

Utah County: Fair Housing Equity Assessment

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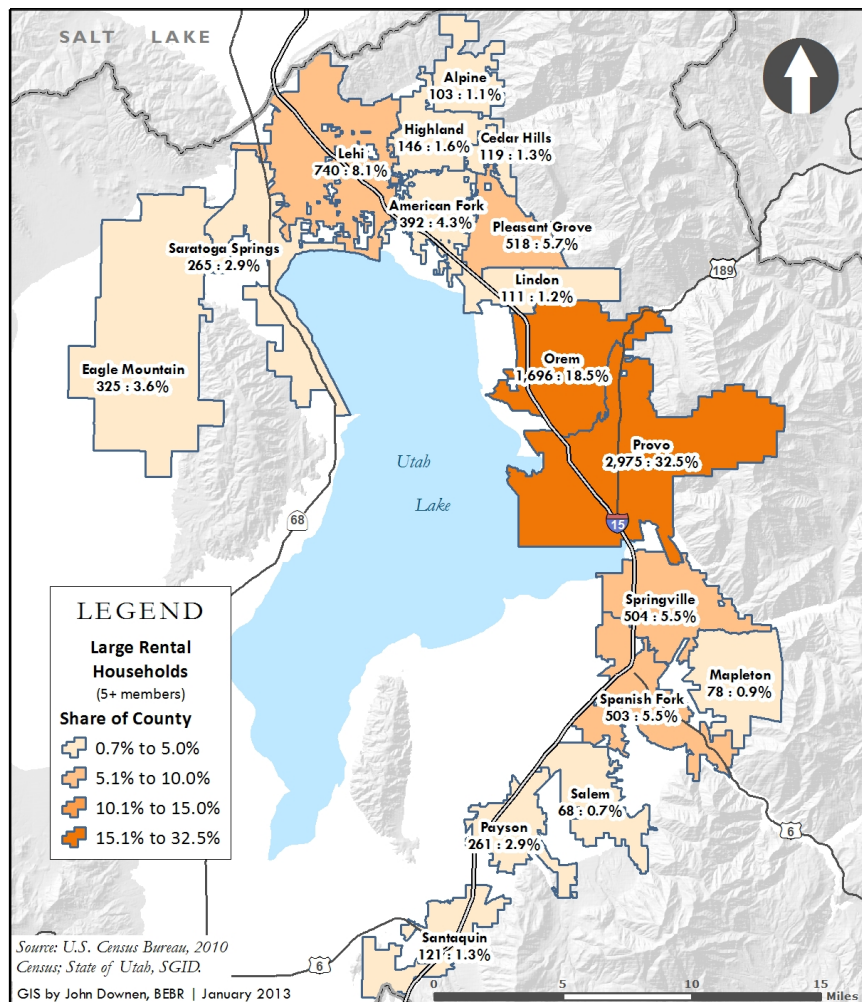
SUMMARY OF FAIR HOUSING EQUITY ASSESSMENT

BACKGROUND

The population of Utah County has changed dramatically in the past few decades, nearly doubling in size from 1990 to 2010. As Table 1 notes, all ethnicities grew in size during the past two decades, and all races/ethnicities noted increased their population share, with the exception of the non-Hispanic white population which actually experienced a decline in share of the population from nearly 95 percent in 1990 to fewer than 85 percent by 210. Nonetheless, the next largest share in 2010 was Hispanics/Latinos with 55,793 residents, or 10.8 percent of the population. Combined, minorities still only comprised less than a sixth of the county population. However, the largest population growths were among minority populations, with the overall minority population increasing almost three-fold from 1990 to 2000, and more than doubling again from 2000 to 2010 (Table 2). Much of this growth in the minority population was among the Hispanic/Latino population which saw a three-fold increase of 17,303 new residents from 1990 to 2000 and more than a doubling again from 2000 to 2010 of 30,002 new residents.

Figure 1 shows each city's share of Utah County's large rental households, which are defined as having five or more persons. Nearly a third of the county's large renter households live in the city largest city of Provo; over half live in the two entitlement cities of Provo and Orem. Lehi, Pleasant Grove, Springville and Spanish fork each have a share of large rental household above 5 percent of the population, though American Fork comes close with 4.3 percent. All other areas of Utah County have very minimal rates of fewer than 5 percent of the county's large renter households. Yet, only the city of Mapleton has less than 1 percent even though it lies just west of Springvale and Spanish Fork each with 5.5 percent. Overall, a majority of the large renter households are concentrated in the more urban, central cities along Interstate 15 between Lehi and Spanish

**Figure 1:
Utah County Large Renter Households by City, 2010**



Fork, comprising roughly 81 percent of the large renter household population in the county.

From 1990 to 2010 the share of households with children under the age of 18 years old remained fairly constant at 51.5 percent in 1990, to 51.3 percent in 2000, to 51.4 percent in 2010. However, this is not to say, the number of households with children has remained constant, rather just that it has maintained pace with the overall population increase during these two decades. Likewise, the share of large families, those with 5 or more persons, has also remained fairly constant comprising 28.4 percent of all households in 1990, 27.4 percent in 2000 and 28.7 percent in 2010. At the same time, the share of households with persons over 65 years old has decreased, albeit by less than 2 percentage points from 1990 to 2010. Nonetheless, the actual increase in number of households with senior citizens has still increased, by 44.7 percent from 2000 to 2010 alone, but at a slower rate than the total population. This was especially true from 1990 to 2000 where the growth equated to less than a 27 percent increase. The share of single parent households with children under 18 years old did increase slightly over the two decades rising from 6.6 percent in 2000 to 7.2 percent by 2010.

The entitlement city of Orem has also seen population growth between 1990 and 2000, growing from 67,561 residents in 1990 to 88,328 residents by 2010 (Table 21). However, much of this growth was experienced during the first decade where the population increased by nearly 25 percent, adding almost 17,000 new residents by 2000 (Table 22). The growth then slowed dramatically between 2000 and 2010. This is a result of an actual decrease in the number of non-Hispanic, white residents of 4,643 residents for a 6.4 percent decline. At the same time, there was nearly a doubling of Hispanic residents between 2000 and 2010 leading the increase of overall minority residents to nearly a 77 percent population increase. The number of households with children under 18 years old, as well as large families also decreased between 2000 and 2010, whereas the number of households with senior citizens and single parent households with children rose. All of this could show an urbanization of Orem where more residents are renting (Table 66), and a higher percentage of them tend to be minorities. As a result, the decline in non-Hispanic, white residents as well as families with children left the city in favor of other more suburban areas post the initial population boom from 1990 to 2000.

Many of the demographic trends in Orem were also present in Provo between 1990 and 2010, with a rather large population increase from 86,835 residents in 1990 to 112,488 in 2010 (Table 27). Much of this growth also happened between 1990 and 2000 where Provo experienced a population increase of 18,331 residents, a 21.1 percent increase. This population increase then slowed down to only a 7 percent increase of 7,322 residents between 2000 and 2010. During this time the minority residents greatly increased their share of the population from only about 8 percent of the total population in 1990 to 22.5 percent in 2010. Non-Hispanic, whites on the other hand experienced a decrease between 2000 and 2010 of about 1,125 residents. Households with children under 18 years old increased by 16.6 percent from 1990 to 2000 but only by 3.2 percent from 2000 to 2010. Households with persons over 65 years old experienced a lower growth rate from 1990 to 2000 than the total households, but a higher rate between 2000 and 2010. Single parent households with children under 18 has also outpaced the total household growth in both decades, increasing by over 27 percent the first decade and 14.3 the second. Large family households have also been increasing during both decades equating to about 4,069 in 1990 to 5,286 in 2010.

Table 1: Demographic Trends in Utah County, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	263,590	—	368,536	—	516,564	—
White (not Hispanic)	249,056	94.5%	328,797	89.2%	434,708	84.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	359	0.1%	1,002	0.3%	2,421	0.5%
Asian ¹	2,804	1.1%	3,855	1.0%	6,912	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	8,488	3.2%	25,791	7.0%	55,793	10.8%
Minority	14,534	5.5%	39,739	10.8%	81,856	15.8%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	38,248 ± 946	11.8% ± 0.3%	36,481 ± 1,759	8.0% ± 0.4%
Total Households	70,168	—	99,937	—	140,602	—
Households with Children under 18	36,165	51.5%	51,228	51.3%	72,229	51.4%
Households with Persons over 65	12,444	17.7%	15,776	15.8%	22,824	16.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	4,632	6.6%	6,841	6.8%	10,105	7.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	19,894	28.4%	27,414	27.4%	40,329	28.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	43,990	62.7%	66,786	66.8%	96,053	68.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	26,178	37.3%	33,151	33.2%	44,549	31.7%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2: Demographic Trends in Utah County (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	104,946	39.8%	148,028	40.2%
White (not Hispanic)	79,741	32.0%	105,911	32.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	643	179.1%	1,419	141.6%
Asian	1,051	37.5%	3,057	79.3%
Hispanic/Latino	17,303	203.9%	30,002	116.3%
Minority	25,205	173.4%	42,117	106.0%
Total Households	29,769	42.4%	40,665	40.7%
Households with Children under 18	15,063	41.7%	21,001	41.0%
Households with Persons over 65	3,332	26.8%	7,048	44.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	2,209	47.7%	3,264	47.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	7,520	37.8%	12,915	47.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	22,796	51.8%	29,267	43.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	6,973	26.6%	11,398	34.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3: Demographic Trends in Alpine, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,492	—	7,146	—	9,555	—
White (not Hispanic)	3,451	98.8%	6,891	96.4%	8,995	94.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	0.1%	12	0.2%	56	0.6%
Asian ¹	7	0.2%	21	0.3%	87	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	14	0.4%	114	1.6%	232	2.4%
Minority	41	1.2%	255	3.6%	560	5.9%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	± 112	± 1.7%	—	—
Total Households	769	—	1,662	—	2,389	—
Households with Children under 18	526	68.4%	1,095	65.9%	1,351	56.6%
Households with Persons over 65	116	15.1%	257	15.5%	536	22.4%
Single Parent with Children under 18	41	5.3%	76	4.6%	121	5.1%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	374	48.6%	746	44.9%	964	40.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	652	84.8%	1,480	89.0%	1,997	83.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	117	15.2%	182	11.0%	392	16.4%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4: Demographic Trends in Alpine (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	3,654	104.6%	2,409	33.7%
White (not Hispanic)	3,440	99.7%	2,104	30.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	9	300.0%	44	366.7%
Asian	14	200.0%	66	314.3%
Hispanic/Latino	100	714.3%	118	103.5%
Minority	214	522.0%	305	119.6%
Total Households	893	116.1%	727	43.7%
Households with Children under 18	569	108.2%	256	23.4%
Households with Persons over 65	141	121.6%	279	108.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	35	85.4%	45	59.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	372	99.5%	218	29.2%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	828	127.0%	517	34.9%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	65	55.6%	210	115.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5: Demographic Trends in American Fork, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	15,696	—	21,941	—	26,263	—
White (not Hispanic)	15,127	96.4%	20,413	93.0%	23,333	88.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	6	0.0%	31	0.1%	78	0.3%
Asian ¹	99	0.6%	140	0.6%	220	0.8%
Hispanic/Latino	376	2.4%	1,011	4.6%	1,941	7.4%
Minority	569	3.6%	1,528	7.0%	2,930	11.2%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	2,400 ± 236	12.7% ± 1.2%	2,292 ± 379	9.9% ± 1.6%
Total Households	4,096	—	5,934	—	7,274	—
Households with Children under 18	2,349	57.3%	3,409	57.4%	3,882	53.4%
Households with Persons over 65	848	20.7%	1,123	18.9%	1,555	21.4%
Single Parent with Children under 18	315	7.7%	441	7.4%	620	8.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	1,346	32.9%	1,842	31.0%	2,224	30.6%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	3,090	75.4%	4,622	77.9%	5,548	76.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	1,006	24.6%	1,312	22.1%	1,726	23.7%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6: Demographic Trends in American Fork (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	6,245	39.8%	4,322	19.7%
White (not Hispanic)	5,286	34.9%	2,920	14.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	25	416.7%	47	151.6%
Asian	41	41.4%	80	57.1%
Hispanic/Latino	635	168.9%	930	92.0%
Minority	959	168.5%	1,402	91.8%
Total Households	1,838	44.9%	1,340	22.6%
Households with Children under 18	1,060	45.1%	473	13.9%
Households with Persons over 65	275	32.4%	432	38.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	126	40.0%	179	40.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	496	36.8%	382	20.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,532	49.6%	926	20.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	306	30.4%	414	31.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7: Demographic Trends in Cedar Hills, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	769	—	3,094	—	9,796	—
White (not Hispanic)	744	96.7%	2,966	95.9%	9,023	92.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	40	0.4%
Asian ¹	3	0.4%	16	0.5%	95	1.0%
Hispanic/Latino	13	1.7%	60	1.9%	411	4.2%
Minority	25	3.3%	128	4.1%	773	7.9%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	± 28	± 1.1%	—	—
Total Households	161	—	695	—	2,355	—
Households with Children under 18	130	80.7%	542	78.0%	1,606	68.2%
Households with Persons over 65	16	9.9%	61	8.8%	359	15.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	12	7.5%	31	4.5%	124	5.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	87	54.0%	346	49.8%	1,053	44.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	148	91.9%	663	95.4%	2,026	86.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	13	8.1%	32	4.6%	329	14.0%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 8: Demographic Trends in Cedar Hills (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,325	302.3%	6,702	216.6%
White (not Hispanic)	2,222	298.7%	6,057	204.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	—	37	1233.3%
Asian	13	433.3%	79	493.8%
Hispanic/Latino	47	361.5%	351	585.0%
Minority	103	412.0%	645	503.9%
Total Households	534	331.7%	1,660	238.8%
Households with Children under 18	412	316.9%	1,064	196.3%
Households with Persons over 65	45	281.2%	298	488.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	19	158.3%	93	300.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	259	297.7%	707	204.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	515	348.0%	1,363	205.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	19	146.2%	297	928.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 9: Demographic Trends in Eagle Mountain, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	—	—	2,157	—	21,415	—
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	2,040	94.6%	18,583	86.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	7	0.3%	114	0.5%
Asian ¹	—	—	6	0.3%	110	0.5%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	67	3.1%	1,845	8.6%
Minority	—	—	117	5.4%	2,832	13.2%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	93 ± 21	5.3% ± 1.2%	705 ± 270	4.0% ± 1.5%
Total Households	—	—	532	—	5,111	—
Households with Children under 18	—	—	406	76.3%	3,880	75.9%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	19	3.6%	293	5.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	21	3.9%	339	6.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	180	33.8%	2,122	41.5%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	522	98.1%	4,404	86.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	10	1.9%	707	13.8%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 10: Demographic Trends in Eagle Mountain (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	—	—	19,258	892.8%
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	16,543	810.9%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	107	1528.6%
Asian	—	—	104	1733.3%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	1,778	2653.7%
Minority	—	—	2,715	2320.5%
Total Households	—	—	4,579	860.7%
Households with Children under 18	—	—	3,474	855.7%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	274	1442.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	318	1514.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	1,942	1078.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	3,882	743.7%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	697	6970.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 11: Demographic Trends in Elk Ridge, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	771	—	1,838	—	2,436	—
White (not Hispanic)	754	97.8%	1,734	94.3%	2,306	94.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
Asian ¹	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	6	0.2%
Hispanic/Latino	15	1.9%	60	3.3%	67	2.8%
Minority	17	2.2%	104	5.7%	130	5.3%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	103 ± 22	6.3% ± 1.3%	—	—
Total Households	148	—	413	—	584	—
Households with Children under 18	114	77.0%	293	70.9%	351	60.1%
Households with Persons over 65	15	10.1%	58	14.0%	135	23.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	8	5.4%	13	3.1%	35	6.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	89	60.1%	202	48.9%	232	39.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	129	87.2%	395	95.6%	538	92.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	19	12.8%	18	4.4%	46	7.9%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 12: Demographic Trends in Elk Ridge (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	1,067	138.4%	598	32.5%
White (not Hispanic)	980	130.0%	572	33.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	—	4	—
Asian	4	—	2	50.0%
Hispanic/Latino	45	300.0%	7	11.7%
Minority	87	511.8%	26	25.0%
Total Households	265	179.1%	171	41.4%
Households with Children under 18	179	157.0%	58	19.8%
Households with Persons over 65	43	286.7%	77	132.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	5	62.5%	22	169.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	113	127.0%	30	14.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	266	206.2%	143	36.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	–1	–5.3%	28	155.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 13: Demographic Trends in Highland, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	5,002	—	8,172	—	15,523	—
White (not Hispanic)	4,912	98.2%	7,857	96.1%	14,563	93.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	5	0.1%	10	0.1%	70	0.5%
Asian ¹	15	0.3%	25	0.3%	104	0.7%
Hispanic/Latino	60	1.2%	177	2.2%	431	2.8%
Minority	90	1.8%	315	3.9%	960	6.2%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	± 123	± 1.7%	—	—
Total Households	994	—	1,804	—	3,547	—
Households with Children under 18	793	79.8%	1,256	69.6%	2,309	65.1%
Households with Persons over 65	90	9.1%	244	13.5%	534	15.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	47	4.7%	67	3.7%	154	4.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	583	58.7%	890	49.3%	1,729	48.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	935	94.1%	1,717	95.2%	3,240	91.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	59	5.9%	87	4.8%	307	8.7%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 14: Demographic Trends in Highland (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	3,170	63.4%	7,351	90.0%
White (not Hispanic)	2,945	60.0%	6,706	85.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	5	100.0%	60	600.0%
Asian	10	66.7%	79	316.0%
Hispanic/Latino	117	195.0%	254	143.5%
Minority	225	250.0%	645	204.8%
Total Households	810	81.5%	1,743	96.6%
Households with Children under 18	463	58.4%	1,053	83.8%
Households with Persons over 65	154	171.1%	290	118.9%
Single Parent with Children under 18	20	42.6%	87	129.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	307	52.7%	839	94.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	782	83.6%	1,523	88.7%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	28	47.5%	220	252.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 15: Demographic Trends in Lehi, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	8,475	—	19,028	—	47,407	—
White (not Hispanic)	8,185	96.6%	17,950	94.3%	42,083	88.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	6	0.1%	47	0.2%	176	0.4%
Asian ¹	54	0.6%	86	0.5%	628	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	163	1.9%	569	3.0%	3,054	6.4%
Minority	290	3.4%	1,078	5.7%	5,324	11.2%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	1,750 ± 203	10.9% ± 1.3%	2,391 ± 485	6.0% ± 1.2%
Total Households	2,356	—	5,125	—	12,402	—
Households with Children under 18	1,344	57.0%	3,268	63.8%	7,935	64.0%
Households with Persons over 65	483	20.5%	650	12.7%	1,450	11.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	179	7.6%	370	7.2%	872	7.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	733	31.1%	1,615	31.5%	4,392	35.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,853	78.7%	4,175	81.5%	9,961	80.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	503	21.3%	950	18.5%	2,441	19.7%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 16: Demographic Trends in Lehi (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	10,553	124.5%	28,379	149.1%
White (not Hispanic)	9,765	119.3%	24,133	134.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	41	683.3%	129	274.5%
Asian	32	59.3%	542	630.2%
Hispanic/Latino	406	249.1%	2,485	436.7%
Minority	788	271.7%	4,246	393.9%
Total Households	2,769	117.5%	7,277	142.0%
Households with Children under 18	1,924	143.2%	4,667	142.8%
Households with Persons over 65	167	34.6%	800	123.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	191	106.7%	502	135.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	882	120.3%	2,777	172.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,322	125.3%	5,786	138.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	447	88.9%	1,491	156.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 17: Demographic Trends in Lindon, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,818	—	8,363	—	10,070	—
White (not Hispanic)	3,725	97.6%	7,898	94.4%	8,895	88.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	0.1%	17	0.2%	47	0.5%
Asian ¹	19	0.5%	58	0.7%	135	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	56	1.5%	278	3.3%	720	7.1%
Minority	93	2.4%	465	5.6%	1,175	11.7%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	797 ± 137	10.8% ± 1.9%	—	—
Total Households	878	—	1,935	—	2,518	—
Households with Children under 18	562	64.0%	1,299	67.1%	1,430	56.8%
Households with Persons over 65	148	16.9%	273	14.1%	493	19.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	43	4.9%	85	4.4%	130	5.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	368	41.9%	871	45.0%	991	39.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	767	87.4%	1,704	88.1%	2,135	84.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	111	12.6%	231	11.9%	383	15.2%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 18: Demographic Trends in Lindon (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	4,545	119.0%	1,707	20.4%
White (not Hispanic)	4,173	112.0%	997	12.6%
Black (not Hispanic)	14	466.7%	30	176.5%
Asian	39	205.3%	77	132.8%
Hispanic/Latino	222	396.4%	442	159.0%
Minority	372	400.0%	710	152.7%
Total Households	1,057	120.4%	583	30.1%
Households with Children under 18	737	131.1%	131	10.1%
Households with Persons over 65	125	84.5%	220	80.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	42	97.7%	45	52.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	503	136.7%	120	13.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	937	122.2%	431	25.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	120	108.1%	152	65.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 19: Demographic Trends in Mapleton, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,572	—	5,809	—	7,979	—
White (not Hispanic)	3,495	97.8%	5,611	96.6%	7,424	93.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	21	0.3%
Asian ¹	4	0.1%	20	0.3%	39	0.5%
Hispanic/Latino	69	1.9%	119	2.0%	279	3.5%
Minority	77	2.2%	198	3.4%	555	7.0%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	660 ± 97	12.4% ± 1.8%	—	—
Total Households	893	—	1,442	—	2,039	—
Households with Children under 18	499	55.9%	843	58.5%	1,111	54.5%
Households with Persons over 65	203	22.7%	301	20.9%	489	24.0%
Single Parent with Children under 18	27	3.0%	60	4.2%	91	4.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	331	37.1%	550	38.1%	755	37.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	789	88.4%	1,335	92.6%	1,807	88.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	104	11.6%	107	7.4%	232	11.4%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 20: Demographic Trends in Mapleton (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,237	62.6%	2,170	37.4%
White (not Hispanic)	2,116	60.5%	1,813	32.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	8	—	13	162.5%
Asian	16	400.0%	19	95.0%
Hispanic/Latino	50	72.5%	160	134.5%
Minority	121	157.1%	357	180.3%
Total Households	549	61.5%	597	41.4%
Households with Children under 18	344	68.9%	268	31.8%
Households with Persons over 65	98	48.3%	188	62.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	33	122.2%	31	51.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	219	66.2%	205	37.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	546	69.2%	472	35.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	3	2.9%	125	116.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 21: Demographic Trends in Orem, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	67,561	—	84,324	—	88,328	—
White (not Hispanic)	63,913	94.6%	73,076	86.7%	68,433	77.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	85	0.1%	267	0.3%	524	0.6%
Asian ¹	661	1.0%	1,202	1.4%	1,688	1.9%
Hispanic/Latino	2,040	3.0%	7,217	8.6%	14,224	16.1%
Minority	3,648	5.4%	11,248	13.3%	19,895	22.5%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	9,752 ± 474	13.1% ± 0.6%	7,546 ± 761	9.5% ± 0.9%
Total Households	17,584	—	23,382	—	25,816	—
Households with Children under 18	10,435	59.3%	12,150	52.0%	11,589	44.9%
Households with Persons over 65	2,813	16.0%	3,935	16.8%	5,058	19.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	1,344	7.6%	1,829	7.8%	2,018	7.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	6,027	34.3%	6,774	29.0%	6,263	24.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	11,934	67.9%	15,685	67.1%	16,121	62.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	5,650	32.1%	7,697	32.9%	9,695	37.6%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 22: Demographic Trends in Orem (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	16,763	24.8%	4,004	4.7%
White (not Hispanic)	9,163	14.3%	–4,643	–6.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	182	214.1%	257	96.3%
Asian	541	81.8%	486	40.4%
Hispanic/Latino	5,177	253.8%	7,007	97.1%
Minority	7,600	208.3%	8,647	76.9%
Total Households	5,798	33.0%	2,434	10.4%
Households with Children under 18	1,715	16.4%	–561	–4.6%
Households with Persons over 65	1,122	39.9%	1,123	28.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	485	36.1%	189	10.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	747	12.4%	–511	–7.5%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	3,751	31.4%	436	2.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	2,047	36.2%	1,998	26.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 23: Demographic Trends in Payson, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	9,510	—	12,716	—	18,294	—
White (not Hispanic)	9,056	95.2%	11,628	91.4%	15,393	84.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	2	0.0%	13	0.1%	42	0.2%
Asian ¹	16	0.2%	48	0.4%	66	0.4%
Hispanic/Latino	400	4.2%	864	6.8%	2,431	13.3%
Minority	454	4.8%	1,088	8.6%	2,901	15.9%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	1,825 ± 201	16.3% ± 1.8%	—	—
Total Households	2,554	—	3,654	—	5,057	—
Households with Children under 18	1,499	58.7%	2,012	55.1%	2,853	56.4%
Households with Persons over 65	544	21.3%	710	19.4%	923	18.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	237	9.3%	333	9.1%	492	9.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	852	33.4%	1,034	28.3%	1,608	31.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,992	78.0%	2,835	77.6%	3,929	77.7%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	562	22.0%	819	22.4%	1,128	22.3%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 24: Demographic Trends in Payson (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	3,206	33.7%	5,578	43.9%
White (not Hispanic)	2,572	28.4%	3,765	32.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	11	550.0%	29	223.1%
Asian	32	200.0%	18	37.5%
Hispanic/Latino	464	116.0%	1,567	181.4%
Minority	634	139.6%	1,813	166.6%
Total Households	1,100	43.1%	1,403	38.4%
Households with Children under 18	513	34.2%	841	41.8%
Households with Persons over 65	166	30.5%	213	30.0%
Single Parent with Children under 18	96	40.5%	159	47.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	182	21.4%	574	55.5%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	843	42.3%	1,094	38.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	257	45.7%	309	37.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 25: Demographic Trends in Pleasant Grove, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	13,476	—	23,468	—	33,509	—
White (not Hispanic)	13,040	96.8%	21,745	92.7%	29,541	88.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	11	0.1%	64	0.3%	160	0.5%
Asian ¹	45	0.3%	123	0.5%	308	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	330	2.4%	1,069	4.6%	2,577	7.7%
Minority	436	3.2%	1,723	7.3%	3,968	11.8%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	2,299 ± 233	11.3% ± 1.1%	2,579 ± 539	8.6% ± 1.8%
Total Households	3,465	—	6,109	—	9,381	—
Households with Children under 18	2,125	61.3%	3,769	61.7%	5,186	55.3%
Households with Persons over 65	637	18.4%	901	14.7%	1,527	16.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	242	7.0%	477	7.8%	787	8.4%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	1,272	36.7%	2,117	34.7%	2,809	29.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,743	79.2%	4,751	77.8%	6,717	71.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	722	20.8%	1,358	22.2%	2,664	28.4%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 26: Demographic Trends in Pleasant Grove (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	9,992	74.1%	10,041	42.8%
White (not Hispanic)	8,705	66.8%	7,796	35.9%
Black (not Hispanic)	53	481.8%	96	150.0%
Asian	78	173.3%	185	150.4%
Hispanic/Latino	739	223.9%	1,508	141.1%
Minority	1,287	295.2%	2,245	130.3%
Total Households	2,644	76.3%	3,272	53.6%
Households with Children under 18	1,644	77.4%	1,417	37.6%
Households with Persons over 65	264	41.4%	626	69.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	235	97.1%	310	65.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	845	66.4%	692	32.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,008	73.2%	1,966	41.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	636	88.1%	1,306	96.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 27: Demographic Trends in Provo, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	86,835	—	105,166	—	112,488	—
White (not Hispanic)	79,775	91.9%	88,311	84.0%	87,186	77.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	220	0.3%	432	0.4%	672	0.6%
Asian ¹	1,750	2.0%	1,903	1.8%	2,743	2.4%
Hispanic/Latino	3,623	4.2%	11,013	10.5%	17,091	15.2%
Minority	7,060	8.1%	16,855	16.0%	25,302	22.5%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	9,823 ± 483	10.3% ± 0.5%	7,568 ± 745	7.4% ± 0.7%
Total Households	23,805	—	29,192	—	31,524	—
Households with Children under 18	9,113	38.3%	10,627	36.4%	10,962	34.8%
Households with Persons over 65	3,736	15.7%	4,042	13.8%	4,530	14.4%
Single Parent with Children under 18	1,395	5.9%	1,773	6.1%	2,027	6.4%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	4,069	17.1%	4,893	16.8%	5,286	16.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	9,501	39.9%	12,440	42.6%	13,184	41.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	14,304	60.1%	16,752	57.4%	18,340	58.2%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 28: Demographic Trends in Provo (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	18,331	21.1%	7,322	7.0%
White (not Hispanic)	8,536	10.7%	–1,125	–1.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	212	96.4%	240	55.6%
Asian	153	8.7%	840	44.1%
Hispanic/Latino	7,390	204.0%	6,078	55.2%
Minority	9,795	138.7%	8,447	50.1%
Total Households	5,387	22.6%	2,332	8.0%
Households with Children under 18	1,514	16.6%	335	3.2%
Households with Persons over 65	306	8.2%	488	12.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	378	27.1%	254	14.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	824	20.3%	393	8.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,939	30.9%	744	6.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	2,448	17.1%	1,588	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 29: Demographic Trends in Salem, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	2,284	—	4,372	—	6,423	—
White (not Hispanic)	2,204	96.5%	4,196	96.0%	6,039	94.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	28	0.4%
Asian ¹	6	0.3%	6	0.1%	23	0.4%
Hispanic/Latino	62	2.7%	122	2.8%	231	3.6%
Minority	80	3.5%	176	4.0%	384	6.0%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	469 ± 45	12.0% ± 1.1%	—	—
Total Households	572	—	1,128	—	1,737	—
Households with Children under 18	366	64.0%	666	59.0%	951	54.7%
Households with Persons over 65	118	20.6%	230	20.4%	365	21.0%
Single Parent with Children under 18	35	6.1%	53	4.7%	92	5.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	222	38.8%	398	35.3%	589	33.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	492	86.0%	986	87.4%	1,498	86.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	80	14.0%	142	12.6%	239	13.8%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 30: Demographic Trends in Salem (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,088	91.4%	2,051	46.9%
White (not Hispanic)	1,992	90.4%	1,843	43.9%
Black (not Hispanic)	2	—	26	1300.0%
Asian	0	0.0%	17	283.3%
Hispanic/Latino	60	96.8%	109	89.3%
Minority	96	120.0%	208	118.2%
Total Households	556	97.2%	609	54.0%
Households with Children under 18	300	82.0%	285	42.8%
Households with Persons over 65	112	94.9%	135	58.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	18	51.4%	39	73.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	176	79.3%	191	48.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	494	100.4%	512	51.9%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	62	77.5%	97	68.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 31: Demographic Trends in Santaquin, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	2,386	—	4,834	—	9,128	—
White (not Hispanic)	2,230	93.5%	4,331	89.6%	7,824	85.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	32	0.4%
Asian ¹	5	0.2%	5	0.1%	13	0.1%
Hispanic/Latino	138	5.8%	414	8.6%	1,098	12.0%
Minority	156	6.5%	503	10.4%	1,304	14.3%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	605 ± 92	14.4% ± 2.2%	—	—
Total Households	658	—	1,304	—	2,338	—
Households with Children under 18	370	56.2%	827	63.4%	1,457	62.3%
Households with Persons over 65	136	20.7%	166	12.7%	311	13.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	39	5.9%	102	7.8%	174	7.4%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	206	31.3%	411	31.5%	858	36.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	533	81.0%	1,121	86.0%	1,944	83.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	125	19.0%	183	14.0%	394	16.9%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 32: Demographic Trends in Santaquin (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,448	102.6%	4,294	88.8%
White (not Hispanic)	2,101	94.2%	3,493	80.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	—	29	966.7%
Asian	0	0.0%	8	160.0%
Hispanic/Latino	276	200.0%	684	165.2%
Minority	347	222.4%	801	159.2%
Total Households	646	98.2%	1,034	79.3%
Households with Children under 18	457	123.5%	630	76.2%
Households with Persons over 65	30	22.1%	145	87.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	63	161.5%	72	70.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	205	99.5%	447	108.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	588	110.3%	823	73.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	58	46.4%	211	115.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 33: Demographic Trends in Saratoga Springs, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	—	—	1,003	—	17,781	—
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	925	92.2%	15,902	89.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	6	0.6%	89	0.5%
Asian ¹	—	—	10	1.0%	163	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	40	4.0%	1,026	5.8%
Minority	—	—	78	7.8%	1,879	10.6%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	40 ± 32	5.3% ± 4.2%	—	—
Total Households	—	—	271	—	4,387	—
Households with Children under 18	—	—	162	59.8%	3,099	70.6%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	26	9.6%	369	8.4%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	17	6.3%	284	6.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	79	29.2%	1,730	39.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	252	93.0%	3,736	85.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	19	7.0%	651	14.8%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 34: Demographic Trends in Saratoga Springs (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	—	—	16,778	1672.8%
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	14,977	1619.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	83	1383.3%
Asian	—	—	153	1530.0%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	986	2465.0%
Minority	—	—	1,801	2309.0%
Total Households	—	—	4,116	1518.8%
Households with Children under 18	—	—	2,937	1813.0%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	343	1319.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	267	1570.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	1,651	2089.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	3,484	1382.5%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	632	3326.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 35: Demographic Trends in Spanish Fork, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	11,272	—	20,246	—	34,691	—
White (not Hispanic)	10,956	97.2%	18,925	93.5%	29,716	85.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	1	0.0%	38	0.2%	108	0.3%
Asian ¹	12	0.1%	62	0.3%	194	0.6%
Hispanic/Latino	247	2.2%	861	4.3%	3,678	10.6%
Minority	316	2.8%	1,321	6.5%	4,975	14.3%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	2,314 ± 230	13.5% ± 1.3%	2,402 ± 652	8.2% ± 2.2%
Total Households	3,255	—	5,534	—	9,069	—
Households with Children under 18	1,748	53.7%	3,305	59.7%	5,514	60.8%
Households with Persons over 65	741	22.8%	878	15.9%	1,323	14.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	229	7.0%	421	7.6%	721	8.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	938	28.8%	1,685	30.4%	3,087	34.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,401	73.8%	4,345	78.5%	7,141	78.7%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	854	26.2%	1,189	21.5%	1,928	21.3%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 36: Demographic Trends in Spanish Fork (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	8,974	79.6%	14,445	71.3%
White (not Hispanic)	7,969	72.7%	10,791	57.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	37	3700.0%	70	184.2%
Asian	50	416.7%	132	212.9%
Hispanic/Latino	614	248.6%	2,817	327.2%
Minority	1,005	318.0%	3,654	276.6%
Total Households	2,279	70.0%	3,535	63.9%
Households with Children under 18	1,557	89.1%	2,209	66.8%
Households with Persons over 65	137	18.5%	445	50.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	192	83.8%	300	71.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	747	79.6%	1,402	83.2%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,944	81.0%	2,796	64.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	335	39.2%	739	62.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 37: Demographic Trends in Springville, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	13,950	—	20,424	—	29,466	—
White (not Hispanic)	13,508	96.8%	18,932	92.7%	24,885	84.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	10	0.1%	20	0.1%	113	0.4%
Asian ¹	58	0.4%	72	0.4%	174	0.6%
Hispanic/Latino	258	1.8%	975	4.8%	3,482	11.8%
Minority	442	3.2%	1,492	7.3%	4,581	15.5%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	2,284 ± 230	12.8% ± 1.3%	2,540 ± 487	10.0% ± 1.9%
Total Households	4,191	—	5,975	—	8,531	—
Households with Children under 18	2,100	50.1%	3,249	54.4%	4,583	53.7%
Households with Persons over 65	993	23.7%	1,100	18.4%	1,552	18.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	299	7.1%	471	7.9%	767	9.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	1,073	25.6%	1,572	26.3%	2,358	27.6%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,864	68.3%	4,411	73.8%	6,223	72.9%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	1,327	31.7%	1,564	26.2%	2,308	27.1%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 38: Demographic Trends in Springville (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	6,474	46.4%	9,042	44.3%
White (not Hispanic)	5,424	40.2%	5,953	31.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	10	100.0%	93	465.0%
Asian	14	24.1%	102	141.7%
Hispanic/Latino	717	277.9%	2,507	257.1%
Minority	1,050	237.6%	3,089	207.0%
Total Households	1,784	42.6%	2,556	42.8%
Households with Children under 18	1,149	54.7%	1,334	41.1%
Households with Persons over 65	107	10.8%	452	41.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	172	57.5%	296	62.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	499	46.5%	786	50.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,547	54.0%	1,812	41.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	237	17.9%	744	47.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 39: Demographic Trends in Woodland Hills, 1990–2010

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	301	—	941	—	1,344	—
White (not Hispanic)	290	96.3%	905	96.2%	1,243	92.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	3	0.2%
Asian ¹	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	11	0.8%
Hispanic/Latino	10	3.3%	23	2.4%	39	2.9%
Minority	11	3.7%	36	3.8%	101	7.5%
Persons with Disabilities ²	—	—	± 17	± 1.9%	—	—
Total Households	63	—	220	—	343	—
Households with Children under 18	43	68.3%	130	59.1%	182	53.1%
Households with Persons over 65	5	7.9%	38	17.3%	81	23.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	3	4.8%	3	1.4%	12	3.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	33	52.4%	92	41.8%	126	36.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	60	95.2%	217	98.6%	323	94.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	3	4.8%	3	1.4%	20	5.8%

¹ While the 1990 Census tabulated the Asian and Pacific Islander populations as a single category, the 1990 Asian population was derived by summing the individual Asian races listed in the 1990 Summary Tape File 1A. This derivation includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asians. However, the lack of detailed disaggregation of the 1990 Asian population by Hispanic origin in the census raw data leads to minimal overcounting, given the relatively few Hispanic Asians in the total population. Note that the reported Asian populations for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic.

² The disability data account for only the population ages 5 and older, since Census 2000 did not gather disability data on the population under 5. The 2010 data was derived from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-year estimates by aggregating only the age groups older than 5. The margins of error for the disability data are associated with 90% confidence intervals. The margin of error for the 2010 data was recalculated to account for only the population ages 5 and older. The margin of error for the 2000 data was calculated using the methodology described in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation. Despite these adjustments to make the 2000 and 2010 data encompass the same age groups, these two data points are not comparable given changes in survey design and revisions in the definition of disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 40: Demographic Trends in Woodland Hills (Absolute and Percent Changes)

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	640	212.6%	403	42.8%
White (not Hispanic)	615	212.1%	338	37.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	2	—	1	50.0%
Asian	1	—	10	1000.0%
Hispanic/Latino	13	130.0%	16	69.6%
Minority	25	227.3%	65	180.6%
Total Households	157	249.2%	123	55.9%
Households with Children under 18	87	202.3%	52	40.0%
Households with Persons over 65	33	660.0%	43	113.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	0	0.0%	9	300.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	59	178.8%	34	37.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	157	261.7%	106	48.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	0	0.0%	17	566.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 41: Average Household Size by Race/Ethnicity in Utah County

	1990 ¹	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	3.60	3.54	3.50
Hispanic/Latino	3.76	4.34	4.24
American Indian (not Hispanic)	4.07	3.94	3.73
Asian/Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	3.80	3.78	3.79
Asian ²	3.47	3.33	3.35
Pacific Islander ²	4.57	4.73	4.66
Black (not Hispanic)	3.24	3.45	3.27
Other Race (not Hispanic)	3.00 ⁵	3.75	3.56
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	— ³	3.56	3.70
Total Population	3.61	3.59	3.57

¹ The average household size was not a metric available in the 1990 Census Summary Tape File 2B. Thus, the average household size was calculated by taking the average of the distribution of household sizes for each race/ethnicity. However, since the upper limit of the household size was capped at 9 or more persons, households in this group were assumed to have 9 members for the purposes of calculating the average. This methodology could lead to slight underestimations of the actual average household size. For 2000 and 2010, the average household size was available as a metric without further calculation.

² The 1990 Census Summary Tape File 2B does not further disaggregate Asian and Pacific Islander populations by Hispanic origin. However, this lack of detailed disaggregation in the census raw data leads to only slight overcounting given the relatively few Hispanic Asians and Hispanic Pacific Islanders in the total population. Note that the Asian and Pacific Islander categories for 2000 and 2010 are non-Hispanic given the availability of disaggregation by Hispanic origin for these two races in the last two censuses to avoid overlap with the Hispanic/Latino population.

³ The 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as an option for race.

⁴ The 2000 and 2010 Census did not provide average household sizes for these groups due to low numbers of households.

⁵ These groups have fewer than 30 households.

⁶ The aggregated Asian/Pacific Islander average household size for 2000 and 2010 is computed by taking the weighted average of the Asian and Pacific average household sizes. Since the Pacific Islander average household size in 2000 was not reported due to the low number of households, the Asian/Pacific Islander average household size could not be computed.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 42: Average Household Size by Race/Ethnicity in Orem

	1990 ¹	2000	2010
White	3.78	3.50	3.20
Hispanic/Latino	3.97	4.51	4.35
American Indian	4.34	3.79	3.59
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.34	3.87	3.52
Asian ²	3.93	3.37	3.07
Pacific Islander ²	4.93	4.93	4.58
Black	3.50 ⁵	3.56	3.02
Other Race	— ⁵	4.19 ⁵	3.11 ⁵
Two or More Races	— ³	3.78	3.43
Total Population	3.80	3.57	3.35

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 41.

All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic. Some racial categories are omitted if the data is not available for all three censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 43: Average Household Size by Race/Ethnicity in Provo

	1990 ¹	2000	2010
White	3.30	3.26	3.11
Hispanic/Latino	3.53	4.20	3.99
American Indian	3.85	3.88	3.60
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.51	3.51	3.51
Asian ²	3.25	3.15	3.19
Pacific Islander ²	4.31	4.39	4.24
Black	3.11	3.18	3.04
Other Race	3.38 ⁵	3.76 ⁵	3.26
Two or More Races	— ³	3.31	3.41
Total Population	3.31	3.34	3.24

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 41.

All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic. Some racial categories are omitted if the data is not available for all three censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 41 lists the average household sizes in Utah County by race and ethnicity from 1990 to 2010. The countywide average household size decreased slightly from 3.61 in 1990 to 3.57 in 2010. However, this downward trend was not experienced across all races and ethnicities in the county. Only the non-Hispanic, white, American Indian, and Asian populations experienced decreases in family sizes. Pacific Islanders and blacks experienced increases in the average family size; however their populations in Utah County are minimal, comprising less than 6,000 total residents (Table 1). The most significant increase in average family size was among the Hispanic and Latino population which increased from 3.76 in 1990 to 4.34 in 2000, before declining slightly to 4.24 in 2010. Only Pacific Islanders have constantly had average family household sizes larger than Hispanic/Latino residents with an average of 4.57 in 1990, 4.73 in 2000, and 4.66 in 2010.

Table 42 and Table 43 break out the entitlement cities and list the average household size by race and ethnicity in Orem and Provo, respectively. As Table 42 shows, the average household size for all races and ethnicities in Orem decreased from 1990 to 2010. The cities total average fell from 3.8 in 1990

to 3.35 in 2010, a lower average than the county as a whole. The same is true for the city of Provo (Table 43) with the total average falling from 3.31 in 1990 to 3.24 in 2010, even lower than Orem. In both entitlement cities, Pacific Islanders remain the highest average household size of any racial ethnic group, followed closely by Hispanics and Latinos. Non-Hispanic, whites have the second smallest household size in Provo, just higher than blacks.

The higher average household sizes among minority groups could pose difficulties in finding **affordable housing** and suitable rental locations in addition to higher rent burdens. This is especially true in the more urban areas of Provo and Orem where homes tend to be smaller and cost more per square foot than the more suburban and rural cities. Thus, limited selection and affordability of rental units with three or more bedrooms could disproportionately affect minority groups, especially Hispanics/Latinos and Pacific Islanders. The average household sizes for non-entitlement cities are shown in Table 44. Overall, Highland has the highest average household size for the total population at 4.38 and non-Hispanic, whites at 4.37. Springville has the lowest overall average household size at 3.44 and non-Hispanic, whites at 3.35. In the case of both cities, the average household size for all residents is heavily influenced by the non-Hispanic white population as they are by far the most populous racial/ethnic group in both cities (Table 13 and Table 37).

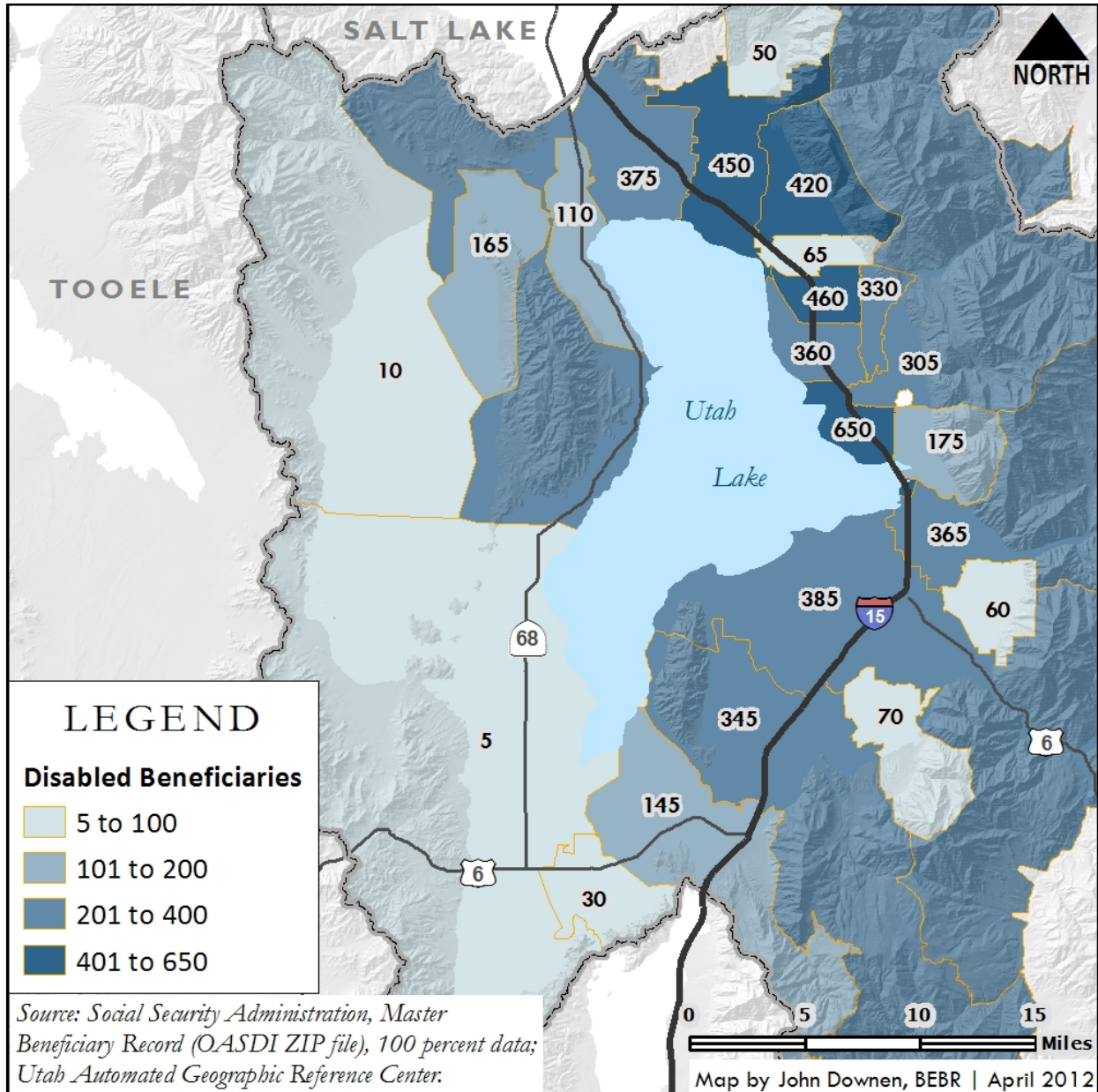
Table 44: Average Household Size by Non-Entitlement Cities in Utah County

	Race	1990¹	2000	2010
Alpine	White (not Hispanic)	4.49	4.29	3.99
	Hispanic/Latino	8.00 ⁵	4.56 ⁵	3.83 ⁵
	Total Population	4.51	4.30	4.00
American Fork	White (not Hispanic)	3.68	3.60	3.51
	Hispanic/Latino	3.78	4.74	4.38
	Total Population	3.68	3.64	3.57
Cedar Hills	White (not Hispanic)	—	4.43	4.14
	Hispanic/Latino	—	— ⁴	4.30
	Total Population	—	4.44	4.16
Eagle Mountain	White (not Hispanic)	—	4.07	4.17
	Hispanic/Latino	—	— ⁴	4.38
	Total Population	—	4.05	4.19
Elk Ridge	White (not Hispanic)	—	4.42	4.13
	Total Population	—	4.45	4.17
Highland	White (not Hispanic)	5.01	4.53	4.37
	Hispanic/Latino	4.18 ⁵	4.11	4.57
	Total Population	4.99	4.53	4.38
Lehi	White (not Hispanic)	3.57	3.68	3.78
	Hispanic/Latino	3.31	4.15	4.23
	Total Population	3.58	3.70	3.81
Lindon	White (not Hispanic)	4.24	4.29	3.93
	Hispanic/Latino	3.60 ⁵	4.52	4.66
	Total Population	4.23	4.29	3.97
Mapleton	White (not Hispanic)	3.93	4.01	3.86
	Hispanic/Latino	4.56 ⁵	4.21 ⁵	4.51
	Total Population	3.95	4.02	3.89
Payson	White (not Hispanic)	3.67	3.42	3.48
	Hispanic/Latino	3.93	4.38	4.64
	Total Population	3.69	3.47	3.60
Pleasant Grove	White (not Hispanic)	3.85	3.81	3.53
	Hispanic/Latino	4.19	4.54	4.01
	Total Population	3.85	3.83	3.57
Salem	White (not Hispanic)	3.98	3.86	3.68
	Hispanic/Latino	3.55 ⁵	4.10 ⁵	4.10
	Total Population	3.98	3.86	3.70
Santaquin	White (not Hispanic)	3.60	3.64	3.80
	Hispanic/Latino	3.79	4.57	4.69
	Total Population	3.62	3.71	3.90
Saratoga Springs	White (not Hispanic)	—	3.71	4.03
	Hispanic/Latino	—	— ⁴	4.29
	Total Population	—	3.70	4.05
Spanish Fork	White (not Hispanic)	3.43	3.55	3.65
	Hispanic/Latino	3.84	4.34	4.51
	Total Population	3.44	3.59	3.73
Springville	White (not Hispanic)	3.30	3.37	3.35
	Hispanic/Latino	3.15	4.04	4.37
	Total Population	3.30	3.41	3.44
Woodland Hills	White (not Hispanic)	—	4.33	3.88
	Total Population	—	4.28	3.92

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 41. Hispanic/Latino entries were excluded from the table for cities with no reported Hispanic average household sizes in all three censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2: Beneficiaries of Social Security Disability by Zip Code in Utah County, 2010



The number of disabled social security beneficiaries in Utah County is shown in Figure 2 at the zip code level. The greatest number of beneficiaries is concentrated in the Provo-Orem area, the American Fork, and Pleasant Grove areas of the county. The west side of Utah Lake has very few disabled beneficiaries; however, this is partially due to the low population and infrastructure on the western half of the county. Nonetheless, the highest concentration is clearly in Provo’s southwestern zip code 84601 and to the north in 84057, 84003, and 84062.

SEGREGATION

3.1 Tenure Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Homeownership rates in Utah County have remained above 60 percent from 1990 to 2010, and have in fact risen by almost 6 percent to 68.3 percent (Table 45). The highest homeownership rate in all three years was among the non-Hispanic, white residents, rising from 64 percent in 1990 to 71 percent in 2010. While only non-Hispanic, whites had a homeownership rate higher than 40 percent in 1990, all races and ethnicities had a rate near 50 percent by 2010 with the lowest rates among blacks and American Indians at 36.9 and 43.9 percent, respectively.

**Table 45:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Utah County, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	64.0%	69.0%	71.0%
Minority	34.6%	43.3%	49.1%
Hispanic/Latino	38.7%	42.7%	49.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	28.8%	44.4%	48.9%
American Indian	24.3%	39.3%	43.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	32.3%	47.7%	52.4%
Asian	— ¹	47.6%	55.5%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	48.1%	46.1%
Black	14.5%	30.8%	36.9%
Other Race	— ²	38.1%	47.2%
Two or More Races	— ¹	45.3%	48.7%
Total	62.7%	66.8%	68.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.

¹The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate non-Hispanic Asian or non-Hispanic Pacific Islander into separate groups for tenure data. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include multiple races as an option.

²Since 2000 tenure rates can only be derived from Census 2000 SF2, data is not available for racial or ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households for any given geographic area. Thus, for consistency, calculated tenure rates for 1990 and 2010 are omitted in the table above for racial or ethnic groups with fewer than 100 people in the given geographic area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 46:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Utah County, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	36.0%	31.0%	29.0%
Minority	65.4%	56.7%	50.9%
Hispanic/Latino	61.3%	57.3%	50.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	71.2%	55.6%	51.1%
American Indian	75.7%	60.7%	56.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	67.7%	52.3%	47.6%
Asian	— ¹	52.4%	44.5%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	51.9%	53.9%
Black	85.5%	69.2%	63.1%
Other Race	— ²	61.9%	52.8%
Two or More Races	— ¹	54.7%	51.3%
Total	37.3%	33.2%	31.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.

¹The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate non-Hispanic Asian or non-Hispanic Pacific Islander into separate groups for tenure data. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include multiple races as an option.

²Since 2000 tenure rates can only be derived from Census 2000 SF2, data is not available for racial or ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households for any given geographic area. Thus, for consistency, calculated tenure rates for 1990 and 2010 are omitted in the table above for racial or ethnic groups with fewer than 100 people in the given geographic area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The rental rates among all residents of Utah County also decreased from about 37 percent in 1990 to 33 percent in 2000, to less than 32 percent by 2010 (Table 46). During both decades, the only minority group to increase during either decade was Pacific Islanders who, when aggregated out from Asian increased by 2 percentage points to just shy of 54 percent. The only racial and ethnic groups to have rental tenure rates less than 50 percent are Asians and non-Hispanic whites at 44.5 and 29 percent, respectively.

The high homeownership rates and low rental tenure rates among non-Hispanic, whites and inverse trend among minority residents illustrates the disparity in the Utah County housing market. Overwhelmingly, non-Hispanic, whites are residing in owner-occupied homes, while minorities are renting. This is especially true in Orem where homeownerships are decreasing (Table 65) as rental rates are increasing (Table 66). This is an area with a high number of both minority and low-income residents

(Figure 4 and Figure 13). Provo on the other hand, has increasing homeownership rates (Table 71) and rental rates are decreasing (Table 72). However, there is still a much higher portion of renters in the city than the county overall. This is most likely due to the housing market with more rental units, the college which attracts a rental market, and the relatively high numbers of minority (Table 27) and low-income residents (Table 150).

**Table 47:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Alpine, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	84.7%	89.2%	83.9%
Minority	— ²	81.6%	74.3%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	77.8%	69.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	85.0%	78.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	86.4%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	72.7%
Total	84.8%	89.0%	83.6%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 48:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Alpine, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	15.3%	10.8%	16.1%
Minority	— ²	18.4%	25.7%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	22.2%	31.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	15.0%	22.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	13.6%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	27.3%
Total	15.2%	11.0%	16.4%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 49:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in American Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	75.8%	78.6%	77.9%
Minority	64.7%	65.1%	57.0%
Hispanic/Latino	66.3%	60.4%	54.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	61.4%	72.6%	63.4%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	50.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	61.5%	—	75.9%
Asian	— ¹	76.9%	85.4%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	61.3%
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	70.3%	60.0%
Total	75.4%	77.9%	76.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 50:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in American Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	24.2%	21.4%	22.1%
Minority	35.3%	34.9%	43.0%
Hispanic/Latino	33.7%	39.6%	46.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	38.6%	27.4%	36.6%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	50.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	38.5%	—	24.1%
Asian	— ¹	23.1%	14.6%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	38.7%
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	29.7%	40.0%
Total	24.6%	22.1%	23.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 51:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Cedar Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	91.7%	95.4%	86.3%
Minority	— ²	95.0%	80.9%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	78.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	83.9%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	84.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	86.7%
Total	91.9%	95.4%	86.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 52:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Cedar Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	8.3%	4.6%	13.7%
Minority	— ²	5.0%	19.1%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	21.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	16.1%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	15.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	13.3%
Total	8.1%	4.6%	14.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 53:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Eagle Mountain, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	98.6%	86.8%
Minority	—	85.0%	80.8%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— ²	79.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— ²	82.7%
American Indian	—	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— ²	76.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	88.9%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	66.7%
Black	—	— ²	79.2%
Other Race	—	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	88.9%
Total	—	98.1%	86.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 54:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Eagle Mountain, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	1.4%	13.2%
Minority	—	15.0%	19.2%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— ²	20.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— ²	17.3%
American Indian	—	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— ²	23.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	11.1%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	33.3%
Black	—	— ²	20.8%
Other Race	—	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	11.1%
Total	—	1.9%	13.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 55:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Elk Ridge, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	86.8%	95.9%	92.3%
Minority	— ²	88.9%	87.0%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	— ²
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	— ²
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	87.2%	95.6%	92.1%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 56:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Elk Ridge, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	13.2%	4.1%	7.7%
Minority	— ²	11.1%	13.0%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	— ²
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	— ²
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	12.8%	4.4%	7.9%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 57:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Highland, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	94.0%	95.4%	91.5%
Minority	— ²	87.5%	87.3%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	88.9%	89.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	85.0%	85.1%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	77.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	96.8%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	52.2%
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	100.0%
Total	94.1%	95.2%	91.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 58:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Highland, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	6.0%	4.6%	8.5%
Minority	— ²	12.5%	12.7%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	11.1%	10.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	15.0%	14.9%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	22.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	3.2%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	47.8%
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	0.0%
Total	5.9%	4.8%	8.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 59:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Lehi, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	79.1%	82.1%	81.3%
Minority	56.9%	67.1%	69.6%
Hispanic/Latino	48.6%	66.9%	68.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	75.0%	67.4%	71.2%
American Indian	— ²	70.0%	53.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	74.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	85.8%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	51.3%
Black	— ²	— ²	70.0%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	57.1%	70.8%
Total	78.7%	81.5%	80.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 60:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Lehi, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	20.9%	17.9%	18.7%
Minority	43.1%	32.9%	30.4%
Hispanic/Latino	51.4%	33.1%	31.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	25.0%	32.6%	28.8%
American Indian	— ²	30.0%	46.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	25.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	14.2%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	48.7%
Black	— ²	— ²	30.0%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	42.9%	29.2%
Total	21.3%	18.5%	19.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 61:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Lindon, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	87.8%	88.8%	85.8%
Minority	— ²	72.9%	73.3%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	63.0%	74.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	90.3%	70.8%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	76.5%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	87.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	65.0%
Total	87.4%	88.1%	84.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 62:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Lindon, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	12.2%	11.2%	14.2%
Minority	— ²	27.1%	26.7%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	37.0%	25.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	9.7%	29.2%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	23.5%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	13.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	35.0%
Total	12.6%	11.9%	15.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 63:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Mapleton, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	89.0%	93.1%	89.3%
Minority	— ²	72.2%	72.4%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	70.8%	70.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	75.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	75.0%
Total	88.4%	92.6%	88.6%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 64:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Mapleton, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	11.0%	6.9%	10.7%
Minority	— ²	27.8%	27.6%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	29.2%	29.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	25.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	25.0%
Total	11.6%	7.4%	11.4%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 65:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Orem, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	68.7%	69.4%	66.3%
Minority	48.0%	46.9%	43.7%
Hispanic/Latino	48.2%	45.3%	43.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	47.9%	49.7%	43.4%
American Indian	36.8%	37.2%	33.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	53.0%	55.5%	51.3%
Asian	— ¹	58.7%	55.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	48.7%	42.7%
Black	— ²	36.1%	21.7%
Other Race	— ²	56.2%	28.6%
Two or More Races	— ¹	47.3%	41.0%
Total	67.9%	67.1%	62.4%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 66:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Orem, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	31.3%	30.6%	33.7%
Minority	52.0%	53.1%	56.3%
Hispanic/Latino	51.8%	54.7%	56.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	52.1%	50.3%	56.6%
American Indian	63.2%	62.8%	66.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	47.0%	44.5%	48.7%
Asian	— ¹	41.3%	45.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	51.3%	57.3%
Black	— ²	63.9%	78.3%
Other Race	— ²	43.8%	71.4%
Two or More Races	— ¹	52.7%	59.0%
Total	32.1%	32.9%	37.6%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 67:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Payson, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	79.2%	78.4%	79.5%
Minority	47.5%	66.7%	63.8%
Hispanic/Latino	44.7%	65.8%	65.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	69.8%	52.6%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	70.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	35.7%
Total	78.0%	77.6%	77.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 68:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Payson, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	20.8%	21.6%	20.5%
Minority	52.5%	33.3%	36.2%
Hispanic/Latino	55.3%	34.2%	34.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	30.2%	47.4%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	29.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	64.3%
Total	22.0%	22.4%	22.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 69:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Pleasant Grove, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	79.9%	79.0%	73.6%
Minority	53.3%	55.6%	50.3%
Hispanic/Latino	53.6%	50.5%	50.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	52.2%	63.6%	50.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	37.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	57.9%
Asian	— ¹	64.5%	57.7%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	58.3%
Black	— ²	— ²	32.0%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	67.4%	50.0%
Total	79.2%	77.8%	71.6%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 70:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Pleasant Grove, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	20.1%	21.0%	26.4%
Minority	46.7%	44.4%	49.7%
Hispanic/Latino	46.4%	49.5%	49.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	47.8%	36.4%	50.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	62.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	42.1%
Asian	— ¹	35.5%	42.3%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	41.7%
Black	— ²	— ²	68.0%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	32.6%	50.0%
Total	20.8%	22.2%	28.4%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 71:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Provo, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	41.4%	44.7%	43.8%
Minority	19.9%	28.0%	32.8%
Hispanic/Latino	24.0%	28.9%	34.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	15.6%	26.4%	30.0%
American Indian	12.0%	20.0%	27.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	18.3%	30.3%	33.0%
Asian	— ¹	28.8%	33.1%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	34.0%	32.7%
Black	3.6%	14.2%	22.0%
Other Race	— ²	6.9%	31.4%
Two or More Races	— ¹	27.3%	27.6%
Total	39.9%	42.6%	41.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 72:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Provo, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	58.6%	55.3%	56.2%
Minority	80.1%	72.0%	67.2%
Hispanic/Latino	76.0%	71.1%	65.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	84.4%	73.6%	70.0%
American Indian	88.0%	80.0%	72.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	81.7%	69.7%	67.0%
Asian	— ¹	71.2%	66.9%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	66.0%	67.3%
Black	96.4%	85.8%	78.0%
Other Race	— ²	93.1%	68.6%
Two or More Races	— ¹	72.7%	72.4%
Total	60.1%	57.4%	58.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 73:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Salem, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	86.4%	87.8%	86.6%
Minority	— ²	74.2%	76.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	71.4%	74.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	82.4%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	86.0%	87.4%	86.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 74:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Salem, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	13.6%	12.2%	13.4%
Minority	— ²	25.8%	23.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	28.6%	25.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	17.6%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	14.0%	12.6%	13.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 75:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Santaquin, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	82.2%	87.3%	85.5%
Minority	61.1%	69.9%	64.6%
Hispanic/Latino	60.6%	70.7%	64.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	66.7%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	81.0%	86.0%	83.1%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 76:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Santaquin, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	17.8%	12.7%	14.5%
Minority	38.9%	30.1%	35.4%
Hispanic/Latino	39.4%	29.3%	35.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	33.3%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	19.0%	14.0%	16.9%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 77:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Saratoga Springs, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	93.3%	86.0%
Minority	—	— ²	74.8%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— ²	73.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— ²	76.9%
American Indian	—	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— ²	75.8%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	85.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	61.5%
Black	—	— ²	— ²
Other Race	—	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	74.4%
Total	—	93.0%	85.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 78:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Saratoga Springs, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	6.7%	14.0%
Minority	—	— ²	25.2%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— ²	26.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— ²	23.1%
American Indian	—	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— ²	24.2%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	15.0%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	38.5%
Black	—	— ²	— ²
Other Race	—	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	25.6%
Total	—	7.0%	14.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 79:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Spanish Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	74.4%	79.3%	79.9%
Minority	44.9%	61.4%	68.6%
Hispanic/Latino	54.0%	62.4%	68.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	59.3%	69.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	69.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	71.6%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	87.2%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	59.2%
Black	— ²	— ²	72.7%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	53.8%	67.2%
Total	73.8%	78.5%	78.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 80:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Spanish Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	25.6%	20.7%	20.1%
Minority	55.1%	38.6%	31.4%
Hispanic/Latino	46.0%	37.6%	31.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	40.7%	31.0%
American Indian	— ²	— ²	30.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	28.4%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	12.8%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	40.8%
Black	— ²	— ²	27.3%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	46.2%	32.8%
Total	26.2%	21.5%	21.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 81:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Springville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	68.9%	74.8%	75.0%
Minority	44.4%	57.1%	56.4%
Hispanic/Latino	57.6%	58.5%	56.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	19.4%	54.8%	56.9%
American Indian	— ²	56.2%	56.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	60.7%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	73.3%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	47.7%
Black	— ²	— ²	51.9%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	52.4%	51.9%
Total	68.3%	73.8%	72.9%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 82:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Springville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	31.1%	25.2%	25.0%
Minority	55.6%	42.9%	43.6%
Hispanic/Latino	42.4%	41.5%	43.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	80.6%	45.2%	43.1%
American Indian	— ²	43.8%	43.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	—	39.3%
Asian	— ¹	— ²	26.7%
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	52.3%
Black	— ²	— ²	48.1%
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	47.6%	48.1%
Total	31.7%	26.2%	27.1%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 83:
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Woodland Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	95.2%	98.6%	94.5%
Minority	— ²	— ²	84.6%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	— ²
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	— ²
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	95.2%	98.6%	94.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 45.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 84:
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity
in Woodland Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	4.8%	1.4%	5.5%
Minority	— ²	— ²	15.4%
Hispanic/Latino	— ²	— ²	— ²
Non-Hispanic Minority	— ²	— ²	— ²
American Indian	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian or Pacific Islander	— ²	— ²	— ²
Asian	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Pacific Islander	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Black	— ²	— ²	— ²
Other Race	— ²	— ²	— ²
Two or More Races	— ¹	— ²	— ²
Total	4.8%	1.4%	5.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.
For footnote explanations, please see Table 46.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3.2 Racial/Ethnic Composition by Tenure

Table 85 and Table 86 include the composition of total and rental households, respectively, by race and ethnicity. Since 1990 the non-Hispanic, white share of total households has deviated from the corresponding share in the subset of rental households. While both shares have decreased, the rental household share decreased from about 92 percent to 80 percent, while the total share of households only dropped from about 97 percent to 88 percent. Even though the minority populations are increasing (Table 2) a disproportionate amount of this growth is among the rental household population.

As it can be seen in Table 105 and Table 106 which show the total households and rental households, respectively, by race and ethnicity in Orem, the disparity between non-Hispanic, white homeownership and minority homeownership is even greater. Though the minority shares of total households increased from 4.2 percent in 1990 to 17 percent by 2010, the rental rate increased from 6.8 percent in 1990 to over 25 percent in 2010. This same trend is not as prevalent in the city of Provo. Though the minority share almost tripled from 6.8 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 2010 (Table 111), the minority share of the rental market just more than doubled from 9 percent to 21 percent (Table 112). Though the share of minority rentals is still higher than the share of total households, the share of minority-headed rental households is fairly commensurate with the share of total minority headed households.

**Table 85:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Utah County, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	67,053	95.6%	91,593	91.7%	123,448	87.8%
Minority	3,115	4.4%	8,344	8.3%	17,154	12.2%
Hispanic/Latino	1,821	2.6%	5,368	5.4%	11,957	8.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1,294	1.8%	2,976	3.0%	5,197	3.7%
American Indian	366	0.5%	468	0.5%	602	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	840	1.2%	1,452	1.5%	2,594	1.8%
Asian	—	—	982	1.0%	1,718	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	470	0.5%	876	0.6%
Black	76	0.1%	214	0.2%	474	0.3%
Other Race	12	0.0%	63	0.1%	106	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	779	0.8%	1,421	1.0%
Total	70,168	100.0%	99,937	100.0%	140,602	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 86:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Utah County, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	24,141	92.2%	28,418	85.7%	35,816	80.4%
Minority	2,037	7.8%	4,733	14.3%	8,733	19.6%
Hispanic/Latino	1,116	4.3%	3,077	9.3%	6,075	13.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	921	3.5%	1,656	5.0%	2,658	6.0%
American Indian	277	1.1%	284	0.9%	338	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	569	2.2%	759	2.3%	1,236	2.8%
Asian	—	—	515	1.6%	764	1.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	244	0.7%	472	1.1%
Black	65	0.2%	148	0.4%	299	0.7%
Other Race	10	0.0%	39	0.1%	56	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	426	1.3%	729	1.6%
Total	26,178	100.0%	33,151	100.0%	44,549	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 87:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Alpine, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	765	99.5%	1,624	97.7%	2,319	97.1%
Minority	4	0.5%	38	2.3%	70	2.9%
Hispanic/Latino	2	0.3%	18	1.1%	29	1.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	2	0.3%	20	1.2%	41	1.7%
American Indian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0.3%	7	0.4%	22	0.9%
Asian	—	—	3	0.2%	17	0.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	4	0.2%	5	0.2%
Black	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	10	0.6%	11	0.5%
Total	769	100.0%	1,662	100.0%	2,389	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 88:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Alpine, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	117	100.0%	175	96.2%	374	95.4%
Minority	0	0.0%	7	3.8%	18	4.6%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	4	2.2%	9	2.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	9	2.3%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	3	0.8%
Asian	—	—	—	—	1	0.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	0.5%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.5%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	3	0.8%
Total	117	100.0%	182	100.0%	392	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 89:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in American Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	3,963	96.8%	5,630	94.9%	6,695	92.0%
Minority	133	3.2%	304	5.1%	579	8.0%
Hispanic/Latino	89	2.2%	187	3.2%	396	5.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	44	1.1%	117	2.0%	183	2.5%
American Indian	14	0.3%	18	0.3%	26	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	0.6%	52	0.9%	79	1.1%
Asian	—	—	39	0.7%	48	0.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	13	0.2%	31	0.4%
Black	2	0.0%	8	0.1%	17	0.2%
Other Race	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	6	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	37	0.6%	55	0.8%
Total	4,096	100.0%	5,934	100.0%	7,274	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 90:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in American Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	959	95.3%	1,206	91.9%	1,477	85.6%
Minority	47	4.7%	106	8.1%	249	14.4%
Hispanic/Latino	30	3.0%	74	5.6%	182	10.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	17	1.7%	32	2.4%	67	3.9%
American Indian	5	0.5%	—	—	13	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	1.0%	—	—	19	1.1%
Asian	—	—	9	0.7%	7	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	12	0.7%
Black	1	0.1%	—	—	10	0.6%
Other Race	1	0.1%	—	—	3	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	11	0.8%	22	1.3%
Total	1,006	100.0%	1,312	100.0%	1,726	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 91:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Cedar Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	157	97.5%	675	97.1%	2,219	94.2%
Minority	4	2.5%	20	2.9%	136	5.8%
Hispanic/Latino	4	2.5%	11	1.6%	74	3.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	9	1.3%	62	2.6%
American Indian	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	10	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	33	1.4%
Asian	—	—	3	0.4%	24	1.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	0.1%	9	0.4%
Black	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	2	0.3%	15	0.6%
Total	161	100.0%	695	100.0%	2,355	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 92:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Cedar Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	13	100.0%	31	96.9%	303	92.1%
Minority	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	26	7.9%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	—	—	16	4.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	—	—	10	3.0%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	5	1.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	2	0.6%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	3	0.9%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	2	0.6%
Total	13	100.0%	32	100.0%	329	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 93:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Eagle Mountain, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	512	96.2%	4,548	89.0%
Minority	—	—	20	3.8%	563	11.0%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	11	2.1%	384	7.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	9	1.7%	179	3.5%
American Indian	—	—	3	0.6%	25	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	0.6%	63	1.2%
Asian	—	—	3	0.6%	27	0.5%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	36	0.7%
Black	—	—	0	0.0%	24	0.5%
Other Race	—	—	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	3	0.6%	63	1.2%
Total	—	—	532	100.0%	5,111	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 94:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Eagle Mountain, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	7	70.0%	599	84.7%
Minority	—	—	3	30.0%	108	15.3%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	—	—	77	10.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	—	—	31	4.4%
American Indian	—	—	—	—	4	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	15	2.1%
Asian	—	—	—	—	3	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	12	1.7%
Black	—	—	—	—	5	0.7%
Other Race	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	7	1.0%
Total	—	—	10	100.0%	707	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 95:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Elk Ridge, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	144	97.3%	395	95.6%	561	96.1%
Minority	4	2.7%	18	4.4%	23	3.9%
Hispanic/Latino	4	2.7%	10	2.4%	16	2.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	8	1.9%	7	1.2%
American Indian	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	2	0.3%
Asian	—	—	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	4	1.0%	2	0.3%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	2	0.5%	5	0.9%
Total	148	100.0%	413	100.0%	584	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 96:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Elk Ridge, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	19	100.0%	16	88.9%	43	93.5%
Minority	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	3	6.5%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	—	—	3	6.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Asian	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Total	19	100.0%	18	100.0%	46	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 97:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Highland, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	980	98.6%	1,748	96.9%	3,381	95.3%
Minority	14	1.4%	56	3.1%	166	4.7%
Hispanic/Latino	11	1.1%	36	2.0%	79	2.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	3	0.3%	20	1.1%	87	2.5%
American Indian	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0.2%	6	0.3%	54	1.5%
Asian	—	—	4	0.2%	31	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.1%	23	0.6%
Black	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	9	0.5%	24	0.7%
Total	994	100.0%	1,804	100.0%	3,547	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 98:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Highland, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	59	100.0%	80	92.0%	286	93.2%
Minority	0	0.0%	7	8.0%	21	6.8%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	4	4.6%	8	2.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	13	4.2%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	12	3.9%
Asian	—	—	—	—	1	0.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	11	3.6%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Total	59	100.0%	87	100.0%	307	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 99:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Lehi, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	2,305	97.8%	4,909	95.8%	11,337	91.4%
Minority	51	2.2%	216	4.2%	1,065	8.6%
Hispanic/Latino	35	1.5%	124	2.4%	635	5.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	16	0.7%	92	1.8%	430	3.5%
American Indian	4	0.2%	30	0.6%	39	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	0.5%	31	0.6%	233	1.9%
Asian	—	—	13	0.3%	155	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	18	0.4%	78	0.6%
Black	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	30	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	8	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	21	0.4%	120	1.0%
Total	2,356	100.0%	5,125	100.0%	12,402	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 100:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Lehi, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	481	95.6%	879	92.5%	2,117	86.7%
Minority	22	4.4%	71	7.5%	324	13.3%
Hispanic/Latino	18	3.6%	41	4.3%	200	8.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	4	0.8%	30	3.2%	124	5.1%
American Indian	1	0.2%	9	0.9%	18	0.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	0.6%	—	—	60	2.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	22	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	38	1.6%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	9	0.4%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	9	0.9%	35	1.4%
Total	503	100.0%	950	100.0%	2,441	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 101:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Lindon, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	867	98.7%	1,850	95.6%	2,316	92.0%
Minority	11	1.3%	85	4.4%	202	8.0%
Hispanic/Latino	5	0.6%	54	2.8%	137	5.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	6	0.7%	31	1.6%	65	2.6%
American Indian	3	0.3%	4	0.2%	7	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0.2%	17	0.9%	34	1.4%
Asian	—	—	16	0.8%	23	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	0.1%	11	0.4%
Black	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	9	0.5%	20	0.8%
Total	878	100.0%	1,935	100.0%	2,518	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 102:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Lindon, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	106	95.5%	208	90.0%	329	85.9%
Minority	5	4.5%	23	10.0%	54	14.1%
Hispanic/Latino	3	2.7%	20	8.7%	35	9.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	2	1.8%	3	1.3%	19	5.0%
American Indian	1	0.9%	—	—	3	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.9%	—	—	8	2.1%
Asian	—	—	—	—	3	0.8%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	5	1.3%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	7	1.8%
Total	111	100.0%	231	100.0%	383	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 103:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Mapleton, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	872	97.6%	1,406	97.5%	1,952	95.7%
Minority	21	2.4%	36	2.5%	87	4.3%
Hispanic/Latino	18	2.0%	24	1.7%	51	2.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	3	0.3%	12	0.8%	36	1.8%
American Indian	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0.2%	6	0.4%	11	0.5%
Asian	—	—	3	0.2%	6	0.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	3	0.2%	5	0.2%
Black	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	0	0.0%	16	0.8%
Total	893	100.0%	1,442	100.0%	2,039	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 104:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Mapleton, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	96	92.3%	97	90.7%	208	89.7%
Minority	8	7.7%	10	9.3%	24	10.3%
Hispanic/Latino	7	6.7%	7	6.5%	15	6.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	1.0%	3	2.8%	9	3.9%
American Indian	1	1.0%	—	—	1	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.9%
Asian	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	0.9%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.9%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	4	1.7%
Total	104	100.0%	107	100.0%	232	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 105:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Orem, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	16,845	95.8%	21,014	89.9%	21,428	83.0%
Minority	739	4.2%	2,368	10.1%	4,388	17.0%
Hispanic/Latino	411	2.3%	1,491	6.4%	3,076	11.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	328	1.9%	877	3.8%	1,312	5.1%
American Indian	95	0.5%	129	0.6%	151	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	219	1.2%	483	2.1%	704	2.7%
Asian	—	—	329	1.4%	493	1.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	154	0.7%	211	0.8%
Black	14	0.1%	61	0.3%	129	0.5%
Other Race	0	0.0%	16	0.1%	28	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	188	0.8%	300	1.2%
Total	17,584	100.0%	23,382	100.0%	25,816	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 106:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Orem, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	5,266	93.2%	6,440	83.7%	7,224	74.5%
Minority	384	6.8%	1,257	16.3%	2,471	25.5%
Hispanic/Latino	213	3.8%	816	10.6%	1,729	17.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	171	3.0%	441	5.7%	742	7.7%
American Indian	60	1.1%	81	1.1%	101	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	103	1.8%	215	2.8%	343	3.5%
Asian	—	—	136	1.8%	222	2.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	79	1.0%	121	1.2%
Black	8	0.1%	39	0.5%	101	1.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	20	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	99	1.3%	177	1.8%
Total	5,650	100.0%	7,697	100.0%	9,695	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 107:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Payson, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	2,453	96.0%	3,414	93.4%	4,482	88.6%
Minority	101	4.0%	240	6.6%	575	11.4%
Hispanic/Latino	94	3.7%	187	5.1%	499	9.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	7	0.3%	53	1.5%	76	1.5%
American Indian	3	0.1%	14	0.4%	18	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	0.2%	17	0.5%	24	0.5%
Asian	—	—	10	0.3%	13	0.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	7	0.2%	11	0.2%
Black	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	2	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	17	0.5%	28	0.6%
Total	2,554	100.0%	3,654	100.0%	5,057	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 108:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Payson, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	509	90.6%	739	90.2%	920	81.6%
Minority	53	9.4%	80	9.8%	208	18.4%
Hispanic/Latino	52	9.3%	64	7.8%	172	15.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	0.2%	16	2.0%	36	3.2%
American Indian	1	0.2%	—	—	9	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	7	0.6%
Asian	—	—	—	—	5	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	0.2%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	18	1.6%
Total	562	100.0%	819	100.0%	1,128	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 109:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Pleasant Grove, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	3,373	97.3%	5,796	94.9%	8,566	91.3%
Minority	92	2.7%	313	5.1%	815	8.7%
Hispanic/Latino	69	2.0%	192	3.1%	579	6.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	23	0.7%	121	2.0%	236	2.5%
American Indian	9	0.3%	17	0.3%	29	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	0.3%	48	0.8%	107	1.1%
Asian	—	—	31	0.5%	71	0.8%
Pacific Islander	—	—	17	0.3%	36	0.4%
Black	2	0.1%	8	0.1%	25	0.3%
Other Race	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	46	0.8%	74	0.8%
Total	3,465	100.0%	6,109	100.0%	9,381	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 110:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Pleasant Grove, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	679	94.0%	1,219	89.8%	2,259	84.8%
Minority	43	6.0%	139	10.2%	405	15.2%
Hispanic/Latino	32	4.4%	95	7.0%	287	10.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	11	1.5%	44	3.2%	118	4.4%
American Indian	5	0.7%	—	—	18	0.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	0.4%	—	—	45	1.7%
Asian	—	—	11	0.8%	30	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	15	0.6%
Black	2	0.3%	—	—	17	0.6%
Other Race	1	0.1%	—	—	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	15	1.1%	37	1.4%
Total	722	100.0%	1,358	100.0%	2,664	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 111:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Provo, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	22,194	93.2%	25,476	87.3%	25,839	82.0%
Minority	1,611	6.8%	3,716	12.7%	5,685	18.0%
Hispanic/Latino	821	3.4%	2,392	8.2%	3,877	12.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	790	3.3%	1,324	4.5%	1,808	5.7%
American Indian	200	0.8%	175	0.6%	179	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	526	2.2%	677	2.3%	937	3.0%
Asian	—	—	480	1.6%	653	2.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	197	0.7%	284	0.9%
Black	56	0.2%	106	0.4%	168	0.5%
Other Race	8	0.0%	29	0.1%	35	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	337	1.2%	489	1.6%
Total	23,805	100.0%	29,192	100.0%	31,524	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 112:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Provo, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	13,013	91.0%	14,076	84.0%	14,519	79.2%
Minority	1,291	9.0%	2,676	16.0%	3,821	20.8%
Hispanic/Latino	624	4.4%	1,701	10.2%	2,555	13.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	667	4.7%	975	5.8%	1,266	6.9%
American Indian	176	1.2%	140	0.8%	129	0.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	430	3.0%	472	2.8%	628	3.4%
Asian	—	—	342	2.0%	437	2.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	130	0.8%	191	1.0%
Black	54	0.4%	91	0.5%	131	0.7%
Other Race	7	0.0%	27	0.2%	24	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	245	1.5%	354	1.9%
Total	14,304	100.0%	16,752	100.0%	18,340	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 113:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Salem, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	558	97.6%	1,097	97.3%	1,669	96.1%
Minority	14	2.4%	31	2.7%	68	3.9%
Hispanic/Latino	11	1.9%	21	1.9%	51	2.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	3	0.5%	10	0.9%	17	1.0%
American Indian	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	5	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	5	0.3%
Asian	—	—	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.2%	2	0.1%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Race	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	6	0.5%	6	0.3%
Total	572	100.0%	1,128	100.0%	1,737	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 114:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Salem, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	76	95.0%	134	94.4%	223	93.3%
Minority	4	5.0%	8	5.6%	16	6.7%
Hispanic/Latino	3	3.8%	6	4.2%	13	5.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	1.2%	2	1.4%	3	1.3%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.4%
Asian	—	—	—	—	1	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	1	1.2%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	1	0.4%
Total	80	100.0%	142	100.0%	239	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 115:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Santaquin, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	622	94.5%	1,201	92.1%	2,078	88.9%
Minority	36	5.5%	103	7.9%	260	11.1%
Hispanic/Latino	33	5.0%	92	7.1%	230	9.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	3	0.5%	11	0.8%	30	1.3%
American Indian	2	0.3%	7	0.5%	12	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	5	0.2%
Asian	—	—	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Black	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	2	0.2%	10	0.4%
Total	658	100.0%	1,304	100.0%	2,338	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 116:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Santaquin, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	111	88.8%	152	83.1%	302	76.6%
Minority	14	11.2%	31	16.9%	92	23.4%
Hispanic/Latino	13	10.4%	27	14.8%	82	20.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	0.8%	4	2.2%	10	2.5%
American Indian	1	0.8%	—	—	7	1.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Asian	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	3	0.8%
Total	125	100.0%	183	100.0%	394	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 117:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Saratoga Springs, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	253	93.4%	4,054	92.4%
Minority	—	—	18	6.6%	333	7.6%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	8	3.0%	199	4.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	10	3.7%	134	3.1%
American Indian	—	—	0	0.0%	9	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	4	1.5%	66	1.5%
Asian	—	—	2	0.7%	40	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.7%	26	0.6%
Black	—	—	3	1.1%	15	0.3%
Other Race	—	—	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	3	1.1%	39	0.9%
Total	—	—	271	100.0%	4,387	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 118:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Saratoga Springs, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	17	89.5%	567	87.1%
Minority	—	—	2	10.5%	84	12.9%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	—	—	53	8.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	—	—	31	4.8%
American Indian	—	—	—	—	1	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	16	2.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	6	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	10	1.5%
Black	—	—	—	—	3	0.5%
Other Race	—	—	—	—	1	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	10	1.5%
Total	—	—	19	100.0%	651	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 119:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Spanish Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	3,186	97.9%	5,280	95.4%	8,155	89.9%
Minority	69	2.1%	254	4.6%	914	10.1%
Hispanic/Latino	50	1.5%	173	3.1%	714	7.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	19	0.6%	81	1.5%	200	2.2%
American Indian	8	0.2%	16	0.3%	36	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	0.3%	33	0.6%	88	1.0%
Asian	—	—	18	0.3%	39	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	15	0.3%	49	0.5%
Black	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	11	0.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	7	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	26	0.5%	58	0.6%
Total	3,255	100.0%	5,534	100.0%	9,069	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 120:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Spanish Fork, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	816	95.6%	1,091	91.8%	1,641	85.1%
Minority	38	4.4%	98	8.2%	287	14.9%
Hispanic/Latino	23	2.7%	65	5.5%	225	11.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	15	1.8%	33	2.8%	62	3.2%
American Indian	7	0.8%	—	—	11	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	0.9%	—	—	25	1.3%
Asian	—	—	—	—	5	0.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	20	1.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	3	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	4	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	12	1.0%	19	1.0%
Total	854	100.0%	1,189	100.0%	1,928	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 121:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Springville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	4,101	97.9%	5,639	94.4%	7,581	88.9%
Minority	90	2.1%	336	5.6%	950	11.1%
Hispanic/Latino	59	1.4%	212	3.5%	741	8.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	31	0.7%	124	2.1%	209	2.4%
American Indian	19	0.5%	32	0.5%	37	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	0.3%	38	0.6%	89	1.0%
Asian	—	—	19	0.3%	45	0.5%
Pacific Islander	—	—	19	0.3%	44	0.5%
Black	1	0.0%	9	0.2%	27	0.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	2	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	42	0.7%	54	0.6%
Total	4,191	100.0%	5,975	100.0%	8,531	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 122:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Springville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	1,277	96.2%	1,420	90.8%	1,894	82.1%
Minority	50	3.8%	144	9.2%	414	17.9%
Hispanic/Latino	25	1.9%	88	5.6%	324	14.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	25	1.9%	56	3.6%	90	3.9%
American Indian	17	1.3%	14	0.9%	16	0.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	0.6%	—	—	35	1.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	12	0.5%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	23	1.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	13	0.6%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	20	1.3%	26	1.1%
Total	1,327	100.0%	1,564	100.0%	2,308	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 123:
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Woodland Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	63	100.0%	215	97.7%	330	96.2%
Minority	0	0.0%	5	2.3%	13	3.8%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	3	1.4%	6	1.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	7	2.0%
American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Asian	—	—	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	2	0.9%	4	1.2%
Total	63	100.0%	220	100.0%	343	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 124:
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity
in Woodland Hills, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	18	90.0%
Minority	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	—	—	2	10.0%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	2	10.0%
Asian	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	10.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	20	100.0%

Note: All racial categories are not Hispanic. The 1990 Census did not further disaggregate the number of Asian/Pacific Islander households into separate groups. In addition, the 1990 Census did not include "Two or More Races" as a racial category. The 2000 household tenure data by race/ethnicity is found only in SF2. Thus, the 2000 household tenure data for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 100 households is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3.3 Minority Population by Census Tract and Block

Figure 3: Dot Density of Utah County Minority Population by Census Block, 2000–2010

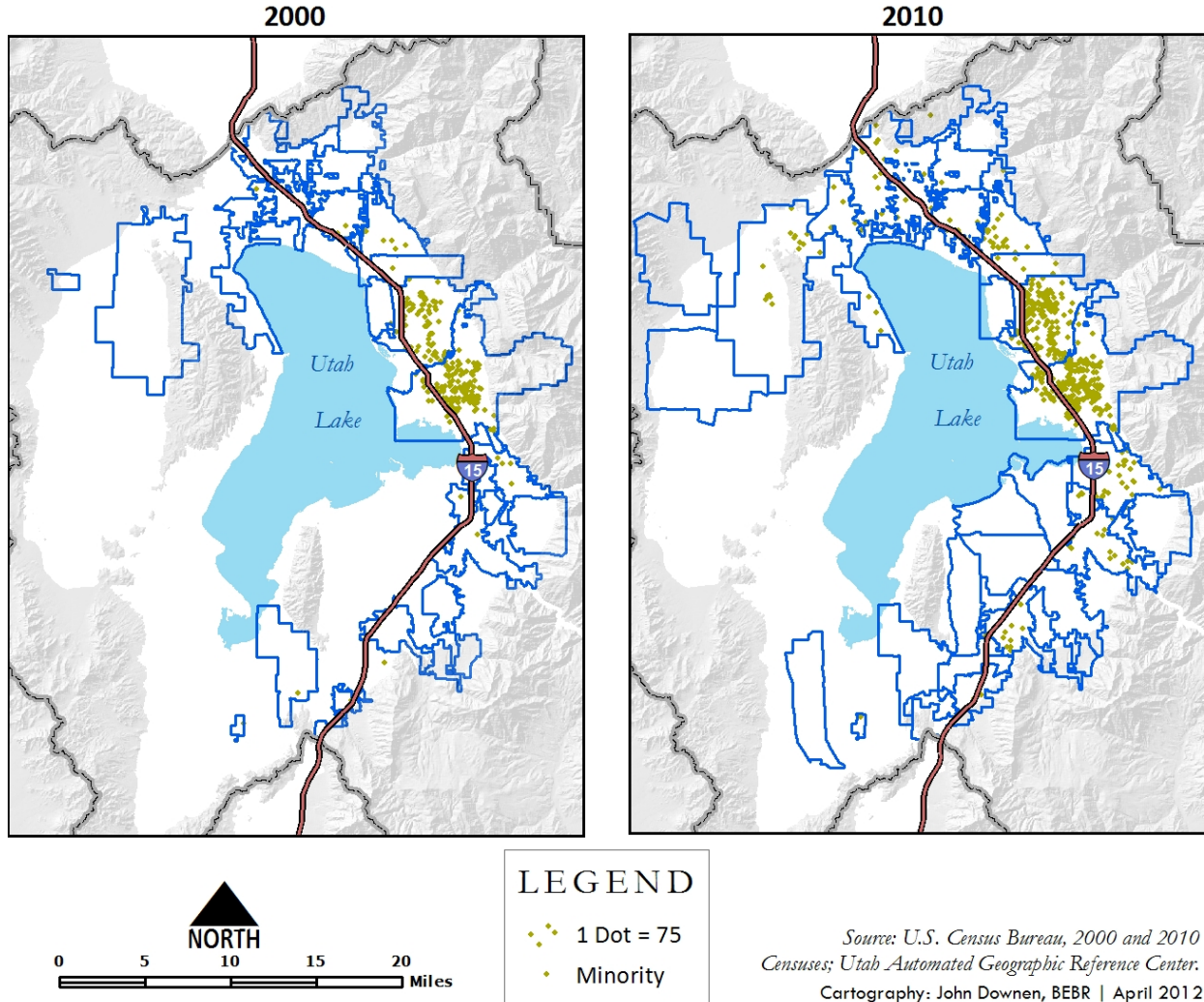
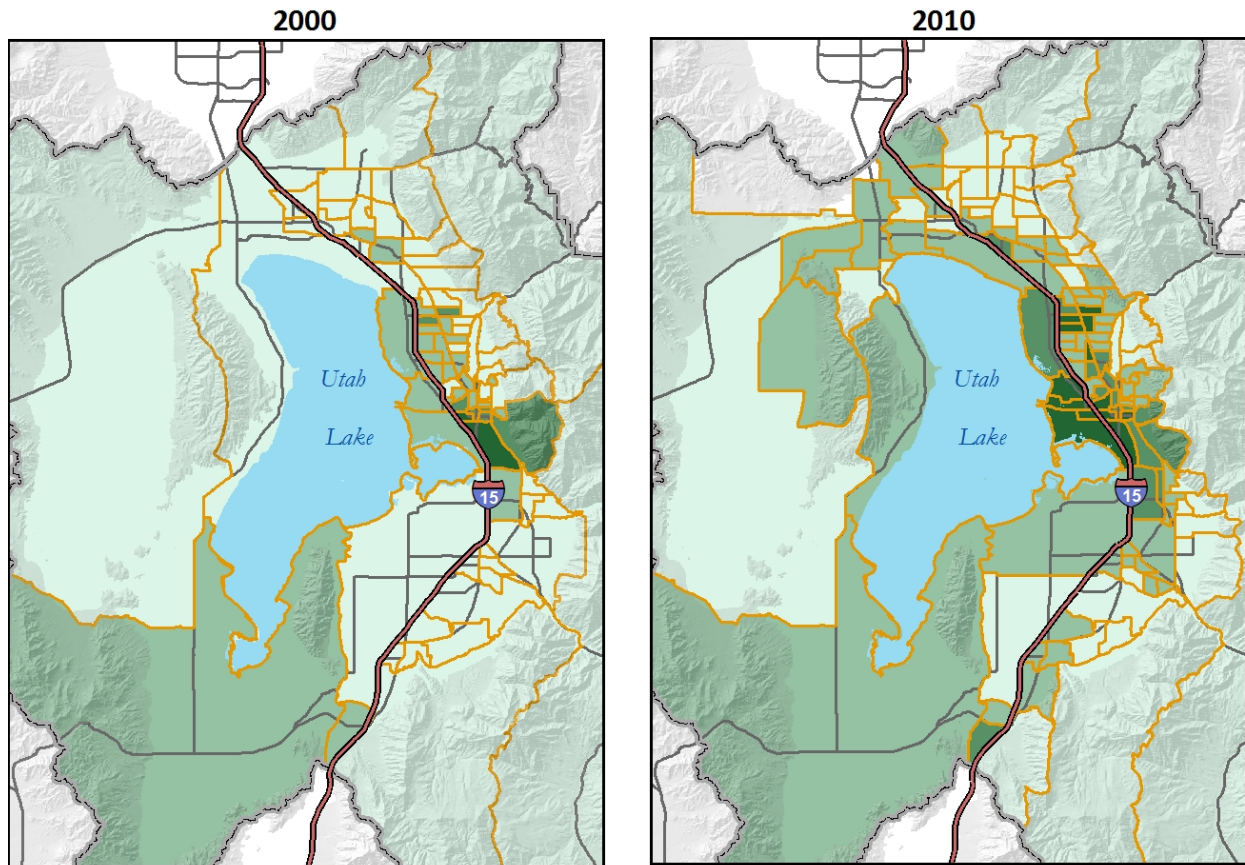

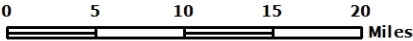


Figure 3 shows the dot density of the Utah County minority population by census block for 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the minority populations were most densely concentrated in the central cities in the county of Provo and Orem, with some concentrations spilling north into the cities of Lindon, Pleasant Grove, and American Fork. In 2010, the minority population grew significantly and denser concentrations of minority populations were living in Provo, Orem and Pleasant Grove. More striking, concentrations of minorities developed to the south in Springvale, Spanish Fork, Payson, and even small concentrations to the west of Utah Lake in Saratoga Springs and Eagle Mountain.

Figure 4: Percent of Minority Population by Tract in Utah County, 2000–2010



LEGEND

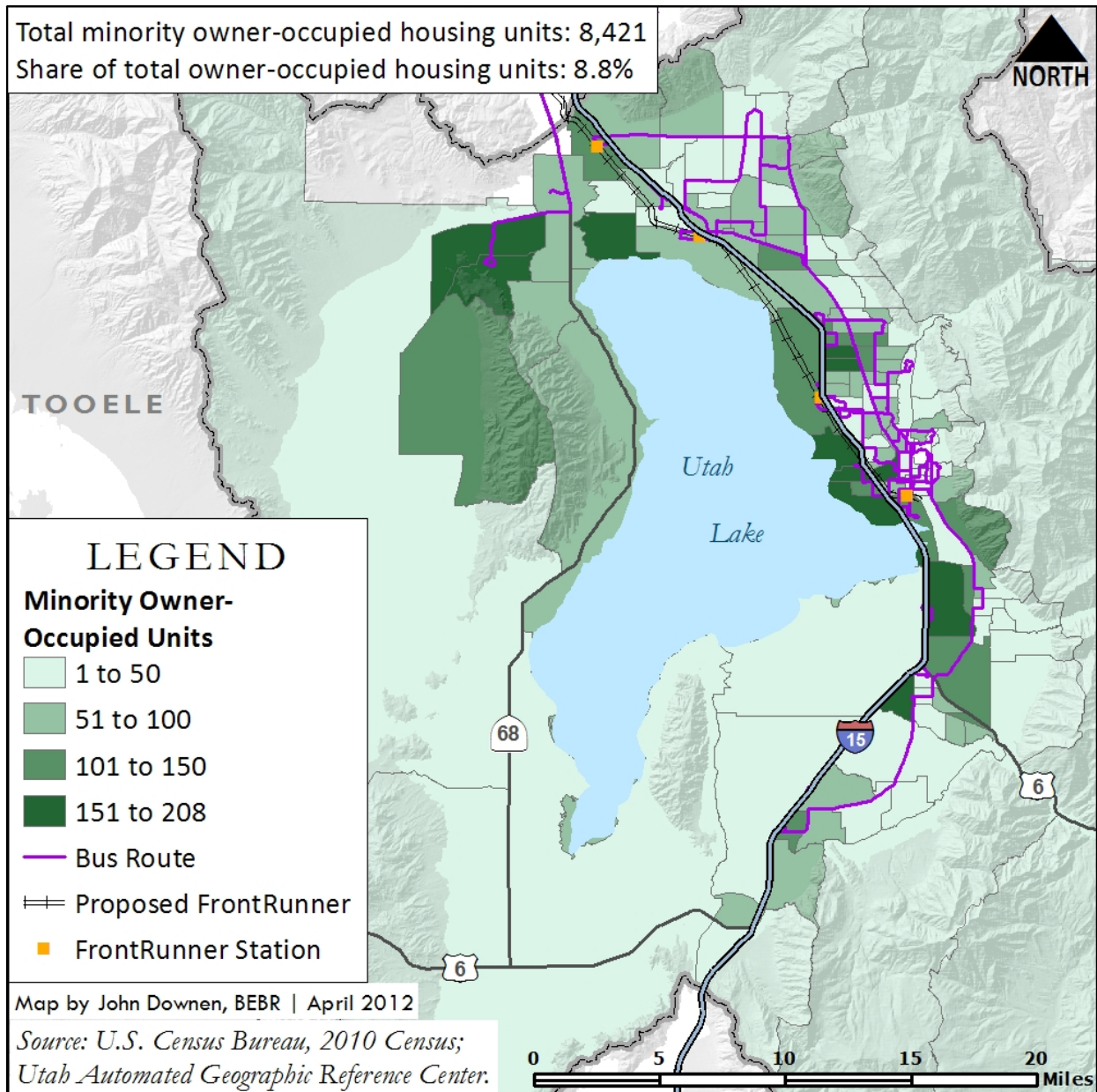
<p>The smallest minority share was 2.3% in 2000 and 5.6% in 2010. The largest minority share was 31.8% in 2000 and 53.2% in 2010.</p>	<p>Minority Share</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3% to 10.0% 10.1% to 20.0% 20.1% to 30.0% 30.1% to 53.2% 	<p> Census Tract</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>NORTH</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Miles</p> </div>	<p>Several census tracts split or otherwise changed their boundaries between 2000 and 2010.</p>
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Cartography: John Downen, BEBR | April 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center.

Figure 4 shows the minority shares of census tract populations in Utah County for 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the highest minority share was 31.8 percent of the tract population in a tract just east of Interstate 15 in southern Provo. Other areas of higher minority concentrations were along Interstate 15 in Provo and Orem, and two in the north in Lindon and American Fork. Similarly, the southernmost tract in the county also has a 10 to 20 percent minority population, despite this area being lowly populated in general. In 2010, a majority of the tracts in Utah County had minority concentrations over at least 10 percent. Likewise, more tracts in central and western Provo and Orem had concentrations over 30 percent, with the highest being more than half of the tract population. Larger concentrations of minorities also sprung up on the western half of the county to the west and north of Utah Lake.

Figure 5: Minority Owner-Occupied Units in Utah County, 2010



By 2010 the minority population of Utah County had increased dramatically from 2000, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. These increases were seen in all socio-economic statuses and therefore the share of minority owner-occupied housing units increased. Figure 5 shows the number of minority owner-occupied units by census tract in the county. The densest concentrations were in the western tracts of Provo and Orem, just to the west of Interstate 15 and on the edges of the Front Runner and county bus routes. However, there were also two tracts further south in the Spanish Fork and Springville area with a relatively high number of minority owner-occupied units. The most surprising however are the two tracts in the northern portion of the county in the Lehi-Saratoga Springs-Eagle Mountain area. At least two tracts have over 151 minority owner-occupied homes. The further west tract does have a

single bus route running into its core, that travels north along route 68 and up into Salt Lake County. The other tract is along Utah Lake and is in relative proximity for a car to reach route 68, Interstate 15 and Front Runner stops in adjacent tracts.

Figure 6: Minority Share of Owner-Occupied Units in Utah County, 2010

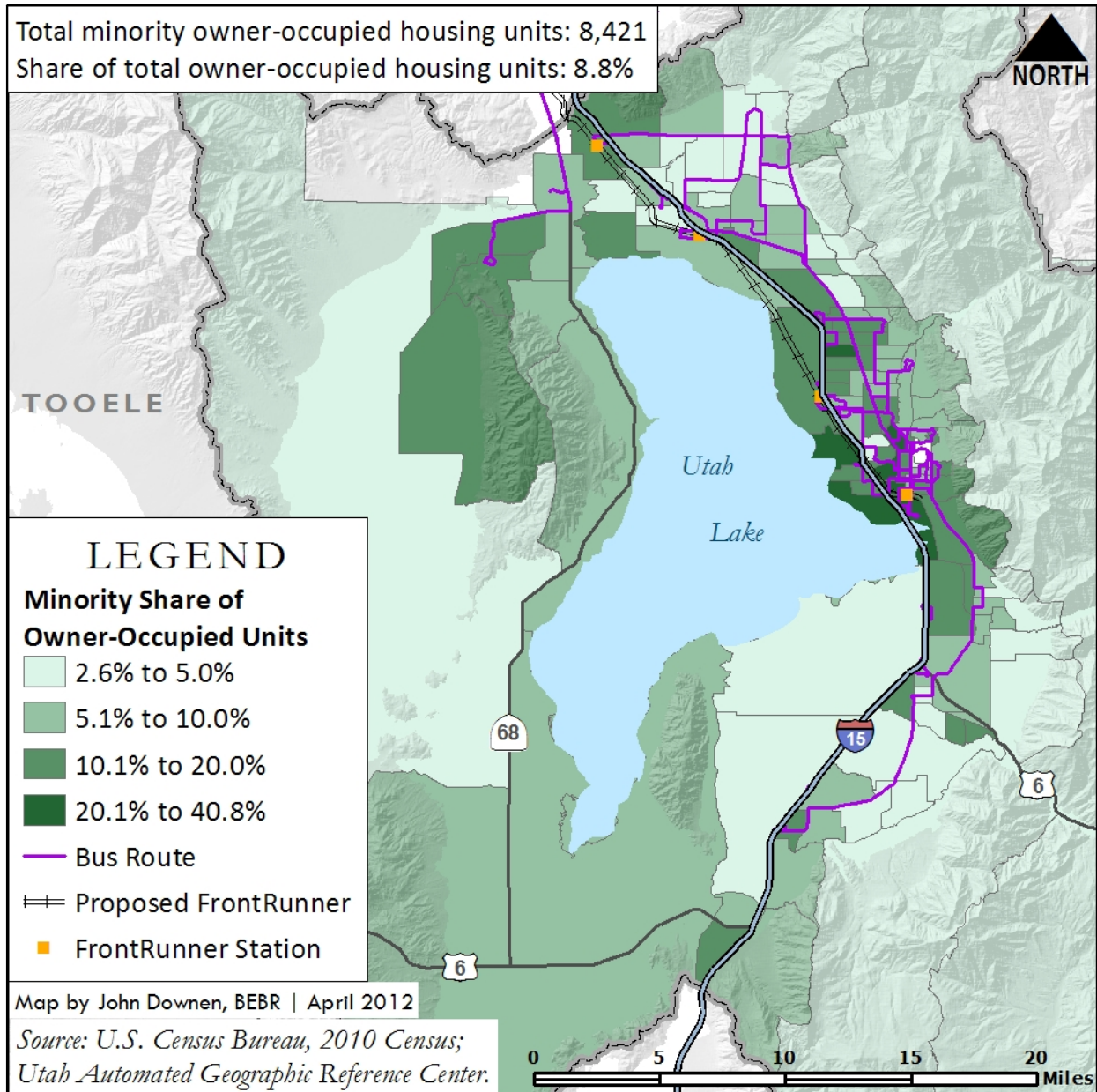


Figure 6 provides the percentage of owner-occupied units that are minority households. As it can be expected the highest percentages of minority owner-occupied units are commensurate with the tracts with high numbers of minority owner-occupied shown in Figure 5. However, due to the size and population differences between tracks, Figure 6 shows a much denser concentration of homes in the central part of the county, east of Utah Lake. This, of course, includes most of Provo and Orem,

but also, south into Springville and north into the western portions of Pleasant Grove. However, the tract covering a majority of Eagle Mountain also has a concentration between a tenth and a fifth of the population, as well as the northern most tract in Lehi along the Salt Lake County border which includes Interstate 15 and the first Front Runner stop in Utah County.

Figure 7: Minority Owner-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Utah County (Northern Region), 2010

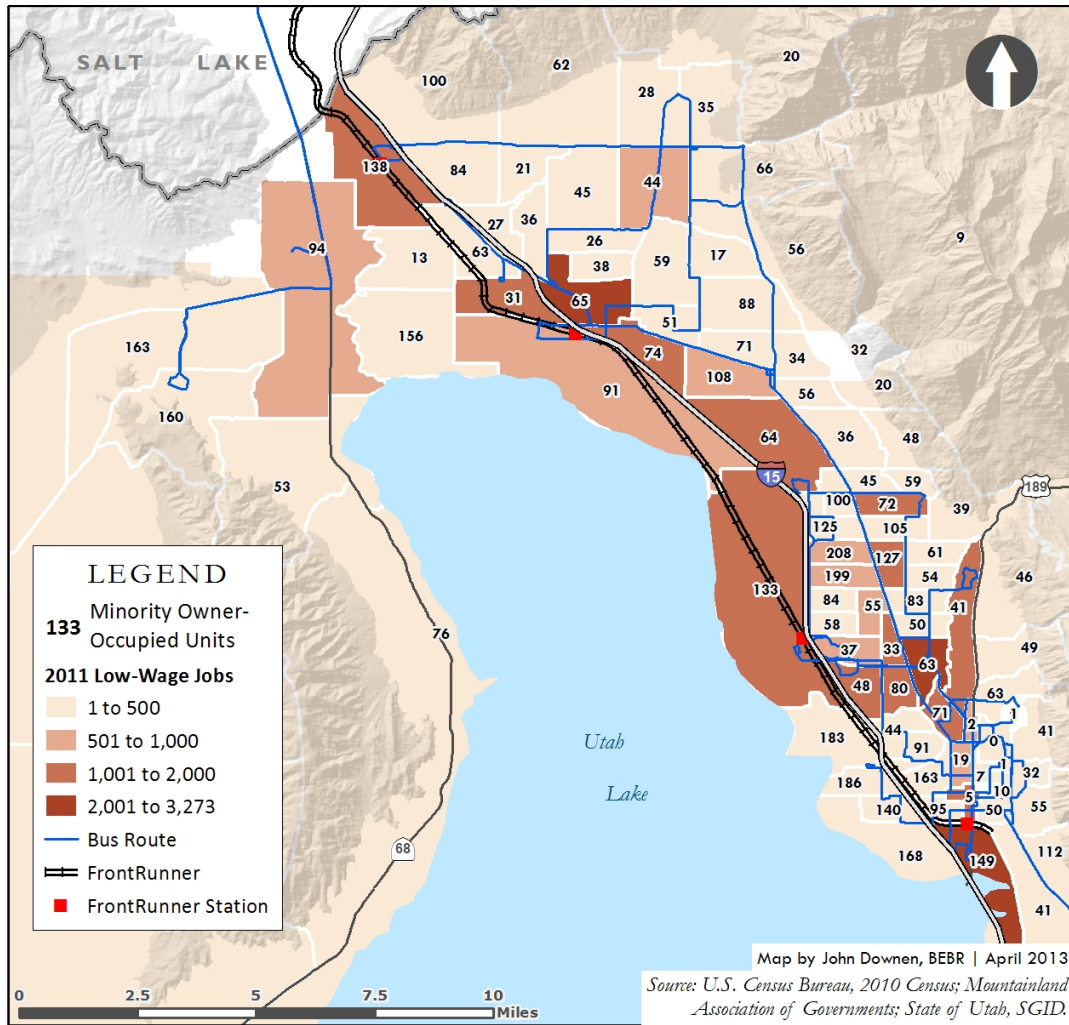


Figure 7 shows the number of minority owner-occupied units and the approximate number of low wage jobs in 2011 for each census tract in the northern portion of Utah County. Again, not surprisingly, the higher number of low-wage jobs in the northern half of the county are near the more urban centers of Provo and Orem, as well as in the business centered districts along Interstate 15 and the new Front Runner line. This area also has the highest numbers of minority owner-occupied units in the county. The adjacent tracts to the north, south, and east also have higher numbers of units and offer variable transportation options into the downtown areas of the entitlement cities of Provo and Orem.

Another standout tract is the southern tract in American Fork along Interstate 15 near the top end of the I-15 strip of low-wage jobs. This tract has a very dense concentration of low-wage jobs, however,

has relatively few minority owner-occupied homes compared to Provo and Orem. This could be due to the large increase in commercialization and new businesses in the area creating a high number of new low-wage jobs. However, the housing market here may be unable to keep pace and remain unaffordable to many minority families who often receive fewer loans and higher interest rates than non-Hispanic whites (CITE HMDA). A final tract that stands out is the northwestern most tract in Lehi, which has both a high number of low wage jobs and a high number of minority owner-occupied units for the area. This could be due also to the new commercialization of the area, as well as its proximity to and availability of transportation options down into the more downtown areas of Utah County, as well as those to the north in Salt Lake County.

Figure 8: Minority Owner-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Utah County (Southern Region), 2010

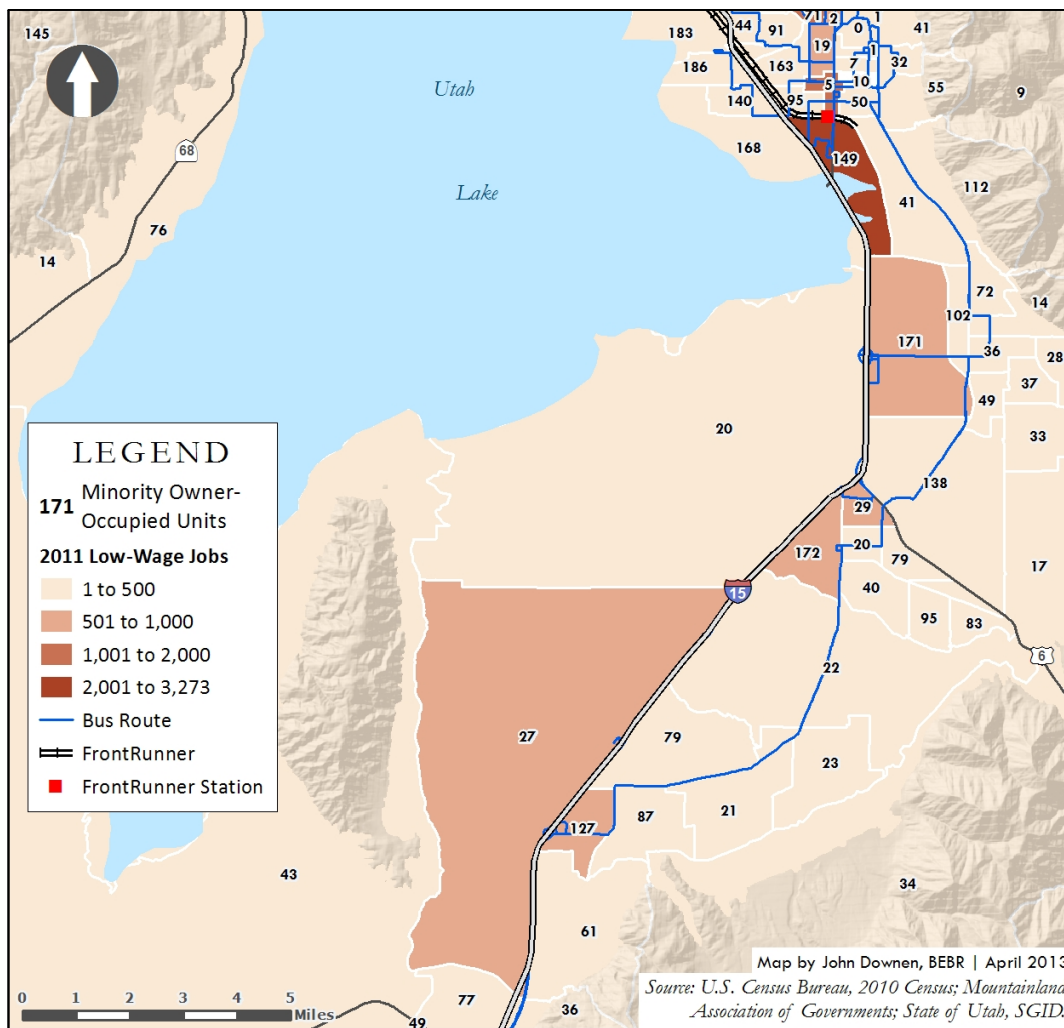


Figure 8 also shows the number of minority owner-occupied units and the approximate number of low wage jobs in 2011, but for the southern half of the county. As it can be seen, both the number of low-wage jobs and the number of minority owner-occupied housing units is lower than in the northern half of the county. This is due to the more rural layout of the southern portion of the county. Many

of these cities including Santaquin, Payson, and Salem are more agriculturally focused and the cities offer larger, more rural housing options with fewer commercial and urban business centers than in the north. The tract with the highest number of low-wage jobs is right near the southern tip of Provo, and along the final Front Runner stops for Utah County. To the south the number of jobs and units decrease, with the concentration of both being in the tracts directly along Interstate 15. One exception is a small tract in southern Payson which has 127 minority owner-occupied housing units, a mid-range number of low-wage jobs and near the major bus route that travels into the urban centers up north.

Figure 9: Minority Renter-Occupied Units by Tract in Utah County, 2010

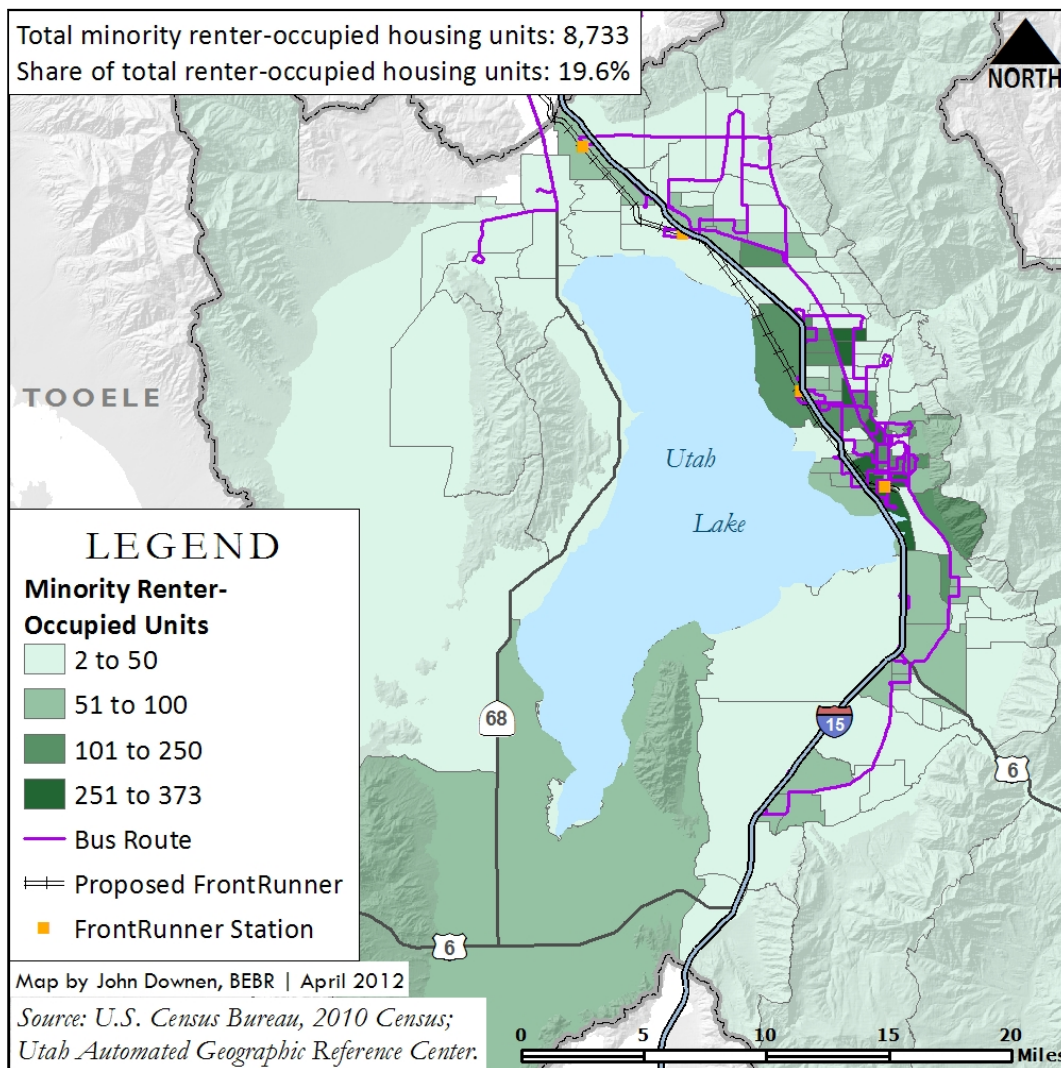


Figure 9 displays the number of minority renter-occupied housing units in all of Utah County. Again, it is not surprising the higher numbers of units are in the entitlement cities of Provo and Orem. These cities have the highest number of job opportunities, and offer the most amenities, including public transportation options for residents. A high number of units are located to the east of Interstate 15 along the bus routes in downtown Provo, as well as in the central to western portion of Orem. The

further from the urban centers of the entitlement cities, the fewer the number of minority renter-occupied units there are. For the most part, the number of units tends to increase based on proximity to Interstate 15 and the Front Runner line through the county. One exception is the relatively high number of units in the southwestern most tract of the county, along the southern tip of Utah Lake. Though this area is largely undeveloped and more rural, it is a large area that could potentially house a number of minority renters due to its size.

Figure 10: Minority Share of Renter-Occupied Units by Tract in Utah County, 2010

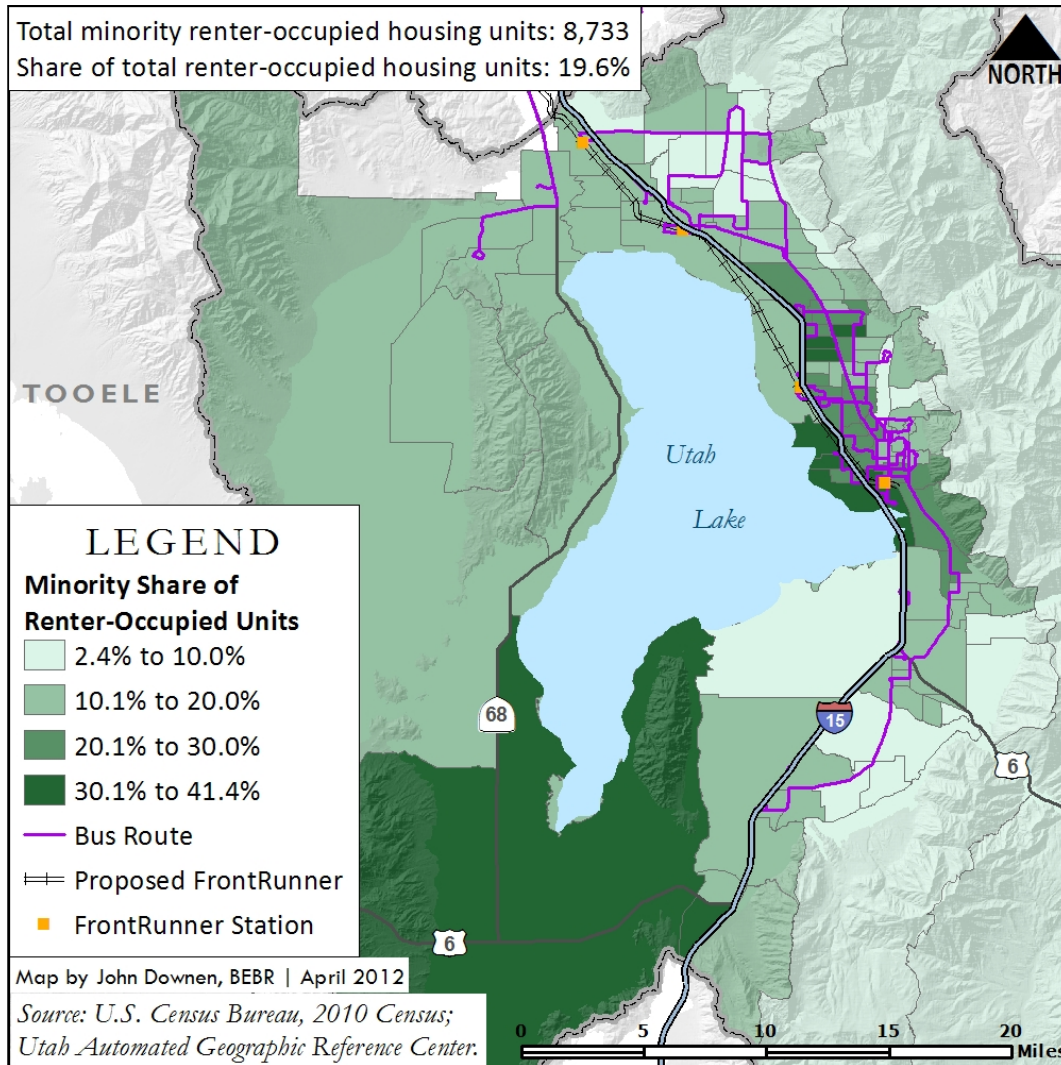


Figure 10 shows the share of minority renter-occupied housing units by tract in Utah County in 2010. Here the concentration of minority renters is clearer. Even though there appeared to be a higher number of minority renters in Provo in the eastern tracts along I-15, the denser concentration of minority renters is in the more western tracts of the city. This could be a result of the high number of renters in the more eastern tracts of Provo, more specifically in within close proximity to Brigham Young University. The same is true of the city of Orem, where the tracts with close proximity to,

but not directly in downtown have higher concentrations than the rest of the county. One surprising stand out is the southernmost tract of the county which has one of the highest percentages of minority renter-occupied housing units. This could be due to the relative inexpensive nature and larger size and space of the homes being in a more rural and distant area from the urban centers. It could also be due to the low population in the tract in general. The lowest concentrations tend to be the eastern most tracts in and along the mountain range. The cities of Alpine, Highland, and Cedar Hills, as well as much of the eastern unincorporated areas have less than a tenth minority share of renter-occupied housing units.

Figure 11: Minority Renter-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Utah County (Northern Region), 2010

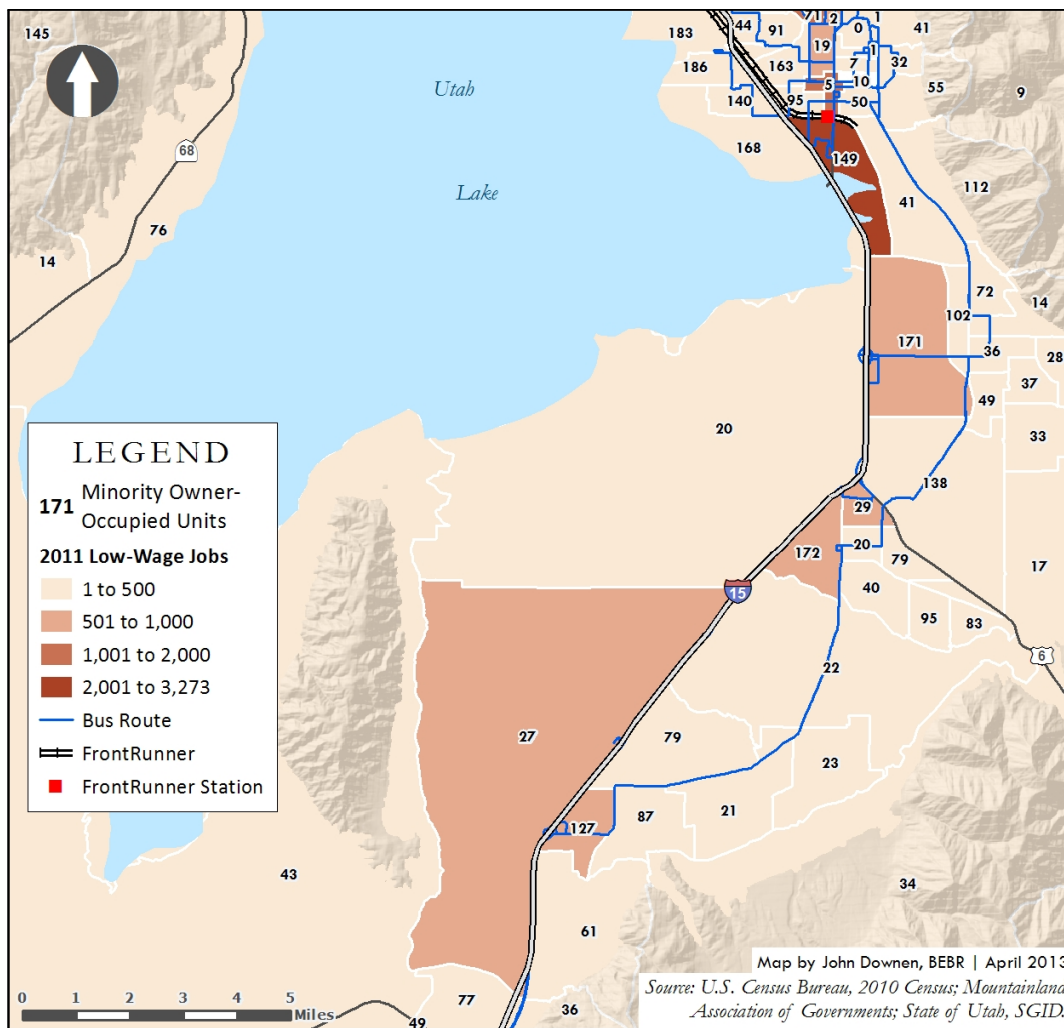


Figure 11 overlays the density of minority renter-occupied units with the number of low wage jobs by tract in the northern half of Utah County. Here the correlation between proximity of minority renters to low-wages job is more highly correlated than the location of minority owner-occupied housing units (Figure 7 and Figures 8). Many more resident units are located in the downtown centers of Provo, Orem and the urban commercial centers along Interstate 15. More specifically, more residents tend to

live in the tracts with more low-wage jobs rather than in the surrounding and easternmost tracts.

Figure 12: Minority Renter-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Utah County (Southern Region), 2010

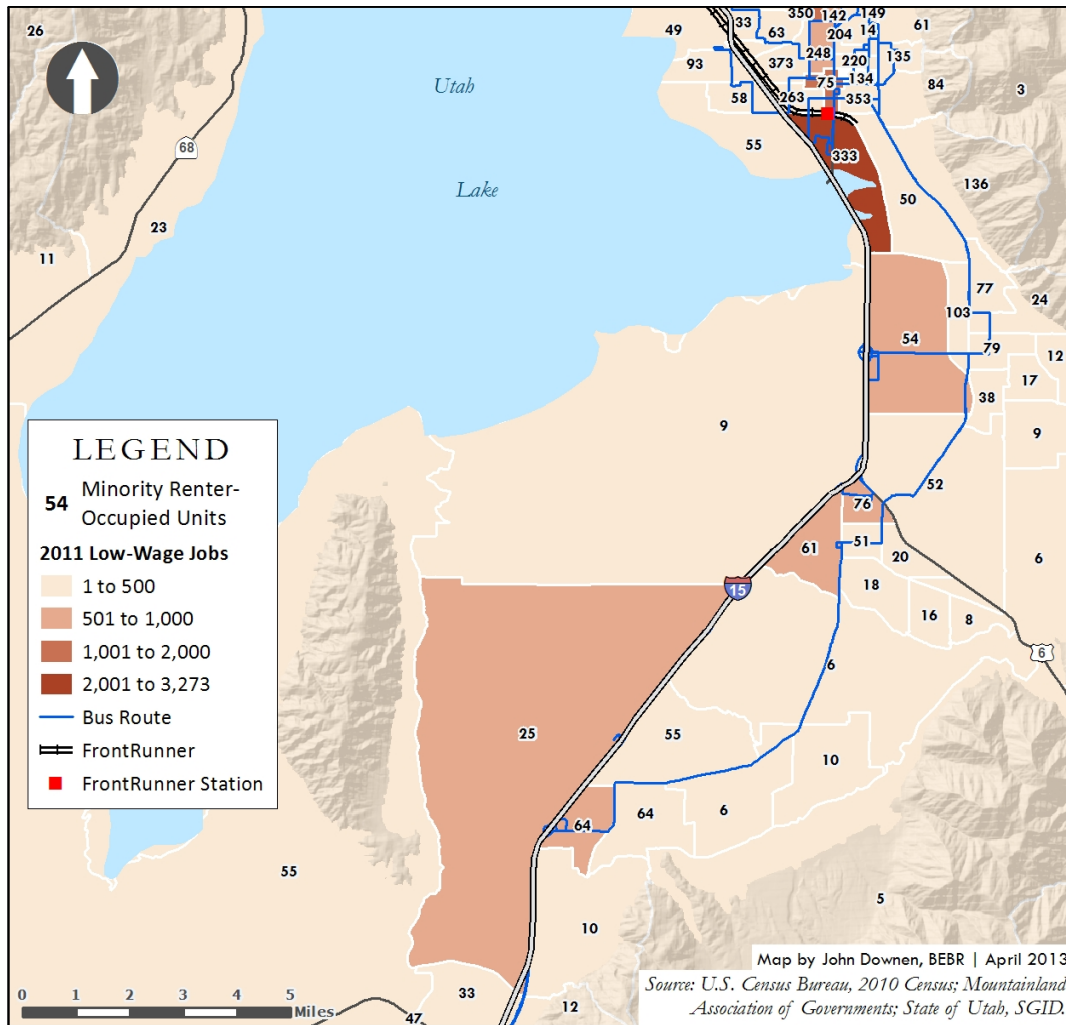


Figure 12 also overlays the density of minority renter-occupied units with the number of low wage jobs by tract, but for the southern portion of the county. Nonetheless, the trend is the same. More low-wage jobs are located in tracts adjacent to Interstate 15, which are also the tracts with the highest number of minority renter-occupied units. Likewise, the further south the tract is located, the fewer rental households it tends to have, and the same is true for tracts to the east.

3.4 Affordability and Dissimilarity Indices

Table 125: Predicted Racial/Ethnic Composition Ratios in Utah County

	Percent of Households		Actual/ Predicted Ratio
	Actual	Predicted	
Minority	10.5%	14.9%	0.70
Asian	1.3%	2.1%	0.60
Black	0.5%	1.1%	0.44
Hispanic	7.1%	9.9%	0.72

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Actual/Predicted Ratio Scale

Value Ranges	Interpretation of Actual Share
0-0.5	Severely Below Predicted
0.5-0.7	Moderately Below Predicted
0.7-0.9	Mildly Below Predicted
0.9-1.1	Approximates Predicted
> 1.1	Above Predicted

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 126: Predicted Minority Composition Ratios in Utah County by City

	Percent of Households		Actual/ Predicted Ratio
	Actual	Predicted	
Alpine	3.5%	11.2%	0.31
Elk Ridge	4.4%	11.9%	0.37
American Fork	5.8%	14.2%	0.41
Highland	5.0%	11.9%	0.42
Salem	5.8%	13.4%	0.43
Lehi	6.1%	13.7%	0.44
Pleasant Grove	6.8%	14.3%	0.47
Cedar Hills	5.7%	11.6%	0.49
Spanish Fork	8.1%	14.6%	0.55
Lindon	7.5%	12.6%	0.59
Mapleton	8.1%	13.0%	0.62
Springville	9.5%	15.1%	0.63
Saratoga Springs	9.0%	13.3%	0.68
Utah County	10.5%	14.9%	0.70
Santaquin	10.4%	14.3%	0.72
Payson	11.4%	15.4%	0.74
Eagle Mountain	10.2%	13.6%	0.75
Woodland Hills	9.5%	11.2%	0.85
Orem	13.7%	15.3%	0.89
Provo	15.6%	17.0%	0.92

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 125 shows the ratio between predicted and actual racial/ethnic composition in Utah County. The predicted percent of minority households is the expected composition based on the income distribution in the metropolitan area by race and ethnicity. The actual composition is based on the 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Overall, minorities in Utah County were considered moderately, breaking on mildly, below predicted at 10.5 percent of households, compared to a predicted share of 14.9 percent. Hispanics are considered mildly below predicted, while Asians are moderately below, and blacks are severely below predicted according to this scale. Table 126 shows the predicted minority composition ratios for each city in Utah County. Not surprisingly, the two entitlement cities of Provo and Orem are the closest to the predicted composition based on this metric with Provo being considered to be approximating the predicted share of minority households, and Orem just barely below the .9 actual/predicted ratio, and therefore considered mildly below predicted. In contrast, eight cities mostly concentrated in the higher opportunity northern cities (Figure 20) are considered severely below predicted.

Table 127: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Utah County

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of county stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	135,688	1,979	1.5%	6.1%	8,298	23.8%
30%–50% AMI	135,688	9,206	6.8%	11.6%	15,683	58.7%
50%–80% AMI	135,688	20,442	15.1%	18.9%	25,617	79.8%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
 Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Percent of Fair Share Need Scale

Value Ranges	Interpretation of Fair Share Need Percentage
0%-50%	Extremely Unaffordable
50%-70%	Moderately Unaffordable
70%-90%	Mildly Unaffordable
90%-110%	Balanced Affordability
>110%	Above Fair Share, Affordable

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 127 compares the affordability of rental housing units in Utah County with the metro area for rental prices based on the **Area Median Income (AMI)**. Affordability is based on the threshold that rent would not amount to more than 30 percent of total income. Only 1.5 percent of Utah County’s total housing units represent affordable rental units below the 30 percent **AMI** level. The percent of fair share need below the 30 percent **AMI** level is 23.8 percent, meaning that the county’s share of affordable rental units at this income level is only 23.8 percent of the metro area’s share. According to HUD’s scale for the fair share **affordable housing** stock is extremely unaffordable for those with incomes below the 30 percent **AMI** threshold. Similarly, the fair share need based on affordability at the 30-50 percent **AMI** level is 58.7 percent, meaning that Utah County’s housing stock is considered moderately unaffordable. For the 50-80 percent **AMI** level housing in Utah is considered mildly unaffordable.

Table 128 through Table 146 show the fair share **affordable housing** index for each individual city in Utah County. As it can be seen in Table 137, the percent of fair share need below the 30 percent **AMI** level in Orem is 25.4 percent, meaning that the city’s share of affordable rental units at this income level is only 25.4 percent of the metro area’s share. For the 30-50 percent **AMI** level, the percent of fair share need more than doubles to almost 56 percent. Though Orem could be considered one of the more affordable cities in the county with a lot of low-income residents (Table 151), these numbers are even higher in Provo (Table 140). In Provo, the percent of fair share need at the 30 percent **AMI** level is commensurate with Orem at the 50-80 percent **AMI** level with the percent of fair share need at 58.5 percent. For the 30-50 percent **AMI** range, this number triples to 154.1 percent, meaning that at this income level the city has more than the expected share of **affordable housing** units. The same is true at the 50-80 percent **AMI** level as well.

Table 128: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Alpine

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	2,499	15	0.6%	6.1%	153	9.8%
30%–50% AMI	2,499	15	0.6%	11.6%	289	5.2%
50%–80% AMI	2,499	60	2.4%	18.9%	472	12.7%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
 Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 129: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in American Fork

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	7,362	45	0.6%	6.1%	450	10.0%
30%–50% AMI	7,362	240	3.3%	11.6%	851	28.2%
50%–80% AMI	7,362	679	9.2%	18.9%	1,390	48.9%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
 Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 130: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Cedar Hills

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	1,932	0	0.0%	6.1%	118	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,932	0	0.0%	11.6%	223	0.0%
50%–80% AMI	1,932	55	2.8%	18.9%	365	15.1%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
 Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 131: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Eagle Mountain

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	4,388	0	0.0%	6.1%	268	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	4,388	0	0.0%	11.6%	507	0.0%
50%–80% AMI	4,388	125	2.8%	18.9%	828	15.1%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
 Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 132: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Elk Ridge

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	651	0	0.0%	6.1%	40	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	651	4	0.6%	11.6%	75	5.3%
50%–80% AMI	651	14	2.2%	18.9%	123	11.4%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 133: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Highland

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	3,420	10	0.3%	6.1%	209	4.8%
30%–50% AMI	3,420	10	0.3%	11.6%	395	2.5%
50%–80% AMI	3,420	109	3.2%	18.9%	646	16.9%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 134: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Lehi

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	10,647	10	0.09%	6.1%	651	1.5%
30%–50% AMI	10,647	125	1.2%	11.6%	1,231	10.2%
50%–80% AMI	10,647	724	6.8%	18.9%	2,010	36.0%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 135: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Lindon

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	2,349	20	0.9%	6.1%	144	13.9%
30%–50% AMI	2,349	30	1.3%	11.6%	271	11.0%
50%–80% AMI	2,349	110	4.7%	18.9%	443	24.8%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 136: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Mapleton

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	1,836	0	0.0%	6.1%	112	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,836	4	0.2%	11.6%	212	1.9%
50%–80% AMI	1,836	139	7.6%	18.9%	347	40.1%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 137: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Orem

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	26,959	418	1.6%	6.1%	1,649	25.4%
30%–50% AMI	26,959	1,743	6.5%	11.6%	3,116	55.9%
50%–80% AMI	26,959	4,527	16.8%	18.9%	5,090	88.9%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 138: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Payson

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	4,650	90	1.9%	6.1%	284	31.6%
30%–50% AMI	4,650	269	5.8%	11.6%	537	50.1%
50%–80% AMI	4,650	522	11.2%	18.9%	878	59.5%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 139: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Pleasant Grove

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	9,040	30	0.3%	6.1%	553	5.4%
30%–50% AMI	9,040	185	2.0%	11.6%	1,045	17.7%
50%–80% AMI	9,040	1,014	11.2%	18.9%	1,707	59.4%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.
Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 140: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Provo

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	32,223	1,153	3.6%	6.1%	1,971	58.5%
30%–50% AMI	32,223	5,741	17.8%	11.6%	3,724	154.1%
50%–80% AMI	32,223	10,165	31.5%	18.9%	6,084	167.1%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 141: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Salem

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	1,632	0	0.0%	6.1%	100	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,632	0	0.0%	11.6%	189	0.0%
50%–80% AMI	1,632	55	3.4%	18.9%	308	17.9%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 142: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Santaquin

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	1,971	0	0.0%	6.1%	121	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,971	60	3.0%	11.6%	228	26.3%
50%–80% AMI	1,971	170	8.6%	18.9%	372	45.7%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 143: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Saratoga Springs

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	2,809	4	0.1%	6.1%	172	2.3%
30%–50% AMI	2,809	14	0.5%	11.6%	325	4.3%
50%–80% AMI	2,809	104	3.7%	18.9%	530	19.6%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 144: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Spanish Fork

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	8,029	14	0.2%	6.1%	491	2.9%
30%–50% AMI	8,029	214	2.7%	11.6%	928	23.1%
50%–80% AMI	8,029	783	9.8%	18.9%	1,516	51.7%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 145: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Springville

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	8,087	115	1.4%	6.1%	495	23.3%
30%–50% AMI	8,087	465	5.7%	11.6%	935	49.7%
50%–80% AMI	8,087	919	11.4%	18.9%	1,527	60.2%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 146: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Woodland Hills

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Income Level	Total Housing Units	Number of Affordable Rental Units	Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]	Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area	Fair Share Need [D×A]	Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]
<30% AMI	405	0	0.0%	6.1%	25	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	405	4	1.0%	11.6%	47	8.5%
50%–80% AMI	405	4	1.0%	18.9%	76	5.2%

Note: Rental affordability is based on the threshold that gross rent does not amount to more than 30% of each income level.

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Figure 13: Single-Family Homes Affordable at 80% AMI in Utah County, 2011

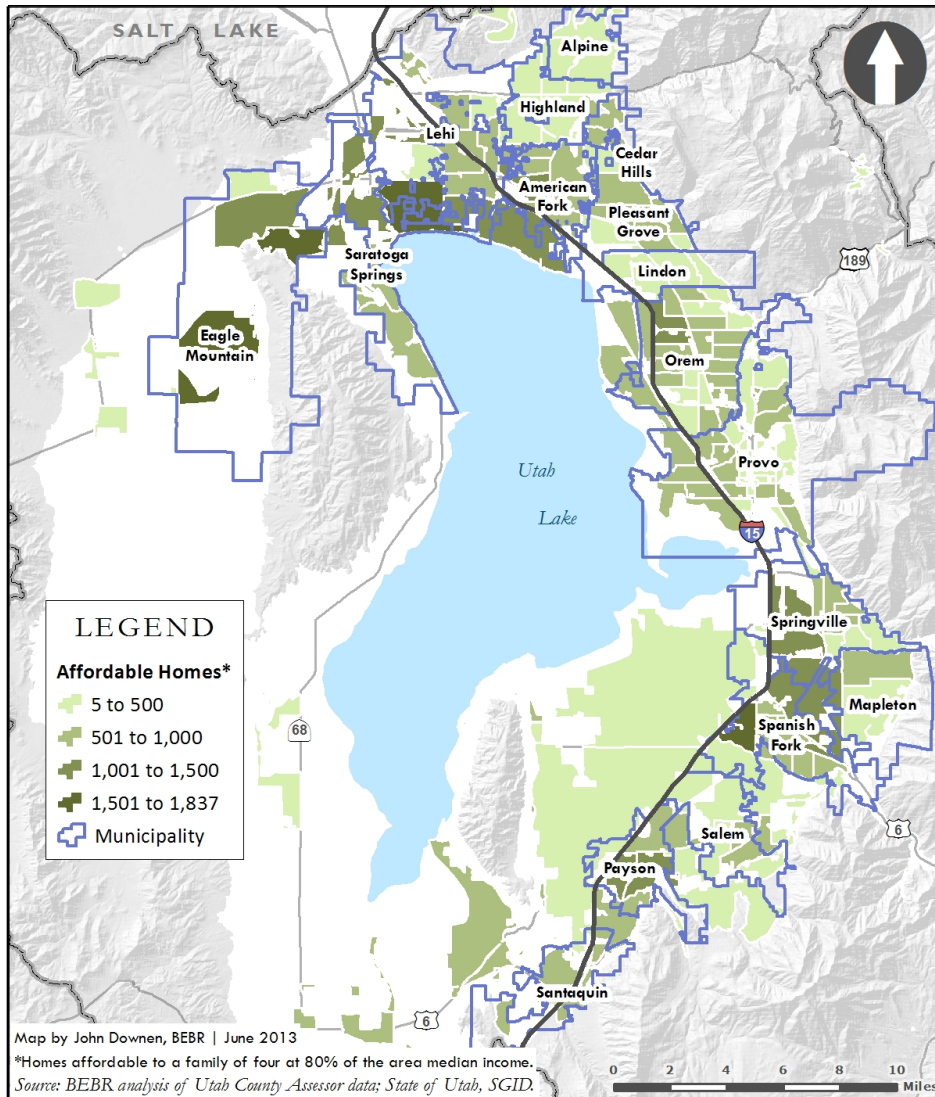


Figure 13 shows the number and share of single-family homes in Utah County census tracts that are affordable at 80 percent **AMI** in 2011. Affordability calculations are based on 30 percent of annual income, accounting for taxes, home insurance, and mortgage insurance. Though the highest concentrations of poor residents are in the more central portions of Utah County in and around Provo and Orem (Figure 15), the highest numbers of affordable homes are not in the same areas. However, the location of affordable homes is more commensurate with the location of minority owner-occupied units, especially to the north in Lehi and Eagle Mountain and south in Springville and Spanish Fork (Figure 5). The tracts in the entitlement cities that do have moderately higher numbers of affordable homes are on the central to west side, decreasing the further east the tract is located. This is not very surprising considering the higher mortgage denial rate and high interest loans among minority residents (CITE HMDA).

**Table 147:
Dissimilarity Indices in Utah County by City,
2010**

	Minority	Hispanic/ Latino	Non-Hispanic Minority
Santaquin	0.47	0.53	0.59
Salem	0.43	0.55	0.57
Elk Ridge	0.41	0.48	0.48
Mapleton	0.41	0.52	0.50
Highland	0.40	0.56	0.50
Springville	0.38	0.44	0.42
Utah County	0.38	0.46	0.40
Alpine	0.35	0.52	0.47
Woodland Hills	0.35	0.55	0.38
American Fork	0.35	0.46	0.44
Payson	0.35	0.40	0.52
Provo	0.35	0.45	0.30
Pleasant Grove	0.34	0.42	0.40
Spanish Fork	0.34	0.39	0.47
Lehi	0.33	0.40	0.40
Orem	0.33	0.40	0.33
Saratoga Springs	0.31	0.38	0.39
Cedar Hills	0.31	0.45	0.41
Lindon	0.28	0.36	0.35
Eagle Mountain	0.24	0.30	0.33

Source: BEBR computations from 2010 Census

**Dissimilarity Index
Scale**

Value Ranges	Interpretation
≤ 0.40	Low Segregation
0.41–0.54	Moderate Segregation
≥ 0.55	High Segregation

The dissimilarity index calculates the share of the minority group that would have to move to different census blocks in order to match the non-Hispanic white distribution in the respective geographic area. The countywide dissimilarity index was calculated using data from all incorporated cities and unincorporated areas.

The dissimilarity index is calculated as follows:

$$D_j^{MW} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{M_i}{M_j} - \frac{W_i}{W_j} \right|$$

where

W = non-Hispanic white population

M = minority population

i = i^{th} census block

j = geographic area (e.g. city or county)

N = number of census blocks in area j

Another measure of segregation is the **dissimilarity index** shown in Table 147, which calculates the share of the minority group that would have to relocate in order to match the non-Hispanic, white distribution in the respective geographic areas. In order for the minority and non-Hispanic, white geographic distributions in Utah County to match, 38 percent of minorities would have to move to other census blocks in the county. In Provo, only 35 percent would have to move, and in Orem, only 33 percent. The lowest **dissimilarity index** is actually in Eagle Mountain, where 24 percent of the minorities would have to relocate. This is however, likely due to the low number of minorities living in Eagle Mountain in general (Table 9). While the **dissimilarity index** itself does not provide any geospatial information about segregation, Figure 14 shows the levels of dissimilarity at the census block level.

Figure 14: Dissimilarity Index for Minorities in Utah County, 2010

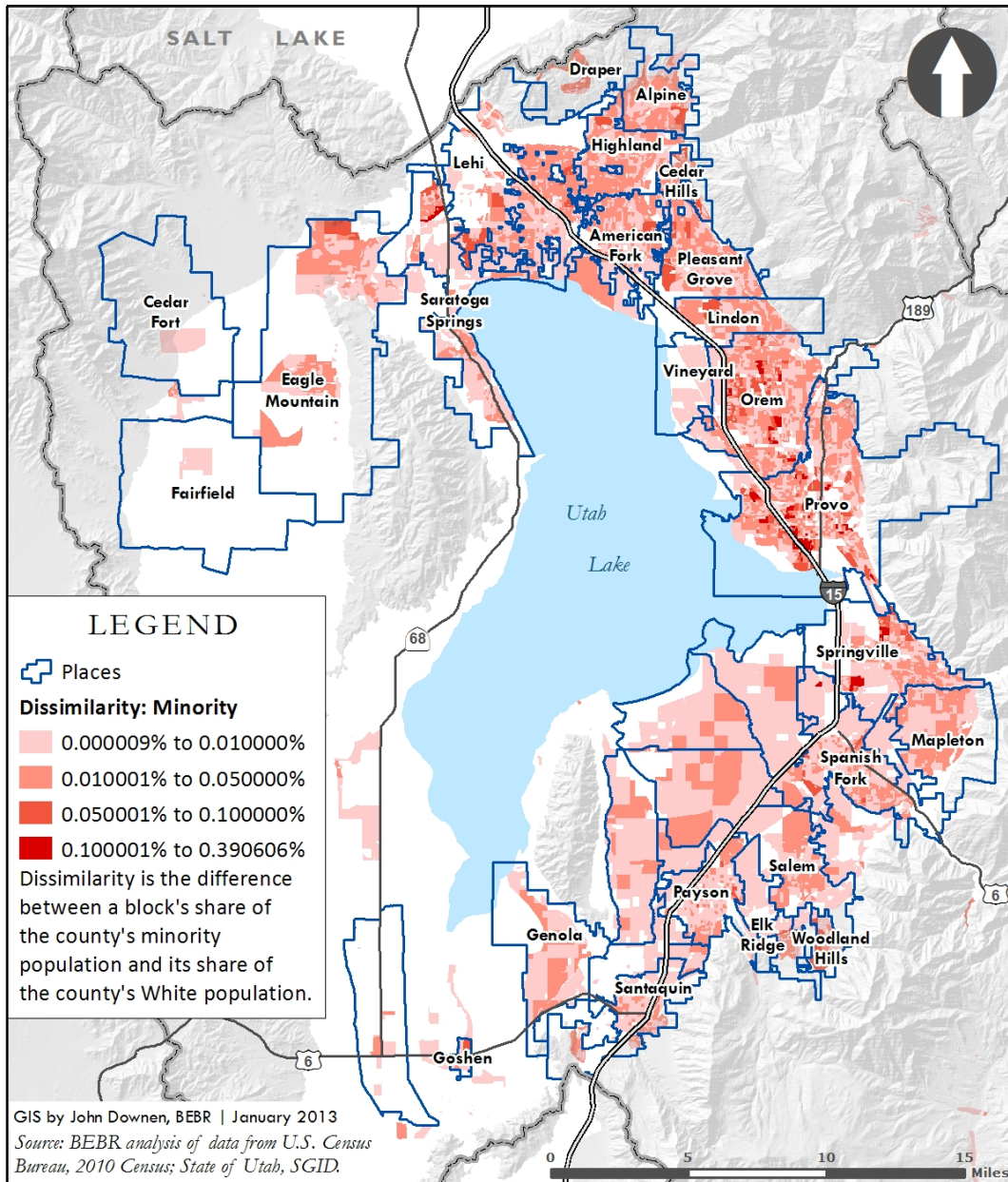


Figure 14 shows the absolute difference between each census block’s share of the county minority and non-Hispanic white population. These absolute differences are used to calculate the **dissimilarity index** in Table 147. Noticeably large dissimilarities between the minority and non-Hispanic, white county shares at the block level are concentrated in the urban centers of Provo and Orem. Much of the dissimilarity is prevalent on Provo’s west side, and in the central region of Orem. However, there are also blocks with large dissimilarities in northern Eagle Mountain, southwestern Lehi, parts of Pleasant Grove, and Springville. Overall, most of the tracts experiencing a high dissimilarity tend to be in more urban areas of the city and along the interstate running through Utah County.

RCAP

According to data provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in 2010 Utah County was home to 485,156 residents, a vast majority of whom were non-Hispanic, white (Table 148). Of these almost half a million residents, 13 percent of which were considered poor. Of these 63,230 poor people, 51,019 were non-Hispanic, white. However, these 51,019 poor non-Hispanic, white residents only equate to 12 percent of the total white population in the county. Whereas, the 12,211 minority residents that were poor in 2010, comprised a fifth of the minority population in the county. The highest rate of poverty was among Asians with just of 36 percent of the county's Asian residents being considered poor. Similarly, a Native American person was twice as likely to be poor as a white person.

Table 148: Poverty Rate in Utah County by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Total	% Poor
Total	63,230	485,156	13.0%
White	51,019	424,752	12.0%
Minority	12,211	60,404	20.2%
Hispanic	7,921	45,307	17.5%
Asian	2,387	6,748	35.4%
Black	517	2,668	19.4%
Native American	749	2,759	27.1%
Pacific Islander	637	2,922	21.8%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 149: Poor in Utah County by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Share
Total	63,230	100.0%
White	51,019	80.7%
Minority	12,211	19.3%
Hispanic	7,921	12.5%
Asian	2,387	3.8%
Black	517	0.8%
Native American	749	1.2%
Pacific Islander	637	1.0%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 150: Number and Share of Poor Persons in Utah County by City, 2010

	Poor White	Poor Minority	Total Poor	Minority Share of Poor	Total Population	% Poor
Utah County	51,019	12,211	63,230	19.3%	485,156	13.0%
Alpine	205	0	205	0.0%	9,577	2.1%
American Fork	1,421	134	1,555	8.6%	25,935	6.0%
Cedar Hills	180	17	197	8.6%	8,791	2.2%
Eagle Mountain	794	81	875	9.3%	18,468	4.7%
Elk Ridge	79	28	107	26.2%	2,794	3.8%
Highland	715	64	779	8.2%	15,038	5.2%
Lehi	1,401	65	1,466	4.4%	41,107	3.6%
Lindon	702	128	830	15.4%	9,814	8.5%
Mapleton	34	89	123	72.4%	7,607	1.6%
Orem	8,156	3,043	11,199	27.2%	90,574	12.4%
Payson	993	146	1,139	12.8%	16,933	6.7%
Pleasant Grove	1,833	342	2,175	15.7%	31,664	6.9%
Provo	29,525	6,678	36,203	18.4%	108,022	33.5%
Salem	85	0	85	0.0%	6,104	1.4%
Santaquin	223	276	499	55.3%	7,546	6.6%
Saratoga Springs	284	36	320	11.2%	12,369	2.6%
Spanish Fork	1,365	364	1,729	21.1%	28,224	6.1%
Springville	2,173	625	2,798	22.3%	26,783	10.4%
Woodland Hills	28	61	89	68.5%	1,640	5.4%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 151: Poverty Rate in Orem by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Total	% Poor
Total	11,199	90,574	12.4%
White	8,156	75,722	10.8%
Minority	3,043	14,852	20.5%
Hispanic	2,375	11,169	21.3%
Asian	196	1,657	11.8%
Black	213	662	32.2%
Native American	108	775	13.9%
Pacific Islander	151	589	25.6%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 152: Poor in Orem by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Share
Total	11,199	100.0%
White	8,156	72.8%
Minority	3,043	27.2%
Hispanic	2,375	21.2%
Asian	196	1.8%
Black	213	1.9%
Native American	108	1.0%
Pacific Islander	151	1.3%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 153: Poverty Rate in Provo by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Total	% Poor
Total	36,203	108,022	33.5%
White	29,525	87,645	33.7%
Minority	6,678	20,377	32.8%
Hispanic	3,890	14,648	26.6%
Asian	1,880	2,913	64.5%
Black	125	664	18.8%
Native American	424	883	48.0%
Pacific Islander	359	1,269	28.3%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 154: Poor in Provo by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

	Poor	Share
Total	36,203	100.0%
White	29,525	81.6%
Minority	6,678	18.4%
Hispanic	3,890	10.7%
Asian	1,880	5.2%
Black	125	0.3%
Native American	424	1.2%
Pacific Islander	359	1.0%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Though there were high poverty rates among the minority populations of Utah County, they only comprised about a fifth of the total poor population, where whites accounted for nearly 81 percent of the total poor (Table 148). Of all the minority populations Hispanics comprised the largest share of the total poor population with 12.5 percent. Asians, blacks, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders rounded out the other 6.8 percent of the poor.

A further breakdown of the poor population living in incorporated cities in Utah County is shown in Table 150. Note, the cities numbers may not add up to the county total because there are unincorporated areas in the county where some residents live that are not reported in this table. As it can be seen, the highest concentration of poor residents lives in the largest city of Provo, where almost a third of the residents were living in poverty. Provo is an urban center with many low-wage employment opportunities. It is also the only incorporated city to have an overall poverty rate higher than the county. The next highest poverty rate is 12.4 percent in Orem, the second largest city in Utah County. Much like Provo there are also many urban centers with low-wage job opportunities and one of Utah's many college campuses. In Provo, the minorities comprise just over 20 percent of the poor population, whereas, in Orem, minorities account for over 27 percent of the poor. In Santaquin and Woodland Hills, minority residents account for more than half of the poor population.

The lowest poverty rate for all incorporated cities in Utah County is 1.4 percent in Salem and 1.6 percent in Mapleton. Alpine, Cedar Hills, and Saratoga Springs all have poverty rates below 3 percent

of the total reported population. Though Mapleton has the second lowest overall poverty rate the ratio between poor whites and poor minorities is the largest of all cities in the county with almost three quarters of the poor being minorities. However, it is important to note due to its small population size, this only equates to 123 total poor residents. This is similar to Woodland Hills, where 61 poor minority residents equate roughly 69 percent of the total poor. Provo and Orem, the two cities with the highest rate of poverty have an 18.4 percent and 27.2 percent minority share of the poor population.

In the city of Orem a little over 12 percent, or roughly 11,200 of the residents in 2010 were poor (Table 151). Within the city itself, about a tenth of the non-Hispanic, white residents were poor, while almost double that of minorities were poor. The highest rate of poverty for any ethnic group was almost a third of the black population and about a quarter of the Pacific Islander population. Overall, whites had the lowest rate of poverty. Even though the poverty rate was lower among white residents than minority residents, poor whites greatly outnumbered poor minority residents. As a result, the approximate 8,516 poor white residents comprised over 70 percent of the total poor population (Table 151). Hispanic residents composed about 21 percent of the total poor population, whereas all minorities combined equated to roughly 27 percent of Orem's poor population.

In Provo approximately a third of the residents were living in poverty, higher than any other city as well as the overall county share of poor residents. Though both non-Hispanic, white and minority residents had approximately the same rate of poverty with around a third of both populations being poor, whites greatly outnumbered minorities (Table 153). Yet, the highest poverty rates remain among the minority populations with 64.5 percent of Asians and 48 percent of Native Americans living in poverty. Surprisingly, Hispanics actually had the lowest poverty rate among all races and ethnicities at only 26.6 percent. As Table 153 shows, despite the higher poverty rates among minorities in Provo, poor white residents made up over 81 percent of the poor population in the city. Hispanics comprise about 11 percent, while the other minorities filled in the other 8 percent.

Figure 15: Poor by Census Tract in Utah County, 2010

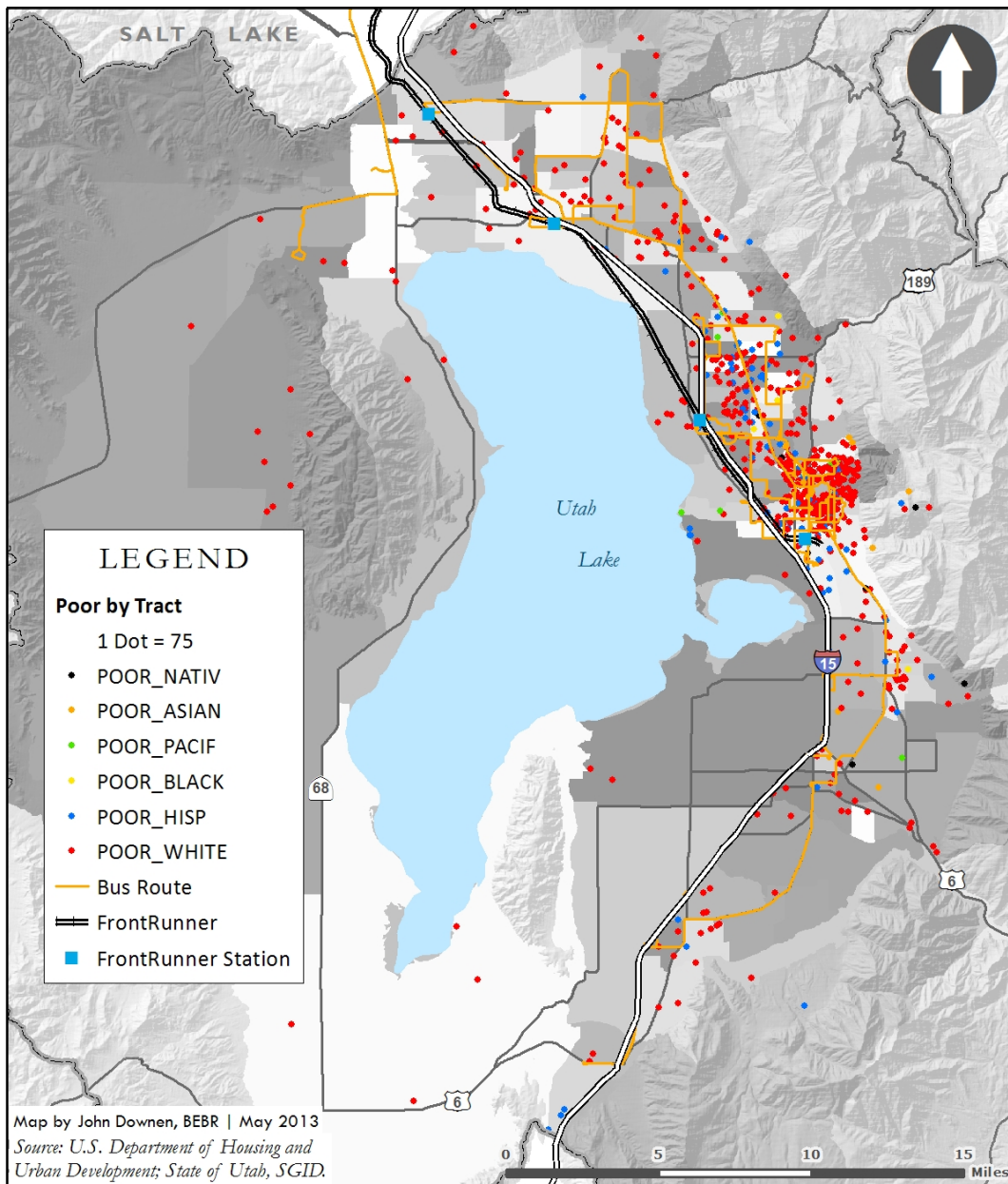


Figure 15 maps the location and concentration of poor residents living in Utah County in 2010 by race and ethnicity. Not surprisingly, much of the poor population is concentrated in the entitlement cities of Provo and Orem. The densest concentration is in central and eastern Provo. Considering the low prevalence of minority residents in the county (Table 1) a majority of these poor residents are non-Hispanic, white. Some of this may be due to the presence of Brigham Young University being located in the city, where economically some residents may be considered poor, but this is because their income is limited as they are enrolled in the university. Orem also has a large but less dense concentration of poor residents. These residents are more centrally located in the city, and tend to be more ethnically diverse than in Provo, having more concentrations of Hispanics. There are also some concentrations

of poor residents to the South in Springville, and north up into the American Fork area. However, the poor residents are much sparser and fewer in number the further from Orem and Provo a city is located. The areas to the south and west of the lake are barely home to any poor residents, especially when compared to the east.

Figure 16: Concentrations of Poverty and Minority-Majority by Tract in Utah County, 2007–2011

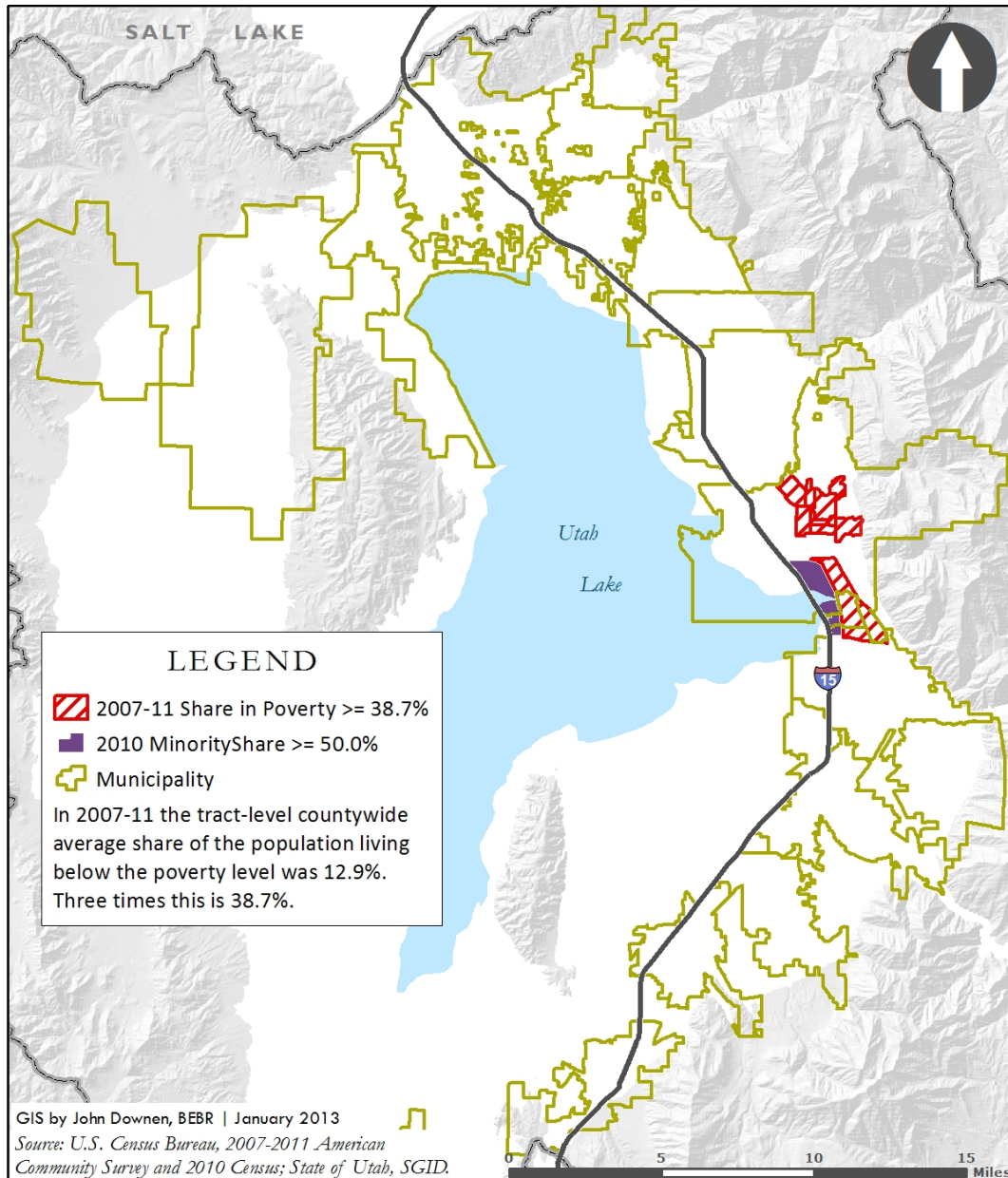


Figure 16, Figure 17, and Figure 18 each show the concentrations of poverty in Utah County, estimated from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, and overlaid with the county tracts with significant minority shares. Here an area of poverty is concentrated when it has three times the countywide average share of the population living below the countywide poverty line. The countywide average is

approximately 12.9 percent, so an area is considered highly concentrated when it has 38.7 percent or more of the population living in poverty.

In Figure 16, these areas of poverty are overlaid with tracts that have a minority population share of 50 percent or more, or minority-majorities. In Utah County, none of these areas overlap, not even in the entitlement cities. However, in southern Provo and the very northern portion of Springville, there is a large concentrated area of poverty directly next to an area with a minority majority. This could indicate a potential risk of future racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (**RCAP/ECAP**). Likewise with the concentrated area of poverty and the minority majority tract lying adjacent to one another, it is likely these are correlated with one another, and even though the minority majority tract is not three times the countywide average rate of poverty, it is likely close. The other tracts with a high prevalence of poverty are all in the center of Provo, east of the interstate, but along University Ave, a major north-south running road in the city. Surprisingly, despite Orem's relatively high rate of poverty and concentration of poor residents, no tract in the city has a poverty rate higher than three times the countywide average.

Figure 17: Concentrations of Poverty and Hispanics by Tract in Utah County, 2007–2011

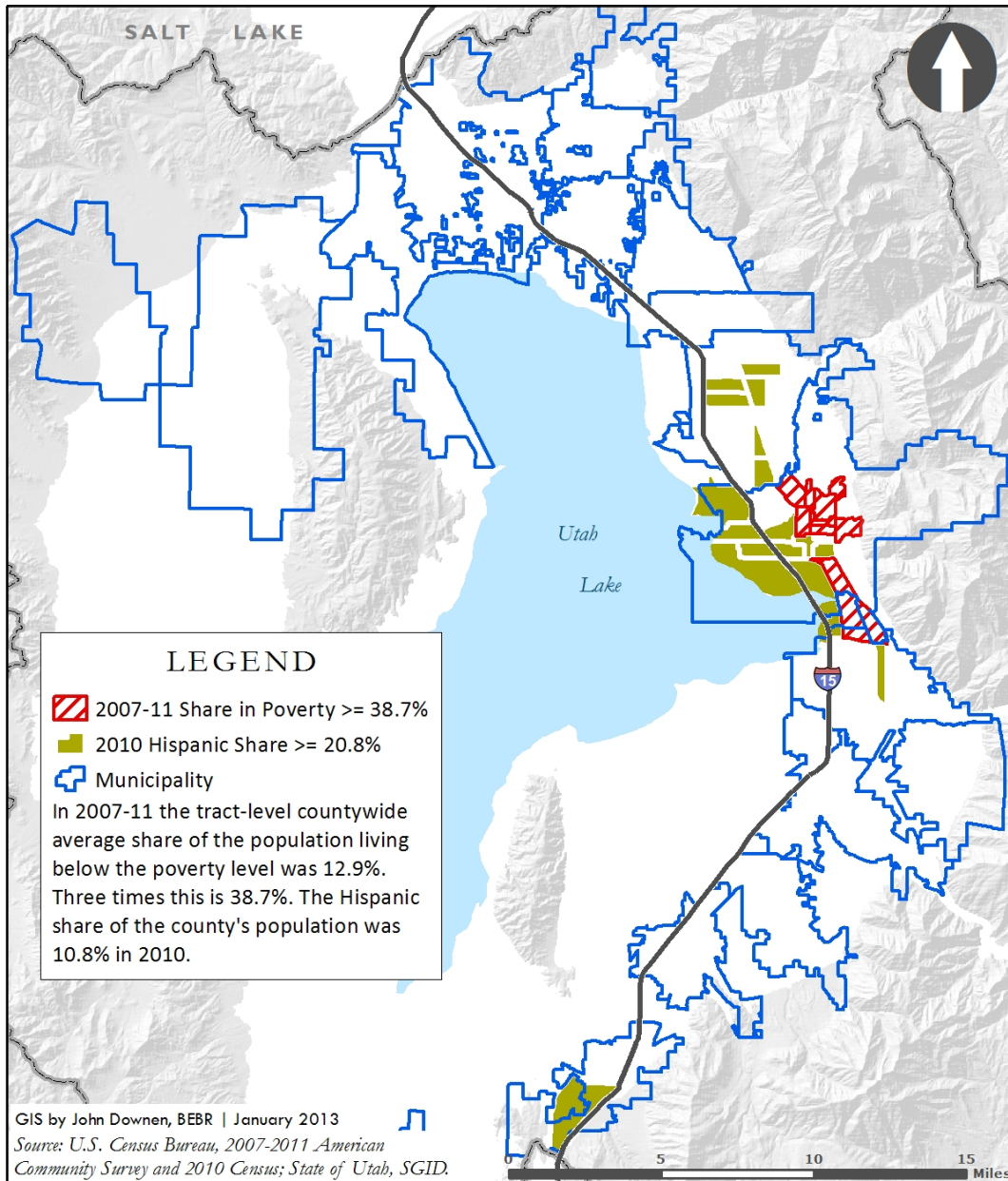


Figure 17 overlays the concentrated areas of poverty with tracts that have a Hispanic population share 10 percentage points or higher than the county total of 10.8 percent. Not surprisingly, there are more tracts with a significantly high number of Hispanic residents than tracts with a **minority-majority** population. A majority of the tracts on the western half of Provo, and along Interstate 15 have high Hispanic populations. Some tracts in central and southern Orem also have high concentrations of Hispanic residents, as well as a sliver of a tract in Springville and one tract covering a portion of central Santaquin and some unincorporated area. Not surprisingly, no other city has any tracts with a significantly higher than average Hispanic resident population. However, despite the number of

tracts in Provo and Utah County with significantly high Hispanic share, none overlap the tracts with a significantly high poverty rate. Nonetheless, many of the tracts lie adjacent, and to the west of these areas of high concentration of poverty.

Figure 18: Concentrations of Poverty and Minorities by Tract in Utah County, 2007–2011

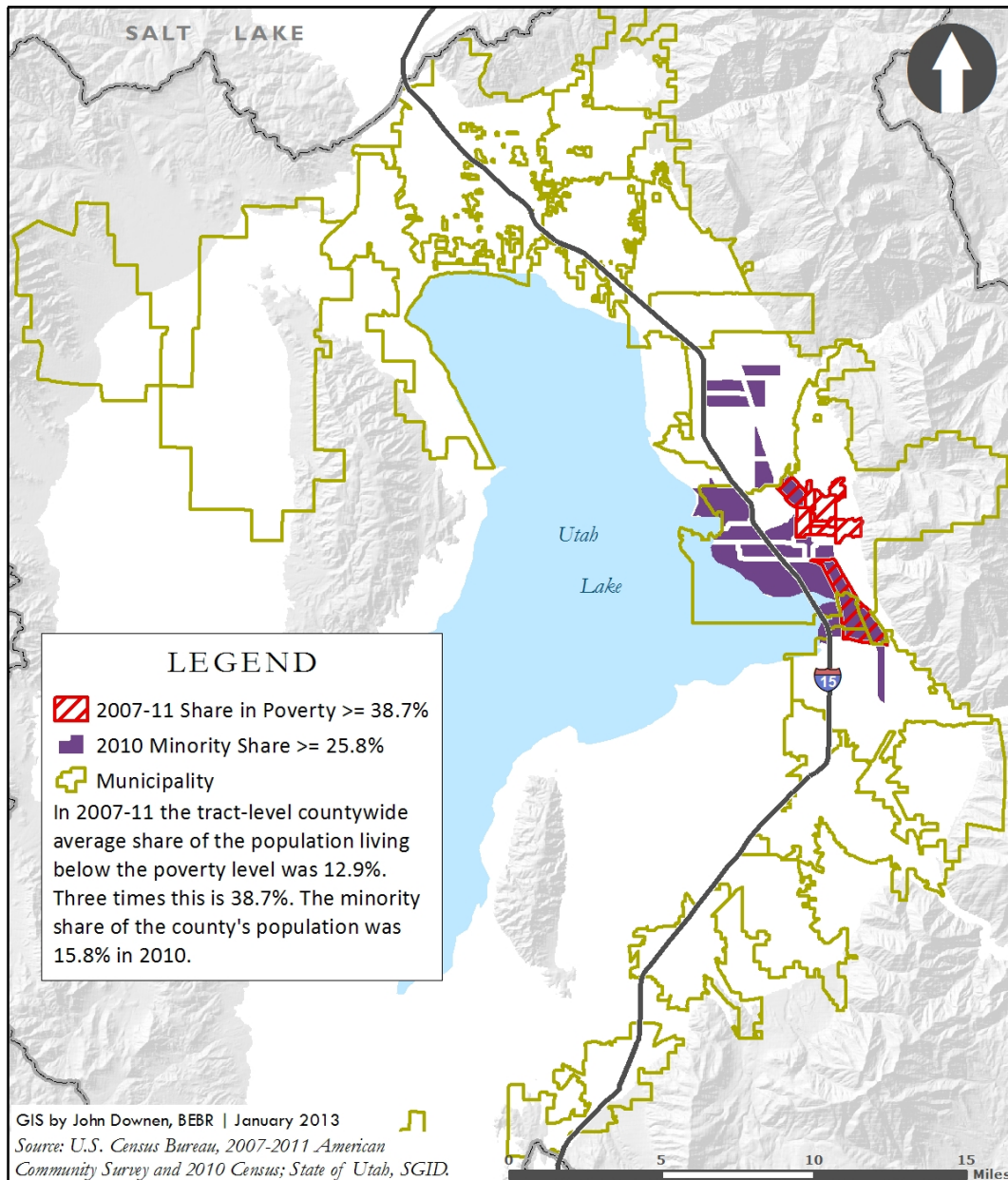


Figure 18 also overlays the concentrated areas of poverty with tracts that have minority population shares 10 percentage points or higher than the county total of 15.8 percent. These concentrations of minority residents are located almost exclusively in the urban centers of the entitlement cities of Orem and Provo. A majority of the west side of Provo, as well as a few portions of Santaquin and central Orem also have significantly high numbers of minority residents. However, unlike the concentrations

of Hispanics and tracts with a **minority-majority**, some of these tracts are also tracts of a concentration of poverty, most specifically the tract in south-central Provo and north-central Provo along the Orem border. Though HUD does not currently define these areas as **RCAPs/ECAPs**, they are certainly areas at high risk of becoming RCAPs and can be considered areas of concern. Similarly, with the exception of the more northern tracts of minority concentrations, all other tracts with a significant minority population are adjacent to the areas of poverty.

Figure 19: Percent of Individuals Receiving Public Assistance in Utah County by Zip Code, 2010

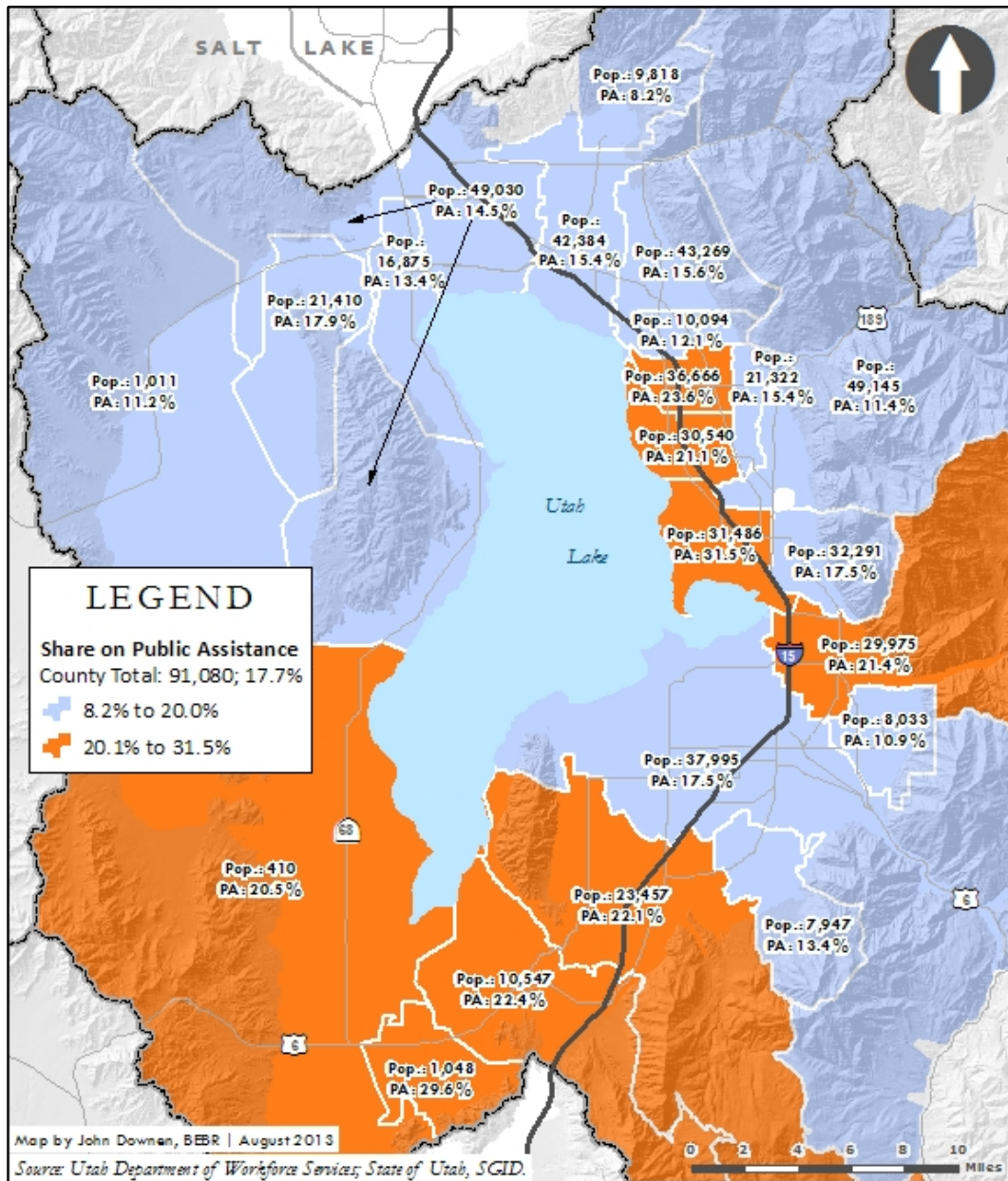


Figure 19 maps the 2010 share of the population on any form of public assistance according to the Utah Department of Workforce Services, by zip code. In Utah County in 2010 approximately 17.7

percent of the county's 91,080 residents were reported to be using some form of public assistance. The zip codes with more than 1 out of every 5 residents using some form of public assistance are highlighted in orange. These zip codes are considered to be significantly concentrated with public assistance recipients, all of which are considered among the protected classes. The largest and densest concentration of recipients in Utah County zip codes is in southern third of the county stretching from just south of Eagle Mountain in the west and south of Spanish Fork on the east, down to the southern border of the county. Though these zip codes are sparsely populated and is more rural farm land than urban metro like the cities and areas farther north, the portion of residents on public assistance is high, up to nearly 30 percent in zip code 84633 which includes the town of Goshen, just southwest of Santaquin.

Another concentrated area of public assistance recipients is in the central and western portions of Orem and Provo, as well as the unincorporated land to the west including Vineyard town. Not surprisingly, these zip codes are areas with high numbers of poor (Figure 15) and minority residents (Figure 4). This is due in part to the higher concentration of public assistance recipients in the more urban areas of the county with more low-wage and entry level employment options. Though these factors may help provide income opportunities to recipients, the lack of other opportunities in the area can negatively affect housing equality. In most cases the schools tend to have lower proficiency rates (CITE FIGURE) and an overwhelming number of the residents in these areas are renters, especially among the minority population, not to mention the lower average housing values (Figure 25). This can result in less mobility into fair and equitable housing throughout the county where overall opportunity is higher (Figure 21) for many public assistance recipients of which all are considered among the protected classes. This disparity is evident when considering the location of the protected classes even just within the entitlement cities themselves. For example, zip code 83606 covering the northeastern portion of Provo has only 17.5 percent, below the county average, of its residents on public assistance, whereas, just to the west zip code 84601 has the highest rate in the county of 31.5 percent. The same dichotomy is apparent within Orem as well where central and eastern zip codes have less than 17 percent recipients, compared to the western zip codes with over 20 percent.

DISPARITIES IN OPPORTUNITY

HUD provided six measurements of opportunity for each census tract with which to quantify the number of important “stressors” and “assets” that influence the ability of an individual or family to access and capitalize on opportunity. These six measures were aggregated to the city level using the population of each census tract within the city boundaries of each incorporated city in Utah County. Census tracts located in unincorporated areas are included in the county analysis. Note, the overall opportunity score is a separate calculation not just an average of the component score shown in Table 155. Likewise, though there is a small portion of the city of Draper in Utah County, this tract has been omitted from the Utah County analysis and considered a part of Salt Lake County.

Table 155: Weighted, Standardized HUD Opportunity Indices

	School Proficiency	Job Access	Labor Market Engagement	Poverty	Housing Stability	Opportunity
Utah County	6.2	5.4	5.7	4.2	5.2	4.9
Alpine	9.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	7.0
American Fork	4.4	6.2	6.3	5.0	5.6	4.7
Cedar Hills	9.0	1.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	7.0
Eagle Mountain	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Elk Ridge	7.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	6.0
Highland	9.9	5.0	7.7	5.9	5.2	8.0
Lehi	5.6	7.6	6.1	5.6	6.8	7.0
Lindon	8.8	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.5
Mapleton	9.0	6.0	2.1	5.0	10.0	7.1
Orem	5.1	6.0	6.1	4.1	5.0	4.5
Payson	5.0	4.5	2.6	2.2	4.5	2.0
Pleasant Grove	7.3	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.1
Provo	6.3	5.0	5.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
Salem	8.9	6.3	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.5
Santaquin	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.3	5.9	1.5
Saratoga Springs	6.0	8.6	6.7	4.4	7.7	7.7
Spanish Fork	6.1	4.1	4.9	5.0	7.6	5.1
Springville	7.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	7.0	5.6
Woodland Hills	7.0	2.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	7.0

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Not surprisingly, the overall county average measure of opportunity is 4.9 out of 10, with the highest index average being school proficiency at 6.2. The lowest overall weighted opportunity score is reported in the southern city of Santaquin, with an overall weighted score of 1.5 out of 10, followed by Payson at 2 and Provo at 3. This is not surprising considering the relatively low scores on each composite index for Payson and Santaquin. Provo however, only scores at the bottom of all cities in the county for poverty and housing stability. Otherwise, Provo tends to receive weighted scores more toward the mean of all cities.

The highest weighted opportunity score was earned by northern city of Highland at 8.0 out of 10 and followed by Saratoga Springs and Salem with scores of 7.7 and 7.1, respectively. Highland’s highest scoring indices were in the school proficiency and labor market indices which might be the result of

many families of higher wealth and income living within the city.

Santaquin ranked with the lowest school proficiency score of 4.0. Overall, only Santaquin and American fork scored below 5, but 8 out of 19 cities scored below the county's weighted score of 6.2. Highland ranked the highest with a 9.98 out of 10, followed by Alpine, Cedar Hills, and Mapleton each scoring 9.0 even.

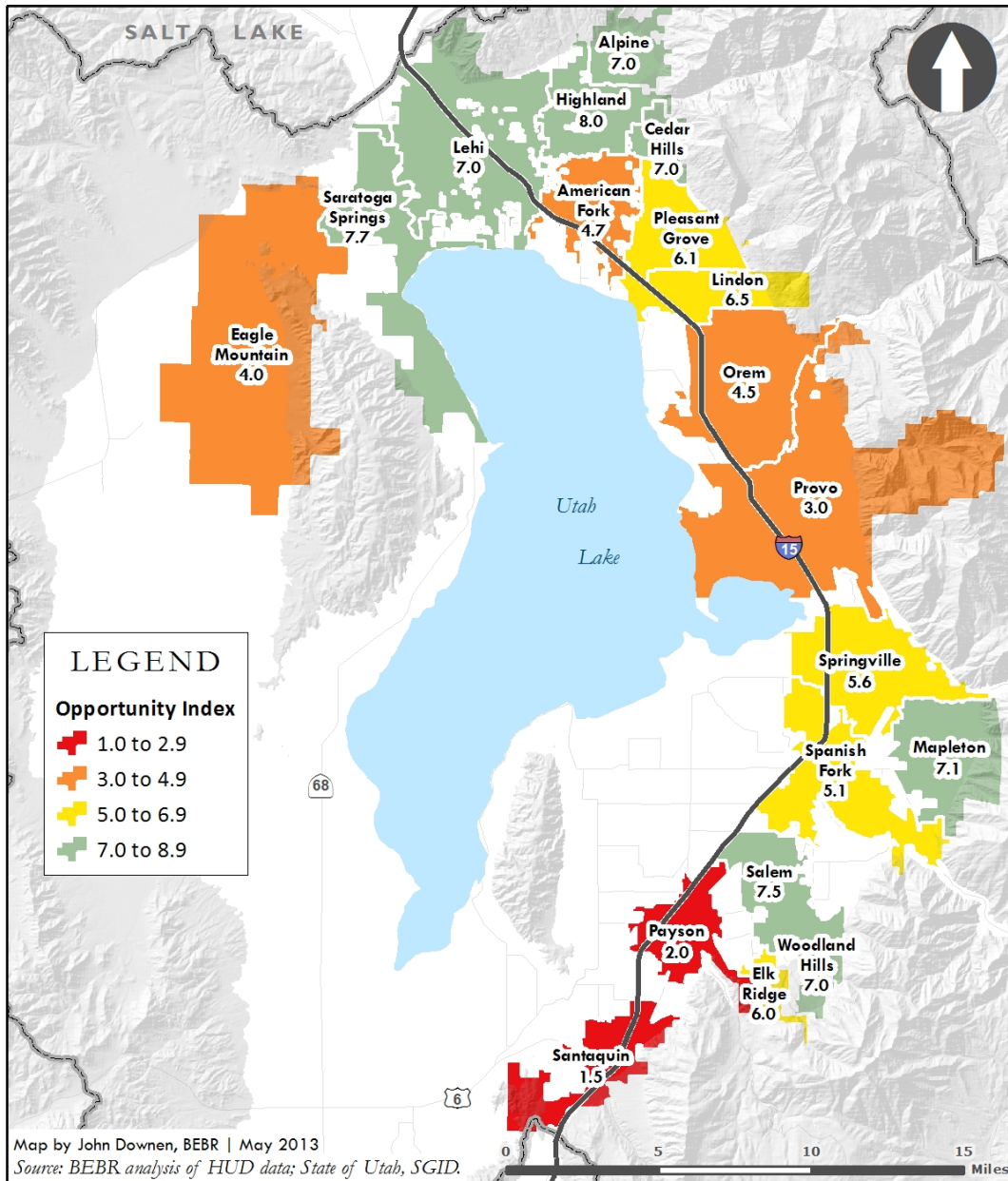
Overall, Cedar Hills scored the on the lowest Job Access index of all the cities with a weighted score of only 1.0, a full 4.4 points below the county score. Contrarily, Saratoga Springs has the highest ranked index score for job access, scoring an 8.6.

Countywide the weighted Labor Market Engagement **opportunity index** aggregated to a score of 5.7 out of 10. Overall, 11 cities scored higher than the county, with the top two cities of Alpine and Cedar Hills scoring 8 out of 10 and the two lowest of Santaquin and Payson each scoring below 3.0.

In terms of poverty, only Woodland Hills scored higher than 6 out of 10 on the weighted poverty index. Though Alpine and Cedar Hills each score exactly 6.0, every other city scored on the lower end of the index, with all of Utah County scoring a 4.2. The two lowest scores on the Poverty index are Payson with a score of 2.2 and Provo with a low 2.5.

The overall Housing Stability index for all of Utah County receives a weighted score of 5.2 out of 10. Many cities tended to rank higher than this with 13 of the 19 cities scoring above this. Mapleton scores the highest with a full 10 out of 10 points, a full point higher than Woodland Hills, the city with the second highest score. Overall, Provo scored the lowest on the housing stability index with a 2.5, however, this is a full 1.5 points below the second lowest score of 4 in Eagle Mountain. Some of the housing instability in the Provo region may be due to the younger, more transient population living in the city and attend the university. However, if this is the case, the effect is not as strong in the city of Orem which is home to Utah Valley University.

Figure 20: Opportunity Index by City in Utah County



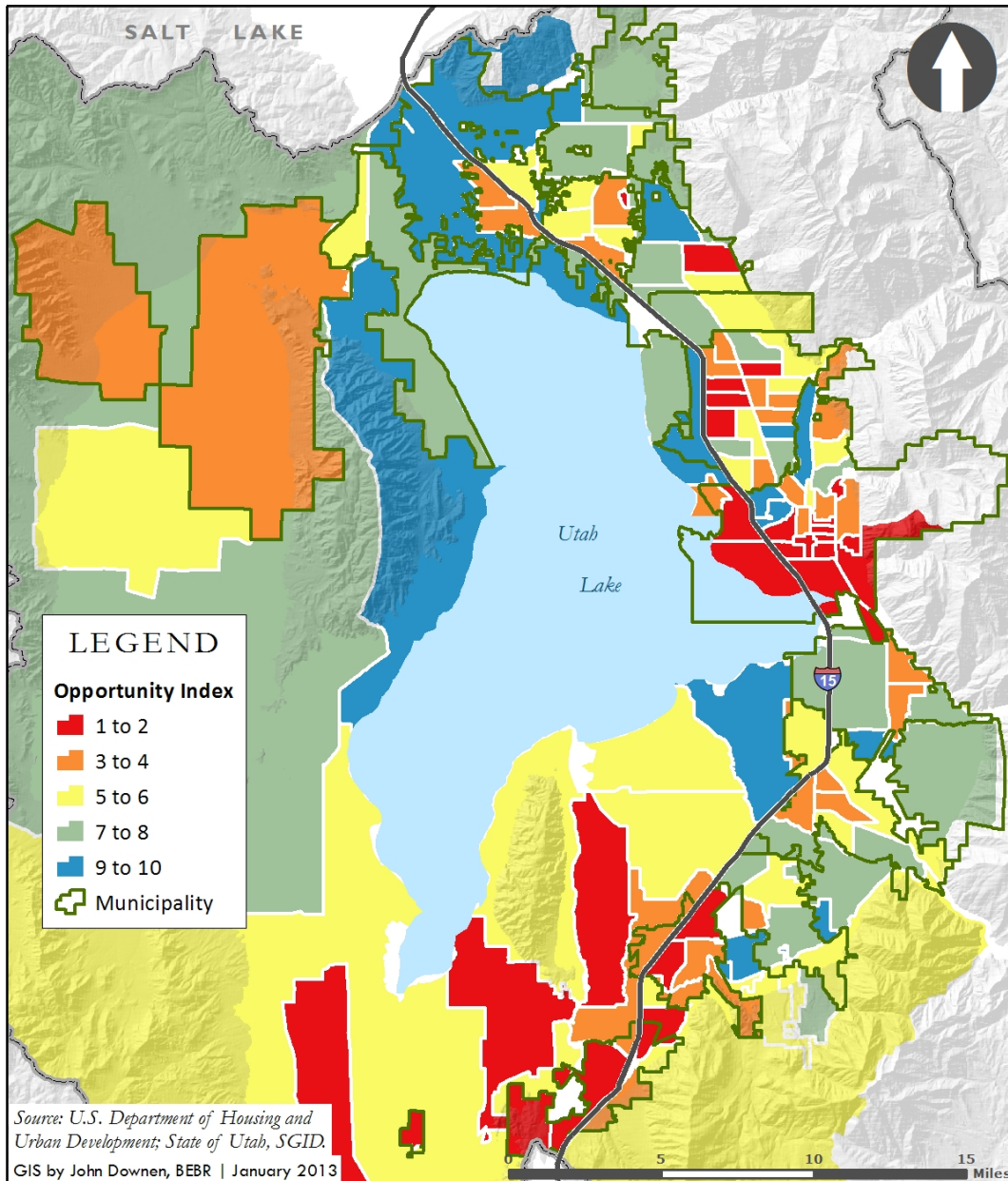
Note: The HUD opportunity index scale ranges from 1 (low opportunity) to 10 (high opportunity). Please see the term **opportunity index** in the glossary for further details.

Figure 20 displays the citywide opportunity score for each incorporated city in Utah County. The citywide scores were calculated by weighting the opportunity score for each census tract within a city, as provided by HUD, and aggregating up to the city level. As it can be seen there is a wide range of opportunity between the cities in Utah County. In general, a trend shows that the further north a city is located, the higher the opportunity in the city. This of course comes with some exceptions, with Mapleton, Salem and Woodland Hills all scoring an aggregate opportunity score of 7.0 or above. These

scores are more commensurate with Lehi, Alpine, Highland and Cedar Hills in the northern part of the county near the border with Salt Lake County. To the south are the two lowest opportunity cities of Santaquin and Payson. This is due to a variety of factors including a lack of public transportation, urban infrastructure and commercial centers, lack of community amenities, and the overall more rural nature of the cities. Even the more western city of Eagle Mountain ranks higher in terms of opportunity for residents. This however, could also be a result of being located closer to high opportunity cities like Lehi, as well as ease of transportation into and proximity to Salt Lake County.

The entitlement cities of Provo and Orem rank higher than Payson and Santaquin, however, are still relatively low as compared to many of the other cities in the county. Both cities are large urban cities offering a wide range of amenities; however this also attracts a wide range of residents and therefore opportunities. Lying just outside the cities are the more suburban cities of Springville, Lindon, and Pleasant Grove. These cities have higher **opportunity indices** than the actual entitlement cities themselves. This shows that residing just outside the urban centers, which are also the hubs of poverty in the county (Figure 15) will offer more access to opportunity than the actual entitlement cities themselves. This is however, on the city-level, as the opportunity within each city itself, can also vary widely.

Figure 21: Opportunity Index by Census Tract in Utah County



Note: The HUD opportunity index scale ranges from 1 (low opportunity) to 10 (high opportunity). Please see the term **opportunity index** in the glossary for further details.

Figure 21 displays the access to opportunity score given by HUD for each census tract in the county. As it can be seen, the access to opportunity can vary widely from tract to tract and within incorporated cities themselves. The southern and western portions of Provo have some of the lowest opportunity scores in the county. This is also where the locations of many poor and minority residents (Figure 18). However, just to the north, but still in Provo are some of the highest opportunity tracts in county. This is similar to Provo, where some of the more central tracts scored a 3 or below in the areas with higher

number of poor residents (Figure 15), but just to the east and west are tracts scoring 9 and above. Still the countywide trend continues with a larger concentration of higher opportunity tracts tending to be located in the northern half of the county, and more lower opportunity tracts to the south. Of course there are a few exceptions with areas in south southeast, including tracts in Mapleton and eastern Spanish Fork receiving scores of 7 or better. For the most part the low opportunity tracts in the north are located in American Fork, a city with a relatively high prevalence of poverty and minorities for the area (Figure 15), southeastern Lehi, and Lindon. Surprisingly the census tracts west of Utah Lake rank relatively high in terms of access to opportunity despite their more rural and suburban nature. With the exception of Eagle Mountain and one unincorporated tract to the west, all the tracts receive an opportunity score of 5 or better.

Figure 22: Childcare Centers in Utah County, 2010

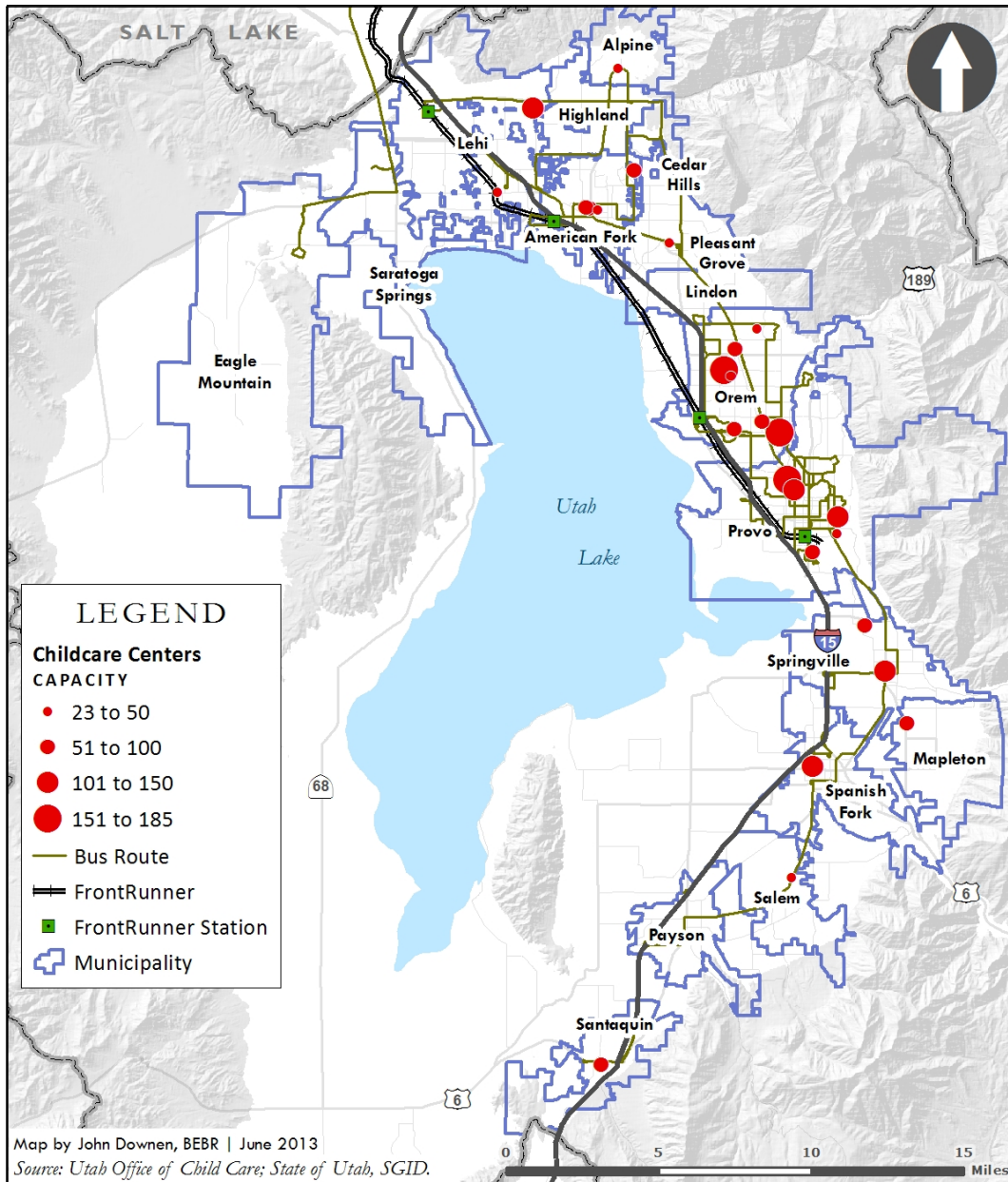


Figure 22 maps the active childcare centers in Utah County by capacity, not including licensed family or residential certificate care facilities. The larger the dot is on the map, the higher the maximum capacity of the center. Access to daycare can be considered an advantage in terms of fair and equitable housing as well as access to opportunity for many reasons. For a household relies on low-wage jobs for stability it is valuable to have affordable childcare so the adults are able to earn income for their families. Similarly, without access to childcare, more parents may be forced to stay at home caring for their children, thereby forgoing potential earned wages. Likewise, with a longer commute time to childcare the more restricted the hours a parent or guardian is able to work. This is especially important for Hispanic families, who on average have larger household sizes than their non-Hispanic, white

counterparts (Table 41). As a result, a lack of adequate childcare can restrict a family's mobility and the amount of time they can invest in opportunities outside the home. This can present an impediment to housing choice for minorities, larger families, and low-income households. A majority of the childcare facilities are located in the entitlement cities of Provo and Orem, and along the I-15 corridor from Spanish Fork to Lehi. However, the further from the central downtowns of Provo and Orem a city is located, the fewer childcare facilities and lower capacity available. Though there is one small facility in Salem and Santaquin, there are none west of Lehi on the other side of Utah Lake. Currently, the concentration of childcare facilities is commensurate with the location of many poor (Figure 15) and minority residents (Figure 18). Though the childcare centers may currently be serving the families in high needs areas in Provo and Orem, the lack of childcare centers in higher opportunity areas like Mapleton, Alpine and Pleasant Grove can prevent a barrier to low income and minority families hoping to relocate to these cities.

Figure 23: Share of Students with Parents of Limited English Proficiency in Utah County, 2010

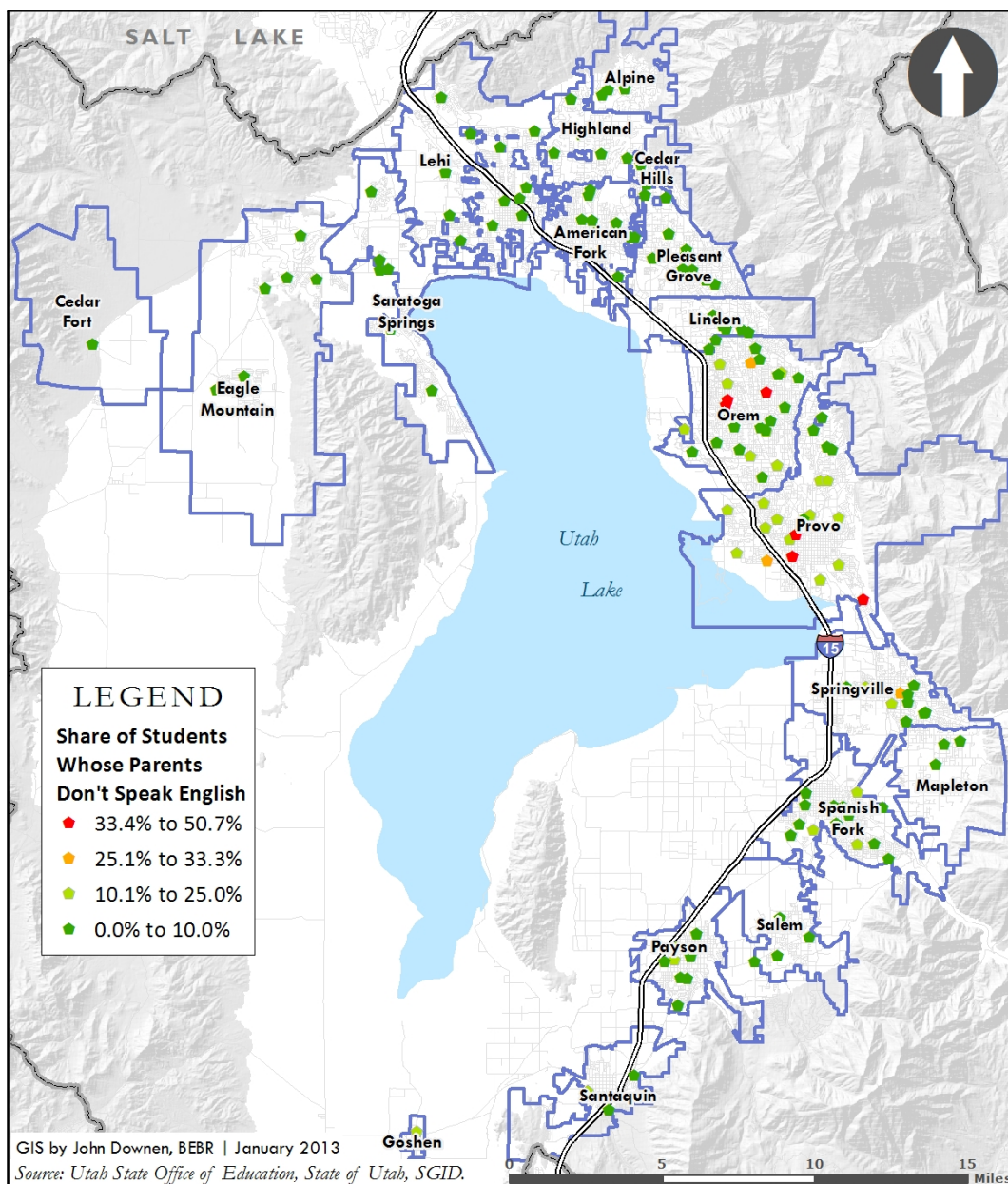




















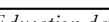



Figure 23 shows the share of students whose parents primary language is other than English for each public school in Utah County. Not surprisingly, a vast majority of the schools have a low prevalence of students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) parents or guardians. For a majority of the schools outside of the entitlement cities, the share of students with parents or guardians who don't speak English is below 10 percent. This is especially true for the cities in the northern portion of the county, from Lindon and north. To the south, Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson and Santaquin have a few schools with a **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)** rate greater than 10 percent, but only one his greater than a quarter of the students.

Almost all public schools within the city of Provo had **LEP** rates of parents and guardians greater than a tenth of the student body. The only exceptions are in the northeast corner of the city, an area also ranked fairly high in terms of access to opportunity (Figure 21), yet few poor residents (Figure 15). However, the areas with greater concentrations of both poor and minority residents all have much higher rates of **LEP** (Figure 18). The same is true in the city of Orem, where the schools with the highest **LEP** rates, are also located in or near the census tracts with high rates of poverty and minority residents. This indicates a disparity in the opportunity for children of the protected classes attending public schools in the county. As a majority of the poor and minority residents live in these areas of Provo, their children are more likely to attend these schools, offering an overall lower level of opportunity than would be otherwise achieved if they lived elsewhere. Even the more northern schools in the county in Lindon, American Fork, and Lehi had **LEP** rates less than 10 percent, despite the small concentrations of poor and minority residents in the area.

Table 156: Percent of Students with LEP Parents, 2010

	Percent	Bar
Utah County	7.2%	
Alpine	1.0%	
American Fork	3.4%	
Cedar Fort town	3.6%	
Cedar Hills	1.1%	
Eagle Mountain	4.6%	
Goshen town	12.5%	
Highland	0.6%	
Lehi	3.2%	
Lindon	3.7%	
Mapleton	2.9%	
Orem	13.0%	
Payson	9.4%	
Pleasant Grove	3.7%	
Provo	19.1%	
Salem	2.0%	
Santaquin	7.0%	
Saratoga Springs	1.9%	
Spanish Fork	5.3%	
Springville	9.0%	
Vineyard town	22.0%	
Other Unincorporated Areas	4.8%	

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

In accordance with **Title VI** of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, HUD recognizes persons who, as a result of national origin, do not speak English as their primary language, and have a limited ability to read, write or understand English. Using data from the Utah State Office of Education an estimate of the number of parents and guardians who are considered to have a limited English proficiency (LEP) with children who attend public school in the county can be calculated. Schools with high rates of **LEP** parents/guardians are more likely to have less parental involvement in both the school community and the student’s education, thereby lowering the opportunities available to the students attending these public schools.

Table 156 displays the percentage of **LEP** students in each incorporated city and select towns in Utah County. As it can be seen, overall in the county, approximately 7.3 percent of public school students come from **LEP** homes. The percentage of **LEP** parents then varies greatly between the cities and towns of Utah County, ranging from less than 1 percent in Highland to as high as 22 percent in Vineyard. Overall, six towns and cities had **LEP** percentages above the county total, most likely indicating a higher concentration of minorities, recent immigrants, and other protected classes are more heavily concentrated in these areas. Only Provo and Vineyard more than doubled the county rate, but Orem and Goshen also had **LEP** rates at more than a tenth of the public school student population with **LEP** parents/guardians. In contrast, Alpine, Cedar Hills, Mapleton, Salem, and Saratoga Springs all have shares below 3 percent.

Table 157: Percent of Students with LEP Parents by Place and School, 2010

	Percent	Bar
Alpine	1.0%	
ALPINE SCHOOL	1.7%	
MOUNTAINVILLE ACADEMY	0.0%	
TIMBERLINE MIDDLE	0.8%	
WESTFIELD SCHOOL	1.8%	
American Fork	3.4%	
ALPINE ONLINE SCHOOL	0.0%	
AMERICAN FORK HIGH	1.1%	
AMERICAN FORK JR HIGH	2.3%	
BARRATT SCHOOL	1.7%	
DAN W. PETERSON	4.8%	
FORBES SCHOOL	6.9%	
GREENWOOD SCHOOL	20.5%	
LEGACY SCHOOL	1.1%	
ODYSSEY CHARTER SCHOOL	3.3%	
SERV BY APPT	0.0%	
SHELLEY SCHOOL	2.6%	
Cedar Fort town	3.6%	
CEDAR VALLEY SCHOOL	3.6%	
Cedar Hills	1.1%	
CEDAR RIDGE SCHOOL	0.5%	
DEERFIELD SCHOOL	1.6%	
Eagle Mountain	4.6%	
EAGLE VALLEY SCHOOL	7.1%	
HIDDEN HOLLOW SCHOOL	6.8%	
MOUNTAIN TRAILS SCHOOL	2.5%	
PONY EXPRESS SCHOOL	5.2%	
RANCHES ACADEMY	0.0%	
ROCKWELL CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	0.0%	
Goshen town	12.5%	
GOSHEN SCHOOL	12.5%	
Highland	0.6%	
FREEDOM SCHOOL	0.9%	
HIGHLAND SCHOOL	0.0%	
LONE PEAK HIGH	0.5%	
MOUNTAIN RIDGE JR HIGH	0.4%	
RIDGELINE SCHOOL	1.3%	
Lehi	3.2%	
EAGLECREST SCHOOL	3.3%	
FOX HOLLOW SCHOOL	5.7%	
LEHI HIGH	1.1%	
LEHI JR HIGH	2.3%	
LEHI SCHOOL	4.9%	
MEADOW SCHOOL	2.9%	
NORTH POINT SCHOOL	4.4%	
RENAISSANCE ACADEMY	0.0%	
SEGO LILY SCHOOL	3.3%	
SNOW SPRINGS SCHOOL	5.2%	
TRAVERSE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	5.2%	
WILLOWCREEK MIDDLE	2.6%	
Lindon	3.7%	
ALPINE TRANSITION & EDUCATION CENTER	3.6%	
KARL G MAESER PREPARATORY ACADEMY	0.0%	
LINDON SCHOOL	8.5%	
OAK CANYON JR HIGH	3.7%	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	5.2%	

Table 157: (continued)

	Percent	Bar
TIMPANOGOS ACADEMY	0.0%	
Mapleton	2.9%	■
HOBBLE CREEK SCHOOL	2.2%	■
MAPLETON JUNIOR HIGH	4.6%	■
MAPLETON SCHOOL	1.2%	■
Orem	13.0%	■
ASPEN SCHOOL	9.9%	■
BONNEVILLE SCHOOL	16.9%	■
CANYON VIEW JR HIGH	8.0%	■
CASCADE SCHOOL	7.6%	■
CHERRY HILL GT PROGRAM	7.8%	■
CHERRY HILL SCHOOL	26.3%	■
EAST SHORE HIGH	7.6%	■
FOOTHILL SCHOOL	5.0%	■
GENEVA SCHOOL	42.3%	■
HILLCREST SCHOOL	16.2%	■
LAKERIDGE JR HIGH	8.5%	■
MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH	5.1%	■
NOAH WEBSTER ACADEMY	11.7%	■
NORTHRIDGE SCHOOL	5.7%	■
ORCHARD SCHOOL	11.9%	■
OREM HIGH	2.8%	■
OREM JR HIGH	13.1%	■
OREM SCHOOL	10.4%	■
SCERA PARK SCHOOL	13.2%	■
SHARON SCHOOL	49.9%	■
SOUTH REGION DEAF	0.0%	
SUMMIT HIGH (YIC)	6.4%	■
SUNCREST SCHOOL	38.4%	■
TIMPANOGOS HIGH	6.0%	■
UTAH COUNTY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (UCAS)	0.0%	
WESTMORE SCHOOL	26.4%	■
WINDSOR SCHOOL	31.7%	■
Payson	9.4%	■
BARNETT SCHOOL	9.2%	■
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	7.6%	■
PAYSON HIGH	8.1%	■
PAYSON JR HIGH	7.6%	■
SPRING LAKE SCHOOL	6.9%	■
TAYLOR SCHOOL	14.7%	■
WILSON SCHOOL	18.0%	■
Pleasant Grove	3.7%	■
CENTRAL SCHOOL	9.1%	■
GROVECREST SCHOOL	3.4%	■
JOHN HANCOCK CHARTER SCHOOL	0.0%	
LINCOLN ACADEMY	0.0%	
MANILA SCHOOL	2.7%	■
MOUNT MAHOGANY SCHOOL	9.4%	■
PLEASANT GROVE HIGH	1.4%	■
PLEASANT GROVE JR HIGH	3.8%	■
QUAIL RUN PRIMARY SCHOOL	2.6%	■
VALLEY VIEW SCHOOL	5.3%	■
Provo	19.1%	■
AMELIA EARHART SCHOOL	20.4%	■
CANYON CREST SCHOOL	3.2%	■
CENTENNIAL MIDDLE	10.7%	■

Table 157: (continued)




















































	Percent	Bar
DIXON MIDDLE	22.2%	
EAST BAY POST HIGH	11.4%	
EDGEMONT SCHOOL	8.9%	
ESCHOOL@PROVO SCHOOL DISTRICT	0.0%	
FRANKLIN SCHOOL	51.6%	
FREEDOM ACADEMY	20.5%	
INDEPENDENCE HIGH	17.1%	
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL	16.3%	
PROVO ADULT EDUCATION	100.0%	
PROVO HIGH	13.5%	
PROVO PEAKS SCHOOL	55.4%	
PROVOST SCHOOL	26.5%	
ROCK CANYON SCHOOL	12.6%	
SPRING CREEK SCHOOL	43.6%	
SUNSET VIEW SCHOOL	33.3%	
TIMPANOGOS SCHOOL	44.9%	
TIMPVIEW HIGH	9.8%	
WALDEN SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS	0.0%	
WASATCH SCHOOL	11.3%	
WESTRIDGE SCHOOL	11.8%	
Salem	2.0%	
FOOTHILLS SCHOOL	2.5%	
LIBERTY ACADEMY	0.0%	
MT LOAFER SCHOOL	1.1%	
SALEM HILLS HIGH	3.2%	
SALEM SCHOOL	2.3%	
Santaquin	7.0%	
CS LEWIS ACADEMY	4.0%	
ORCHARD HILLS SCHOOL	4.4%	
SANTAQUIN SCHOOL	11.2%	
Saratoga Springs	1.9%	
HARVEST SCHOOL	2.1%	
LAKEVIEW ACADEMY	0.0%	
SAGE HILLS SCHOOL	4.1%	
SARATOGA SHORES SCHOOL	1.6%	
WESTLAKE HIGH	1.7%	
Spanish Fork	5.3%	
AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	0.0%	
BROCKBANK SCHOOL	5.0%	
CANYON SCHOOL	3.6%	
DIAMOND FORK JUNIOR HIGH	7.5%	
EAST MEADOWS SCHOOL	6.4%	
LANDMARK HIGH	13.9%	
LARSEN SCHOOL	8.7%	
MAPLE MOUNTAIN HIGH	4.3%	
PARK SCHOOL	6.8%	
REES SCHOOL	11.0%	
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL	5.9%	
SPANISH FORK HIGH	4.9%	
SPANISH FORK JR HIGH	3.4%	
SPANISH OAKS SCHOOL	4.5%	
Springville	9.0%	
ART CITY SCHOOL	3.4%	
BROOKSIDE SCHOOL	10.6%	
CHERRY CREEK SCHOOL	16.5%	
LEGACY HIGH	33.3%	

Table 157: (continued)

	Percent	Bar
MERIT COLLEGE PREPARATORY ACADEMY	0.0%	
OAKRIDGE SCHOOL	0.0%	
REAGAN ACADEMY	3.2%	■
SAGE CREEK SCHOOL	9.2%	■
SPRINGVILLE HIGH	8.2%	■
SPRINGVILLE JR HIGH	9.8%	■
WESTSIDE SCHOOL	16.9%	■
Vineyard town	22.0%	■
VINEYARD SCHOOL	22.0%	■
Other Unincorporated Areas	4.8%	■
MT. NEBO JUNIOR HIGH	7.7%	■
VISTA HEIGHTS MIDDLE	2.8%	■

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

Table 157 further breaks down the concentrations of students whose parents are considered to have a limited English proficiency attending public school in Utah County. In addition to the city totals, each individual public school's **LEP** parent percentage is displayed. In the county's largest city, Provo, the percentage of students with **LEP** parents ranges from 0 percent up to 100 percent when all school types are considered, however, when just traditional schools are considered it ranges from 3.2 percent at Canyon Crest School to 55.4 percent at Provo Peaks High. Franklin School also ranks near the top in the city with just over 50 percent of the student body reported with having **LEP** parents.

Orem, the second largest city in Utah County, located just north of Provo also has a number of public schools with students of **LEP** parents ranging from 0 percent up to 49.9 percent at Sharon School. However, if only traditional public schools are considered, the lower bound is actually closer to 2.8 percent at Orem High. Though no schools have more than half of their students with **LEP** parents, Geneva School, Sharon School and Suncrest School all have **LEP** parental/guardian rates above 33 percent of the student body. In contrast, only one traditional school has an **LEP** rate of below 5 percent.

Figure 24: Minority Share of Enrollment in Public Schools in Utah County, 2011

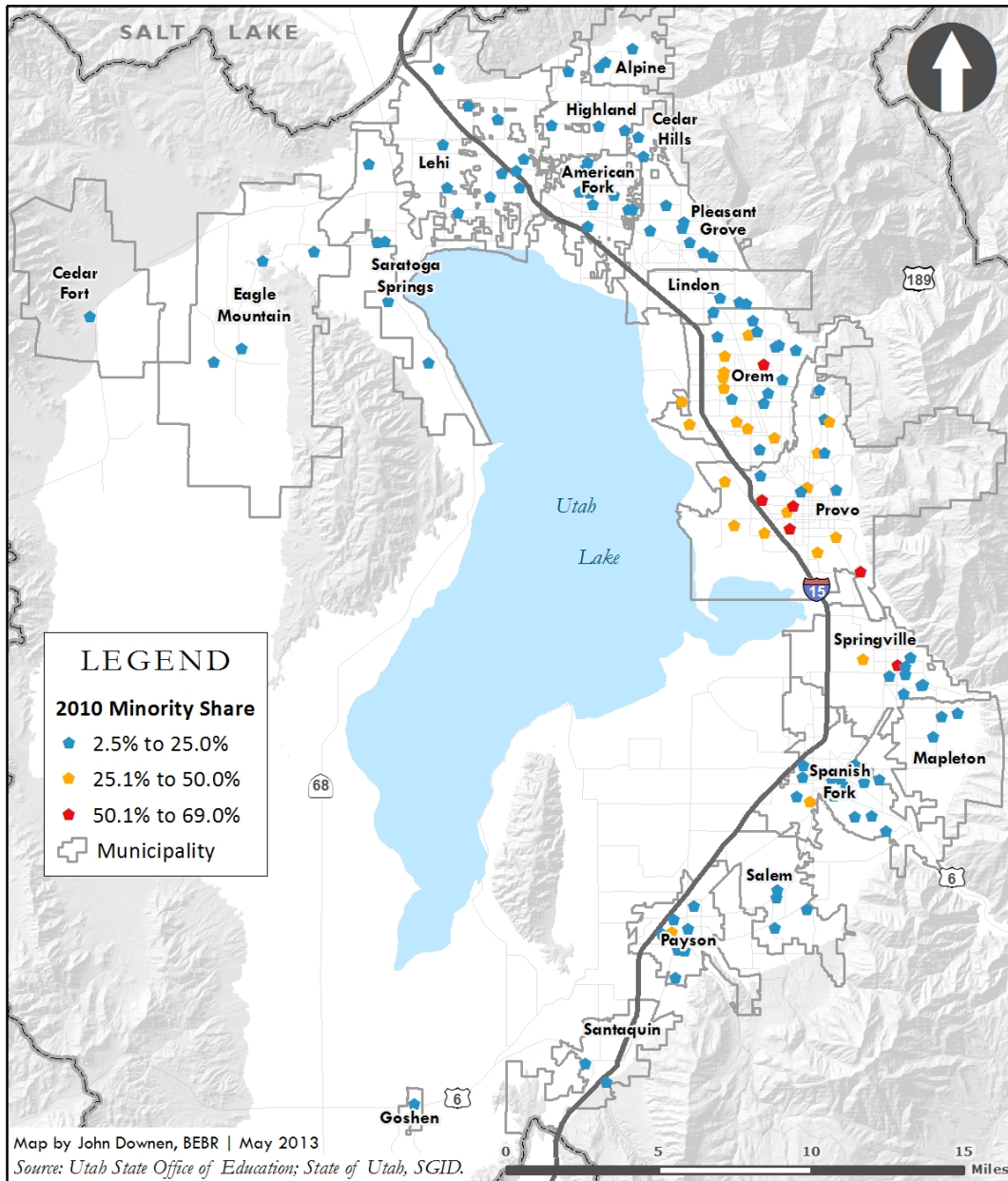


Figure 24 displays the minority share of the student body for each public school reporting enrollment by race and ethnicity in Utah County. Not surprisingly, the schools with higher percentages of minority students are commensurate with the location of minority residents (Figure 3) in the county. This indicates a low mobility for minority families between home and school location. This is also correlated with the location of poor residents (Figure 15), especially the poor minority residents. As a result, schools with the largest minority populations are concentrated in the entitlement cities of Provo and Orem, as well as south into Springville. In the case of Provo, the **minority-majority** schools are in the same and neighboring tracts as the **RCAP/ECAP**, and concentrated around tracts of low access to

opportunity (Figure 21). This prevents a barrier to opportunity growth among minority families both in the present as well as future generations.

Table 158 displays the racial and ethnic composition of each public school reporting enrollment in Utah County by place in 2011. The highest percentages of minorities in the schools within counties incorporated places are in Provo, Vineyard, and Orem. This is not surprising considering the density of minority residents (Figure 4) in and around the entitlement cities. Combined with the high prevalence of low-income residents (Figure 15) it is not surprising that these areas also have low opportunity scores (Figure 21), resulting in low school proficiency scores (CITE). This can create further segregation in fair and equitable housing as minorities, low-income and protected class residents continue to populate these low opportunity areas due to a lack of adequate and **affordable housing** elsewhere in the county. Not surprisingly then the cities with low percentages of minority students are Highland, Cedar Hills, and Alpine. Each of these areas has a higher opportunity ranking than the entitlement cities. However, the cost of housing, lack of transportation options and cost of housing in these areas restricts the ability of many members of the protected class to find adequate, sustainable housing in these areas. As the racial make-up of the student body varies by school even within cities, the minority composition for each individual school reporting is in Table 159.

Table 158: School Enrollment Racial/Ethnic Composition in Utah County by Place, Fall 2011

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
Utah County	15.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	11.1%	0.9%	1.3%
Alpine	6.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.3%	2.3%	0.9%	1.3%
American Fork	9.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	5.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Cedar Fort town	8.3%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Cedar Hills	5.2%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Eagle Mountain	10.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	6.5%	1.3%	0.9%
Goshen town	17.6%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Highland	4.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.8%
Lehi	8.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	4.9%	0.5%	1.3%
Lindon	12.4%	0.5%	0.4%	2.1%	7.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Mapleton	9.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	4.9%	1.2%	1.0%
Orem	25.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	19.4%	0.9%	2.0%
Payson	16.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	13.2%	0.9%	0.4%
Pleasant Grove	12.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	7.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Provo	34.0%	1.0%	1.1%	2.5%	25.9%	1.2%	2.3%
Salem	7.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	3.9%	1.2%	0.3%
Santaquin	12.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	10.1%	0.8%	0.3%
Saratoga Springs	10.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	6.2%	0.5%	1.5%
Spanish Fork	13.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	9.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Springville	17.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	13.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Vineyard town	28.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.9%	22.4%	0.5%	3.1%
Other Unincorporated Areas	12.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	9.0%	0.7%	1.0%

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

Table 159: School Enrollment Racial/Ethnic Composition in Utah County by Place and School, Fall 2011

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
Alpine	6.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.3%	2.3%	0.9%	1.3%
ALPINE SCHOOL	4.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
MOUNTAINVILLE ACADEMY	11.5%	1.1%	0.4%	2.9%	4.7%	1.9%	0.5%
TIMBERLINE MIDDLE	5.6%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%
WESTFIELD SCHOOL	6.5%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.1%	3.2%
American Fork	9.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	5.8%	1.2%	0.9%
ALPINE ONLINE SCHOOL	5.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%
AMERICAN FORK HIGH	7.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.4%	3.9%	0.2%	1.1%
AMERICAN FORK JR HIGH	11.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	6.3%	2.3%	0.8%
BARRATT SCHOOL	6.3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%
DAN W. PETERSON	19.1%	0.0%	2.2%	3.4%	11.2%	0.0%	2.2%
FORBES SCHOOL	12.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	9.1%	0.5%	1.2%
GREENWOOD SCHOOL	23.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	21.0%	0.7%	0.5%
LEGACY SCHOOL	5.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	1.5%	0.3%
ODYSSEY CHARTER SCHOOL	14.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.6%	7.3%	3.8%	0.8%
SERV BY APPT	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
SHELLEY SCHOOL	7.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	2.8%	0.9%	1.9%
Cedar Fort town	8.3%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
CEDAR VALLEY SCHOOL	8.3%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Cedar Hills	5.2%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.6%
CEDAR RIDGE SCHOOL	6.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%

Table 159: (continued)

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
DEERFIELD SCHOOL	3.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Eagle Mountain	10.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	6.5%	1.3%	0.9%
EAGLE VALLEY SCHOOL	12.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	1.4%	1.9%
HIDDEN HOLLOW SCHOOL	11.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	6.9%	1.6%	0.6%
MOUNTAIN TRAILS SCHOOL	5.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%
PONY EXPRESS SCHOOL	11.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	7.8%	1.1%	1.1%
RANCHES ACADEMY	13.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	7.2%	5.2%	0.0%
ROCKWELL CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL	7.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	3.9%	0.3%	1.2%
Goshen town	17.6%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GOSHEN SCHOOL	17.6%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Highland	4.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.8%
FREEDOM SCHOOL	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
HIGHLAND SCHOOL	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
LONE PEAK HIGH	4.5%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.9%
MOUNTAIN RIDGE JR HIGH	5.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%
RIDGELINE SCHOOL	7.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	4.6%	0.1%	0.8%
Lehi	8.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	4.9%	0.5%	1.3%
EAGLECREST SCHOOL	5.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	3.4%	0.4%	0.7%
FOX HOLLOW SCHOOL	9.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	5.3%	0.2%	2.4%
LEHI HIGH	9.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	5.1%	0.2%	1.7%
LEHI JR HIGH	7.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	4.0%	0.1%	1.1%
LEHI SCHOOL	7.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	4.9%	0.5%	1.2%
MEADOW SCHOOL	9.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	5.1%	0.1%	1.5%
NORTH POINT SCHOOL	7.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	4.1%	0.4%	1.0%
RENAISSANCE ACADEMY	13.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.4%	6.2%	1.8%	0.7%
SEGO LILY SCHOOL	7.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	3.2%	0.4%	1.8%
SNOW SPRINGS SCHOOL	8.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	5.6%	0.6%	0.7%
TRAVERSE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	10.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	6.4%	1.1%	1.2%
WILLOWCREEK MIDDLE	11.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	6.0%	0.8%	1.2%
Lindon	12.4%	0.5%	0.4%	2.1%	7.7%	1.0%	0.7%
ALPINE TRANSITION & EDUCATION CENTER	12.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	7.9%	0.0%	1.6%
KARL G MAESER & PREP ACADEMY	12.9%	0.2%	0.3%	2.7%	6.2%	2.4%	1.1%
LINDON SCHOOL	14.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.7%	10.6%	1.1%	0.6%
OAK CANYON JR HIGH	10.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.9%	6.8%	0.3%	0.7%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL	10.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	6.7%	0.6%	0.4%
TIMPANOGOS ACADEMY	14.6%	0.2%	0.0%	3.9%	9.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Mapleton	9.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	4.9%	1.2%	1.0%
HOBBLE CREEK SCHOOL	5.8%	0.1%	0.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
MAPLETON JUNIOR HIGH	10.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	7.5%	0.7%	0.4%
MAPLETON SCHOOL	9.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	3.7%	2.1%	1.9%
Orem	25.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	19.4%	0.9%	2.0%
ASPEN SCHOOL	11.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	7.7%	1.5%	0.6%
BONNEVILLE SCHOOL	24.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	17.7%	0.8%	1.5%
CANYON VIEW JR HIGH	23.4%	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	17.4%	0.3%	2.0%
CASCADE SCHOOL	16.8%	0.7%	0.4%	2.6%	9.5%	1.8%	1.9%
CHERRY HILL GT PROGRAM	7.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	4.0%	0.8%	0.0%
CHERRY HILL SCHOOL	42.4%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	30.1%	2.4%	5.0%
EAST SHORE HIGH	27.2%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	22.1%	0.3%	1.2%
FOOTHILL SCHOOL	9.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	5.3%	0.9%	0.9%
GENEVA SCHOOL	48.6%	1.2%	2.2%	0.2%	42.0%	0.4%	2.7%
HILLCREST SCHOOL	26.9%	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%	20.0%	0.5%	3.8%

Table 159: (continued)

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
LAKERIDGE JR HIGH	28.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%	21.4%	0.4%	2.4%
MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH	27.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	21.2%	0.4%	2.9%
NOAH WEBSTER ACADEMY	25.9%	1.2%	0.3%	6.3%	14.7%	0.5%	2.9%
NORTHRIDGE SCHOOL	14.0%	0.6%	0.6%	3.2%	7.2%	1.5%	1.0%
ORCHARD SCHOOL	16.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	13.2%	0.7%	0.7%
OREM HIGH	16.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	10.9%	0.3%	2.1%
OREM JR HIGH	34.0%	0.9%	2.1%	1.5%	26.6%	0.9%	2.0%
OREM SCHOOL	15.9%	0.8%	0.3%	1.9%	9.5%	1.0%	2.4%
SCERA PARK SCHOOL	22.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%	16.8%	0.7%	2.3%
SHARON SCHOOL	57.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	50.7%	2.2%	1.5%
SUMMIT HIGH (YIC)	27.6%	1.0%	3.8%	1.0%	19.0%	0.0%	2.9%
SUNCREST SCHOOL	45.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	41.5%	0.9%	1.1%
TIMPANOGOS HIGH	21.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	15.9%	1.5%	1.3%
UTAH COUNTY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	16.2%	0.5%	0.5%	4.1%	9.0%	0.5%	1.5%
WESTMORE SCHOOL	37.2%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	30.2%	0.9%	0.2%
WINDSOR SCHOOL	44.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	37.4%	1.7%	2.3%
Payson	16.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	13.2%	0.9%	0.4%
BARNETT SCHOOL	14.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	12.3%	0.4%	0.5%
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	12.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	8.7%	1.5%	0.3%
PAYSON HIGH	16.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	13.4%	0.5%	0.5%
PAYSON JR HIGH	14.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	11.7%	1.1%	0.4%
SPRING LAKE SCHOOL	13.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	11.0%	0.9%	0.4%
TAYLOR SCHOOL	18.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	14.3%	1.9%	0.2%
WILSON SCHOOL	25.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	23.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Pleasant Grove	12.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	7.2%	1.3%	1.6%
CENTRAL SCHOOL	16.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	13.1%	1.6%	0.4%
GROVECREST SCHOOL	9.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	4.3%	0.3%	2.1%
JOHN HANCOCK CHARTER SCHOOL	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	4.3%	0.5%	2.1%
LINCOLN ACADEMY	11.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	5.1%	3.9%	0.6%
MANILA SCHOOL	6.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	4.3%	1.0%	0.7%
MOUNT MAHOGANY SCHOOL	17.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	14.2%	1.1%	1.5%
PLEASANT GROVE HIGH	10.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	6.8%	0.2%	0.8%
PLEASANT GROVE JR HIGH	10.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	6.1%	0.3%	1.1%
QUAIL RUN PRIMARY SCHOOL	29.9%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	9.3%	7.6%	9.9%
VALLEY VIEW SCHOOL	6.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Provo	34.0%	1.0%	1.1%	2.5%	25.9%	1.2%	2.3%
AMELIA EARHART SCHOOL	45.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	37.9%	4.6%	1.4%
CANYON CREST SCHOOL	8.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.8%	4.7%	1.0%	0.4%
CENTENNIAL MIDDLE	32.2%	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%	23.2%	1.1%	2.2%
DIXON MIDDLE	41.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.4%	35.2%	0.8%	2.9%
EAST BAY POST HIGH	31.4%	3.9%	2.0%	0.0%	21.6%	0.0%	3.9%
EDGEMONT SCHOOL	13.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	9.4%	1.1%	0.5%
ESCHOOL@PROVO SCHOOL DISTRICT	14.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	9.5%	2.7%	0.0%
FRANKLIN SCHOOL	61.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.2%	56.5%	0.0%	2.5%
FREEDOM ACADEMY	28.7%	0.9%	0.1%	2.9%	21.4%	0.6%	2.9%
INDEPENDENCE HIGH	57.9%	1.5%	4.6%	0.6%	47.0%	0.9%	3.4%
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL	25.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.5%	19.9%	0.7%	2.3%
PROVO HIGH	34.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%	28.0%	0.7%	1.7%
PROVO PEAKS SCHOOL	61.3%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	52.8%	1.1%	4.1%
PROVOST SCHOOL	31.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	24.9%	2.2%	2.0%
ROCK CANYON SCHOOL	21.4%	1.0%	1.4%	6.6%	9.8%	0.5%	2.2%

Table 159: (continued)

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
SPRING CREEK SCHOOL	54.6%	0.4%	2.6%	1.2%	46.1%	1.8%	2.5%
SUNSET VIEW SCHOOL	43.1%	0.2%	1.1%	2.1%	36.5%	0.6%	2.6%
TIMPANOGOS SCHOOL	61.6%	1.1%	2.2%	0.8%	54.0%	1.6%	1.9%
TIMPVIEW HIGH	30.4%	0.9%	0.8%	4.9%	20.5%	0.7%	2.6%
WALDEN SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS	16.0%	0.9%	2.4%	1.8%	6.8%	1.5%	2.7%
WASATCH SCHOOL	20.3%	1.0%	0.2%	7.9%	6.6%	2.8%	1.7%
WESTRIDGE SCHOOL	21.2%	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	11.7%	0.9%	4.5%
Salem	7.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	3.9%	1.2%	0.3%
FOOTHILLS SCHOOL	4.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	2.4%	0.9%	0.2%
LIBERTY ACADEMY	9.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	3.5%	4.8%	0.4%
MT LOAFER SCHOOL	4.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%
SALEM HILLS HIGH	7.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	4.3%	0.4%	0.5%
SALEM SCHOOL	9.6%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	6.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Santaquin	12.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	10.1%	0.8%	0.3%
CS LEWIS ACADEMY	15.9%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	11.8%	1.3%	1.1%
ORCHARD HILLS SCHOOL	8.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	6.8%	0.4%	0.1%
SANTAQUIN SCHOOL	14.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	12.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Saratoga Springs	10.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	6.2%	0.5%	1.5%
HARVEST SCHOOL	8.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	4.5%	1.0%	1.5%
LAKEVIEW ACADEMY	7.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	5.2%	0.0%	1.7%
SAGE HILLS SCHOOL	11.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	7.5%	1.3%	1.2%
SARATOGA SHORES SCHOOL	7.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	3.6%	0.3%	1.2%
WESTLAKE HIGH	11.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	7.7%	0.2%	1.7%
Spanish Fork	13.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	9.3%	1.0%	1.0%
AMERICAN LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	17.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	12.1%	0.7%	1.2%
BROCKBANK SCHOOL	13.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	10.1%	0.7%	1.6%
CANYON SCHOOL	8.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	4.9%	1.3%	0.6%
DIAMOND FORK JUNIOR HIGH	14.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	10.3%	1.2%	1.4%
EAST MEADOWS SCHOOL	11.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	8.2%	1.0%	0.1%
LANDMARK HIGH	35.8%	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	26.5%	2.2%	0.7%
LARSEN SCHOOL	16.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	11.1%	1.2%	3.4%
MAPLE MOUNTAIN HIGH	9.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	6.0%	0.8%	0.5%
PARK SCHOOL	16.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	12.3%	1.2%	0.6%
REES SCHOOL	19.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	16.2%	1.2%	0.9%
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL	10.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	8.2%	0.1%	0.9%
SIERRA BONITA ELEMENTARY	10.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	5.9%	2.3%	1.3%
SPANISH FORK HIGH	14.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	11.1%	0.9%	1.4%
SPANISH FORK JR HIGH	7.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	4.8%	0.5%	0.5%
SPANISH OAKS SCHOOL	9.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	5.6%	1.5%	0.0%
Springville	17.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	13.6%	1.0%	1.0%
ART CITY SCHOOL	13.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	9.0%	2.2%	0.8%
BROOKSIDE SCHOOL	15.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	11.0%	0.7%	1.4%
CHERRY CREEK SCHOOL	23.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	18.2%	1.0%	1.8%
LEGACY HIGH	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MERIT COLLEGE PREP ACADEMY	13.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	10.0%	1.5%	0.7%
OAKRIDGE SCHOOL	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
REAGAN ACADEMY	16.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	11.7%	0.0%	0.7%
SAGE CREEK SCHOOL	15.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	11.9%	1.0%	0.9%
SPRINGVILLE HIGH	15.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	12.1%	0.7%	0.8%
SPRINGVILLE JR HIGH	16.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	12.9%	0.6%	1.4%
WESTSIDE SCHOOL	28.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	23.2%	1.8%	0.9%

Table 159: (continued)

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Race	Pacific Islander
Vineyard town	28.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.9%	22.4%	0.5%	3.1%
VINEYARD SCHOOL	28.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.9%	22.4%	0.5%	3.1%
Other Unincorporated Areas	12.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	9.0%	0.7%	1.0%
MT. NEBO JUNIOR HIGH	16.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	12.9%	0.9%	0.3%
VISTA HEIGHTS MIDDLE	10.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	6.8%	0.5%	1.3%

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

Figure 25: Assessed Value of Detached Single-Family Homes in Utah County, 2011

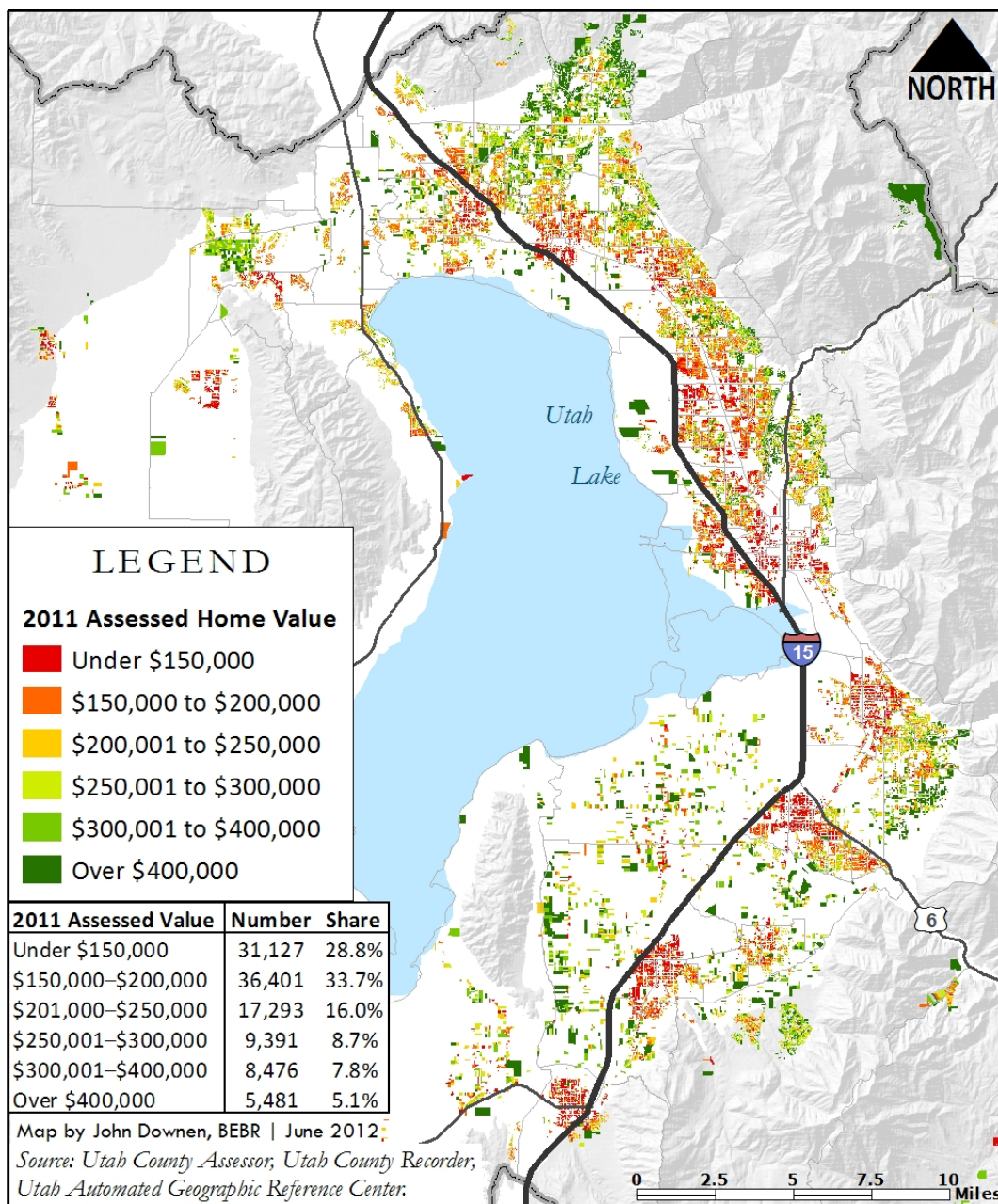


Figure 25 maps the **assessed value** of detached single-family homes by neighborhood in Utah County in 2011. A general trend that can be seen in the county map is the closer a home is located to interstate 15, the lower the value of the home. Certainly there are exceptions to this, some being highly valued homes along Utah Lake just to the west of Orem city, and a patch of medium to highly valued homes in the northern Eagle Mountain and northwestern Saratoga Springs neighborhoods. Many of these neighborhoods along Interstate 15 with relatively low valued homes are also the location of larger concentrations of both minority renters and minority homeowners (Figure 9 and Figure 5). Likewise, much of central and eastern Provo and Orem has low valued homes. Not surprisingly, these areas are

those most densely populated by both poor and minority residents (Figure 15 and Figure 18). The central more urban areas of Santaquin, Payson and Spanish Fork, all also becoming increasingly populated by low-income and poor residents also have low valued homes. This is to be expected considering a low-income or poor family will need to find **affordable housing** and are therefore resected to the lower home values, even if they are in lower opportunity areas of the county.

Figure 26: Median Assessed Value of Detached Single-Family Homes in Utah County, 2011

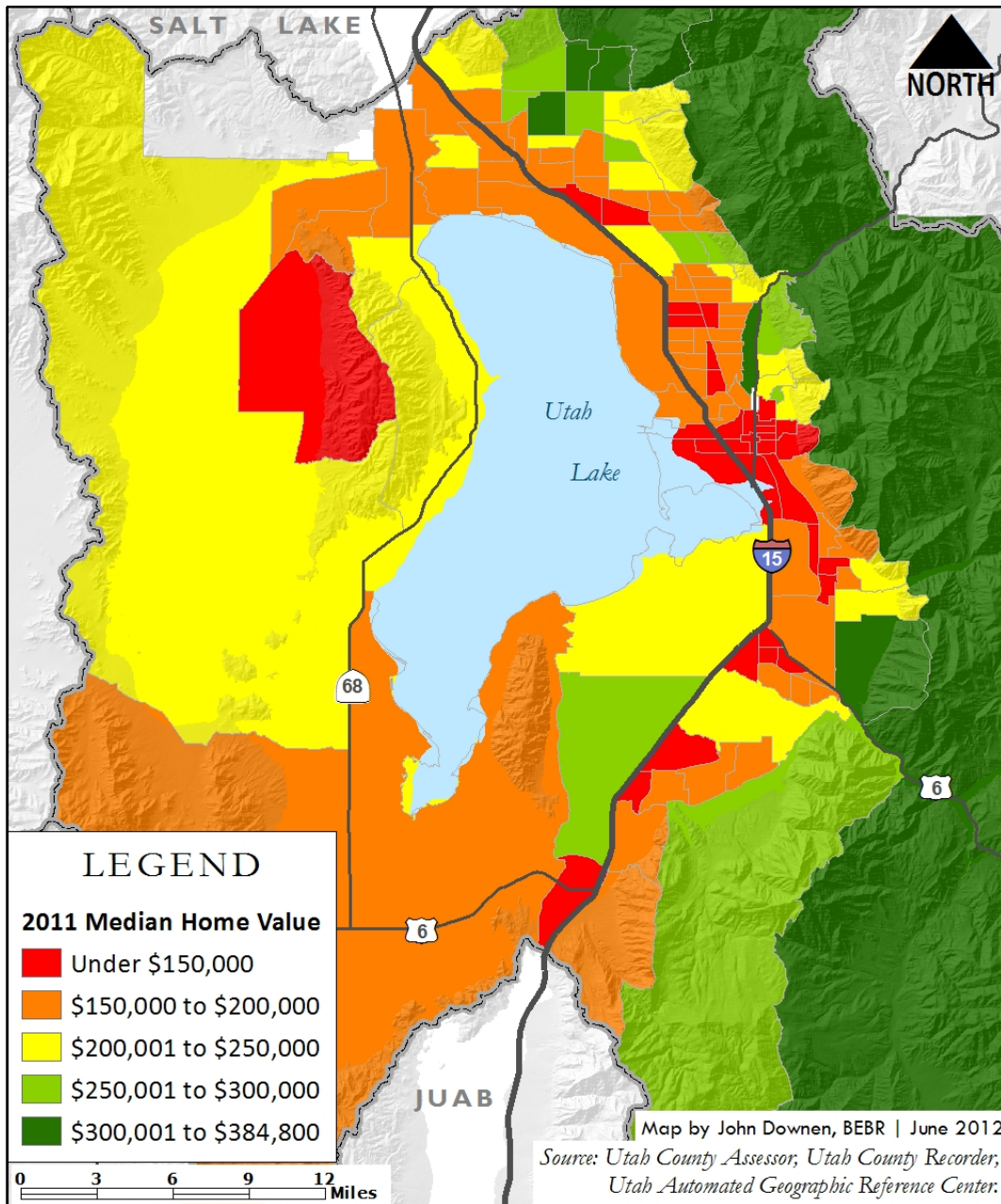


Figure 26 shows a more macro level view of the county displaying the median home value for every tract in Utah County in 2011. Again, the trend continues where a tract closer to Interstate 15, whether

in the northern or southern portion of the county, tends to have a lower median home value than those further away from the interstate. Likewise, the further east a tract is located, the higher the median home value. Though there are relatively few homes, and smaller populations to the east, along the foothills and into the Wasatch Mountains the home values in these areas tend to be much higher than in the center of the county along I-15 and to the west of Utah Lake. The tracts with the lowest valued homes on the east side are concentrated in the areas with higher than average rates of poor and minority residents (Figure 15 and Figure 18) in cities like Provo, Orem, Spanish Fork, and Santaquin.

Glossary

affordable housing Affordable housing is generally defined as housing on which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of gross income for housing costs, including utilities.

<http://archives.hud.gov/local/nv/goodstories/2006-04-06glos.cfm>. 25, 69, 104, 111

AMI Area Median Income. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. Although the household income statistics cover the past 12 months, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of interview. Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of interview. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during the past 12 months but who were members of the household at the time of interview are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during the past 12 months as at the time of interview. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution.

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_INC110211.htm. 69, 75

assessed value the value that a public official has placed on any asset (used to determine taxes).

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh/buying/glossary
. 110

dissimilarity index A primary metric for identifying segregation. It represents a summary measure of the extent to which the distribution of two racial/ethnic groups differs across tracts. The index is bound between zero and one. A value of zero implies “perfect” integration, achieved if every census tract mirrors the racial/ethnic breakdown of the jurisdiction. A dissimilarity index of 1 reflects complete segregation, where each tract has exclusively one of the two racial/ethnic groups. (HUD Documentation). 76, 77

LEP Limited English Proficiency. For persons who, as a result of national origin, do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to speak, read, write, or understand. For purposes of Title VI and the LEP Guidance, persons may be entitled to language assistance with respect to a particular service, benefit, or encounter. (HUD). 96–98, 102

minority-majority A geographical area of interest where the minority share of the population is greater than 50 percent of the total population. 84, 86, 103

opportunity index A HUD-defined measure of opportunity based on several different metrics, including poverty, school proficiency, labor market engagement job access, and housing stability. The index scales from 1 (lowest opportunity) to 10 (high opportunity). 89–92

RCAP/ECAP Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty. A Census tract with a family poverty rate greater than, or equal to 40 percent of a family poverty rate greater than or equal to 300 percent of the metro tract average (whichever is lower) AND a majority non-white population (greater than 50 percent).
https://www.prrac.org/pdf/Regional_FH_Equity_Assessment_HUD_Aug_2011.pdf. 83, 86, 103

Title VI Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the federal law that protects individuals from discrimination on the basis of their race, color, or national origin in programs that receive federal financial assistance. In certain situations, failure to ensure that persons who are LEP can effectively participate in, or benefit from, federally assisted programs may violate Title VI's prohibition against national origin discrimination. (HUD). 98