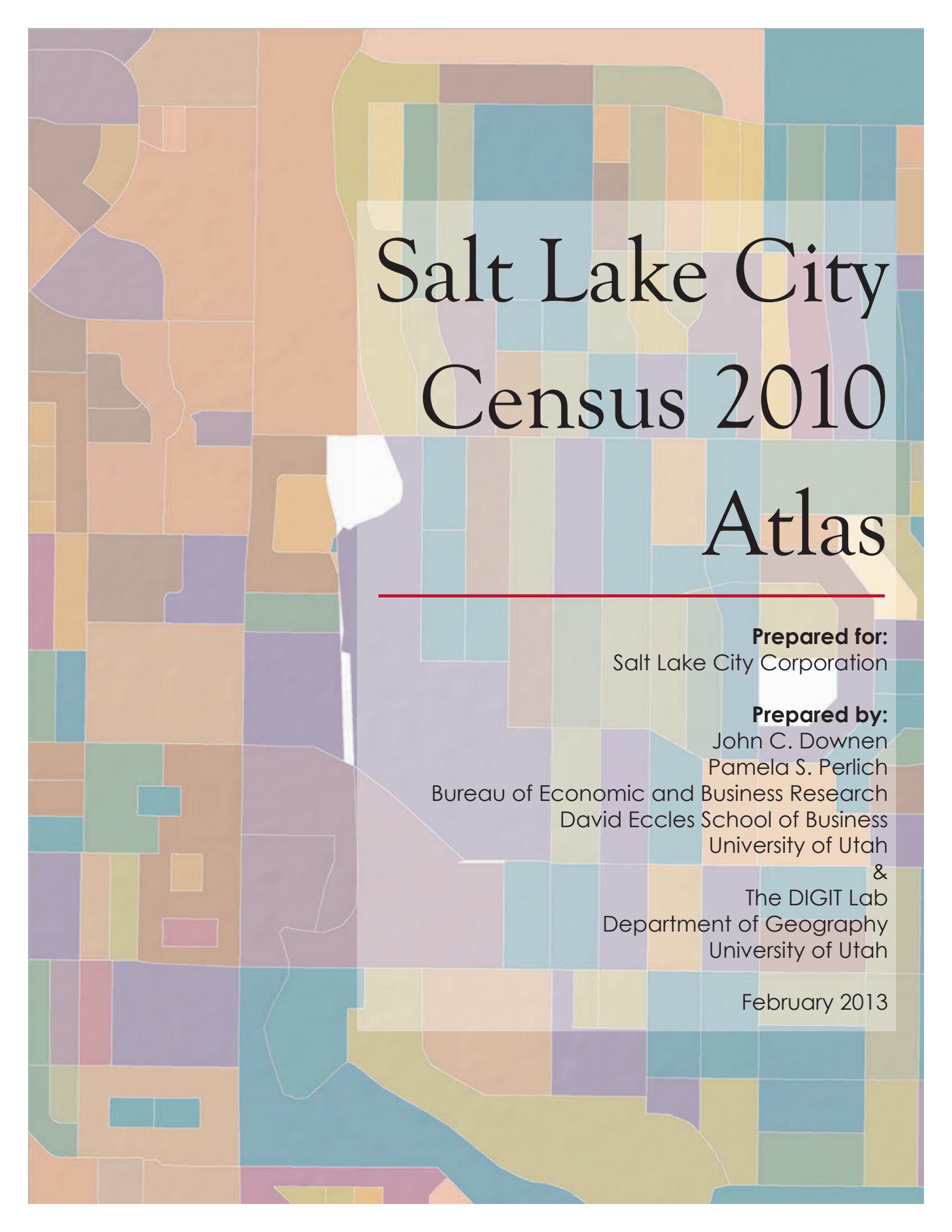




SALT LAKE CITY CENSUS 2010 ATLAS

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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 2010.



Salt Lake City Census 2010 Atlas

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Introduction

This volume presents and analyzes results from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. This mandatory enumeration is conducted by the federal government and is used to determine reapportionment and redistricting. This is the most complete record of population, households, and housing units that is generated for communities and neighborhoods across the nation. It has been conducted every ten years since 1790. Records from these enumerations inform much of our understanding of our changing communities. Individual records, which are released 72 years after collection, are extensively used for genealogy and other family history research.

The 2010 Census comprised ten questions and was essentially the “short form” used in prior enumerations. These included questions about the age, gender, race, and ethnicity of individuals residing at specific addresses. Additional persons living together in a household were also asked about their relationship to each other. Housing units were counted in the census and were classified by occupancy (vacant or occupied) and tenure (rented or owned). Persons residing in the community but outside households were classified as part of the group quarters population. This includes homeless persons as well as those residing with others in settings such as college dormitories or correctional facilities.

Prior to the 1940 Census, there was only one questionnaire for all respondents. It included the basic information on demographics and housing units just explained, as well as dozens of questions about socioeconomics and housing. Although the contents changed over time, these detailed questions provided information about individuals (such as birthplace, ancestry, prior residence, disability, education, income, occupation, and commuting) and housing units (such as year built, number of rooms, number of units in structure, and costs of occupancy). Beginning in 1940, all respondents an-

swered “short form” questions and a subset was required to answer the entire “long form” questionnaire. This practice was continued until the 2010 enumeration, when the long form was discontinued.¹ The 2010 Census included only the short-form questions.

This *Salt Lake City Census 2010 Atlas* presents the same set of maps and information as was produced for the *Salt Lake City Census 2000 Atlas*. Most maps display data for census blocks, which are the smallest unit of geography for which data are available, serving as the building blocks of larger census geographic units (such as block groups, tracts, places, and counties). These areas can be of variable geographic extent, may not contain population, and are subject to change with each new census. As in the *Salt Lake City Census 2000 Atlas*, this 2010 update includes data for the seven City Council Districts. Boundaries for the 2010 districts are different from those in 2000, so the 2000 district-level results are not directly comparable with the 2010 results. In addition, this 2010 revision includes data for the nine Master Plan Areas.

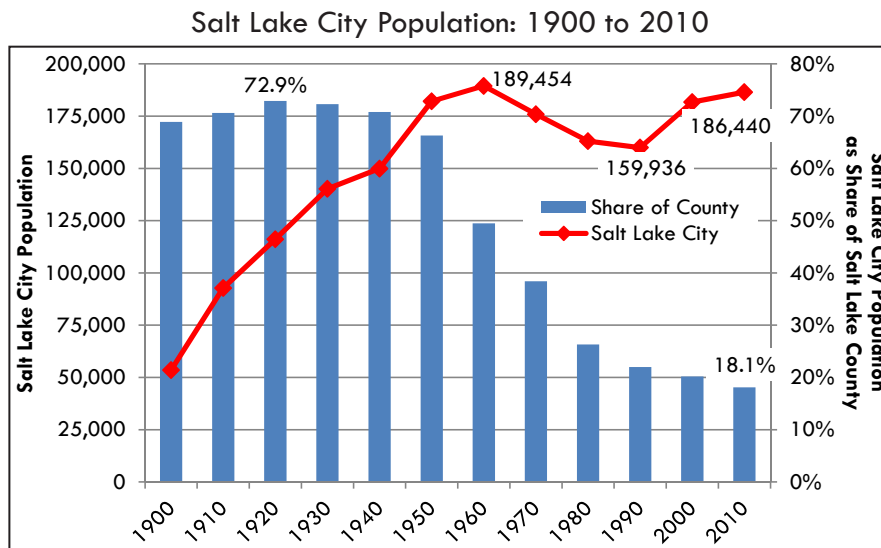
As in the 2000 *Atlas*, content has been organized by topic: age structure, race and ethnic composition, household types, group quarters populations, and housing unit tenure. Each section of maps is prefaced by a short essay and summary data tables and graphics. Following these thematic map collections are Council District profiles based on the same set of data. The *Atlas* concludes with

a glossary of terminology, a discussion of methodology, and an appendix.

Historical Context

Salt Lake City continued to add residents in the 2000s, reaching a population of 186,440² in the 2010 Census count. This maintained its status as the most populous

place in Utah, although its share of Salt Lake County and



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial Census data.

1. The American Community Survey was implemented as a replacement for the loss of the long form.

2. This is the official 2010 Census count of the city's population. The total presented in the following chapters is 186,438. See the Methodology chapter for an explanation of the difference.

the state continued to fall. Early in the 20th century, nearly three-quarters of Salt Lake County and one-quarter of state residents lived in Salt Lake City. Population grew from 53,531 in 1900 to 116,110 in 1920 (73 percent of the county total), and to nearly 150,000 (149,934) by 1940. Population growth decelerated significantly in the 1950s as it shifted to suburban areas of the county. Consequently, Salt Lake City's share of the county population

declined significantly to one-half and its share of the state population declined to 21 percent in 1960. The Capital City's population peaked in the 1960 Census at 189,454 and then began a 30-year decline to reach 159,936 in the 1990 Census. Population then rebounded in both the 2000 and 2010 enumerations, but has not returned to the historic high of 1960.

Age Structure

Salt Lake City has relatively more young adults (20- to 40-year-olds) and a greater share of elderly (75 years and older) in its 2010 population than does Salt Lake County. This means that, compared with the age distribution of Salt Lake County, it also has a smaller proportion of its population that is youth (under 20 years old) and adults aged 40 to 75 years old. Compared with the state age structure, Salt Lake City also has a smaller youth share (less than 20 years old) but a larger share of working-age persons (20 to 65 years old) and elderly (80 years and older). Salt Lake City accounts for 18.1 percent of the Salt Lake County population, but 25.0 percent of the county's 20- through 24-year-old population, an indicator of the presence of the university student population. Over two-thirds (68.1 percent) of the Salt Lake City population is working age (18 to 65 years old), compared with 62.2 percent for Salt Lake County and 59.5 percent for the state. The retirement-age share of the Salt Lake City population (9.4 percent) and median age (30.9) exceed those of the county and state.

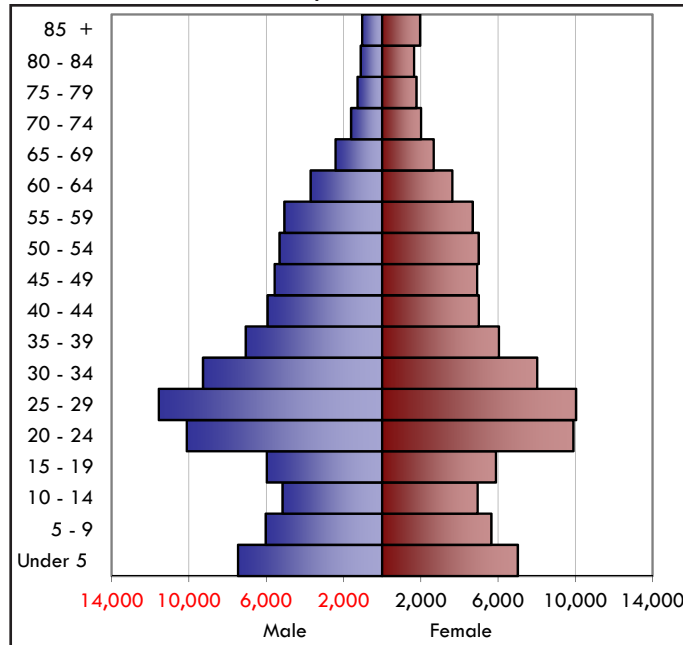
Dependency ratios are summary measures of age structure. Each is the ratio of the number of persons of a given age group per 100 persons of working age, defined here as 18 to 65 years old. Because the Salt Lake City working-age population share exceeds that of both the state

and county, this results in lower youth, retirement, and total dependency ratios. The youth dependency ratio for Salt Lake City is 33.1, as compared with 46.8 for Salt Lake County and 53.0 for the state. The retirement-age dependency ratio is 13.8 for Salt Lake City, 14.0 for Salt Lake County, and 15.2 for Utah. The combined dependency ratios are 46.9, 60.8, and 68.2, respectively.

Districts 1 and 2 have the highest youth shares of their populations, highest youth dependency ratios, and lowest median ages among all districts. The two districts together represent 29.4 percent of the total population of Salt Lake City, but 43.2 percent of the city's youth population. District 4 has the largest share of college-age (18 through 24 years old) and working-age people of all districts. The working-age population share is also relatively high in Districts 3 and 5. Districts 3 and 6 have the highest shares of retirement-age persons and the largest retirement dependency ratios among the districts. Together they make up 28.3 percent of the city population and 37.1 percent of the city's retirement-age population.

Sex ratios are computed as the number of males per female. Males outnumber females at birth but the ratio falls below 1.0 by the age of 46 in Utah. This is not the case in Salt Lake City, where males outnumber females at very high rates in prime work ages and females do not outnumber males until the retirement ages. District 4 has the

Salt Lake City 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Salt Lake City Population

Age	Sex		Ratio	Share	Share of County	Share of State
	Male	Female				
Under 5	7,461	7,022	1.06	7.8%	16.1%	5.5%
5-9	6,026	5,650	1.07	6.3%	13.7%	4.7%
10-14	5,155	4,941	1.04	5.4%	12.8%	4.4%
15-19	5,969	5,890	1.01	6.4%	15.9%	5.4%
20-24	10,111	9,896	1.02	10.7%	25.0%	8.8%
25-29	11,561	10,037	1.15	11.6%	23.8%	9.4%
30-34	9,273	8,024	1.16	9.3%	20.0%	8.0%
35-39	7,059	6,043	1.17	7.0%	18.2%	7.3%
40-44	5,930	5,002	1.19	5.9%	17.4%	7.1%
45-49	5,567	4,915	1.13	5.6%	16.8%	6.8%
50-54	5,313	4,998	1.06	5.5%	16.9%	6.8%
55-59	5,060	4,686	1.08	5.2%	18.1%	7.3%
60-64	3,701	3,632	1.02	3.9%	17.6%	6.8%
65-69	2,412	2,667	0.90	2.7%	17.5%	6.4%
70-74	1,608	2,015	0.80	1.9%	17.7%	6.2%
75-79	1,278	1,777	0.72	1.6%	19.6%	6.7%
80-84	1,108	1,650	0.67	1.5%	22.0%	8.0%
85 +	1,034	1,967	0.53	1.6%	25.6%	9.7%
Total	95,626	90,812	1.05	100%	18.1%	6.7%
Share 60 years +		13.3%			19.0%	7.0%
Median Age		30.9				

Note: The 55-59 and Total counts do not match official Census counts due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter. If a cell is shaded yellow with bold red type, this indicates that the city's share of the county or state for the given category exceeds the city's share of total population in the county or state. Blue shading indicates a male-to-female ratio greater than one.

Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

highest overall sex ratio, with exceptionally high male-to-female ratios from ages 25 through 59. Districts 1 and 2 also have high sex ratios. Districts 6 and 7, with large re-

tirement-age populations, have lower sex ratios, with total females outnumbering males.

Age Structure Measures, 2010: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State

	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake County	Utah
Dependency Ratios			
Youth (Under 18 years old)	33.1	46.8	53.0
Retirement (65 years and older)	13.8	14.0	15.2
Total	46.9	60.8	68.2
Shares of the Population			
Youth (Under 18 years old)	22.5%	29.1%	31.5%
Working Age (18 to 65 years old)	68.1%	62.2%	59.5%
Retirement (65 years and older)	9.4%	8.7%	9.0%
Median Age			
	30.9	30.8	29.2

Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Median Age in 2010 for Salt Lake City and Council Districts

City Council District	Median Age	Rank (Young to Old)
1	28.9	2
2	27.8	1
3	33.0	7
4	30.6	3
5	32.8	6
6	31.4	4
7	32.2	5
City	30.9	-

Note: Median ages for the districts were computed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, using a linear interpolation with the 5-year age group data from the 2010 Census. Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Sex Ratios in 2010 for Salt Lake City and Council Districts

City Council District	Sex Ratio	Rank (High to Low)
1	1.05	3
2	1.10	2
3	1.01	5
4	1.25	1
5	1.04	4
6	0.97	7
7	0.97	6
City	1.05	-

Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 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	27,505	2,733	6,377	2,885	13,466	2,044	16,351	55.7	12.5	68.2
2	27,307	2,984	6,074	3,178	13,231	1,840	16,409	55.2	11.2	66.4
3	26,212	1,504	2,815	3,871	14,805	3,217	18,676	23.1	17.2	40.4
4	26,716	1,220	1,706	5,351	15,926	2,513	21,277	13.8	11.8	25.6
5	25,904	1,927	3,328	3,015	15,685	1,949	18,700	28.1	10.4	38.5
6	26,617	2,099	3,856	4,287	13,085	3,290	17,372	34.3	18.9	53.2
7	26,177	2,016	3,395	3,500	14,603	2,663	18,103	29.9	14.7	44.6
Total	186,438*	14,483	27,551	26,087	100,801*	17,516	126,888*	33.1	13.8	46.9

* These totals differ from the official 2010 Census counts by 2 due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation. Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 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%	9.9%	23.2%	10.5%	49.0%	7.4%	59.4%
2	100%	10.9%	22.2%	11.6%	48.5%	6.7%	60.1%
3	100%	5.7%	10.7%	14.8%	56.5%	12.3%	71.2%
4	100%	4.6%	6.4%	20.0%	59.6%	9.4%	79.6%
5	100%	7.4%	12.8%	11.6%	60.6%	7.5%	72.2%
6	100%	7.9%	14.5%	16.1%	49.2%	12.4%	65.3%
7	100%	7.7%	13.0%	13.4%	55.8%	10.2%	69.2%
Total	100%	7.8%	14.8%	14.0%	54.1%	9.4%	68.1%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

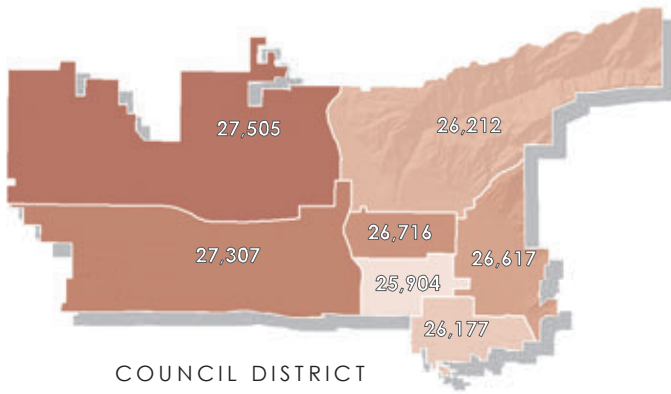
Population by Age Group by Council District: District Share of Salt Lake City Totals

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%	18.9%	23.1%	11.1%	13.4%	11.7%	12.9%
2	14.6%	20.6%	22.0%	12.2%	13.1%	10.5%	12.9%
3	14.1%	10.4%	10.2%	14.8%	14.7%	18.4%	14.7%
4	14.3%	8.4%	6.2%	20.5%	15.8%	14.3%	16.8%
5	13.9%	13.3%	12.1%	11.6%	15.6%	11.1%	14.7%
6	14.3%	14.5%	14.0%	16.4%	13.0%	18.8%	13.7%
7	14.0%	13.9%	12.3%	13.4%	14.5%	15.2%	14.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

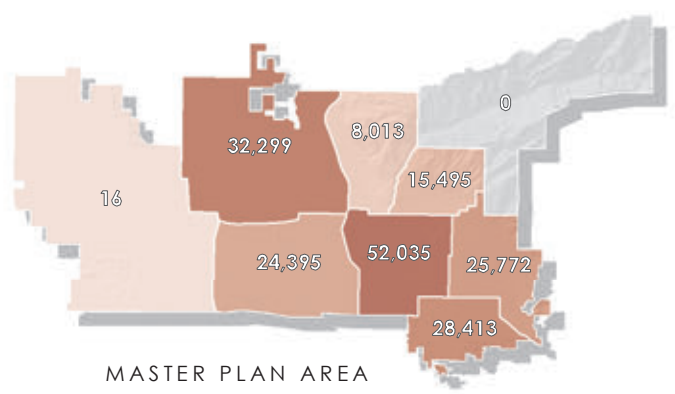
Note: Highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

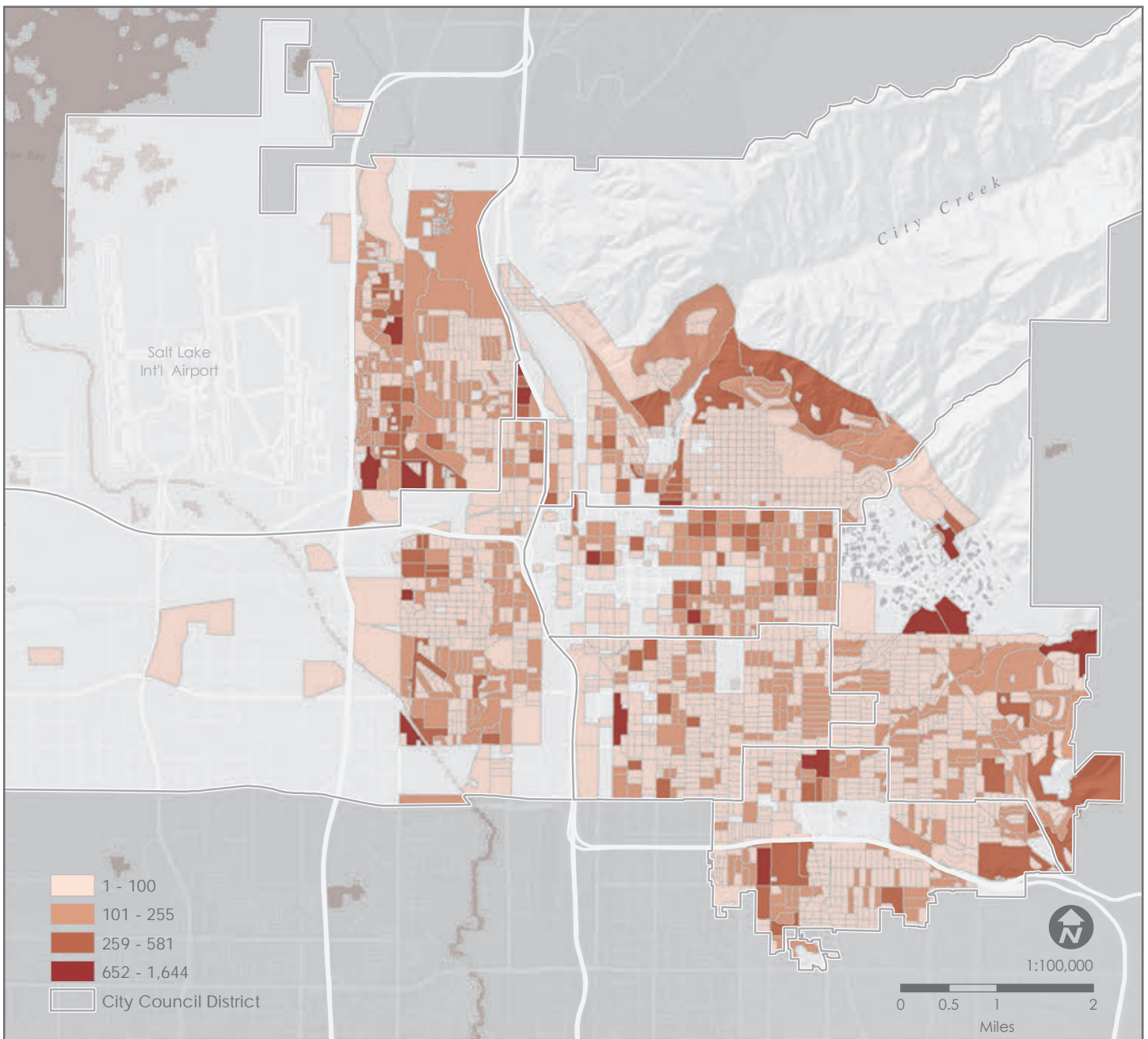
Total Population in 2010



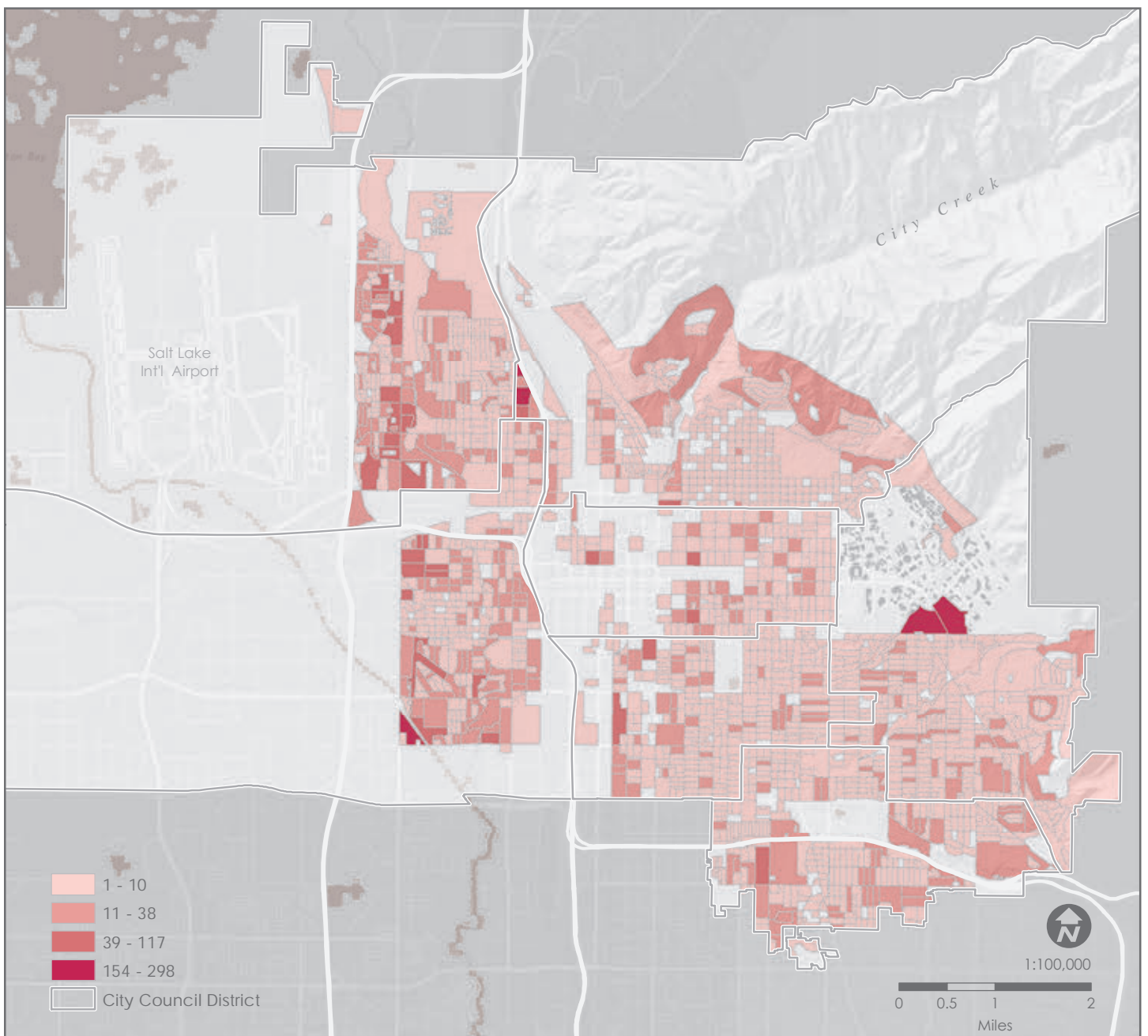
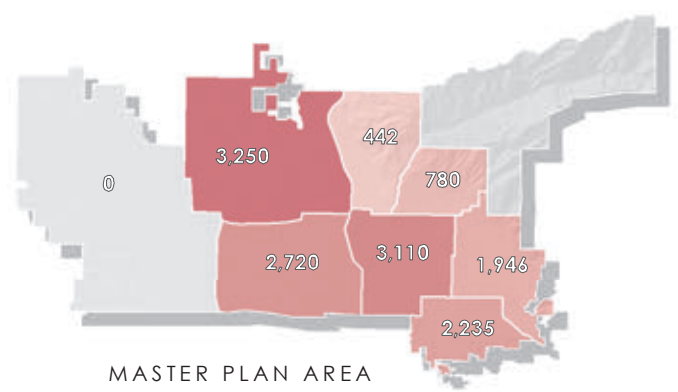
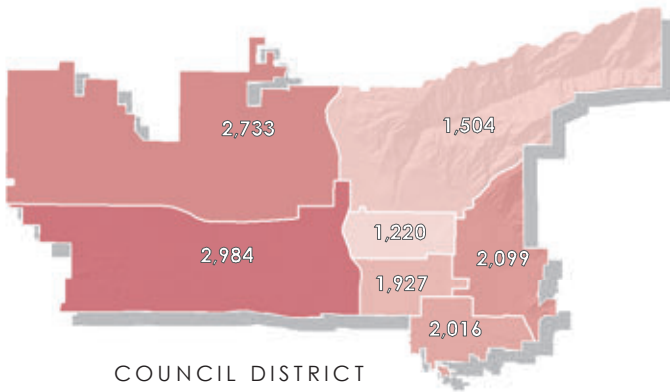
COUNCIL DISTRICT



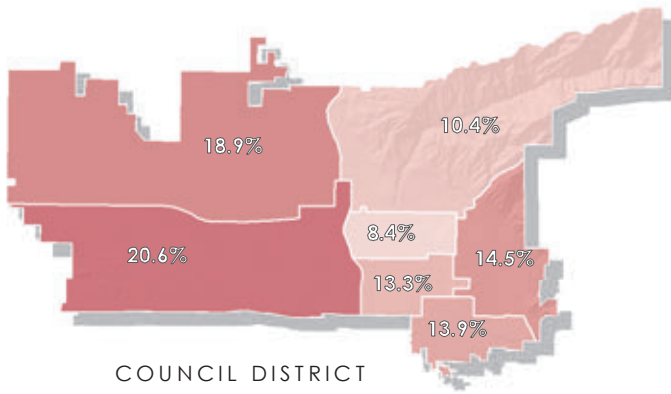
MASTER PLAN AREA



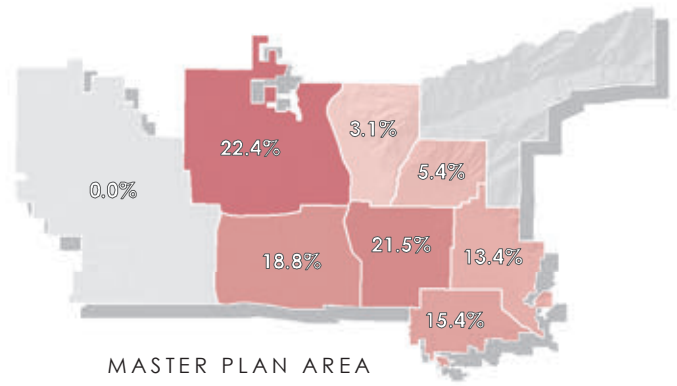
Children Under 5 Years of Age



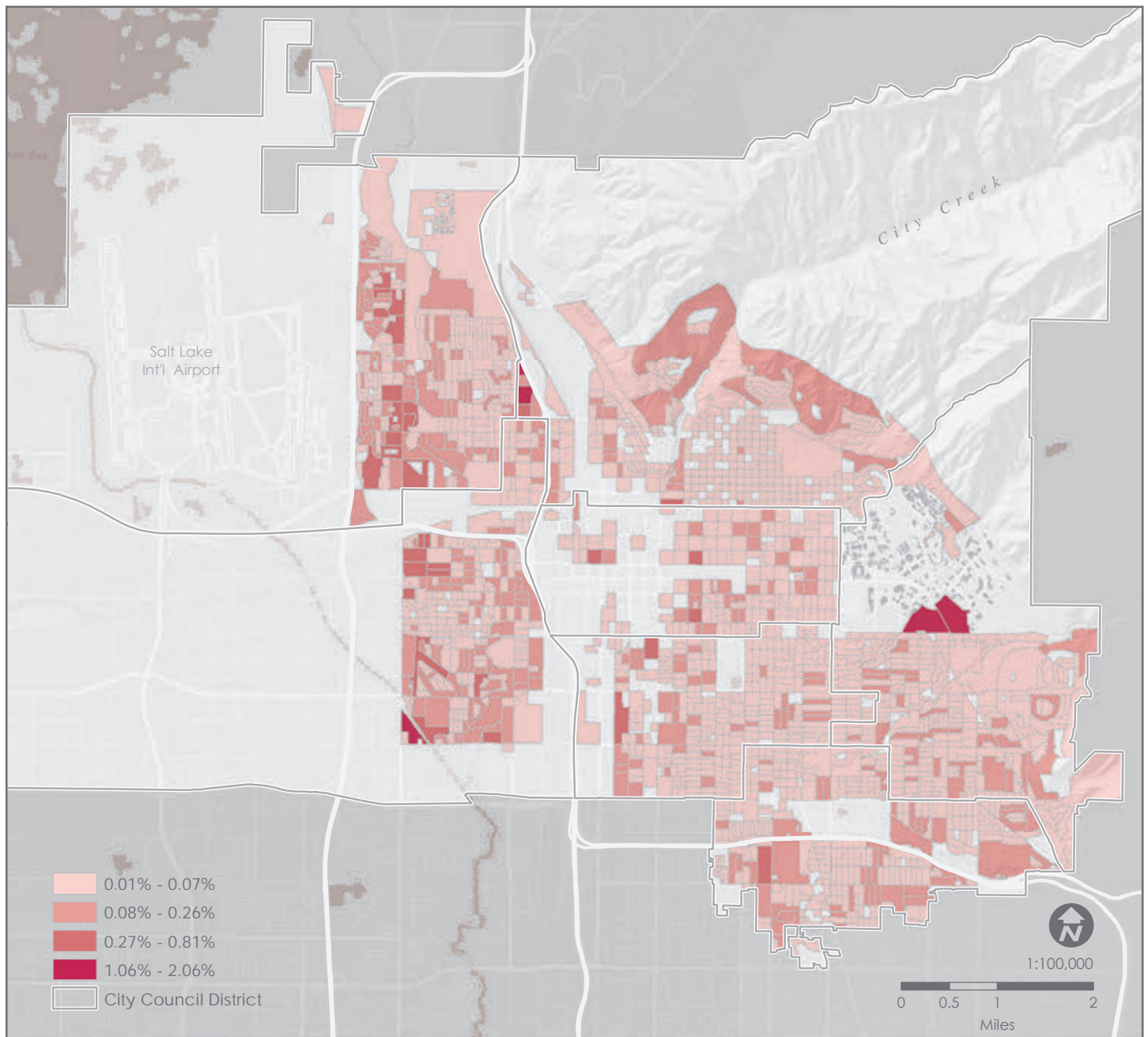
Share of Salt Lake City's Under-5 Population



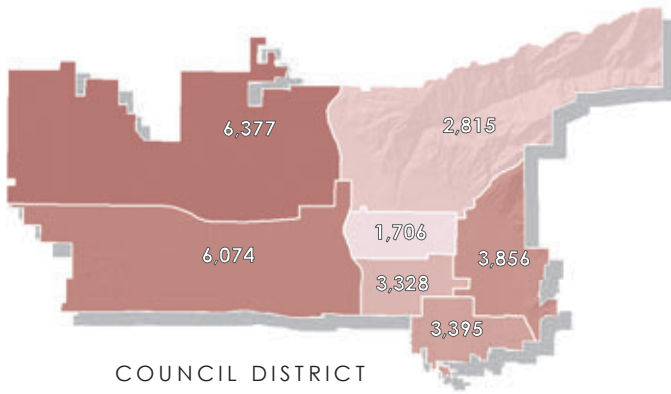
COUNCIL DISTRICT



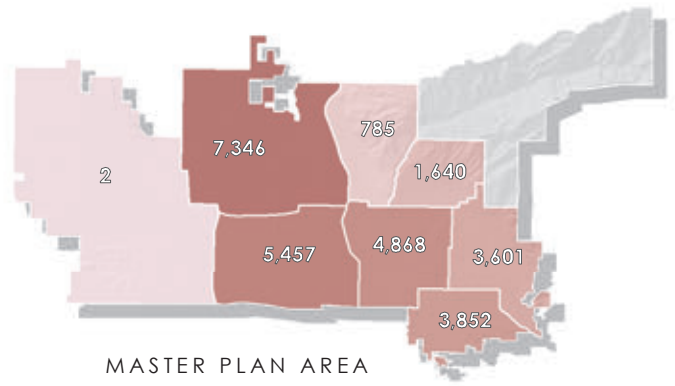
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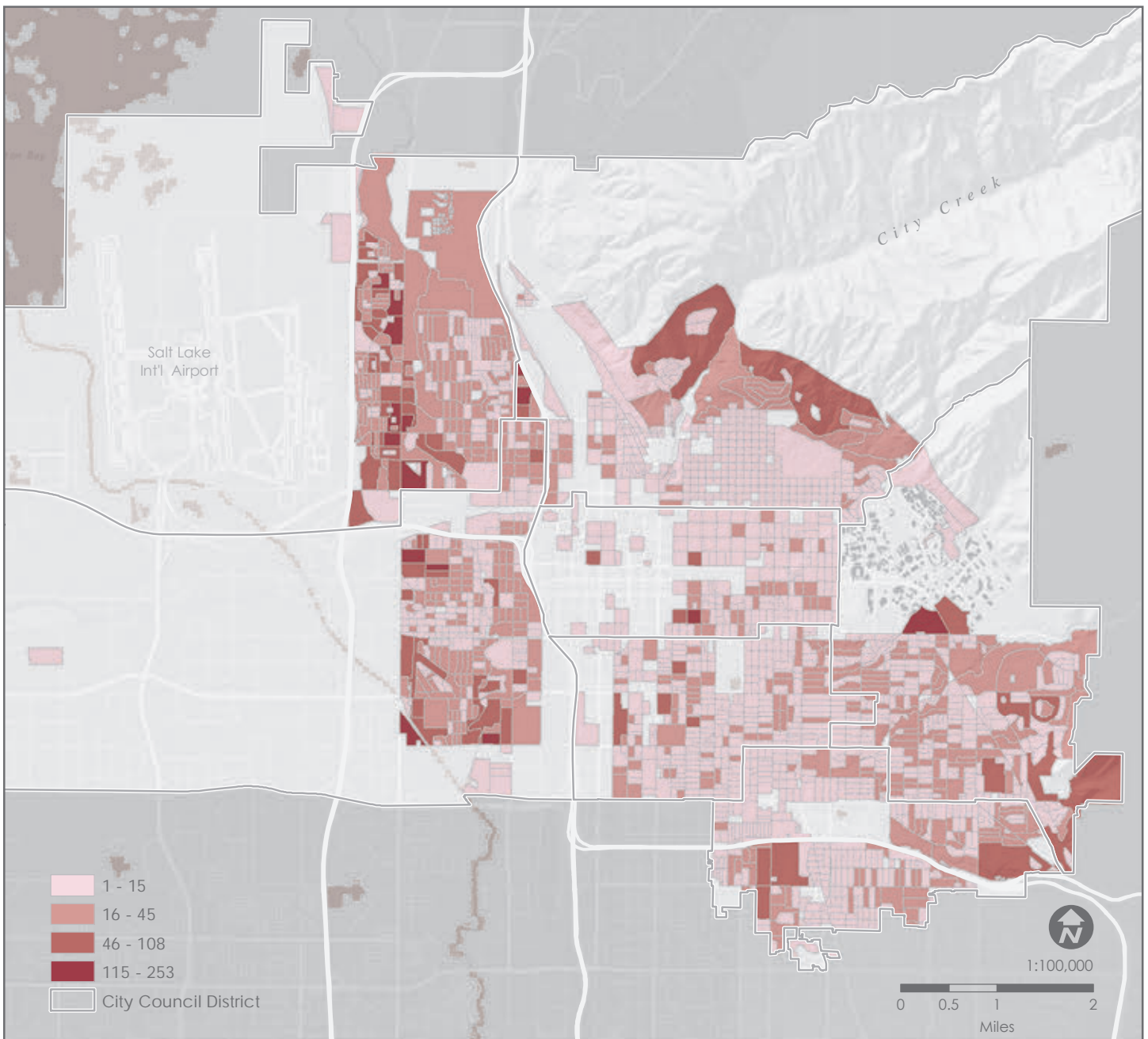
School-Age Population (5 Through 17 Years Old)



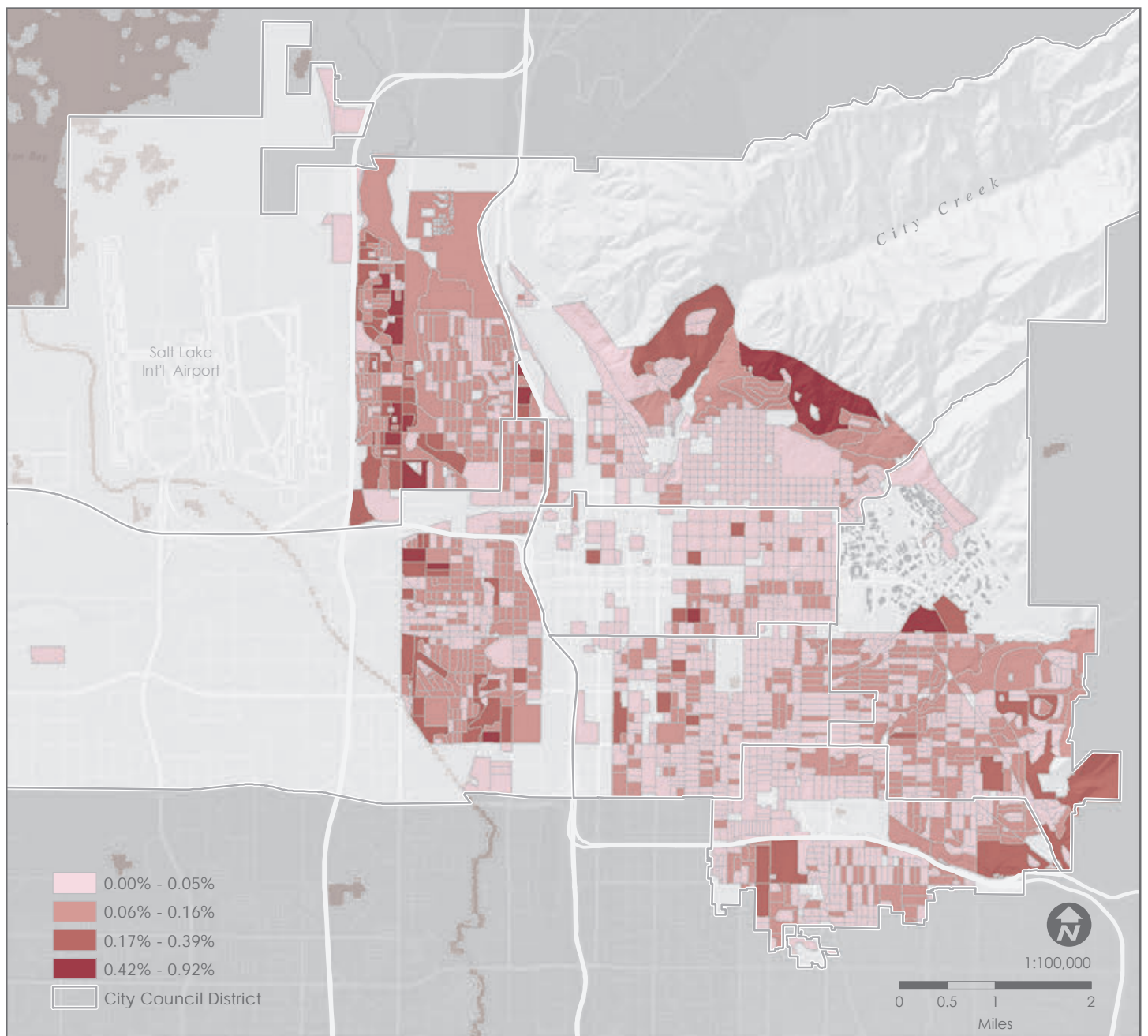
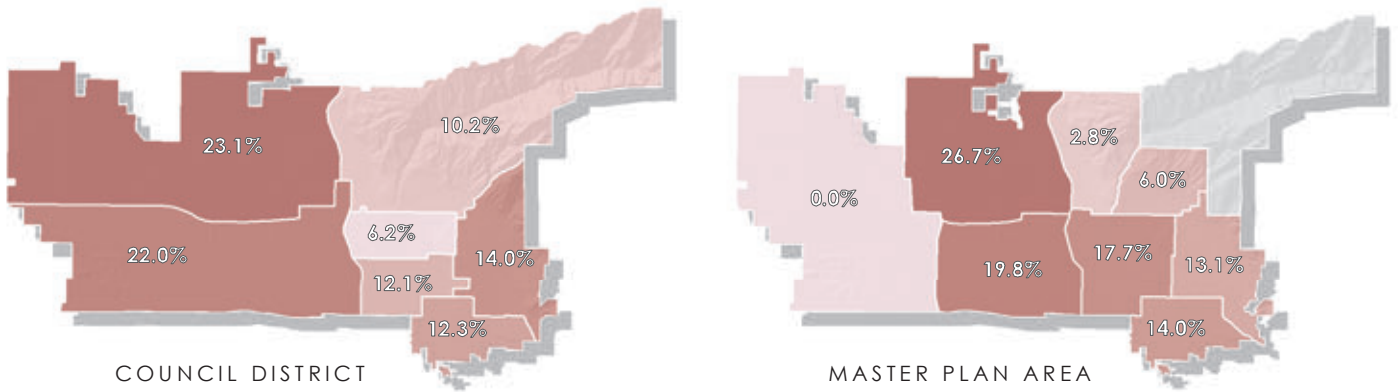
COUNCIL DISTRICT



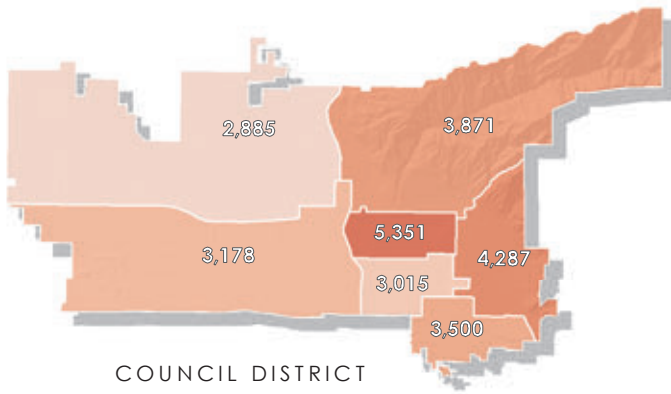
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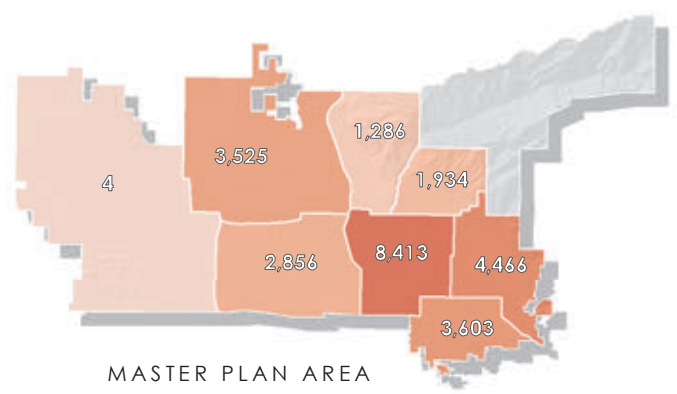
Share of Salt Lake City's School-Age Population



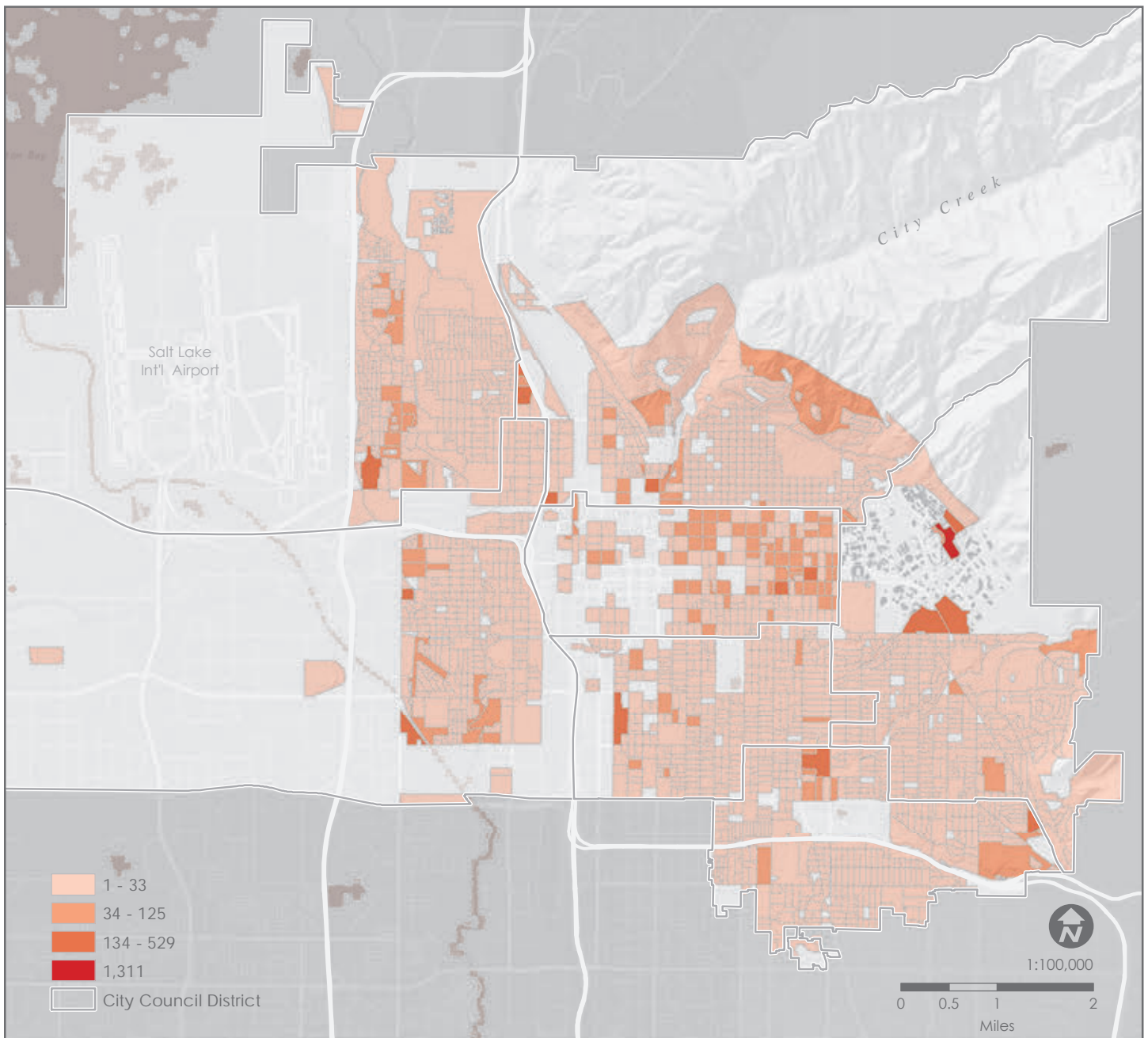
College-Age Population (18 Through 24 Years Old)



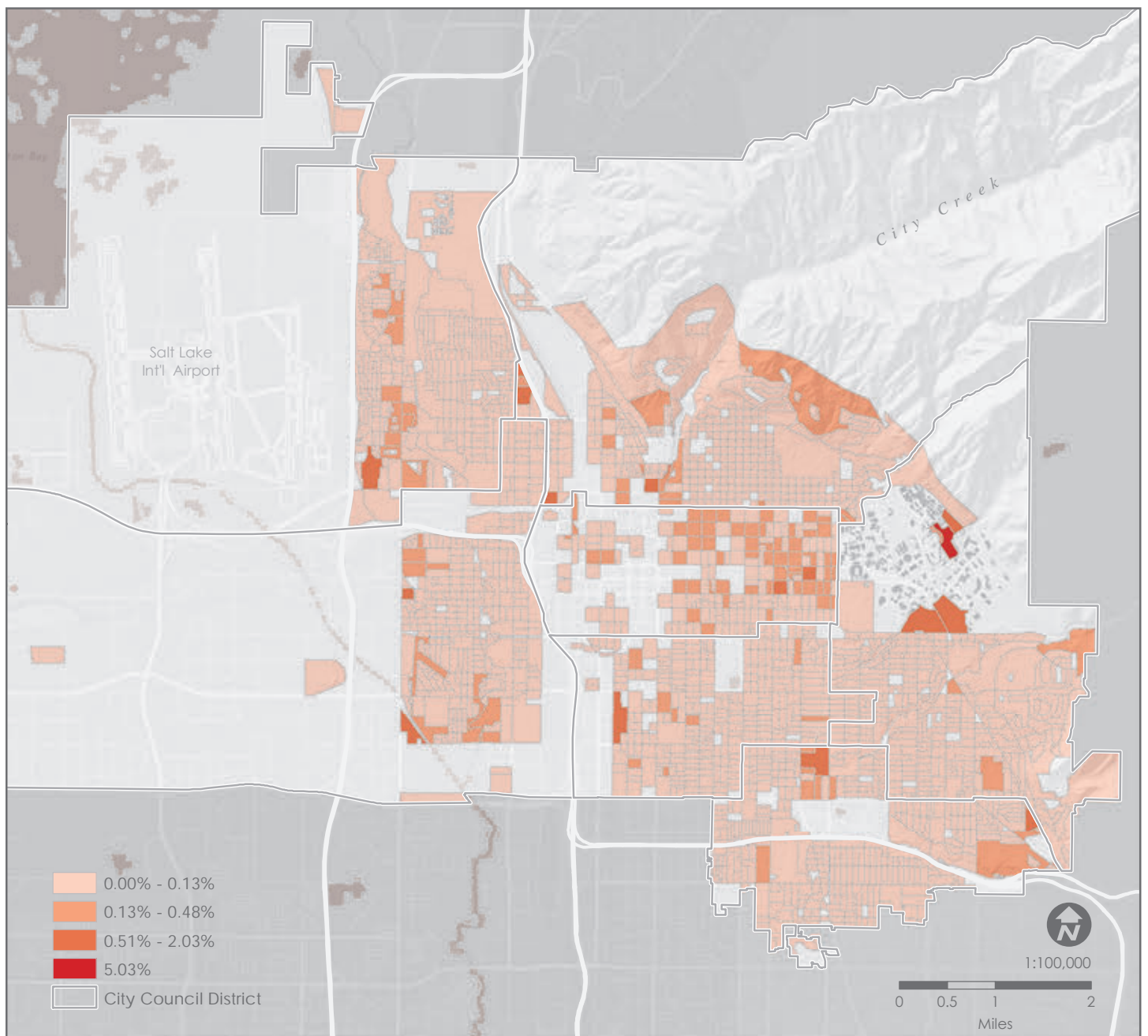
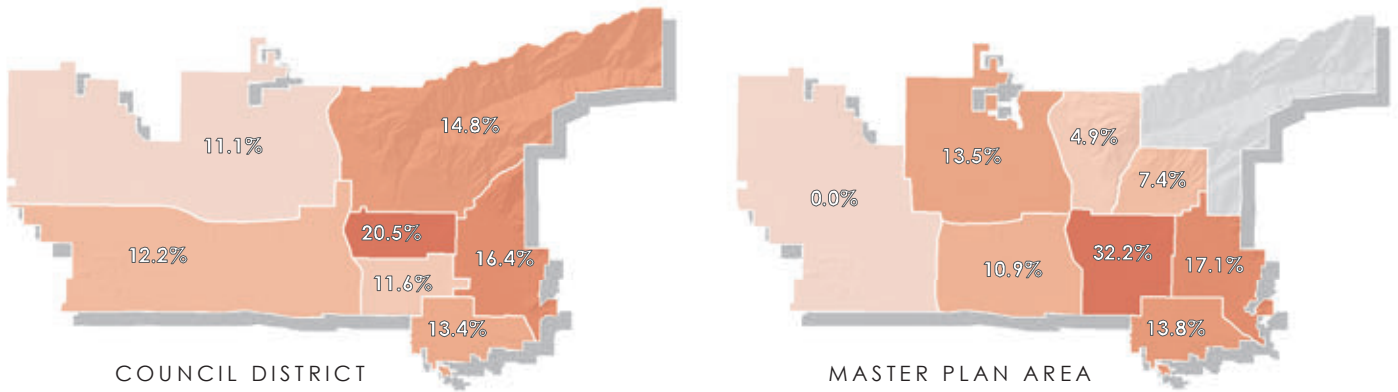
COUNCIL DISTRICT



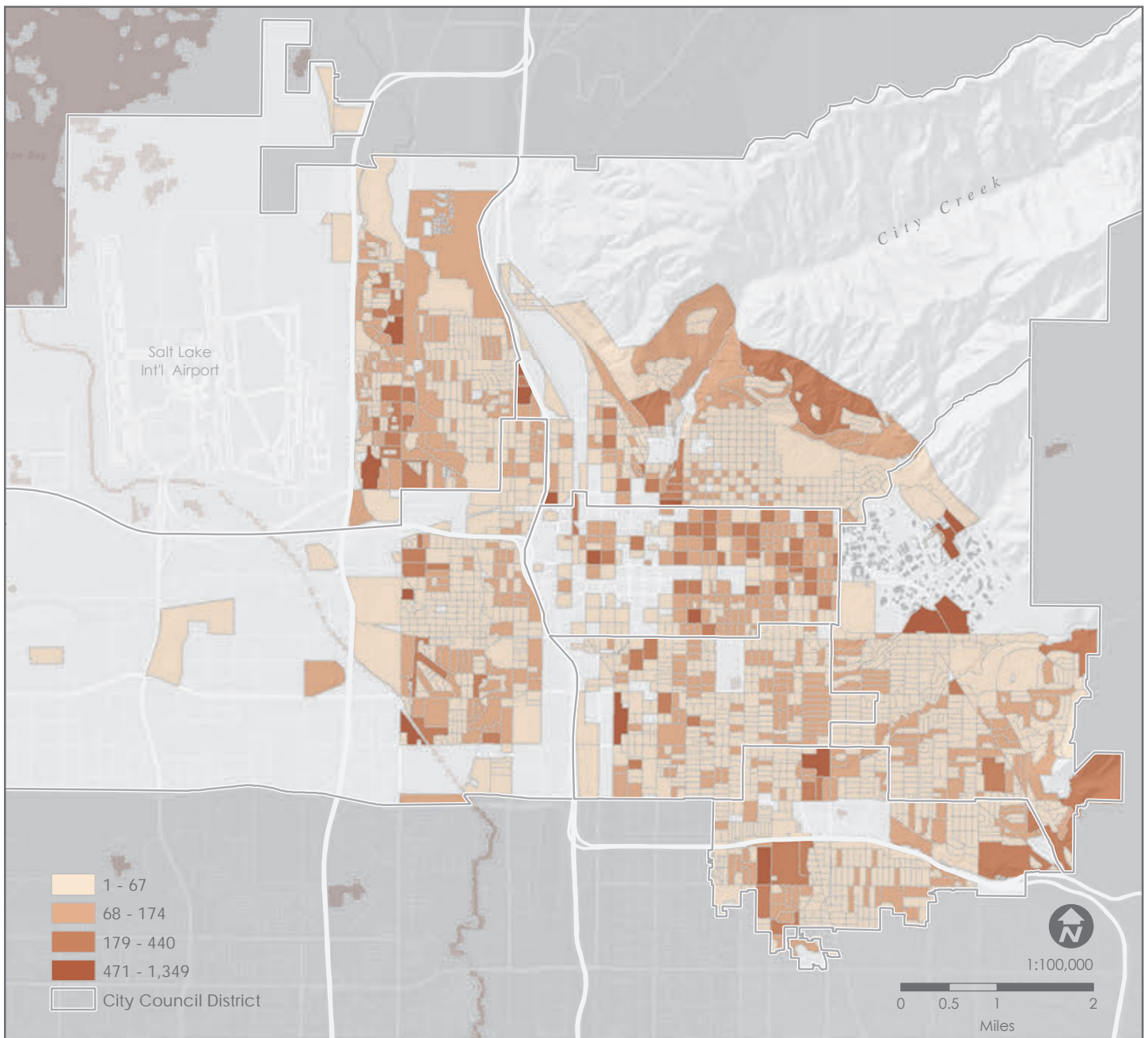
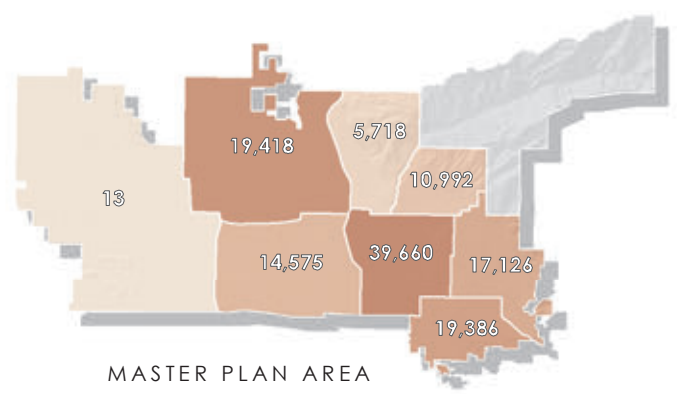
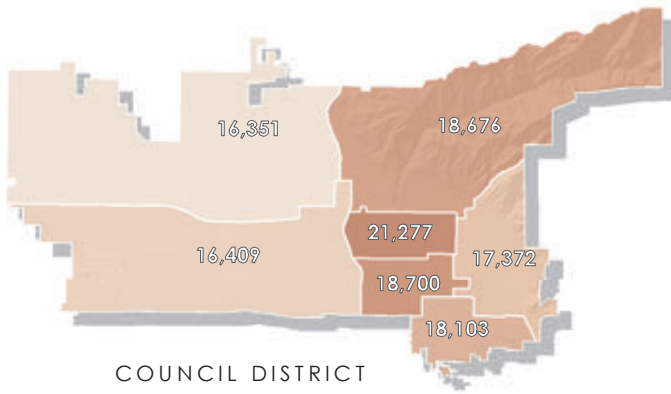
MASTER PLAN AREA



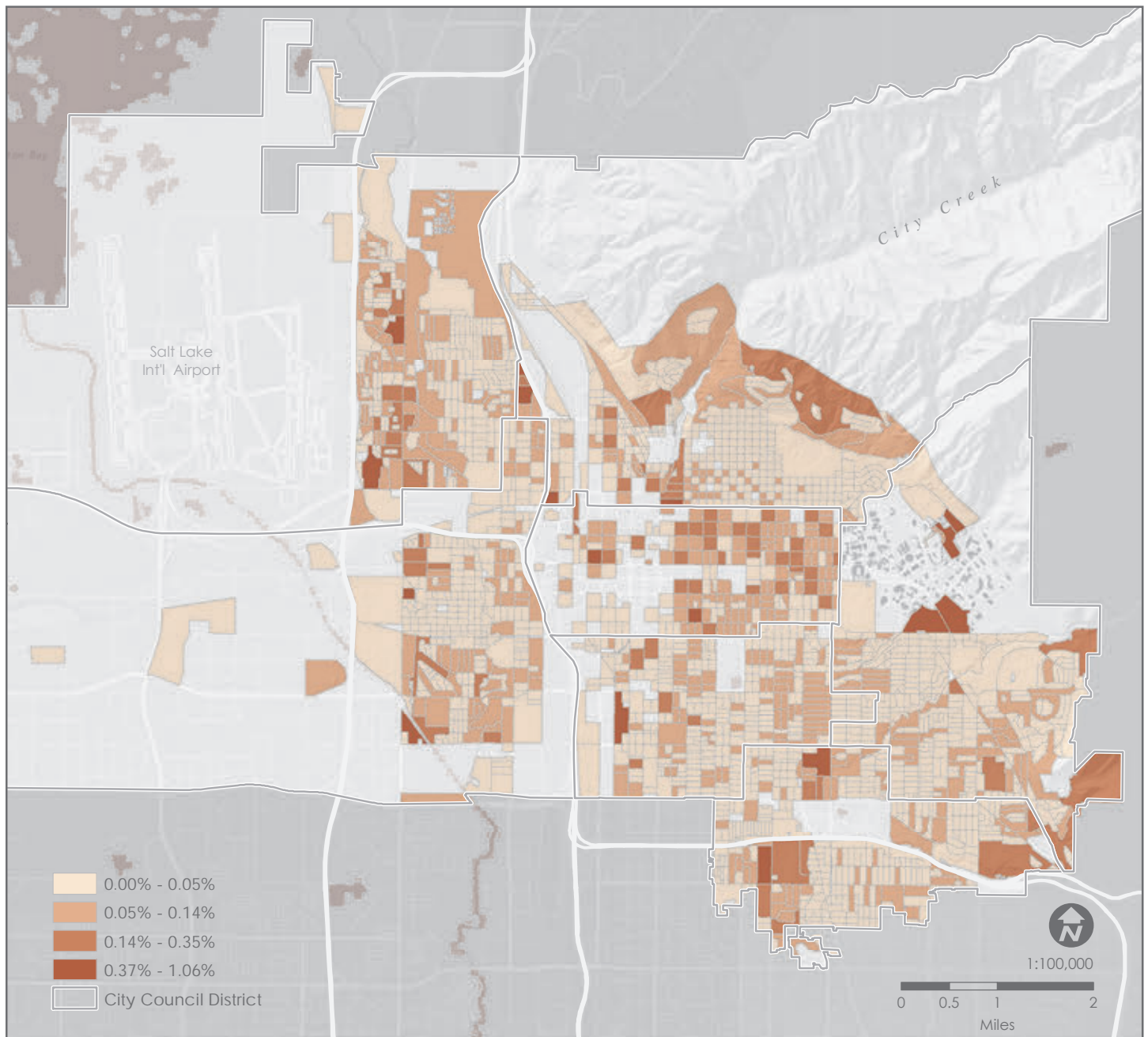
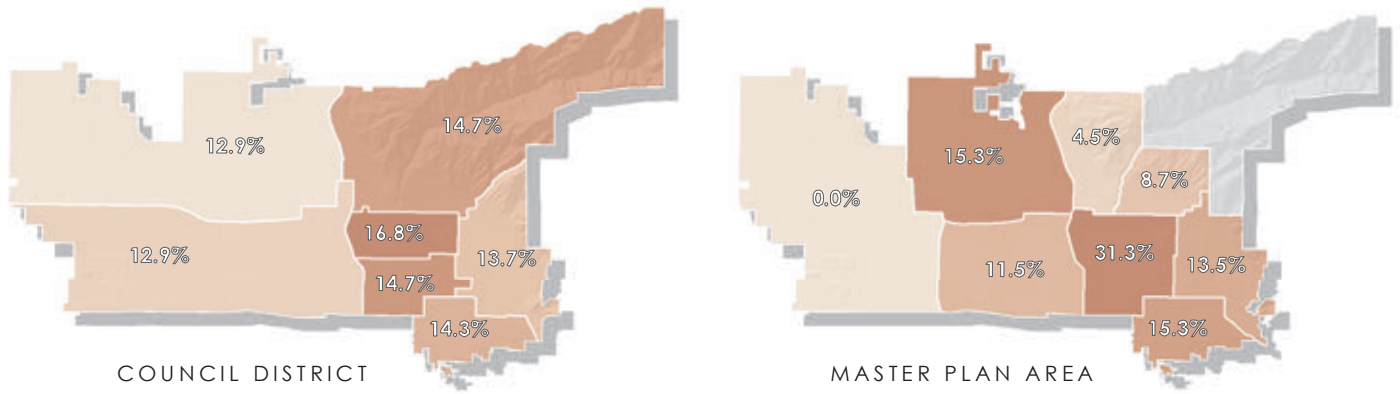
Share of Salt Lake City's College-Age Population



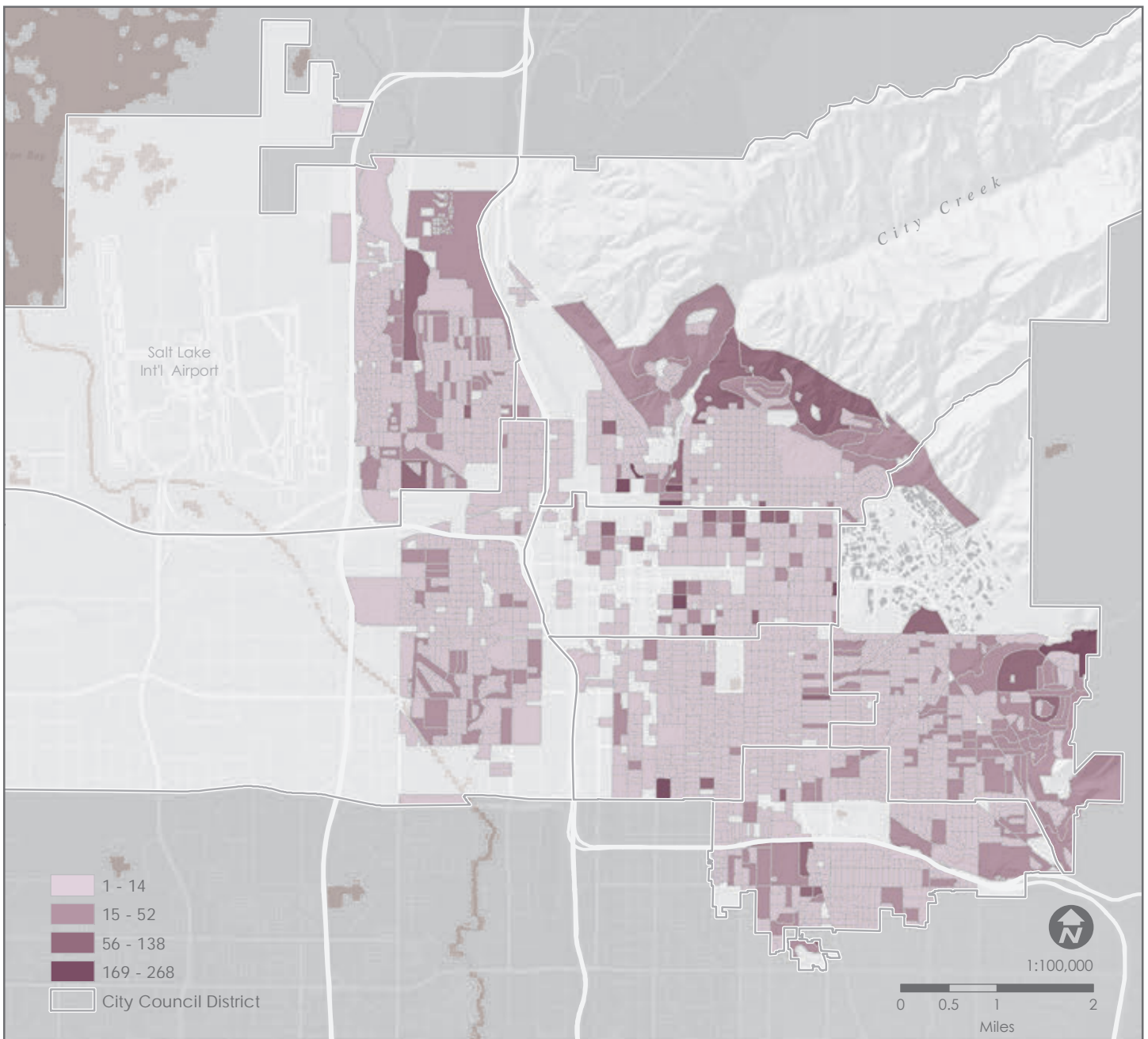
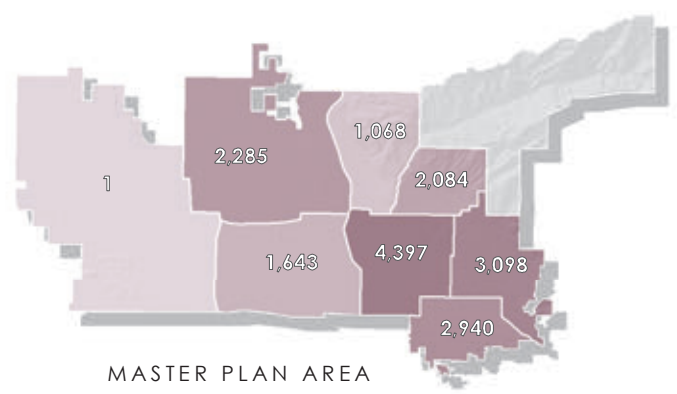
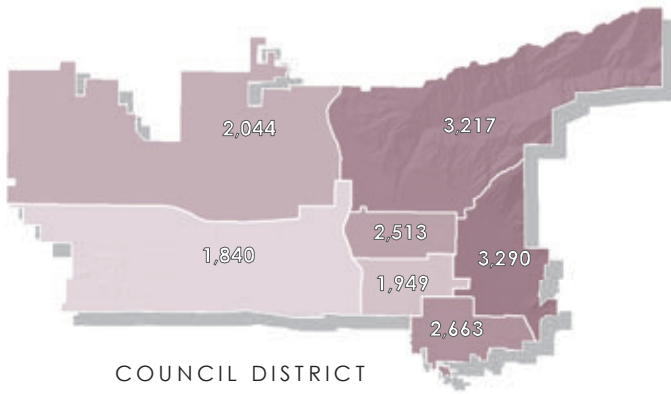
Working-Age Population (18 Through 64 Years Old)



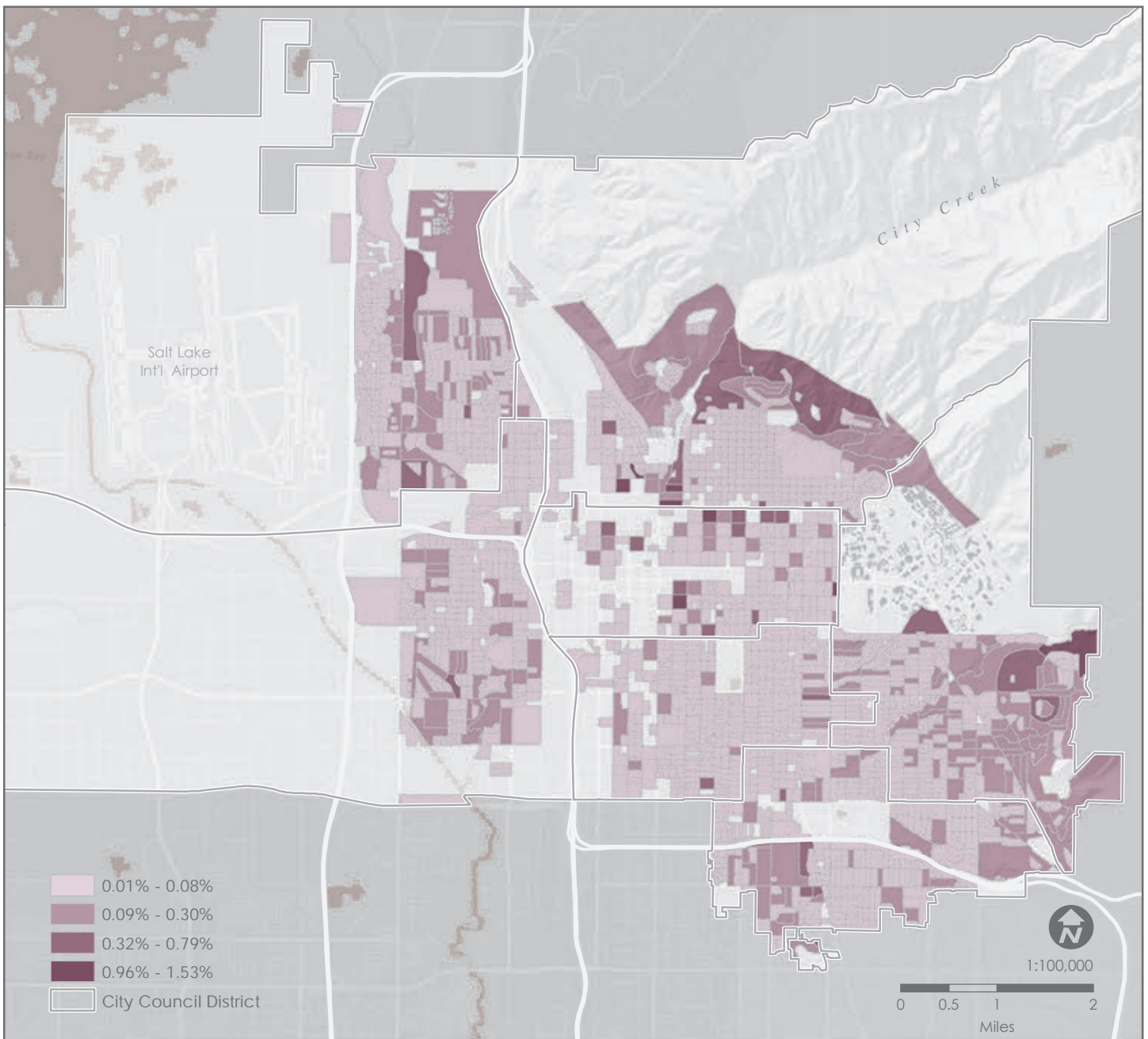
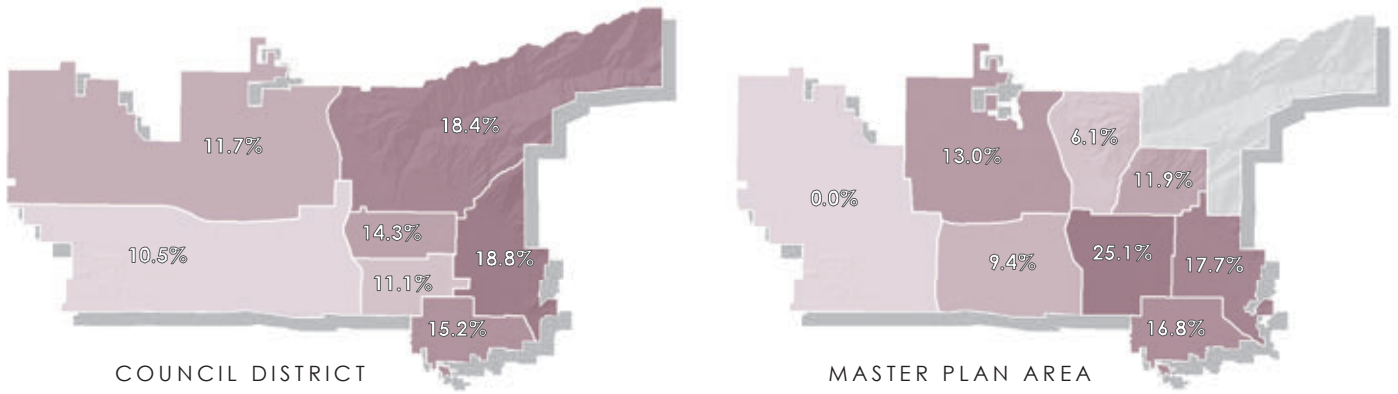
Share of Salt Lake City's Working-Age Population



Retirement-Age Population (65+ Years Old)

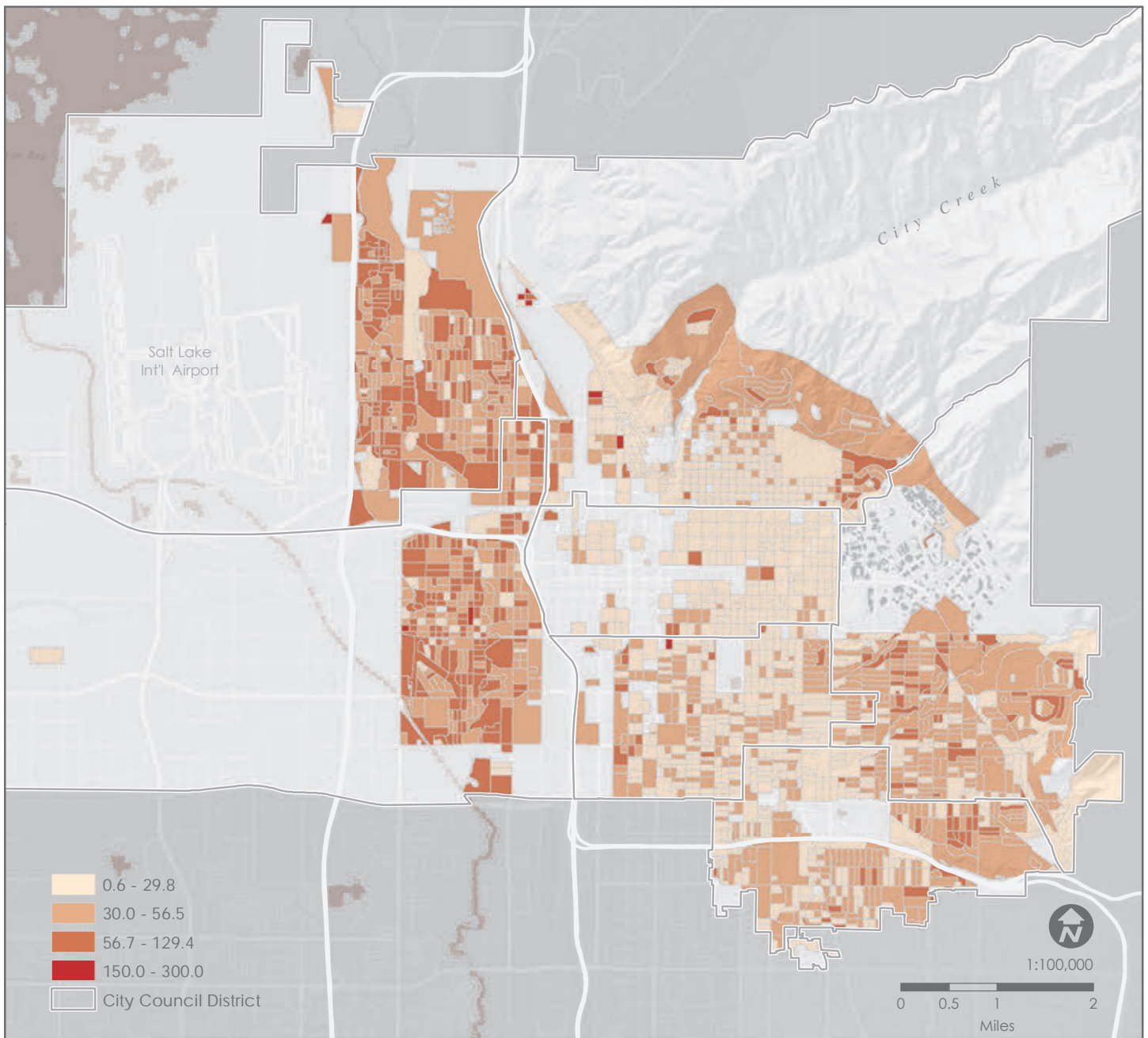
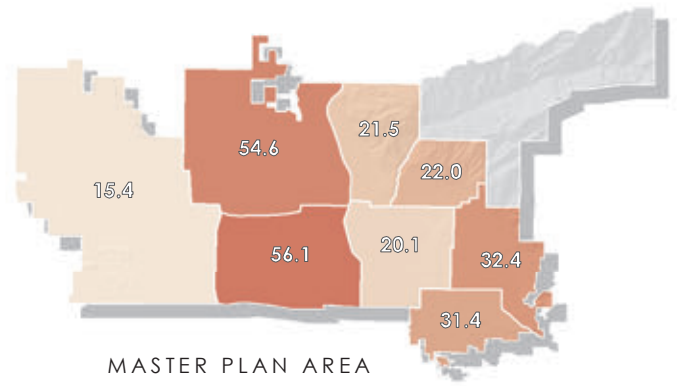
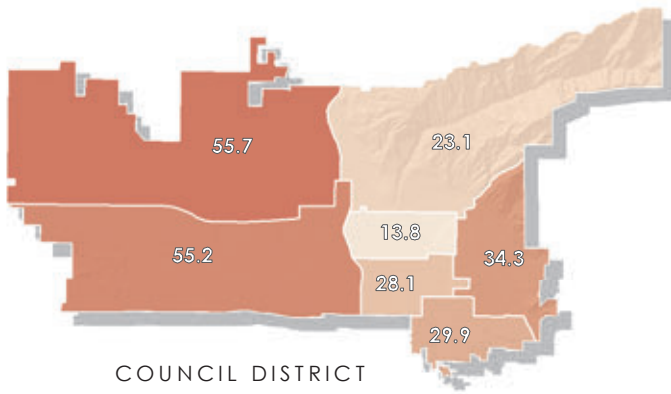


Share of Salt Lake City's Retirement-Age Population



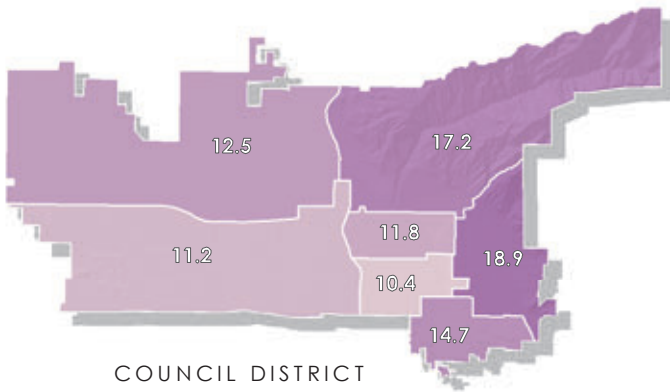
The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons less than 18 years old per 100 working-age persons.

Youth Dependency Ratio

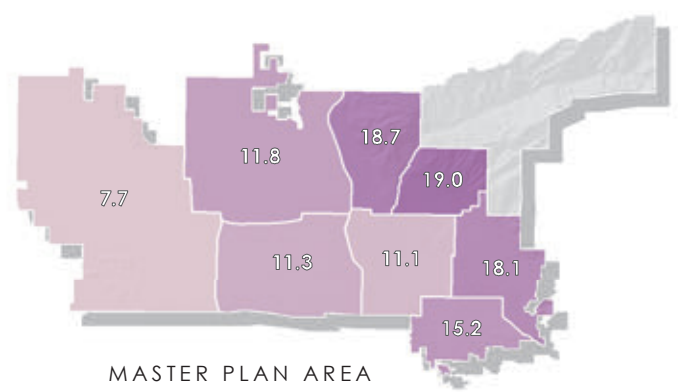


Retirement-Age Dependency Ratio

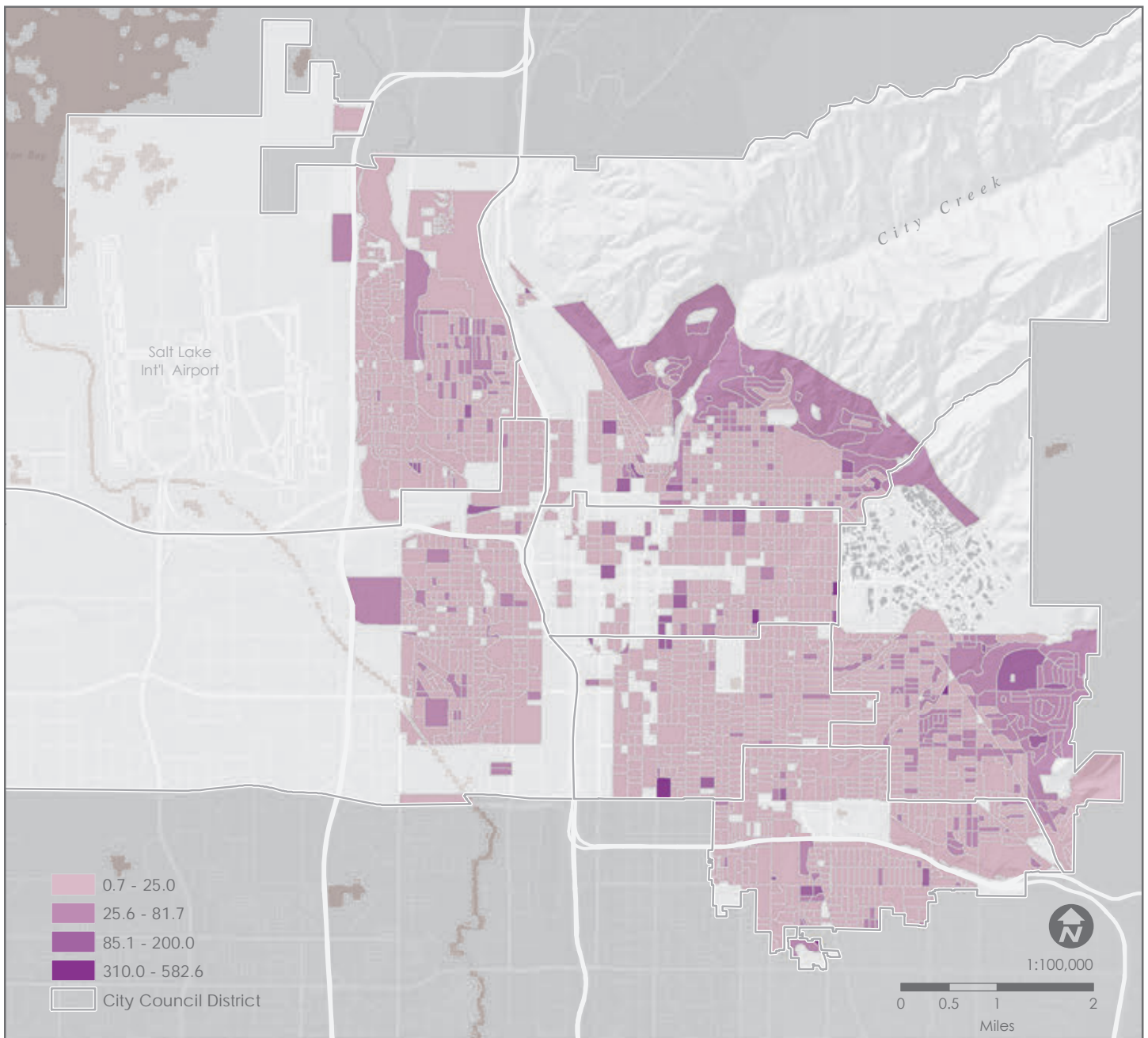
The retirement-age dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 years and older per 100 working-age persons.



COUNCIL DISTRICT

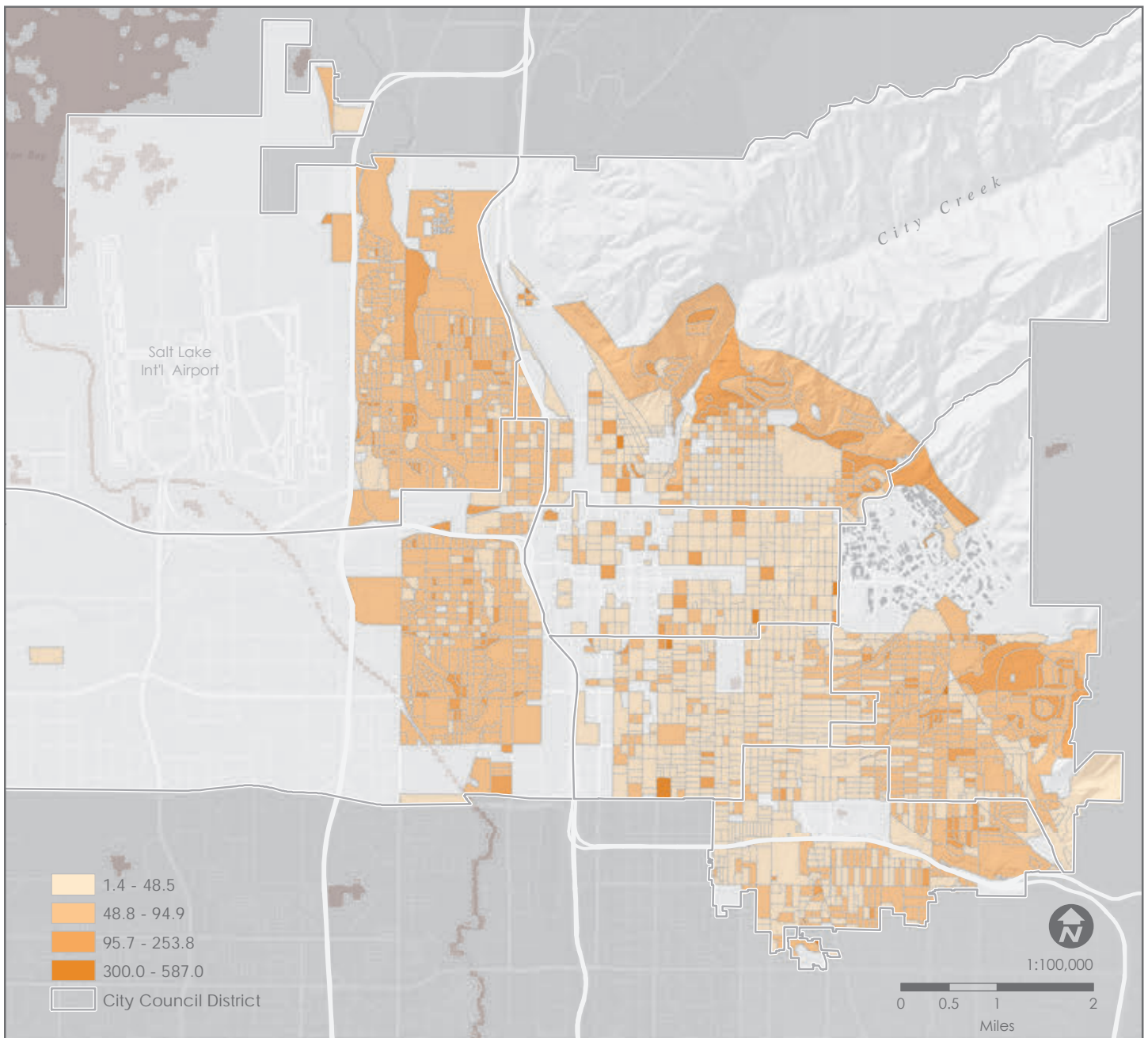
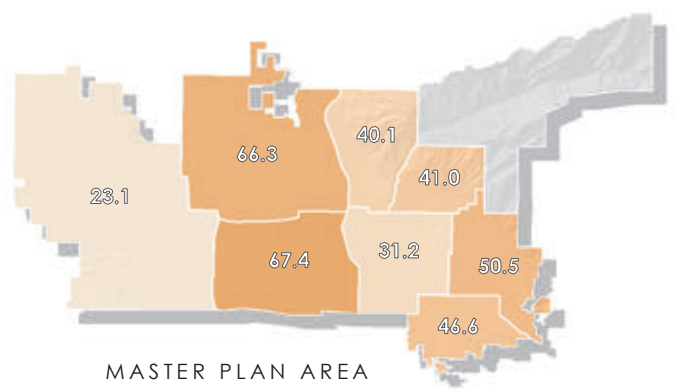
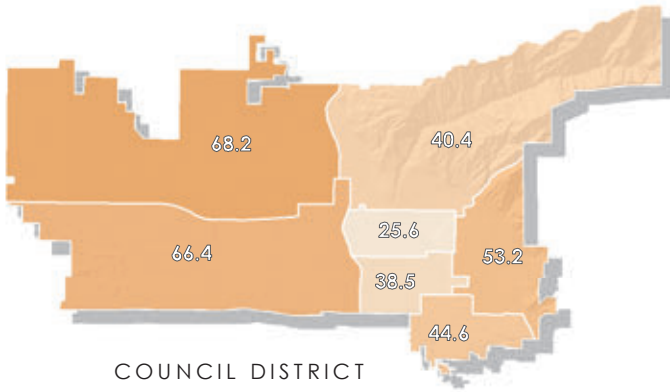


MASTER PLAN AREA



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

Total Dependency Ratio



Race and Ethnicity

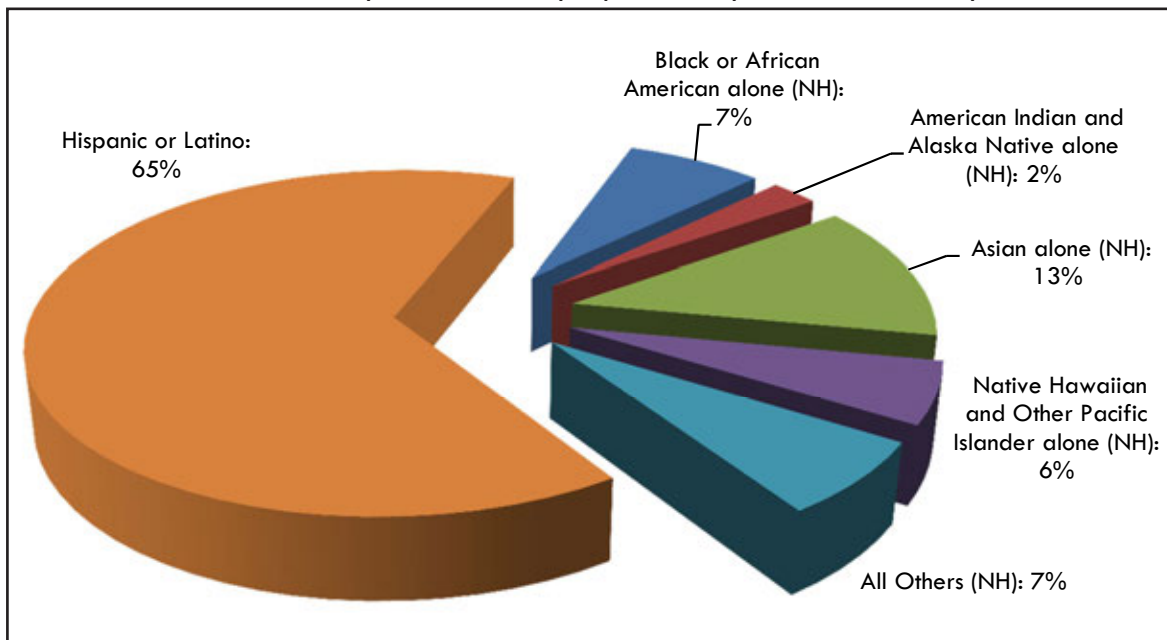
Race has been part of the Census since 1790, although the race categories as well as methods of data collection have changed significantly over time. Census 2010 race and ethnicity categories are the same as in 2000. Respondents selected from among five major race categories: White, Black or African 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 non-Hispanic White alone. Alternatively, minorities are all persons who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino plus those non-Hispanics who are any race except White alone.

After a three-decade decline, population increased in Salt Lake City by 21,807 residents from 1990 to 2000 and by 4,695 from 2000 to 2010. Minority population growth,

attributable to natural increase (births exceeding deaths) and net in-migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) accounts for all of this growth. From 1990 to 2010, the White alone, non-Hispanic population of Salt Lake City declined by 9,766, while the minority population increased by 36,268. Hispanics accounted for 72 percent (or 26,129) of this increase. Over this period, the minority share of the Salt Lake City population increased from 17.4 percent to 34.4 percent, while the Hispanic share increased from 9.7 percent to 22.3 percent. The 1990s were a period of significant in-migration to Utah, with about half of these migrants having been foreign born. The major source region of these immigrants was Latin America, most of whom identified as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity in the enumeration. Not all immigrants identify as racial or ethnic minorities (e.g., persons of Middle Eastern descent), but many do self-identify as something other than White alone and not Hispanic. It is the coming of these new immigrants and the subsequent births of their children that accounts for much of this increase in population in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City's population is more racially and ethnically diverse than that of Salt Lake County or the state. Over one-third of the city's population is minority (34.4 percent), compared with 26.0 percent in the county and 19.6 percent for the state. While Salt Lake City is home to 18.1 percent of the total Salt Lake County population, it has nearly a third (31.5 percent) of the county's Black or African

Salt Lake City 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Salt Lake City Populations by Minority Status: 1990 to 2010

Year	Population					Shares of Total		
	Total	White alone, not Hispanic	Minority	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Minorities	Minority	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Minorities
1990	159,936	132,090	27,846	15,508	12,338	17.4%	9.7%	7.7%
2000	181,743	128,377	53,366	34,254	19,112	29.4%	18.8%	10.5%
2010	186,438*	122,324*	64,114*	41,637	22,477	34.4%	22.3%	12.1%
Changes								
1990 to 2000	21,807	-3,713	25,520	18,746	6,774			
2000 to 2010	4,695	-6,053	10,748	7,383	3,365			
1990 to 2010	26,502	-9,766	36,268	26,129	10,139			

Note: Minority is defined as total population minus the population that is White alone and not Hispanic. Multirace responses were first available in the 2000 Census.

* These totals differ from the official 2010 Census counts due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population (Table 6, page 22 from 1990 CP-1-46: General Population Characteristics – Utah); Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1, DP-1 (American FactFinder); and computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

American population, nearly a quarter of the county's Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations, and one-fifth of the county's multiracial and other minority populations.

There were 64,114 minorities counted in Census 2010 in Salt Lake City. Hispanics and Latinos (of any race) accounted for nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of all minorities in 2010, and numbered 41,637. Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) was the second largest minority population in 2010 with 8,150 persons. The other major non-Hispanic minority groups were enumerated as follows: Black or African American alone – 4,613; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone – 3,706; American Indian or Alaska Native alone – 1,624; and all others – 4,384.

Salt Lake City's minority population is geographically concentrated in Districts 1 and 2, both of which are mi-

nority-majority districts. Over half (56.4 percent) of Salt Lake City's minorities live in these two districts. Districts 6 and 7 are the least diverse of all districts, with the minority share at about 15 percent. Two-thirds of the Hispanic population resides in Council Districts 1 and 2. Asians (alone and not Hispanic) are the second most numerous minority group, with 4.4 percent of the city's population. Districts 4 and 6 are home to nearly half (45.1 percent) of this population. The Black or African American (alone) population is geographically concentrated in Districts 1 and 2, but also Districts 3 and 4 to a lesser extent. District 4 has the largest Native American and Alaska Native (alone) population, followed by Districts 5, 2, and 1. The city's multiracial and other race populations are much more dispersed throughout the city.

Race and Ethnicity of the Salt Lake City Population

	Population	Share	Share of County	Share of State
Total	186,438	100%	18.1%	6.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	144,803	77.7%	17.0%	6.0%
White alone	122,324	65.6%	16.1%	5.5%
Black or African American alone	4,613	2.5%	31.5%	17.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,624	0.9%	24.7%	6.0%
Asian alone	8,150	4.4%	24.4%	15.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3,706	2.0%	24.0%	15.5%
All Others	4,384	2.4%	20.2%	8.3%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	41,637	22.3%	23.7%	11.6%
Minority	64,114	34.4%	23.9%	11.8%

Note: If a cell is shaded yellow and has bold red type, this indicates that the city's share of the county or state for the given category exceeds the city's share of total population in the county or state.

Source: Computations by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research based on Census 2010 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	27,505	10,154	997	244	1,169	1,120	587	13,234	17,351
2	27,307	8,506	958	297	928	1,740	606	14,272	18,801
3	26,212	20,531	662	165	950	211	586	3,107	5,681
4	26,716	19,261	782	388	1,758	151	698	3,678	7,455
5	25,904	18,924	697	314	693	266	684	4,326	6,980
6	26,617	22,762	223	73	1,917	64	586	992	3,855
7	26,177	22,186	294	143	735	154	637	2,028	3,991
Total	186,438*	122,324*	4,613	1,624	8,150*	3,706	4,384	41,637	64,114

* These totals differ from the official 2010 Census counts due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation.

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1.

Race and Ethnicity by Council District: Population 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	3	2	5	2	2
2	2	7	2	3	5	1	4	1	1
3	5	3	5	5	4	4	6	5	5
4	3	4	3	1	2	6	1	4	3
5	7	5	4	2	7	3	2	3	4
6	4	1	7	7	1	7	6	7	7
7	6	2	6	6	6	5	3	6	6

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 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%	36.9%	3.6%	0.9%	4.3%	4.1%	2.1%	48.1%	63.1%
2	100%	31.1%	3.5%	1.1%	3.4%	6.4%	2.2%	52.3%	68.9%
3	100%	78.3%	2.5%	0.6%	3.6%	0.8%	2.2%	11.9%	21.7%
4	100%	72.1%	2.9%	1.5%	6.6%	0.6%	2.6%	13.8%	27.9%
5	100%	73.1%	2.7%	1.2%	2.7%	1.0%	2.6%	16.7%	26.9%
6	100%	85.5%	0.8%	0.3%	7.2%	0.2%	2.2%	3.7%	14.5%
7	100%	84.8%	1.1%	0.5%	2.8%	0.6%	2.4%	7.7%	15.2%
Total	100%	65.6%	2.5%	0.9%	4.4%	2.0%	2.4%	22.3%	34.4%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

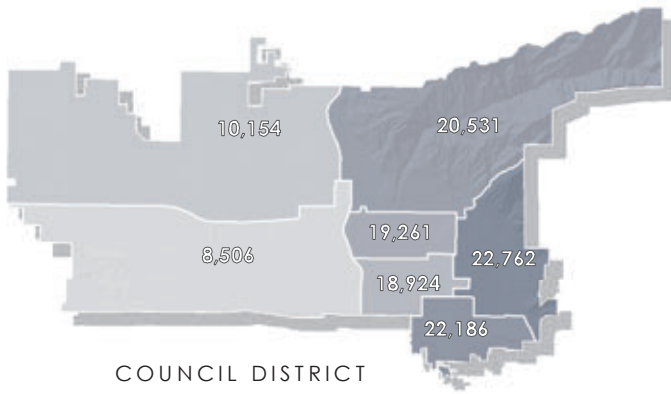
Race and Ethnicity by Council District: District Share of Salt Lake City Totals

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%	8.3%	21.6%	15.0%	14.3%	30.2%	13.4%	31.8%	27.1%
2	14.6%	7.0%	20.8%	18.3%	11.4%	47.0%	13.8%	34.3%	29.3%
3	14.1%	16.8%	14.4%	10.2%	11.7%	5.7%	13.4%	7.5%	8.9%
4	14.3%	15.7%	17.0%	23.9%	21.6%	4.1%	15.9%	8.8%	11.6%
5	13.9%	15.5%	15.1%	19.3%	8.5%	7.2%	15.6%	10.4%	10.9%
6	14.3%	18.6%	4.8%	4.5%	23.5%	1.7%	13.4%	2.4%	6.0%
7	14.0%	18.1%	6.4%	8.8%	9.0%	4.2%	14.5%	4.9%	6.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

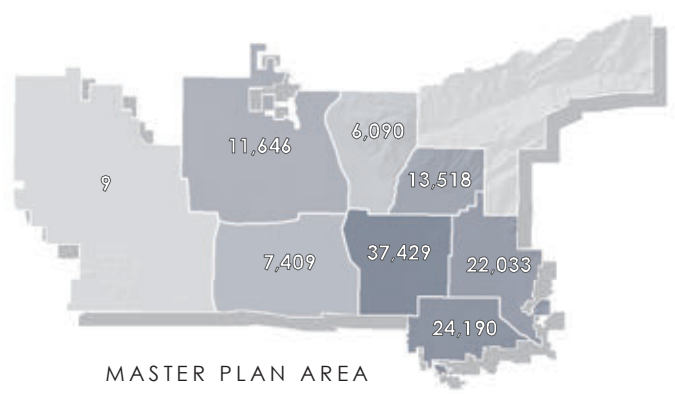
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total population in the city.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

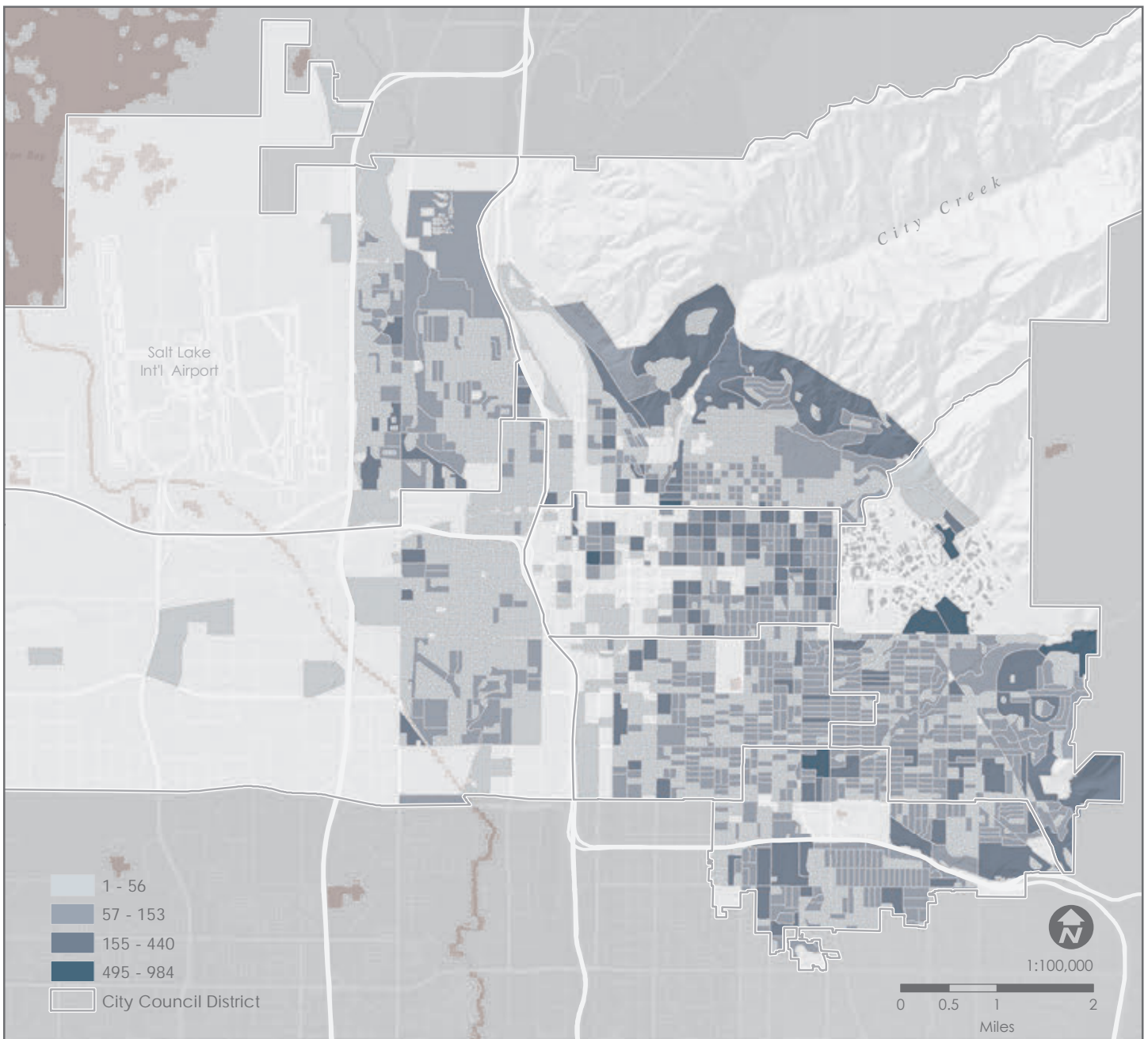
Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: White



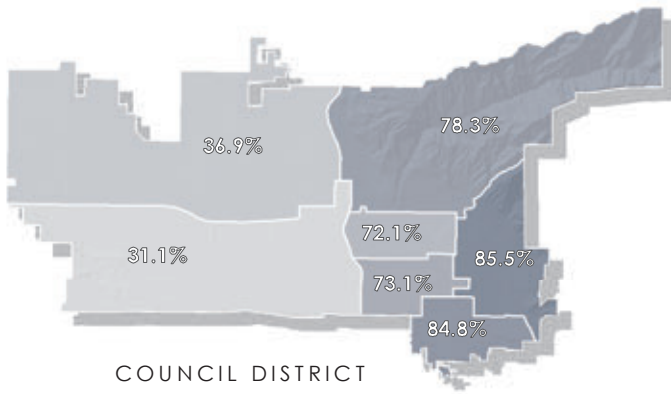
COUNCIL DISTRICT



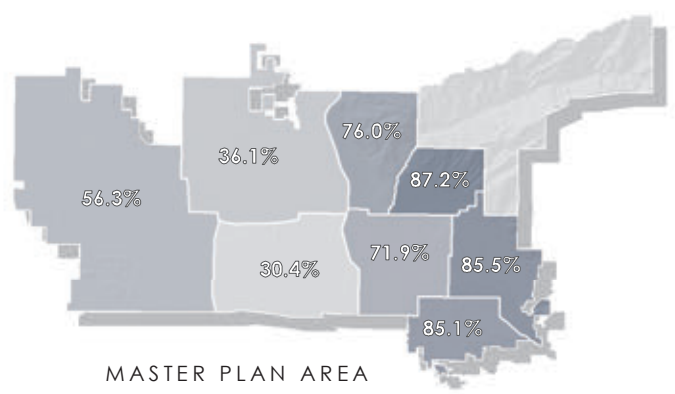
MASTER PLAN AREA



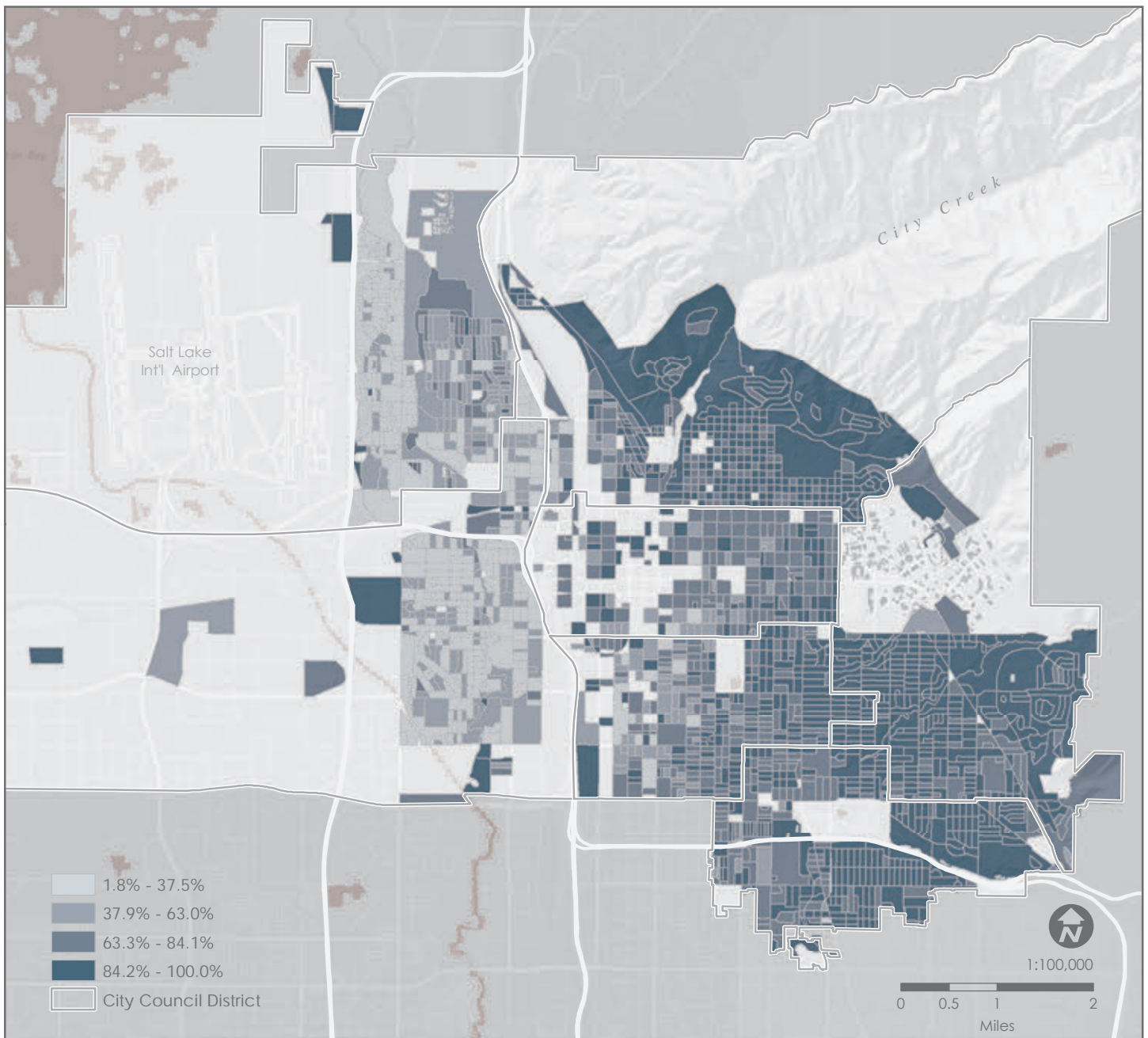
Population Share of Non-Hispanic Whites



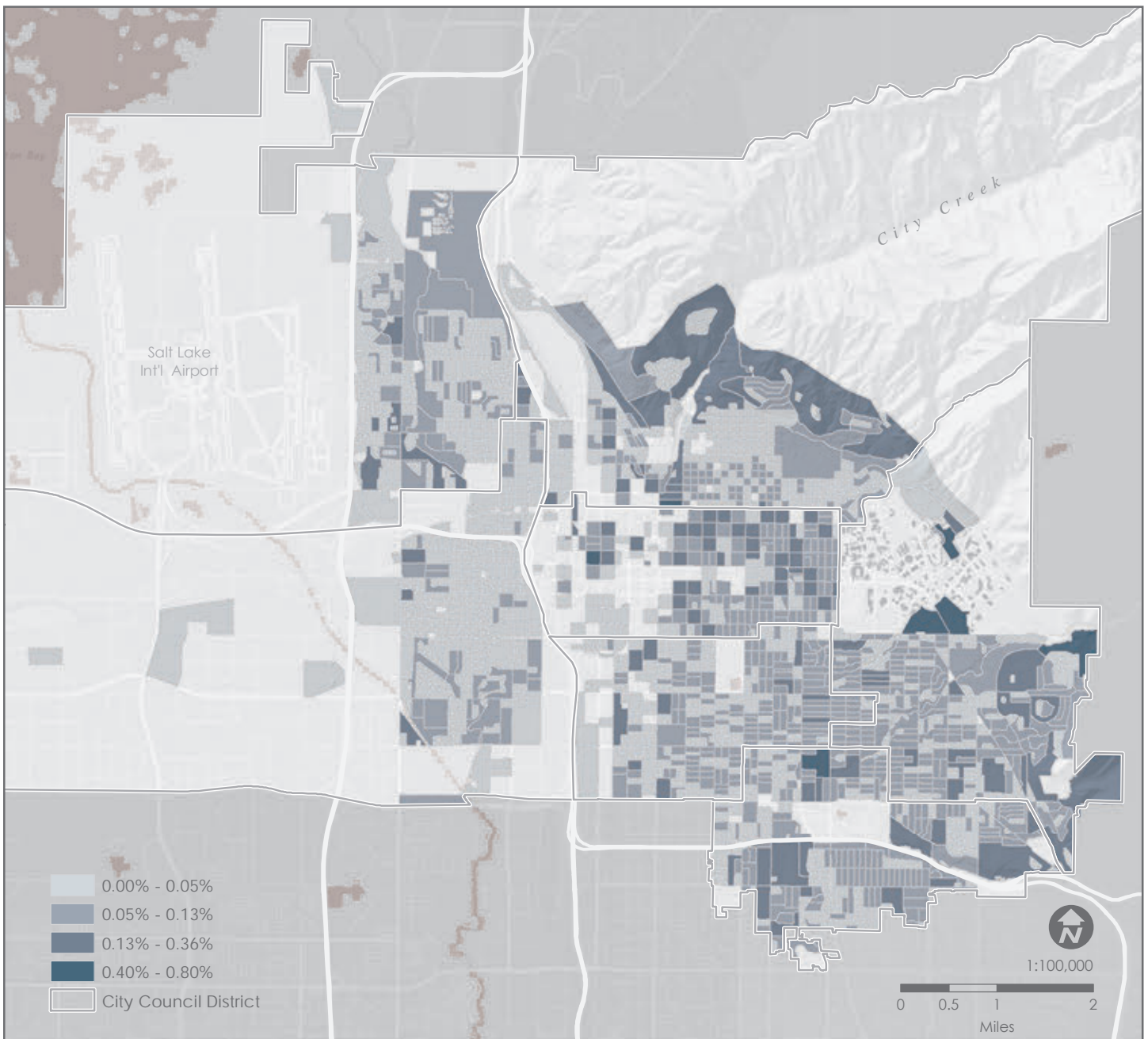
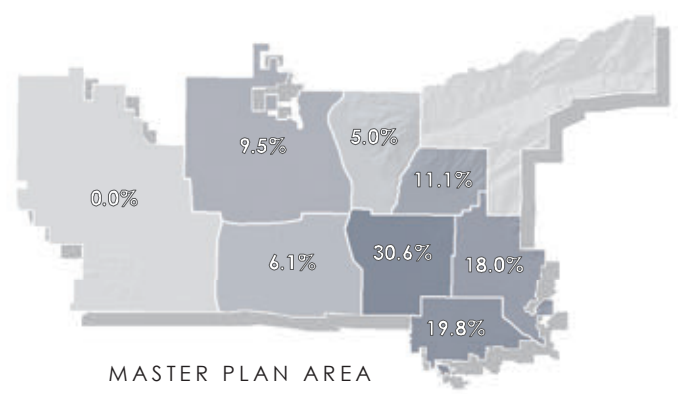
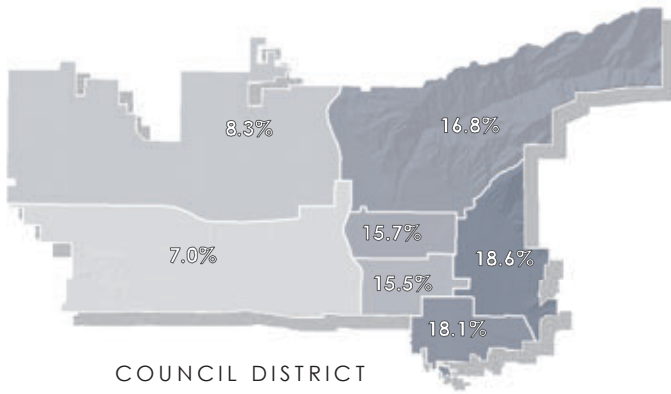
COUNCIL DISTRICT



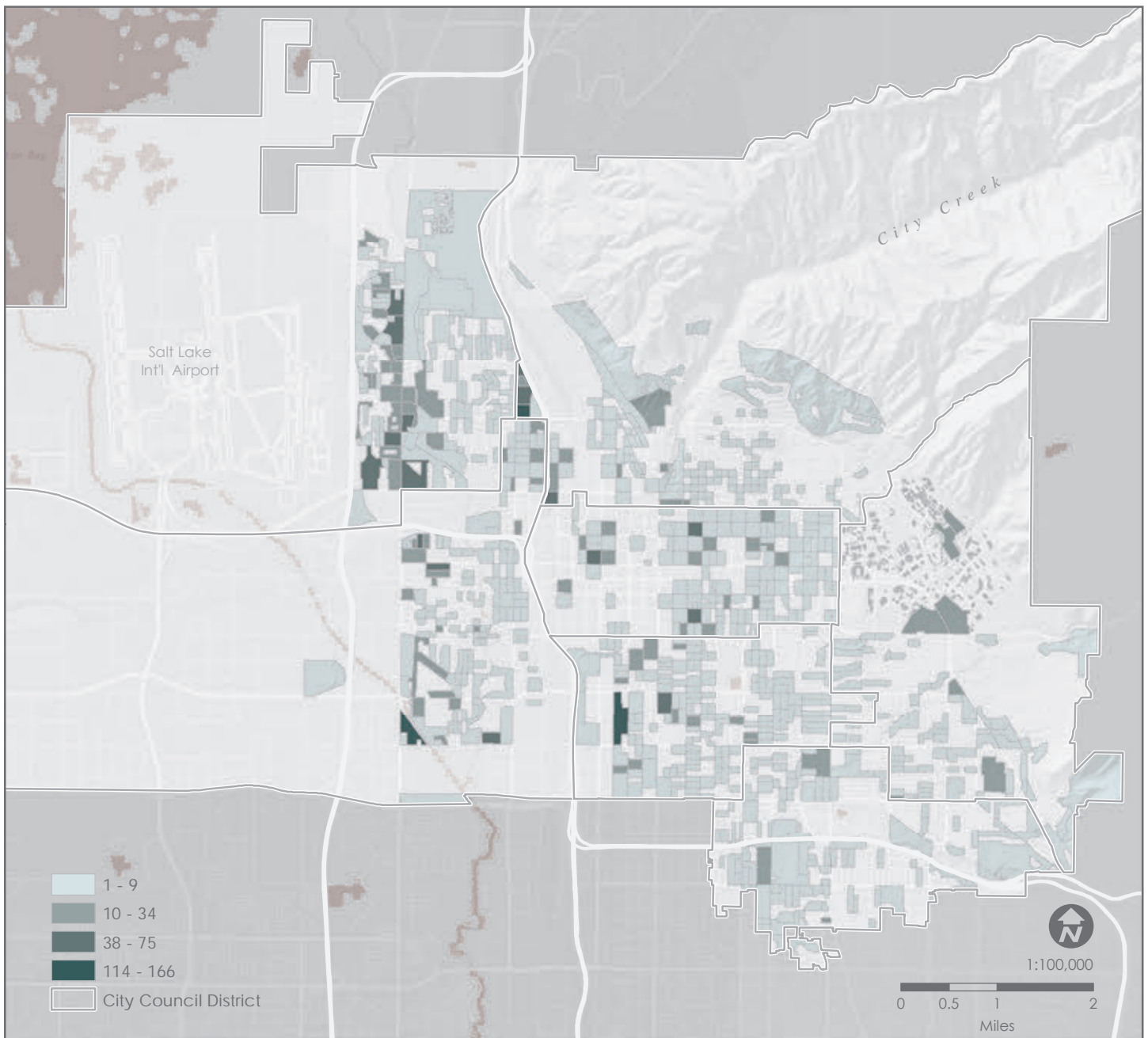
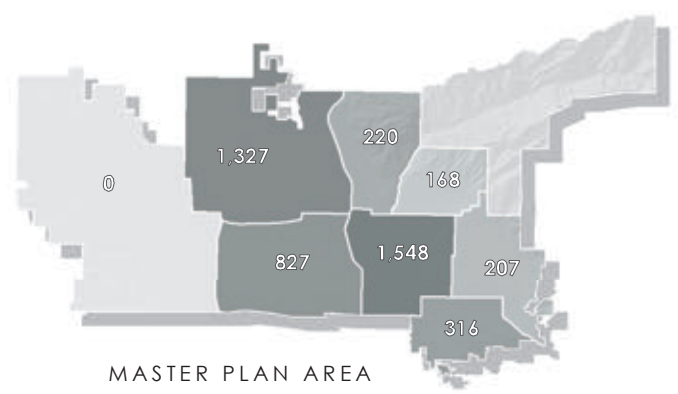
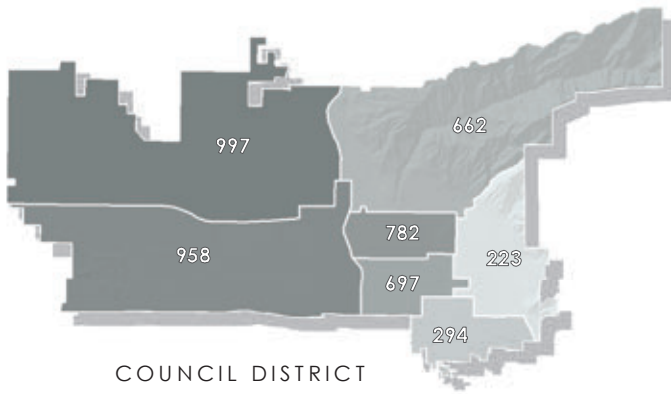
MASTER PLAN AREA



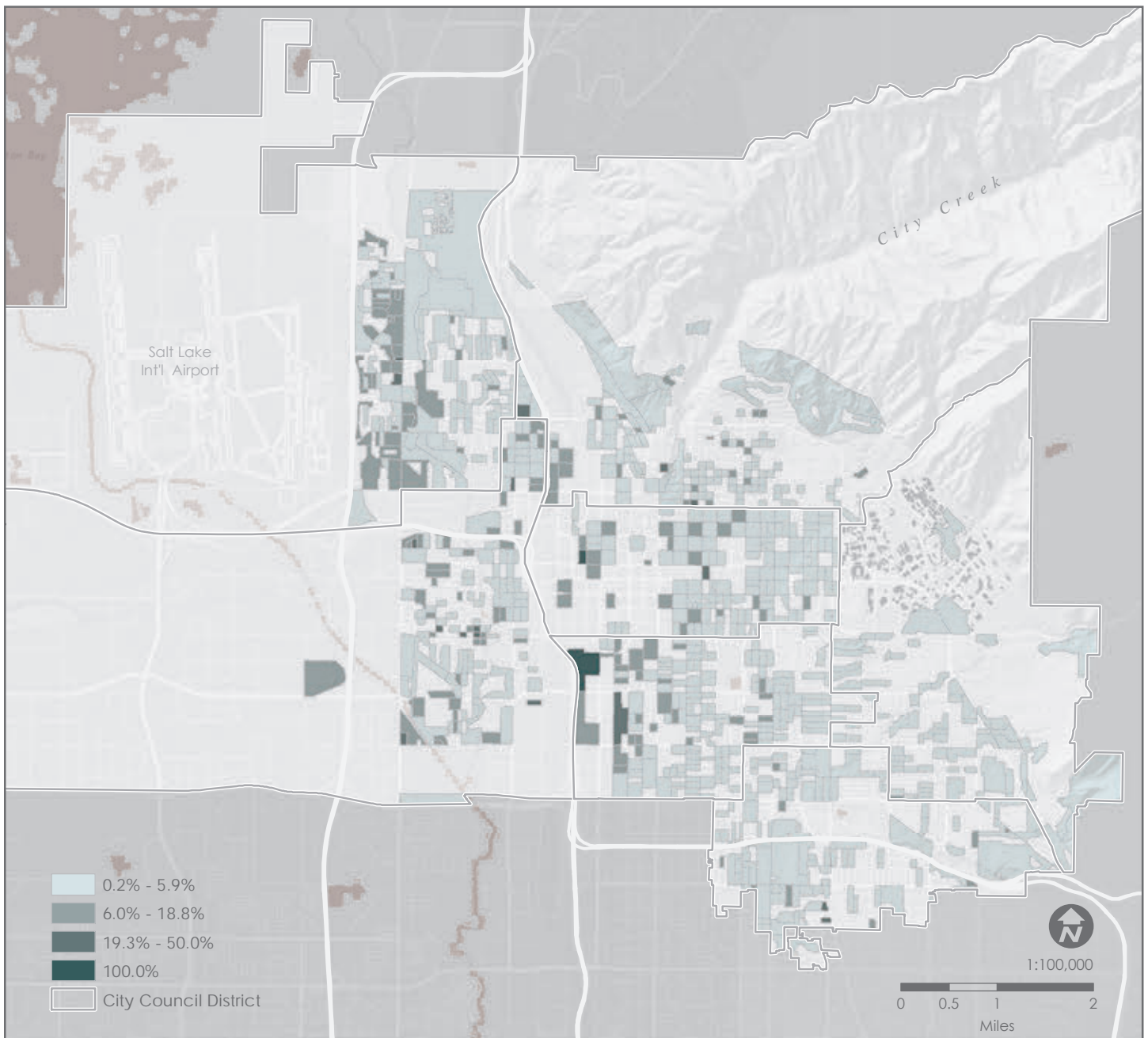
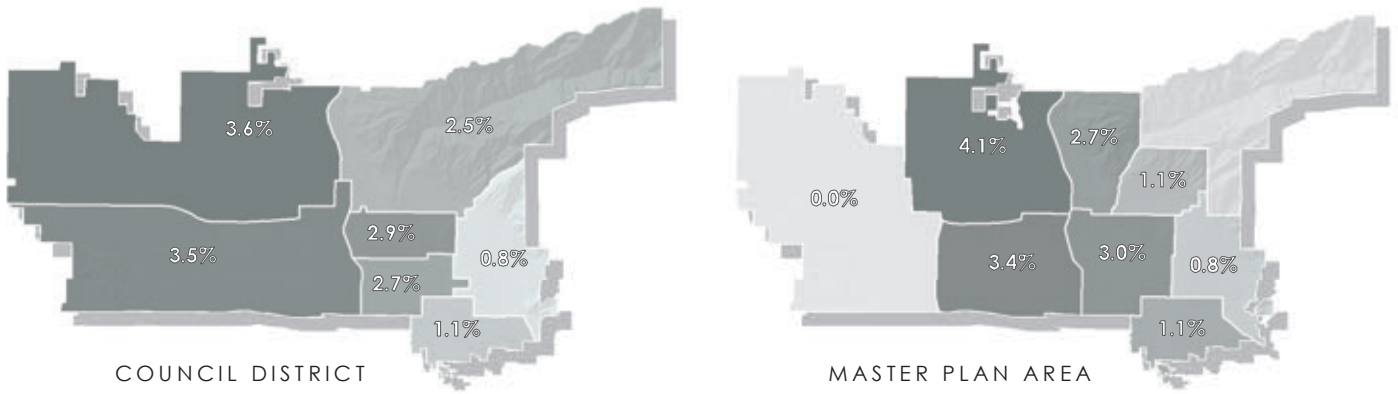
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic White Population



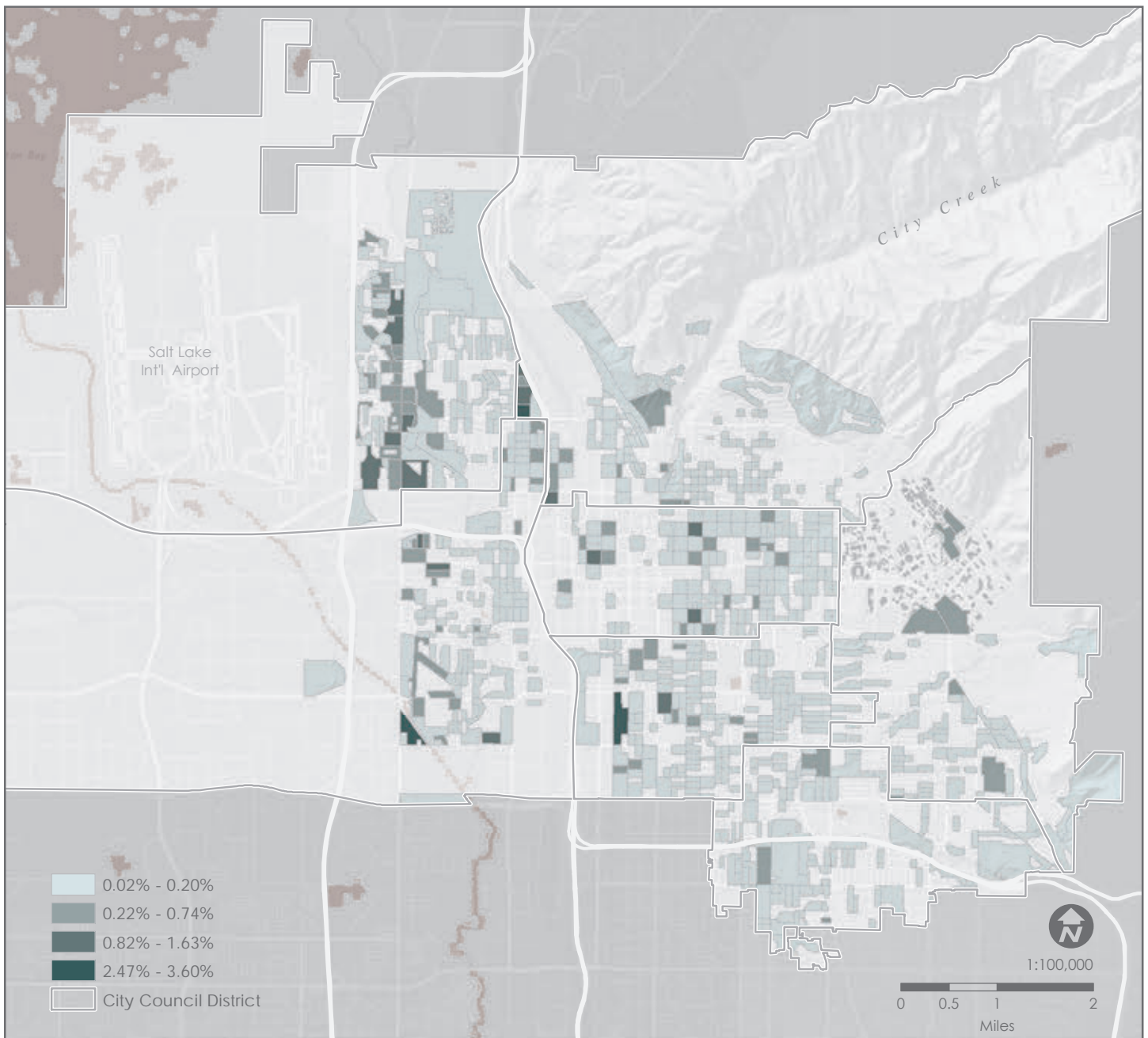
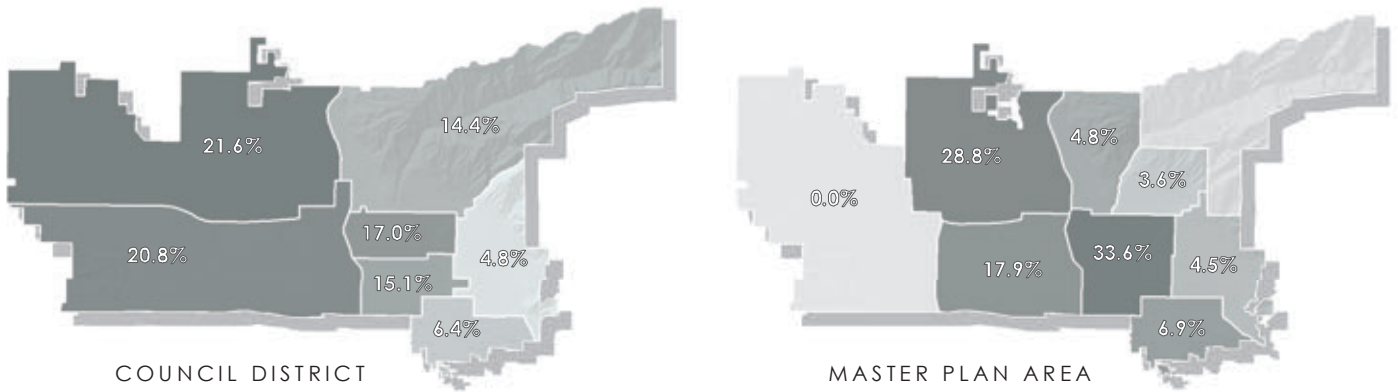
Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Black or African American



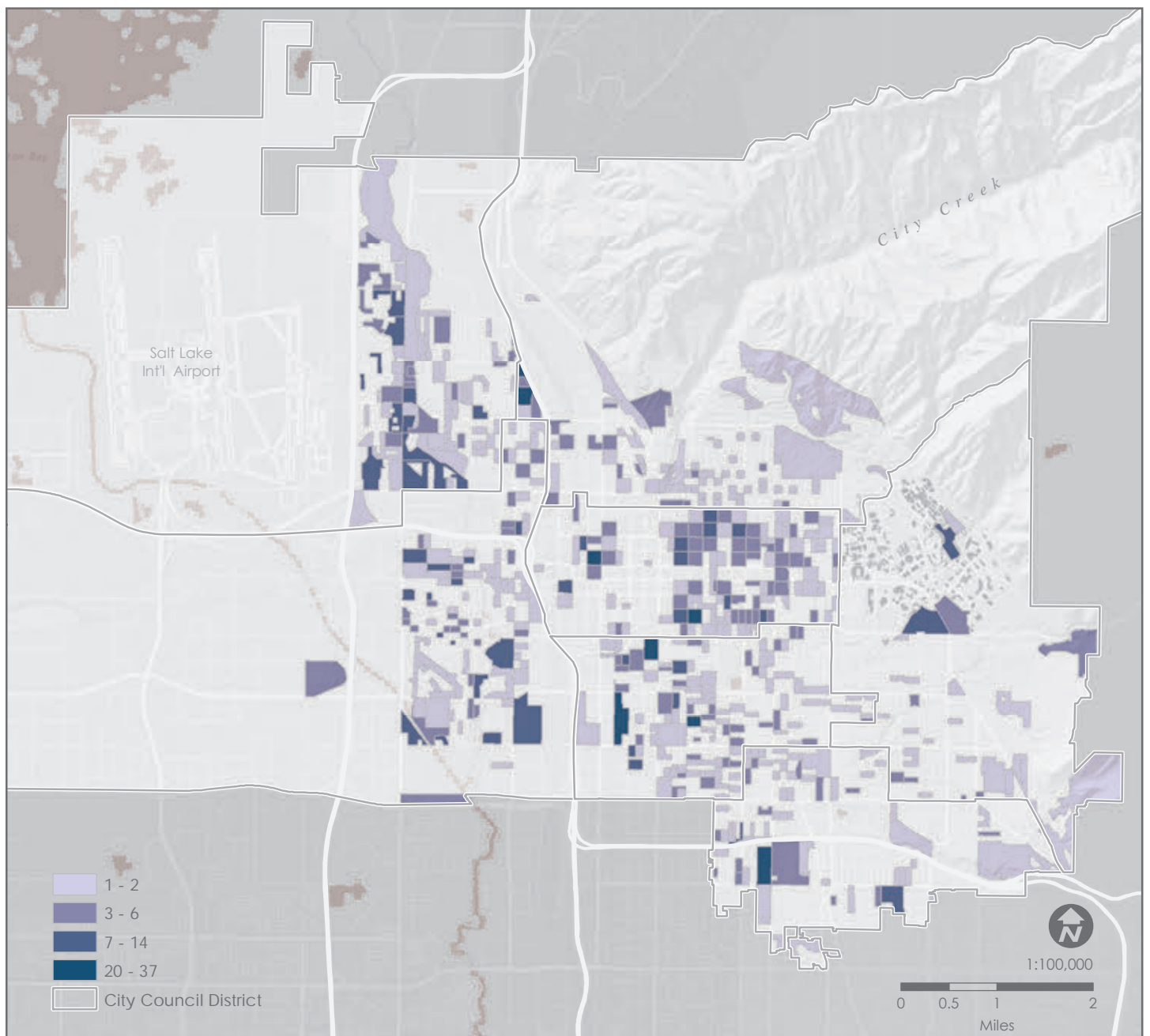
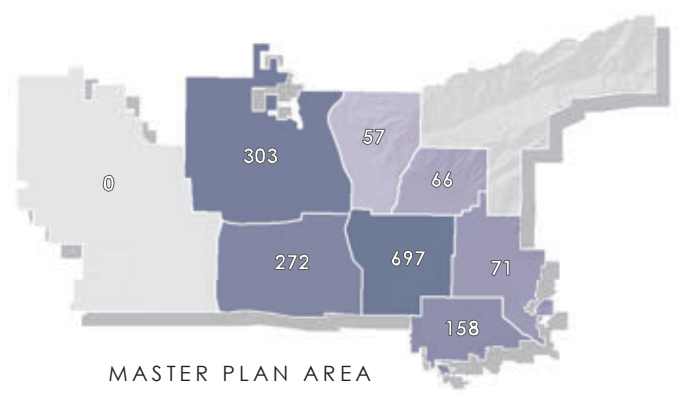
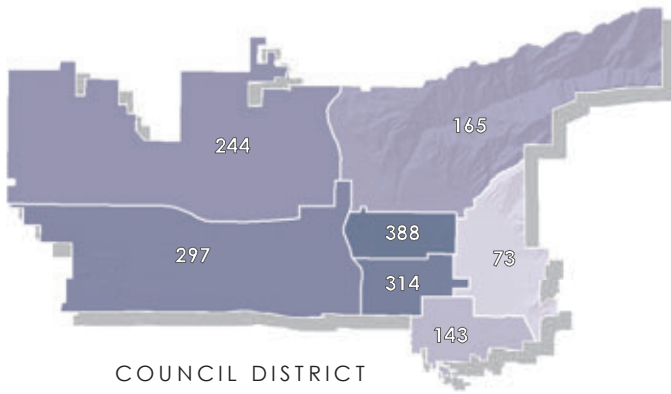
Population Share of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans



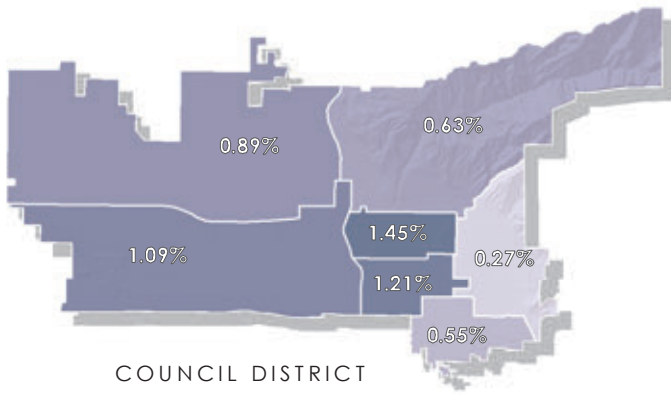
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Black or African American Population



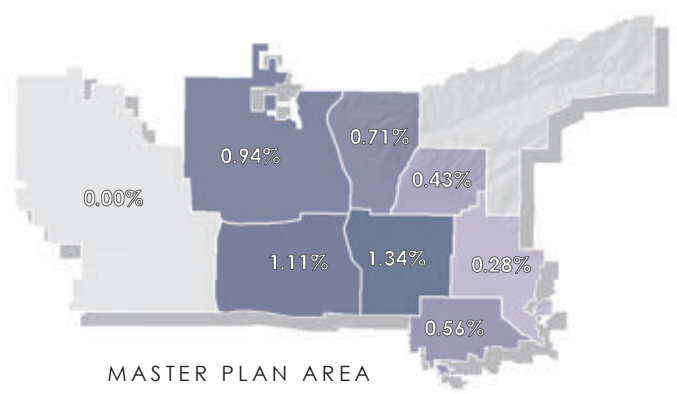
Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: American Indian & Alaska Native



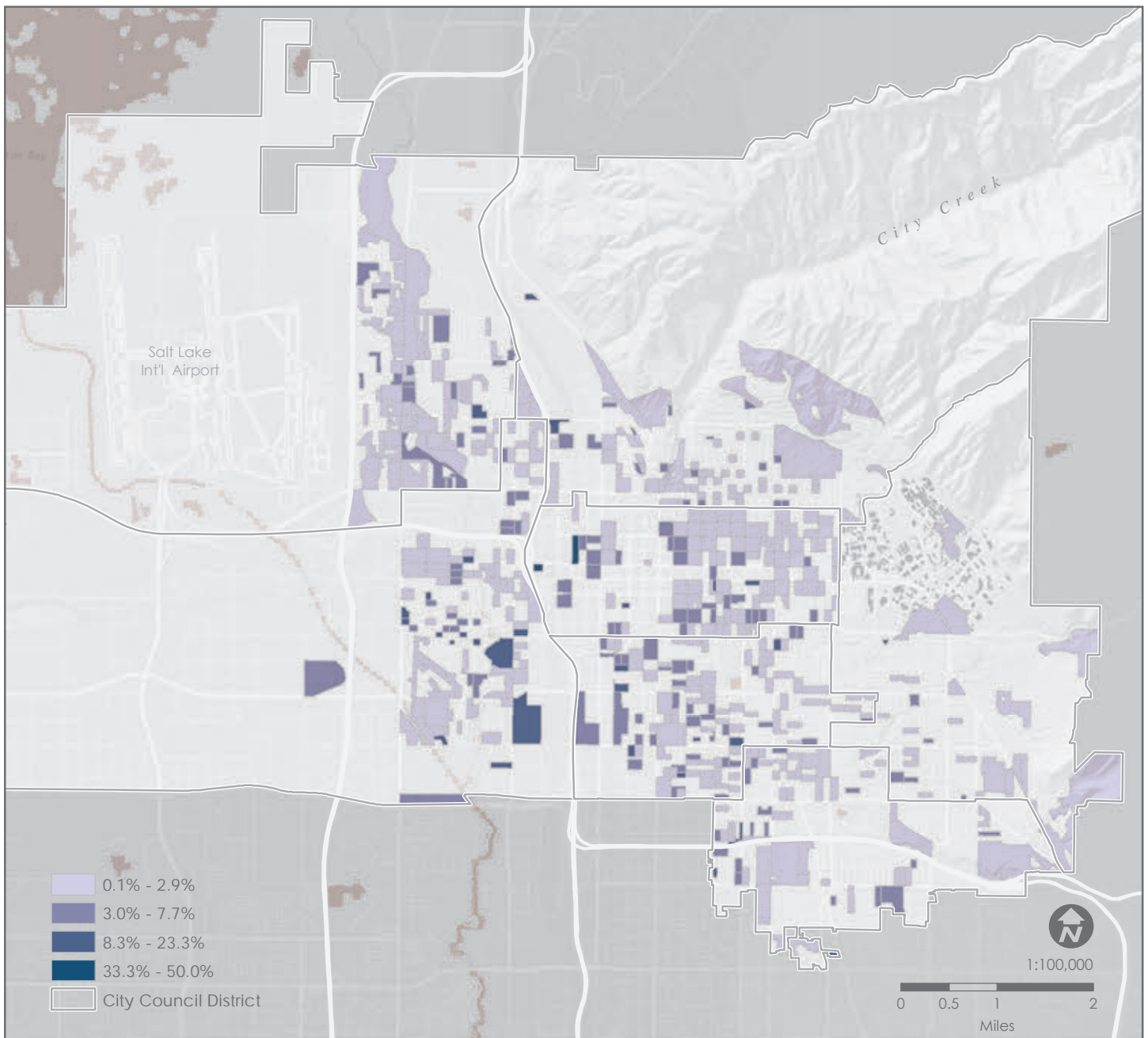
Population Share of Non-Hispanic American Indians & Alaska Natives



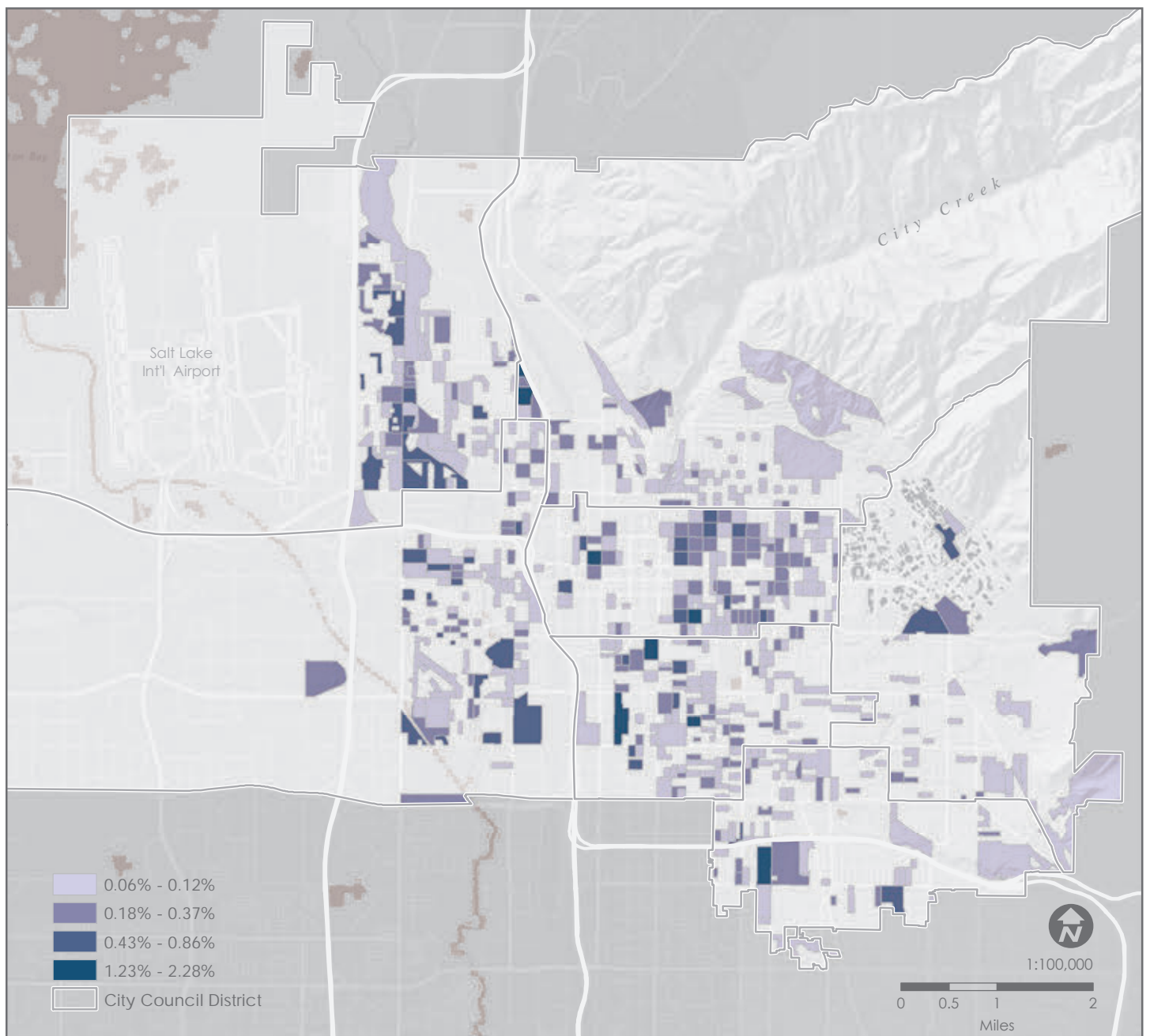
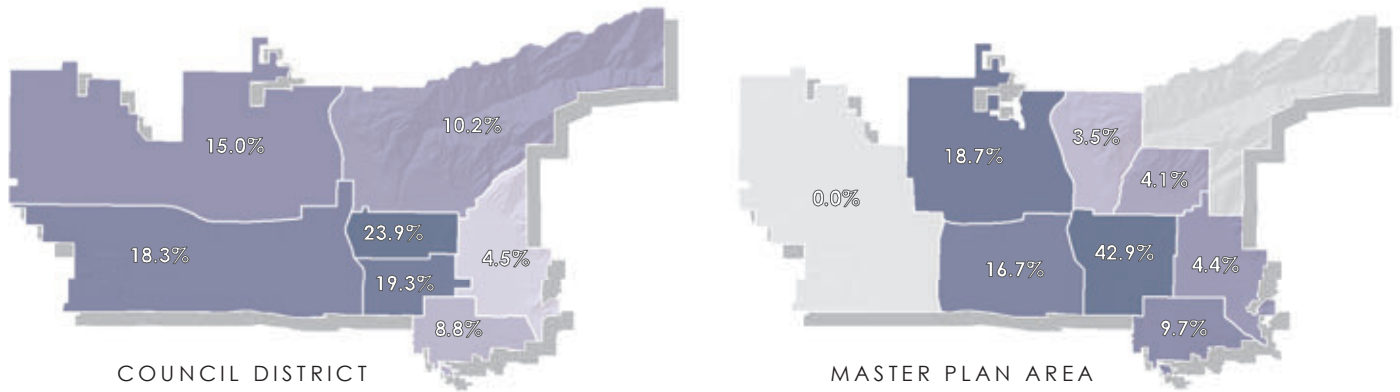
COUNCIL DISTRICT



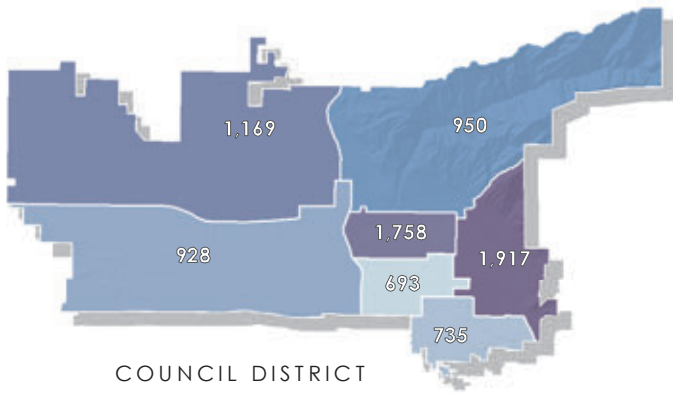
MASTER PLAN AREA



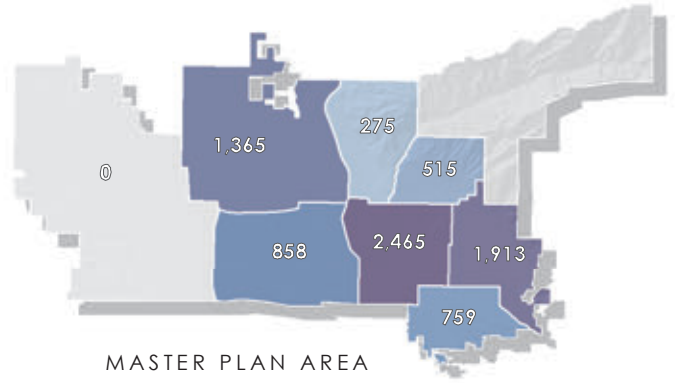
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic American Indian & Alaska Native Population



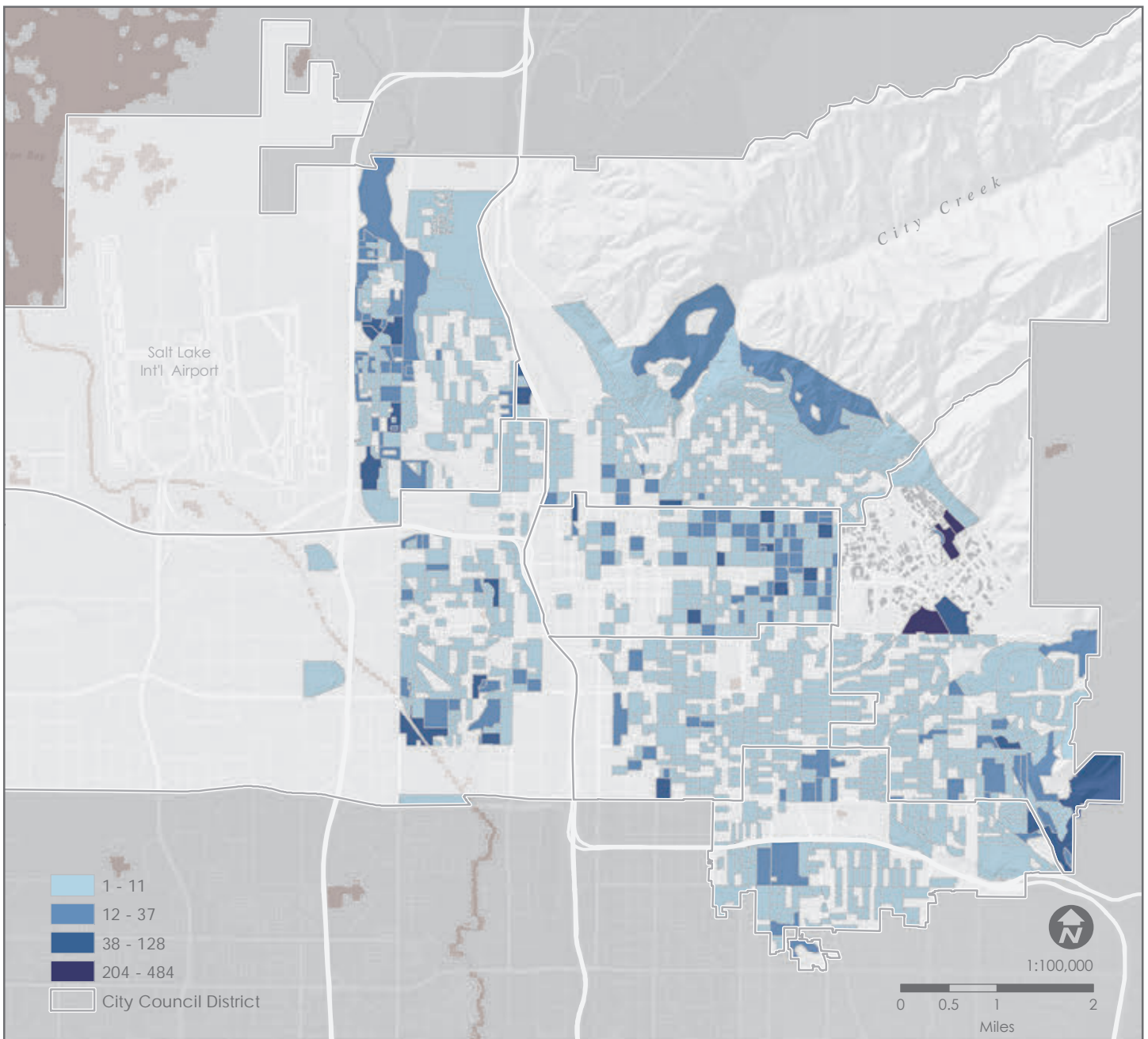
Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Asian



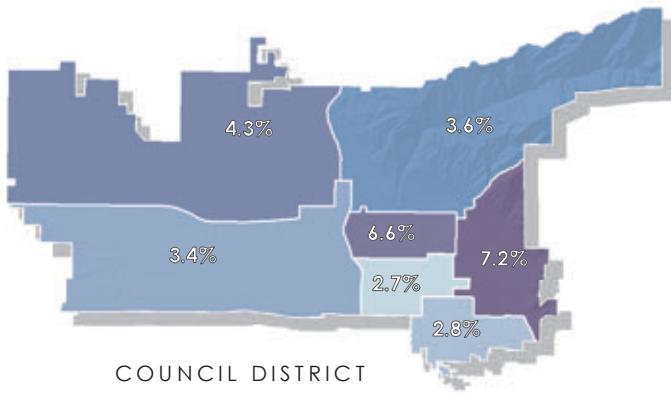
COUNCIL DISTRICT



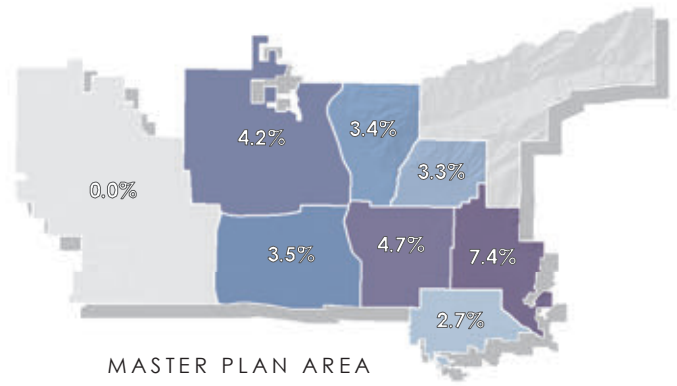
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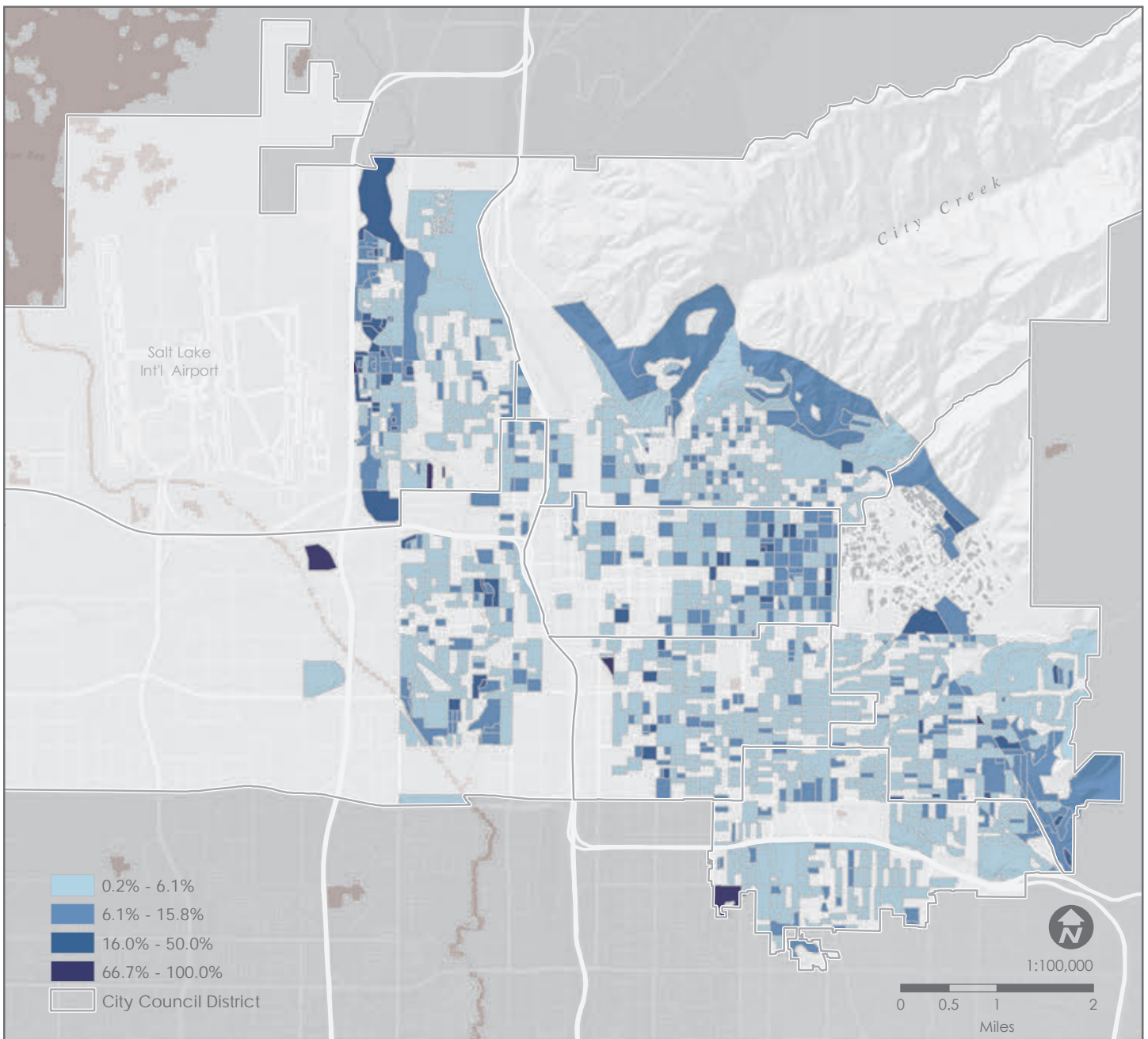
Population Share of Non-Hispanic Asians



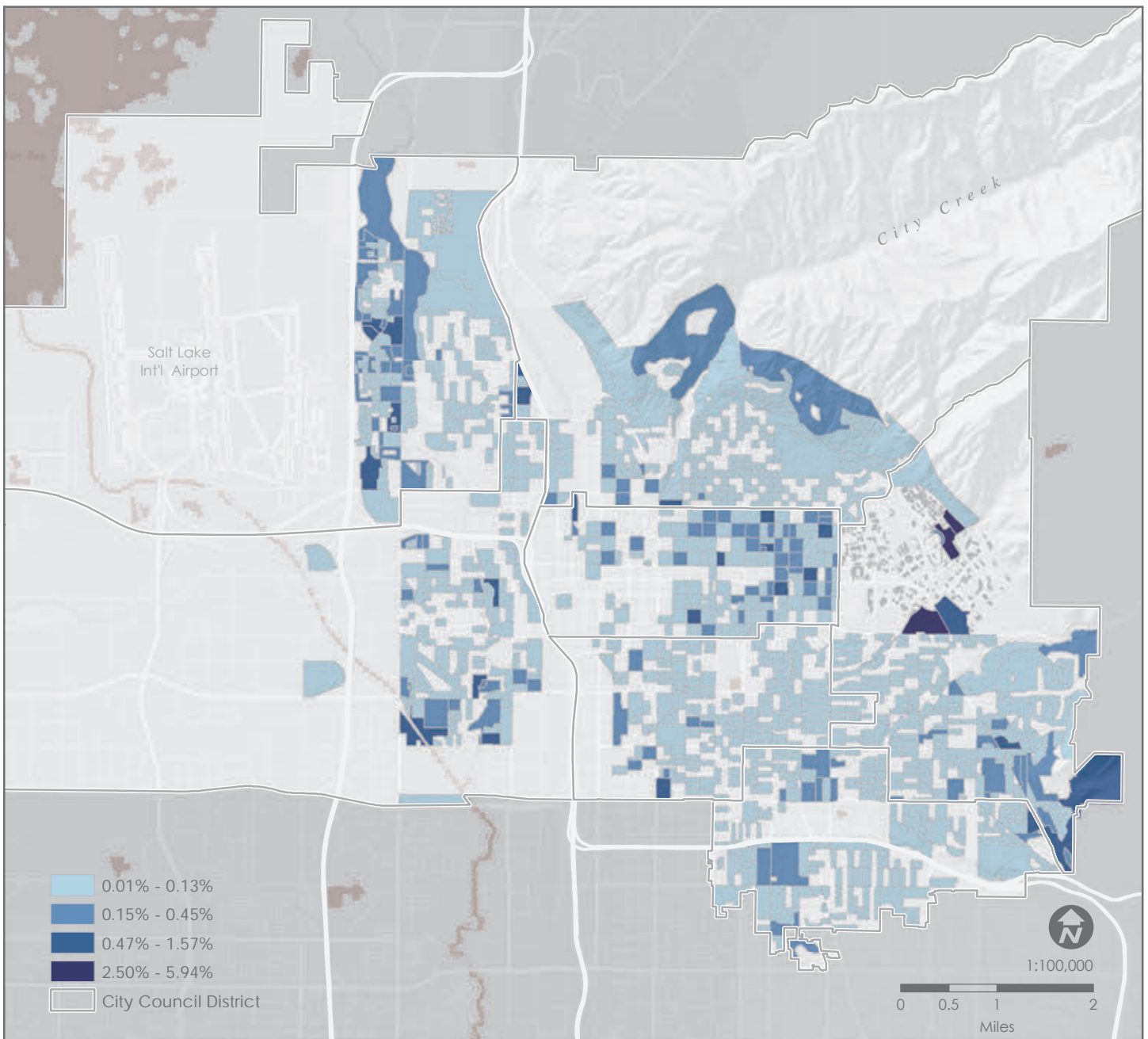
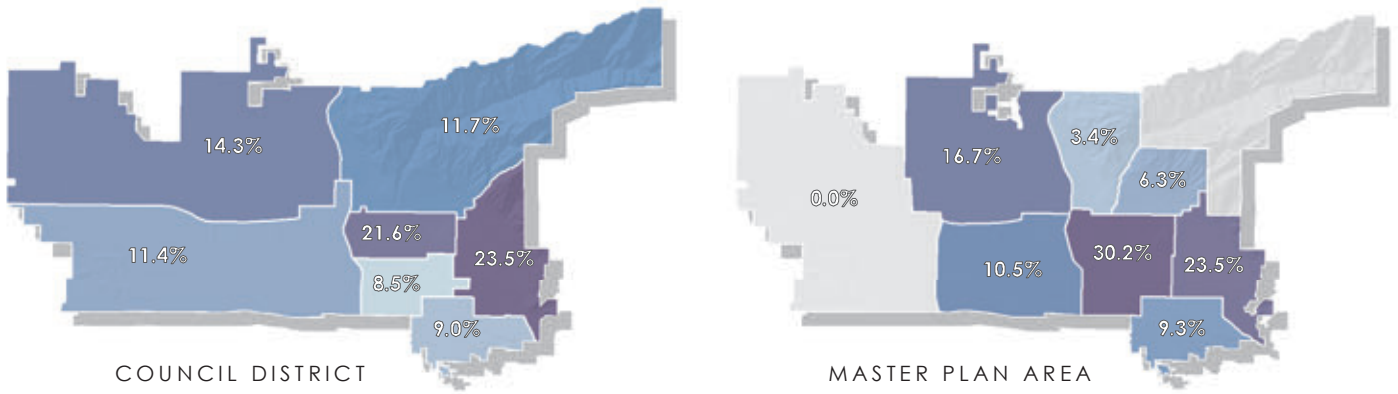
COUNCIL DISTRICT



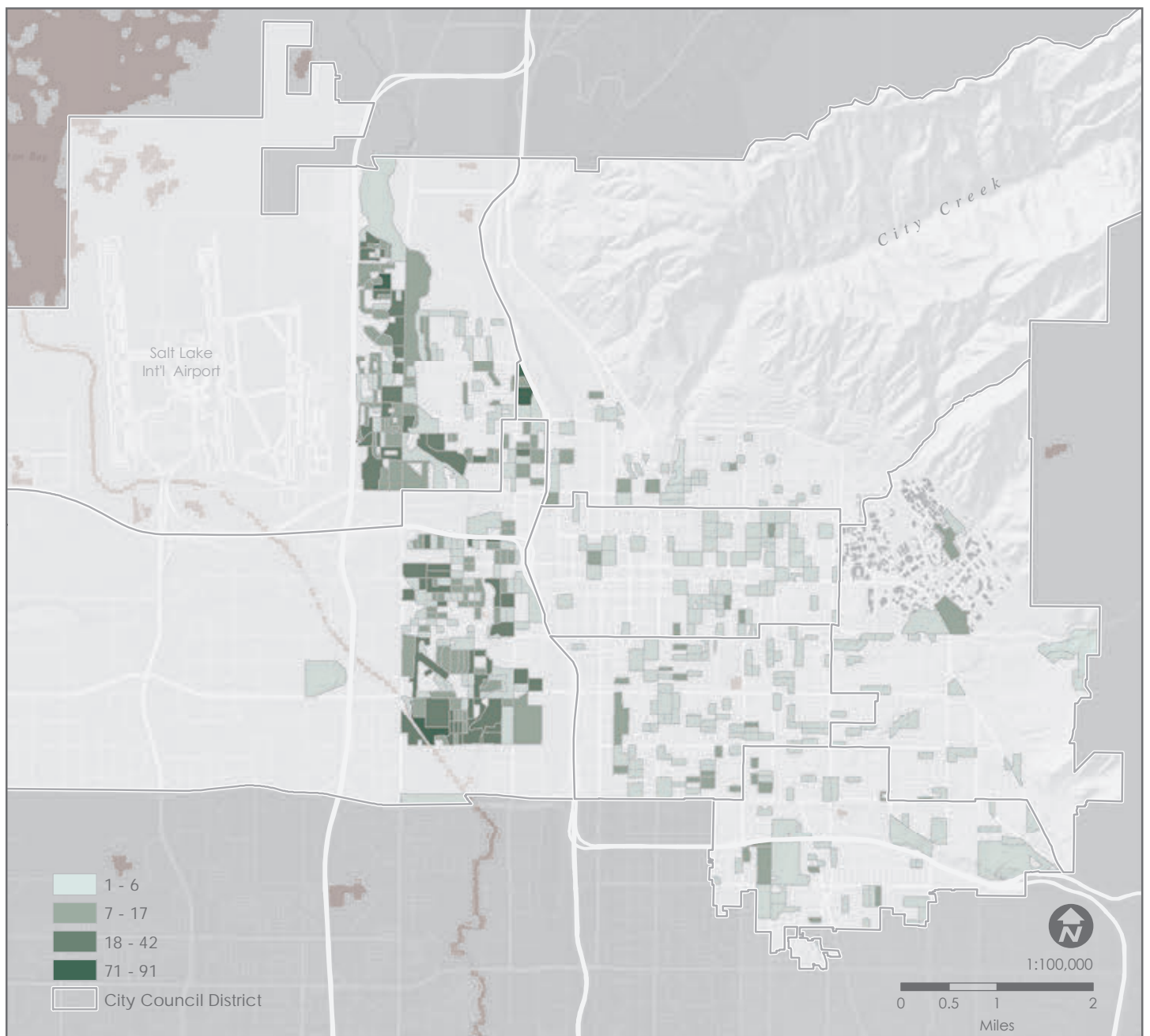
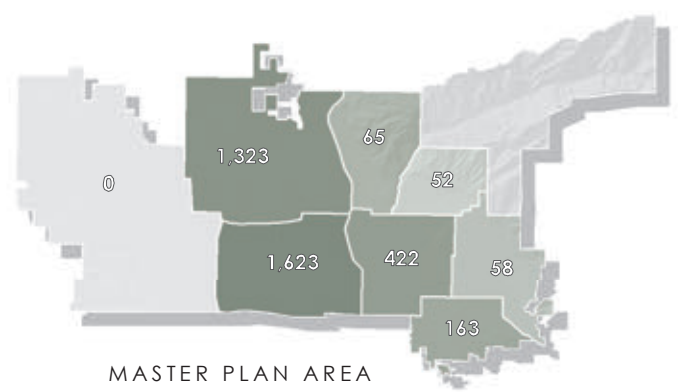
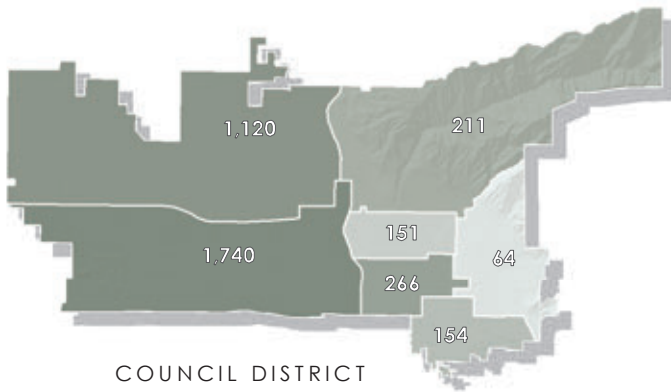
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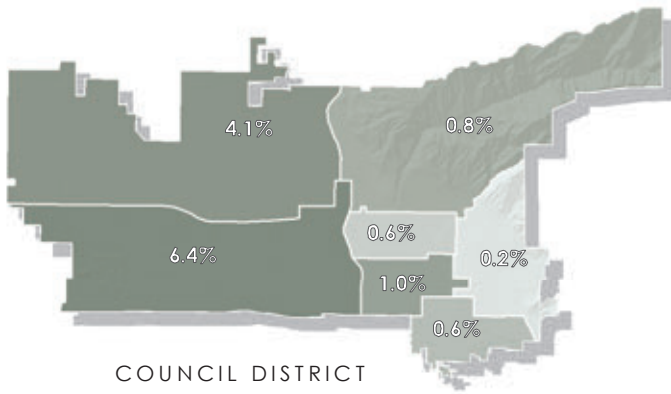
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Asian Population



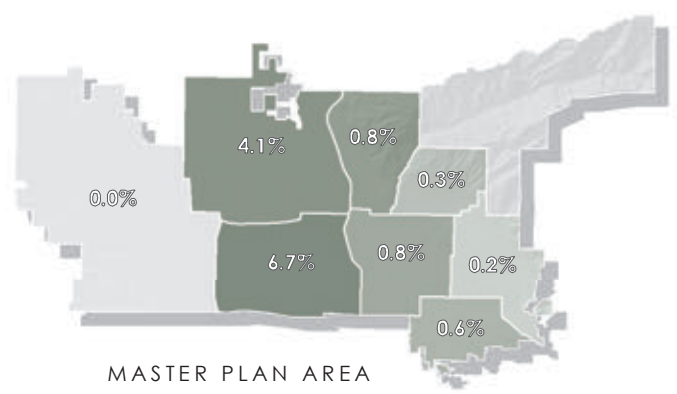
Non-Hispanic Population of One Race: Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander



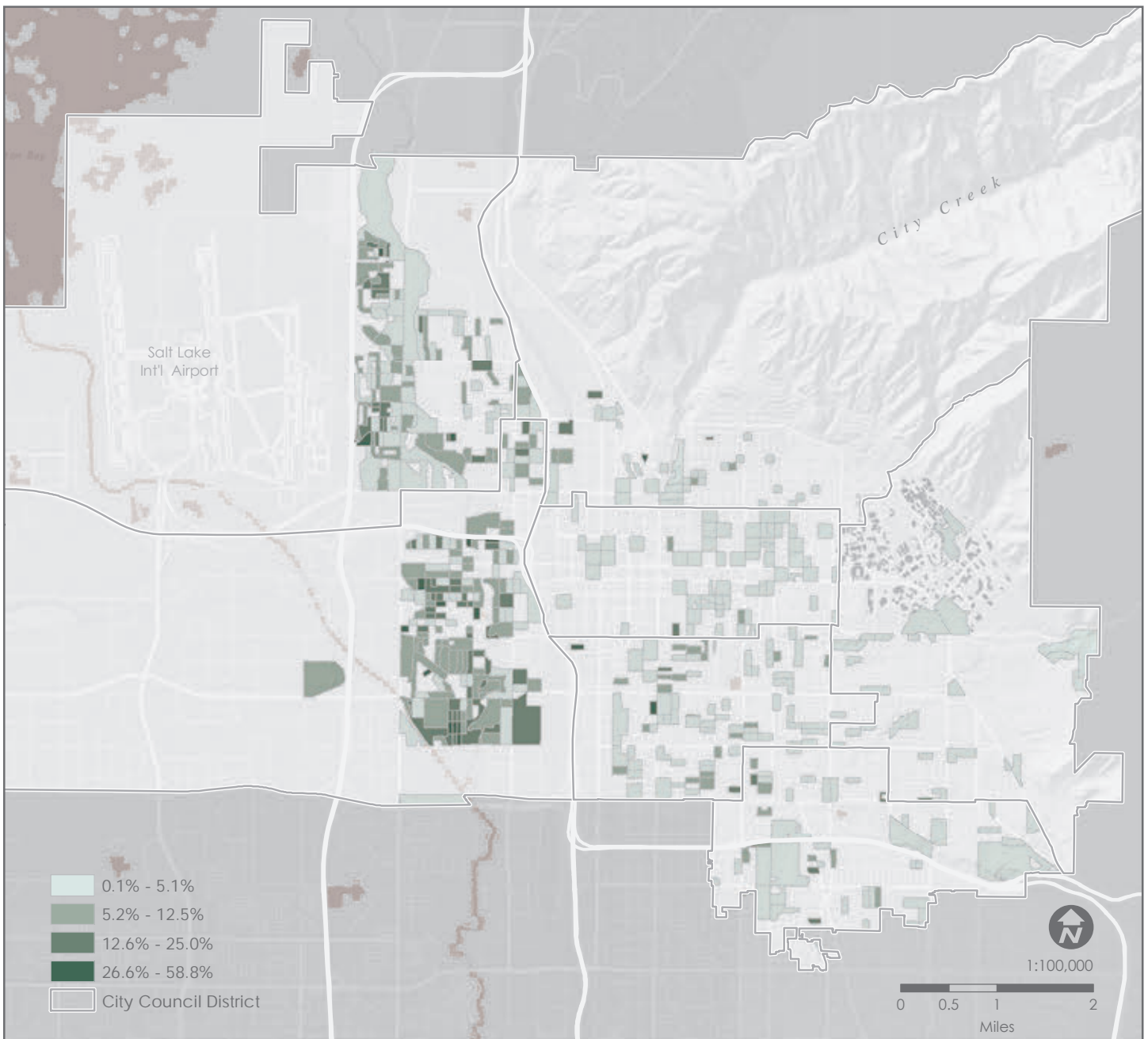
Population Share of Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiians & Other Pacific Islanders



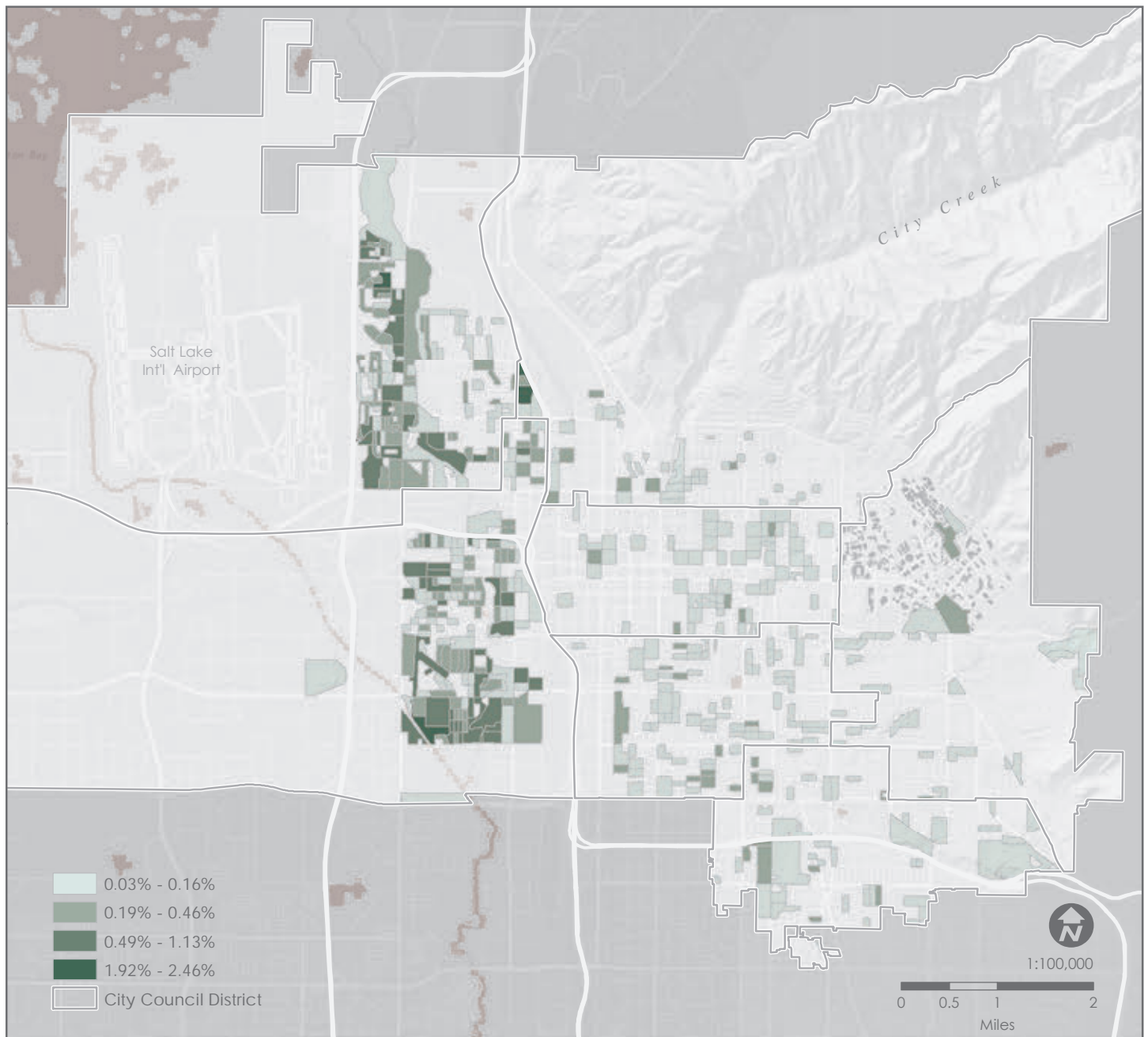
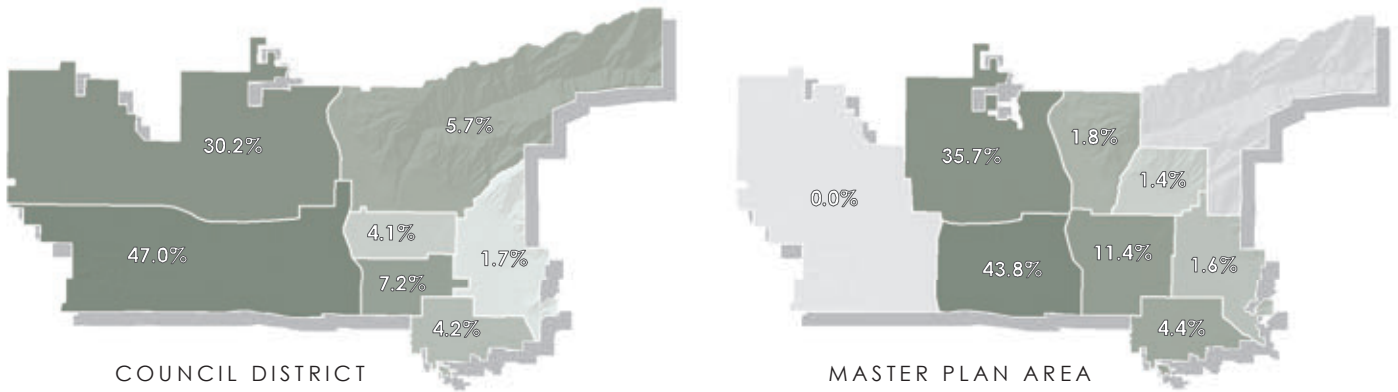
COUNCIL DISTRICT



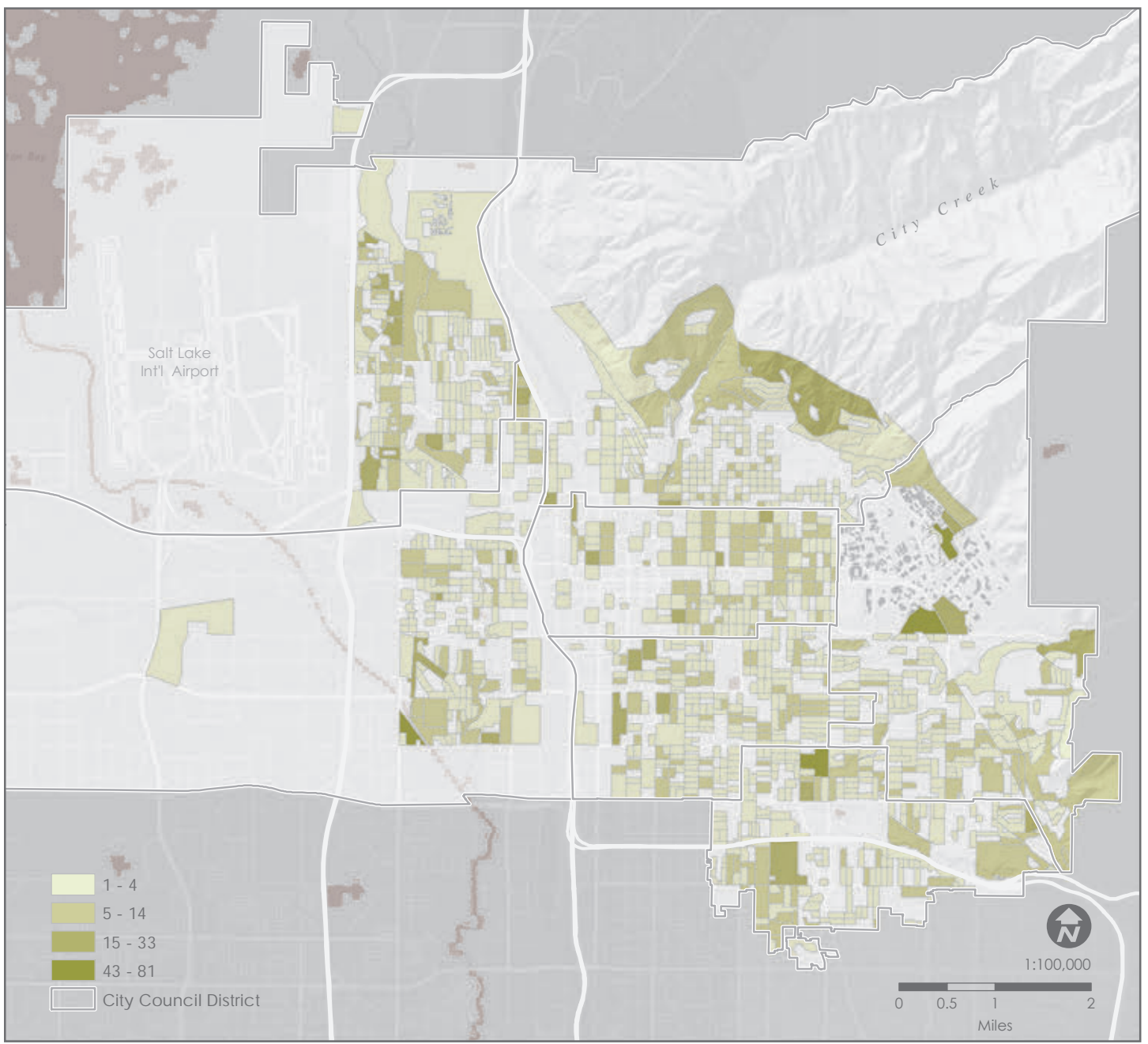
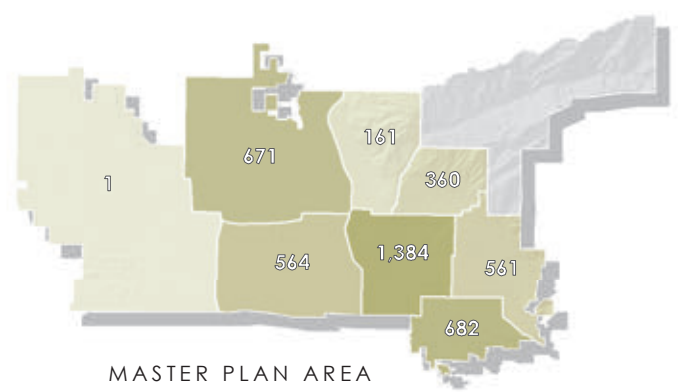
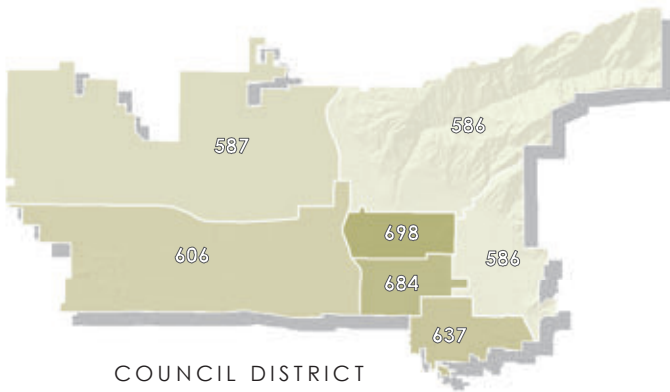
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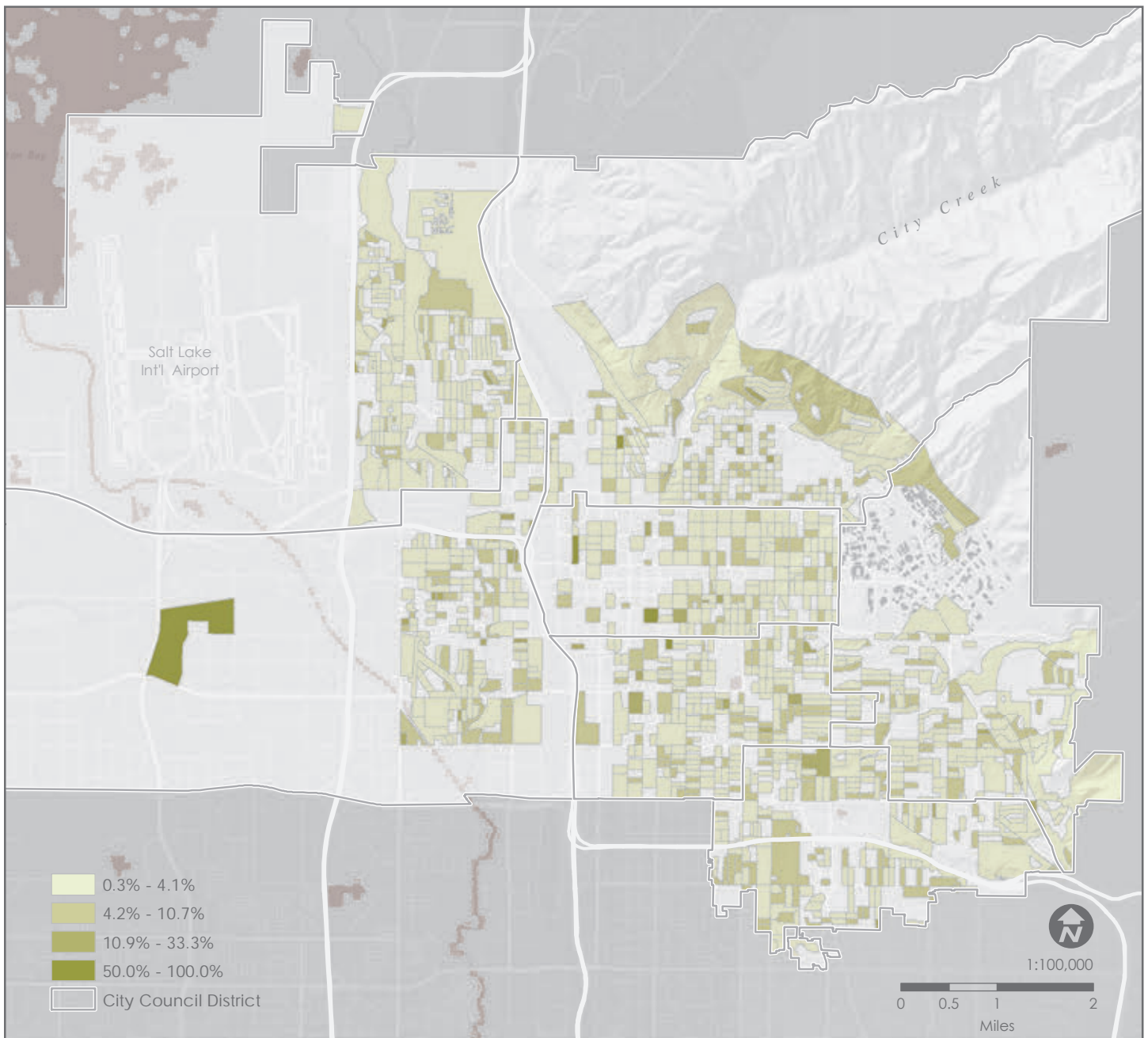
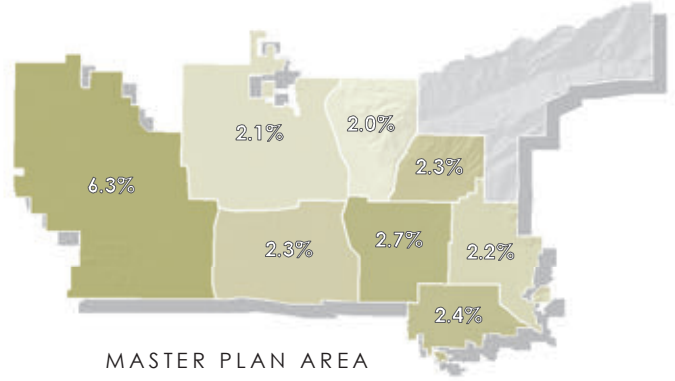
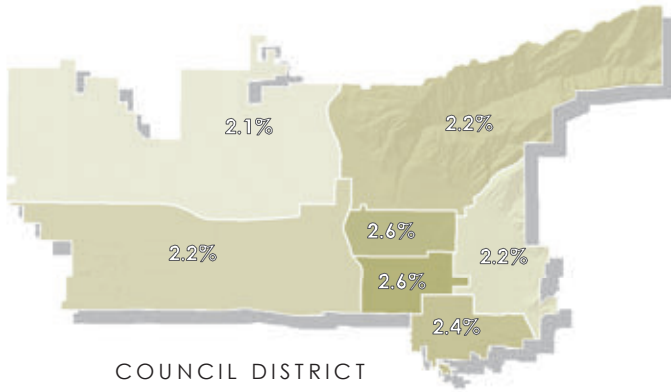
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Population



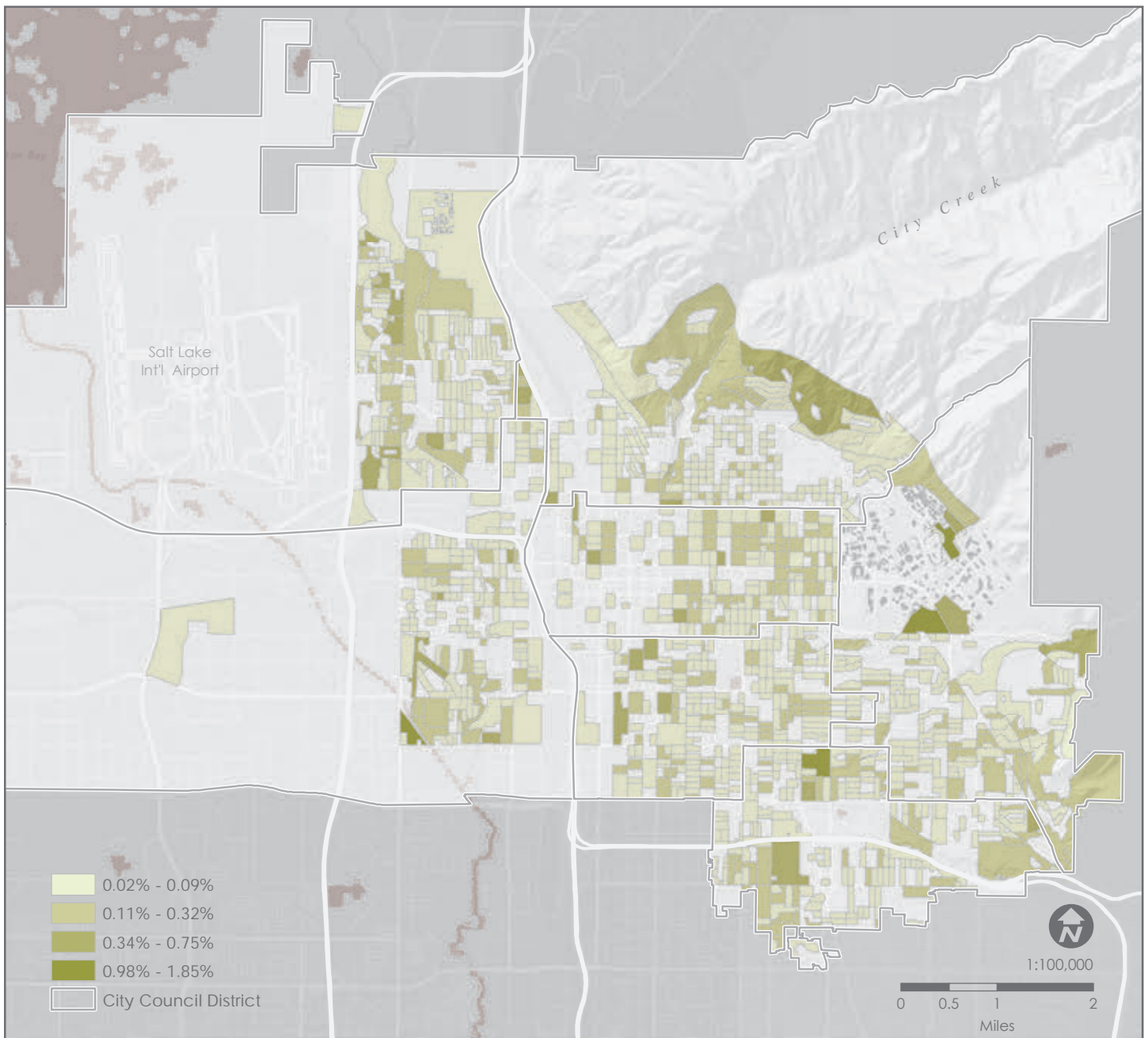
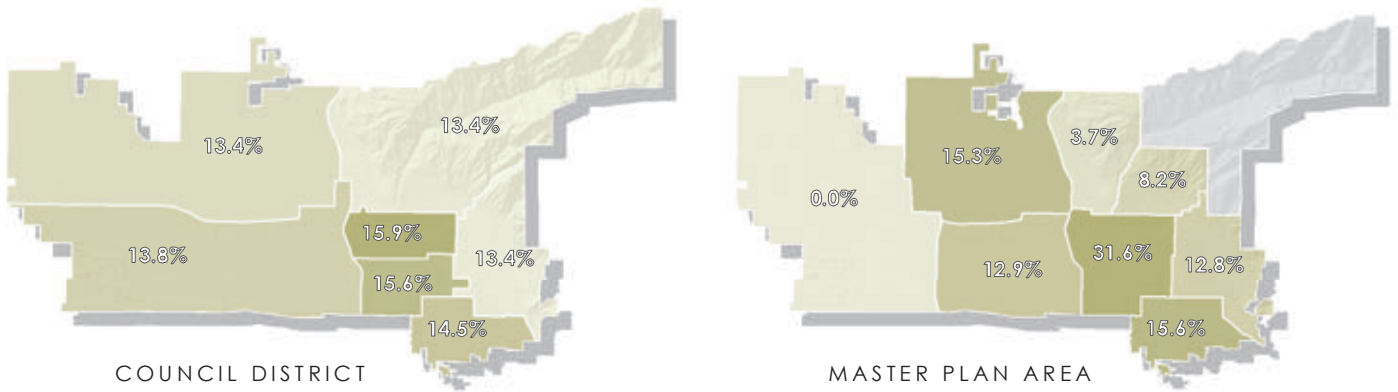
Non-Hispanic Population: Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races



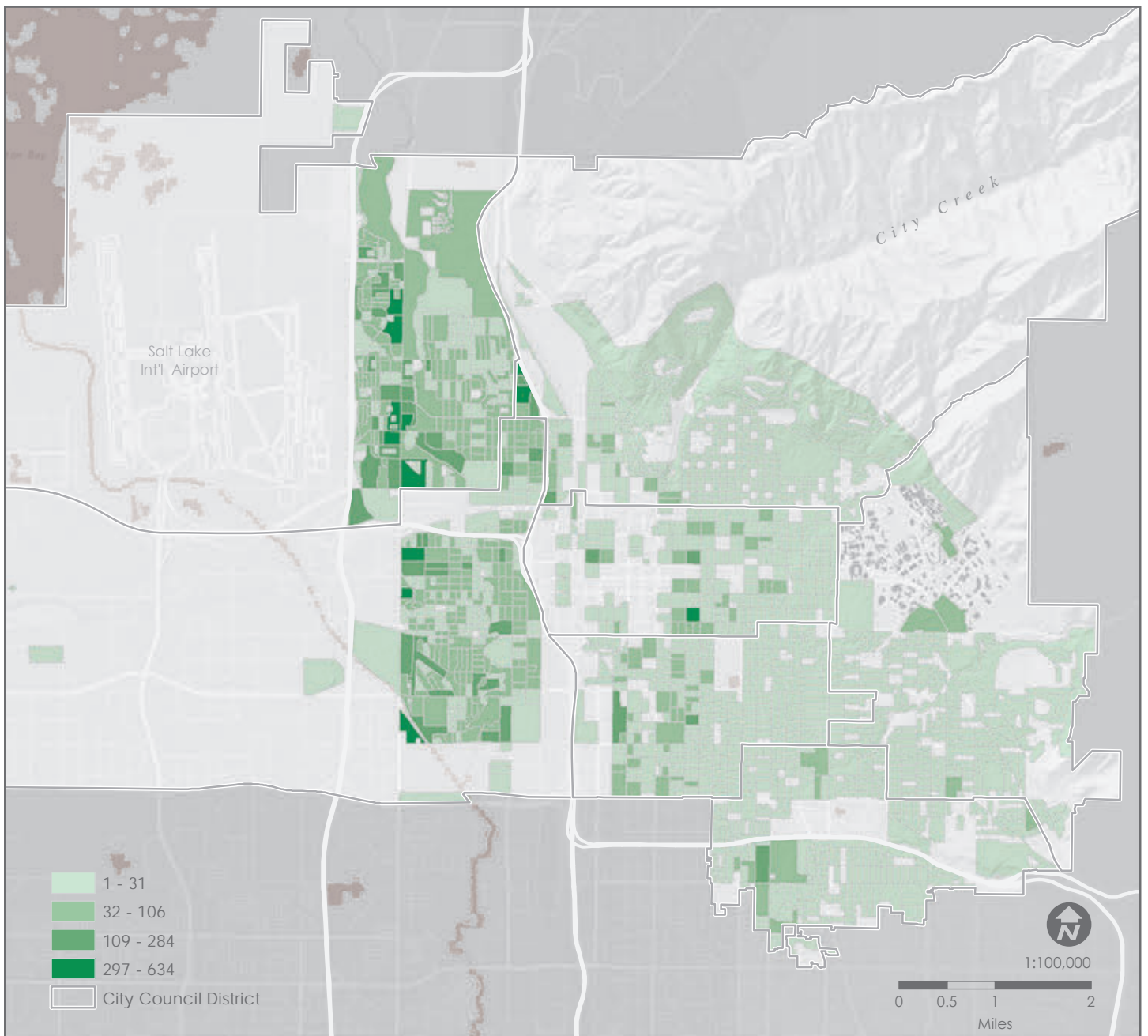
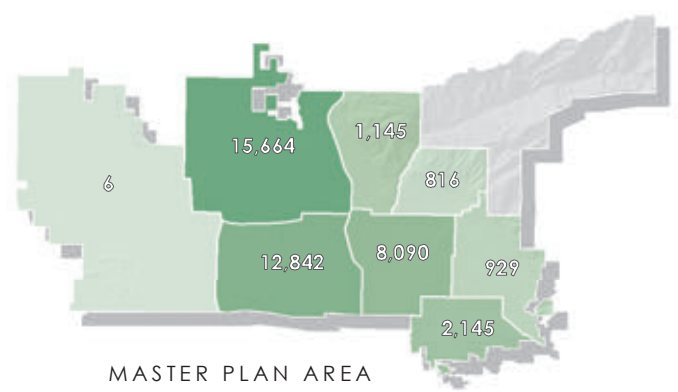
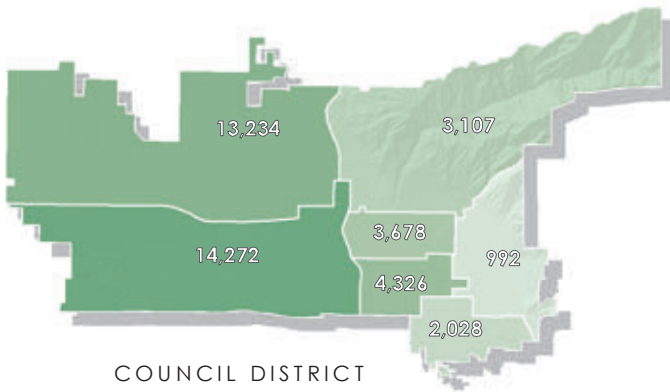
Population Share of Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races



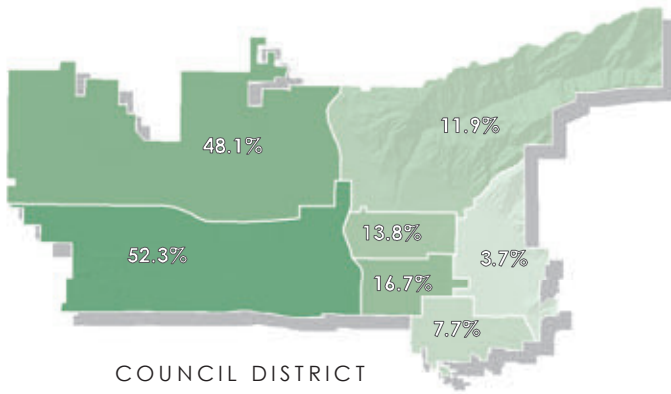
Share of Salt Lake City's Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone & Two or More Races Population



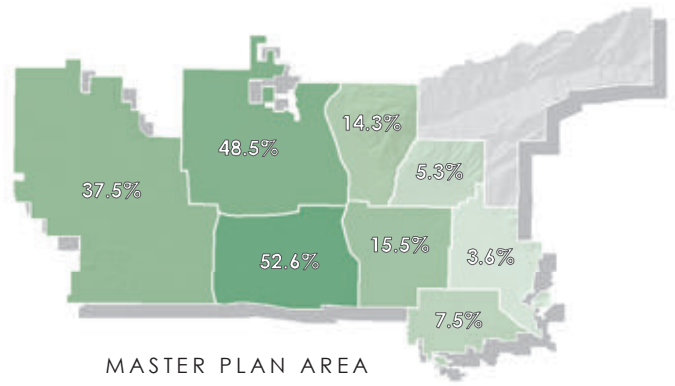
Hispanic Population



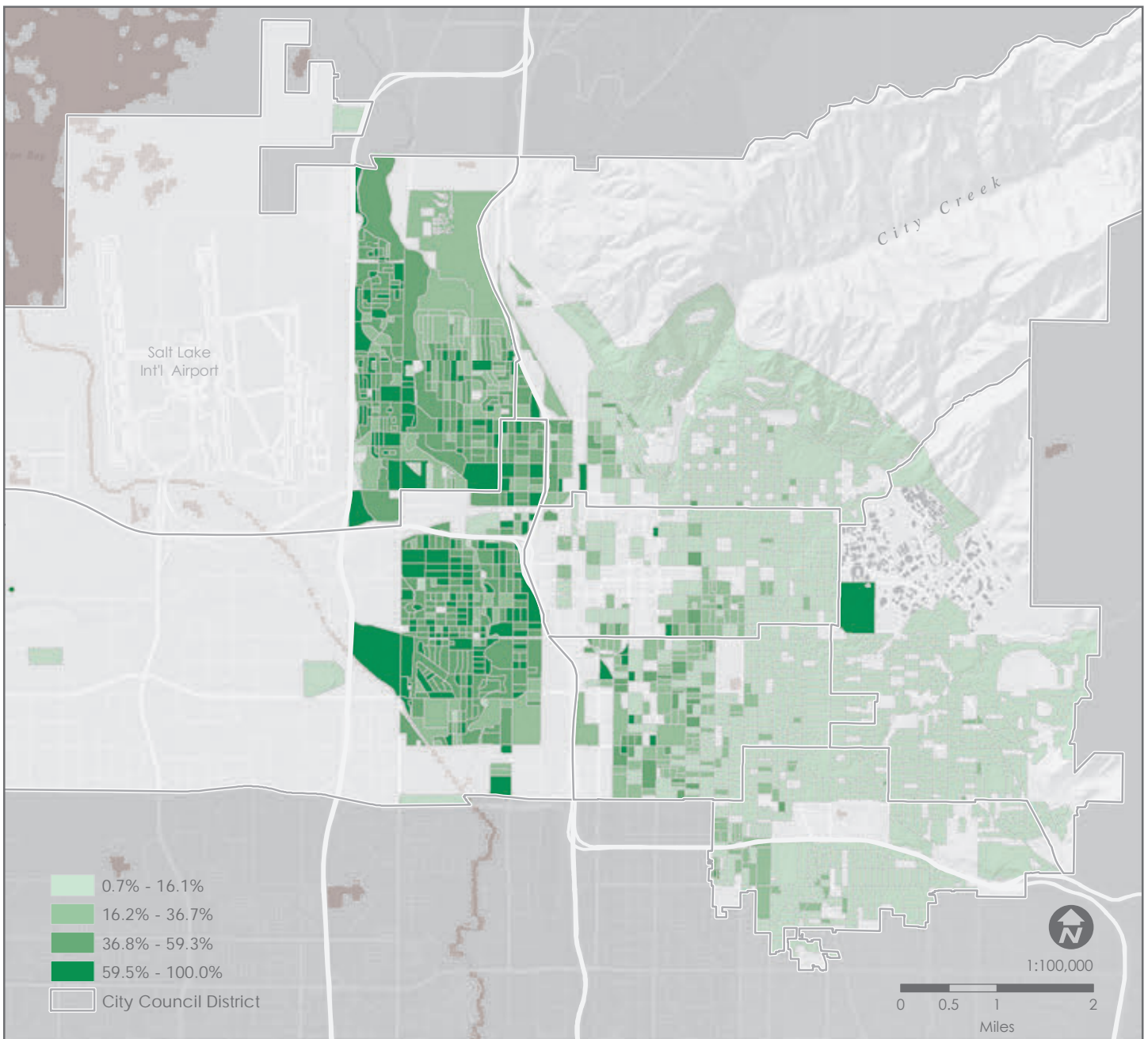
Hispanic Share of the Population



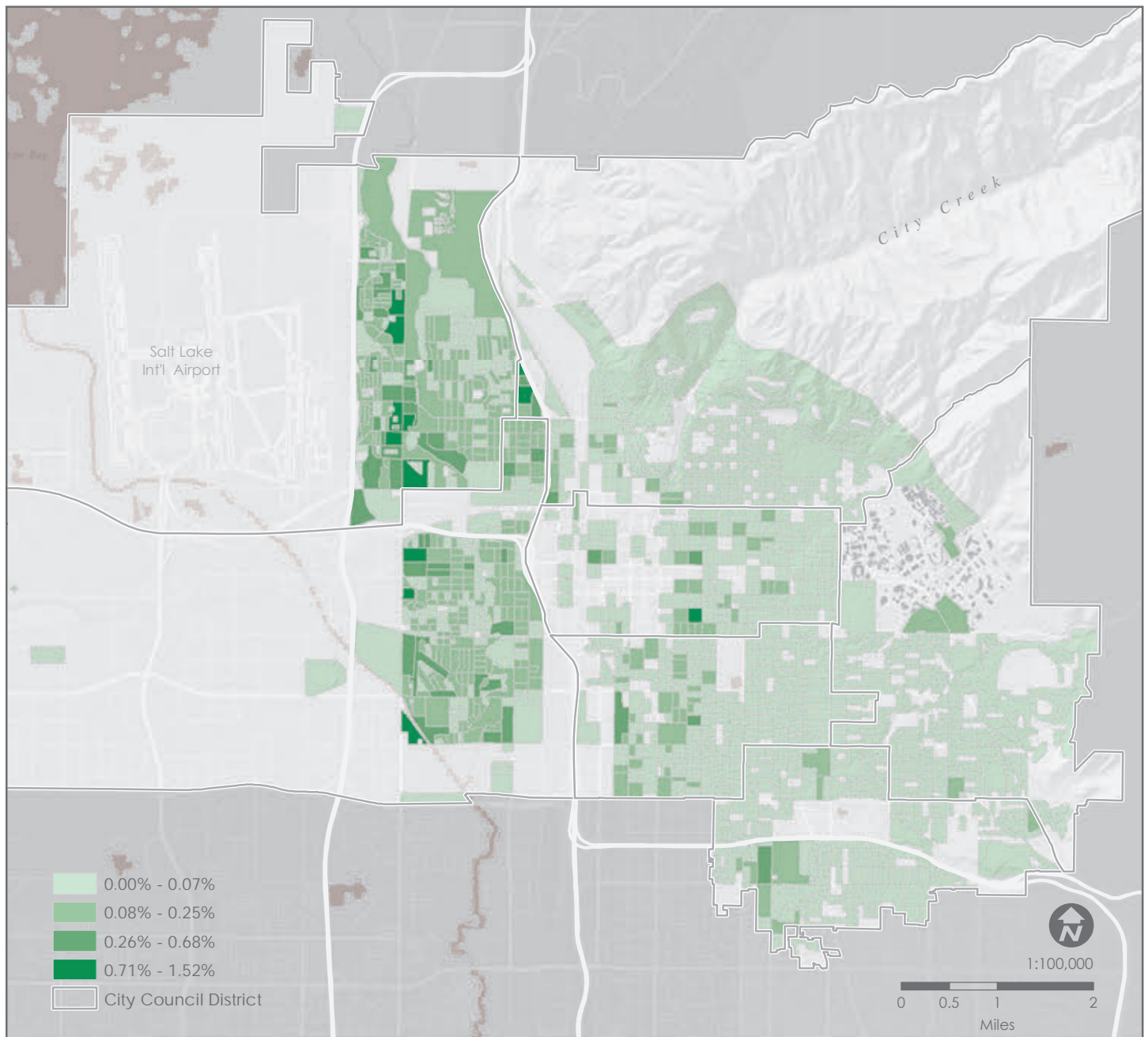
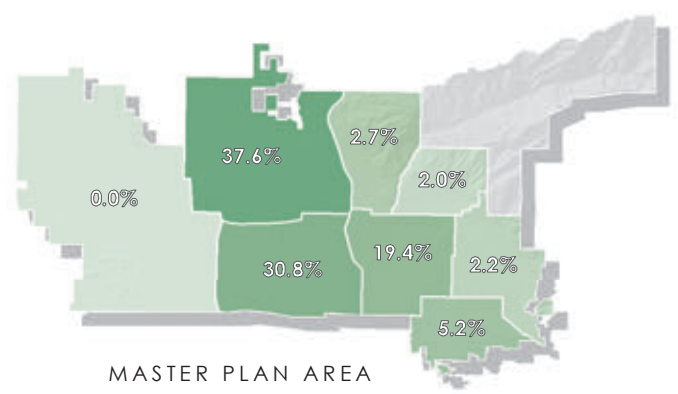
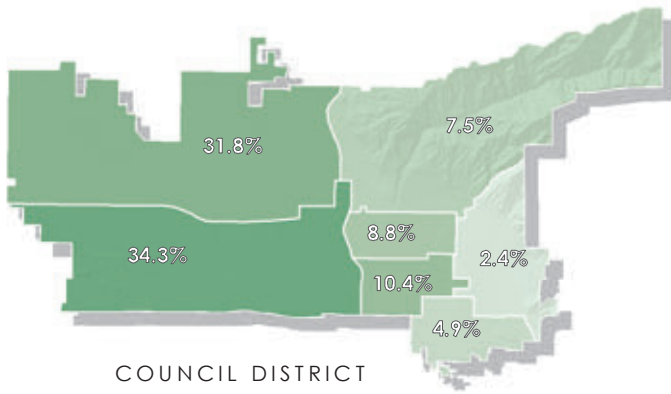
COUNCIL DISTRICT



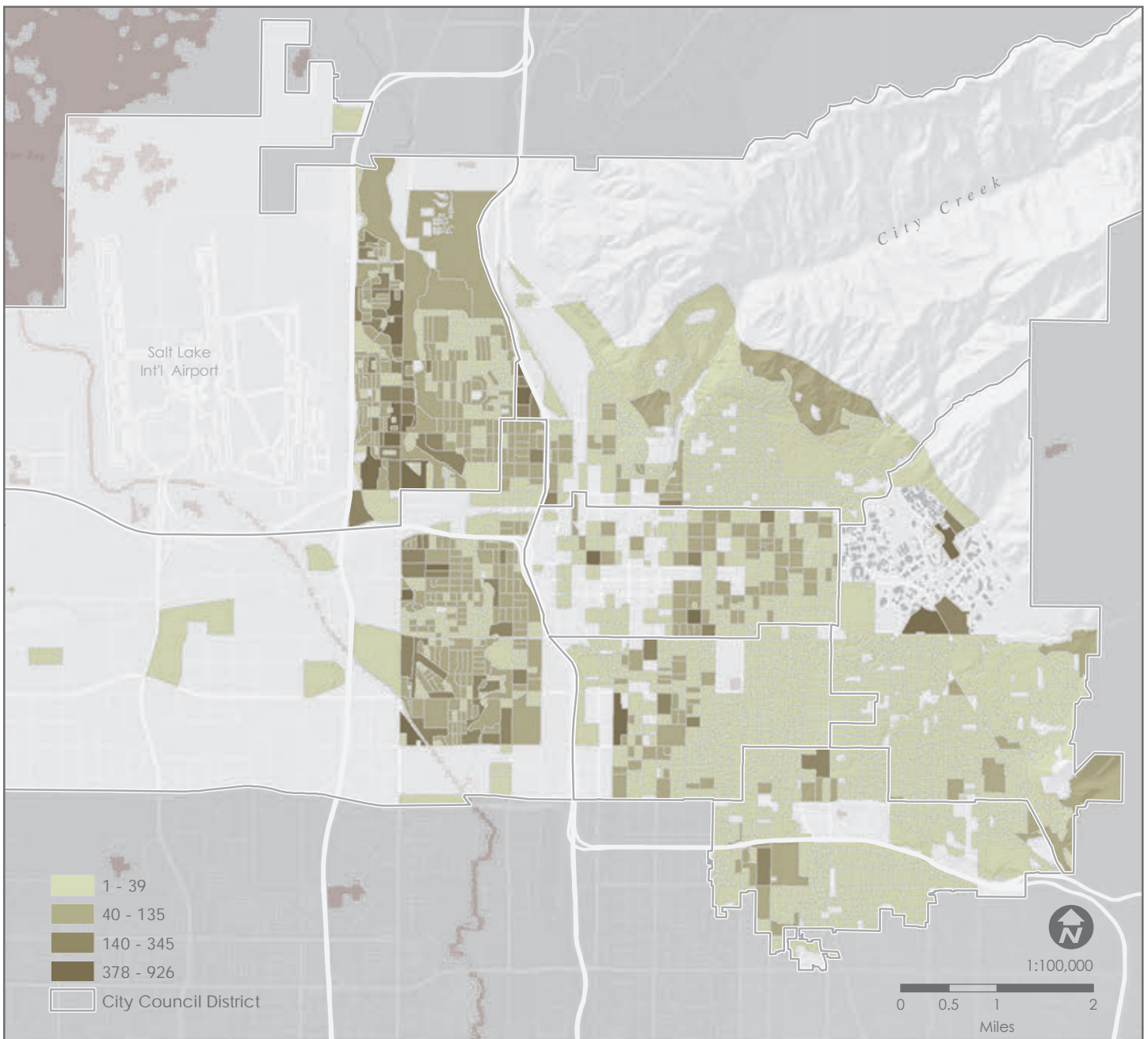
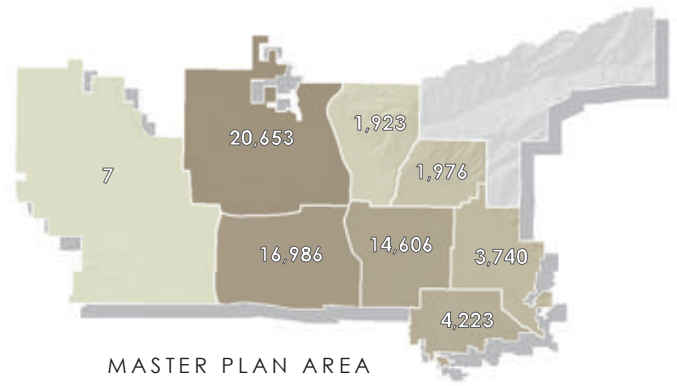
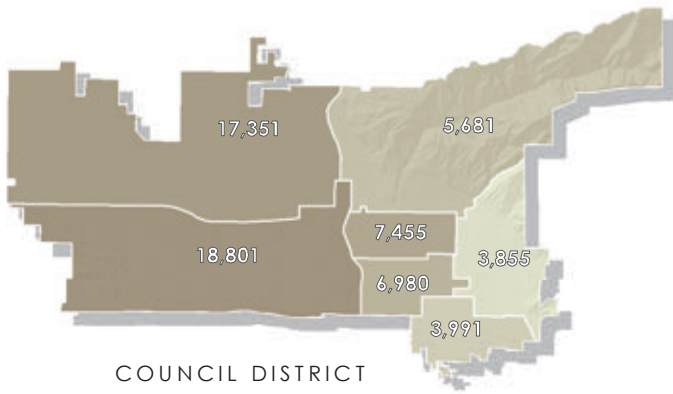
MASTER PLAN AREA



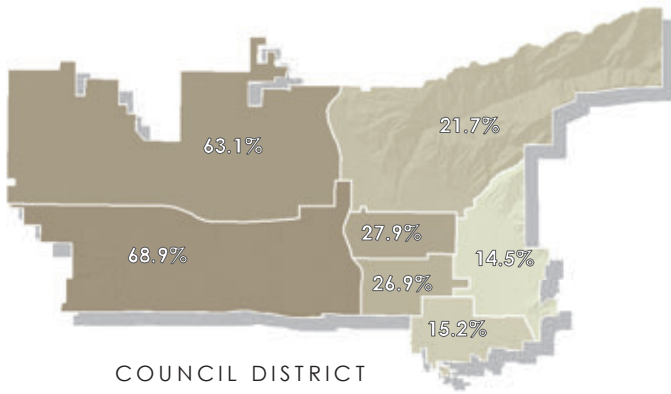
Share of Salt Lake City's Hispanic Population



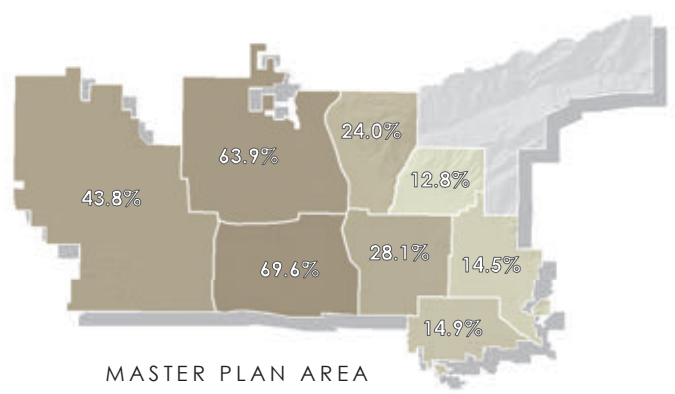
Total Minority Population



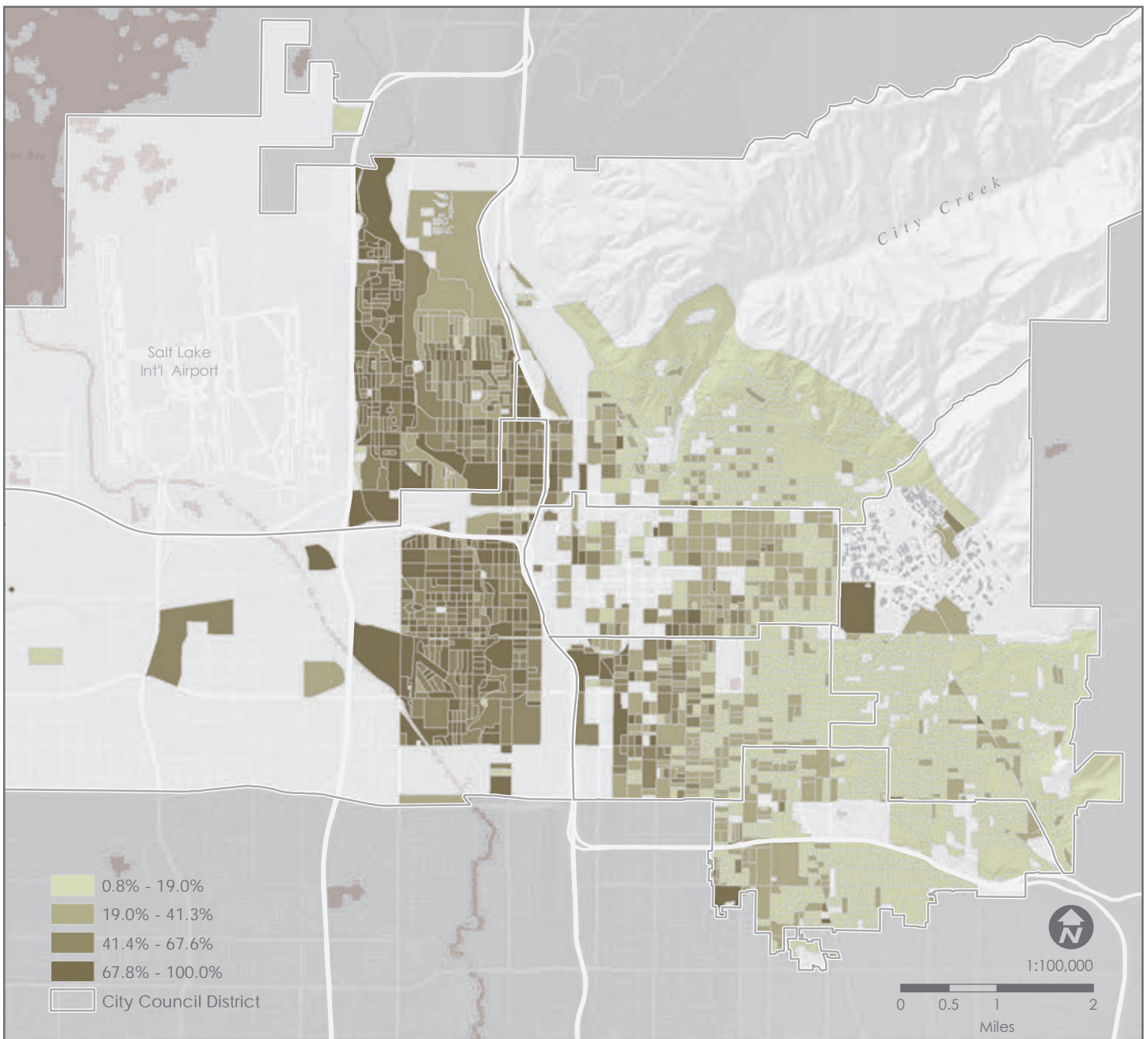
Minority Share of the Population



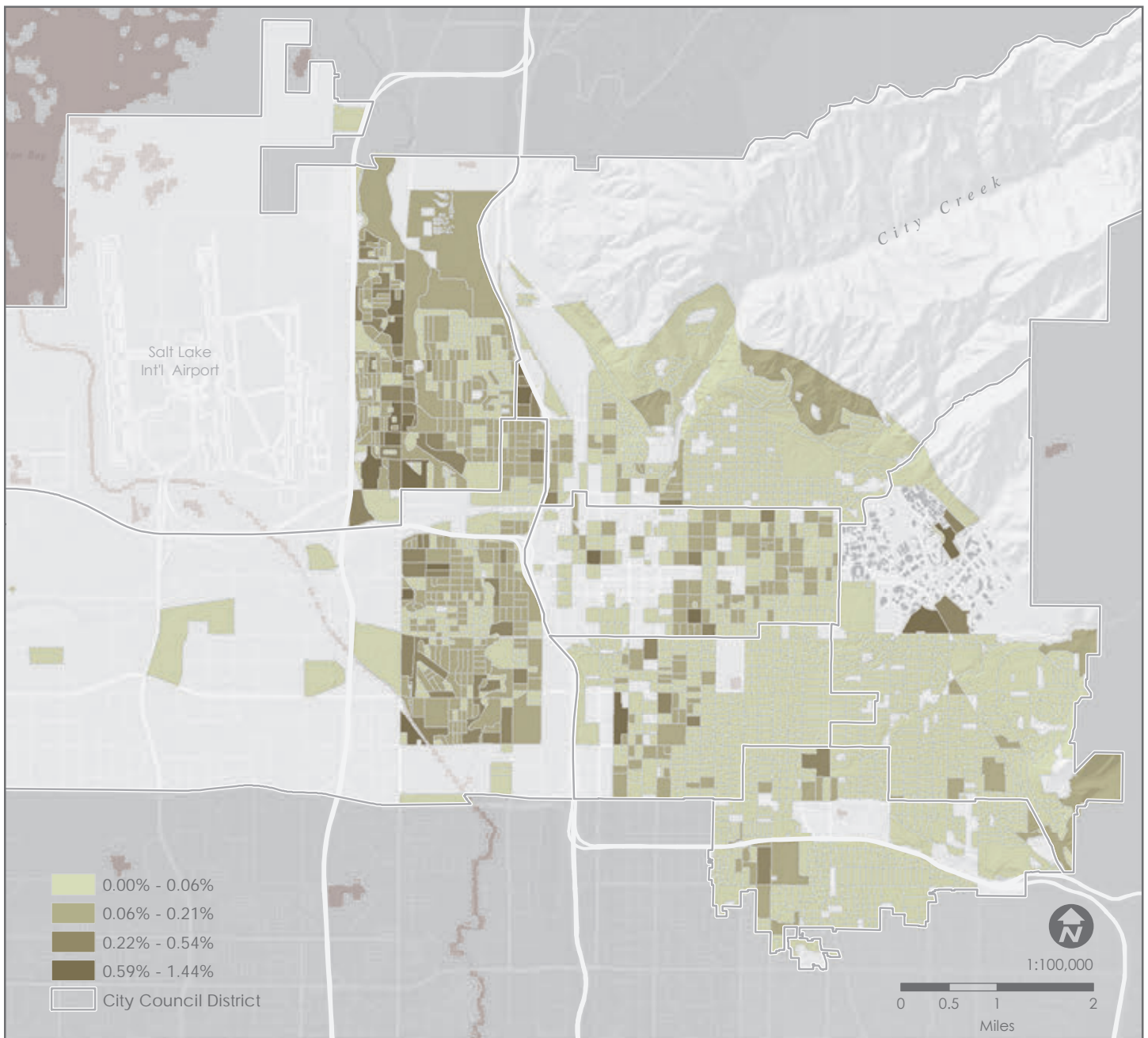
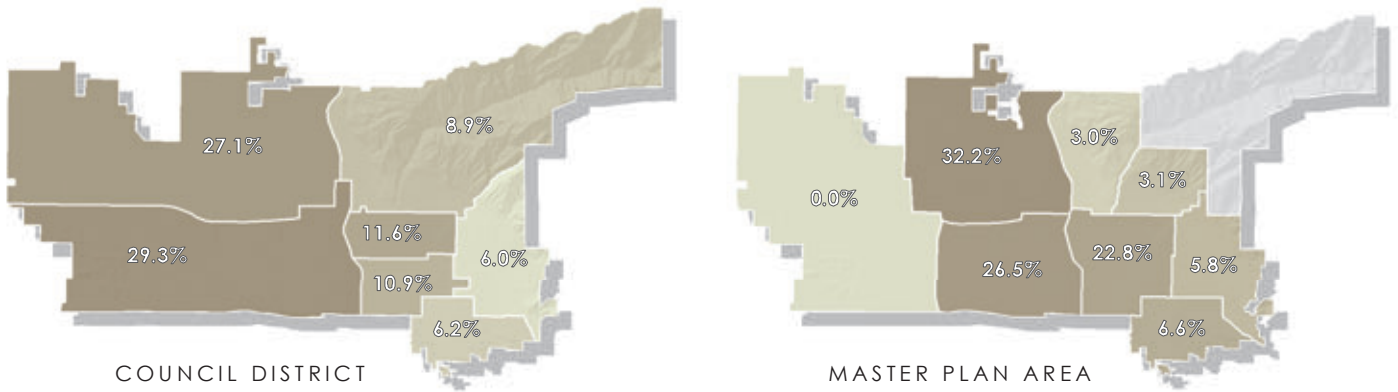
COUNCIL DISTRICT



MASTER PLAN AREA



Share of Salt Lake City's Minority Population



Household Composition

Living arrangements are classified in the 2010 Census according to household and group quarters populations. Persons living either alone or together in housing units are defined as the household population. The rest of the population is classified as group quarters populations, defined and discussed in the next section of the *Atlas*. Family households are composed of people who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Nonfamily households are defined as people either living alone or living with other unrelated individuals.

In Salt Lake City, 97.4 percent of the population lived in households in the 2010 Census enumeration. About half (52.5 percent) of Salt Lake City households were family households, compared with over two-thirds (70.8 percent) for Salt Lake County and three-quarters (75.2 percent) for the state. One-fourth (24.8 percent) of households in Salt Lake City were family households with own children under 18 years old, and 17.4 percent were married husband-wife families with own children present. This latter group represented 27.7 percent of households in Salt Lake County and 31.7 percent in the state. Of all households in Salt Lake City, those with a male householder, no wife present were 4.8 percent (2.1 percent with own children present), and those with a female householder, no husband present were 9.7 percent (5.3 percent with own

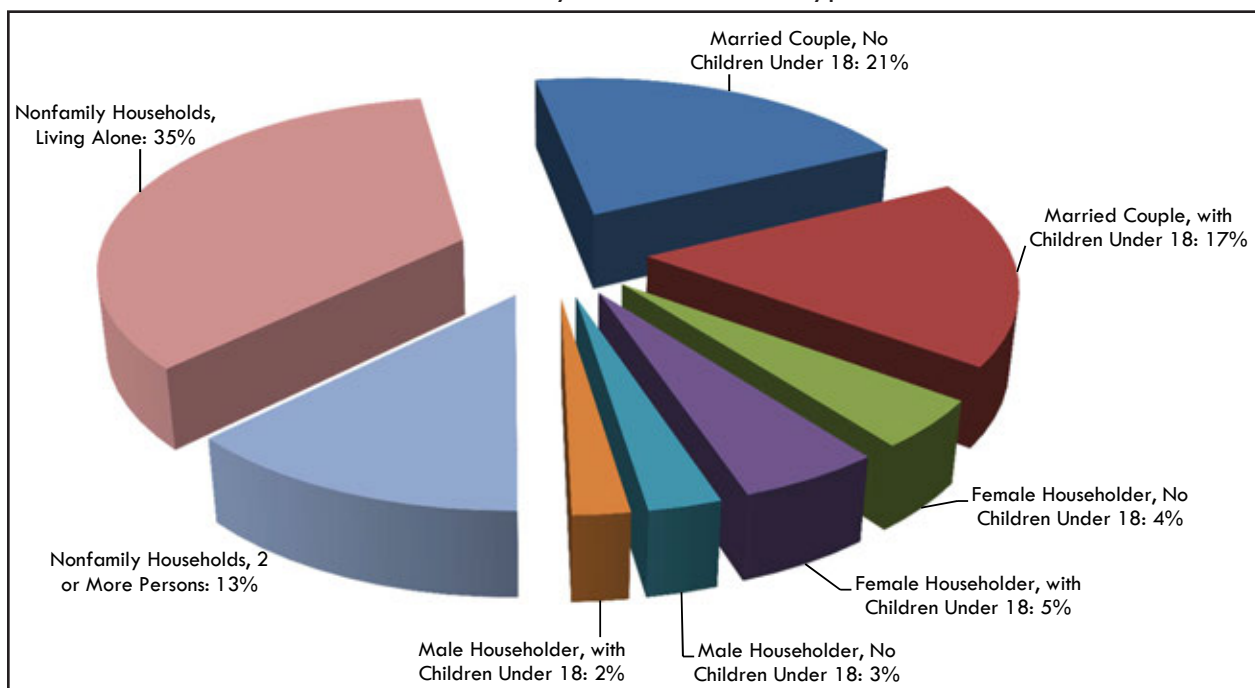
children present). These are similar proportions to the county and state.

Nonfamily households make up a much larger share of the total (47.5 percent) in Salt Lake City than in the county (29.2 percent) or the state (24.8 percent). Householders living alone represent over a third (34.6 percent) of all households in Salt Lake City, with males slightly outnumbering females. This is a significantly larger share than in the county (21.9 percent) or the state (18.7 percent). About one-fourth (24.1 percent) of persons living alone are 65 years or older, with over twice as many women as men. Elderly persons living on their own make up a larger proportion of the Salt Lake City population than of Salt Lake County or the state.

The average household size in Salt Lake City was 2.44 persons, significantly smaller than households in the county (2.96 persons) and the state (3.10 persons). Similarly, Salt Lake City's average family size of 3.25 is smaller than those of the county (3.51) and the state (3.56).

Within Salt Lake City, Council Districts 1 and 2 have the highest proportions of family households (73.3 percent and 72.1 percent, respectively) and the greatest number of persons per household (3.42 and 3.50 respectively), exceeding county and state averages. Council District 6 is next with two-thirds of all households being family households and an average household size of 2.60 persons. Between 45 and 55 percent of all households in Districts 3, 5, and 7 are family households, with persons per household of between 2.05 and 2.33. Just over a quarter (27.4

Salt Lake City 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

percent) of all households in Council District 4 are family households, and the average household size is 1.76. The districts are ranked inversely for nonfamily households. District 4 has 10,239 nonfamily households, which is 72.6 percent of its total and 28.9 percent of the city's total nonfamily households. Nearly three-quarters (73.8 percent or 7,554 persons) are people living alone and about a fifth of

these (19.1 percent or 1,444 persons) are 65 or older. Council District 3 has the next largest population of one-person households (5,151), with 1,088 of these being persons 65 years or older.

Districts 1 and 2 have the highest proportions of family households with own children present – 41.2 and 41.1 percent,

Distribution of Households by Type in 2010: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State

Household Type	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake County	Utah
Total households	100%	100%	100%
Family households (families)	52.5%	70.8%	75.2%
With own children under 18 years	24.8%	36.2%	39.5%
Husband-wife family	37.9%	54.8%	61.0%
With own children under 18 years	17.4%	27.7%	31.7%
Male householder, no wife present	4.8%	5.1%	4.4%
With own children under 18 years	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%
Female householder, no husband present	9.7%	10.9%	9.7%
With own children under 18 years	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%
Nonfamily households	47.5%	29.2%	24.8%
Householder living alone	34.6%	21.9%	18.7%
Male	17.7%	10.2%	8.6%
65 years and over	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Female	17.0%	11.7%	10.0%
65 years and over	5.8%	4.7%	4.6%
Households with individuals under 18 years	27.5%	40.3%	43.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	18.0%	18.9%	20.0%
Average household size	2.44	2.96	3.10
Average family size	3.25	3.51	3.56

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010, Summary File 1, DP-1.

respectively. At the other extreme, Council Districts 3 and 4 have only 17.6 and 10.3 percent of total households in this category. Married-couple household represent 57.1 percent of Council District 6, 51.3 percent of Council District 1, and 46.2 percent of Council District 2. The lowest proportion of married-couple households is in District 4, with 18.5 percent. Council districts with the highest

Household Size in 2010 for Salt Lake City and Council Districts

City Council District	Persons per Household	Rank
1	3.42	2
2	3.50	1
3	2.05	6
4	1.76	7
5	2.26	5
6	2.60	3
7	2.33	4
City	2.44	–

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

proportions of married-couple households with own children under 18 are Districts 1, 2, and 6 at 29.5, 27.2, and 25.9 percent, respectively. Districts 3 and 4 rank lowest by this metric. Single-mother households are found in the greatest numbers in Council Districts 1, 2 and 5.

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	8,007	5,869	4,108	2,366	1,717	661	2,138	1,672	561
2	7,703	5,555	3,557	2,096	1,249	714	2,148	1,547	451
3	12,569	5,672	4,293	1,521	931	502	6,897	5,151	1,088
4	14,113	3,874	2,609	858	791	415	10,239	7,554	1,444
5	11,380	5,601	3,705	1,641	1,301	750	5,779	4,048	871
6	9,734	6,538	5,554	2,519	733	357	3,196	2,227	819
7	11,006	5,983	4,413	1,980	1,084	537	5,023	3,613	981
Total	74,512*	39,092*	28,239*	12,981	7,260	3,936	35,420	25,812	6,215

* These totals differ from the official 2010 Census counts due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation.

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah based on U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 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	7	6	6
2	7	6	6	3	2	2	6	7	7
3	2	4	3	6	5	5	2	2	2
4	1	7	7	7	6	6	1	1	1
5	3	5	5	5	1	1	3	3	4
6	5	1	1	1	7	7	5	5	5
7	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	3

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 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%	73.3%	51.3%	29.5%	14.6%	8.3%	26.7%	20.9%	7.0%
2	100%	72.1%	46.2%	27.2%	16.2%	9.3%	27.9%	20.1%	5.9%
3	100%	45.1%	34.2%	12.1%	7.4%	4.0%	54.9%	41.0%	8.7%
4	100%	27.4%	18.5%	6.1%	5.6%	2.9%	72.6%	53.5%	10.2%
5	100%	49.2%	32.6%	14.4%	11.4%	6.6%	50.8%	35.6%	7.7%
6	100%	67.2%	57.1%	25.9%	7.5%	3.7%	32.8%	22.9%	8.4%
7	100%	54.4%	40.1%	18.0%	9.8%	4.9%	45.6%	32.8%	8.9%
Total	100%	52.5%	37.9%	17.4%	9.7%	5.3%	47.5%	34.6%	8.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

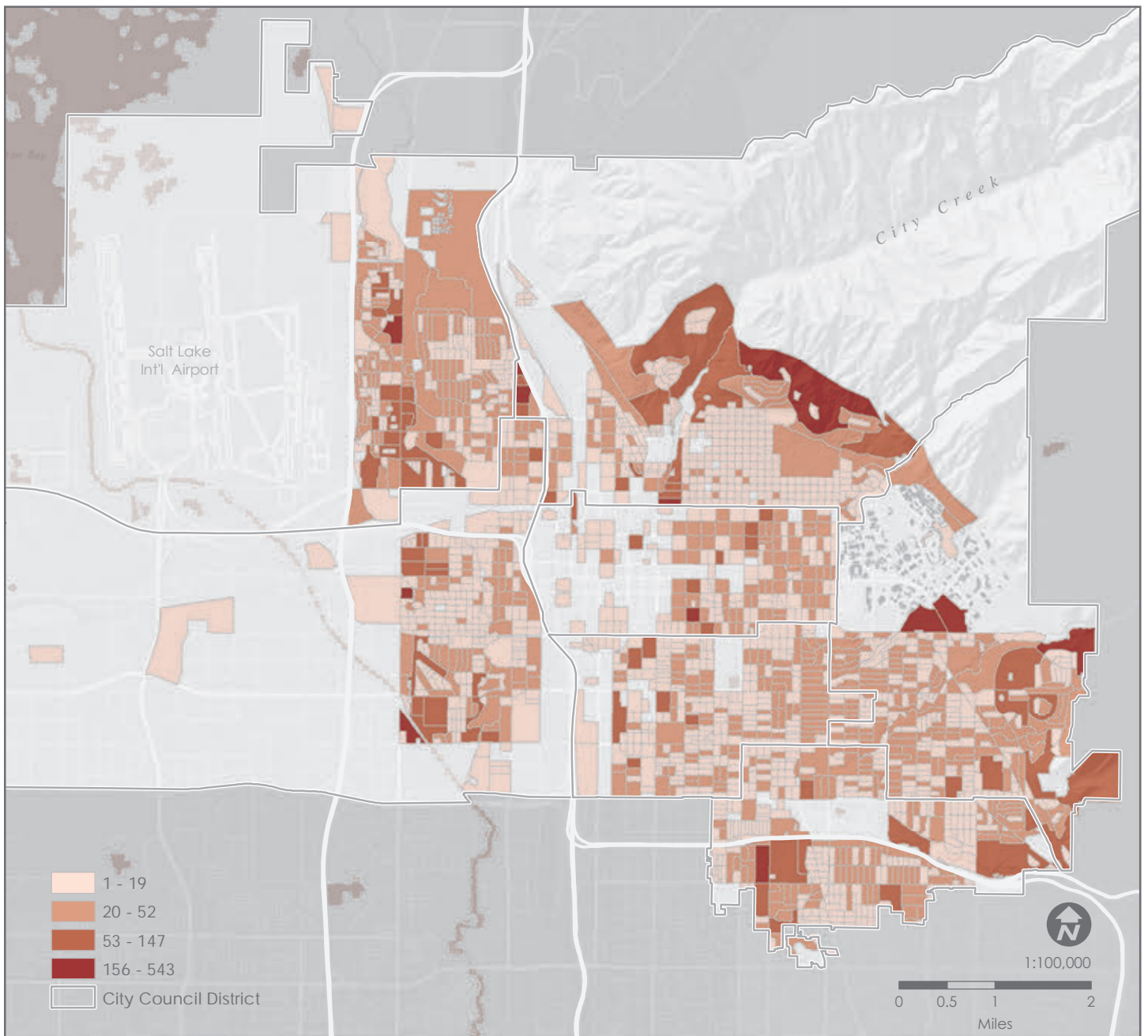
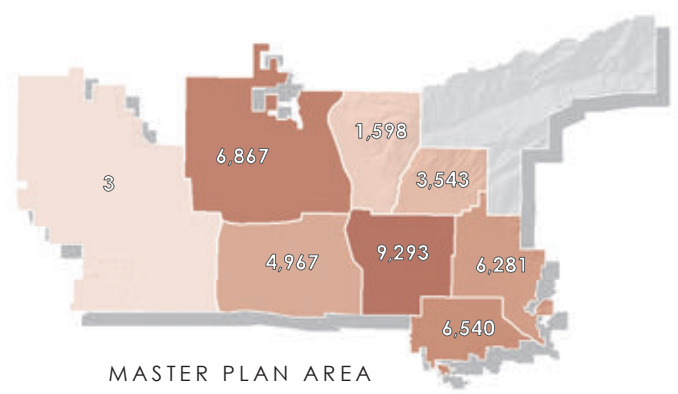
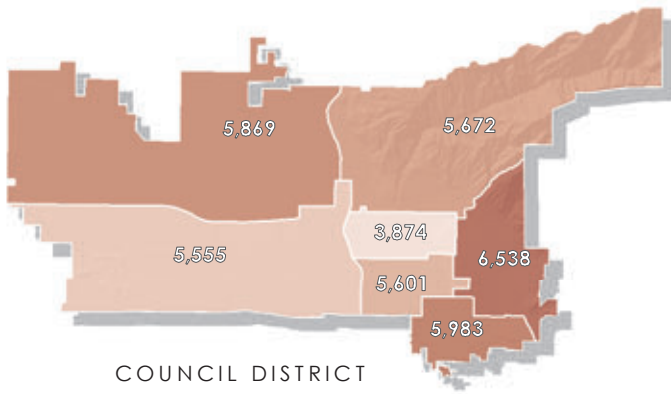
Household Type by Council District: Shares of Salt Lake City Totals

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	10.7%	15.0%	14.5%	18.2%	16.1%	16.8%	6.0%	6.5%	9.0%
2	10.3%	14.2%	12.6%	16.1%	17.2%	18.1%	6.1%	6.0%	7.3%
3	16.9%	14.5%	15.2%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	19.5%	20.0%	17.5%
4	18.9%	9.9%	9.2%	6.6%	10.9%	10.5%	28.9%	29.3%	23.2%
5	15.3%	14.3%	13.1%	12.6%	17.9%	19.1%	16.3%	15.7%	14.0%
6	13.1%	16.7%	19.7%	19.4%	10.1%	9.1%	9.0%	8.6%	13.2%
7	14.8%	15.3%	15.6%	15.3%	14.9%	13.6%	14.2%	14.0%	15.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

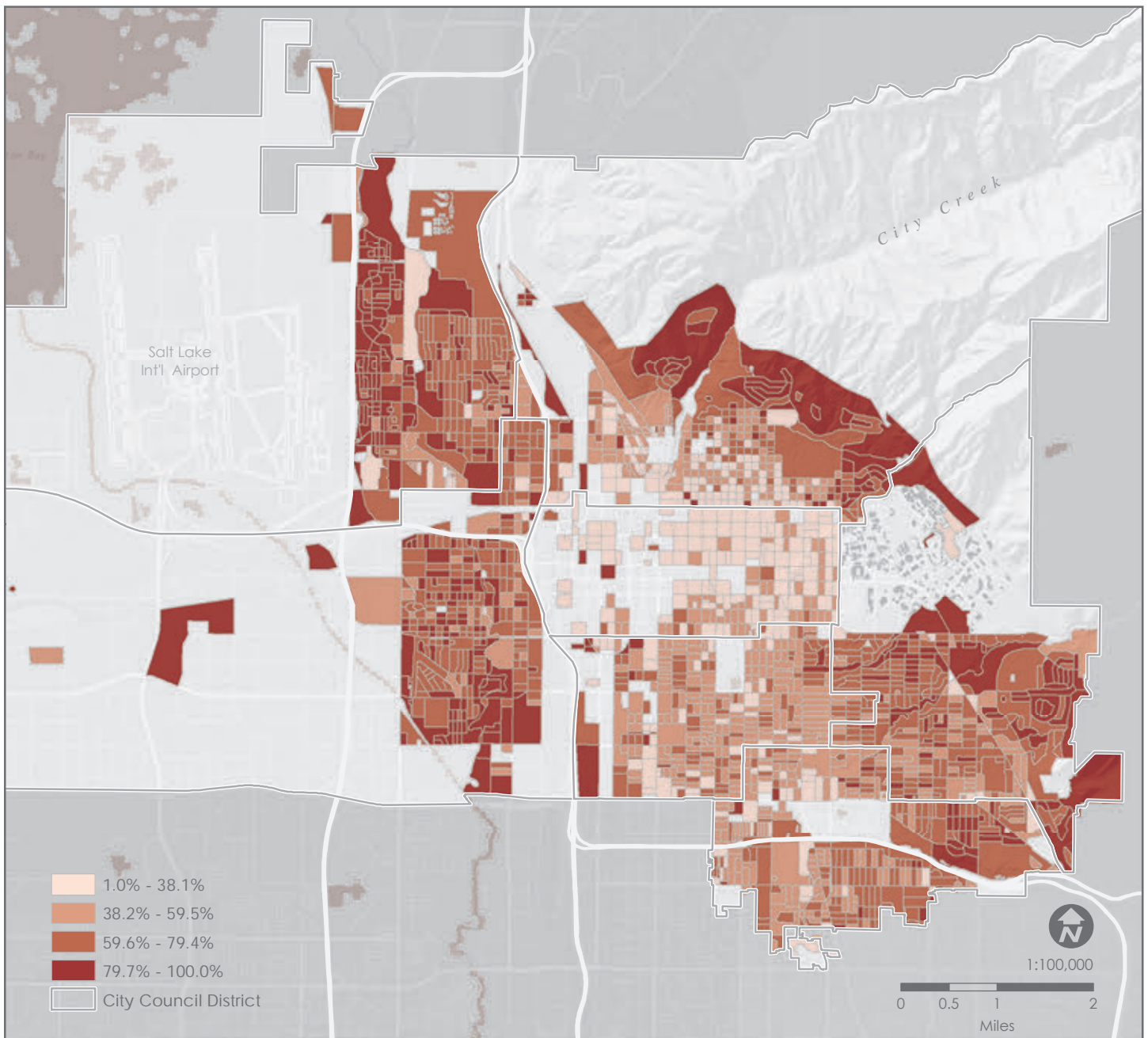
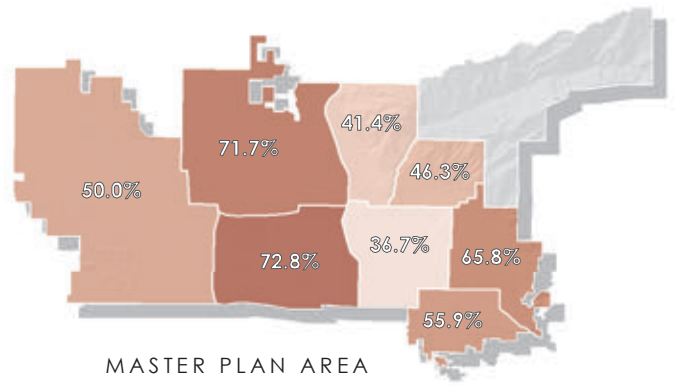
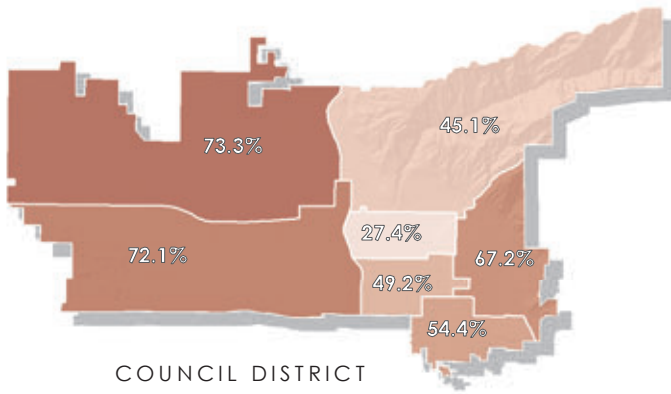
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of households in the city.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

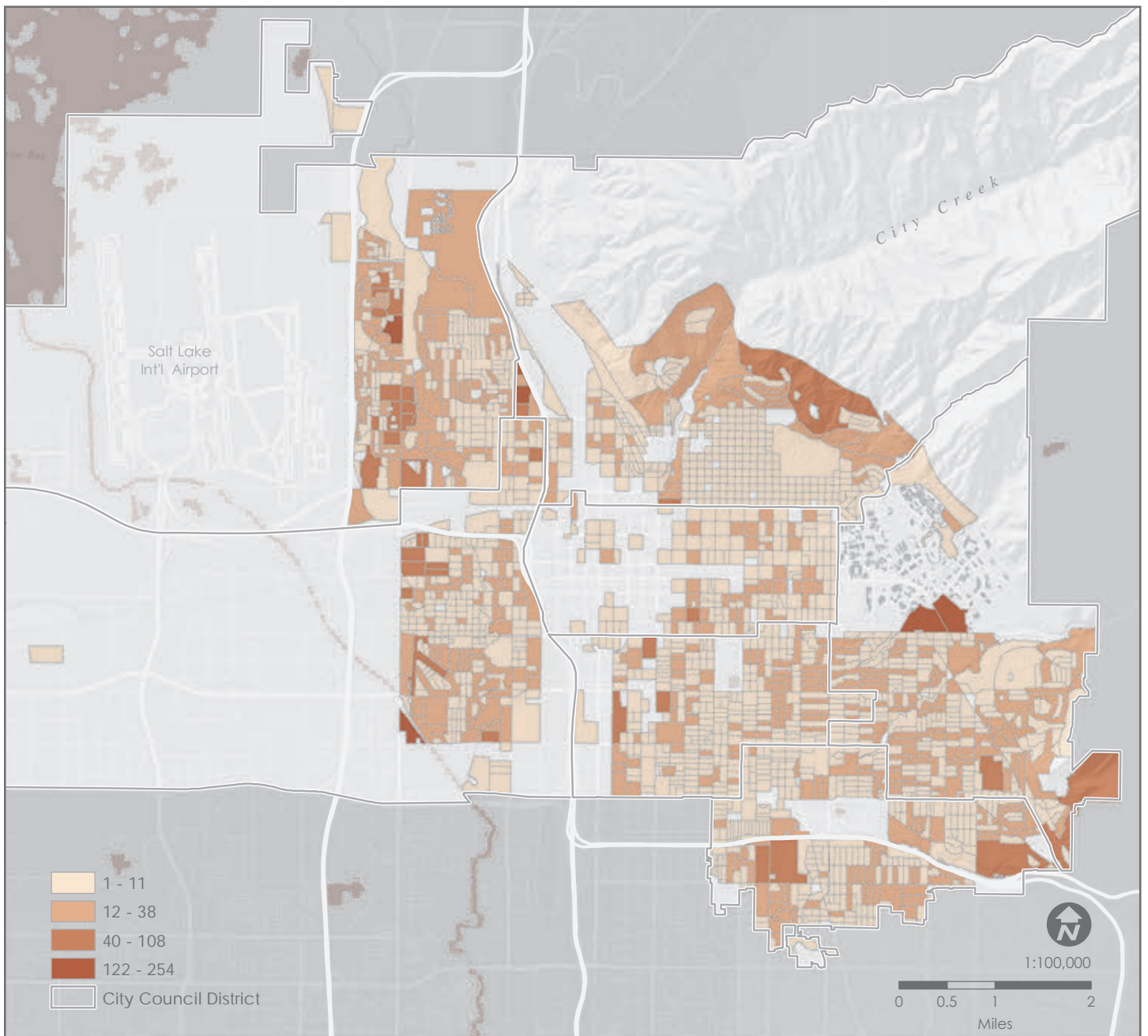
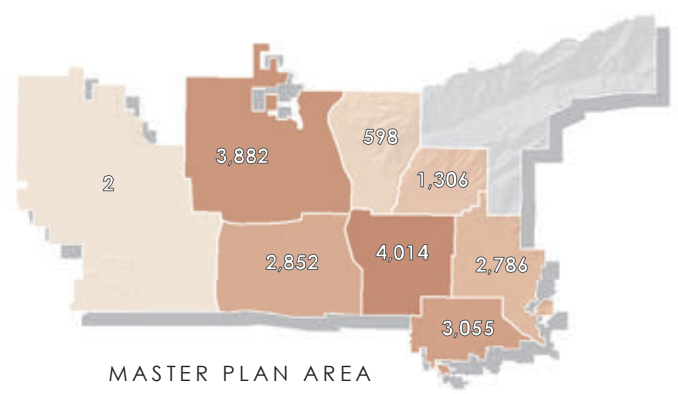
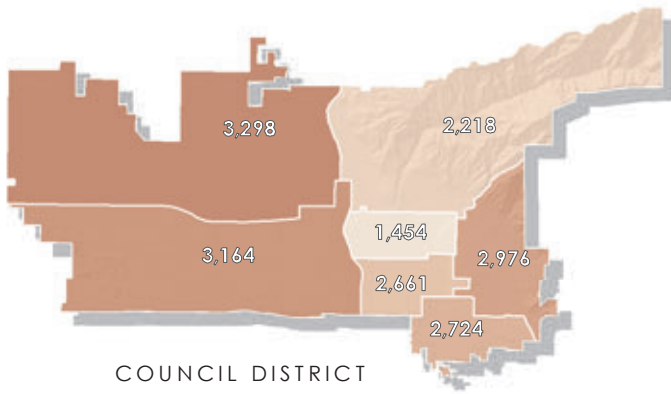
Family Households



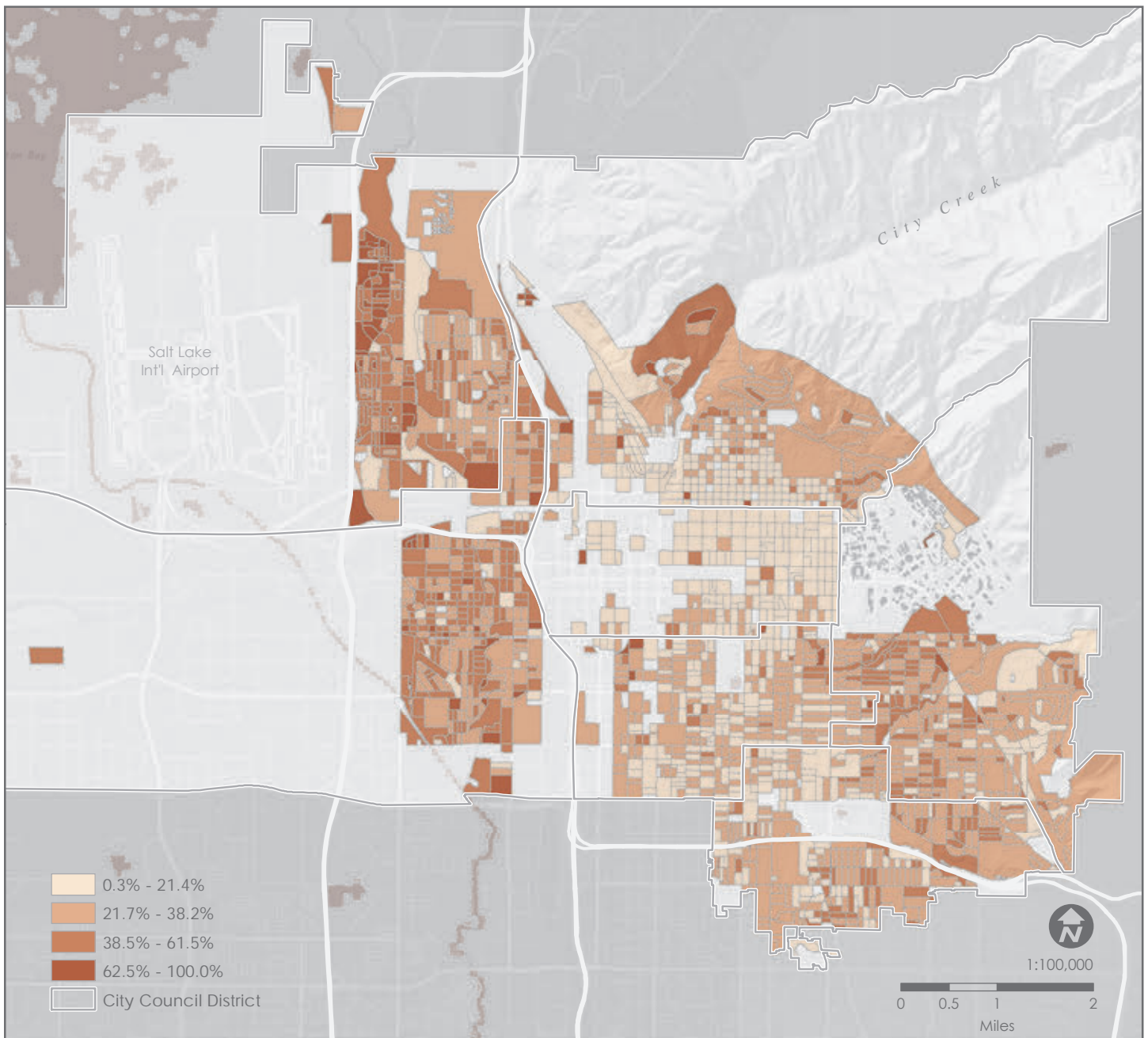
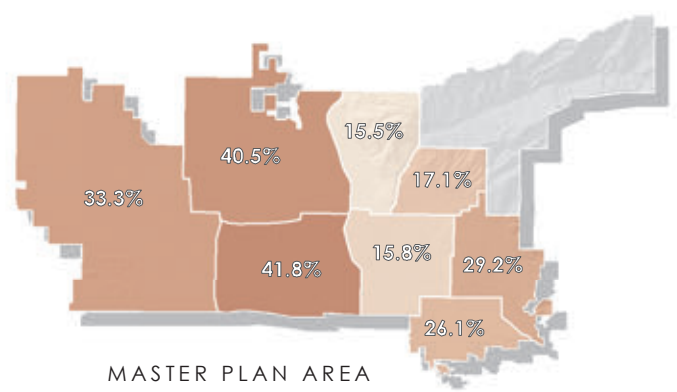
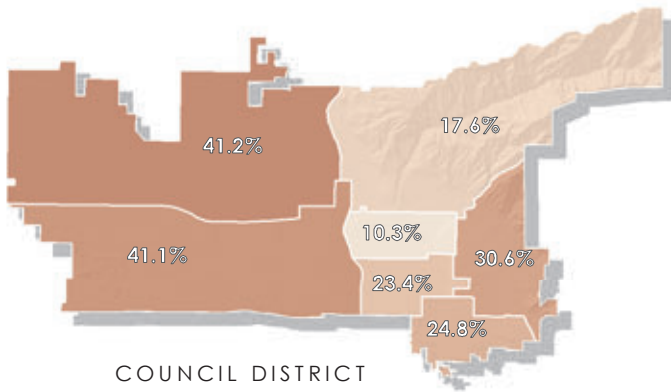
Family Share of Total Households



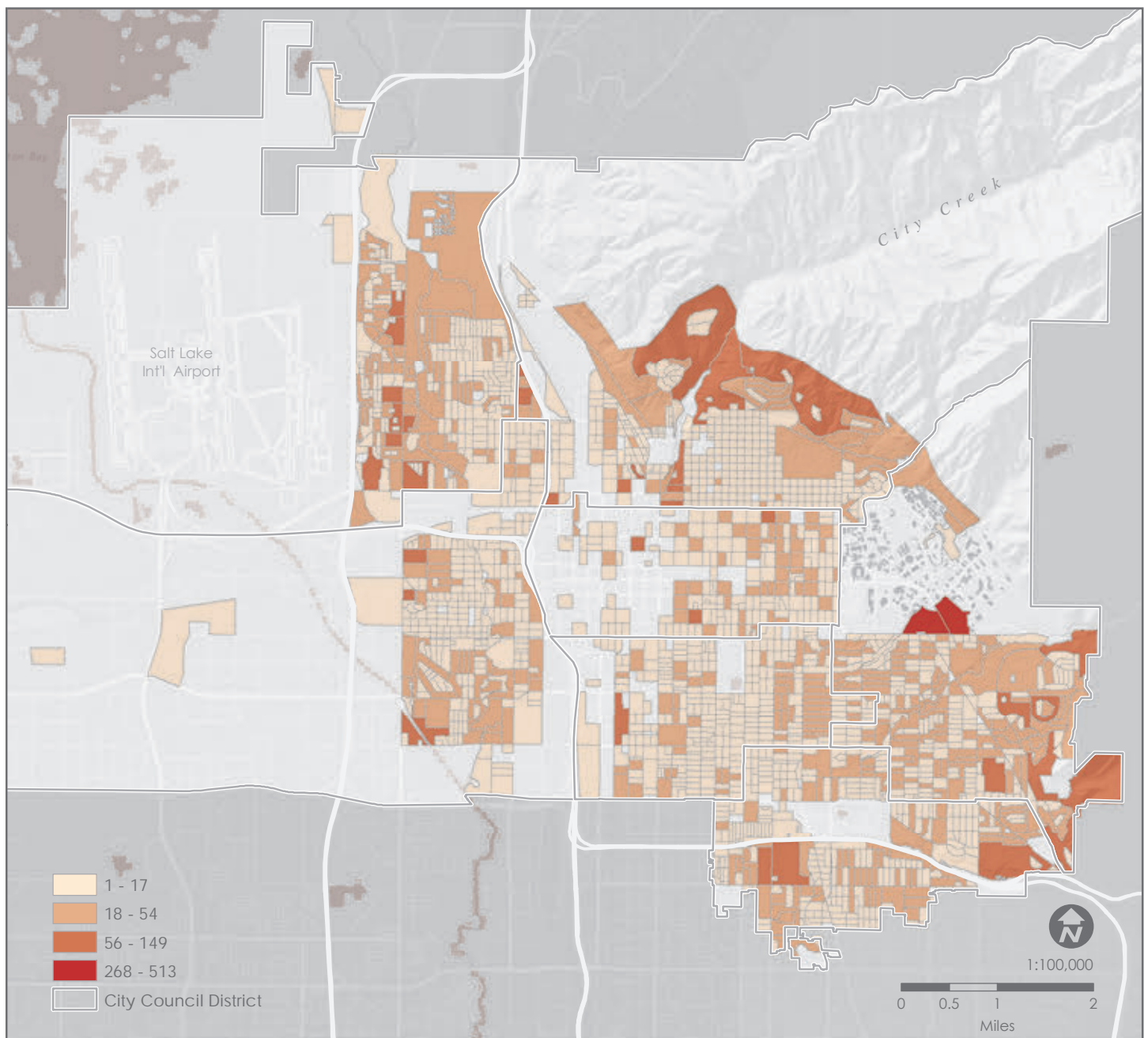
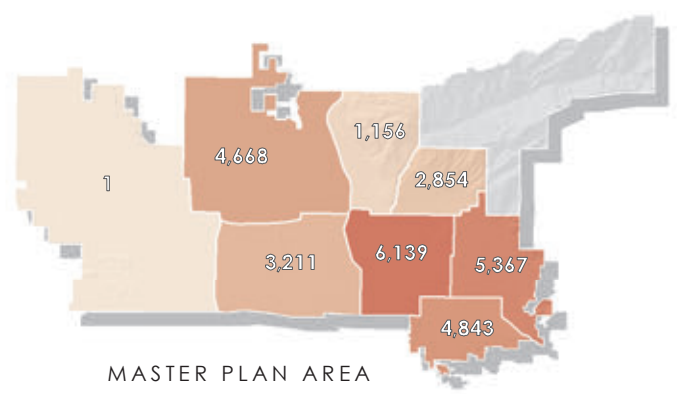
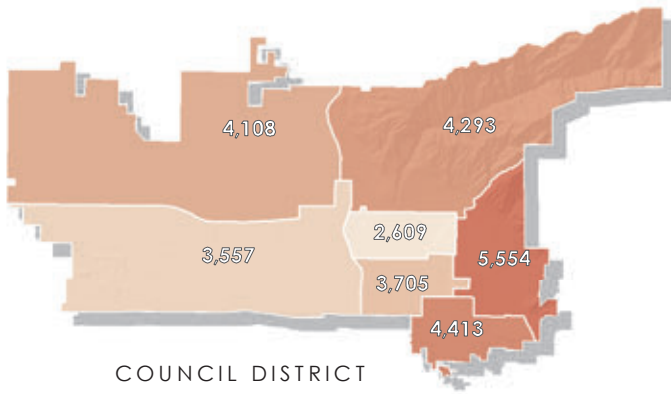
Family Households with Own Children Under 18



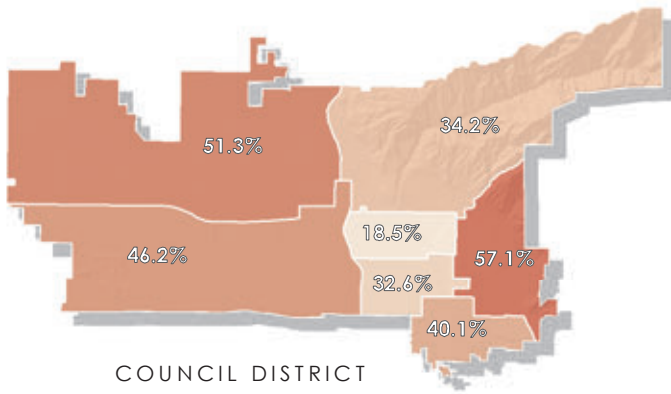
Family Households with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



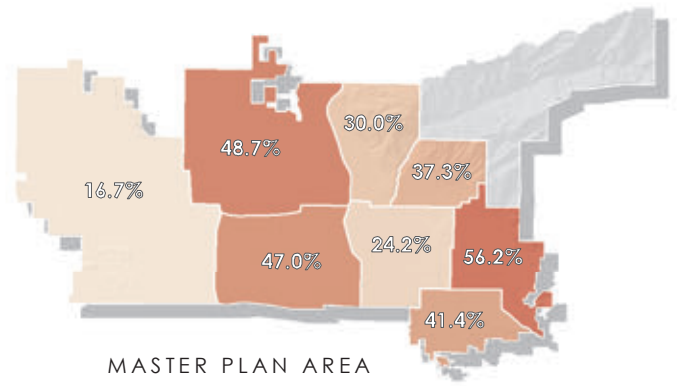
Married-Couple Families



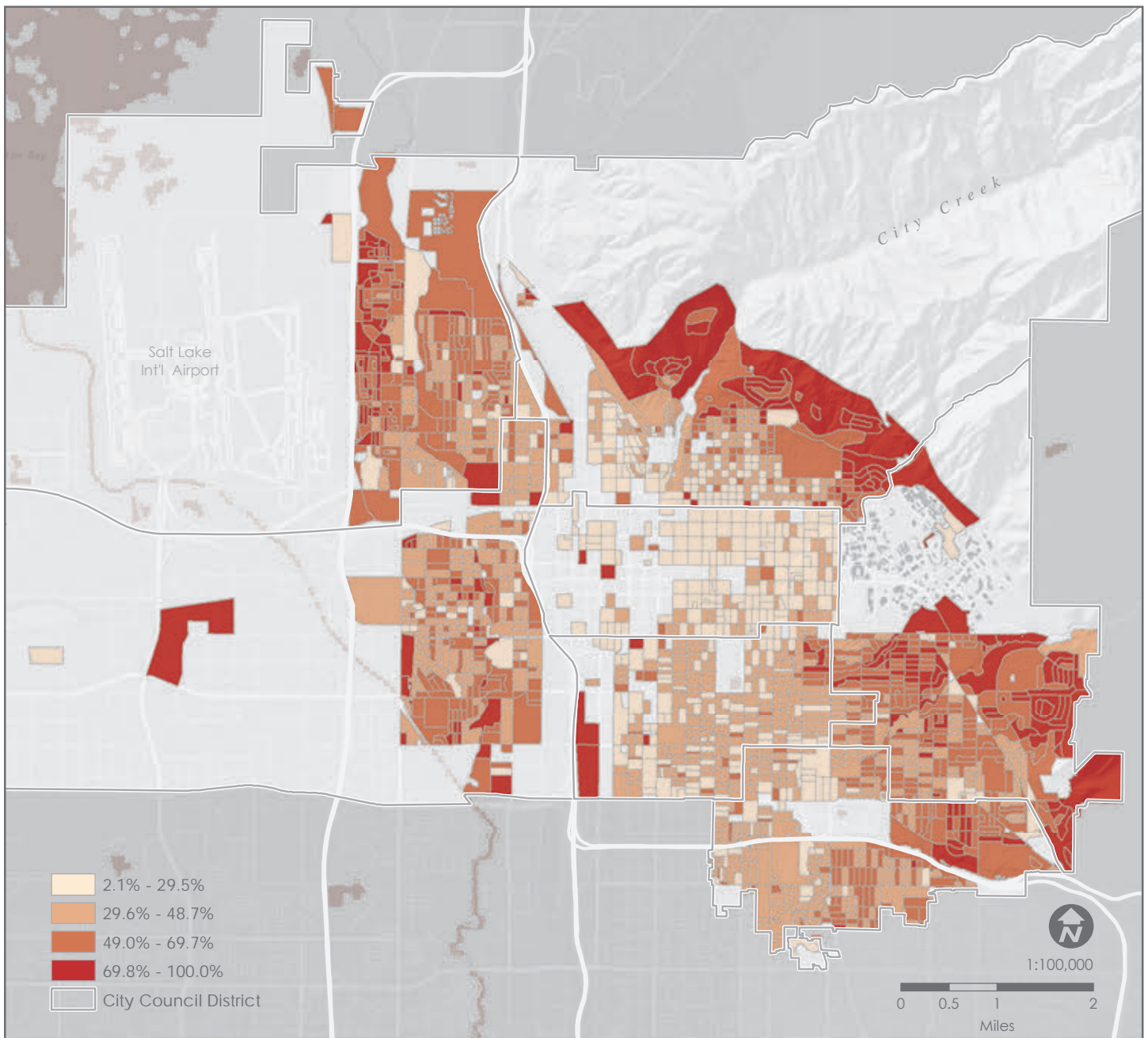
Married-Couple Families: Share of Total Households



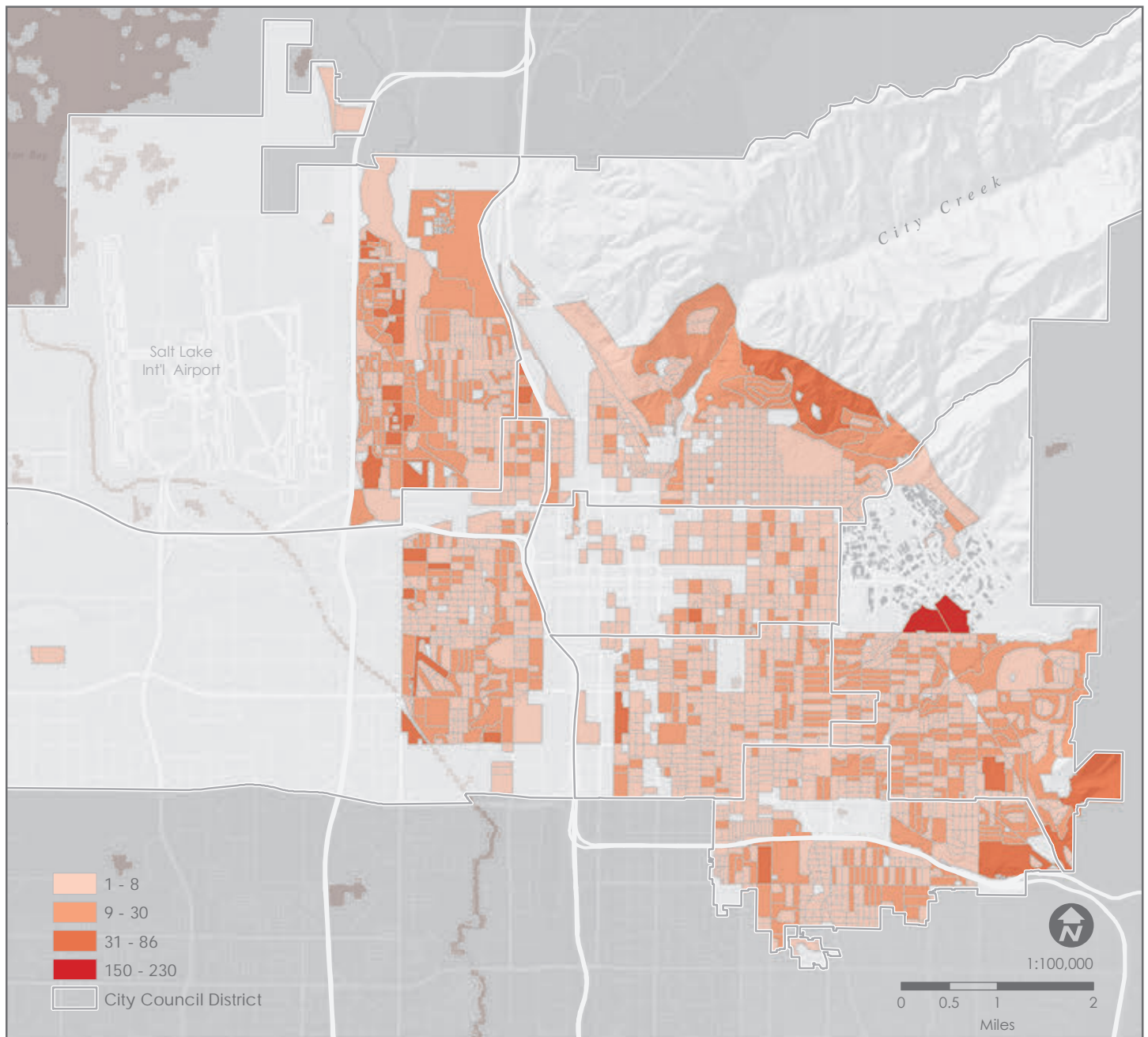
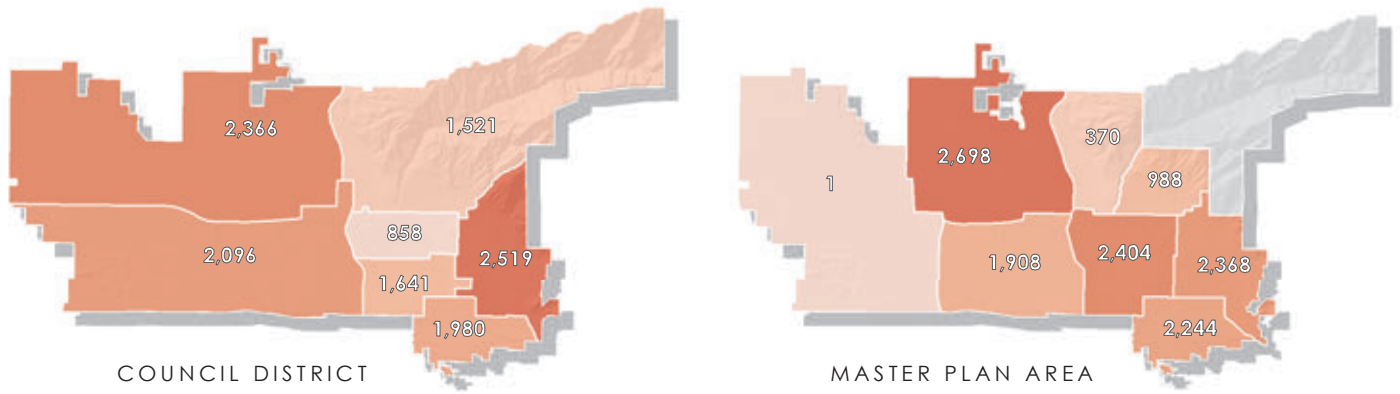
COUNCIL DISTRICT



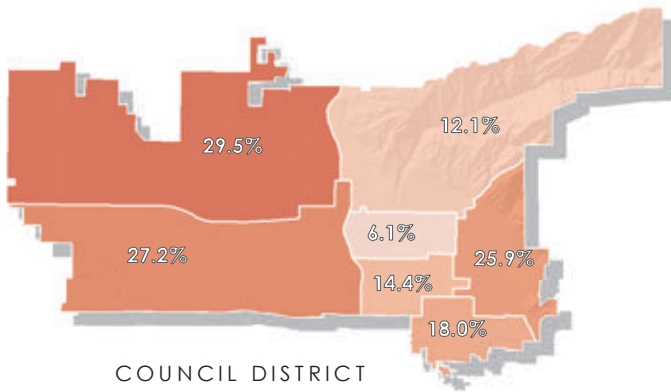
MASTER PLAN AREA



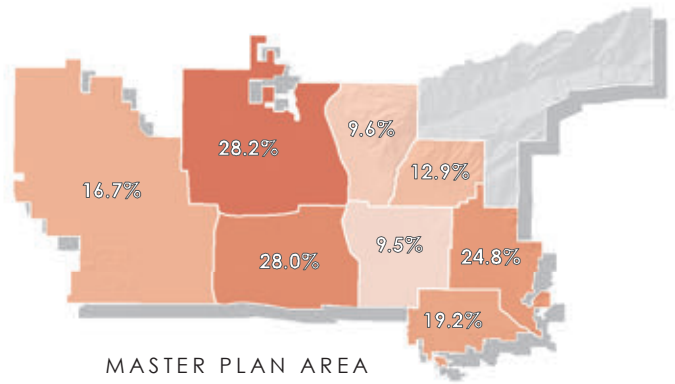
Married-Couple Families with Own Children Under 18



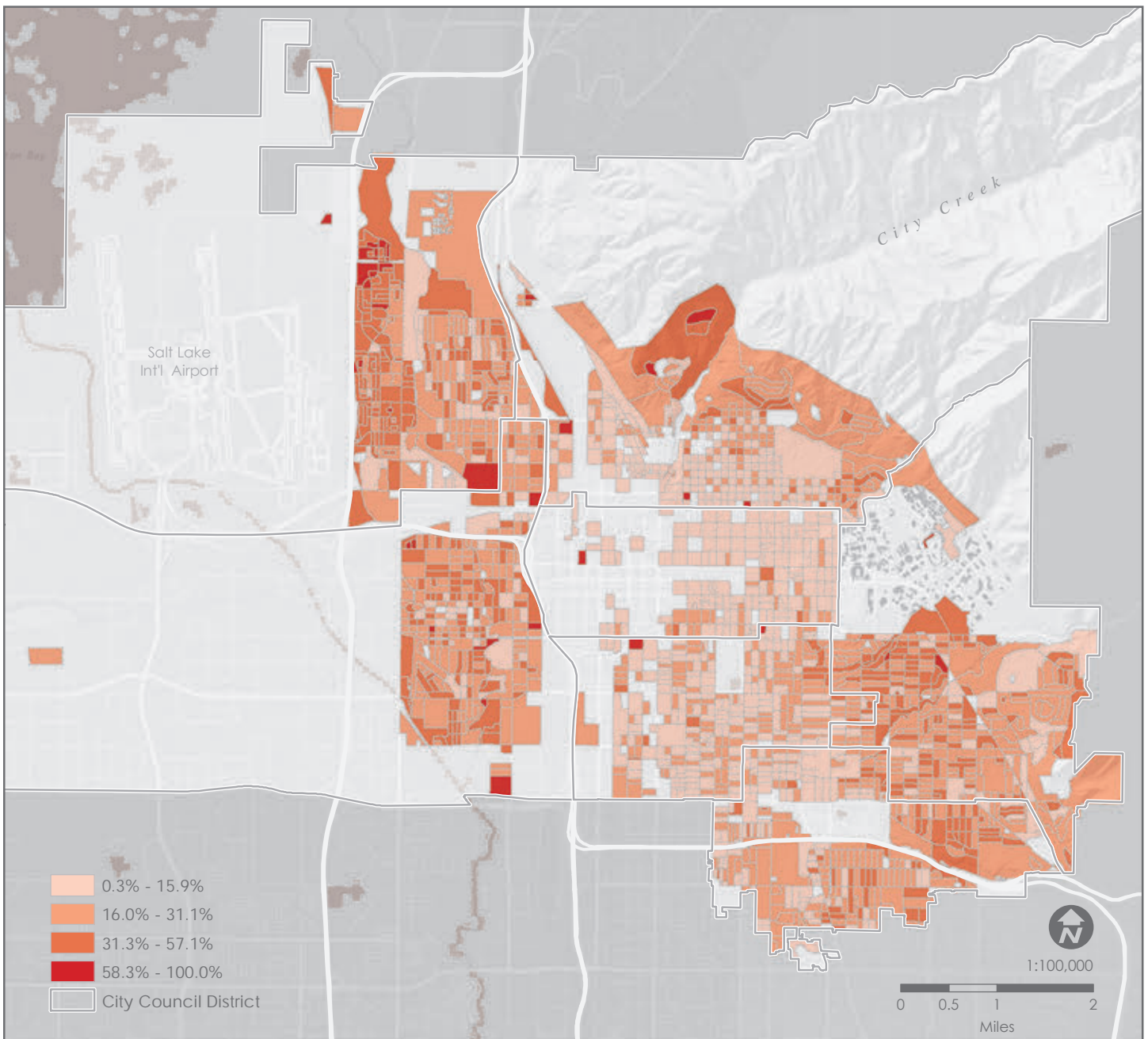
Married-Couple Families with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



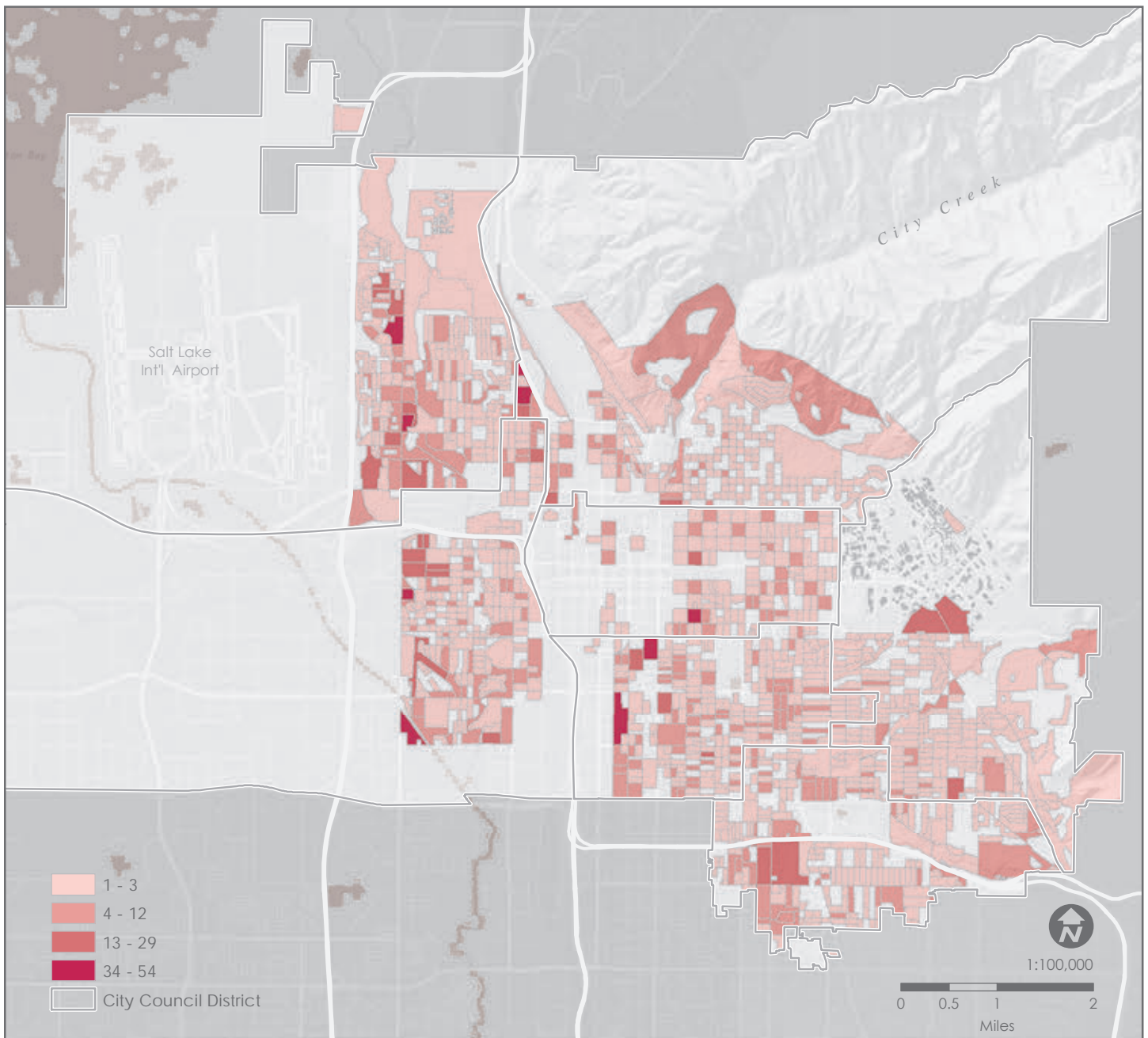
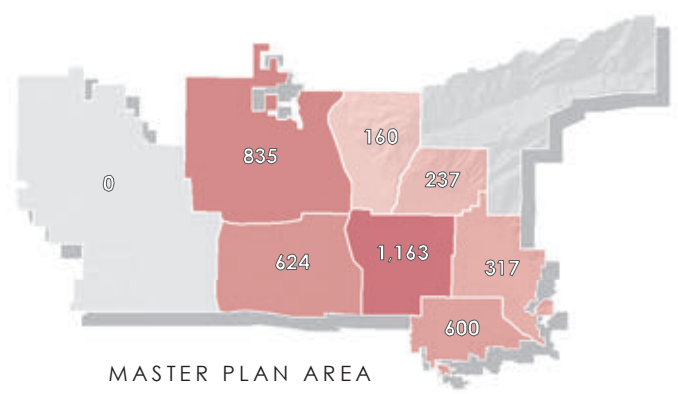
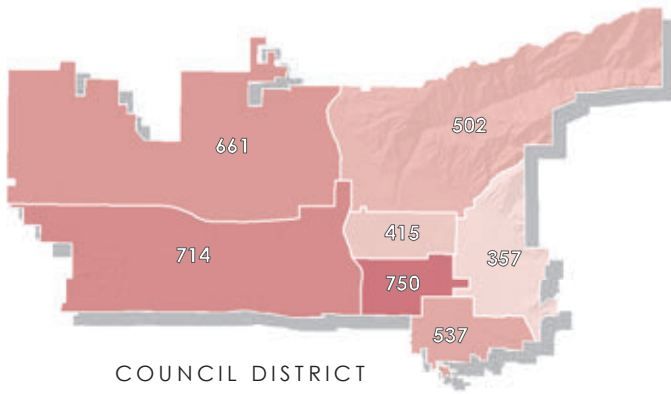
COUNCIL DISTRICT



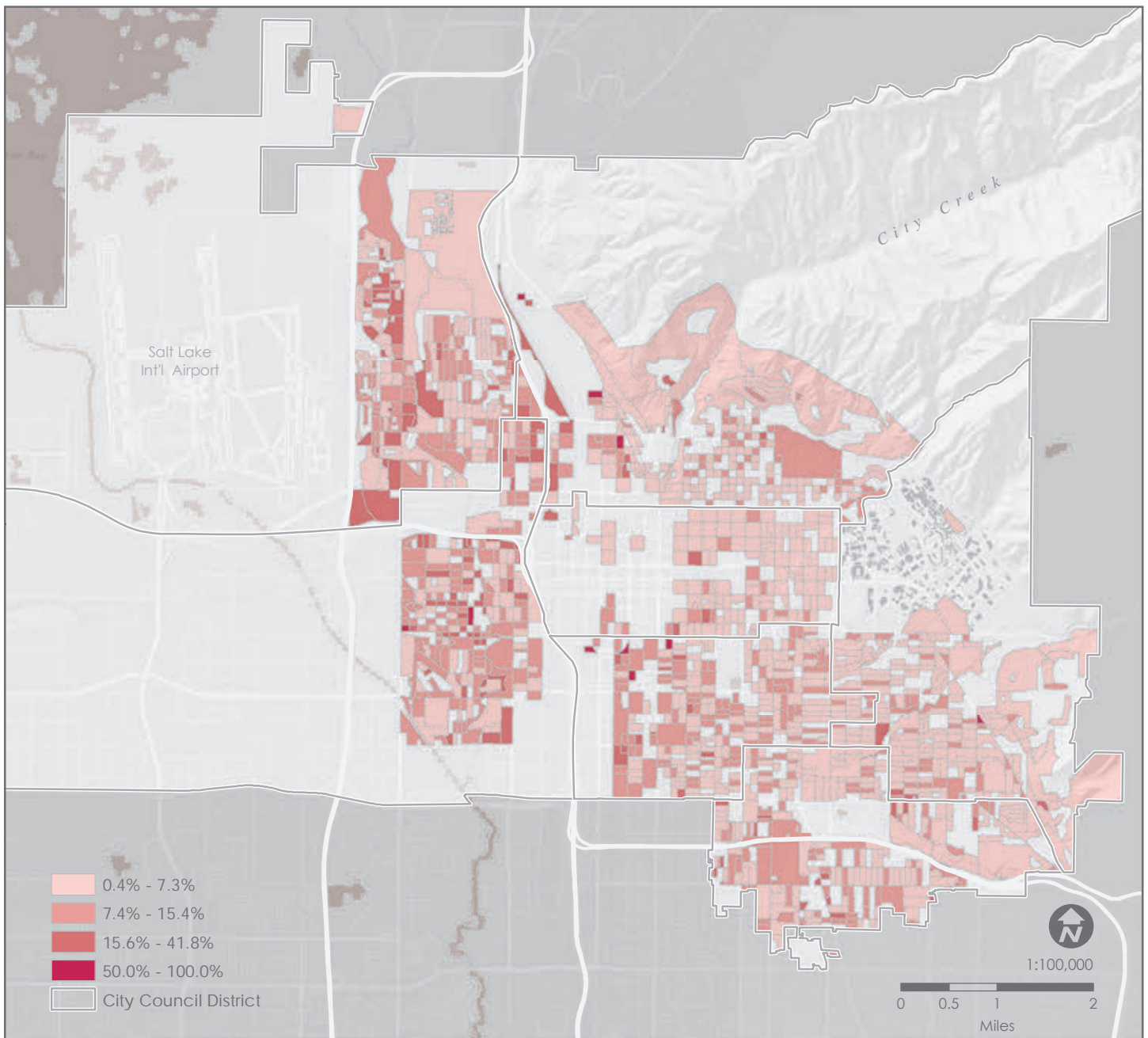
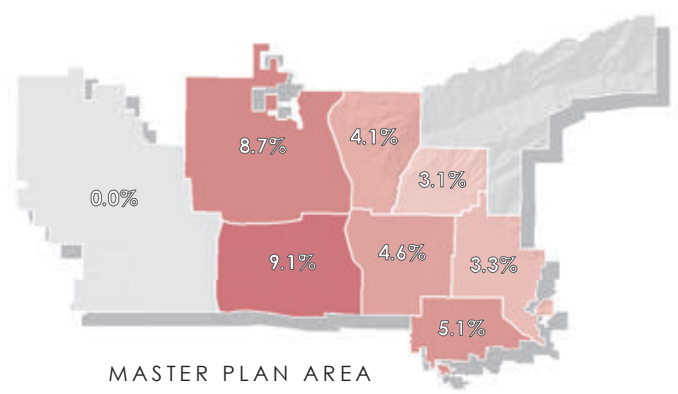
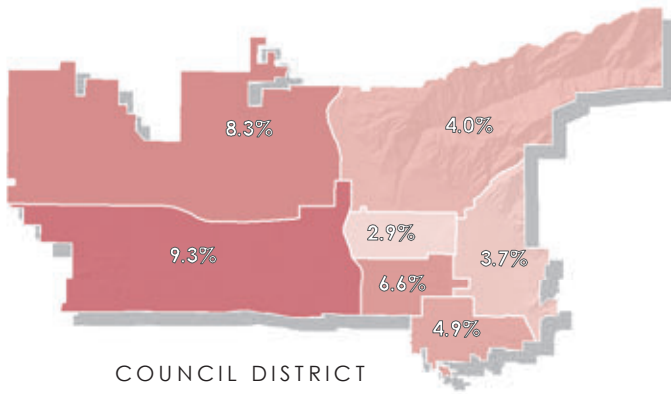
MASTER PLAN AREA



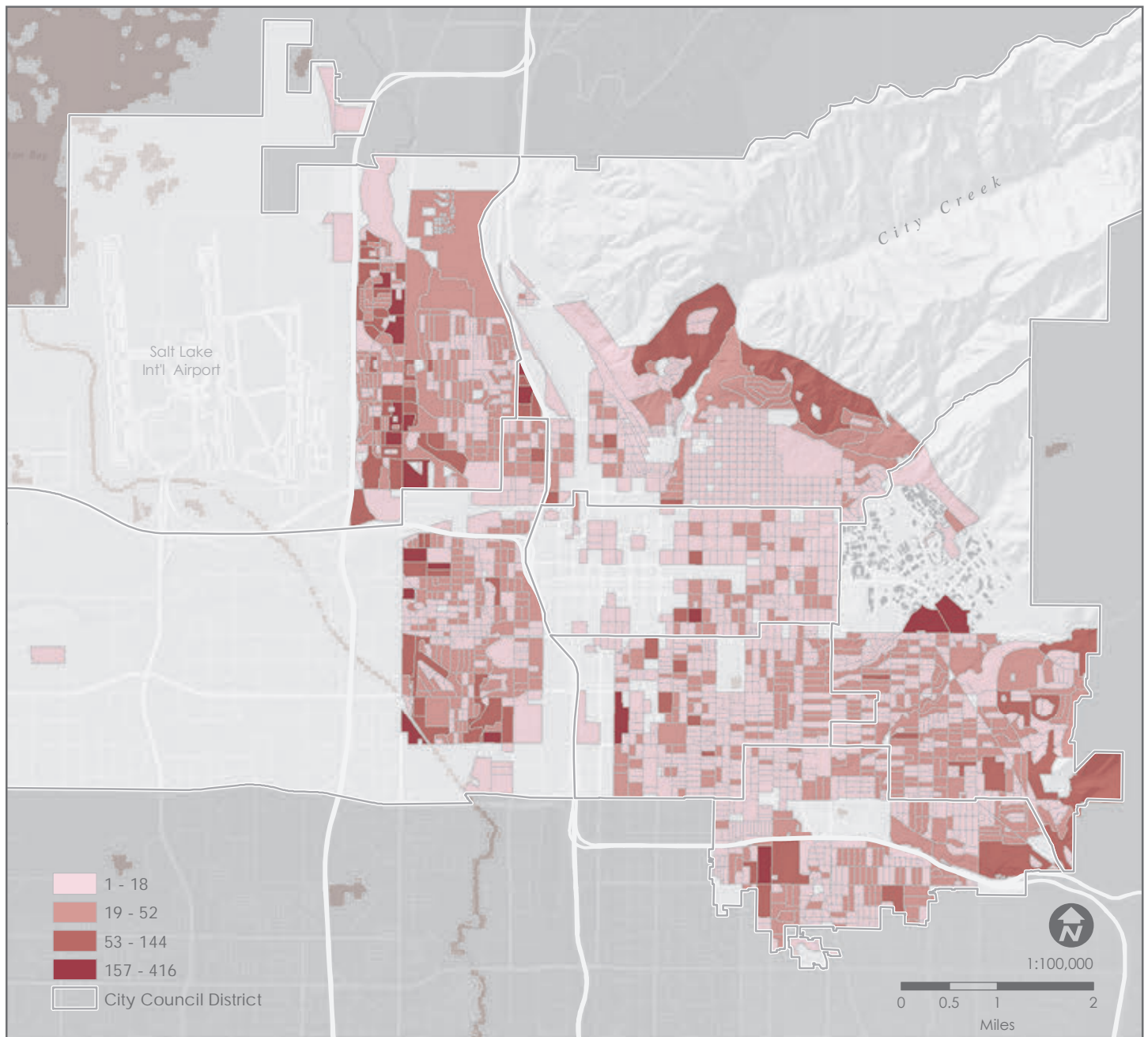
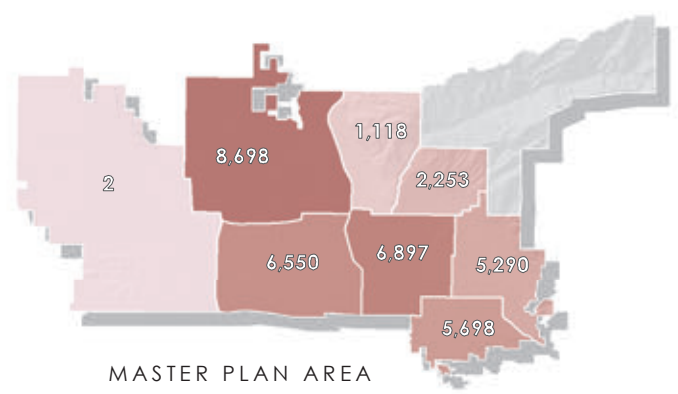
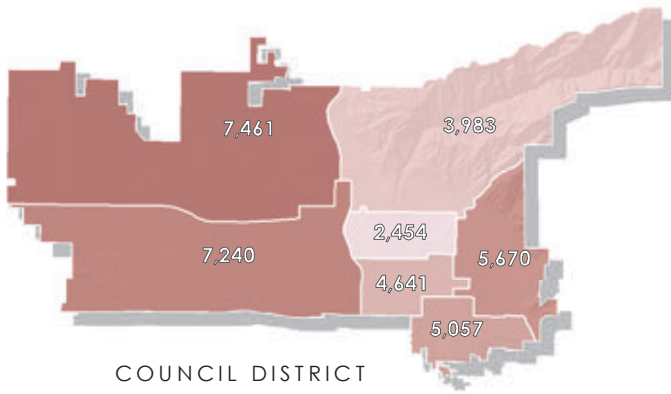
Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Own Children Under 18



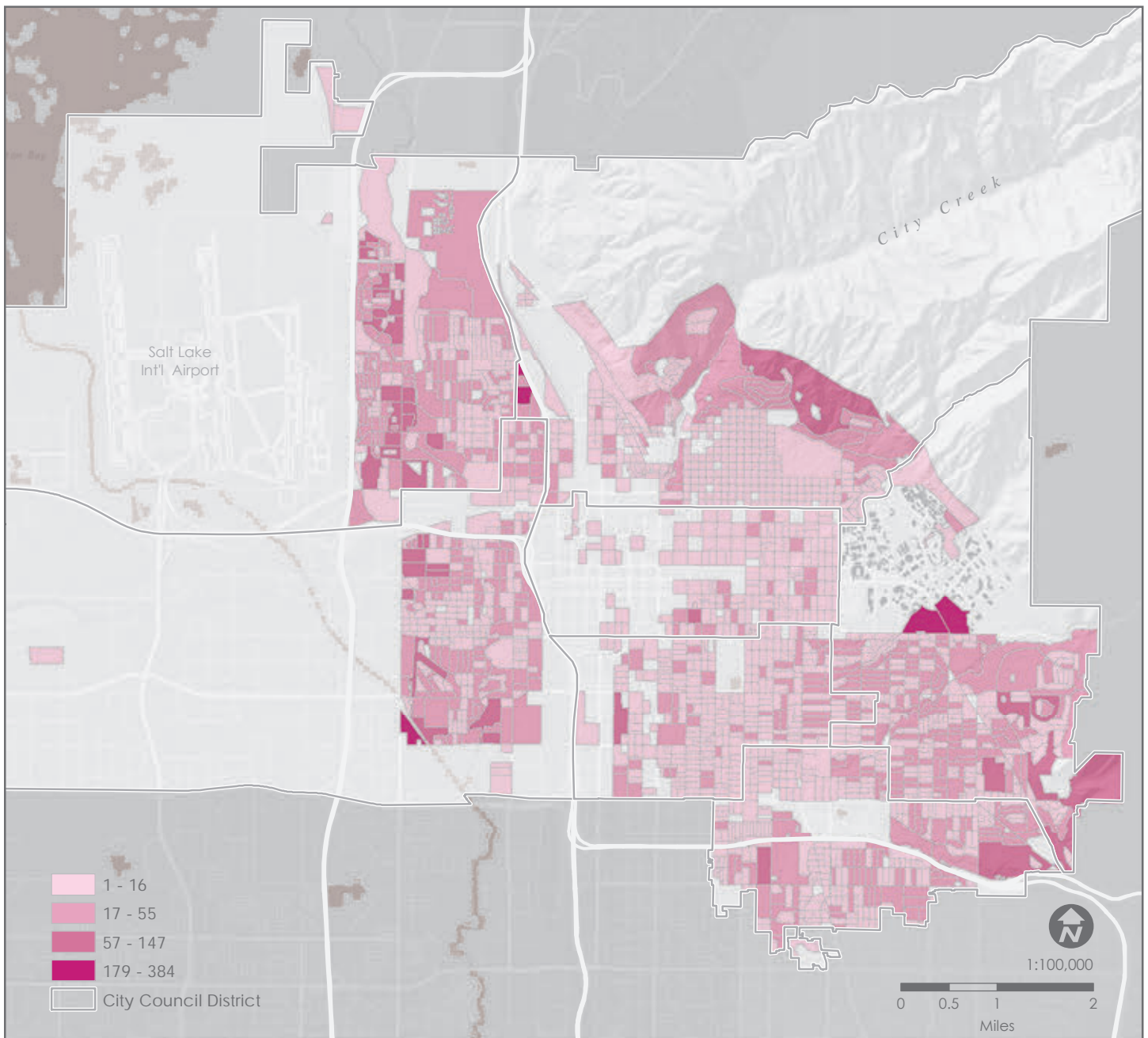
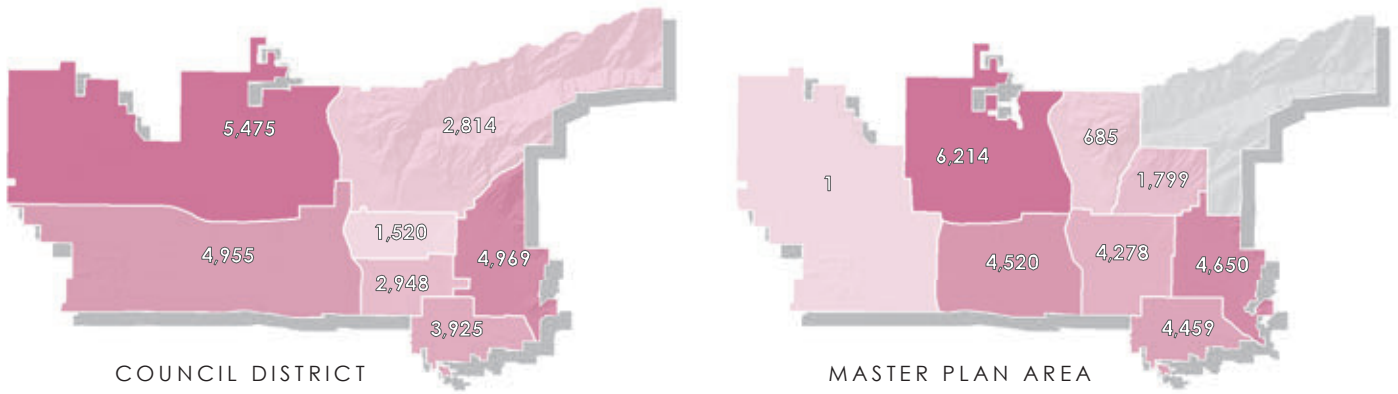
Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Own Children Under 18: Share of Total Households



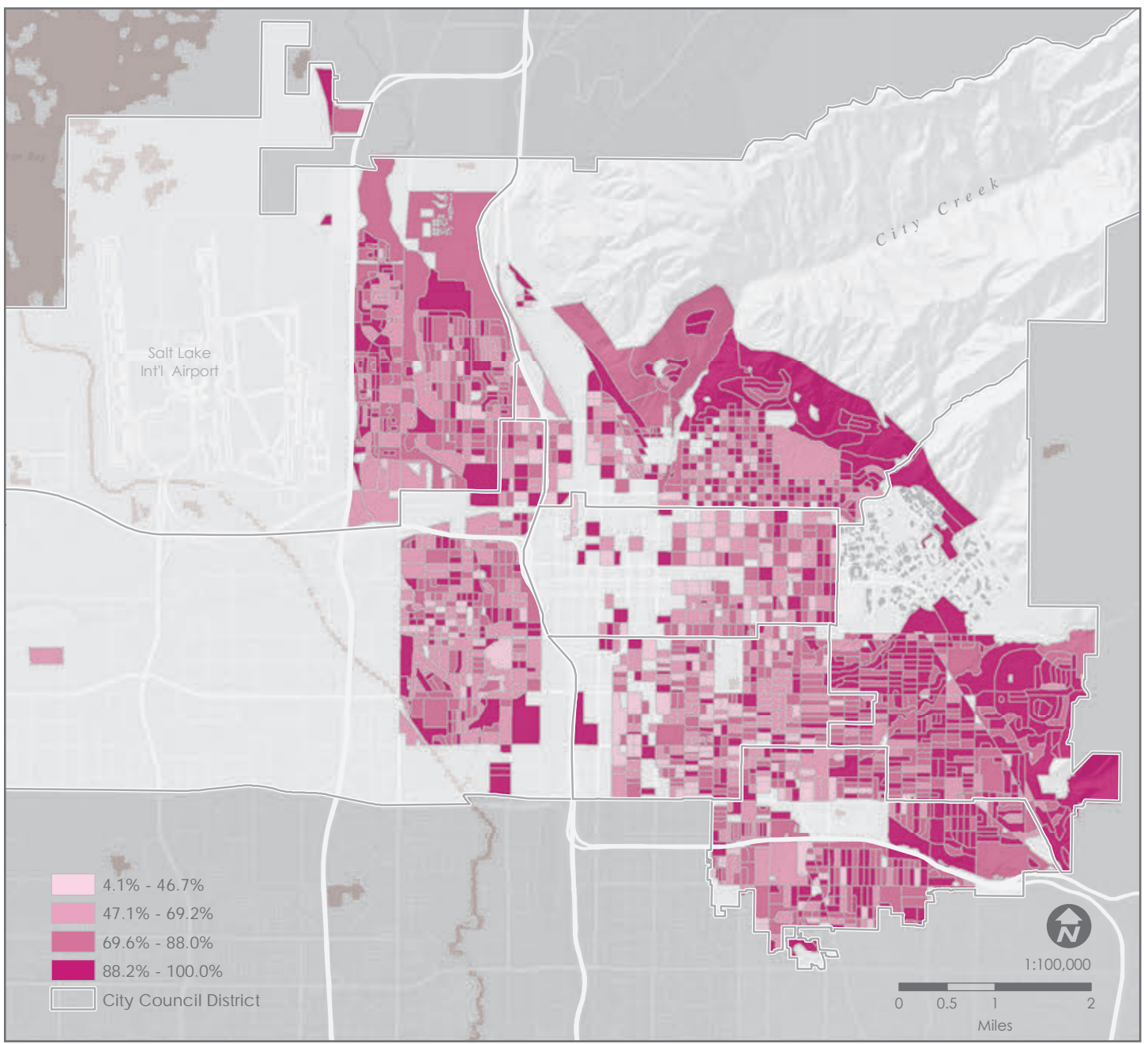
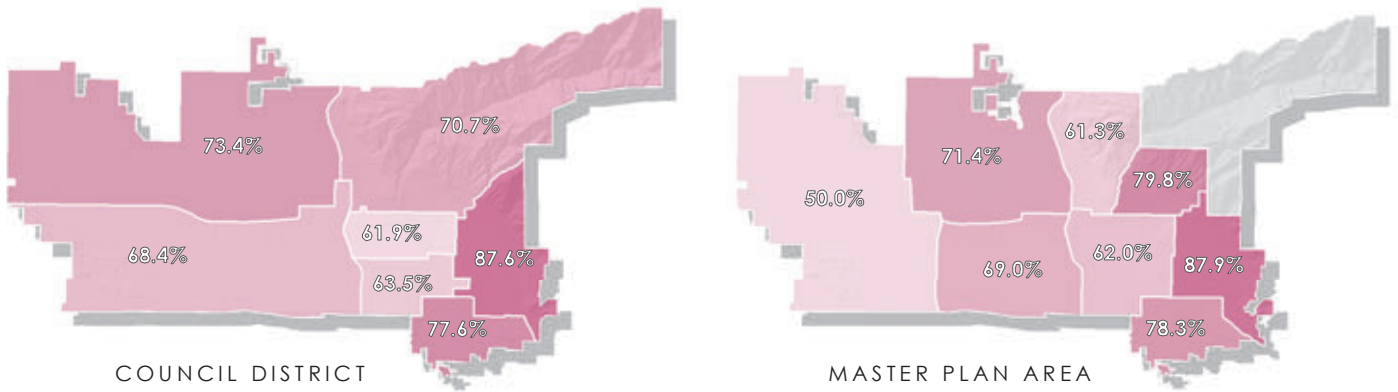
Number of Own Children Under 18 in Families



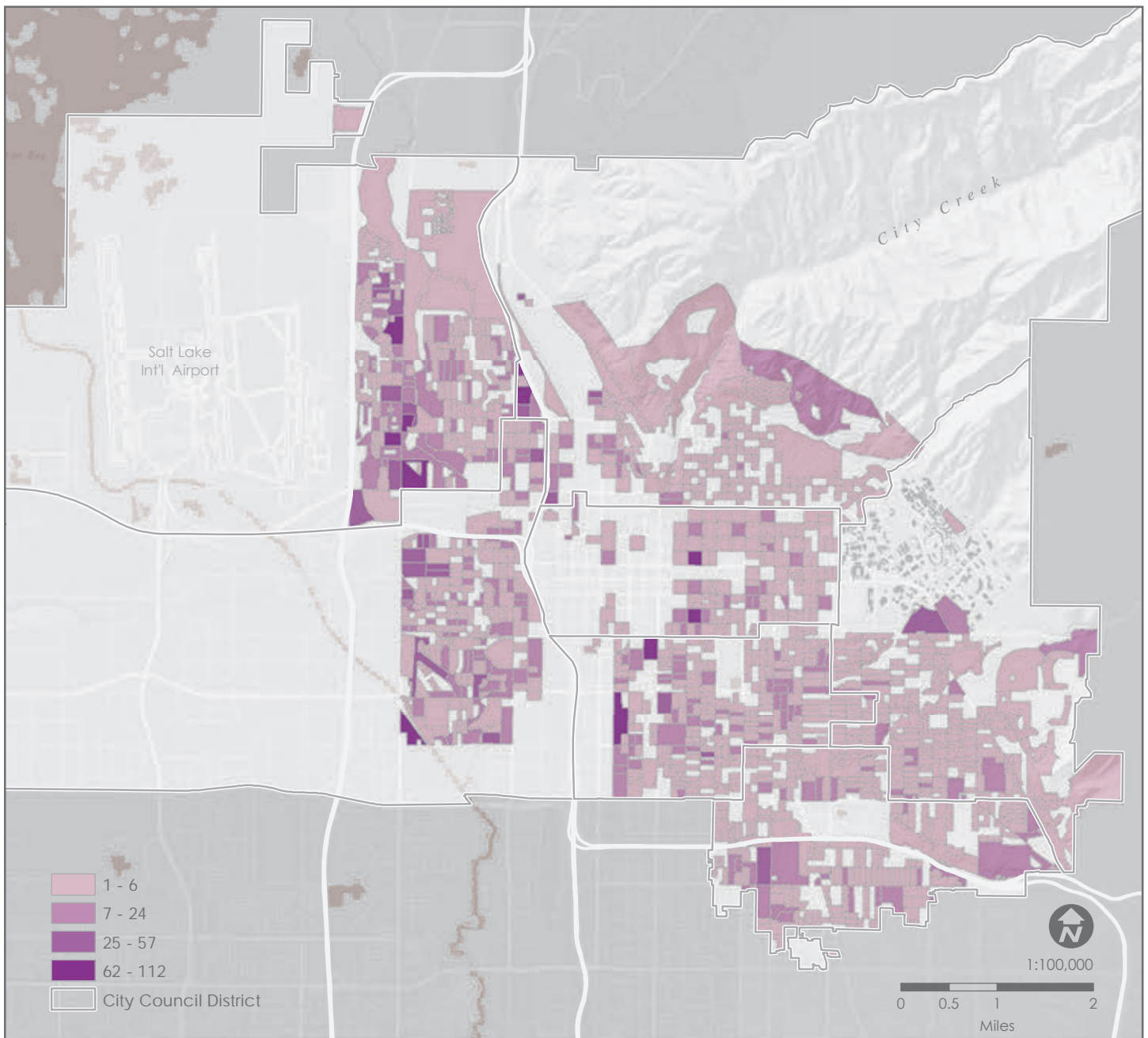
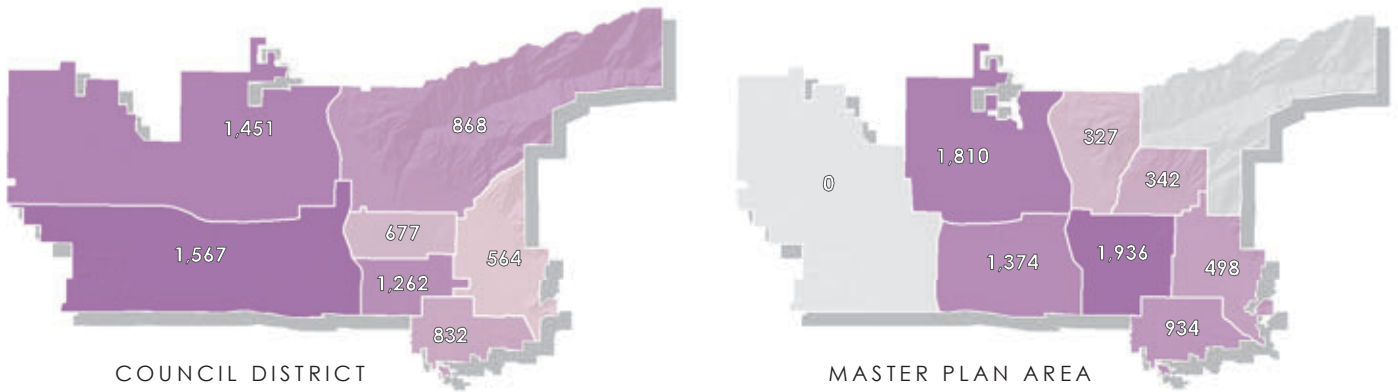
Number of Own Children Under 18 in Married-Couple Families



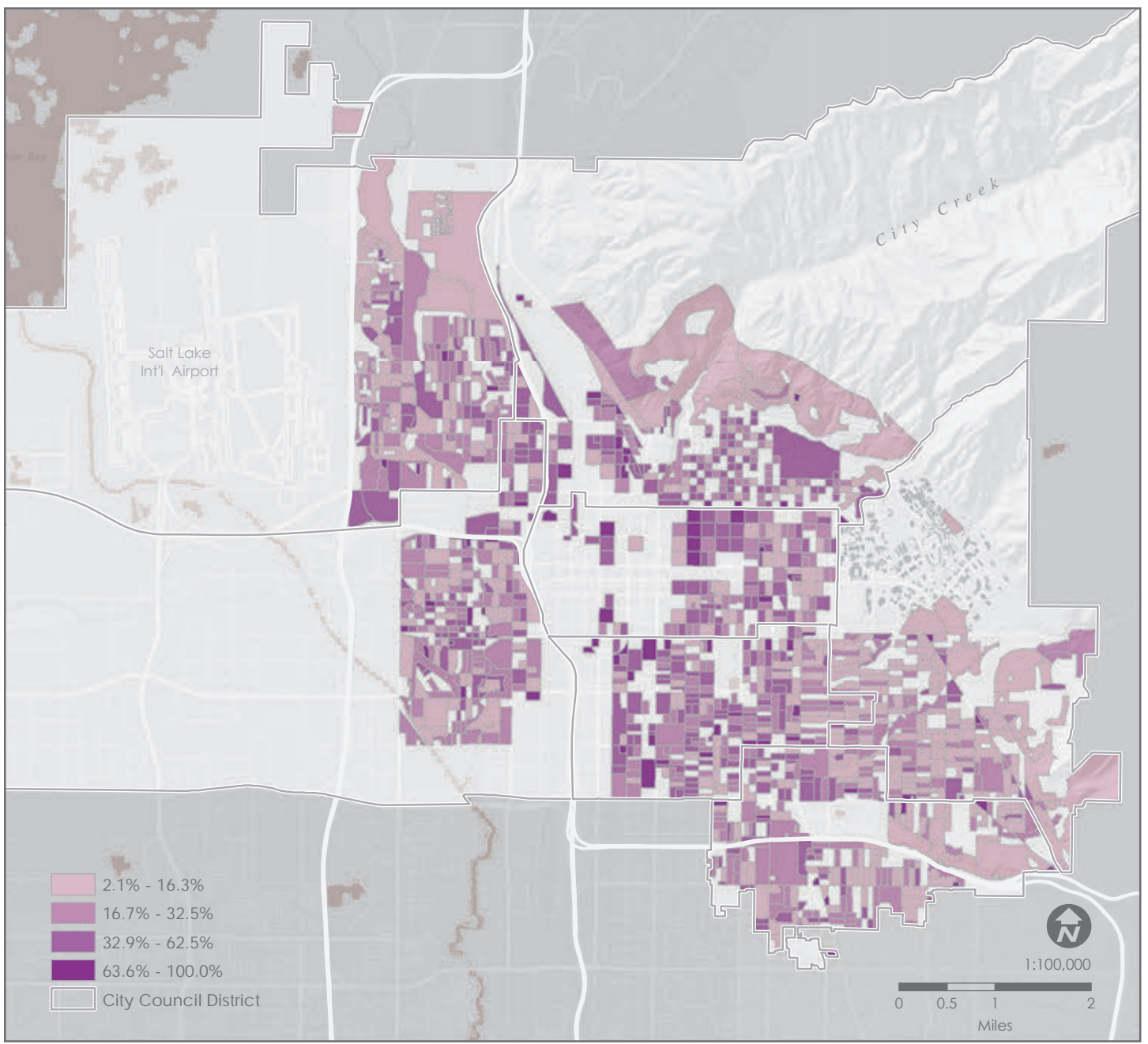
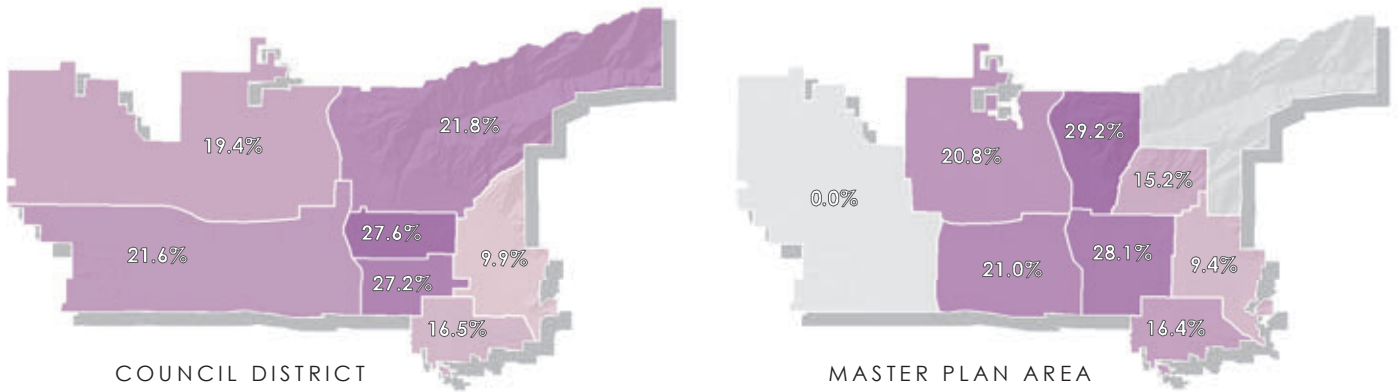
Children Under 18 in Married-Couple Families: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families



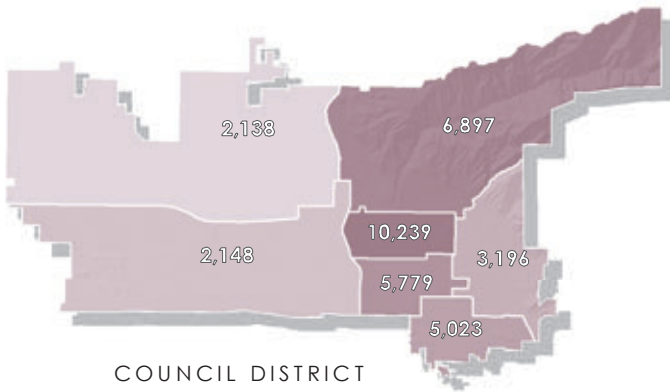
Number of Own Children Under 18 with Single Mothers



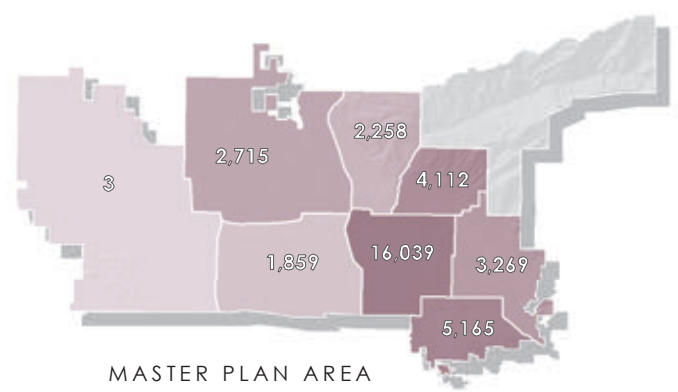
Children Under 18 with Single Mothers: Share of All Own Children Under 18 in Families



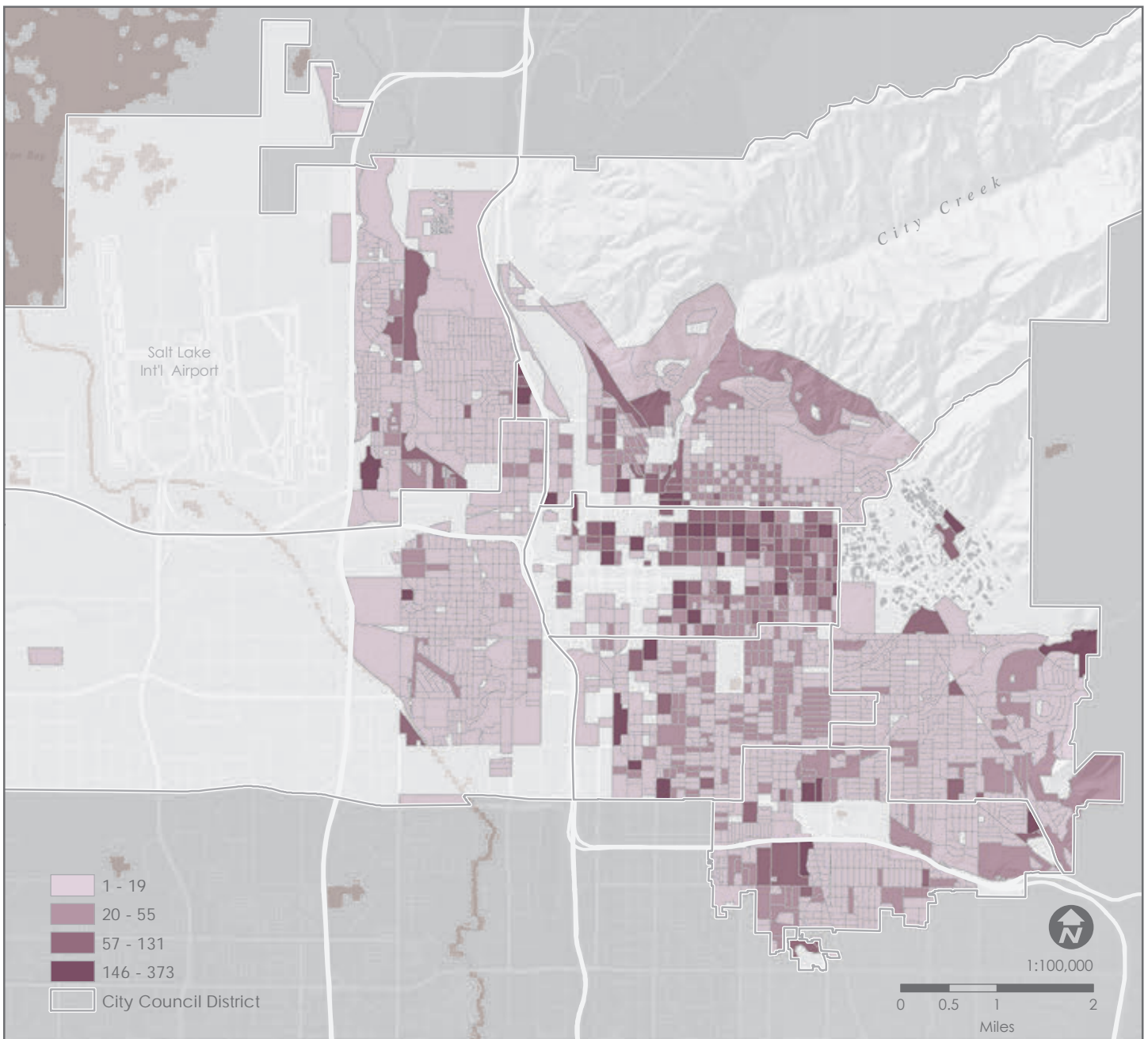
Nonfamily Households



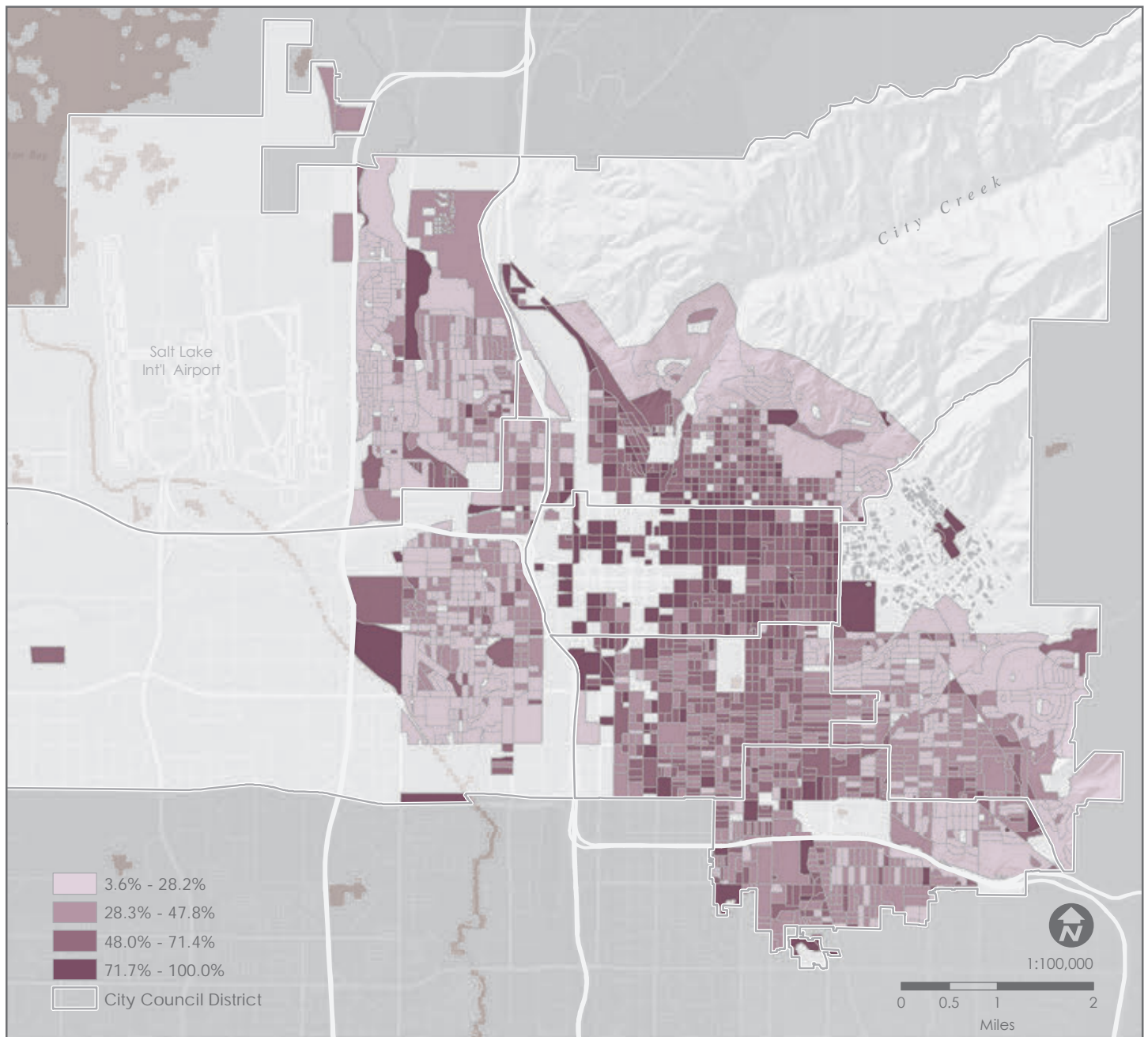
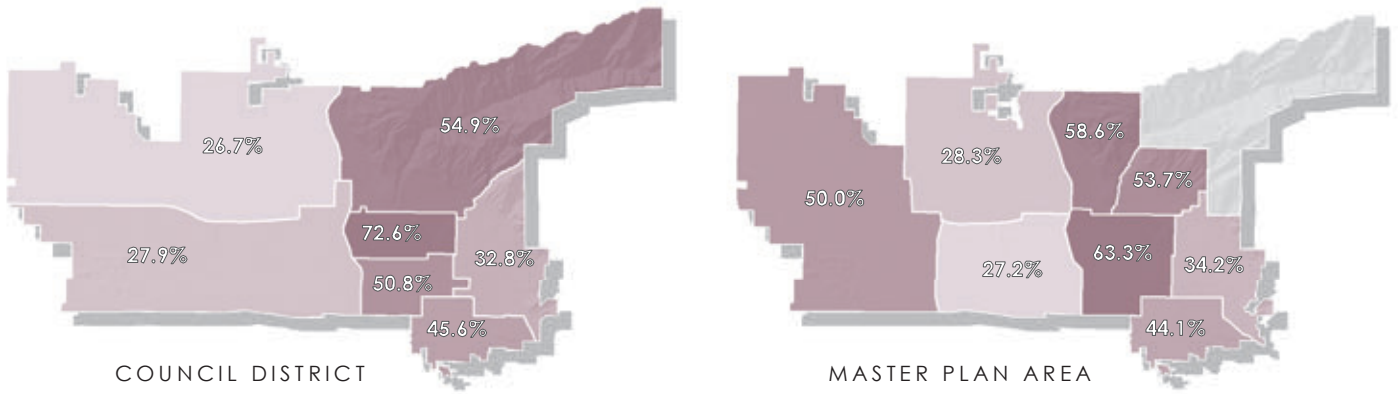
COUNCIL DISTRICT



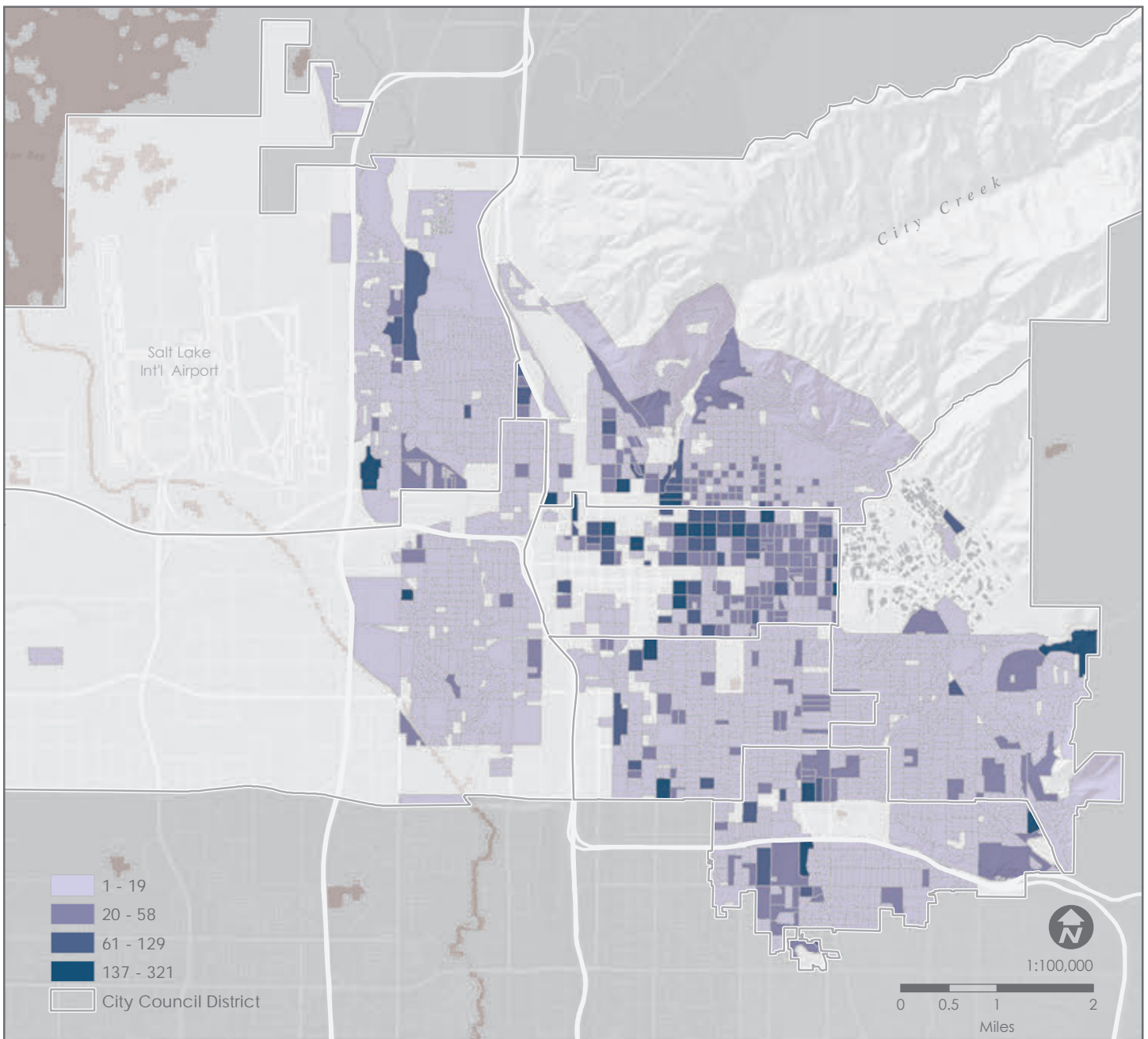
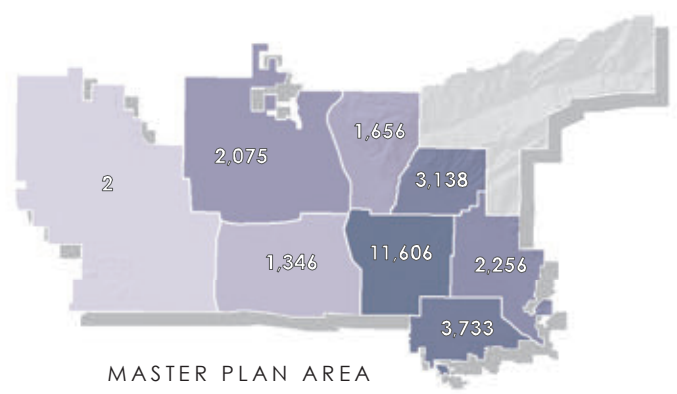
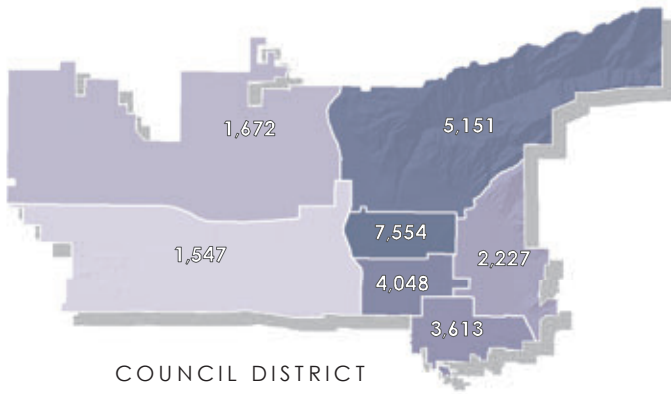
MASTER PLAN AREA



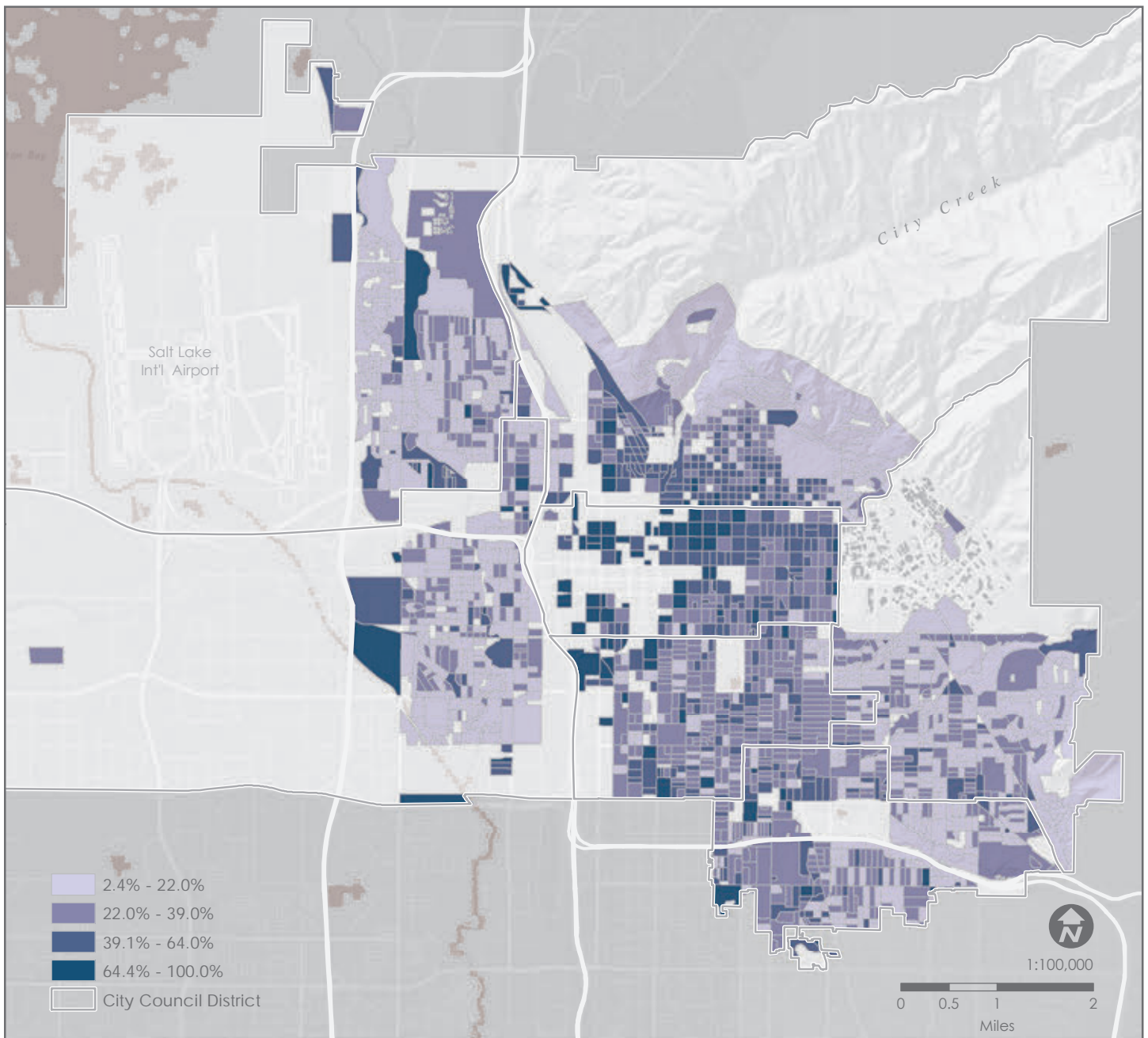
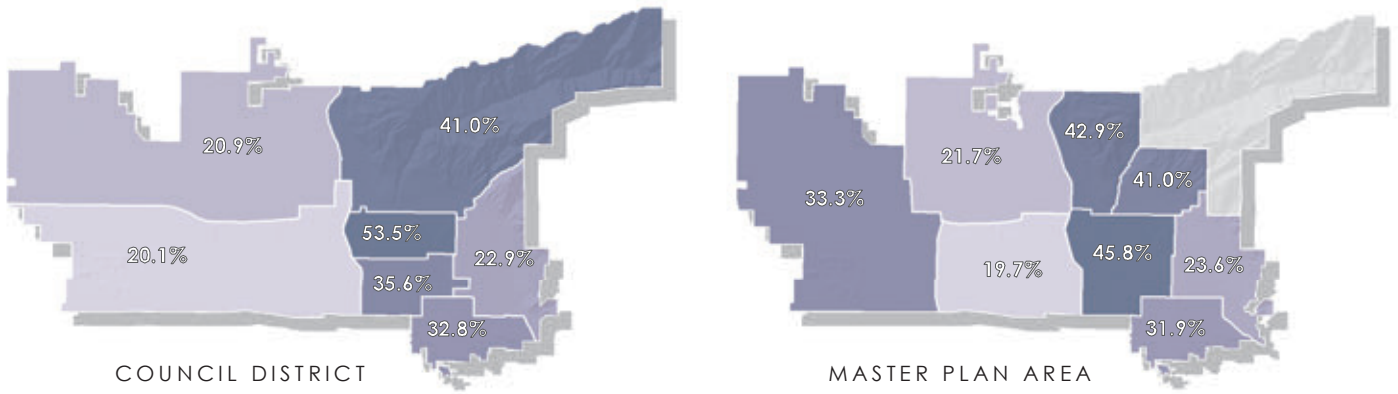
Nonfamily Households Share of Total Households



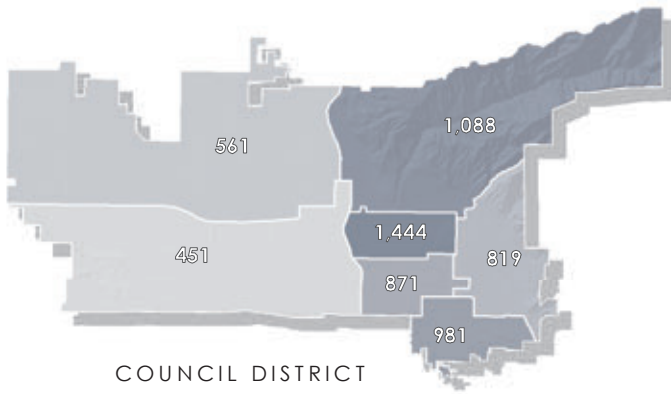
Householder Living Alone



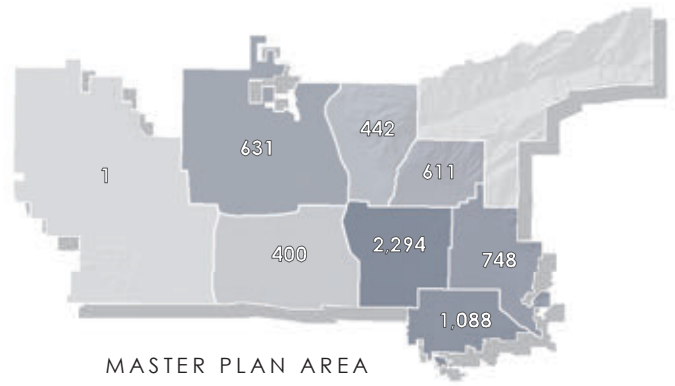
Householder Living Alone: Share of Total Households



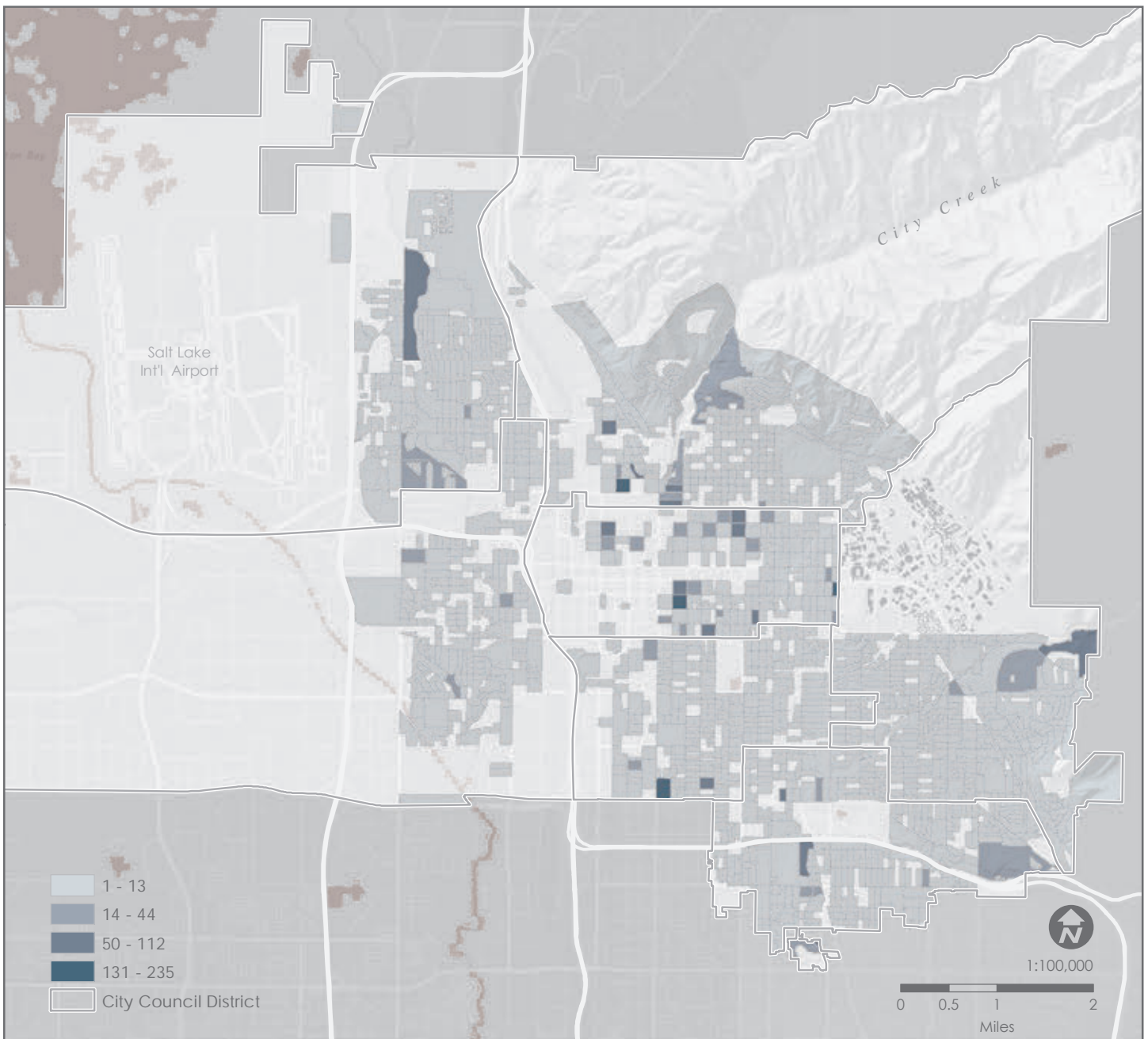
Householder 65 and Older Living Alone



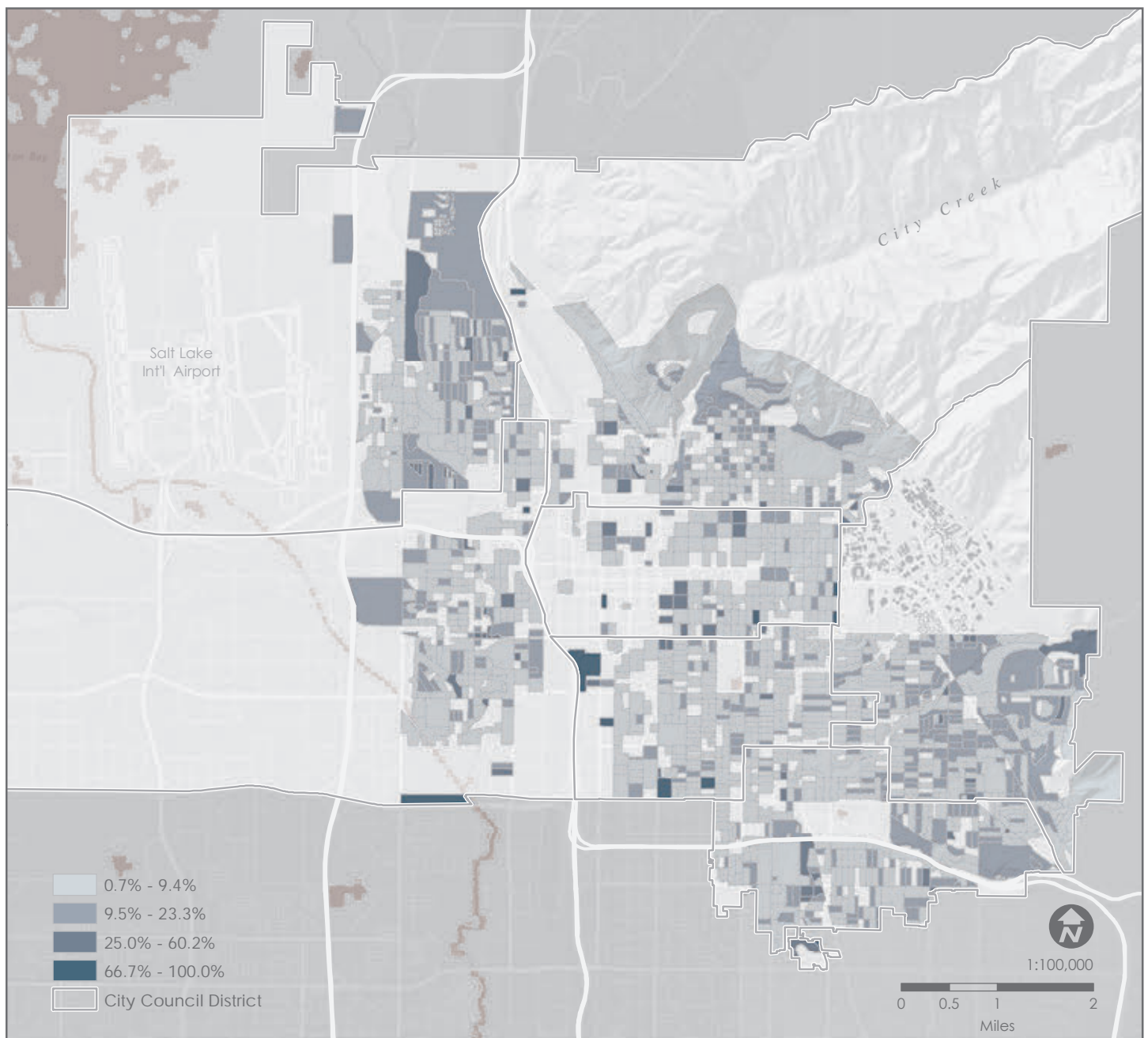
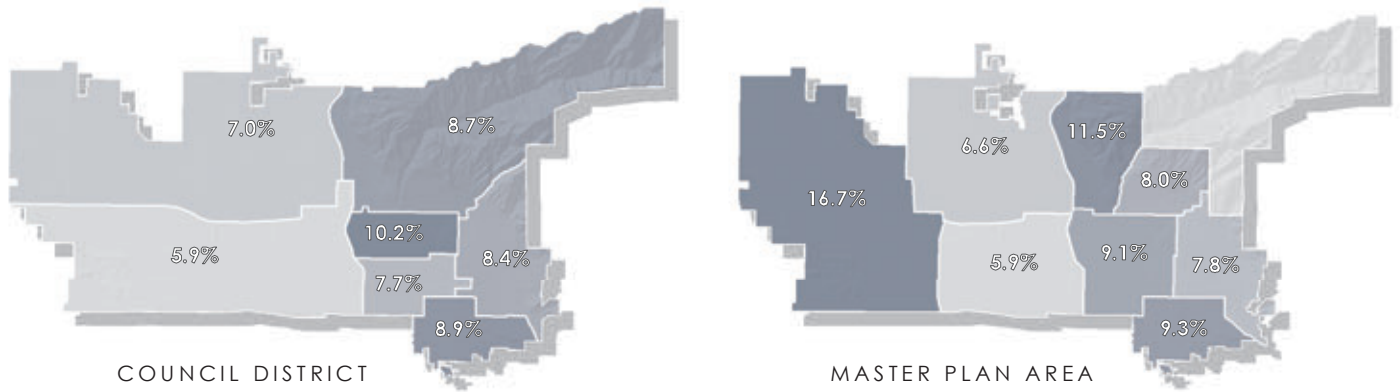
COUNCIL DISTRICT



MASTER PLAN AREA



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 2010 Census. These were divided into institutionalized and noninstitutionalized populations. Institutional group quarters include correctional facilities, nursing facilities, 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.).

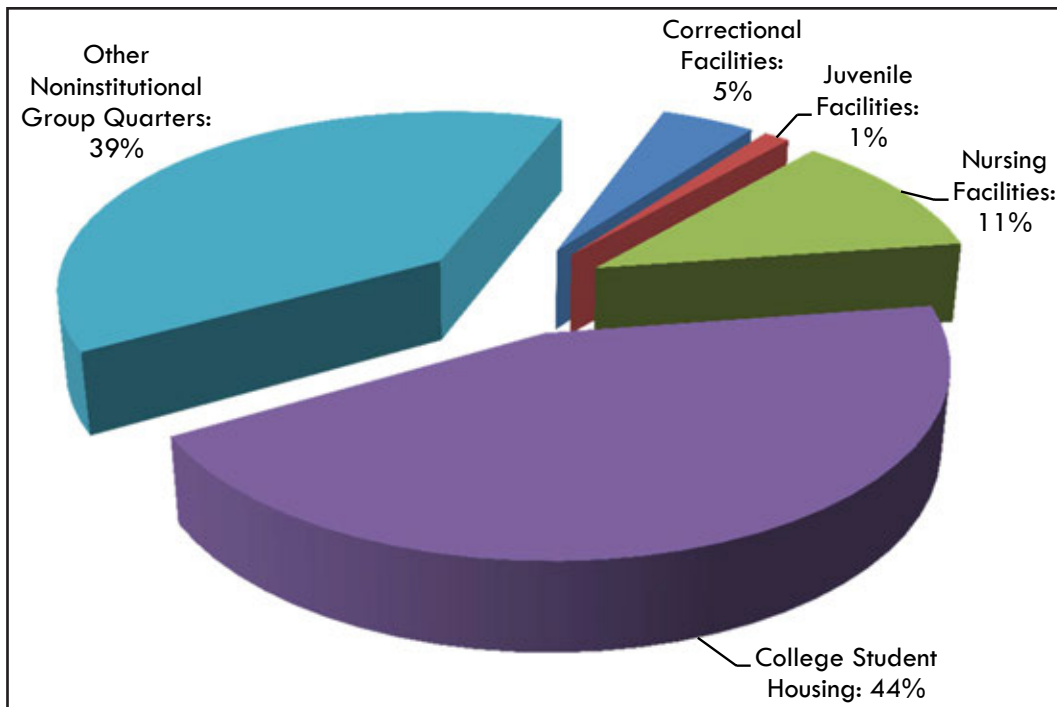
The group quarters population made up 2.6 percent of the Salt Lake City total, 1.4 percent of the Salt Lake County total, and 1.7 percent of the Utah total. Salt Lake City's total population is 18.1 percent of Salt Lake County and 6.7 percent of the state population. However, Salt Lake City houses over a third (34.2 percent) of the Salt Lake County group quarters population and one-tenth (10.4 percent) of the state group quarters population. Nursing and skilled nursing facilities are especially concentrated in Salt Lake City, with 22.2 percent of the county's and 9.2 percent of the state's populations in these

Group Quarters Populations, 2010: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State

	Populations			Shares of Area Total			Salt Lake City Share of	
	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake County	Utah	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake County	Utah	Salt Lake County	Utah
Total in Group Quarters	4,795	14,006	46,152	100%	100%	100%	34.2%	10.4%
Institutionalized population	822	9,420	22,161	17.1%	67.3%	48.0%	8.7%	3.7%
Correctional facilities for adults	221	6,327	12,666	4.6%	45.2%	27.4%	3.5%	1.7%
Juvenile facilities	62	646	3,110	1.3%	4.6%	6.7%	9.6%	2.0%
Nursing facilities/ Skilled-nursing facilities	539	2,432	5,854	11.2%	17.4%	12.7%	22.2%	9.2%
Other institutional facilities	0	15	531	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	3,973	4,586	23,991	82.9%	32.7%	52.0%	86.6%	16.6%
College/University student housing	2,112	2,112	15,666	44.0%	15.1%	33.9%	100.0%	13.5%
Military quarters	0	0	523	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	N/A	0.0%
Other noninstitutional facilities	1,861	2,474	7,802	38.8%	17.7%	16.9%	75.2%	23.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, SF1, P42.

Salt Lake City 2010 Group Quarters Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

facilities. Salt Lake City houses 86.6 percent of Salt Lake County’s noninstitutionalized group quarters population, with all of the college/university dormitory population and three-quarters of the “other noninstitutional” population. Salt Lake City also houses nearly a quarter of the state’s “other noninstitutional” population. Other noninstitutional facilities include emergency and transitional shelters for the homeless, residential treatment centers for adults, group homes, workers’ group living quarters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations, and domestic violence shelters.³

In 2010 there were 822 persons living in institutional group quarters in Salt Lake City, 17.1 percent of the city’s total group quarters population. These were distributed

among nursing facilities (539 persons), adult correctional facilities (221 persons), and juvenile facilities (62 persons). Correctional facilities populations were found in Districts 1 (48 persons) and 2 (173 persons). Juvenile facilities were located in Districts 3 (30 persons) and 4 (32 persons). Nursing facilities were located in Districts 2 (113 persons), 4 (286 persons), 5 (61 persons), and 6 (79 persons).

Noninstitutional facilities housed 82.9 percent of the Salt Lake City group quarters population in the 2010 Census. Just over half are in college or university dormitories with the balance in other noninstitutional facilities. College or university dormitories housed 396 persons in District 3, 9 persons in District 4, 1,210 persons in District 6, and 497 persons in District 7. Other noninstitutionalized group quarters were concentrated in District 4 (1,543 persons), with small populations throughout the other six districts.

Detailed age and sex distributions of these populations are shown in the maps that follow.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1—Technical Documentation, Appendix F, Revised 2012.

Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Facilities	Juvenile Facilities	Nursing Facilities	Total	College Student Housing	Military Quarters	Other
1	129	48	48	0	0	81	0	0	81
2	352	286	173	0	113	66	0	0	66
3	471	30	0	30	0	441	396	0	45
4	1,870	318	0	32	286	1,552	9	0	1,543
5	159	61	0	0	61	98	0	0	98
6	1,293	79	0	0	79	1,214	1,210	0	4
7	521	0	0	0	0	521	497	0	24
Total	4,795	822	221	62	539	3,973	2,112	0	1,861

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on US Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1.

Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District: Rank

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Facilities	Juvenile Facilities	Nursing Facilities	Total	College Student Housing	Military Quarters	Other
1	7	5	2	3	5	6	5	NA	3
2	5	2	1	3	2	7	5	NA	4
3	4	6	3	2	5	4	3	NA	5
4	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	NA	1
5	6	4	3	3	4	5	5	NA	2
6	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	NA	7
7	3	7	3	3	5	3	2	NA	6

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 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 Facilities	Juvenile Facilities	Nursing Facilities	Total	College Student Housing	Military Quarters	Other
1	100%	37.2%	37.2%	0.0%	0.0%	62.8%	0.0%	0.0%	62.8%
2	100%	81.3%	49.1%	0.0%	32.1%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%
3	100%	6.4%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	93.6%	84.1%	0.0%	9.6%
4	100%	17.0%	0.0%	1.7%	15.3%	83.0%	0.5%	0.0%	82.5%
5	100%	38.4%	0.0%	0.0%	38.4%	61.6%	0.0%	0.0%	61.6%
6	100%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	93.9%	93.6%	0.0%	0.3%
7	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	95.4%	0.0%	4.6%
Total	100%	17.1%	4.6%	1.3%	11.2%	82.9%	44.0%	0.0%	38.8%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Group Quarters Population by Type: Shares of Total District Population

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Facilities	Juvenile Facilities	Nursing Facilities	Total	College Student Housing	Military Quarters	Other
1	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
2	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
3	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%
4	7.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
5	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
6	4.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
7	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	2.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

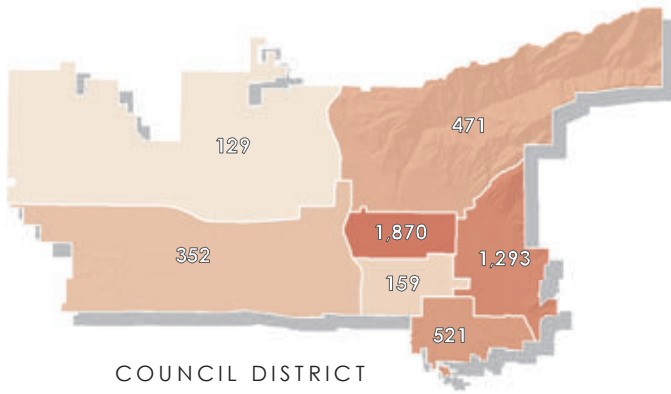
Group Quarters Population by Type by Council District: Shares of Salt Lake City Totals

City Council District	Total Population in Group Quarters	Institutionalized				Noninstitutionalized			
		Total	Correctional Facilities	Juvenile Facilities	Nursing Facilities	Total	College Student Housing	Military Quarters	Other
1	2.7%	5.8%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	NA	4.4%
2	7.3%	34.8%	78.3%	0.0%	21.0%	1.7%	0.0%	NA	3.5%
3	9.8%	3.6%	0.0%	48.4%	0.0%	11.1%	18.8%	NA	2.4%
4	39.0%	38.7%	0.0%	51.6%	53.1%	39.1%	0.4%	NA	82.9%
5	3.3%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	2.5%	0.0%	NA	5.3%
6	27.0%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	30.6%	57.3%	NA	0.2%
7	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	23.5%	NA	1.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	100%

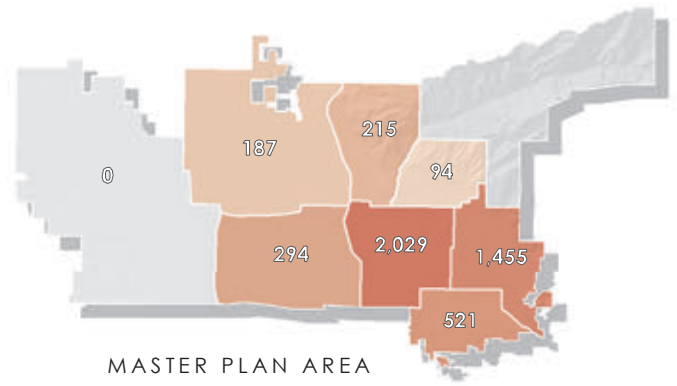
Note: Highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total group quarters population in the city.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

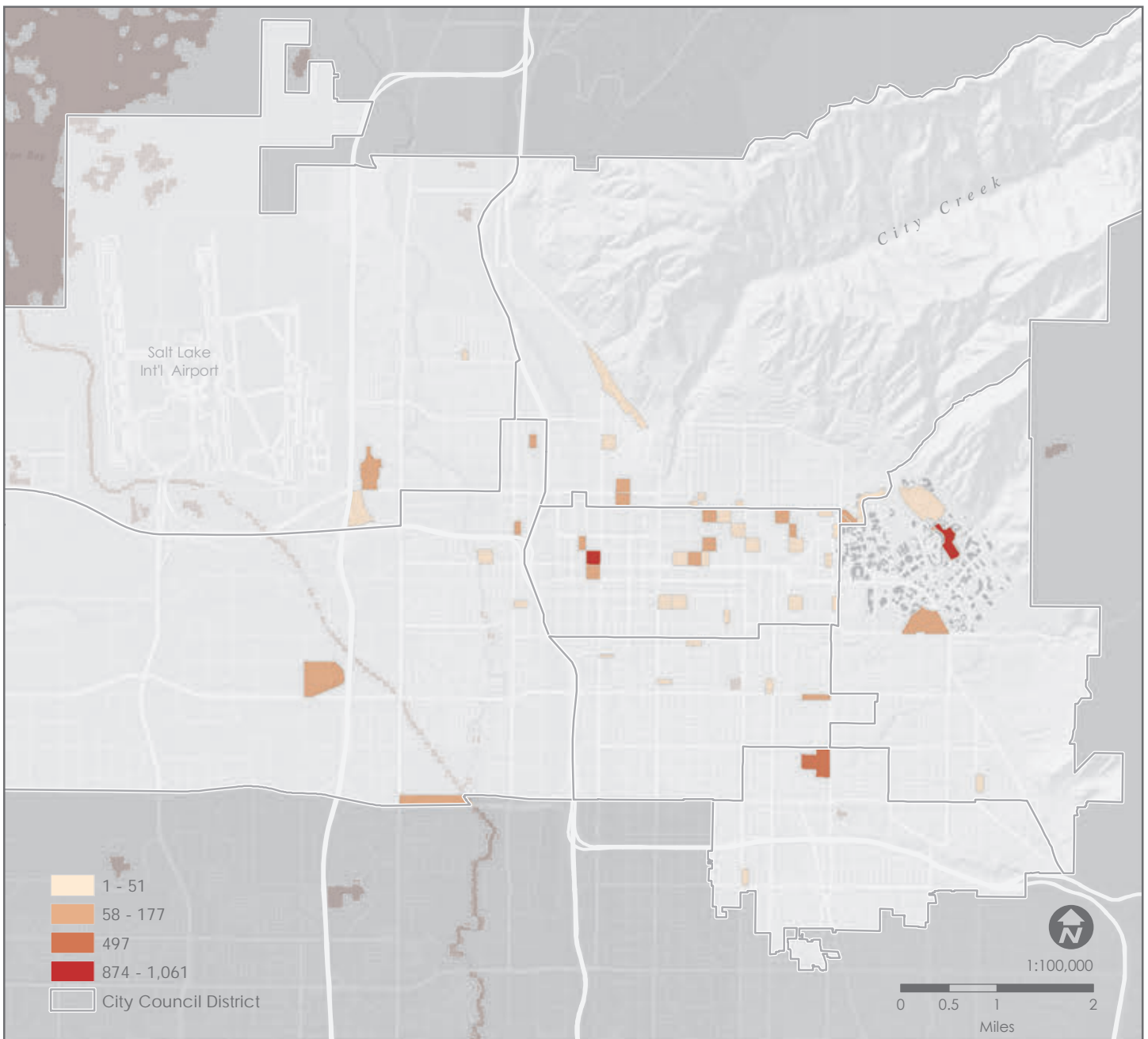
Population Living in Group Quarters



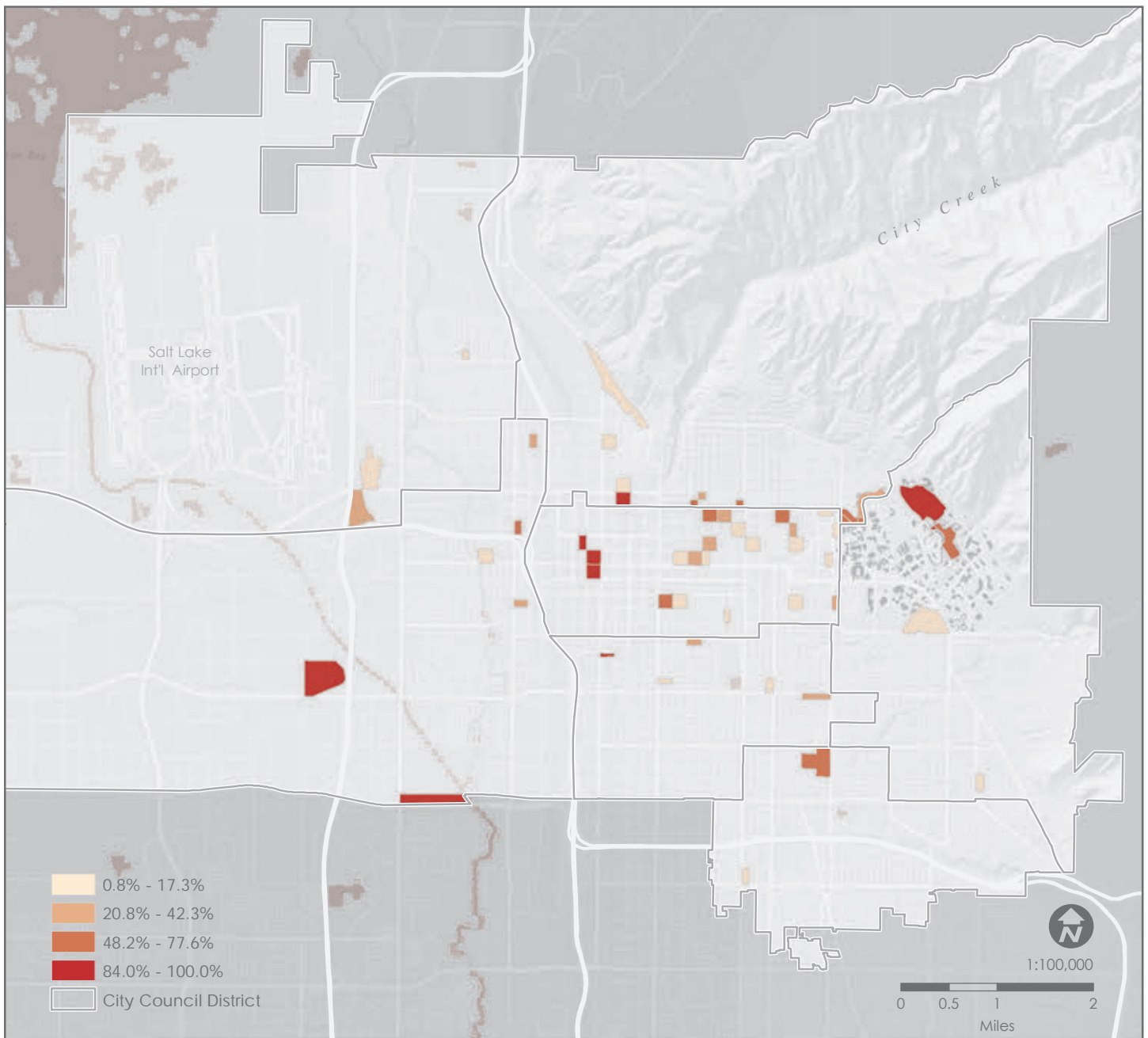
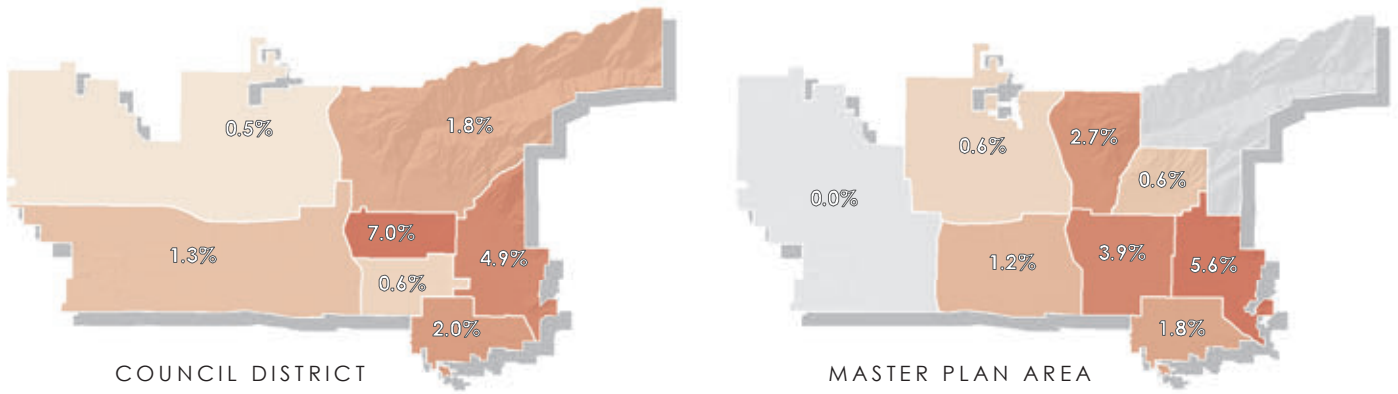
COUNCIL DISTRICT



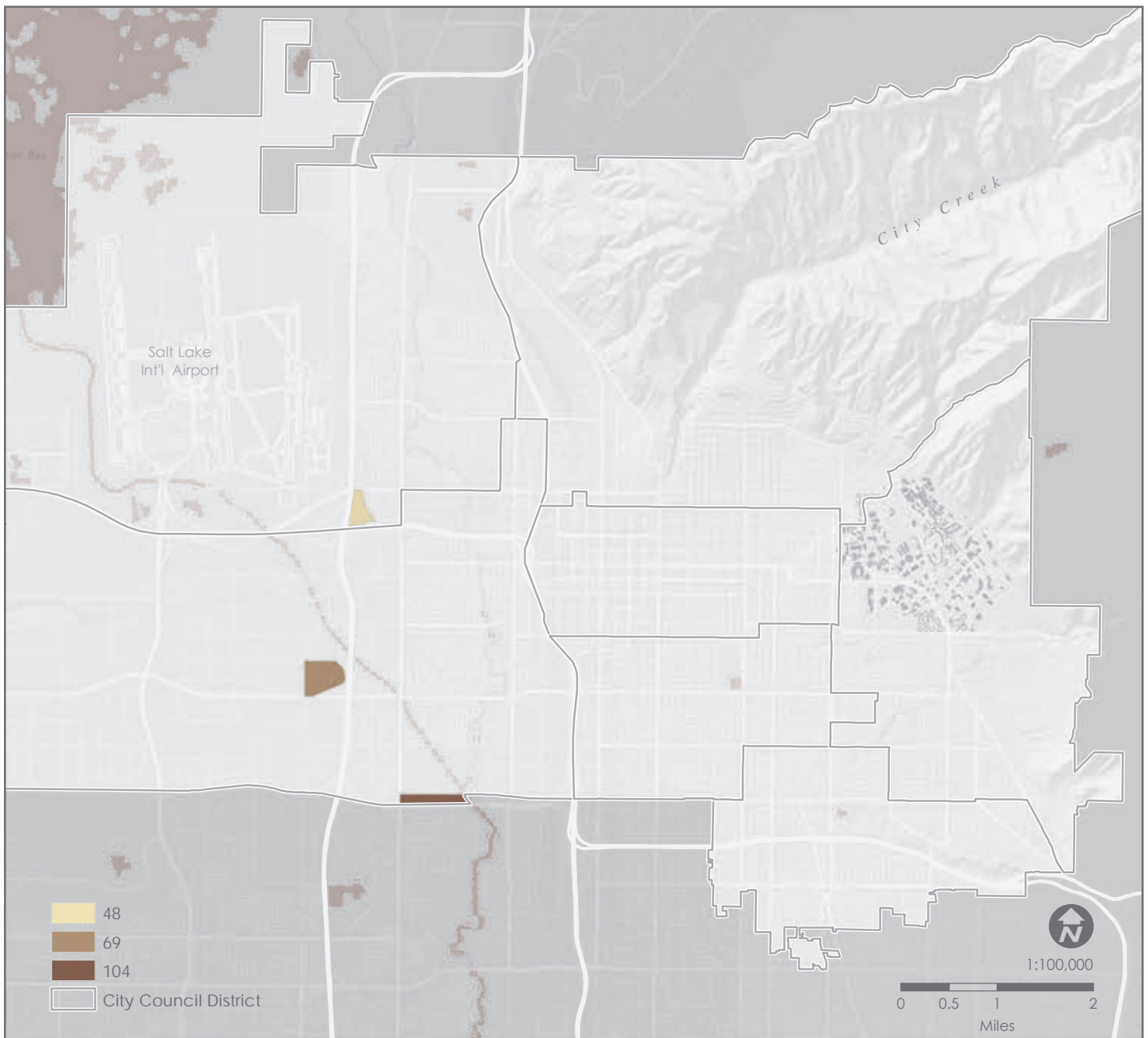
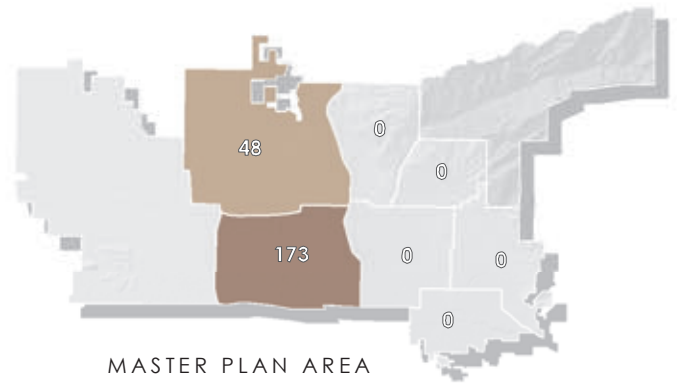
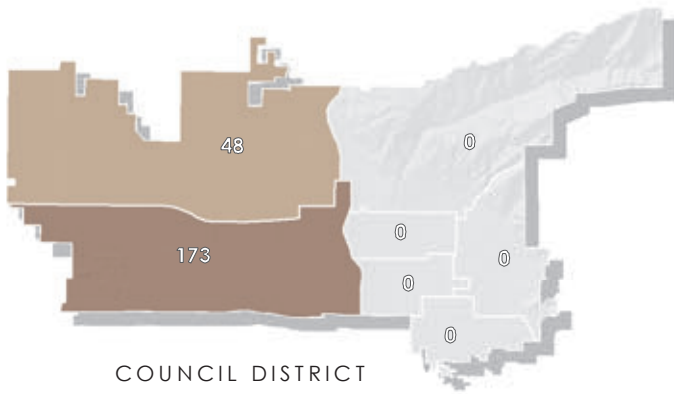
MASTER PLAN AREA



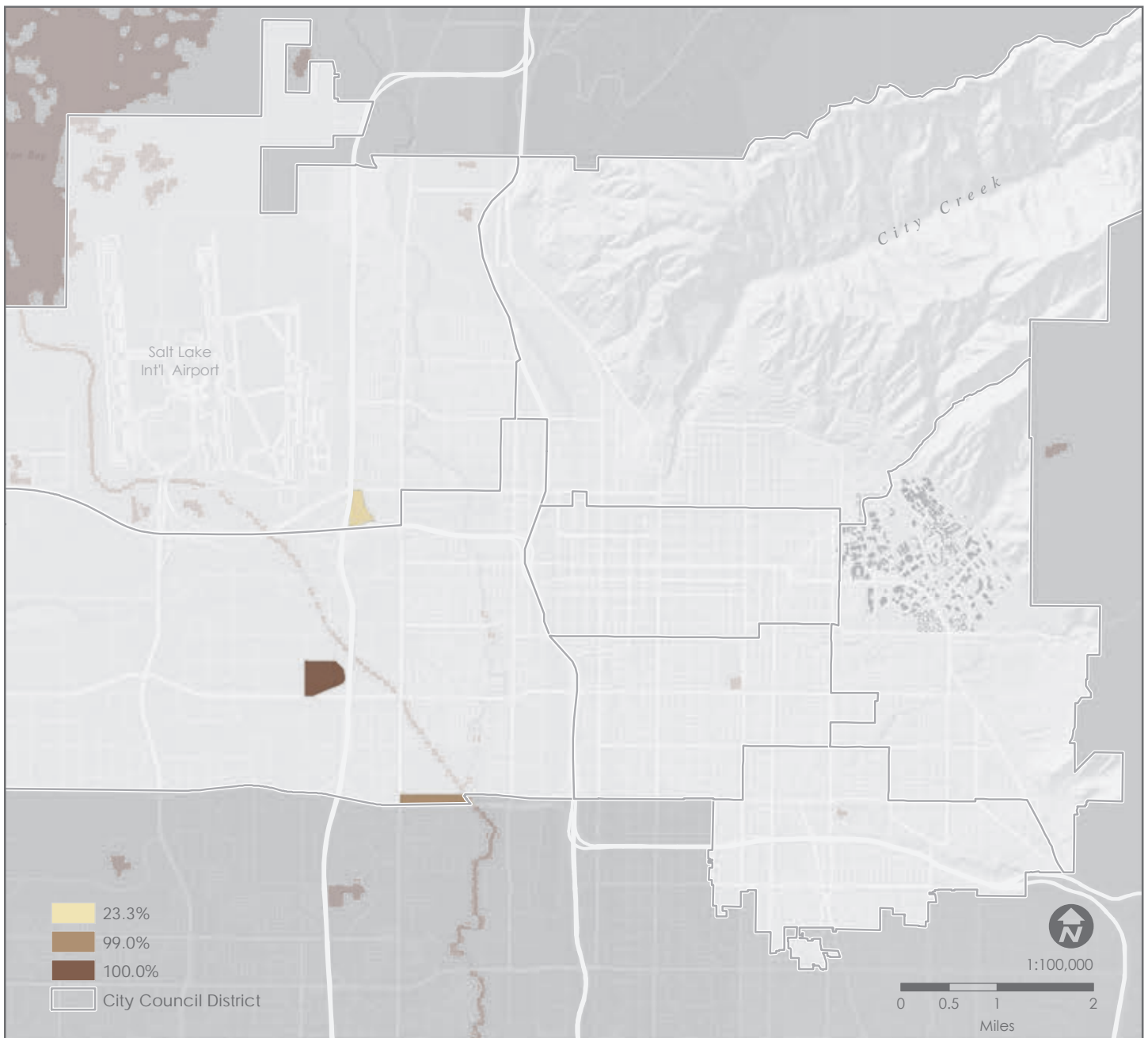
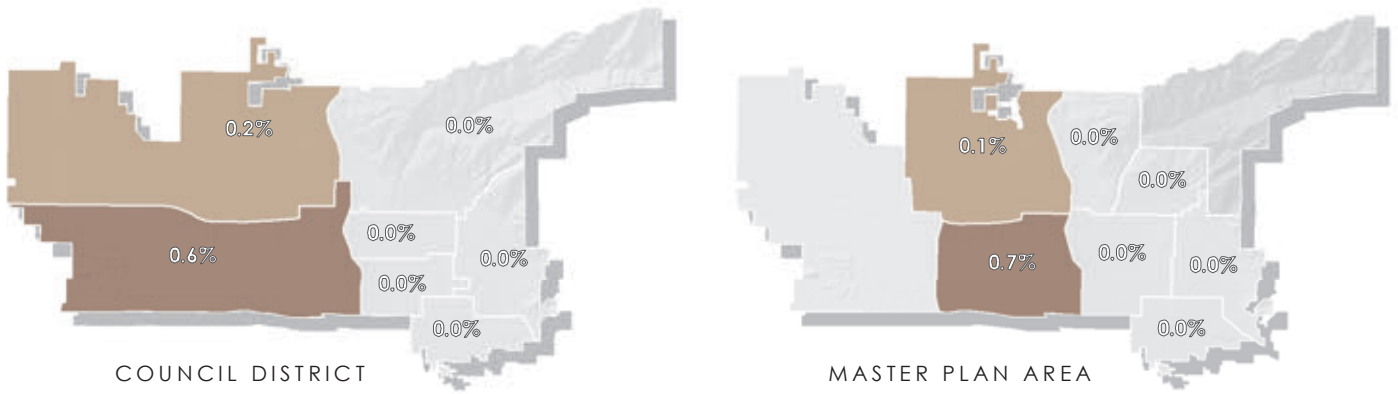
Share of Total Population Living in Group Quarters



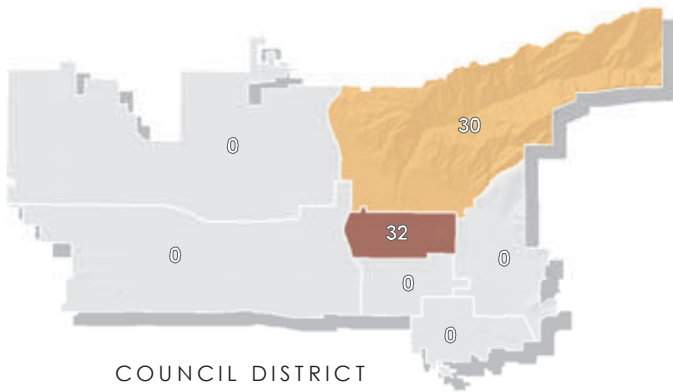
Population Living in Correctional Facilities



Share of Total Population Living in Correctional Facilities



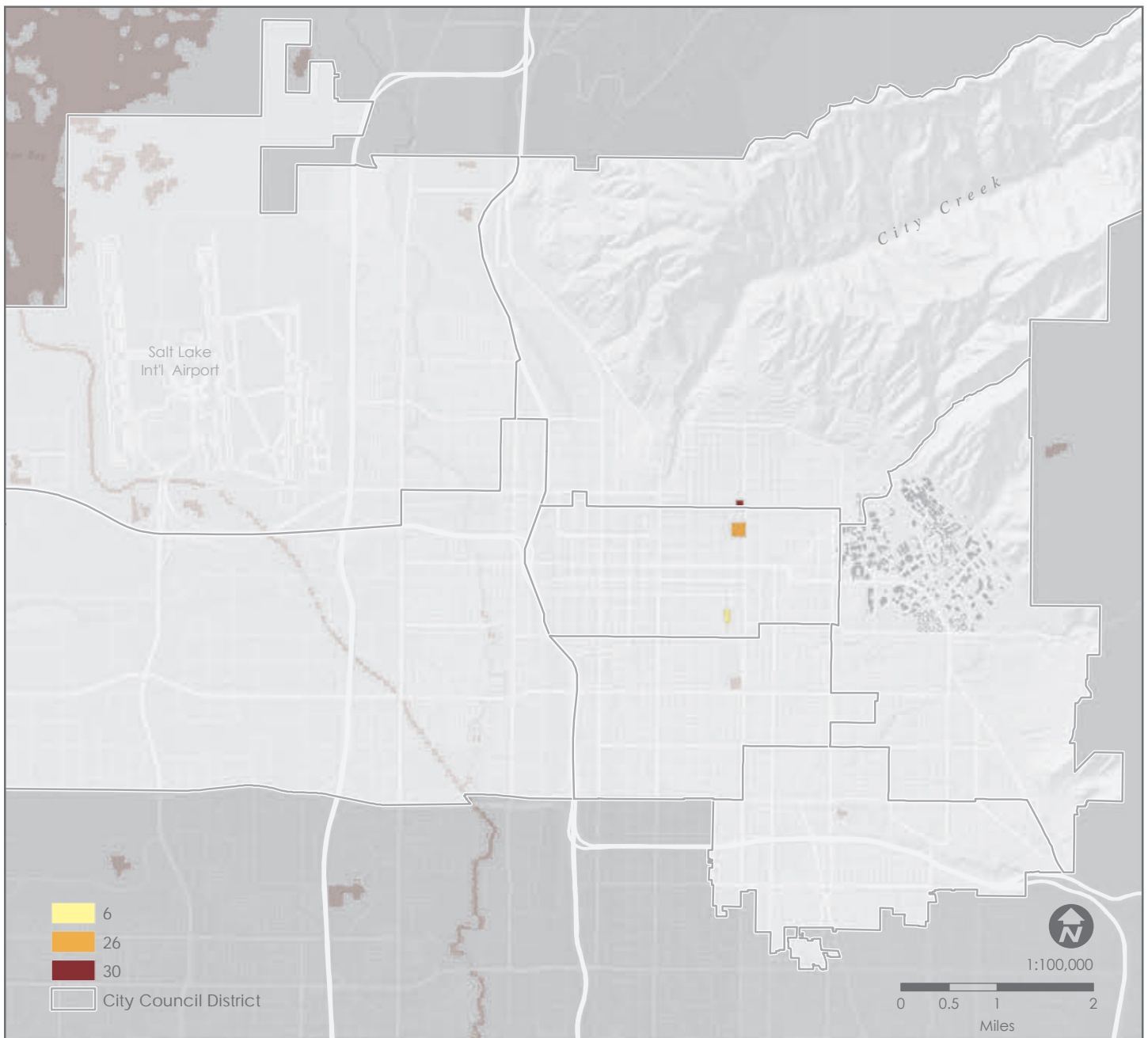
Population Living in Juvenile Facilities



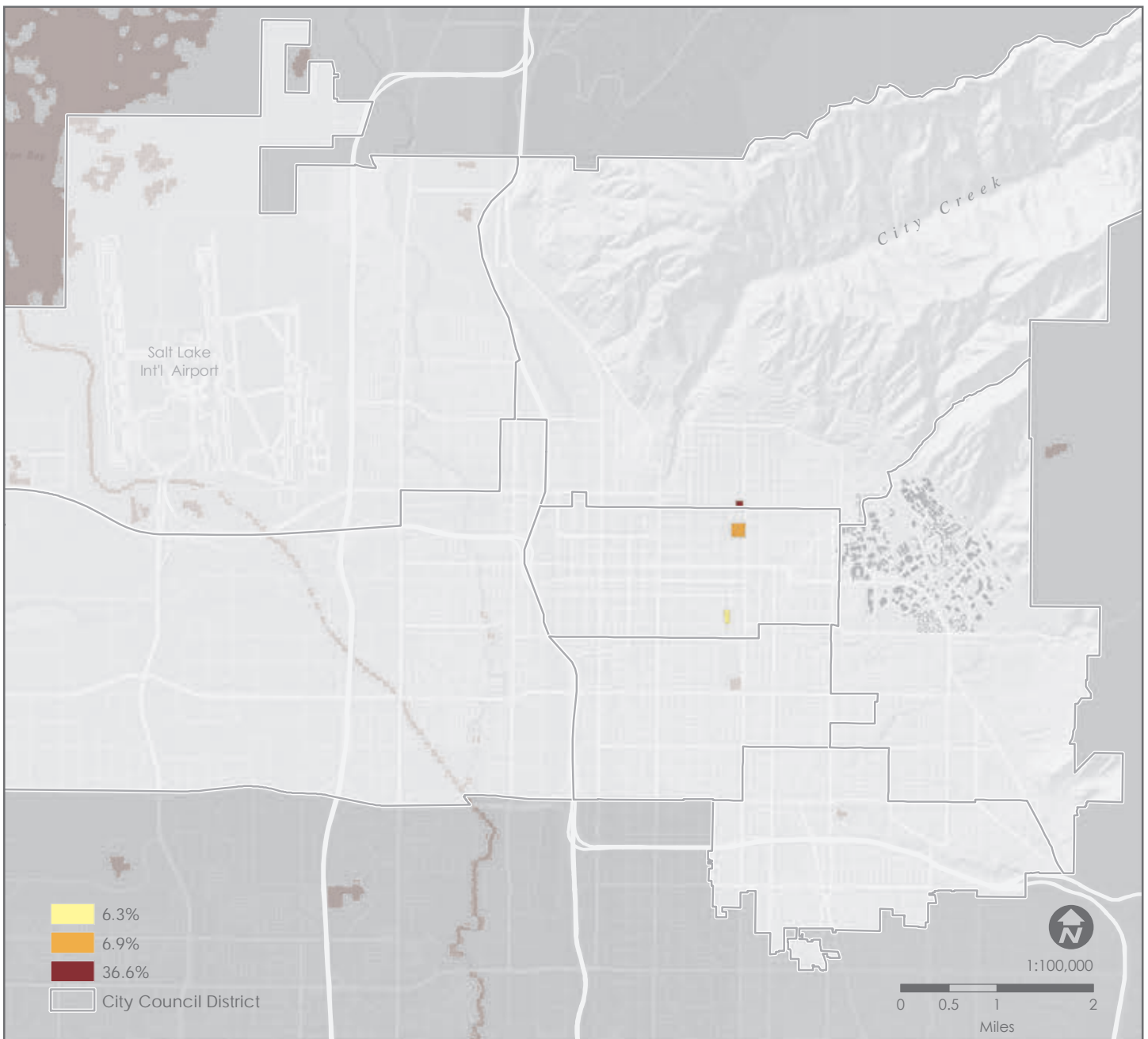
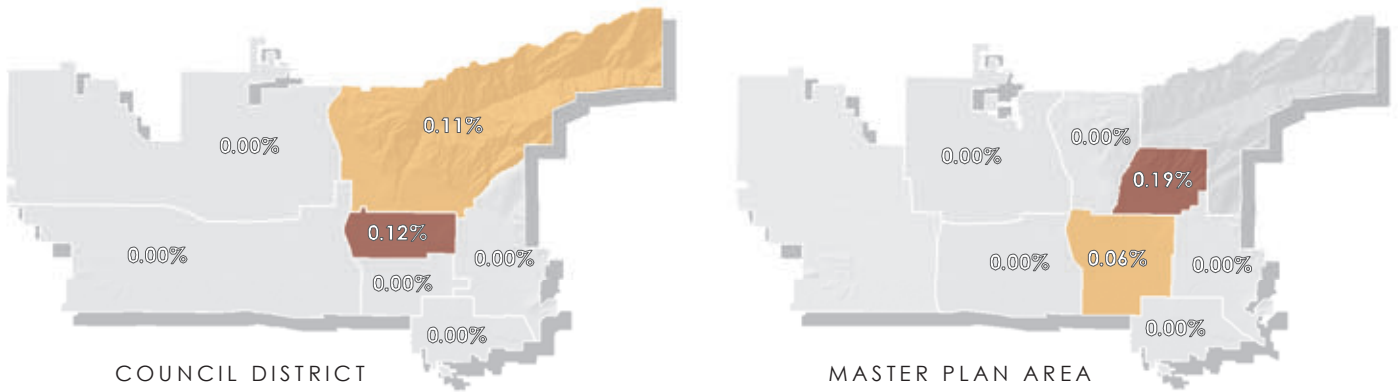
COUNCIL DISTRICT



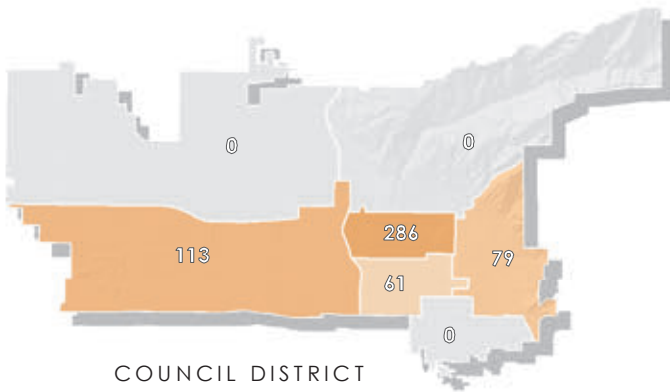
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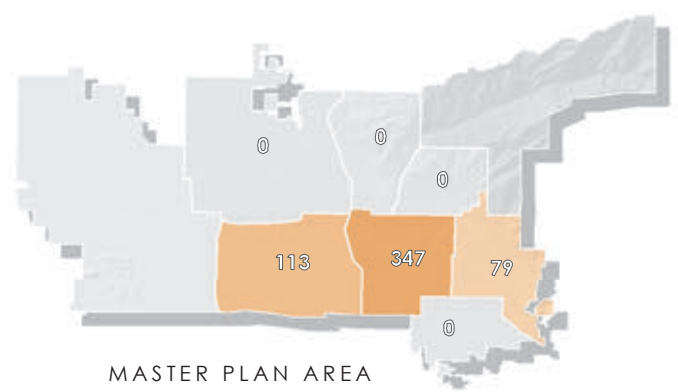
Share of Total Population Living in Juvenile Facilities



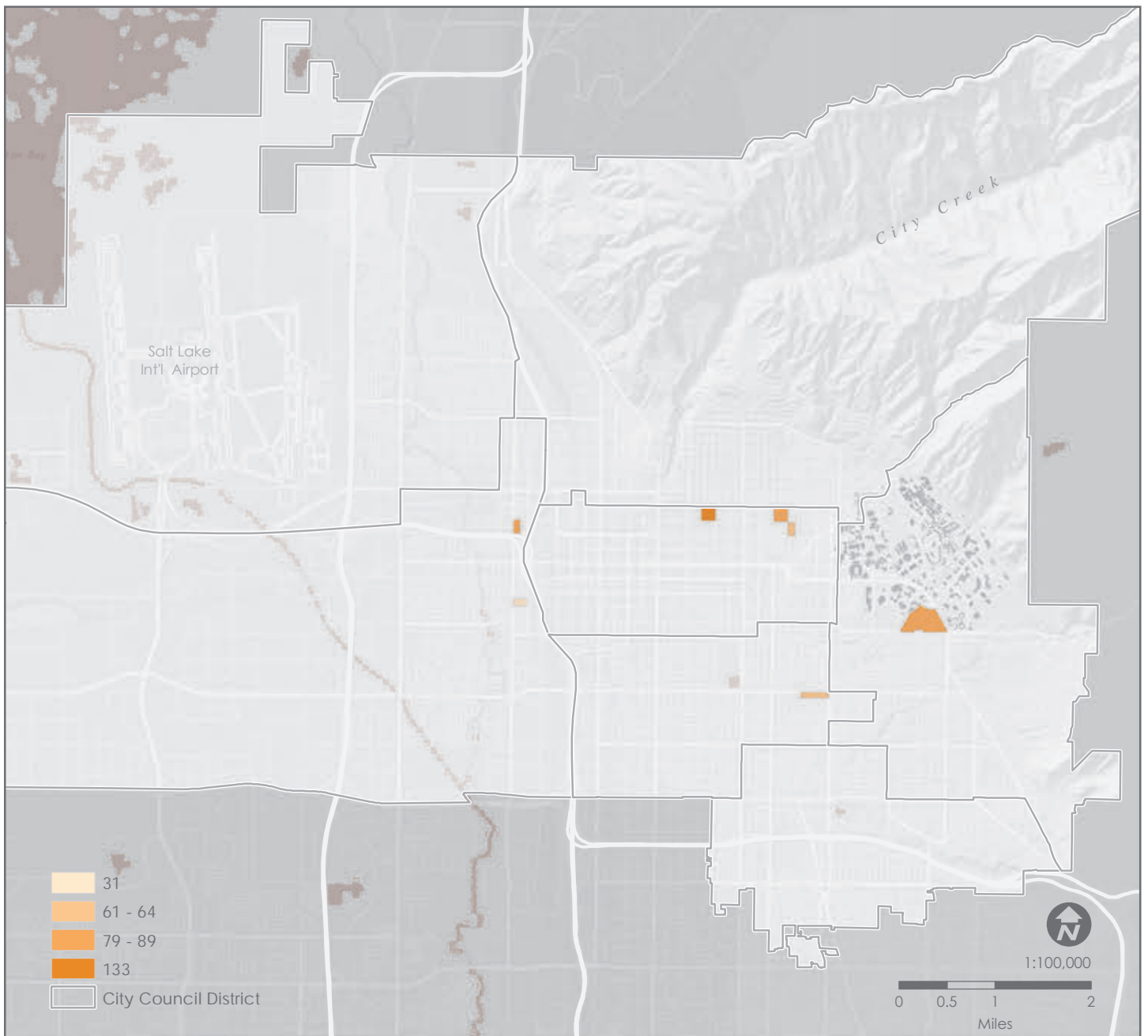
Population Living in Nursing Homes



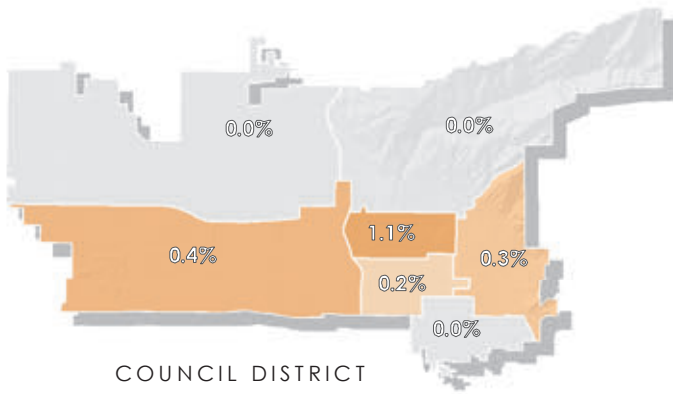
COUNCIL DISTRICT



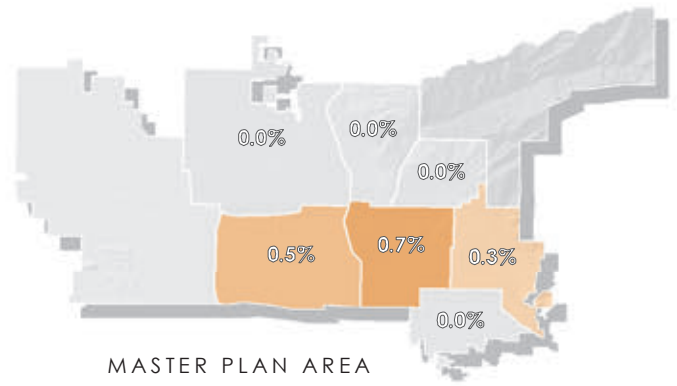
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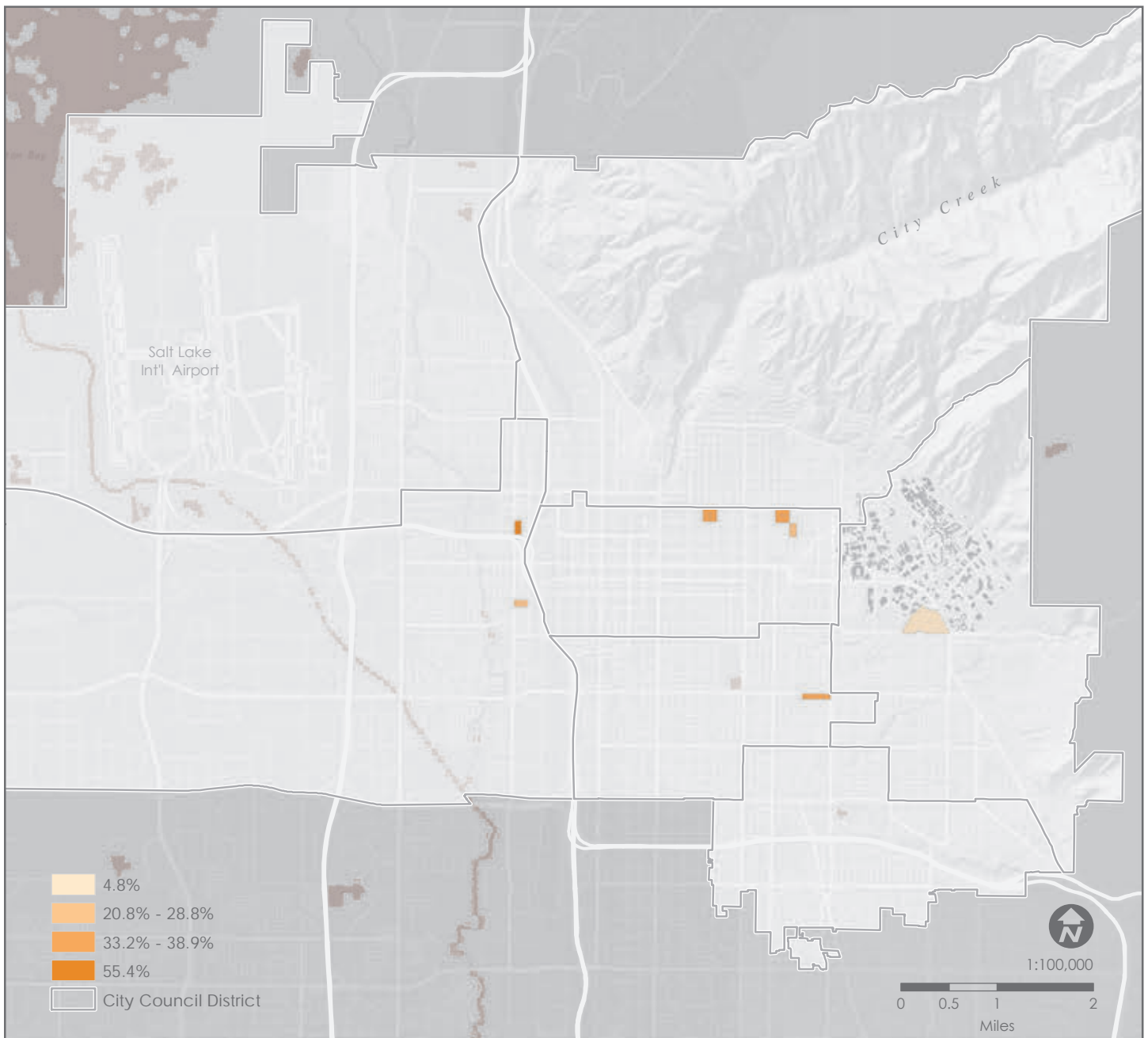
Share of Total Population Living in Nursing Homes



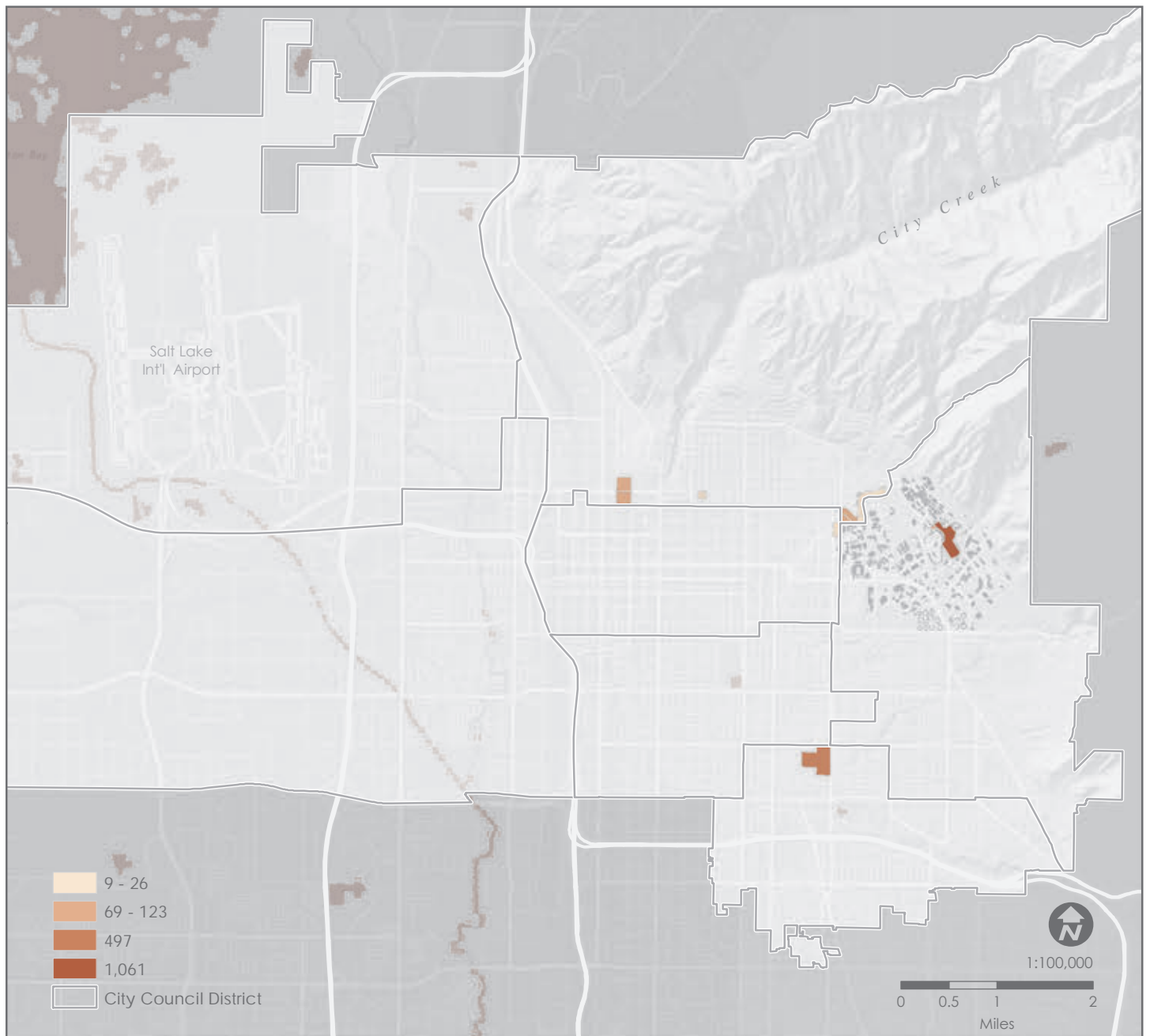
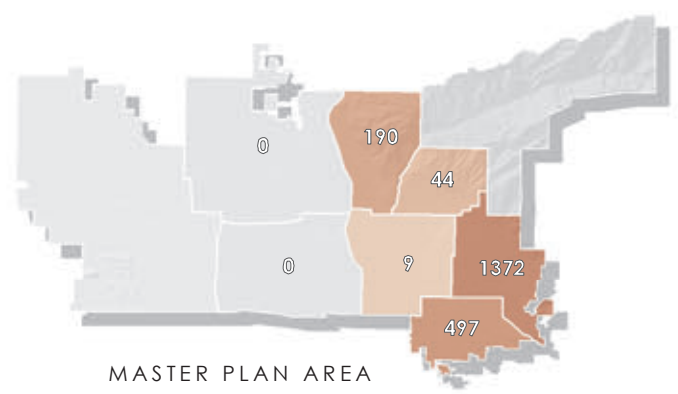
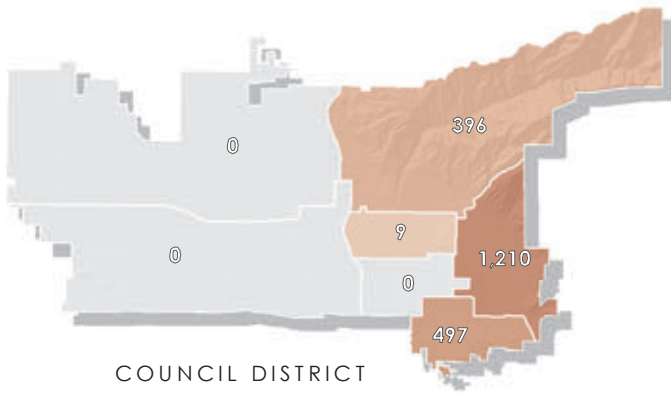
COUNCIL DISTRICT



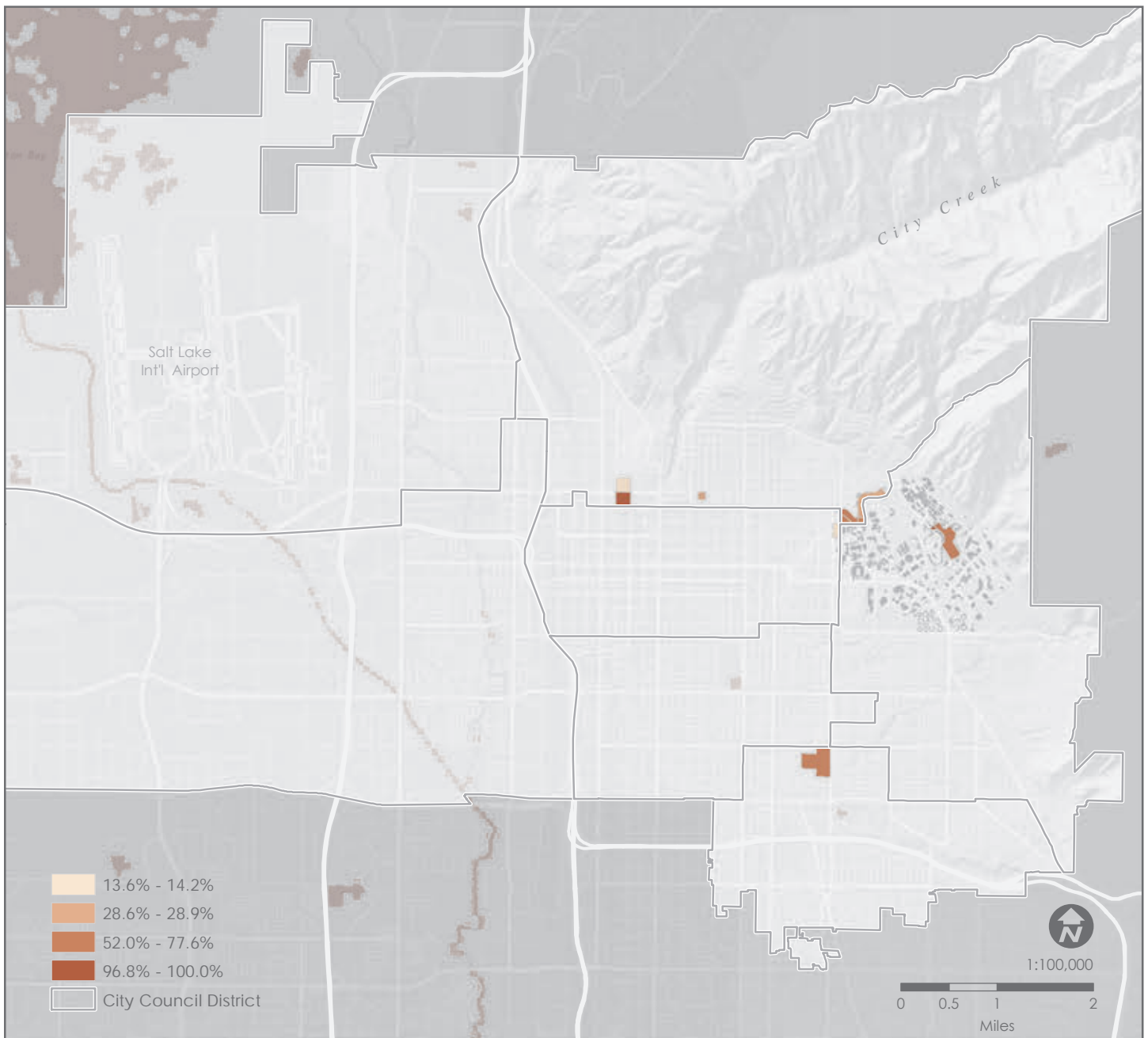
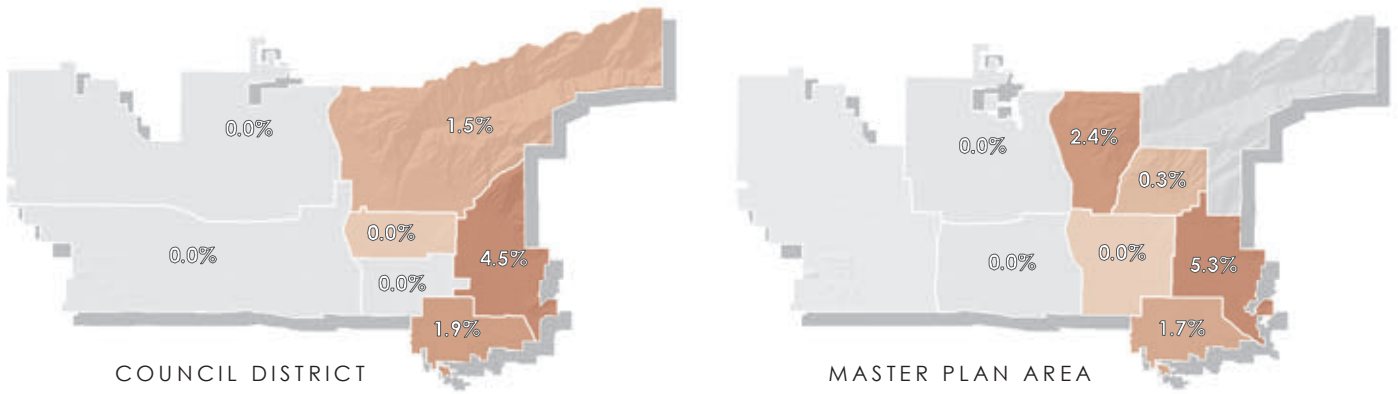
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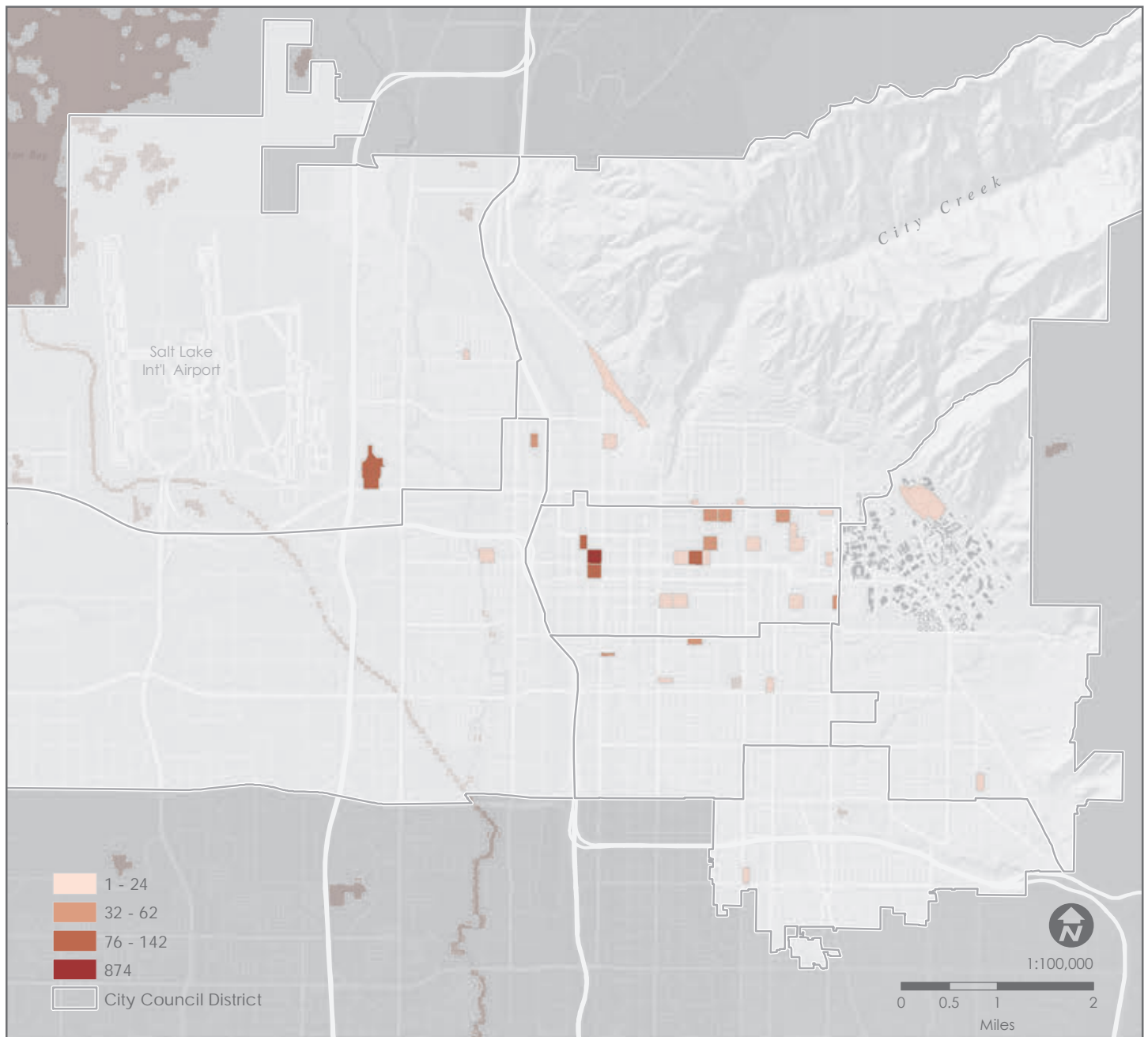
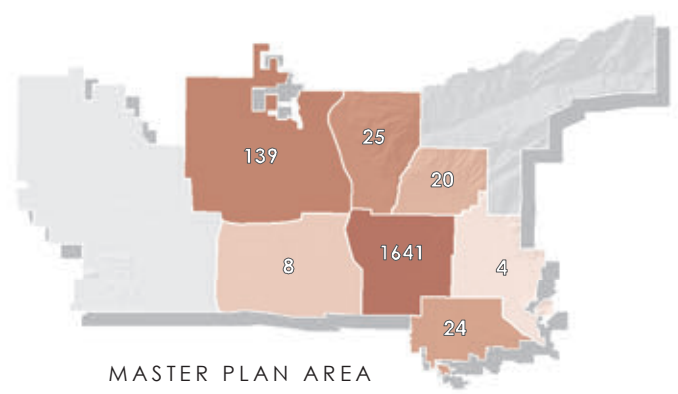
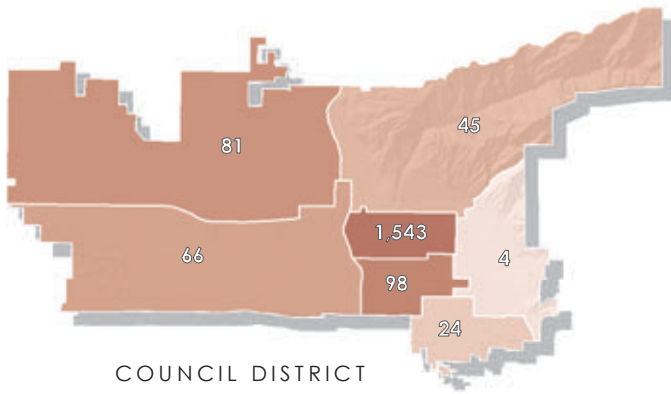
Population Living in College Student Housing



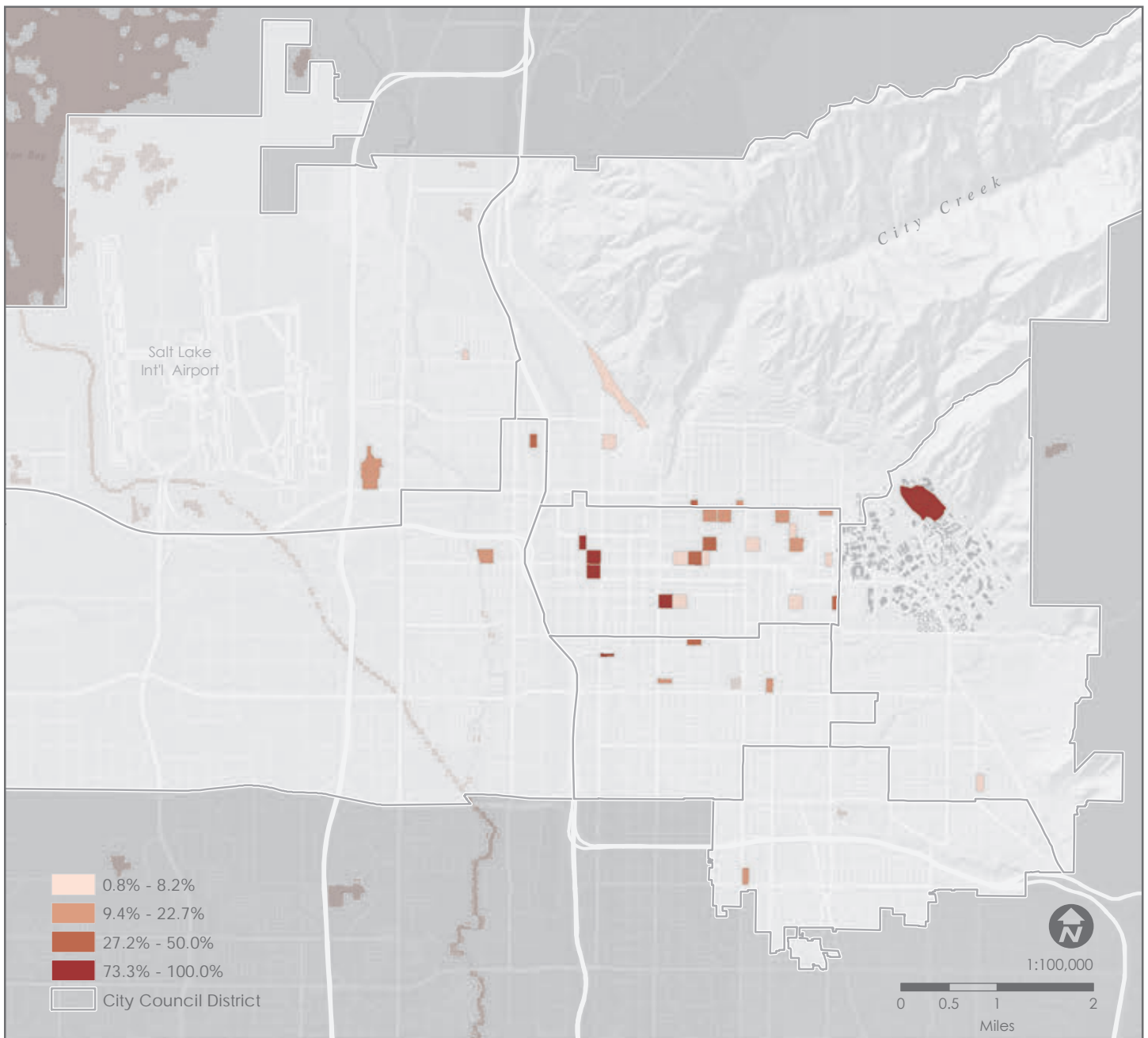
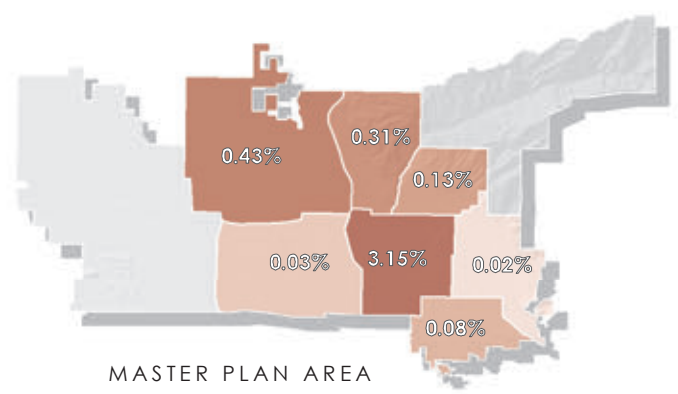
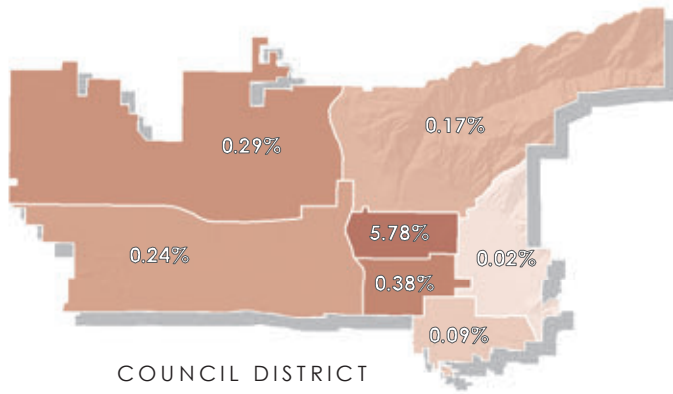
Share of Total Population Living in College Student Housing



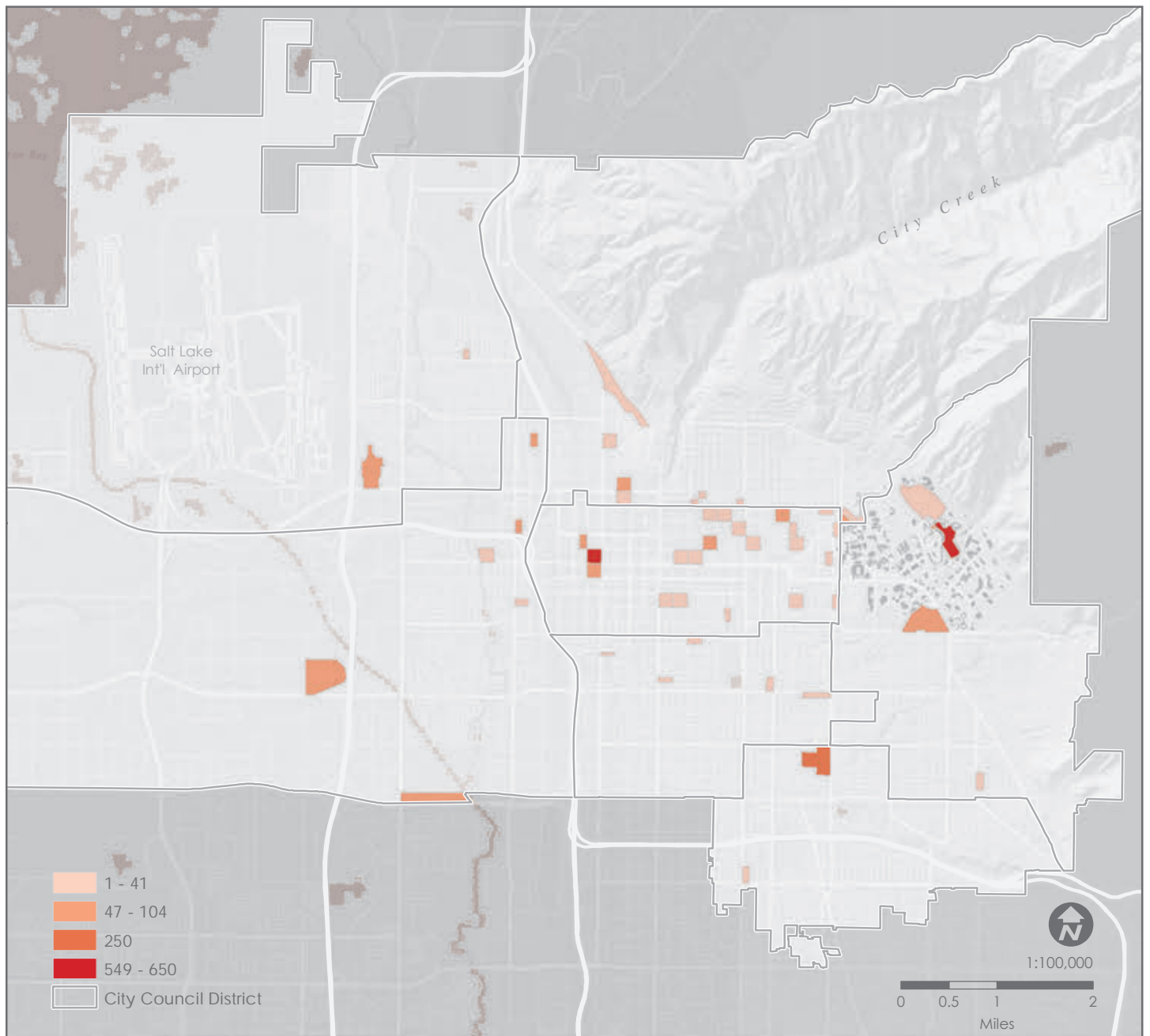
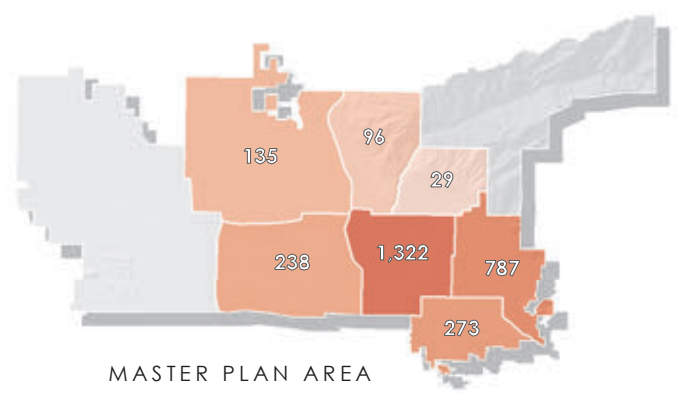
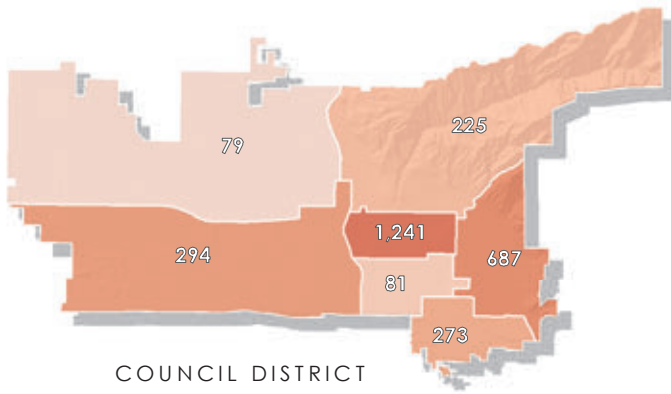
Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



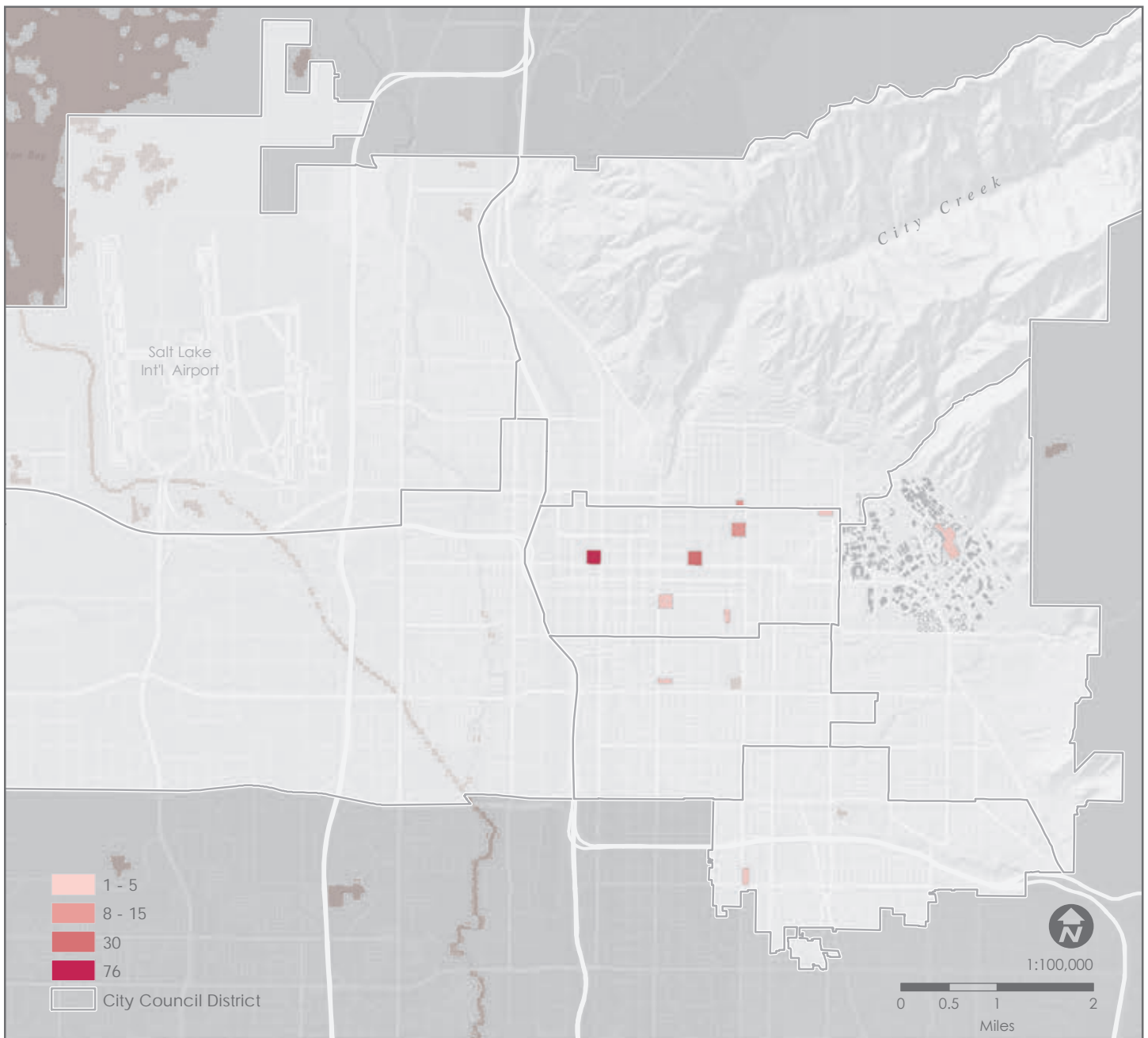
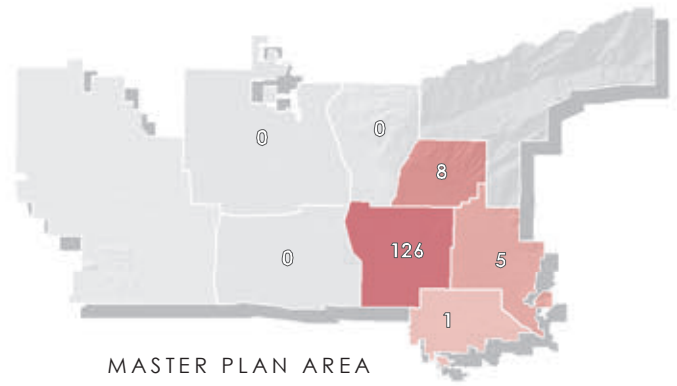
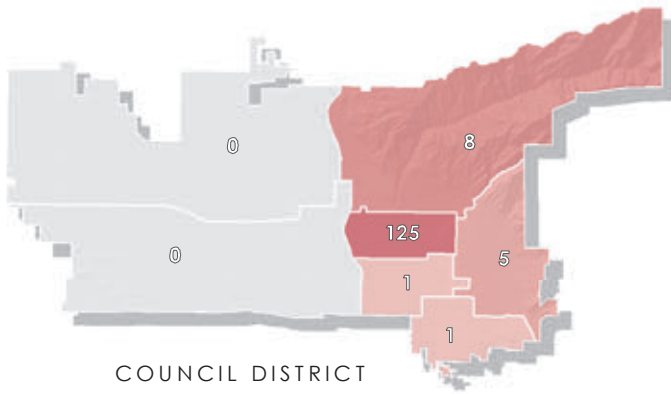
Share of Total Population Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



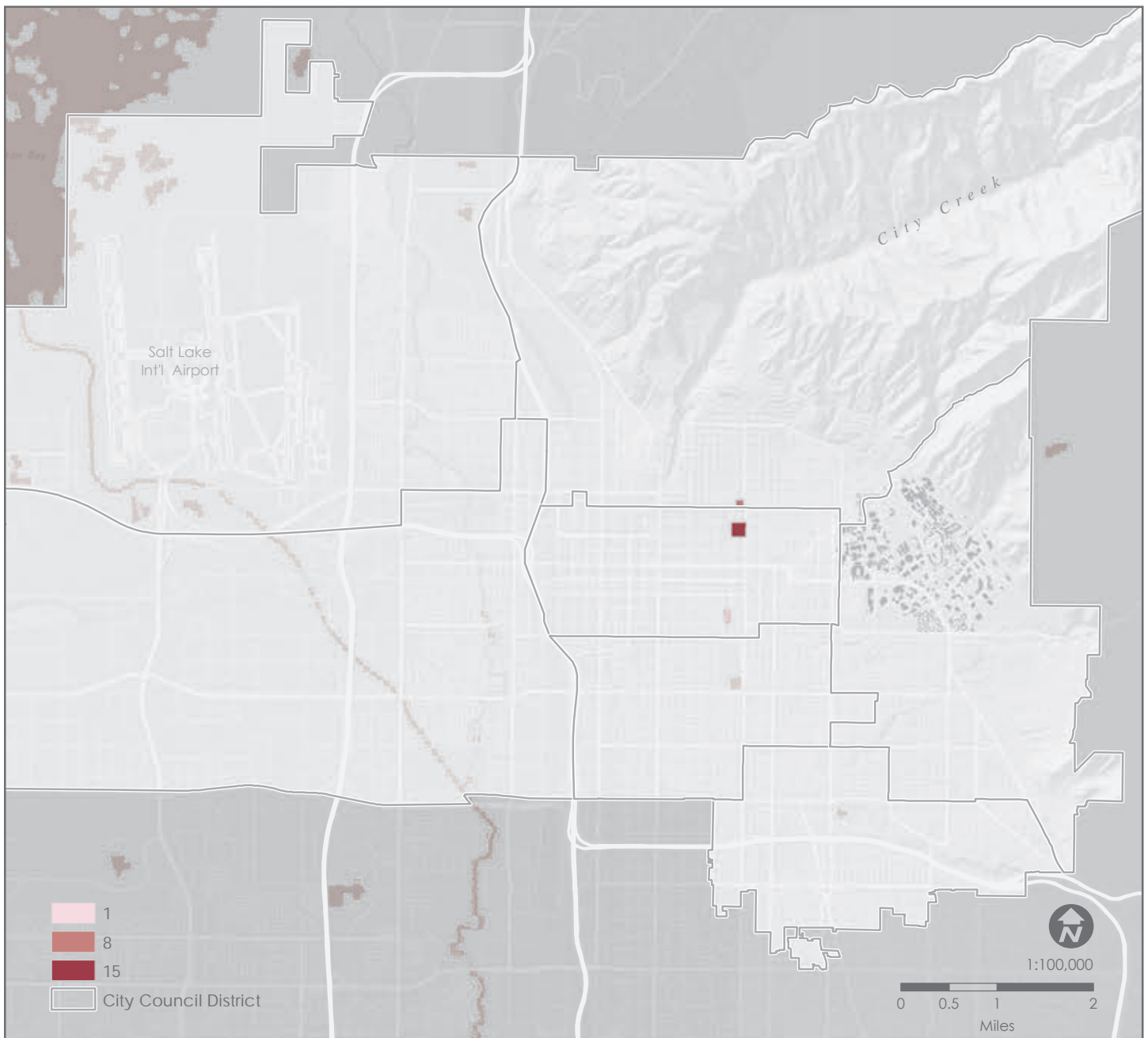
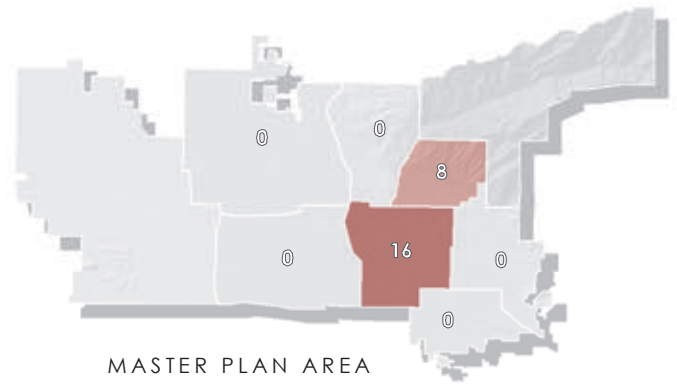
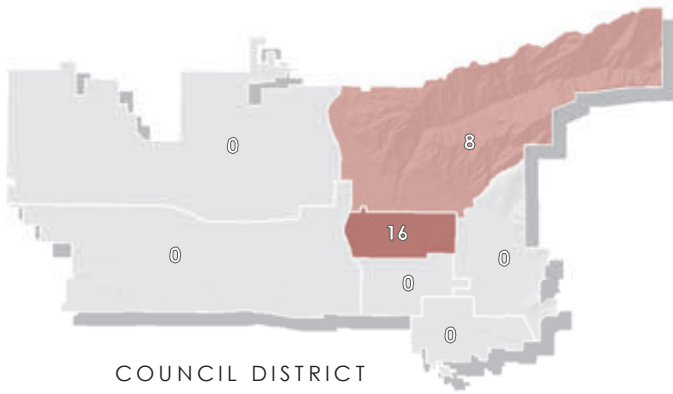
Male Population Living in Group Quarters



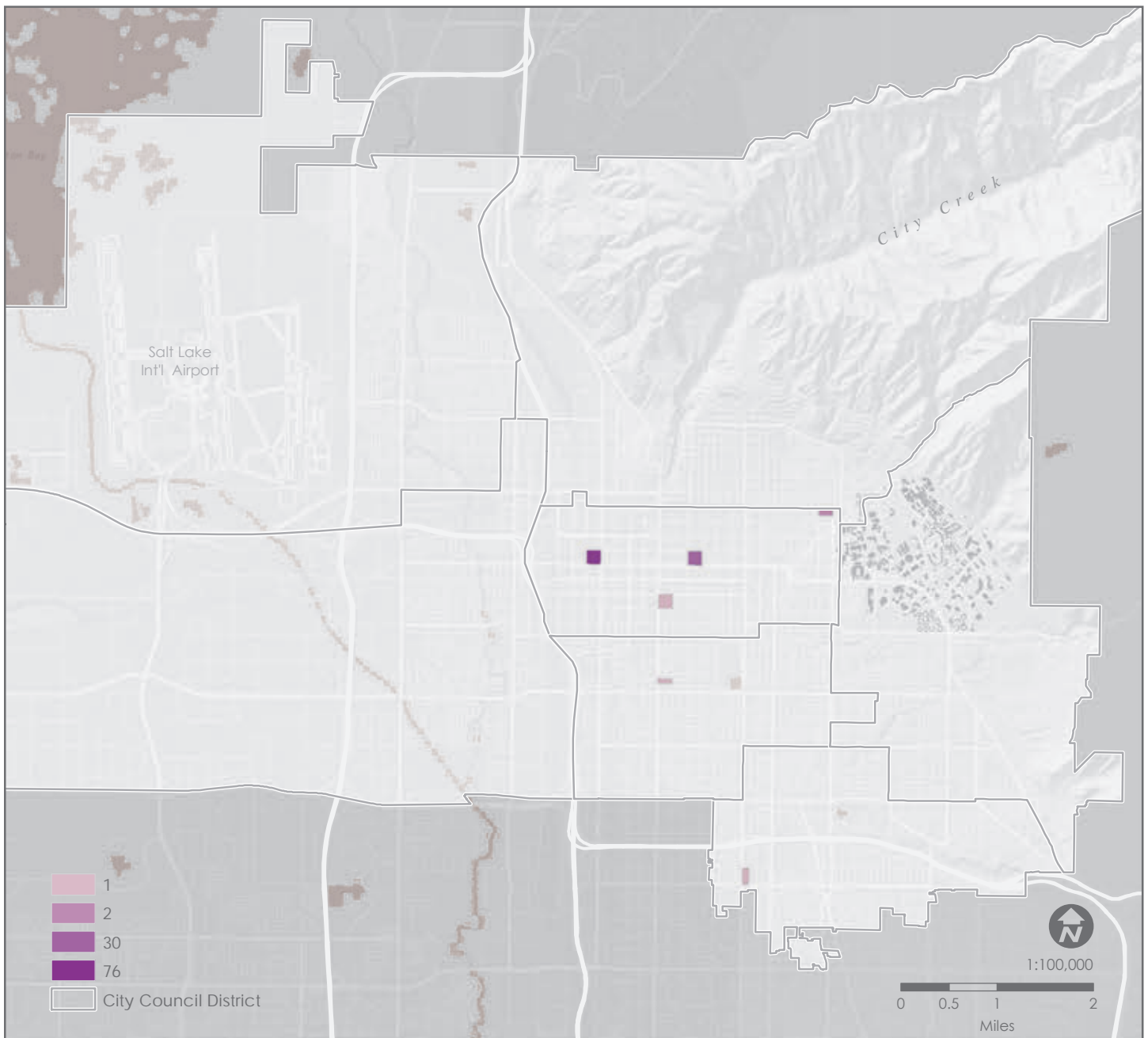
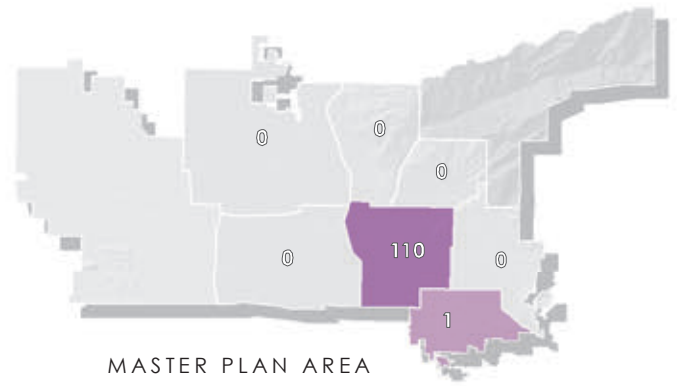
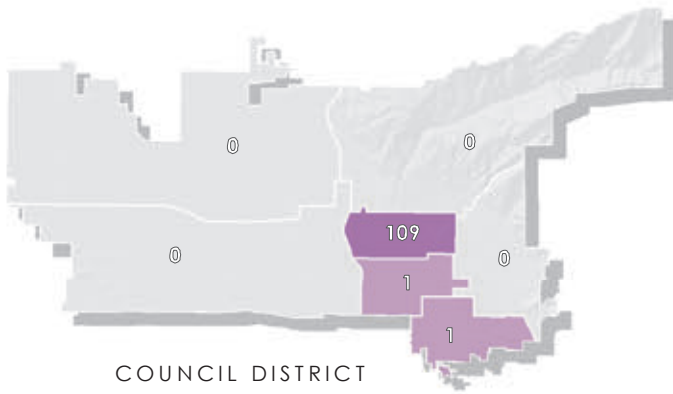
Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



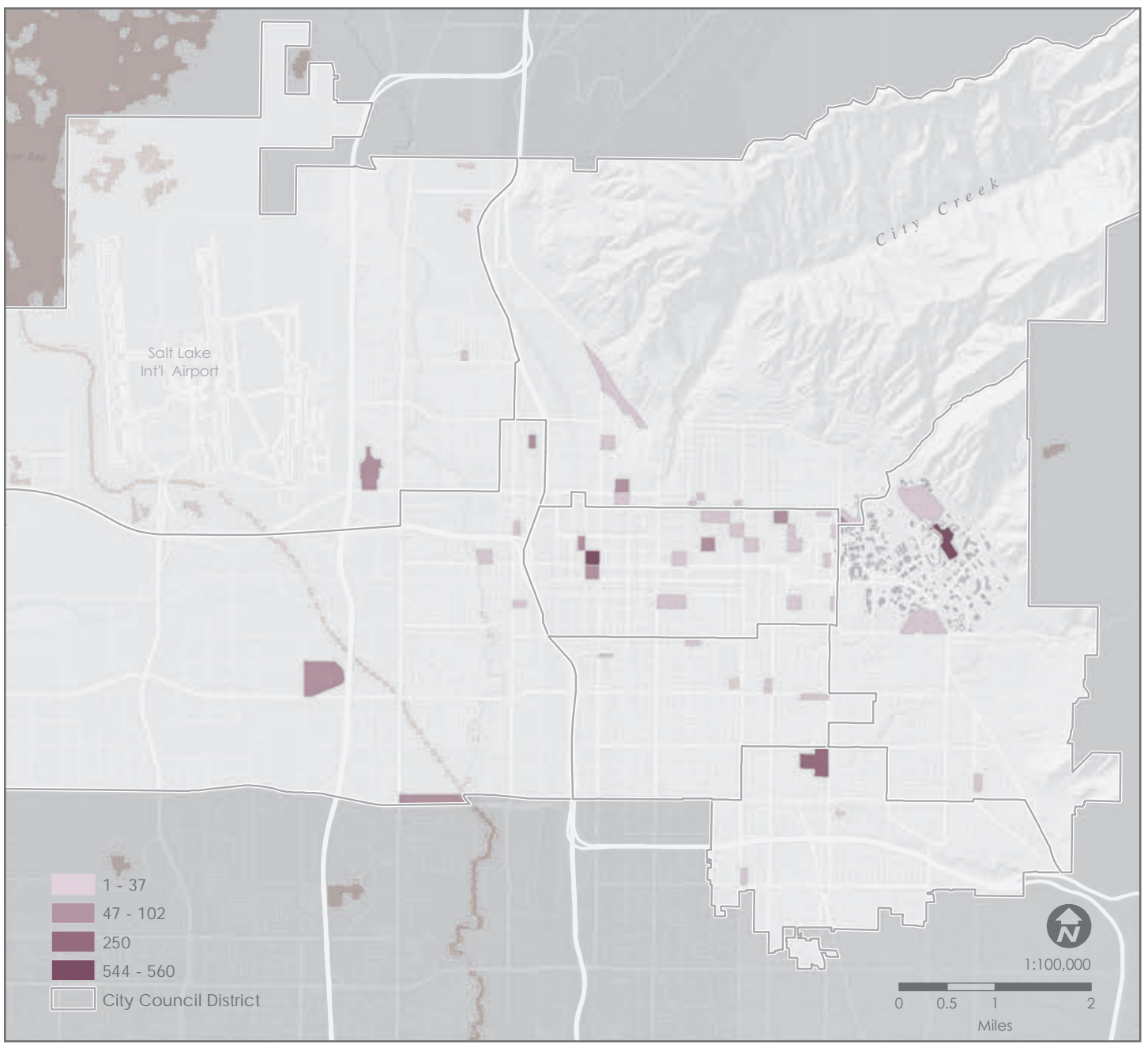
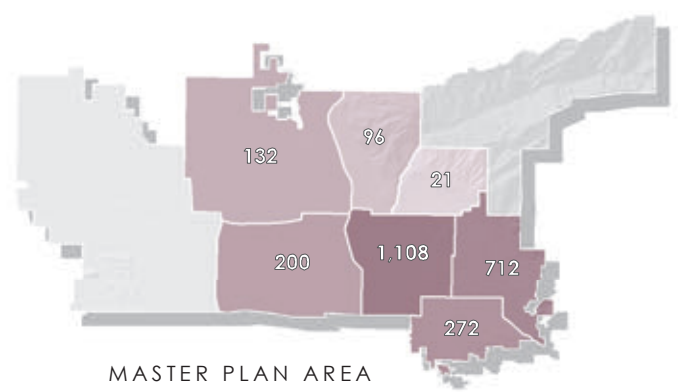
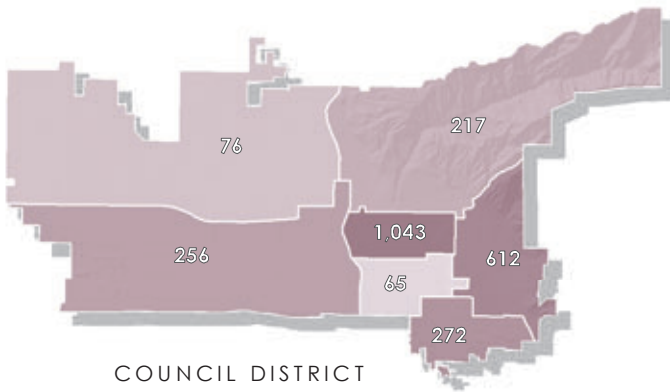
Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Juvenile Facilities



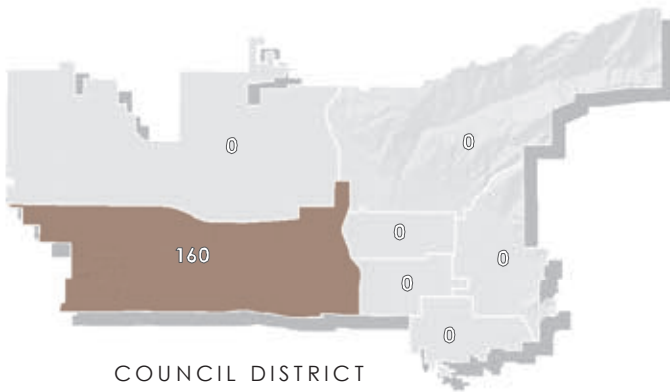
Males Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



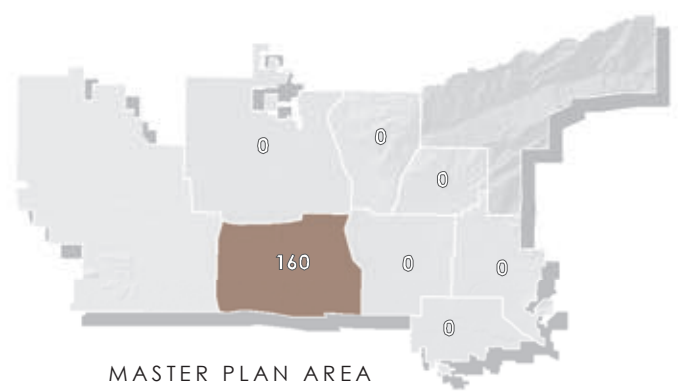
Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



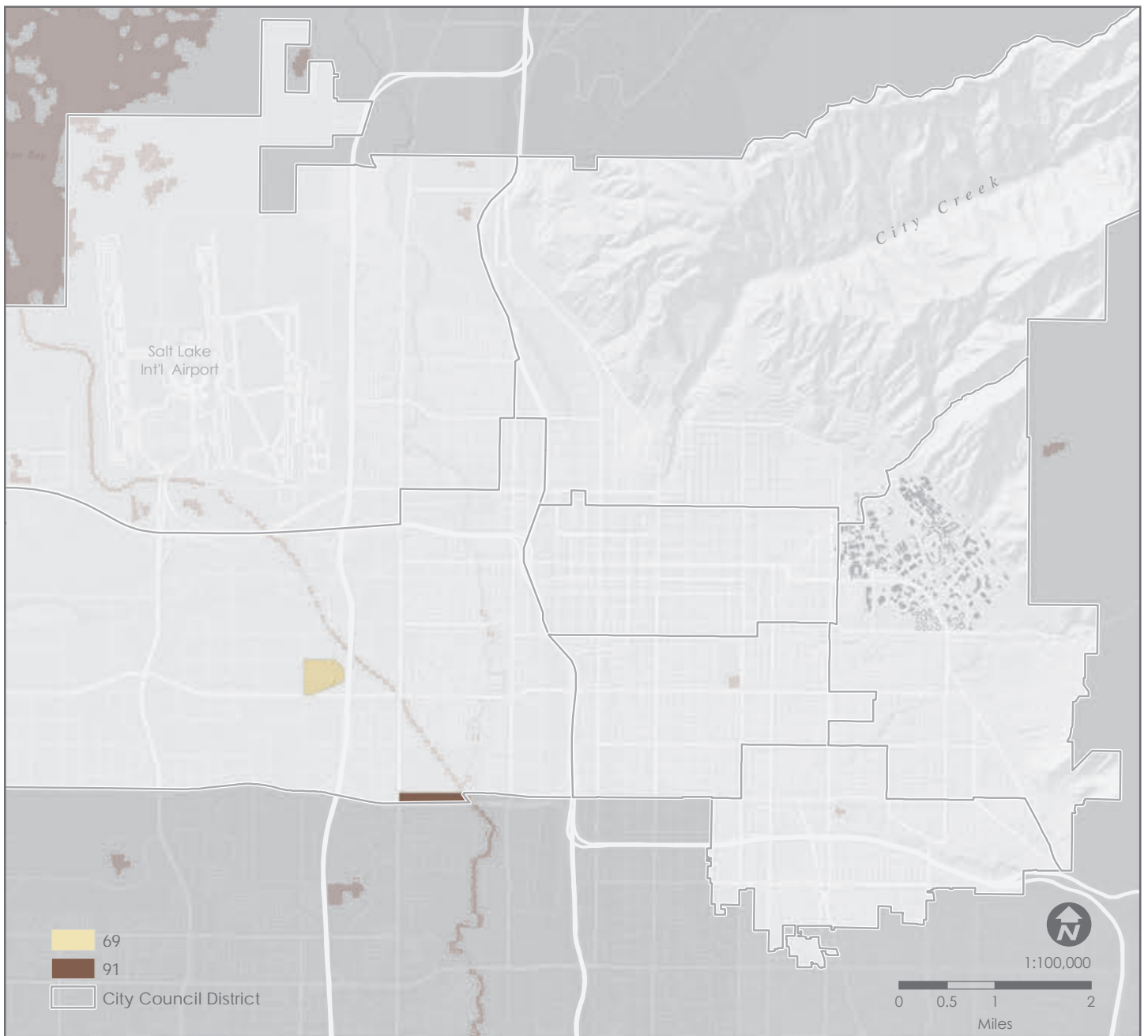
Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Facilities



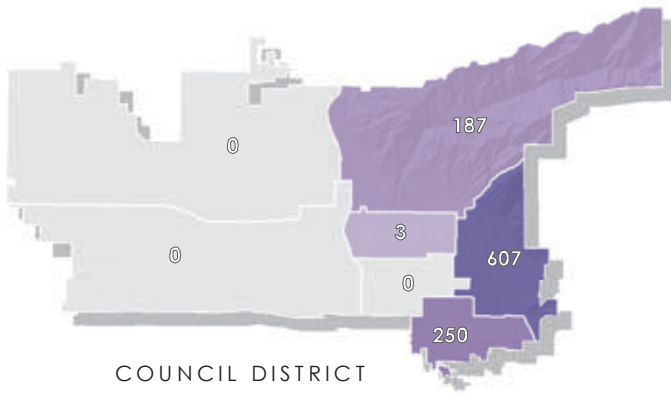
COUNCIL DISTRICT



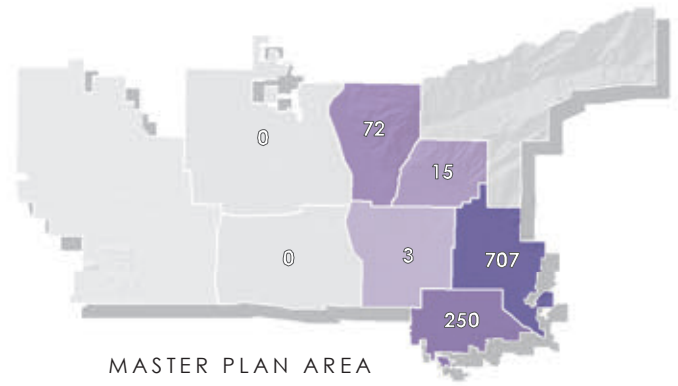
MASTER PLAN AREA



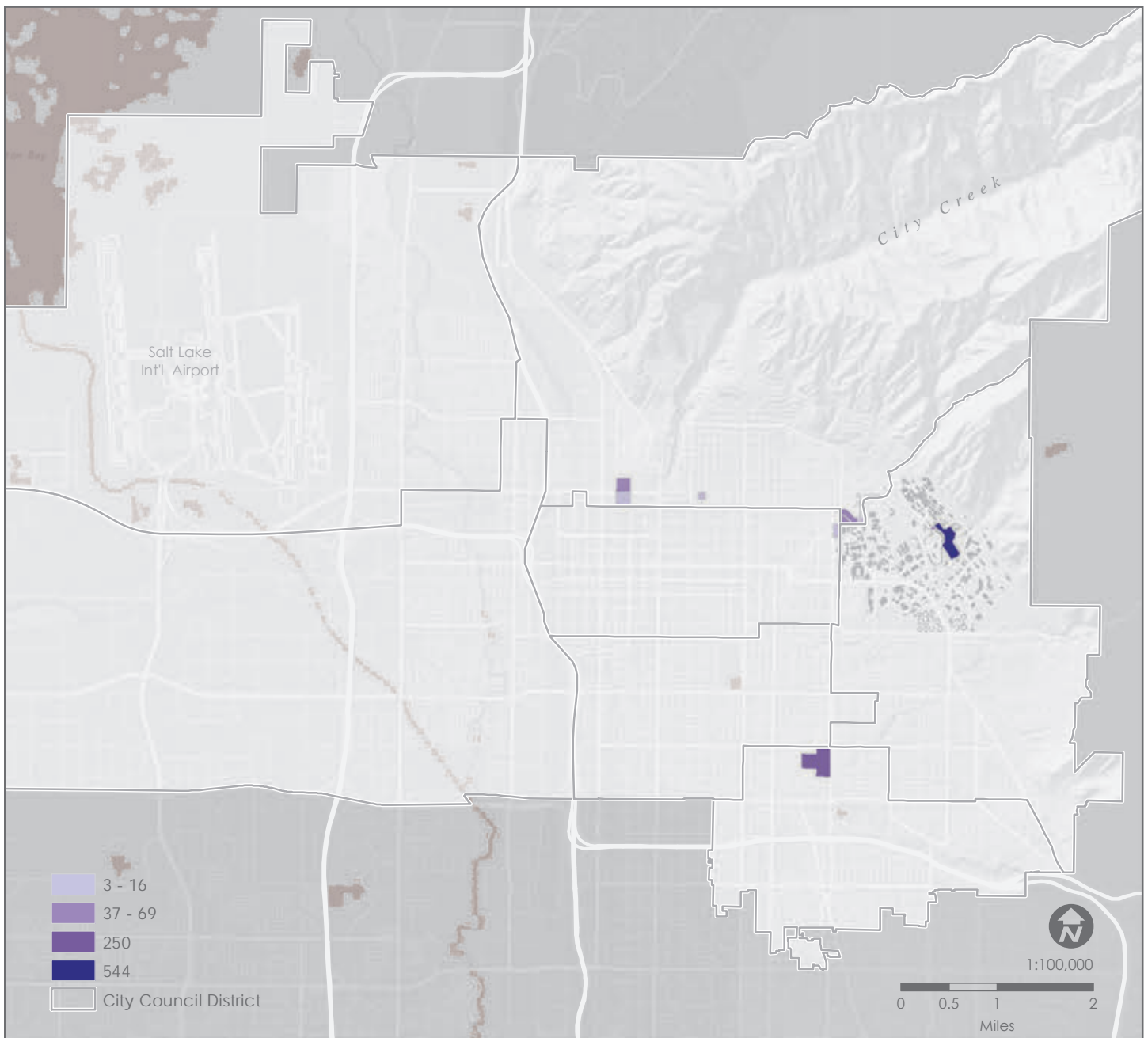
Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Student Housing



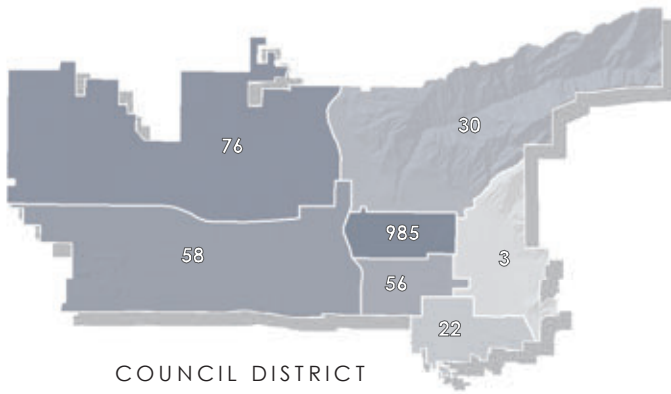
COUNCIL DISTRICT



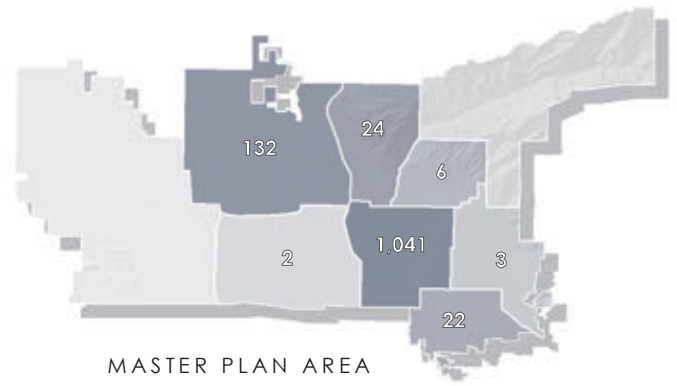
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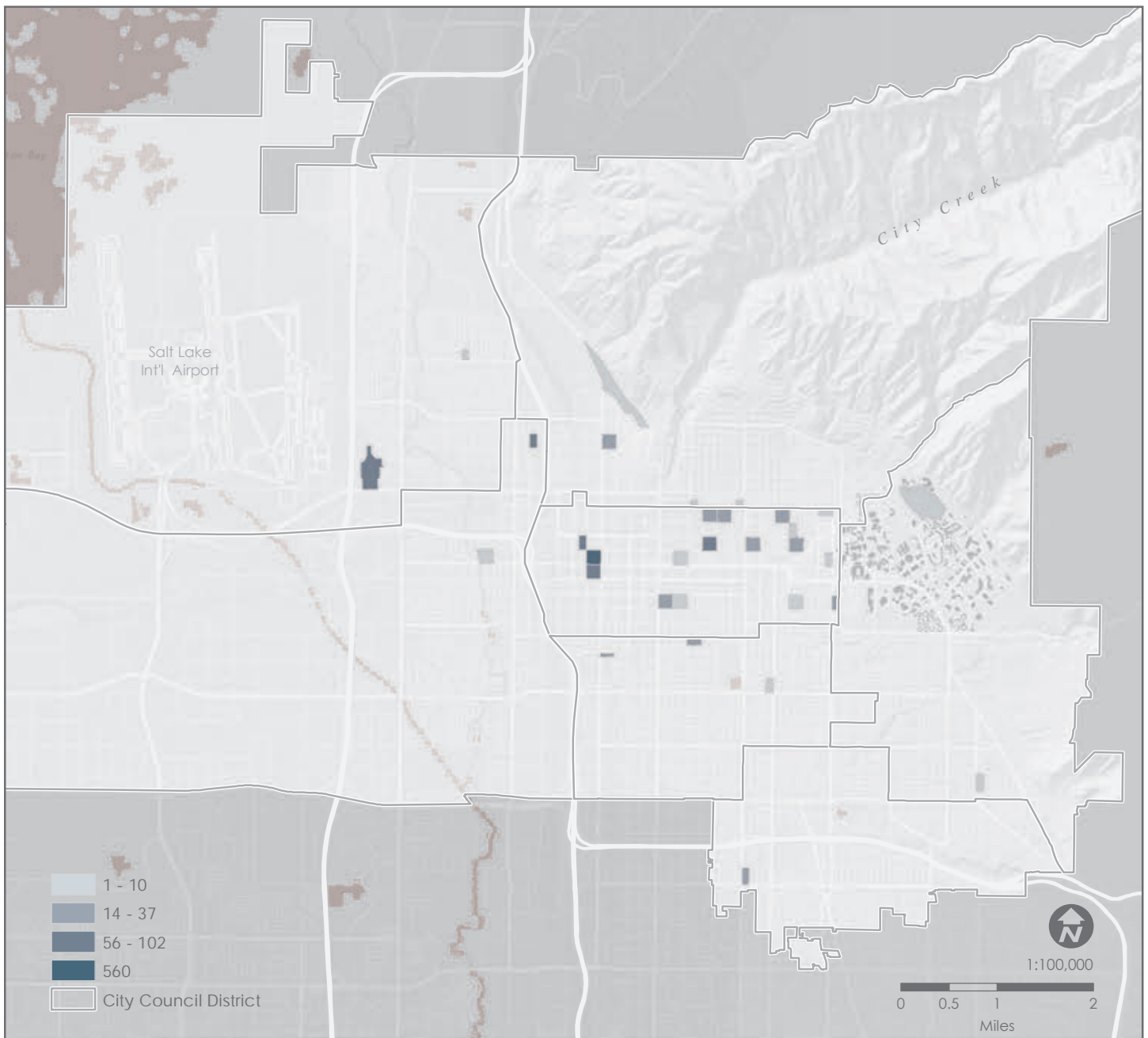
Males 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



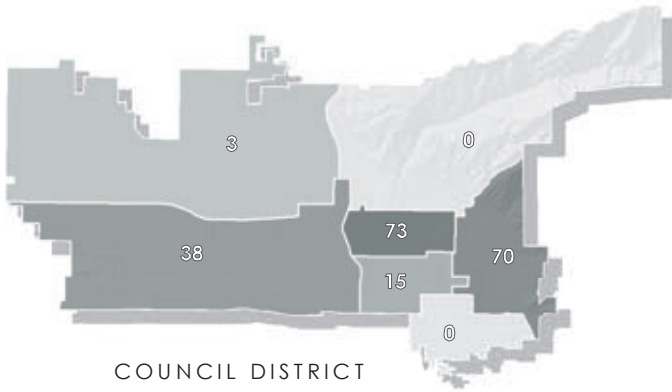
COUNCIL DISTRICT



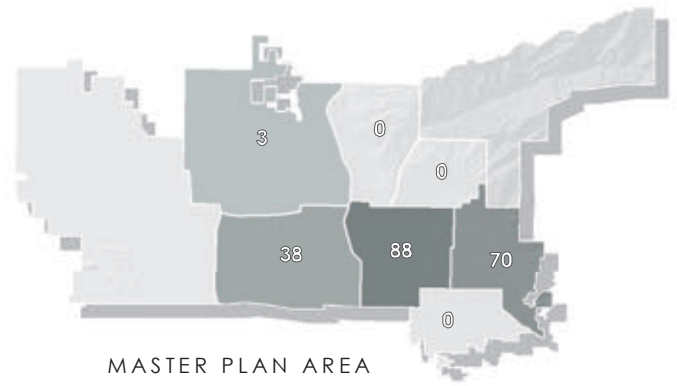
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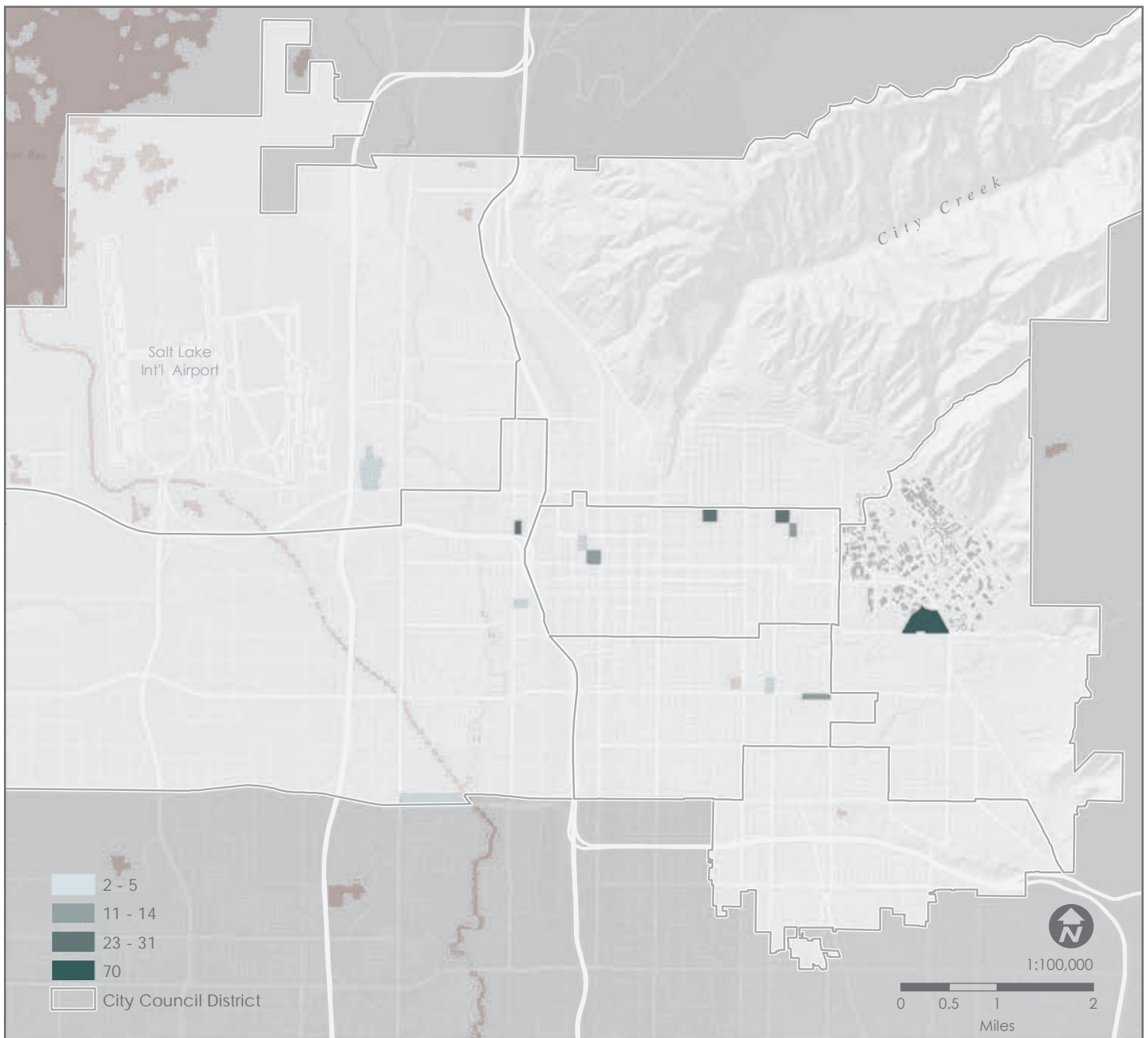
Males 65 and Older Living in Group Quarters



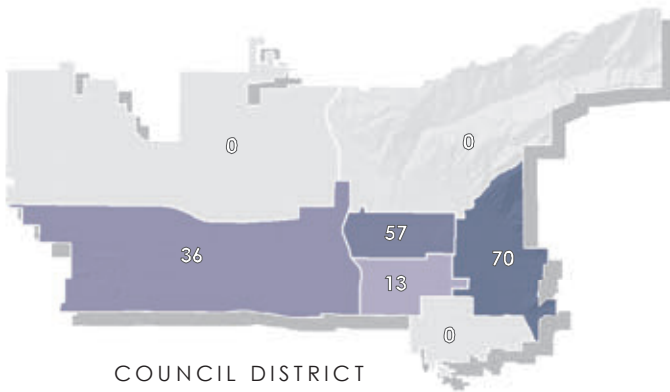
COUNCIL DISTRICT



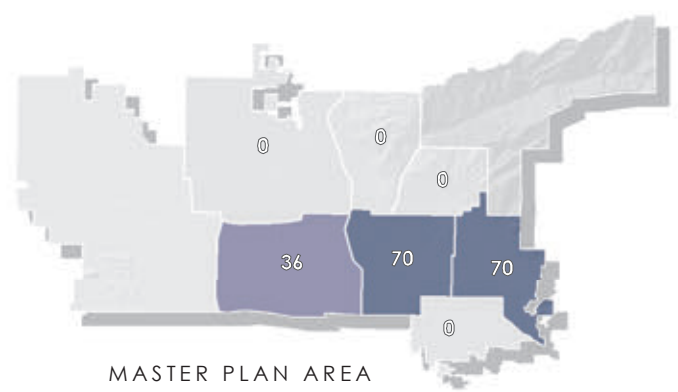
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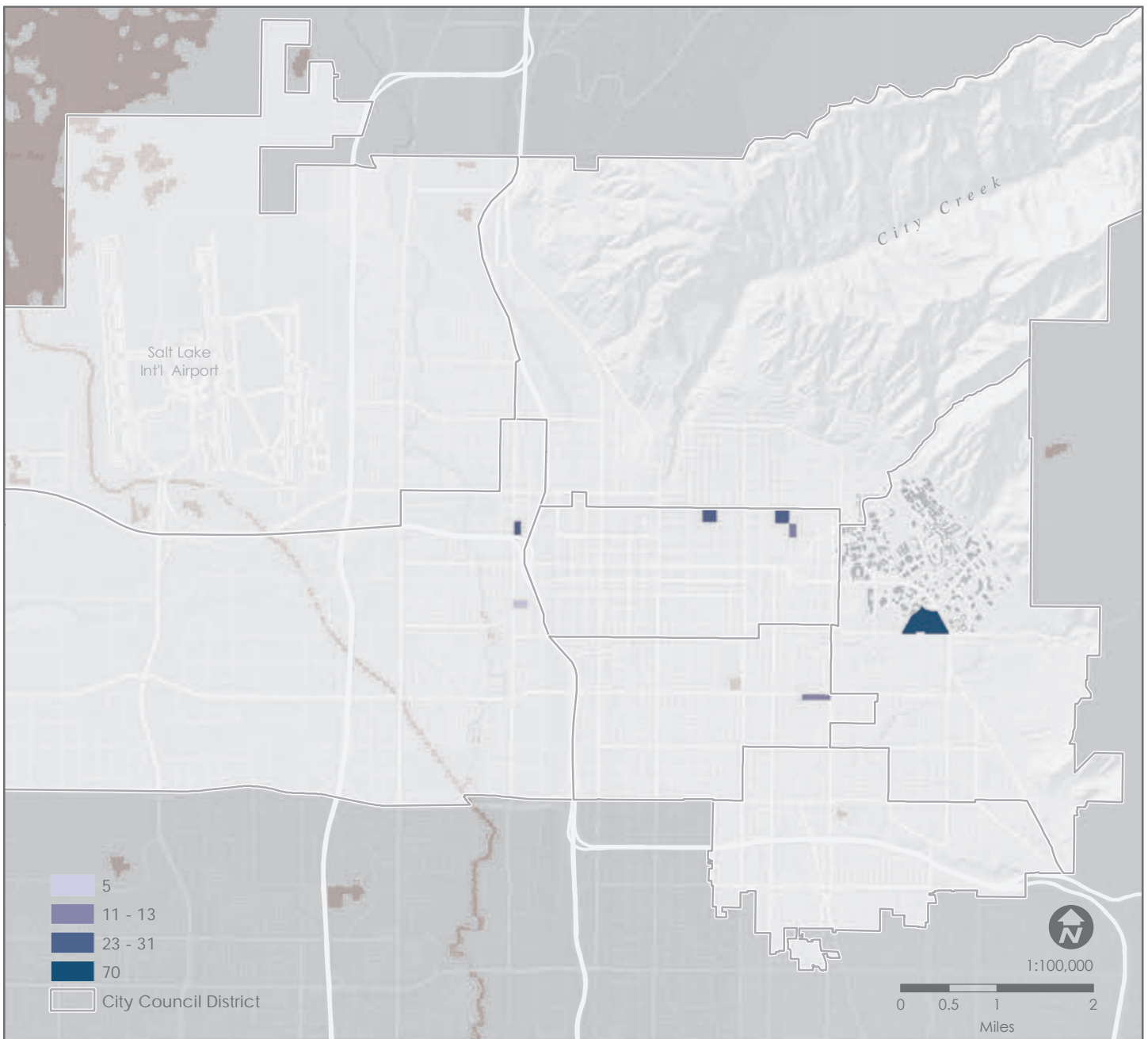
Males 65 and Older Living in Nursing Homes



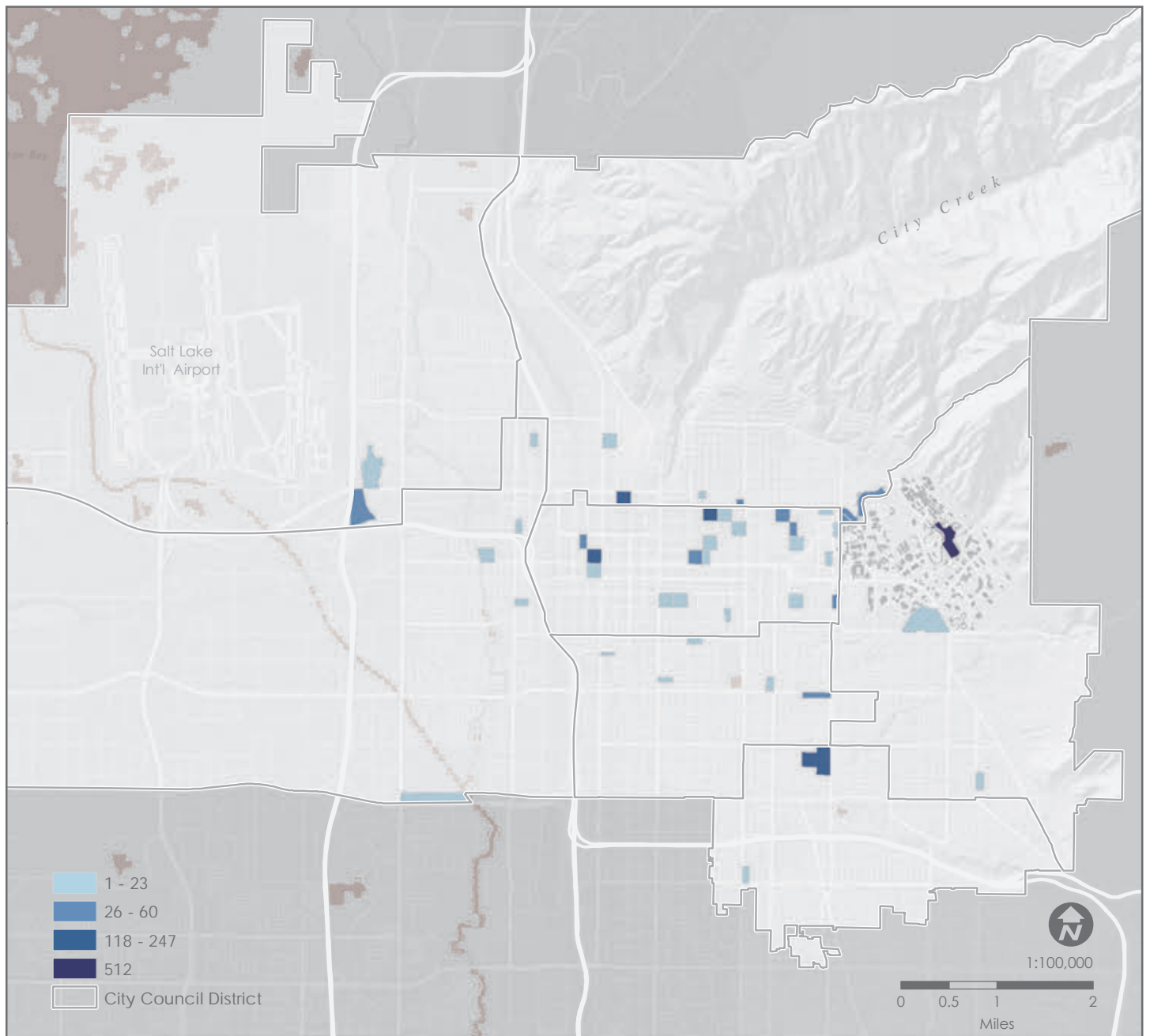
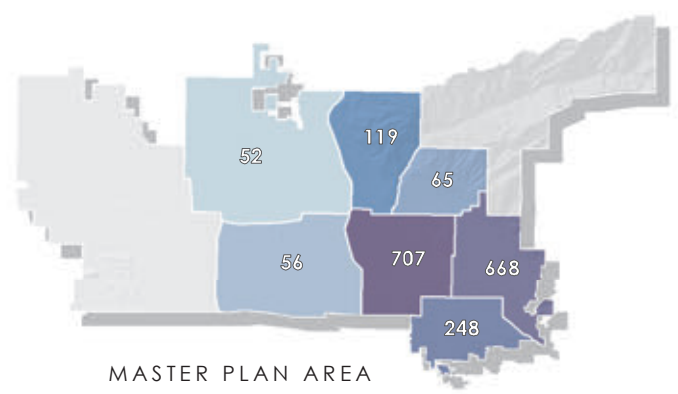
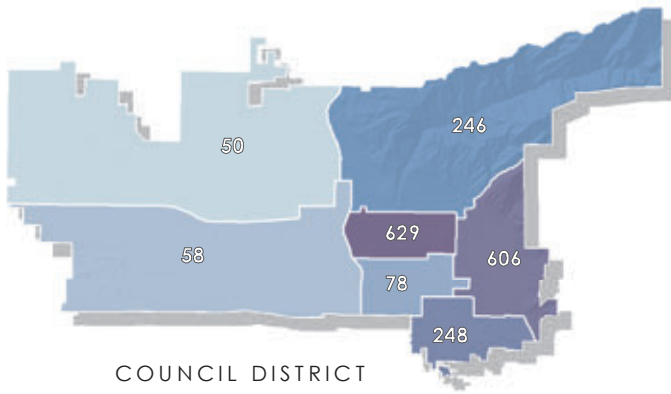
COUNCIL DISTRICT



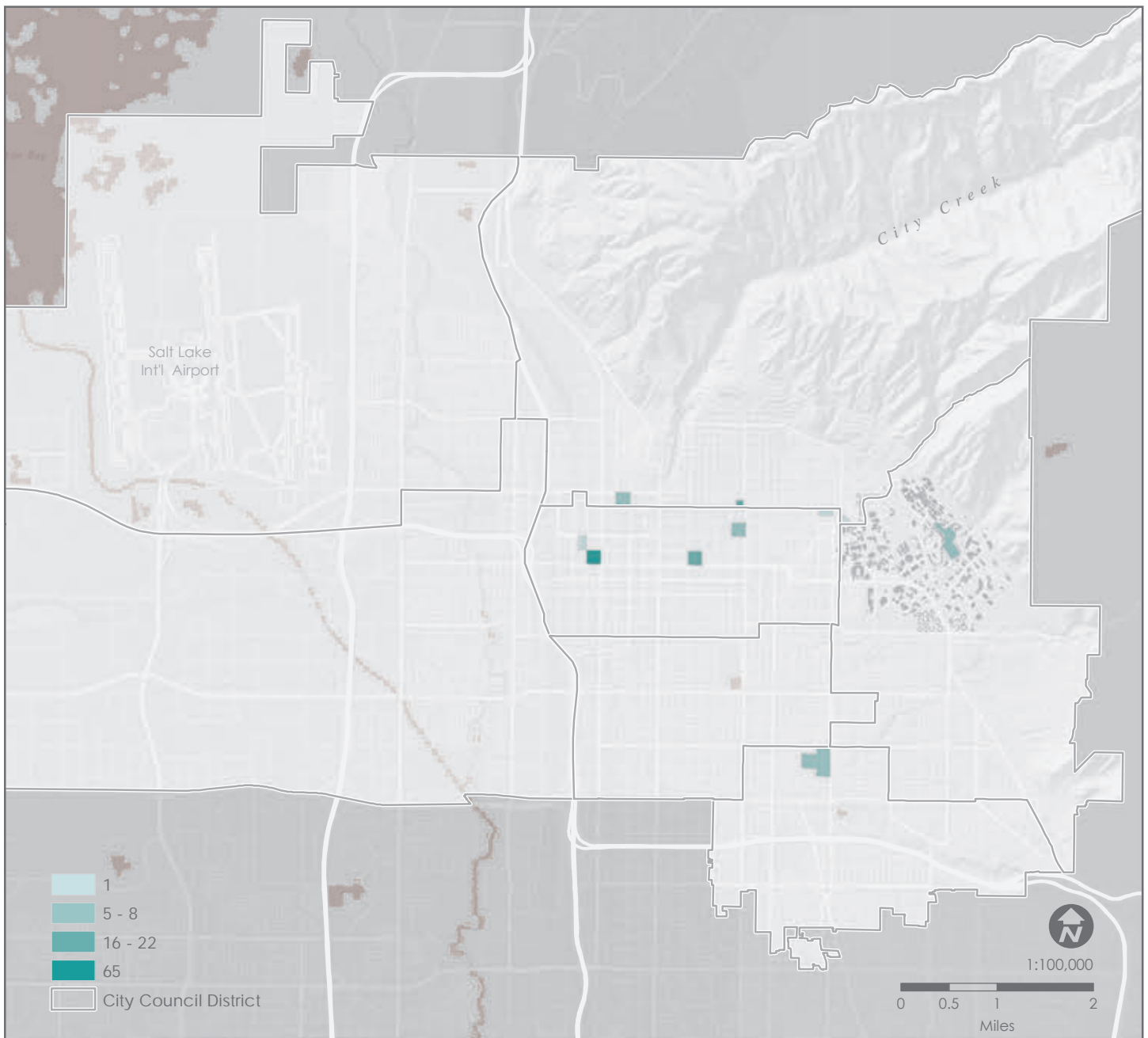
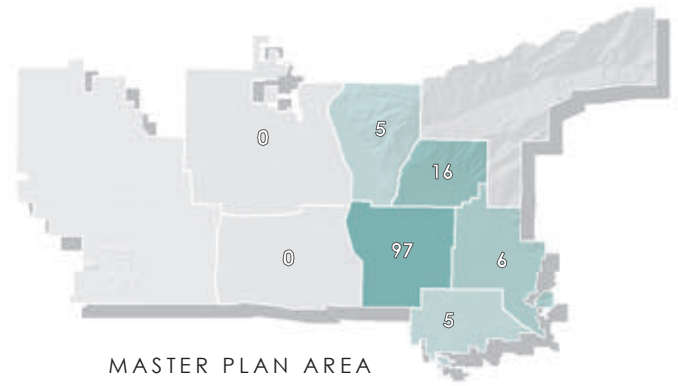
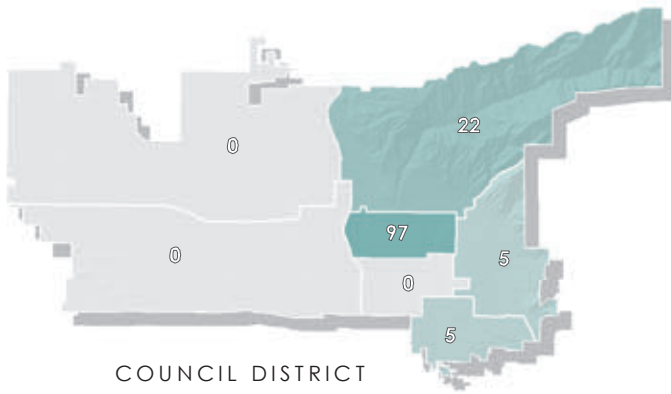
MASTER PLAN AREA



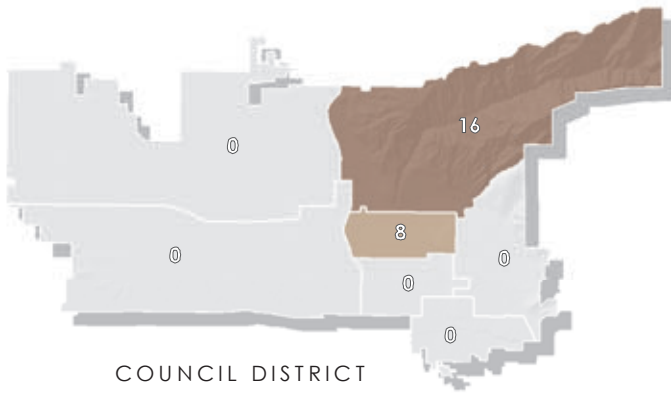
Female Population Living in Group Quarters



Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



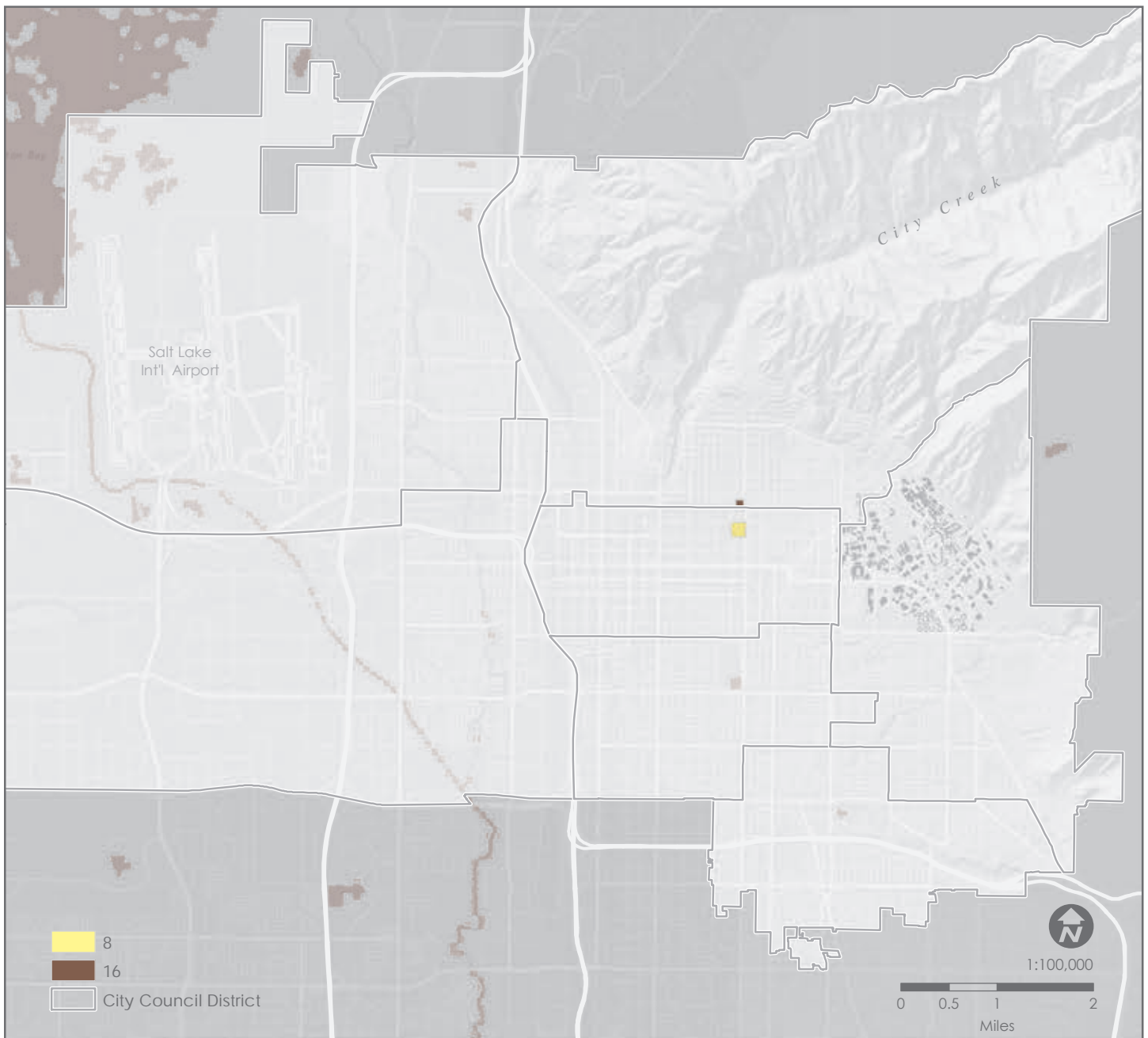
Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Juvenile Facilities



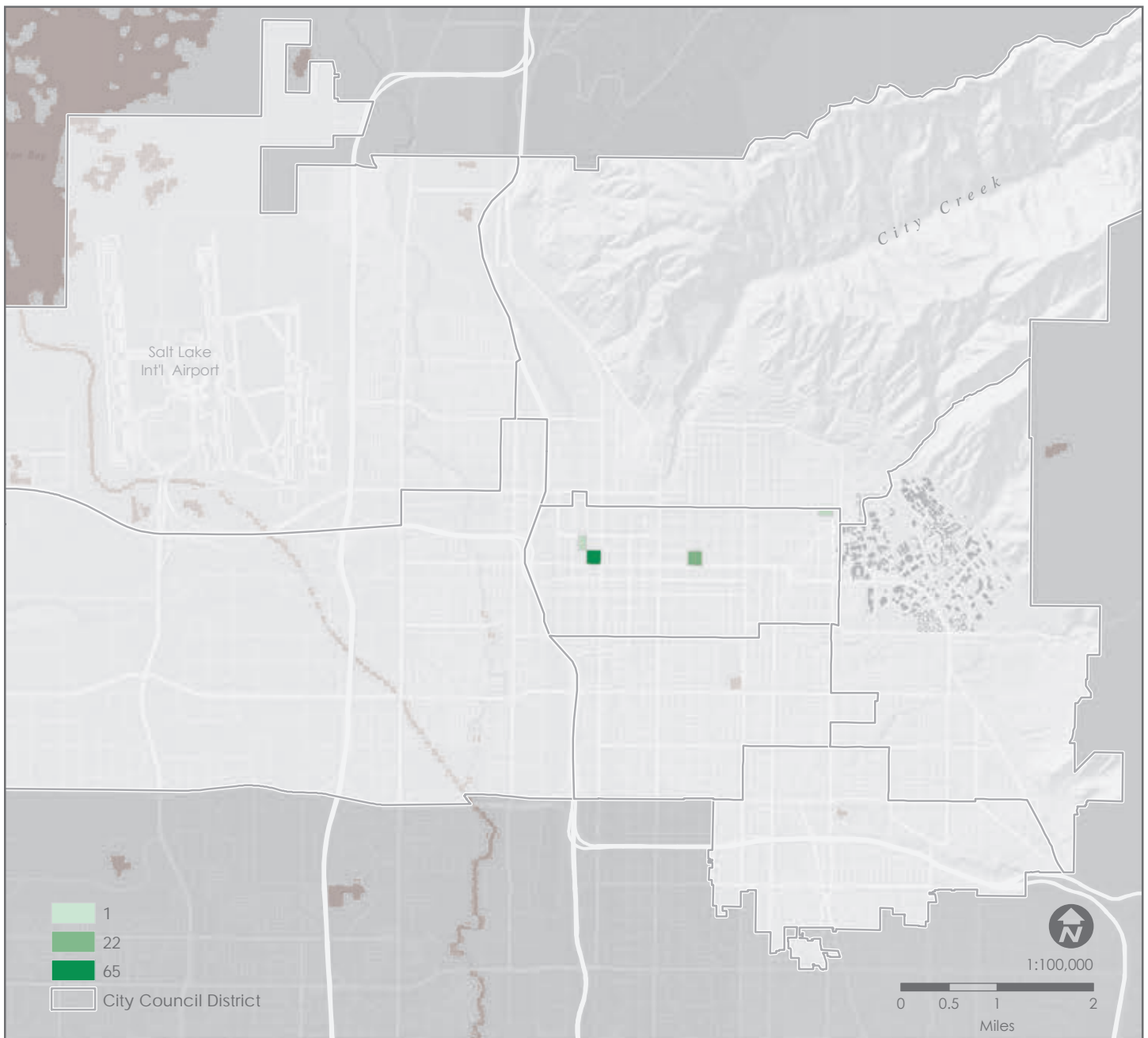
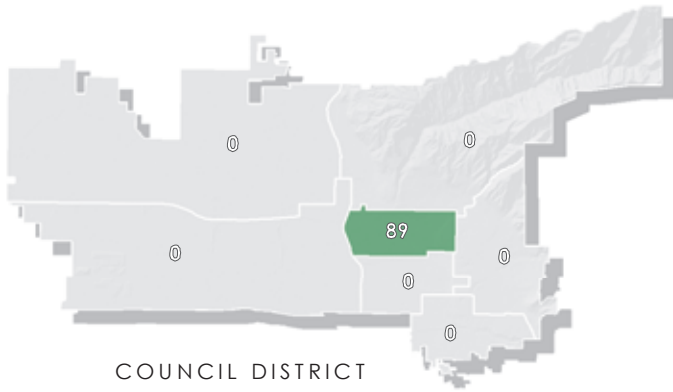
COUNCIL DISTRICT



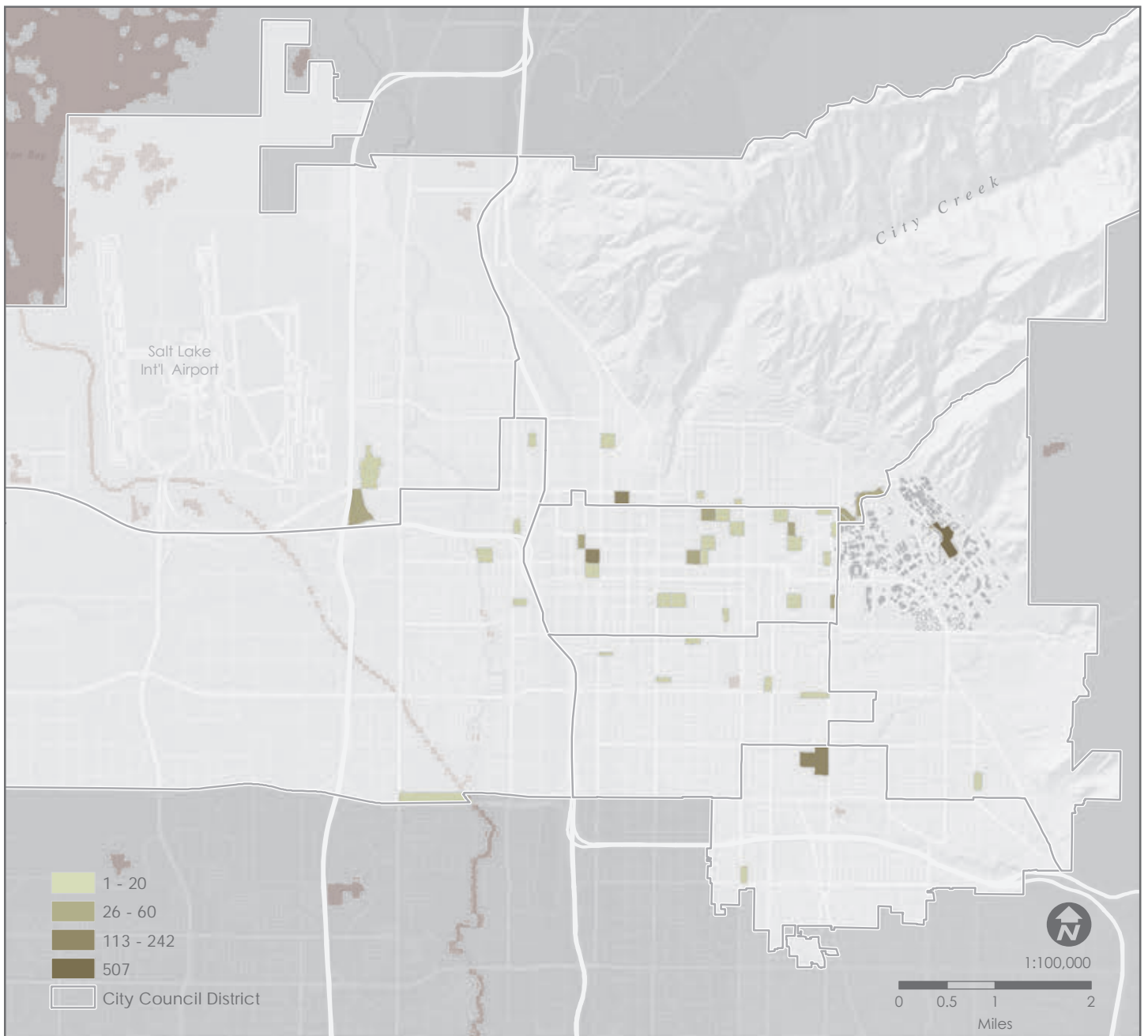
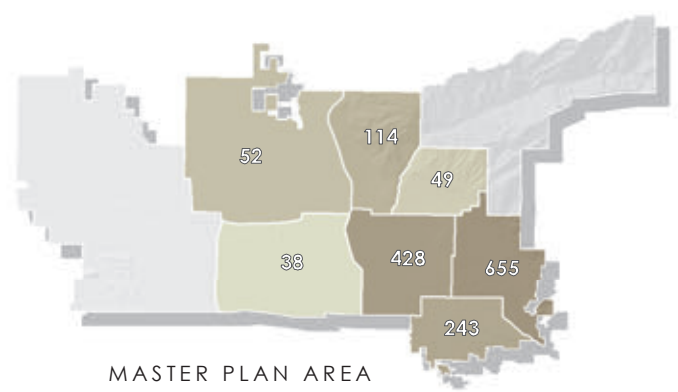
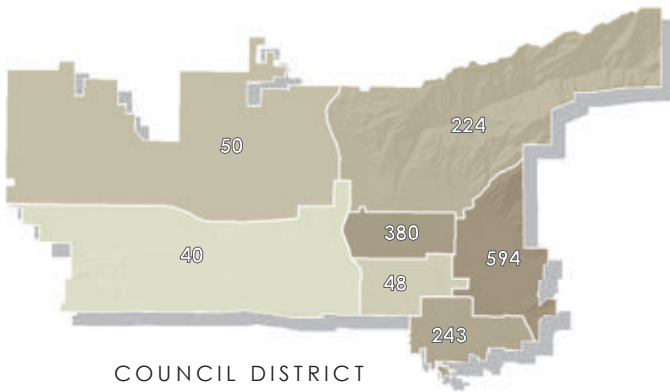
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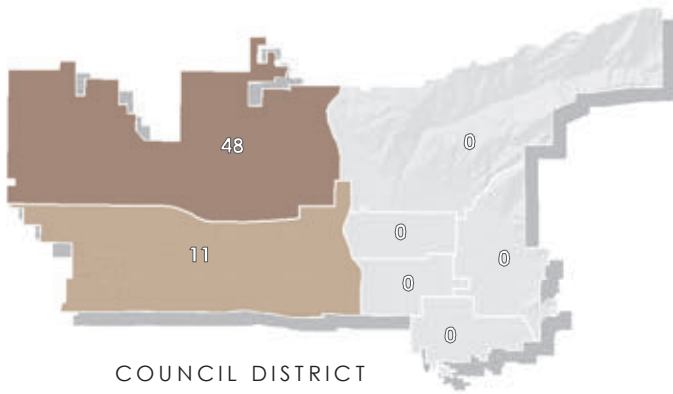
Females Under 18 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



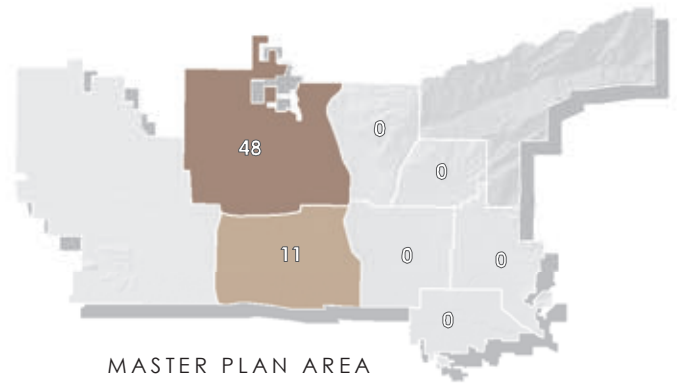
Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Group Quarters



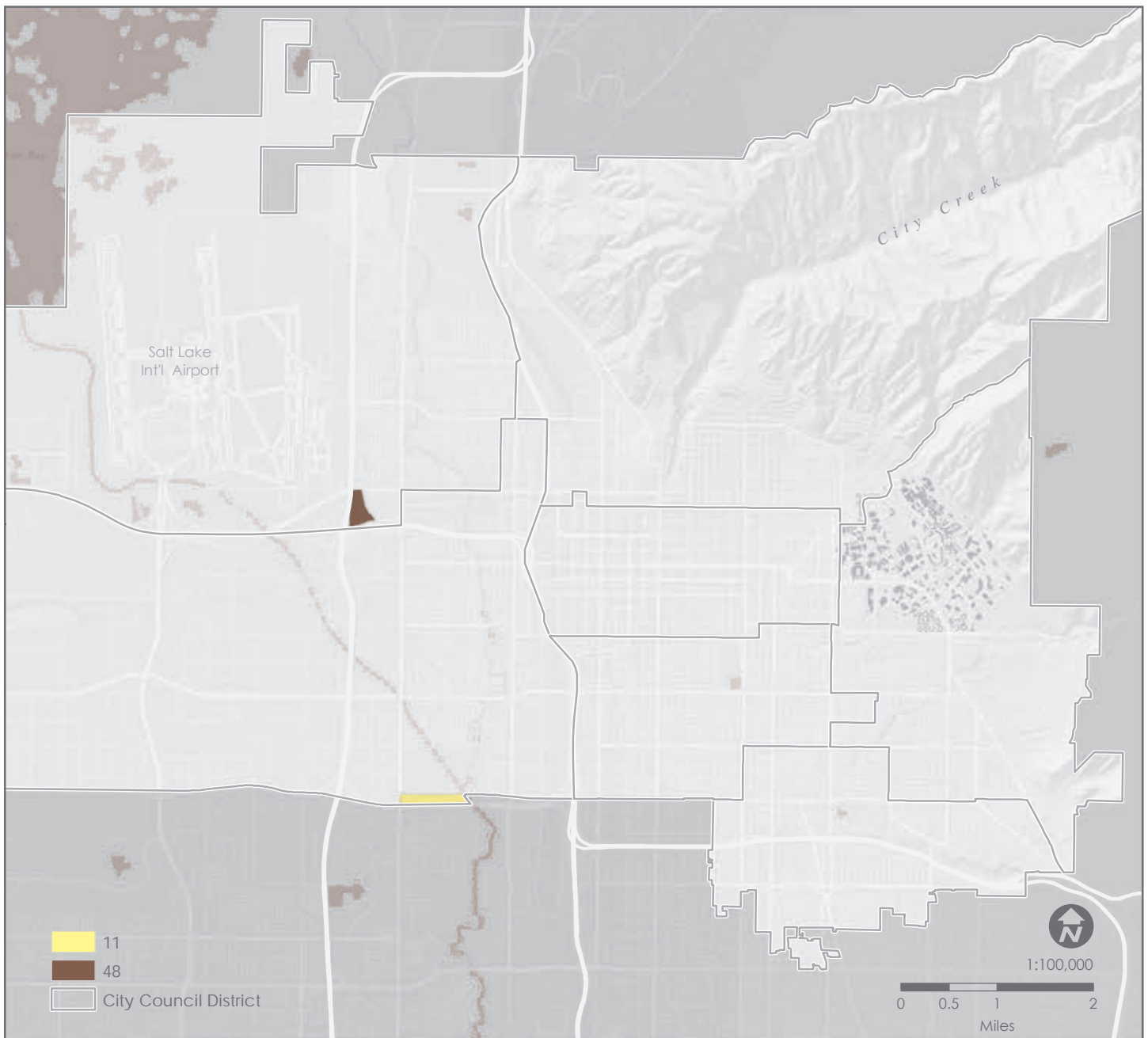
Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Correctional Facilities



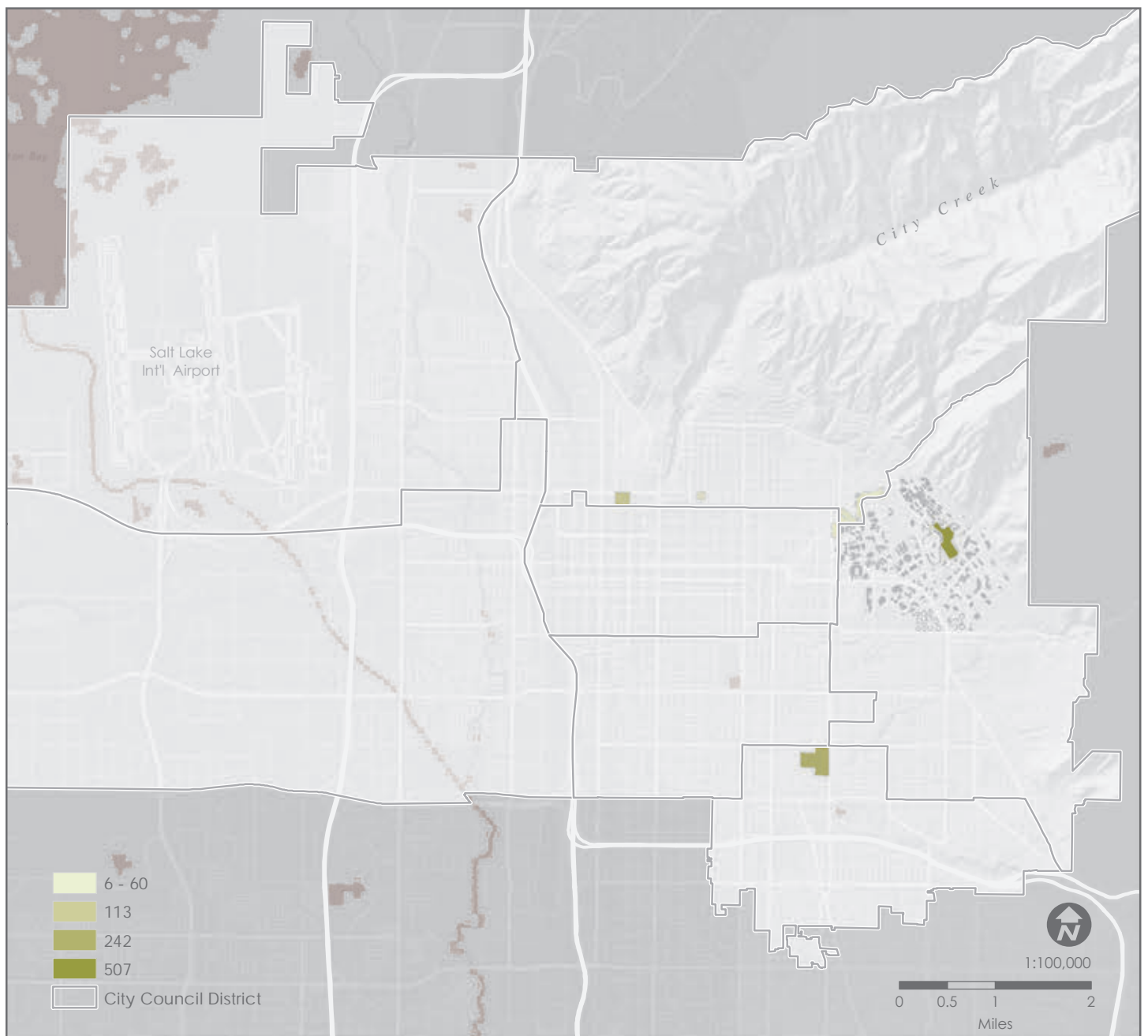
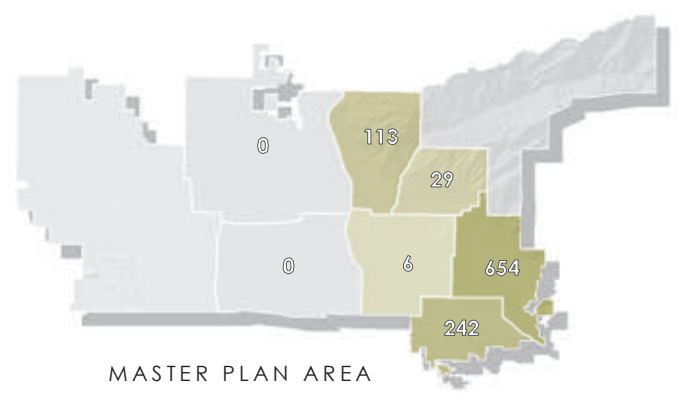
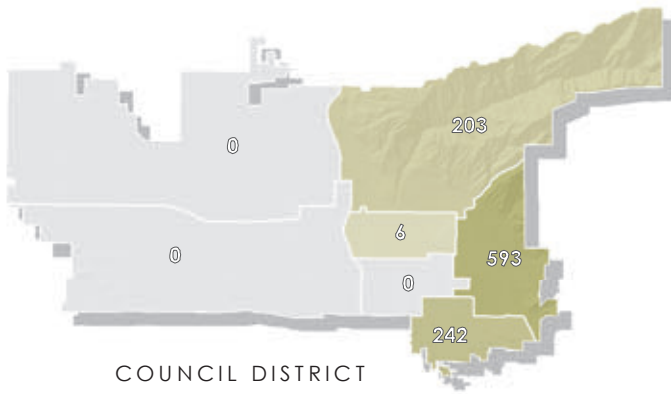
COUNCIL DISTRICT



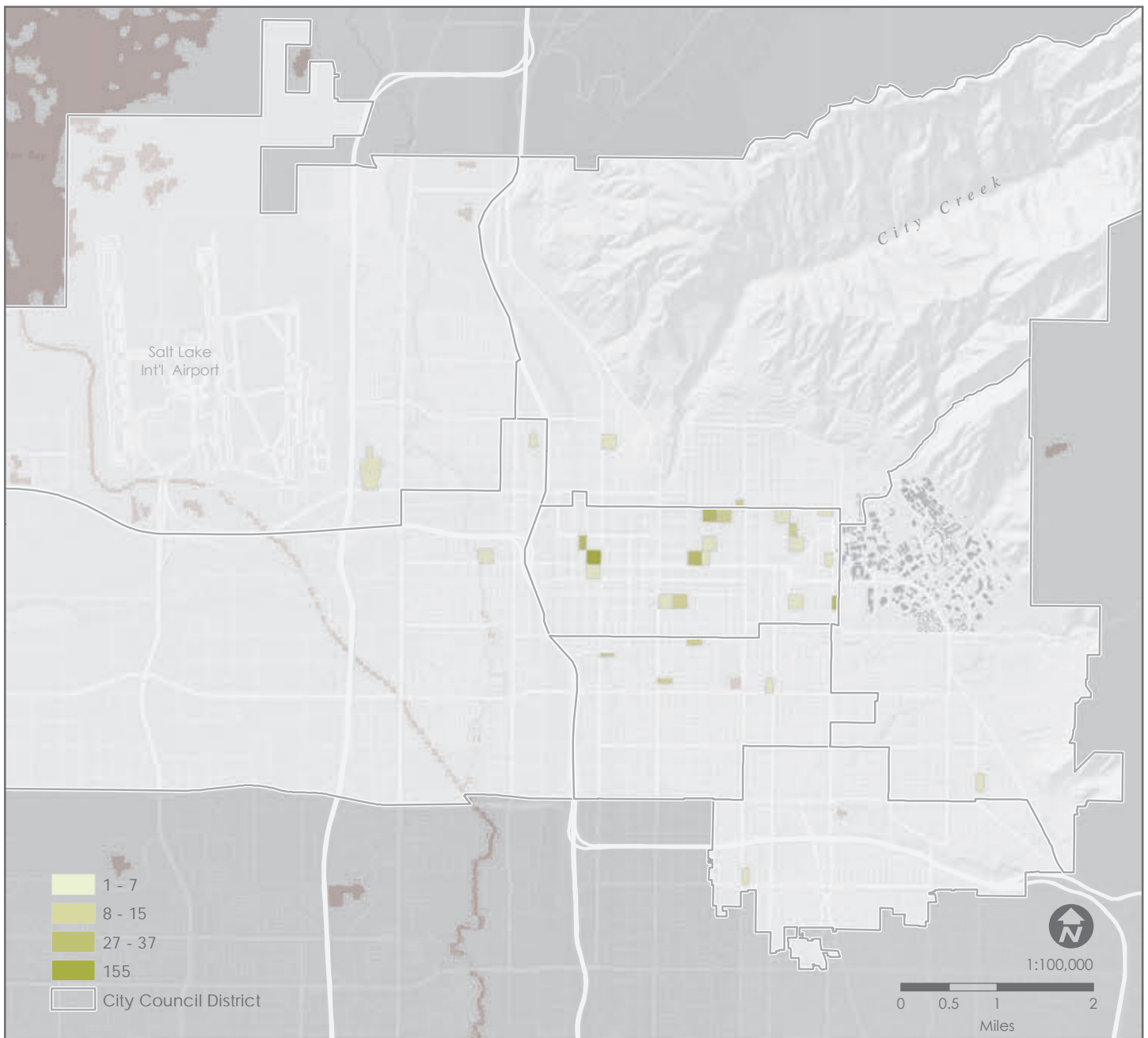
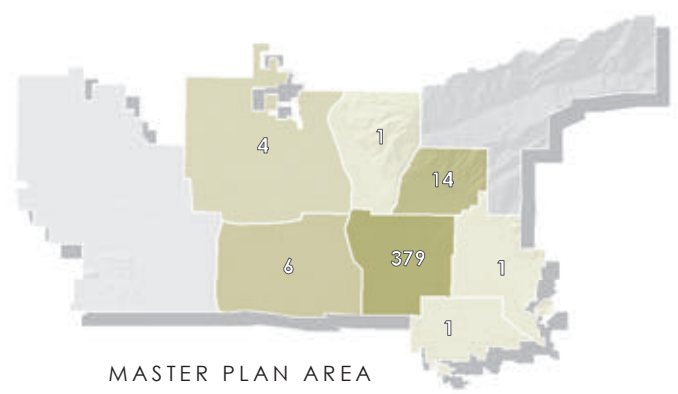
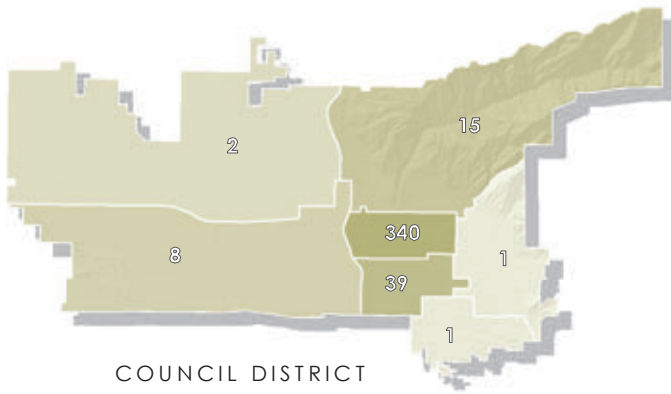
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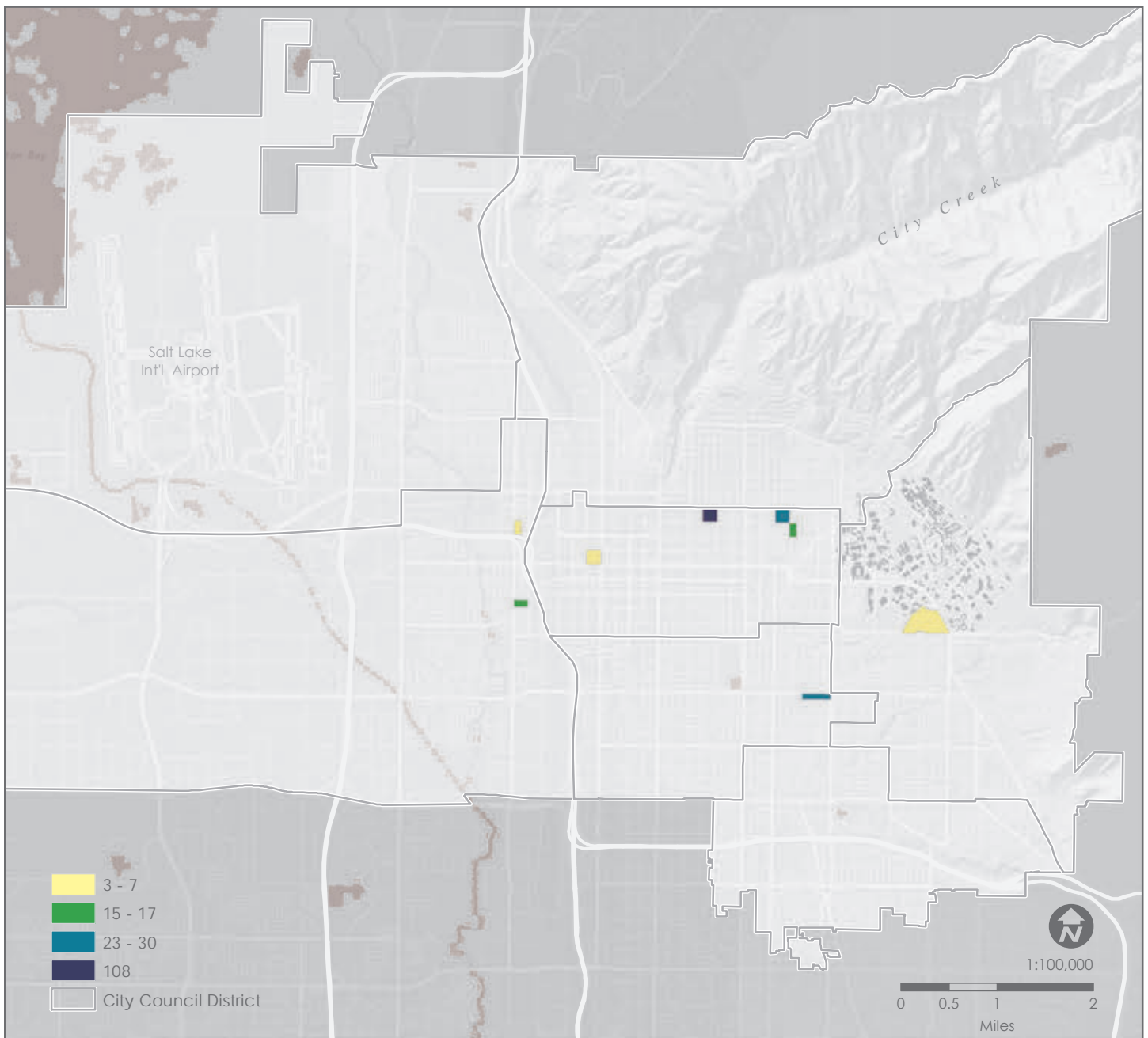
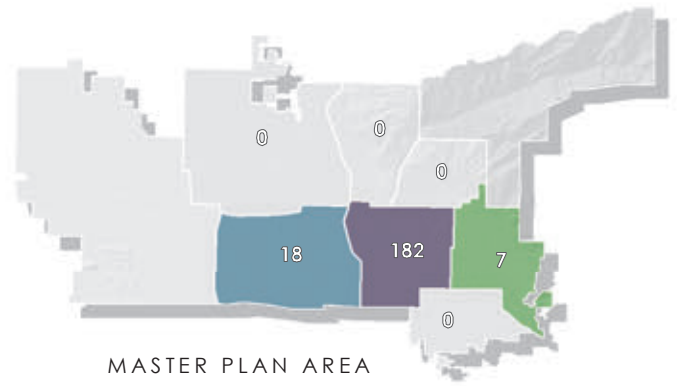
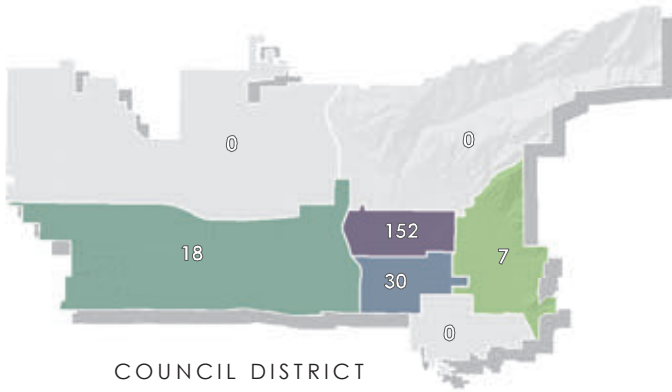
Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in College Student Housing



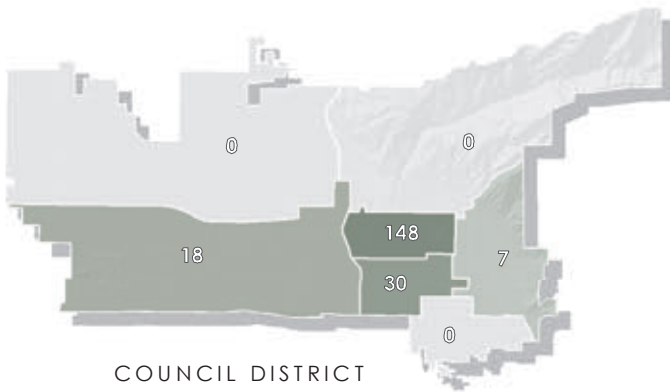
Females 18 Through 64 Years Old Living in Other Noninstitutional Group Quarters



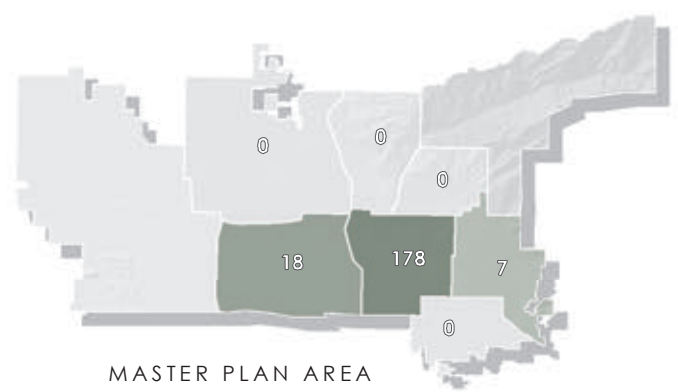
Females 65 and Older Living in Group Quarters



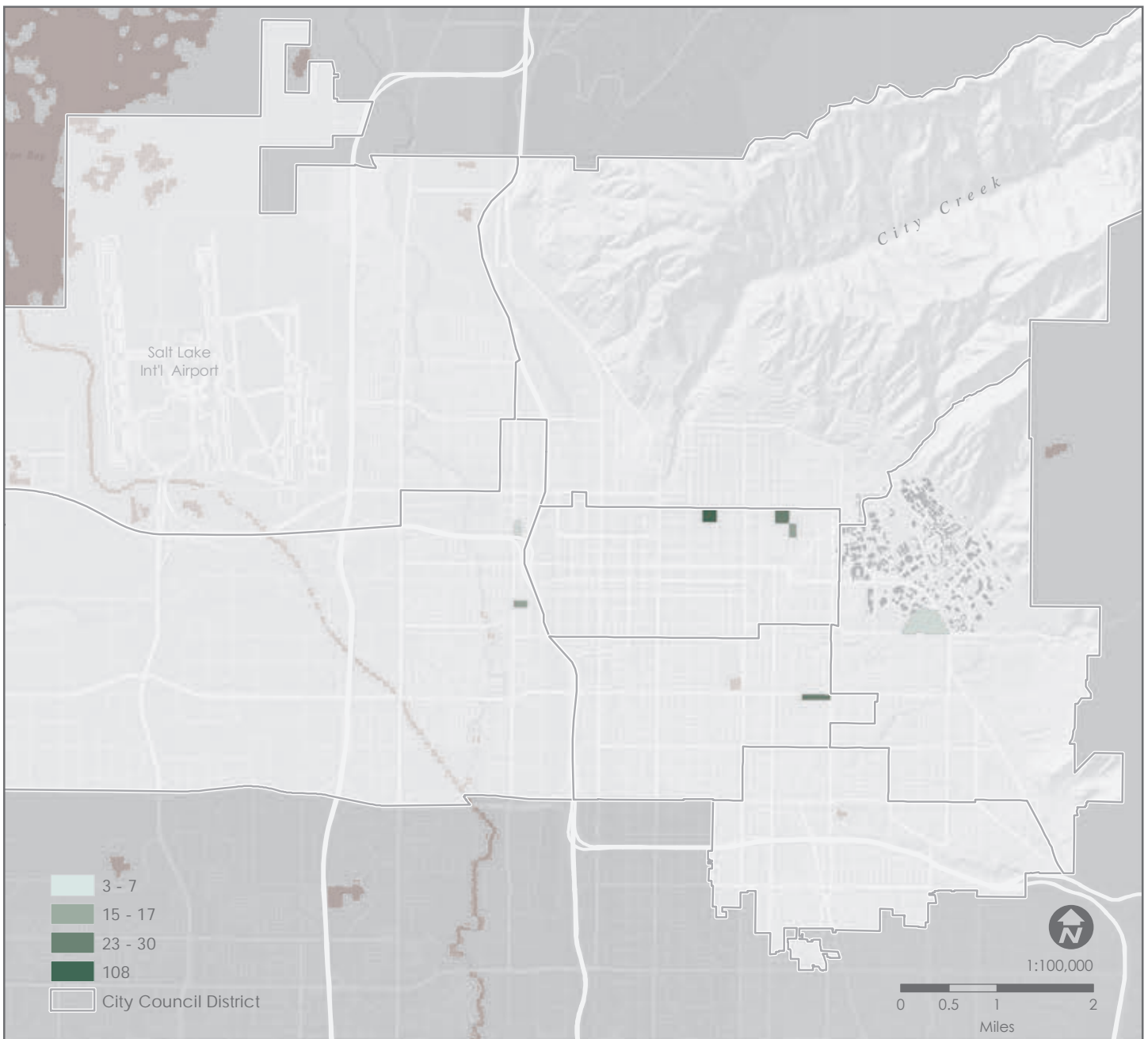
Females 65 and Older Living in Nursing Homes



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Housing Units

The 2010 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 80,723⁴ housing units in the 2010 Census, up by 3,669 units from the 77,054 housing units counted in the 2000 Census. The vacancy rate for April 1, 2010 was 7.7 percent, up from 7.3 percent on April 1, 2000.

Vacancy rates for Salt Lake County and the state were 5.9 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively, as of April 1, 2010. In Salt Lake City, 41.3 percent of the vacancies were rental units, compared with 38.6 percent in the county. In contrast, nearly half the vacancies in the state were seasonal, recreational, or occasional use units.

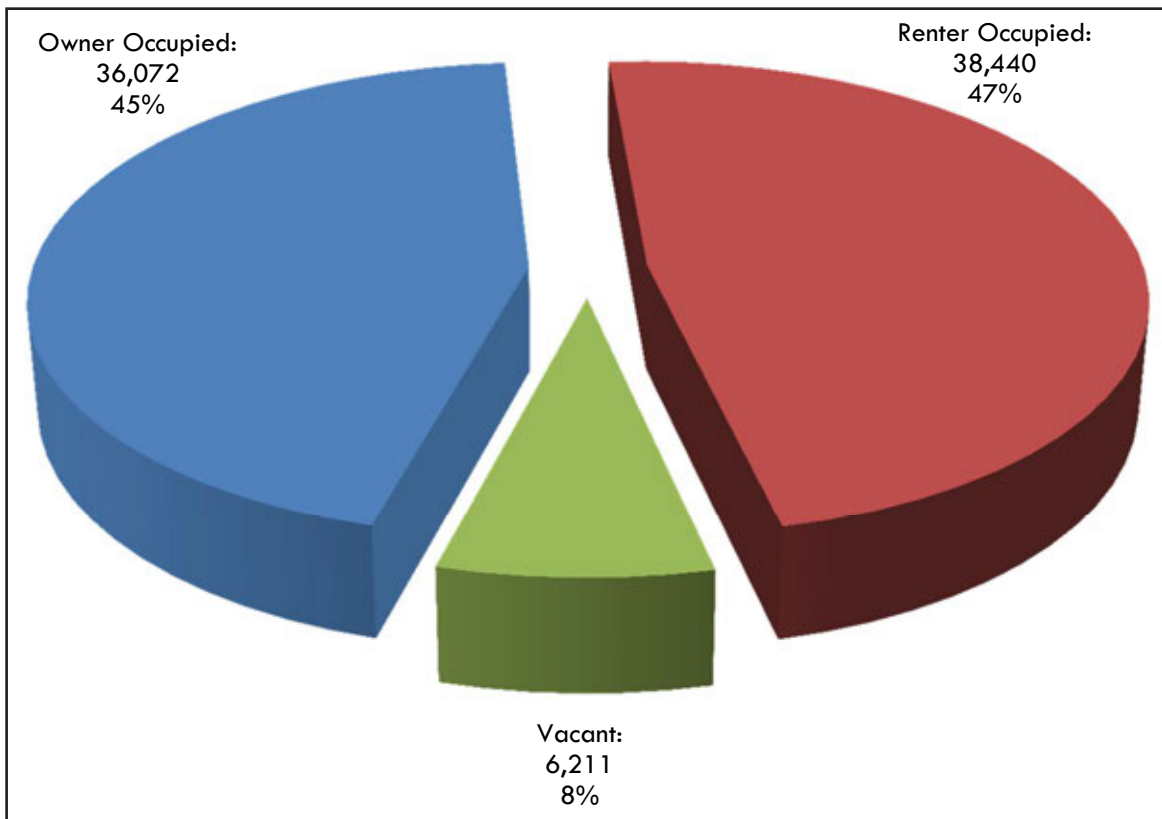
The majority (51.6 percent) of occupied units in Salt Lake City were rentals, while two-thirds (67.3 percent) of occupied units in Salt Lake County and 70.4 percent of units in the state were owner occupied.

4. This differs from the official Census count of 80,724 due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation.

City Council District 4 had the largest number of housing and rental units of all districts, containing nearly one-fifth (19.6 percent) of the city's housing units, 28.8 percent of the total rental units, and 27.6 percent of all vacant units. District 4 also had the lowest share of owner-occupied units among all districts, at 21.6 percent of all occupied housing units. District 3 had the second highest number of housing units (17.4 percent of the city total) and one-fifth (19.6 percent) of the city's rental units.

Districts 3 and 4 combined contained 37.0 percent of Salt Lake City's housing units, and nearly half (48.4 percent) of all the rental units. Districts 5, 6, and 7 combined accounted for 42.5 percent of the city's housing units and over half (51.5 percent) 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, 67.1 percent of occupied units, with District 1 ranking second at 64.2 percent. On April 1, 2010, Districts 3 and 4 had the highest vacancy rates among council districts at 10.6 and 10.8 percent, respectively, while District 1 had the lowest vacancy rate at 4.5 percent of its housing units.

Salt Lake City 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Housing Unit Occupancy and Tenure, 2010: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and the State

	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake County	Utah
Occupancy Status			
Total housing units	100%	100%	100%
Occupied housing units	92.3%	94.1%	89.6%
Vacant housing units	7.7%	5.9%	10.4%
Tenure			
Occupied housing units	100%	100%	100%
Owner occupied	48.4%	67.3%	70.4%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	35.8%	53.0%	53.8%
Owned free and clear	12.6%	14.3%	16.7%
Renter occupied	51.6%	32.7%	29.6%
Vacancy Status			
Vacant housing units	100%	100%	100%
For rent	41.3%	38.6%	19.8%
Rented, not occupied	3.2%	2.6%	1.4%
For sale only	15.8%	22.0%	14.3%
Sold, not occupied	4.1%	3.8%	2.8%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	14.4%	15.1%	47.0%
For migratory workers	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Other vacant	21.2%	17.8%	14.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census, Summary File 1, QT-H1.

Housing Units by Occupancy and Tenure by Council District

City Council District	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1	8,385	8,007	5,137	2,870	378
2	8,163	7,703	4,289	3,414	460
3	14,052	12,569	5,035	7,534	1,483
4	15,825	14,113	3,044	11,069	1,712
5	12,125	11,380	5,660	5,720	745
6	10,343	9,734	6,531	3,203	609
7	11,830	11,006	6,376	4,630	824
Total	80,723*	74,512*	36,072	38,440	6,211

* These totals differ from the official 2010 Census counts due to boundary differences. See the Methodology chapter for a full explanation.

Source: DIGIT Lab, University of Utah, based on US Census Bureau, Census 2010 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	4	7	7
2	7	7	6	5	6
3	2	2	5	2	2
4	1	1	7	1	1
5	3	3	3	3	4
6	5	5	1	6	5
7	4	4	2	4	3

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	95.5%	4.5%	64.2%	35.8%
2	94.4%	5.6%	55.7%	44.3%
3	89.4%	10.6%	40.1%	59.9%
4	89.2%	10.8%	21.6%	78.4%
5	93.9%	6.1%	49.7%	50.3%
6	94.1%	5.9%	67.1%	32.9%
7	93.0%	7.0%	57.9%	42.1%
Total	92.3%	7.7%	48.4%	51.6%

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

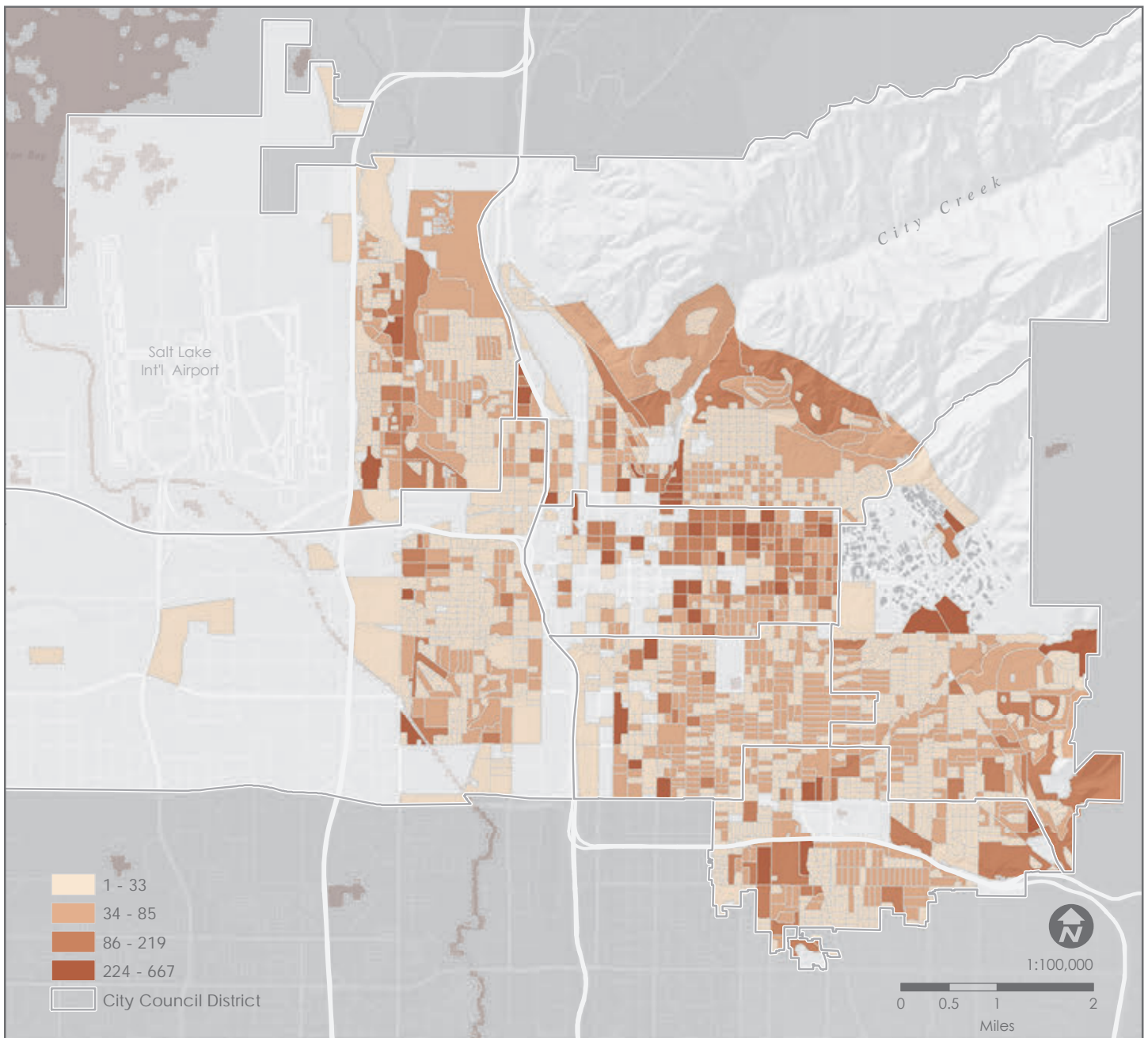
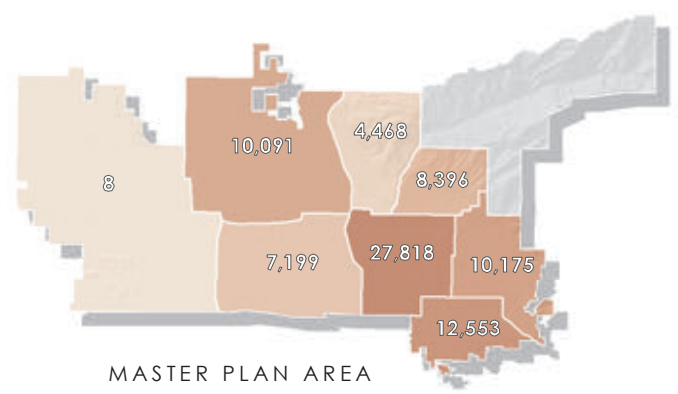
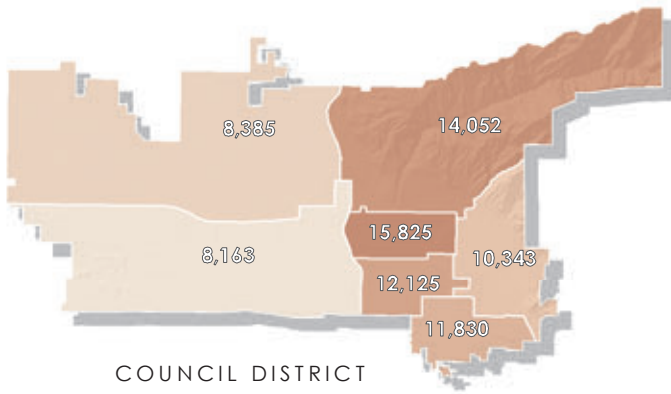
Housing Units by Occupancy and Tenure: District Shares of City Totals

City Council District	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1	10.4%	10.7%	14.2%	7.5%	6.1%
2	10.1%	10.3%	11.9%	8.9%	7.4%
3	17.4%	16.9%	14.0%	19.6%	23.9%
4	19.6%	18.9%	8.4%	28.8%	27.6%
5	15.0%	15.3%	15.7%	14.9%	12.0%
6	12.8%	13.1%	18.1%	8.3%	9.8%
7	14.7%	14.8%	17.7%	12.0%	13.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

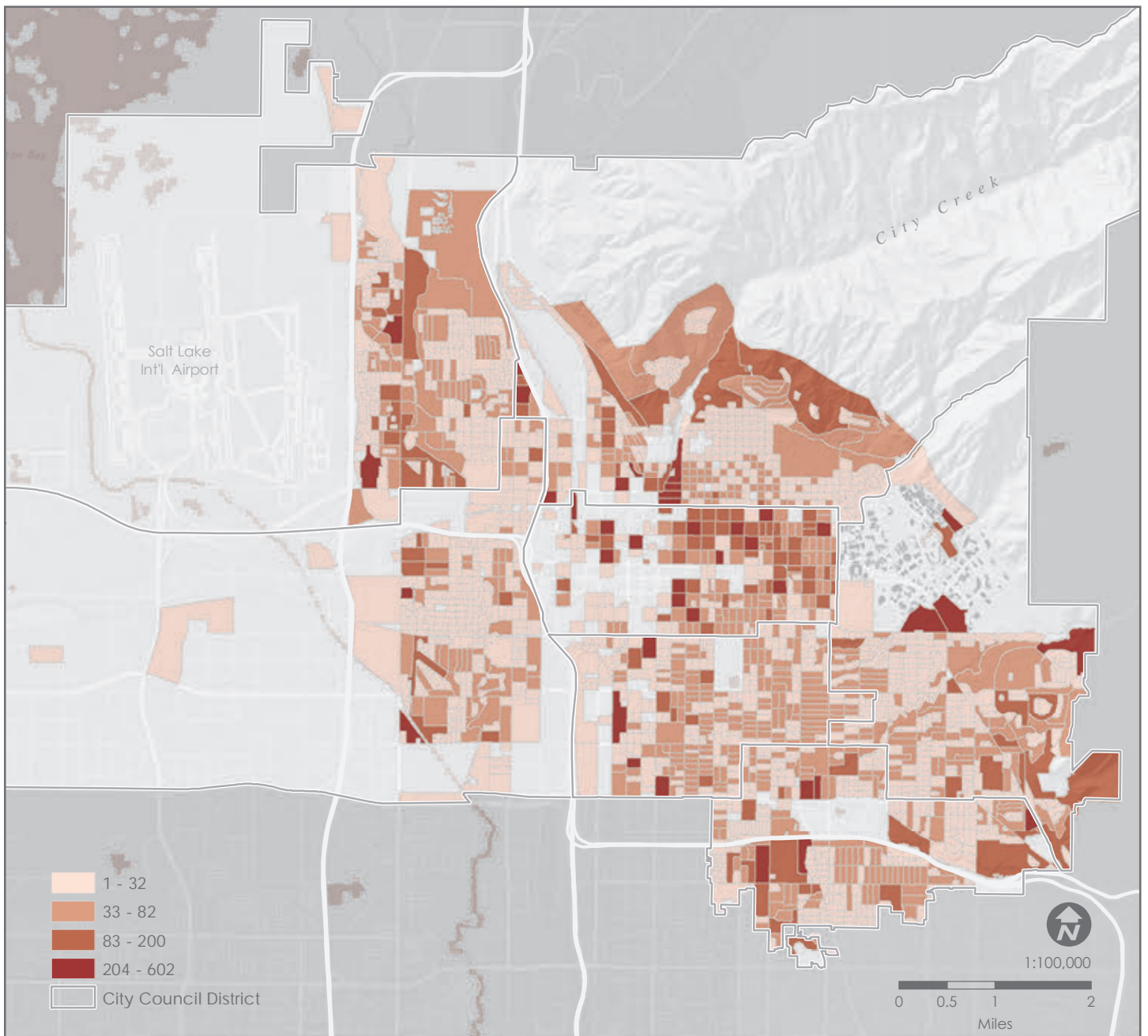
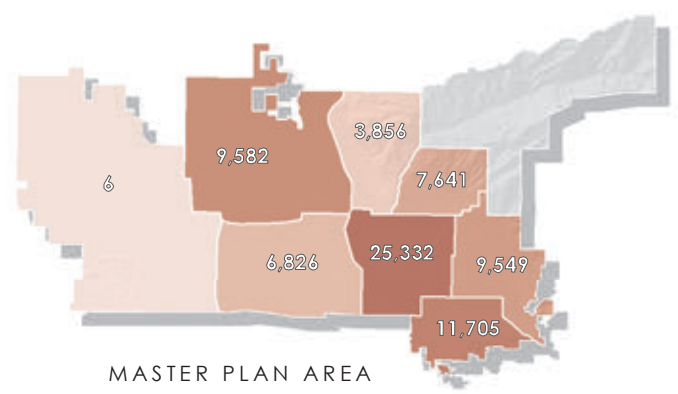
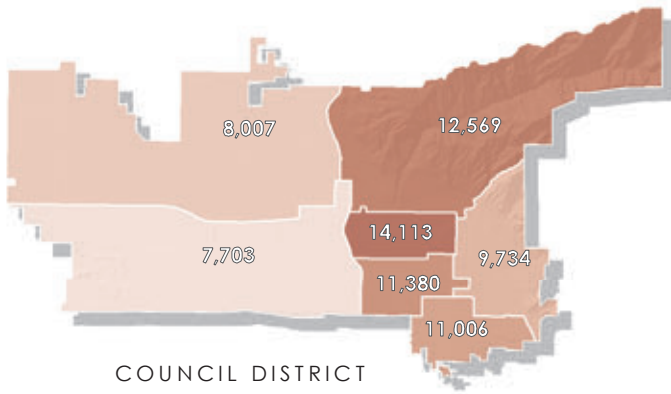
Note: Red highlighted cells indicate that the district's share of the city for the given category exceeds the district's share of the total number of housing units in the city.

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

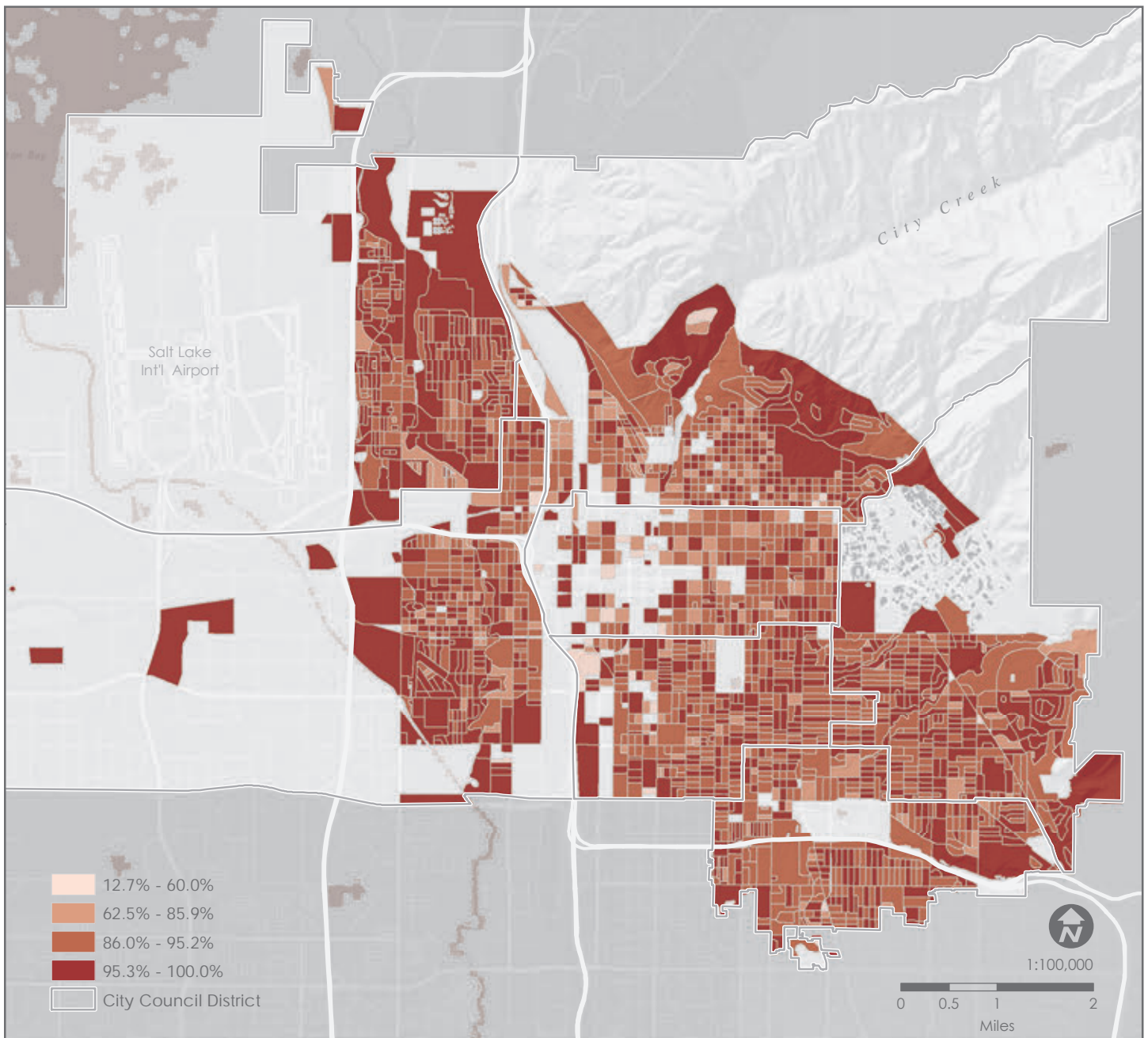
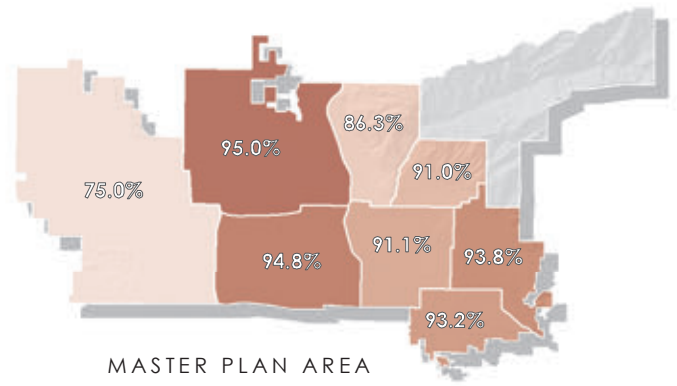
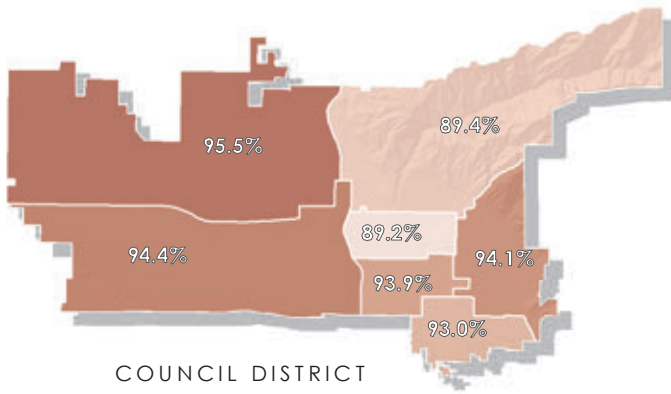
Total Housing Units



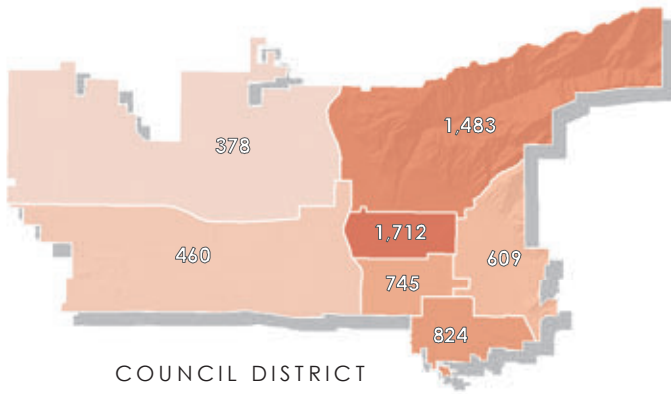
Occupied Housing Units



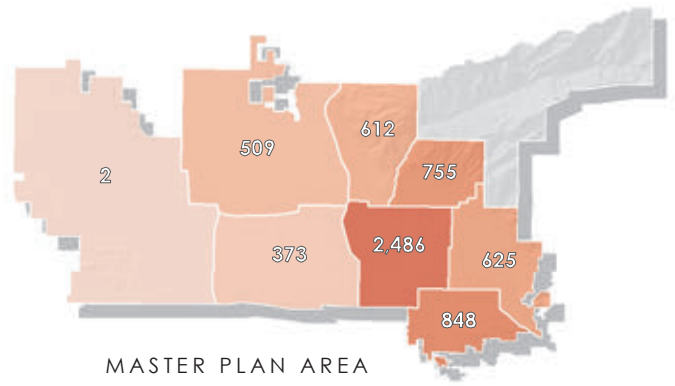
Occupied Share of Total Housing Units (Occupancy Rate)



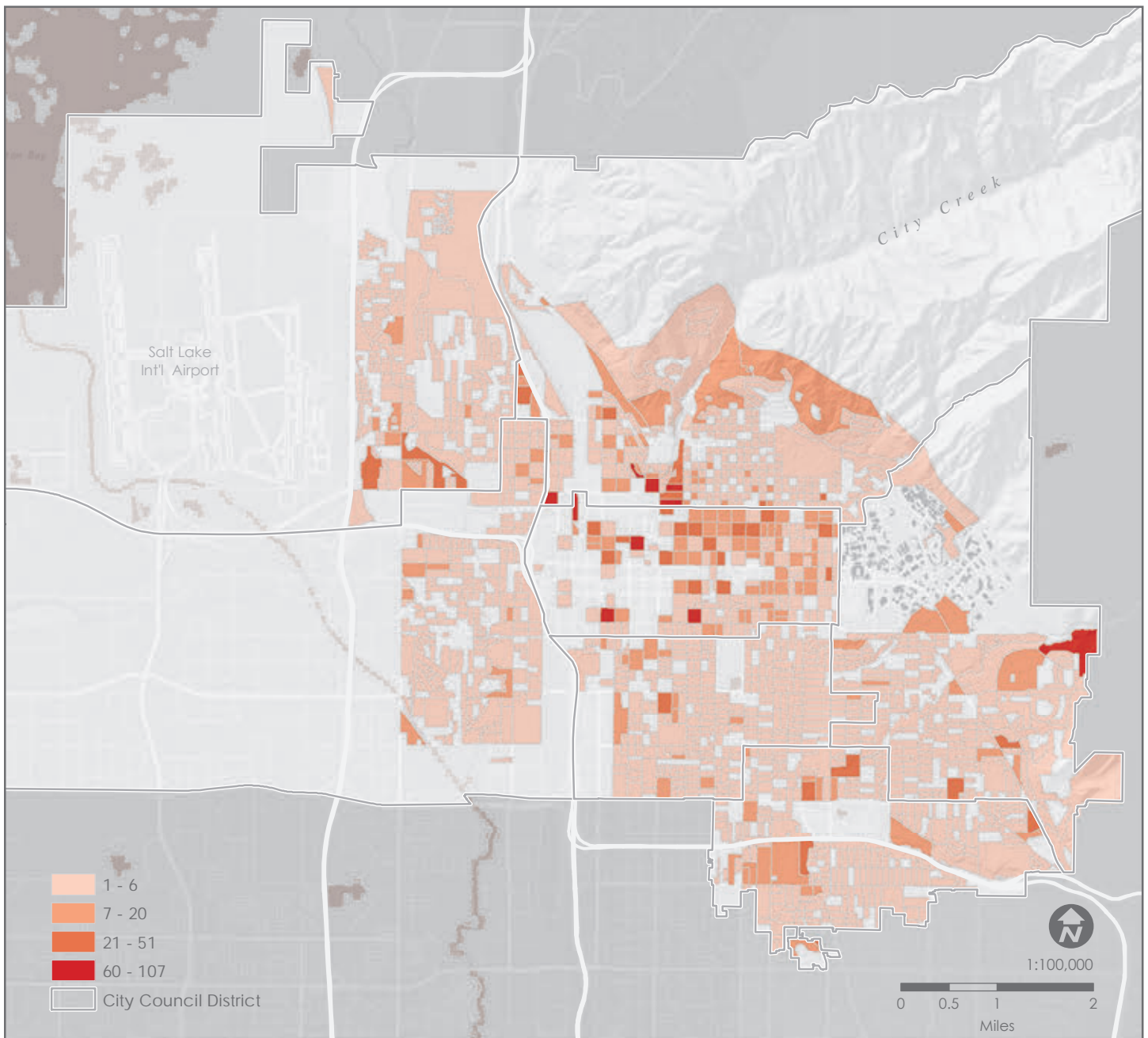
Vacant Housing Units



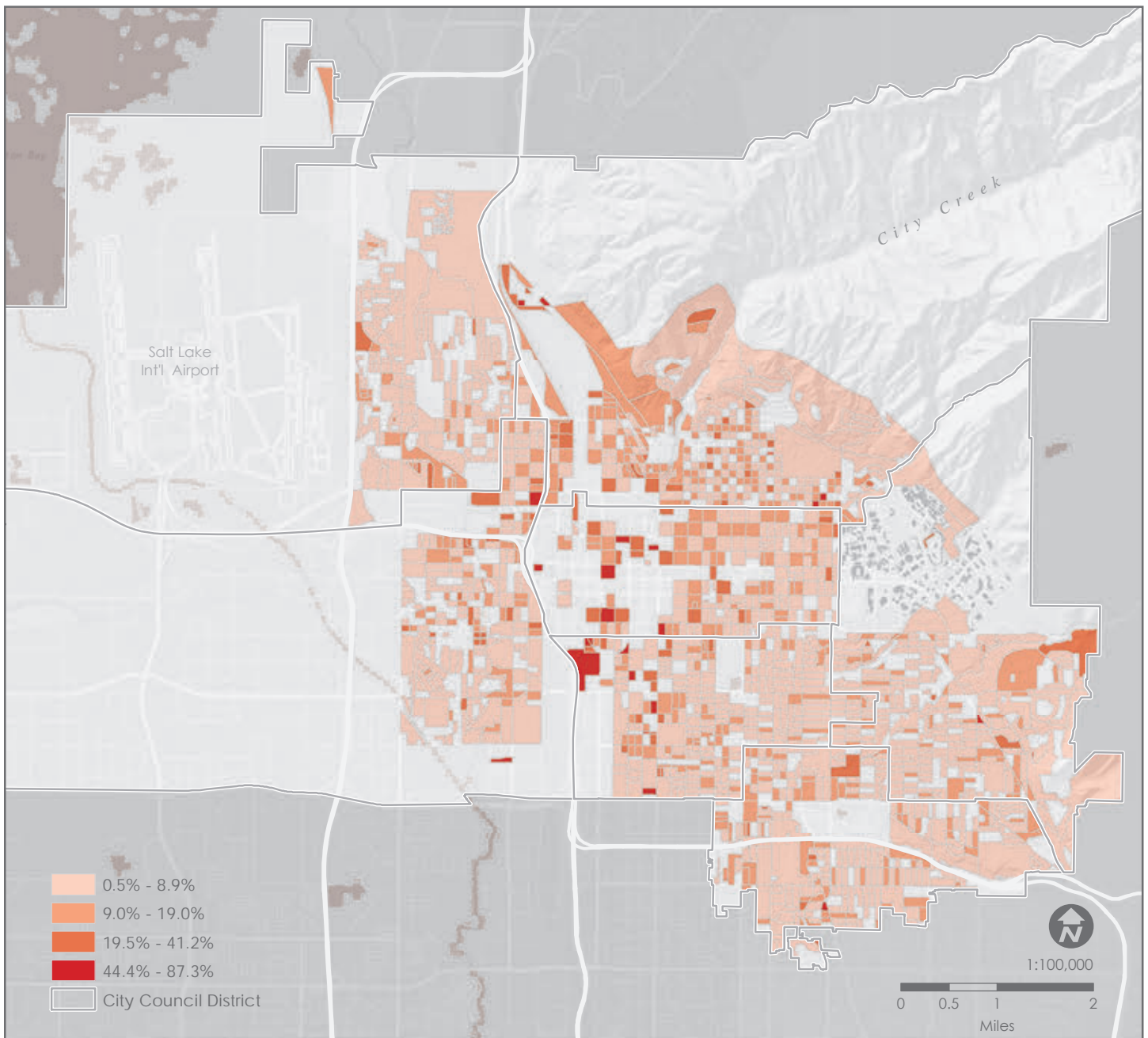
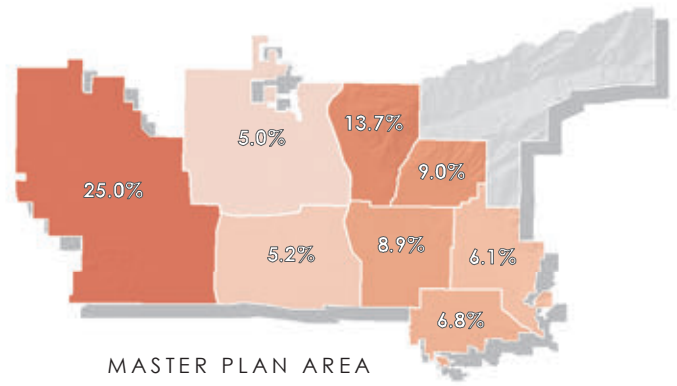
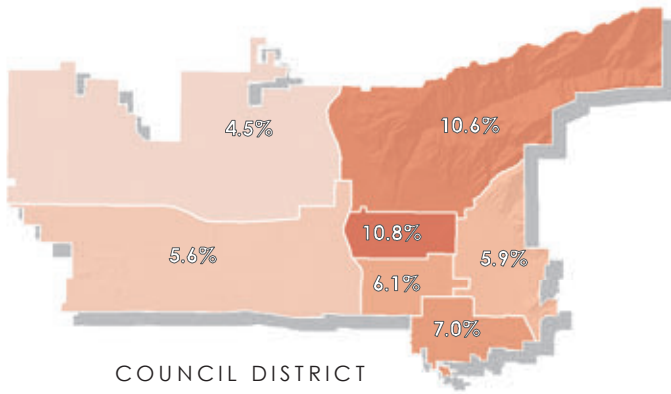
COUNCIL DISTRICT



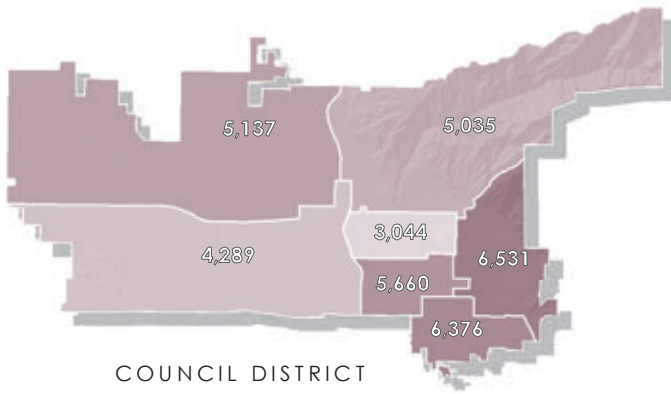
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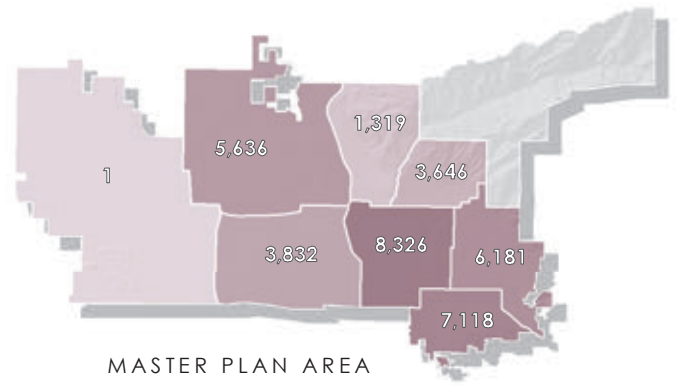
Vacant Share of Total Housing Units (Vacancy Rate)



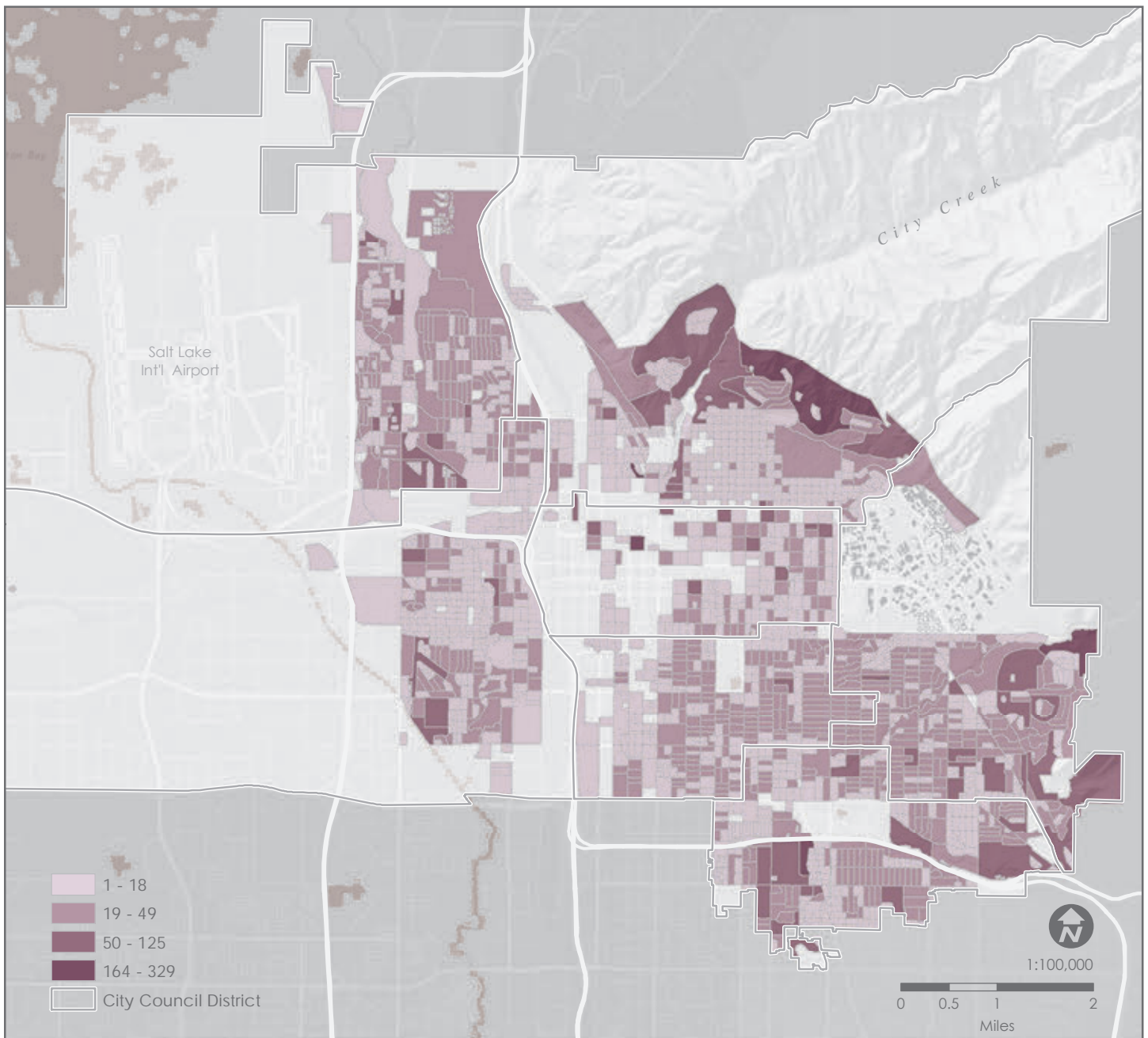
Owner-Occupied Housing Units



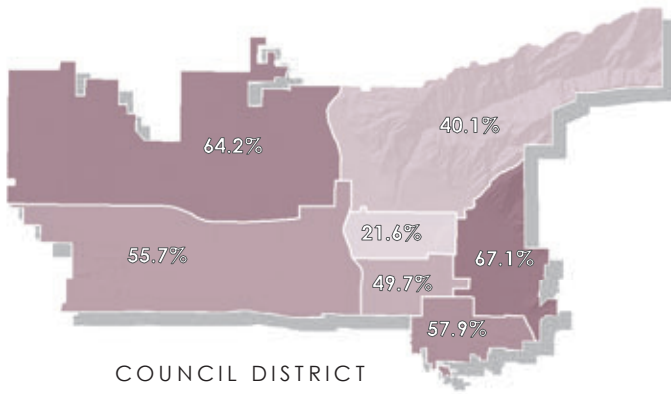
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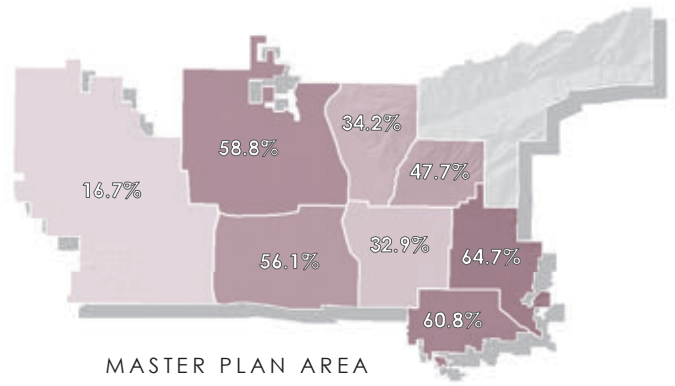
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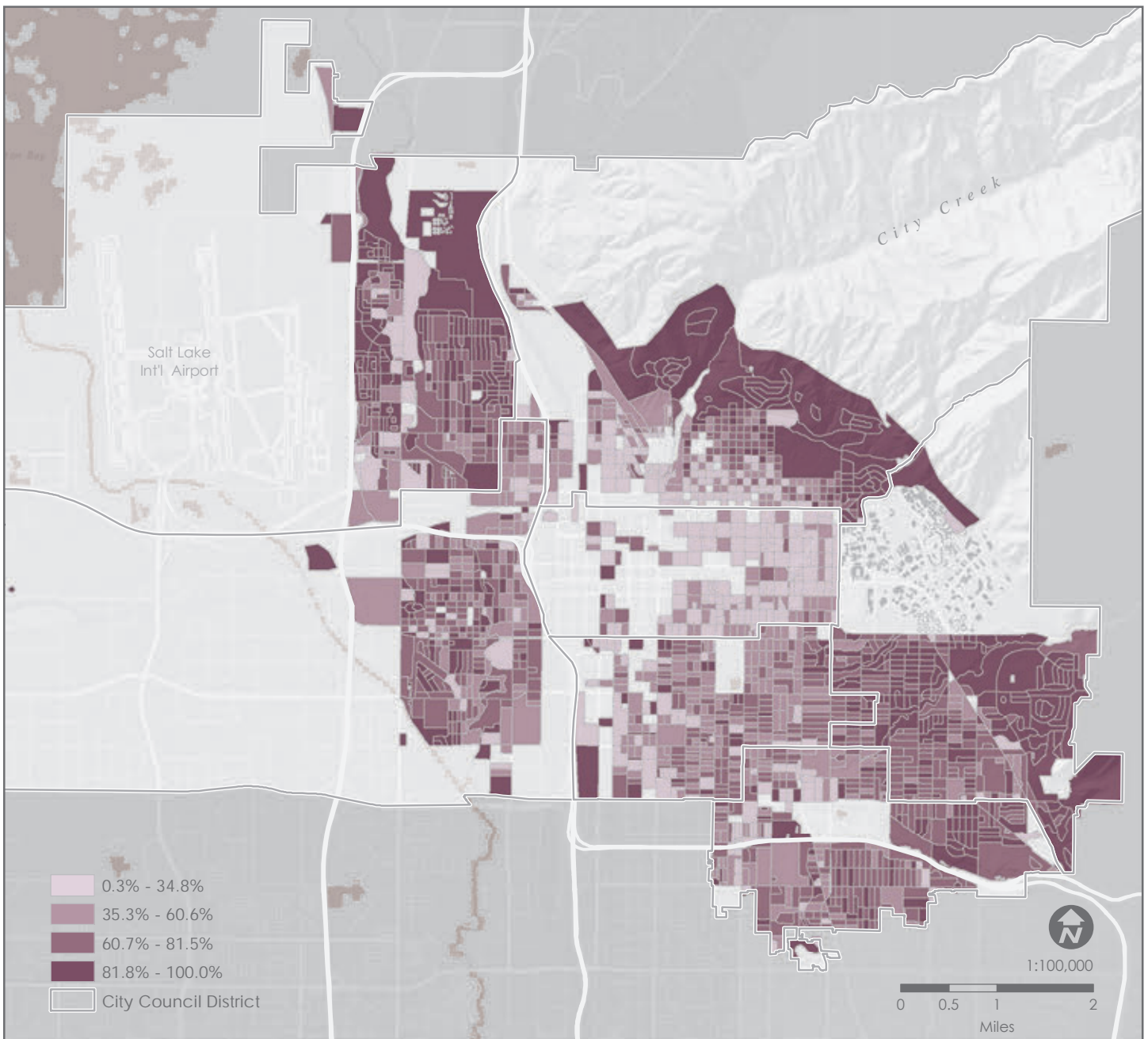
Owner-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units



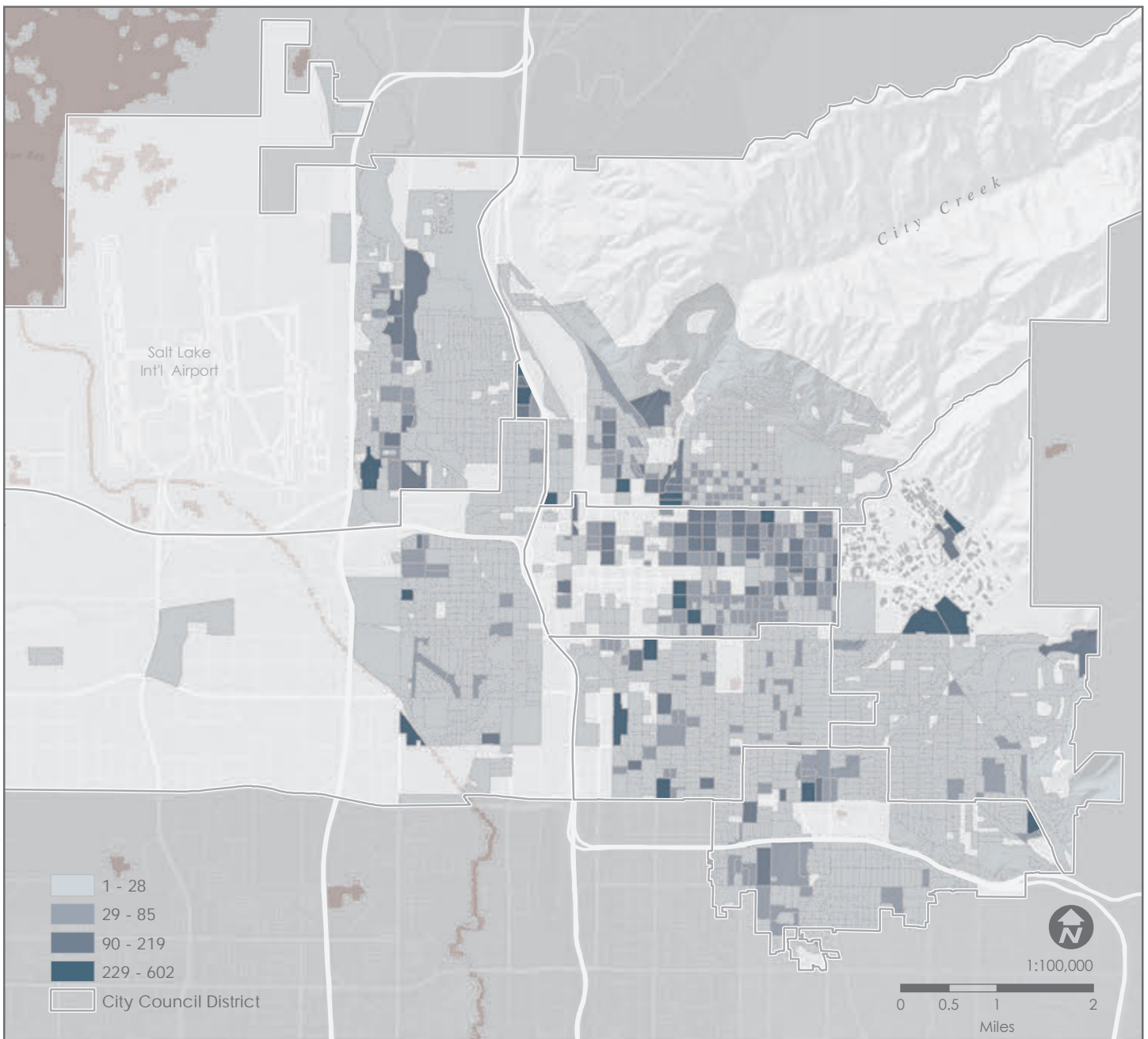
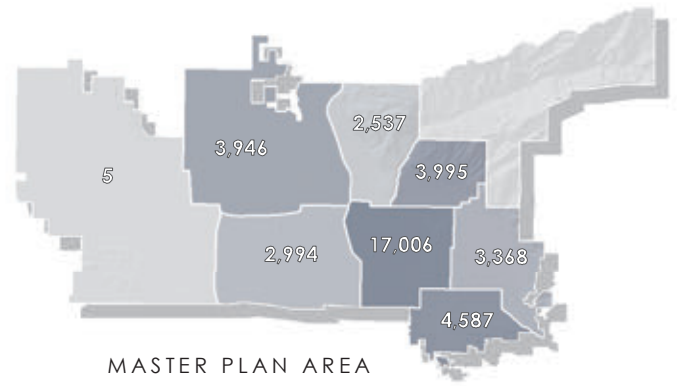
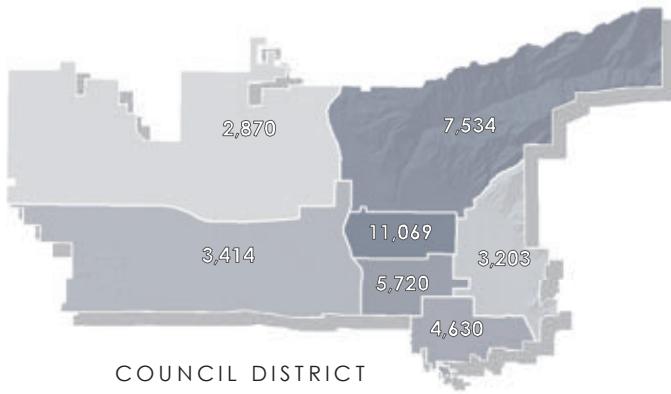
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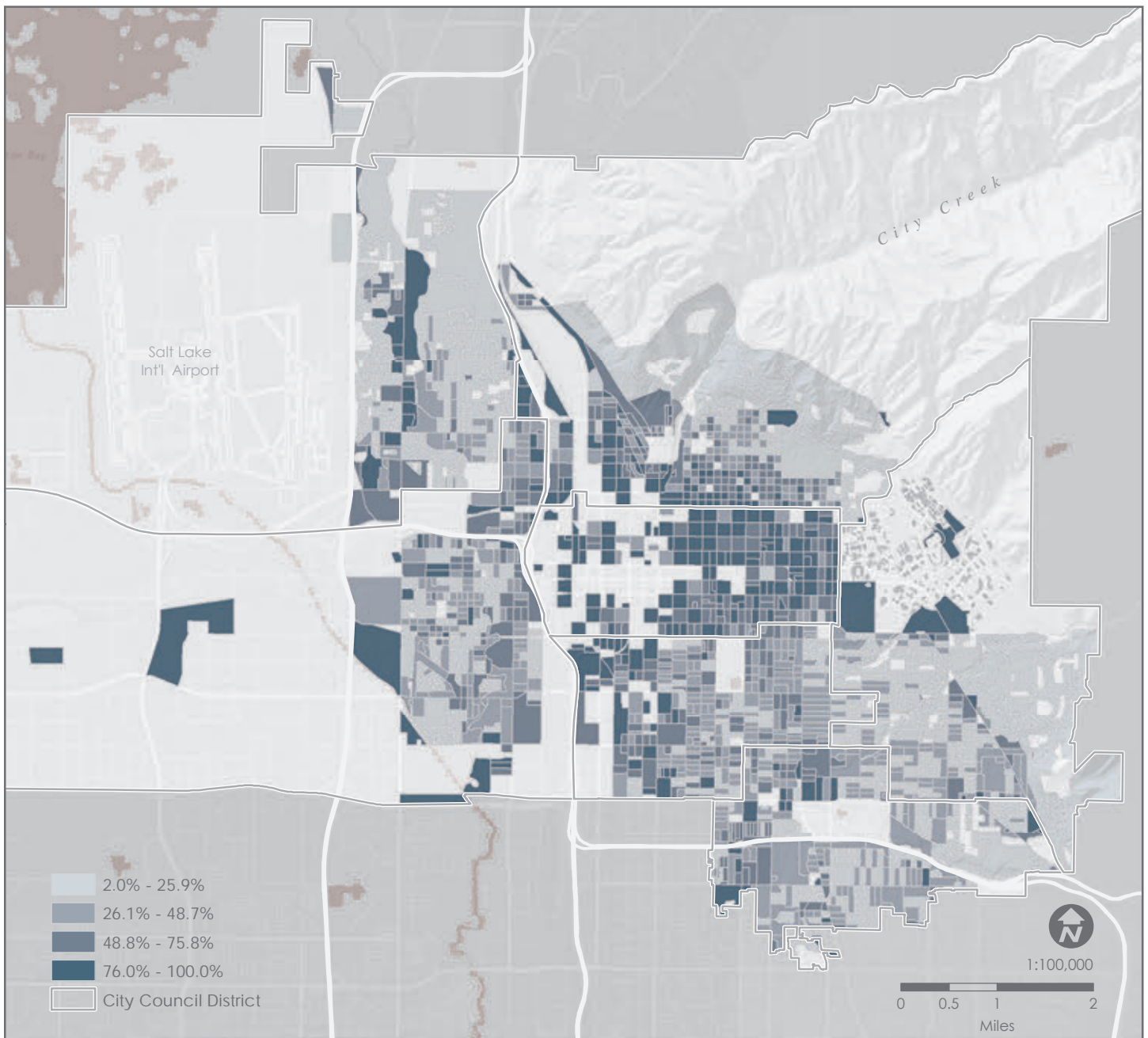
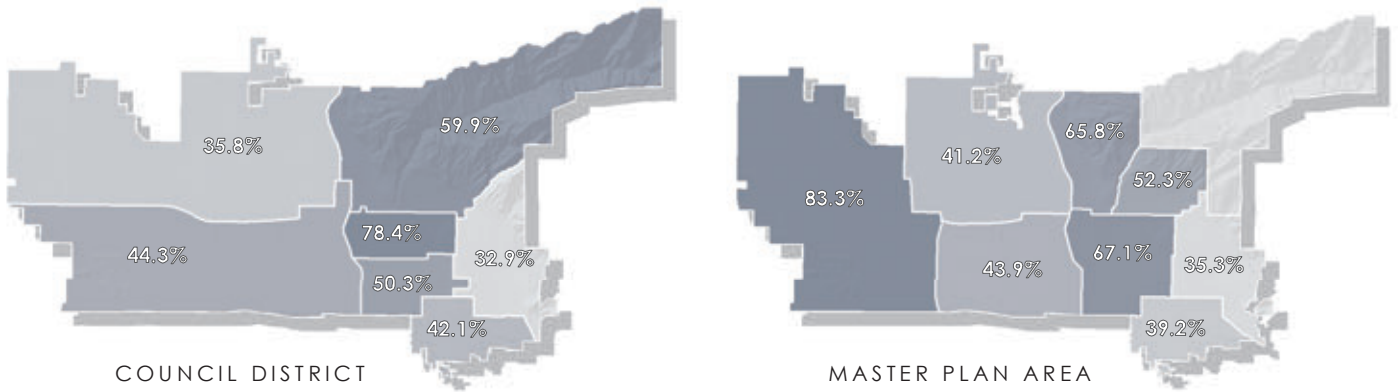
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Renter-Occupied Housing Units



Renter-Occupied Share of Occupied Housing Units

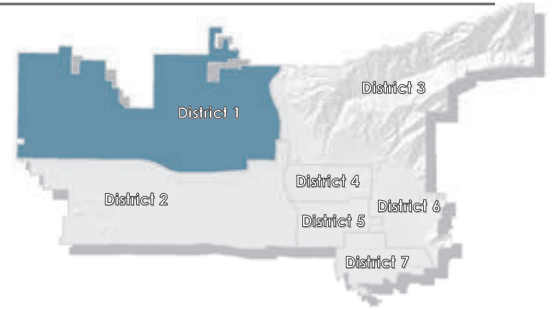


District-Level Summaries

District 1

“District One includes the Rose Park, Morton Meadows, North Redwood, Jordan Meadows, Westpointe, State Fairpark, and Onequa neighborhoods, the Salt Lake City International Airport, the Salt Lake International Center business park, and the undeveloped area of the City known as the Northwest Quadrant.”⁵

As of April 1, 2010, District 1 was the most populous (27,505 residents) and second youngest among all districts, with a median age of 28.9. District 1 had the largest school-age and second largest preschool-age populations, home to nearly a quarter (23 percent) of all Salt Lake City school-age persons. This resulted in the highest youth dependency ratio and total dependency ratio among all districts. District 1 also had the third highest male-to-female ratio, mostly due to its young population.



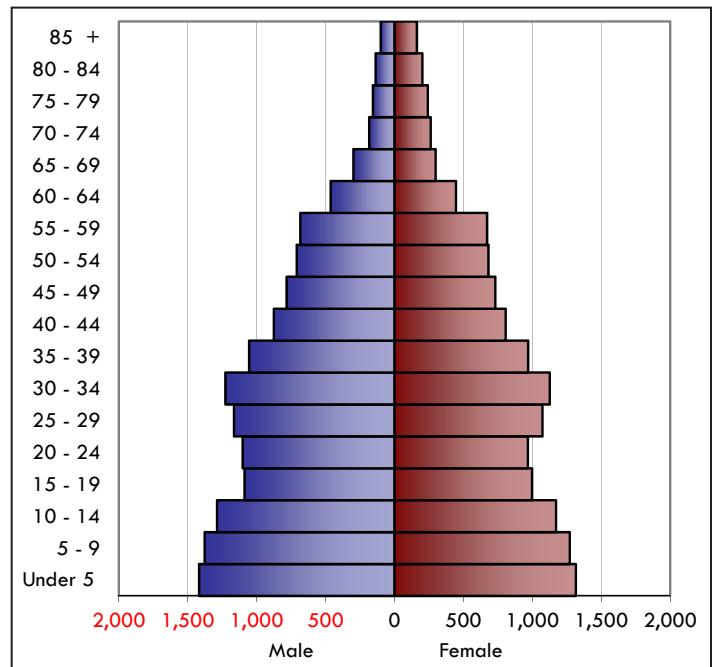
District 1 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	27,505	1	100%	14.8%
Under 5	2,733	2	9.9%	18.9%
5 through 17 Years	6,377	1	23.2%	23.1%
18 through 24 Years	2,885	7	10.5%	11.1%
25 through 64 Years	13,466	5	49.0%	13.4%
65 and Older	2,044	5	7.4%	11.7%
Working Age (18–64)	16,351	7	59.4%	12.9%
Youth Dependency Ratio	55.7	1	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	12.5	4	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	68.2	1	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

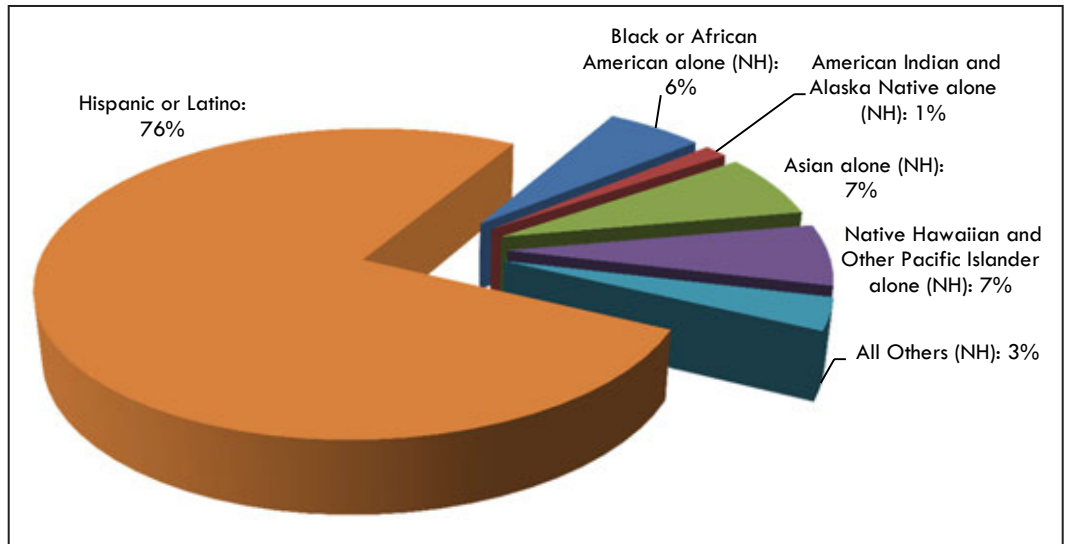


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

5. Downloaded from <http://council.slcgov.com/d1/pages/bio.htm> on 01/26/2013.

District 1 is a minority-majority district, with 63.1 percent of residents classified as minorities, accounting for 27.1 percent of the city's total. It ranks just behind District 2 as the most ethnically and racially diverse district in the 2010 Census. Hispanics or Latinos were 76 percent of all minorities. Asians and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders were the next largest minority populations in District 1, each being about 4 percent of the district total population. Hispanics represented nearly one-third (31.8 percent) of the District 1 population.

District 1 2010 Minority Population by Race and Ethnicity



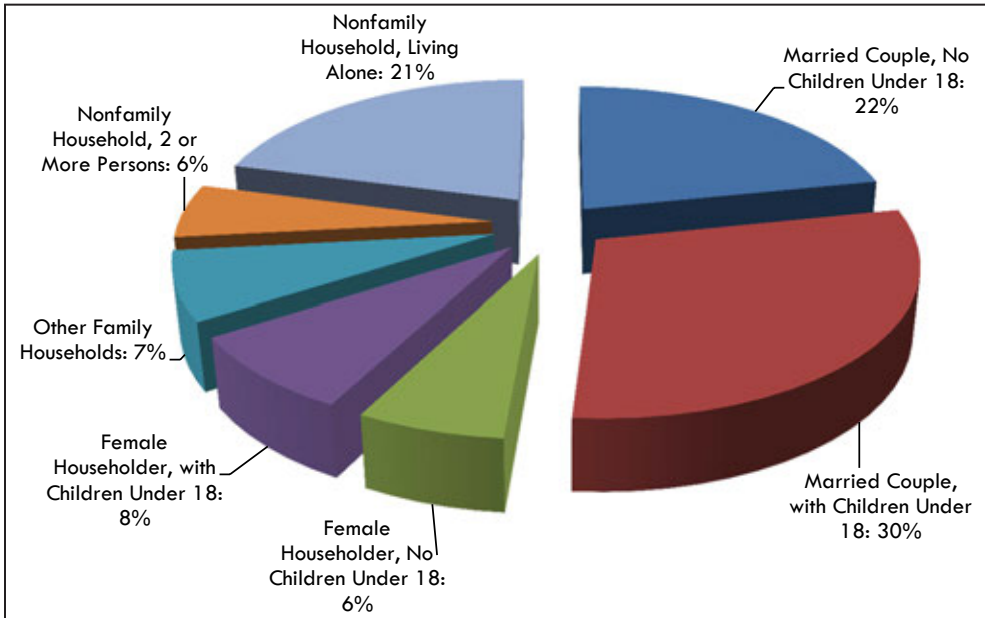
Note: Minority is defined as all persons except those who are White alone, not Hispanic or Latino. In this chart, NH means not Hispanic or Latino.
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	27,505	1	100%	14.8%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	10,154	6	36.9%	8.3%
Black or African American alone	997	1	3.6%	21.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	244	4	0.9%	15.0%
Asian alone	1,169	3	4.3%	14.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,120	2	4.1%	30.2%
All Others	587	5	2.1%	13.4%
Hispanic or Latino	13,234	2	48.1%	31.8%
Total Minority	17,351	2	63.1%	27.1%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Nearly three-quarters (73.3 percent) of all households in District 1 were family households in 2010, the highest proportion among all districts, and a slightly higher share than District 2's 72.1 percent. District 1 has the second largest average household size among districts, with 3.42 persons per household. It has the second fewest number of persons 65 years or older living alone. In 2010, 41.2 percent of all households in District 1 were family households with own children under 18, ranking it first among all districts, but only slightly exceeding the 41.1 percent share of District 2. Over half of the district's households (51.3 percent) were married-couple households, ranking it second behind District 6. It has the second largest number of married-couple households with children under 18 among all districts. It has the third highest population of single women with children, at 8.3 percent of all District 1 households, and 16.8 percent of all single-mother households in Salt Lake City.

It has the second largest number of married-couple households with children under 18 among all districts. It has the third highest population of single women with children, at 8.3 percent of all District 1 households, and 16.8 percent of all single-mother households in Salt Lake City.

District 1 2010 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	8,007	6	100%	10.7%
Family Households (Families)	5,869	3	73.3%	15.0%
Married-Couple Families	4,108	4	51.3%	14.5%
with Own Children Under 18	2,366	2	29.5%	18.2%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,171	3	14.6%	16.1%
with Own Children Under 18	661	3	8.3%	16.8%
Nonfamily Households	2,138	7	26.7%	6.0%
Householder Living Alone	1,672	6	20.9%	6.5%
Householder 65 Years and Over	561	6	7.0%	9.0%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 had a group quarters population of 129, the smallest of all districts. These were divided between correctional institutions (48 persons) and other noninstitutional group quarters (81).

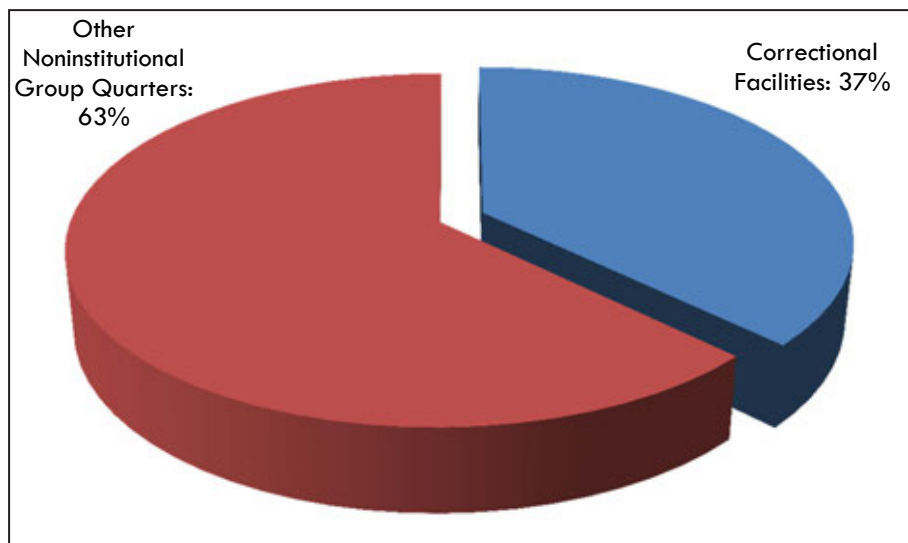
District 1 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	129	7	100%	2.7%
Institutionalized	48	5	37.2%	5.8%
Correctional Facilities	48	2	37.2%	21.7%
Juvenile Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Facilities	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized	81	6	62.8%	2.0%
College Student Housing	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	81	3	62.8%	4.4%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 1 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

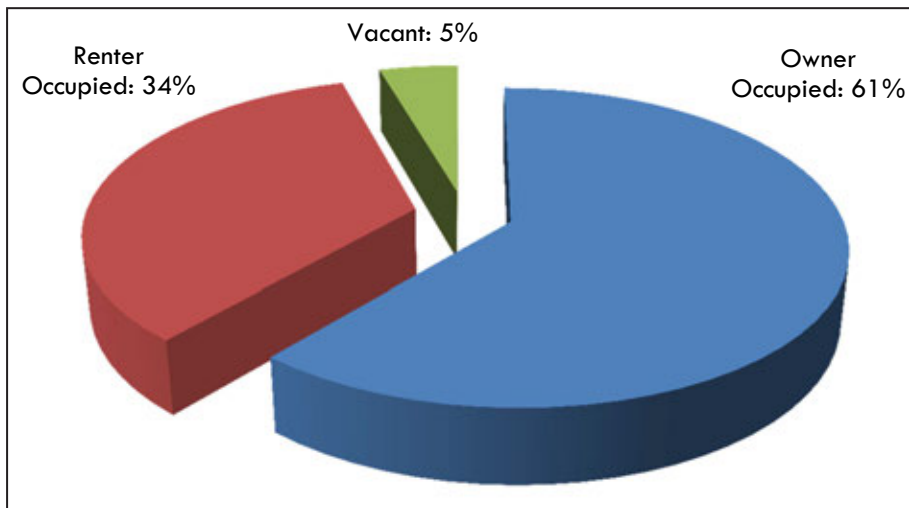
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	8,385	6		10.4%
Occupied	8,007	6	95.5%	10.7%
Owner	5,137	4	64.2%	14.2%
Renter	2,870	7	35.8%	7.5%
Vacant	378	7	4.5%	6.1%

District 1 had 8,385 housing units counted in the 2010 Census, ranking it sixth among the seven districts. Its owner-occupied share of 64.2 percent is second highest, making its rental share of 35.8 percent second lowest. Finally, its vacancy rate of 4.5 percent was lowest among all districts on April 1, 2010.

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

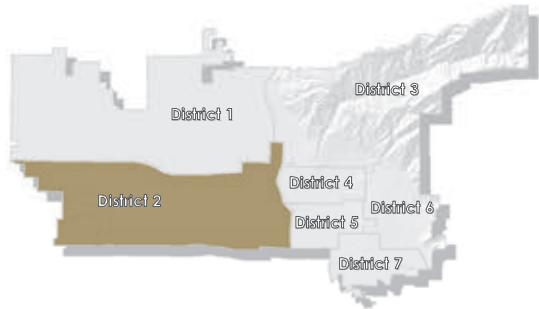
District 1 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2

“District Two community councils include Glendale, Poplar Grove, Fairpark and Jordan Meadows. The District also includes the Centennial Park industrial area. Attractions of District 2 include restaurants such as Red Iguana & African Restaurant, the Raging Waters fun park, and the long-time plant nursery, Louise Gardens.



Popular community assets of District 2 include the Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center and Unity Center, the Glendale Golf Course, Jordan River Parkway, International Peace Gardens and new 9-Line Trail.”⁶

& African Restaurant, the Raging Waters fun park, and the long-time plant nursery, Louise Gardens.

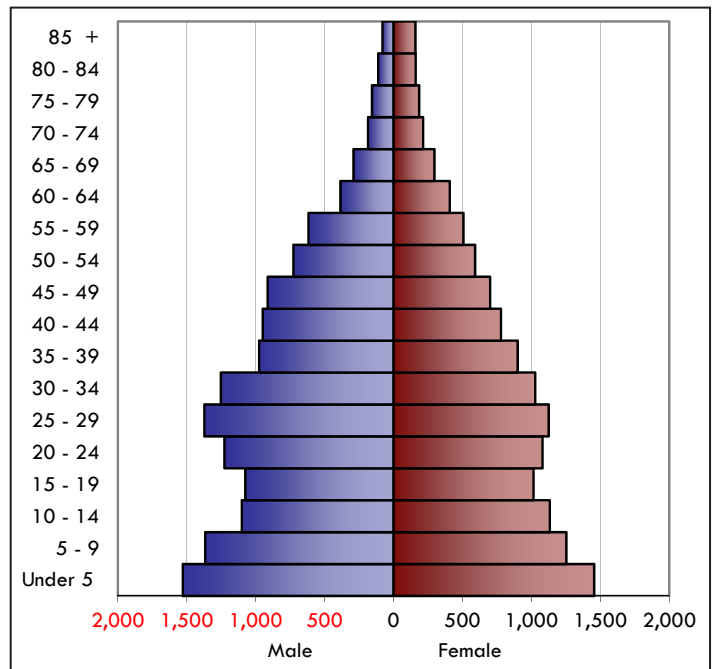
District 2 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	27,307	2	100%	14.6%
Under 5	2,984	1	10.9%	20.6%
5 through 17 Years	6,074	2	22.2%	22.0%
18 through 24 Years	3,178	5	11.6%	12.2%
25 through 64 Years	13,231	6	48.5%	13.1%
65 and Older	1,840	7	6.7%	10.5%
Working Age (18–64)	16,409	6	60.1%	12.9%
Youth Dependency Ratio	55.2	2	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	11.2	6	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	66.4	2	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 is the second most populous (27,307 residents), with the youngest population among all districts (median age of 27.8). District 2 had the largest preschool-age and second largest school-age populations, with 22.0 percent of all Salt Lake City school-age persons. This resulted in the second highest youth dependency and total dependency ratios among all districts. District 2 also had the second highest male-to-female ratio, mostly due to its young population.

District 2 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

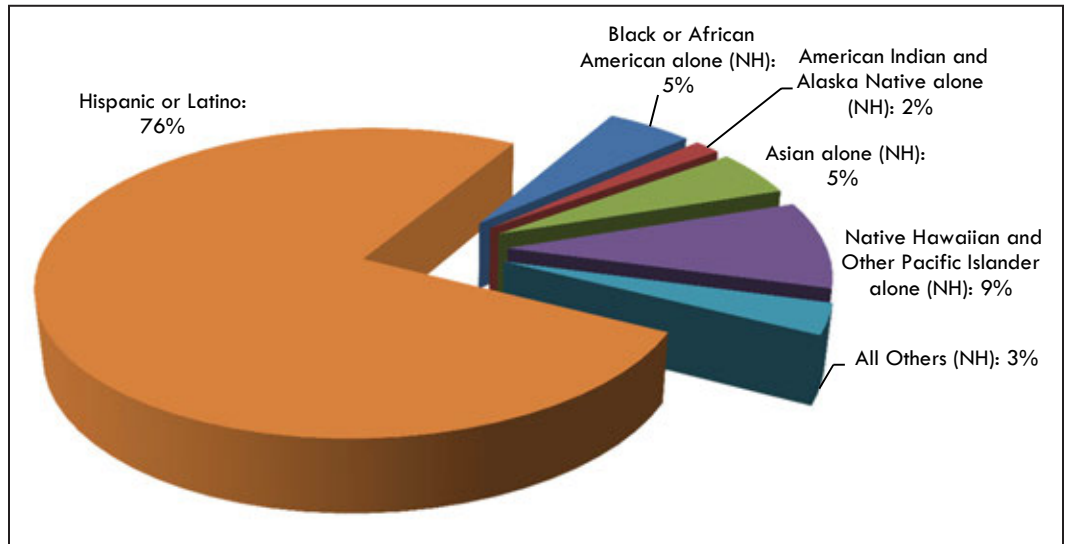


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

6. Downloaded from <http://council.slcgov.com/D2/pages/bio.htm> on 01/26/2013.

District 2 is a minority-majority district, with 68.9 percent of residents classified as minorities, accounting for 29.3 percent of the city's total. Hispanics or Latinos were 76 percent of all minorities. Nearly half (47.0 percent) of Salt Lake City's Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population lived in District 2, with this population representing 6.4 percent of the district total. The next largest minority populations in the district were Blacks or African Americans and Asians, with 3.5 and 3.4 percent of the district population, respectively. Hispanics made up over half (52.3 percent) of the District 2 population.

District 2 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	27,307	2	100%	14.6%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	8,506	7	31.1%	7.0%
Black or African American alone	958	2	3.5%	20.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	297	3	1.1%	18.3%
Asian alone	928	5	3.4%	11.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,740	1	6.4%	47.0%
All Others	606	4	2.2%	13.8%
Hispanic or Latino	14,272	1	52.3%	34.3%
Total Minority	18,801	1	68.9%	29.3%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 2010 Households by Type

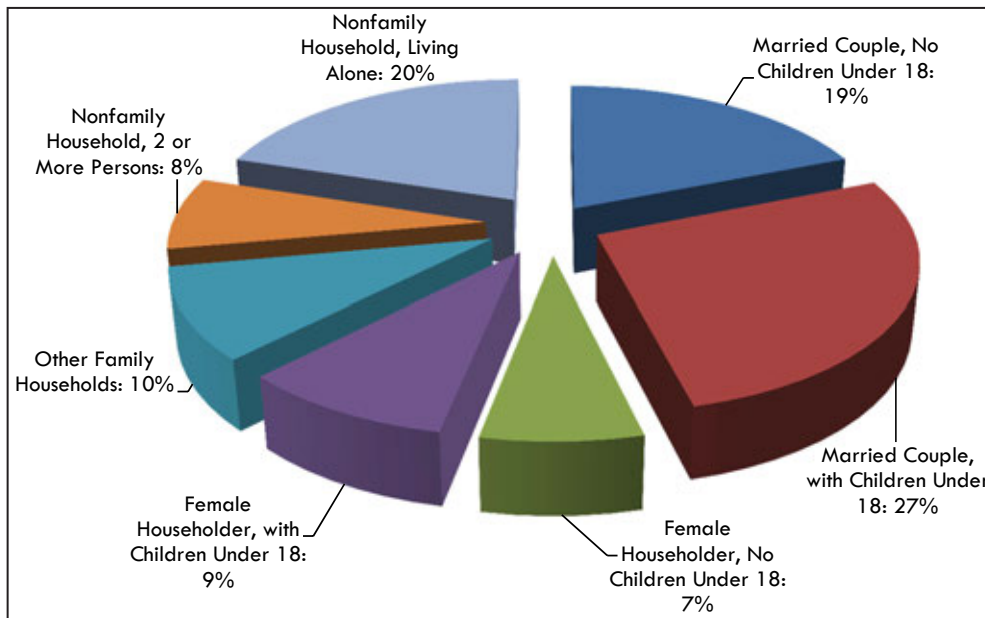
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	7,703	7	100%	10.3%
Family Households (Families)	5,555	6	72.1%	14.2%
Married-Couple Families	3,557	6	46.2%	12.6%
with Own Children Under 18	2,096	3	27.2%	16.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,249	2	16.2%	17.2%
with Own Children Under 18	714	2	9.3%	18.1%
Nonfamily Households	2,148	6	27.9%	6.1%
Householder Living Alone	1,547	7	20.1%	6.0%
Householder 65 Years and Over	451	7	5.9%	7.3%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

Family households were 72.1 percent of all households in District 2 in 2010, ranking it second behind District 1. It had the largest average household size among districts, with 3.50 persons per household. It had the fewest number of persons 65 years or older living alone. In 2010, 41.1 percent of all households in District 2 were family households with own children under 18, ranking it second among all districts, but only slightly lower than the 41.2 percent share of District 1. Just less than half of households (46.2 percent) were married-couple households, ranking it third behind Districts 6 and 1. It had the third largest number of married-couple households with children under 18 among all districts. It had the second highest population of single women with children, with 9.3 percent of all District 2 households, and 18.1 percent of all single-mother households in Salt Lake City.

District 2 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 had a group quarters population of 352 in 2010, the third smallest of all districts. These were divided between correctional institutions (173 persons), nursing facilities (113) and other noninstitutional group quarters (66).

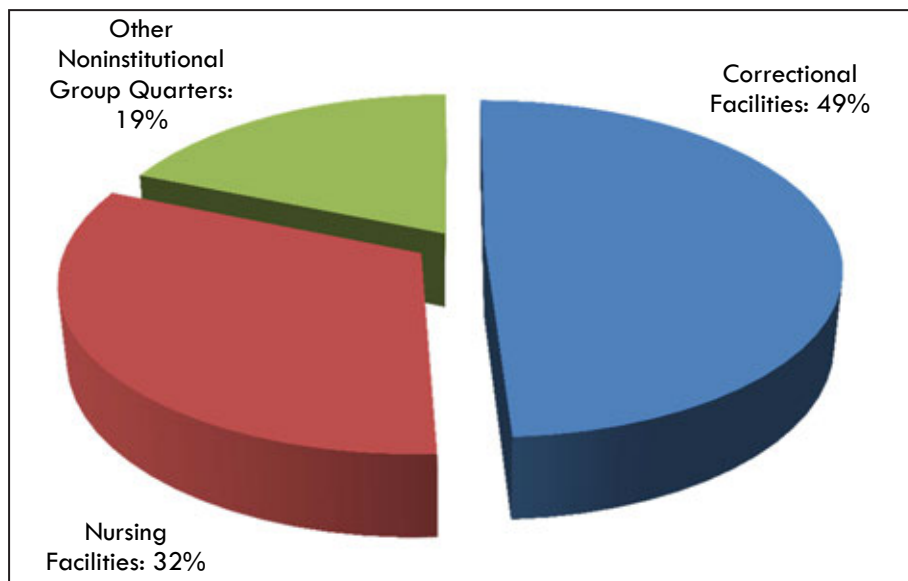
District 2 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	352	5	100%	7.3%
Institutionalized	286	2	81.3%	34.8%
Correctional Facilities	173	1	49.1%	78.3%
Juvenile Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Facilities	113	2	32.1%	21.0%
Noninstitutionalized	66	7	18.8%	1.7%
College Student Housing	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	66	4	18.8%	3.5%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 had 8,163 housing units counted in the 2010 Census, ranking it seventh among the seven districts. Its owner-occupied share of 55.7 percent was third highest, making its rental share of 44.3 percent third lowest. Finally, its vacancy rate of 5.6 percent was second lowest among all districts on April 1, 2010.

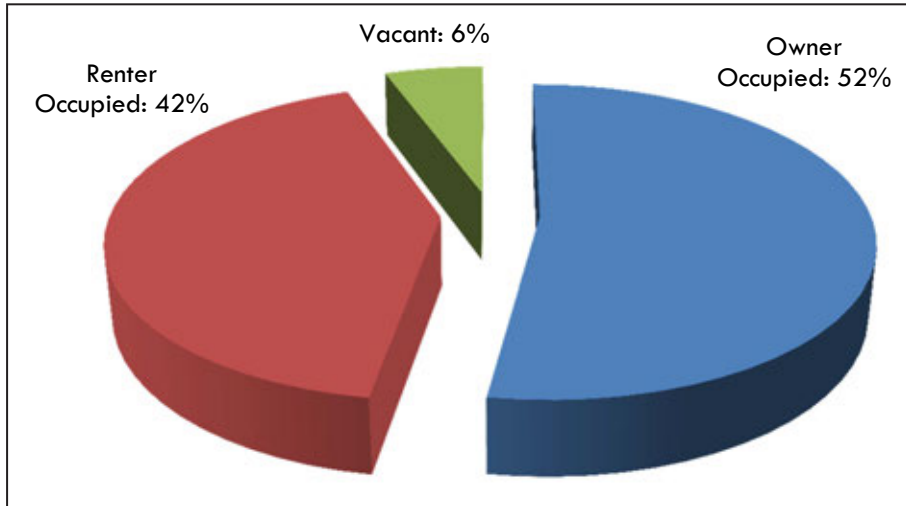
District 2 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	8,163	7		10.1%
Occupied	7,703	7	94.4%	10.3%
Owner	4,289	6	55.7%	11.9%
Renter	3,414	5	44.3%	8.9%
Vacant	460	6	5.6%	7.4%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 2 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3

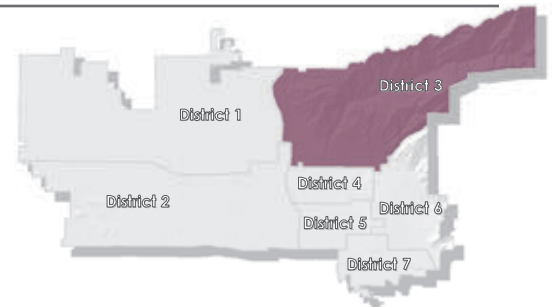
“District Three includes neighborhoods in the lower and upper Avenues, Capitol Hill, West Capitol Hill, Guadalupe and Federal Heights. This north-side district is home to the State Capitol building, City Creek Canyon, the City Cemetery, the world headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, several hospital sites and three historic preservation districts – the Avenues, Capitol Hill and South Temple.”⁷

As of April 1, 2010, District 3 had the third smallest population (26,212 residents) and the oldest population (median age of 33.0) among all districts. The population of District 3 had a smaller share of youth and larger share of young adults (20- to 35-year-olds) compared with the city as a whole. 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.

District 3 had the second smallest preschool-age and school-age populations and shares among the districts, with just over one-tenth of the city’s populations of these age groups. District 3 had the second highest population and share of persons 65 years and older (12.3 percent) and the second highest retirement-age dependency ratio. The higher retirement-age and working-age shares and lower

youth population shares resulted in a combined dependency ratio of 40.4 non-working-age persons per 100

working-age persons. District 3 also had the third lowest male-to-female ratio, mostly due to its older population. 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. This could be explained by males leaving for religious service (LDS missions) or women attending educational institutions in higher proportions.



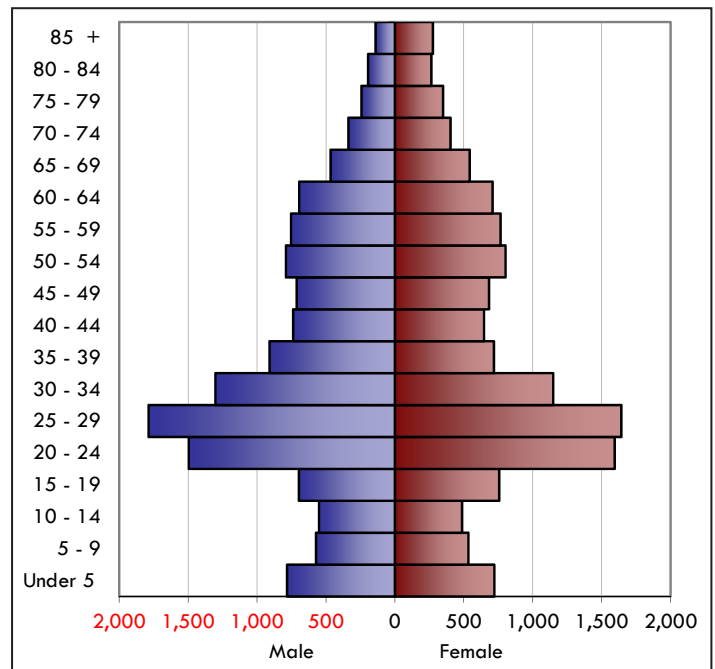
District 3 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,212	5	100%	14.1%
Under 5	1,504	6	5.7%	10.4%
5 through 17 Years	2,815	6	10.7%	10.2%
18 through 24 Years	3,871	3	14.8%	14.8%
25 through 64 Years	14,805	3	56.5%	14.7%
65 and Older	3,217	2	12.3%	18.4%
Working Age (18–64)	18,676	3	71.2%	14.7%
Youth Dependency Ratio	23.1	6	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	17.2	2	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	40.4	5	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

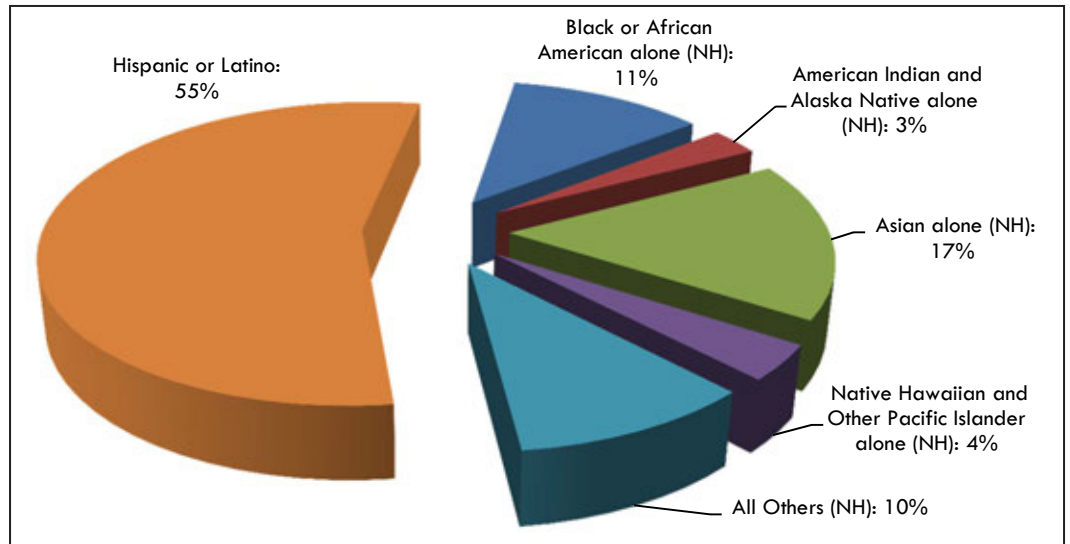


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

7. Downloaded from <http://council.slsgov.com/D3/default.htm> on 01/26/2013.

Minorities made up 21.7 percent of the District 3 population, the third lowest share among all districts. Hispanics represented over half (55.5 percent) of the district's minority population, and 11.9 percent of the total District 3 population. The next largest of the District 3 minority populations was Asians at 3.6 percent of the population, followed by Blacks or African Americans with 2.5 percent.

District 3 2010 Minority Population by Race and Ethnicity



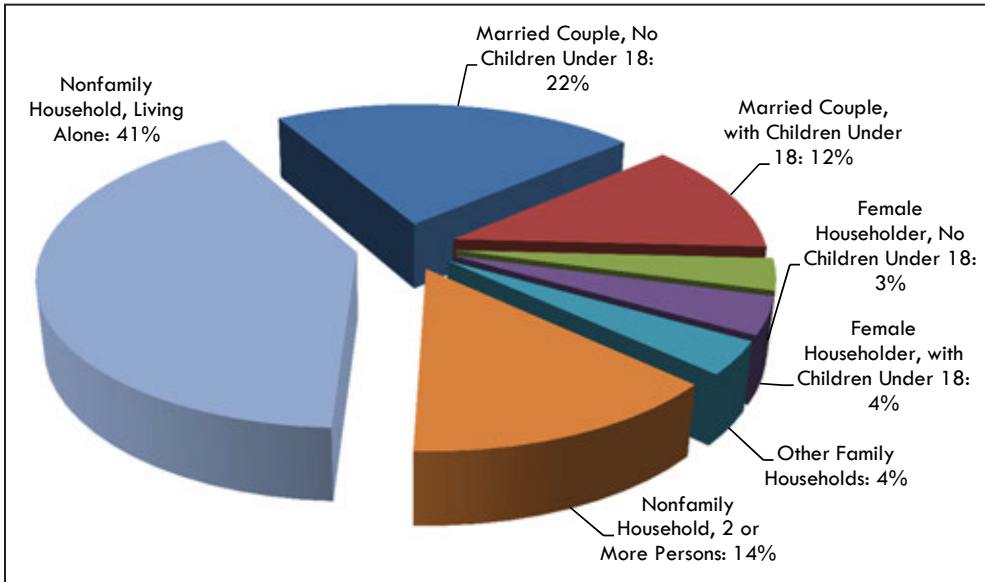
Note: Minority is defined as all persons except those who are White alone, not Hispanic or Latino. In this chart, NH means not Hispanic or Latino.
 Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,212	5	100%	14.1%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	20,531	3	78.3%	16.8%
Black or African American alone	662	5	2.5%	14.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	165	5	0.6%	10.2%
Asian alone	950	4	3.6%	11.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	211	4	0.8%	5.7%
All Others	586	6	2.2%	13.4%
Hispanic or Latino	3,107	5	11.9%	7.5%
Total Minority	5,681	5	21.7%	8.9%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 had 12,569 households, the second most numerous among all districts. Household size was the second smallest at an average of 2.05 persons per household. District 4 had both the most households and smallest average household size. Family households represented 45.1 percent and non-family households 54.9 percent of all District 3 households; only District 4 had a larger share of non-family households. Just over a third (34.2 percent) of District 3's households were married-couple household, while 12.1 percent of households were married couples with their own children under 18 years old. This latter proportion

was the second lowest among all districts, exceeding only District 4's 6.1 percent. Single-person households accounted for 41.0 percent of total households in the district, a share exceeded only by District 4's 53.5 percent. Households composed of single persons at least 65 years old made up 8.7 percent of the total, a slightly larger share than the entire city (8.3 percent). District 3 had the second smallest share of female-headed households with no husband present (7.4 percent)

and third smallest share of single mothers with children under 18 years old at 4.0 percent.

District 3 2010 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	12,569	2	100%	16.9%
Family Households (Families)	5,672	4	45.1%	14.5%
Married-Couple Families	4,293	3	34.2%	15.2%
with Own Children Under 18	1,521	6	12.1%	11.7%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	931	5	7.4%	12.8%
with Own Children Under 18	502	5	4.0%	12.8%
Nonfamily Households	6,897	2	54.9%	19.5%
Householder Living Alone	5,151	2	41.0%	20.0%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,088	2	8.7%	17.5%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

There were 471 group quarters residents in District 3, with nearly all of these (396 persons) living in college student housing. The remaining group quarters population resided in other non-institutional facilities (45) and juvenile facilities (30 persons).

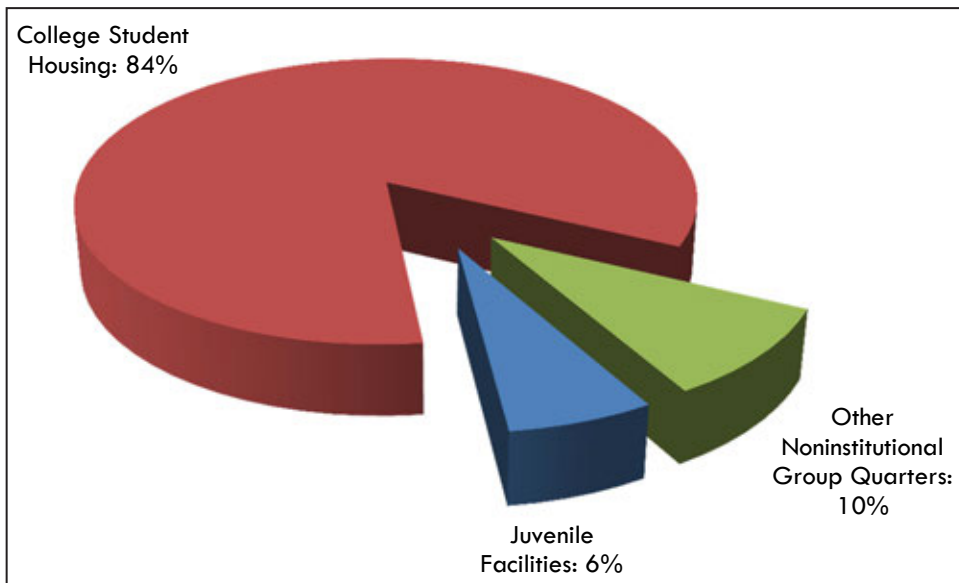
District 3 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	471	4	100%	9.8%
Institutionalized	30	6	6.4%	3.6%
Correctional Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Facilities	30	2	6.4%	48.4%
Nursing Facilities	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized	441	4	93.6%	11.1%
College Student Housing	396	3	84.1%	18.8%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	45	5	9.6%	2.4%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 3 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

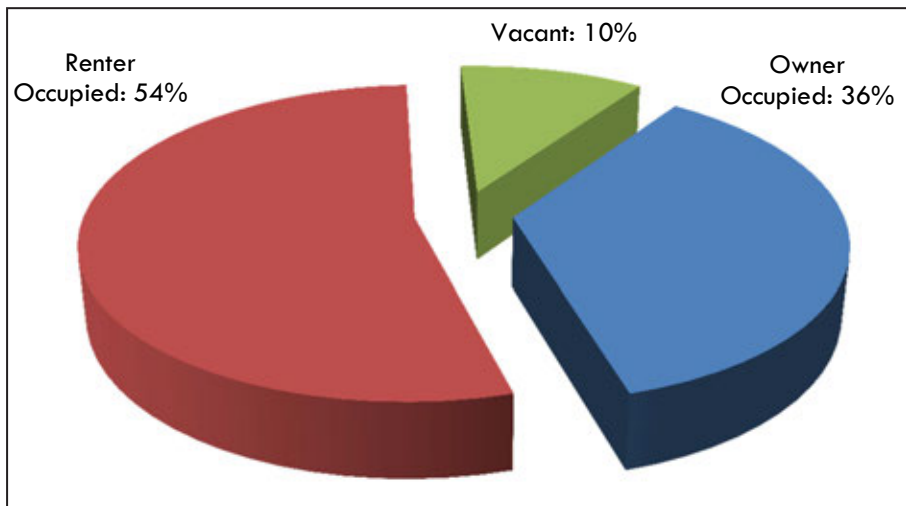
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	14,052	2		17.4%
Occupied	12,569	2	89.4%	16.9%
Owner	5,035	5	40.1%	14.0%
Renter	7,534	2	59.9%	19.6%
Vacant	1,483	2	10.6%	23.9%

District 3 had 14,052 housing units counted in the 2010 Census, ranking it second among the seven districts. Of these, 12,569 were occupied, with 5,035 of these owner-occupied and 7,534 renter-occupied. The number of rental units in the district, the rental share of occupied units (59.9 percent), and the overall vacancy rate (10.6 percent) were each ranked second highest among districts.

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

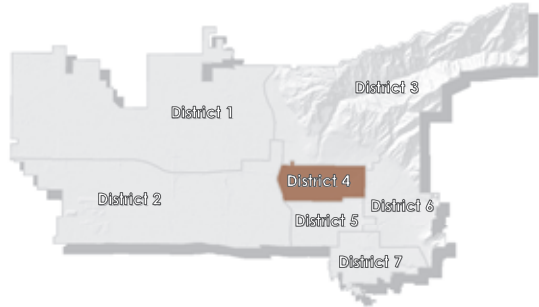
District 3 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4

“District Four includes the Community Councils of Central City, East Central and Downtown. It also includes Gateway, the Downtown Business District, Pioneer Park, Central City, Trolley Square, the University neighborhood,



East High School and several Historic Districts.”⁸

District 4’s 2010 population of 26,716 residents

ranked it the third most populous among districts. It was also the third youngest district, with a median age of 30.6. The age distribution of District 4 is dominated by the overrepresentation of 20- to 35-year-olds in the population. It had the largest college-age population (18 through 24 years old) of all districts. District 4 had the smallest preschool-age and school-age populations of all districts, with only 7.0 percent of all Salt Lake City youth. This resulted in the lowest youth dependency and total depend-

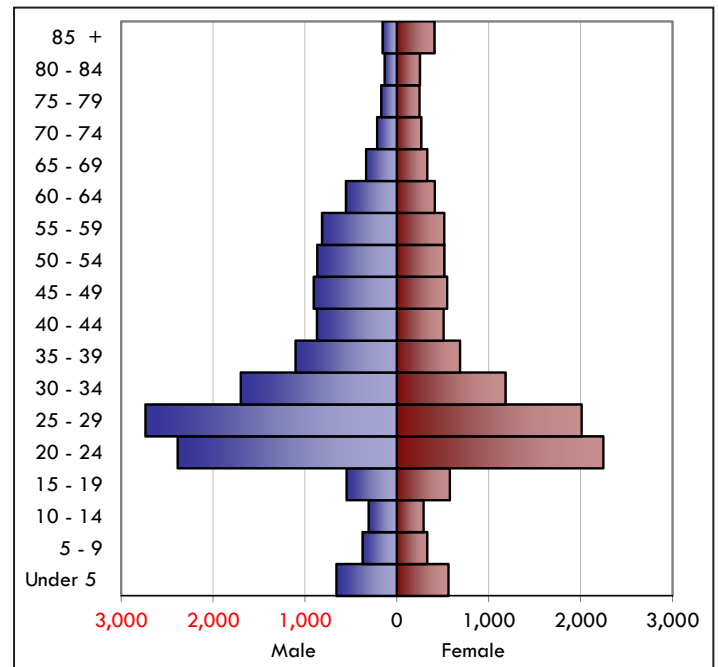
ency ratios among the districts. District 4 also had the highest male-to-female ratio, especially in the 25- to 65-year-old ages. This is primarily explained by the male-dominated “other” noninstitutional group quarters.

District 4 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,716	3	100%	14.3%
Under 5	1,220	7	4.6%	8.4%
5 through 17 Years	1,706	7	6.4%	6.2%
18 through 24 Years	5,351	1	20.0%	20.5%
25 through 64 Years	15,926	1	59.6%	15.8%
65 and Older	2,513	4	9.4%	14.3%
Working Age (18–64)	21,277	1	79.6%	16.8%
Youth Dependency Ratio	13.8	7	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	11.8	5	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	25.6	7	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SFI data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

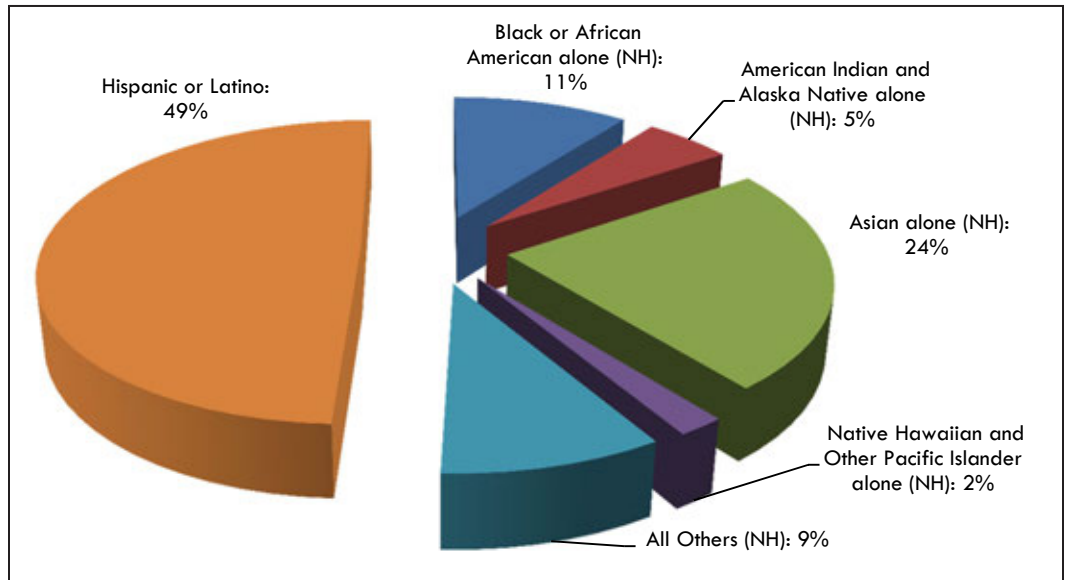


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SFI data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

8. Downloaded from <http://council.slcgov.com/D4/default.htm> on 01/26/2013.

Minorities made up 27.9 percent of the District 4 population, the third highest minority share behind Districts 1 and 2. The Hispanic population was just less than half (49 percent) of district minorities and 13.8 percent of the total District 4 population. Asians were about one-fourth (24 percent) of the minority population of District 4, and 21.6 percent of Salt Lake City's Asian population. Black or African American persons accounted for 11 percent of District 4 minorities and 17.0 percent of Salt Lake City's Black or African American population. Although a relatively small population, the Native Americans and Alaska Natives in District 4 represented nearly a quarter (23.9 percent) of the city's total Native American and Alaska Native population.

District 4 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,716	3	100%	14.3%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	19,261	4	72.1%	15.7%
Black or African American alone	782	3	2.9%	17.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	388	1	1.5%	23.9%
Asian alone	1,758	2	6.6%	21.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	151	6	0.6%	4.1%
All Others	698	1	2.6%	15.9%
Hispanic or Latino	3,678	4	13.8%	8.8%
Total Minority	7,455	3	27.9%	11.6%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 2010 Households by Type

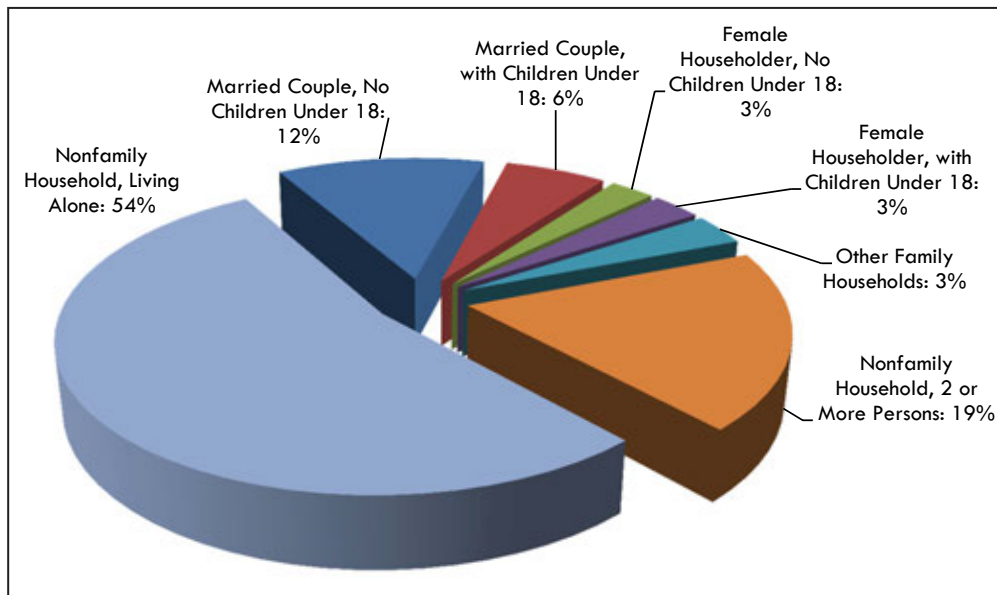
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	14,113	1	100%	18.9%
Family Households (Families)	3,874	7	27.4%	9.9%
Married-Couple Families	2,609	7	18.5%	9.2%
with Own Children Under 18	858	7	6.1%	6.6%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	791	6	5.6%	10.9%
with Own Children Under 18	415	6	2.9%	10.5%
Nonfamily Households	10,239	1	72.6%	28.9%
Householder Living Alone	7,554	1	53.5%	29.3%
Householder 65 Years and Over	1,444	1	10.2%	23.2%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 had the largest number of households (14,113) and smallest average household size (1.76 persons per household) among all districts. Family households represented 27.4 percent and nonfamily households 72.6 percent of all District 4 households. Over half (53.5 percent) of all households were single-person households. This was the largest presence of single-person and nonfamily households among all districts and is an indicator of the young adult (including college and university) population. District 4 also had the largest percentage of single-person households at least 65 years old at 10.2 percent. The district had the lowest shares among all districts of any type of family household, whether it was married-couple families (18.5 percent for all such families, 6.1 percent for those with children under 18) or women with no husband present (5.6 percent for all, 2.9 percent for those with children).

District 4 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 had the largest group quarters population (1,870 persons) among all districts. Of these, 82.5 percent were other noninstitutional group quarters populations, a category that captures many of the homeless. The remainder were populations in nursing facilities (286 persons), college dormitories (9 persons), and juvenile institutional facilities (32 persons).

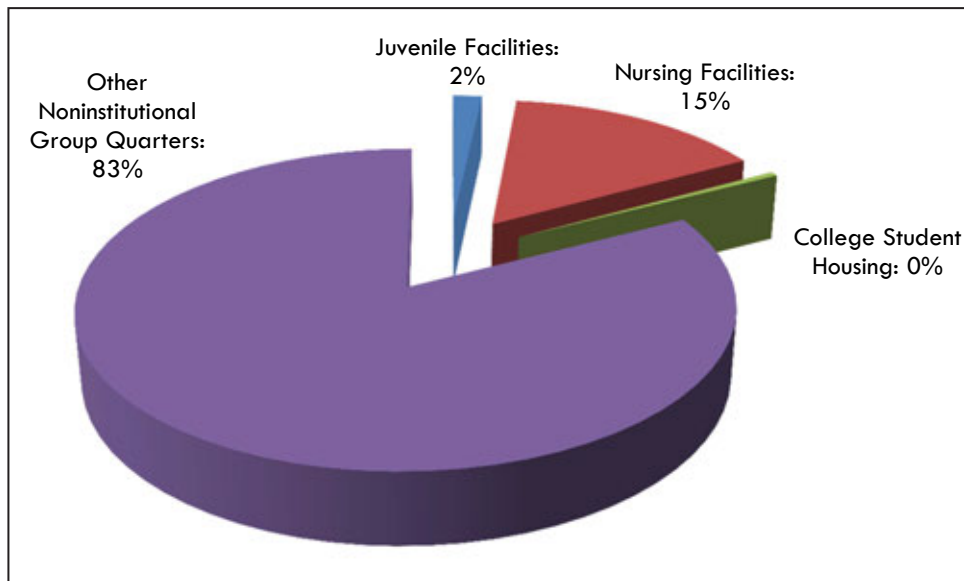
District 4 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	1,870	1	100%	39.0%
Institutionalized	318	1	17.0%	38.7%
Correctional Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Facilities	32	1	1.7%	51.6%
Nursing Facilities	286	1	15.3%	53.1%
Noninstitutionalized	1,552	1	83.0%	39.1%
College Student Housing	9	4	0.5%	0.4%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	1,543	1	82.5%	82.9%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 had the largest number of housing units (15,825), occupied housing units (14,113), rental units (11,069), and vacant units (1,712) among all districts in the 2010 Census. It had the fewest owner-occupied units (3,044). The rental share (78.4 percent) and vacancy rate (10.8 percent) were the highest and the owner-occupied share (21.6 percent) was the lowest among all districts.

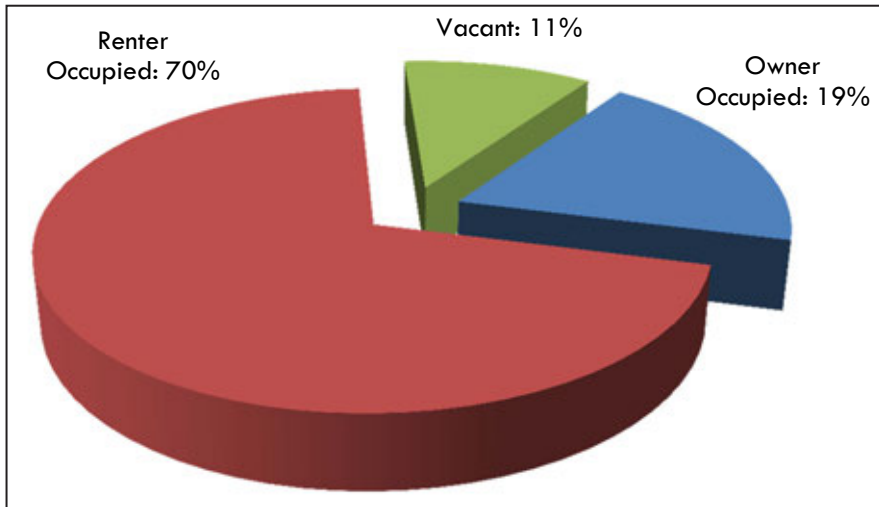
District 4 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	15,825	1		19.6%
Occupied	14,113	1	89.2%	18.9%
Owner	3,044	7	21.6%	8.4%
Renter	11,069	1	78.4%	28.8%
Vacant	1,712	1	10.8%	27.6%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 4 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure

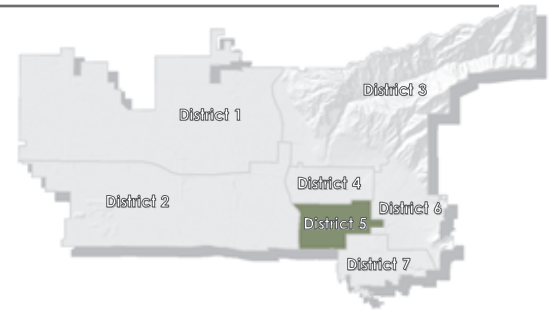


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5

“District Five ... encompasses the neighborhoods east, south and west of Liberty Park extending to I-15.”⁹ It includes the Ball Park, Central City/Liberty-Wells, Liberty-Wells, and East Liberty Park Community Council Districts, as well as a section of Wasatch Hollow.¹⁰

District 5 was the least populous (25,904 residents) among all districts and had a median age of 32.8. It had a higher share of persons aged 25 to 65 years old – the prime working ages – than any other district, and a working-age population share of 72.2 percent. The total dependency ratio of 38.5 non-working-age persons per 100 working-age person was second only to District 4. District 5 had a male-to-female ratio of 1.04, nearly equal to the 1.05 of Salt Lake City. The sex ratio was 0.94 in the 20-though 24-year-old age group, which could be explained by males leaving for religious service (LDS missions).



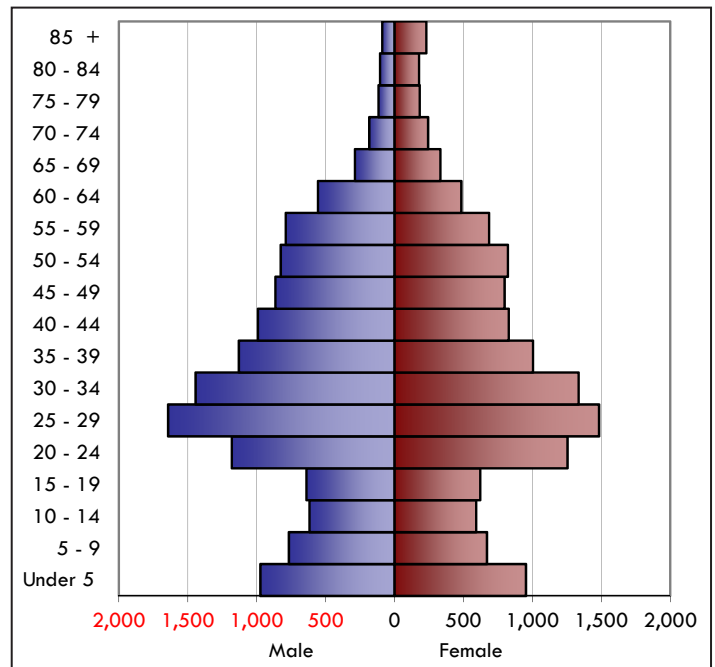
District 5 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	25,904	7	100%	13.9%
Under 5	1,927	5	7.4%	13.3%
5 through 17 Years	3,328	5	12.8%	12.1%
18 through 24 Years	3,015	6	11.6%	11.6%
25 through 64 Years	15,685	2	60.6%	15.6%
65 and Older	1,949	6	7.5%	11.1%
Working Age (18–64)	18,700	2	72.2%	14.7%
Youth Dependency Ratio	28.1	5	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	10.4	7	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	38.5	6	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



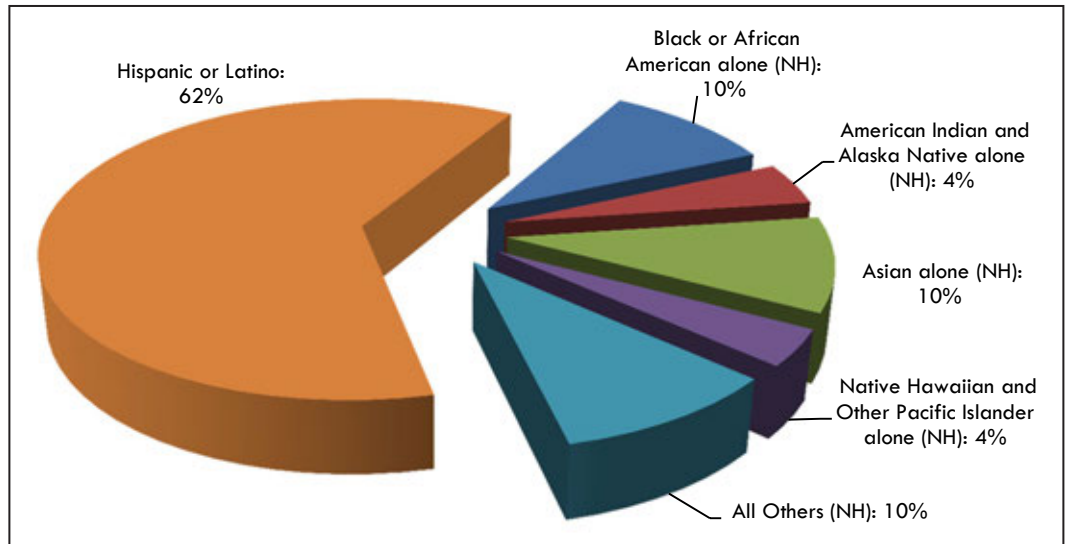
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

9. Downloaded from <http://council.slcgov.com/D5/default.htm> on 01/26/2013.

10. <http://www.slcdocs.com/comcoun/pdfs/map.pdf> on 1/26/2013.

Minorities made up 26.9 percent of the District 5 population, with 10.9 percent of the city's minority population living there. Hispanics accounted for 62 percent of the district's minority population, followed by Blacks or African Americans and Asians, both at 10 percent. District 5 had the second largest population of American Indians and Alaska Natives among all districts.

District 5 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

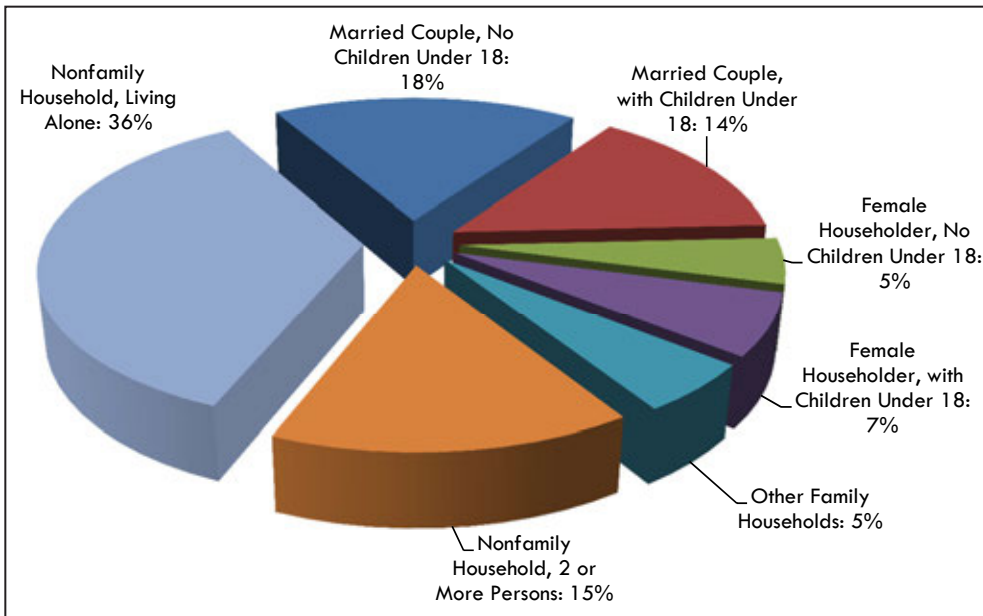
District 5 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	25,904	7	100%	13.9%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	18,924	5	73.1%	15.5%
Black or African American alone	697	4	2.7%	15.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	314	2	1.2%	19.3%
Asian alone	693	7	2.7%	8.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	266	3	1.0%	7.2%
All Others	684	2	2.6%	15.6%
Hispanic or Latino	4,326	3	16.7%	10.4%
Total Minority	6,980	4	26.9%	10.9%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

The average household size in District 5 was 2.26 persons, the third smallest among all districts, with District 4 (1.76) and District 3 (2.05) having lower average household sizes. Households were nearly evenly split between family (49.2 percent) and nonfamily (50.8 percent), with a slightly lower share in family households than the citywide average. The shares of District 5 households that were married-couple families (32.6 percent), married couples with children under 18 years old (14.4 percent), and householders over 65 living alone (7.7 percent) were below the city averages. The shares of female householders with no husband present (11.4 percent) and with children under 18 (6.6 percent), as well as single-person households (35.6 percent), exceeded the citywide shares.

District 5 2010 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	11,380	3	100%	15.3%
Family Households (Families)	5,601	5	49.2%	14.3%
Married-Couple Families	3,705	5	32.6%	13.1%
with Own Children Under 18	1,641	5	14.4%	12.6%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,301	1	11.4%	17.9%
with Own Children Under 18	750	1	6.6%	19.1%
Nonfamily Households	5,779	3	50.8%	16.3%
Householder Living Alone	4,048	3	35.6%	15.7%
Householder 65 Years and Over	871	4	7.7%	14.0%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 had a relatively small group quarters population (just 159), with 61 persons residing in nursing facilities and 98 persons in other noninstitutional group quarters.

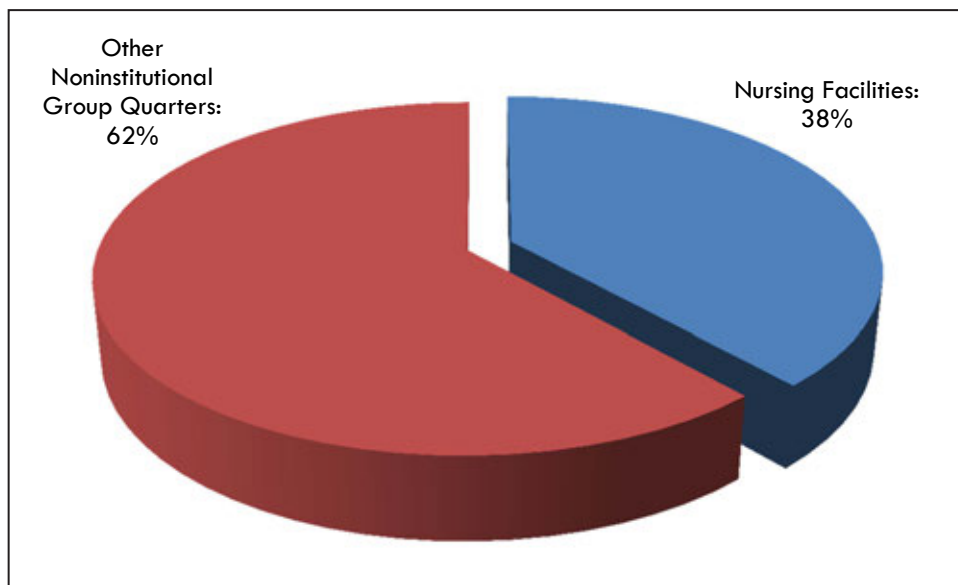
District 5 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	159	6	100%	3.3%
Institutionalized	61	4	38.4%	7.4%
Correctional Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Facilities	61	4	38.4%	11.3%
Noninstitutionalized	98	5	61.6%	2.5%
College Student Housing	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	98	2	61.6%	5.3%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 5 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

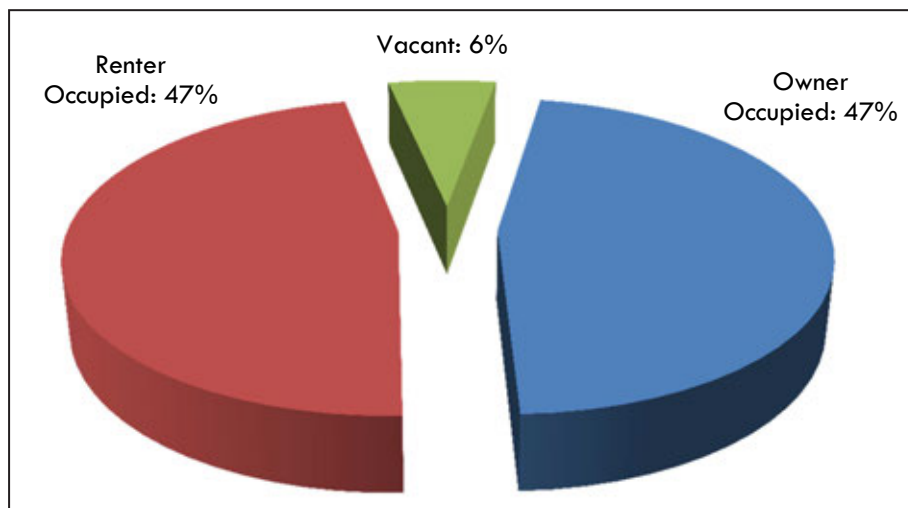
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	12,125	3		15.0%
Occupied	11,380	3	93.9%	15.3%
Owner	5,660	3	49.7%	15.7%
Renter	5,720	3	50.3%	14.9%
Vacant	745	4	6.1%	12.0%

In the 2010 Census, District 5 had 12,125 housing units, with 11,380 occupied. Both of these were the third highest among districts. Of the occupied units, 5,660 were owner occupied, 5,720 were rented, and 745 were vacant. The rental share of 50.3 percent and the vacancy rate of 6.1 percent were both below the city averages.

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

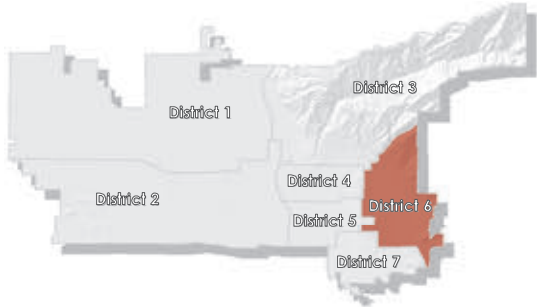
District 5 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6

“District Six neighborhoods include St. Mary’s, East Bench, Oak Hills, Sunnyside, Yalecrest, Sugar House, Wasatch Hollow, H Rock, Bonneville Hills, 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, 15th & 15th shopping area and Bonneville Golf Course.”¹¹

District 6 ranked fourth among districts in population, with 26,617 residents. The age structure of District 6 was characterized by a large presence of college-age persons (ranked second behind District 4) and also retirement-age persons (ranked number one). It had the highest retirement-age population share and dependency ratio of all districts. Median age was 31.4. District 6 had the third

largest preschool-age and school-age populations, with 14.2 percent of all Salt Lake City youth. This resulted in the third highest youth dependency ratio among all districts. District 6 also had the lowest male-to-female ratio (0.97 and just slightly lower than District 7), primarily because of the prevalence of retirement-age persons in its population.

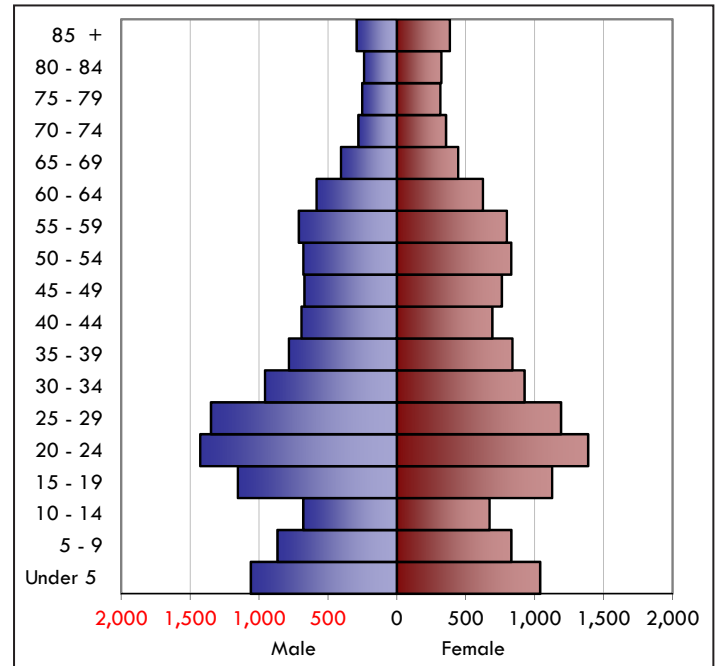
District 6 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,617	4	100%	14.3%
Under 5	2,099	3	7.9%	14.5%
5 through 17 Years	3,856	3	14.5%	14.0%
18 through 24 Years	4,287	2	16.1%	16.4%
25 through 64 Years	13,085	7	49.2%	13.0%
65 and Older	3,290	1	12.4%	18.8%
Working Age (18–64)	17,372	5	65.3%	13.7%
Youth Dependency Ratio	34.3	3	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	18.9	1	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	53.2	3	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SFI data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

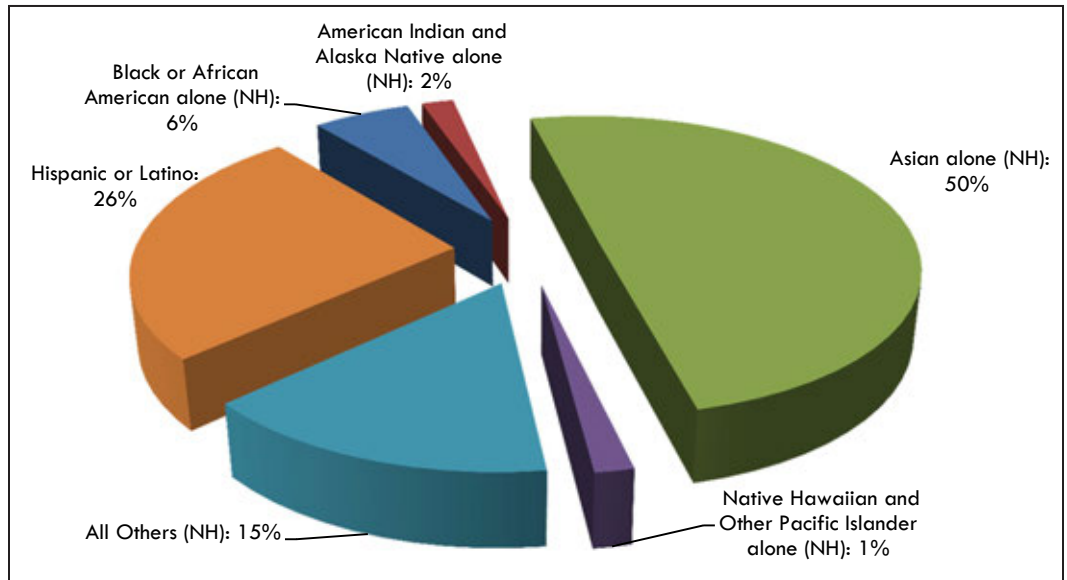
District 6 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SFI data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6 had the smallest minority and Hispanic populations and shares (14.5 percent and 3.7 percent of the district population, respectively) among all districts. It was the only district in which Asians were the largest minority group (50 percent of District 6 minorities) rather than Hispanics (26 percent of District 6 minorities). District 6 had 23.5 percent of Salt Lake City’s Asian population and only 2.4 percent of the city’s Hispanic population. The White share of the district’s population was 85.5 percent, the highest among all districts.

District 6 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,617	4	100%	14.3%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	22,762	1	85.5%	18.6%
Black or African American alone	223	7	0.8%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	73	7	0.3%	4.5%
Asian alone	1,917	1	7.2%	23.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	64	7	0.2%	1.7%
All Others	586	6	2.2%	13.4%
Hispanic or Latino	992	7	3.7%	2.4%
Total Minority	3,855	7	14.5%	6.0%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6 2010 Households by Type

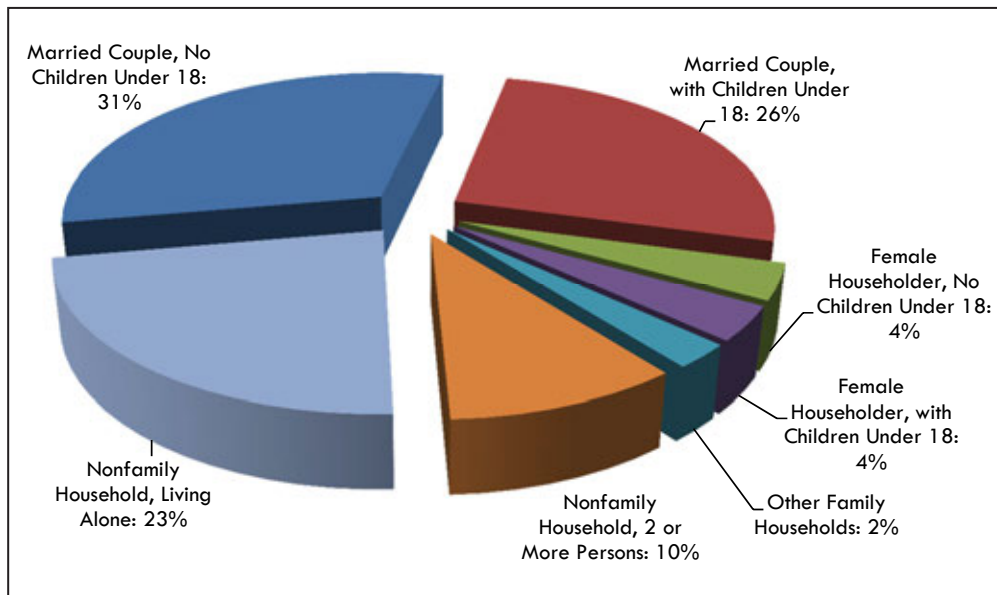
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	9,734	5	100%	13.1%
Family Households (Families)	6,538	1	67.2%	16.7%
Married-Couple Families	5,554	1	57.1%	19.7%
with Own Children Under 18	2,519	1	25.9%	19.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	733	7	7.5%	10.1%
with Own Children Under 18	357	7	3.7%	9.1%
Nonfamily Households	3,196	5	32.8%	9.0%
Householder Living Alone	2,227	5	22.9%	8.6%
Householder 65 Years and Over	819	5	8.4%	13.2%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

The District 6 average household size of 2.60 persons ranked a distant third behind District 2 (3.50 persons per household) and District 1 (3.42 persons per household). Family households accounted for two-thirds of all households, a proportion exceeded only in Districts 1 and 2. The shares of District 6 households that were married couples (57.1 percent) and married couples with children under 18 years old (25.9 percent) exceeded the city averages. The shares of District 6 households that were female householders with no husband present (7.5 percent) and with children under 18 (3.7 percent), as well as single-person households (22.9 percent), were below the citywide average. Householders 65 and over living alone made up 8.4 percent of district households, slightly higher than the share for the city.

District 6 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

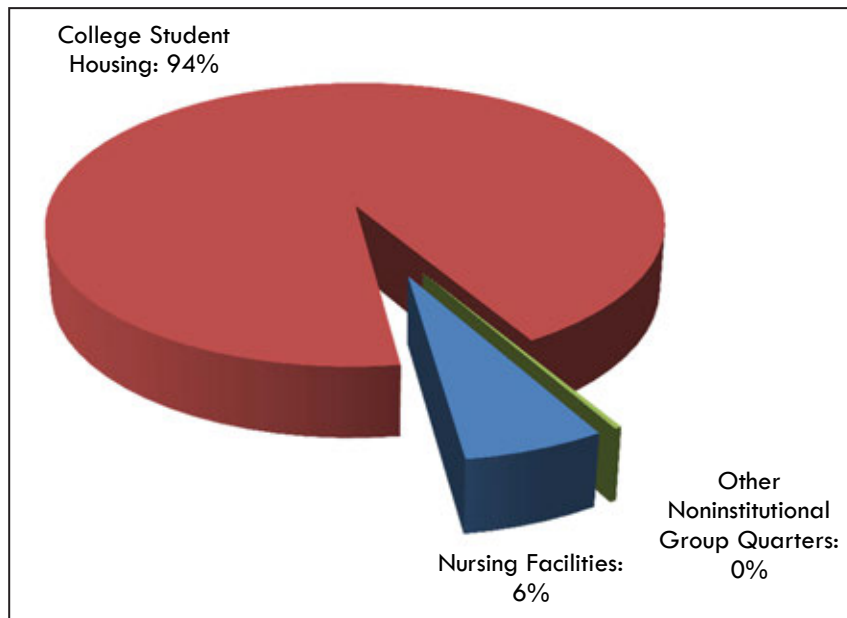
District 6 had 1,293 persons living in group quarters, the second largest group quarters population among the seven districts. Of these, 1,210 or 94 percent of this population was housed in college dormitories. This is consistent with the large proportion of college-age persons in the district and the presence of the University of Utah. There were also small group quarters populations in nursing facilities (79 persons) and other noninstitutional group quarters (4 persons).

District 6 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	1,293	2	100%	27.0%
Institutionalized	79	3	6.1%	9.6%
Correctional Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Facilities	79	3	6.1%	14.7%
Noninstitutionalized	1,214	2	93.9%	30.6%
College Student Housing	1,210	1	93.6%	57.3%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	4	7	0.3%	0.2%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

The 2010 Census enumerated 10,343 housing units in District 6, with 9,734 units occupied and 609 vacant. Owner-occupied units numbered 6,531 and rentals 3,203. The rental share of 32.9 percent was the lowest among all districts and the owner-occupied share of 67.1 percent was the highest. The vacancy rate of 5.9 percent was well below the city average of 7.7 percent.

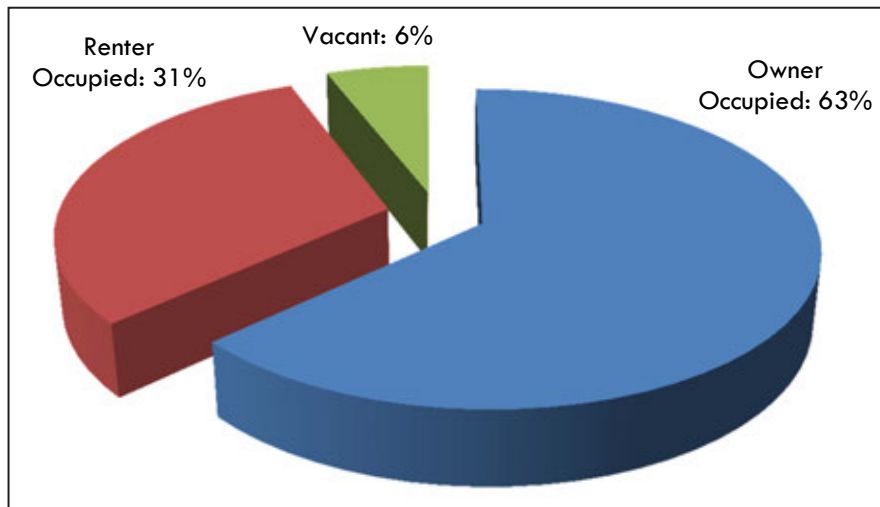
District 6 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	10,343	5		12.8%
Occupied	9,734	5	94.1%	13.1%
Owner	6,531	1	67.1%	18.1%
Renter	3,203	6	32.9%	8.3%
Vacant	609	5	5.9%	9.8%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 6 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure

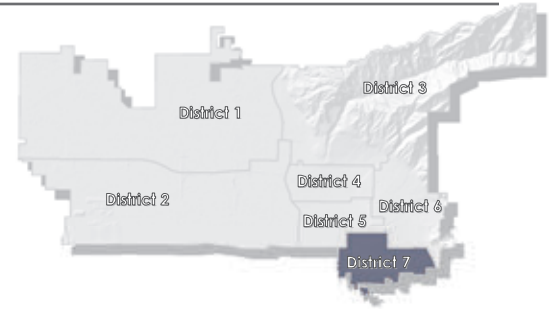


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7

District 7 is the southeast section of the city and includes most of the Sugar House Community Council District.¹²

The 2010 District 7 population of 26,177 was the second smallest among all districts. The age structure indicates young working-age adults with preschool-age children and also a large share of retirement-age persons. Median age was 32.2, third oldest among districts. There was an overrepresentation of working-age and retirement-age persons as well as an underrepresentation of youth as shares of the population, compared with the city. The retirement-age dependency ratio (14.7 per 100 working-age) was third highest and the total dependency ratio (44.6 non-working-age per 100 working-age) was fourth highest among all districts. The male-to-female ratio of 0.97 is another indicator of the relatively large retirement-age population in the district. The sex ratio was 0.96 in the 15-through 19-year-old age group and 0.94 in the 20-through 24-year-old age group, which could be explained by males leaving for religious service (LDS missions) or women attending educational institutions (Westminster College) in higher proportions.



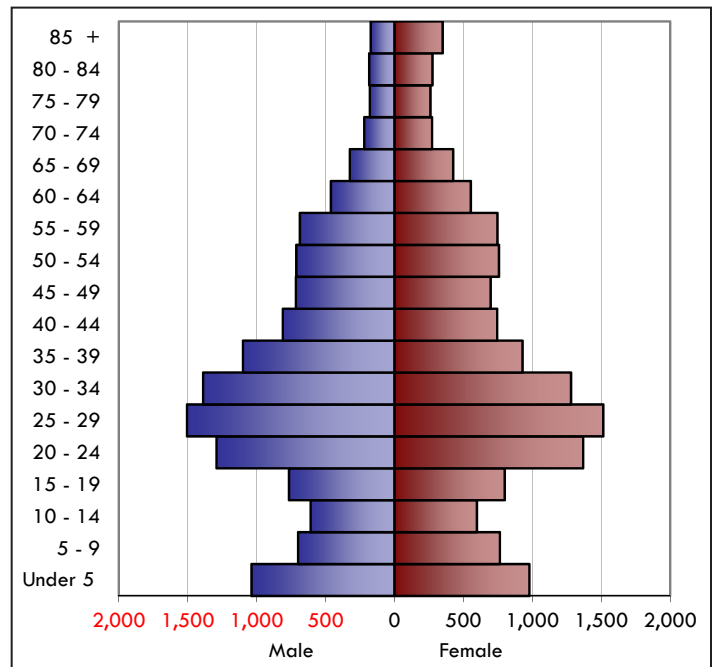
District 7 2010 Population by Age Group and Dependency Ratios

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,177	6	100%	14.0%
Under 5	2,016	4	7.7%	13.9%
5 through 17 Years	3,395	4	13.0%	12.3%
18 through 24 Years	3,500	4	13.4%	13.4%
25 through 64 Years	14,603	4	55.8%	14.5%
65 and Older	2,663	3	10.2%	15.2%
Working Age (18–64)	18,103	4	69.2%	14.3%
Youth Dependency Ratio	29.9	4	-	-
Retirement Dependency Ratio	14.7	3	-	-
Total Dependency Ratio	44.6	4	-	-

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2010 Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

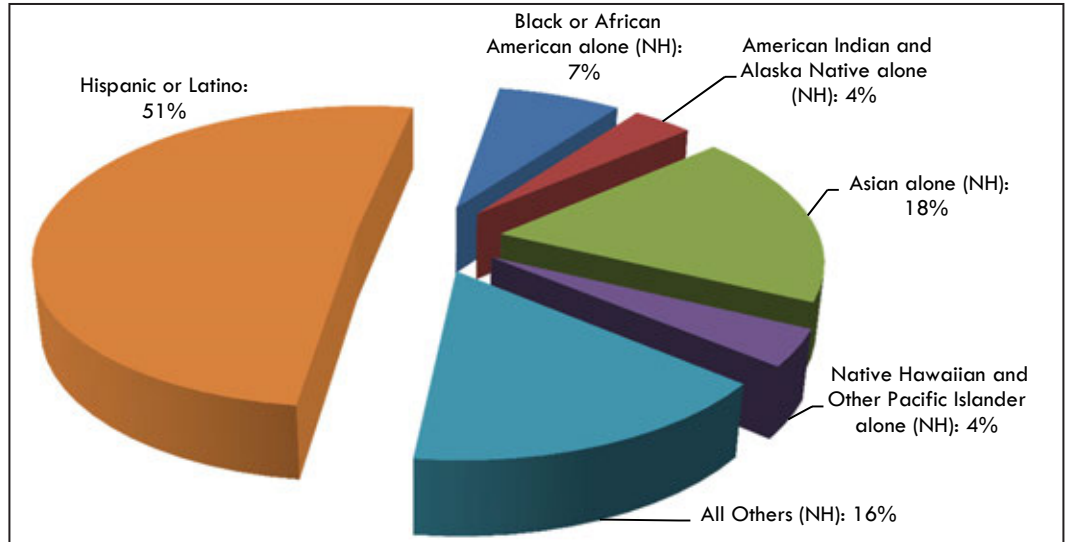


Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

12. <http://www.slcdocs.com/comcoun/pdfs/map.pdf> on 1/26/2013.

Whites made up 84.8 percent of the total district population, ranking it second behind District 6. Hispanics represented over half (51 percent) of District 7's minority population, while Asians were the second largest group at 18 percent of the district's minorities. The next largest minority population was the "Other" category, comprising multiracial and Some Other Race.

District 7 2010 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

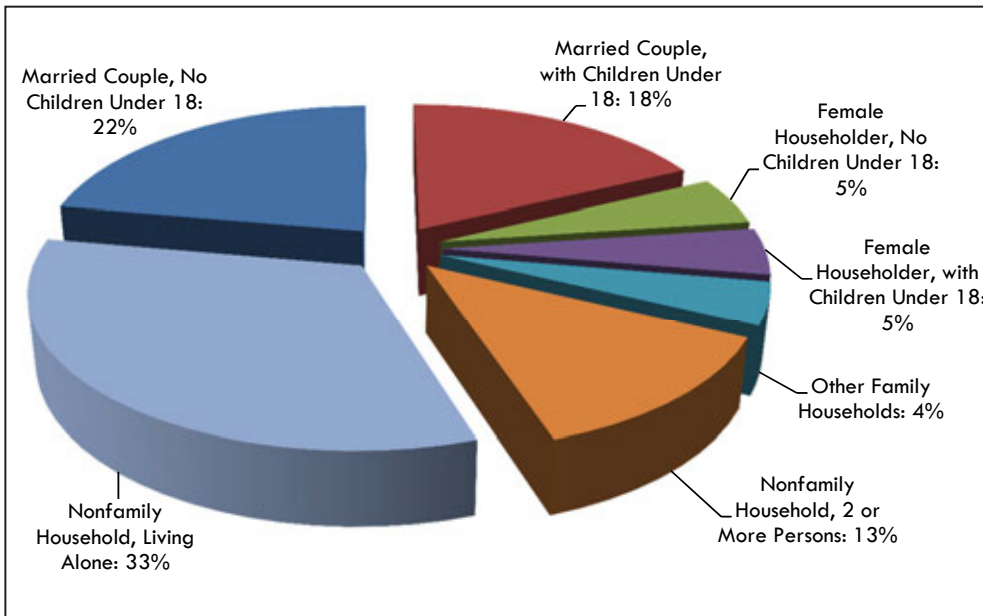
District 7 2010 Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population	26,177	6	100%	14.0%
Not Hispanic				
White alone	22,186	2	84.8%	18.1%
Black or African American alone	294	6	1.1%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	143	6	0.5%	8.8%
Asian alone	735	6	2.8%	9.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	154	5	0.6%	4.2%
All Others	637	3	2.4%	14.5%
Hispanic or Latino	2,028	6	7.7%	4.9%
Total Minority	3,991	6	15.2%	6.2%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2010 Household Types



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

The District 7 average household size of 2.33 persons ranked it in the middle of all districts. Family households accounted for just over half (54.4 percent) of all households, resulting in a nonfamily household proportion of 45.6 percent. This was close to the city-wide average. The shares of District 7 households that were married-couple families (40.1 percent) and married couples with children under 18 years old (18.0 percent), female householders with no husband present (9.8 percent) and with children under 18 (4.9 percent), single-person households (32.8 percent), and householders over 65 living alone (8.9 percent) were also quite close to the city averages.

District 7 2010 Households by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Households	11,006	4	100%	14.8%
Family Households (Families)	5,983	2	54.4%	15.3%
Married-Couple Families ⁰⁷	4,413	2	40.1%	15.6%
with Own Children Under 18	1,980	4	18.0%	15.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	1,084	4	9.8%	14.9%
with Own Children Under 18	537	4	4.9%	13.6%
Nonfamily Households	5,023	4	45.6%	14.2%
Householder Living Alone	3,613	4	32.8%	14.0%
Householder 65 Years and Over	981	3	8.9%	15.8%

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 had only 521 persons living in group quarters in 2010, with 497 of these residing in college dormitories. The rest (24 persons) resided in other noninstitutional group quarters.

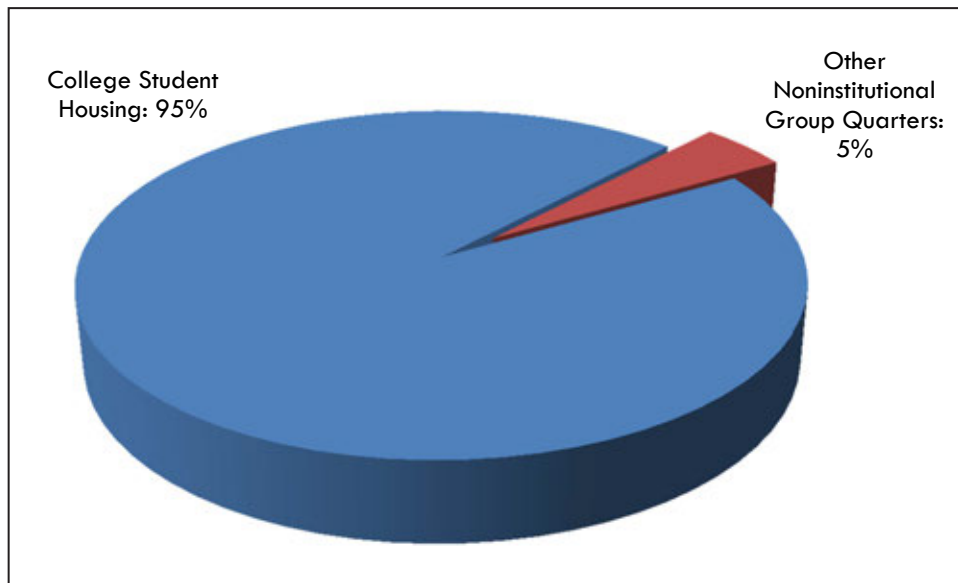
District 7 2010 Group Quarters Population by Type

	Number	Rank Among Districts	Share of District	Share of City
Total Population in Group Quarters	521	3	100%	10.9%
Institutionalized	0	7	0.0%	0.0%
Correctional Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile Facilities	0	3	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Facilities	0	5	0.0%	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized	521	3	100.0%	13.1%
College Student Housing	497	2	95.4%	23.5%
Military Quarters	0	NA	0.0%	NA
Other	24	6	4.6%	1.3%

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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2010 Group Quarters Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2010 Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure

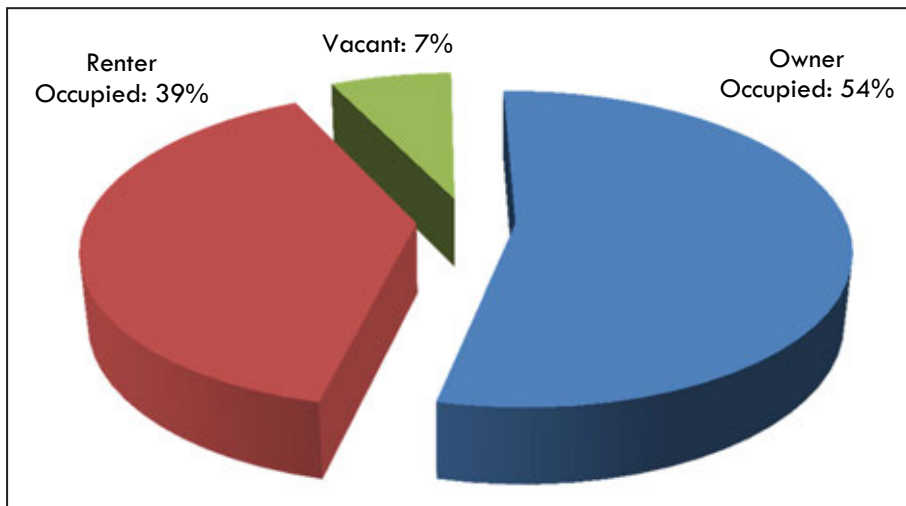
	Number	Rank Among Districts	Occupancy and Tenure Rates	Share of City
Total Housing Units	11,830	4		14.7%
Occupied	11,006	4	93.0%	14.8%
Owner	6,376	2	57.9%	17.7%
Renter	4,630	4	42.1%	12.0%
Vacant	824	3	7.0%	13.3%

There were 11,830 housing units counted in District 7 in the 2010 Census. Of these, 11,006 were occupied and 824 were vacant. Of the occupied units, 6,376 (57.9 percent) were owner-occupied and 4,630 (42.1 percent) were rented. The rental share was lower than the city average of 51.6 percent. The April 1, 2010 vacancy rate of 7.0 percent was slightly lower than the city average of 7.7 percent.

Note: 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 2010 SF1 data compiled by the DIGIT Lab, University of Utah.

District 7 2010 Housing Units: Occupancy and Tenure



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations based on Census 2010 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: 2010 Census Summary File 1—Technical Documentation, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, Revised 2012 (available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>, downloaded February 7, 2013).

Subject Content

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

Population Characteristics

Age

The age classification is the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 2010.

Sex

Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, the appropriate entry was determined from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was allocated according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

Hispanic or Latino

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” and “Spanish” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms, while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. People who identify with the terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” or “Spanish” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are

those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic. Up to two write-in responses to the “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” category are 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 Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

Race

The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as “American Indian” and “White.” People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

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 OMB. These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. The race categories are described below with a sixth category, “Some Other Race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, 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, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

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 report entries such as African 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 maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicate their race as “American Indian or Alaska Native” or report entries such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup’ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

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 people who indicate their race as “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian” or provide other detailed Asian responses.

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,” “Samoa,” and “Other Pacific Islander” or provide other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

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 reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

TWO OR MORE RACES People may choose to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple responses, or by some combination of check boxes and other responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by OMB and the Census Bureau’s “Some Other Race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or More Races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

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

Household Type and Relationship

Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit (defined below). The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements. In the 2010 Census data products, the count of households or householders equals the count of occupied housing units.

Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question “Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?” which was asked of all people in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

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

Child

The “child” category includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or 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 CHILDREN A child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder is included in the “own children” category.

Family Type

A family consists of 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 family household may contain people not related to the householder,

but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone—these are called “nonfamily households.” Same-sex unmarried partner households are included in the “family households” category only if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption.

Families are classified by type as either a “husband-wife family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship.

Group Quarters

Group quarters are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other.

Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Institutional Group Quarters

Institutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents. Institutions include correctional facilities for adults, juvenile facilities, nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities, and other institutional facilities such as mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals, hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, in-patient hospice facilities, and residential schools for people with disabilities.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters

Noninstitutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents. These quarters in-

clude college/university student housing, military quarters, and other noninstitutional facilities such as emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment centers for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers, living quarters for victims of natural disasters, religious group quarters, and domestic violence shelters.

Housing Characteristics

Living Quarters

All living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures that are intended for residential use, but they also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use. Any place where someone lives is considered to be a living quarters, such as an apartment, dormitory, shelter for people experiencing homelessness, barracks, or nursing facility. Even tents, old railroad cars, and boats are considered to be living quarters if someone claims them as his or her residence.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a living quarters in which the occupant or occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access to their living quarters from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units are usually houses, apartments, mobile homes, groups of rooms, or single rooms that are occupied as separate living quarters. They are residences for single individuals, groups of individuals, or families who live together. A single individual or a group living in a housing unit is defined to be a household.

For vacant housing units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Nontraditional living quarters such as boats, RVs, and tents are considered to be housing units *only* if someone is living in them and they are either the occupant's usual residence or the occupant has no usual residence elsewhere. These nontraditional living arrangements are not considered to be housing units if they are vacant.

Housing units are classified as being either occupied or vacant.

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the indi-

vidual or group of individuals living in it on Census Day, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip, and will be returning.

The occupants may be an individual, a single family, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements.

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, occupied by individuals who consider the hotel their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. However, when rooms in hotels and motels are used to provide shelter for people experiencing homelessness, they are not housing units. Rooms used in this way are considered group quarters.

VACANT HOUSING UNIT A housing unit is classified as vacant if no one is living in it on Census Day, unless its occupant or occupants are only temporarily absent—such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip—and will be returning.

Housing units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by individuals who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. When housing units are vacant, 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.

Boats, RVs, tents, caves, and similar shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are *not* considered living quarters and therefore are not enumerated at all.

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 most tables show total owner-occupied counts, selected tables separately identify the two owner categories **RENTER-OCCUPIED**. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter-occupied. “Rented” 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 an apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation. The “no rent paid” category includes units provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases are also classified in the “No rent paid” category.

Methodology

The objective of this project was to identify the population statistics for City Council Districts of Salt Lake City after Census 2010.

SF1 data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at the census-block level for Salt Lake City. These census blocks were assigned to City Council Districts based upon the current Council District boundary shapefile.

In the cases where census blocks crossed district borders, aerial imagery and the Salt Lake County cadastre were used to investigate individual parcels within the blocks. In all except for one case the entirety of the population was found with high likelihood to reside in one district, and was 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.

The official 2010 Census population for Salt Lake City is 186,440, 2 persons more than the total reported in this *Atlas*. The difference is due to a slight difference between

the Census Bureau's boundaries for the city and Salt Lake City's "official" boundaries published on their web site.¹³ We used Salt Lake City's "official" boundary, which excludes one block included in the Census Bureau's boundaries. This block contains a married couple, composed of one non-Hispanic White and one non-Hispanic Asian, both between 55 and 59 years of age, and living in an owner-occupied housing unit.

To map the data, we used the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center's Populated Block Areas 2010 Approximation. This file contains areas of census blocks that represent only populated areas. This dataset was created by AGRC using the original 2010 census blocks. The blocks were cut when necessary to cover only residential areas. This was done using mainly aerial imagery and is just an approximation.

The data displayed in the maps were classified using natural breaks. Natural breaks classes are based on natural groupings inherent in the data. Class breaks are identified that best group similar values and that maximize the differences between classes. The features are divided into classes whose boundaries are set where there are relatively big differences in the data values.¹⁴

13. Available at www.slcgov.com/engineering/engineering-download-gis-data

14. Definition from ESRI, available at <http://help.arcgis.com/en/arcgisdesktop/10.0/help/index.html#//00s50000001r000000>

Appendix: Master Plan Area Descriptions

Northwest

The Northwest Community is bounded by the city limits on the north, by the west edge of the Salt Lake City Airport on the west, by Interstate 15 on the east, and by North Temple Street (between Interstate 15 and Redwood Road) and Interstate 80 (between Redwood Road and the west edge of the Airport) on the south.

Capitol Hill

The Capitol Hill Community is bounded by the city limits on the north, by Interstate-15 on the west, by City Creek and Canyon Road on the east, and by South Temple Street (between State Street and 300 West) and North Temple Street (between 300 West and Interstate 15) on the south.

Avenues

The Avenues Community is bounded by the city limits and University of Utah on the east, by City Creek on the north, by City Creek and Canyon Road on the west, and by South Temple Street and the University of Utah boundary on the south.

West Salt Lake

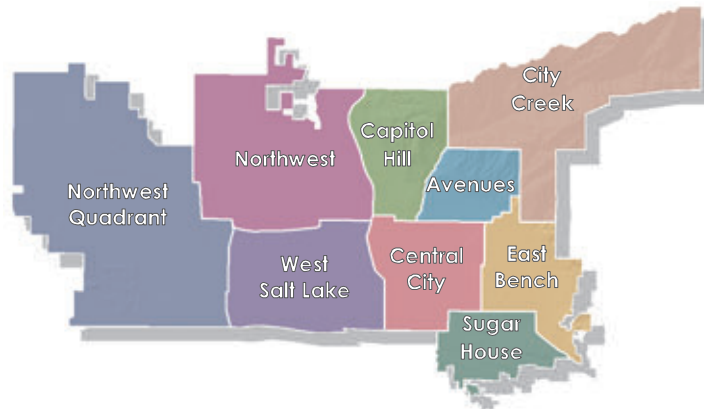
The West Salt Lake Community is bounded by Bangerter Highway (4000 West) on the west, by the city limits (2100 South Expressway) on the south, by North Temple Street (between Interstate 15 and Redwood Road) and Interstate 80 (between Redwood Road and Bangerter Highway) on the north, and by Interstate 15 on the east.

Sugarhouse

The Sugarhouse Community is bounded by the city limits on the south, by the city limits (between 2100 South and 3100 South) and 700 East (between 1700 and 2100 South) on the west, by 1700 South on the north, and 2300 East and Parley's Way on the east.

East Bench

The East Bench Community is bounded on the east by city limits, by 1300 East and University Street on the west, by 1700 South and Parley's Way on the south, and by South Temple Street and the University Campus boundary on the north.



Central

The Central Community is bounded by Interstate 15 on the west; by South Temple Street on the north; by University Street (between South Temple and Sunnyside Avenue), 1300 East (between Sunnyside Avenue and 1700 South), and 700 East (between 1700 South and 2100 South) on the east; and by 1700 South (between 700 and 1300 East) and 2100 South (between 700 East and Interstate 15) on the south.

Northwest Quadrant

The Northwest Quadrant Community is bounded by Bangerter Highway and the west boundary of the Airport on the east, by the city limits (2100 South) on the south, by the city limits (ranges from 7200 to 8800 West) on the west, and by the city limits (ranges from 2300 to 3800 North) on the north.