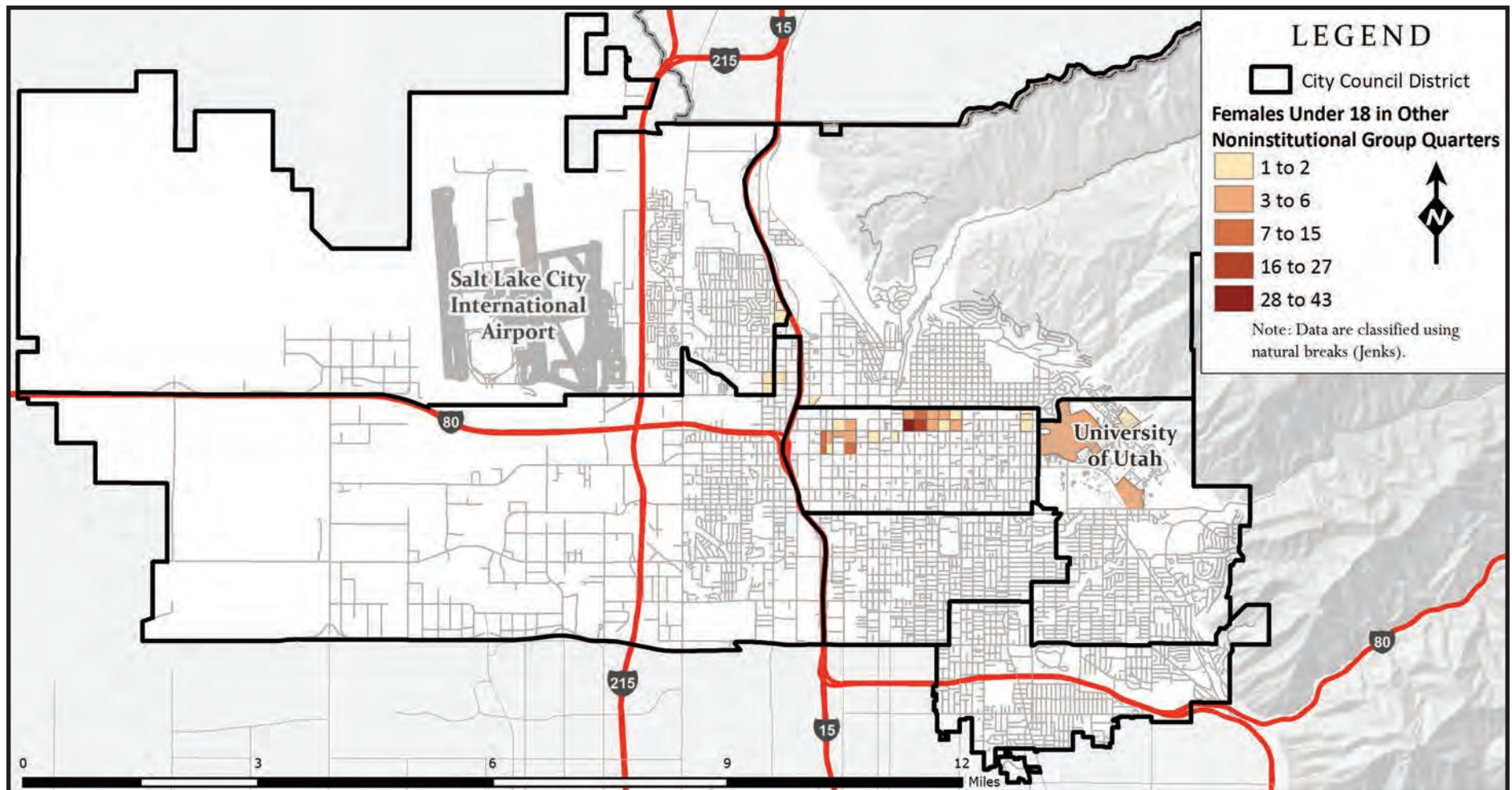
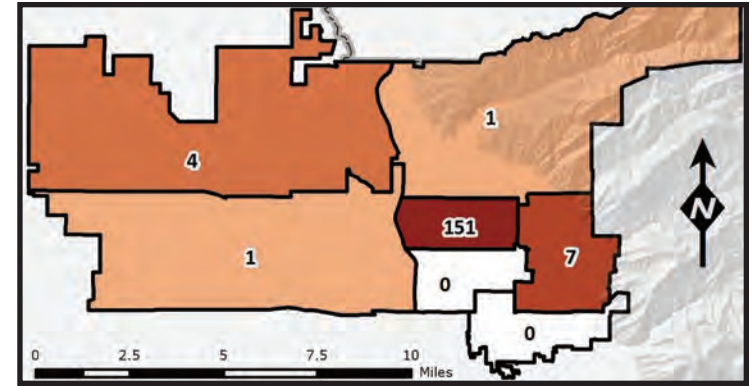
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



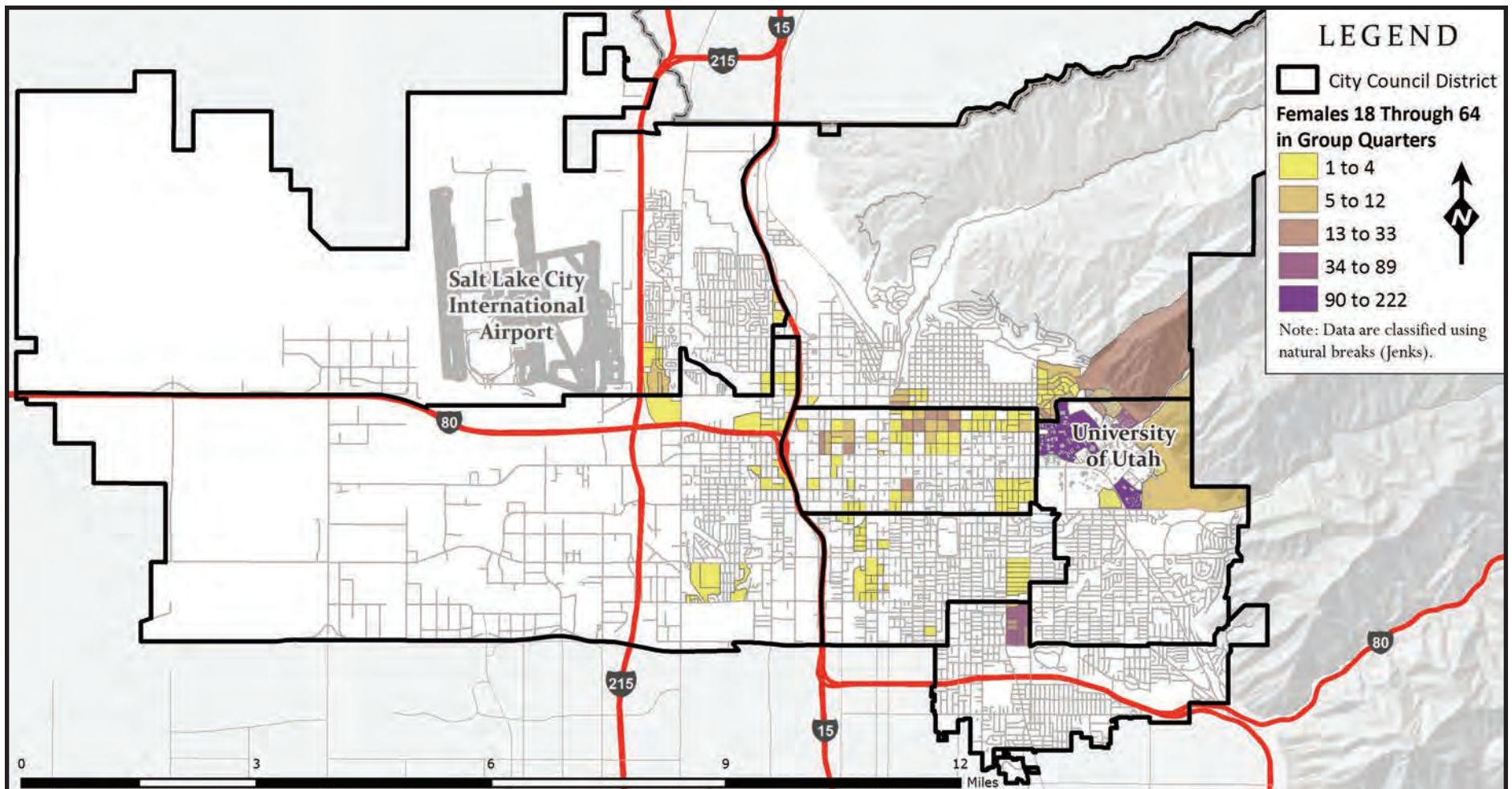
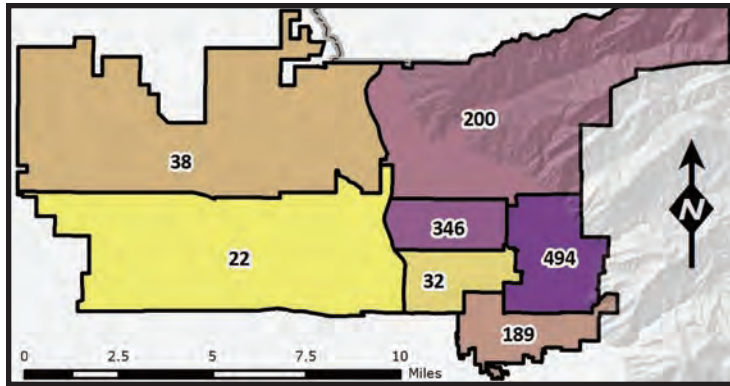
# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

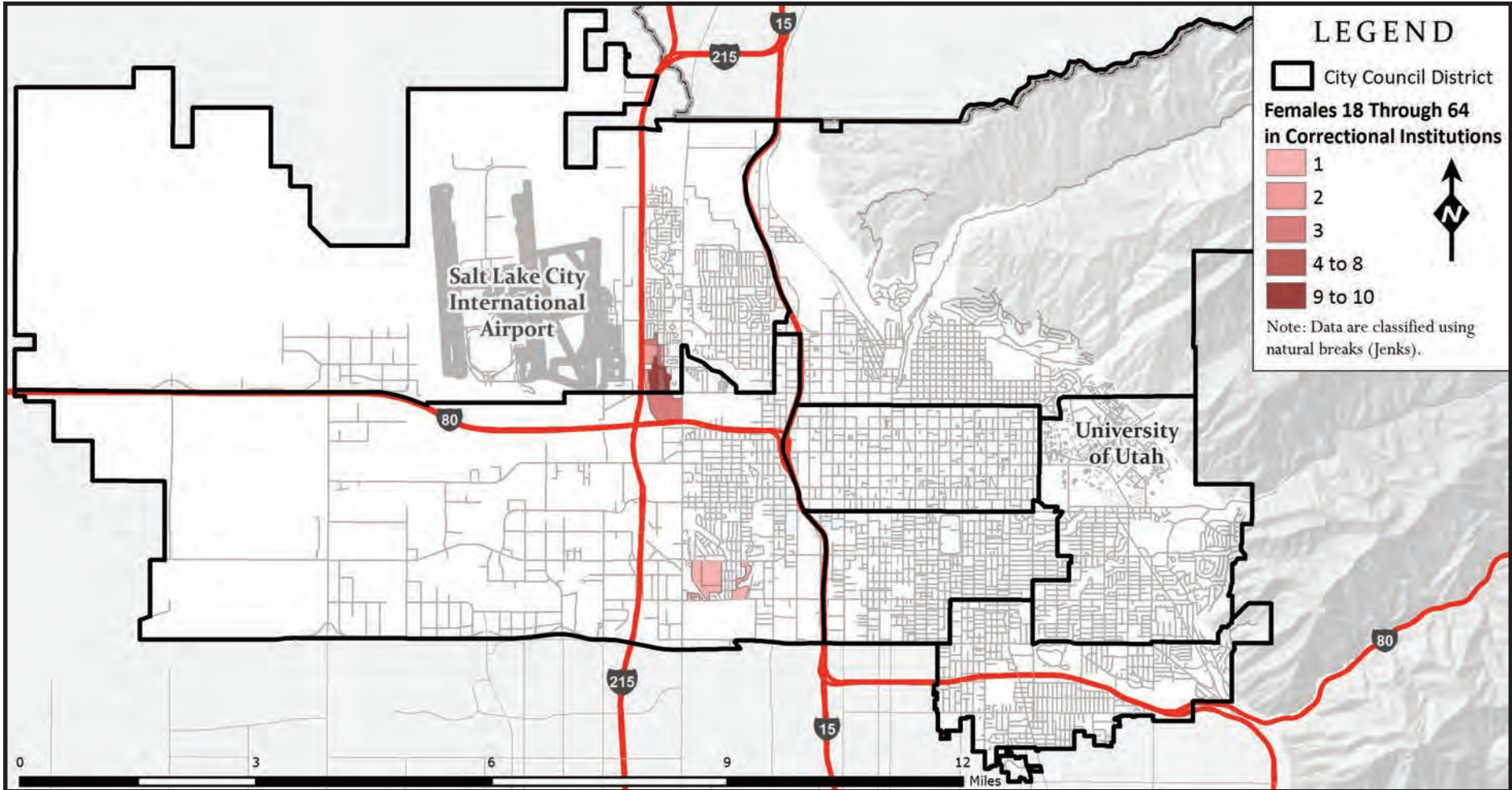
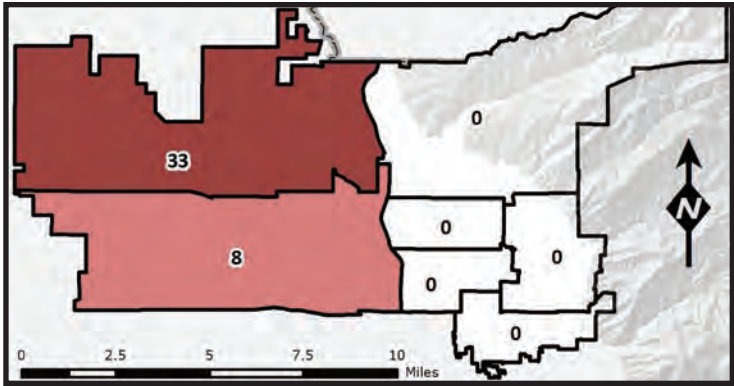
# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

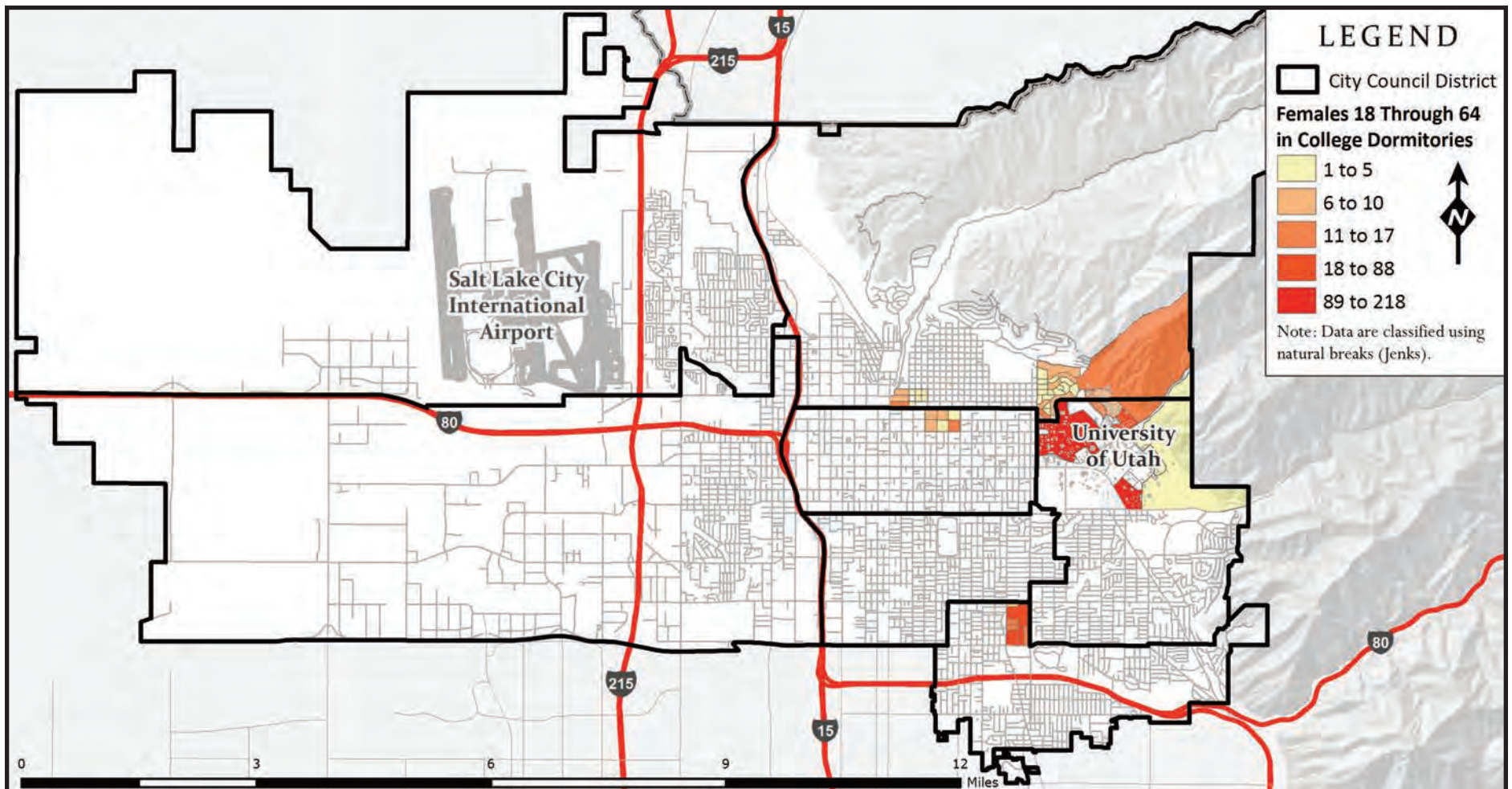
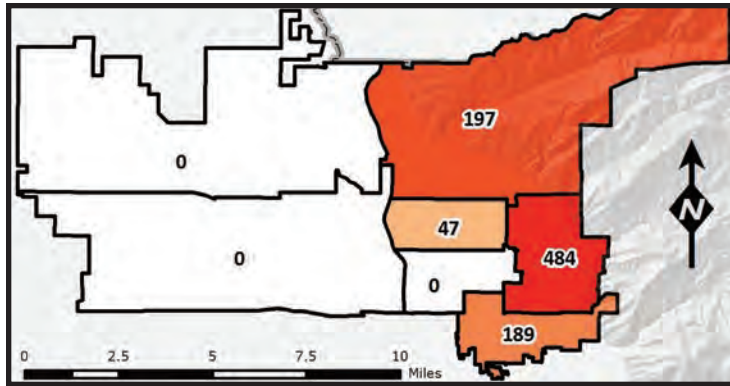
# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Institutions



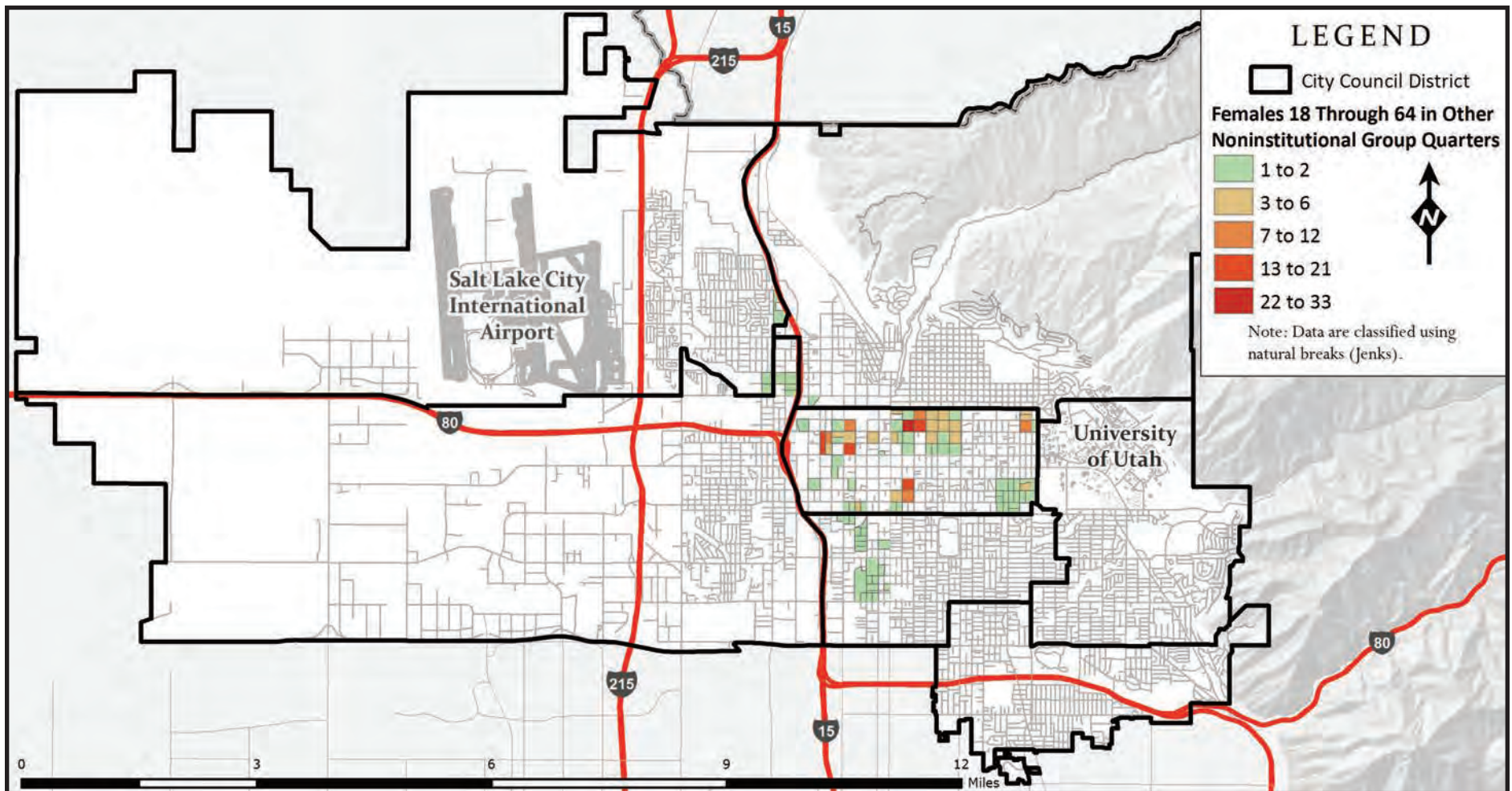
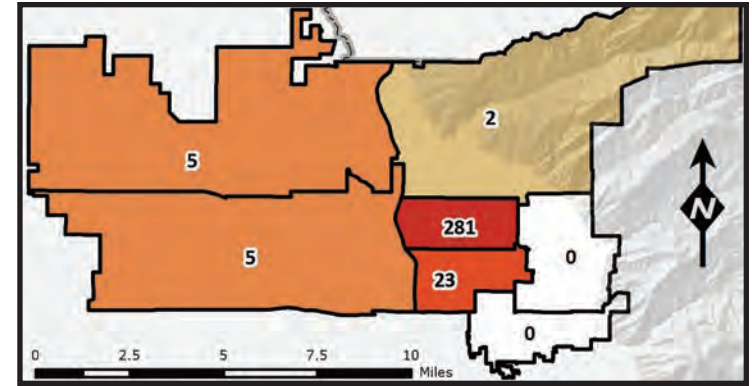
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

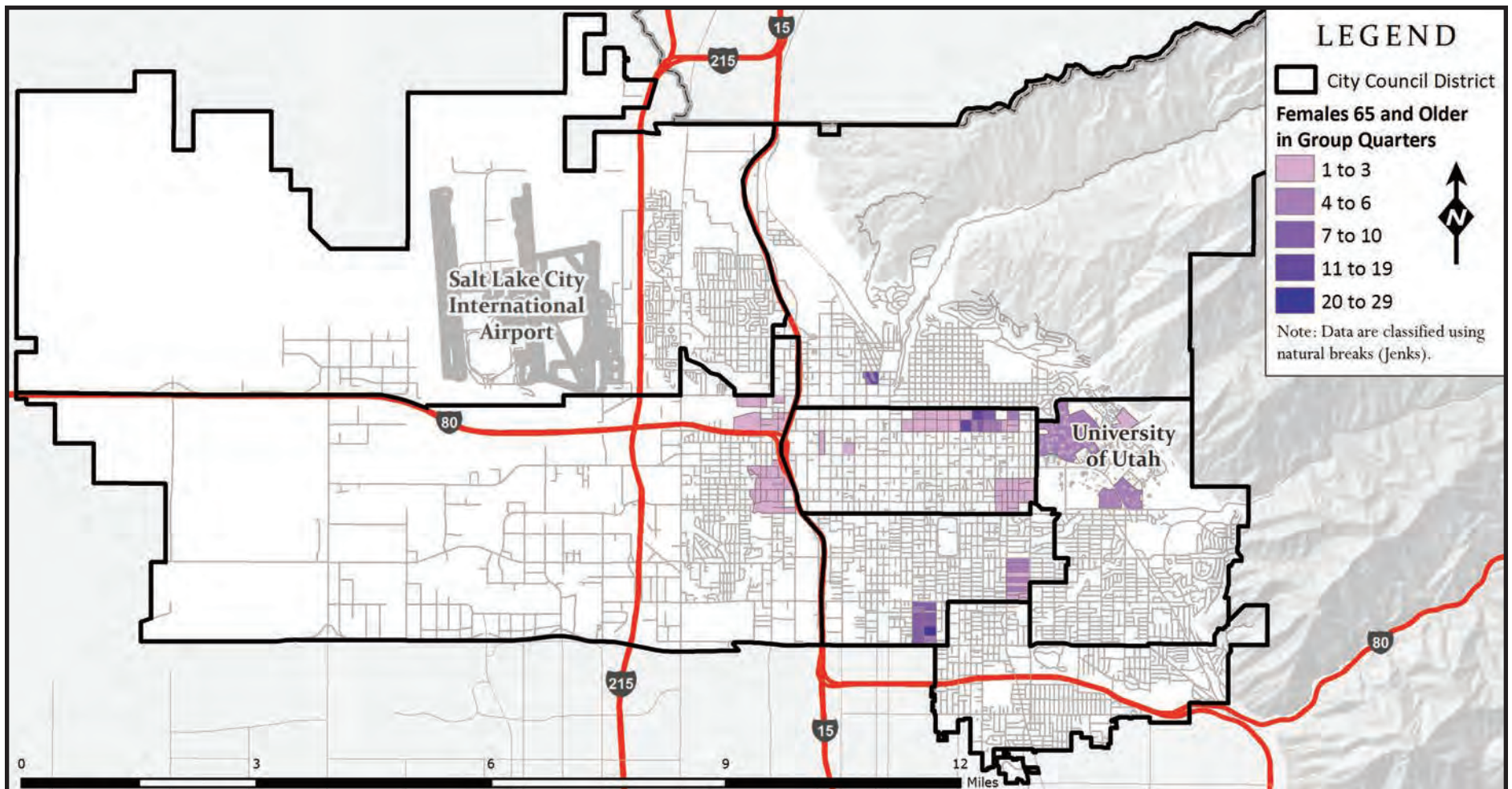
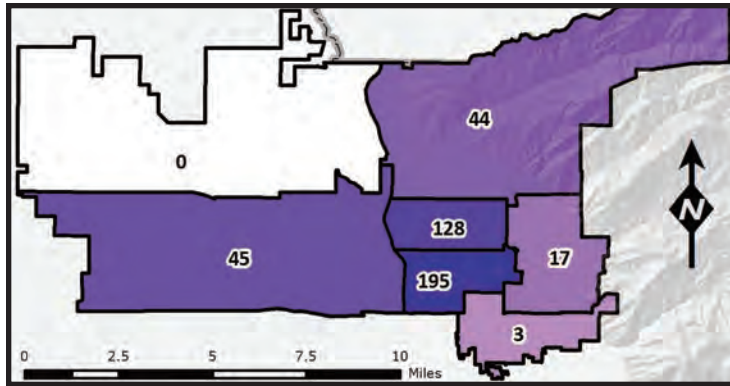
# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Dormitories



# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters

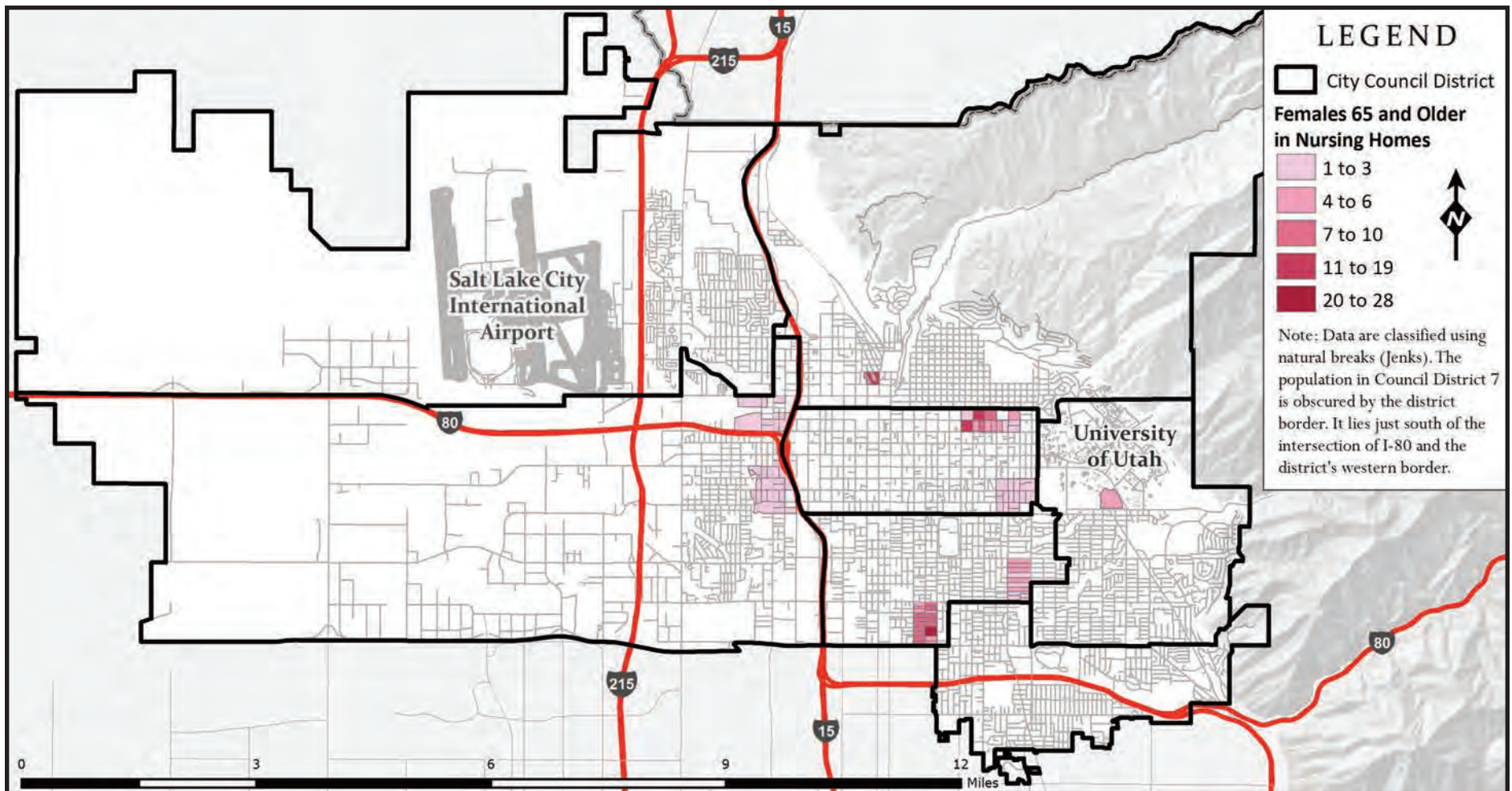
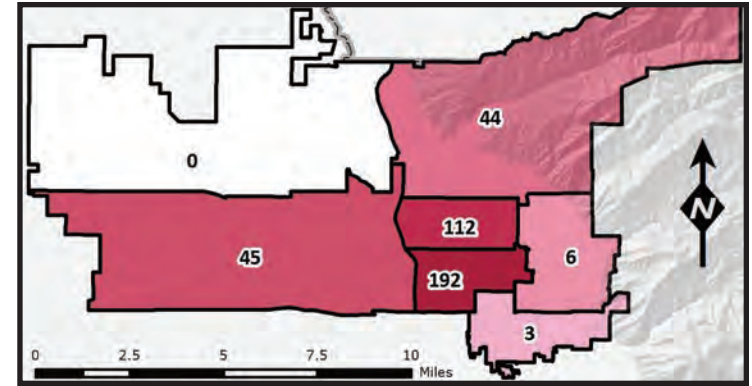


# Females 65 Years and Older Living in Group Quarters





# Females 65 Years and Older Living in Nursing Homes

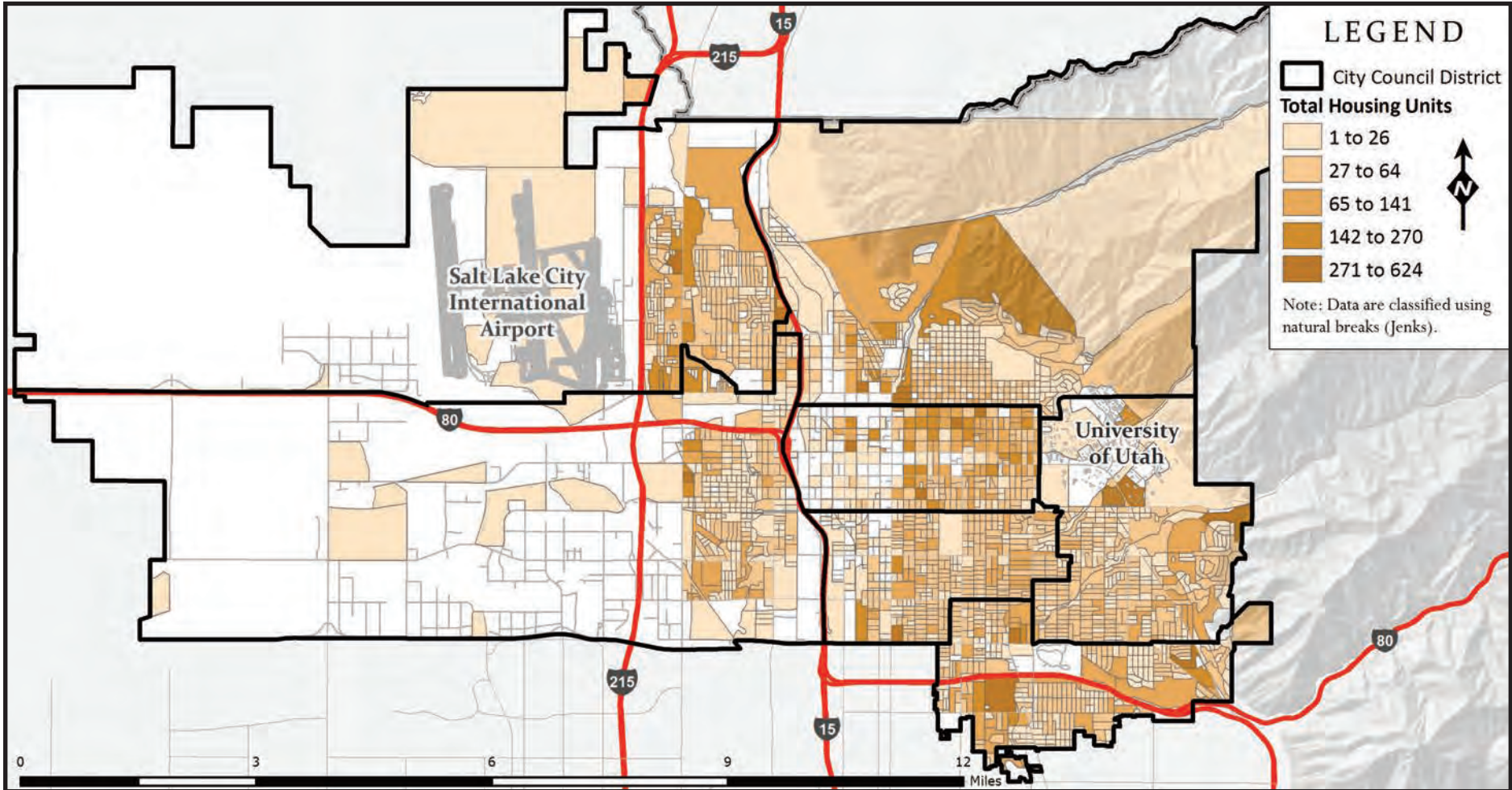
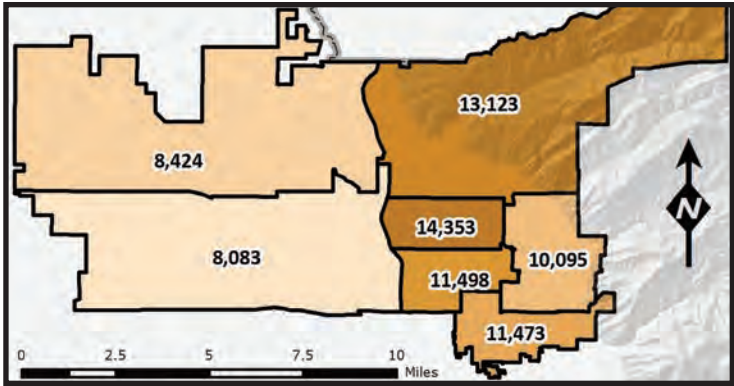


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Housing Units

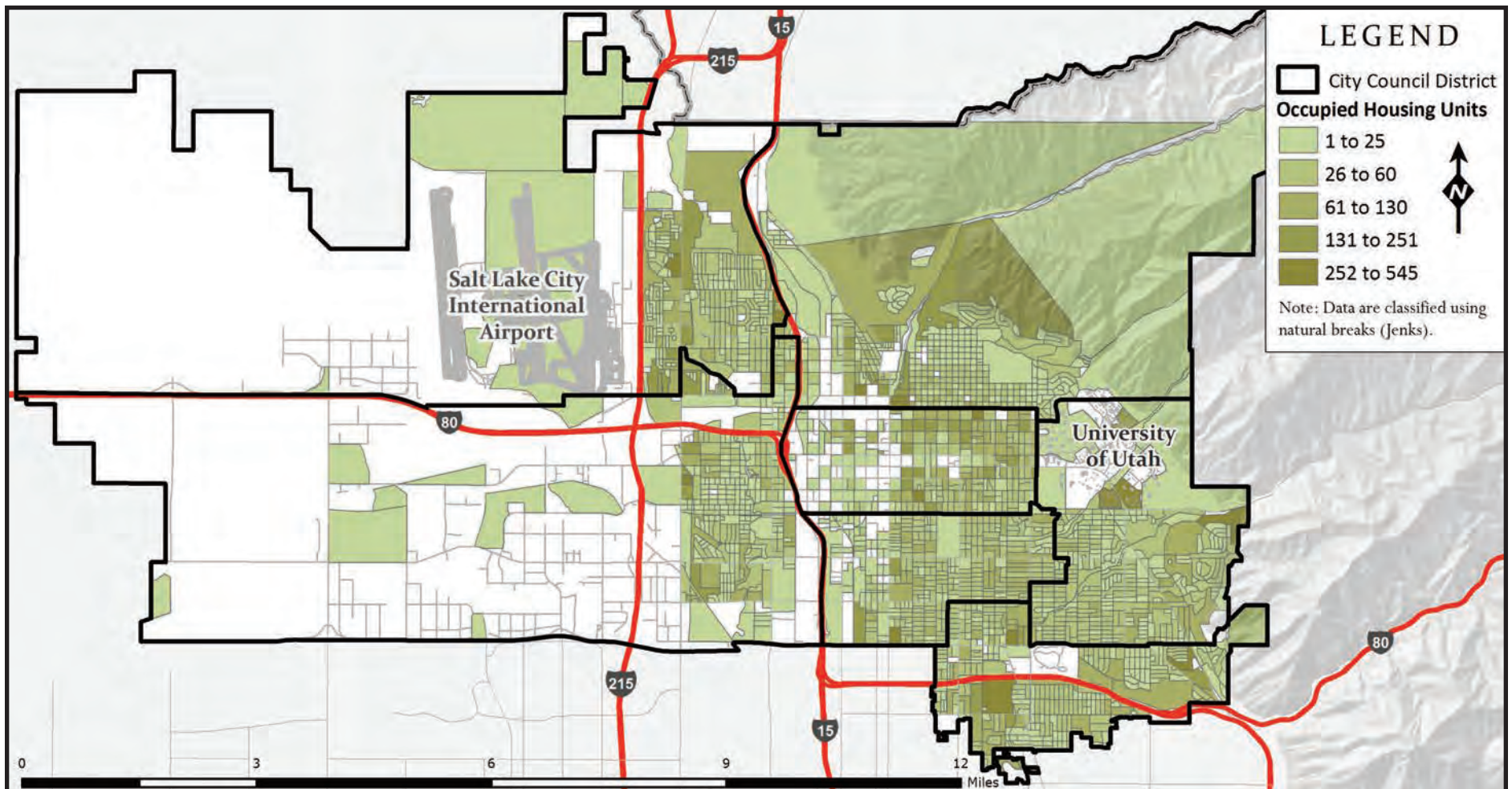
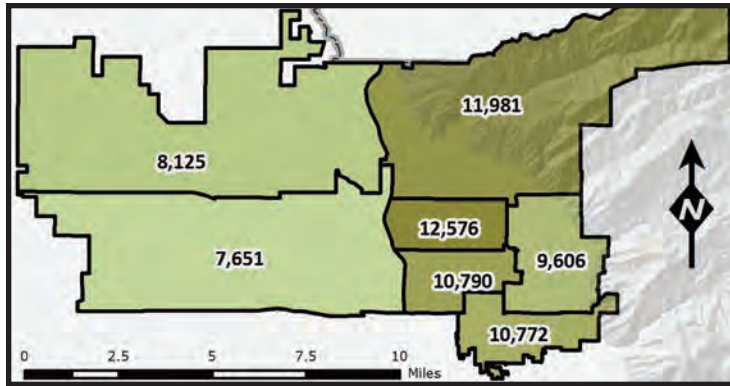
# Total Housing Units



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

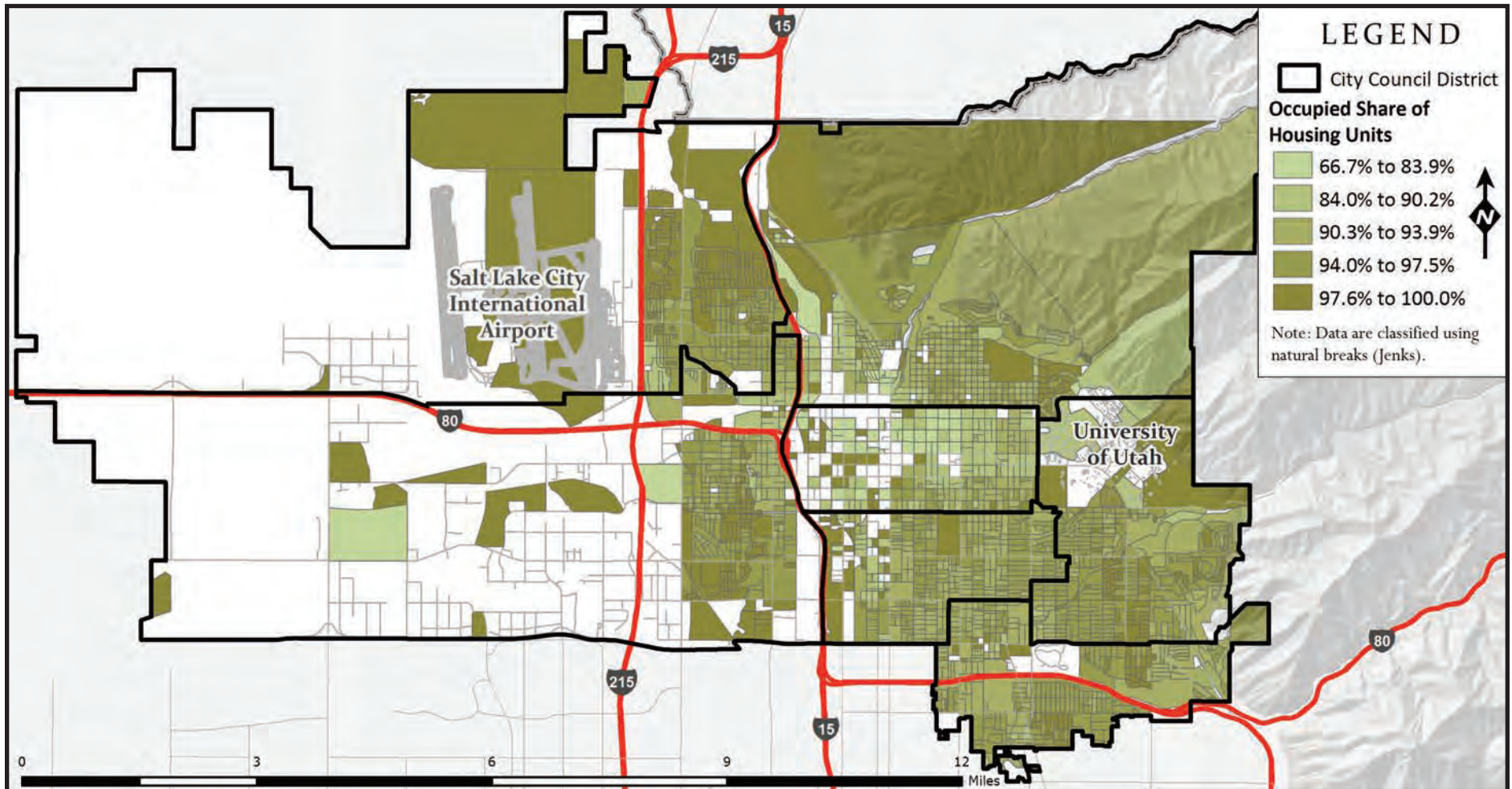
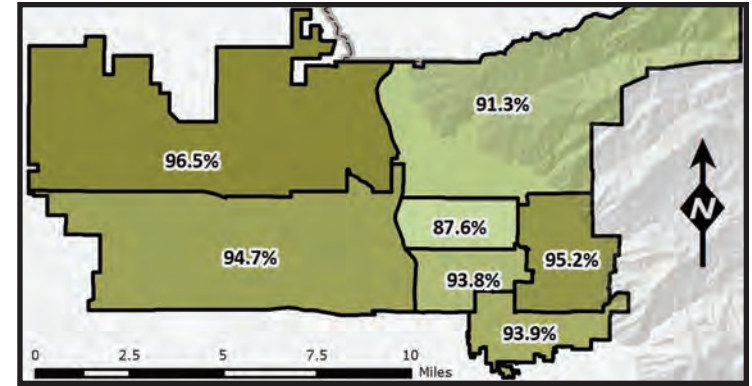
# Occupied Housing Units



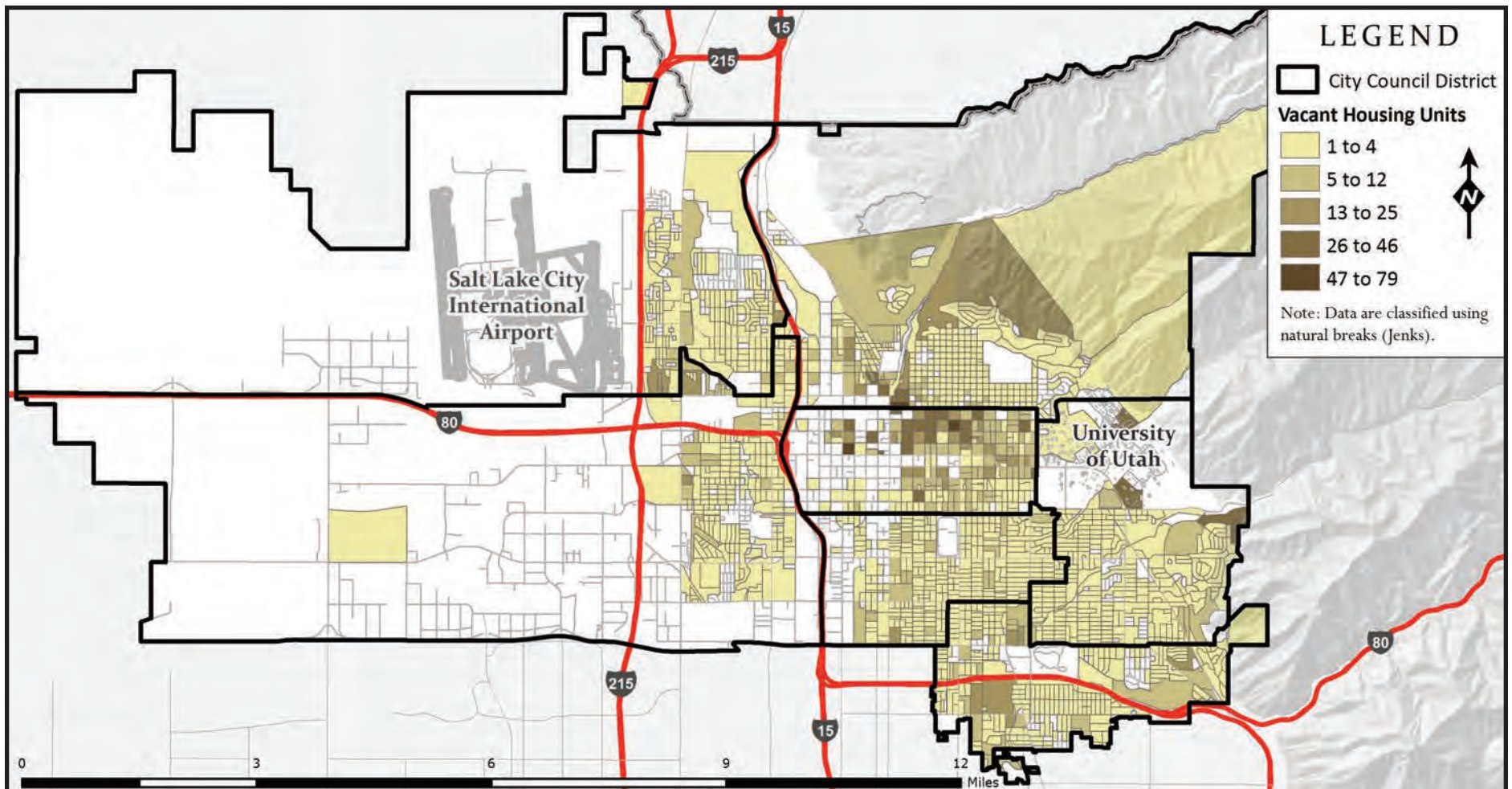
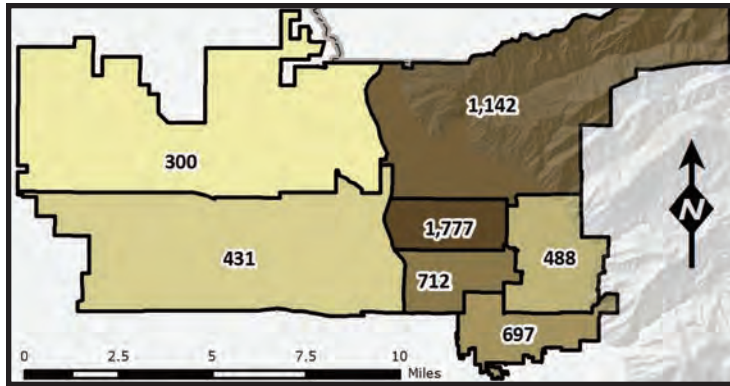
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Occupied Share of Total Housing Units (Occupancy Rate)



# Vacant Housing Units

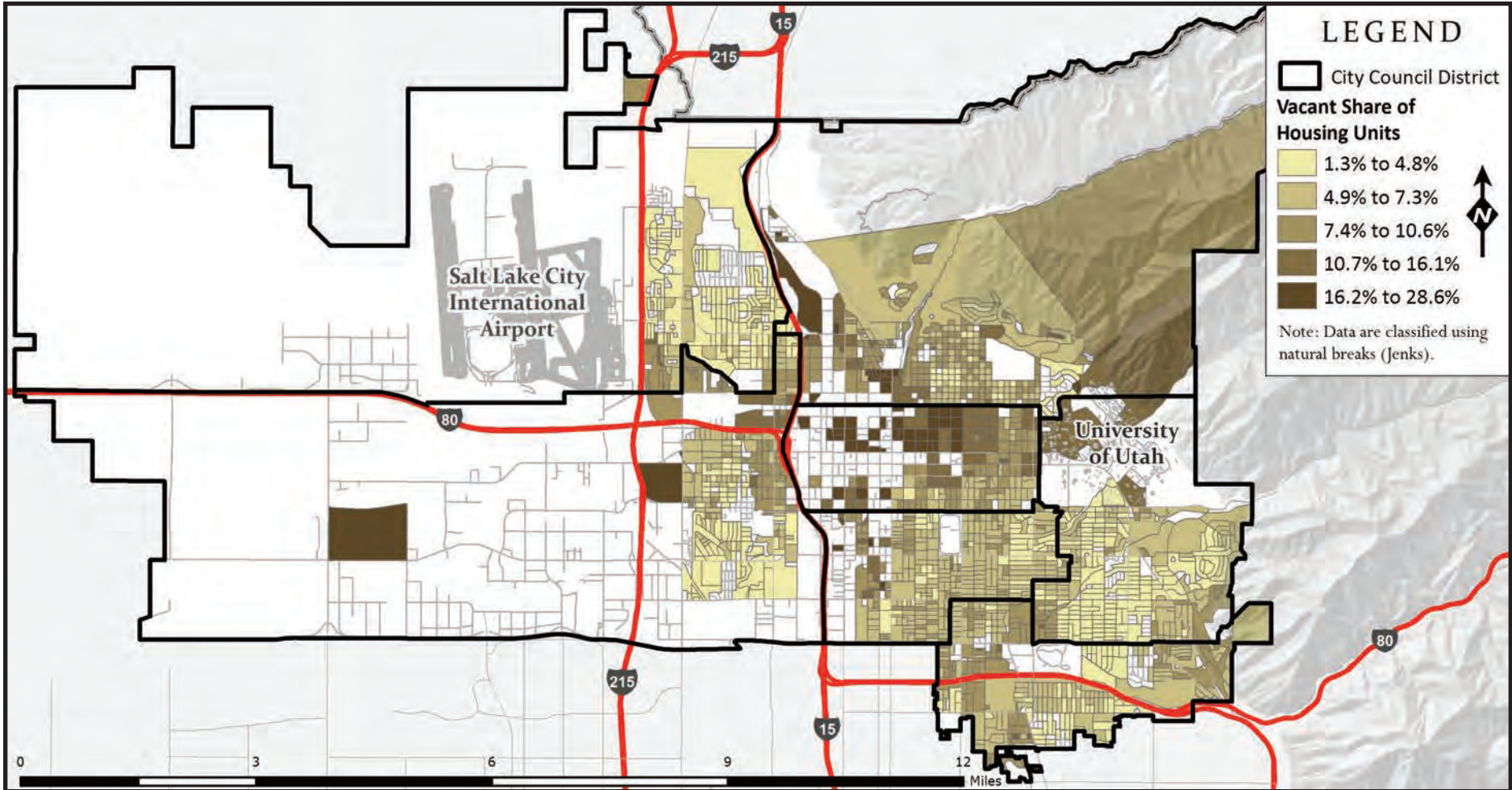
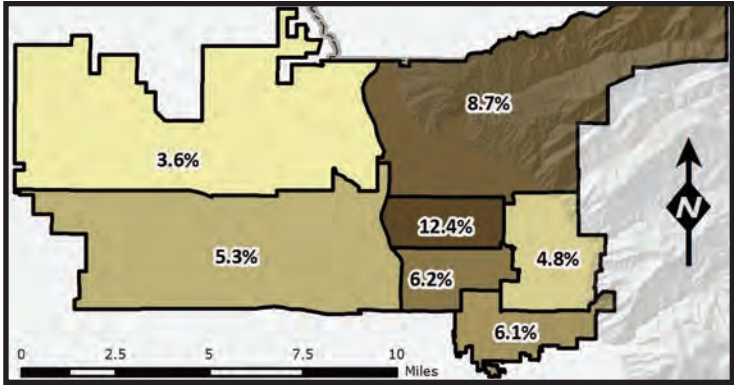


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000* SF1 data.

# Vacant Share of Total Housing Units

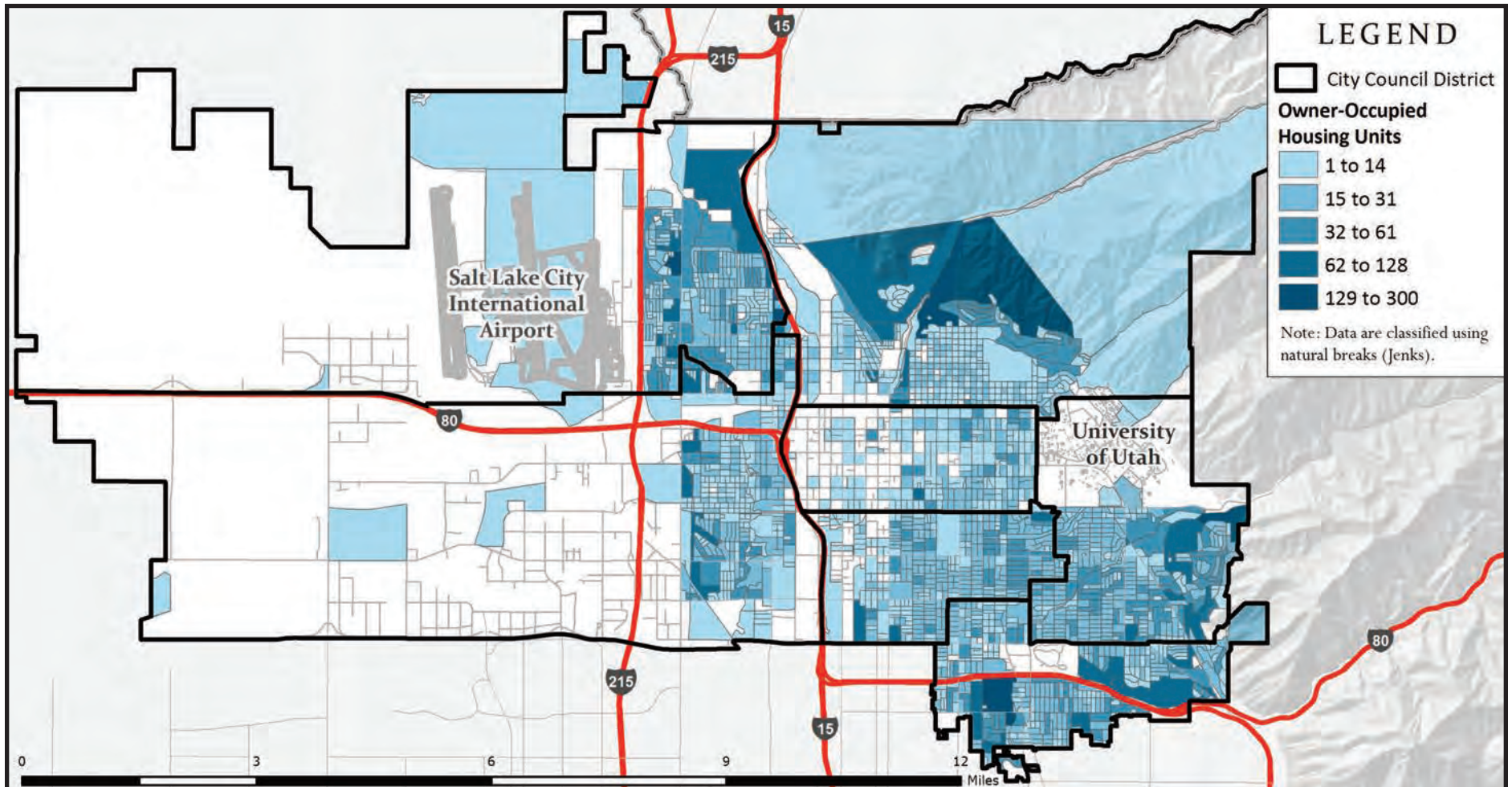
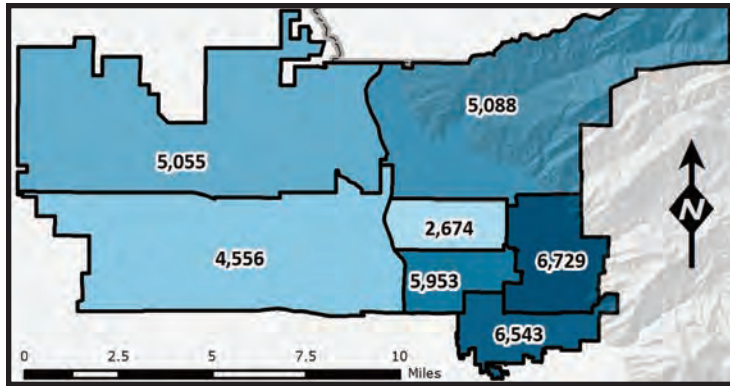
(Vacancy Rate)



Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

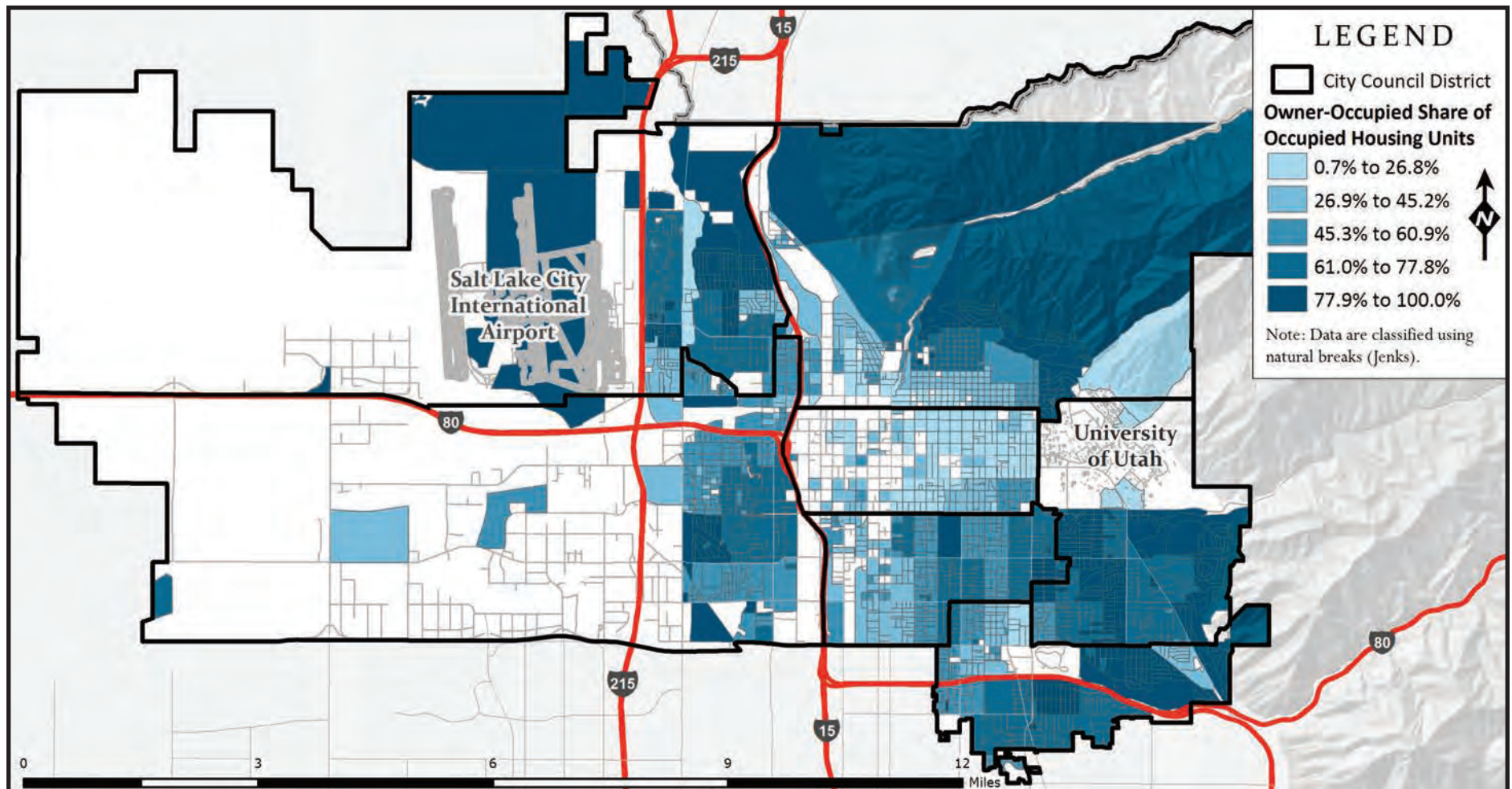
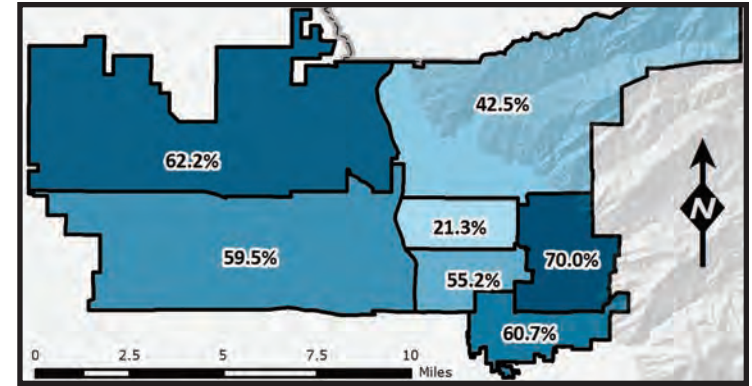
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 SF1* data.

# Owner-Occupied Housing Units

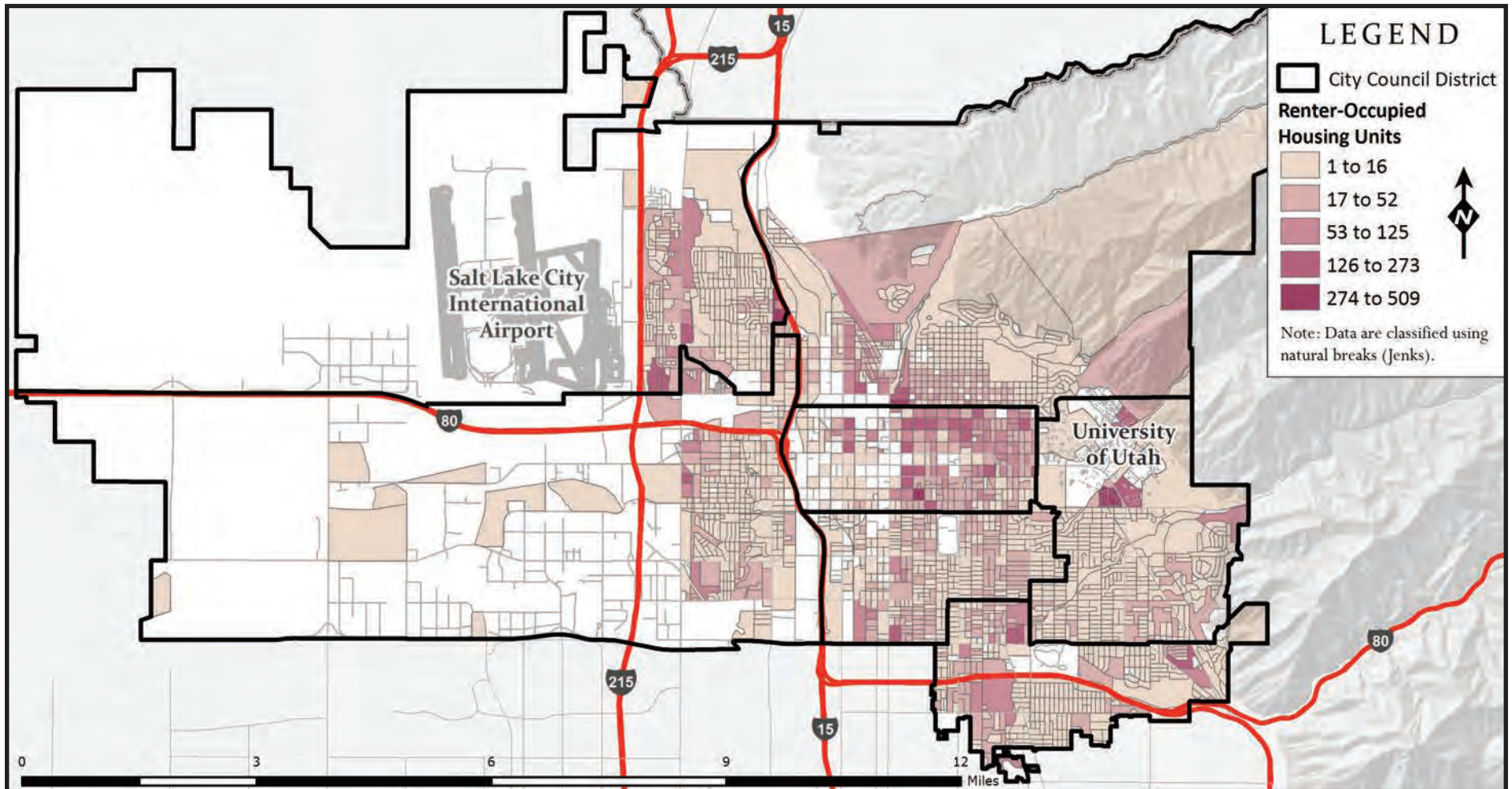
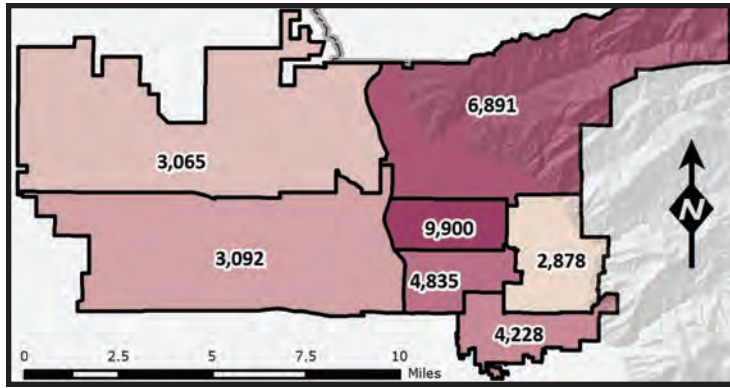




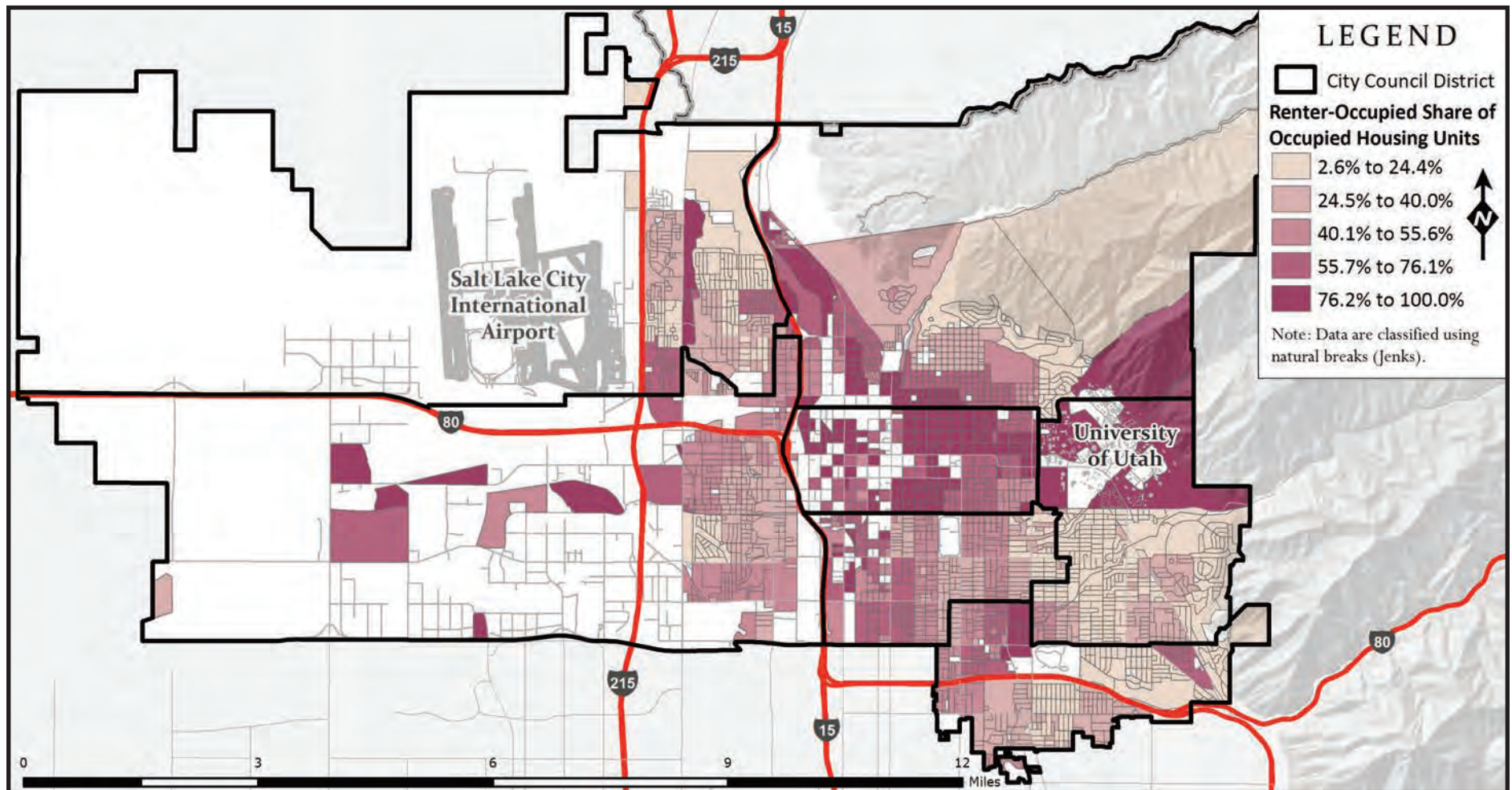
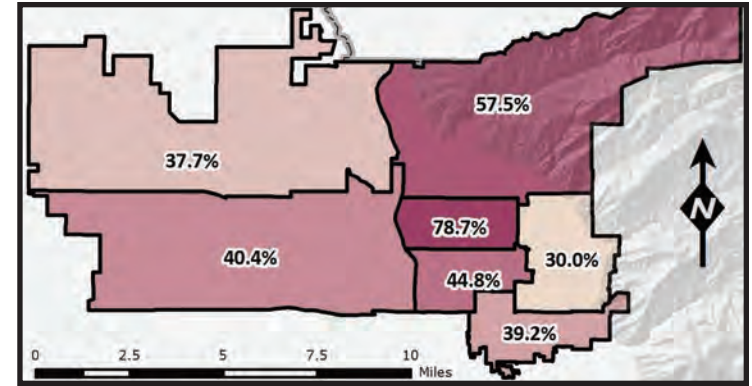
# Owner-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units

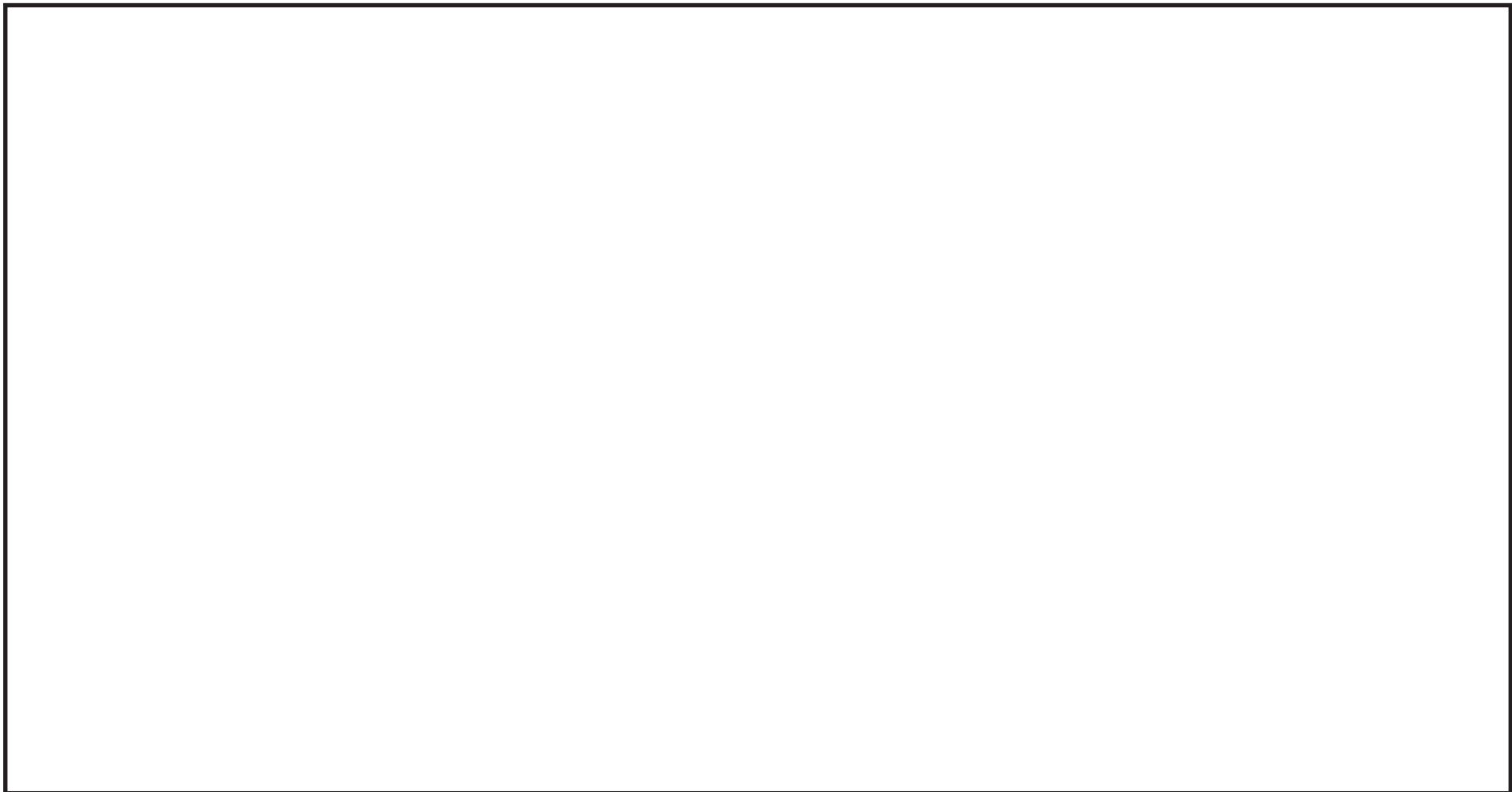


# Renter-Occupied Housing Units



# Renter-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units







# Data Dictionary

The following data dictionary has been extracted verbatim (with some omissions and rearrangements) from the following: Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 (<http://www.census.gov/census2000/sumfile1.html>, downloaded February 16, 2011).

## Subject Content

Summary File 1 (SF 1) contains the 100 percent data, which is the information compiled from the questions asked of all people and about every housing unit. Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino, household relationship, and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).

## Population Characteristics

### Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000.

### Sex

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.

### Hispanic or Latino

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 “Span-

ish,” “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.

### Race

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 sociopolitical 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, 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.

**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.

**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.”

**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.”

**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 multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

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

## Household Type and Relationship

### Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit (defined below). 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.

### 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 non-family 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 non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non-

relatives only.

## 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.

**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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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. Institutions include correctional institutions; nursing homes; hospitals or wards for those with mental illness, chronically ill, mentally retarded, physically handicapped, or drug/alcohol abusers; and juvenile institutions.

### Noninstitutionalized Population

Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. This includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population. This includes group homes, religious group quarters, college dormitories, military quarters, workers' dormi-



tories, and emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities). In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters” and includes targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations, crews of maritime vessels, staff residents of institutions, staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds, people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels, and people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

## Housing Characteristics

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. 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.

## 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.

**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.

# Methodology

The objective of this project was to identify the population statistics for city council districts of Salt Lake City after Census 2000.

SF1 data were obtained from the PCensus computer program at the census-block level for Salt Lake City. These census blocks were assigned to city council districts based upon three different boundary shapefiles.

In the cases where census blocks overlapped district borders, the following data were used to investigate individual parcels within the blocks: Google Streetview imagery, aerial imagery, cadastre, and internet research. For all overlapping blocks, the entirety of the population was found with high likelihood to reside in one district, and thus assigned to it.

The researcher may sort the spreadsheets using the city council district membership field and sum the population fields of interest to generate city council district totals. **There is a difference of 102 more persons in the created datasets from the officially published total population for Salt Lake City by the Census Bureau.** This is a difference of less than 0.1 percent.

An additional request was to generate single-year population statistics for both males and females for city council districts.

Single-year population statistics are available only at the census-tract level within the SF2 tables downloaded from the Census Bureau website. However, census tracts cross the city council district borders of Salt Lake City. Thus, the provided spreadsheet for single-year population statistics is at two different scales. Where a census tract was wholly within a district, its data was maintained.

Where a census tract crossed borders, proportionality was used to generate statistics at the block level (where overlap was infrequent). At the block level, the population data is primarily compiled into multiple-year age groups. For this project, the age groups were summed at the tract level and the proportion

for each single-year age within the multiple-year age groups was computed. These proportions were then inherited by the census blocks contained within the tracts that overlapped district borders. Finally, the multiple-year age groups were multiplied by each single-year proportion to generate an estimated single-year total at the block level.

For example, how many persons were found in a particular tract within the MALE UNDER 5 YEARS multiple-year age group? (This multiple-year age group was created in the project and not part of the original SF2 table.) How many males in this tract were 3 years old? Divide the number of males who were 3 years old by the number of males under 5 years to arrive at proportion X. At the block level, where multiple-year age groups are the finest scale population statistic, multiply the number of males under 5 years by proportion X to arrive at an estimated number of male 3-year-olds in the census block.

Like the other spreadsheets above, the researcher may sort the data by the city council district membership field and sum the population fields of interest to generate city council district totals. (There is no duplication of data; if a census block was used because its parent tract overlapped borders, the census tract data is not in the spreadsheet.)

There is a difference of 3,826 more persons in the created single-year population datasets from the officially published total population for Salt Lake City by the Census Bureau. This is a difference of 2.1%. Further research found that this difference is due to a systematic discrepancy between the census tract and census block datasets. While the total population fields for the two datasets match, the break-out populations by gender and age disagree. Interesting to note is that the two single-year age fields available at the block level (20 and 21 years) disagree with the single-year age fields for parent tracts.