

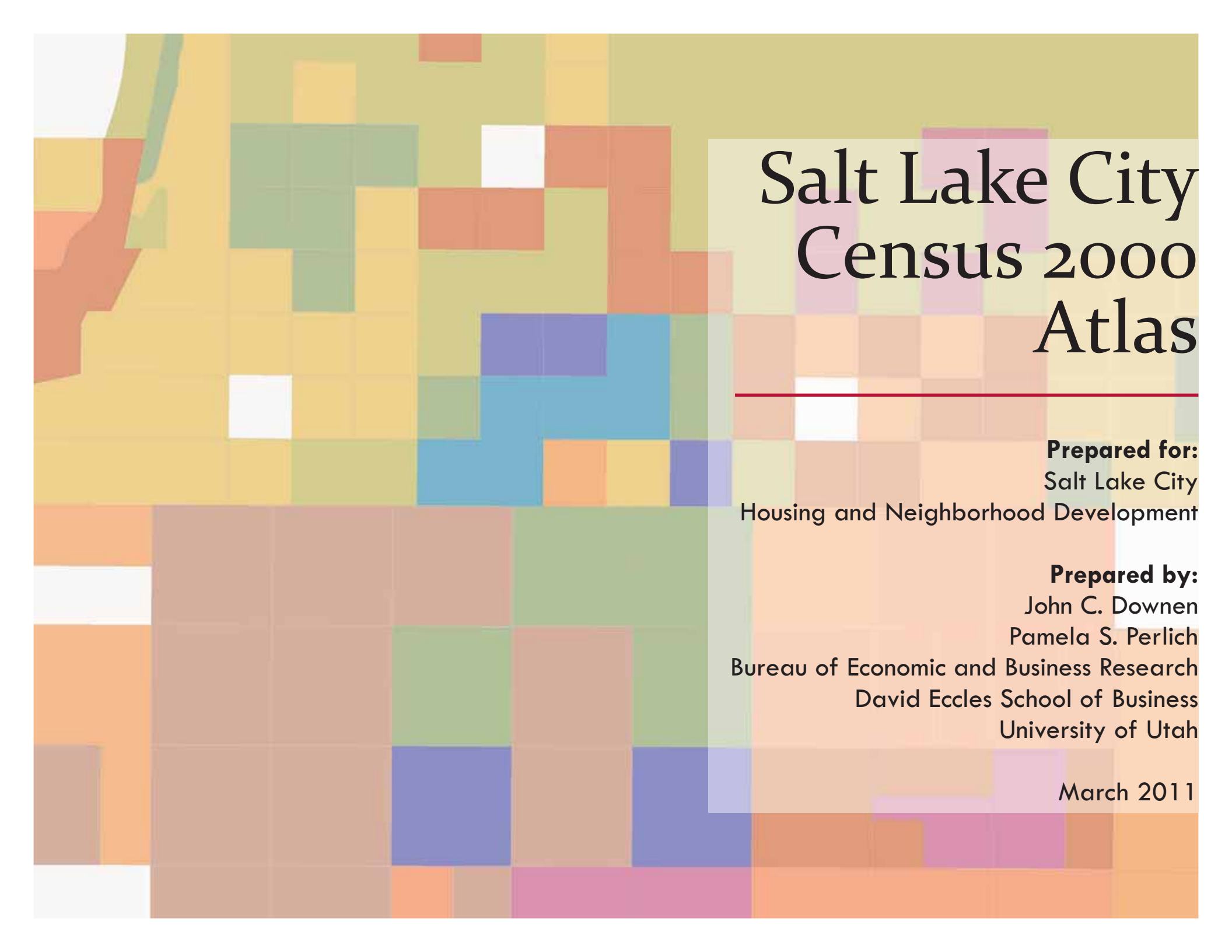


# Salt Lake City

# C E N S U S 2 0 0 0 A T L A S

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Note: The cover image and facing image show Salt Lake City census blocks color-coded to indicate those with above-average shares of the city's various racial and ethnic groups in 2000.



# Salt Lake City Census 2000 Atlas

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Salt Lake City  
Housing and Neighborhood Development

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March 2011

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# 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.

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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 sections of the *Atlas* contain documentation of terminology and methodology.

## A Note on the Maps

In many of the maps it appears that there is a population living in the midst of Salt Lake International Airport. This is an artifact of the way census blocks are defined. In sparsely populated areas blocks are larger to try to encompass a comparable number of residents to more densely populated blocks. In addition, census blocks are exhaustive; that is, they cover 100 percent of the land and water surface of the state. Thus they will include large swaths of unpopulated land. This is the case for the census blocks that include the airport; they are largely unpopulated, with any housing units located on the periphery of the airport rather than between its runways.

# Age Structure

The age structure of Salt Lake City is distinctive because of the overrepresentation of college-age persons compared with Salt Lake County in general. In the Census 2000 data, Salt Lake City accounted for just over 20 percent of the total Salt Lake County population, but had over 25 percent of the county population aged 20 through 34 years old, which includes much of the college-age population. Salt Lake City also had a greater than proportionate share of the county's retirement-age population, with over 27 percent of the total. The share increases with age such that 37 percent of Salt Lake County's population 85 years and older resided in Salt Lake City in 2000. The median age for Salt Lake City in the 2000 census was 30.0, while it was 28.9 for the county.

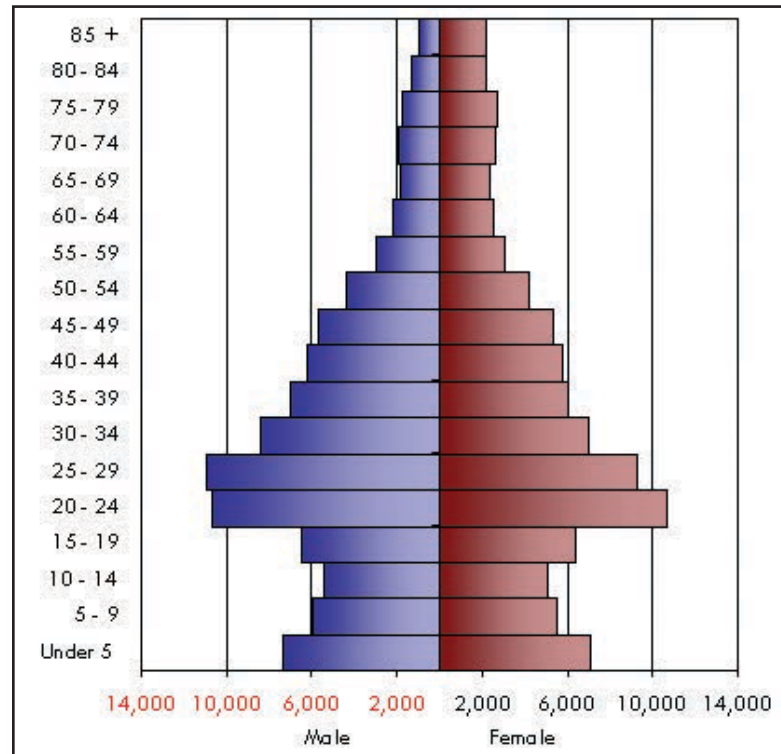
Dependency ratios are summary measures of age structure. Each ratio expresses the number of persons in the "dependent" group per 100 working-age persons, defined as those 18 through 64 years old. In Salt Lake City, the youth dependency ratio in the 2000 census was 36.2 and the retirement-age dependency ratio was 16.8, for a total of 52.9 non-working-age persons per 100 persons aged 18 through 64. For Salt Lake County, the youth dependency ratio

was higher at 49.6, while the retirement-age dependency ratio was lower at 13.2, for a total of 62.7.

Districts 1 and 2 had the largest youth populations among all City Council districts. Combined, they contained just less than 30 percent of Salt Lake City's total population, but approximately 40 percent of both the preschool and school-age populations of the city. District 4 had the largest population of 18-through 24-year-olds (college-age population). Districts 6 and 7 had the largest populations of persons 65 and older. Combined, these two districts had just under 30 percent of the city's 2000 population, but 35 percent of the city's population of persons 65 years and older. Districts 3 and 5 had large numbers and shares of the older working-age population (25 through 64). Districts 1 and 2 had the highest youth dependency ratios and Districts 6 and 7 had the highest retirement-age dependency ratios.

Median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. A linear interpolation was used to compute the median ages for all council districts and the city from the 5-year age data. Consistent with the dependency ratio analysis, District 1 has the youngest median age at 27.2, with District 2 slightly older at 27.5. District 4 is the next youngest with a median age of 29.4. Districts 6 and 7 have relatively high shares of retirement-age persons, increasing their median ages to 35.5 and

Salt Lake City 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

36.0, respectively. The large proportions of older working-age persons in Districts 5 and 3 produce median ages of 36.5 and 37.3, respectively.

The male-to-female ratio for the prime working-age (25 through 39) population is unusually high in Districts 1 and 2. The high sex ratio in these areas is due mostly to the presence of male workers who are separated from their families but also, to a much smaller extent, to the presence of a male-dominated correctional facility. The sex ratio is exceptionally high in District 4 for age groups 25 through 64 years old. This is most explained by the presence of a heavily male-dominated noninstitutionalized group quarters population. The male-to-female ratio declines significantly in older age groups. Citywide, among those 85 years and older there were 2.2 women per man.

### Median Age in 2000 for Salt Lake City and Council Districts

City Council District	Median Age	Rank (Young to Old)
1	27.2	1
2	27.5	2
3	37.3	7
4	29.4	3
5	36.5	6
6	35.5	4
7	36.0	5
<b>City</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>—</b>

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

### Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios by Council District

City Council District	Total Population	Under 5	5 through 17 Years	18 through 24 Years	25 through 64 Years	65 and Older	Working Age (18-64)	Youth Dependency Ratio	Retirement Dependency Ratio	Total Dependency Ratio
1	26,946	2,856	5,892	3,582	12,373	2,243	15,955	54.8	14.1	68.9
2	26,003	2,779	5,735	3,321	11,939	2,229	15,260	55.8	14.6	70.4
3	25,668	1,552	3,105	3,916	13,854	3,241	17,770	26.2	18.2	44.4
4	25,652	1,388	2,284	5,709	13,731	2,540	19,440	18.9	13.1	32.0
5	25,845	1,985	3,742	3,322	14,139	2,657	17,461	32.8	15.2	48.0
6	26,029	2,041	4,050	4,093	12,284	3,561	16,377	37.2	21.7	58.9
7	25,719	1,841	3,750	3,743	12,925	3,460	16,668	33.5	20.8	54.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,862</b>	<b>14,442</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>27,686</b>	<b>91,245</b>	<b>19,931</b>	<b>118,931</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>

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

### Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios by Council District: Ranks

City Council District	Total Population	Under 5	5 through 17 Years	18 through 24 Years	25 through 64 Years	65 and Older	Working Age (18-64)	Youth Dependency Ratio	Retirement Dependency Ratio	Total Dependency Ratio
1	1	1	1	5	5	6	6	2	6	2
2	3	2	2	7	7	7	7	1	5	1
3	6	6	6	3	2	3	2	6	3	6
4	7	7	7	1	3	5	1	7	7	7
5	4	4	5	6	1	4	3	5	4	5
6	2	3	3	2	6	1	5	3	1	3
7	5	5	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	4

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

Population by Age Group by Council District: Share of District Population

City Council District	Total Population	Under 5	5 through 17 Years	18 through 24 Years	25 through 64 Years	65 and Older	Working Age (18–64)
1	100%	10.6%	21.9%	13.3%	45.9%	8.3%	59.2%
2	100%	10.7%	22.1%	12.8%	45.9%	8.6%	58.7%
3	100%	6.0%	12.1%	15.3%	54.0%	12.6%	69.2%
4	100%	5.4%	8.9%	22.3%	53.5%	9.9%	75.8%
5	100%	7.7%	14.5%	12.9%	54.7%	10.3%	67.6%
6	100%	7.8%	15.6%	15.7%	47.2%	13.7%	62.9%
7	100%	7.2%	14.6%	14.6%	50.3%	13.5%	64.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>65.4%</b>

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

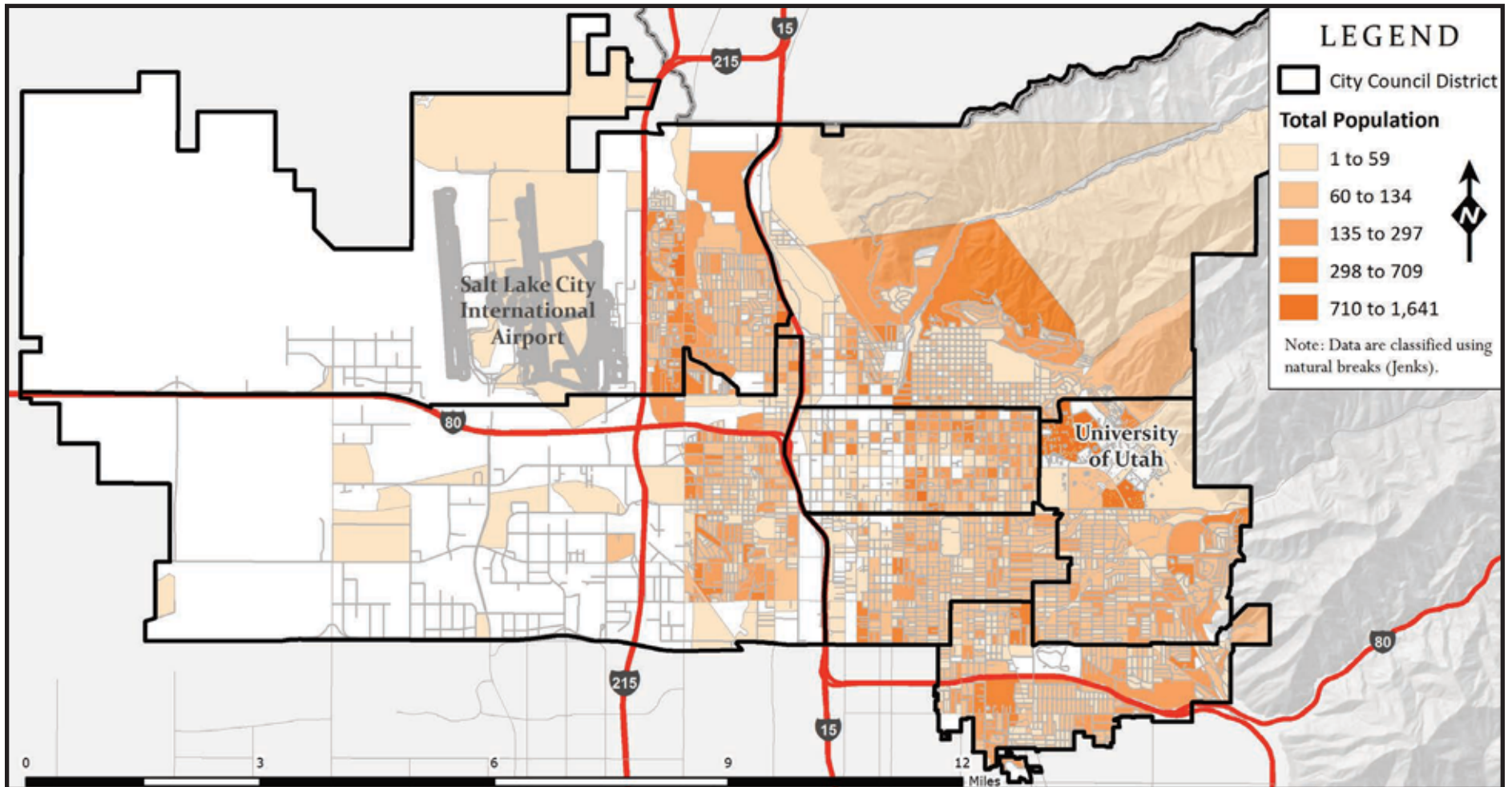
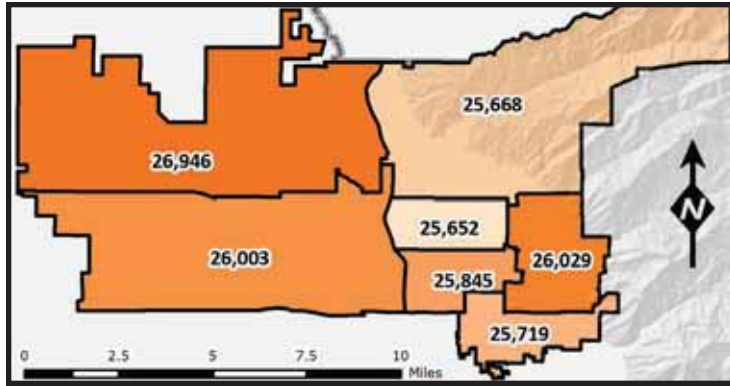
Population by Age Group by Council District: Share of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Population	Under 5	5 through 17 Years	18 through 24 Years	25 through 64 Years	65 and Older	Working Age (18–64)
1	14.8%	19.8%	20.6%	12.9%	13.6%	11.3%	13.4%
2	14.3%	19.2%	20.1%	12.0%	13.1%	11.2%	12.8%
3	14.1%	10.7%	10.9%	14.1%	15.2%	16.3%	14.9%
4	14.1%	9.6%	8.0%	20.6%	15.0%	12.7%	16.3%
5	14.2%	13.7%	13.1%	12.0%	15.5%	13.3%	14.7%
6	14.3%	14.1%	14.2%	14.8%	13.5%	17.9%	13.8%
7	14.1%	12.7%	13.1%	13.5%	14.2%	17.4%	14.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

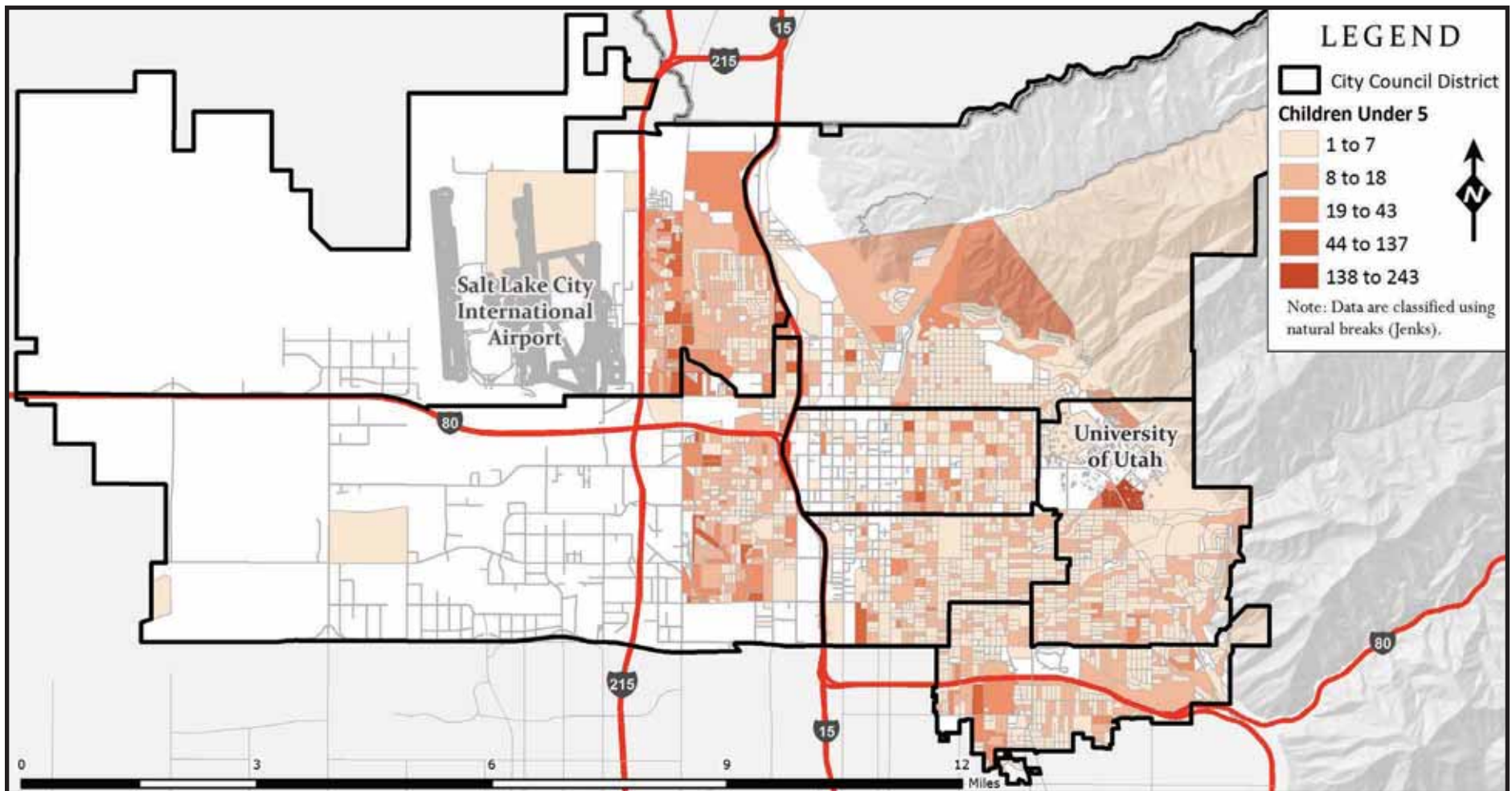
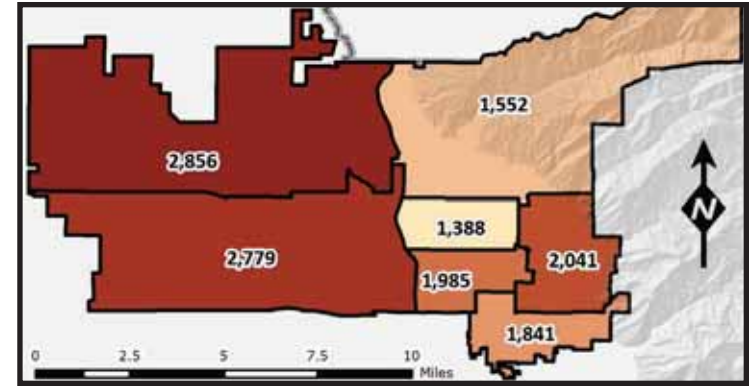
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

# Total Population in 2000

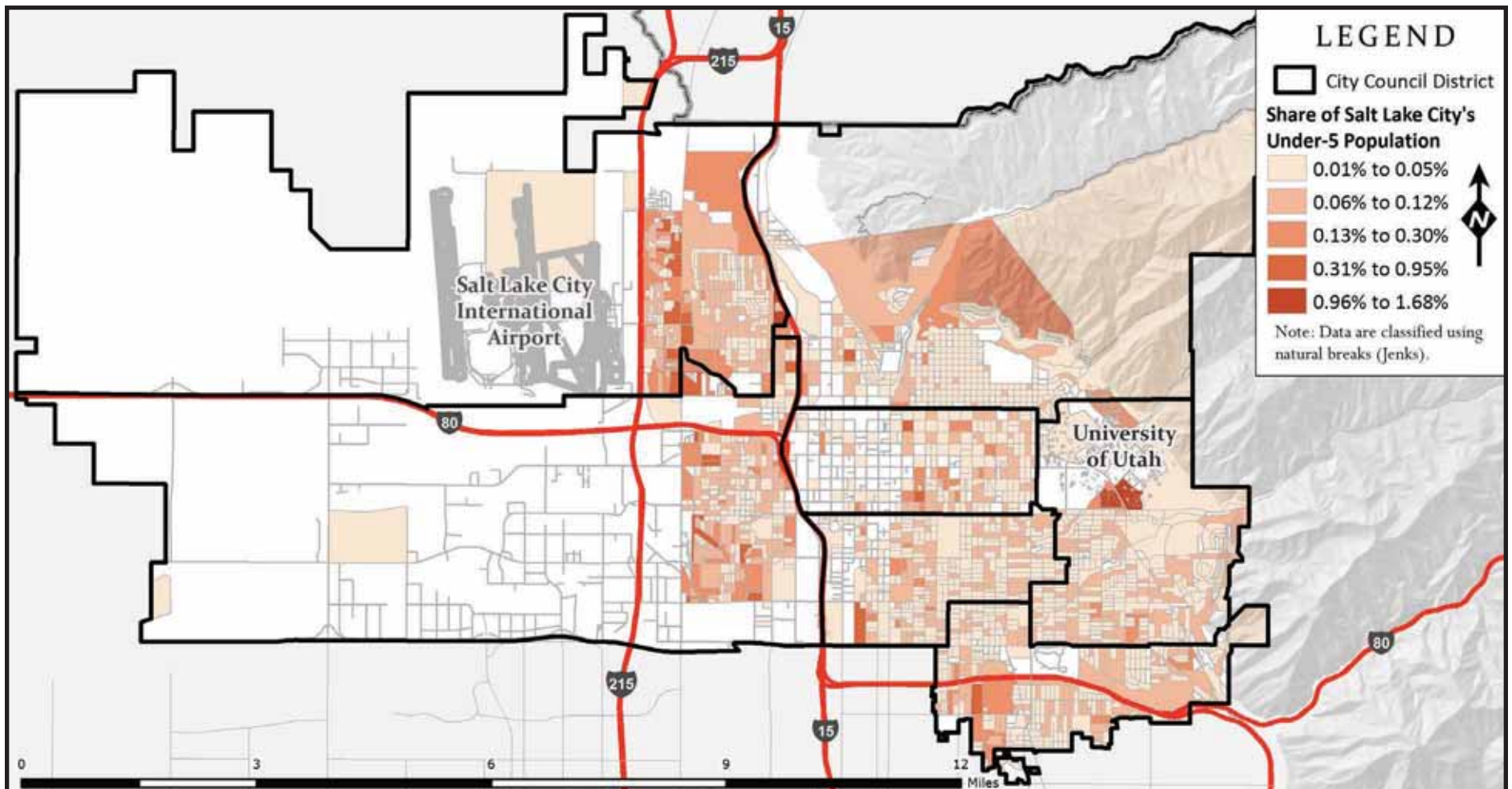
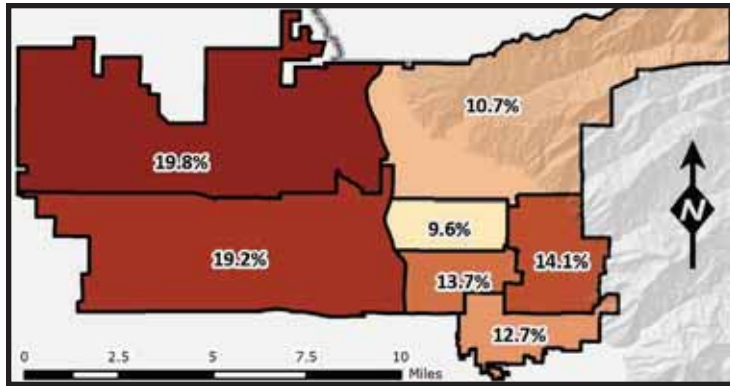


# Children Under 5 Years of Age





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

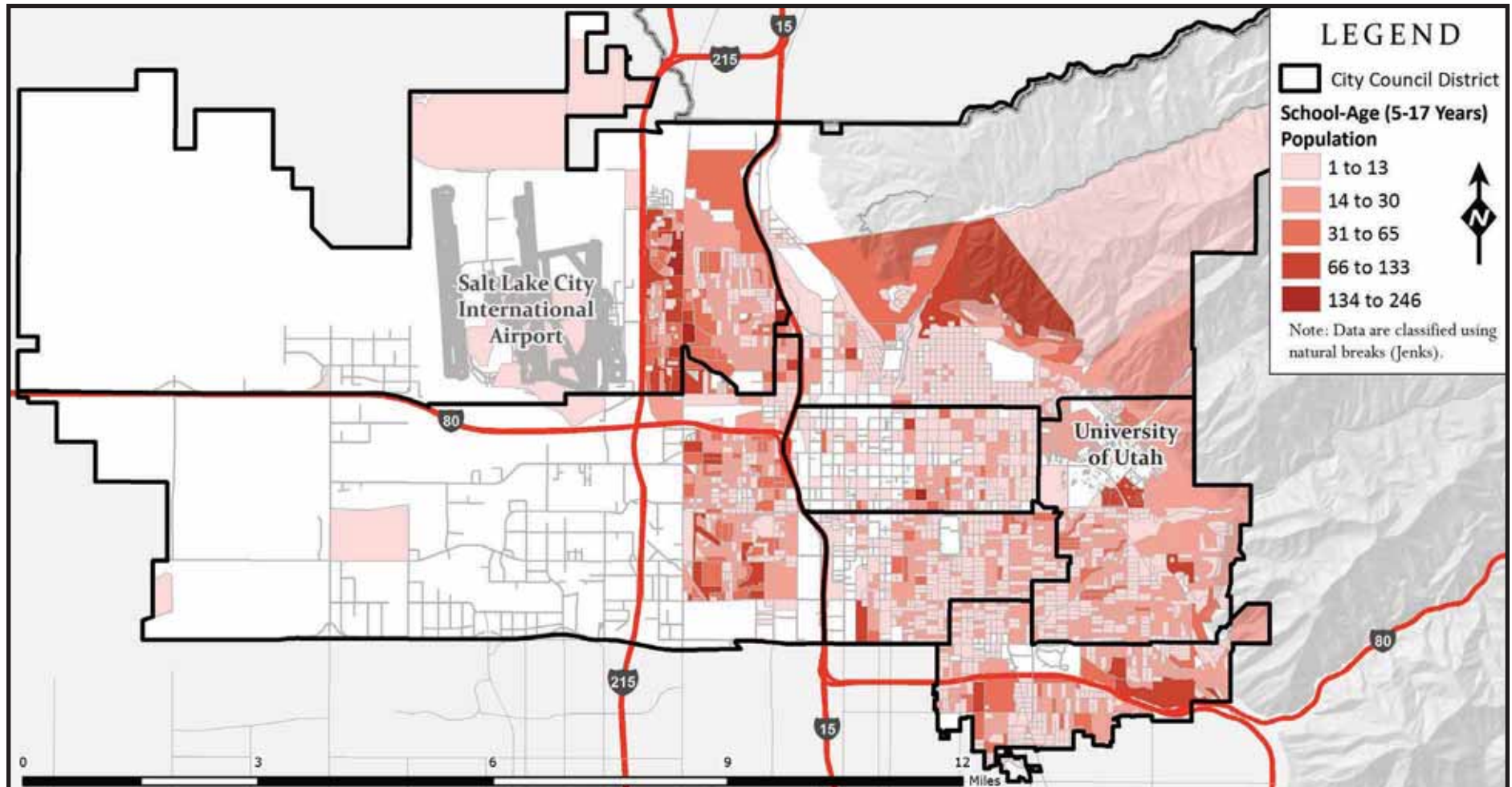
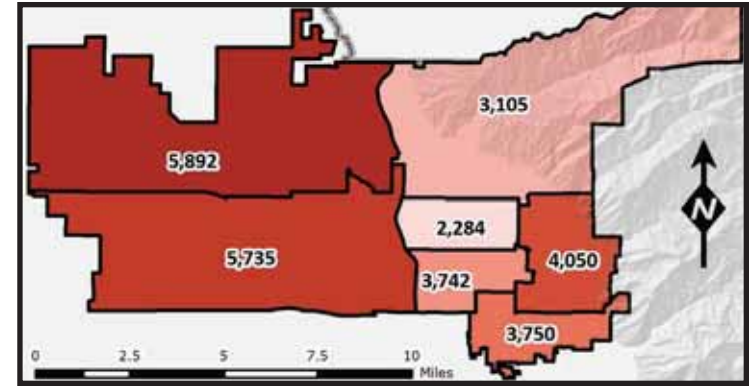


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

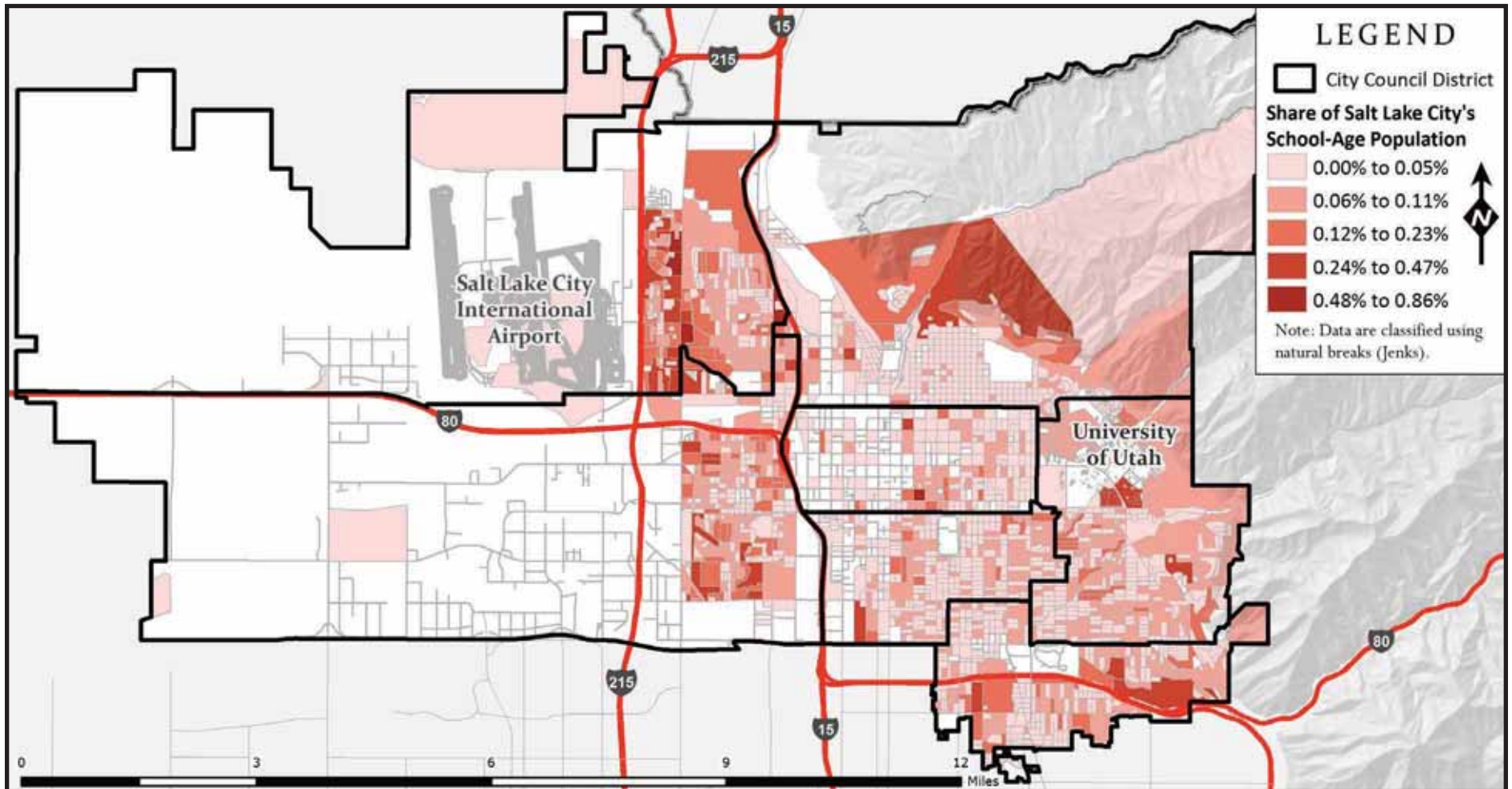
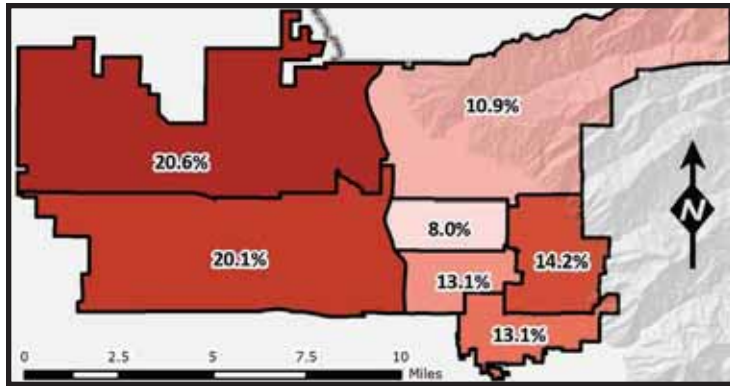
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# School-Age Population

(5 through 17 Years Old)



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

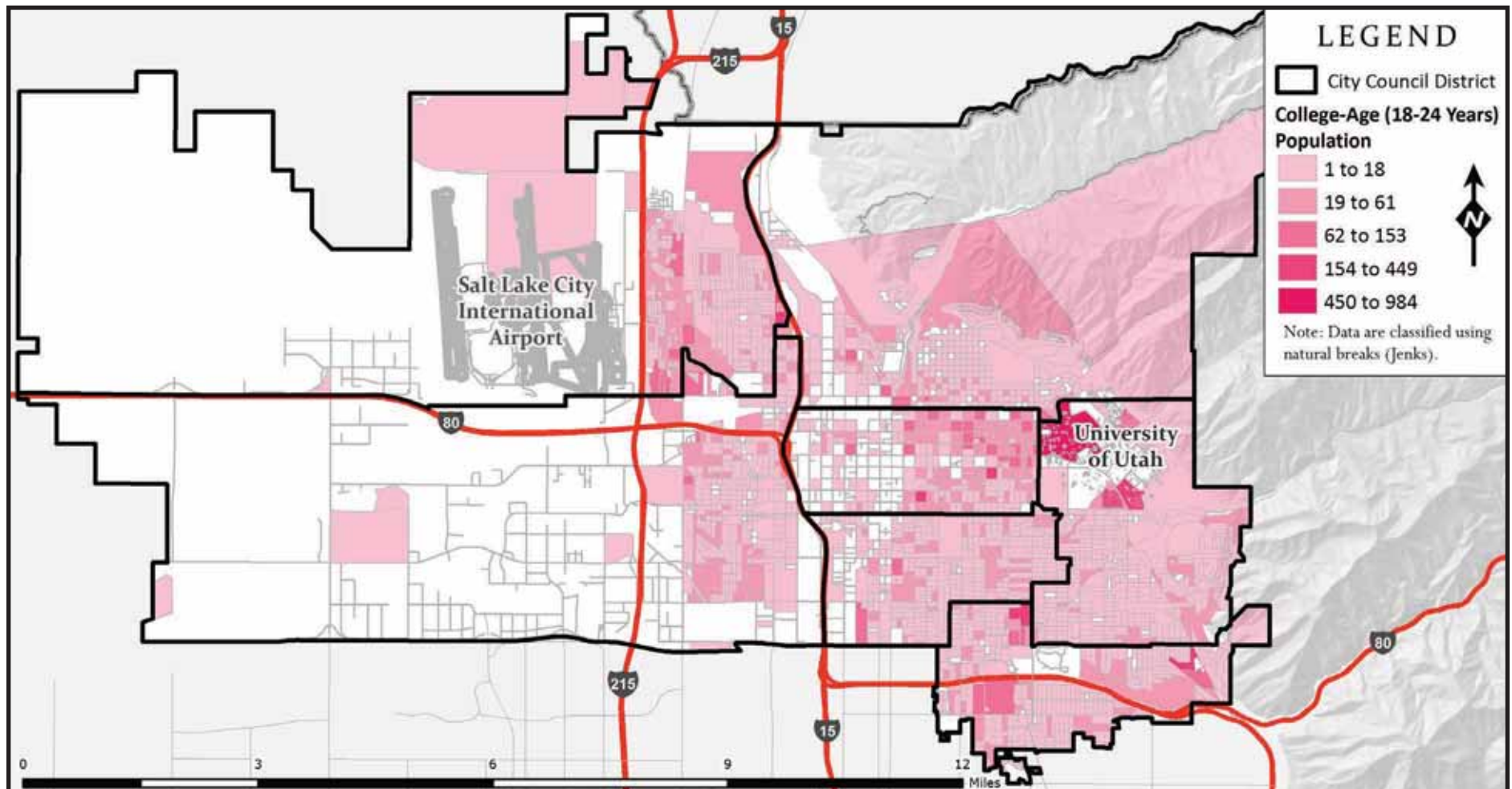
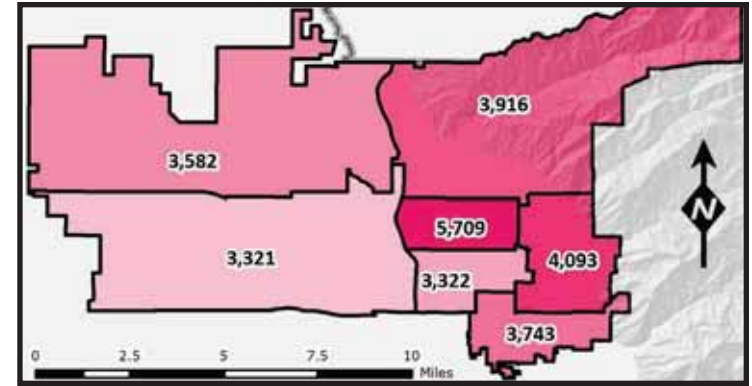


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# College-Age Population

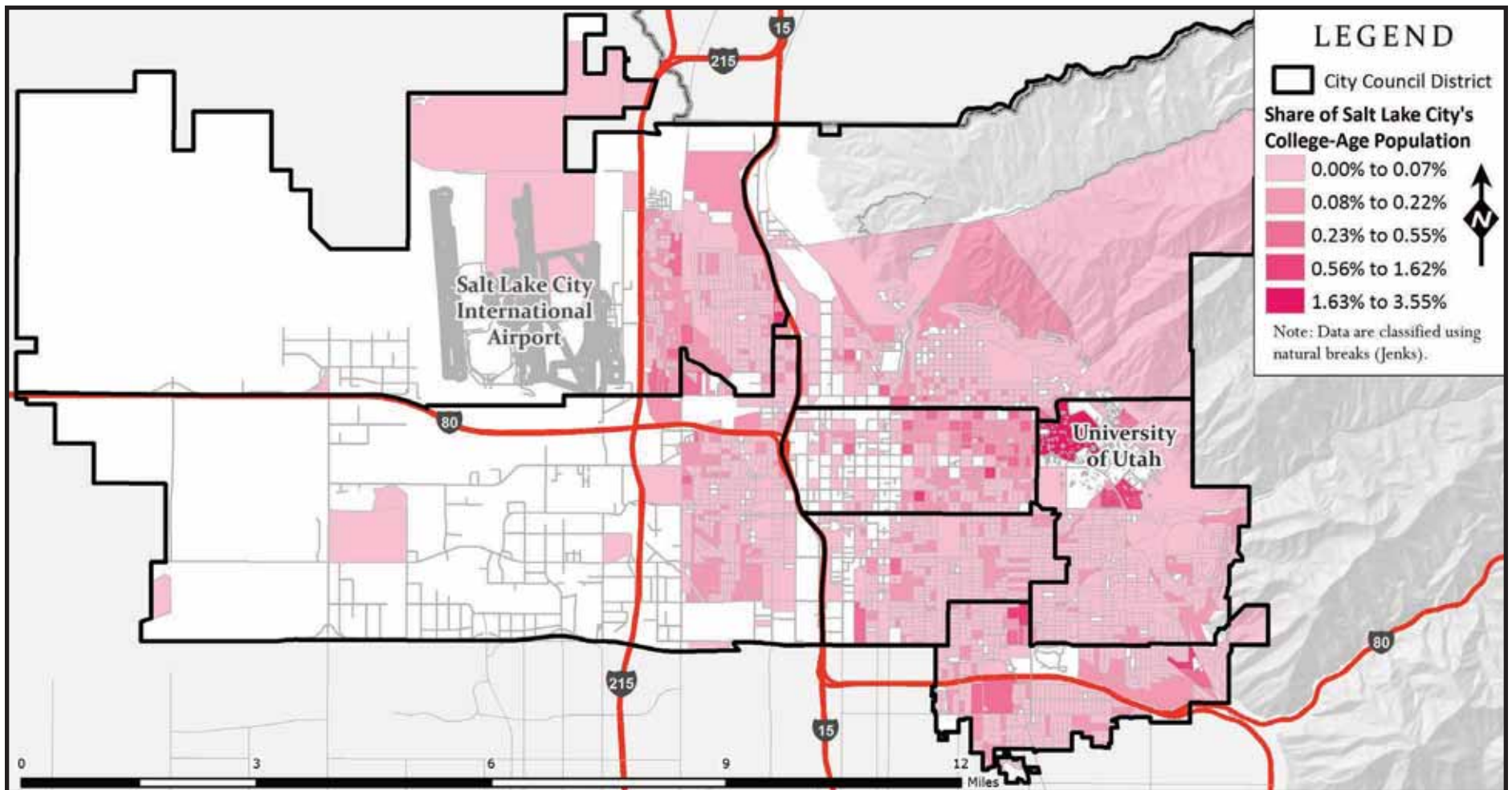
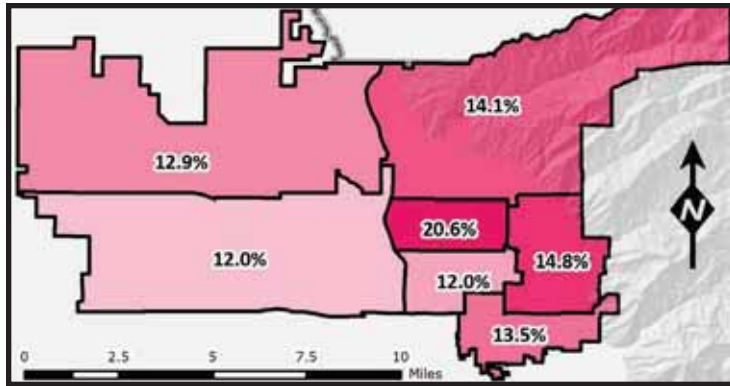
(18 through 24 Years Old)



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 College-Age Population

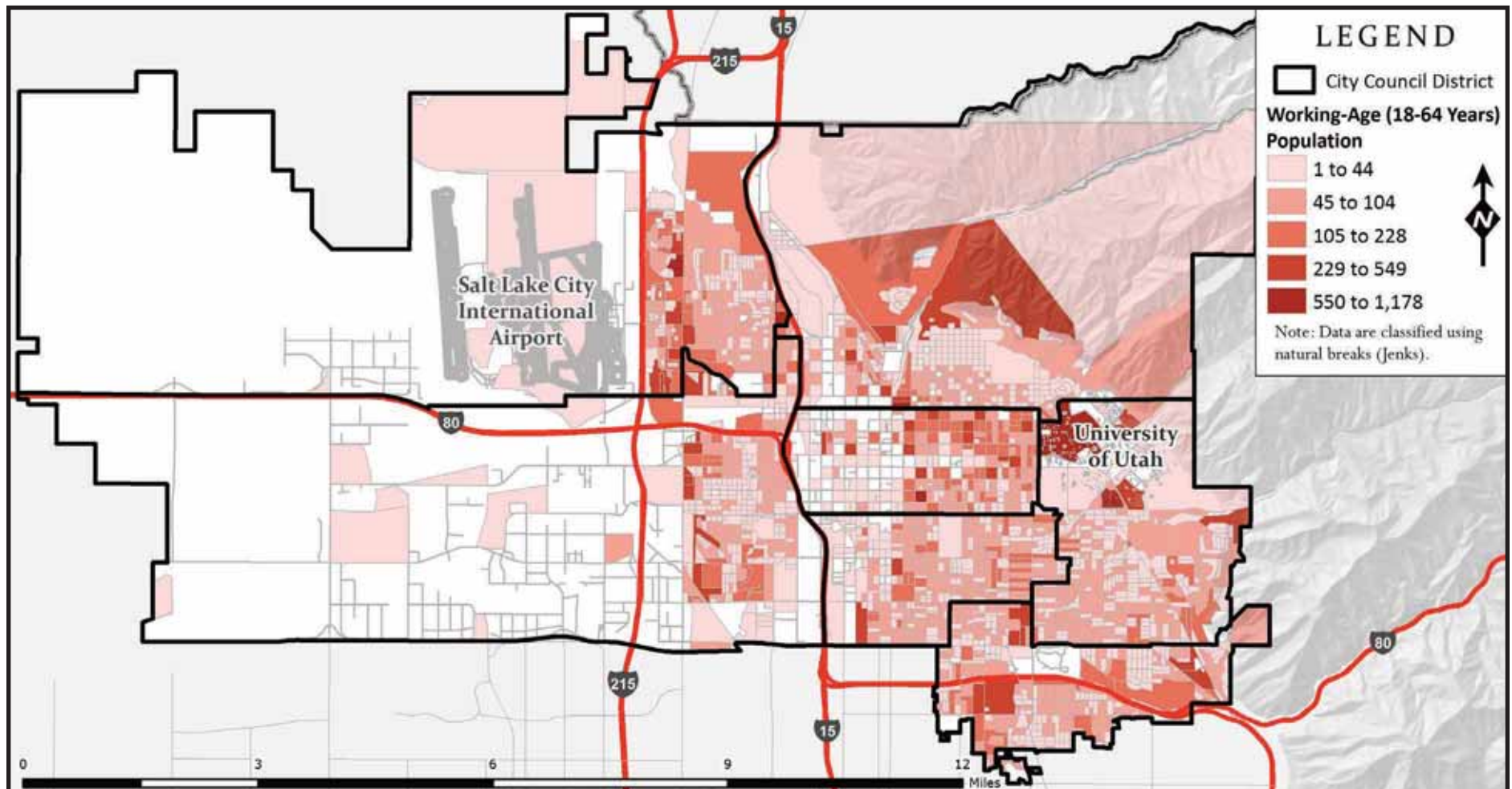
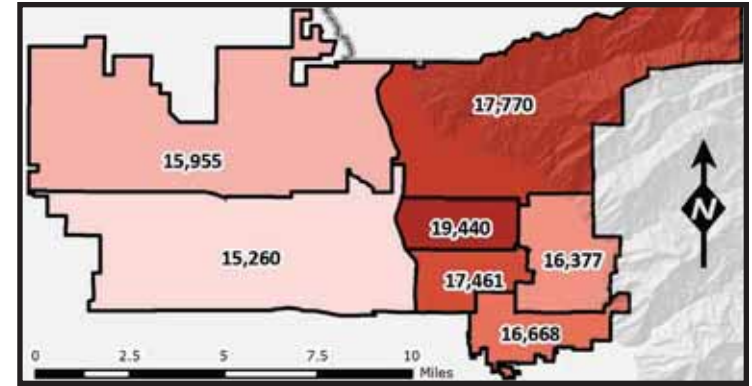


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

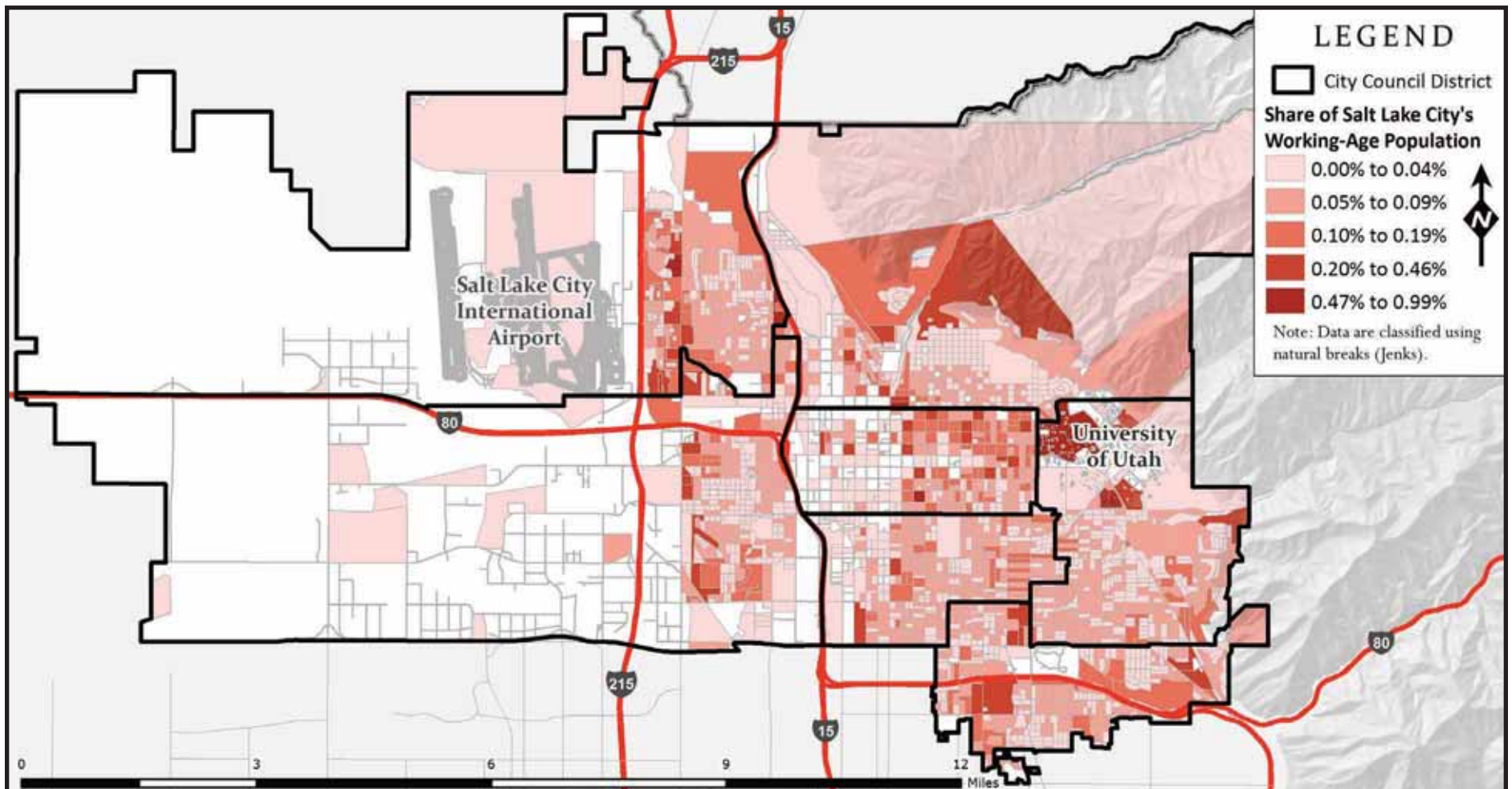
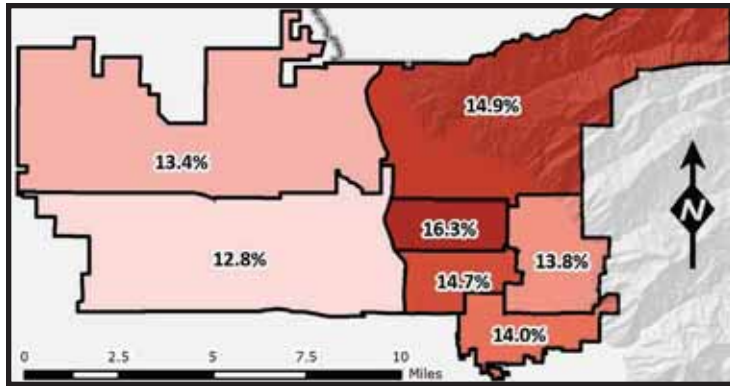
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# Working-Age Population

(18 through 64 Years Old)



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

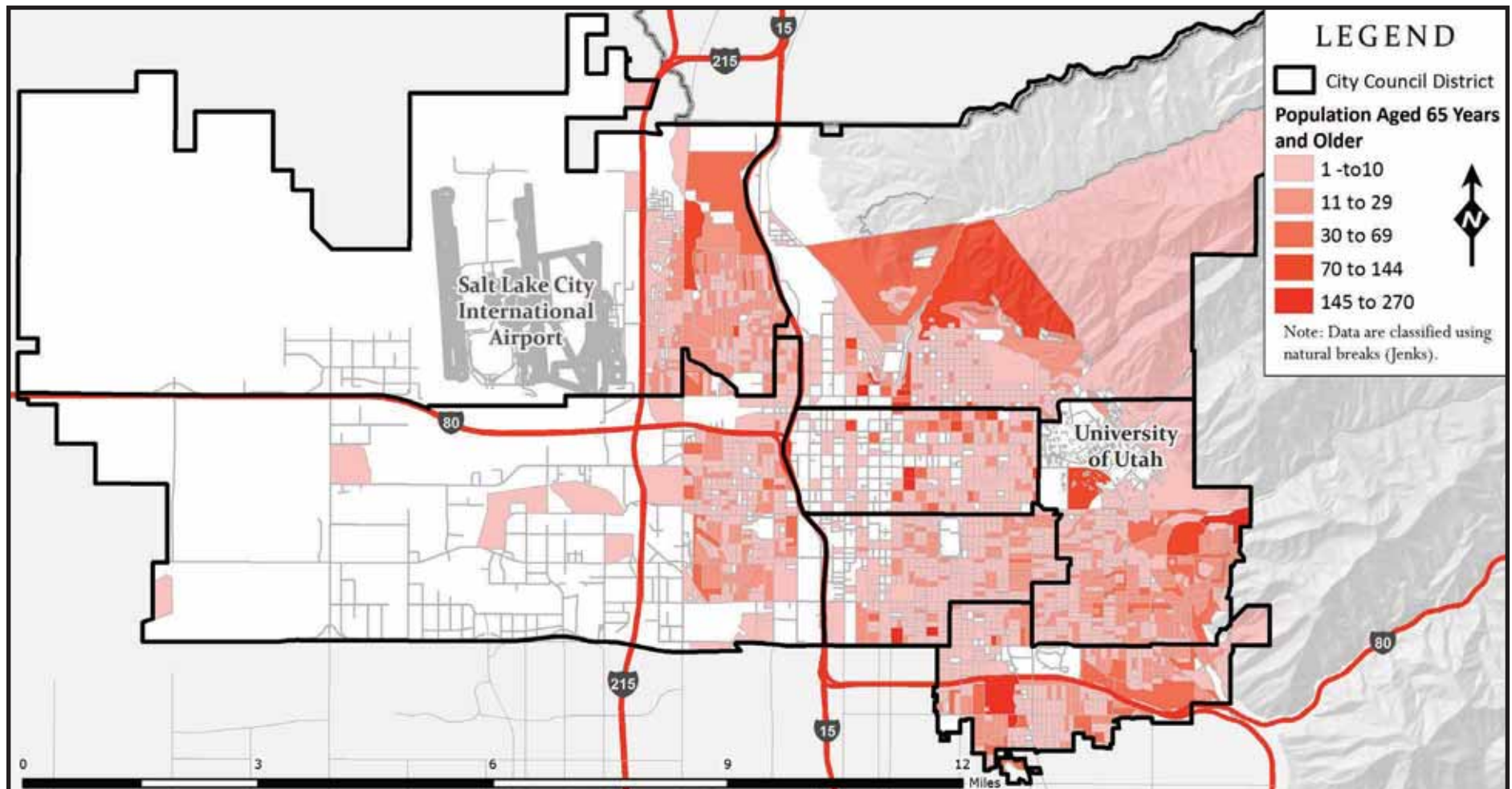
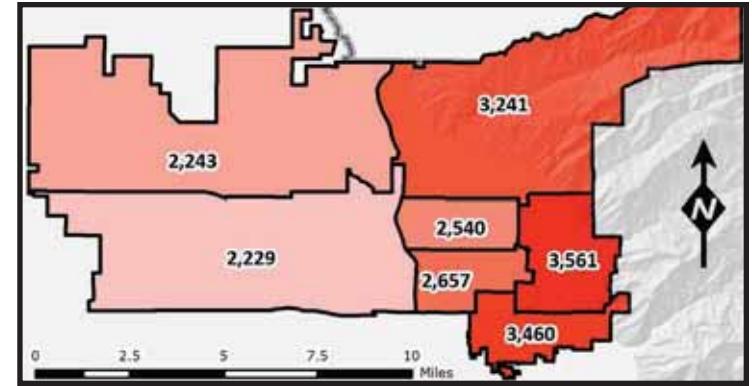


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

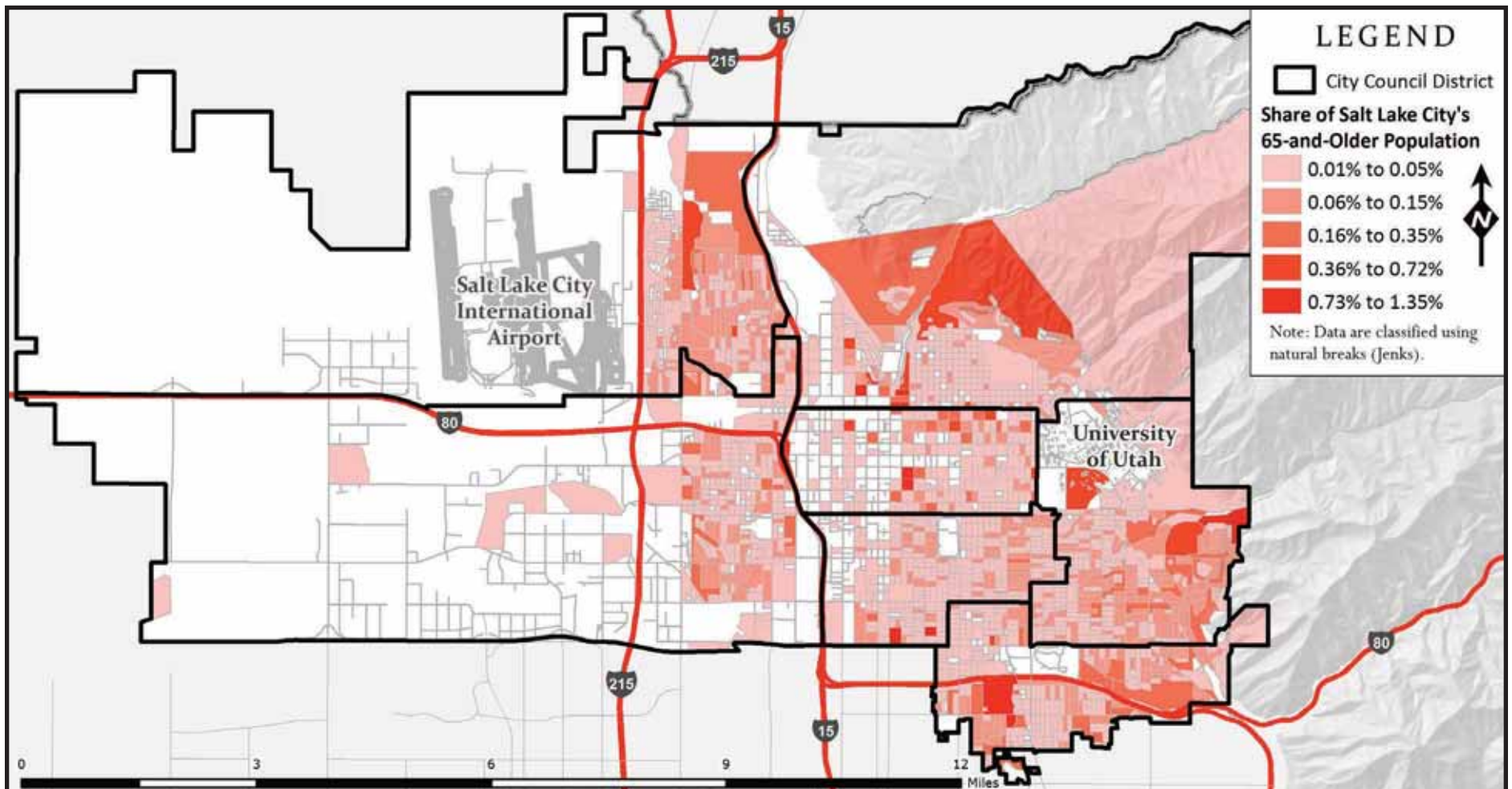
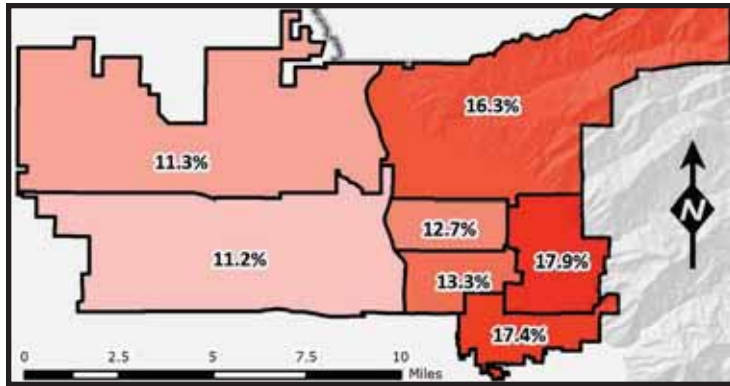
# Retirement-Age Population

(65+ Years Old)





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

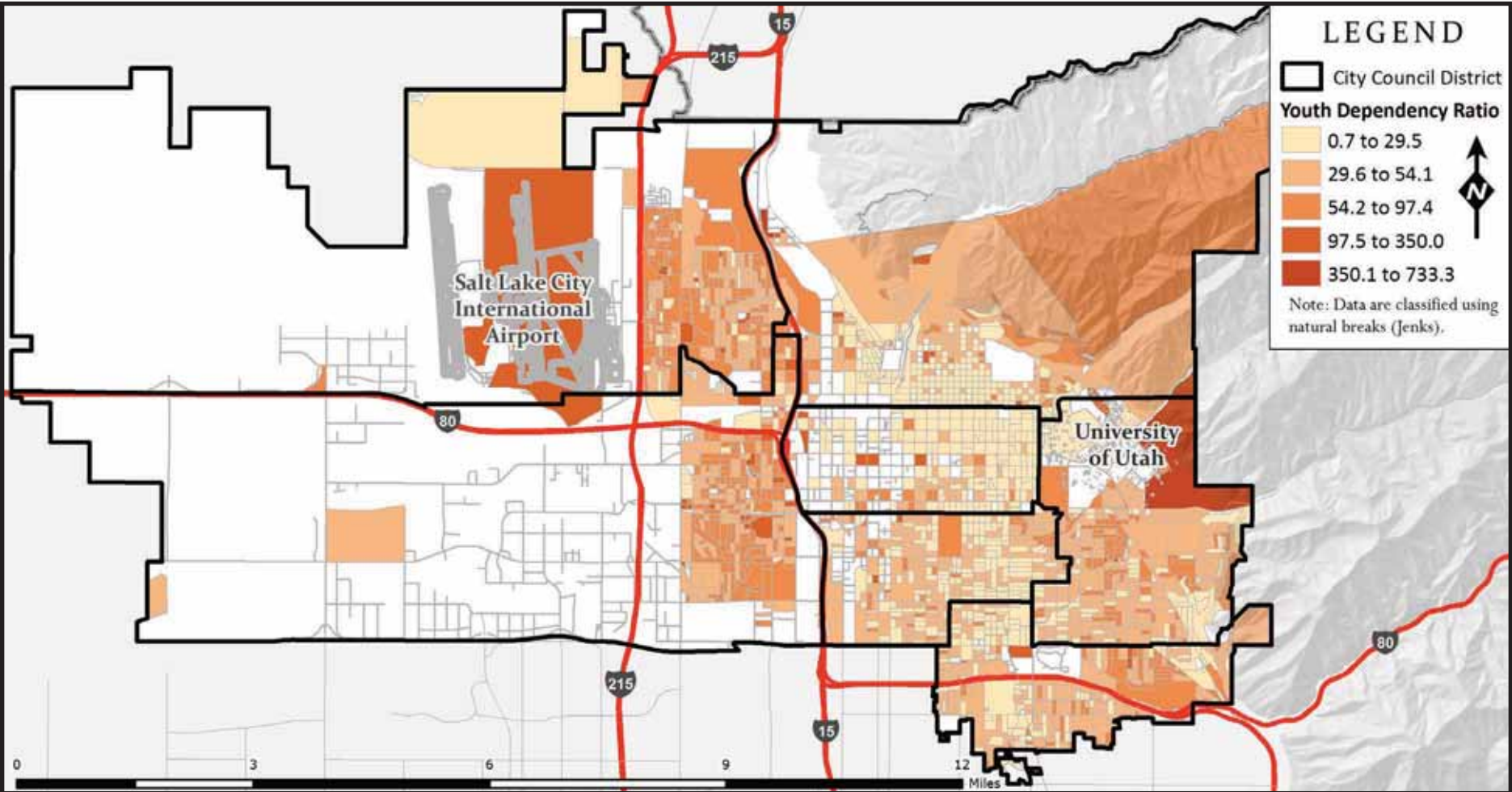
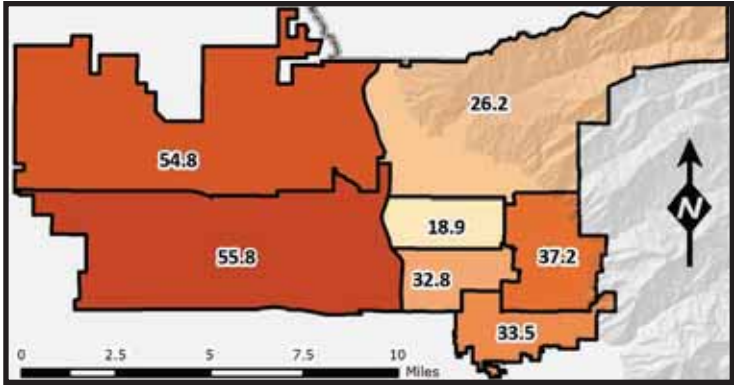


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Youth Dependency Ratio

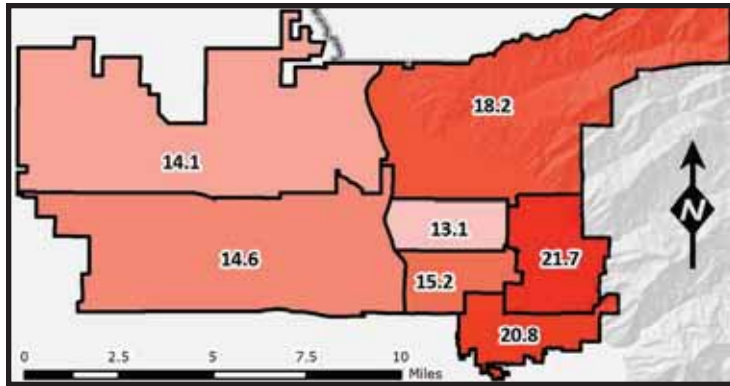
The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons less than 18 years old per 100 working-age persons.



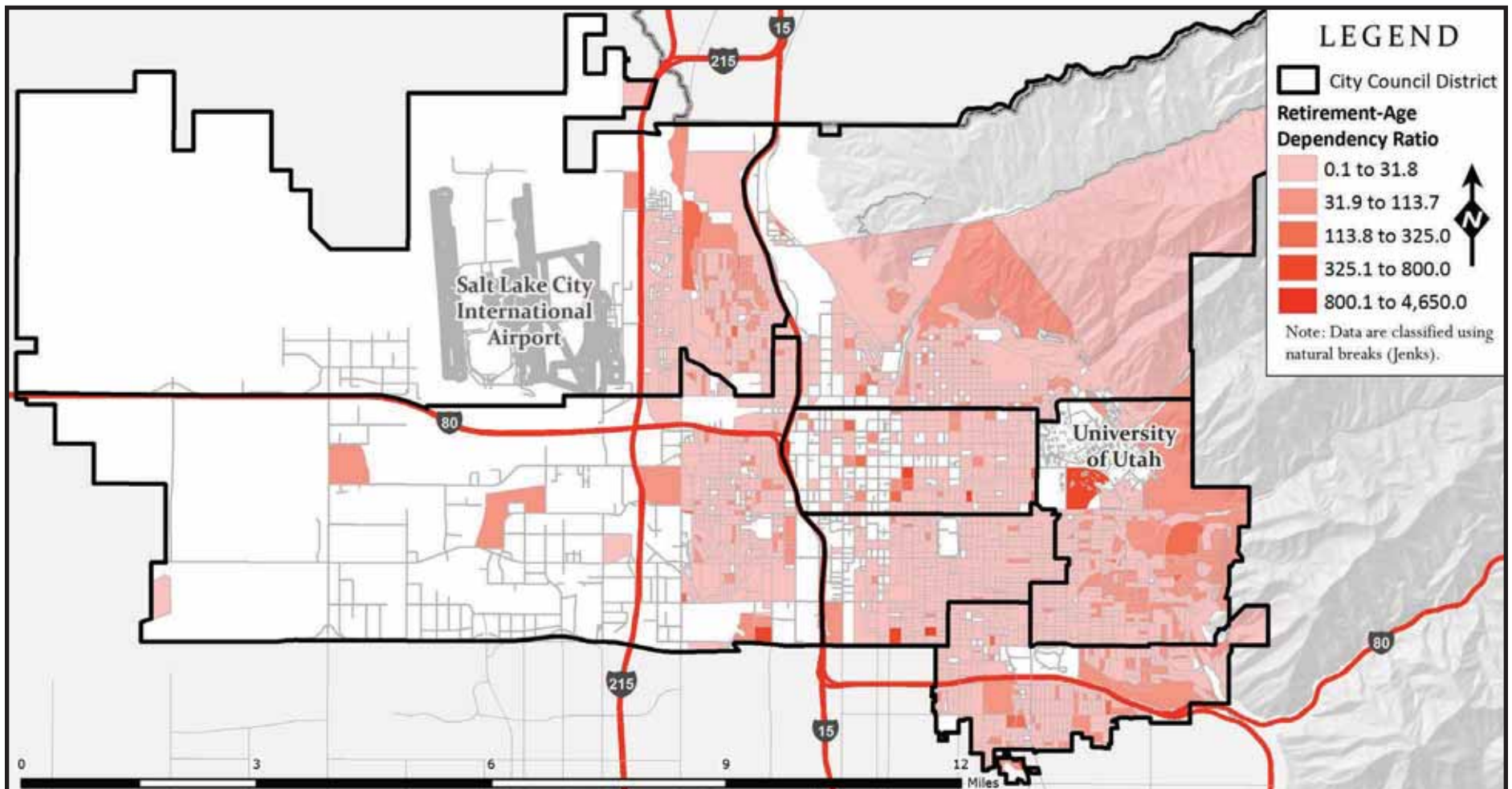
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Retirement-Age Dependency Ratio

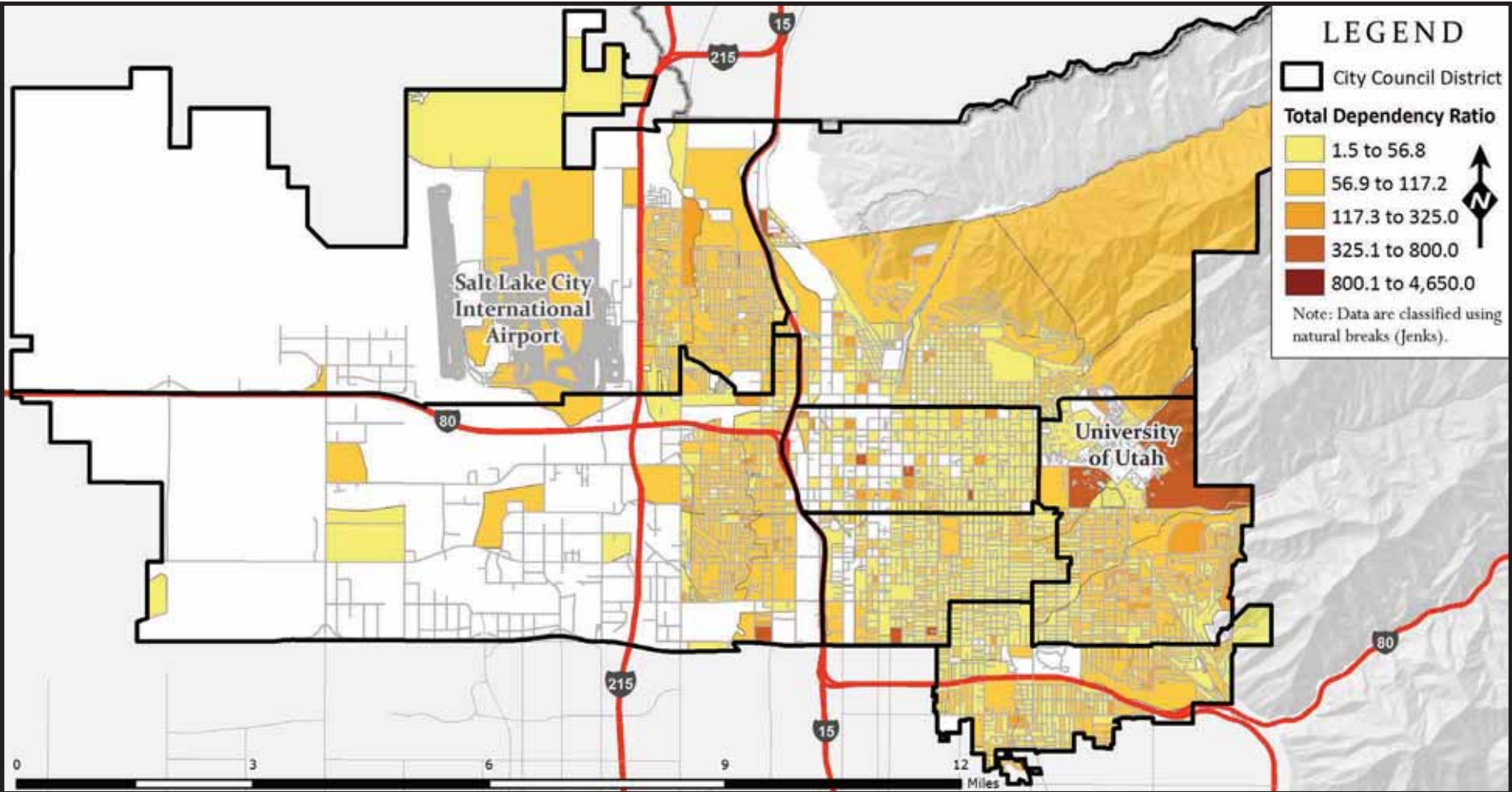
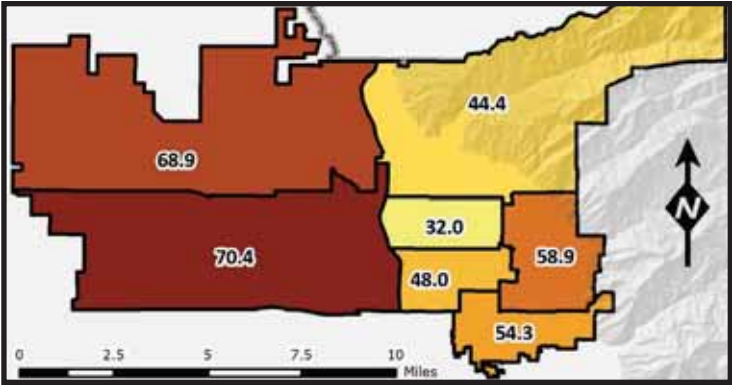


The retirement-age dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 years and older per 100 working-age persons.



# 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

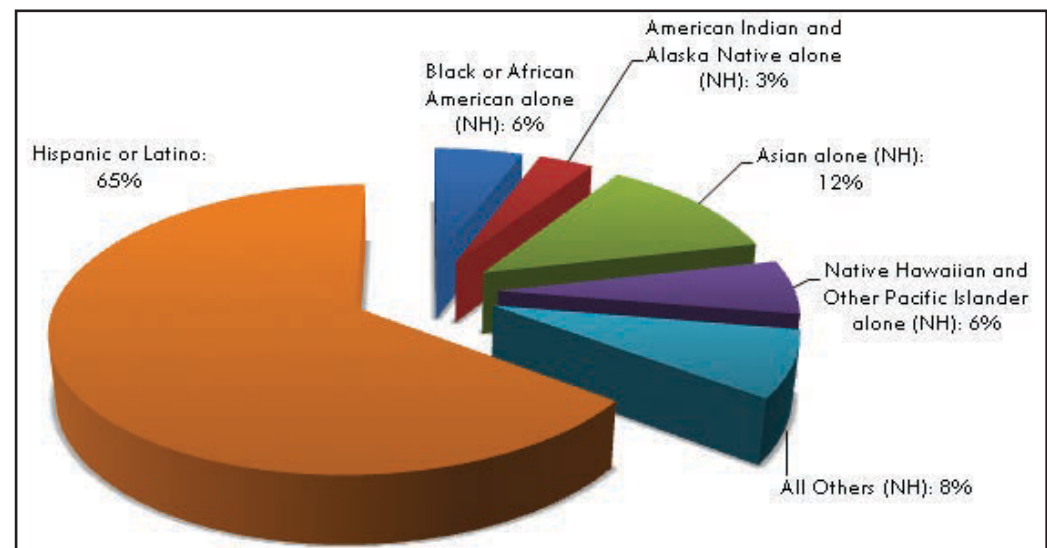
Respondents to Census 2000 self-identified their race and ethnicity. Major race categories are White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. More than one race may be selected. The only officially recognized 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 also not Hispanic or Latino. Alternatively, minorities are all persons who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino plus those non-Hispanics who are any race except White alone. In the maps and tables that follow, the term “Hispanic” is equivalent to “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 34,254. 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 Hispanic 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 non-Hispanic Asian alone. District 2 had the largest populations of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone, and All Others 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.

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.

Race and Ethnicity by Council District: Population

City Council District	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority
		White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	All Others		
1	26,933	12,733	748	312	1,248	958	642	10,292	14,200
2	25,951	10,384	676	449	1,159	1,720	810	10,753	15,567
3	25,529	21,537	208	131	685	55	530	2,383	3,992
4	25,619	18,320	695	415	1,138	141	775	4,135	7,299
5	25,775	19,421	333	352	577	280	534	4,278	6,354
6	25,955	23,525	125	57	1,114	25	364	745	2,430
7	25,606	22,573	208	133	557	118	354	1,663	3,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,368</b>	<b>128,493</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>34,249</b>	<b>52,875</b>

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

Race and Ethnicity by Council District: Ranks

City Council District	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority
		White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	All Others		
1	1	6	1	4	1	2	3	2	2
2	3	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
3	7	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5
4	5	5	2	2	3	4	2	4	3
5	4	4	4	3	6	3	4	3	4
6	2	1	7	7	4	7	6	7	7
7	6	2	5	5	7	5	7	6	6

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

Race and Ethnicity by Council District: Share of District Population

City Council District	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority
		White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	All Others		
1	100%	47.3%	2.8%	1.2%	4.6%	3.6%	2.4%	38.2%	52.7%
2	100%	40.0%	2.6%	1.7%	4.5%	6.6%	3.1%	41.4%	60.0%
3	100%	84.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.7%	0.2%	2.1%	9.3%	15.6%
4	100%	71.5%	2.7%	1.6%	4.4%	0.6%	3.0%	16.1%	28.5%
5	100%	75.3%	1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	1.1%	2.1%	16.6%	24.7%
6	100%	90.6%	0.5%	0.2%	4.3%	0.1%	1.4%	2.9%	9.4%
7	100%	88.2%	0.8%	0.5%	2.2%	0.5%	1.4%	6.5%	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>

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

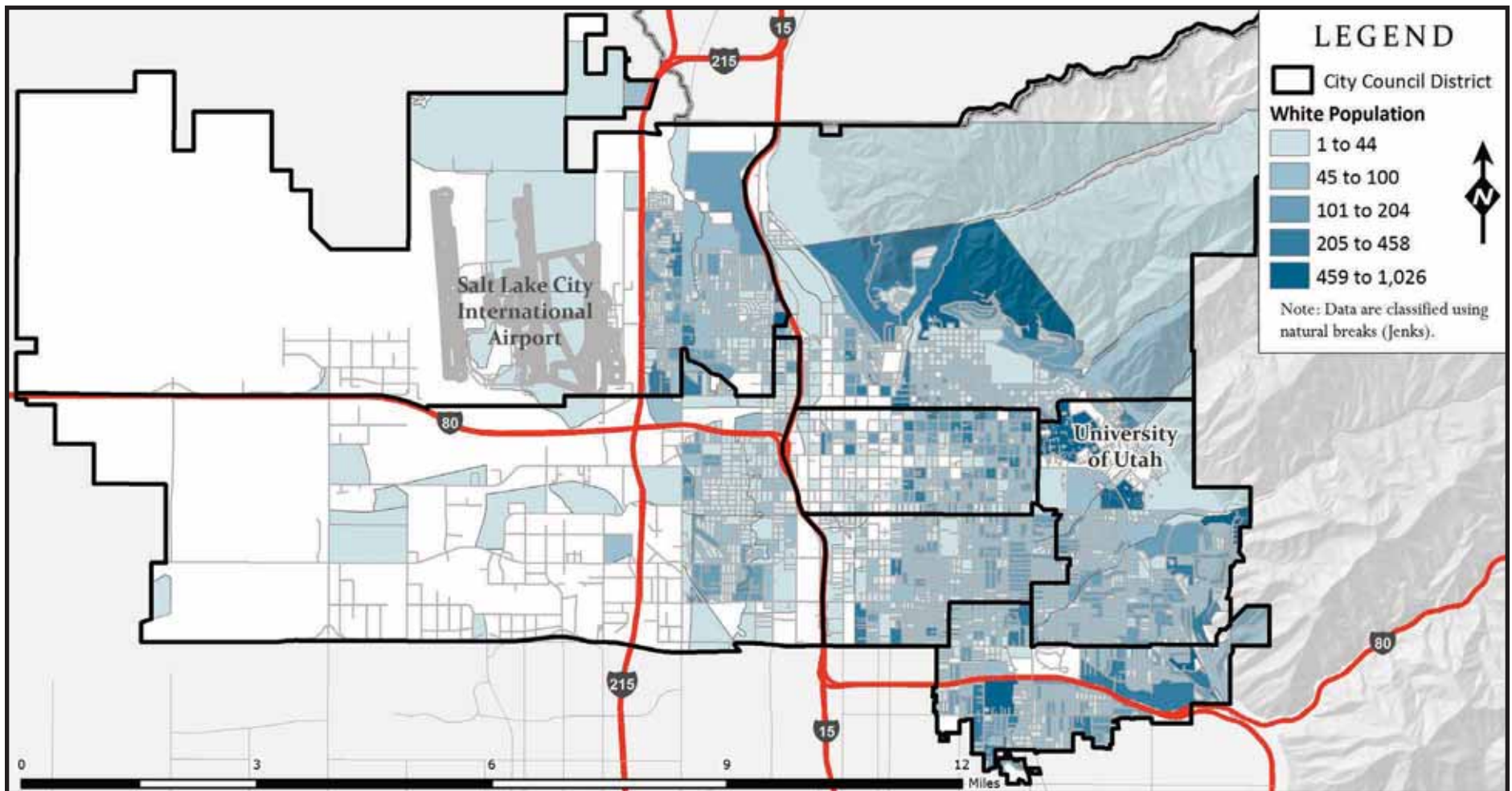
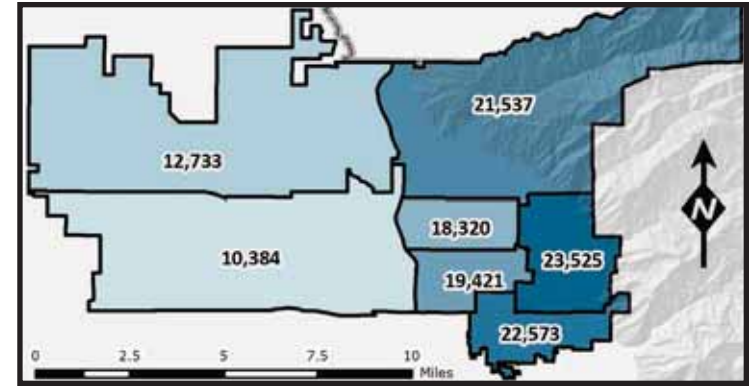
Race and Ethnicity by Council District: Share of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino						Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority
		White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	All Others		
1	14.8%	9.9%	25.0%	16.9%	19.3%	29.1%	16.0%	30.1%	26.9%
2	14.3%	8.1%	22.6%	24.3%	17.9%	52.2%	20.2%	31.4%	29.4%
3	14.1%	16.8%	6.9%	7.1%	10.6%	1.7%	13.2%	7.0%	7.5%
4	14.1%	14.3%	23.2%	22.4%	17.6%	4.3%	19.3%	12.1%	13.8%
5	14.2%	15.1%	11.1%	19.0%	8.9%	8.5%	13.3%	12.5%	12.0%
6	14.3%	18.3%	4.2%	3.1%	17.2%	0.8%	9.1%	2.2%	4.6%
7	14.1%	17.6%	6.9%	7.2%	8.6%	3.6%	8.8%	4.9%	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

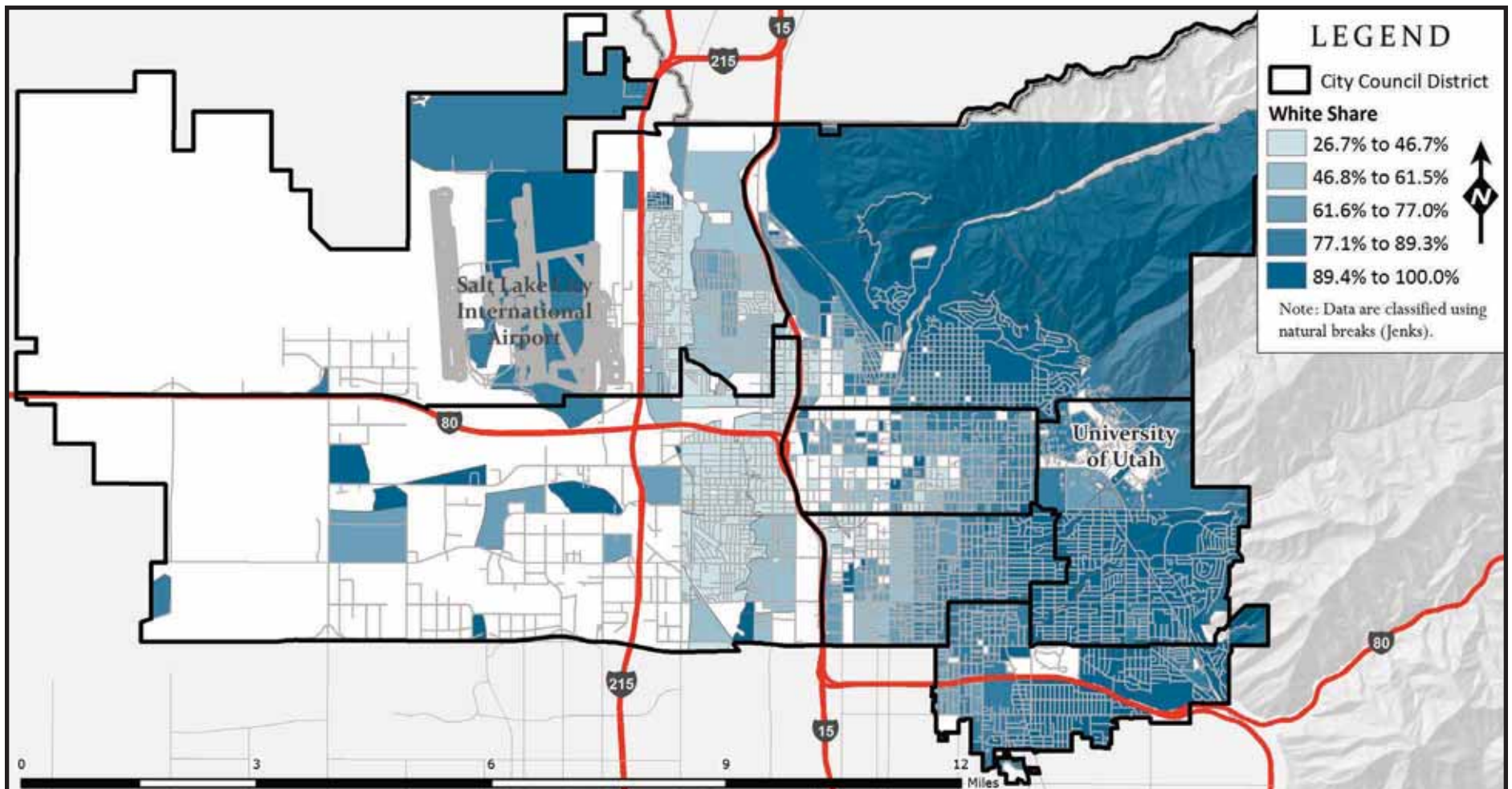
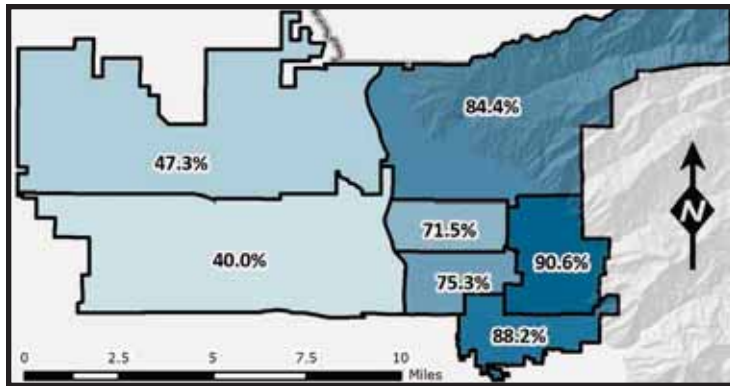
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: White

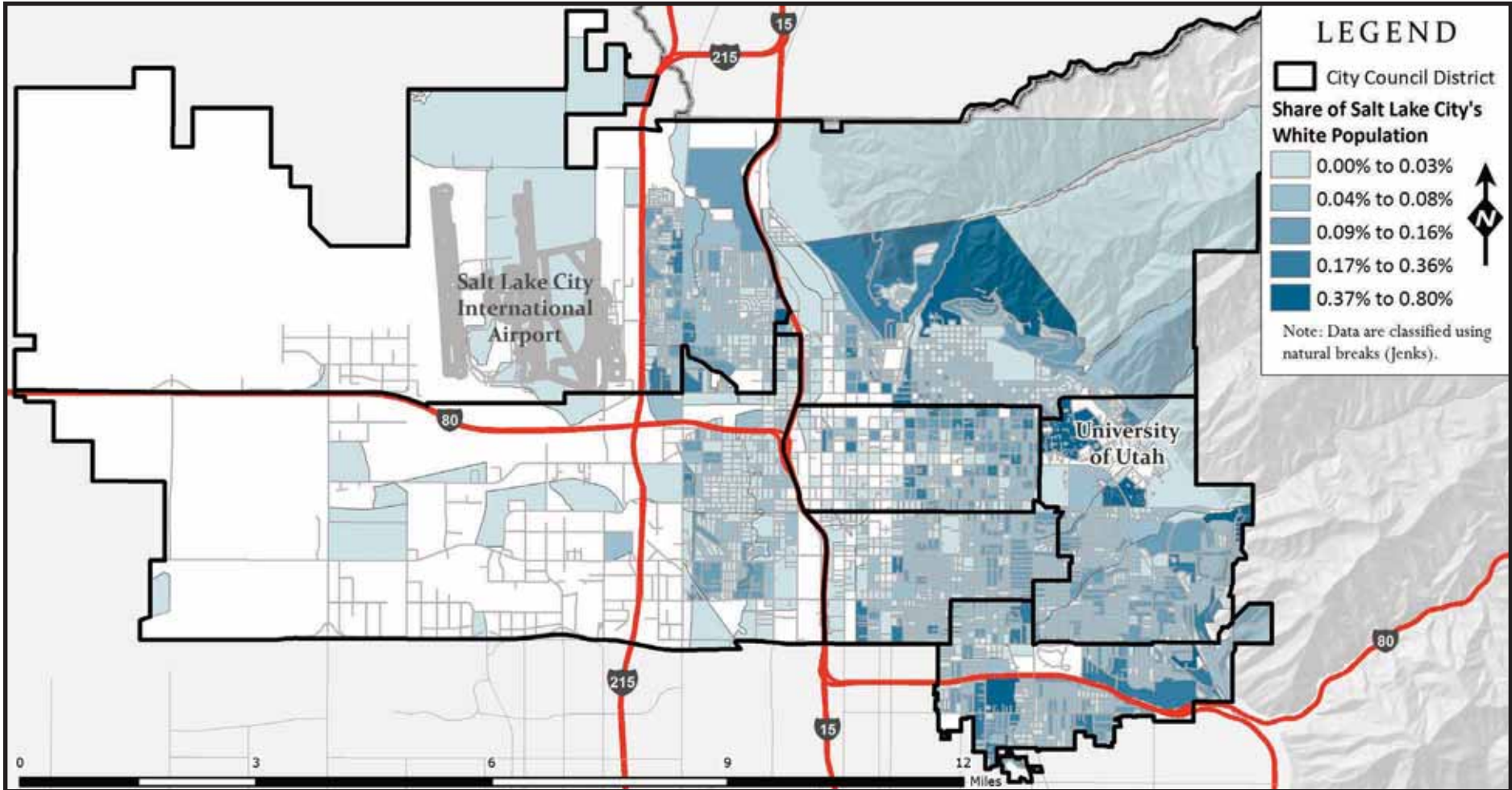
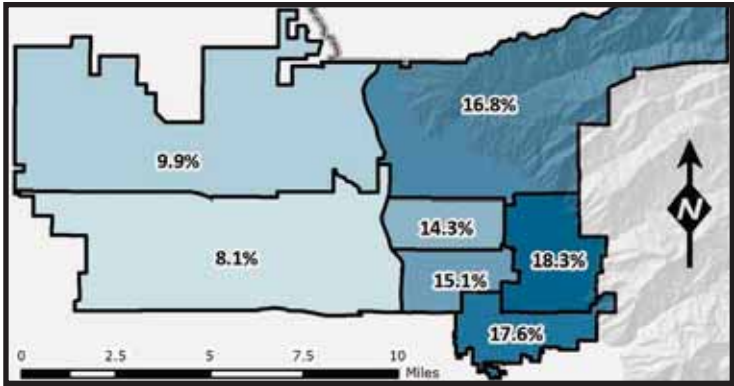




# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: White



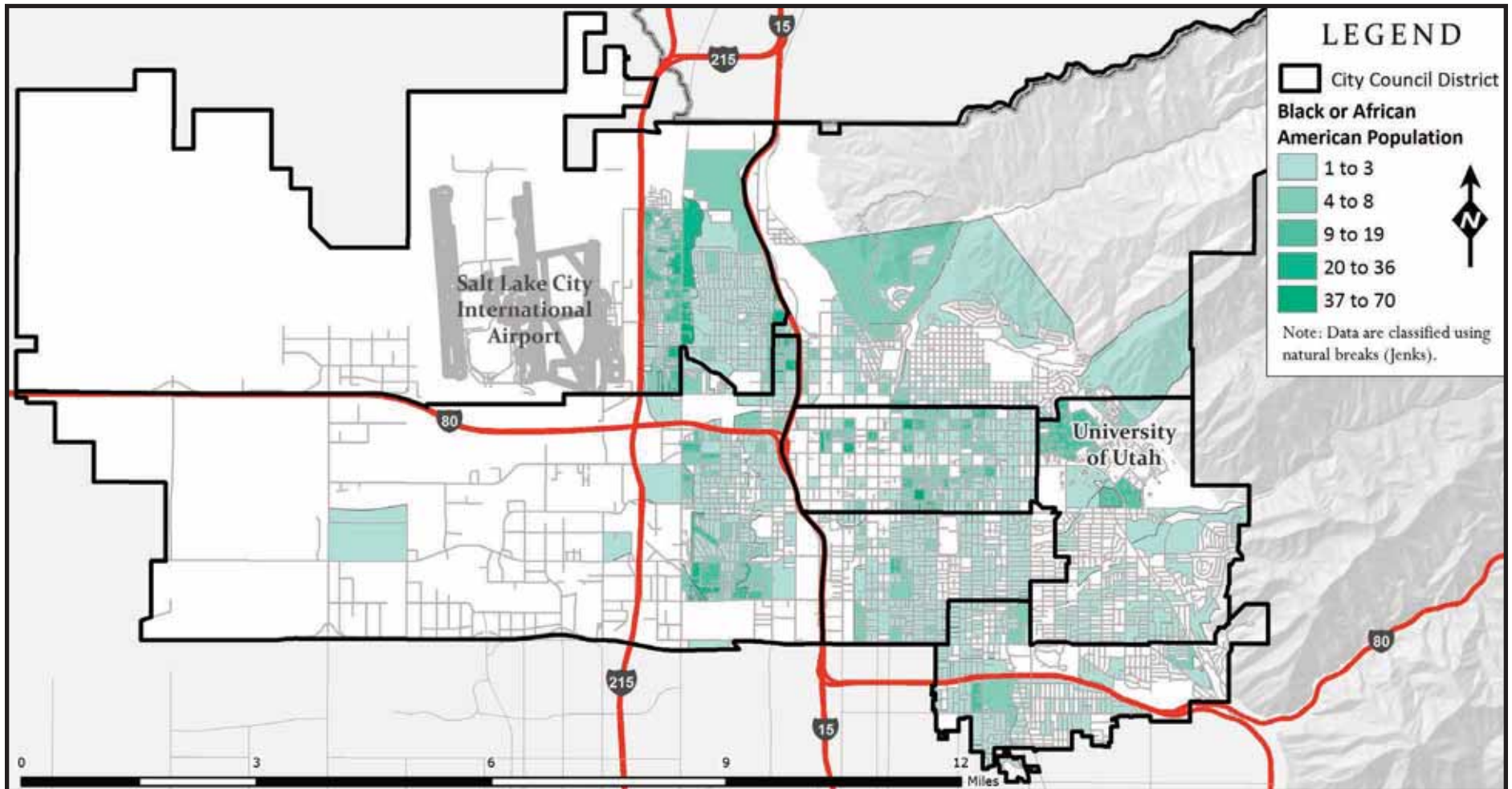
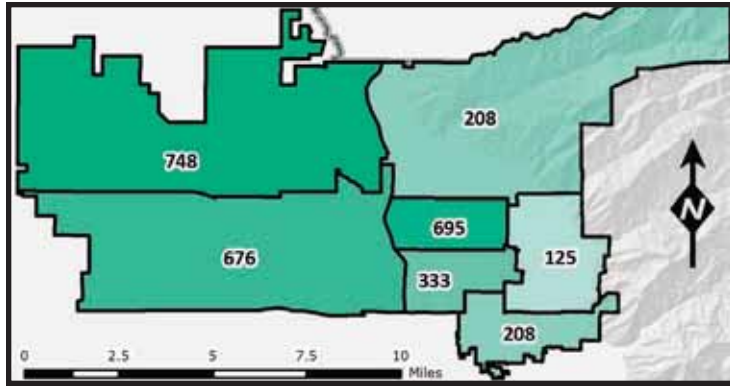
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic White Alone Population



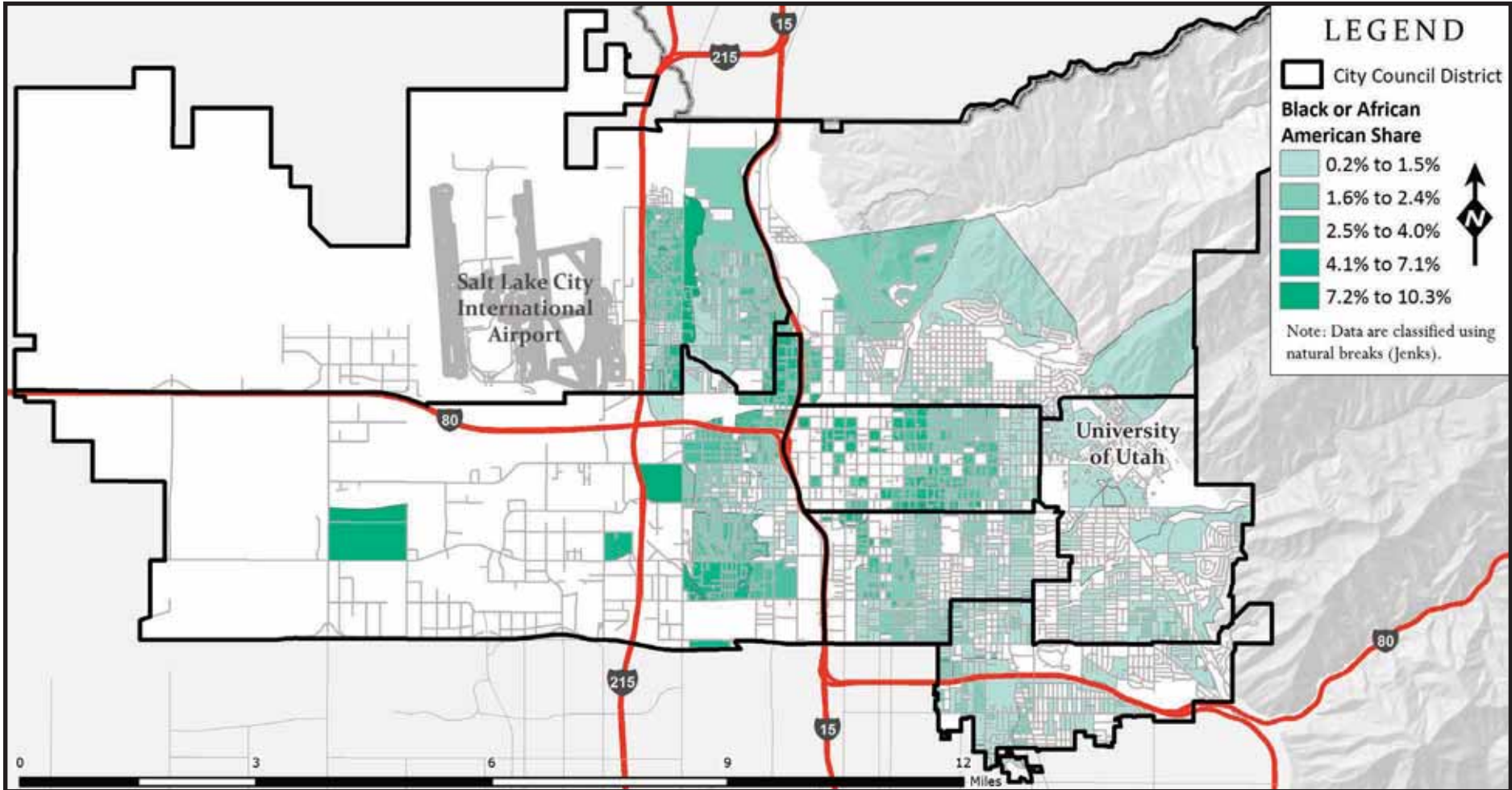
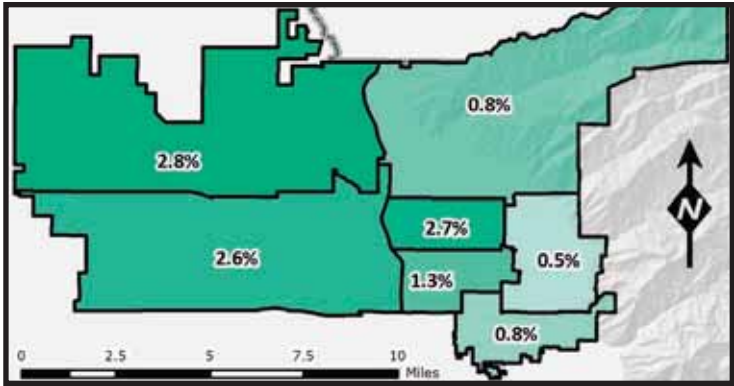
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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



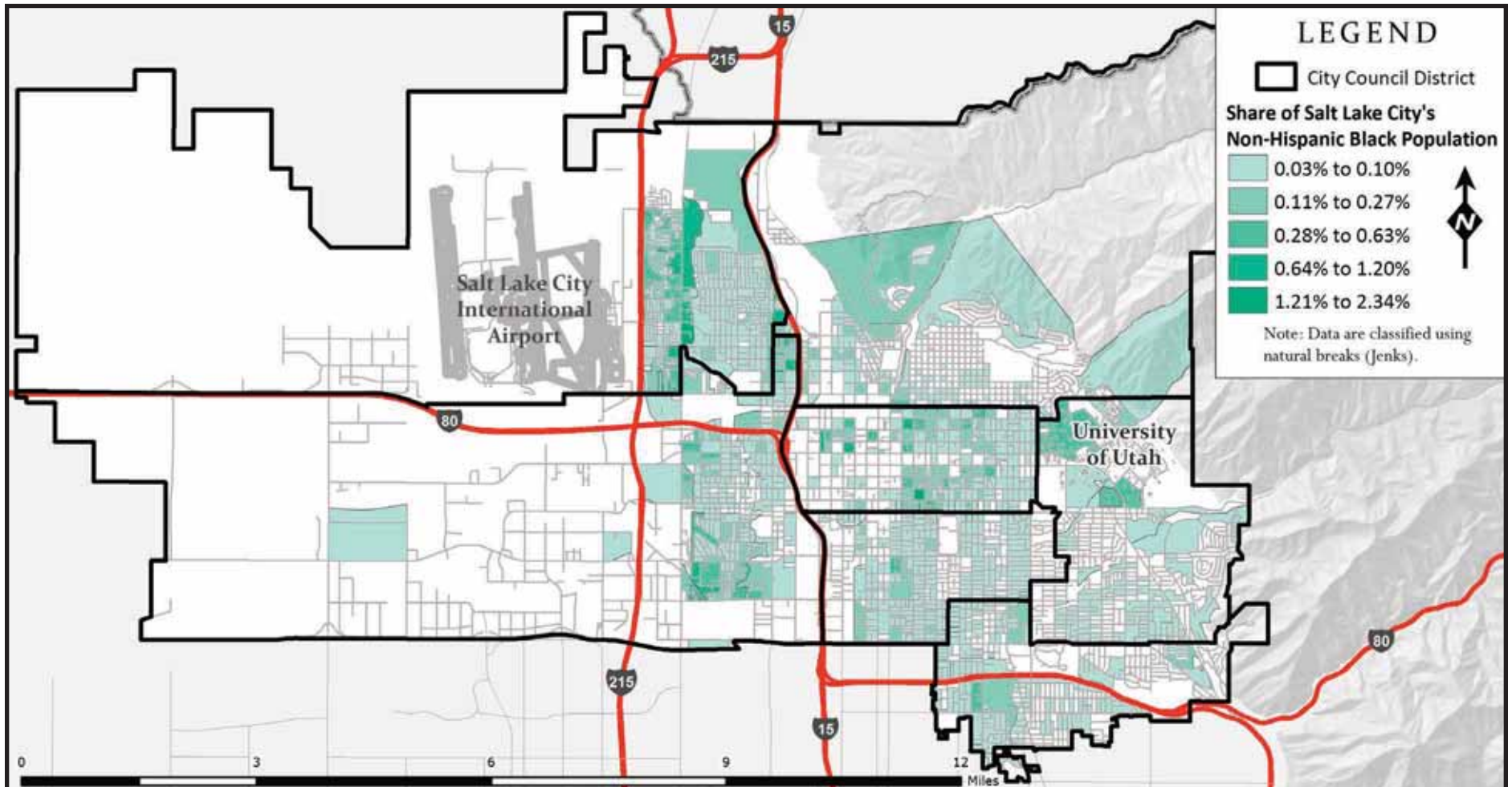
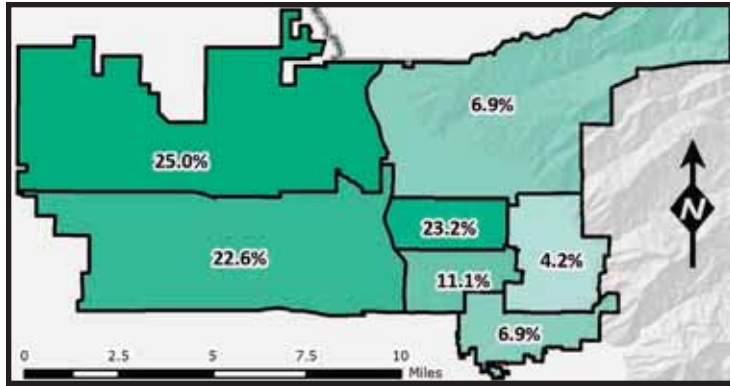
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Black or African American



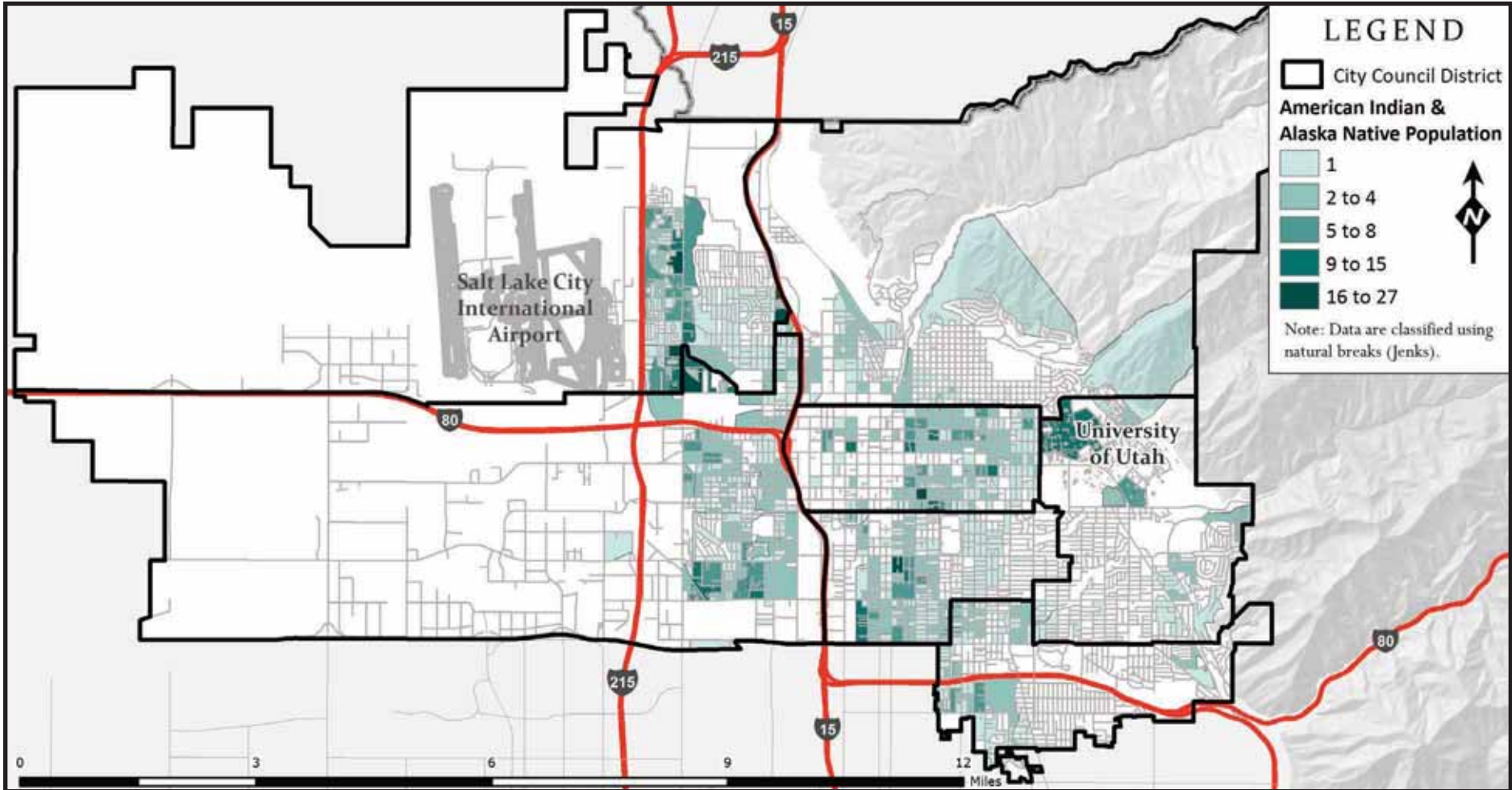
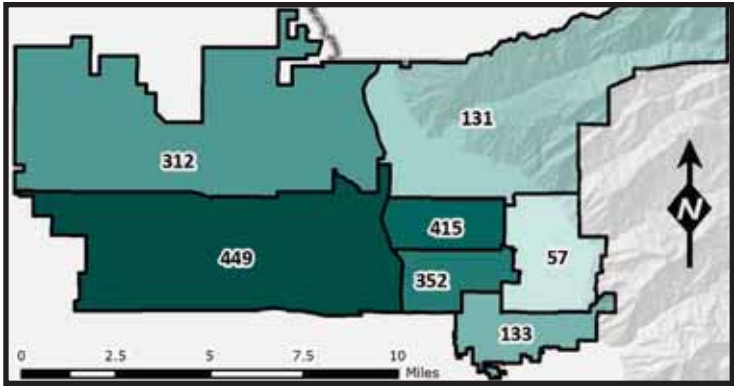
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

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



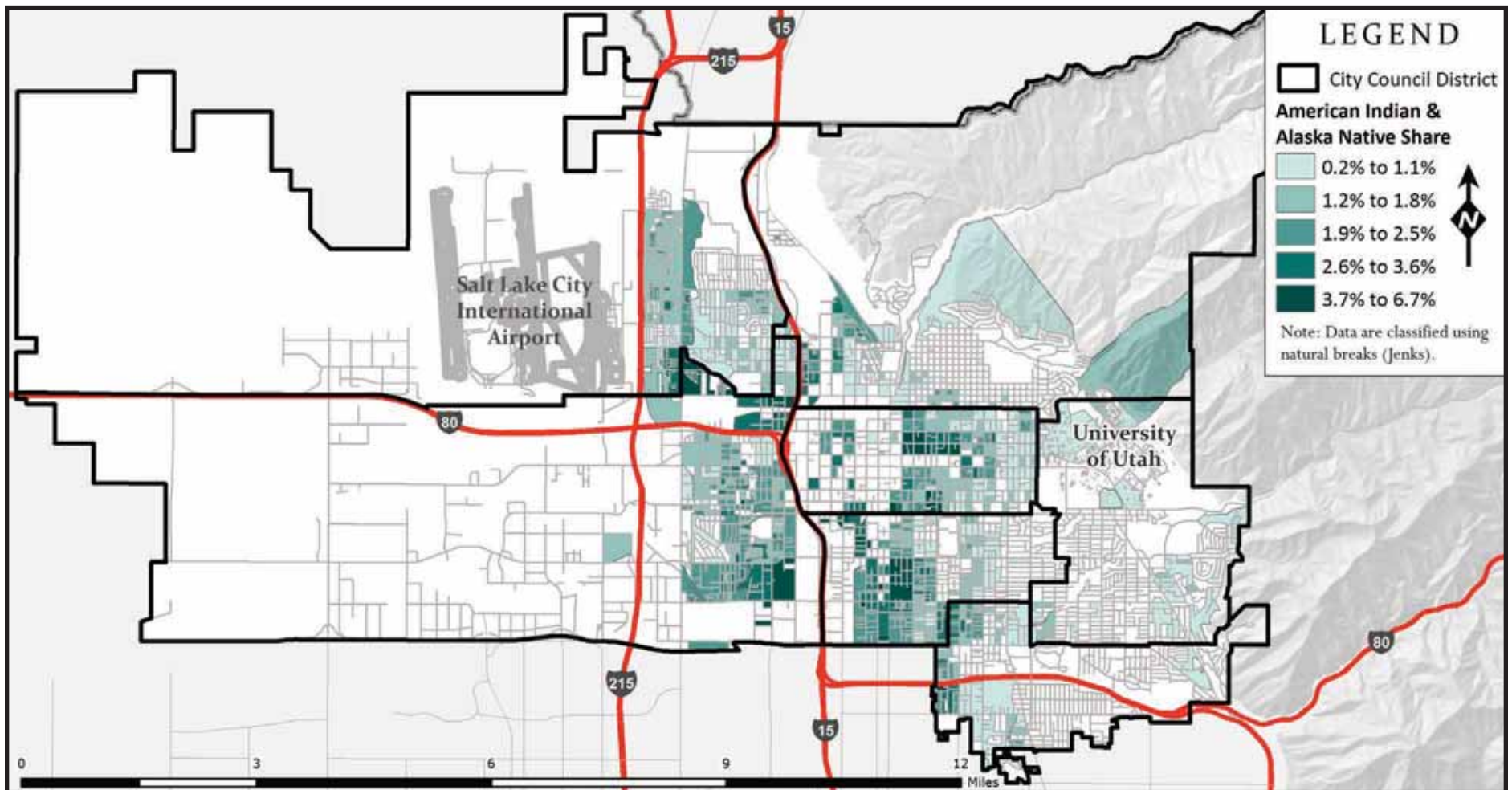
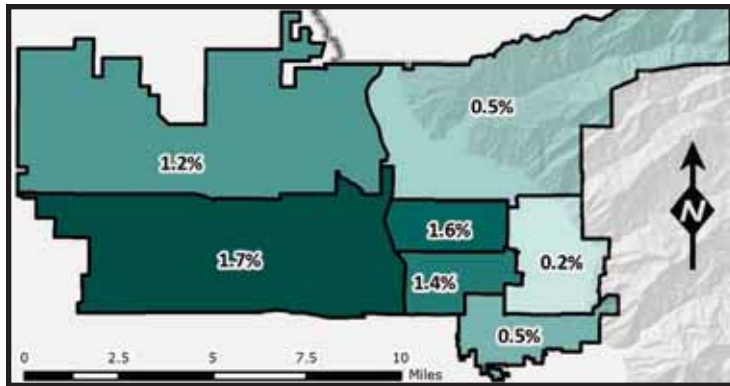
# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: American Indian & Alaska Native



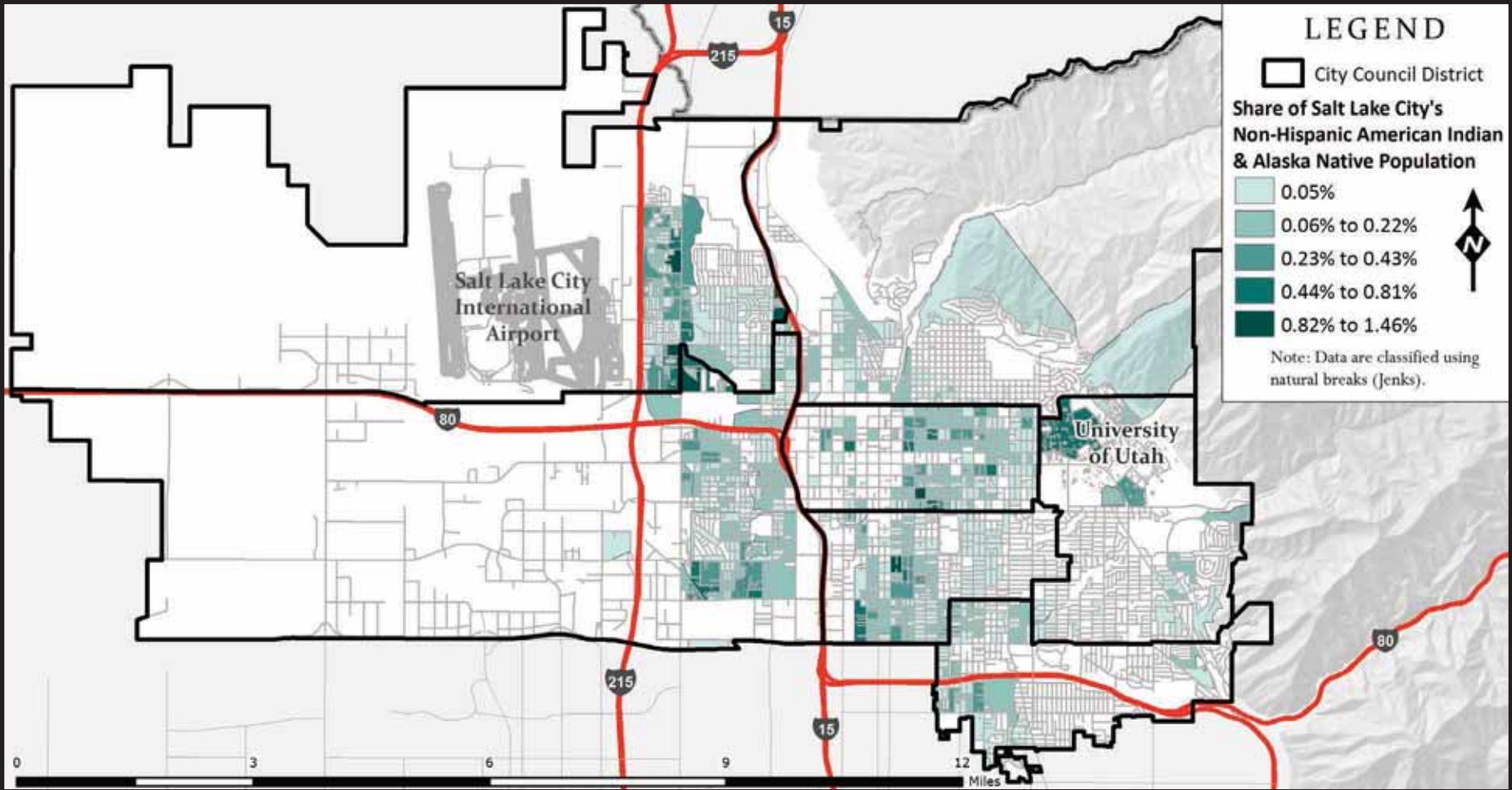
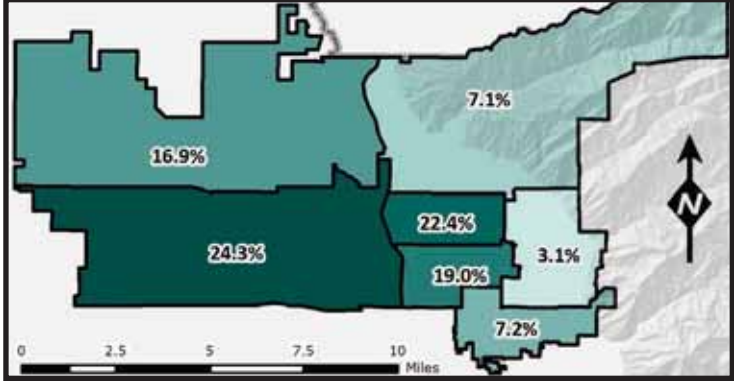
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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



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

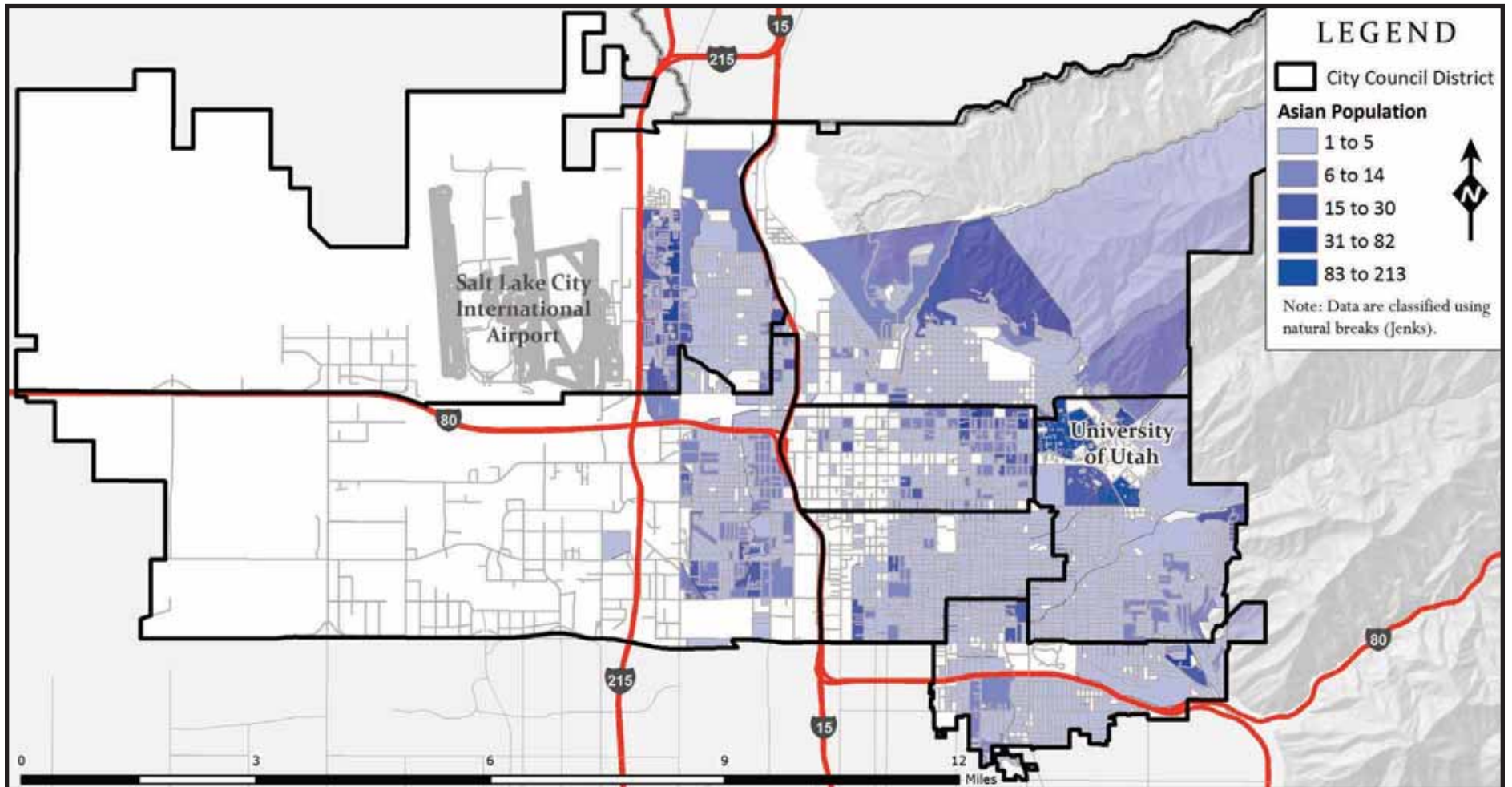
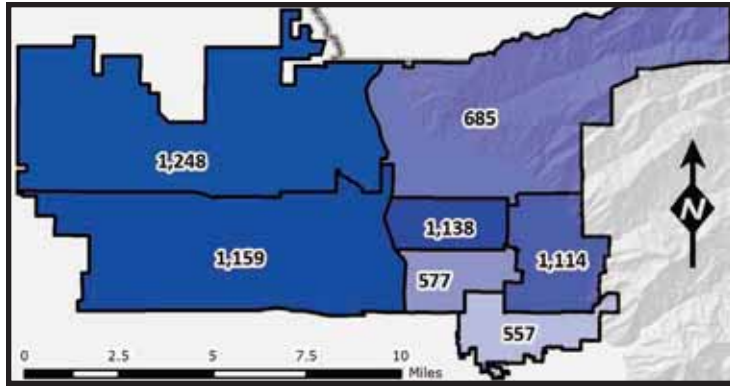


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

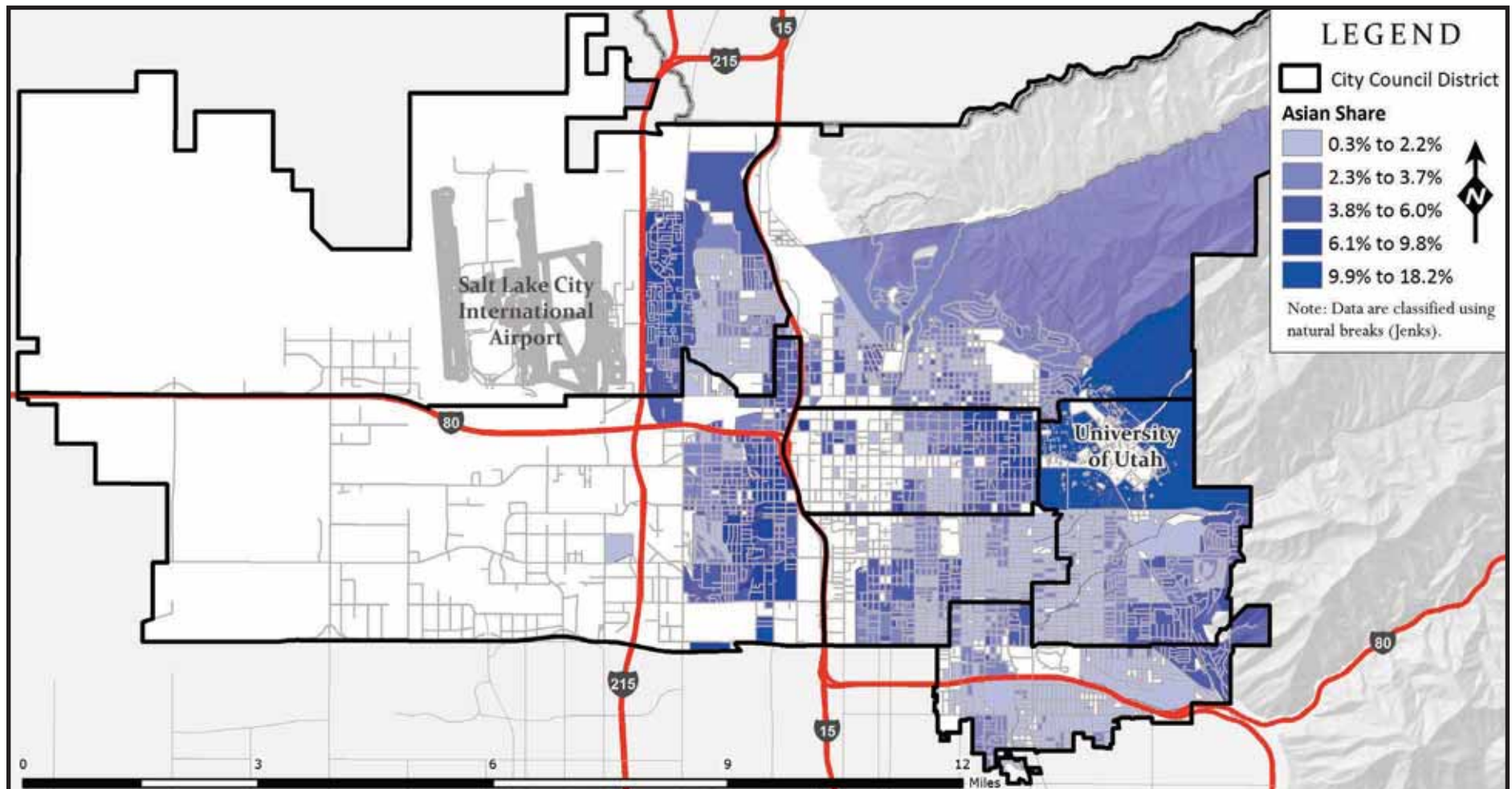
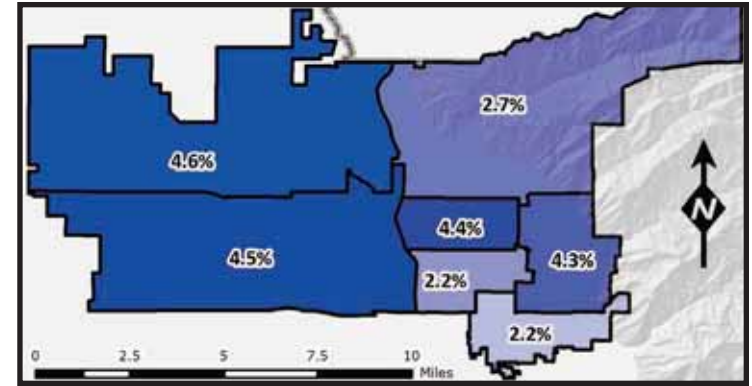
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.



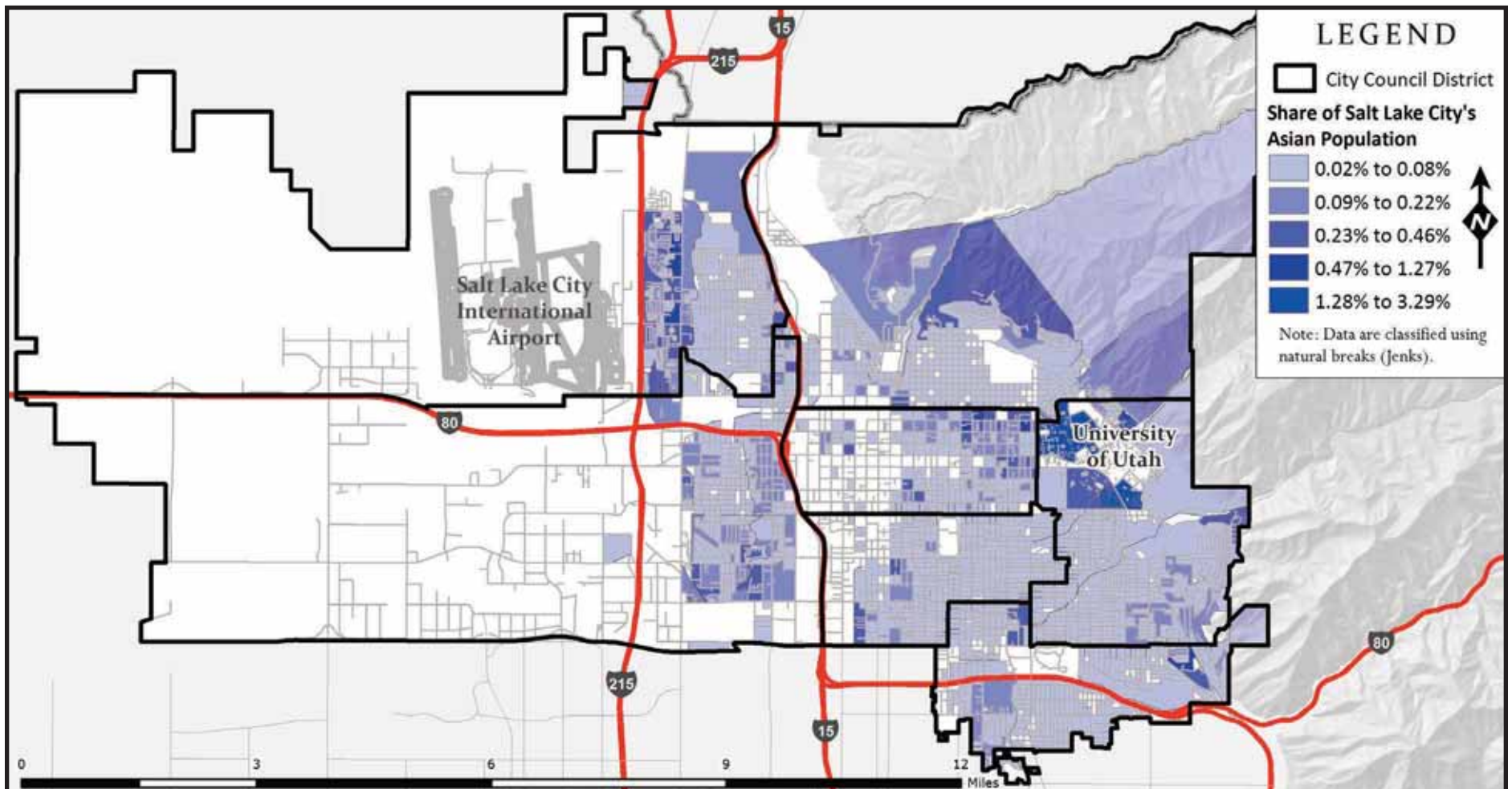
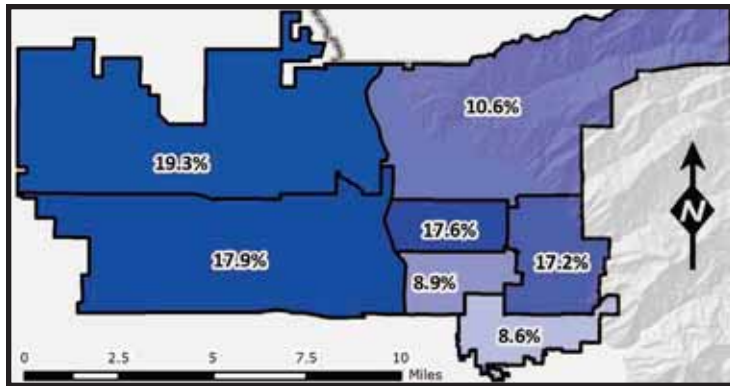
# Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Asian



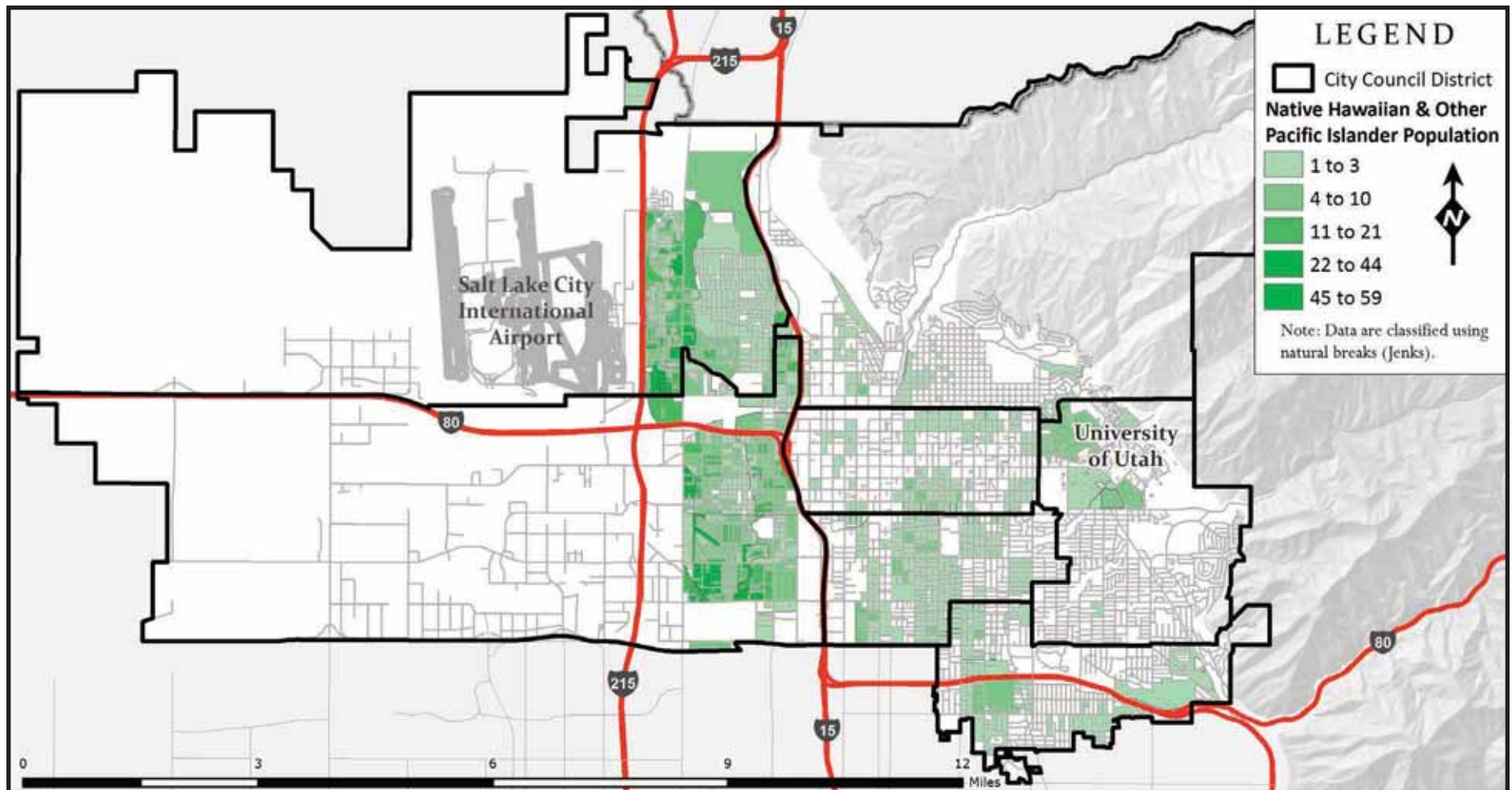
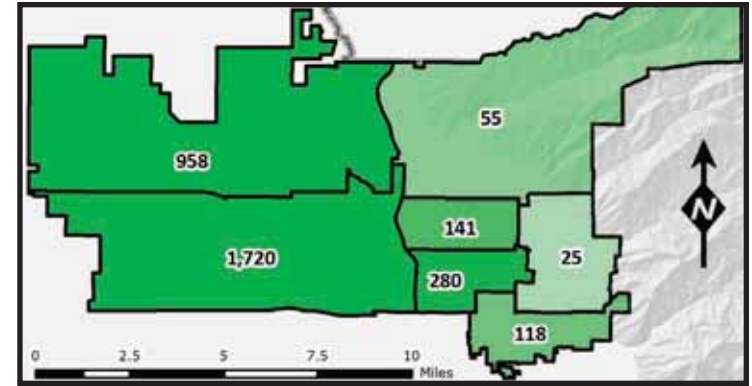
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Asian



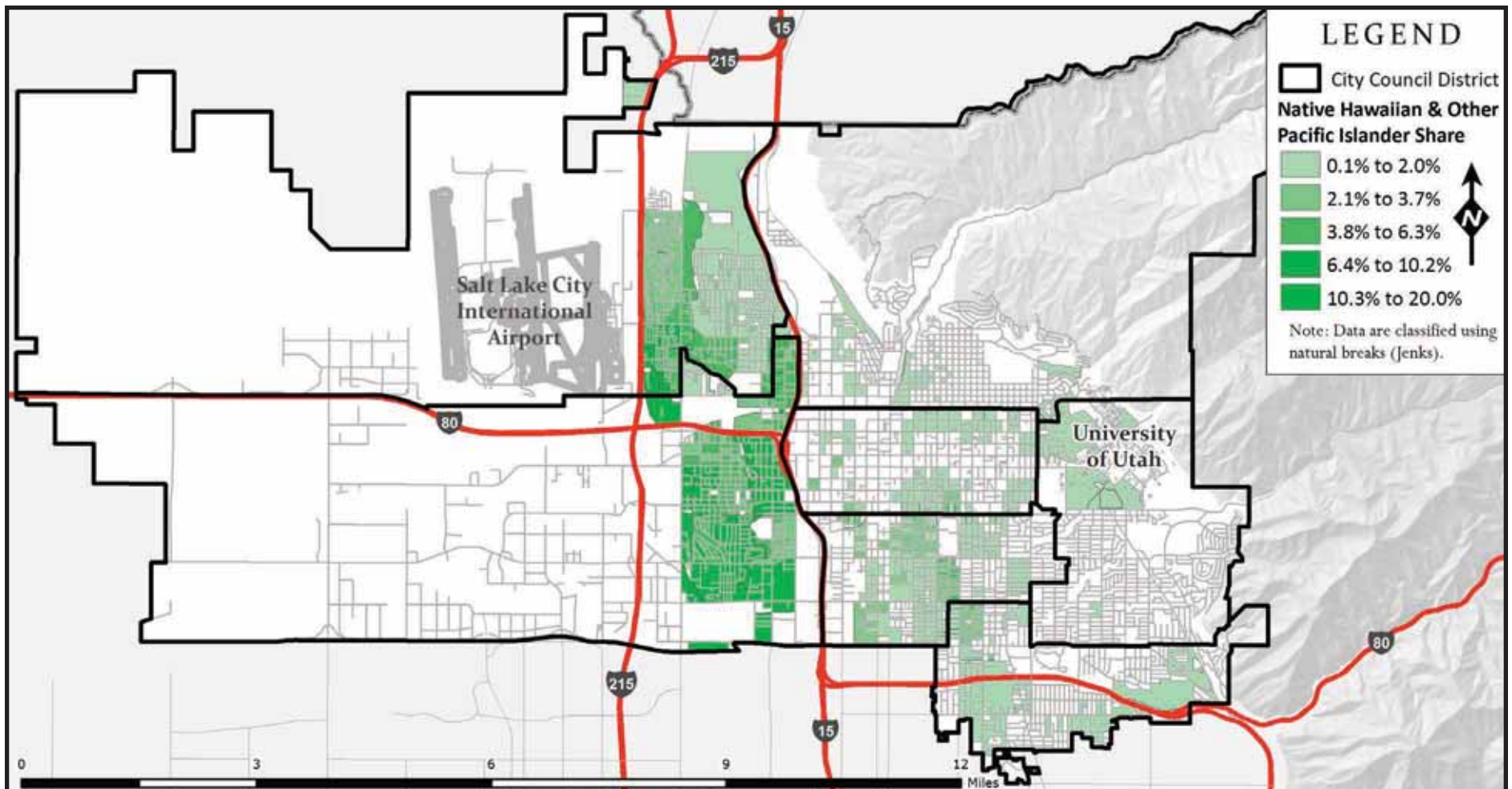
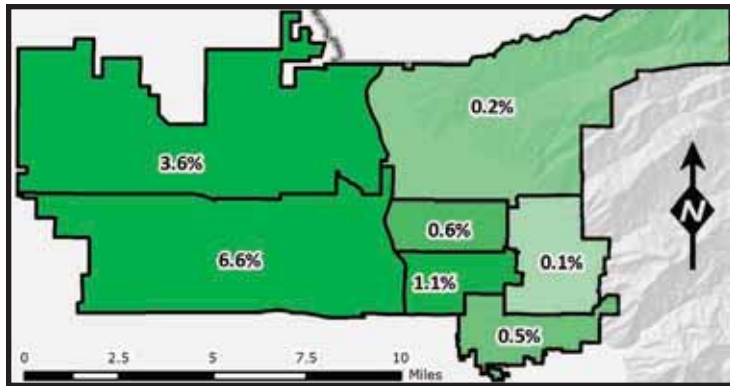
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Asian Alone Population



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



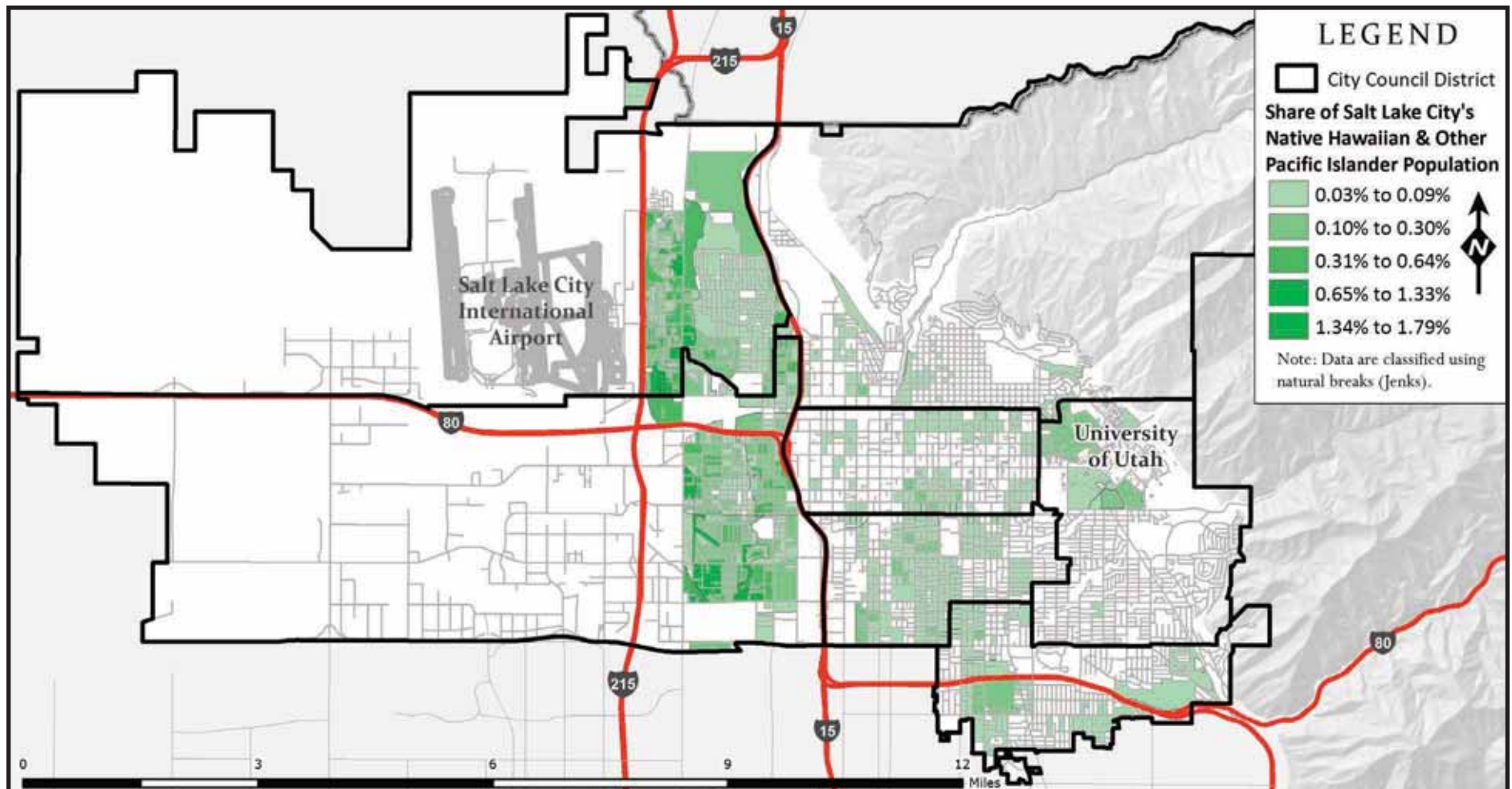
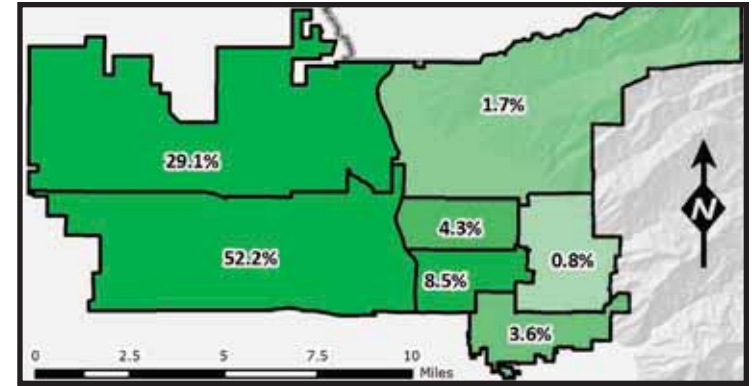
# Population Share of Non-Hispanics of One Race: Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander



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.

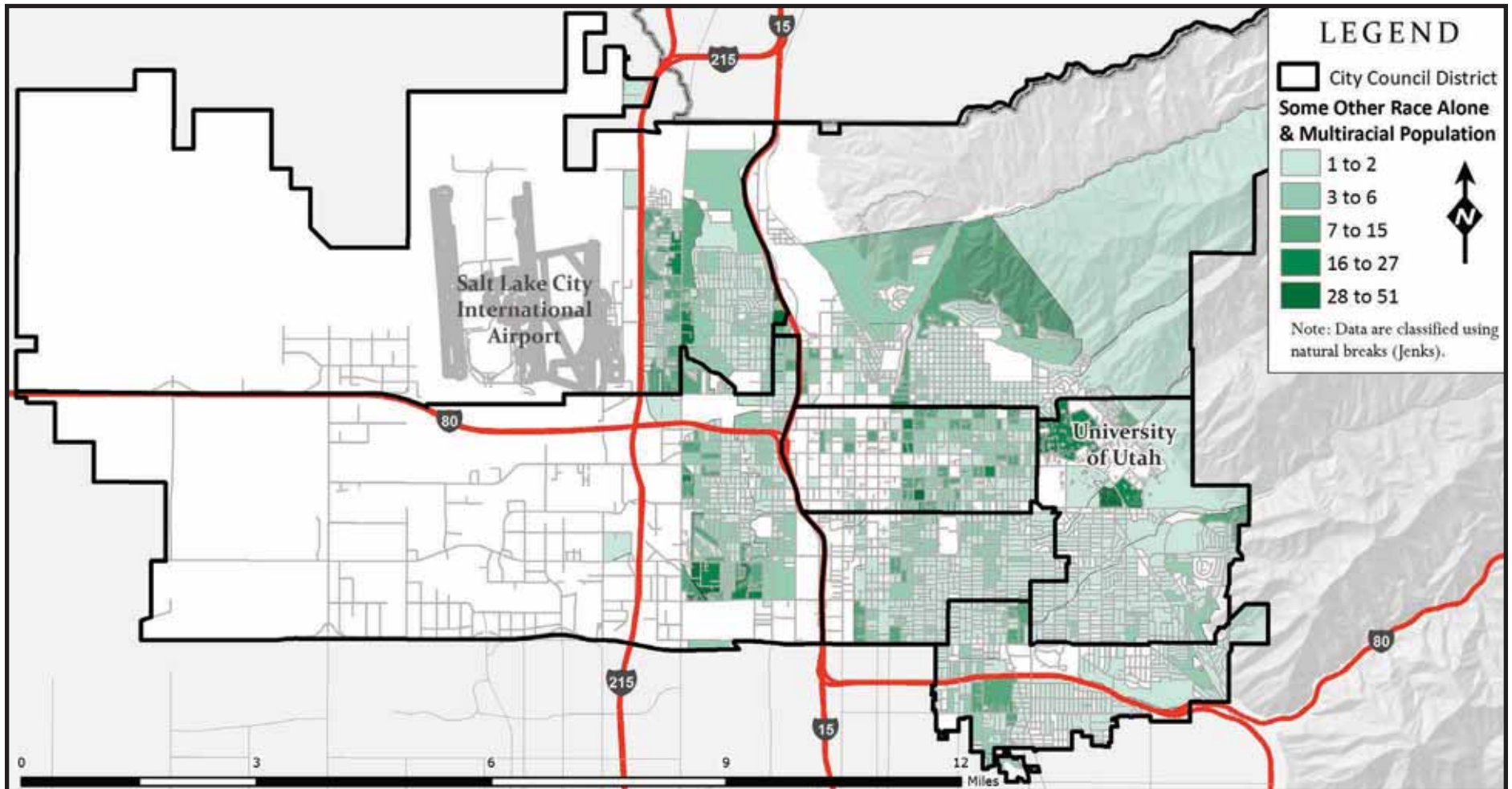
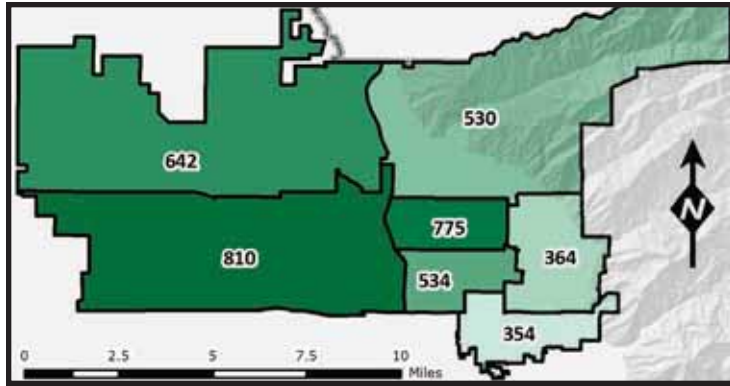
# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Population



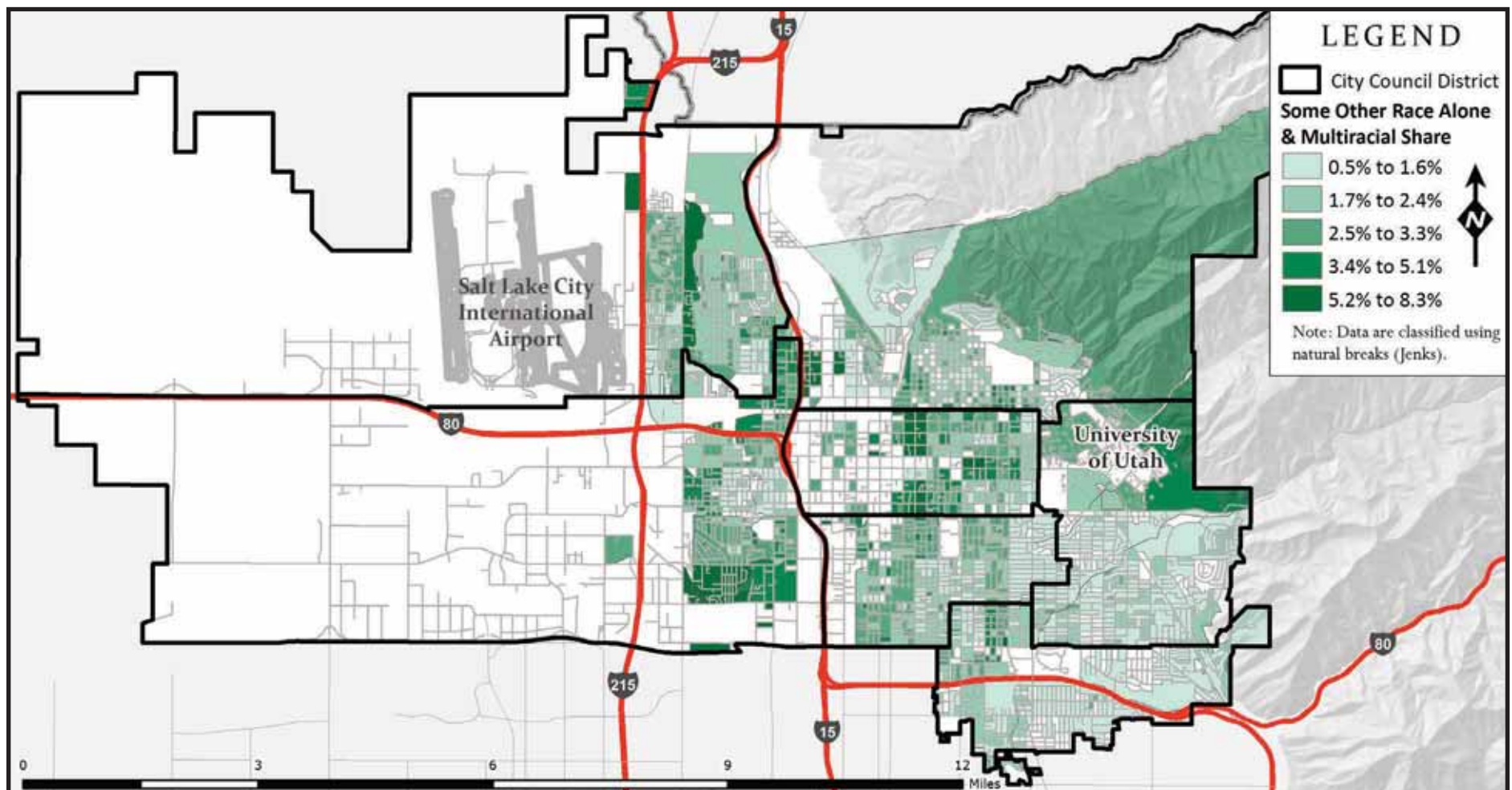
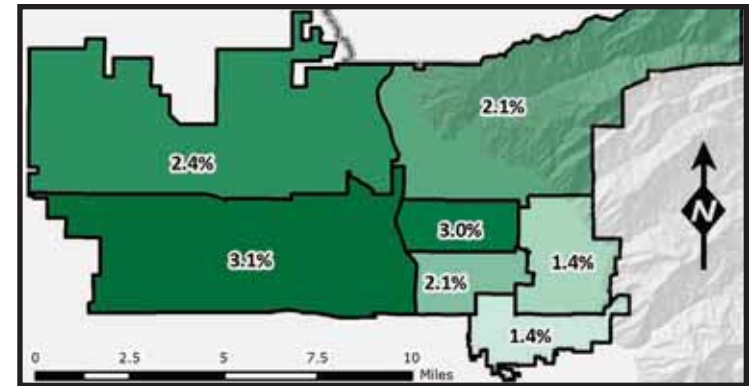
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

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

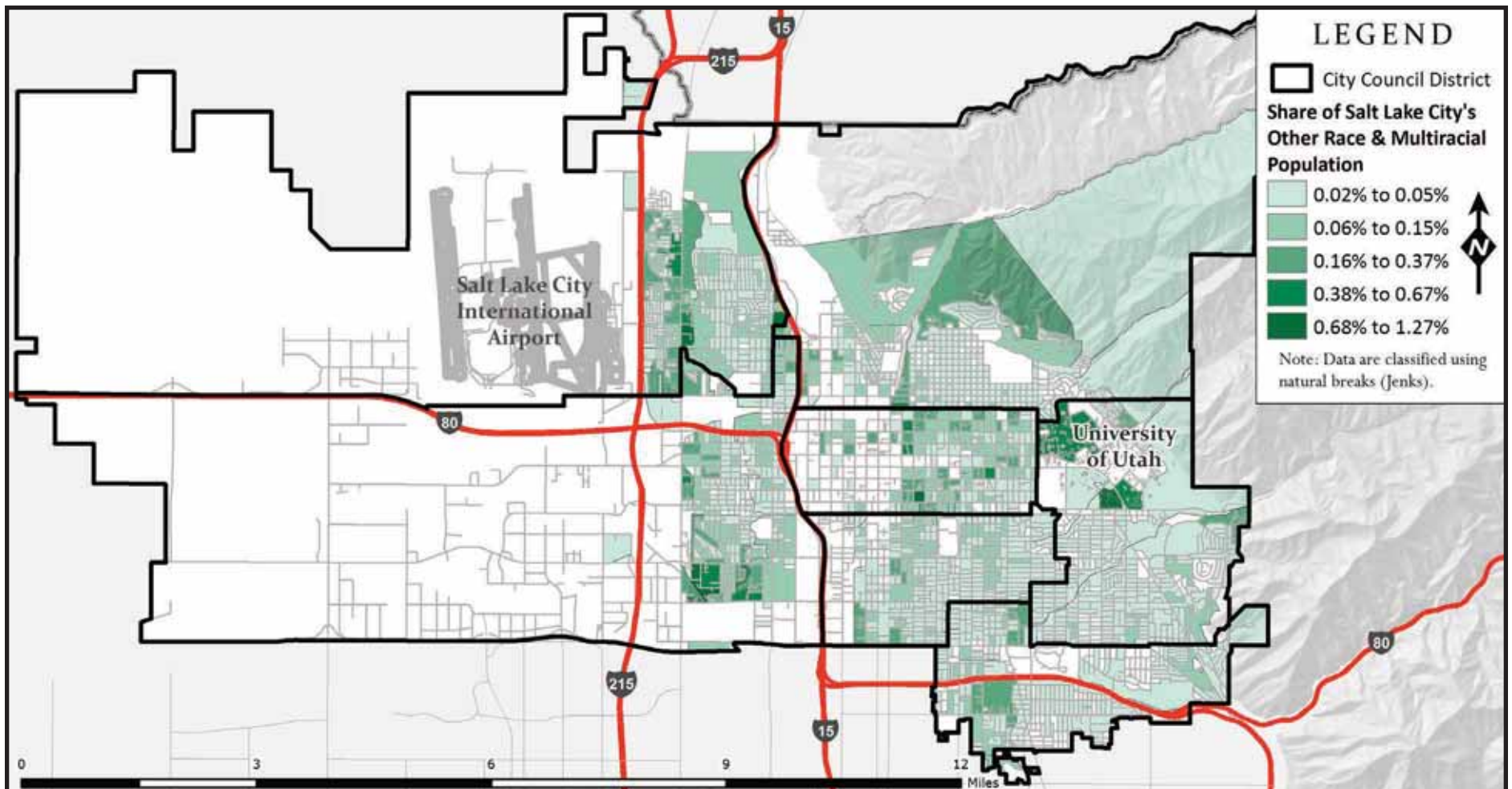
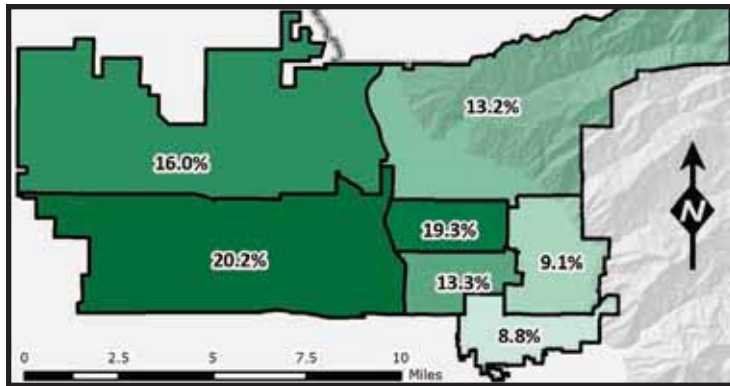


# Population Share of Non-Hispanics: Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races

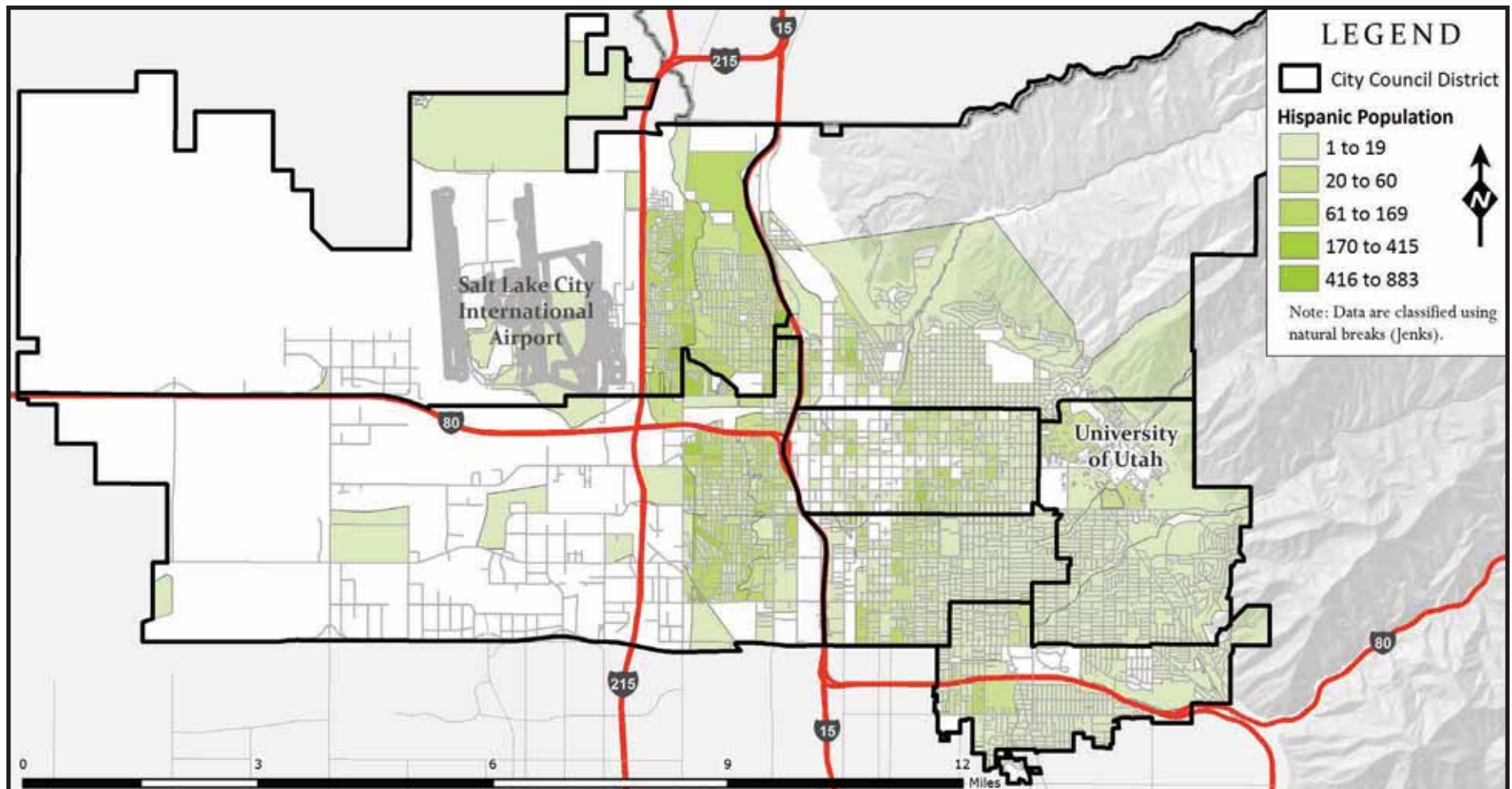
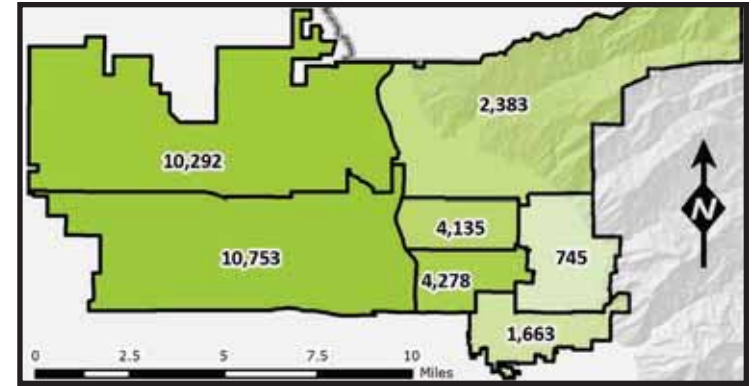




# Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races Population



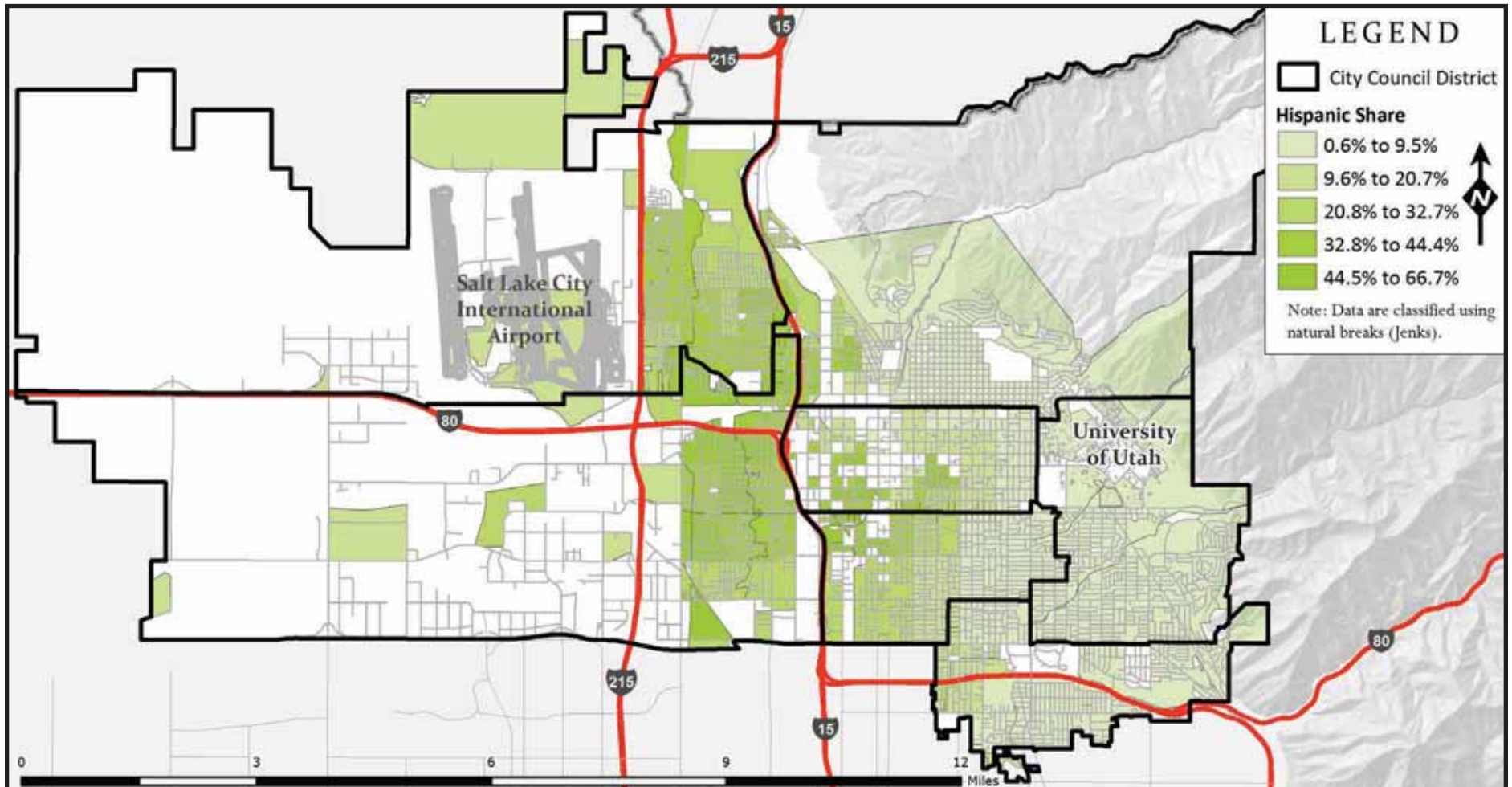
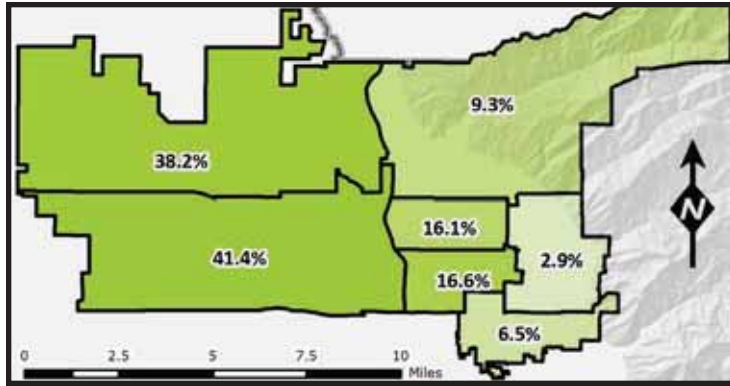
# Hispanic Population



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.

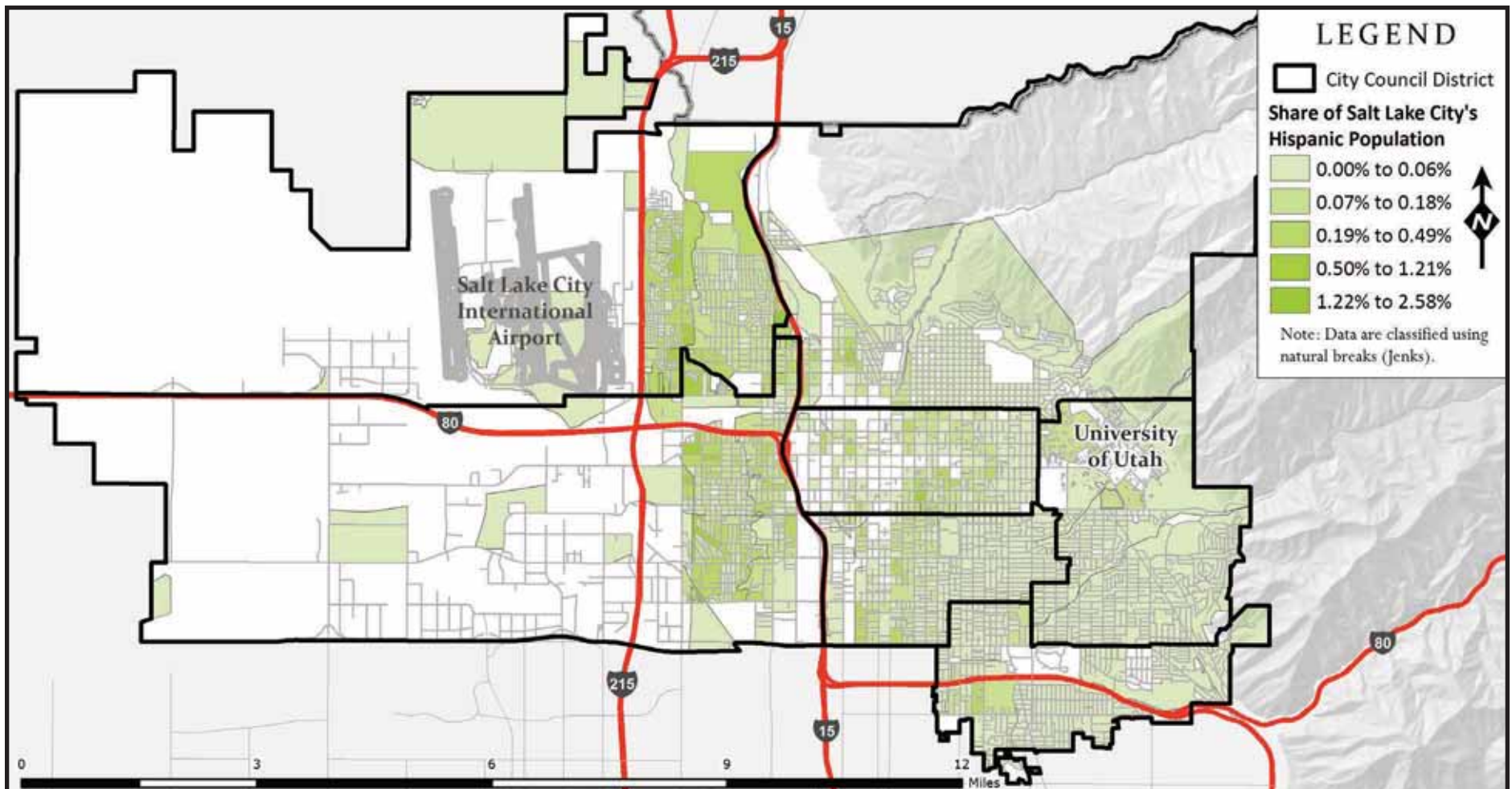
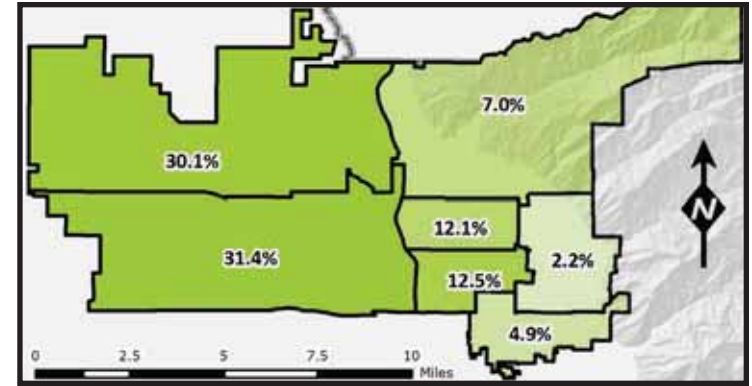
# Hispanic Share of the Population



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.

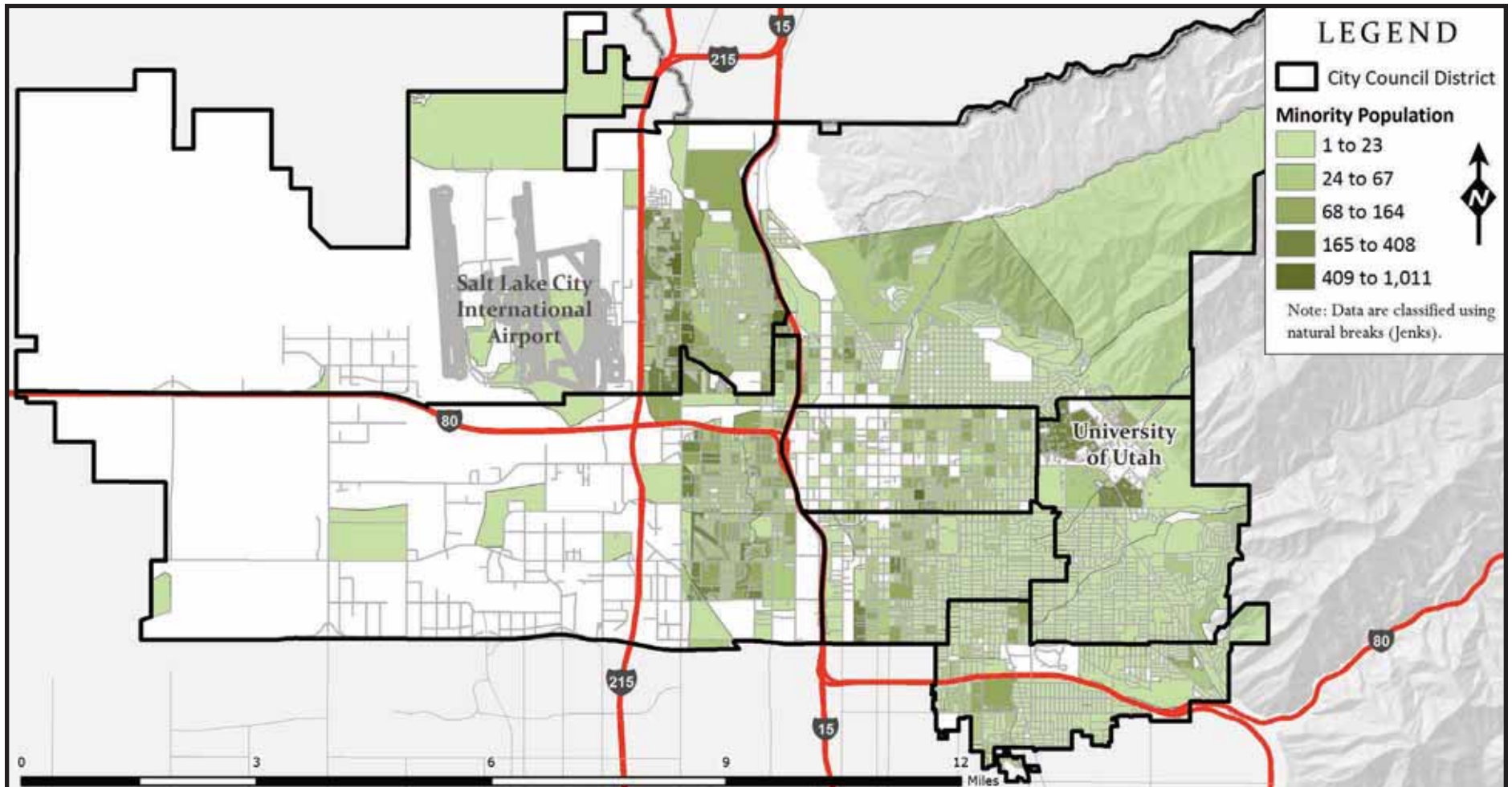
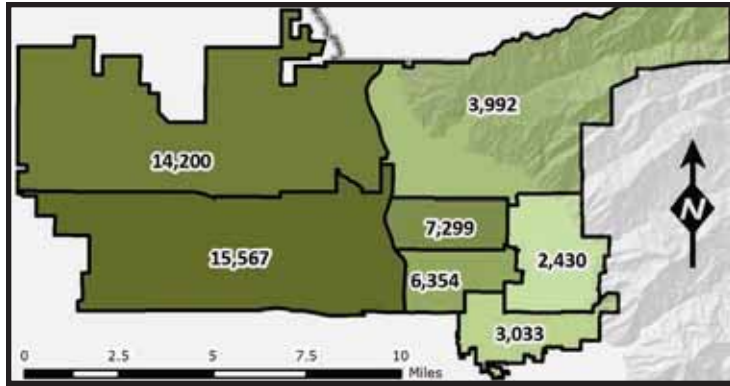
# Share of Salt Lake City's Hispanic Population



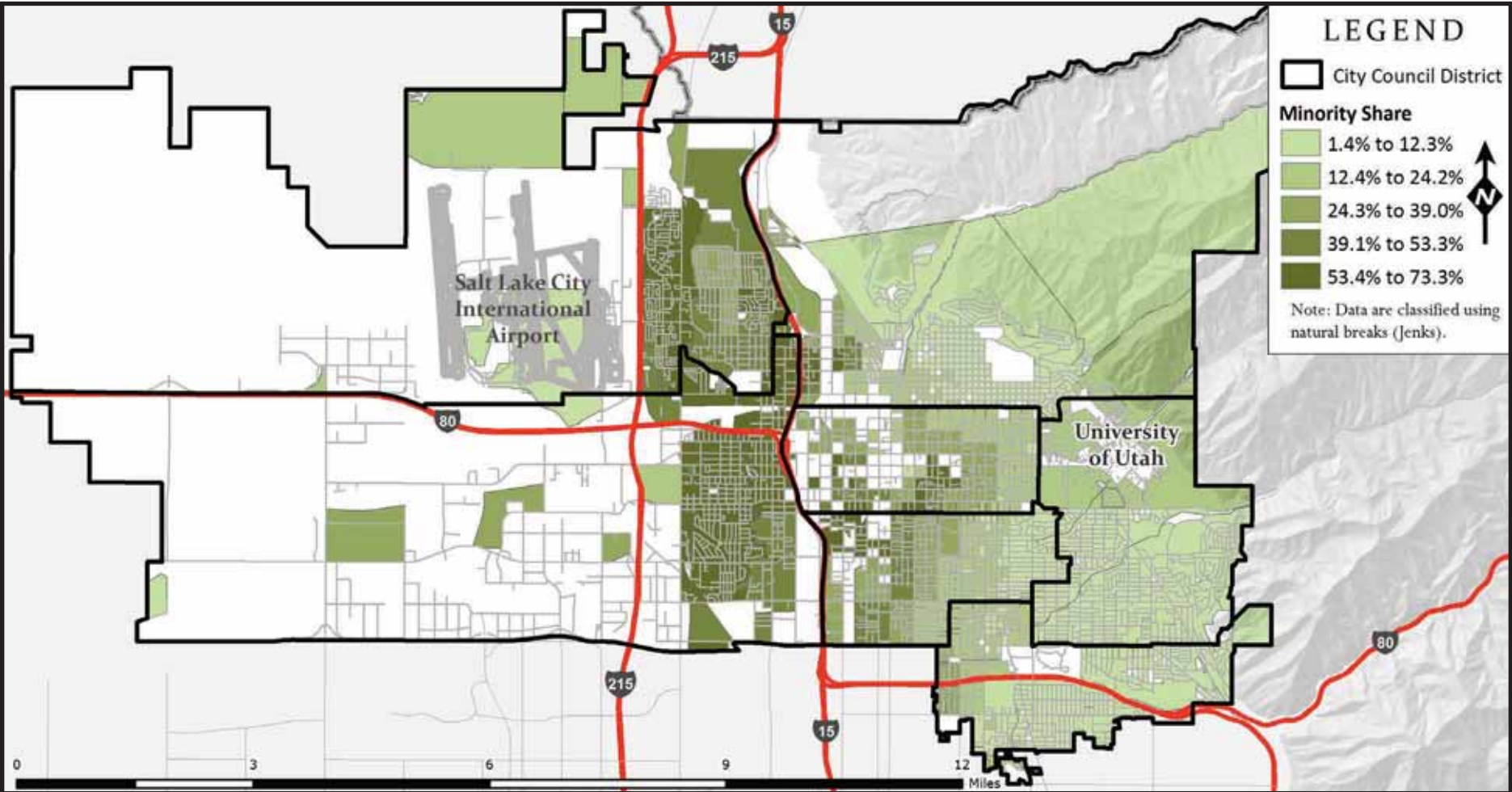
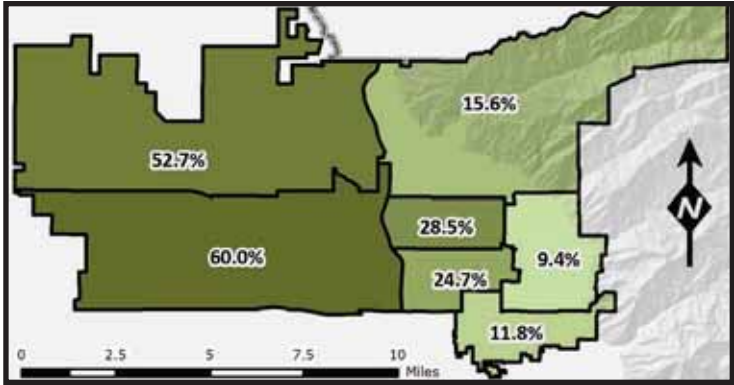
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Total Minority Population



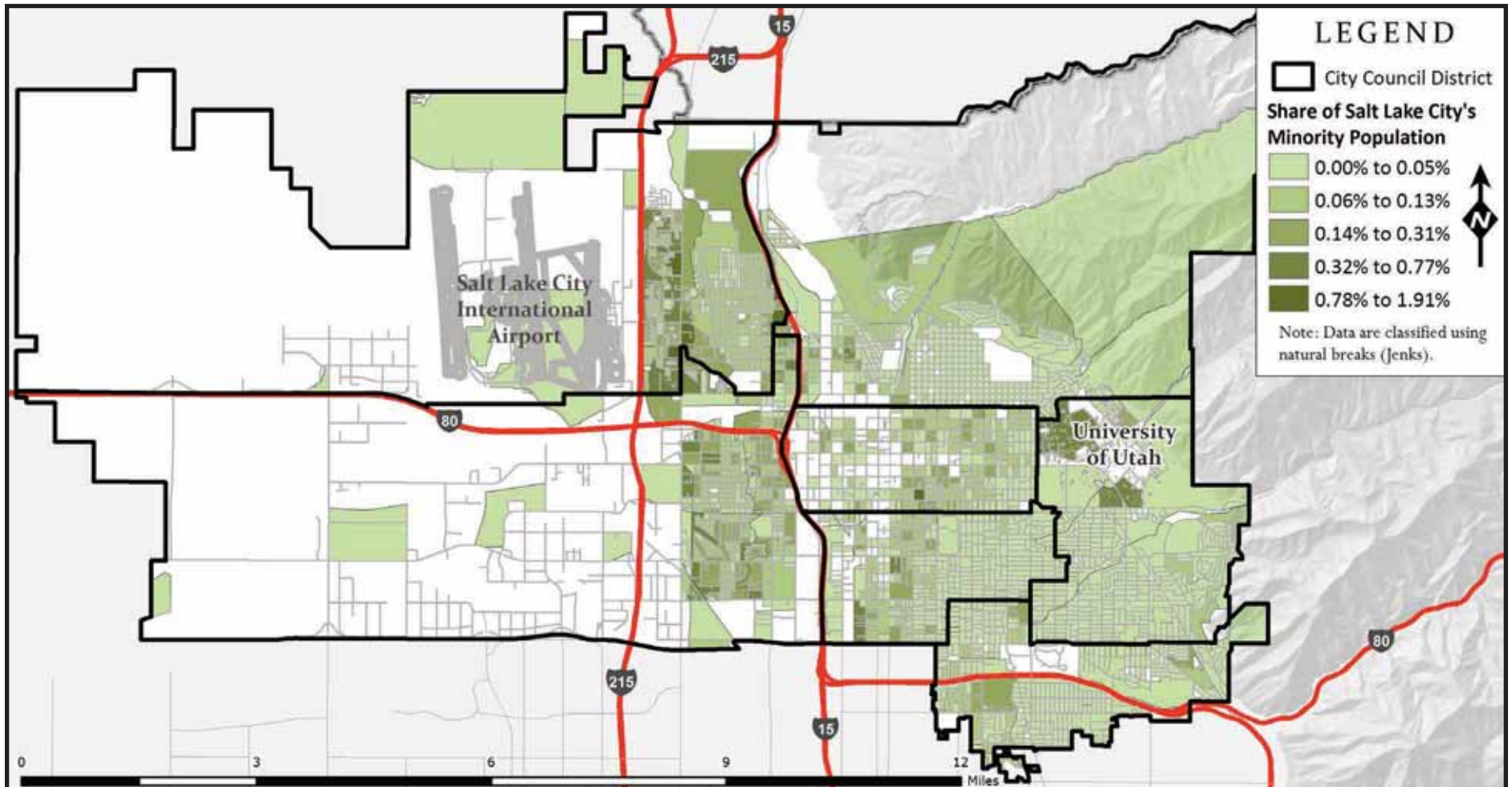
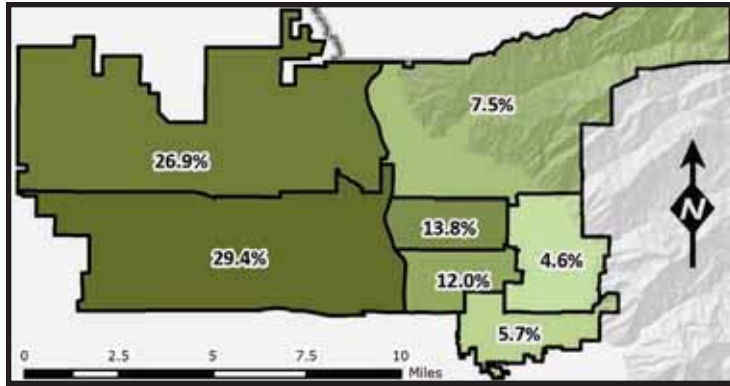
# Total Minority Share of the Population



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







# 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 57 percent of these had children under 18. The remaining 44 percent of households in the 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 under one-tenth of the city's population.

Family households make up 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,

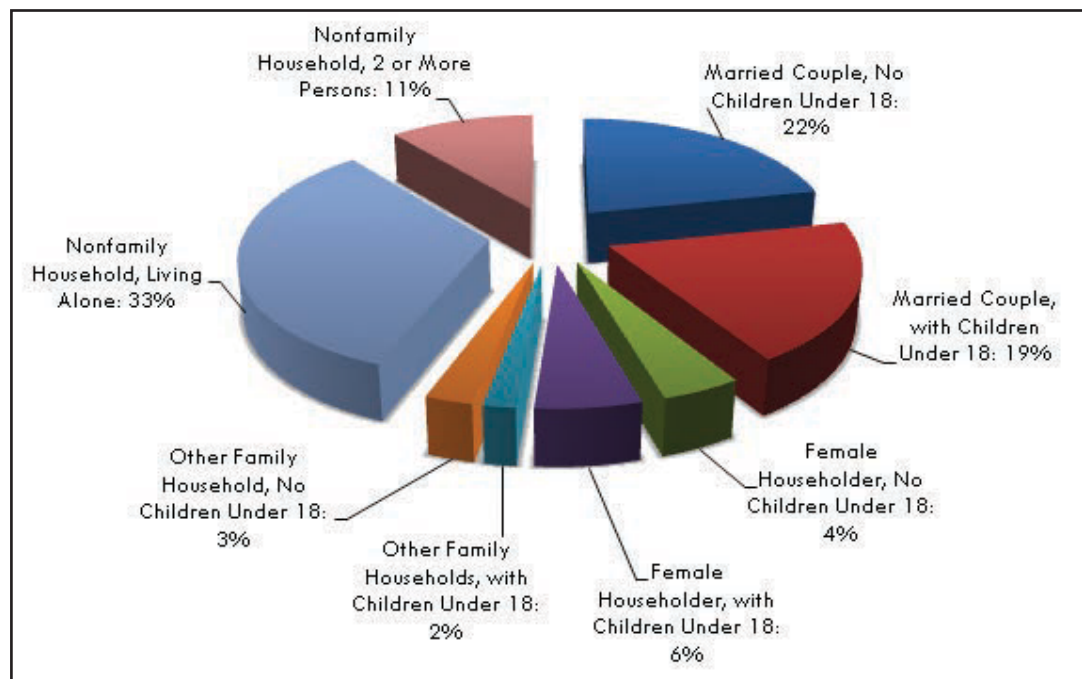
while Districts 5 and 7 had about the citywide average family household share, with 54 and 56 percent respectively. Over half the households in Districts 1 and 6 were married-couple households, while in District 4 about one-fifth of households were married couples, the lowest share among all districts. 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.

Household Size in 2000 for Salt Lake City and Council Districts

City Council District	Persons per Household	Rank
1	3.30	2
2	3.35	1
3	2.10	6
4	1.91	7
5	2.36	4
6	2.58	3
7	2.36	5
<b>City</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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.

Considering the household population and the number of households, Salt Lake City had an average of 2.48 persons per household in 2000, compared with 3.00 for the county. Dis-

tricts 2 and 1 had the largest household sizes with 3.35 and 3.30 persons per household, respectively. The other extreme was District 4, with 1.91 persons per household.

### Households by Type by Council District

City Council District	Total Households	Family Households (Families)					Nonfamily Households		
		Total	Married-Couple Families		Female Householder, No Husband Present		Total	Householder Living Alone	
			Total	with Own Children Under 18	Total	with Own Children Under 18		Total	Householder 65 Years and Over
1	8,125	6,007	4,369	2,537	1,100	692	2,117	1,665	612
2	7,651	5,531	3,741	2,143	1,193	726	2,117	1,618	559
3	11,981	5,624	4,392	1,684	855	485	6,361	4,910	1,055
4	12,576	4,174	2,761	1,043	912	498	8,400	6,186	1,392
5	10,790	5,783	3,921	1,862	1,340	750	5,005	3,627	1,060
6	9,606	6,721	5,649	2,586	806	418	2,888	2,186	925
7	10,772	6,038	4,542	2,010	1,075	583	4,739	3,472	1,238
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,501</b>	<b>39,878</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>13,865</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>31,627</b>	<b>23,664</b>	<b>6,841</b>

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

### Households by Type by Council District: Ranks

City Council District	Total Households	Family Households (Families)					Nonfamily Households		
		Total	Married-Couple Families		Female Householder, No Husband Present		Total	Householder Living Alone	
			Total	with Own Children Under 18	Total	with Own Children Under 18		Total	Householder 65 Years and Over
1	6	3	4	2	3	3	6	6	6
2	7	6	6	3	2	2	6	7	7
3	2	5	3	6	6	6	2	2	4
4	1	7	7	7	5	5	1	1	1
5	3	4	5	5	1	1	3	3	3
6	5	1	1	1	7	7	5	5	5
7	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2

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

Household Type by Council District: Shares of District Totals

City Council District	Total Households	Family Households (Families)					Nonfamily Households		
		Total	Married-Couple Families		Female Householder, No Husband Present		Total	Householder Living Alone	
			Total	with Own Children Under 18	Total	with Own Children Under 18		Total	Householder 65 Years and Over
1	100%	73.9%	53.8%	31.2%	13.5%	8.5%	26.1%	20.5%	7.5%
2	100%	72.3%	48.9%	28.0%	15.6%	9.5%	27.7%	21.1%	7.3%
3	100%	46.9%	36.7%	14.1%	7.1%	4.0%	53.1%	41.0%	8.8%
4	100%	33.2%	22.0%	8.3%	7.3%	4.0%	66.8%	49.2%	11.1%
5	100%	53.6%	36.3%	17.3%	12.4%	7.0%	46.4%	33.6%	9.8%
6	100%	70.0%	58.8%	26.9%	8.4%	4.4%	30.1%	22.8%	9.6%
7	100%	56.1%	42.2%	18.7%	10.0%	5.4%	44.0%	32.2%	11.5%
<b>Total</b>	100%	55.8%	41.1%	19.4%	10.2%	5.8%	44.2%	33.1%	9.6%

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

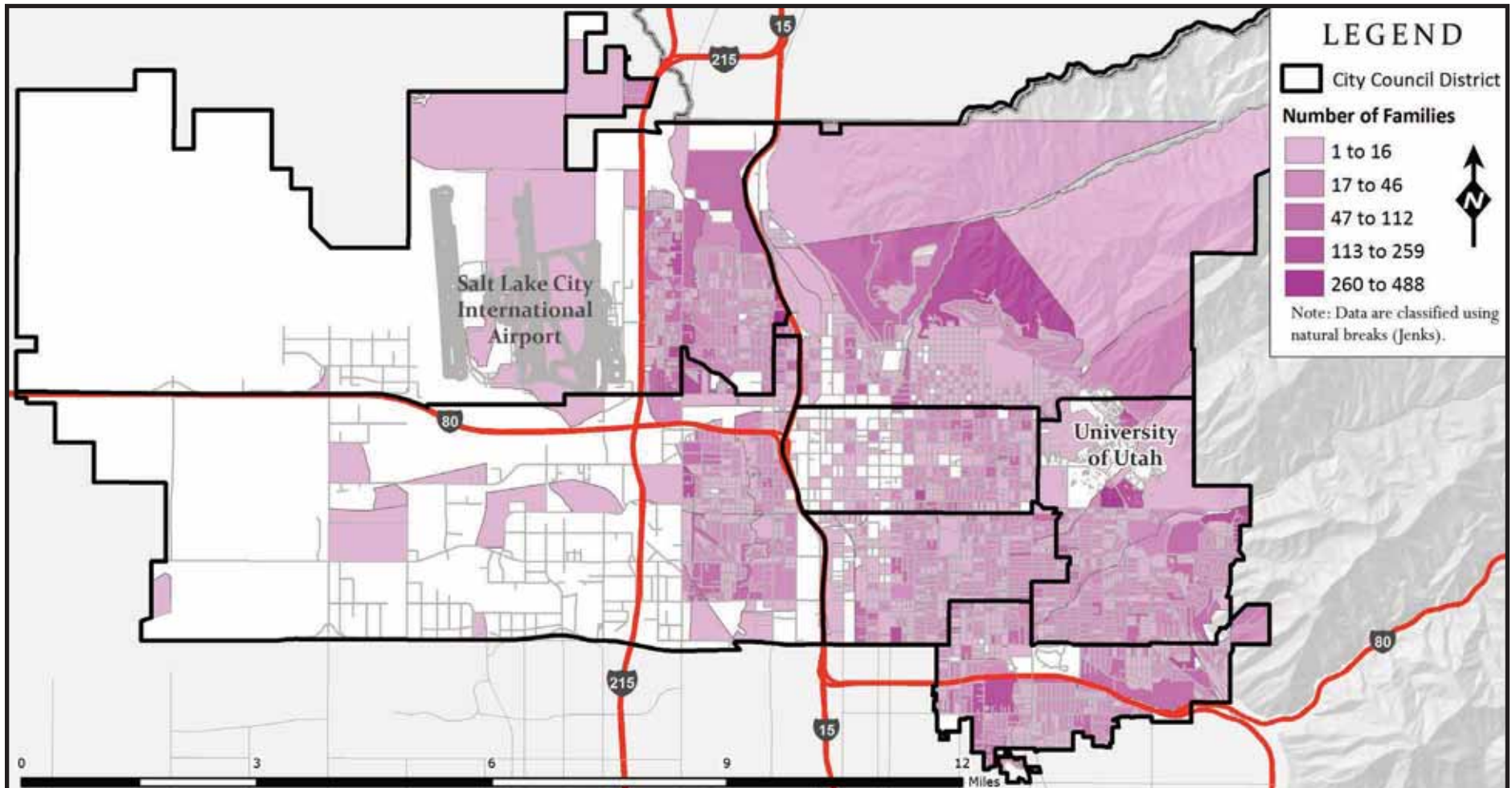
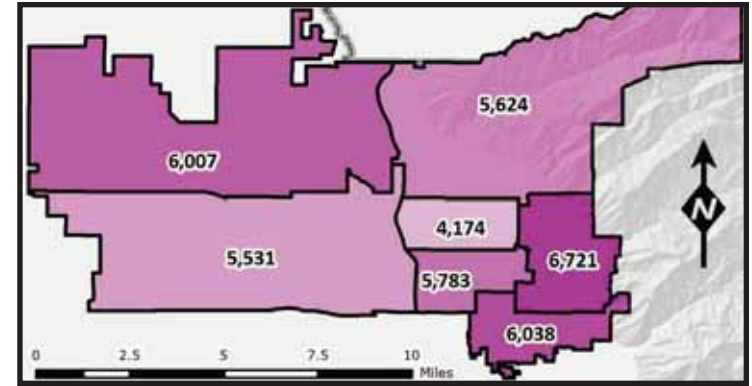
Household Type by Council District: Shares of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Households	Family Households (Families)					Nonfamily Households		
		Total	Married-Couple Families		Female Householder, No Husband Present		Total	Householder Living Alone	
			Total	with Own Children Under 18	Total	with Own Children Under 18		Total	Householder 65 Years and Over
1	11.4%	15.1%	14.9%	18.3%	15.1%	16.7%	6.7%	7.0%	8.9%
2	10.7%	13.9%	12.7%	15.5%	16.4%	17.5%	6.7%	6.8%	8.2%
3	16.8%	14.1%	15.0%	12.1%	11.7%	11.7%	20.1%	20.7%	15.4%
4	17.6%	10.5%	9.4%	7.5%	12.5%	12.0%	26.6%	26.1%	20.3%
5	15.1%	14.5%	13.3%	13.4%	18.4%	18.1%	15.8%	15.3%	15.5%
6	13.4%	16.9%	19.2%	18.7%	11.1%	10.1%	9.1%	9.2%	13.5%
7	15.1%	15.1%	15.5%	14.5%	14.8%	14.0%	15.0%	14.7%	18.1%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

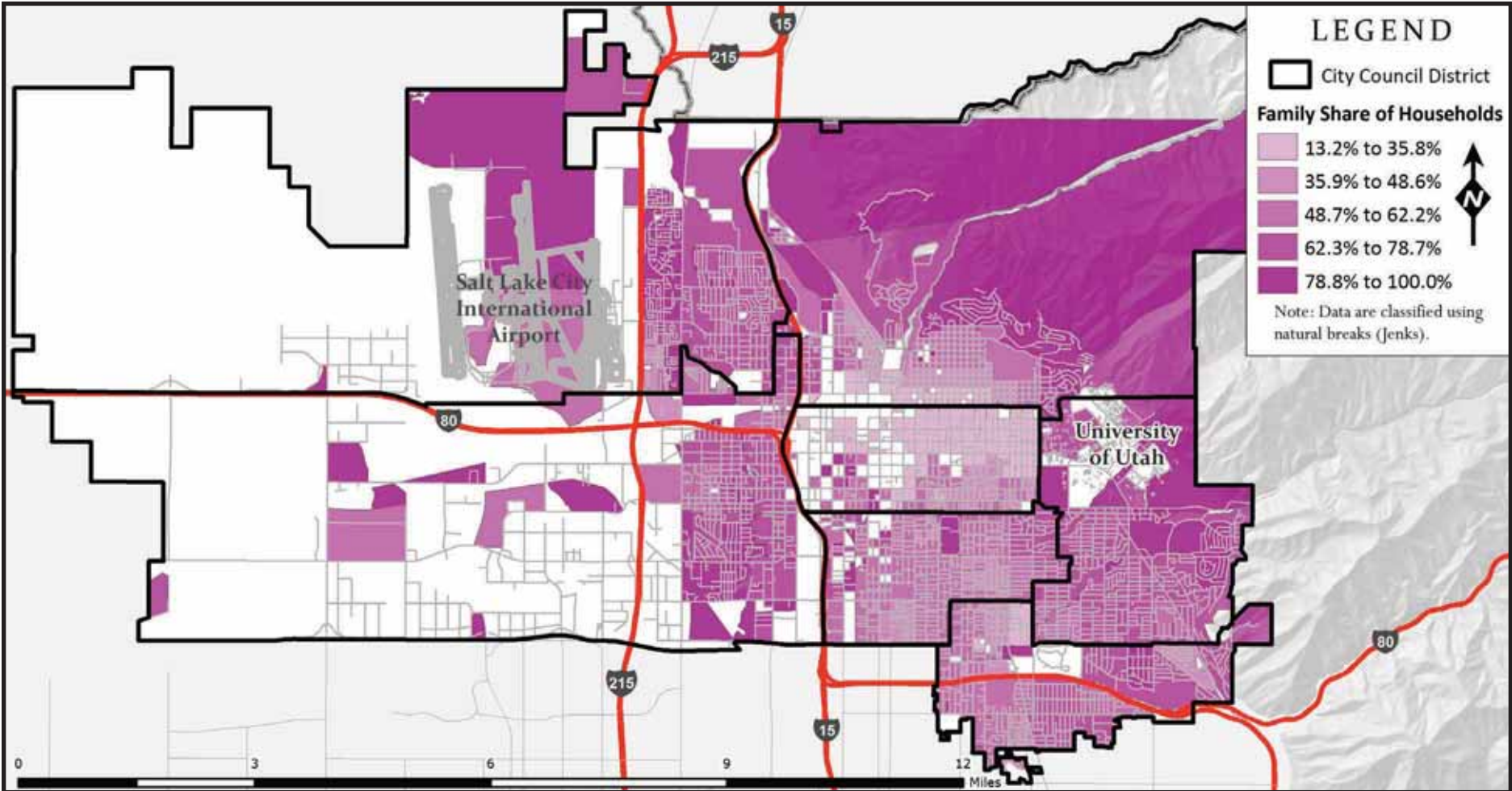
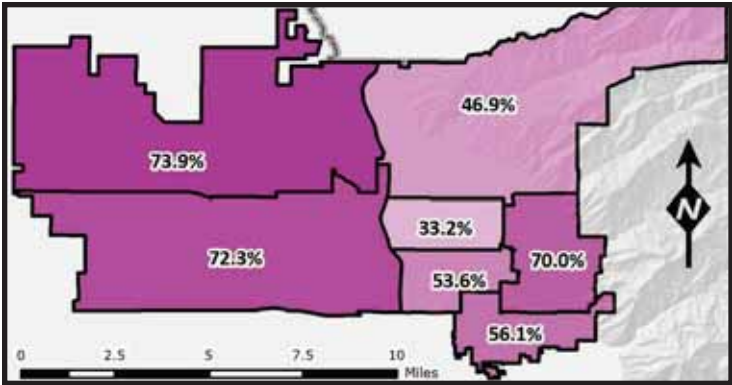
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

# Family Households



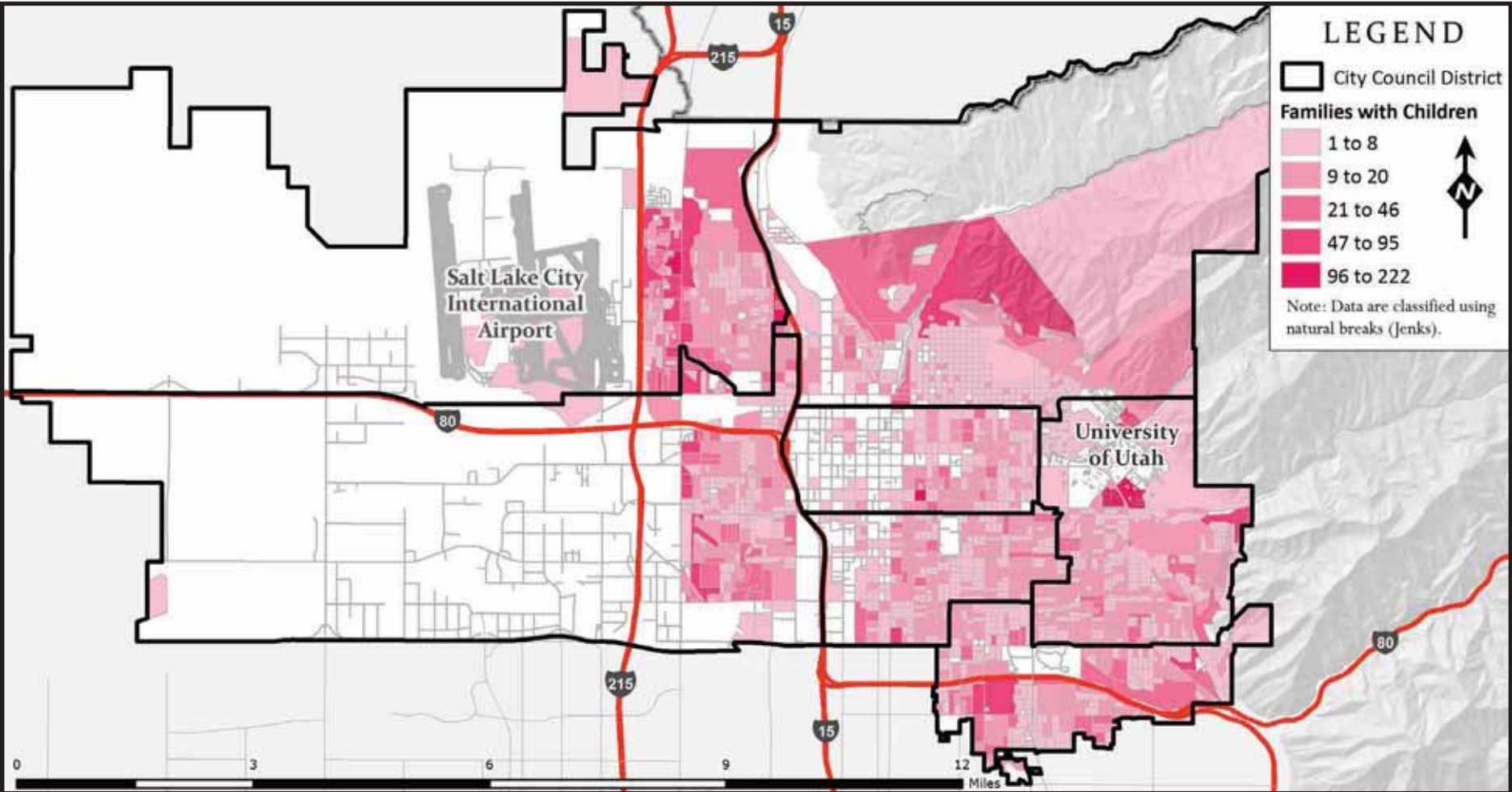
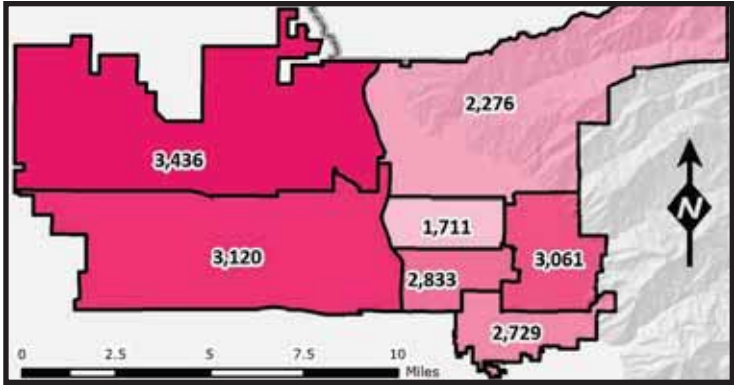
# Family Share of Total Households



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.

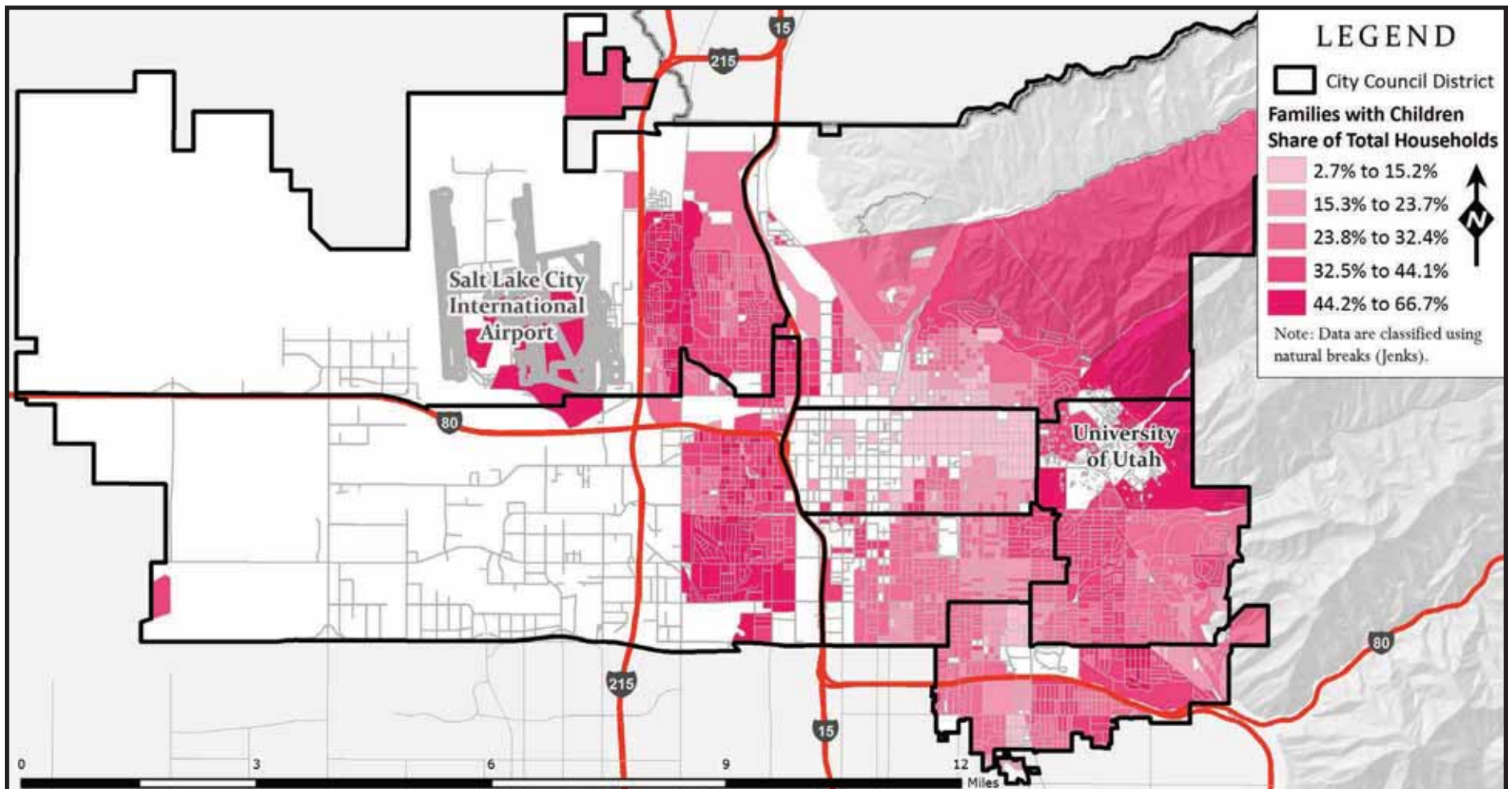
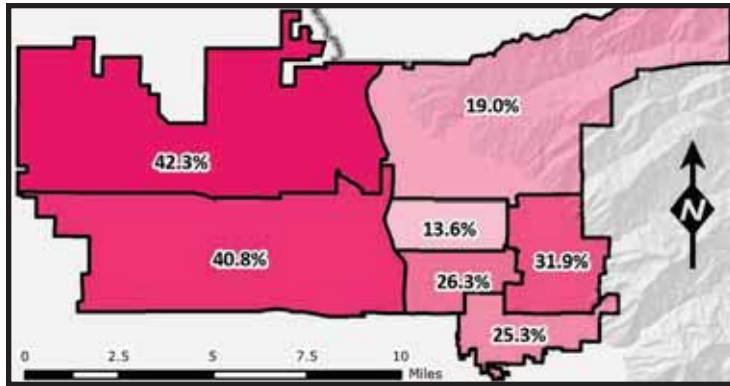
# Family Households with Own Children Under 18



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.

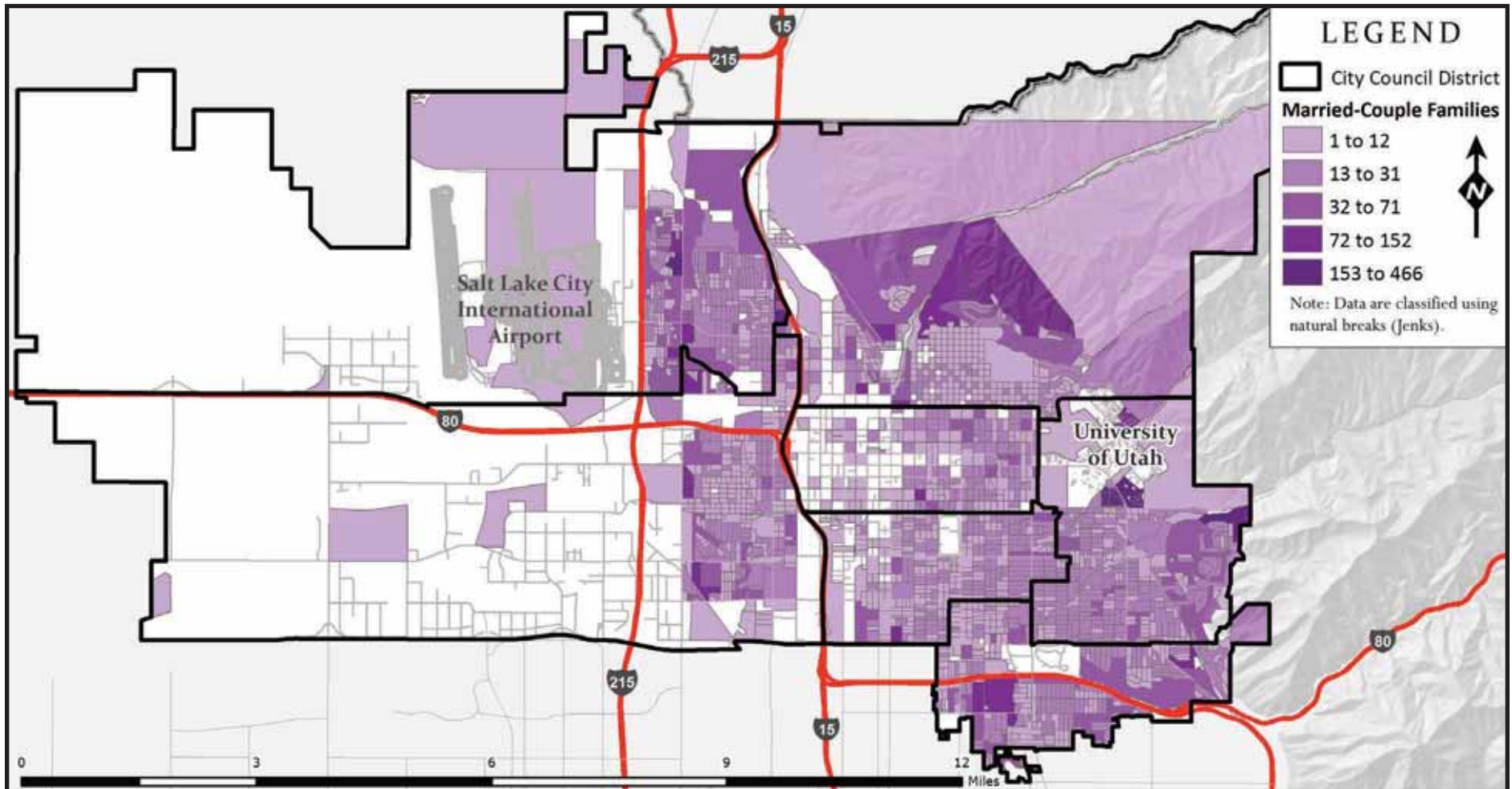
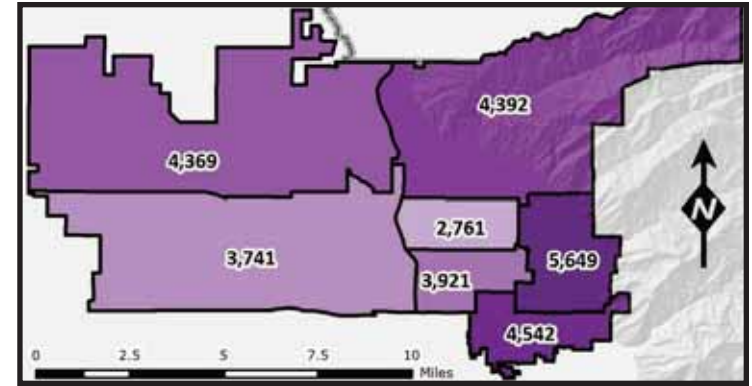
# Family Households with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



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

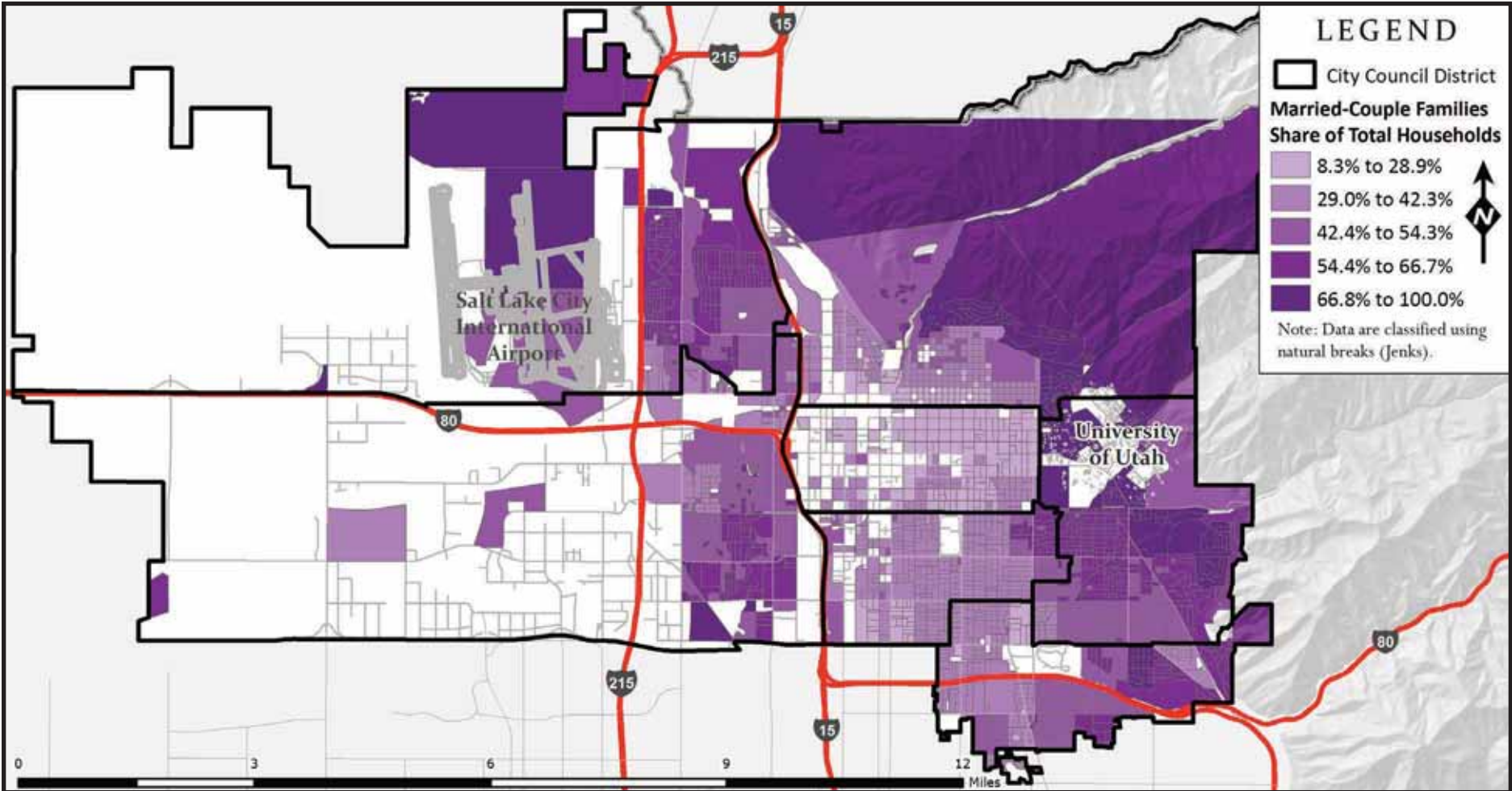
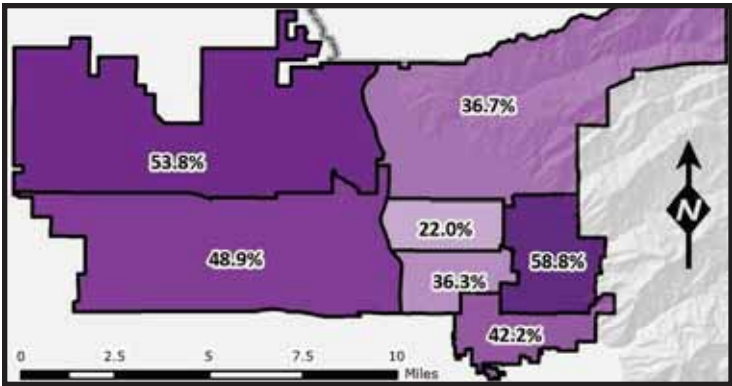
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# Married-Couple Families





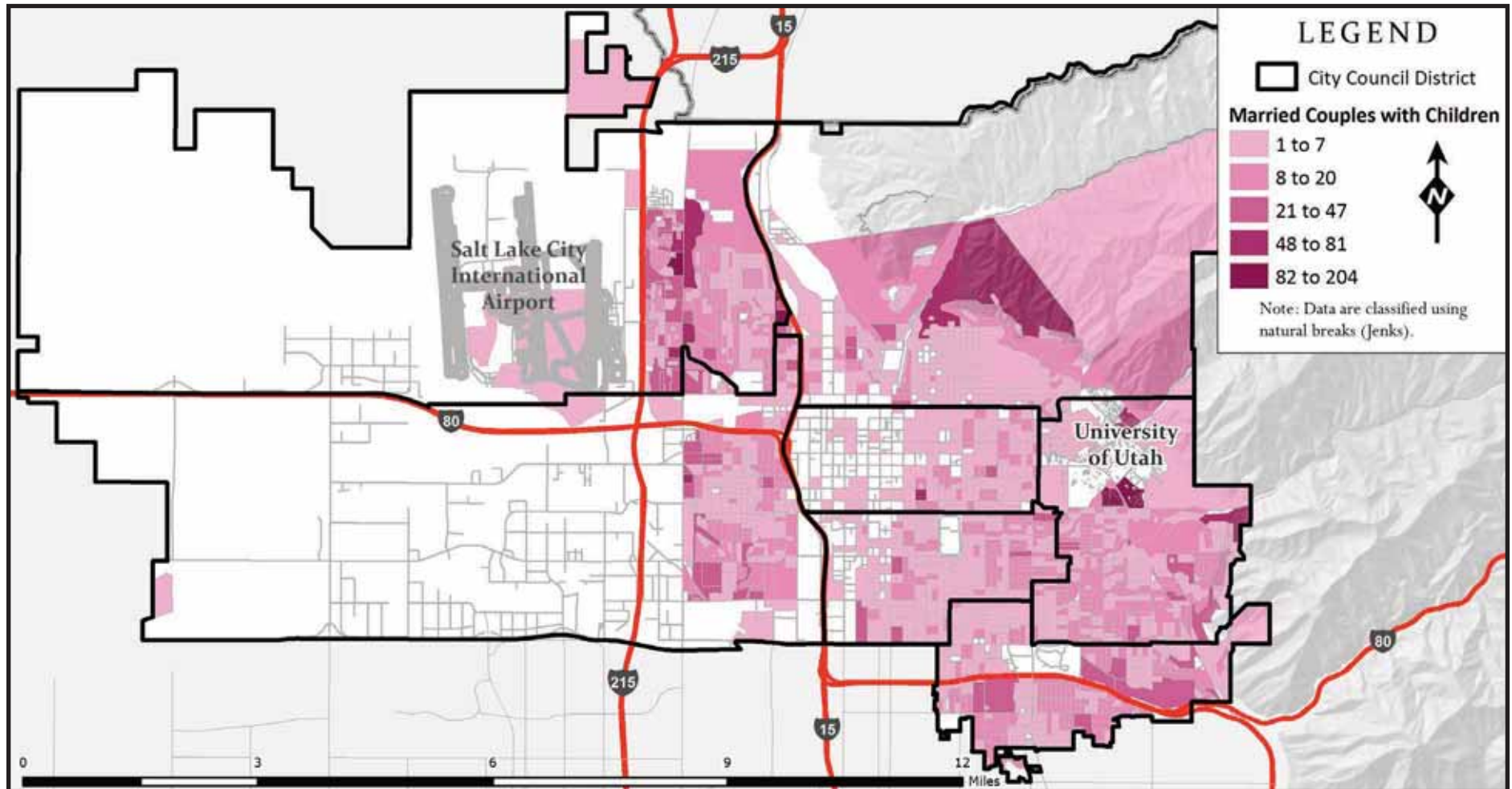
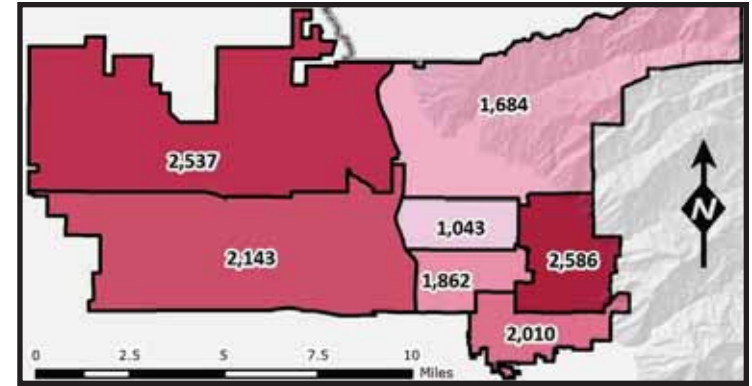
# Married-Couple Families: Share of Total Households



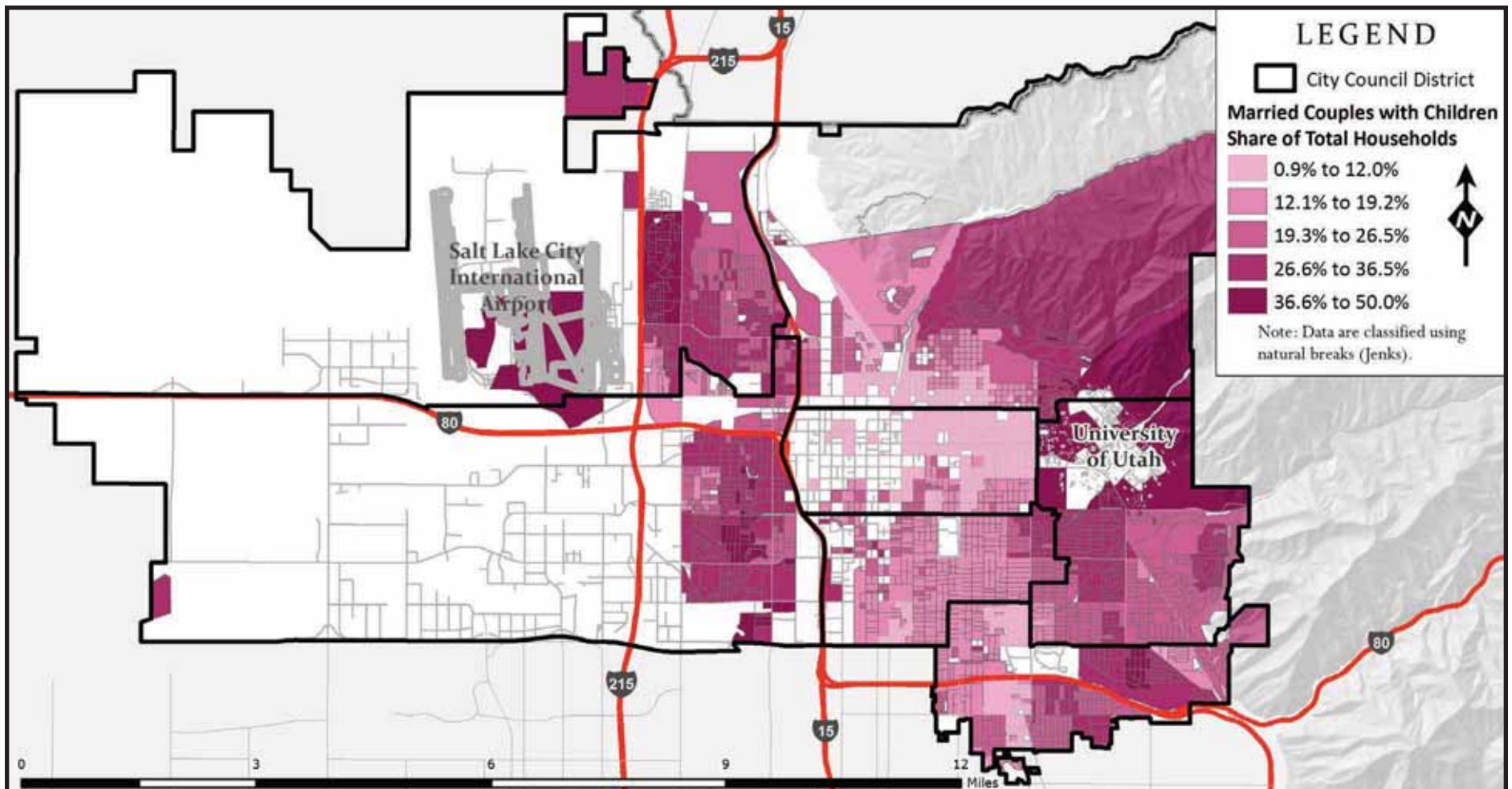
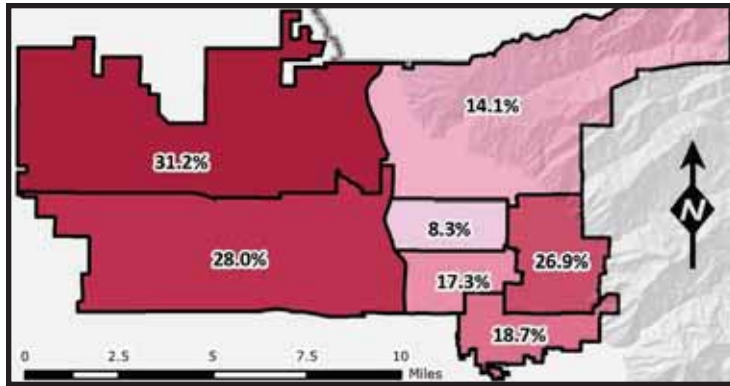
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

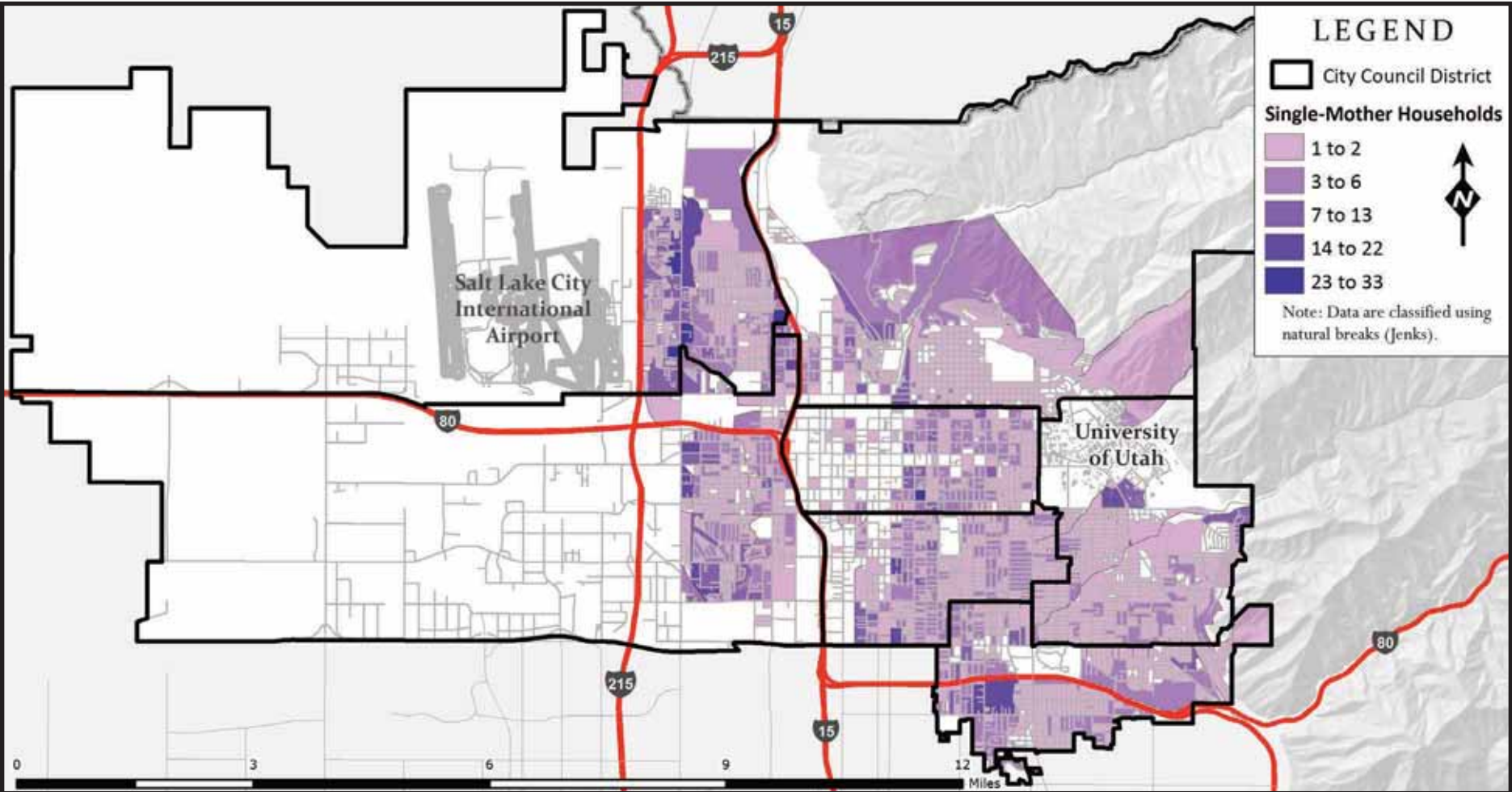
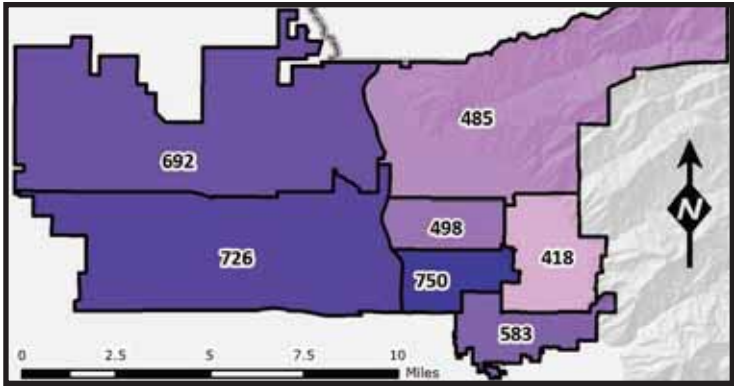
# Married-Couple Families with Own Children Under 18



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



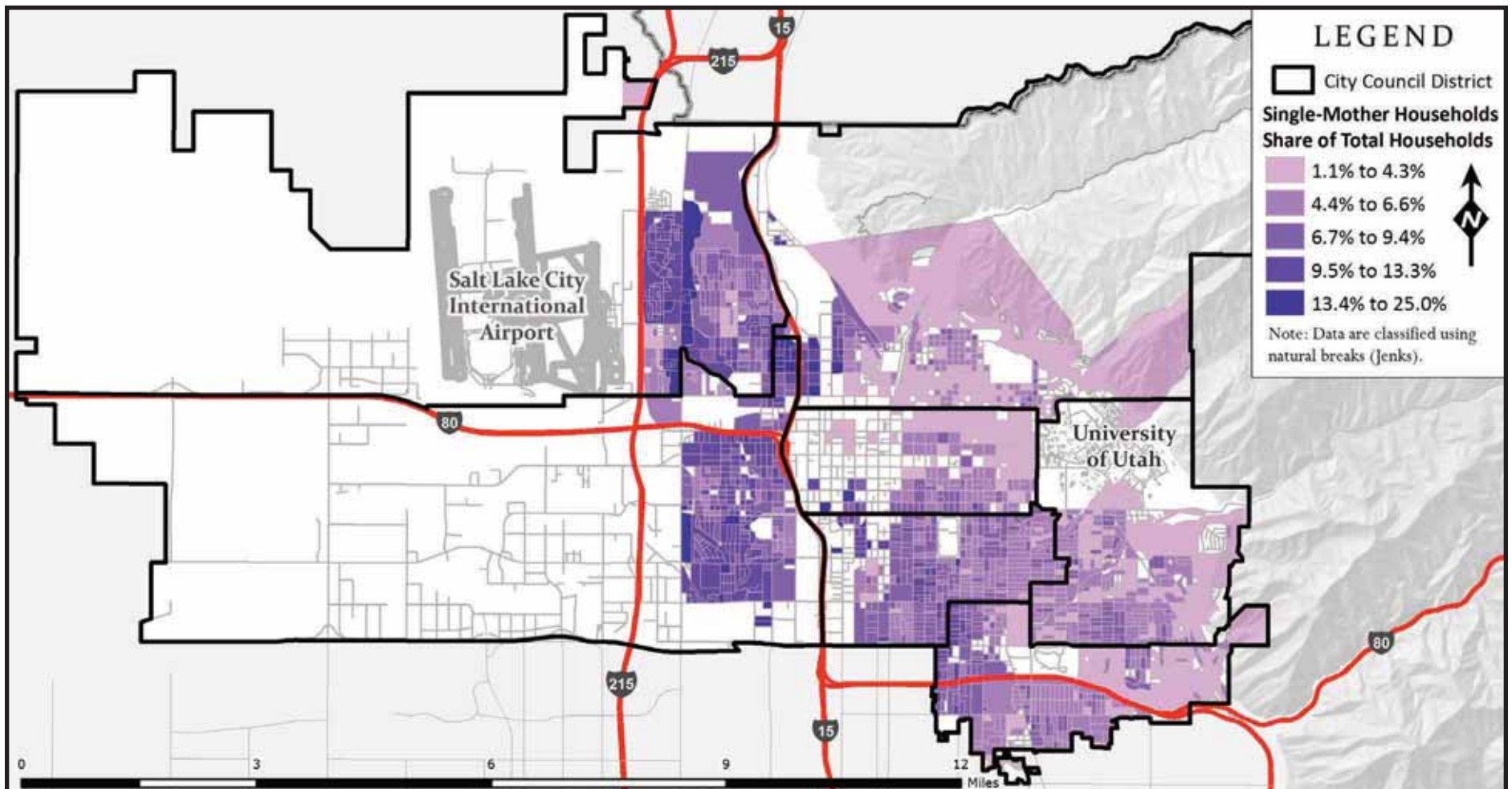
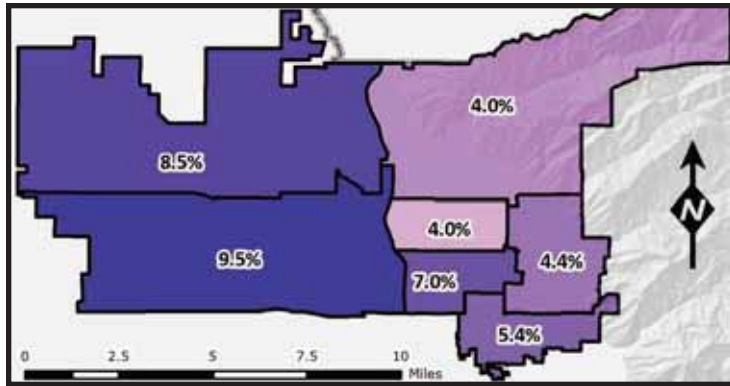
# Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Own Children Under 18



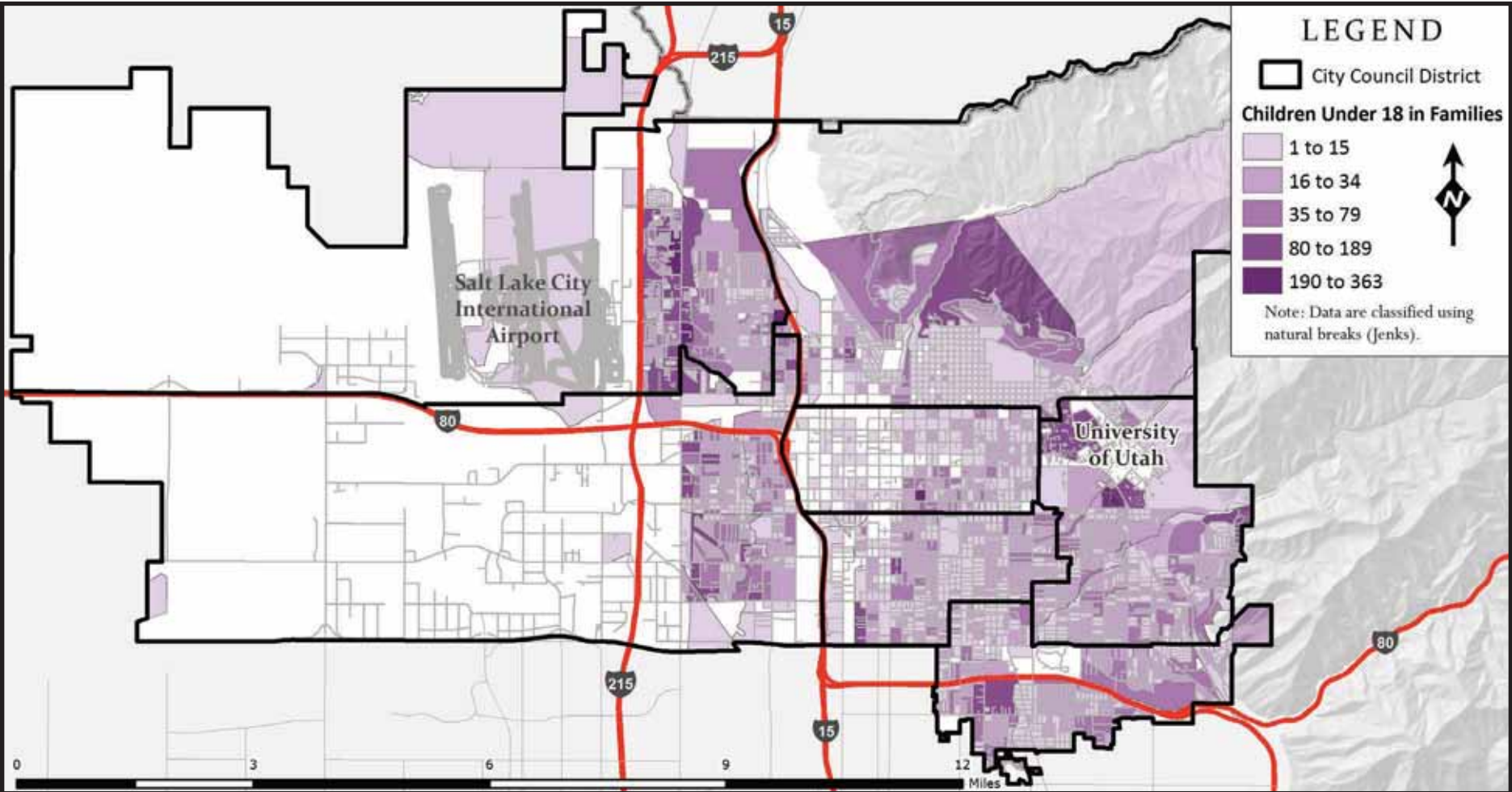
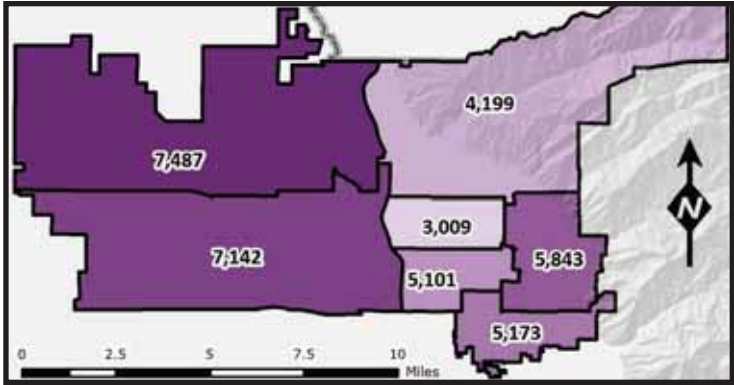
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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



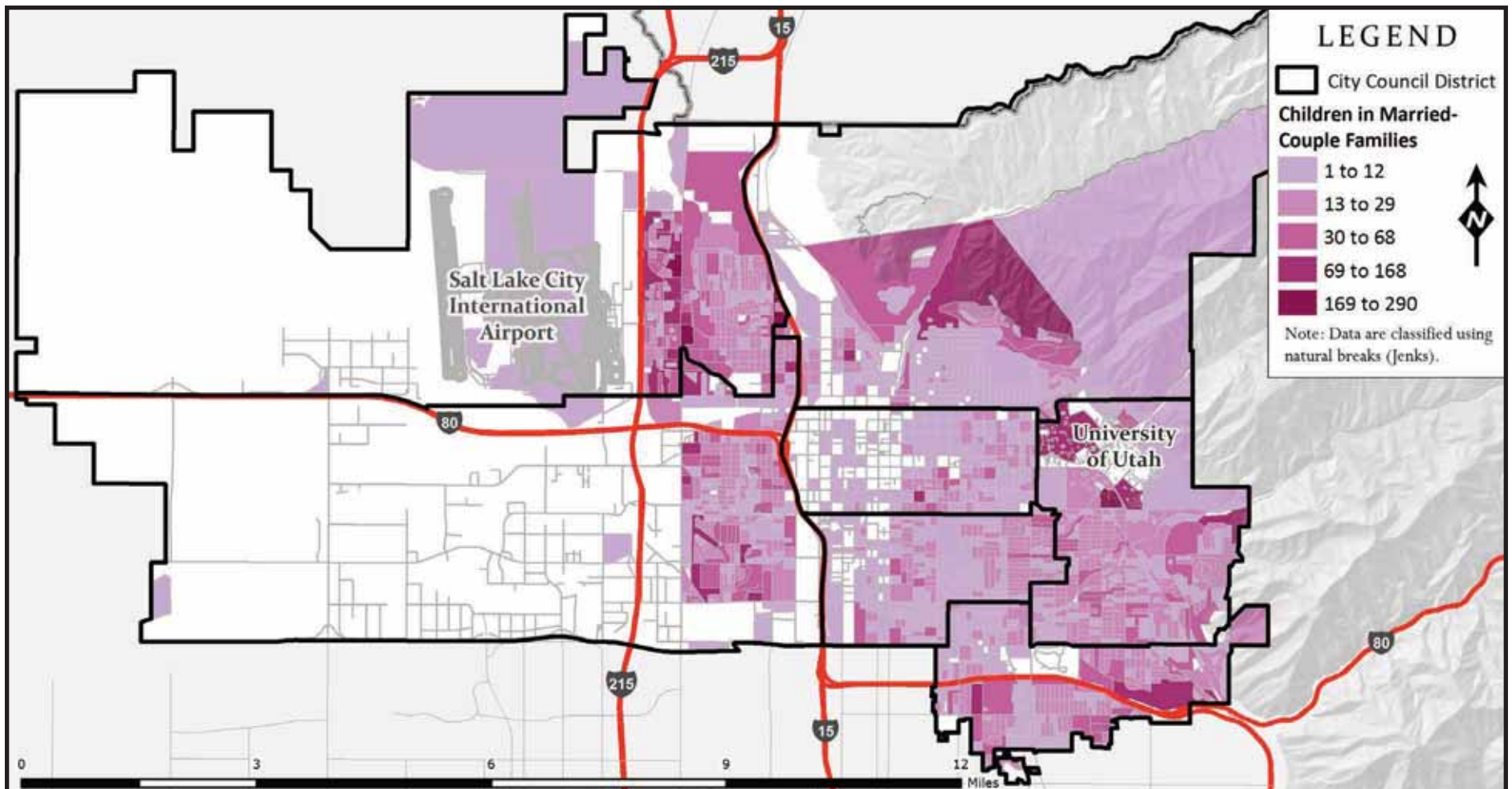
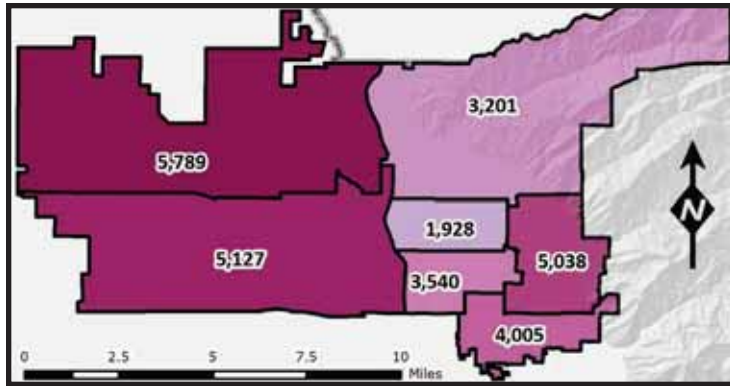
# Number of Own Children Under 18 in Families



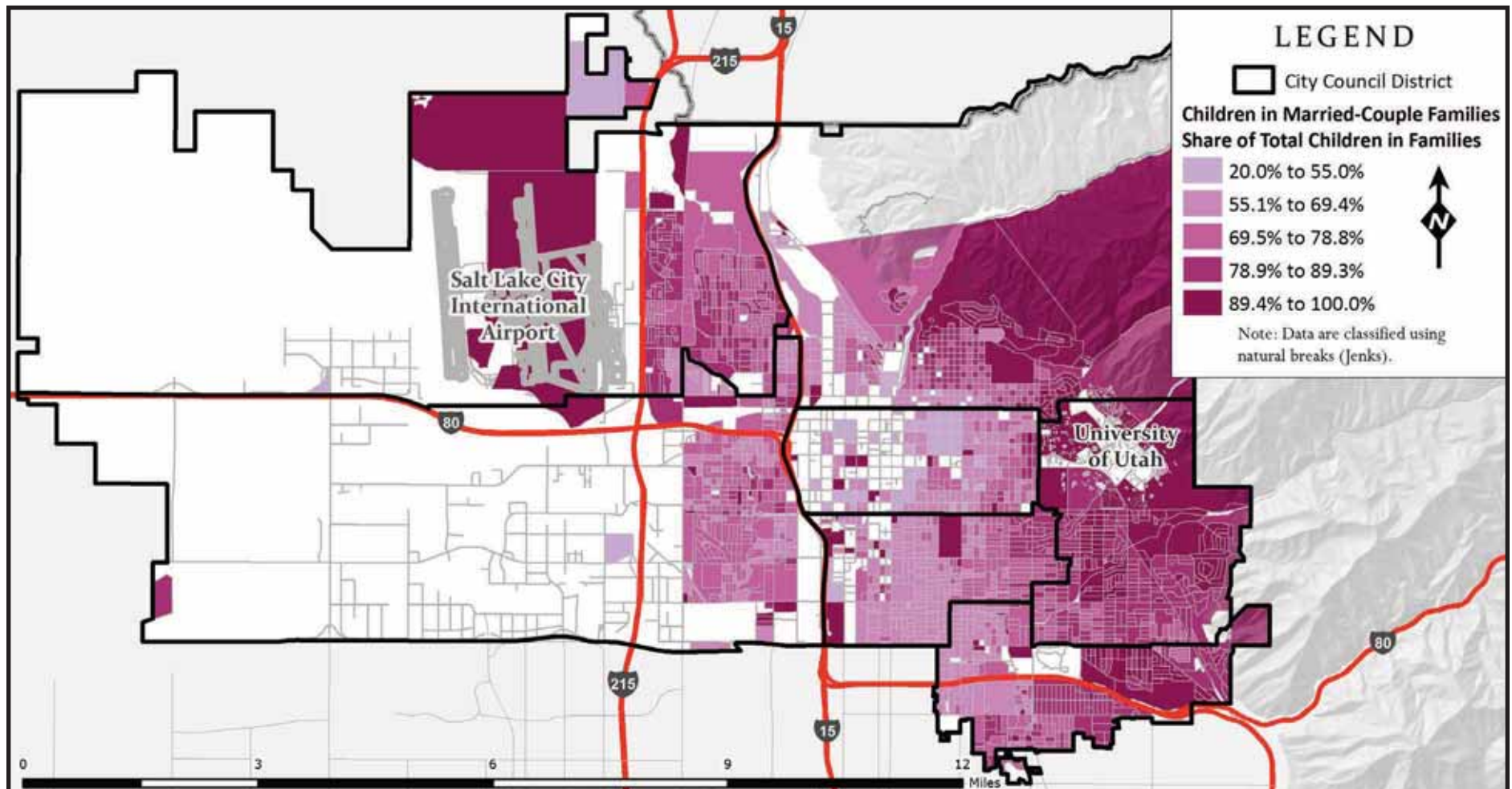
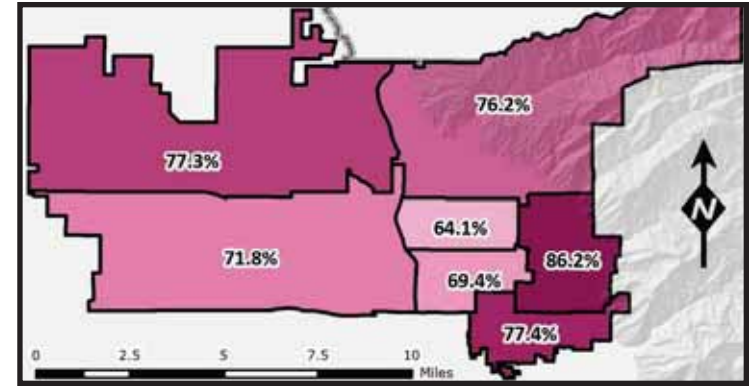
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

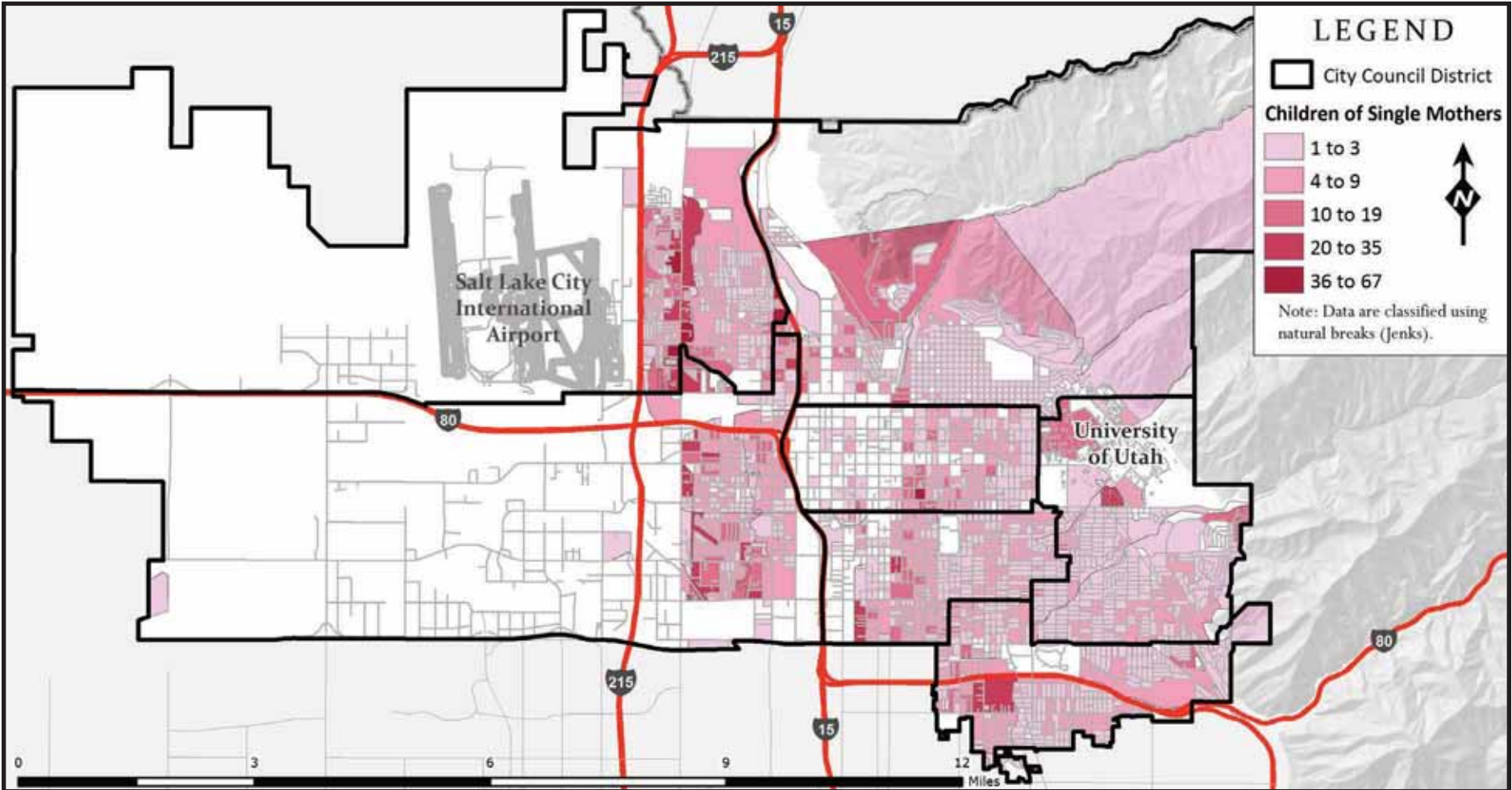
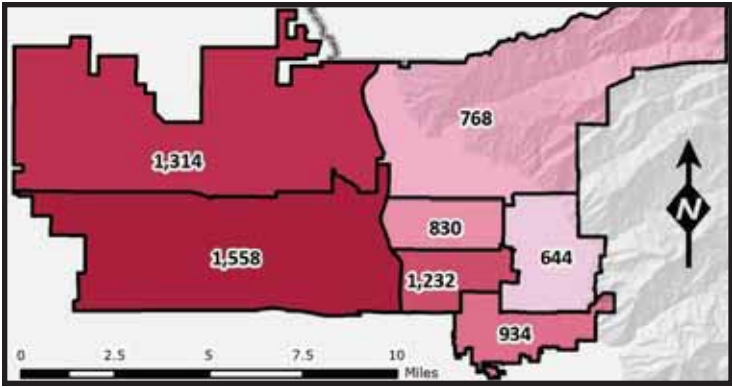


# Children Under 18 in Married-Couple Families: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families





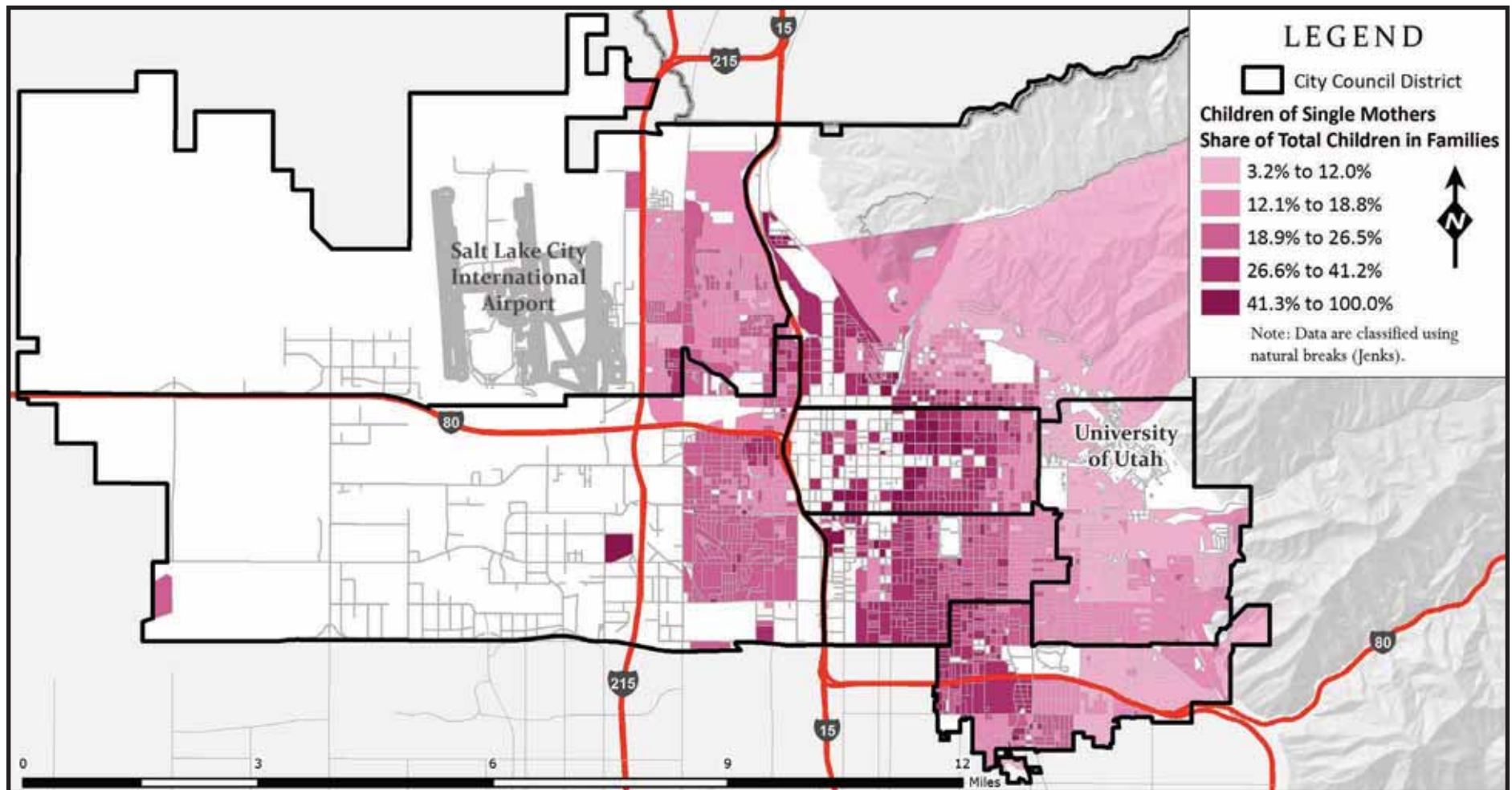
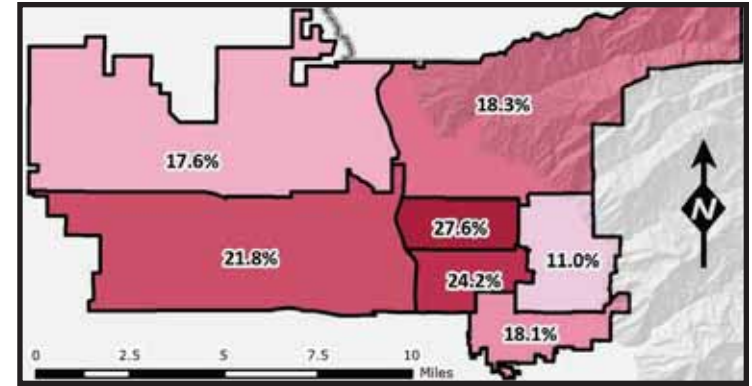
# Number of Own Children Under 18 with Single Mothers



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.

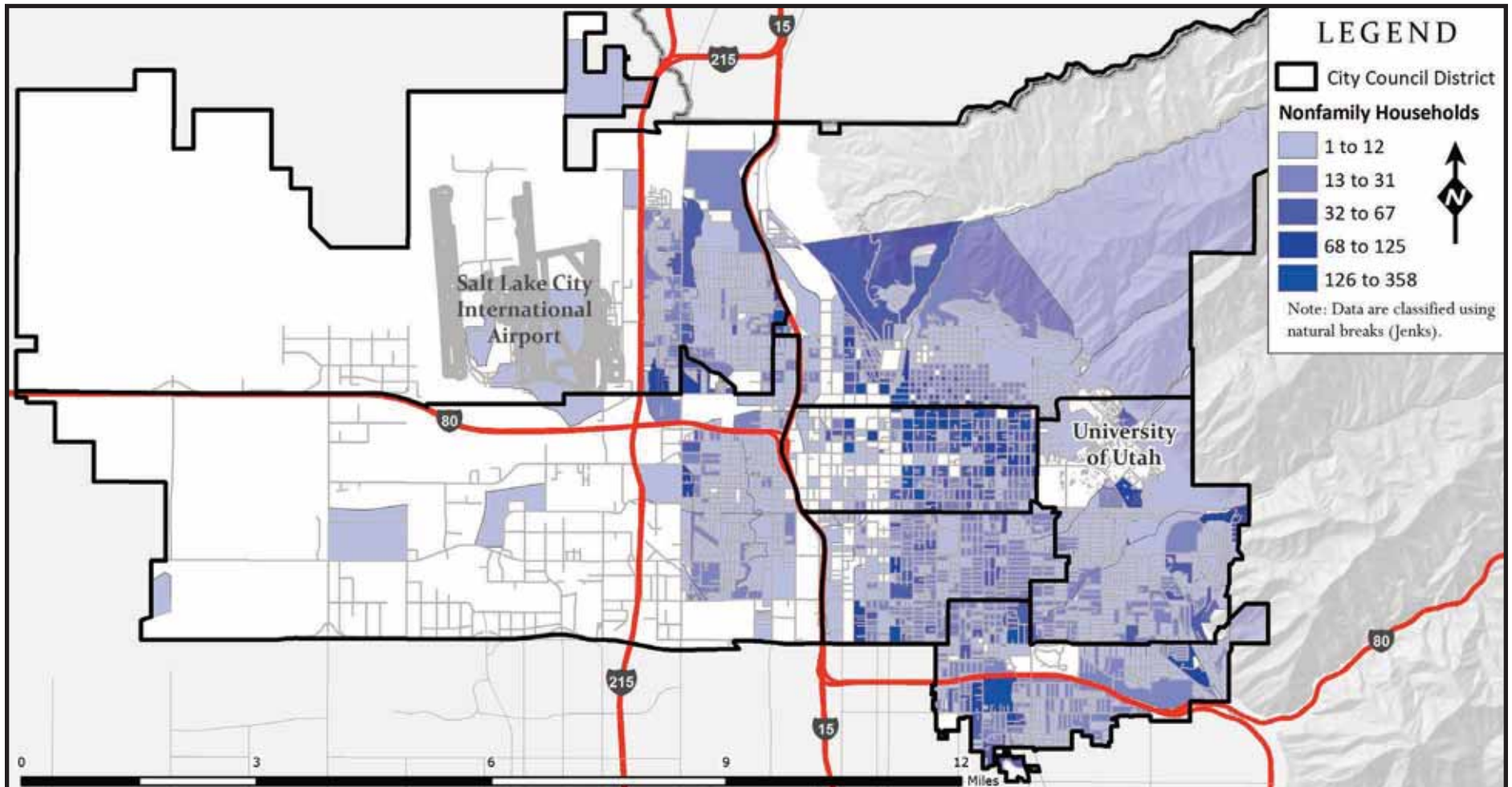
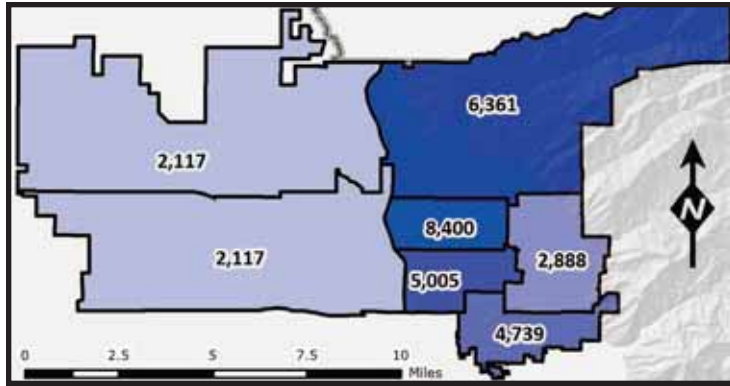
# Children Under 18 with Single Mothers: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families



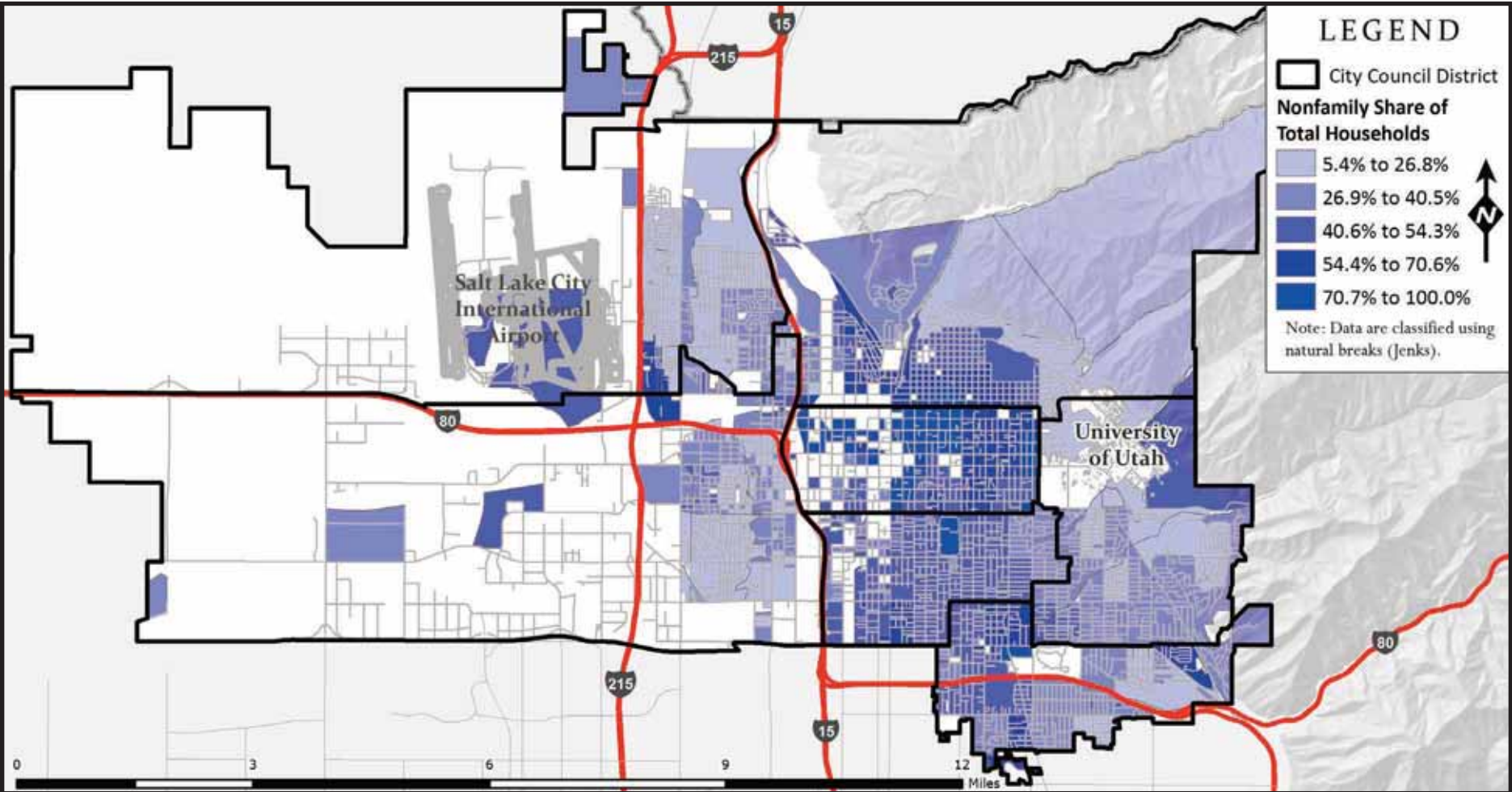
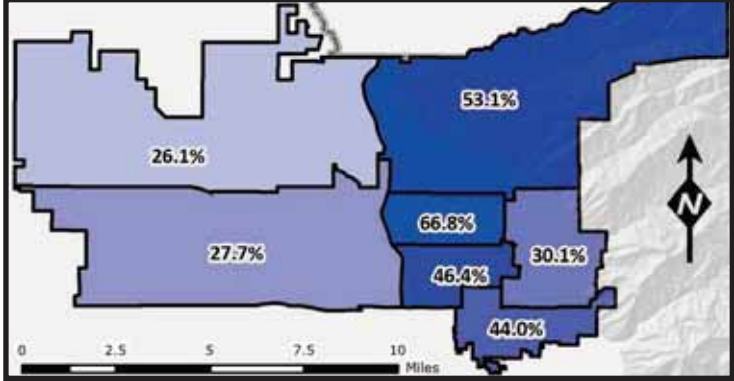
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Nonfamily Households



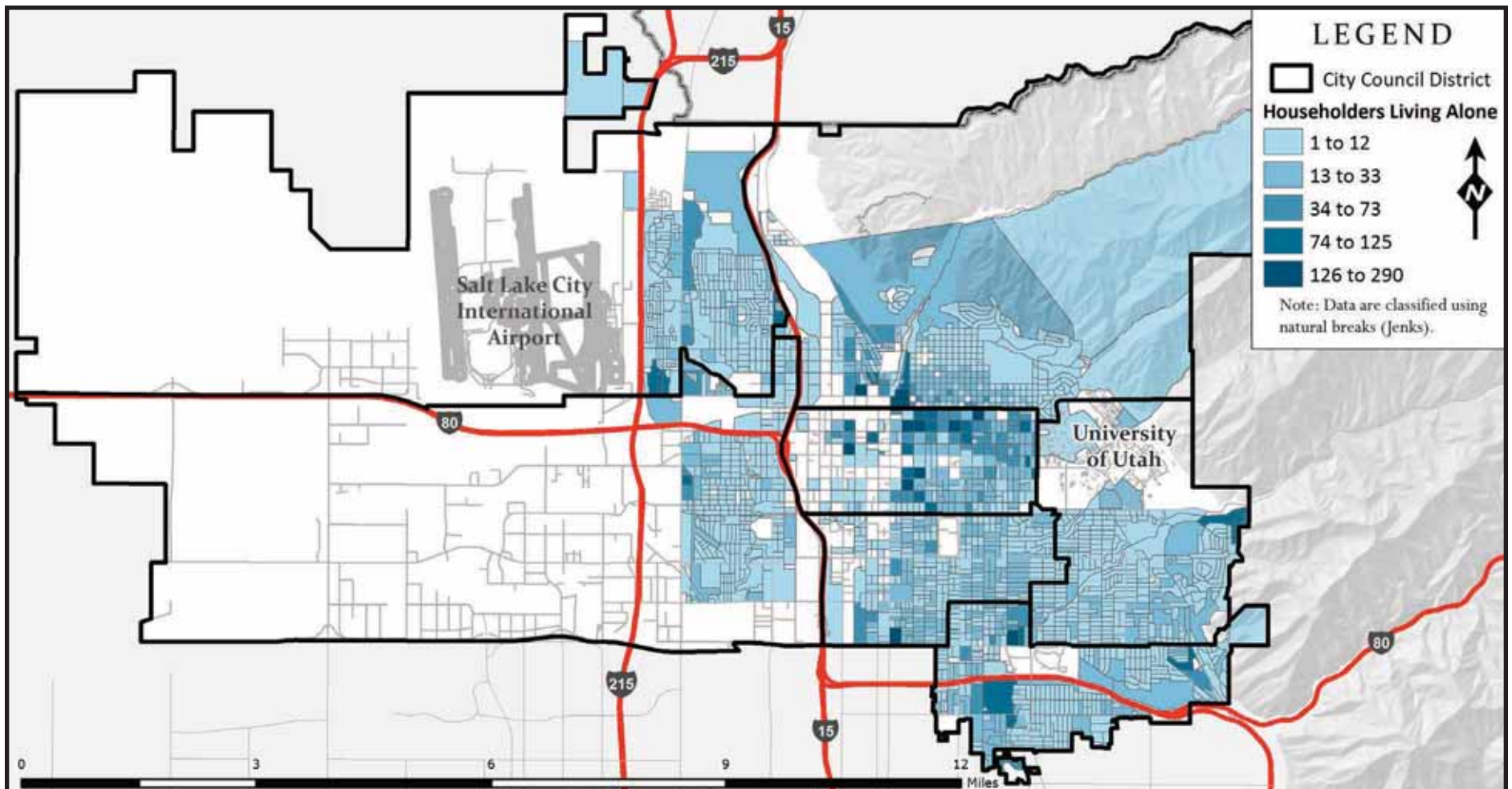
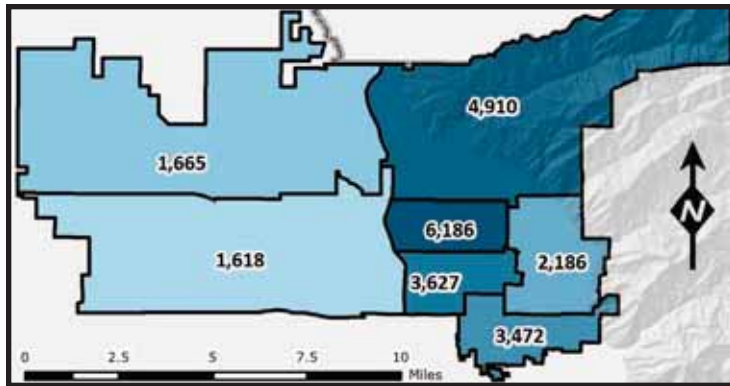
# Nonfamily Households Share of Total Households



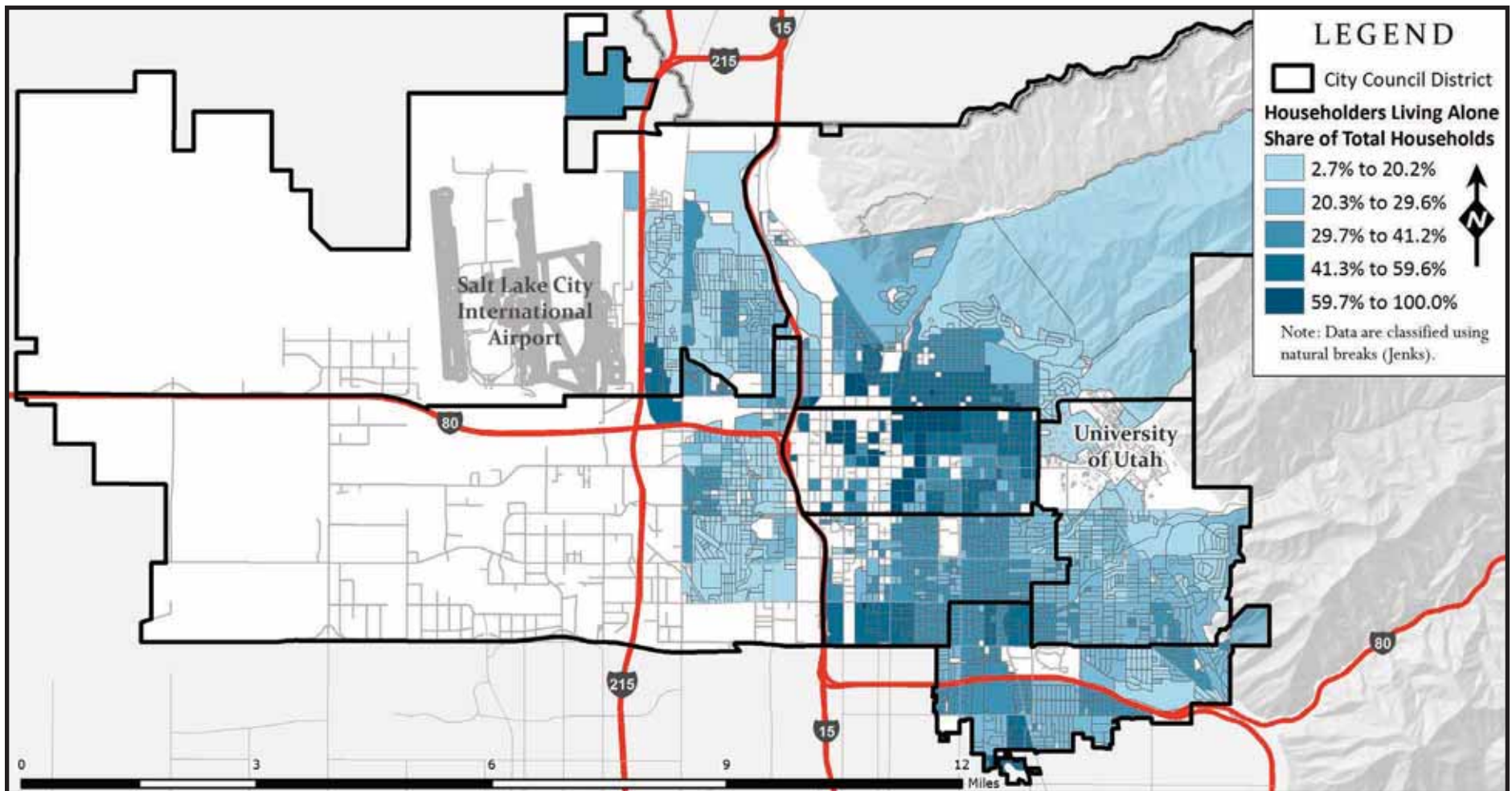
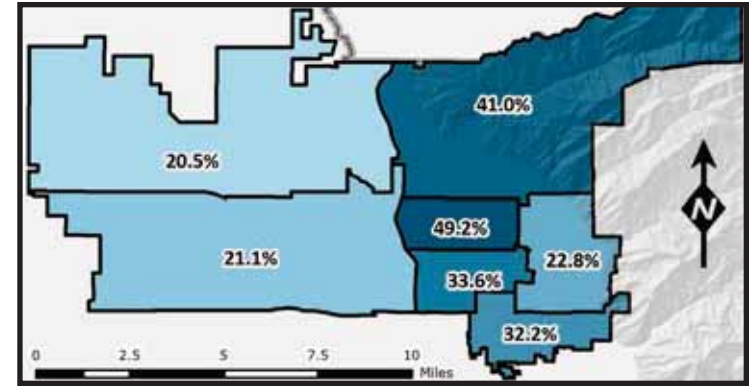
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Householder Living Alone



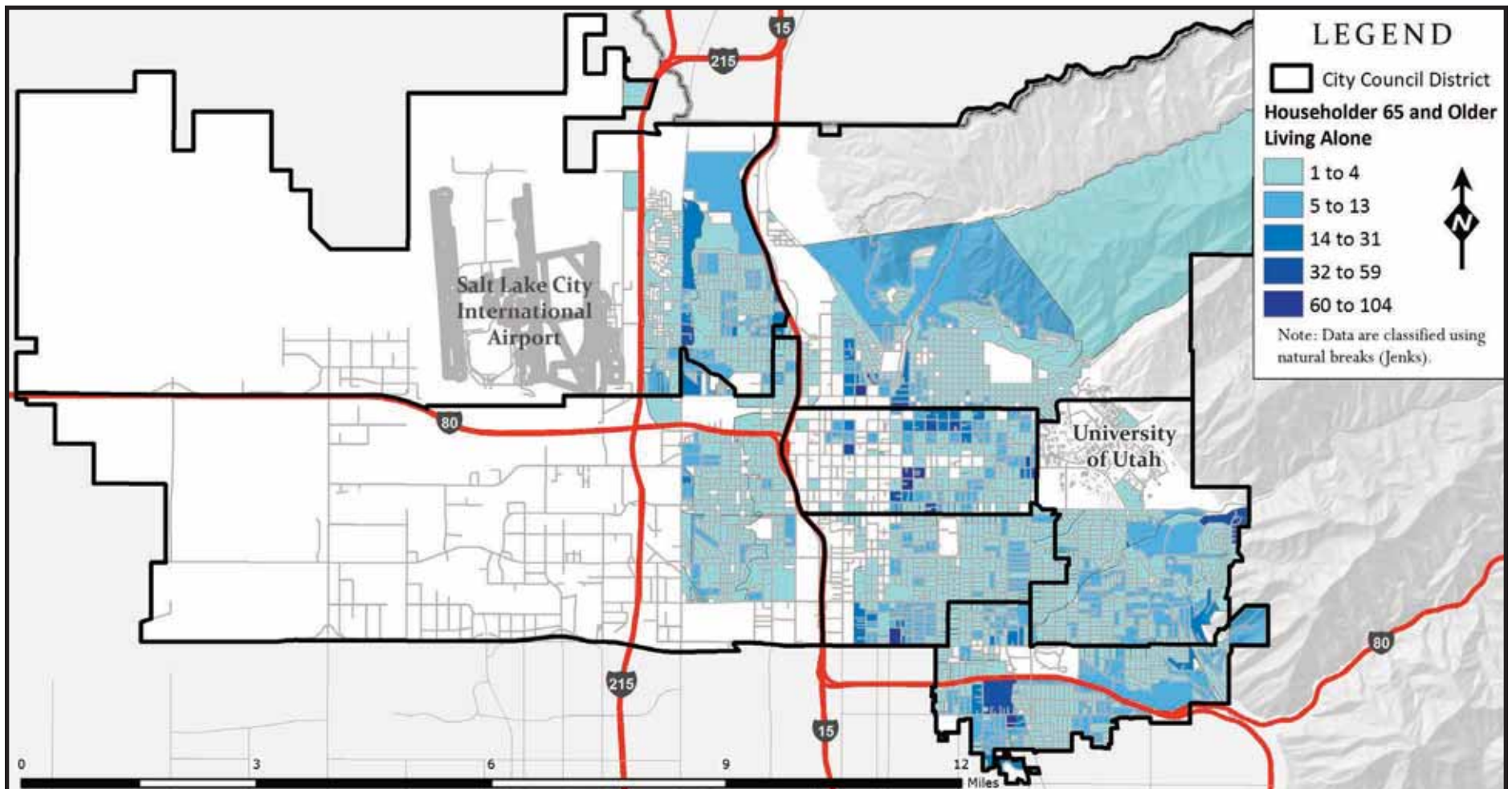
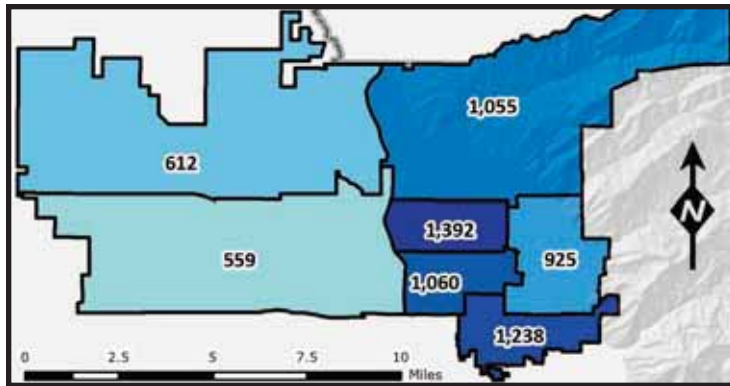
# Householder Living Alone: Share of Total Households



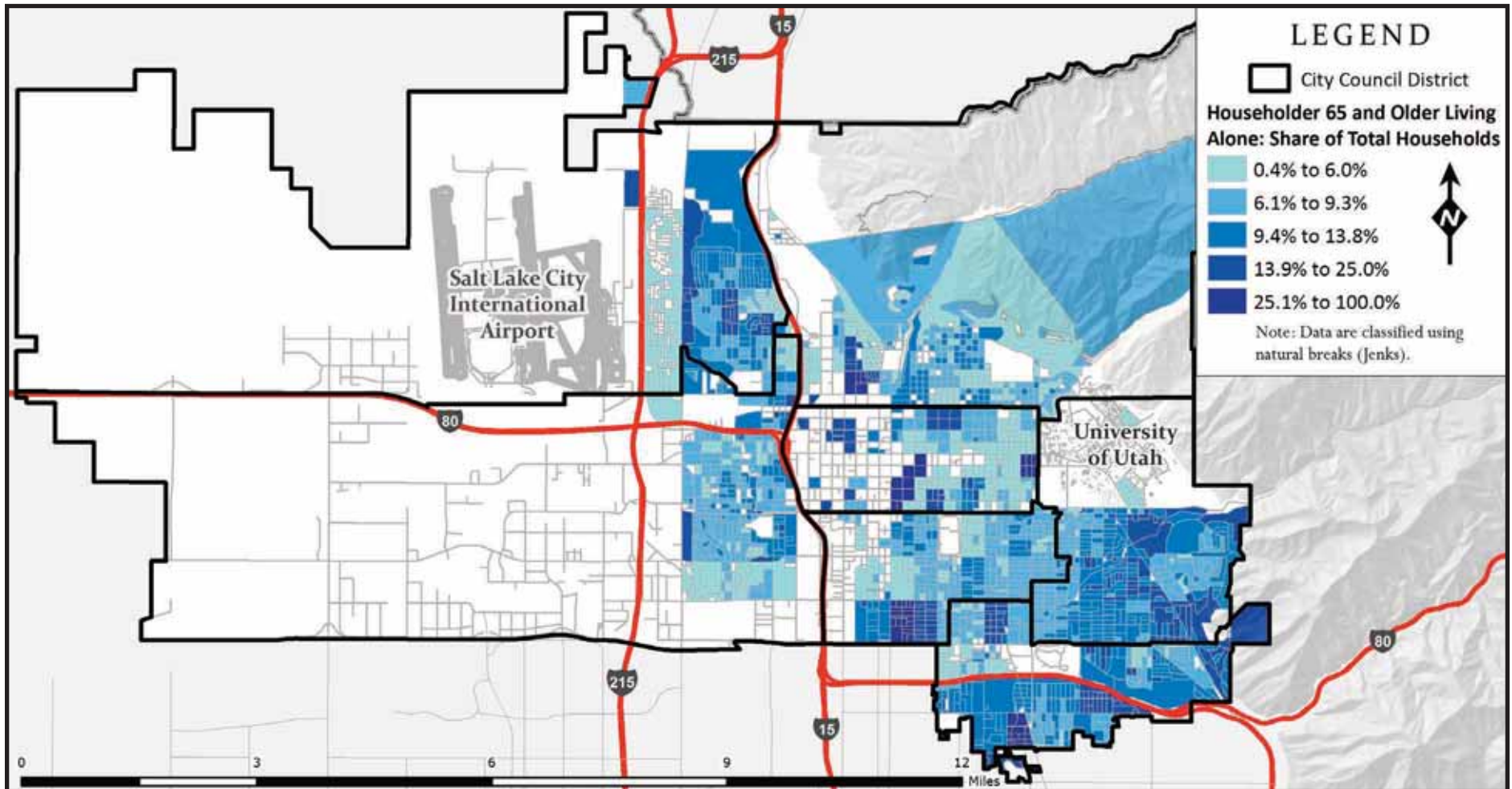
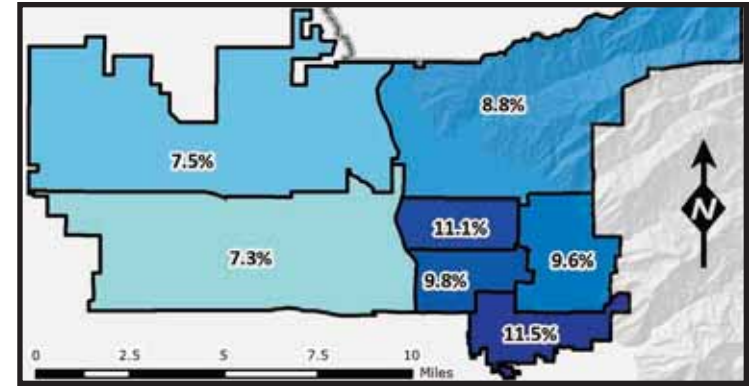
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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



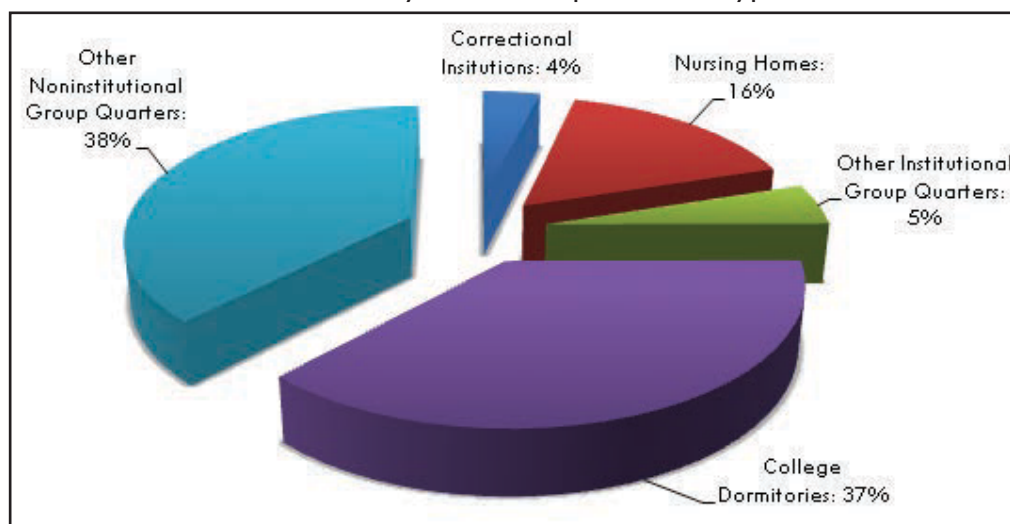


# Group Quarters Population

People not living in housing units were classified as group quarters populations in the 2000 census. These were divided into institutionalized and noninstitutionalized populations. Institutional group quarters include correctional facilities, nursing homes, other care facilities for the handicapped, and facilities to care for and/or detain juveniles. Noninstitutional 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 the major categories of group quarters populations were college dormitory populations and other noninstitutional group quarters populations. About 60 percent of Salt Lake City's college dormitory population (or just less than 1,000 persons) lived in District 6, with the remainder in Districts 3, 7, and 4. Council District 4 housed over 80 percent of the other noninstitutional group quarters population (about 1,400 of the total), with smaller populations in this category found in all other districts. Among the institutionalized populations, Districts 1 and 2 had small correctional facilities, while Districts 2, 4, and 5 housed over 80 percent of the nursing home populations in Salt Lake City in 2000. Council Districts 6 and 3 housed almost all the "other" institutional populations. Age and sex distributions of these populations are shown in a series of maps that follows.

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.

Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Insitutions	Nursing Homes	Other	Total	College Dormitories	Military Quarters	Other
1	95	50	50	0	0	45	0	0	45
2	345	252	122	130	0	93	0	0	93
3	526	116	0	58	58	410	338	0	72
4	1,651	189	0	176	13	1,462	54	0	1,408
5	350	283	0	283	0	67	0	0	67
6	1,233	228	0	79	149	1,005	984	0	21
7	315	7	0	4	3	308	302	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,712</b>

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

Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District: Ranks

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Insitutions	Nursing Homes	Other	Total	College Dormitories	Military Quarters	Other
1	7	6	2	7	5	7	5	NA	5
2	5	2	1	3	5	5	5	NA	2
3	3	5	3	5	2	3	2	NA	3
4	1	4	3	2	3	1	4	NA	1
5	4	1	3	1	5	6	5	NA	4
6	2	3	3	4	1	2	1	NA	6
7	6	7	3	6	4	4	3	NA	7

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

Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District: Shares of District Totals

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Insitutions	Nursing Homes	Other	Total	College Dormitories	Military Quarters	Other
1	100%	52.6%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	47.4%	0.0%	0.0%	47.4%
2	100%	73.0%	35.4%	37.7%	0.0%	27.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%
3	100%	22.1%	0.0%	11.0%	11.0%	77.9%	64.3%	0.0%	13.7%
4	100%	11.4%	0.0%	10.7%	0.8%	88.6%	3.3%	0.0%	85.3%
5	100%	80.9%	0.0%	80.9%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	19.1%
6	100%	18.5%	0.0%	6.4%	12.1%	81.5%	79.8%	0.0%	1.7%
7	100%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	97.8%	95.9%	0.0%	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>

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

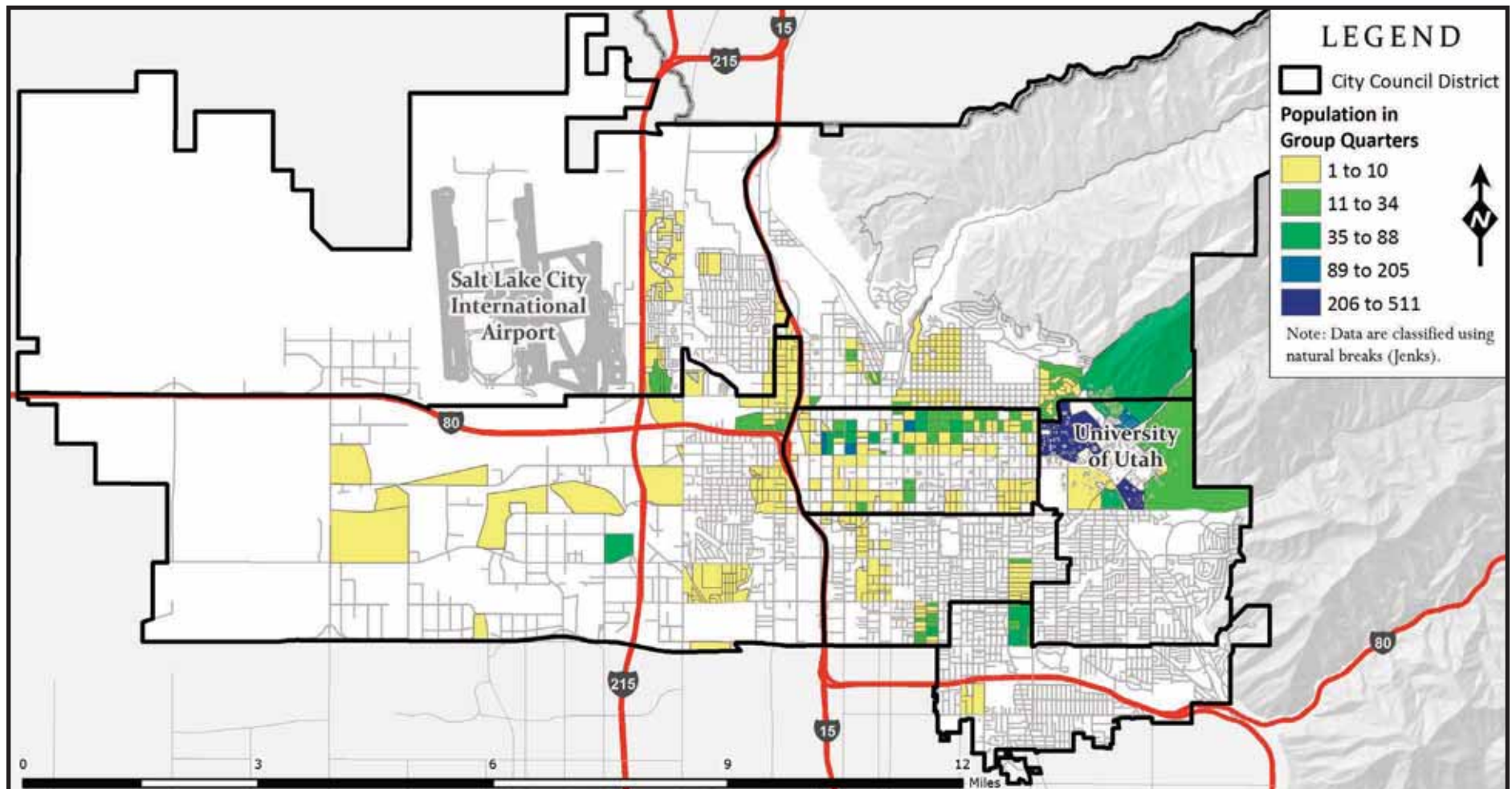
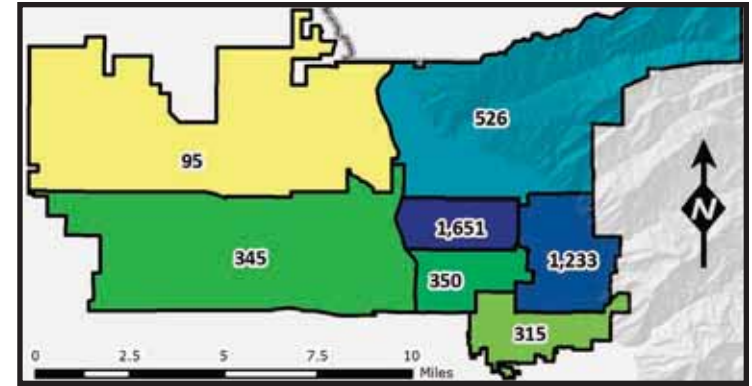
Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District: Shares of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Insitutions	Nursing Homes	Other	Total	College Dormitories	Military Quarters	Other
1	2.1%	4.4%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	NA	2.6%
2	7.6%	22.4%	70.9%	17.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	NA	5.4%
3	11.7%	10.3%	0.0%	7.9%	26.0%	12.1%	20.1%	NA	4.2%
4	36.6%	16.8%	0.0%	24.1%	5.8%	43.1%	3.2%	NA	82.2%
5	7.8%	25.2%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	NA	3.9%
6	27.3%	20.3%	0.0%	10.8%	66.8%	29.6%	58.6%	NA	1.2%
7	7.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	9.1%	18.0%	NA	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>100%</b>

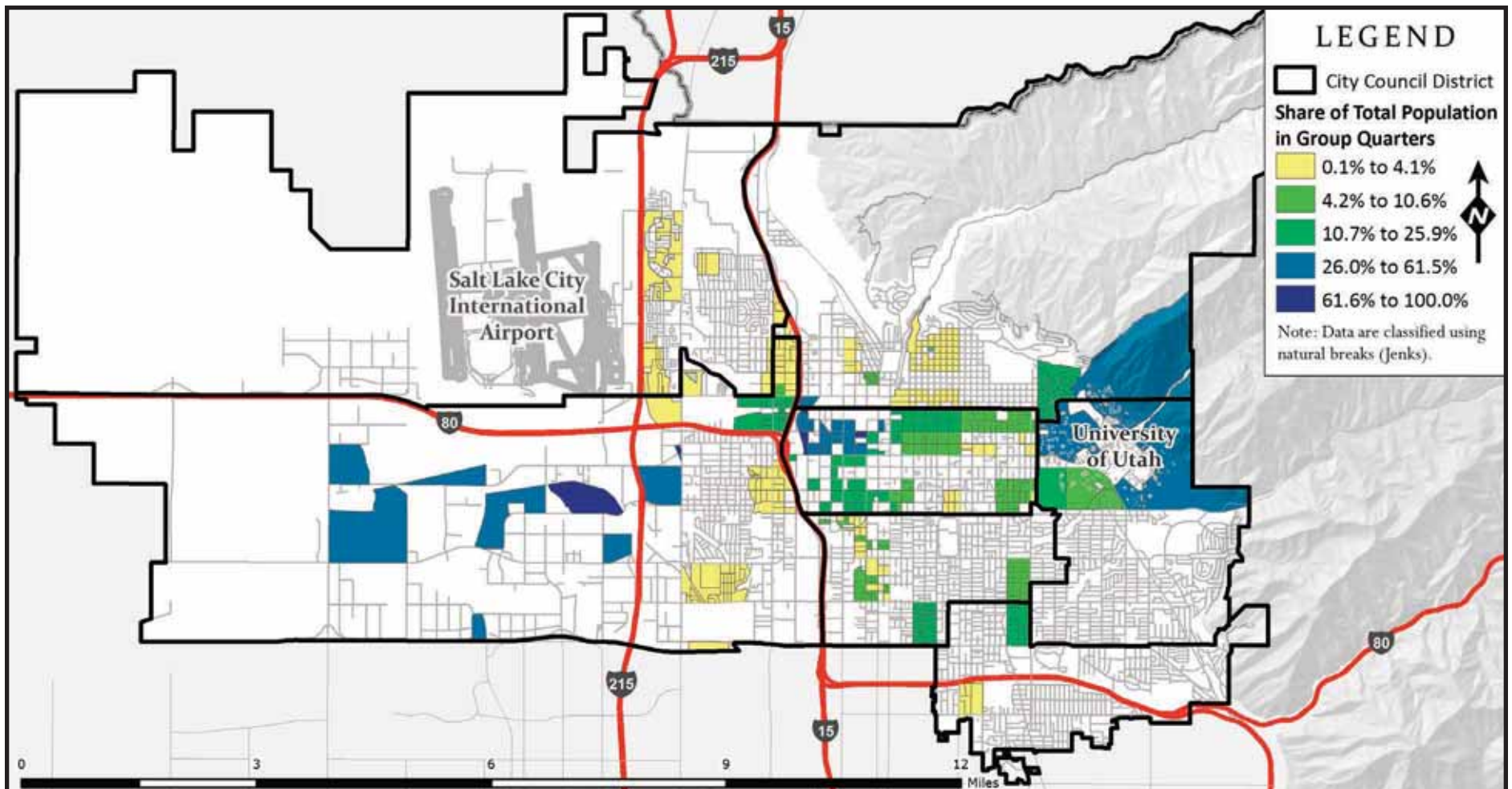
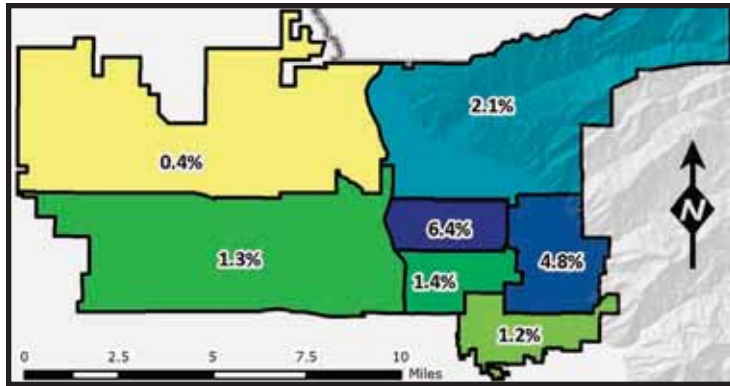
Note: Highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.

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

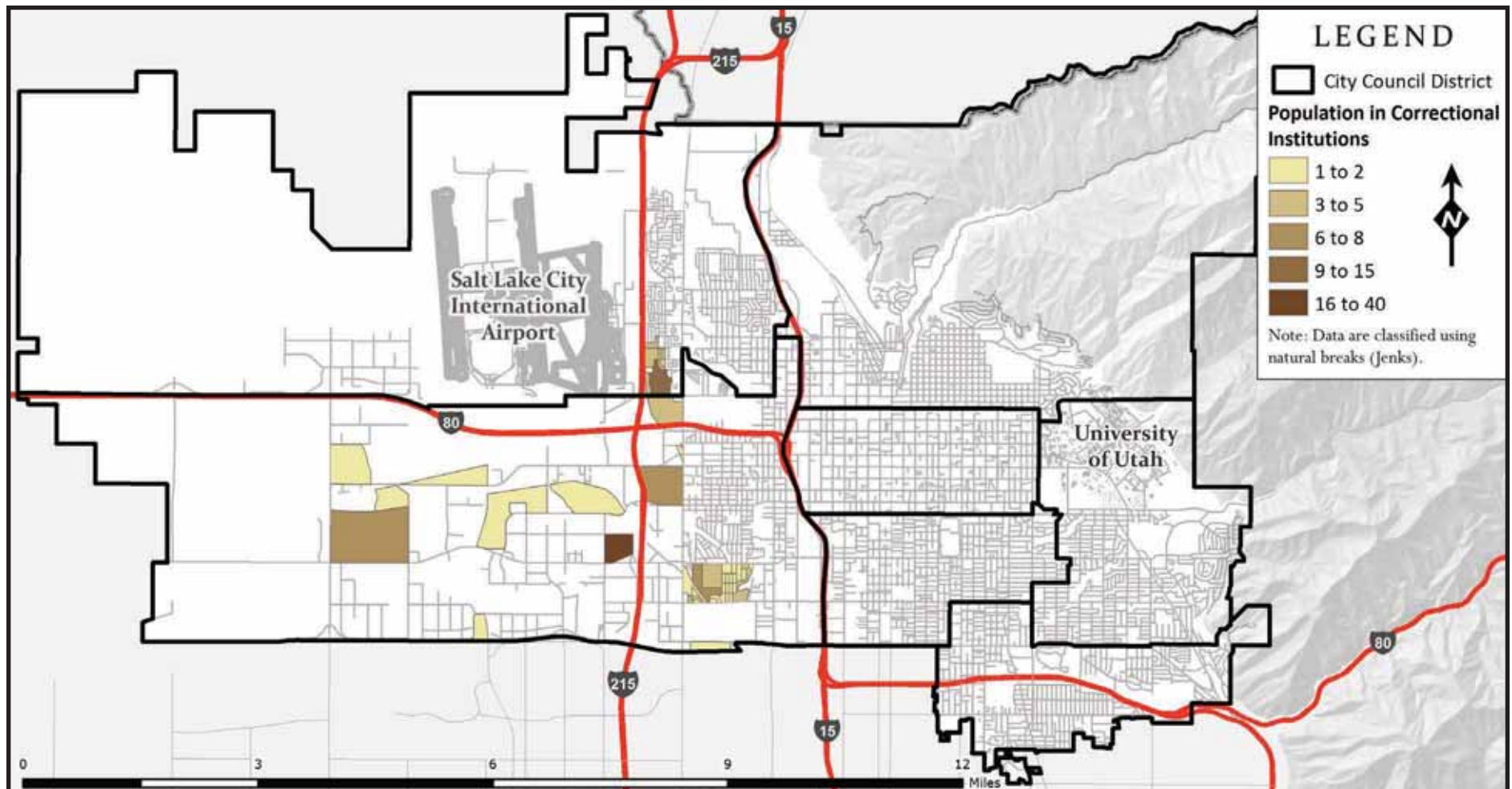
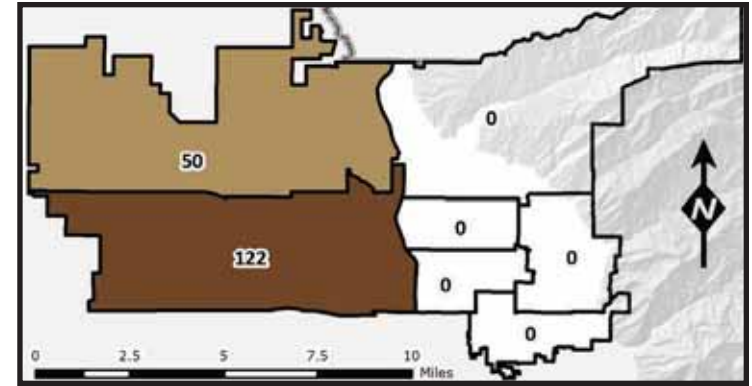
# Population Living in Group Quarters



# Share of Total Population Living in Group Quarters



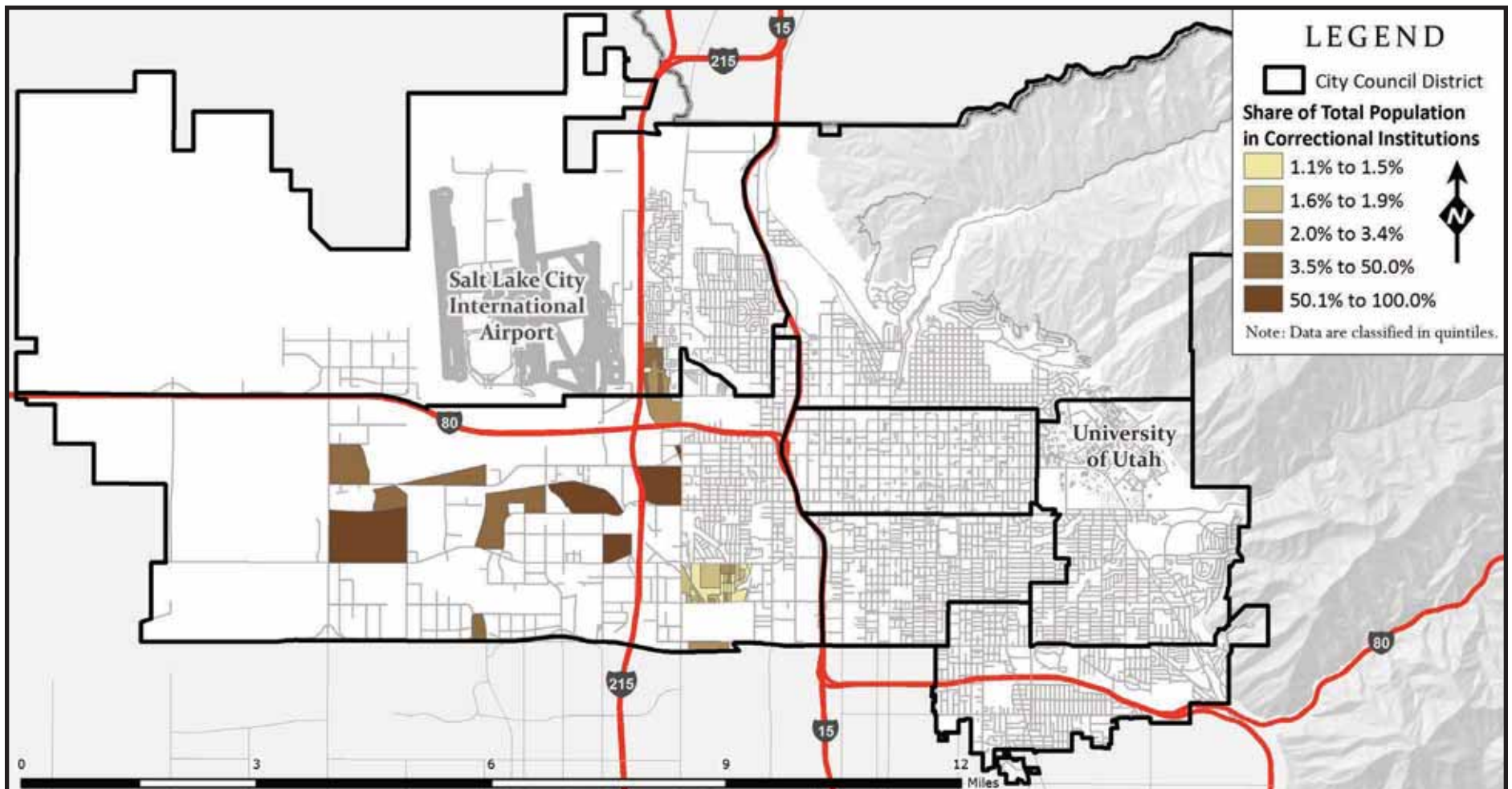
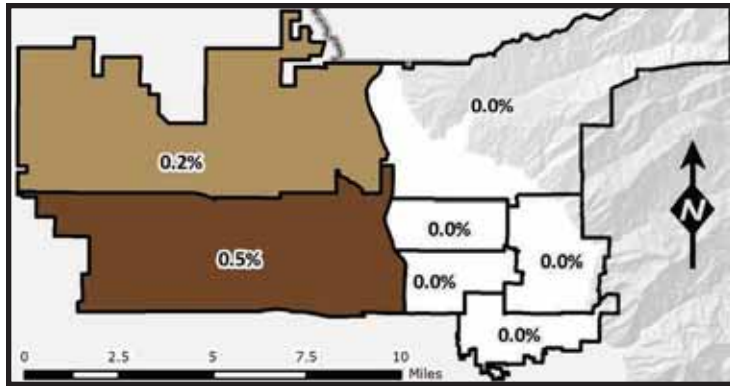
# Population Living in Correctional Institutions



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.

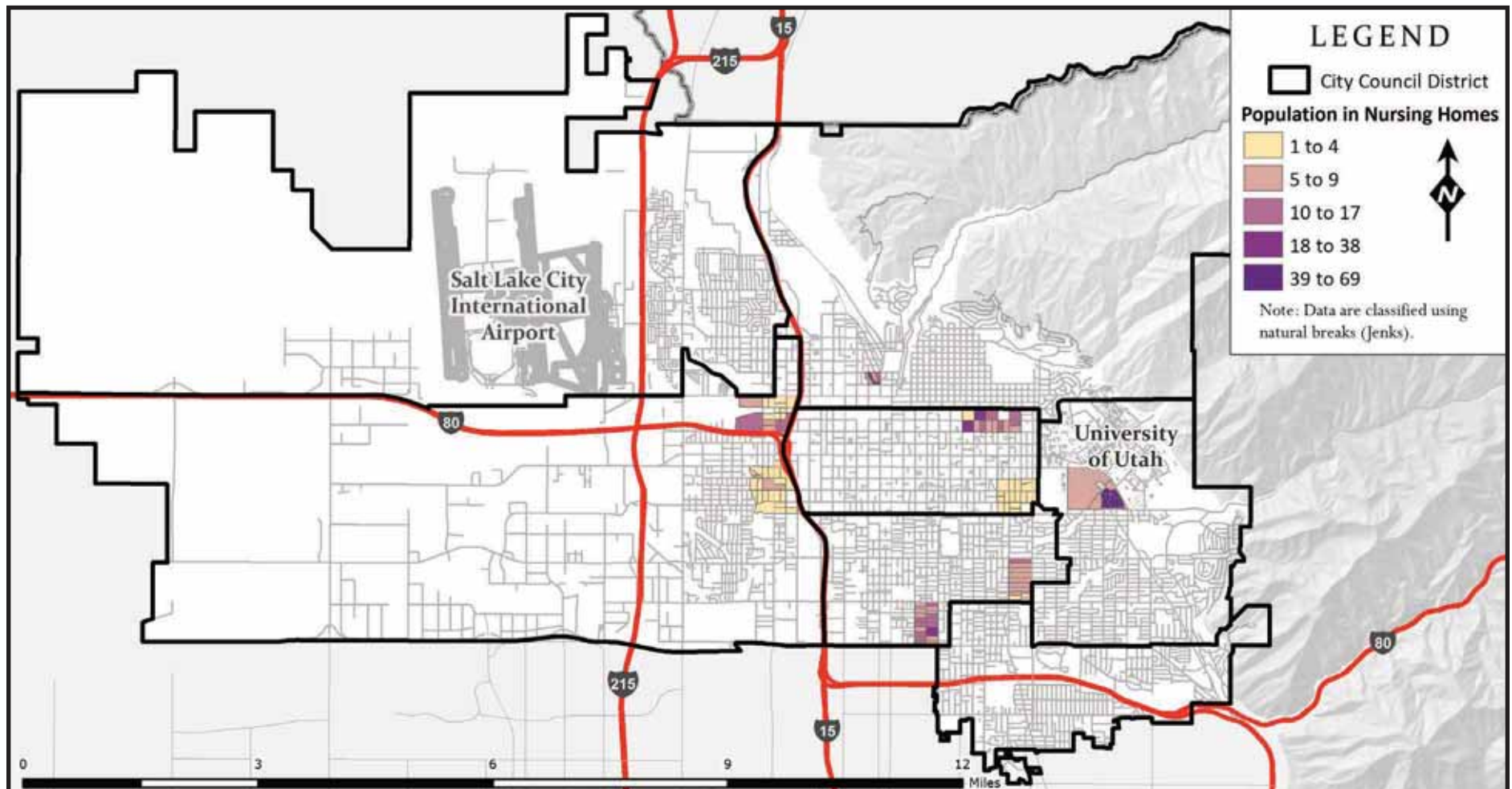
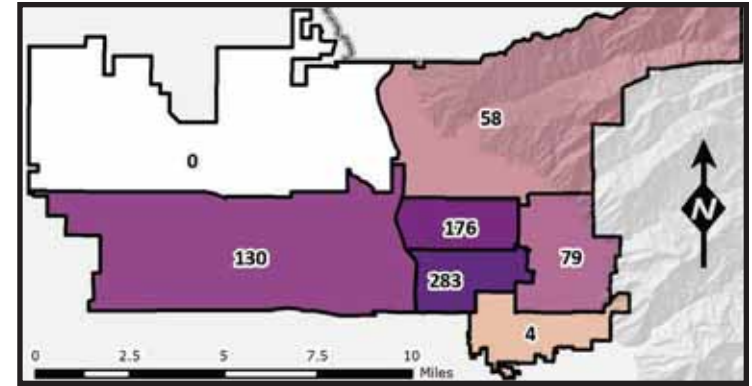
# Share of Total Population Living in Correctional Institutions



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

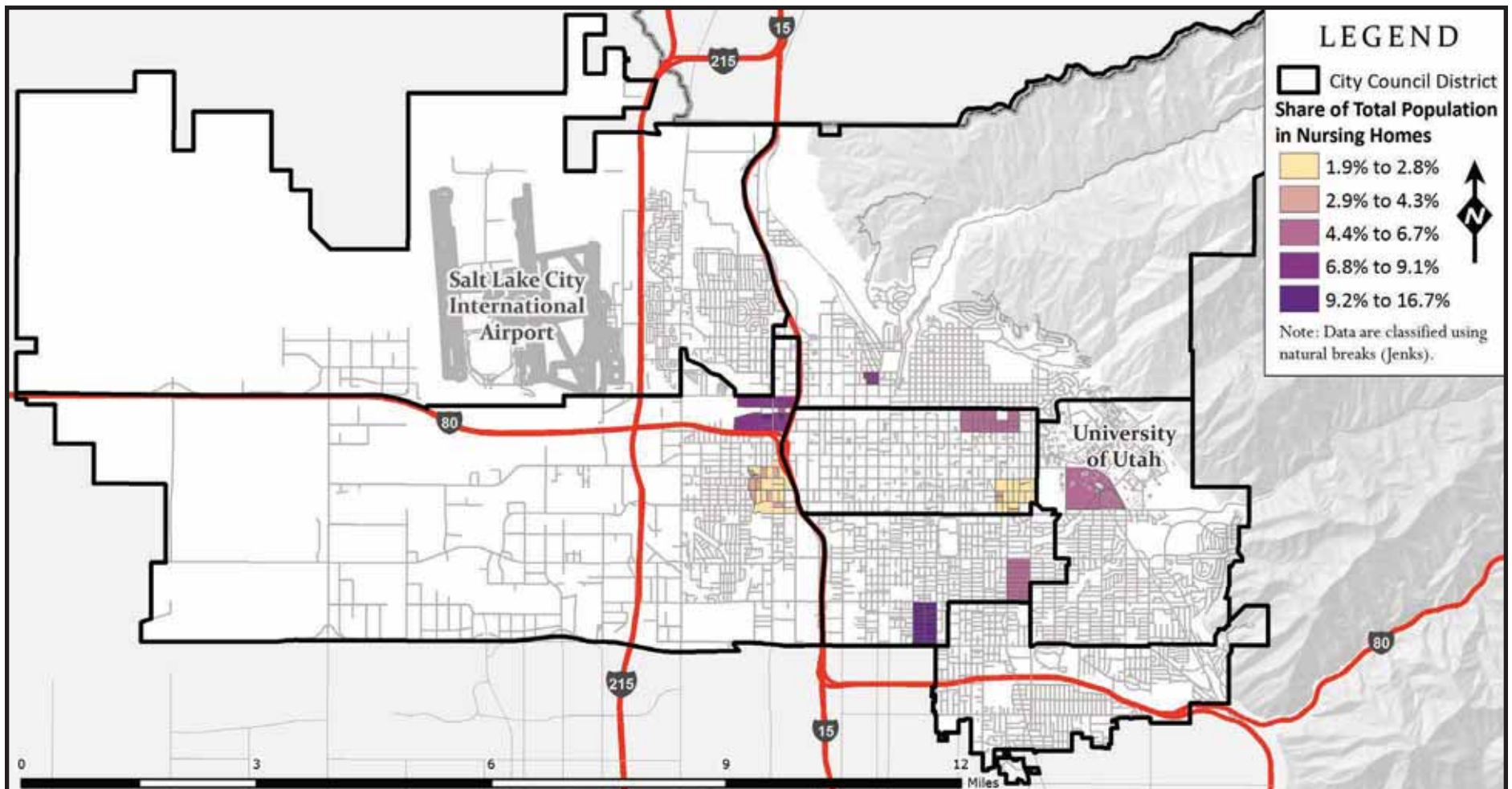
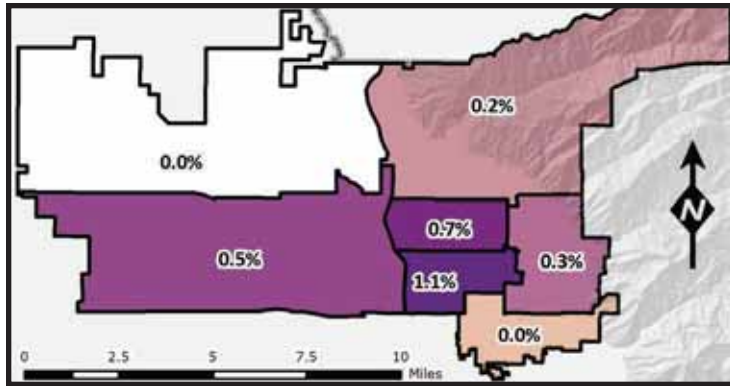
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.

# Population Living in Nursing Homes





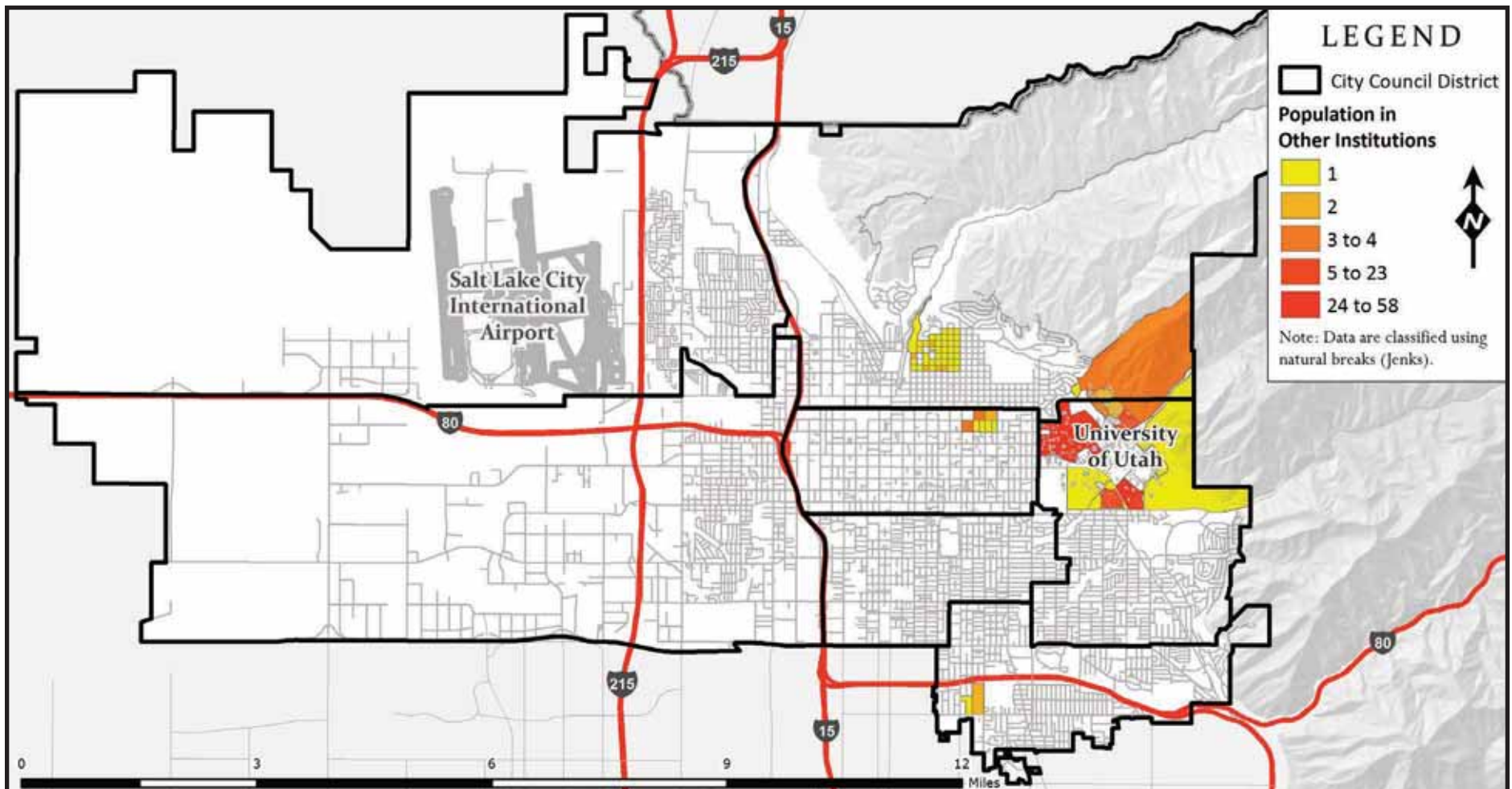
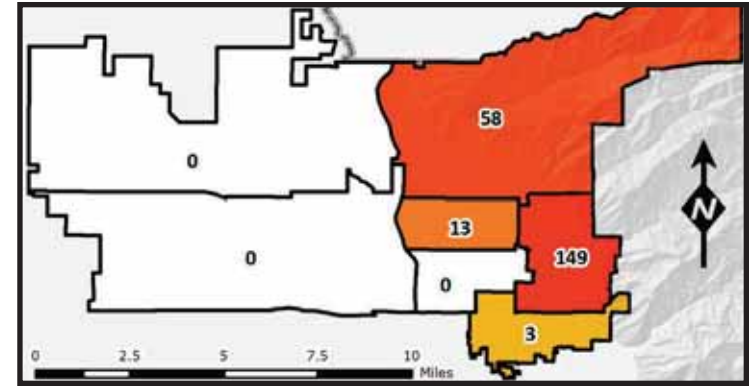
# Share of Total Population Living in Nursing Homes



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.

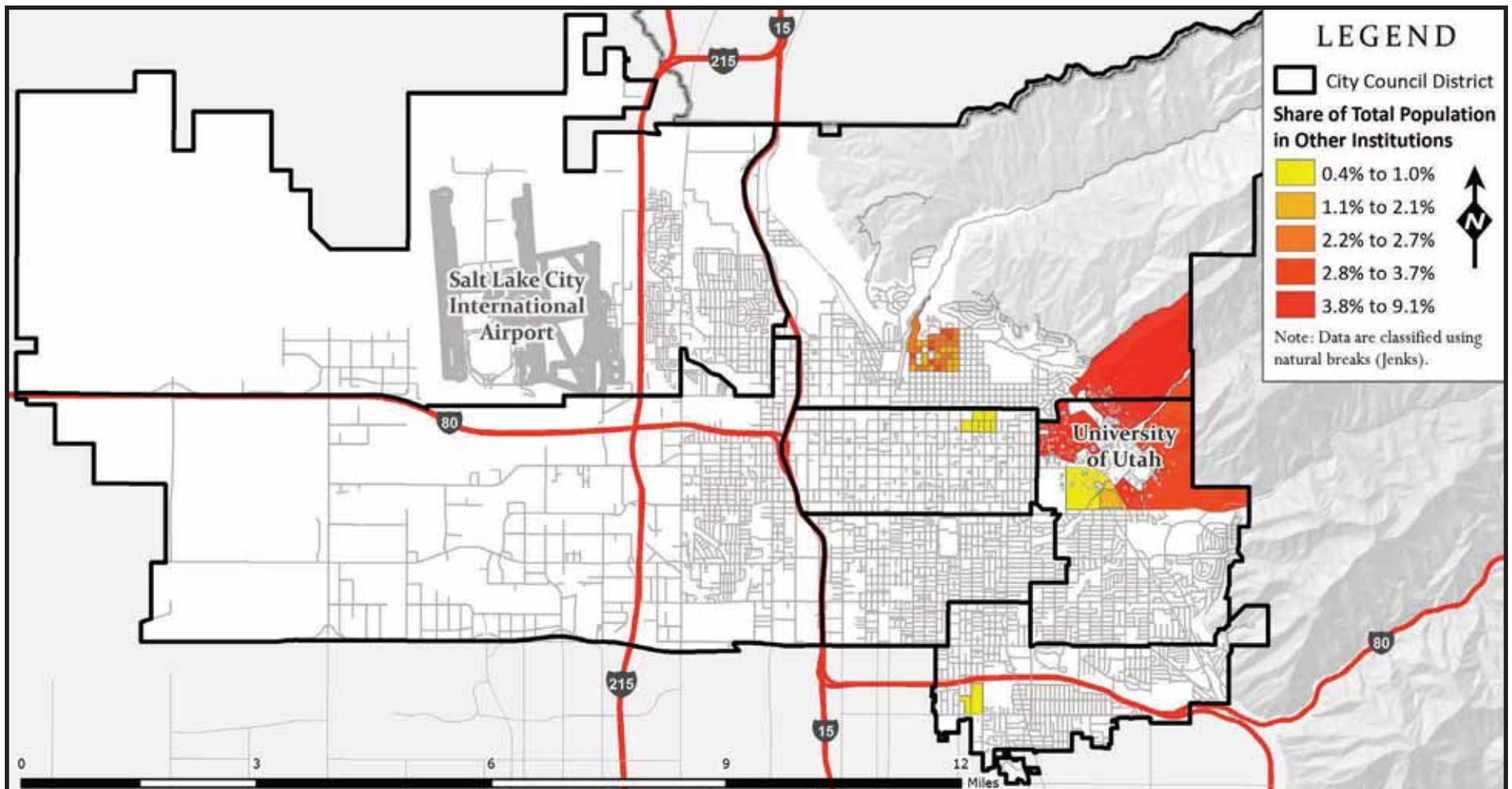
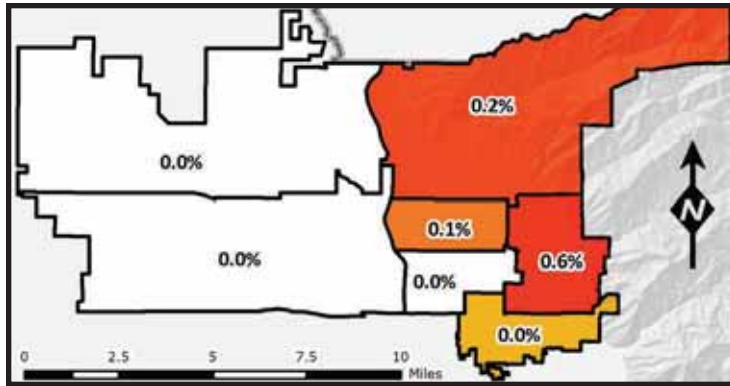
# Population Living in Other Institutions



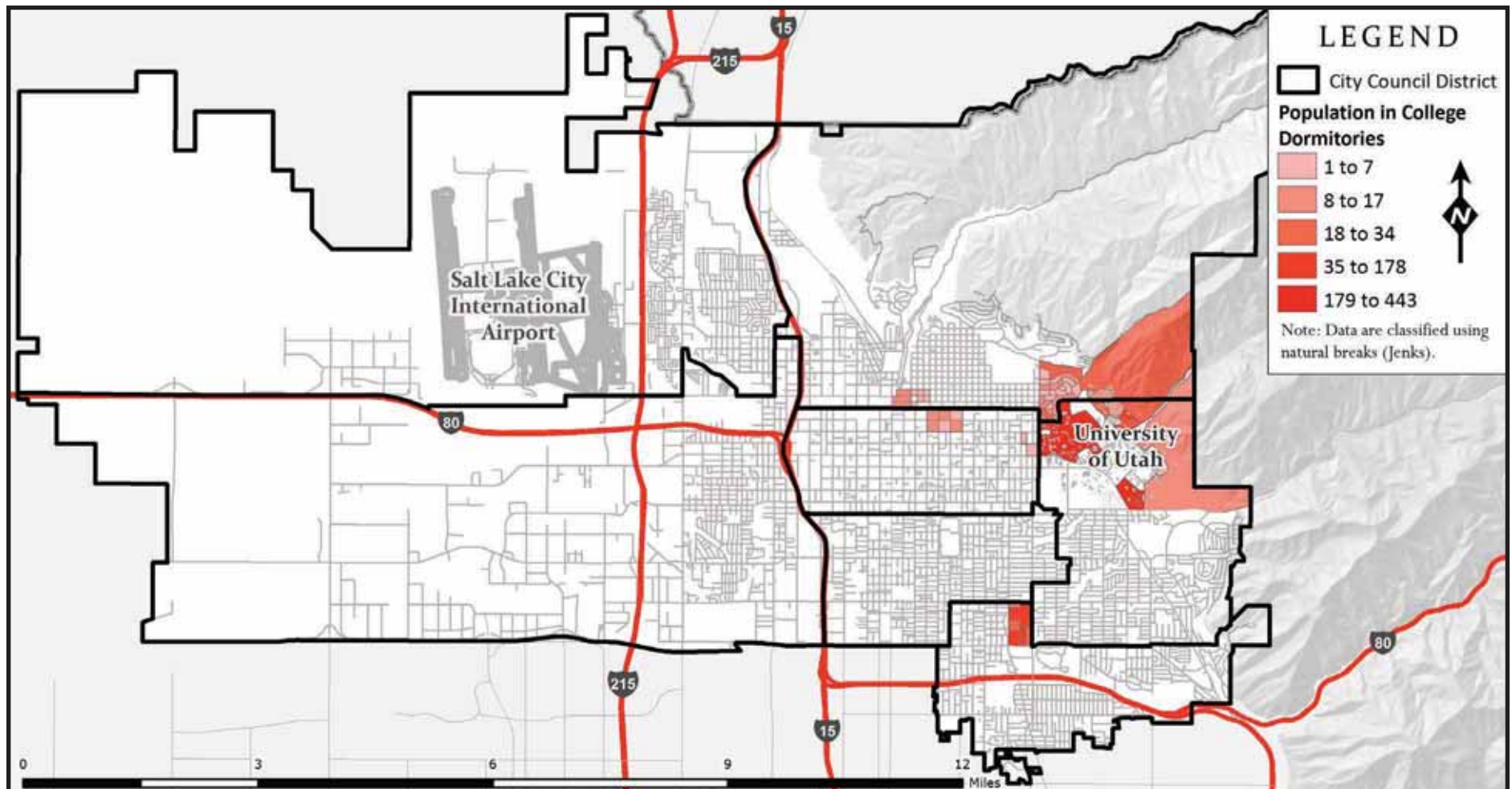
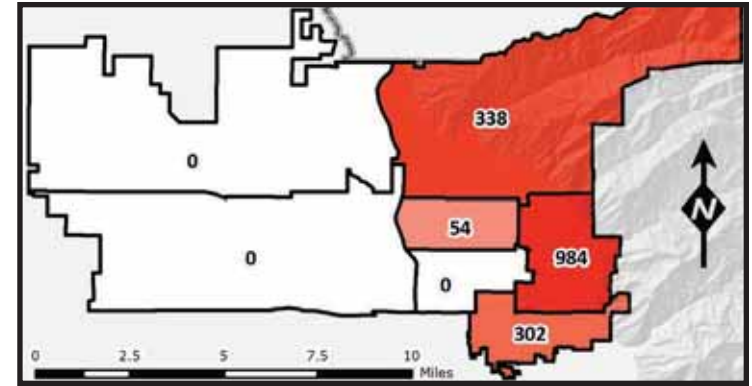
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Share of Total Population Living in Other Institutions



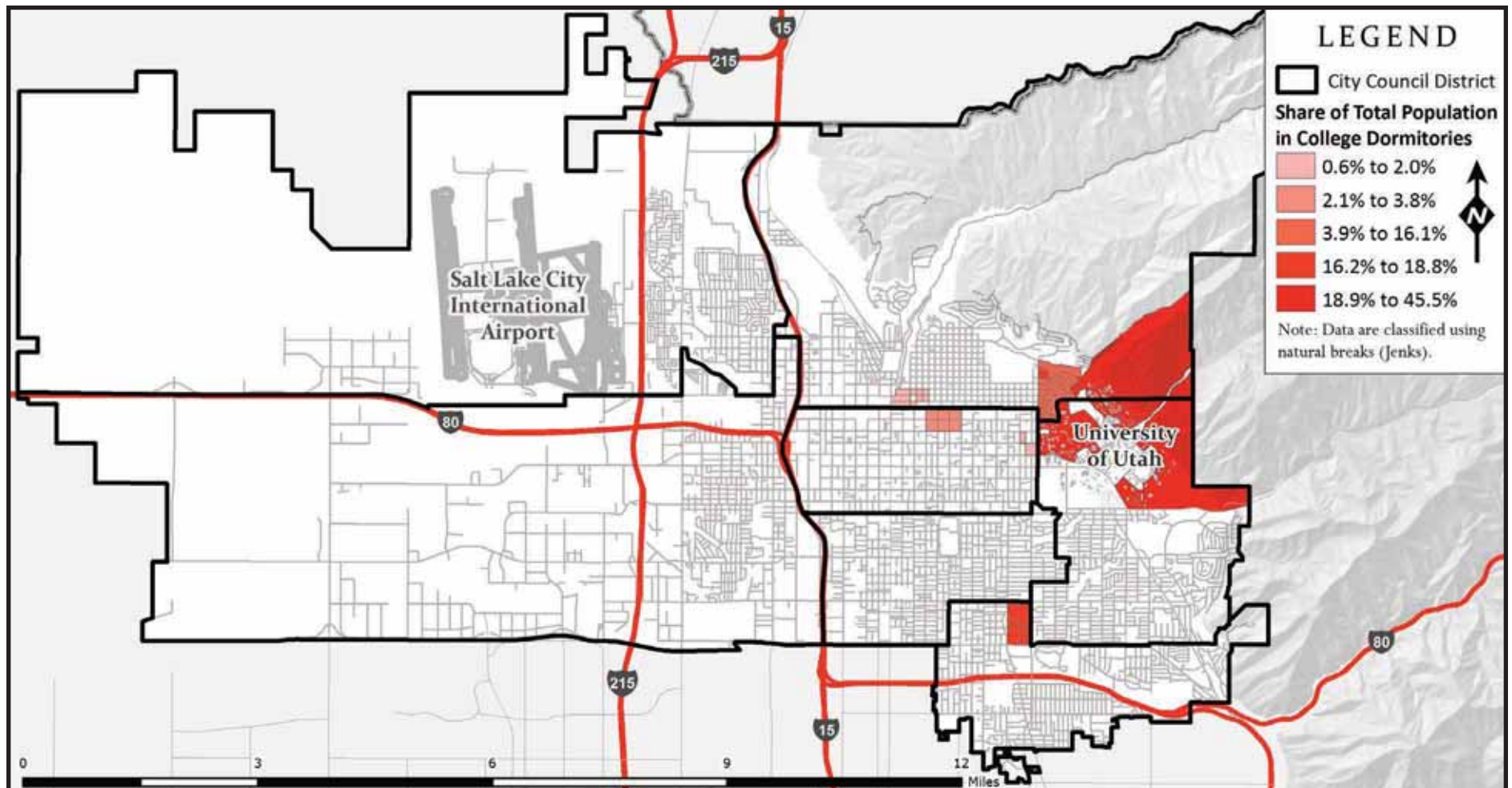
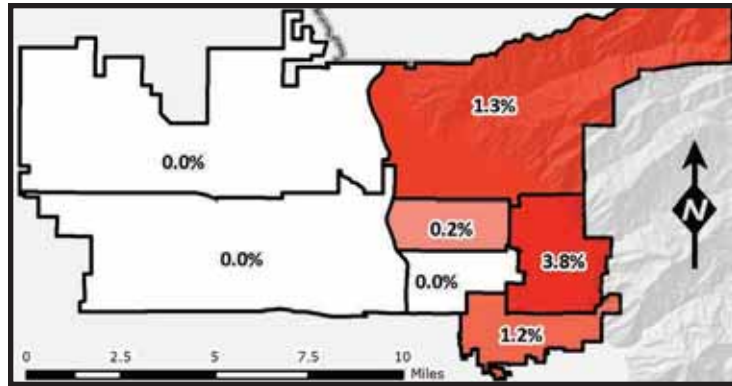
# Population Living in College Dormitories



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.

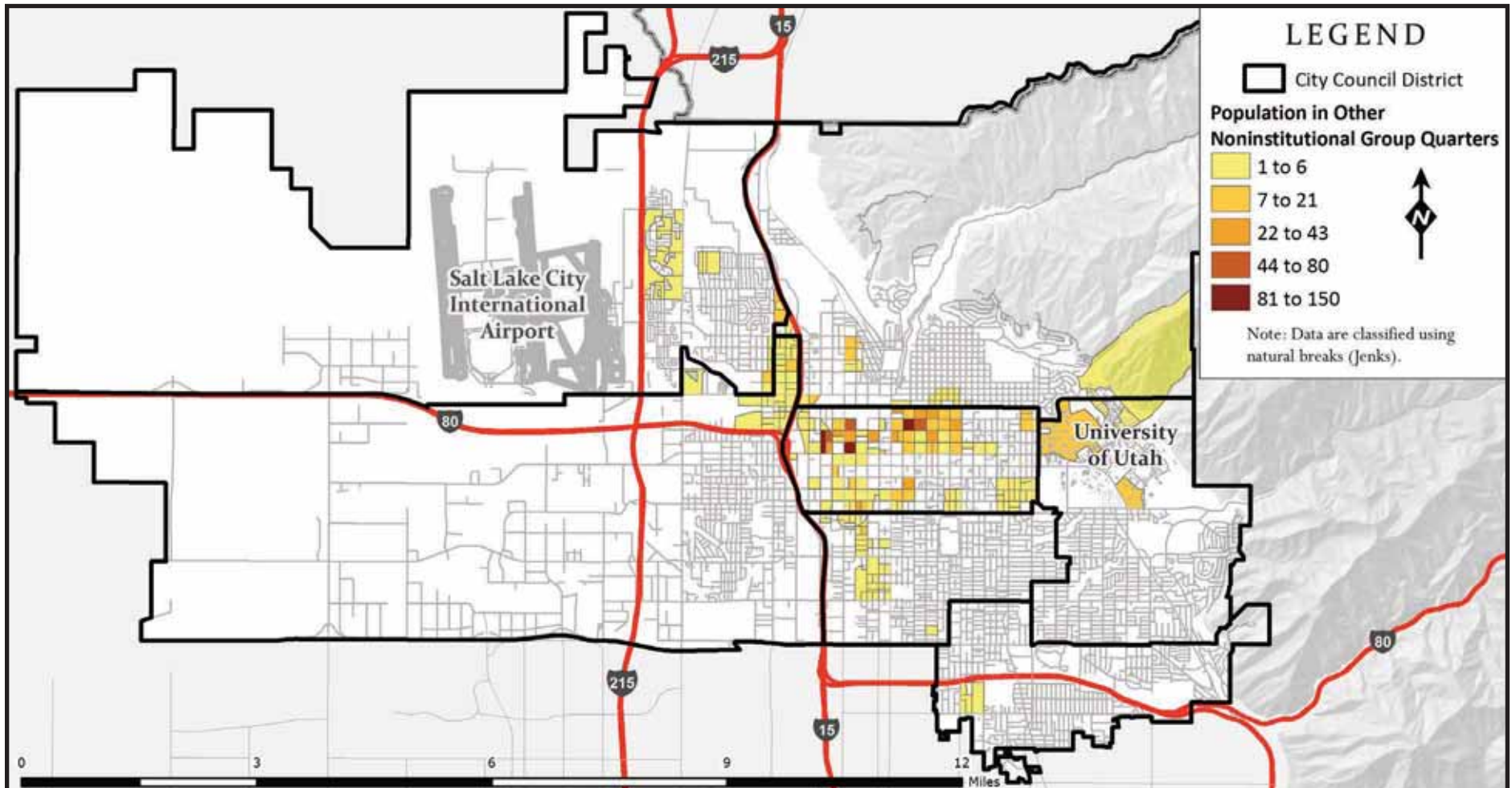
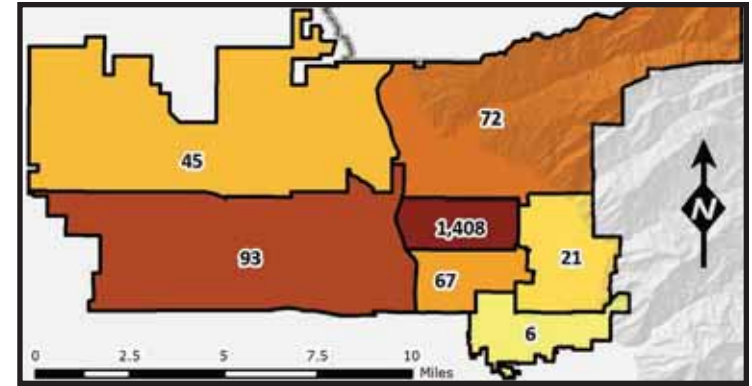
# Share of Total Population Living in College Dormitories



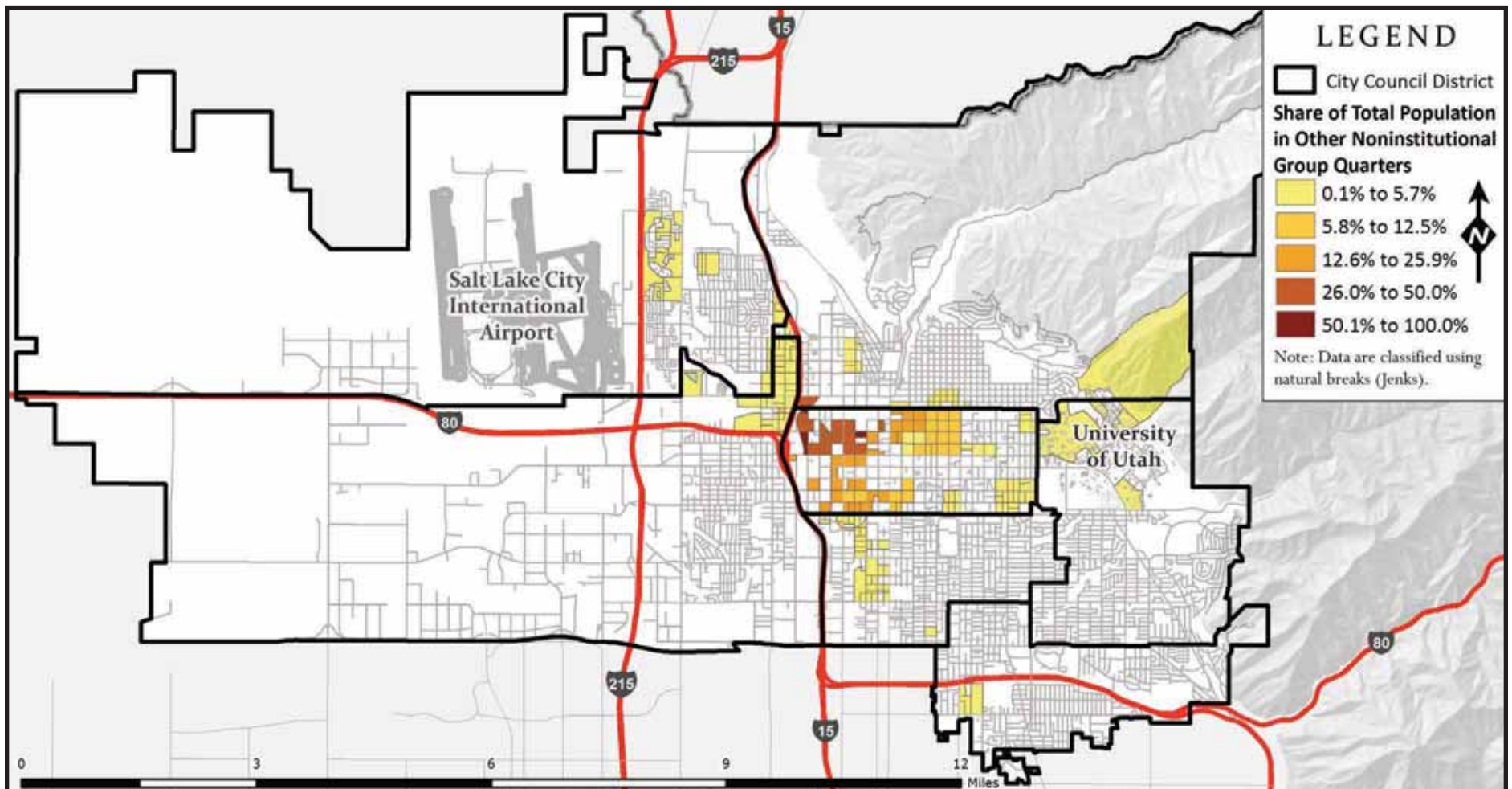
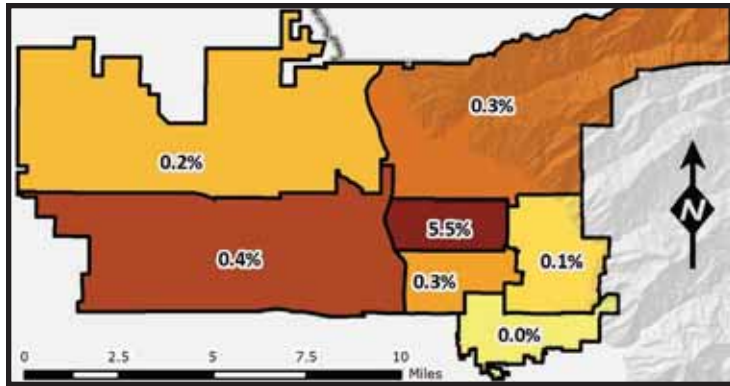
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

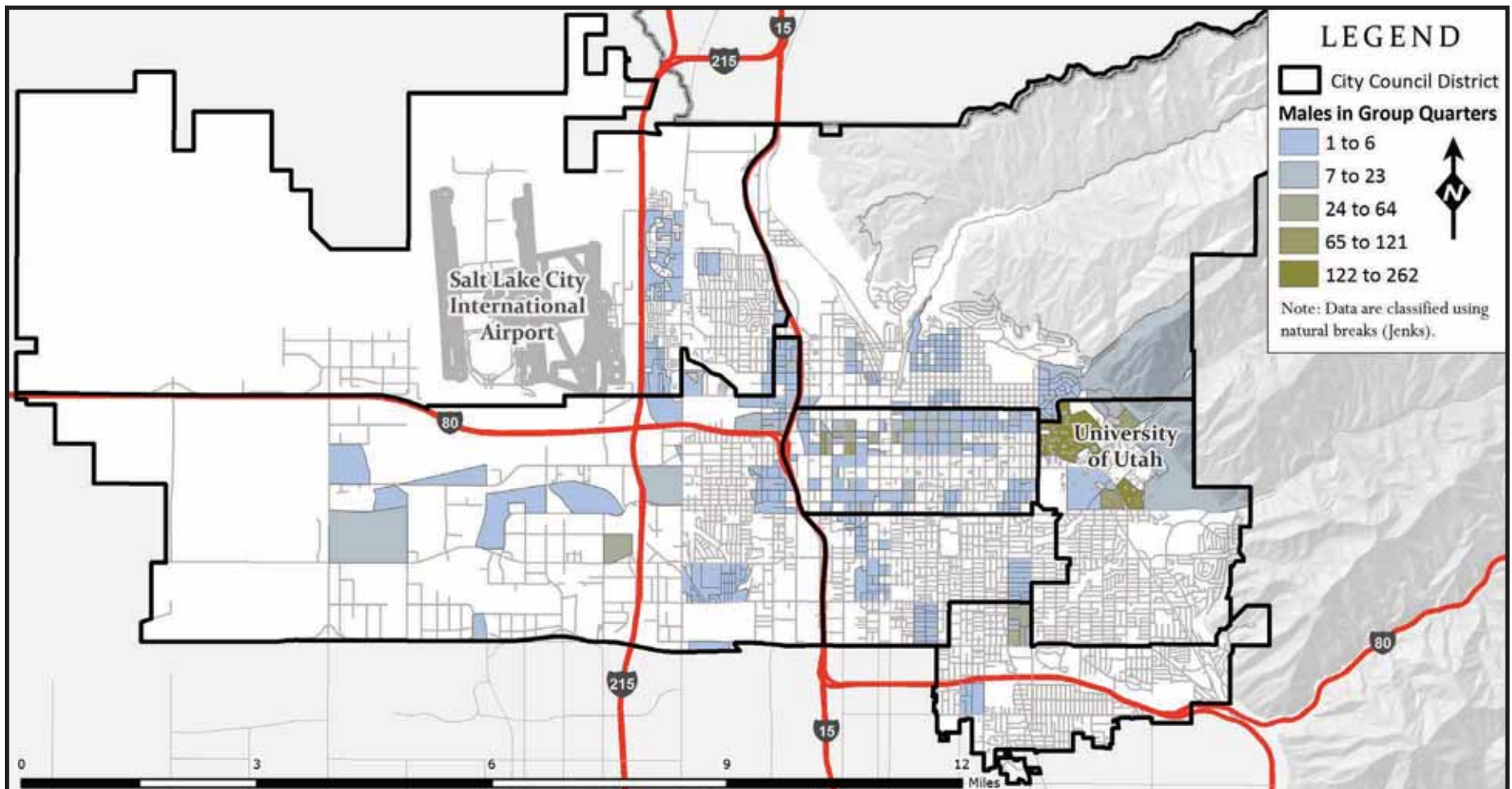
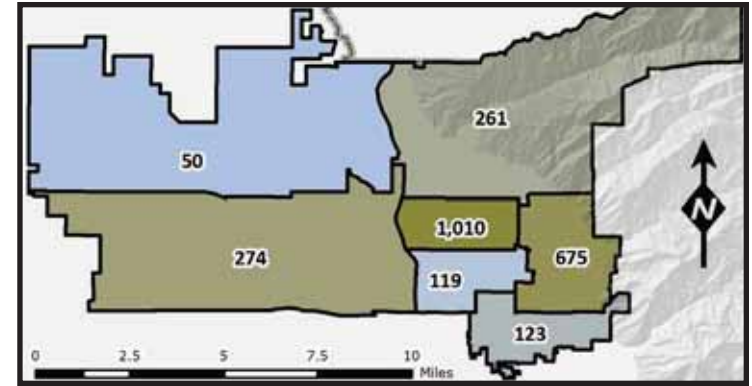
# Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



# Share of Total Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



# Male Population Living in Group Quarters

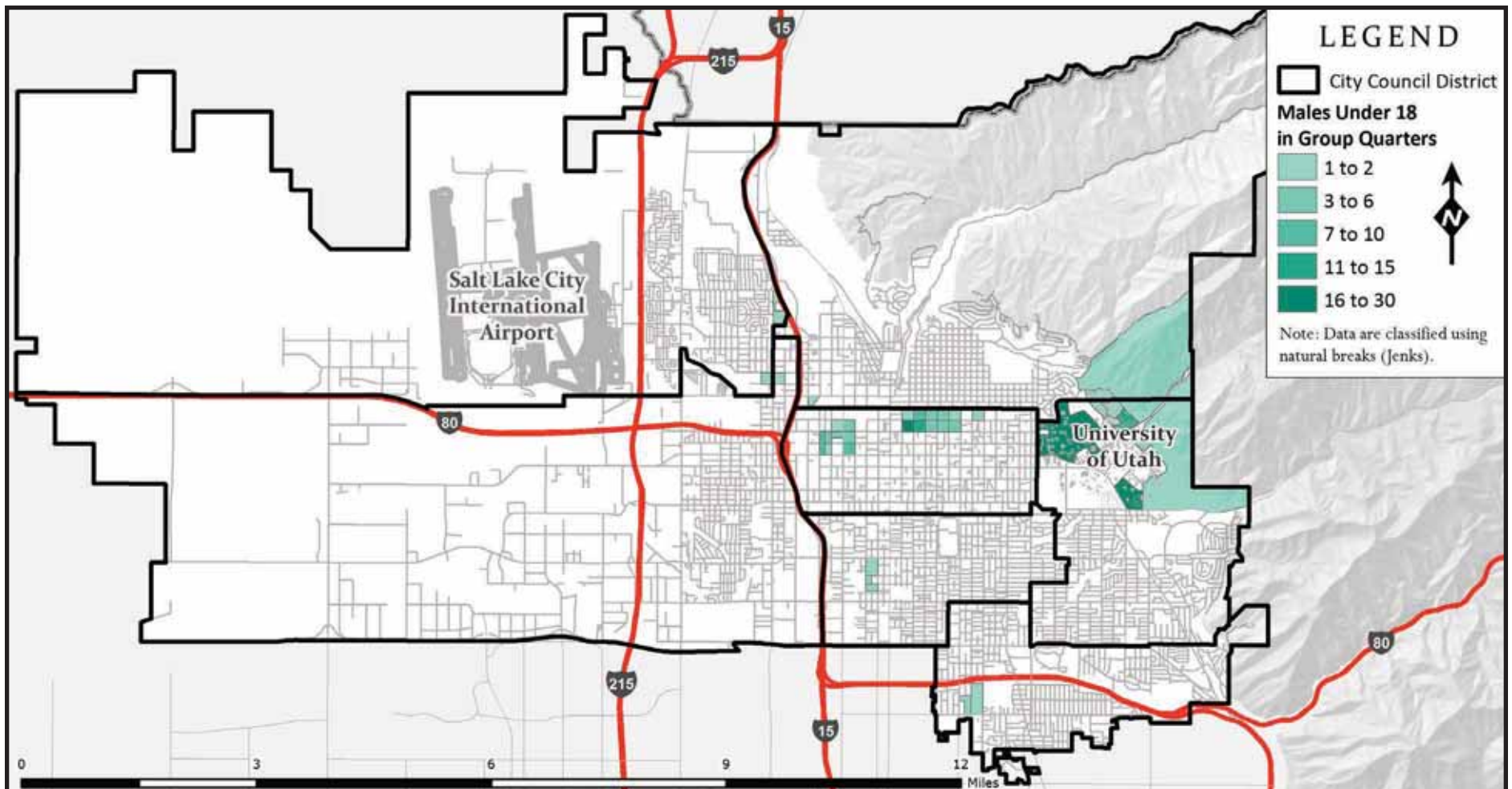
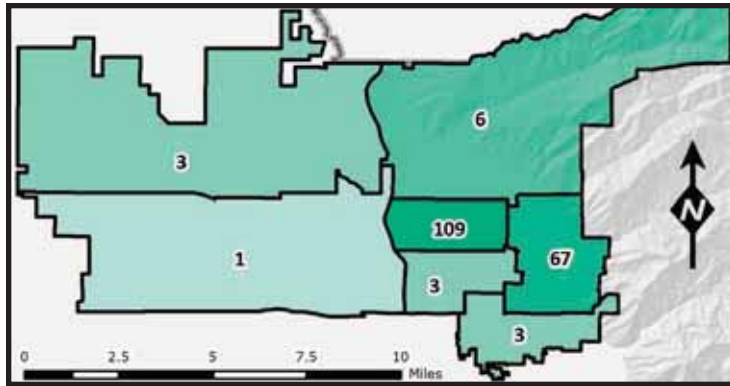


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

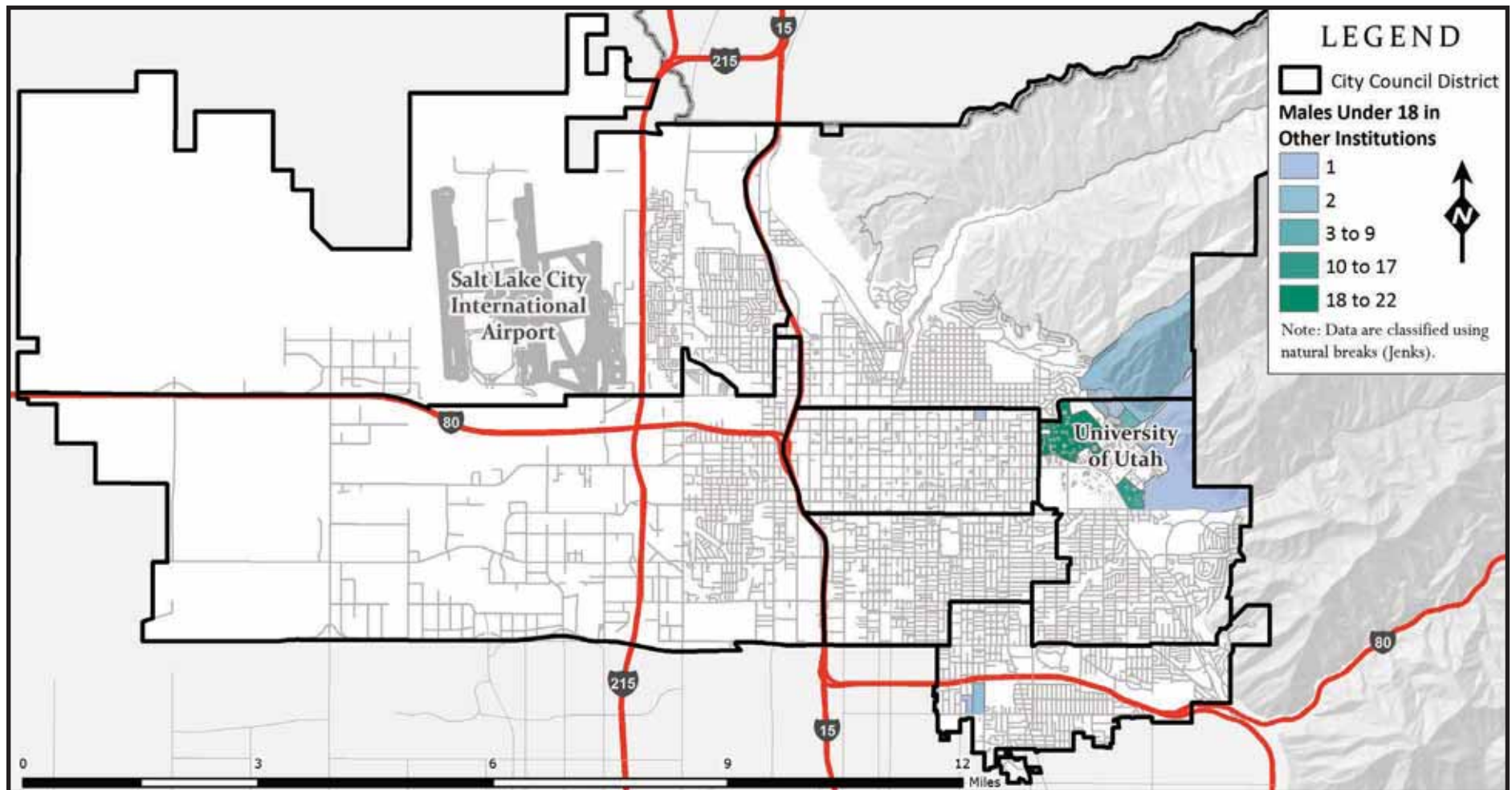
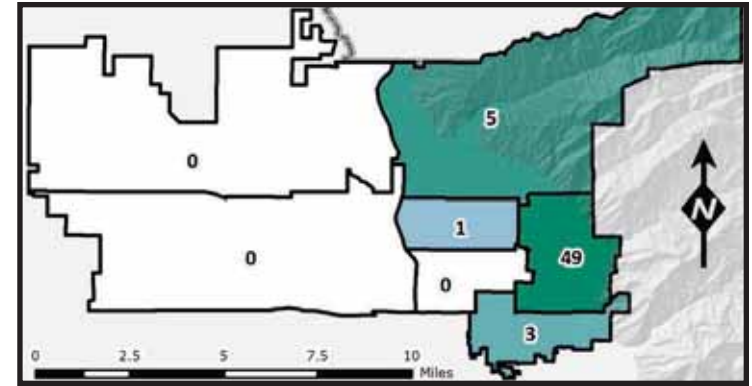
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.



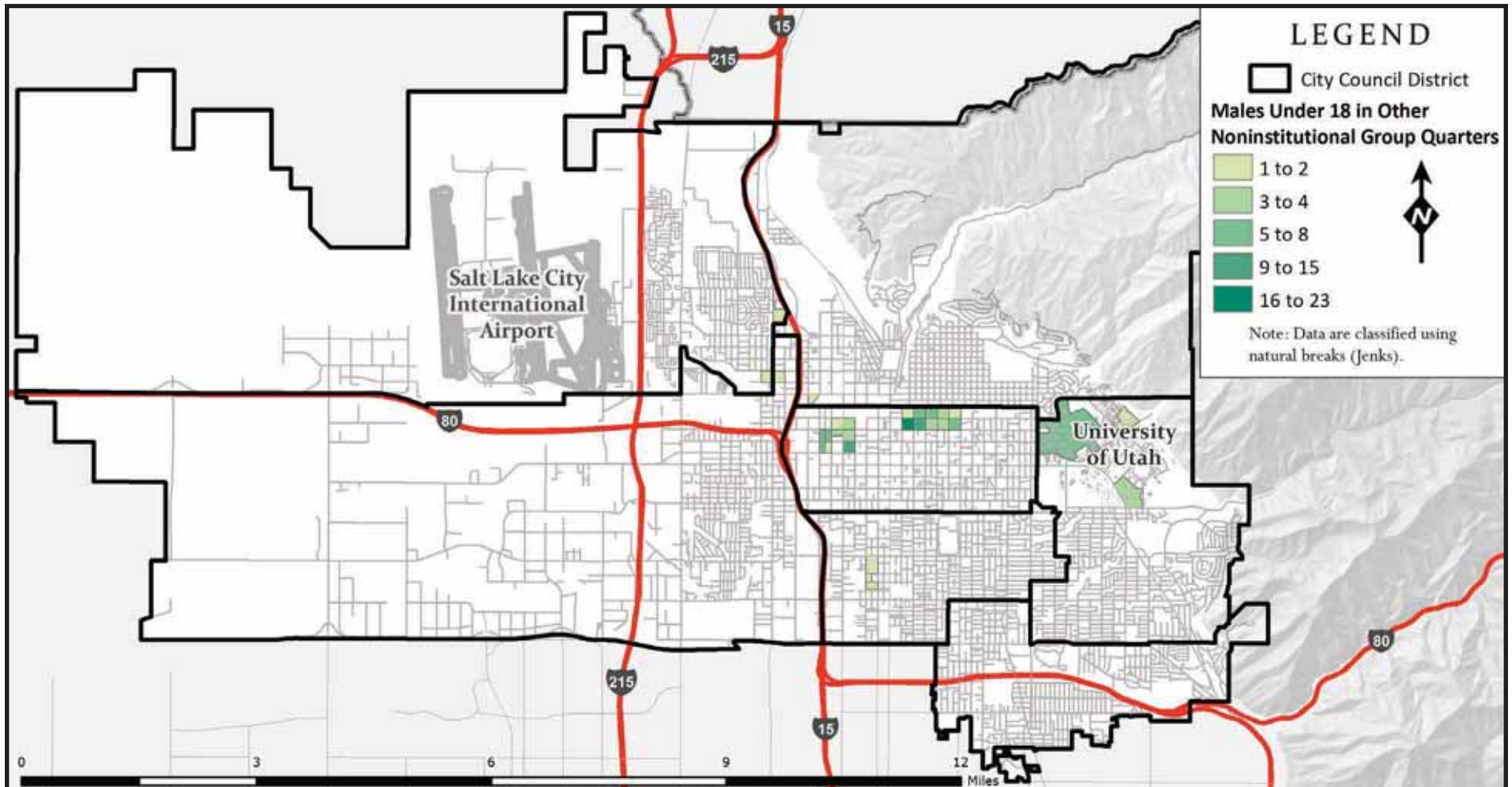
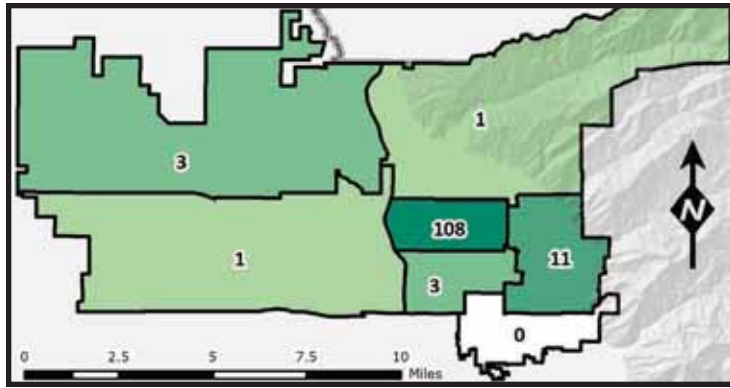
# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



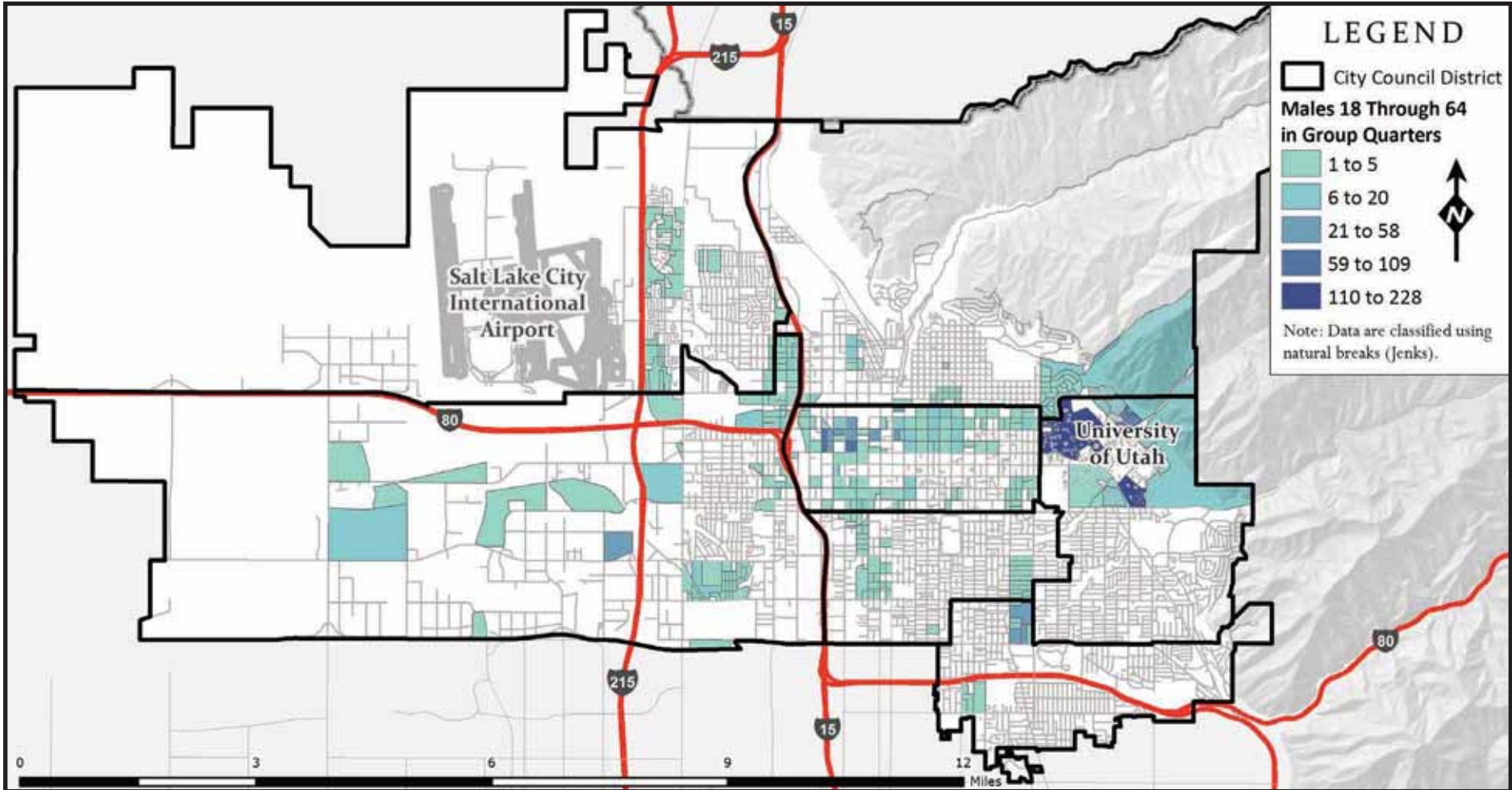
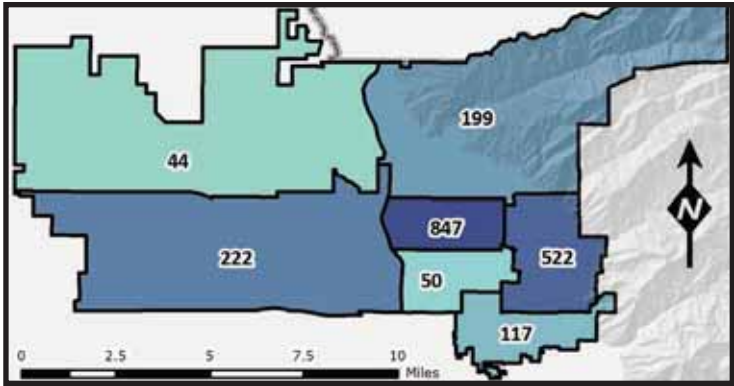
# Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



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.

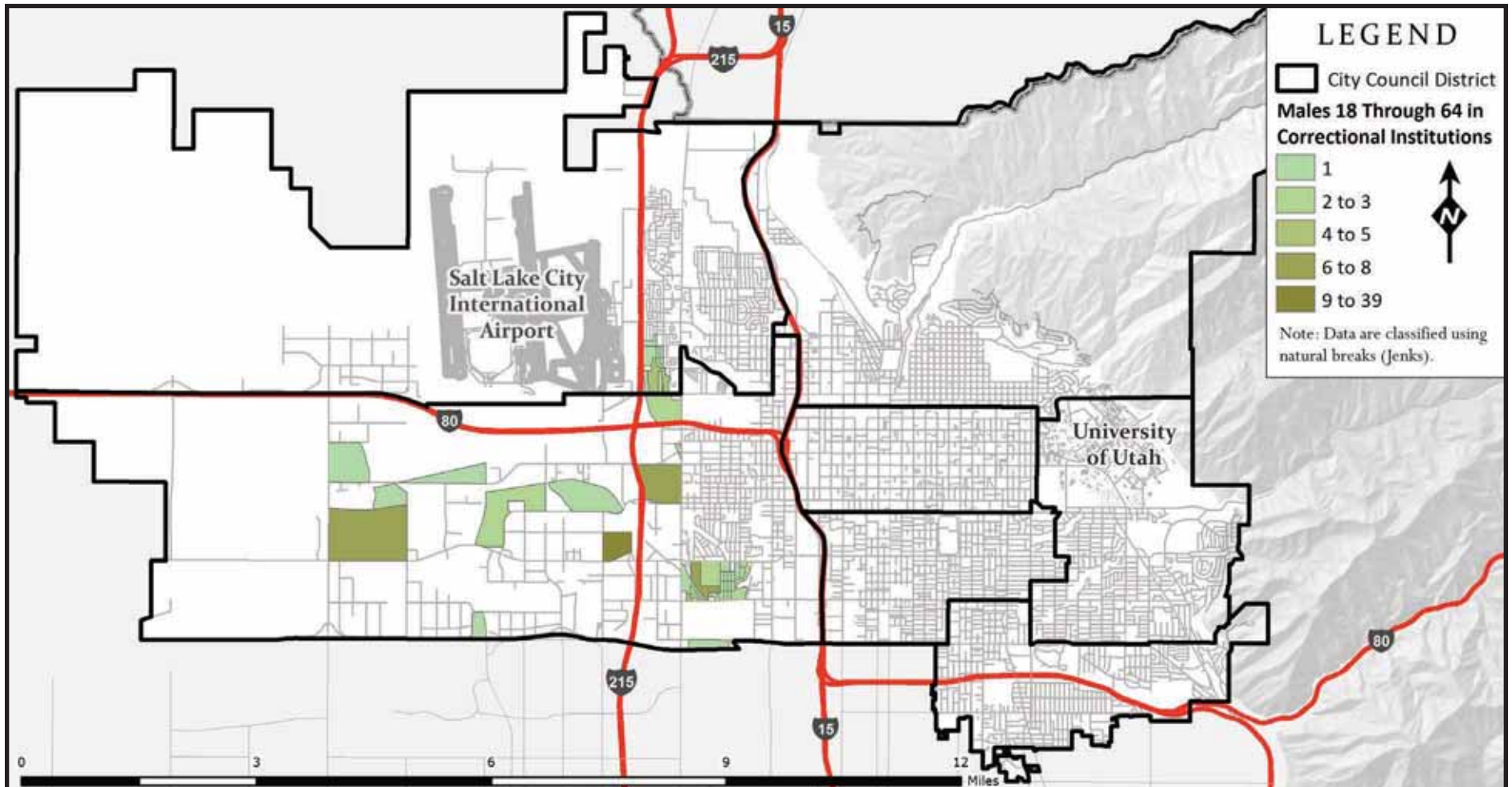
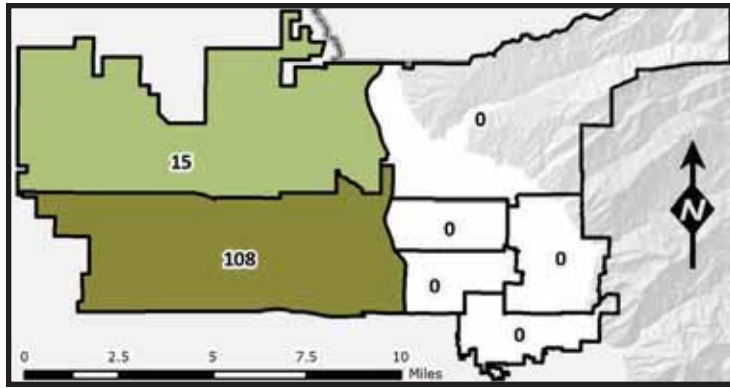
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



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.

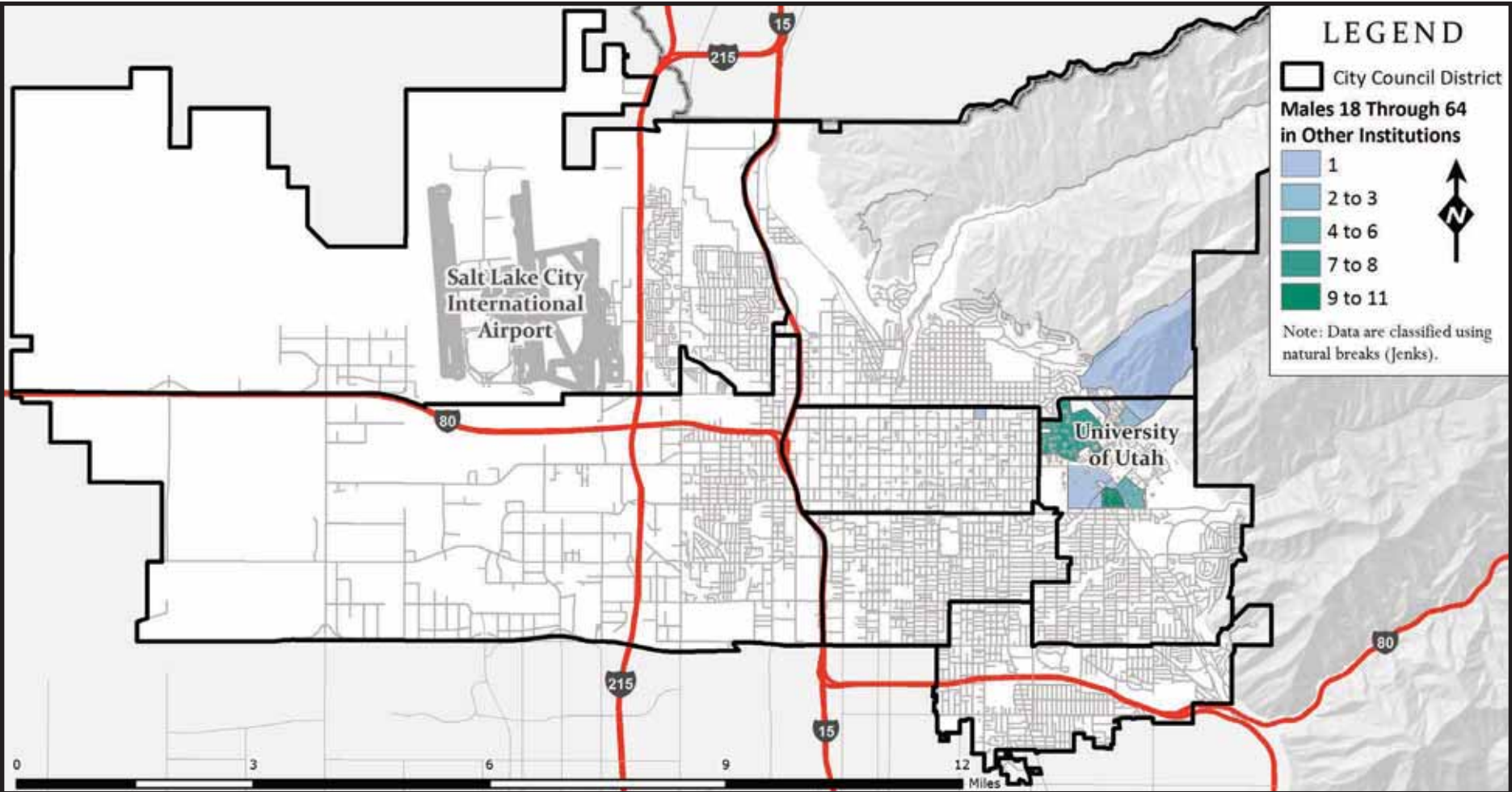
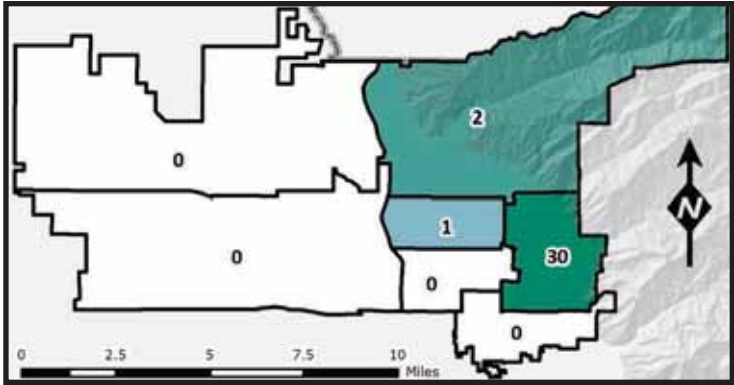
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Institutions



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.

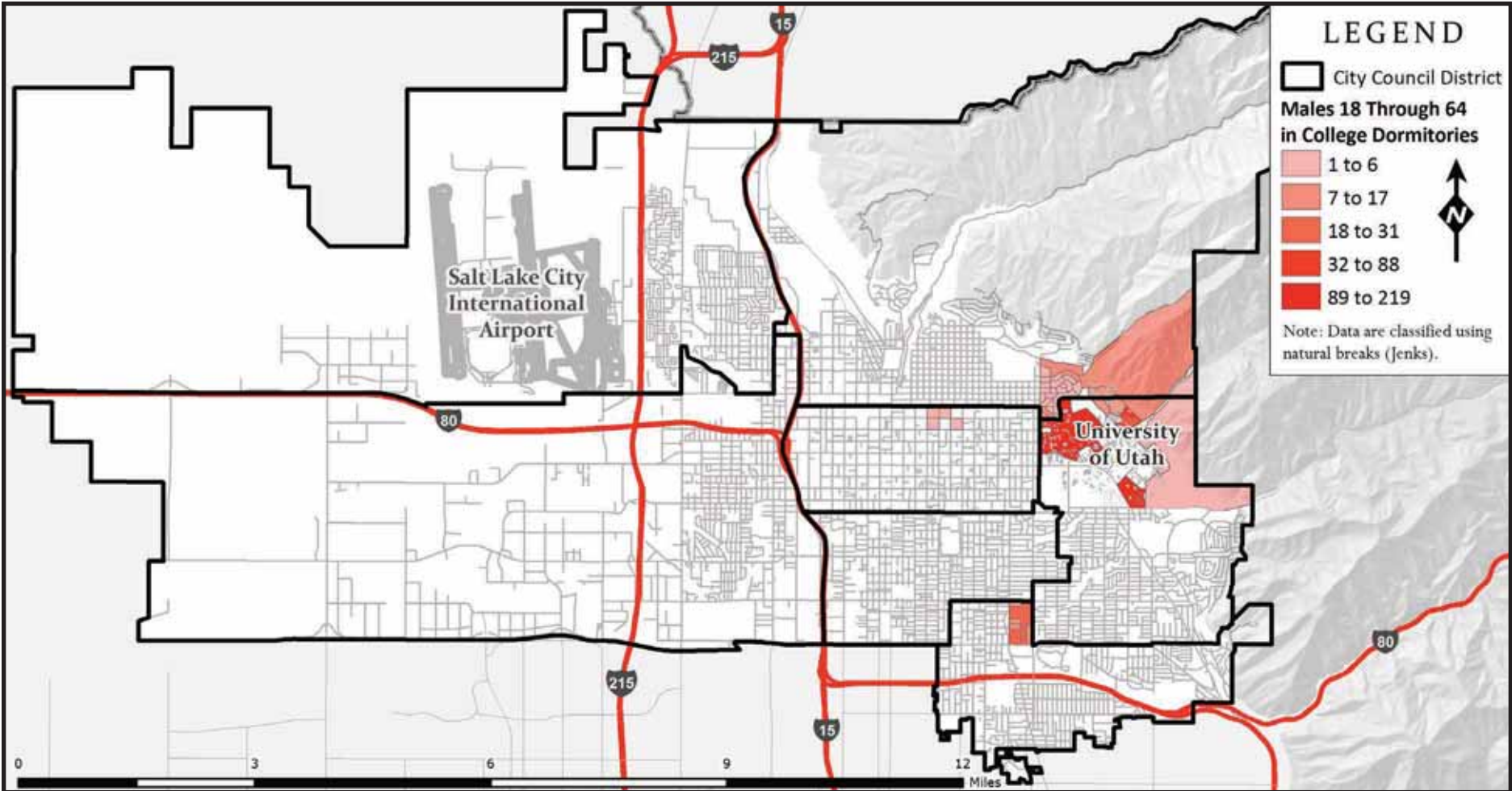
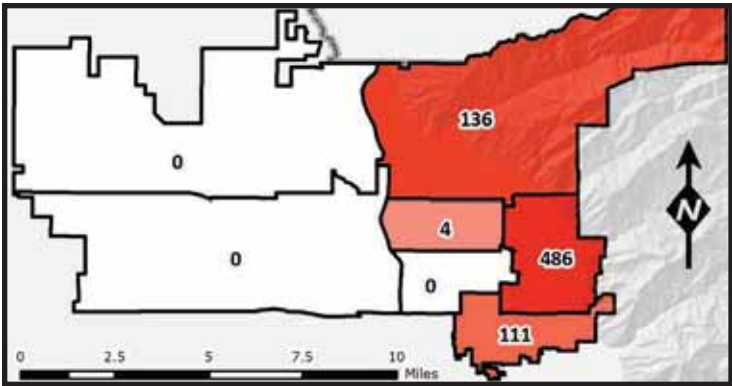
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



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.

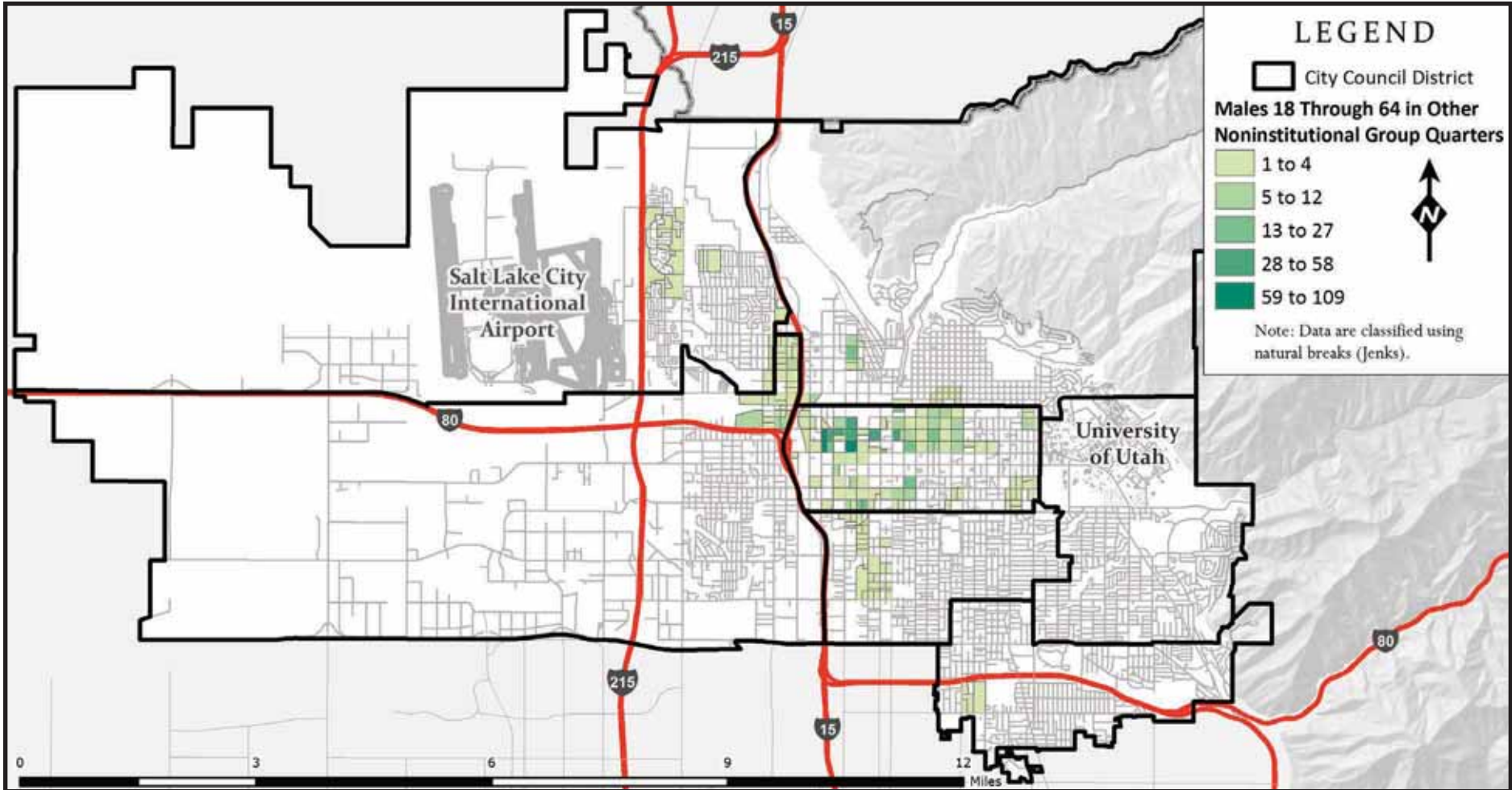
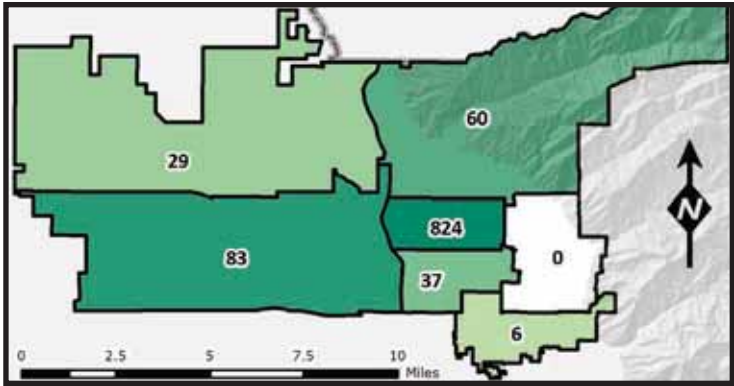
# Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Dormitories



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 Noninstitutional Group Quarters

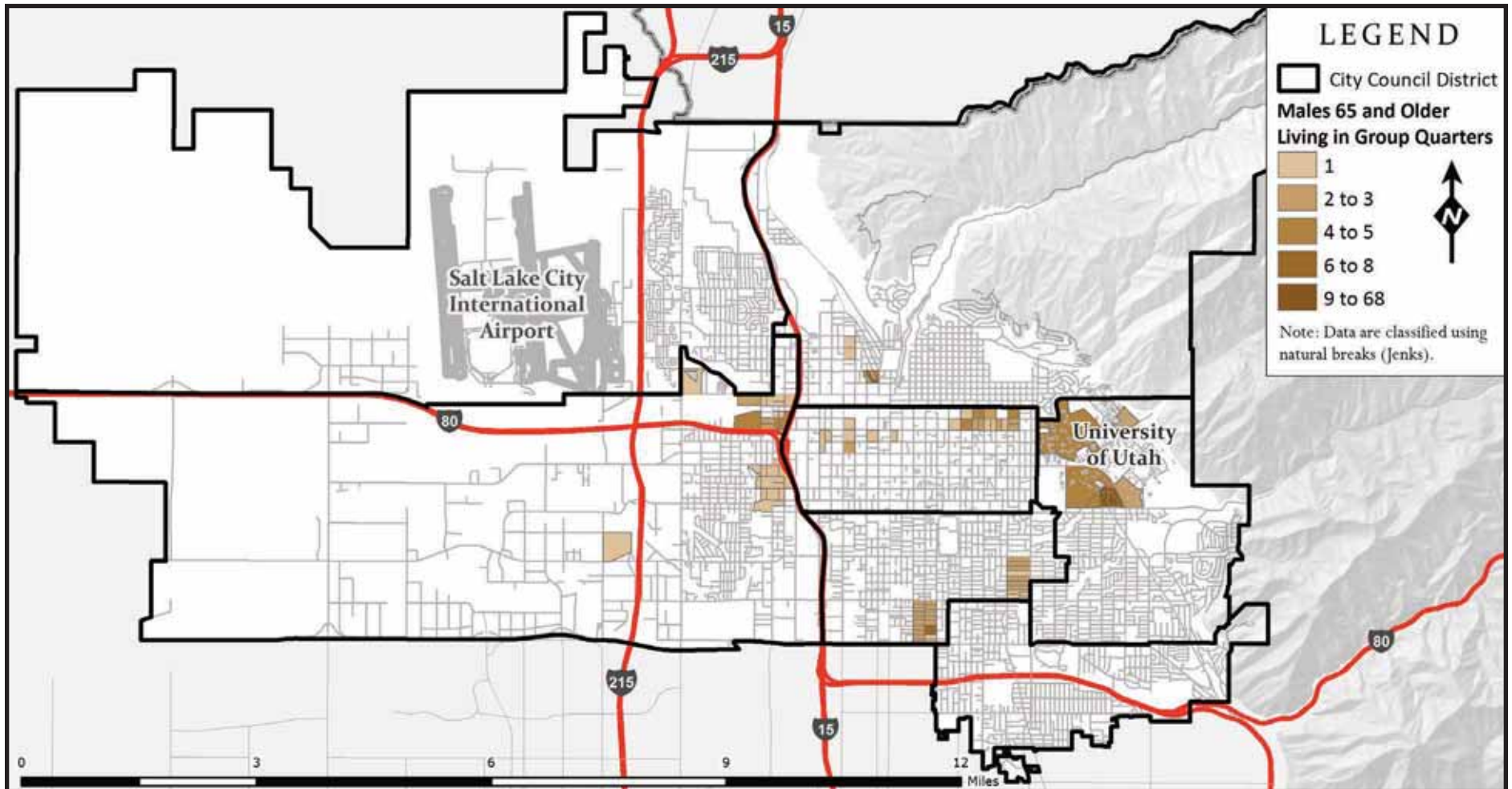
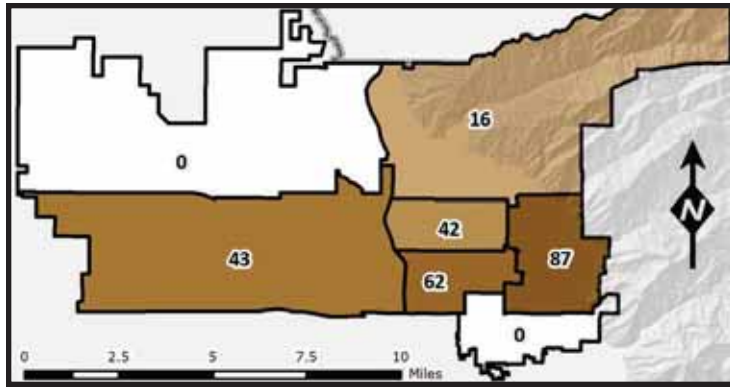


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

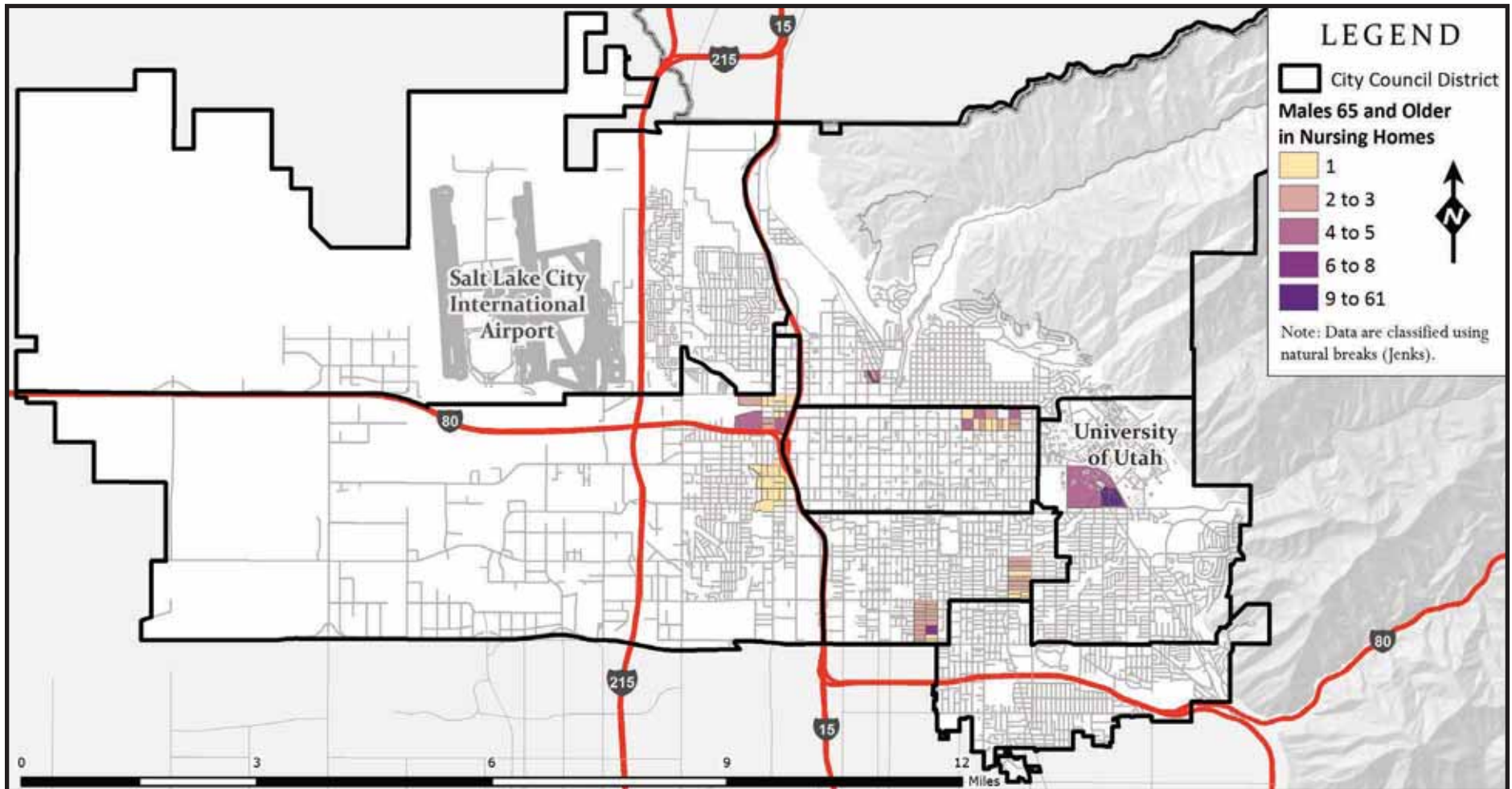
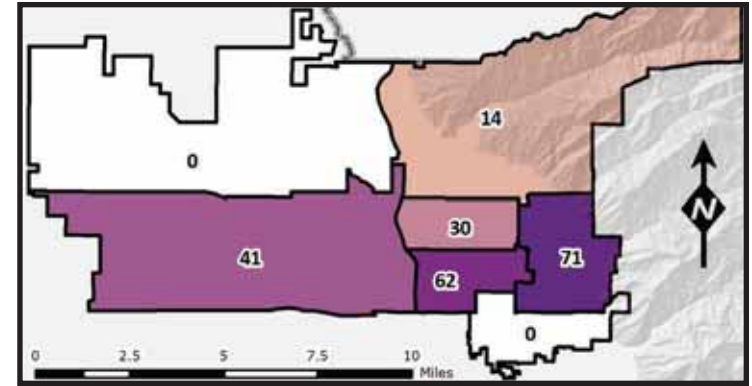
Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 data.



# Males 65 Years and Older Living in Group Quarters



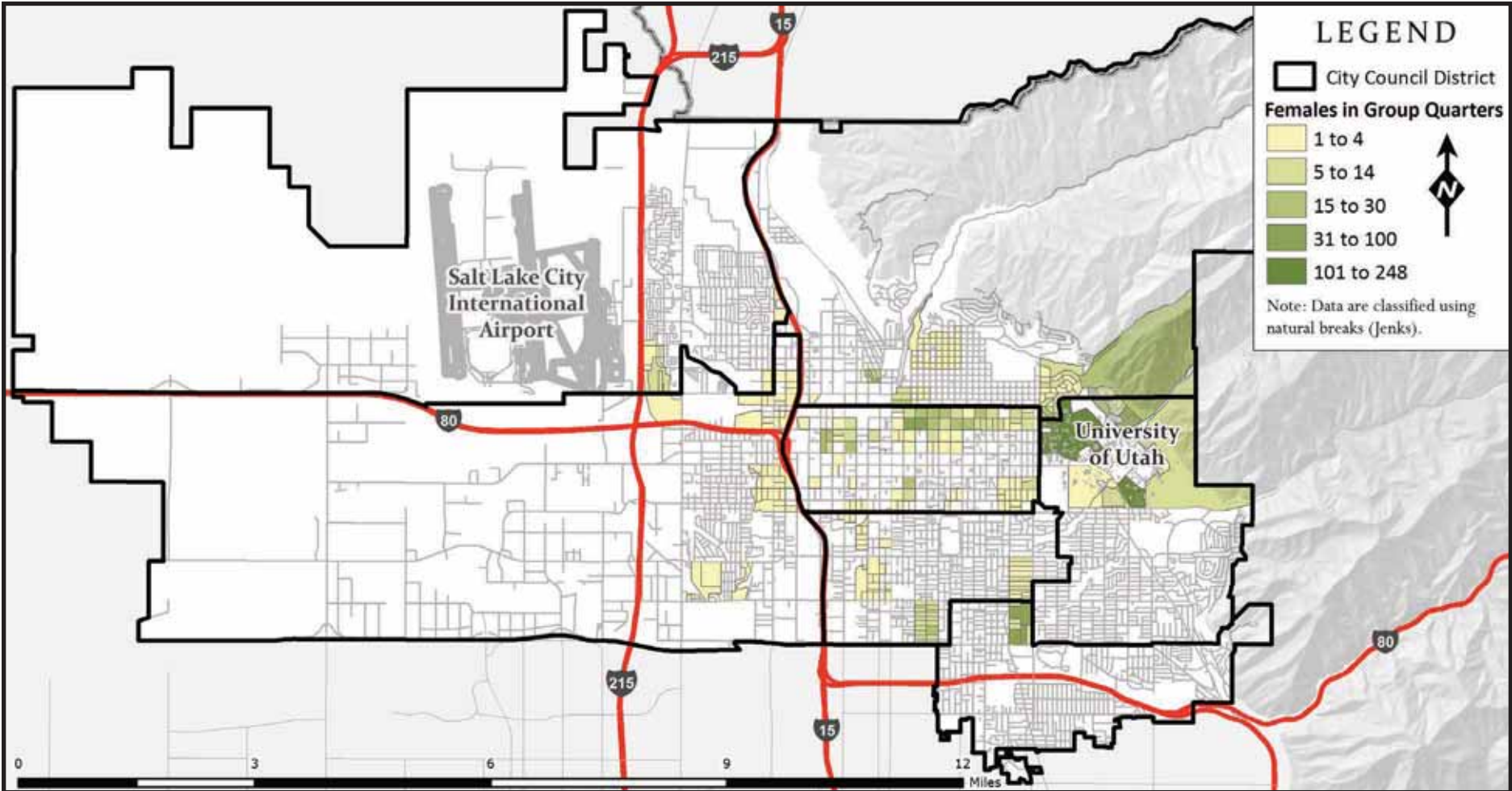
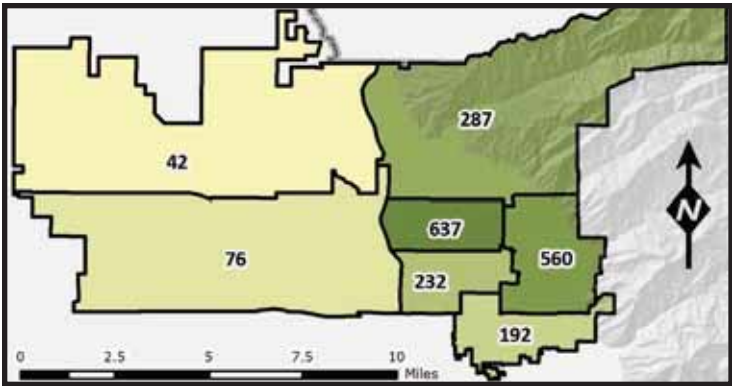
# Males 65 Years and Older Living in Nursing Homes



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.

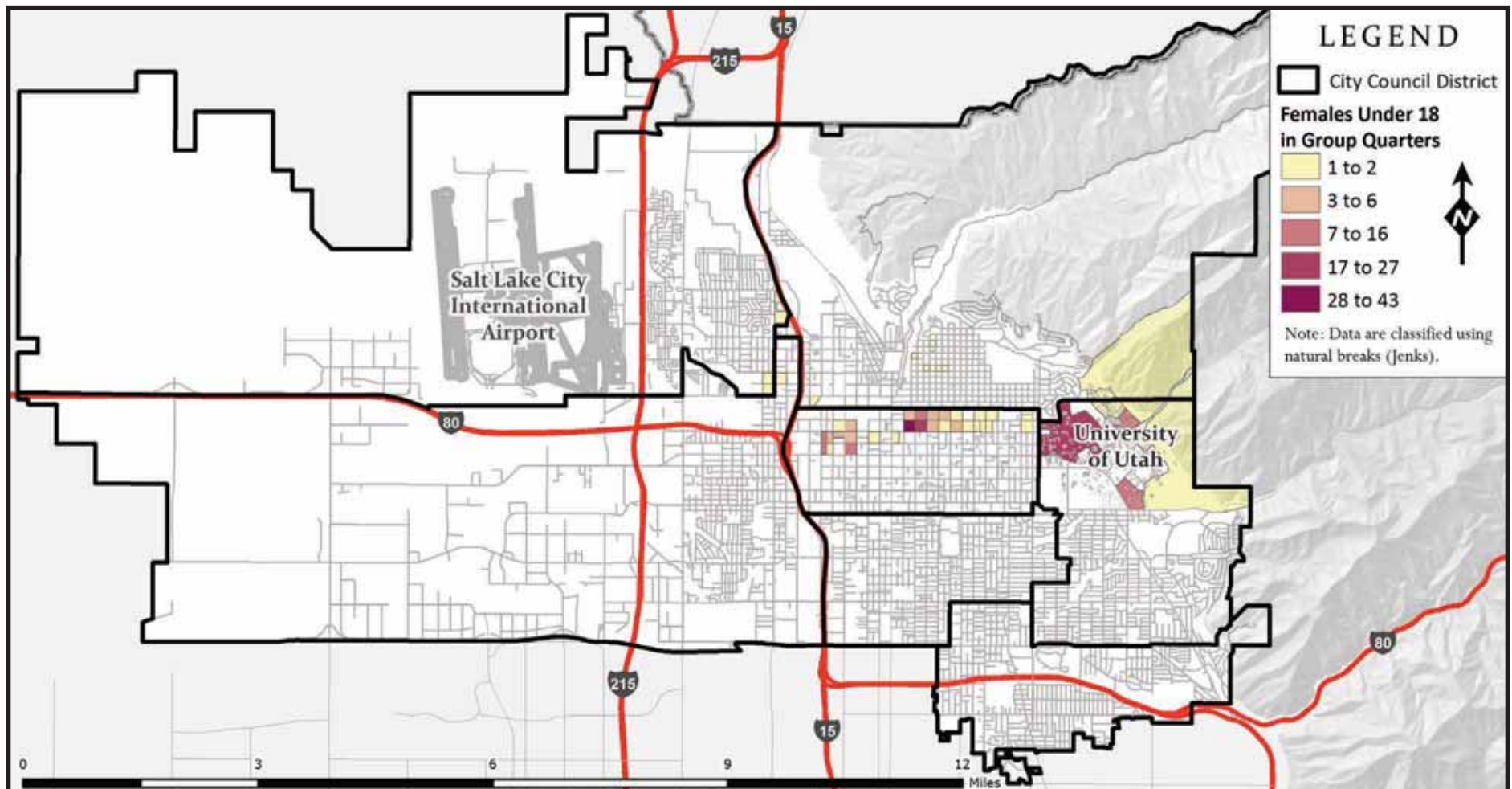
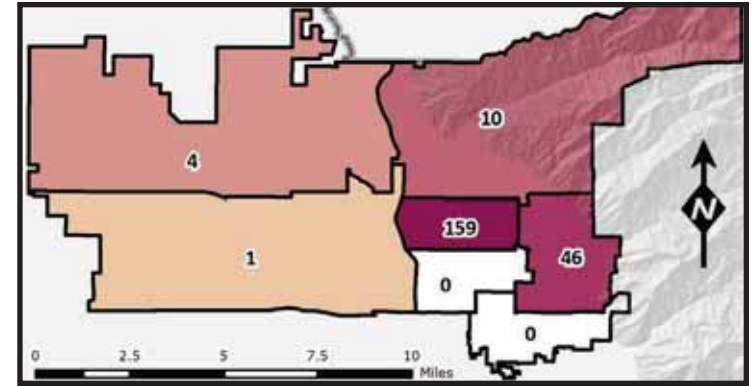
# Female Population Living in Group Quarters



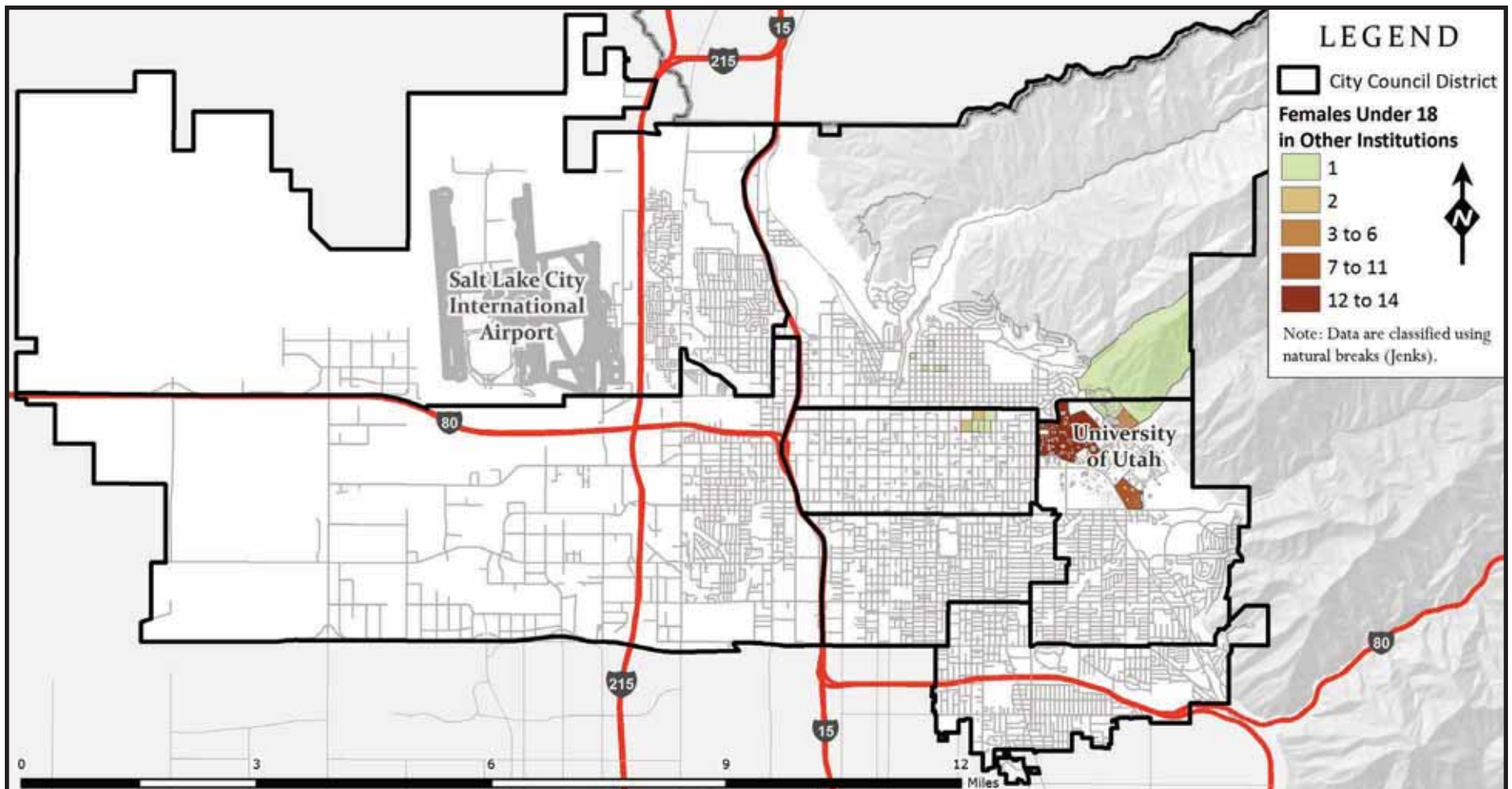
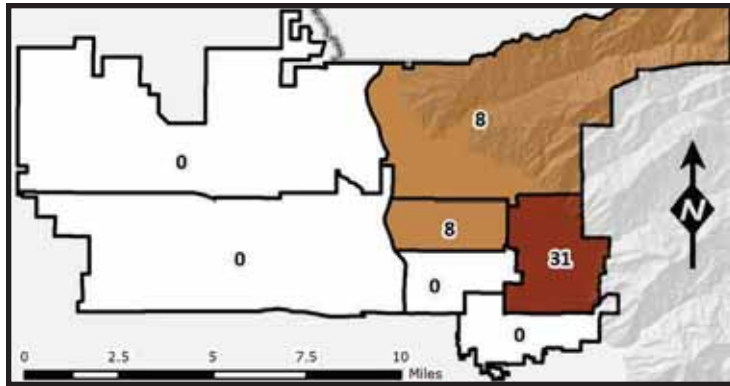
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

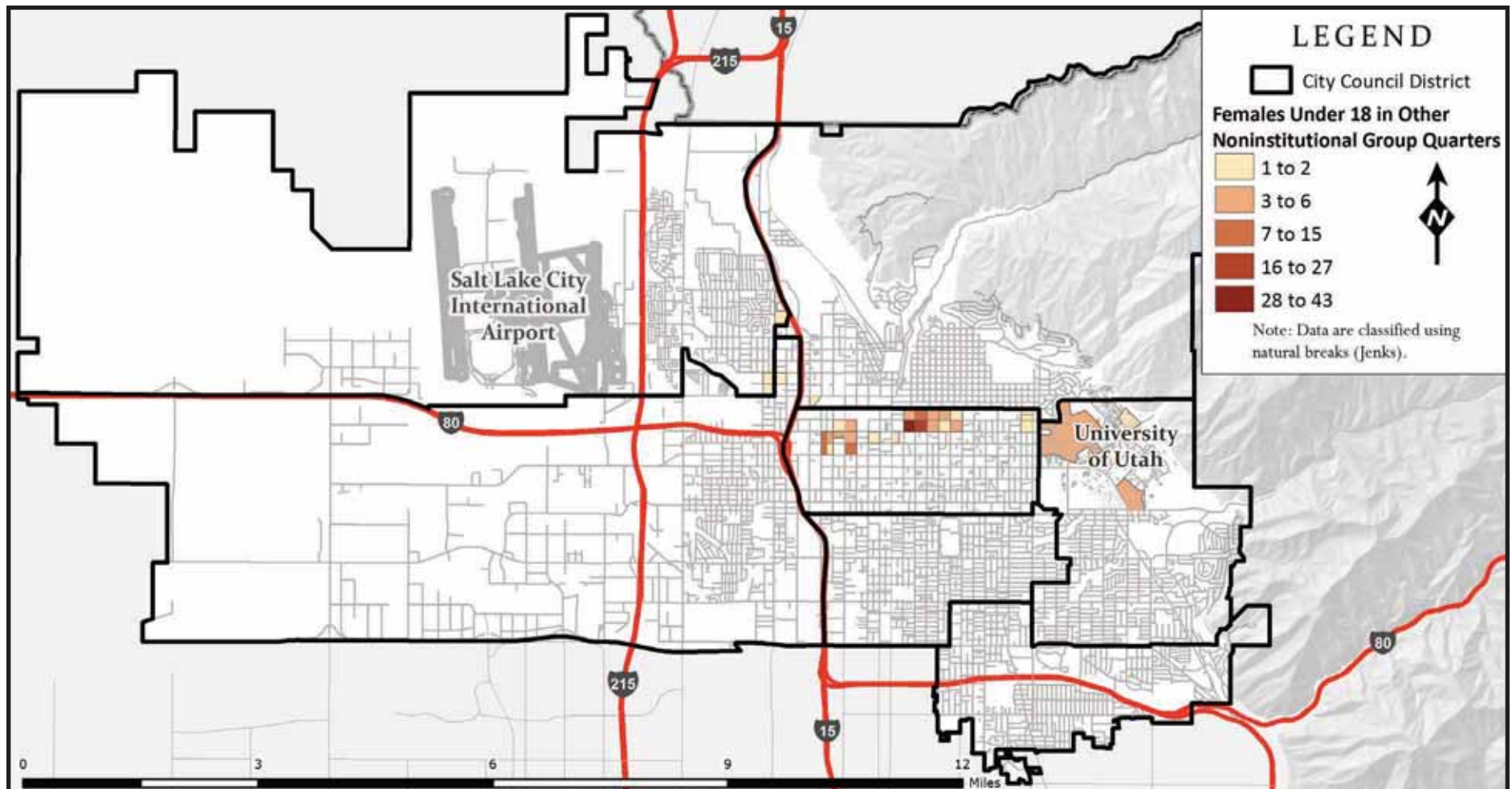
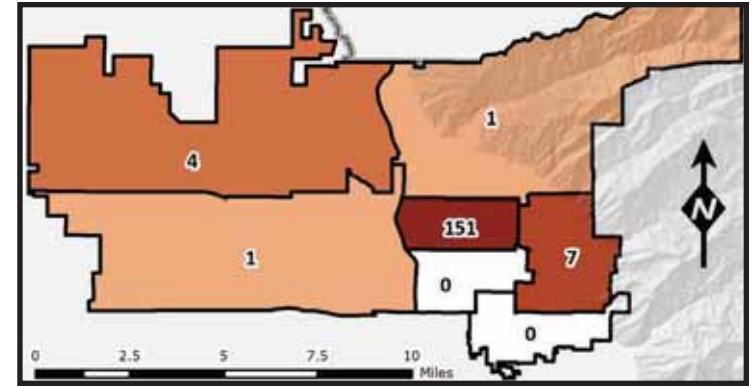
# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



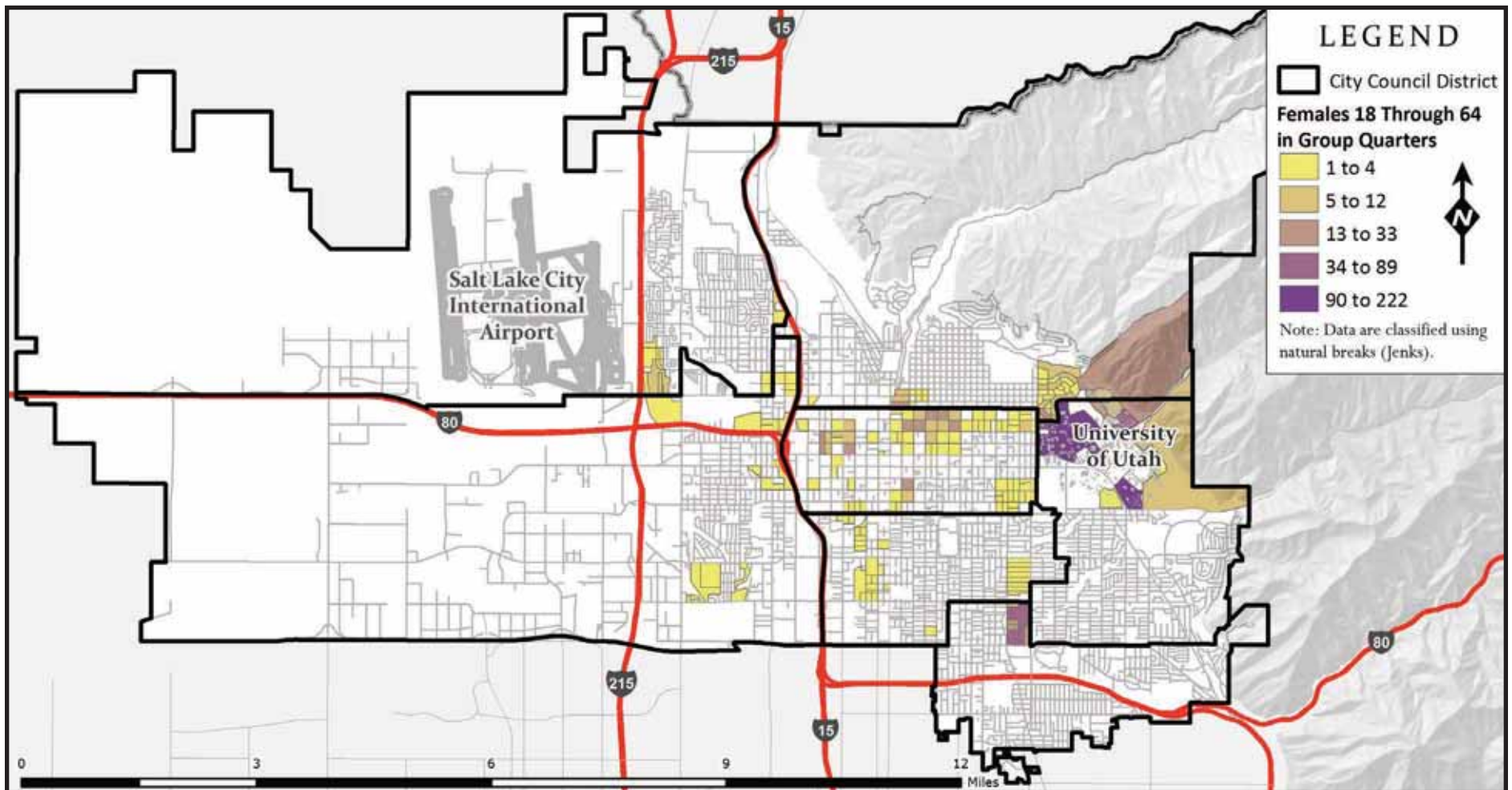
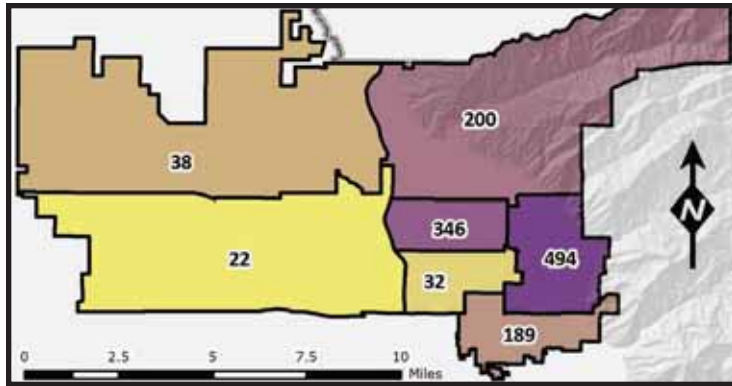
# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Institutions



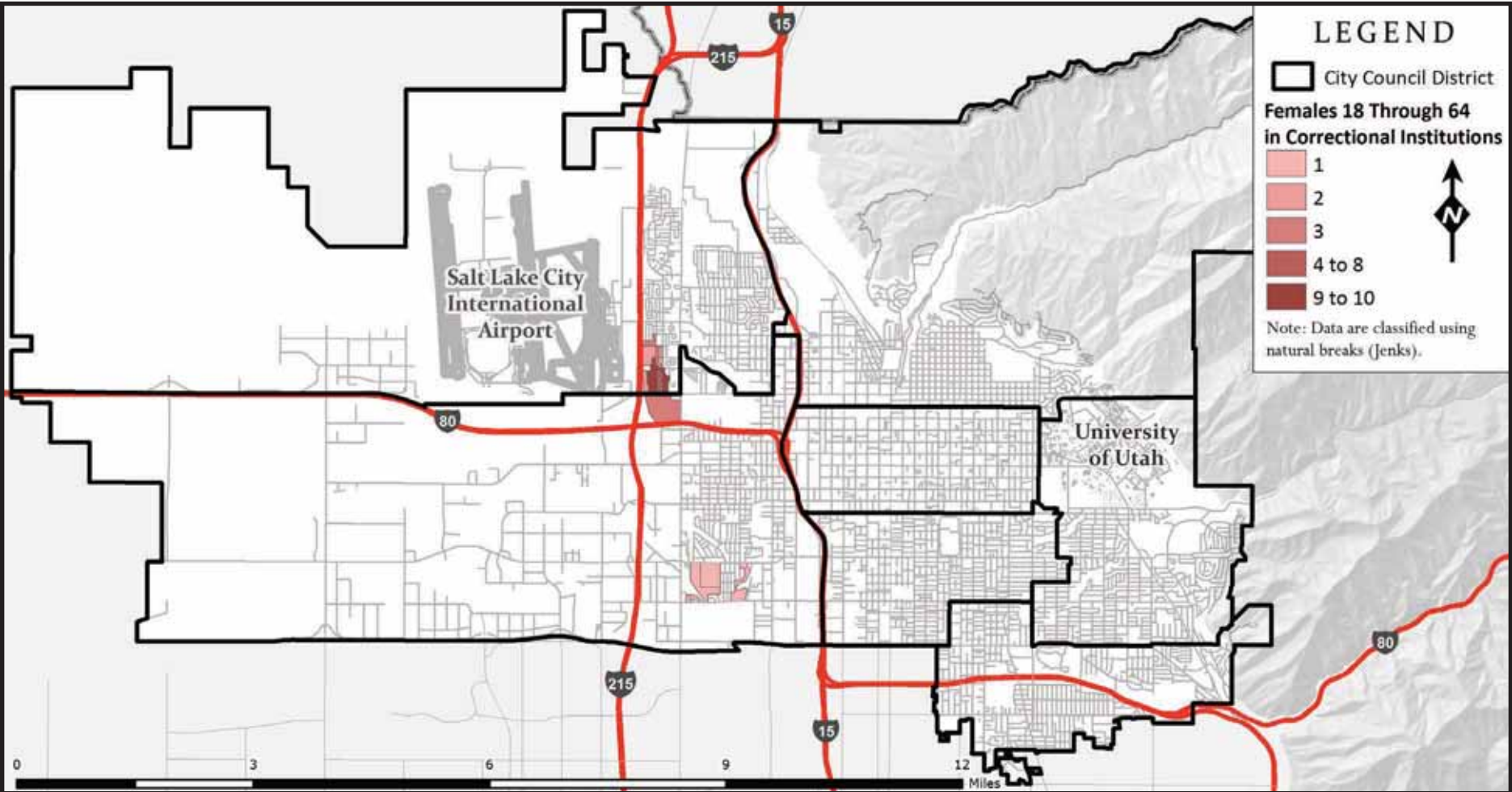
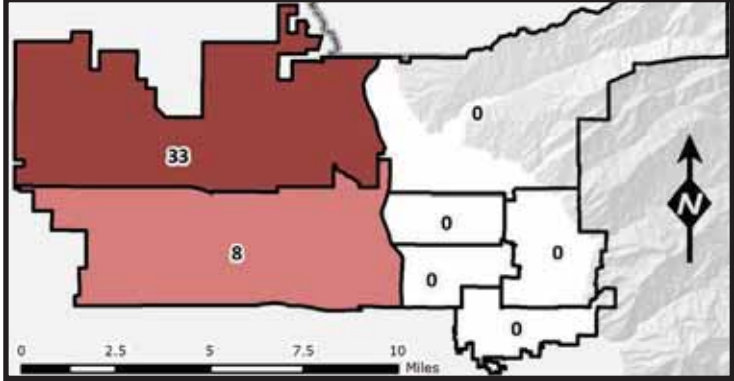
# Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Institutions

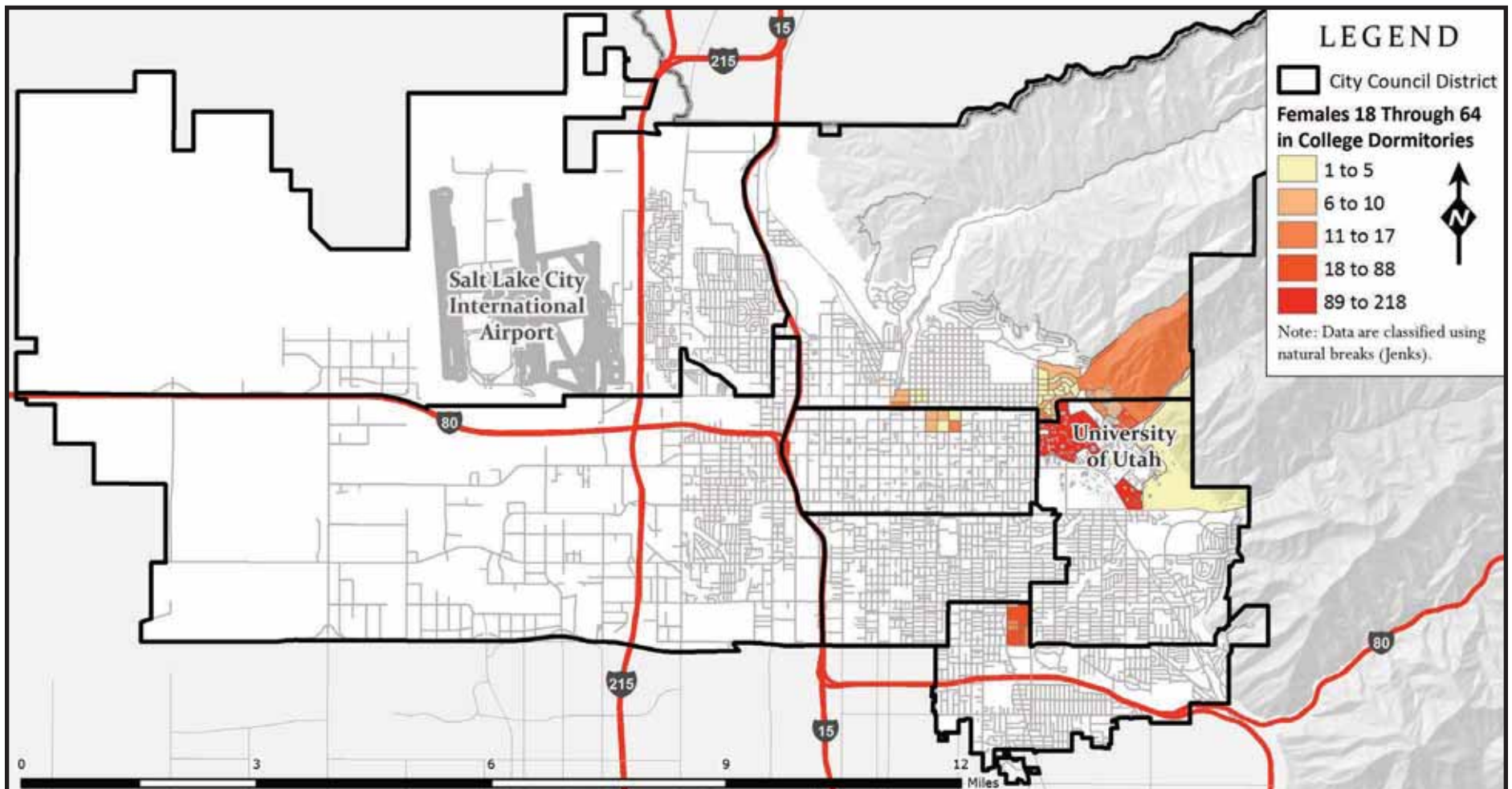
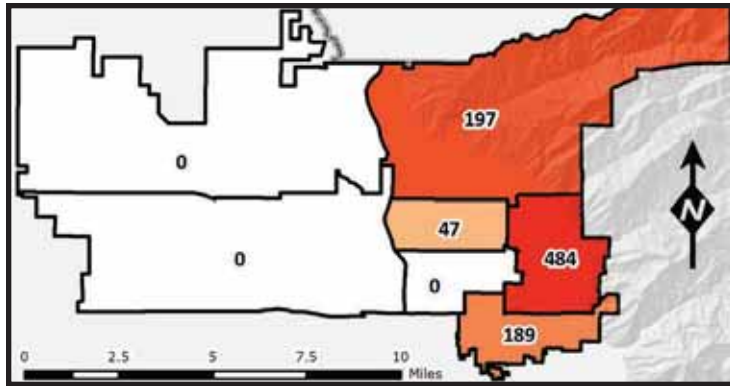


Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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



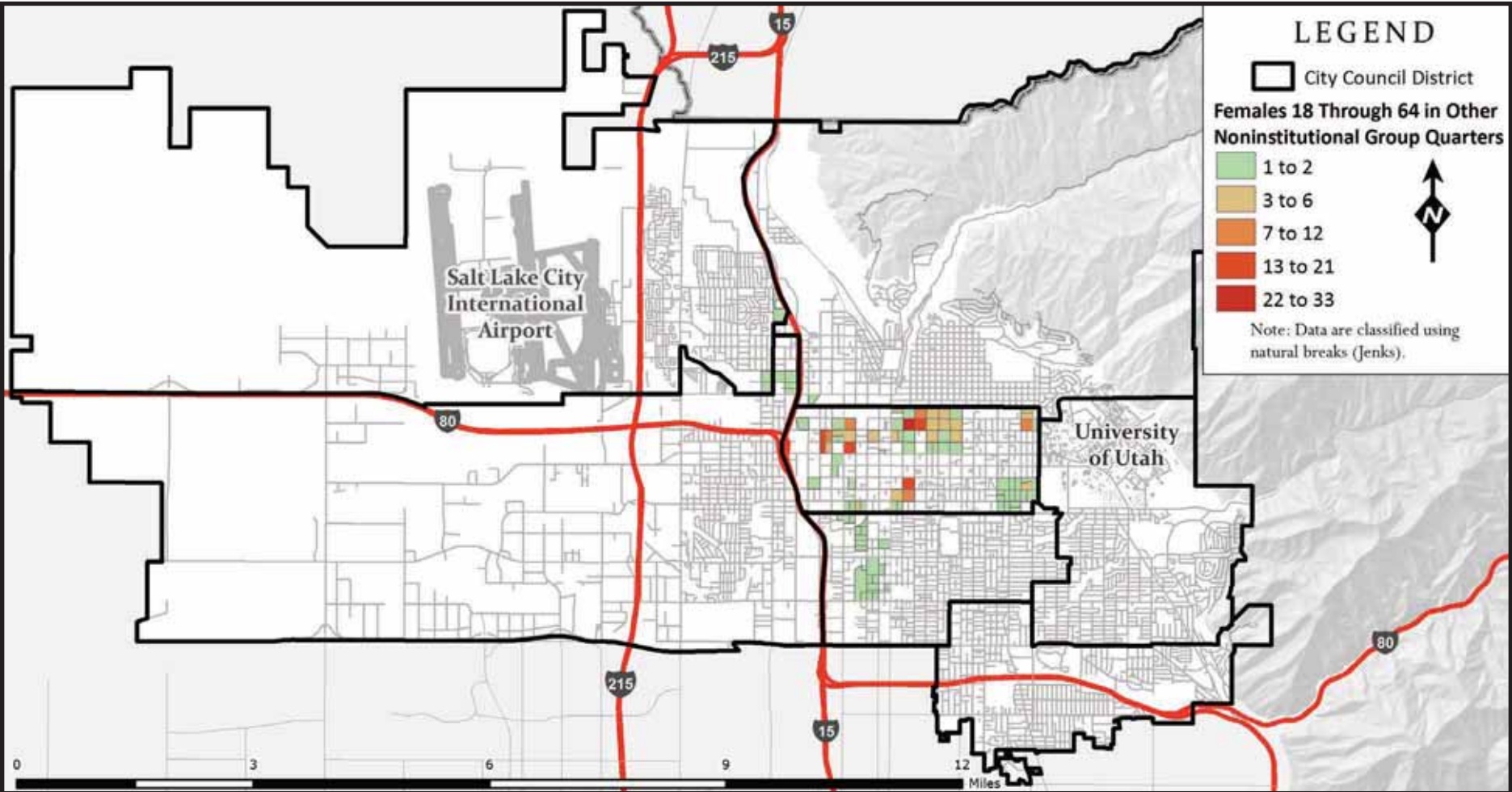
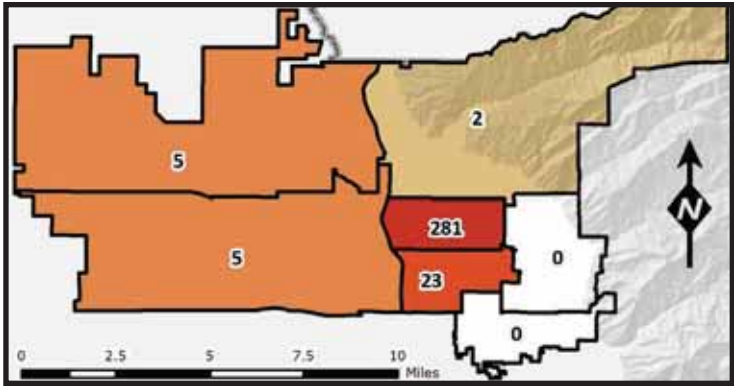
# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Dormitories



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.

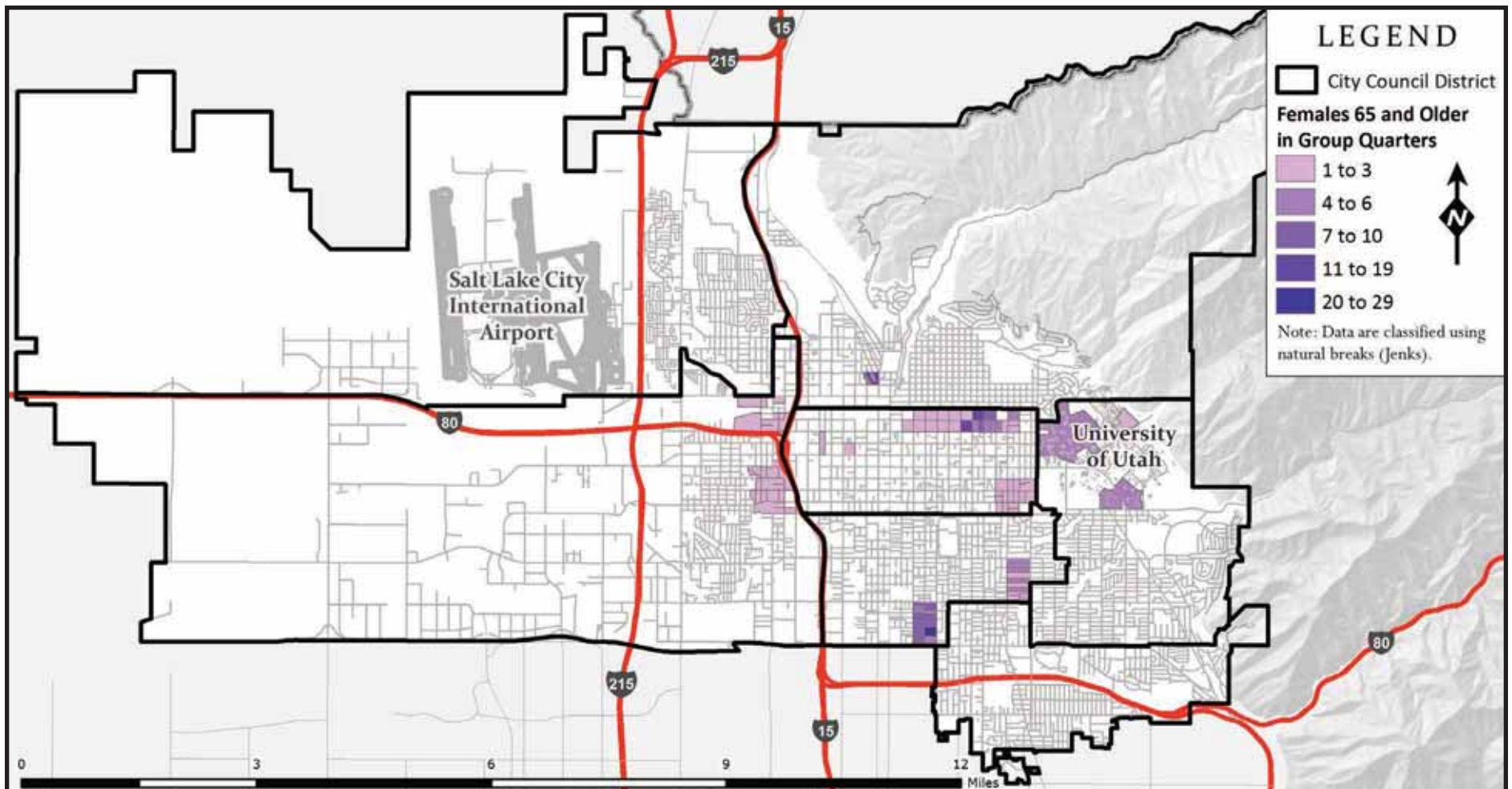
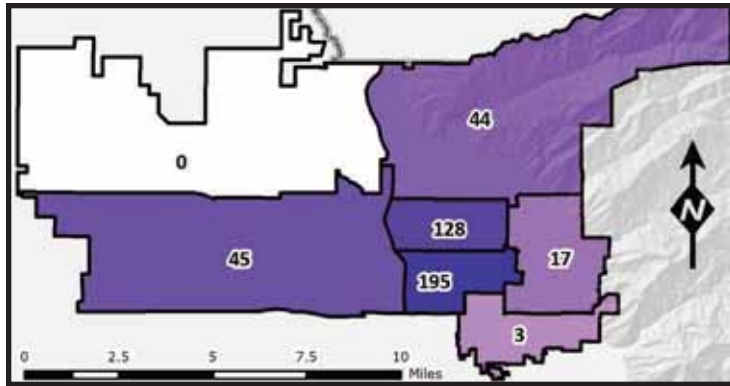
# Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



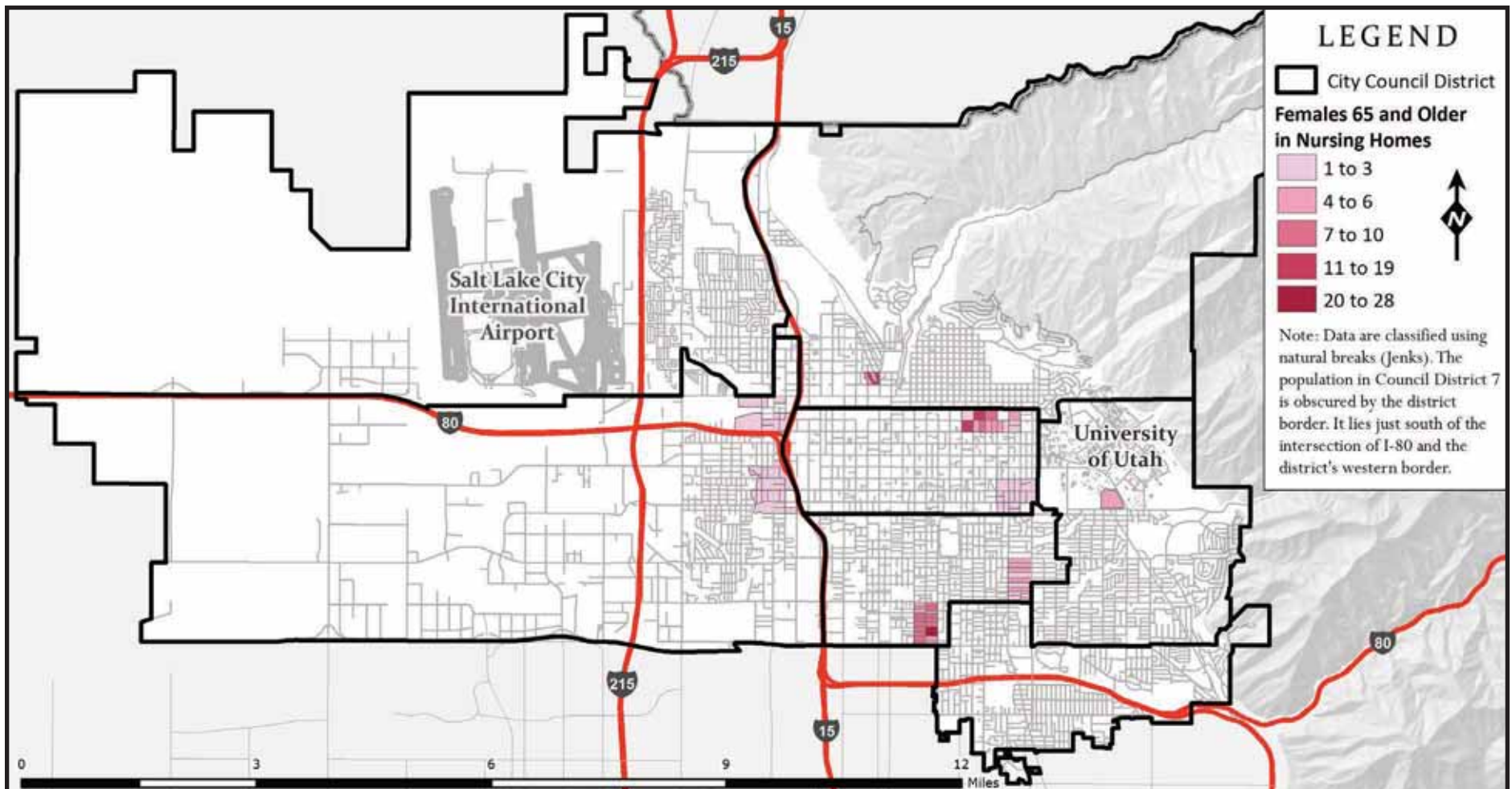
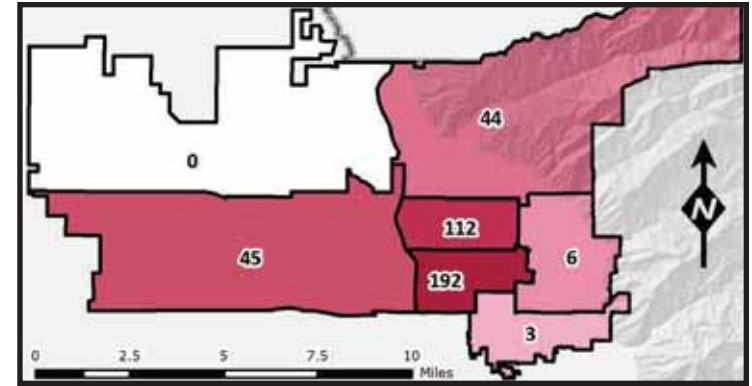
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

# Females 65 Years and Older Living in Group Quarters



# Females 65 Years and Older Living in Nursing Homes



# Housing Units

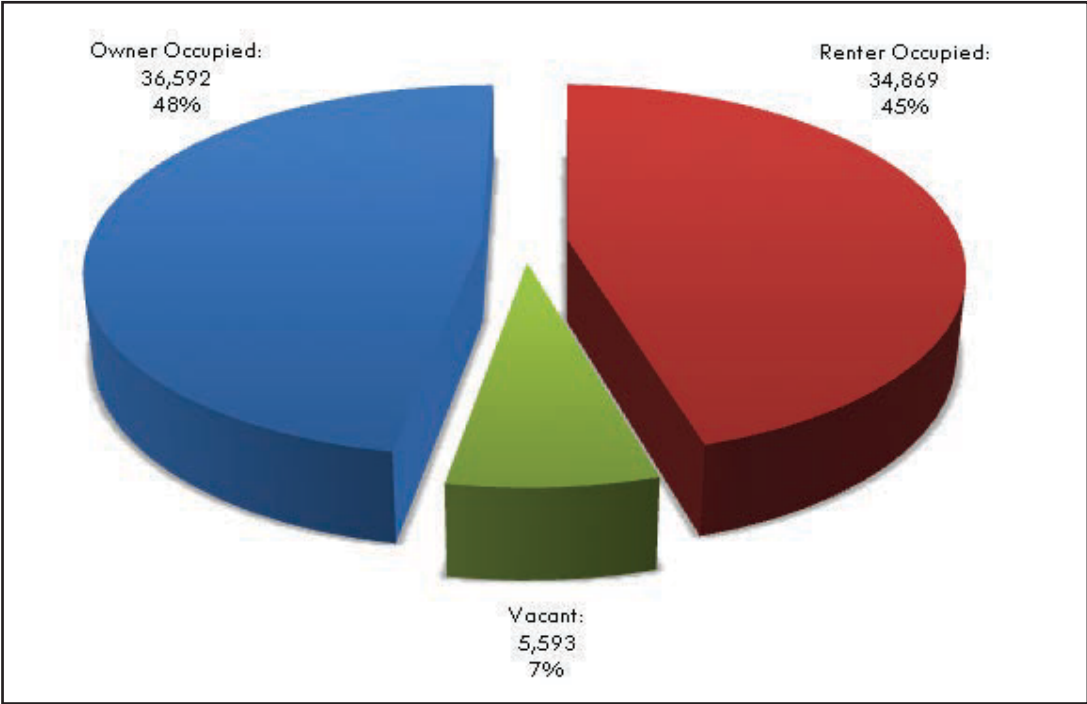
The 2000 census also provided a count of housing units. These physical structures are either occupied or vacant. Those that are occupied are either owned or rented by the residents. Salt Lake City had 77,054 housing units counted in the 2000 census, with a vacancy rate of 7.3 percent, higher than the 5.1 percent vacancy rate for Salt Lake County as a whole. The rental share of occupied units was 48.8 percent, significantly higher than the 31.0 percent share for the county as a whole.

City Council District 4 had the largest number of housing and rental units of all districts, with nearly one-fifth of the city's housing units and 28 percent of the total rental units. District 4 also had the lowest share of owner-occupied units among all

districts, at 21 percent of all occupied housing units. District 3 had the second highest number of housing units and 20 percent of the city's rental units. Districts 3 and 4 combined had 36 percent of Salt Lake City's housing units, and nearly half of all the rental units. Districts 5, 6, and 7 combined accounted for 43 percent of the city's housing units and over half of its owner-occupied units. Consistent with having the largest household sizes among all districts, Districts 1 and 2 had the fewest housing units of all districts. District 6 had the highest homeownership rate, 70 percent, with District 2 ranking second at 62 percent homeownership among occupied units.

In 2000, District 4 had the highest vacancy rates at 12 percent, while District 1 had less than a 4 percent vacancy rate among housing units.

Salt Lake City 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



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

Housing Units by Occupancy and Tenure  
by Council District

City Council District	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1	8,420	8,120	5,055	3,065	300
2	8,079	7,648	4,556	3,092	431
3	13,121	11,979	5,088	6,891	1,142
4	14,351	12,574	2,674	9,900	1,777
5	11,500	10,788	5,953	4,835	712
6	10,095	9,607	6,729	2,878	488
7	11,468	10,771	6,543	4,228	697
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,034</b>	<b>71,487</b>	<b>36,598</b>	<b>34,889</b>	<b>5,547</b>

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

Housing Units by Occupancy and Tenure  
by Council District: Ranks

City Council District	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1	6	6	5	6	7
2	7	7	6	5	6
3	2	2	4	2	2
4	1	1	7	1	1
5	3	3	3	3	3
6	5	5	1	7	5
7	4	4	2	4	4

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

Housing Units by Council District: Occupancy  
Rates, Vacancy Rates, and Tenure Rates

City Council District	Occupancy Rate	Vacancy Rate	Occupied Units	
			Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied
1	96.4%	3.6%	62.3%	37.7%
2	94.7%	5.3%	59.6%	40.4%
3	91.3%	8.7%	42.5%	57.5%
4	87.6%	12.4%	21.3%	78.7%
5	93.8%	6.2%	55.2%	44.8%
6	95.2%	4.8%	70.0%	30.0%
7	93.9%	6.1%	60.7%	39.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>

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

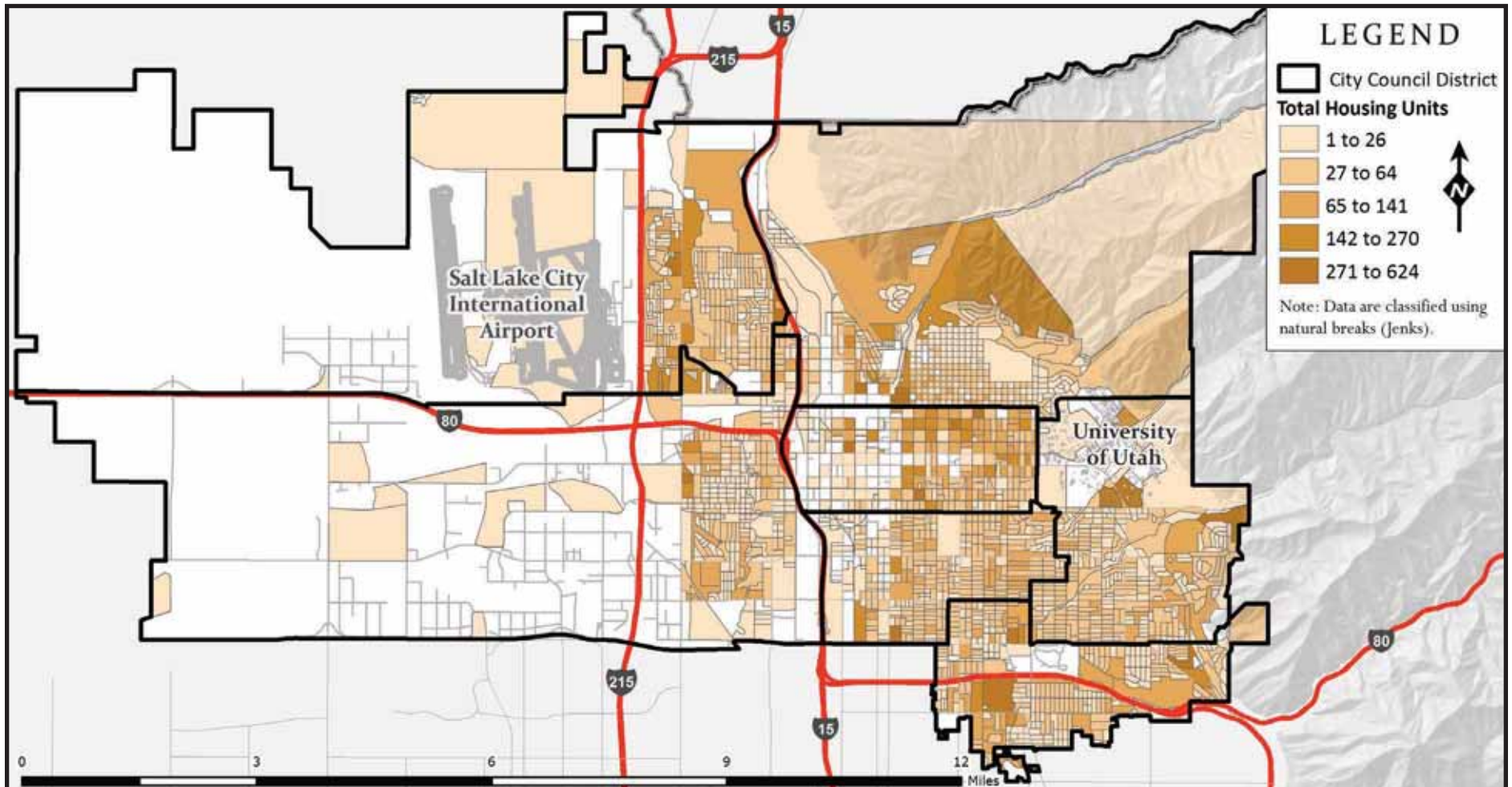
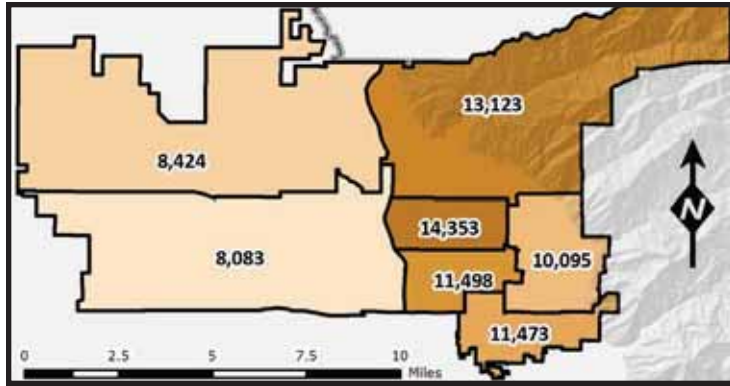
Housing Units by Occupancy and Tenure:  
District Shares of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1	10.9%	11.4%	13.8%	8.8%	5.4%
2	10.5%	10.7%	12.4%	8.9%	7.8%
3	17.0%	16.8%	13.9%	19.8%	20.6%
4	18.6%	17.6%	7.3%	28.4%	32.0%
5	14.9%	15.1%	16.3%	13.9%	12.8%
6	13.1%	13.4%	18.4%	8.2%	8.8%
7	14.9%	15.1%	17.9%	12.1%	12.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

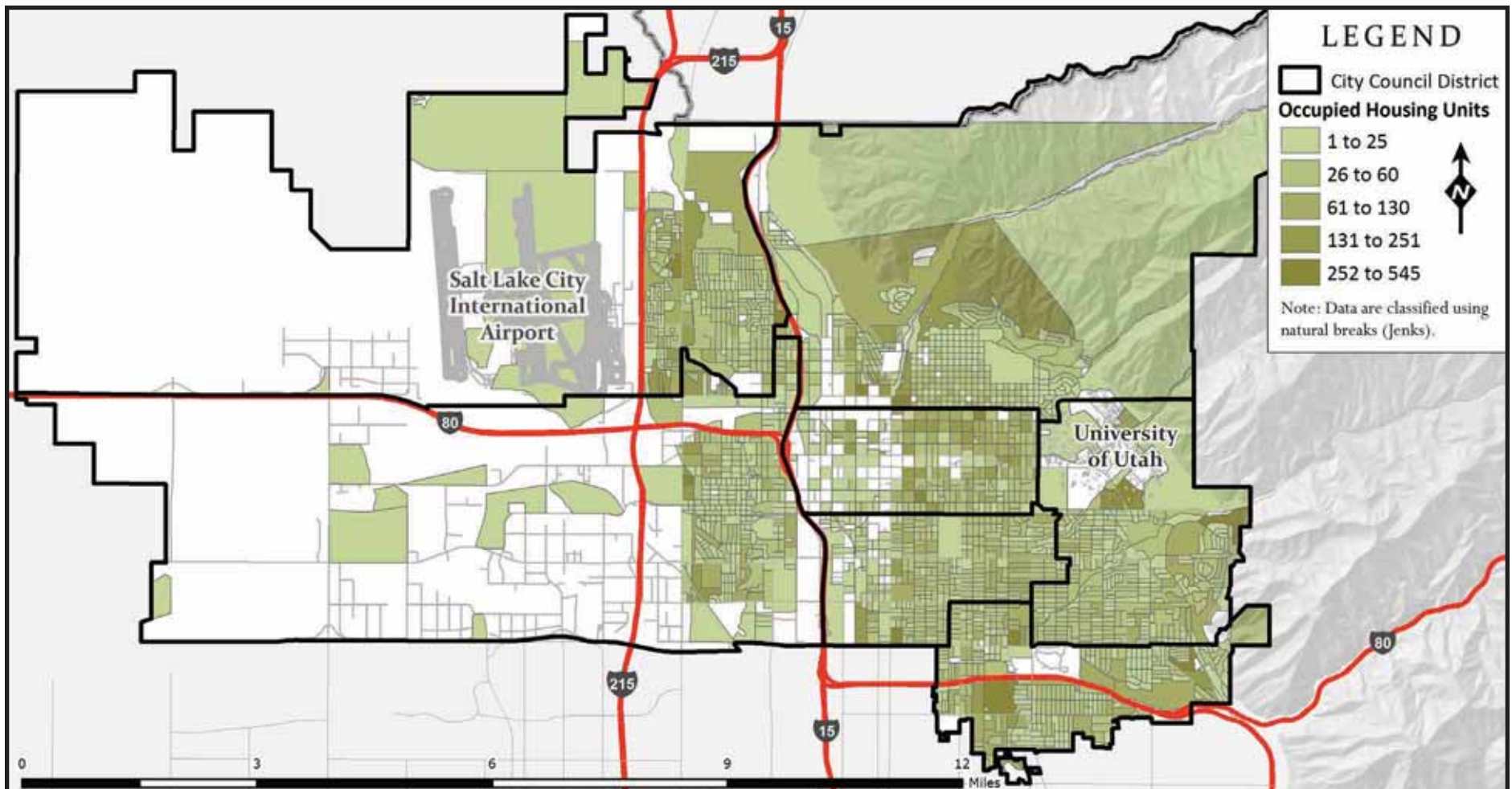
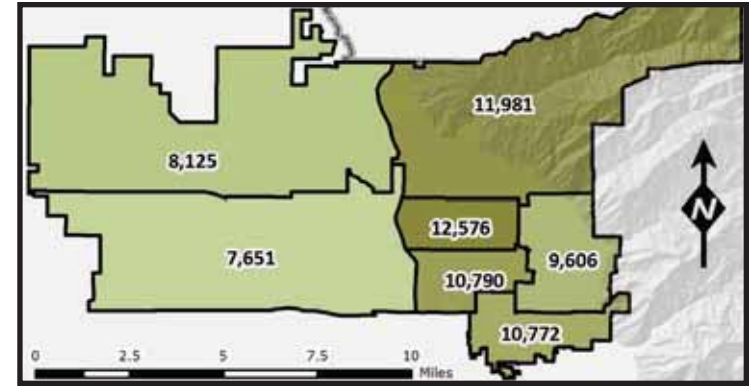
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

# Total Housing Units

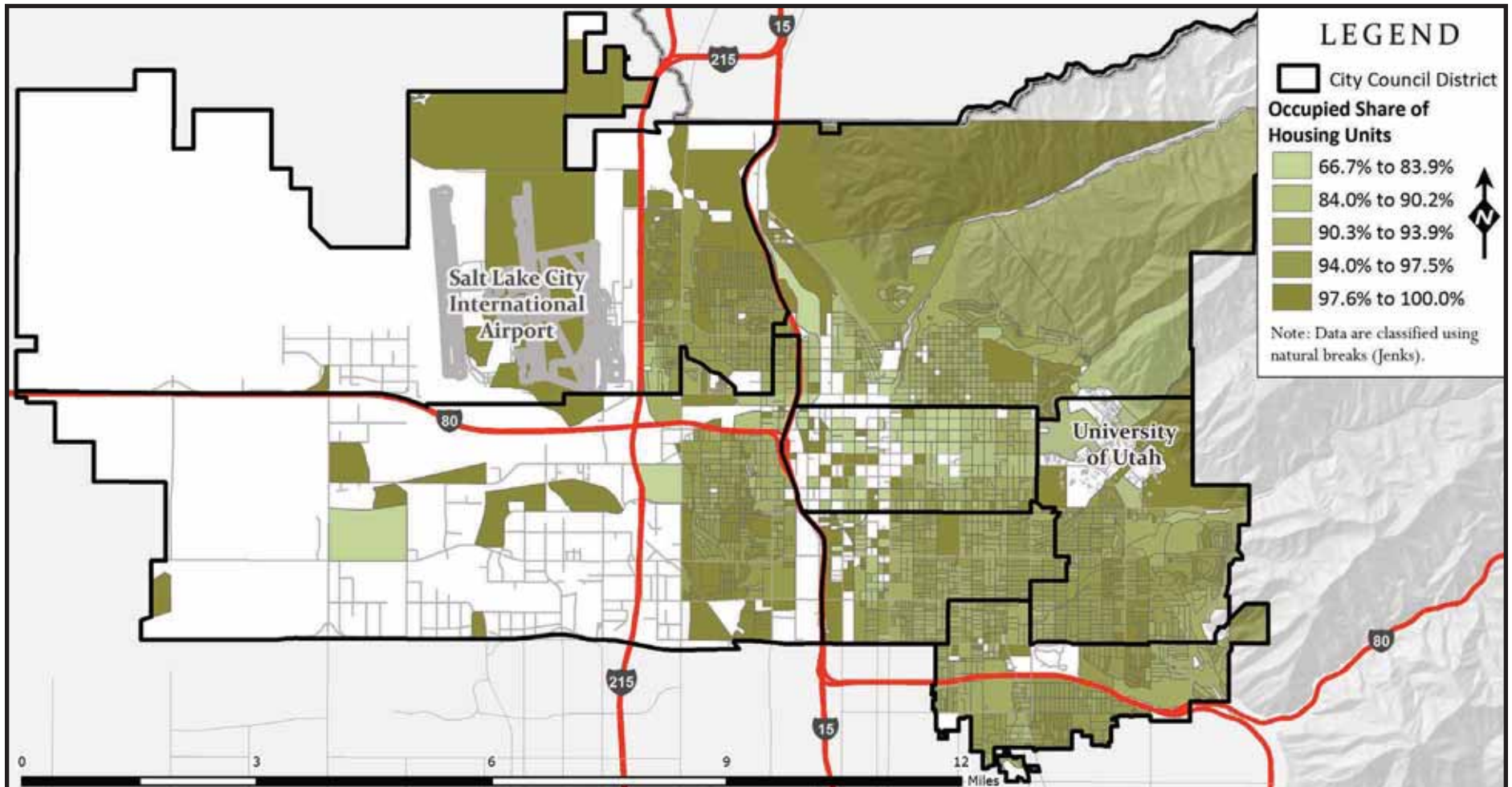
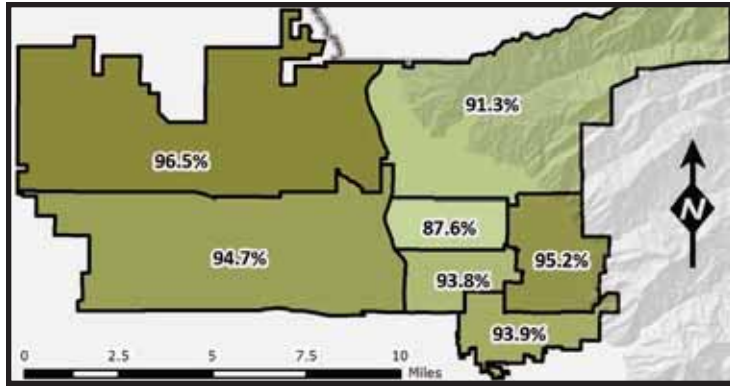


# Occupied Housing Units

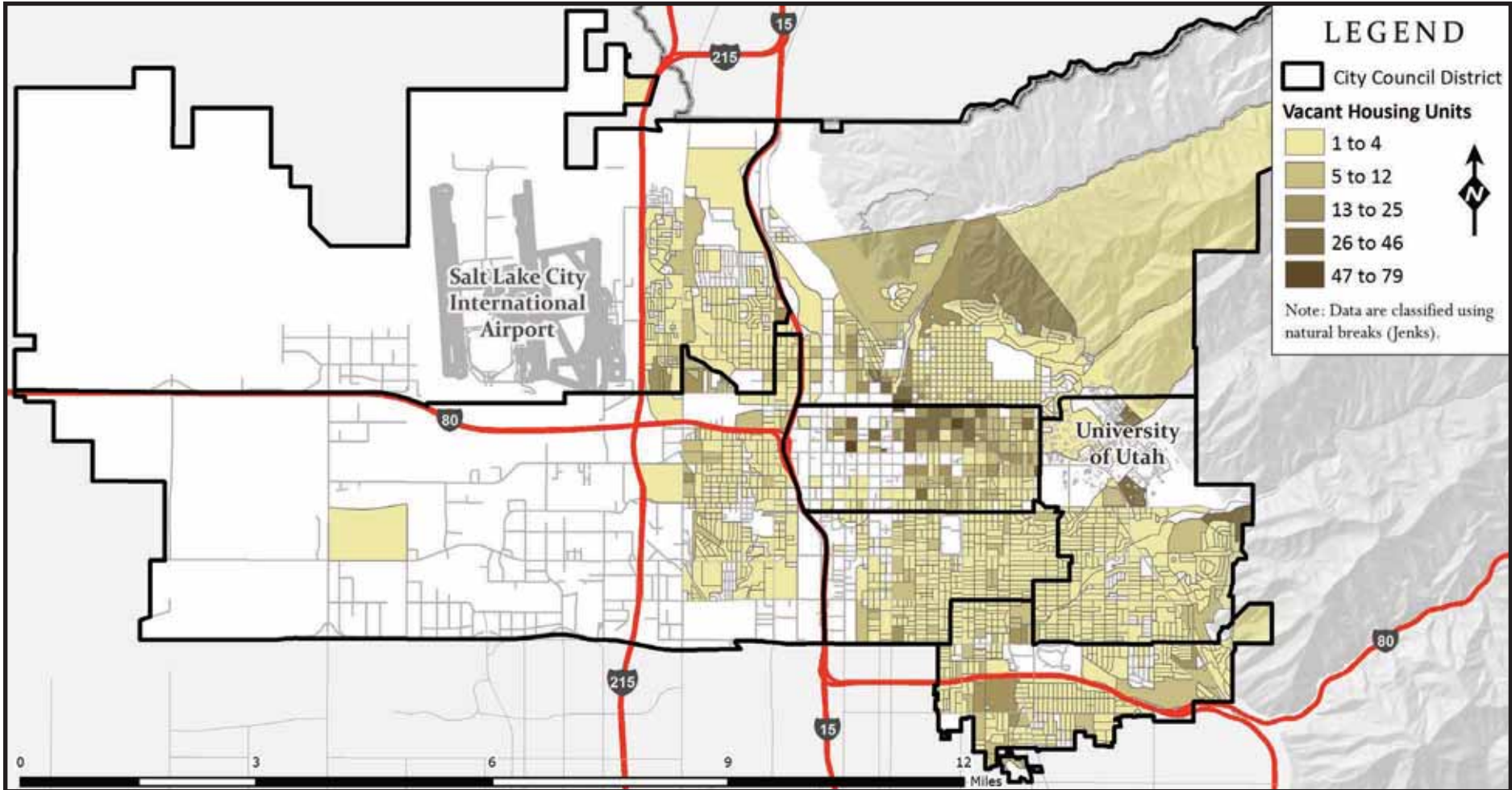
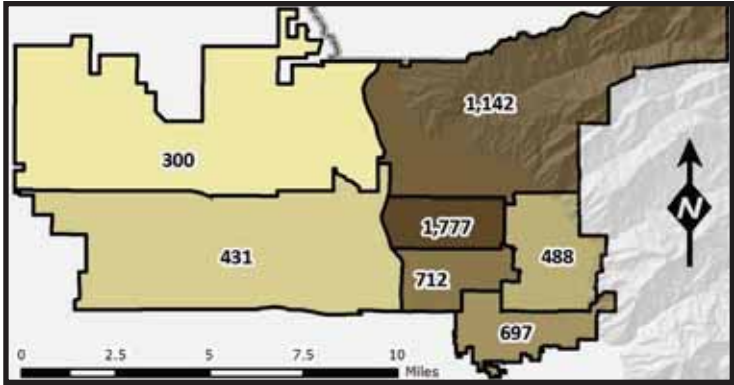




# Occupied Share of Total Housing Units (Occupancy Rate)



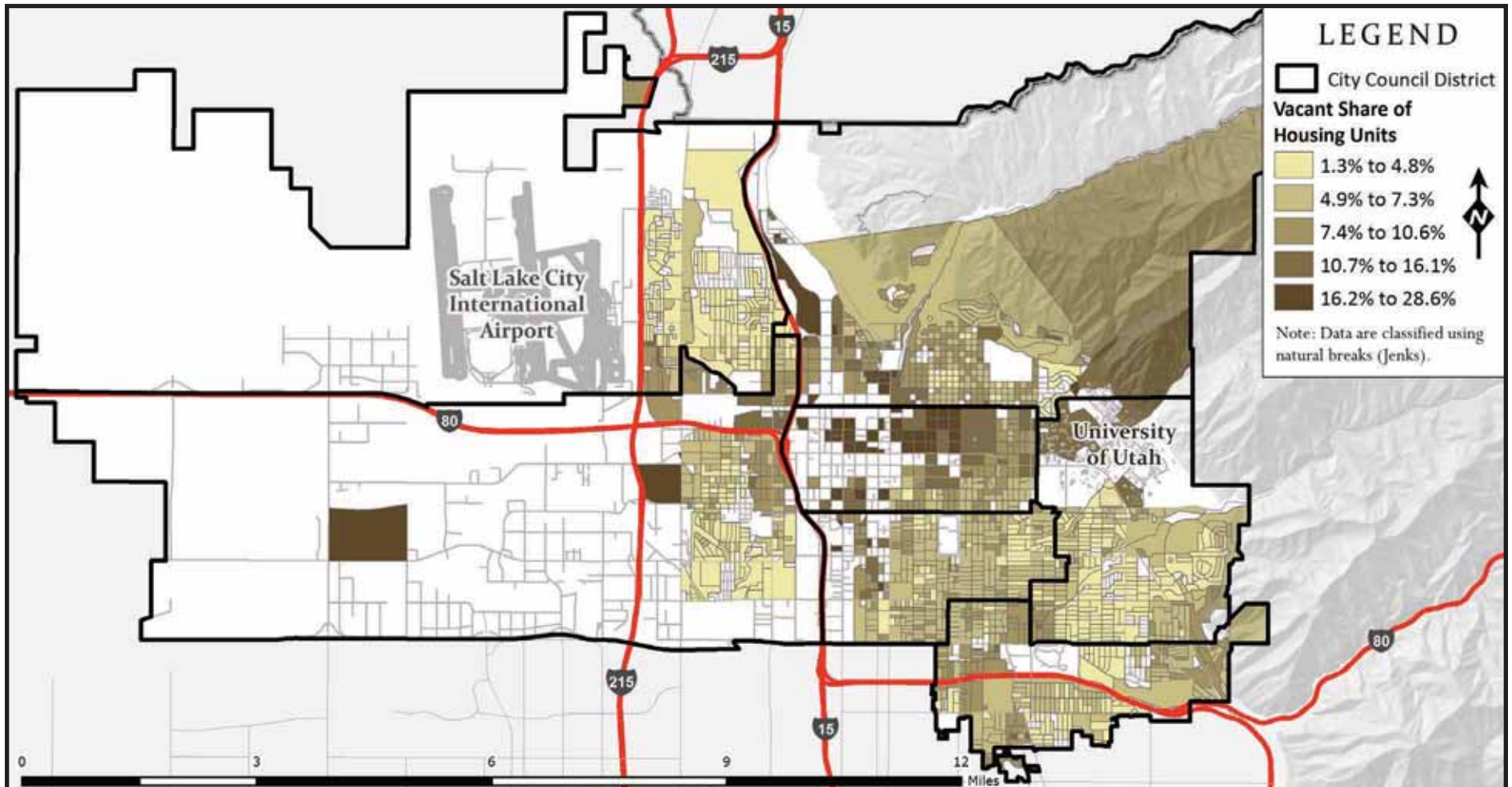
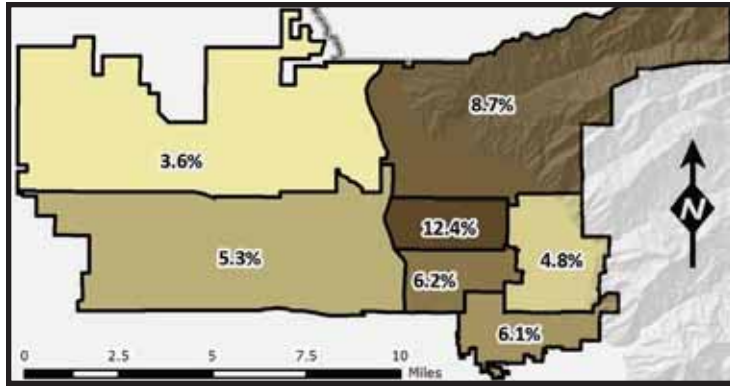
# Vacant Housing Units



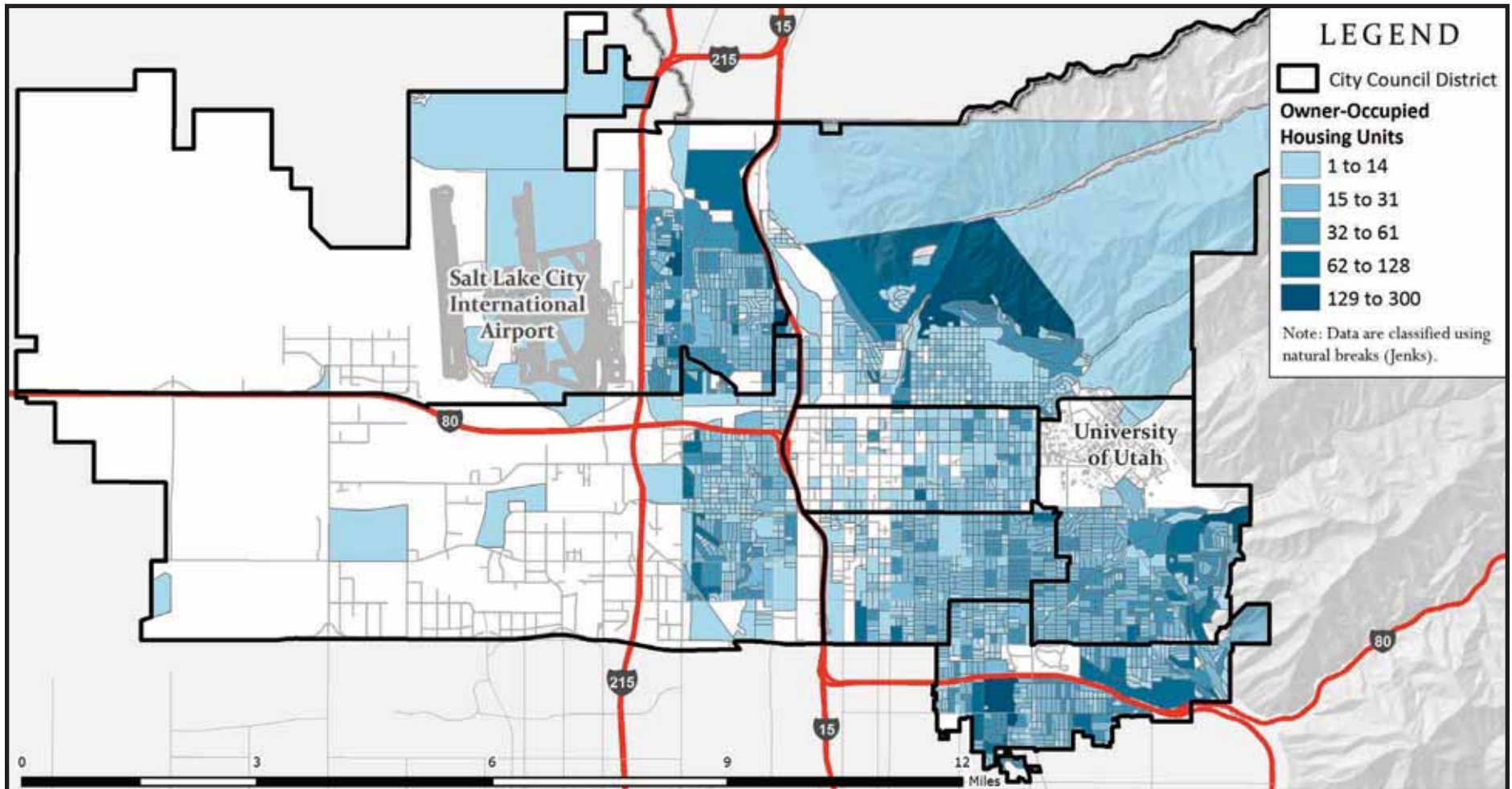
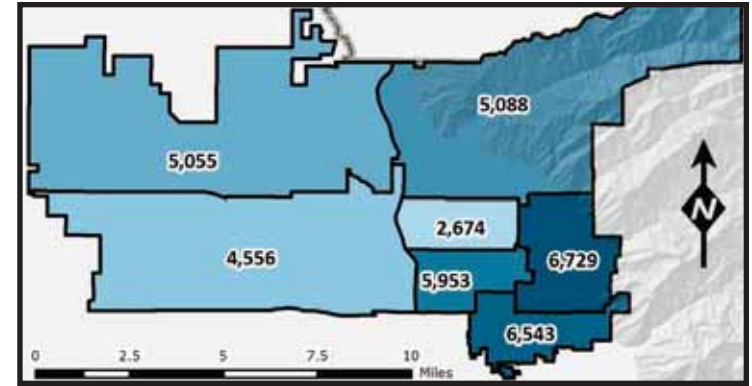
Maps by John Downen, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah | February 2011

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

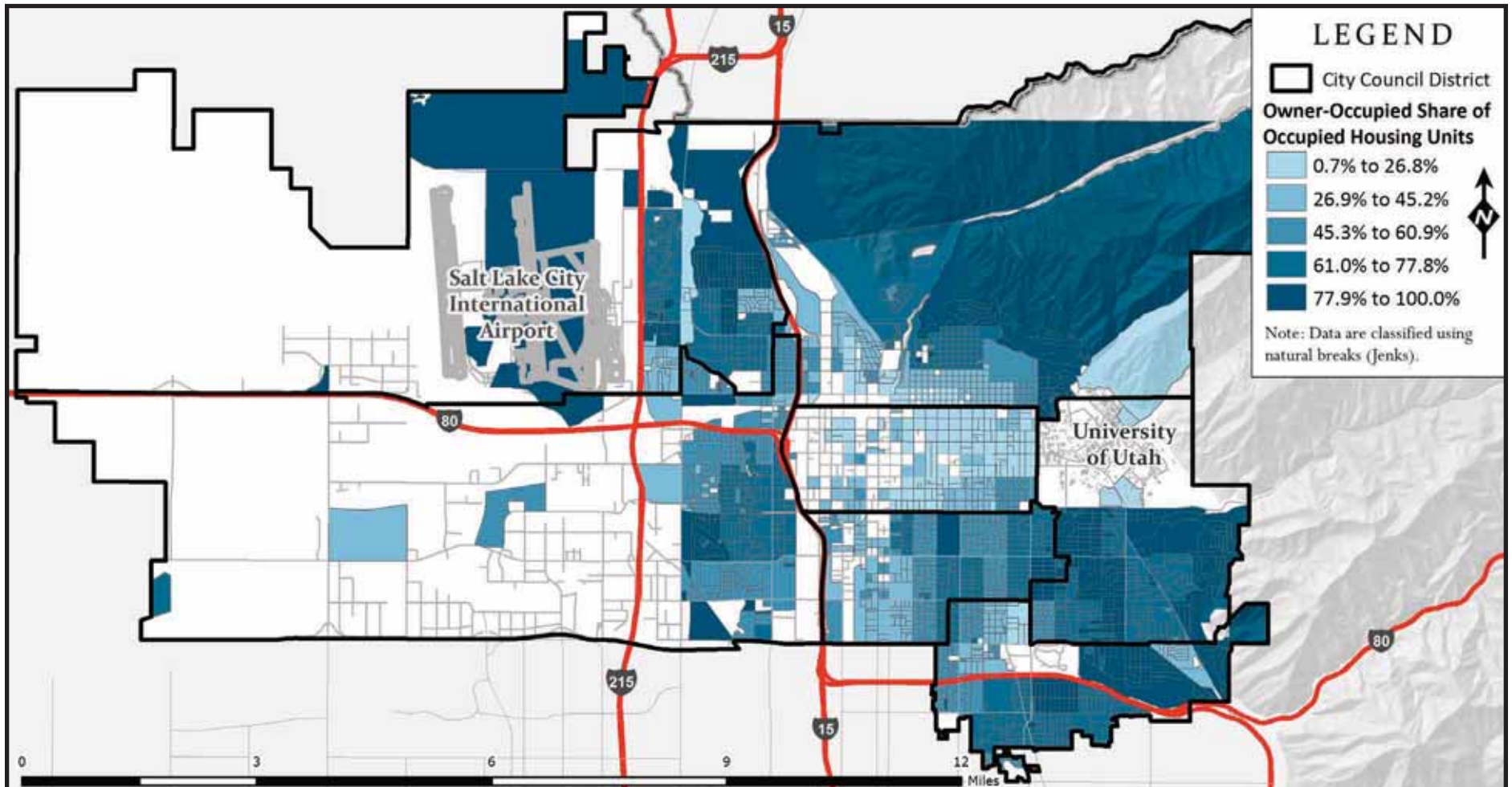
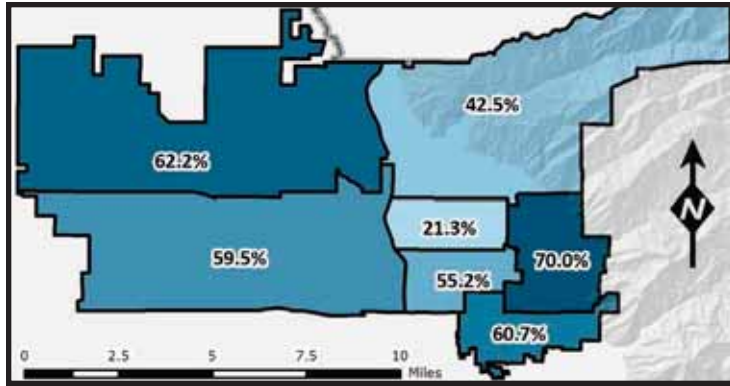
# Vacant Share of Total Housing Units (Vacancy Rate)



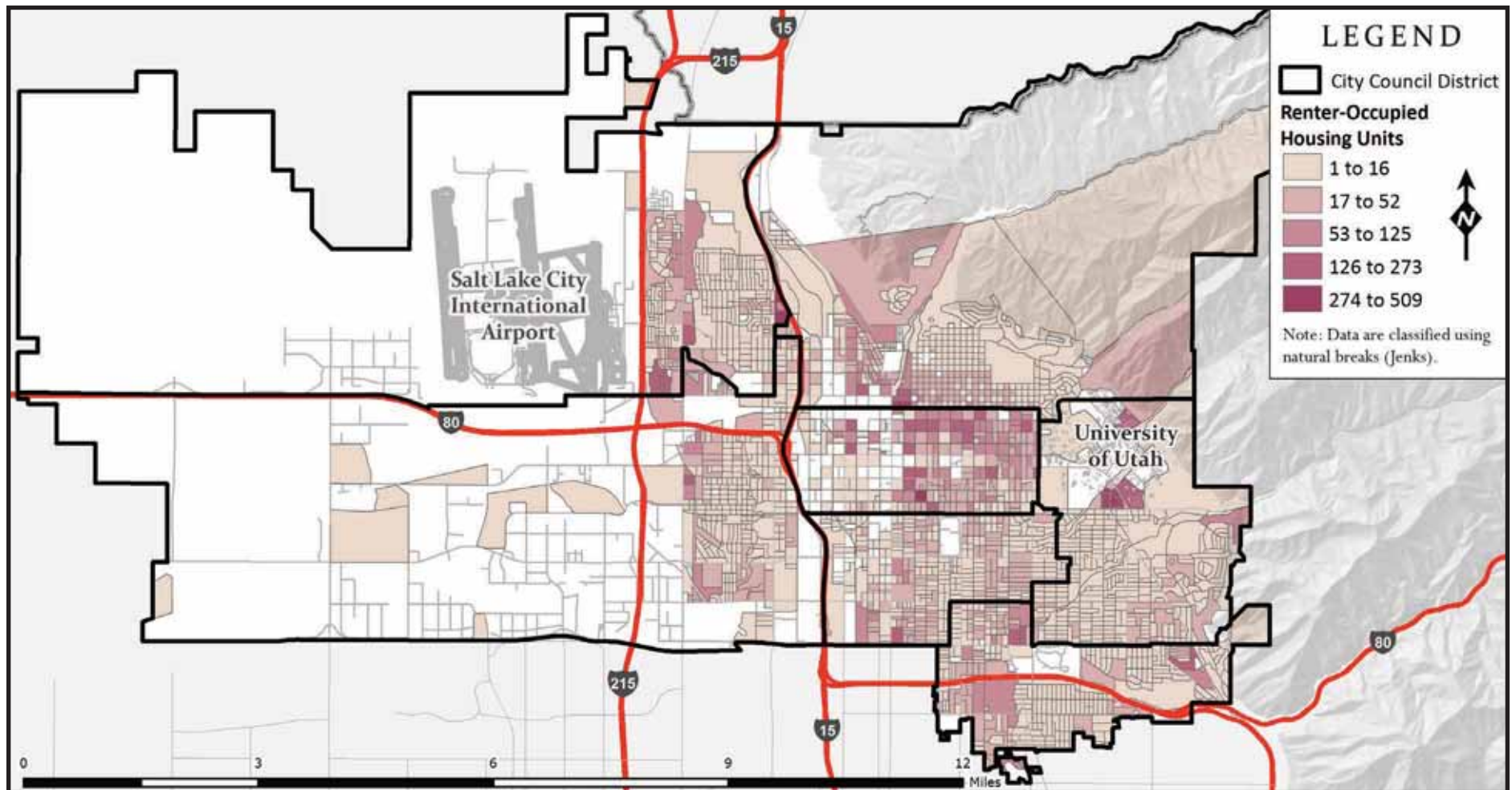
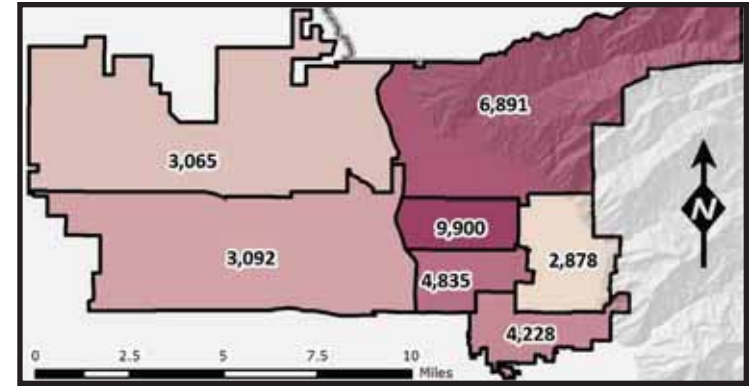
# Owner-Occupied Housing Units



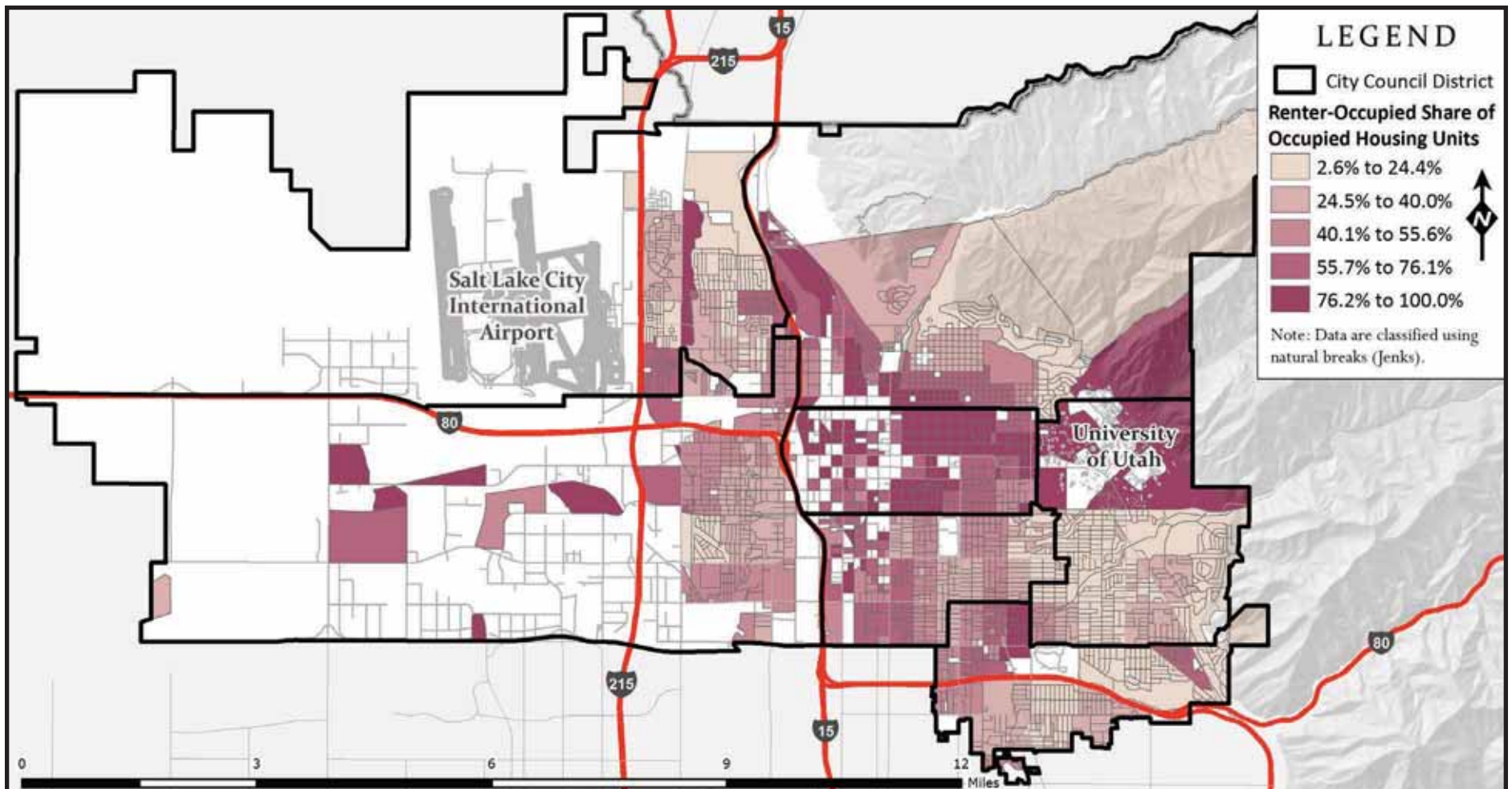
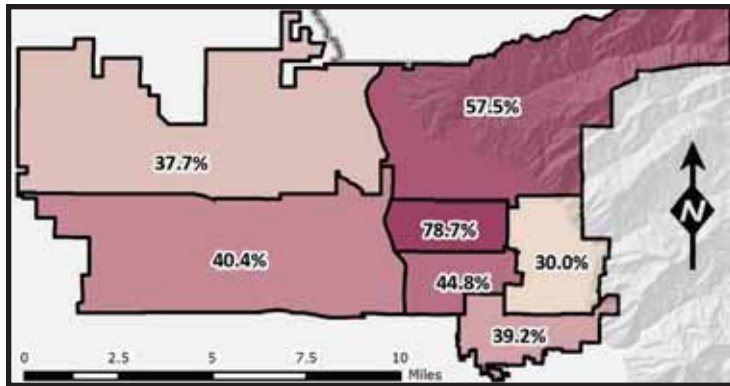
# Owner-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units



# Renter-Occupied Housing Units



# Renter-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units







# District-Level Summaries

## District 1

“District 1 includes the Rose Park, Morton Meadows, North Redwood, Jordan Meadows, Westpointe, State Fairpark, and Onequa neighborhoods, the Salt Lake City International Airport and the Salt Lake International Center business park.”<sup>2</sup>

District 1 has the distinction of being the most populous (26,946 residents) and the youngest among all districts, with a median age of 27.2. District 1 had the largest preschool-age and school-age populations. This resulted in a youth dependency ratio that was larger than all other districts except District 2. District 1 also had the second smallest retirement-age population and retirement-age dependency ratio among all dis-

District 1 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

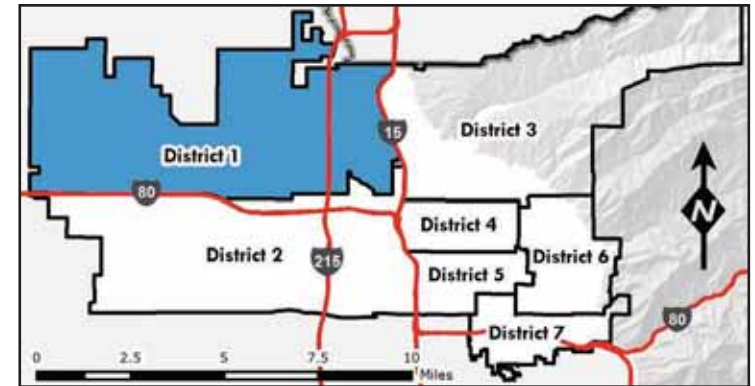
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>26,946</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
Under 5	2,856	1	10.6%	19.8%
5 through 17 Years	5,892	1	21.9%	20.6%
18 through 24 Years	3,582	5	13.3%	12.9%
25 through 64 Years	12,373	5	45.9%	13.6%
65 and Older	2,243	6	8.3%	11.3%
Working Age (18–64)	15,955	6	59.2%	13.4%
Youth Dependency Ratio	54.8	2	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	14.1	6	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	68.9	2	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

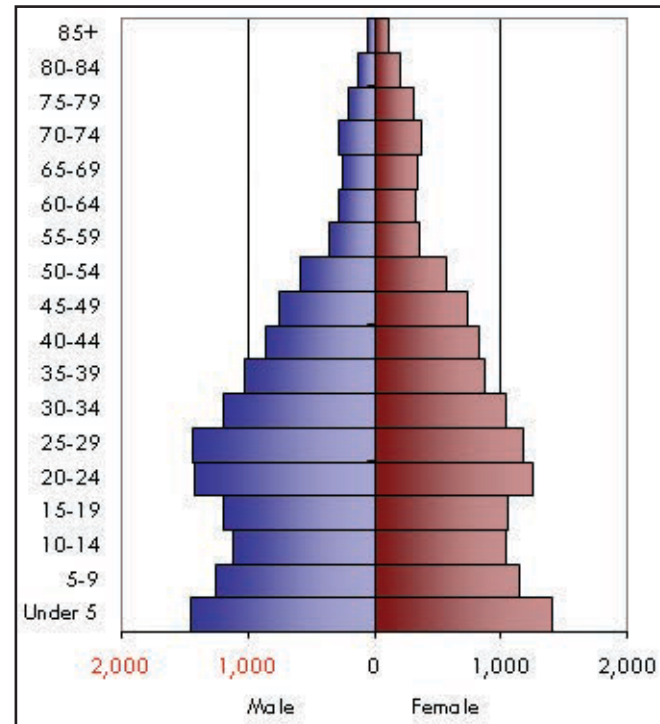
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

2. <http://www.slccgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

tricts. The male-to-female ratio for the prime working-age (25 through 39) population was unusually high in 2000. The high sex ratio in this district was due mostly to the presence of male workers who were separated from their families and, to a much lesser extent, the presence of a male-dominated group quarters, in this case a correctional facility.



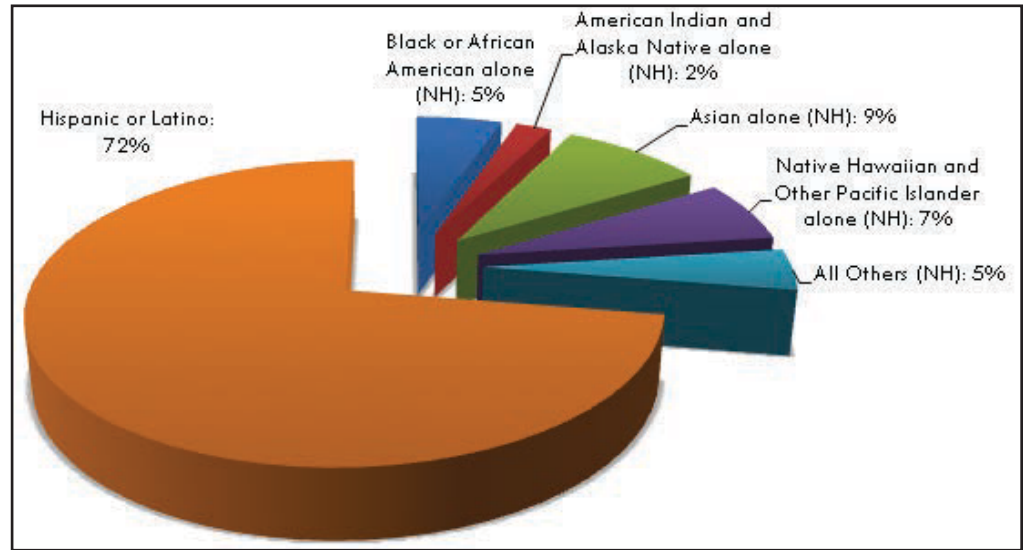
District 1 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

District 1 is a minority-majority district, with 53 percent of residents classified as minorities, accounting for 27 percent of the city's total. It ranks just behind District 2 as the most ethnically and racially diverse district in the 2000 census. Hispanics or Latinos were 72 percent of all minorities. Asians (alone and not Hispanic) and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (alone and not Hispanic) were the next largest minority populations in District 1.

District 1 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.

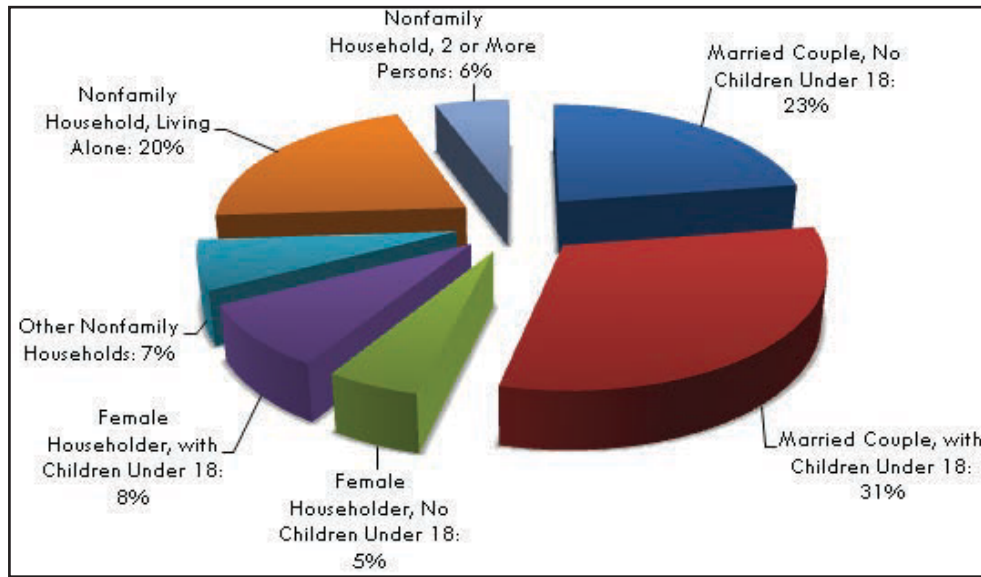
District 1 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>26,933</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	12,733	6	47.3%	9.9%
Black or African American alone	748	1	2.8%	25.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	312	4	1.2%	16.9%
Asian alone	1,248	1	4.6%	19.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	958	2	3.6%	29.1%
All Others	642	3	2.4%	16.0%
Hispanic or Latino	10,292	2	38.2%	30.1%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 1 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.

Nearly three-quarters of all households in District 1 were family households in 2000, the highest proportion among all districts. It had the second largest average household size among districts, with 3.30 persons per household. It had second to the fewest number of persons 65 years or older living alone. In 2000, 42 percent of all households in District 1 were family households with own children under 18, ranking it first among all districts. Over half of households (54 percent) were married-couple households, ranking it fourth among districts. It had second to the largest number of married-couple households with children less than 18 among all districts. It had the third highest population of single women with children, about 17 percent of the city's total.

### District 1 2000 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>
Family Households (Families)	6,007	3	73.9%	15.1%
Married-Couple Families	4,369	4	53.8%	14.9%
with Own Children Under 18	2,537	2	31.2%	18.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,100	3	13.5%	15.1%
with Own Children Under 18	692	3	8.5%	16.7%
Nonfamily Households	2,117	6	26.1%	6.7%
Householder Living Alone	1,665	6	20.5%	7.0%
Householder 65 Years and Over	612	6	7.5%	8.9%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

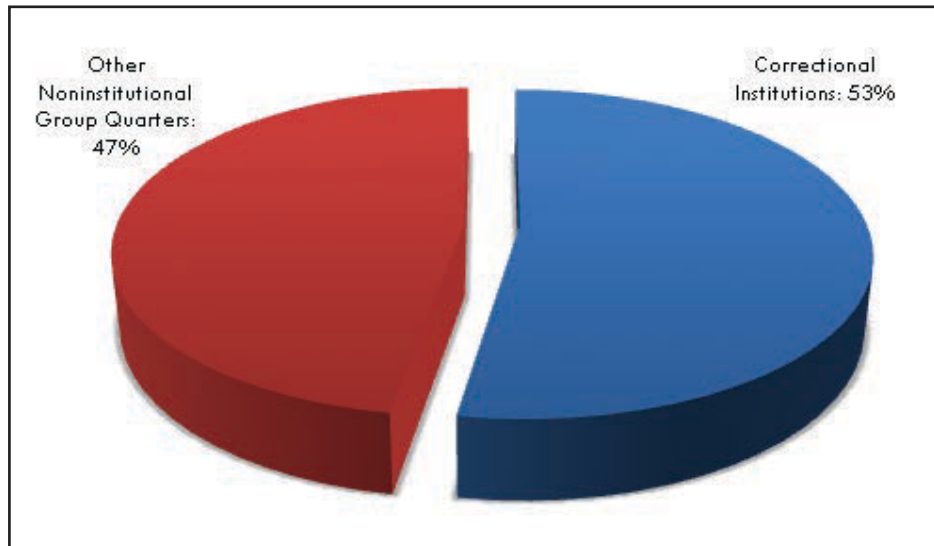
District 1 had a group quarters population of 95, the smallest of all districts. These were divided nearly evenly between correctional institutions and other noninstitutional group quarters.

District 1 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Institutionalized	50	6	52.6%	4.4%
Correctional Insitutions	50	2	52.6%	29.1%
Nursing Homes	0	7	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized	45	7	47.4%	1.3%
College Dormitories	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	45	5	47.4%	2.6%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.  
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

### District 1 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

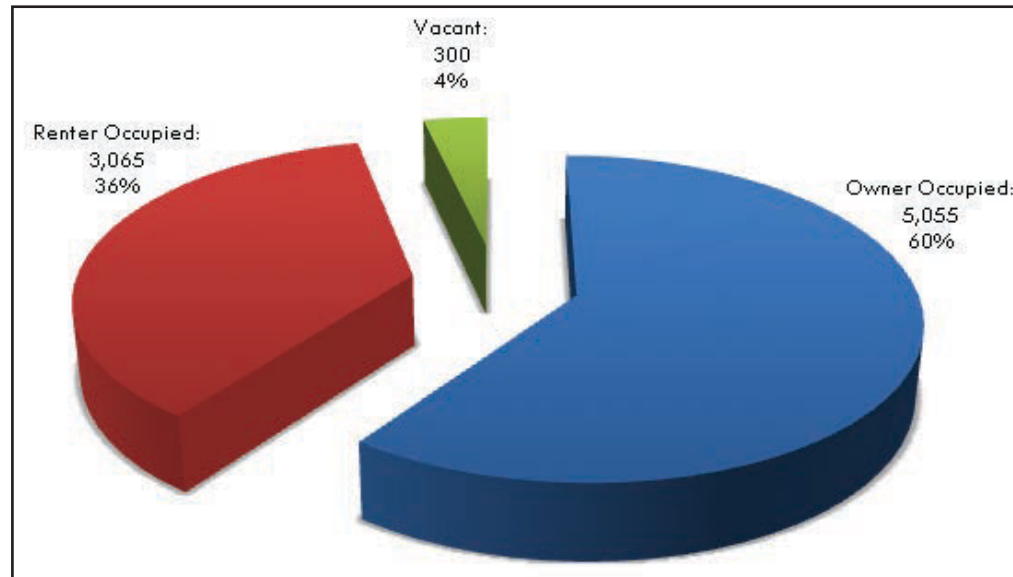
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>10.9%</b>
Occupied	8,120	6	96.4%	11.4%
Owner	5,055	5	62.3%	13.8%
Renter	3,065	6	37.7%	8.8%
Vacant	300	7	3.6%	5.4%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 1 had 8,420 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it sixth among the seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was 38 percent, second lowest. Finally, its vacancy rank of less than 4 percent was lowest among all districts.

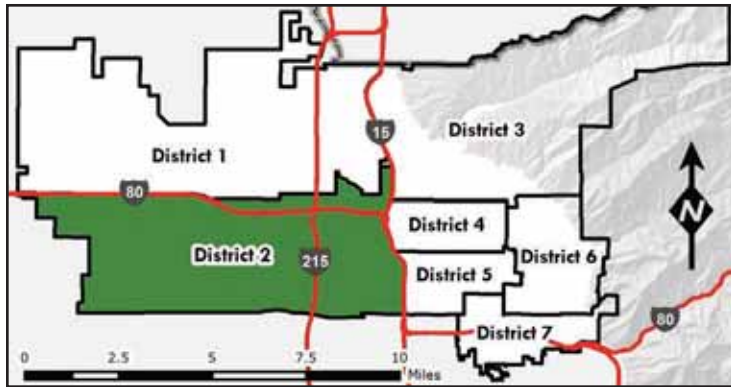
### District 1 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



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

## District 2

“District Two neighborhoods include Glendale, Jackson and Poplar Grove. The District also includes the Centennial Park industrial area, Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center and the Glendale Golf Course.”<sup>3</sup>



District 2 had a population of 26,003, third largest among districts. It was the second youngest among all districts, with a median age of 27.5. It had just over 14 percent of Salt Lake City’s residents in 2000, but also one-fifth of both the city’s preschool-age population and the school-age population. This resulted in a youth dependency ratio that was larger

than all districts. It also had the smallest number of retirement-age persons among all districts, and the third lowest retirement-age dependency ratio among all districts. The male-to-female ratio for the prime working-age (25 through 39) population was unusually high in 2000. The high sex ratio in this district was due mostly to the presence of male workers who were separated from their families and, to a much lesser extent, the presence of a male-dominated group quarters, in this case a correctional facility.

District 2 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

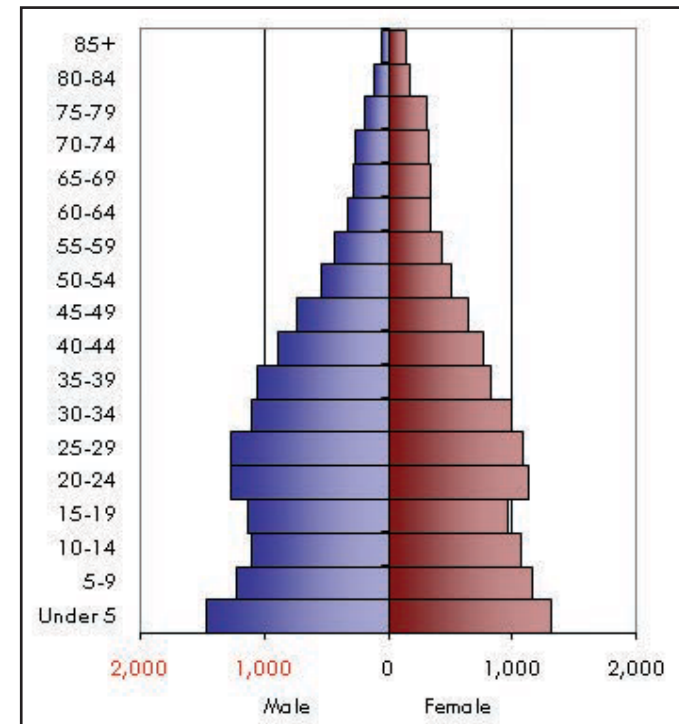
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>26,003</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Under 5	2,779	2	10.7%	19.2%
5 through 17 Years	5,735	2	22.1%	20.1%
18 through 24 Years	3,321	7	12.8%	12.0%
25 through 64 Years	11,939	7	45.9%	13.1%
65 and Older	2,229	7	8.6%	11.2%
Working Age (18–64)	15,260	7	58.7%	12.8%
Youth Dependency Ratio	55.8	1	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	14.6	5	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	70.4	1	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district’s share of the city for the given category exceeds the district’s share of the total population in the city.

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

3. <http://www.slcgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

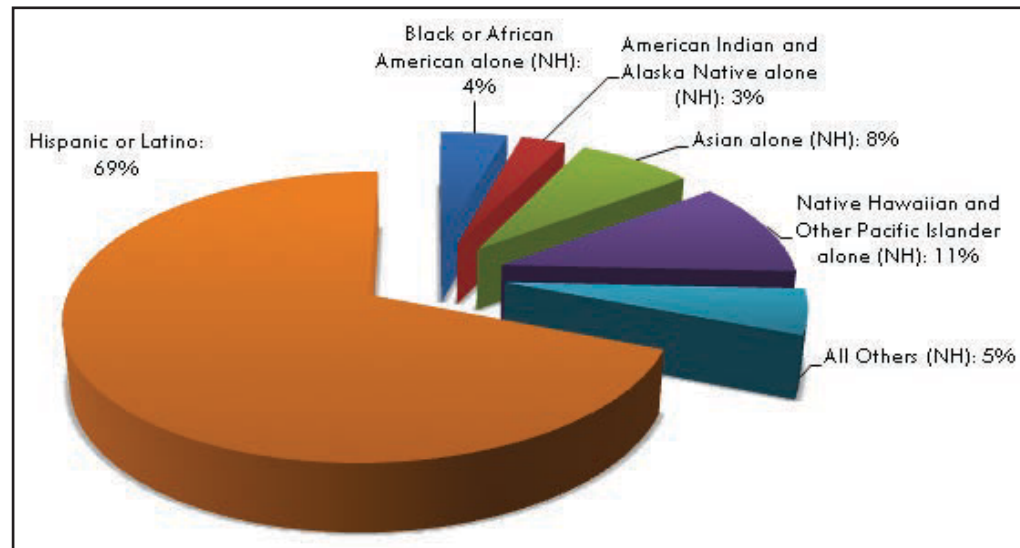
District 2 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

District 2 is a minority-majority district, with 60 percent of residents classified as minorities, accounting for nearly 30 percent of the city's total. It ranks as the most ethnically and racially diverse district in the 2000 census. Hispanics or Latinos were 69 percent of all minorities. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (alone and not Hispanic) and Asians (alone and not Hispanic) were the next largest minority populations in District 2. Over half of the city's Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population (alone and not Hispanic or Latino) lived in District 2 in 2000.

District 2 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.

District 2 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,951</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	10,384	7	40.0%	8.1%
Black or African American alone	676	3	2.6%	22.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	449	1	1.7%	24.3%
Asian alone	1,159	2	4.5%	17.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,720	1	6.6%	52.2%
All Others	810	1	3.1%	20.2%
Hispanic or Latino	10,753	1	41.4%	31.4%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>15,567</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 2 2000 Households by Type

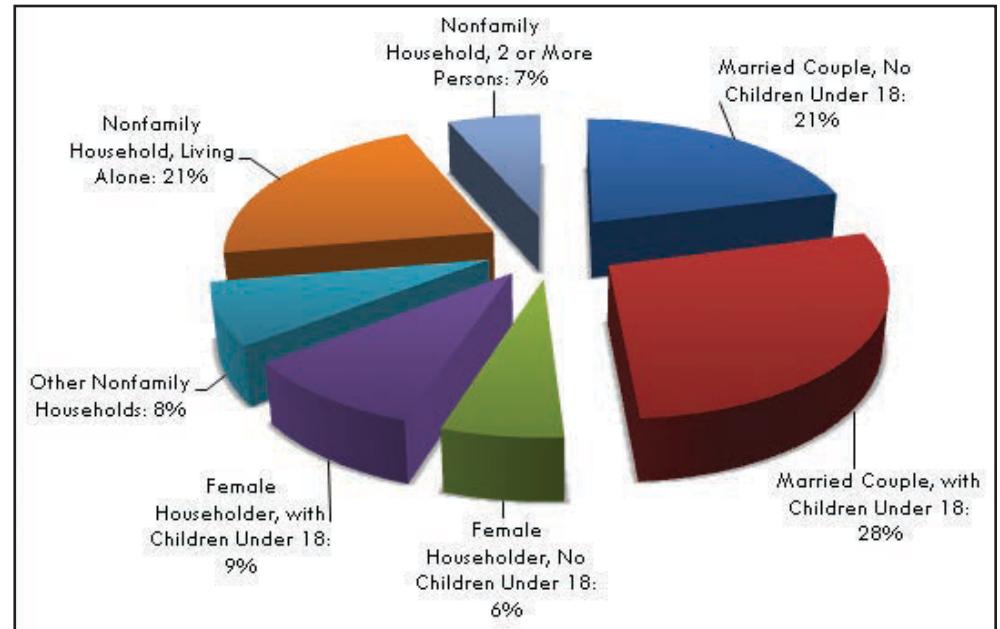
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
Family Households (Families)	5,531	6	72.3%	13.9%
Married-Couple Families	3,741	6	48.9%	12.7%
with Own Children Under 18	2,143	3	28.0%	15.5%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,193	2	15.6%	16.4%
with Own Children Under 18	726	2	9.5%	17.5%
Nonfamily Households	2,117	6	27.7%	6.7%
Householder Living Alone	1,618	7	21.1%	6.8%
Householder 65 Years and Over	559	7	7.3%	8.2%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

About 72 percent of all households in District 2 were family households in 2000, second only to District 1. It had the largest household size among districts, with 3.35 persons per household. It had the fewest households with a 65-years-or-older person living alone. In 2000, 41 percent of all households in District 2 were family households with own children under 18, ranking it second, behind District 1. Nearly half of households (49 percent) were married-couple households. About 28 percent of household were married-couple households with children younger than 18. It had the second largest population of single women with children, about 10 percent of the district's total households.

### District 2 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.



District 2 had a group quarters population of 345. Thirty-eight percent were in nursing homes, 35 percent were in correctional institutions, and the balance were in other noninstitutional group quarters.

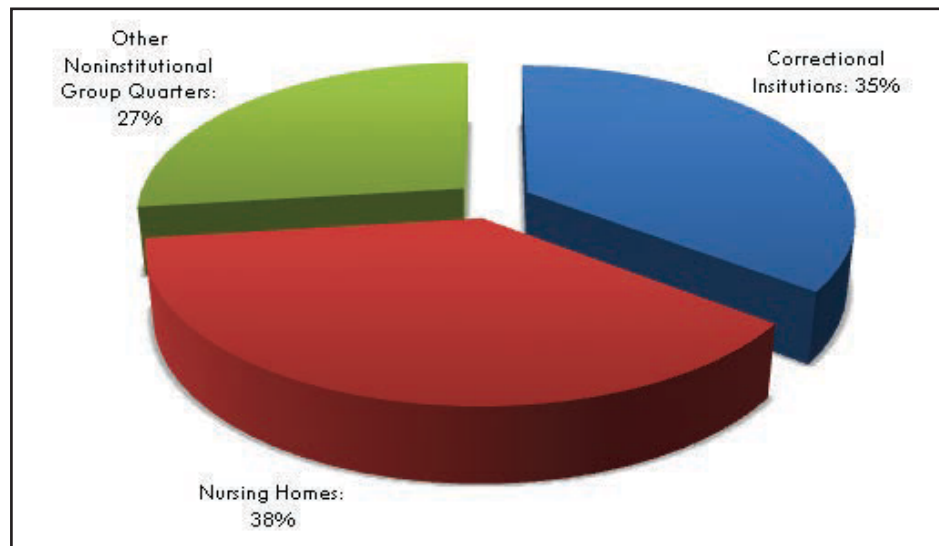
District 2 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
Institutionalized	252	2	73.0%	22.4%
Correctional Institutions	122	1	35.4%	70.9%
Nursing Homes	130	3	37.7%	17.8%
Other	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized	93	5	27.0%	2.7%
College Dormitories	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	93	2	27.0%	5.4%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.

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

District 2 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

District 2 had 8,079 housing units counted in the 2000 census, the fewest of all seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was 40 percent, lower than the city average of 49 percent. Finally, its vacancy rate of 5 percent was lower than the 7 percent city average.

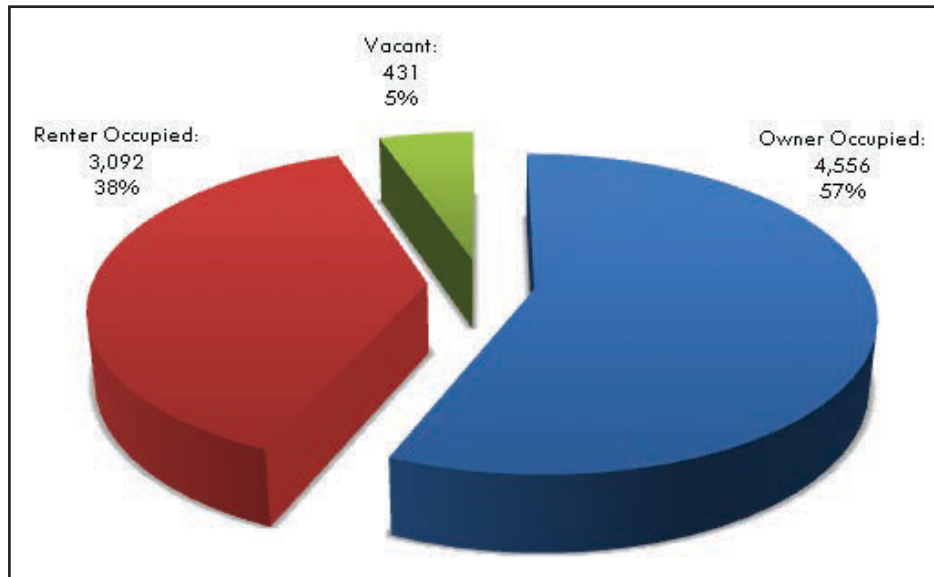
### District 2 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>8,079</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>10.5%</b>
Occupied	7,648	7	94.7%	10.7%
Owner	4,556	6	59.6%	12.4%
Renter	3,092	5	40.4%	8.9%
Vacant	431	6	5.3%	7.8%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 2 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



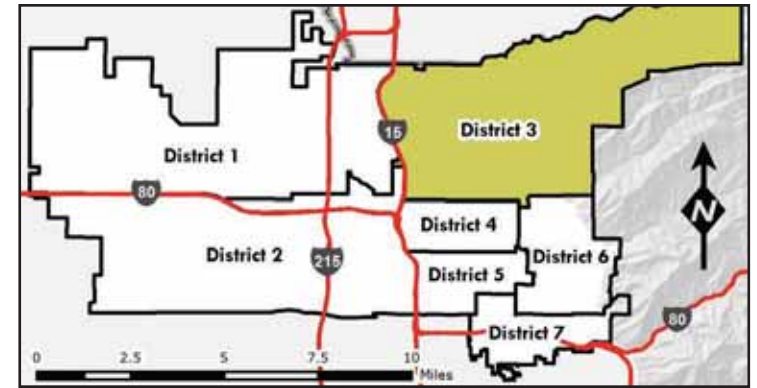
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

## District 3

“District Three neighborhoods include the lower and upper Avenues, Capitol Hill, West Capitol Hill, Guadalupe and Federal Heights. District Three is home to the State Capitol building, City Creek Canyon, the City Cemetery, two hospital sites and three historic preservation districts—the Avenues, Capitol Hill and South Temple.”<sup>4</sup>

In 2000, population in District 3 was 25,668, ranking it sixth among districts. The median age was 37.3, the highest among all districts. Compared with the city as a whole, the district’s age distribution had fewer youth and a significant overrepresentation of young adults (20 through 34 years old). The smaller youth share translates into a larger share of older adults in all five-year age groups from 40 years old and older, compared with Salt Lake City. Because of the larger share of working-age persons, the total dependency ratio was lower than in all other districts except District 4—there were only 44.4 non-working-age persons per 100 working-age persons in District 3. The

low youth dependency ratio was the major reason for this low total. Working-age persons (18 through 64 years old) were nearly 70 percent of the district residents in the 2000 census. The sex ratios for the age groups 15 through 19 and 20 through 24 were low relative to those for Salt Lake City. This means there was either an overrepresentation of women or an underrepresentation of men in those age groups. Only District 4 had a similar dip in the sex ratio for 15 through 19 year olds. This could



District 3 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

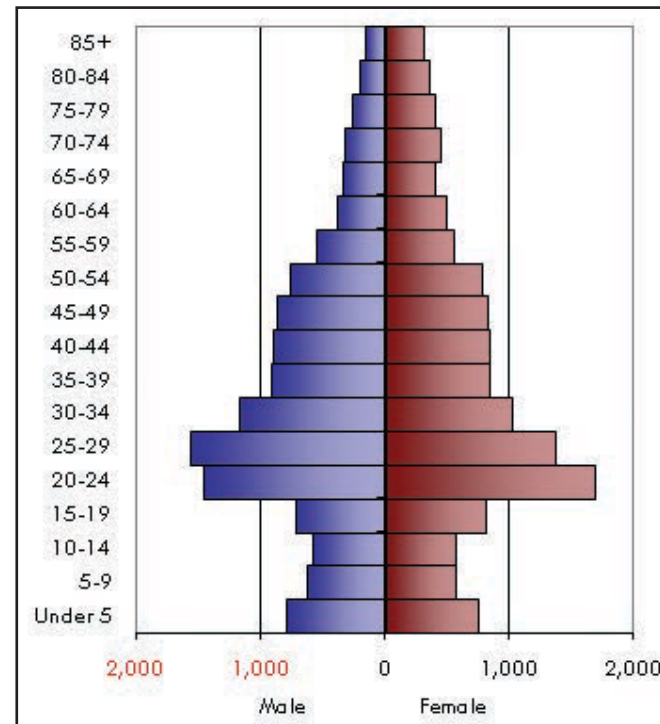
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,668</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Under 5	1,552	6	6.0%	10.7%
5 through 17 Years	3,105	6	12.1%	10.9%
18 through 24 Years	3,916	3	15.3%	14.1%
25 through 64 Years	13,854	2	54.0%	15.2%
65 and Older	3,241	3	12.6%	16.3%
Working Age (18–64)	17,770	2	69.2%	14.9%
Youth Dependency Ratio	26.2	6	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	18.2	3	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	44.4	6	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district’s share of the city for the given category exceeds the district’s share of the total population in the city.

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

4. <http://www.slccgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

District 3 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

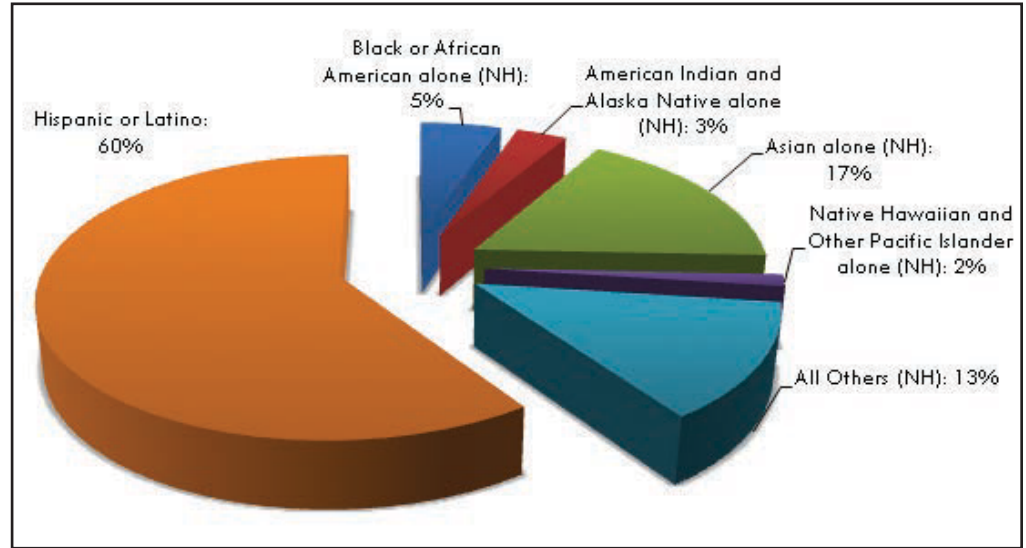


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

be explained by males leaving for religious service (LDS missions) or women attending educational institutions in higher proportions.

Minorities were almost 16 percent of District 3's population in 2000, ranking it fifth among districts. Hispanics were the largest minority, with 6 in 10 of the district's minority population. Asians (alone and not Hispanic or Latino) and multiracial non-Hispanics were the next largest minority groups in the district.

District 3 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.

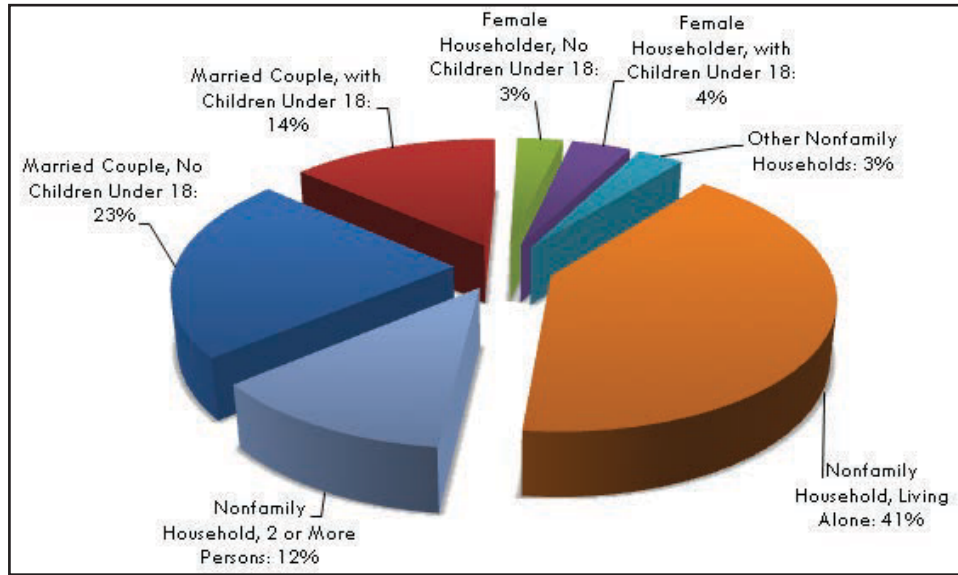
District 3 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,529</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	21,537	3	84.4%	16.8%
Black or African American alone	208	5	0.8%	6.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	131	6	0.5%	7.1%
Asian alone	685	5	2.7%	10.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	55	6	0.2%	1.7%
All Others	530	5	2.1%	13.2%
Hispanic or Latino	2,383	5	9.3%	7.0%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 3 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.

Over half (53 percent) of households in District 3 were non-family households, with nearly 8 in 10 of these being persons living alone. There were 2.10 persons per household, ranking District 3 second only to District 4 for the smallest household size among all districts. The share of District 3 households that were families with children less than 18 years old was 19 percent, lower than all but District 4. Similarly, married-couple households with children under 18 were 14 percent of all households in the district, lower than all but District 4. Households of single women with children under 18 were 4 percent of all District 3 households, the same proportion as in District 4, and the lowest among all districts.

### District 3 2000 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>11,981</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
Family Households (Families)	5,624	5	46.9%	14.1%
Married-Couple Families	4,392	3	36.7%	15.0%
with Own Children Under 18	1,684	6	14.1%	12.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	855	6	7.1%	11.7%
with Own Children Under 18	485	6	4.0%	11.7%
Nonfamily Households	6,361	2	53.1%	20.1%
Householder Living Alone	4,910	2	41.0%	20.7%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,055	4	8.8%	15.4%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

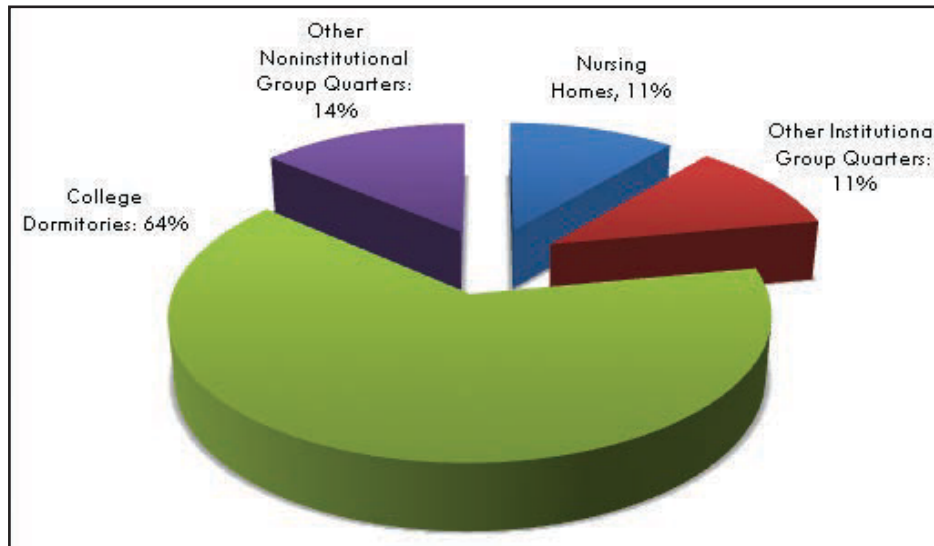
Just over 500 residents in District 3 lived in group quarters, with nearly two-thirds of these living in college dormitories. The remaining group quarters population resided in other noninstitutionalized facilities, nursing homes, and other institutionalized group quarters.

District 3 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
Institutionalized	116	5	22.1%	10.3%
Correctional Institutions	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	58	5	11.0%	7.9%
Other	58	2	11.0%	26.0%
Noninstitutionalized	410	3	77.9%	12.1%
College Dormitories	338	2	64.3%	20.1%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	72	3	13.7%	4.2%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.  
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

### District 3 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

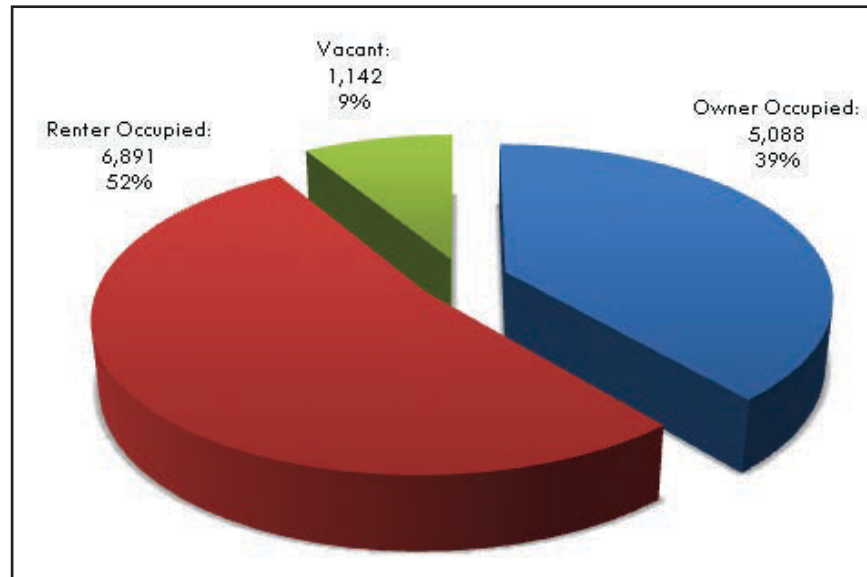
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>17.0%</b>
Occupied	11,979	2	91.3%	16.8%
Owner	5,088	4	42.5%	13.9%
Renter	6,891	2	57.5%	19.8%
Vacant	1,142	2	8.7%	20.6%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 3 had 13,121 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it second among the seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was 58 percent, second highest. Finally, its vacancy rate of less than 9 percent was second highest all districts.

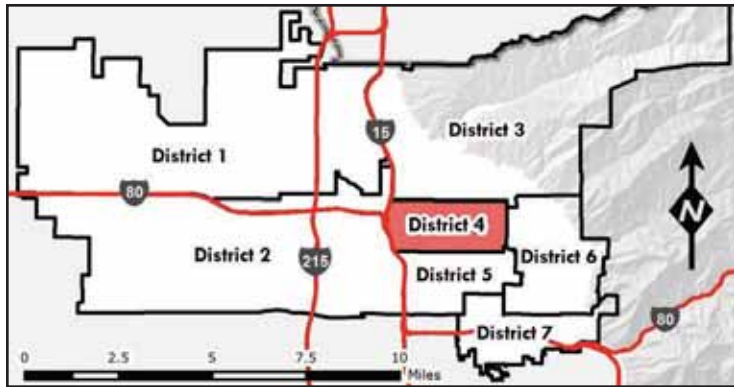
District 3 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



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

## District 4

“District Four encompasses the Central City, East Downtown, People’s Freeway, East Central City, and Rio Grande neighborhoods. The district includes most of downtown, East High School and the Central City historic preservation district.”<sup>5</sup>



The District 4 population was 25,652, the smallest of all districts in 2000. The age structure of the district is dominated by the college-age population. In the 2000 census, it had the largest number and share of 18-through-24-year-old persons in Salt Lake City. District 4 also had the smallest numbers and shares of both preschool- and school-age persons of all districts. It

ranked third in older working-age population (25 through 64 years old) and fifth in share of retirement-age persons. Combined, this resulted in the lowest dependency ratios (youth, retirement age, and total) among all districts. The median age was 29.4, which was the third youngest of all districts. The sex ratio was relatively low for the 15-through-19-year-old age group, as it was for District 3, possibly evidence of the absence of male LDS missionaries. The sex ratio was relative high for five-year age groups from 25 through 64, due to the large, male-dominated group quarters populations in the district.

District 4 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

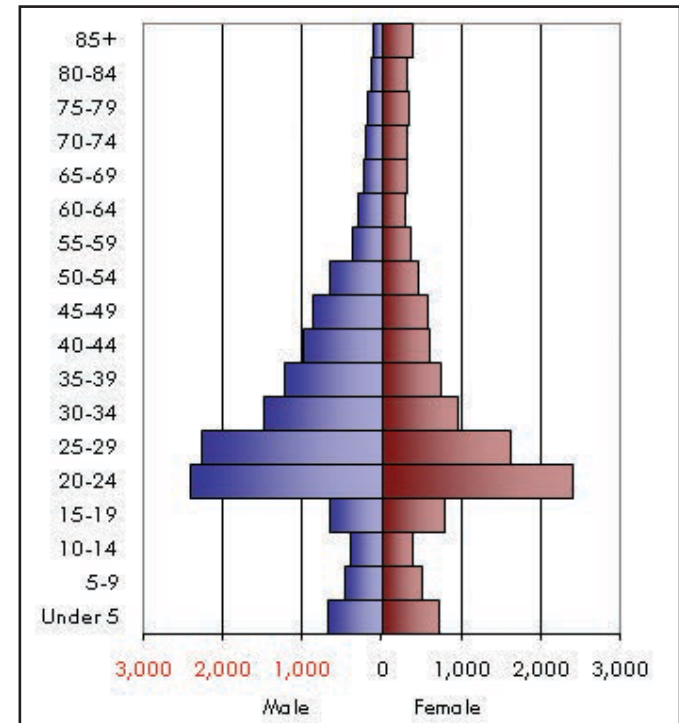
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,652</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Under 5	1,388	7	5.4%	9.6%
5 through 17 Years	2,284	7	8.9%	8.0%
18 through 24 Years	5,709	1	22.3%	20.6%
25 through 64 Years	13,731	3	53.5%	15.0%
65 and Older	2,540	5	9.9%	12.7%
Working Age (18–64)	19,440	1	75.8%	16.3%
Youth Dependency Ratio	18.9	7	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	13.1	7	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	32.0	7	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

5. <http://www.slcgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

District 4 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

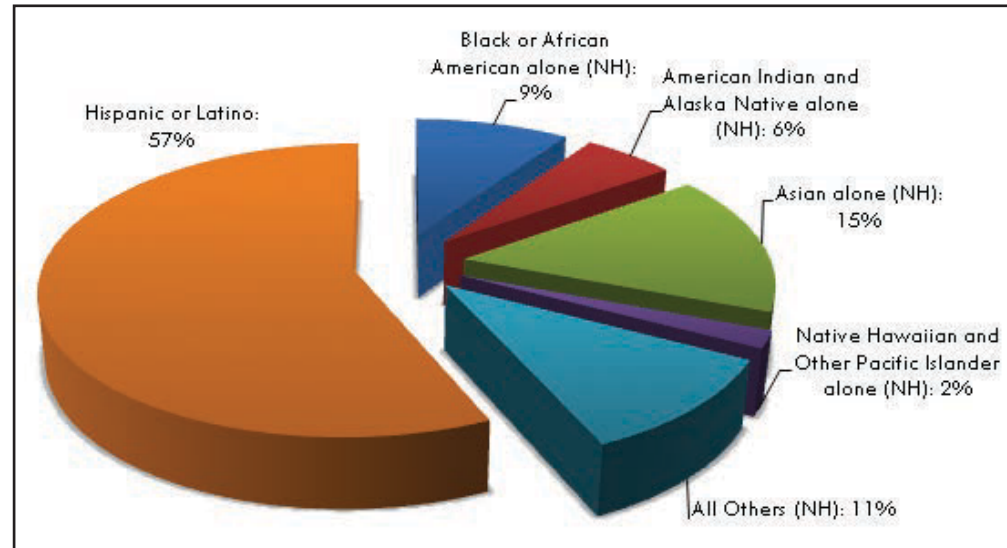


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.



Among all districts, District 4 ranked as the third most racially and ethnically diverse, with a minority population share approaching 30 percent. The Hispanic or Latino population was 57 percent of all district minorities. Asians (alone and not Hispanic) were the next largest minority population, with 18 percent of Salt Lake City's Asians living in District 4. Multiracial (not Hispanic) and Black or African American (alone and not Hispanic) were the next largest minority populations in District 4 in the 2000 census.

District 4 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.

District 4 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,619</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	18,320	5	71.5%	14.3%
Black or African American alone	695	2	2.7%	23.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	415	2	1.6%	22.4%
Asian alone	1,138	3	4.4%	17.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	141	4	0.6%	4.3%
All Others	775	2	3.0%	19.3%
Hispanic or Latino	4,135	4	16.1%	12.1%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 4 2000 Households by Type

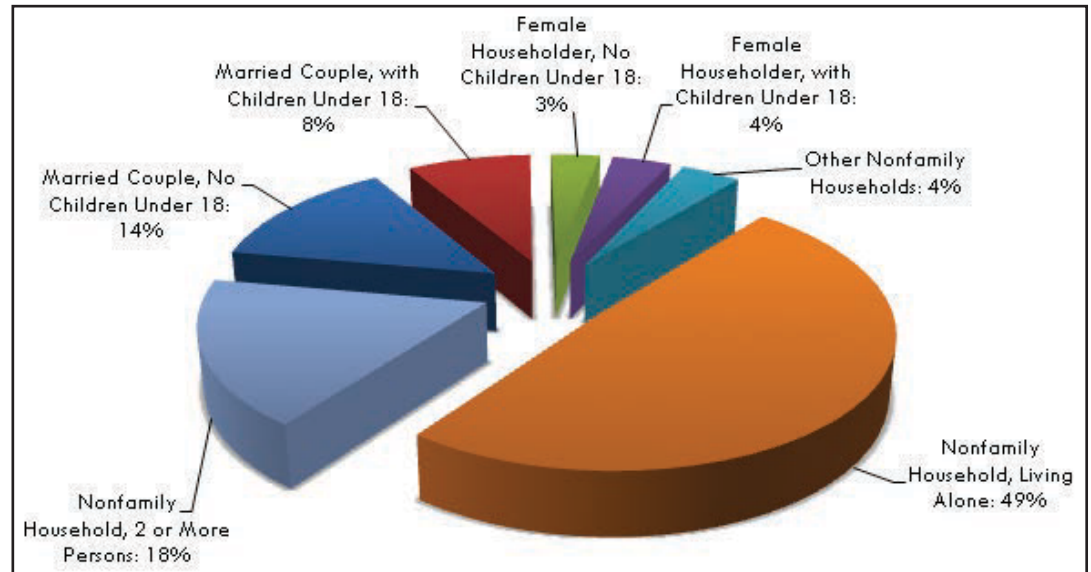
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>12,576</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
Family Households (Families)	4,174	7	33.2%	10.5%
Married-Couple Families	2,761	7	22.0%	9.4%
with Own Children Under 18	1,043	7	8.3%	7.5%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	912	5	7.3%	12.5%
with Own Children Under 18	498	5	4.0%	12.0%
Nonfamily Households	8,400	1	66.8%	26.6%
Householder Living Alone	6,186	1	49.2%	26.1%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,392	1	11.1%	20.3%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

Compared with the other districts, District 4 had the most households (12,576), smallest household size (1.91 persons), highest share of nonfamily households (33 percent), highest share of single-person households (49 percent), and the lowest share of family households (33 percent), married-couple households (22 percent), and married-couple households with children (8 percent). It also had the third lowest share of female-headed households with children under 18 (4 percent).

### District 4 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.

District 4 had the largest group quarters population among all districts. Of these, 85 percent were other non-institutional group quarters populations. The remainder were populations in nursing homes, college dormitories, and other institutional facilities.

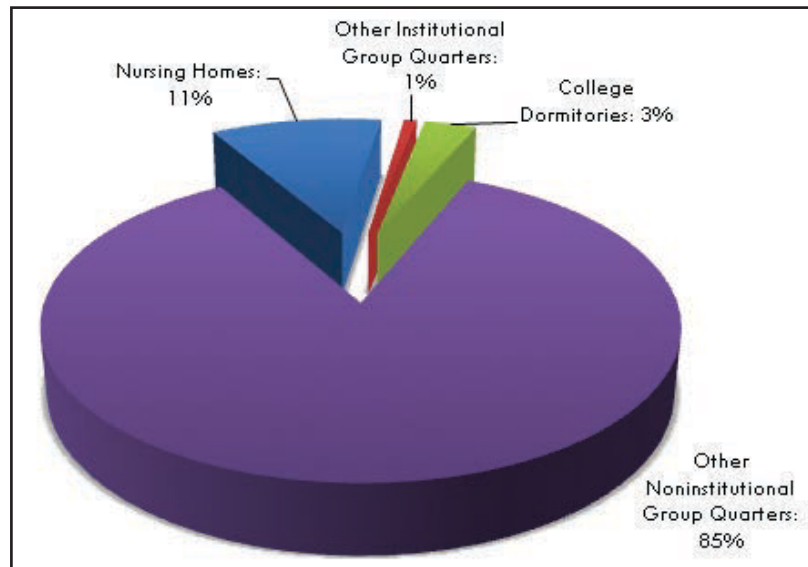
District 4 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>
Institutionalized	189	4	11.4%	16.8%
Correctional Institutions	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	176	2	10.7%	24.1%
Other	13	3	0.8%	5.8%
Noninstitutionalized	1,462	1	88.6%	43.1%
College Dormitories	54	4	3.3%	3.2%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	1,408	1	85.3%	82.2%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.

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

District 4 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

District 4 had 14,351 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it highest among the seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was nearly 80 percent, again the highest share of all districts, as was its vacancy rate of 12 percent.

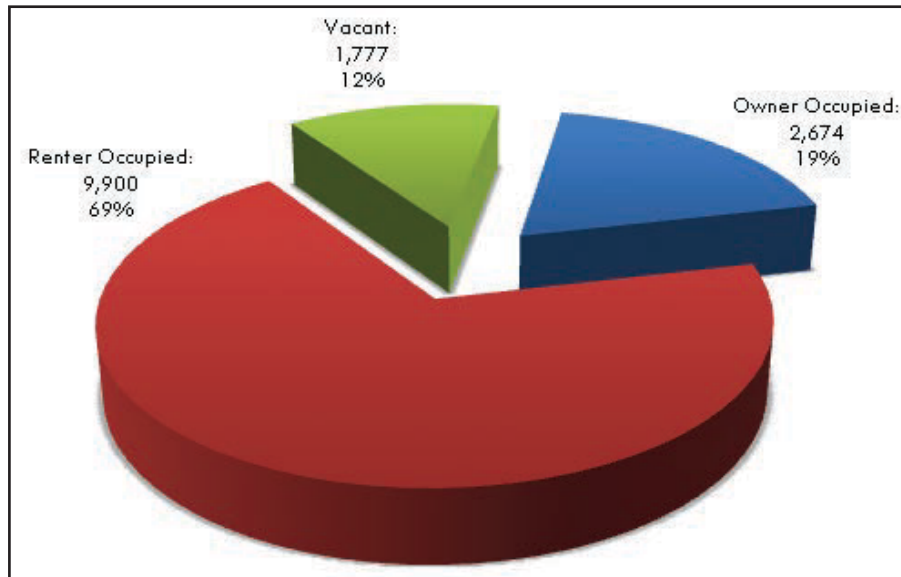
### District 4 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>14,351</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>18.6%</b>
Occupied	12,574	1	87.6%	17.6%
Owner	2,674	7	21.3%	7.3%
Renter	9,900	1	78.7%	28.4%
Vacant	1,777	1	12.4%	32.0%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 4 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure

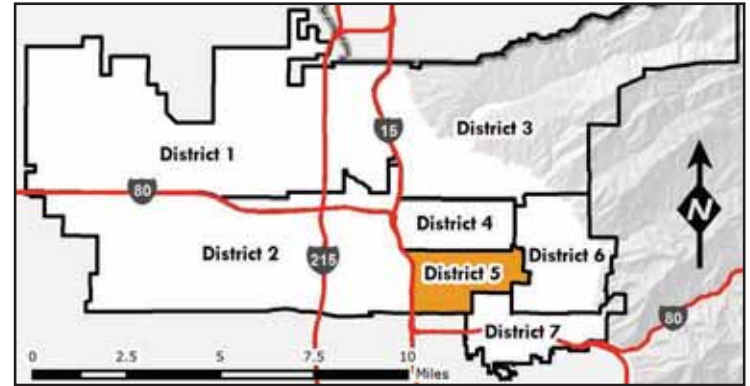


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

## District 5

“District Five encompasses the area south and east of Liberty Park, extending to I-15. District Five neighborhoods include East Liberty Park, People’s Freeway, Central and East Central City, Liberty Wells, Wasatch Hollow and Yalecrest. District Five is also home to the Salt Lake Community College facilities on State Street.”<sup>6</sup>

Population in District 5 in the 2000 census was 25,845, fourth largest among districts. District 5 had the second oldest median age (36.5) among all districts in 2000. It had a higher share of persons in all five-year age groups from 25 through 55 years old—the prime working ages. It also had a higher share of its population aged at least 85 years than the city as a whole, although not as high as Districts 6 or 7. Among districts, it was fourth in preschool-age population, fifth in school-age population, sixth in college-age population, and fourth in retirement-age population. All of this combined to produce the third lowest total dependency ratio among all districts.



District 5 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

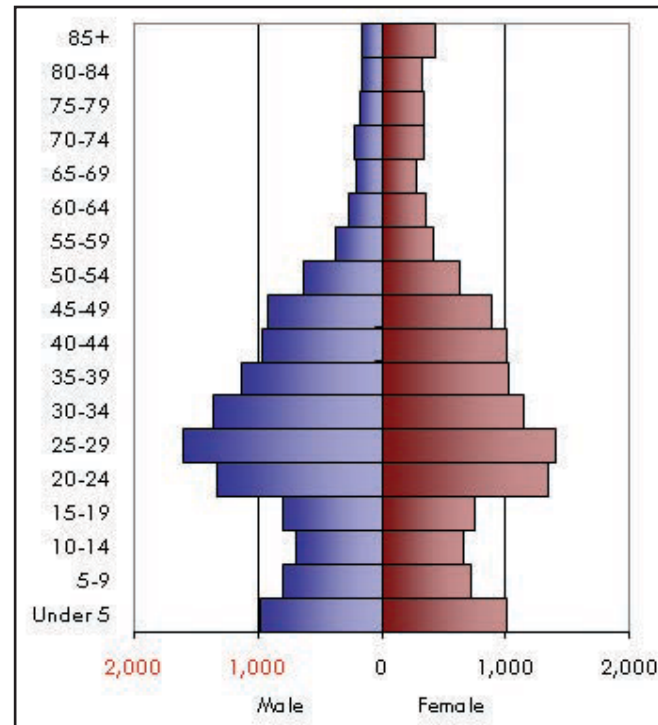
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,845</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Under 5	1,985	4	7.7%	13.7%
5 through 17 Years	3,742	5	14.5%	13.1%
18 through 24 Years	3,322	6	12.9%	12.0%
25 through 64 Years	14,139	1	54.7%	15.5%
65 and Older	2,657	4	10.3%	13.3%
Working Age (18–64)	17,461	3	67.6%	14.7%
Youth Dependency Ratio	32.8	5	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	15.2	4	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	48.0	5	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

6. <http://www.slcgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

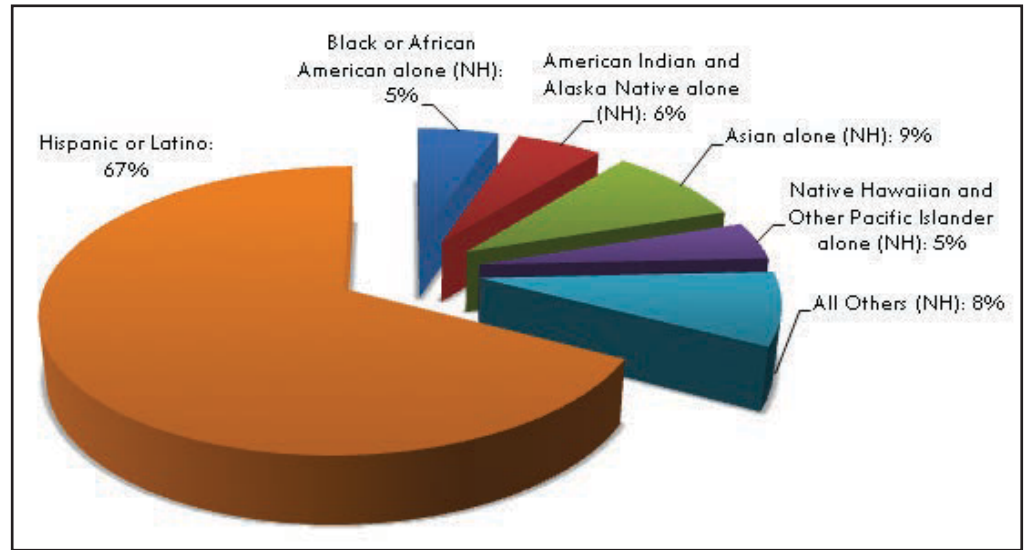
District 5 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

One in four residents of District 5 was classified as minority in the 2000 census, ranking it fourth among districts. Two-thirds of minority persons were Hispanic or Latino. Asians (alone and not Hispanic) and multiracial persons (not Hispanic) were the next largest minority populations.

District 5 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.

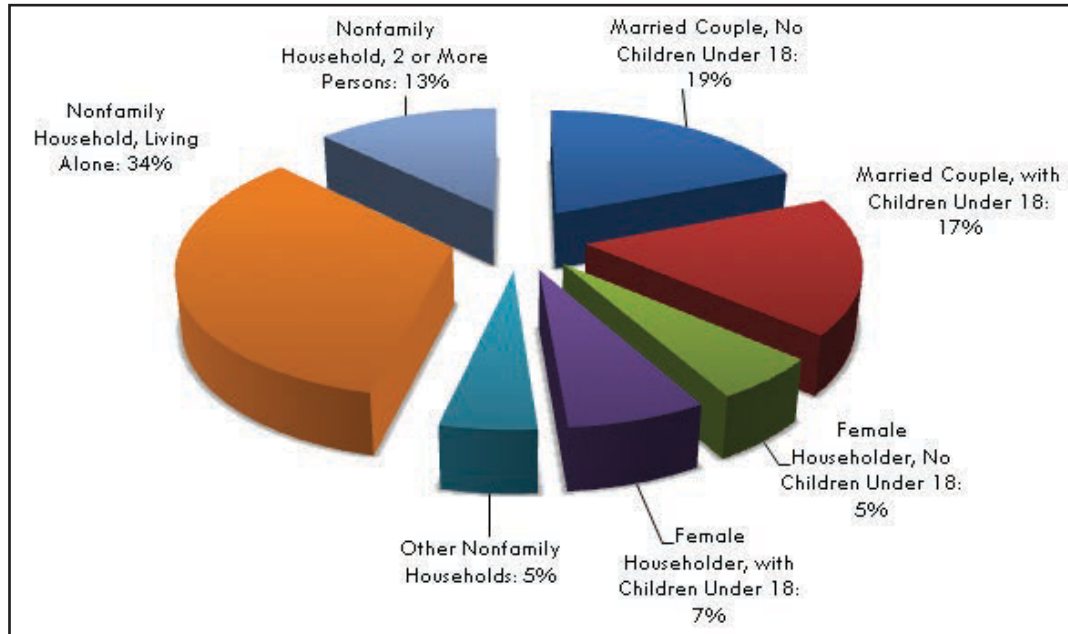
District 5 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,775</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	19,421	4	75.3%	15.1%
Black or African American alone	333	4	1.3%	11.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	352	3	1.4%	19.0%
Asian alone	577	6	2.2%	8.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	280	3	1.1%	8.5%
All Others	534	4	2.1%	13.3%
Hispanic or Latino	4,278	3	16.6%	12.5%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 5 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.

District 5 households averaged 2.36 persons, ranking it fourth largest among the seven districts. Family household made up 54 percent while nonfamilies were 46 percent of the total, ranking fourth and third among districts, respectively. The district had the largest share and number of female-headed households and female-headed households with children. One-third of households were single-person households and a third of these were aged at least 65 years old. Both were the third highest shares among all districts.

### District 5 2000 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Family Households (Families)	5,783	4	53.6%	14.5%
Married-Couple Families	3,921	5	36.3%	13.3%
with Own Children Under 18	1,862	5	17.3%	13.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,340	1	12.4%	18.4%
with Own Children Under 18	750	1	7.0%	18.1%
Nonfamily Households	5,005	3	46.4%	15.8%
Householder Living Alone	3,627	3	33.6%	15.3%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,060	3	9.8%	15.5%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

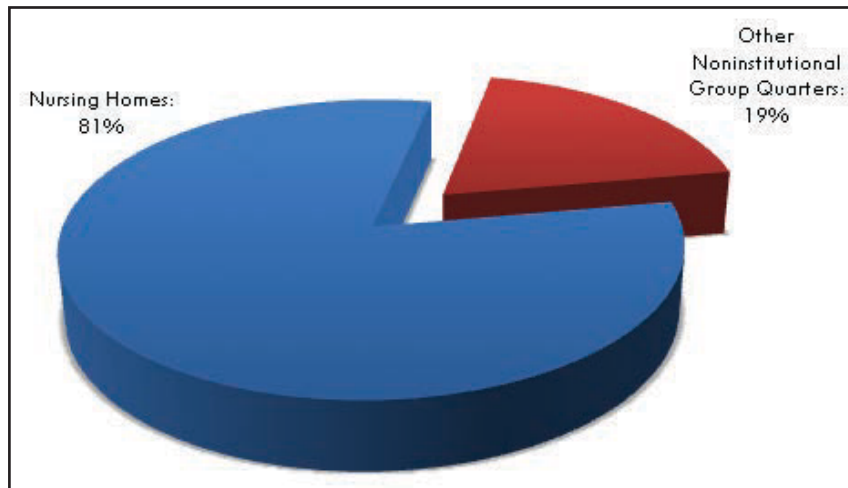
District 5 had a relatively small group quarters population (350), with 81 percent of this population (283 persons) residing in nursing homes. The presence of these institutions contributed to a relatively high share of persons at least 85 years old relative to other districts. The balance of the group quarters population was in other noninstitutional group quarters.

District 5 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<b>Institutionalized</b>	283	1	80.9%	25.2%
Correctional Institutions	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	283	1	80.9%	38.8%
Other	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Noninstitutionalized</b>	67	6	19.1%	2.0%
College Dormitories	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	67	4	19.1%	3.9%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.  
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 2000 Group Quarters Population



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



### District 5 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

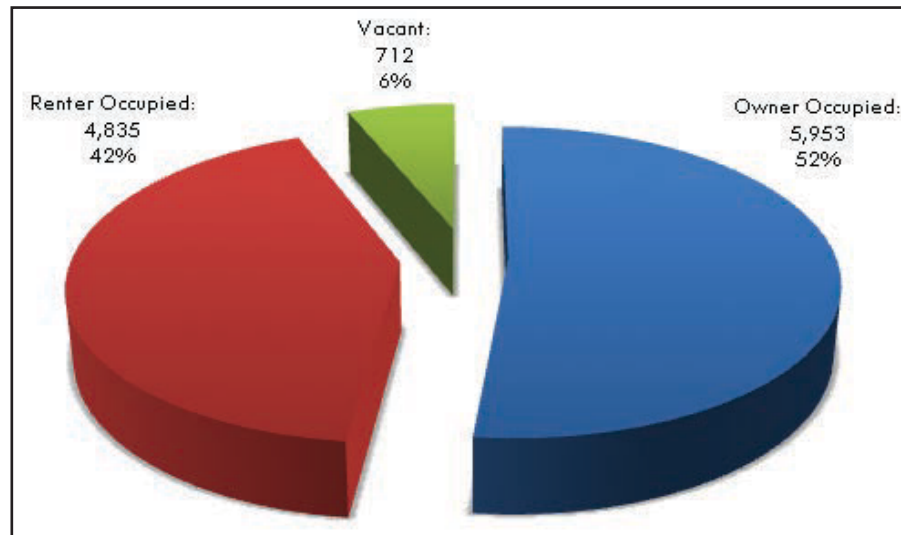
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>14.9%</b>
Occupied	10,788	3	93.8%	15.1%
Owner	5,953	3	55.2%	16.3%
Renter	4,835	3	44.8%	13.9%
Vacant	712	3	6.2%	12.8%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 5 had 11,500 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it third among the seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was 45 percent, third highest among districts. Finally, its vacancy rate of less than 6 percent was third highest among all districts.

### District 5 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



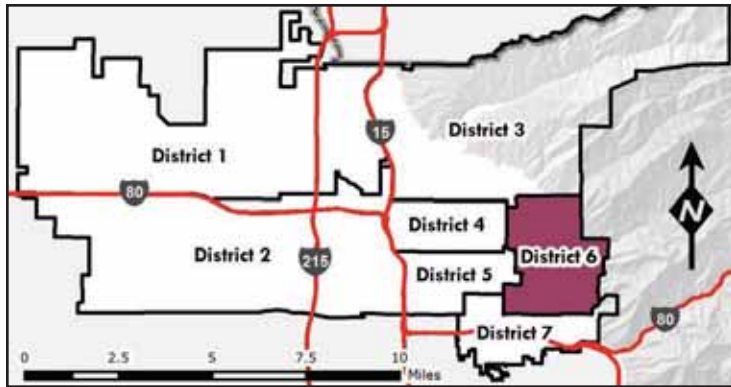
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

## District 6

“District Six neighborhoods include Bonneville Hills, St. Mary’s, Indian Hills, Oak Hills, Sunnyside, Yalecrest, Sugar House, Wasatch Hollow, H Rock, Sunset Oaks, and Foothill.

The District also includes the University of Utah, University Village, Research Park, Fort Douglas, Hogle Zoo, This Is the Place Heritage Park, Foothill Village shopping area, 15th & 15th shopping area, 15th & 15th shopping area, and Bonneville Golf Course.”<sup>7</sup>

The population of District 6 in 2000 was 26,029, second largest among all districts. The age structure of District 6 is characterized by a large presence of college-age persons and also retirement-age per-



District 6 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>26,029</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Under 5	2,041	3	7.8%	14.1%
5 through 17 Years	4,050	3	15.6%	14.2%
18 through 24 Years	4,093	2	15.7%	14.8%
25 through 64 Years	12,284	6	47.2%	13.5%
65 and Older	3,561	1	13.7%	17.9%
Working Age (18–64)	16,377	5	62.9%	13.8%
Youth Dependency Ratio	37.2	3	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	21.7	1	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	58.9	3	–	–

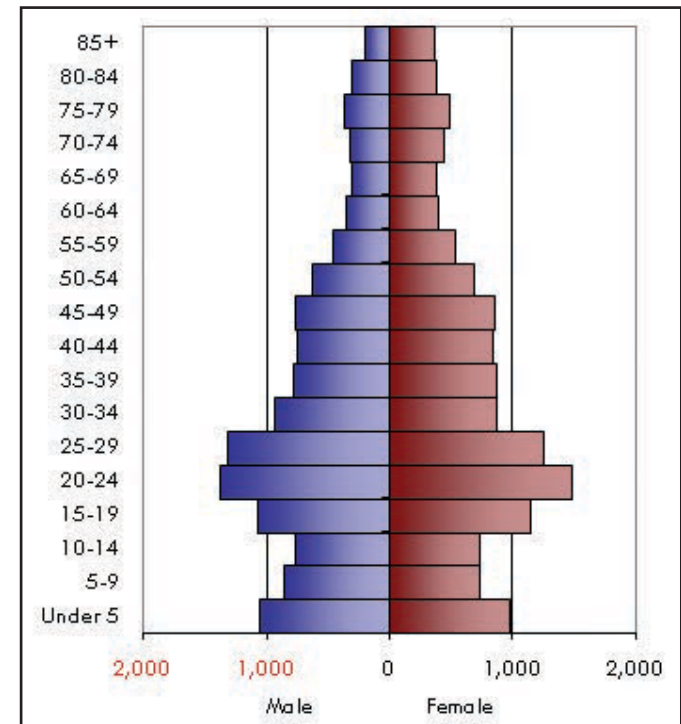
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

7. <http://www.slcgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

sons. Nearly 16 percent of the population is 18 through 24 years old, a share exceeded only by District 4. In the 2000 census, persons aged 65 years and older made up 14 percent of District 6’s population, which was the highest share among all districts. The retirement-age dependency ratio (21.7 persons aged at least 65 years per 100 persons aged 18 through 64 years) was the highest among all districts. District 6 also had the third highest youth dependency ratio at 37.2, which was well below those of the very youthful Districts 1 and 2. The total dependency ratio for the district was 58.9, ranking it third highest. Median age was 35.5, which was fourth oldest among the districts. The overall sex ratio was less than one, meaning more females than males live in the district. This is another indicator of an above-average share of older persons in District 6.

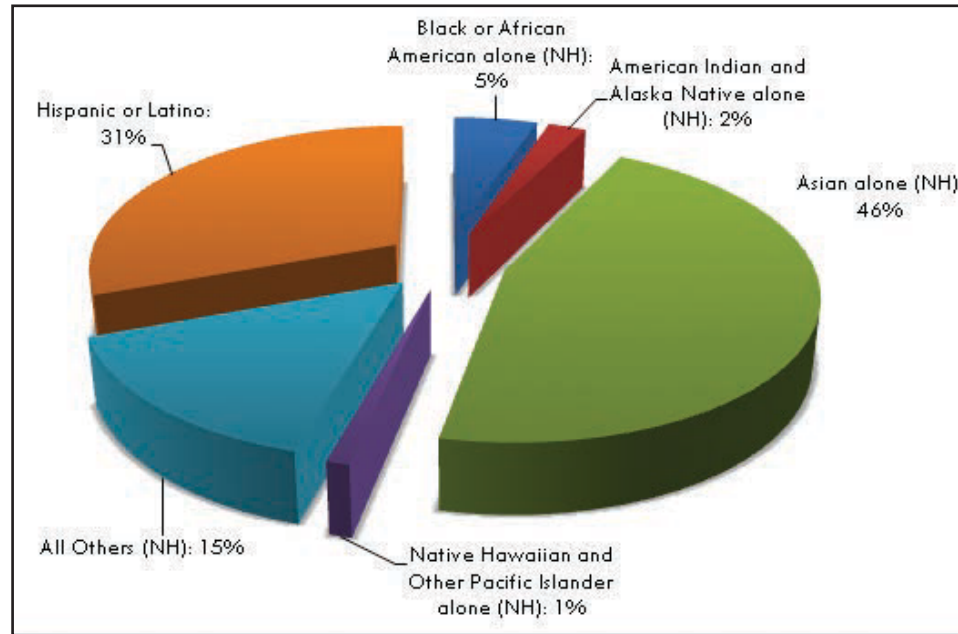
District 6 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

District 6 had the fewest minority persons among all districts in the 2000 census. Minorities were just 9 percent of the total population, the smallest share among districts. Nearly half of all minority persons in District 6 were Asians (alone and not Hispanic or Latino). In fact, District 6 had the fourth largest Asian population among all districts.

District 6 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.

District 6 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,955</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	23,525	1	90.6%	18.3%
Black or African American alone	125	7	0.5%	4.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	57	7	0.2%	3.1%
Asian alone	1,114	4	4.3%	17.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	25	7	0.1%	0.8%
All Others	364	6	1.4%	9.1%
Hispanic or Latino	745	7	2.9%	2.2%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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

### District 6 2000 Households by Type

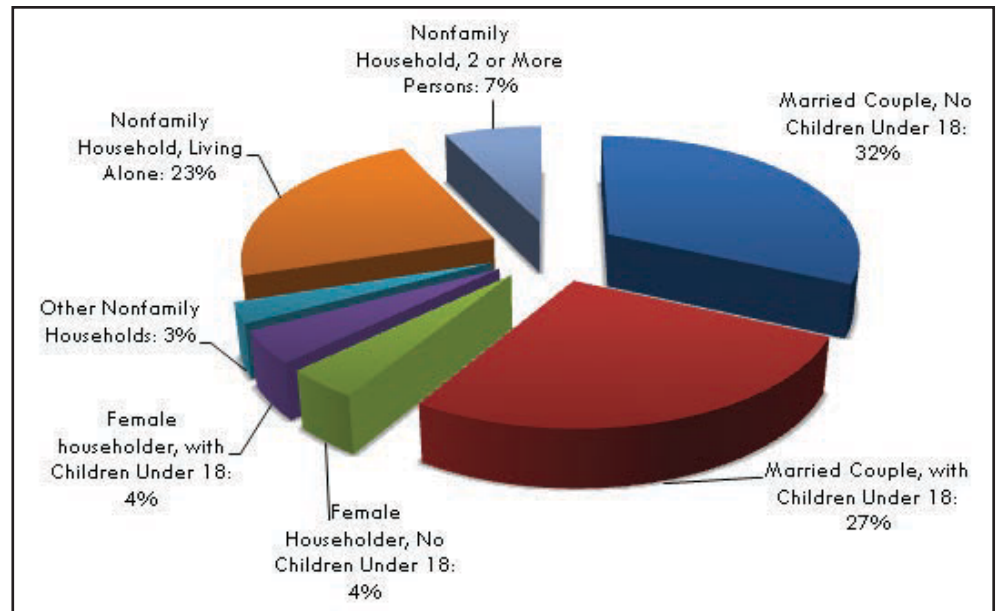
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
Family Households (Families)	6,721	1	70.0%	16.9%
Married-Couple Families	5,649	1	58.8%	19.2%
with Own Children Under 18	2,586	1	26.9%	18.7%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	806	7	8.4%	11.1%
with Own Children Under 18	418	7	4.4%	10.1%
Nonfamily Households	2,888	5	30.1%	9.1%
Householder Living Alone	2,186	5	22.8%	9.2%
Householder 65 Years and Over	925	5	9.6%	13.5%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

District 6 had an average household size of 2.58 in Census 2000, ranking it third behind Districts 1 and 2. Corresponding to this was the fact that it also had the third fewest total households among the seven districts. However, it had the largest number of family households of all districts. Within the district, 70 percent of households were family households, ranked third behind Districts 1 and 2. It also ranked number one for married-couple families and married-couple families with children. It had the smallest number of female-headed households, both living alone and with children. Among nonfamily households, over 40 percent were single persons at least 65 years old.

### District 6 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.

District 6 had the second largest group quarters population among the seven districts, with over 80 percent of this population being housed in college dormitories. This is consistent with the large proportion of college-age persons in the district. There were also small group quarters populations in nursing homes and other institutional and noninstitutional group quarters.

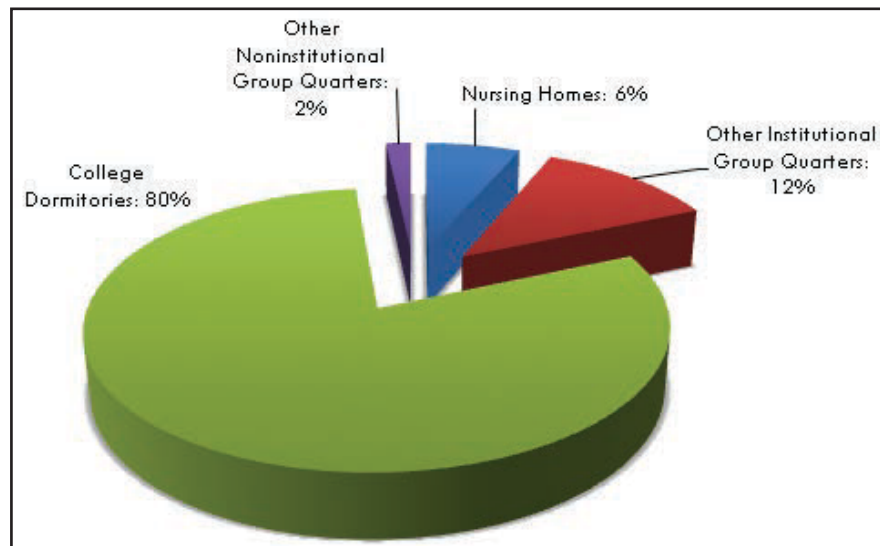
District 6 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>
Institutionalized	228	3	18.5%	20.3%
Correctional Institutions	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	79	4	6.4%	10.8%
Other	149	1	12.1%	66.8%
Noninstitutionalized	1,005	2	81.5%	29.6%
College Dormitories	984	1	79.8%	58.6%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	21	6	1.7%	1.2%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.

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

District 6 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

District 6 had 10,095 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it fifth among the seven districts. It had the fewest rental units (2,878) and rental share of occupied units (30 percent) compared with the other six districts. Finally, its vacancy rate of 5 percent was second lowest among all districts, and the number of vacant units was third lowest.

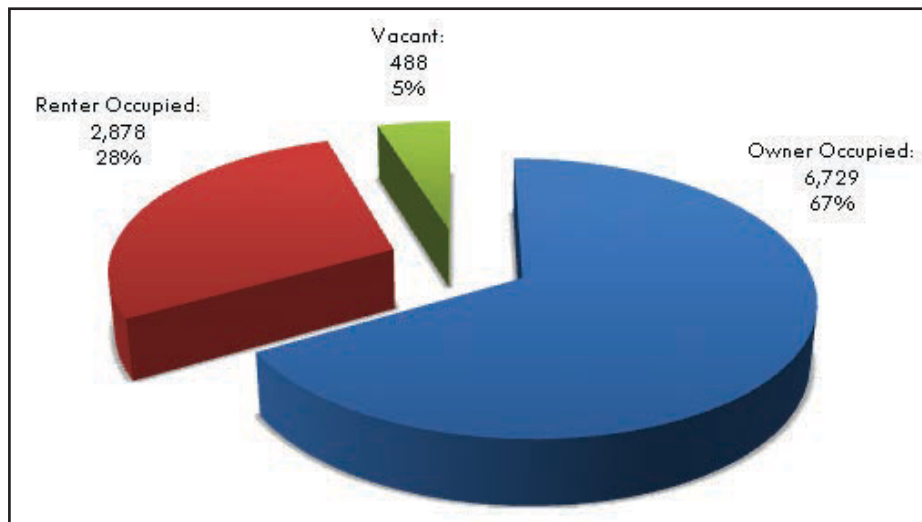
### District 6 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>13.1%</b>
Occupied	9,607	5	95.2%	13.4%
Owner	6,729	1	70.0%	18.4%
Renter	2,878	7	30.0%	8.2%
Vacant	488	5	4.8%	8.8%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

### District 6 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



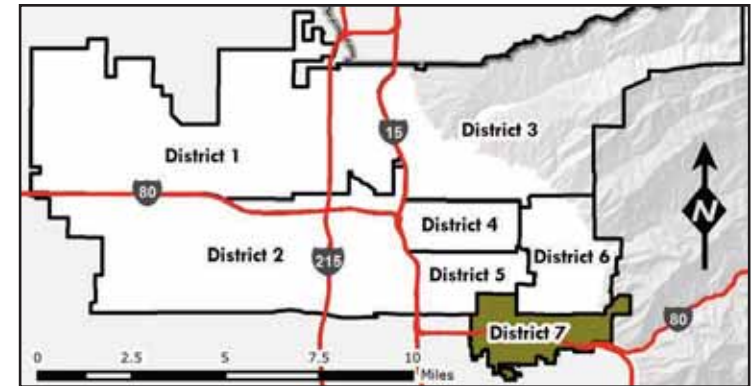
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

## District 7

“District Seven encompasses the southeast section of the city and includes Sugar House, Liberty Wells and Arcadia Heights/Benchmark neighborhoods; the Sugar House and Brickyard Plaza commercial areas; Westminster College, Highland High School, Sugar House Park; and Forest Dale, Country Club and Nibley Park golf courses.”<sup>8</sup>

District 7’s population in 2000 was 25,719, ranking it fifth among districts. The district had the third oldest median age at 36.0 years. It also had the second largest population of persons at least 65 years old and the second highest retirement-age dependency ratio (20.8 persons at least 65 years old per 100 persons 18 through 64 years old). Over 1 in 5 of Salt Lake City’s population at least 85 years old resided in District 7 in 2000. Like District 6, the overall sex ratio was .95, meaning there were fewer men than women in the district, an indication of the older age structure. Salt Lake City’s signature overrepresentation of college-age persons was visible in the population pyramid for the district. Within the city, it ranked fourth among

districts in the size of this population.



District 7 2000 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

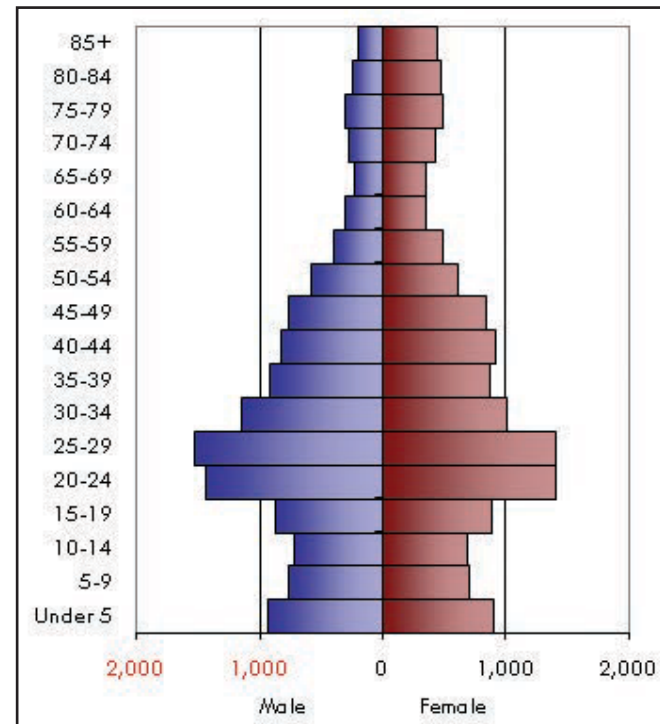
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,719</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Under 5	1,841	5	7.2%	12.7%
5 through 17 Years	3,750	4	14.6%	13.1%
18 through 24 Years	3,743	4	14.6%	13.5%
25 through 64 Years	12,925	4	50.3%	14.2%
65 and Older	3,460	2	13.5%	17.4%
Working Age (18–64)	16,668	4	64.8%	14.0%
Youth Dependency Ratio	33.5	4	–	–
Retirement Dependency Ratio	20.8	2	–	–
Total Dependency Ratio	54.3	4	–	–

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district’s share of the city for the given category exceeds the district’s share of the total population in the city.

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

8. <http://www.slcgov.com/council/pages/maps.htm>, accessed February 9, 2011.

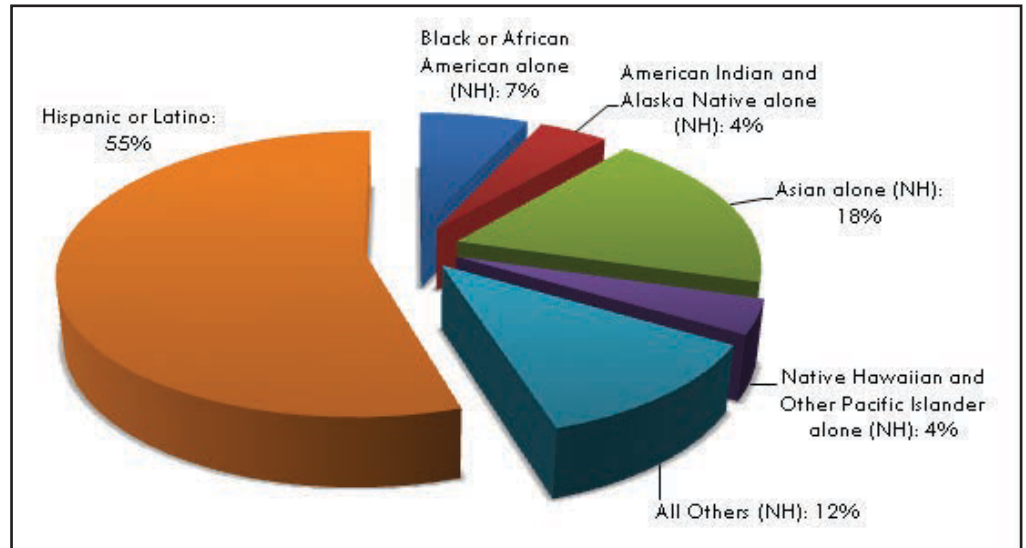
District 7 2000 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



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

The minority population and share in District 7 were both the second smallest to all but District 6. Over half of this small minority population was Hispanic or Latino. Just less than one in five were Asians (alone and not Hispanic or Latino). Small populations of minorities in each of the other categories resided in District 7 in 2000.

District 7 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.

District 7 2000 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

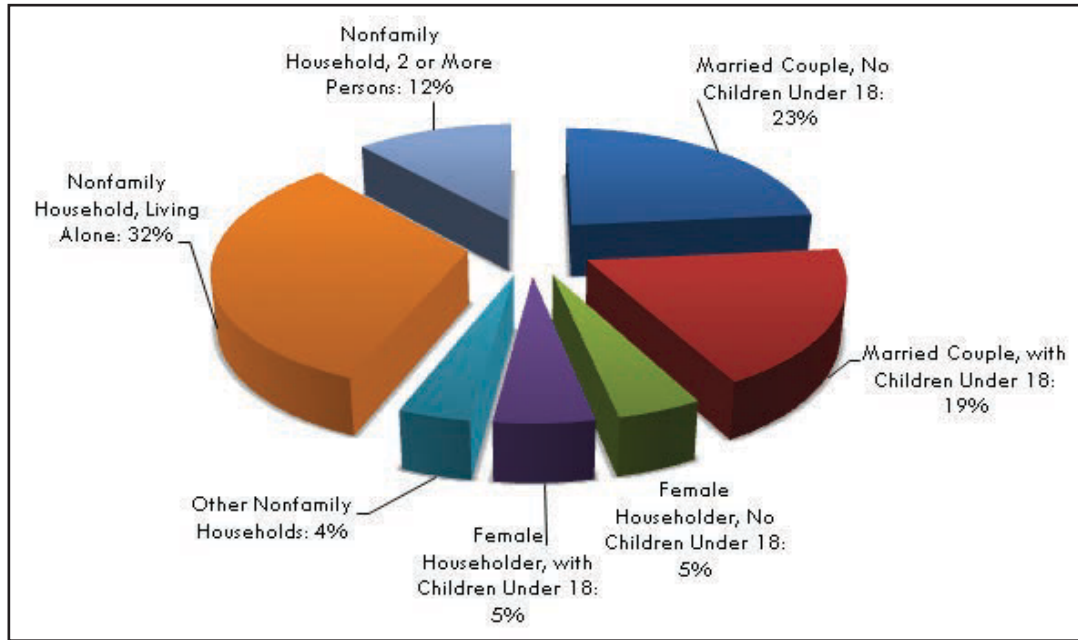
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>25,606</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
Not Hispanic				
White alone	22,573	2	88.2%	17.6%
Black or African American alone	208	5	0.8%	6.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	133	5	0.5%	7.2%
Asian alone	557	7	2.2%	8.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	118	5	0.5%	3.6%
All Others	354	7	1.4%	8.8%
Hispanic or Latino	1,663	6	6.5%	4.9%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

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



### District 7 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.

In the 2000 census data, District 7 had an average of 2.36 persons per household, third smallest among the districts. Although it ranked fourth among districts on the total number of households with 10,772, it had more family households than all except District 6. Its family household share of total households was 56 percent; significantly lower the shares in Districts 1, 2, and 7, which were each at least 70 percent. Its household composition for major categories was nearly identical to that of the city as a whole. The exception was the number of households with single persons at least 65 years old. Within this category, District 7 had the second largest population and highest share of total households.

### District 7 2000 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Family Households (Families)	6,038	2	56.1%	15.1%
Married-Couple Families	4,542	2	42.2%	15.5%
with Own Children Under 18	2,010	4	18.7%	14.5%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,075	4	10.0%	14.8%
with Own Children Under 18	583	4	5.4%	14.0%
Nonfamily Households	4,739	4	44.0%	15.0%
Householder Living Alone	3,472	4	32.2%	14.7%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,238	2	11.5%	18.1%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

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

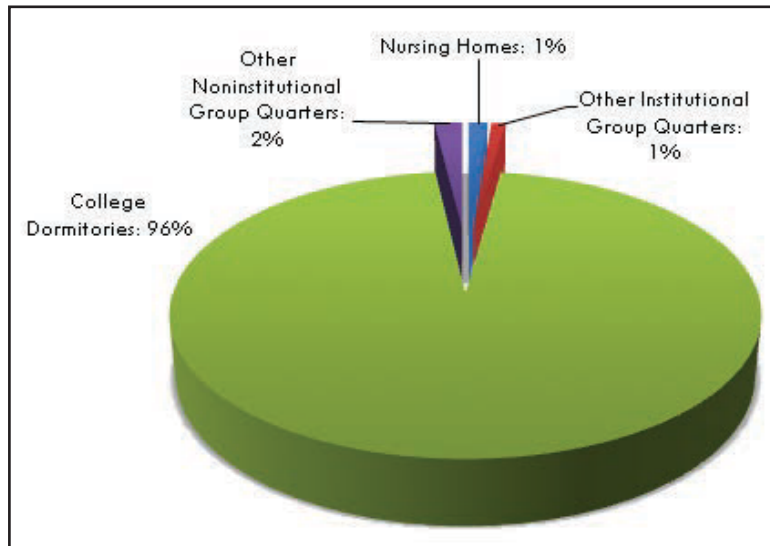
District 7 had a very small group quarters population in 2000, and all but 13 of these 315 persons lived in college dormitories.

District 7 2000 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
<b>Total Population in Group Quarters</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
Institutionalized	7	7	2.2%	0.6%
Correctional Institutions	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	4	6	1.3%	0.5%
Other	3	4	1.0%	1.3%
Noninstitutionalized	308	4	97.8%	9.1%
College Dormitories	302	3	95.9%	18.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	6	7	1.9%	0.4%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.  
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2000 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2000 Group Quarters Population



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

### District 7 2000 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

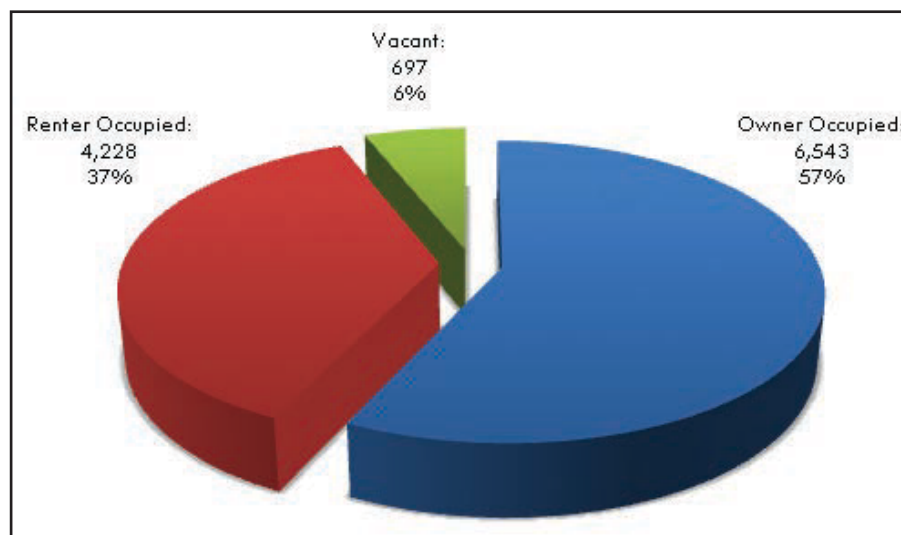
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>11,468</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>14.9%</b>
Occupied	10,771	4	93.9%	15.1%
Owner	6,543	2	60.7%	17.9%
Renter	4,228	4	39.3%	12.1%
Vacant	697	4	6.1%	12.6%

Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

District 7 had 11,468 housing units counted in the 2000 census, ranking it fourth among the seven districts. Its rental share of occupied units was 39 percent, third lowest, and its number of rental units (4,228) was fourth lowest. Finally, its vacancy rate of less than 6 percent was third lowest among all districts, with the number of vacant units ranked fourth lowest.

### District 7 2000 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



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



# 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 “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in

one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” category were coded. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

### 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 combi-

nations 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. An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a house-

holder 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.

### **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.

“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.

## **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’ dormitories, 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

*This methodology section was provided by the DIGIT Lab, Department of Geography, University of Utah.*

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 0.2 percent or less in the created datasets from the officially published total population for Salt Lake City by the Census Bureau.