

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

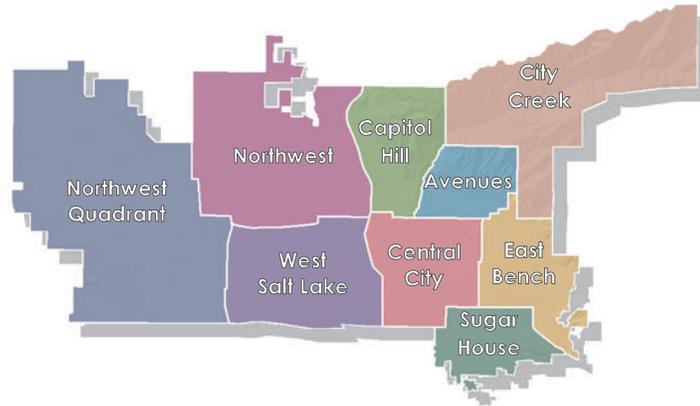
The West Salt Lake Community is bounded by Bangerter Highway (4000 West) on the west, by the city limits (2100 South Expressway) on the south, by North Temple Street (between Interstate 15 and Redwood Road) and Interstate 80 (between Redwood Road and Bangerter Highway) on the north, and by Interstate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