

Data Dictionary

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

Subject Content

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

Population Characteristics

Age

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

Sex

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

Hispanic or Latino

The terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic origin,” and “Latino” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in

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

Race

The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race, with a sixth category, “Some other race,” added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

WHITE A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people

who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

ASIAN A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

SOME OTHER RACE Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

TWO OR MORE RACES People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combi-

nations of two or more of the following race categories:

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

Household Type and Relationship

Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit (defined below). The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. In 100 percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units.

Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question “How is this person related to Person 1,” which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old or over could be designated as the householder (that is, Person 1). Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and non-family householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only. An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a house-

holder and an “unmarried partner.” An unmarried partner can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An unmarried partner in an unmarried-partner household is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Child

Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

OWN CHILD A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. For 100 percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other people under 18 years of age in the household who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Family Type

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or an “other family” according to the presence of a spouse. “Other family” is further broken out according to the sex of the householder.

Group Quarters

All people not living in housing units are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. We recognize two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) noninstitutionalized population.

Institutionalized Population

Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision. Institutions include correctional institutions; nursing homes; hospitals or wards for those with mental illness, chronically ill, mentally retarded, physically handicapped, or drug/alcohol abusers; and juvenile institutions.

Noninstitutionalized Population

Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. This includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population. This includes group homes, religious group quarters, college dormitories, military quarters, workers’ dormitories, and emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities). In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters” and includes targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations, crews of maritime vessels, staff residents of institutions, staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds, people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels, and people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Housing Characteristics

Living Quarters

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, emergency and transition shelters, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Unit

A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT A housing unit is occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places

are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing-care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

VACANT HOUSING UNIT A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Tenure

Tenure was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

OWNER OCCUPIED A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. A housing unit is "Owned

by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts.

RENTER OCCUPIED All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a service provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Methodology

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

The objective of this project was to identify the population statistics for City Council Districts of Salt Lake City after Census 2000.

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

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

The researcher may sort the spreadsheets using the City Council District membership field and sum the population fields of interest to generate City Council District totals. There is a difference of 0.2 percent or less in the created datasets from the officially published total population for Salt Lake City by the Census Bureau.