

# Weber County: Fair Housing Equity Assessment

## **Prepared by**

Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
David Eccles School of Business  
University of Utah

James Wood  
John Downen  
DJ Benway  
Darius Li

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**[DRAFT]**



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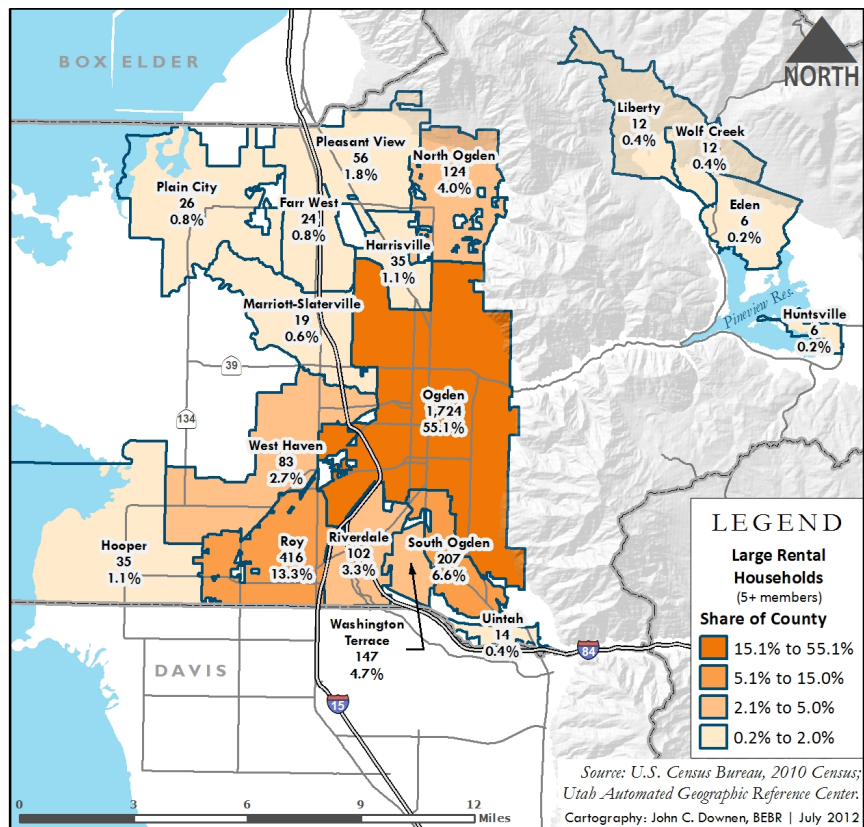
**SUMMARY OF FAIR HOUSING EQUITY ASSESSMENT**

## BACKGROUND

Since 1990 the population of Weber County had been steadily increasing, adding more than 70,000 additional residents by 2010 (Table 1). In 1990 the minority share of the population was barely more than a tenth of the county total, and by 2010 it was almost 22 percent. Likewise, the Hispanic/Latino share of the population rose from 7 percent in 1990 to 17.2 percent in 2000, to 16.7 percent in 2010. In fact, much of the minority population increase can be attributed to the increase in the Hispanic/Latino population as it more than doubled between 1990 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2010 Hispanics/Latinos saw a 55.7 percent population increase. During both decades the minority population growth rate by far exceeded the non-Hispanic white population growth, despite the fact that non-Hispanic whites still had the highest absolute population changes. By 2010 non-Hispanic whites still comprised just over 78 percent of the total county population.

Figure 1 displays the number and share of large rental households by incorporated city in Weber County. A large renter household is defined as having five or more persons. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of large renter households, with over half of the county's total are in the entitlement city of Ogden. The next highest share of large rental households is just to the southwest of Ogden, in the city of Roy, with 416 households, about 13 percent of the county total. The small city of South Ogden also has a relatively high number, especially considering its size, with 207 large rental households. Overall, the concentration of the large rental households increases

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



based on proximity to the city of Ogden. The cities to the west, and east through Ogden Canyon, have very low shares of the county's large renter household population. These cities with high numbers of large rental households also tend to have high numbers for minority (Figure 3) and low-income (Figure 13) residents as well.

The share of households with children under the age of 18 years old decreased slightly from 43.6 percent in 1990 to 41 percent in 2010. However, the share of single parent households with children under the age of 18 years old increased from about 9 percent in 1990 to over 11 percent in 2010. The share of large family households with 5 or more persons living together remained relatively stable, decreasing only slightly from 17.9 percent in 1990 to 17.5 percent in 2000 to 17.3 percent in 2010. The share with of households with persons 65 years and older also decreased slightly from 22.7 percent in 1990 down to 21.1 percent by 2010. By far the largest growth rate was that of single parent households with children under 18 years old which experienced a 36.7 percent increase between 1990 and 2000, and a 29.7 percent increase between 2000 and 2010. The demographic trends for each city in Weber County can be seen in Tables 3 through 28.

While the entitlement city of Ogden in 1990 had a higher minority share than the county overall, by 2010 the minority share was even higher, comprising more than a third of the population of the city (Table 13). This increase in the minority population is largely a result of a large increase in the Hispanic/Latino population that both outpaced and outnumbered all other racial and ethnic groups in the city. Between 1990 and 2000, the Hispanic/Latino population more than doubled with over 10,000 new residents, and between 2000 and 2010 the city saw a 36.6 percent increase with 6,687 new Hispanic/Latino residents (Table 14). Some of the minority share increase can also be attributed to a slight decline in non-Hispanic white residents between 2000 and 2010. During this time households increased with only households with a person 65 years of age or older experienced an actual decrease in share of the population. The largest growing protected class household to increase between 1990 and 2000 was large families with a 31 percent increase. Between 2000 and 2010 single parents with children under 18 years old saw the largest increase of 18.2 percent.

**Table 1: Demographic Trends in Weber County, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	158,330	—	196,533	—	231,236	—
White (not Hispanic)	141,684	89.5%	162,634	82.8%	180,638	78.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	2,314	1.5%	2,559	1.3%	2,748	1.2%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	2,053	1.3%	2,380	1.2%	2,784	1.2%
Hispanic/Latino	11,042	7.0%	24,858	12.6%	38,711	16.7%
Minority	16,646	10.5%	33,899	17.2%	50,598	21.9%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	29,551 ± 635	16.7% ± 0.4%	23,257 ± 1,168	11.2% ± 0.6%
Total Households	53,253	—	65,698	—	78,748	—
Households with Children under 18	23,244	43.6%	28,634	43.6%	32,271	41.0%
Households with Persons over 65	12,104	22.7%	13,945	21.2%	16,604	21.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	4,964	9.3%	6,785	10.3%	8,798	11.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	9,506	17.9%	11,497	17.5%	13,647	17.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	37,634	70.7%	49,190	74.9%	57,129	72.5%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	15,619	29.3%	16,508	25.1%	21,619	27.5%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Weber County (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	38,203	24.1%	34,703	17.7%
White (not Hispanic)	20,950	14.8%	18,004	11.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	245	10.6%	189	7.4%
Asian	327	15.9%	404	17.0%
Hispanic/Latino	13,816	125.1%	13,853	55.7%
Minority	17,253	103.6%	16,699	49.3%
Total Households	12,445	23.4%	13,050	19.9%
Households with Children under 18	5,390	23.2%	3,637	12.7%
Households with Persons over 65	1,841	15.2%	2,659	19.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	1,821	36.7%	2,013	29.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	1,991	20.9%	2,150	18.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	11,556	30.7%	7,939	16.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	889	5.7%	5,111	31.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 3: Demographic Trends in Farr West, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	2,178	—	3,094	—	5,928	—
White (not Hispanic)	2,090	96.0%	2,952	95.4%	5,481	92.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	7	0.2%	14	0.2%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	11	0.5%	13	0.4%	36	0.6%
Hispanic/Latino	74	3.4%	86	2.8%	309	5.2%
Minority	88	4.0%	142	4.6%	447	7.5%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	538 ± 107	19.8% ± 3.9%	—	—
Total Households	662	—	1,034	—	1,883	—
Households with Children under 18	322	48.6%	444	42.9%	848	45.0%
Households with Persons over 65	155	23.4%	320	30.9%	461	24.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	38	5.7%	65	6.3%	92	4.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	167	25.2%	205	19.8%	397	21.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	606	91.5%	977	94.5%	1,755	93.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	56	8.5%	57	5.5%	128	6.8%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Farr West (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	916	42.1%	2,834	91.6%
White (not Hispanic)	862	41.2%	2,529	85.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	7	—	7	100.0%
Asian	2	18.2%	23	176.9%
Hispanic/Latino	12	16.2%	223	259.3%
Minority	54	61.4%	305	214.8%
Total Households	372	56.2%	849	82.1%
Households with Children under 18	122	37.9%	404	91.0%
Households with Persons over 65	165	106.5%	141	44.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	27	71.1%	27	41.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	38	22.8%	192	93.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	371	61.2%	778	79.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	1	1.8%	71	124.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 5: Demographic Trends in Harrisville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,004	—	3,645	—	5,567	—
White (not Hispanic)	2,832	94.3%	3,354	92.0%	4,897	88.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	4	0.1%	12	0.3%	31	0.6%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	19	0.6%	38	1.0%	71	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	140	4.7%	170	4.7%	465	8.4%
Minority	172	5.7%	291	8.0%	670	12.0%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	367 ± 73	10.7% ± 2.1%	—	—
Total Households	772	—	1,010	—	1,799	—
Households with Children under 18	524	67.9%	613	60.7%	875	48.6%
Households with Persons over 65	83	10.8%	119	11.8%	276	15.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	38	4.9%	81	8.0%	188	10.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	281	36.4%	287	28.4%	362	20.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	700	90.7%	943	93.4%	1,566	87.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	72	9.3%	67	6.6%	233	13.0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Harrisville (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	641	21.3%	1,922	52.7%
White (not Hispanic)	522	18.4%	1,543	46.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	8	200.0%	19	158.3%
Asian	19	100.0%	33	86.8%
Hispanic/Latino	30	21.4%	295	173.5%
Minority	119	69.2%	379	130.2%
Total Households	238	30.8%	789	78.1%
Households with Children under 18	89	17.0%	262	42.7%
Households with Persons over 65	36	43.4%	157	131.9%
Single Parent with Children under 18	43	113.2%	107	132.1%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	6	2.1%	75	26.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	243	34.7%	623	66.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	–5	–6.9%	166	247.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 7: Demographic Trends in Hooper, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,468	—	3,926	—	7,218	—
White (not Hispanic)	3,375	97.3%	3,786	96.4%	6,611	91.6%
Black (not Hispanic)	1	0.0%	6	0.2%	24	0.3%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	15	0.4%	20	0.5%	64	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	57	1.6%	81	2.1%	382	5.3%
Minority	93	2.7%	140	3.6%	607	8.4%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	444 ± 80	12.4% ± 2.2%	—	—
Total Households	905	—	1,150	—	2,082	—
Households with Children under 18	552	61.0%	568	49.4%	1,088	52.3%
Households with Persons over 65	143	15.8%	206	17.9%	331	15.9%
Single Parent with Children under 18	48	5.3%	47	4.1%	124	6.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	306	33.8%	302	26.3%	550	26.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	839	92.7%	1,082	94.1%	1,962	94.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	66	7.3%	68	5.9%	120	5.8%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Hooper (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	458	13.2%	3,292	83.9%
White (not Hispanic)	411	12.2%	2,825	74.6%
Black (not Hispanic)	5	500.0%	18	300.0%
Asian	5	33.3%	44	220.0%
Hispanic/Latino	24	42.1%	301	371.6%
Minority	47	50.5%	467	333.6%
Total Households	245	27.1%	932	81.0%
Households with Children under 18	16	2.9%	520	91.5%
Households with Persons over 65	63	44.1%	125	60.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	–1	–2.1%	77	163.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	–4	–1.3%	248	82.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	243	29.0%	880	81.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	2	3.0%	52	76.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 9: Demographic Trends in Marriott-Slaterville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	—	—	1,425	—	1,701	—
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	1,357	95.2%	1,526	89.7%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	0	0.0%	8	0.5%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	—	—	7	0.5%	8	0.5%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	48	3.4%	126	7.4%
Minority	—	—	68	4.8%	175	10.3%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	206 ± 68	14.5% ± 4.8%	—	—
Total Households	—	—	458	—	575	—
Households with Children under 18	—	—	193	42.1%	226	39.3%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	112	24.5%	142	24.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	39	8.5%	53	9.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	92	20.1%	103	17.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	393	85.8%	472	82.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	65	14.2%	103	17.9%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Marriott-Slaterville (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	—	—	276	19.4%
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	169	12.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	8	—
Asian	—	—	1	14.3%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	78	162.5%
Minority	—	—	107	157.4%
Total Households	—	—	117	25.5%
Households with Children under 18	—	—	33	17.1%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	30	26.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	14	35.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	11	12.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	79	20.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	38	58.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 11: Demographic Trends in North Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	11,668	—	15,026	—	17,357	—
White (not Hispanic)	11,296	96.8%	14,124	94.0%	15,863	91.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	23	0.2%	54	0.4%	79	0.5%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	97	0.8%	115	0.8%	158	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	212	1.8%	577	3.8%	945	5.4%
Minority	372	3.2%	902	6.0%	1,494	8.6%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	1,578 ± 151	11.5% ± 1.1%	—	—
Total Households	3,181	—	4,416	—	5,569	—
Households with Children under 18	1,858	58.4%	2,315	52.4%	2,416	43.4%
Households with Persons over 65	527	16.6%	837	19.0%	1,316	23.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	206	6.5%	282	6.4%	420	7.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	979	30.8%	1,126	25.5%	1,189	21.4%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,826	88.8%	3,993	90.4%	4,917	88.3%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	355	11.2%	423	9.6%	652	11.7%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 North Ogden (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	3,358	28.8%	2,331	15.5%
White (not Hispanic)	2,828	25.0%	1,739	12.3%
Black (not Hispanic)	31	134.8%	25	46.3%
Asian	18	18.6%	43	37.4%
Hispanic/Latino	365	172.2%	368	63.8%
Minority	530	142.5%	592	65.6%
Total Households	1,235	38.8%	1,153	26.1%
Households with Children under 18	457	24.6%	101	4.4%
Households with Persons over 65	310	58.8%	479	57.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	76	36.9%	138	48.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	147	15.0%	63	5.6%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,167	41.3%	924	23.1%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	68	19.2%	229	54.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 13: Demographic Trends in Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	63,909	—	77,226	—	82,825	—
White (not Hispanic)	52,868	82.7%	54,216	70.2%	52,557	63.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	1,637	2.6%	1,630	2.1%	1,553	1.9%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	1,007	1.6%	1,023	1.3%	966	1.2%
Hispanic/Latino	7,669	12.0%	18,253	23.6%	24,940	30.1%
Minority	11,041	17.3%	23,010	29.8%	30,268	36.5%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	14,802 ± 555	21.5% ± 0.8%	9,723 ± 862	13.2% ± 1.2%
Total Households	24,239	—	27,384	—	29,631	—
Households with Children under 18	8,747	36.1%	10,652	38.9%	11,099	37.5%
Households with Persons over 65	6,601	27.2%	6,151	22.5%	5,814	19.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	2,676	11.0%	3,498	12.8%	4,136	14.0%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	2,974	12.3%	3,895	14.2%	4,382	14.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	14,256	58.8%	16,752	61.2%	17,093	57.7%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	9,983	41.2%	10,632	38.8%	12,538	42.3%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Ogden (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	13,317	20.8%	5,599	7.3%
White (not Hispanic)	1,348	2.5%	–1,659	–3.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	–7	–0.4%	–77	–4.7%
Asian	16	1.6%	–57	–5.6%
Hispanic/Latino	10,584	138.0%	6,687	36.6%
Minority	11,969	108.4%	7,258	31.5%
Total Households	3,145	13.0%	2,247	8.2%
Households with Children under 18	1,905	21.8%	447	4.2%
Households with Persons over 65	–450	–6.8%	–337	–5.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	822	30.7%	638	18.2%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	921	31.0%	487	12.5%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,496	17.5%	341	2.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	649	6.5%	1,906	17.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 15: Demographic Trends in Plain City, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	2,722	—	3,489	—	5,476	—
White (not Hispanic)	2,643	97.1%	3,368	96.5%	5,214	95.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	12	0.2%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	16	0.6%	17	0.5%	28	0.5%
Hispanic/Latino	54	2.0%	71	2.0%	149	2.7%
Minority	79	2.9%	121	3.5%	262	4.8%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	352 ± 58	11.3% ± 1.9%	—	—
Total Households	727	—	979	—	1,609	—
Households with Children under 18	419	57.6%	543	55.5%	825	51.3%
Households with Persons over 65	128	17.6%	156	15.9%	313	19.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	31	4.3%	56	5.7%	103	6.4%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	245	33.7%	286	29.2%	412	25.6%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	653	89.8%	895	91.4%	1,509	93.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	74	10.2%	84	8.6%	100	6.2%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Plain City (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	767	28.2%	1,987	57.0%
White (not Hispanic)	725	27.4%	1,846	54.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	0	0.0%	11	1100.0%
Asian	1	6.2%	11	64.7%
Hispanic/Latino	17	31.5%	78	109.9%
Minority	42	53.2%	141	116.5%
Total Households	252	34.7%	630	64.4%
Households with Children under 18	124	29.6%	282	51.9%
Households with Persons over 65	28	21.9%	157	100.6%
Single Parent with Children under 18	25	80.6%	47	83.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	41	16.7%	126	44.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	242	37.1%	614	68.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	10	13.5%	16	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 17: Demographic Trends in Pleasant View, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	3,603	—	5,632	—	7,979	—
White (not Hispanic)	3,508	97.4%	5,282	93.8%	7,143	89.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	4	0.1%	27	0.5%	25	0.3%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	15	0.4%	17	0.3%	70	0.9%
Hispanic/Latino	57	1.6%	222	3.9%	579	7.3%
Minority	95	2.6%	350	6.2%	836	10.5%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	654 ± 123	12.6% ± 2.4%	—	—
Total Households	1,094	—	1,740	—	2,438	—
Households with Children under 18	499	45.6%	798	45.9%	1,110	45.5%
Households with Persons over 65	216	19.7%	387	22.2%	614	25.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	75	6.9%	121	7.0%	185	7.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	245	22.4%	406	23.3%	601	24.7%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	975	89.1%	1,671	96.0%	2,232	91.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	119	10.9%	69	4.0%	206	8.4%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Pleasant View (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,029	56.3%	2,347	41.7%
White (not Hispanic)	1,774	50.6%	1,861	35.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	23	575.0%	–2	–7.4%
Asian	2	13.3%	53	311.8%
Hispanic/Latino	165	289.5%	357	160.8%
Minority	255	268.4%	486	138.9%
Total Households	646	59.0%	698	40.1%
Households with Children under 18	299	59.9%	312	39.1%
Households with Persons over 65	171	79.2%	227	58.7%
Single Parent with Children under 18	46	61.3%	64	52.9%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	161	65.7%	195	48.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	696	71.4%	561	33.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	–50	–42.0%	137	198.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 19: Demographic Trends in Riverdale, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	6,419	—	7,656	—	8,426	—
White (not Hispanic)	5,905	92.0%	6,792	88.7%	6,897	81.9%
Black (not Hispanic)	97	1.5%	109	1.4%	103	1.2%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	88	1.4%	104	1.4%	127	1.5%
Hispanic/Latino	262	4.1%	488	6.4%	1,079	12.8%
Minority	514	8.0%	864	11.3%	1,529	18.1%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	1,030 ± 153	14.5% ± 2.2%	—	—
Total Households	2,312	—	2,806	—	3,062	—
Households with Children under 18	966	41.8%	1,108	39.5%	1,141	37.3%
Households with Persons over 65	389	16.8%	499	17.8%	711	23.2%
Single Parent with Children under 18	241	10.4%	282	10.0%	320	10.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	338	14.6%	388	13.8%	432	14.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,524	65.9%	2,005	71.5%	2,114	69.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	788	34.1%	801	28.5%	948	31.0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 20: Demographic Trends in Riverdale (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	1,237	19.3%	770	10.1%
White (not Hispanic)	887	15.0%	105	1.5%
Black (not Hispanic)	12	12.4%	–6	–5.5%
Asian	16	18.2%	23	22.1%
Hispanic/Latino	226	86.3%	591	121.1%
Minority	350	68.1%	665	77.0%
Total Households	494	21.4%	256	9.1%
Households with Children under 18	142	14.7%	33	3.0%
Households with Persons over 65	110	28.3%	212	42.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	41	17.0%	38	13.5%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	50	14.8%	44	11.3%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	481	31.6%	109	5.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	13	1.6%	147	18.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 21: Demographic Trends in Roy, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	24,603	—	32,885	—	36,884	—
White (not Hispanic)	22,537	91.6%	28,770	87.5%	29,812	80.8%
Black (not Hispanic)	234	1.0%	375	1.1%	367	1.0%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	405	1.6%	579	1.8%	670	1.8%
Hispanic/Latino	1,290	5.2%	2,526	7.7%	4,968	13.5%
Minority	2,066	8.4%	4,115	12.5%	7,072	19.2%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	4,275 ± 311	14.7% ± 1.1%	3,693 ± 588	11.2% ± 1.8%
Total Households	7,655	—	10,689	—	12,174	—
Households with Children under 18	3,994	52.2%	5,333	49.9%	5,564	45.7%
Households with Persons over 65	1,305	17.0%	1,888	17.7%	2,412	19.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	673	8.8%	1,105	10.3%	1,493	12.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	1,600	20.9%	1,967	18.4%	2,199	18.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	6,164	80.5%	9,010	84.3%	9,963	81.8%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	1,491	19.5%	1,679	15.7%	2,211	18.2%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Roy (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	8,282	33.7%	3,999	12.2%
White (not Hispanic)	6,233	27.7%	1,042	3.6%
Black (not Hispanic)	141	60.3%	–8	–2.1%
Asian	174	43.0%	91	15.7%
Hispanic/Latino	1,236	95.8%	2,442	96.7%
Minority	2,049	99.2%	2,957	71.9%
Total Households	3,034	39.6%	1,485	13.9%
Households with Children under 18	1,339	33.5%	231	4.3%
Households with Persons over 65	583	44.7%	524	27.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	432	64.2%	388	35.1%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	367	22.9%	232	11.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,846	46.2%	953	10.6%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	188	12.6%	532	31.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 23: Demographic Trends in South Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	12,105	—	14,377	—	16,532	—
White (not Hispanic)	11,324	93.5%	12,699	88.3%	13,463	81.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	96	0.8%	99	0.7%	209	1.3%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	178	1.5%	203	1.4%	217	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	417	3.4%	1,056	7.3%	2,122	12.8%
Minority	781	6.5%	1,678	11.7%	3,069	18.6%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	1,795 ± 203	13.7% ± 1.5%	—	—
Total Households	4,295	—	5,193	—	6,204	—
Households with Children under 18	1,644	38.3%	1,946	37.5%	2,185	35.2%
Households with Persons over 65	1,080	25.1%	1,456	28.0%	1,632	26.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	349	8.1%	488	9.4%	642	10.3%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	614	14.3%	698	13.4%	801	12.9%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	3,123	72.7%	3,984	76.7%	4,277	68.9%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	1,172	27.3%	1,209	23.3%	1,927	31.1%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 South Ogden (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	2,272	18.8%	2,155	15.0%
White (not Hispanic)	1,375	12.1%	764	6.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	3	3.1%	110	111.1%
Asian	25	14.0%	14	6.9%
Hispanic/Latino	639	153.2%	1,066	100.9%
Minority	897	114.9%	1,391	82.9%
Total Households	898	20.9%	1,011	19.5%
Households with Children under 18	302	18.4%	239	12.3%
Households with Persons over 65	376	34.8%	176	12.1%
Single Parent with Children under 18	139	39.8%	154	31.6%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	84	13.7%	103	14.8%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	861	27.6%	293	7.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	37	3.2%	718	59.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 25: Demographic Trends in Washington Terrace, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	8,189	—	8,551	—	9,067	—
White (not Hispanic)	7,442	90.9%	7,387	86.4%	7,354	81.1%
Black (not Hispanic)	176	2.1%	184	2.2%	176	1.9%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	99	1.2%	98	1.1%	110	1.2%
Hispanic/Latino	418	5.1%	674	7.9%	1,167	12.9%
Minority	747	9.1%	1,164	13.6%	1,713	18.9%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	1,369 ± 136	18.0% ± 1.8%	—	—
Total Households	2,784	—	3,019	—	3,327	—
Households with Children under 18	1,168	42.0%	1,202	39.8%	1,204	36.2%
Households with Persons over 65	707	25.4%	819	27.1%	940	28.3%
Single Parent with Children under 18	302	10.8%	386	12.8%	393	11.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	453	16.3%	426	14.1%	473	14.2%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	1,955	70.2%	2,196	72.7%	2,262	68.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	829	29.8%	823	27.3%	1,065	32.0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Washington Terrace (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	362	4.4%	516	6.0%
White (not Hispanic)	–55	–0.7%	–33	–0.4%
Black (not Hispanic)	8	4.5%	–8	–4.3%
Asian	–1	–1.0%	12	12.2%
Hispanic/Latino	256	61.2%	493	73.1%
Minority	417	55.8%	549	47.2%
Total Households	235	8.4%	308	10.2%
Households with Children under 18	34	2.9%	2	0.2%
Households with Persons over 65	112	15.8%	121	14.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	84	27.8%	7	1.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	–27	–6.0%	47	11.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	241	12.3%	66	3.0%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	–6	–0.7%	242	29.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 27: Demographic Trends in West Haven, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Population	—	—	3,976	—	10,272	—
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	3,675	92.4%	8,855	86.2%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	19	0.5%	91	0.9%
Asian <sup>1</sup>	—	—	32	0.8%	131	1.3%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	193	4.9%	916	8.9%
Minority	—	—	301	7.6%	1,417	13.8%
Persons with Disabilities <sup>2</sup>	—	—	421 ± 99	11.7% ± 2.8%	—	—
Total Households	—	—	1,131	—	3,200	—
Households with Children under 18	—	—	625	55.3%	1,656	51.7%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	165	14.6%	399	12.5%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	75	6.6%	347	10.8%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	298	26.3%	708	22.1%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	1,045	92.4%	2,439	76.2%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	86	7.6%	761	23.8%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 West Haven (Absolute and Percent Changes)**

	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total Population	—	—	6,296	158.4%
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	5,180	141.0%
Black (not Hispanic)	—	—	72	378.9%
Asian	—	—	99	309.4%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	723	374.6%
Minority	—	—	1,116	370.8%
Total Households	—	—	2,069	182.9%
Households with Children under 18	—	—	1,031	165.0%
Households with Persons over 65	—	—	234	141.8%
Single Parent with Children under 18	—	—	272	362.7%
Large Families (5 or more persons)	—	—	410	137.6%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	1,394	133.4%
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	—	—	675	784.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 29: Average Household Size by Race/Ethnicity in Weber County**

	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	2.91	2.86	2.79
Hispanic/Latino	3.24	3.81	3.69
American Indian (not Hispanic)	3.10	3.24	2.97
Asian/Pacific Islander (not Hispanic)	2.87	2.88	2.93
Asian <sup>2</sup>	2.75	2.82	2.78
Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup>	3.94	3.46	3.87
Black (not Hispanic)	2.72	2.68	2.57
Other Race (not Hispanic)	3.07	2.91	2.59
Two or More Races (not Hispanic)	— <sup>3</sup>	2.83	2.86
Total Population	2.93	2.95	2.90

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The 1990 Census did not include “Two or More Races” as an option for race.

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

<sup>5</sup> These groups have fewer than 30 households.

<sup>6</sup> 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 30: Average Household Size by Race/Ethnicity in Ogden**

	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000	2010
White	2.49	2.49	2.44
Hispanic/Latino	3.22	3.90	3.75
American Indian	2.97	3.11	2.86
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.65	2.69	2.73
Asian <sup>2</sup>	2.57	2.66	2.53
Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup>	3.50	2.97	3.96
Black	2.63	2.60	2.38
Other Race	3.25 <sup>5</sup>	— <sup>4</sup>	2.28
Two or More Races	— <sup>3</sup>	2.62	2.64
Total Population	2.57	2.73	2.73

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 29.

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 29 lists the average household sizes in Weber County by race and ethnicity from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, the average household size for the county was 2.93, this increased slightly to 2.95 in 2000, before dropping to 2.90 in 2010. Overall, the average household size in Weber County has remained fairly constant over these two decades. However, this is not necessarily true for each unique racial and ethnic population living in Weber County.

While non-Hispanic white average household size decreased from 2.91 in 1990 to 2.79 in 2010, Hispanic average household size increased from 3.24 in 1990 to 3.69 by 2010. Overall, only Hispanics, Asians (and Asians and Pacific Islanders aggregated together), and non-Hispanic multi-racial populations saw an increase in family size, all others experienced a decrease.

In the entitlement city of Ogden, the average household size for the total population actually increased from 1990 to 2010 from 2.5 individuals per household to 2.73, (Table 30). While the non-Hispanic white resident average household size remained fairly stagnant during these two decades, both Hispanic/Latino and Pacific Islander residents experienced an increase of about half a percentage point to 3.75 and 3.96 in 2010, respectively. Most other races and ethnicities saw a decrease or remained relatively constant during the two decades. The rising Hispanic household size has helped to raise the total populations average household size due to the rising number of Hispanic individuals concentrated in Ogden (Table 13). Similarly, unlike many other cities and counties in the region, the non-Hispanic

white average household size actually remained fairly constant as opposed to a more significant decline of the last 20 years. The higher average household sizes among minority groups could pose difficulties in finding affordable housing and suitable rental locations in addition to higher rent burden. Thus, limited selection and affordability of rental units with three or more bedrooms could disproportionately affect minority groups, especially Hispanics/Latinos in Ogden. The average household size for non-entitlement cities are listed in Table 31. The highest average household size is in Hooper at 3.47, followed closely by Plain City at 3.4 individuals per household. Both of these cities are far west cities closest to the Great Salt Lake, which is a much more rural area with larger homes less population density than the central and eastern cities.

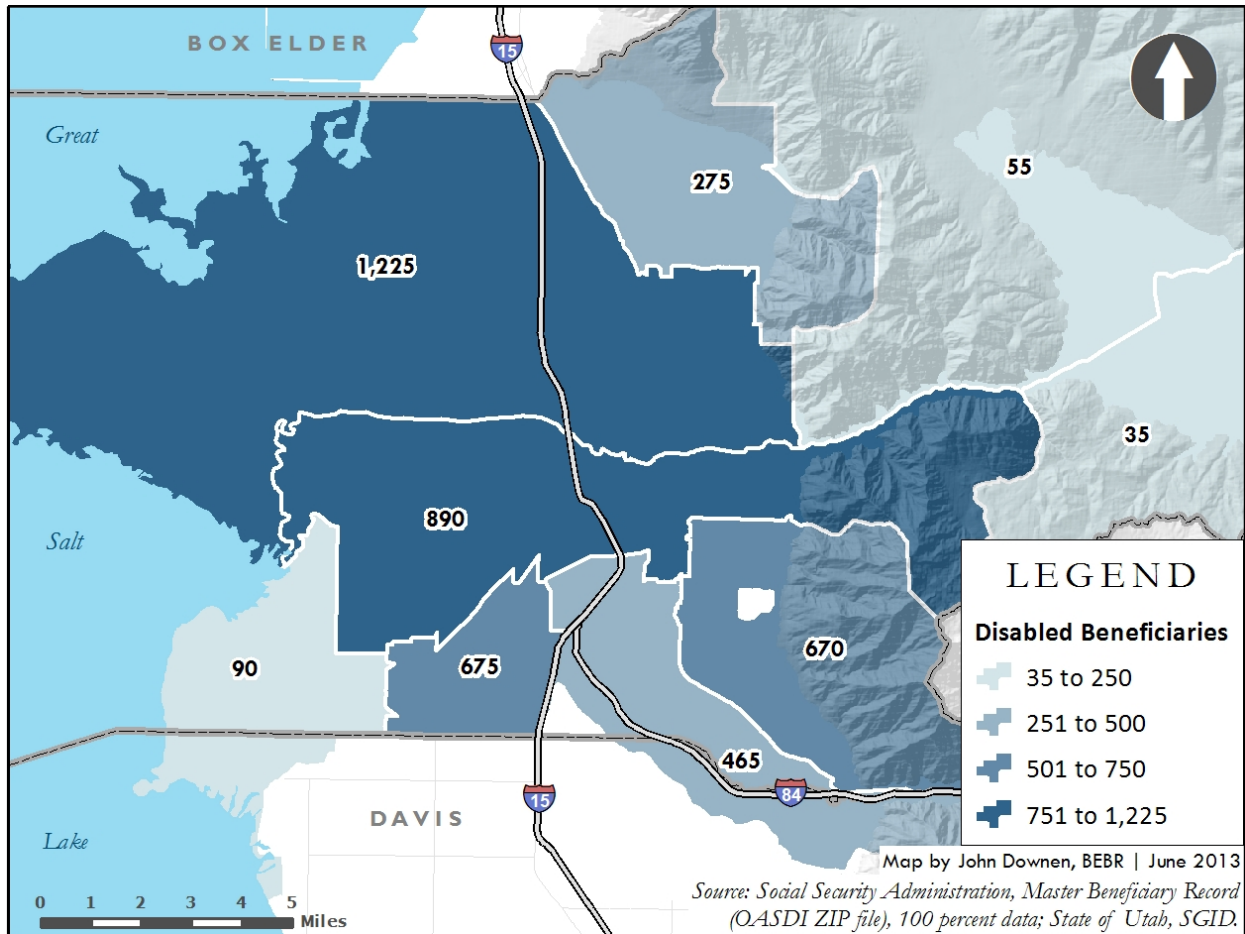
**Table 31: Average Household Size by Non-Entitlement Cities in Weber County**

	<b>Race</b>	<b>1990<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
Farr West	White (not Hispanic)	3.26	2.99	3.13
	Hispanic/Latino	3.75 <sup>5</sup>	— <sup>4</sup>	3.54
	Total Population	3.28	2.99	3.15
Harrisville	White (not Hispanic)	3.86	3.59	3.05
	Hispanic/Latino	4.92 <sup>5</sup>	4.00	3.74
	Total Population	3.88	3.61	3.09
Hooper	White (not Hispanic)	3.83	3.41	3.45
	Hispanic/Latino	3.55 <sup>5</sup>	— <sup>4</sup>	3.85
	Total Population	3.82	3.41	3.47
Marriott-Slaterville	White (not Hispanic)	—	3.11	2.92
	Hispanic/Latino	—	— <sup>4</sup>	3.63
	Total Population	—	3.11	2.96
North Ogden	White (not Hispanic)	3.66	3.39	3.11
	Hispanic/Latino	3.77	3.89	3.26
	Total Population	3.66	3.40	3.11
Plain City	White (not Hispanic)	3.74	3.56	3.40
	Hispanic/Latino	3.50 <sup>5</sup>	— <sup>4</sup>	3.39
	Total Population	3.73	3.56	3.40
Pleasant View	White (not Hispanic)	3.30	3.22	3.23
	Hispanic/Latino	2.60 <sup>5</sup>	3.69	3.85
	Total Population	3.29	3.24	3.27
Riverdale	White (not Hispanic)	2.76	2.71	2.68
	Hispanic/Latino	2.83	3.12	3.39
	Total Population	2.77	2.73	2.75
Roy	White (not Hispanic)	3.19	3.03	2.94
	Hispanic/Latino	3.31	3.53	3.70
	Total Population	3.19	3.06	3.02
South Ogden	White (not Hispanic)	2.77	2.68	2.55
	Hispanic/Latino	2.98	3.56	3.52
	Total Population	2.78	2.73	2.64
Washington Terrace	White (not Hispanic)	2.85	2.70	2.59
	Hispanic/Latino	3.21	3.69	3.54
	Total Population	2.87	2.77	2.68
West Haven	White (not Hispanic)	—	3.51	3.18
	Hispanic/Latino	—	3.58	3.63
	Total Population	—	3.52	3.21

Note: Please refer to the footnotes in Table 29. 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 Weber County, 2010**



The number of disabled social security beneficiaries in Weber County is shown in Figure 2 at the zip code level. Not surprisingly, the largest numbers of disabled residents live in the central zip codes that encompass cities including Ogden, Marriott-Slaterville, and West Haven. Though these zip codes are quite large in area encompassing not only the largest city of Ogden, but also the northern cities, and the unincorporated land to the west, the southern zip codes, covering the southern cities including Roy and South Ogden have relatively high numbers for the size of their zip codes. Therefore, it can be assumed that the location of disabled residents closely matches that of other protected classes, including but not limited to low-income (Figure 13) and minority residents (Figure 4). This is to say that many disabled residents are living in lower cost areas (Figure 25) with lower access to opportunity (Figure 20), but closer to urban centers and public transit.



## SEGREGATION

### 3.1 Tenure Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Homeownership in Weber County remained above 70 percent from 1990 to 2010, reaching a high of nearly 75 percent in 2000 (Table 32). The highest homeownership rates among all races and ethnicities accounted for all years is among non-Hispanic whites at 72.7 percent in 1990, a high of 77.9 percent in 2000, and down slightly to 76.3 percent in 2010. The only other race/ethnicity with a homeownership rate above 60 percent in these years was Asians, at about 69 percent in 2000 and nearly 75 percent in 2010. Though the Asian resident population is relatively small in Weber County (Table 1), these rates are the only ones close to being on par with non-Hispanic whites. American Indians had by far the lowest homeownership rate of all races and ethnicities accounted for, had a high of almost 42 percent in 2000, before dropping to just fewer than 40 percent in 2010.

**Table 32:**  
**Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity**  
**in Weber County, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	72.7%	77.9%	76.3%
Minority	50.6%	55.6%	53.6%
Hispanic/Latino	51.2%	55.2%	53.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	49.4%	56.4%	54.3%
American Indian	36.0%	41.7%	39.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	59.0%	67.8%	72.5%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	69.1%	74.8%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	57.3%
Black	46.9%	52.7%	44.3%
Other Race	43.3%	53.1%	45.5%
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	54.6%	51.7%
Total	70.7%	74.9%	72.5%

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

<sup>1</sup> The 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.

<sup>2</sup> Since 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 33:**  
**Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity**  
**in Weber County, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	27.3%	22.1%	23.7%
Minority	49.4%	44.4%	46.4%
Hispanic/Latino	48.8%	44.8%	46.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	50.6%	43.6%	45.7%
American Indian	64.0%	58.3%	60.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	41.0%	32.2%	27.5%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	30.9%	25.2%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	42.7%
Black	53.1%	47.3%	55.7%
Other Race	56.7%	46.9%	54.5%
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	45.4%	48.3%
Total	29.3%	25.1%	27.5%

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

<sup>1</sup> The 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.

<sup>2</sup> Since 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 32 displays the rental tenure rates for Weber County by race and ethnicity for years 1990, 2000 and 2010. Overall, the rental population dropped from from 29.3 percent to 25.1 percent between 1990 and 2000, before rising back up again in 2010, likely a result of the recession in the late 2000's. By far, the lowest rental rates each year were among the non-Hispanic white and Asian populations. For the most part, the percentage of people renting decreased from 1990 to 2010, yet even by 2010 Asians and non-Hispanic whites were the only races/ethnicities with less than 20 percent renting. The highest rental rate in 2010 was among American Indians, with nearly two thirds of the population being renters. However, due to the overwhelming large number of non-Hispanic whites in Weber County,



the rental rate for the total population sits much lower at just over 27 percent.

Table 44 and Table 45 show the homeownership and rental tenure rates, respectively, by race and ethnicity in the entitlement city of Layton for years 1990, 2000, and 2010. Not surprisingly, considering the large concentration of low-income (Figure 13), minorities (Figure 4), and urban nature of Ogden, the homeownership rate is much lower than the county average (Table 32), and consequently, the rental rate is much higher (Table 33). Some of this can be attributed to the presence of young college students renting homes near Weber State University, however, the rates deviate significantly from the county and this cannot be the sole attributing factor. Even Riverdale (Table 50), Roy (Table 52), and South Ogden (Table 44) have higher homeownership rates than Ogden. This holds true for the total population as well as the each race/ethnicity accounted for in the tables. Even the non-Hispanic white homeownership rate is less than two-thirds, with each minority group less than that. As a result the overall rental tenure rate in the city is over 20 percent, with 70 percent of American Indians and over half of every other minority group renting at more than 50 percent of the populations. This is however, commensurate with the high poverty rate, especially among minorities in Ogden (Table 108). With lower incomes in the area, it can be expected to have a higher rental rate than areas with higher incomes, even with a lower assessed housing value (Figure 24).

Table 34 through Table 59 show the homeownership and rental tenure rates for each city in Weber County. Not surprisingly, in 2010 Ogden, as the urban center, had the lowest homeownership rate of any city in the county. Commensurate with the location of poor residents outside of the city of Ogden, the cities of Riverdale (Table 50), South Ogden (Table 54), and Washington Terrace (Table 56) also have homeownership rates less than 70 percent in 2010 and almost all of which are in the lowest opportunity areas (Figure 20) of the county. Also not surprising, the northern cities of Farr West (Table 34), Plain City (Table 46), and Pleasant View (Table 48) all have rates above 90 percent. It is also worth noting the more rural, western city of Hooper had the highest ownership rate in the county at nearly 95 percent (Table 38). This is due in part to the low population (Table 7), few homes, jobs and infrastructure available in the city.

**Table 34:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Farr West, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	91.8%	94.6%	93.2%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	90.9%	92.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	92.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	93.3%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	91.5%	94.5%	93.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 35:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Farr West, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	8.2%	5.4%	6.8%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	9.1%	7.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	7.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	6.7%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	8.5%	5.5%	6.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 36:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Harrisville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	90.7%	93.5%	87.8%
Minority	90.9%	91.7%	79.8%
Hispanic/Latino	87.5%	88.2%	78.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	96.2%	81.6%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	90.7%	93.4%	87.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 37:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Harrisville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	9.3%	6.5%	12.2%
Minority	9.1%	8.3%	20.2%
Hispanic/Latino	12.5%	11.8%	21.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	3.8%	18.4%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	9.3%	6.6%	13.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 38:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Hooper, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	92.8%	94.0%	94.6%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	96.0%	88.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	87.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	90.5%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	92.9%
Total	92.7%	94.1%	94.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 39:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Hooper, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	7.2%	6.0%	5.4%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	4.0%	11.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	12.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	9.5%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	7.1%
Total	7.3%	5.9%	5.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 40:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Marriott-Slaterville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	85.7%	83.9%
Minority	—	— <sup>2</sup>	60.9%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— <sup>2</sup>	60.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
American Indian	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	—	85.8%	82.1%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 41:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Marriott-Slaterville, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	14.3%	16.1%
Minority	—	— <sup>2</sup>	39.1%
Hispanic/Latino	—	— <sup>2</sup>	40.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
American Indian	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	—	14.2%	17.9%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 42:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in North Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	89.0%	90.9%	89.2%
Minority	84.3%	81.1%	75.3%
Hispanic/Latino	95.5%	82.3%	75.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	71.8%	79.3%	75.4%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	65.4%	—	82.7%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	87.1%	85.4%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	69.2%	71.8%
Total	88.8%	90.4%	88.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 43:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in North Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	11.0%	9.1%	10.8%
Minority	15.7%	18.9%	24.7%
Hispanic/Latino	4.5%	17.7%	24.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	28.2%	20.7%	24.6%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	34.6%	—	17.3%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	12.9%	14.6%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	30.8%	28.2%
Total	11.2%	9.6%	11.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 44:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	61.3%	64.9%	62.1%
Minority	43.7%	47.8%	45.7%
Hispanic/Latino	45.5%	48.8%	46.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	40.4%	44.8%	41.2%
American Indian	30.2%	30.8%	30.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	45.8%	52.7%	58.9%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	54.8%	61.1%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	30.3%	45.6%
Black	40.6%	45.3%	35.4%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	43.6%
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	43.3%	38.7%
Total	58.8%	61.2%	57.7%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 45:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	38.7%	35.1%	37.9%
Minority	56.3%	52.2%	54.3%
Hispanic/Latino	54.5%	51.2%	53.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	59.6%	55.2%	58.8%
American Indian	69.8%	69.2%	70.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	54.2%	47.3%	41.1%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	45.2%	38.9%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	69.7%	54.4%
Black	59.4%	54.7%	64.6%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	56.4%
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	56.7%	61.3%
Total	41.2%	38.8%	42.3%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 46:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Plain City, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	90.0%	91.5%	93.9%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	88.9%	89.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	88.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	90.5%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	89.8%	91.4%	93.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 47:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Plain City, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	10.0%	8.5%	6.1%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	11.1%	10.5%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	11.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	9.5%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Total	10.2%	8.6%	6.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 48:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Pleasant View, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	89.4%	96.3%	92.3%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	90.9%	82.7%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	91.1%	82.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	90.6%	83.3%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	81.0%
Total	89.1%	96.0%	91.6%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 49:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Pleasant View, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	10.6%	3.7%	7.7%
Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	9.1%	17.3%
Hispanic/Latino	— <sup>2</sup>	8.9%	17.6%
Non-Hispanic Minority	— <sup>2</sup>	9.4%	16.7%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	19.0%
Total	10.9%	4.0%	8.4%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 50:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Riverdale, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	67.2%	73.0%	71.7%
Minority	49.4%	56.6%	52.5%
Hispanic/Latino	56.8%	53.8%	52.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	42.0%	59.8%	52.6%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	52.8%	—	67.3%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	72.2%	73.2%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	61.5%	42.2%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	56.5%
Total	65.9%	71.5%	69.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 51:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Riverdale, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	32.8%	27.0%	28.3%
Minority	50.6%	43.4%	47.5%
Hispanic/Latino	43.2%	46.2%	47.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	58.0%	40.2%	47.4%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	47.2%	—	32.7%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	26.8%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	38.5%	57.8%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	43.5%
Total	34.1%	28.5%	31.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 52:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Roy, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	81.6%	85.3%	83.5%
Minority	66.8%	75.5%	72.2%
Hispanic/Latino	65.9%	76.6%	71.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	68.3%	73.9%	73.2%
American Indian	40.7%	58.0%	61.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	77.9%	—	84.3%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	79.9%	85.1%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	66.7%	68.9%	70.9%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	77.5%	63.4%
Total	80.5%	84.3%	81.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 53:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Roy, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	18.4%	14.7%	16.5%
Minority	33.2%	24.5%	27.8%
Hispanic/Latino	34.1%	23.4%	28.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	31.7%	26.1%	26.8%
American Indian	59.3%	42.0%	39.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	22.1%	—	15.7%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	20.1%	14.9%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	33.3%	31.1%	29.1%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	22.5%	36.6%
Total	19.5%	15.7%	18.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 54:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in South Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	73.7%	78.4%	72.0%
Minority	56.7%	58.8%	48.8%
Hispanic/Latino	52.9%	60.2%	45.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	60.3%	56.7%	54.2%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	68.8%	—	74.3%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	72.2%	78.4%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	39.7%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	42.4%	50.7%
Total	72.7%	76.7%	68.9%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 55:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in South Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	26.3%	21.6%	28.0%
Minority	43.3%	41.2%	51.2%
Hispanic/Latino	47.1%	39.8%	54.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	39.7%	43.3%	45.8%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	31.2%	—	25.7%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	27.8%	21.6%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	60.3%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	57.6%	49.3%
Total	27.3%	23.3%	31.1%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 56:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Washington Terrace, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	71.2%	73.9%	71.2%
Minority	58.9%	63.5%	48.6%
Hispanic/Latino	52.5%	64.5%	48.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	66.3%	62.3%	49.4%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	64.3%	—	67.3%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	70.7%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	72.1%	61.8%	47.1%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	56.5%	43.2%
Total	70.2%	72.7%	68.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 57:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in Washington Terrace, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	28.8%	26.1%	28.8%
Minority	41.1%	36.5%	51.4%
Hispanic/Latino	47.5%	35.5%	51.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	33.7%	37.7%	50.6%
American Indian	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	35.7%	—	32.7%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	29.3%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	27.9%	38.2%	52.9%
Other Race	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	43.5%	56.8%
Total	29.8%	27.3%	32.0%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 58:  
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in West Haven, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	92.6%	77.9%
Minority	—	88.6%	61.9%
Hispanic/Latino	—	87.5%	61.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	90.9%	62.3%
American Indian	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— <sup>2</sup>	75.6%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	80.0%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	67.6%
Total	—	92.4%	76.2%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 32.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 59:  
Rental Tenure Rate by Race/Ethnicity  
in West Haven, 1990–2010**

	1990	2000	2010
White (not Hispanic)	—	7.4%	22.1%
Minority	—	11.4%	38.1%
Hispanic/Latino	—	12.5%	38.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	9.1%	37.7%
American Indian	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	— <sup>2</sup>	24.4%
Asian	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	20.0%
Pacific Islander	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Black	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Other Race	—	— <sup>2</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>
Two or More Races	— <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>2</sup>	32.4%
Total	—	7.6%	23.8%

Note: All racial categories in this table are non-Hispanic.  
For footnote explanations, please see Table 33.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### 3.2 Racial/Ethnic Composition by Tenure

Table 60 and Table 61 include the composition of total and rental households, respectively, by race and ethnicity. The minority populations have been steadily increasing since 1990 (Table 2), and as a result, the non-Hispanic white share of total households in Weber County has been declining. In 1990 just over 90 percent all households in Weber County were non-Hispanic white, this dropped to 86.6 percent by 2000, and 83.4 percent in 2010 (Table 60). Consistently, the second largest race/ethnicity population share has been Hispanics/Latinos with their share of total households increasing from 5.8 percent in 1990 to just over 12 percent in 2010. Though non-Hispanic whites comprise such a large portion of the total household population, they comprise a smaller share of the rental households in the city (Table 61). Since 1990, non-Hispanic whites have composed smaller shares of the rental populations from 84.5 percent in 1990, to 76.3 percent in 2000, down to 72 percent in 2010. This can be a result of two main factors. One, the minority share of the population has increased each decade, and two, a larger percentage of minority households are renting while more non-Hispanic whites own homes.

Table 72 displays the racial/ethnic composition of all households residing in the entitlement city of Ogden. In 1990 non-Hispanic whites comprised just over 86 percent of the total households in the city, by 2000 this number had dropped to just over 78 percent, and by 2010 it was down to under three quarters of all households. Not surprisingly, in all three years, the minority share of the total households in the city is higher than in the county as a whole. This is commensurate with the concentration of poor residents in the city in general (Table 109). As shown in Table 73 the rental household shares for minorities and non-Hispanic whites does not mirror the total household composition of the city. In 2010, over a third of renters in the city were minorities, even though they only composed just over a fourth of the population. This inequity in the housing market was consistent across both decades. Countywide, the share of total and rental households by race and ethnicity are shown in Table 60 through Table 87.

**Table 60:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Weber County, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	48,345	90.8%	56,904	86.6%	65,690	83.4%
Minority	4,908	9.2%	8,794	13.4%	13,058	16.6%
Hispanic/Latino	3,100	5.8%	6,083	9.3%	9,600	12.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1,808	3.4%	2,711	4.1%	3,458	4.4%
American Indian	283	0.5%	350	0.5%	431	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	648	1.2%	849	1.3%	1,064	1.4%
Asian	—	—	764	1.2%	921	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	85	0.1%	143	0.2%
Black	847	1.6%	914	1.4%	1,021	1.3%
Other Race	30	0.1%	32	0.0%	66	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	566	0.9%	876	1.1%
Total	53,253	100.0%	65,698	100.0%	78,748	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 61:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Weber County, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	13,192	84.5%	12,602	76.3%	15,557	72.0%
Minority	2,427	15.5%	3,906	23.7%	6,062	28.0%
Hispanic/Latino	1,513	9.7%	2,725	16.5%	4,480	20.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	914	5.9%	1,181	7.2%	1,582	7.3%
American Indian	181	1.2%	204	1.2%	261	1.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	266	1.7%	273	1.7%	293	1.4%
Asian	—	—	236	1.4%	232	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	37	0.2%	61	0.3%
Black	450	2.9%	432	2.6%	569	2.6%
Other Race	17	0.1%	15	0.1%	36	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	257	1.6%	423	2.0%
Total	15,619	100.0%	16,508	100.0%	21,619	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 62:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Farr West, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	644	97.3%	1,001	96.8%	1,777	94.4%
Minority	18	2.7%	33	3.2%	106	5.6%
Hispanic/Latino	16	2.4%	18	1.7%	76	4.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	2	0.3%	15	1.5%	30	1.6%
American Indian	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.2%	5	0.5%	15	0.8%
Asian	—	—	5	0.5%	13	0.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
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	—	—	6	0.6%	10	0.5%
Total	662	100.0%	1,034	100.0%	1,883	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 63:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Farr West, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	53	94.6%	54	94.7%	120	93.8%
Minority	3	5.4%	3	5.3%	8	6.2%
Hispanic/Latino	2	3.6%	—	—	6	4.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	1.8%	—	—	2	1.6%
American Indian	1	1.8%	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	2	1.6%
Total	56	100.0%	57	100.0%	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 64:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Harrisville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	739	95.7%	950	94.1%	1,636	90.9%
Minority	33	4.3%	60	5.9%	163	9.1%
Hispanic/Latino	24	3.1%	34	3.4%	114	6.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	9	1.2%	26	2.6%	49	2.7%
American Indian	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	4	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	0.8%	14	1.4%	24	1.3%
Asian	—	—	12	1.2%	20	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.2%	4	0.2%
Black	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	9	0.5%
Other Race	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	8	0.8%	12	0.7%
Total	772	100.0%	1,010	100.0%	1,799	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 65:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Harrisville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	69	95.8%	62	92.5%	200	85.8%
Minority	3	4.2%	5	7.5%	33	14.2%
Hispanic/Latino	3	4.2%	4	6.0%	24	10.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	9	3.9%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	—	—	2	0.9%
Asian	—	—	—	—	2	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	3	1.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	3	1.3%
Total	72	100.0%	67	100.0%	233	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 66:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Hooper, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	884	97.7%	1,125	97.8%	1,960	94.1%
Minority	21	2.3%	25	2.2%	122	5.9%
Hispanic/Latino	11	1.2%	16	1.4%	80	3.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	10	1.1%	9	0.8%	42	2.0%
American Indian	3	0.3%	3	0.3%	7	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	0.6%	4	0.3%	12	0.6%
Asian	—	—	4	0.3%	12	0.6%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%
Other Race	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	2	0.2%	14	0.7%
Total	905	100.0%	1,150	100.0%	2,082	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 67:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Hooper, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	64	97.0%	67	98.5%	106	88.3%
Minority	2	3.0%	1	1.5%	14	11.7%
Hispanic/Latino	1	1.5%	—	—	10	8.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	1.5%	—	—	4	3.3%
American Indian	0	0.0%	—	—	2	1.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1.5%	—	—	1	0.8%
Asian	—	—	—	—	1	0.8%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	1	0.8%
Total	66	100.0%	68	100.0%	120	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 68:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Marriott-Slaterville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	442	96.5%	529	92.0%
Minority	—	—	16	3.5%	46	8.0%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	12	2.6%	30	5.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	4	0.9%	16	2.8%
American Indian	—	—	1	0.2%	6	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	0.7%	4	0.7%
Asian	—	—	3	0.7%	4	0.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black	—	—	0	0.0%	3	0.5%
Other Race	—	—	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	0	0.0%	3	0.5%
Total	—	—	458	100.0%	575	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 69:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Marriott-Slaterville, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	63	96.9%	85	82.5%
Minority	—	—	2	3.1%	18	17.5%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	—	—	12	11.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	—	—	6	5.8%
American Indian	—	—	—	—	3	2.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Asian	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Black	—	—	—	—	3	2.9%
Other Race	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Total	—	—	65	100.0%	103	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 70:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in North Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	3,098	97.4%	4,210	95.3%	5,188	93.2%
Minority	83	2.6%	206	4.7%	381	6.8%
Hispanic/Latino	44	1.4%	124	2.8%	247	4.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	39	1.2%	82	1.9%	134	2.4%
American Indian	7	0.2%	13	0.3%	18	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	26	0.8%	33	0.7%	52	0.9%
Asian	—	—	31	0.7%	48	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.0%	4	0.1%
Black	6	0.2%	21	0.5%	24	0.4%
Other Race	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	13	0.3%	39	0.7%
Total	3,181	100.0%	4,416	100.0%	5,569	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 71:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in North Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	342	96.3%	384	90.8%	558	85.6%
Minority	13	3.7%	39	9.2%	94	14.4%
Hispanic/Latino	2	0.6%	22	5.2%	61	9.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	11	3.1%	17	4.0%	33	5.1%
American Indian	2	0.6%	—	—	5	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	2.5%	—	—	9	1.4%
Asian	—	—	4	0.9%	7	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	0.3%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	7	1.1%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	4	0.9%	11	1.7%
Total	355	100.0%	423	100.0%	652	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 72:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	20,860	86.1%	21,394	78.1%	21,663	73.1%
Minority	3,379	13.9%	5,990	21.9%	7,968	26.9%
Hispanic/Latino	2,222	9.2%	4,462	16.3%	6,237	21.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1,157	4.8%	1,528	5.6%	1,731	5.8%
American Indian	179	0.7%	201	0.7%	247	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	336	1.4%	376	1.4%	409	1.4%
Asian	—	—	343	1.3%	352	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	33	0.1%	57	0.2%
Black	618	2.5%	602	2.2%	602	2.0%
Other Race	24	0.1%	19	0.1%	39	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	330	1.2%	434	1.5%
Total	24,239	100.0%	27,384	100.0%	29,631	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 73:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	8,082	81.0%	7,504	70.6%	8,208	65.5%
Minority	1,901	19.0%	3,128	29.4%	4,330	34.5%
Hispanic/Latino	1,212	12.1%	2,284	21.5%	3,312	26.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	689	6.9%	844	7.9%	1,018	8.1%
American Indian	125	1.3%	139	1.3%	173	1.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	182	1.8%	178	1.7%	168	1.3%
Asian	—	—	155	1.5%	137	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	23	0.2%	31	0.2%
Black	367	3.7%	329	3.1%	389	3.1%
Other Race	15	0.2%	—	—	22	0.2%
Two or More Races	—	—	187	1.8%	266	2.1%
Total	9,983	100.0%	10,632	100.0%	12,538	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 74:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Plain City, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	708	97.4%	952	97.2%	1,552	96.5%
Minority	19	2.6%	27	2.8%	57	3.5%
Hispanic/Latino	12	1.7%	17	1.7%	36	2.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	7	1.0%	10	1.0%	21	1.3%
American Indian	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	0.6%	4	0.4%	8	0.5%
Asian	—	—	4	0.4%	7	0.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Other Race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	5	0.5%	8	0.5%
Total	727	100.0%	979	100.0%	1,609	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 75:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Plain City, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	71	95.9%	81	96.4%	94	94.0%
Minority	3	4.1%	3	3.6%	6	6.0%
Hispanic/Latino	2	2.7%	—	—	4	4.0%
Non-Hispanic Minority	1	1.4%	—	—	2	2.0%
American Indian	1	1.4%	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	2	2.0%
Total	74	100.0%	84	100.0%	100	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 76:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Pleasant View, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	1,068	97.6%	1,663	95.6%	2,253	92.4%
Minority	26	2.4%	77	4.4%	185	7.6%
Hispanic/Latino	15	1.4%	45	2.6%	125	5.1%
Non-Hispanic Minority	11	1.0%	32	1.8%	60	2.5%
American Indian	3	0.3%	9	0.5%	5	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	0.5%	7	0.4%	27	1.1%
Asian	—	—	5	0.3%	22	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	0.1%	5	0.2%
Black	2	0.2%	6	0.3%	7	0.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	9	0.5%	21	0.9%
Total	1,094	100.0%	1,740	100.0%	2,438	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 77:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Pleasant View, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	113	95.0%	62	89.9%	174	84.5%
Minority	6	5.0%	7	10.1%	32	15.5%
Hispanic/Latino	2	1.7%	4	5.8%	22	10.7%
Non-Hispanic Minority	4	3.4%	3	4.3%	10	4.9%
American Indian	2	1.7%	—	—	2	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1.7%	—	—	3	1.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	2	1.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	0.5%
Black	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.5%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	4	1.9%
Total	119	100.0%	69	100.0%	206	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 78:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Riverdale, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	2,150	93.0%	2,534	90.3%	2,643	86.3%
Minority	162	7.0%	272	9.7%	419	13.7%
Hispanic/Latino	81	3.5%	145	5.2%	284	9.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	81	3.5%	127	4.5%	135	4.4%
American Indian	12	0.5%	17	0.6%	13	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	1.6%	40	1.4%	52	1.7%
Asian	—	—	36	1.3%	41	1.3%
Pacific Islander	—	—	4	0.1%	11	0.4%
Black	33	1.4%	39	1.4%	45	1.5%
Other Race	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	29	1.0%	23	0.8%
Total	2,312	100.0%	2,806	100.0%	3,062	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 79:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Riverdale, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	706	89.6%	683	85.3%	749	79.0%
Minority	82	10.4%	118	14.7%	199	21.0%
Hispanic/Latino	35	4.4%	67	8.4%	135	14.2%
Non-Hispanic Minority	47	6.0%	51	6.4%	64	6.8%
American Indian	7	0.9%	—	—	10	1.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	2.2%	—	—	17	1.8%
Asian	—	—	10	1.2%	11	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	6	0.6%
Black	23	2.9%	15	1.9%	26	2.7%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	1	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	10	1.1%
Total	788	100.0%	801	100.0%	948	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 80:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Roy, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	7,113	92.9%	9,610	89.9%	10,401	85.4%
Minority	542	7.1%	1,079	10.1%	1,773	14.6%
Hispanic/Latino	337	4.4%	642	6.0%	1,205	9.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	205	2.7%	437	4.1%	568	4.7%
American Indian	27	0.4%	50	0.5%	59	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	104	1.4%	182	1.7%	223	1.8%
Asian	—	—	169	1.6%	202	1.7%
Pacific Islander	—	—	13	0.1%	21	0.2%
Black	72	0.9%	132	1.2%	134	1.1%
Other Race	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	10	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	71	0.7%	142	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,689</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 81:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Roy, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	1,311	87.9%	1,415	84.3%	1,718	77.7%
Minority	180	12.1%	264	15.7%	493	22.3%
Hispanic/Latino	115	7.7%	150	8.9%	341	15.4%
Non-Hispanic Minority	65	4.4%	114	6.8%	152	6.9%
American Indian	16	1.1%	21	1.3%	23	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	1.5%	—	—	35	1.6%
Asian	—	—	34	2.0%	30	1.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	5	0.2%
Black	24	1.6%	41	2.4%	39	1.8%
Other Race	2	0.1%	—	—	3	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	16	1.0%	52	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 82:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in South Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	4,048	94.2%	4,756	91.6%	5,389	86.9%
Minority	247	5.8%	437	8.4%	815	13.1%
Hispanic/Latino	121	2.8%	266	5.1%	527	8.5%
Non-Hispanic Minority	126	2.9%	171	3.3%	288	4.6%
American Indian	22	0.5%	23	0.4%	32	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	64	1.5%	85	1.6%	105	1.7%
Asian	—	—	72	1.4%	88	1.4%
Pacific Islander	—	—	13	0.3%	17	0.3%
Black	39	0.9%	28	0.5%	73	1.2%
Other Race	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	9	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	33	0.6%	69	1.1%
Total	4,295	100.0%	5,193	100.0%	6,204	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 83:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in South Ogden, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	1,065	90.9%	1,029	85.1%	1,510	78.4%
Minority	107	9.1%	180	14.9%	417	21.6%
Hispanic/Latino	57	4.9%	106	8.8%	285	14.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	50	4.3%	74	6.1%	132	6.9%
American Indian	15	1.3%	—	—	21	1.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	1.7%	—	—	27	1.4%
Asian	—	—	20	1.7%	19	1.0%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	8	0.4%
Black	15	1.3%	—	—	44	2.3%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	6	0.3%
Two or More Races	—	—	19	1.6%	34	1.8%
Total	1,172	100.0%	1,209	100.0%	1,927	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 84:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Washington Terrace, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	2,560	92.0%	2,696	89.3%	2,860	86.0%
Minority	224	8.0%	323	10.7%	467	14.0%
Hispanic/Latino	120	4.3%	169	5.6%	293	8.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	104	3.7%	154	5.1%	174	5.2%
American Indian	14	0.5%	13	0.4%	14	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	1.0%	49	1.6%	49	1.5%
Asian	—	—	38	1.3%	41	1.2%
Pacific Islander	—	—	11	0.4%	8	0.2%
Black	61	2.2%	68	2.3%	70	2.1%
Other Race	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	—	—	23	0.8%	37	1.1%
Total	2,784	100.0%	3,019	100.0%	3,327	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 85:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in Washington Terrace, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	737	88.9%	705	85.7%	825	77.5%
Minority	92	11.1%	118	14.3%	240	22.5%
Hispanic/Latino	57	6.9%	60	7.3%	152	14.3%
Non-Hispanic Minority	35	4.2%	58	7.0%	88	8.3%
American Indian	8	1.0%	—	—	11	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	1.2%	—	—	16	1.5%
Asian	—	—	—	—	12	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	4	0.4%
Black	17	2.1%	26	3.2%	37	3.5%
Other Race	0	0.0%	—	—	3	0.3%
Two or More Races	—	—	10	1.2%	21	2.0%
Total	829	100.0%	823	100.0%	1,065	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 86:  
Total Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in West Haven, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	1,061	93.8%	2,861	89.4%
Minority	—	—	70	6.2%	339	10.6%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	48	4.2%	217	6.8%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	22	1.9%	122	3.8%
American Indian	—	—	4	0.4%	13	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	6	0.5%	41	1.3%
Asian	—	—	6	0.5%	35	1.1%
Pacific Islander	—	—	0	0.0%	6	0.2%
Black	—	—	4	0.4%	33	1.0%
Other Race	—	—	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	7	0.6%	34	1.1%
Total	—	—	1,131	100.0%	3,200	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 87:  
Rental Households by Race and Ethnicity  
in West Haven, 1990–2010**

	1990		2000		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
White (not Hispanic)	—	—	78	90.7%	632	83.0%
Minority	—	—	8	9.3%	129	17.0%
Hispanic/Latino	—	—	6	7.0%	83	10.9%
Non-Hispanic Minority	—	—	2	2.3%	46	6.0%
American Indian	—	—	—	—	7	0.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	10	1.3%
Asian	—	—	—	—	7	0.9%
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	3	0.4%
Black	—	—	—	—	18	2.4%
Other Race	—	—	—	—	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	—	—	—	—	11	1.4%
Total	—	—	86	100.0%	761	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 Weber County Minority Population by Census Block, 2000–2010**

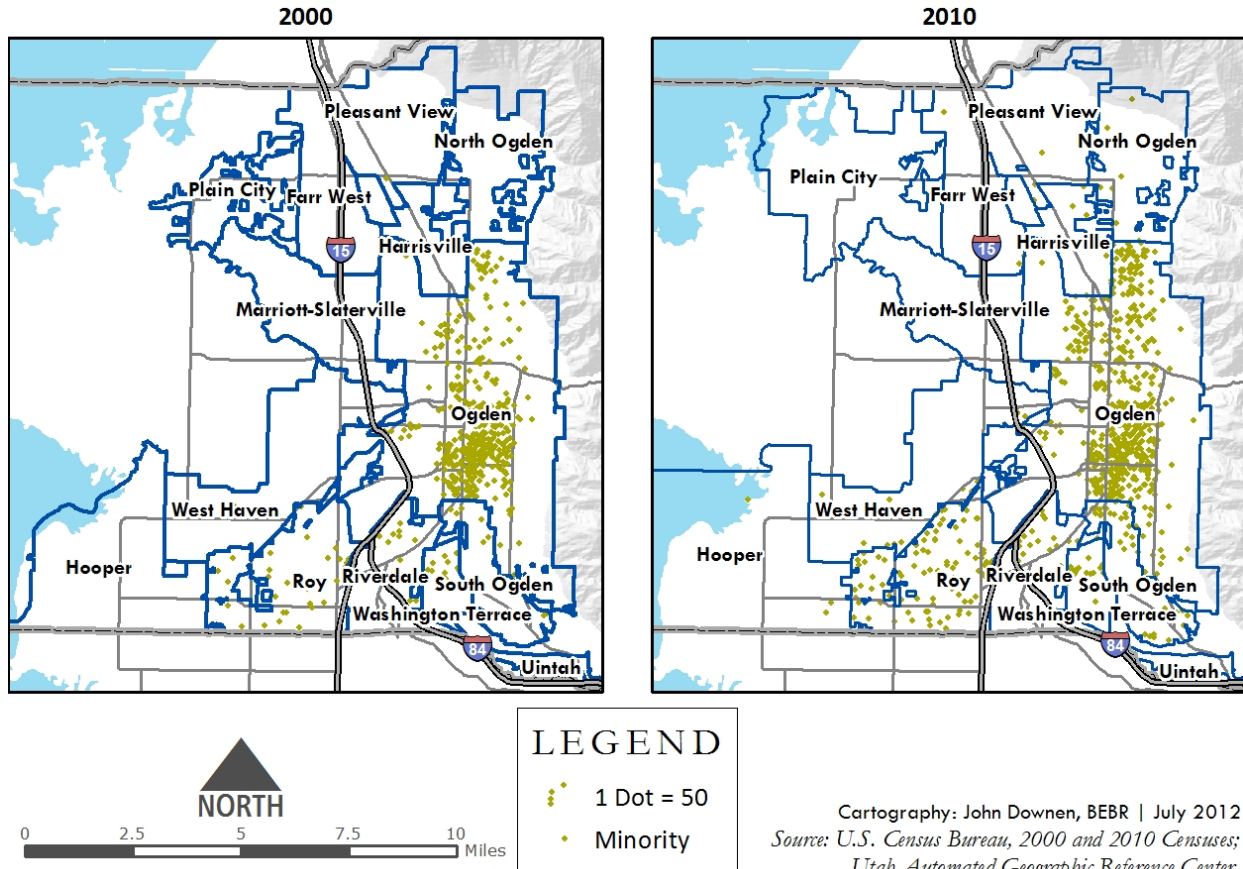
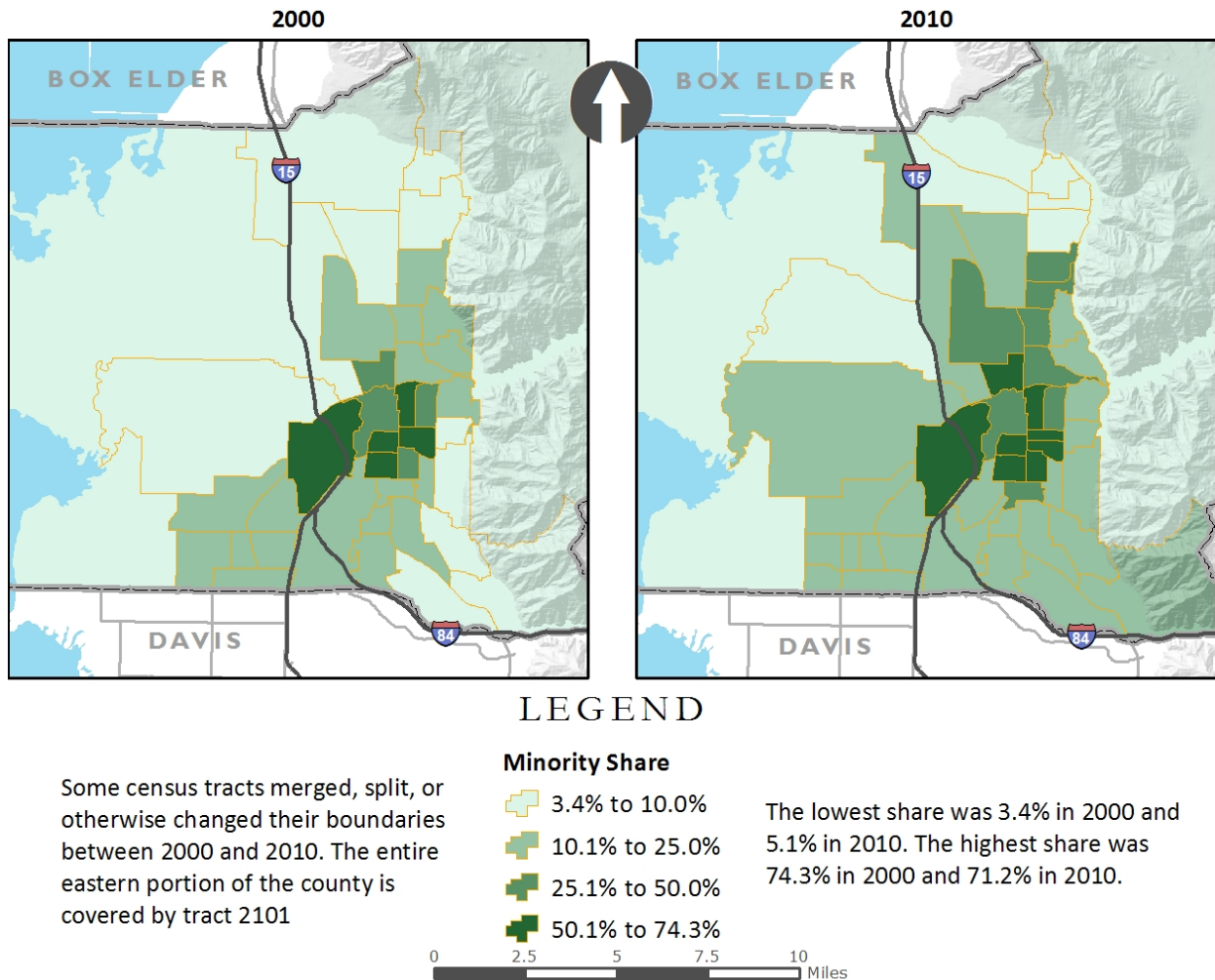


Figure 3 shows the dot density of Weber County’s minority population by census block in 2000 and 2010. During this decade the minority population increased by approximately 49 percent (Table 2). Much of the growth experienced during this time was in the city of Ogden, with minorities being concentrated in the central corridor of the city, but increasing in numbers to the north. The city of Roy also experienced a fairly large increase in the number of minority residents (Table 22), however, more spread out and fewer in total number than Ogden. For the most part, the western and northern cities saw little to no growth in the number of minority residents. Only North Ogden, Pleasant View and Farr West appear to have concentrations of minority residents over 50 in a census block in 2010. The other cities in the county have low numbers of minority residents without any concentrations of 50 or more minority residents in a census block.

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



Some census tracts merged, split, or otherwise changed their boundaries between 2000 and 2010. The entire eastern portion of the county is covered by tract 2101

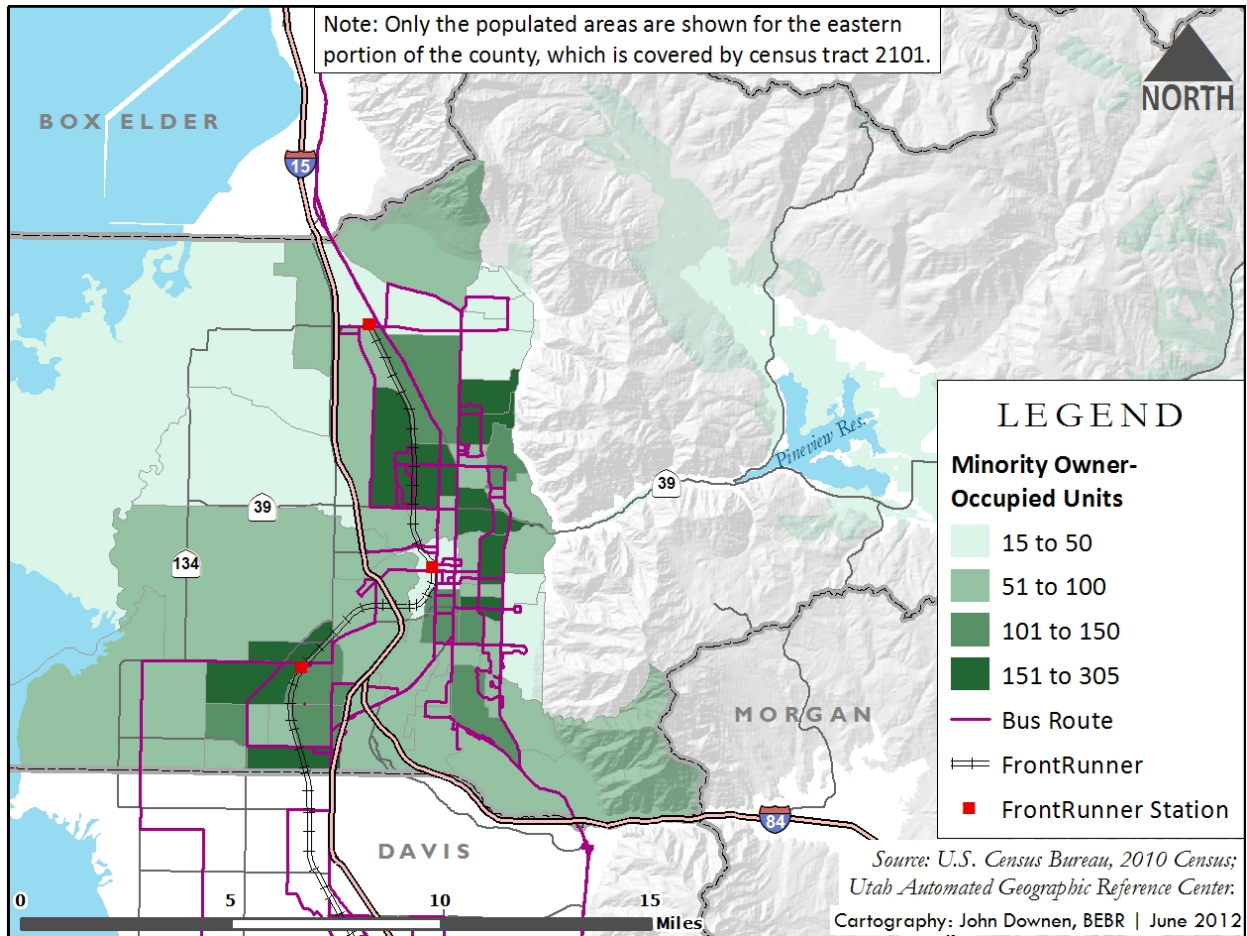
Map by John Downen, BEBR | June 2013

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; State of Utah, SGID.

Figure 4 displays the minority share of Weber County’s population by census tract in 2000 and 2010. The highest percentage shares were in the entitlement city of Ogden for both years. The tracts with over 50 percent minority share are in the south-central to southwestern portions of the city but many of the adjacent tracks, especially to the north, also increased their minority shares to have high concentrations of 25 to 50 percent. To the southwest of Ogden in Roy and Riverdale there are also significant concentrations of at least 15 percent. The areas to the west of Ogden, and east in the Ogden Valley, the minority shares drop to well below 15 percent of the population.



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



The number of minority owner-occupied housing units for each census tract in Weber County is displayed in Figure 5. The greatest numbers are in north central Ogden and to the southwest in the northern Roy/southern West Haven area of the county. For the most part, the further away from downtown Ogden a tract is located, the fewer the number of minority owner occupied units. Of course there are some exceptions, including the southeastern tract in Ogden just east of Weber State University with only 15 to 50 minority owner occupied units. There are very few minority owner-occupied units in the northwestern tracts and cities, as well as those cities east of Ogden near the Pineview Reservoir.



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

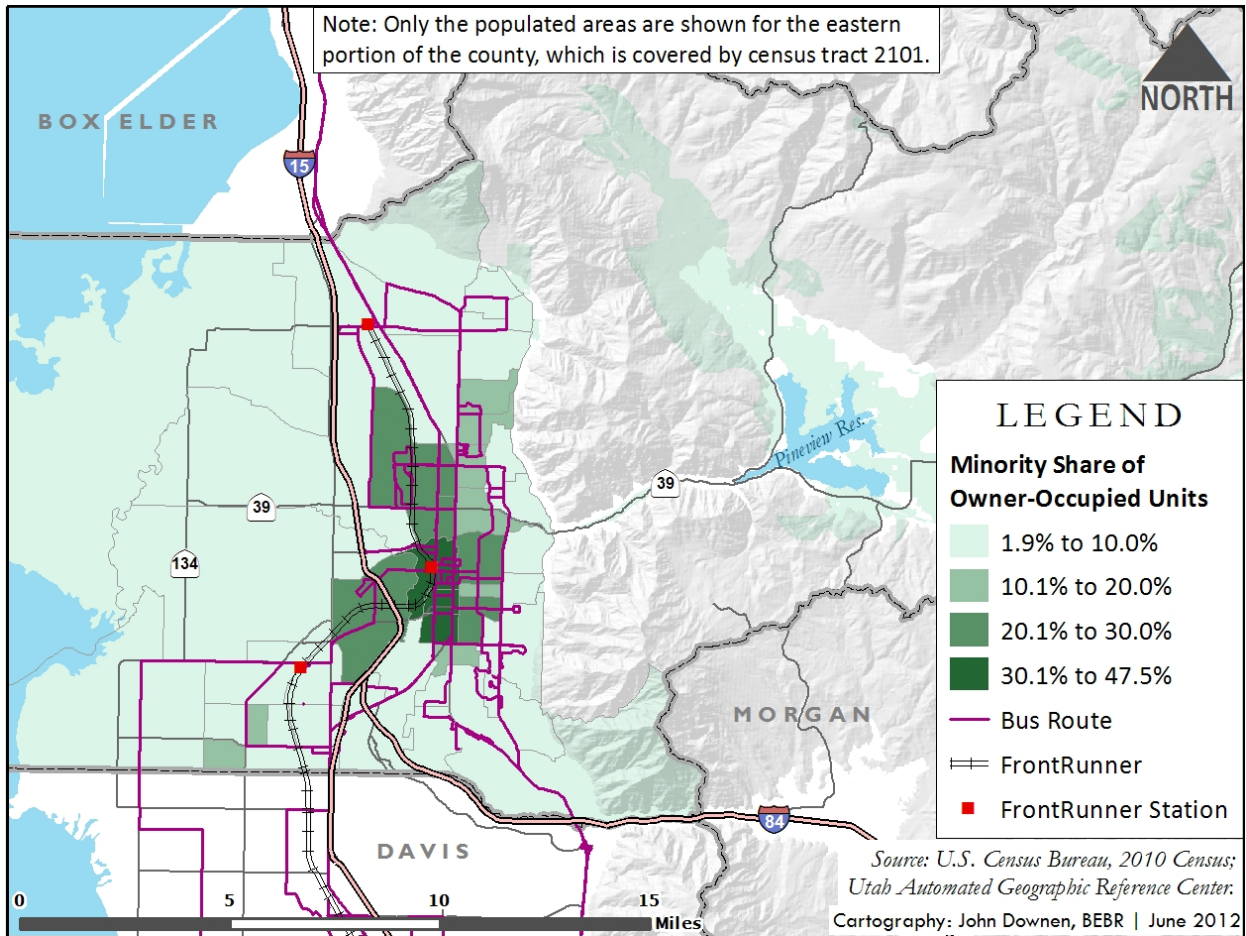


Figure 6 shows the percentage share of minority owner-occupied housing units by tract in Weber County. Here the concentration of minority owner-occupied homes becomes clearer than in Figure 5. Much of the concentration is centered on downtown Ogden, especially near the Front Runner stop and bus routes throughout the city. Though Roy and West Haven had relatively high numbers of minority owner-occupied units (Figure 5), the share of the total owner-occupied units is much less than in Ogden. The further from the commercial center of downtown Ogden, the lower the concentration becomes, especially on the east side of Ogden Canyon and in the northern and western cities of the county.

**Figure 7: Minority Owner-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Weber County, 2010**

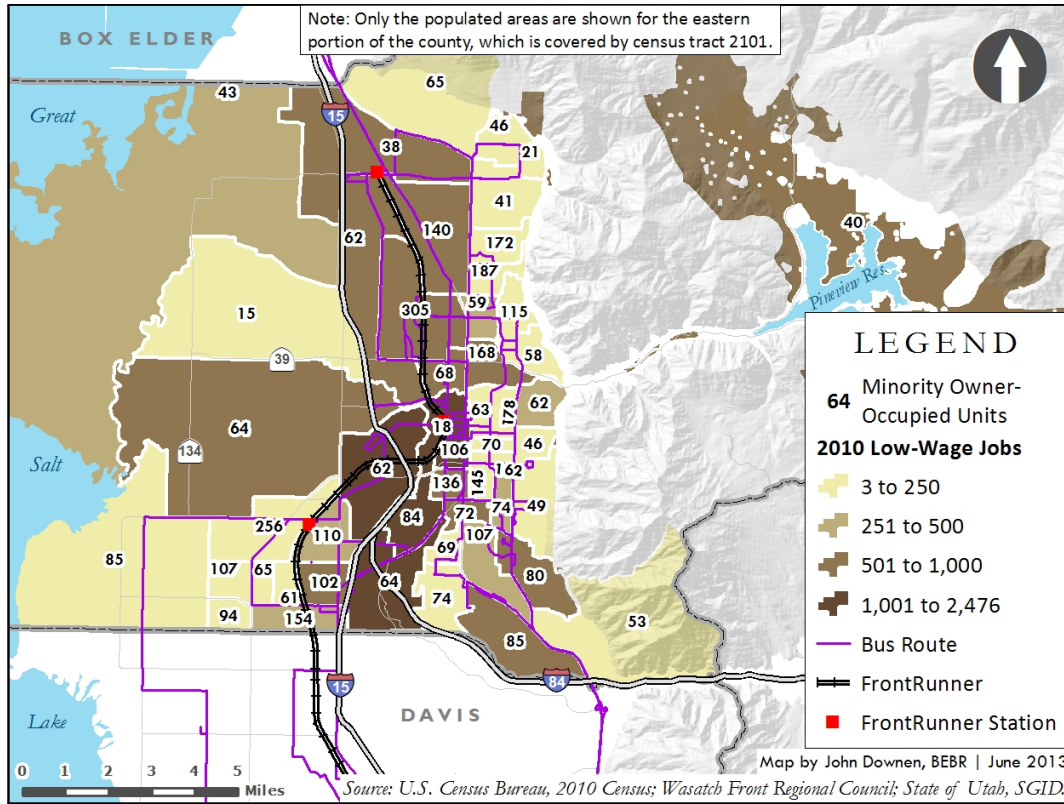


Figure 7 overlays the number of minority owner-occupied units from Figure 5 with the 2010 employment numbers in low-wage jobs for each census tract. The darker the color of the census tract is the higher the number of low-wage jobs in the tract. Not surprisingly, the densest concentration of jobs is in central and western Ogden. This area has the Front Runner running north-south with a stop near downtown, but also has many bus routes traveling through the main tracts running north-south as well as east-west. As a result, it is not surprising that many of the surround tracts along the bus routes have higher numbers of minority owner-occupied units. This is most likely due to the proximity to public transportation options offered in the area, as well as lower home prices in the less commercial and more residential tracts to the south and east. It is more likely that tracts with so many low-wage jobs in the downtown areas of Ogden offer more rental units rather than owner-occupied units.

Though some census tracts on the western side of the county, closer to the Great Salt Lake have relatively high numbers of low wage jobs, this is because the tracts are shaded on an absolute number of jobs rather than a proportional basis based on size and population of a tract. Likewise, because these areas are more expensive, less accessible, especially via public transit, fewer concentrations of minorities live there. The same is true to the east in the Ogden Valley towns like Huntsville and Eden. The minority owner-occupied units tend to be to the south in Roy and Washington Terrace, with better proximity and access to Ogden and the Front Runner and bus routes.

**Figure 8: Minority Renter-Occupied Units by Tract in Weber County, 2010**

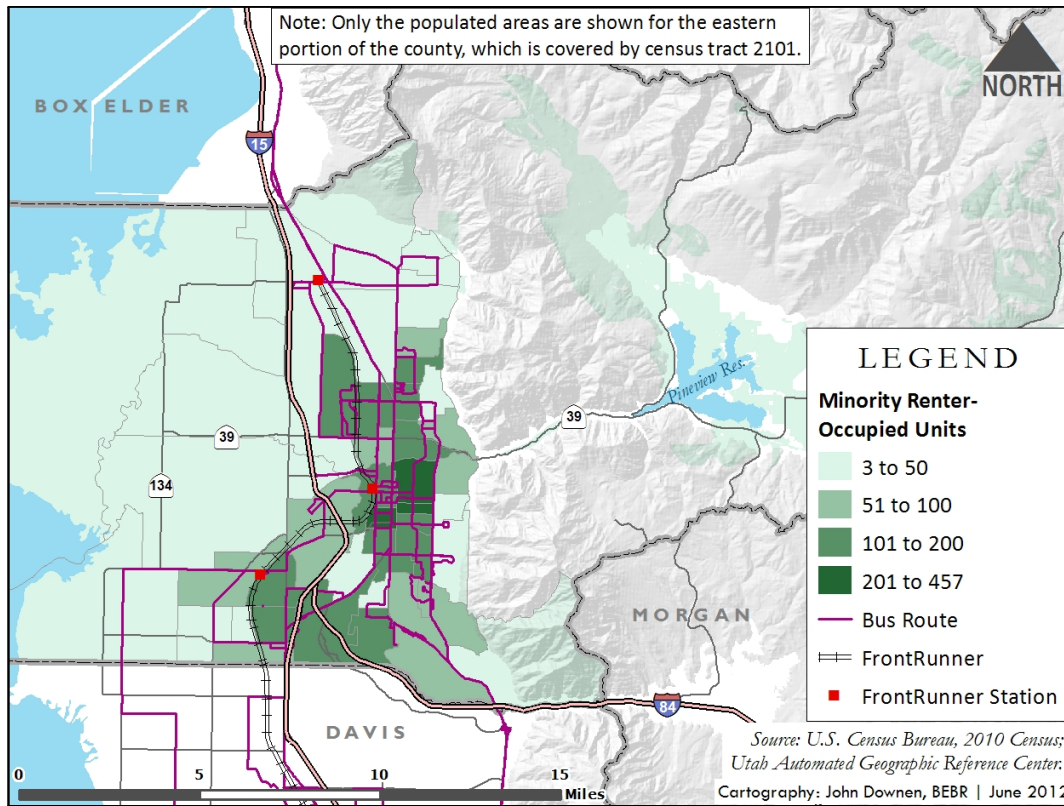
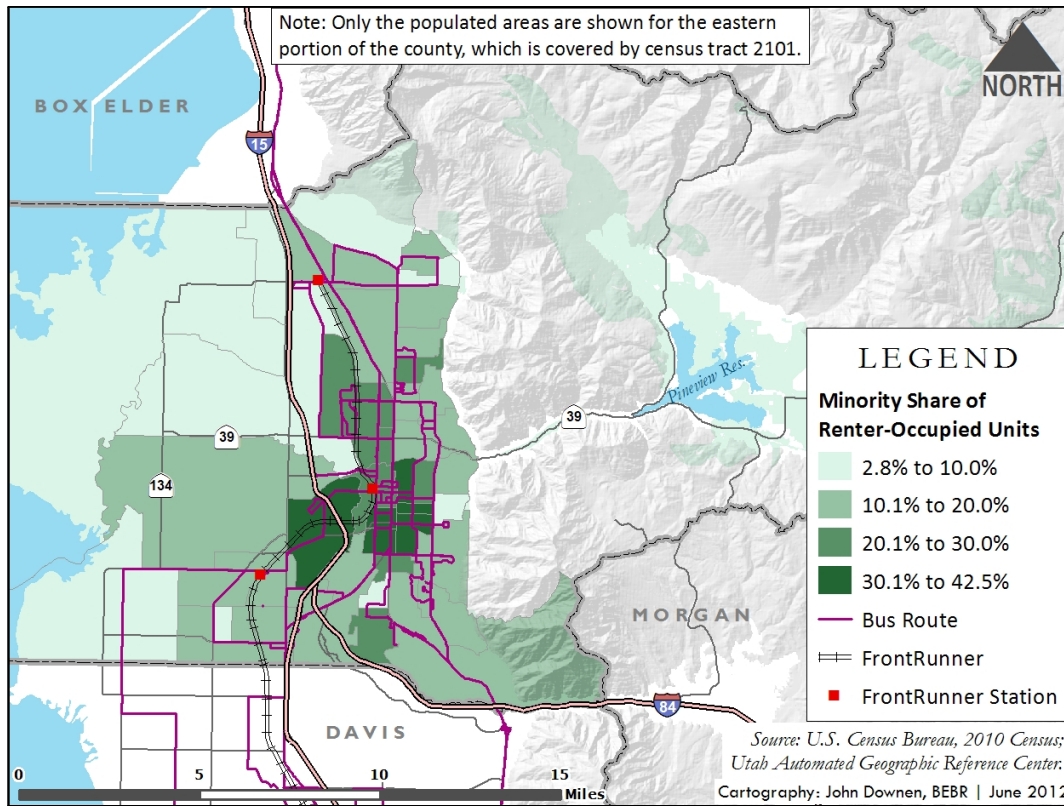


Figure 8 depicts the minority renter-occupied units by census tract in Weber County in 2010. Though the concentrations of minority renter occupied units also tend to be centered around Ogden and the central portion of the county like minority owner-occupied units (Figure 5), the distribution differs slightly. The highest numbers of units are located right in central Ogden with the numbers dwindling the further from downtown the tract is located. Similarly, much fewer numbers of minority renter-occupied units are located to the north and southwest. Even in the southwestern area of the county, more rental units tend to be located to the east, closer to Interstate 15 in eastern Roy and Riverdale.

Most of the tracts with higher numbers of minority renter-occupied housing units are in the central portion of the county along the public transit bus lines. This helps provide easier access to commercial centers for employment opportunities. As a result, the western and northern cities like Hooper, Plain City, Farr West, Pleasant View and North Ogden all have low numbers. To the east through Ogden Canyon in the Ogden Valley there are almost no minority renter-occupied units. This is most likely due to the rural nature of the area, lack of affordable homes, and few commercial centers and employment opportunities.

**Figure 9: Minority Share of Renter-Occupied Units by Tract in Weber County, 2010**



The minority share of renter-occupied units in Weber County is shown by census tract from 2010 in Figure 9. When considering the percentage share of renter-occupied population by tract in the county, the minority share much more resembles that of the minority owner-occupied share shown in Figure 6. Again, the highest shares of minority units are in the central and downtown areas of Ogden. The highest concentrations, reaching up 42.5 percent are just southeast and west of the Ogden Front Runner stop in downtown Ogden. The only other city with a tract of relatively high concentrations are Washington Terrace, while others like Roy, West Haven, Harrisville, and North Ogden have concentrations over 10 percent, but nothing as significant as in Ogden. Again, the furthest east and west portions of the county have very few renter-occupied units.



**Figure 10: Minority Renter-Occupied Units and Proximity to Low-Wage Jobs in Weber County, 2010**

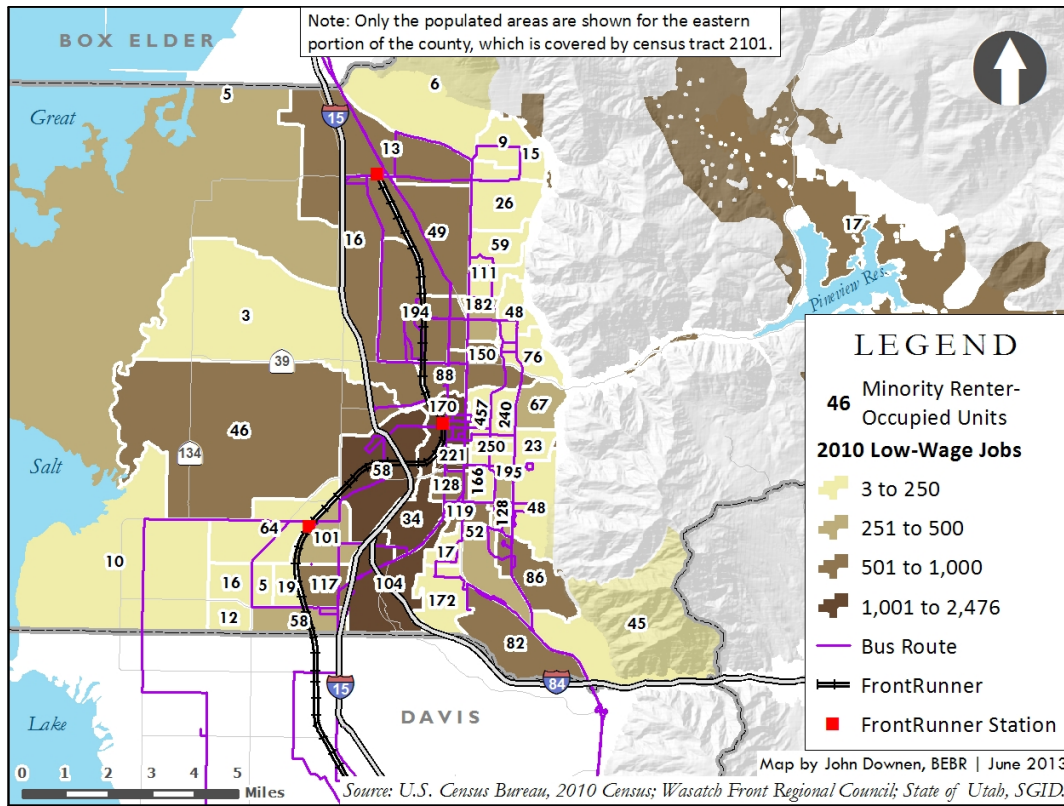


Figure 10 overlays the number of minority renter-occupied units in Weber County with the number of low-wage jobs in each tract in 2010. Not surprisingly, the highest numbers of minority renter-occupied units are located in, or adjacent to, census tracts with high numbers of low-wages jobs. This is not surprising considering renters and minorities will typically have lower incomes and have a heavier reliance on public transportation or non-vehicular forms of transportation. As a result, the highest numbers live in or close to the downtown commercial centers of Ogden. The number of minority renter-occupied units tends to decrease the further from downtown Ogden the tract is located. However, the numbers tend to also remain higher in census tracts with bus routes and where public transportation options are more readily available.

### 3.4 Affordability and Dissimilarity Indices

**Table 88: Predicted Racial/Ethnic Composition Ratios in Weber County**

	Percent of Households		Actual/ Predicted Ratio
	Actual	Predicted	
Minority	15.7%	15.4%	1.02
Asian	1.3%	2.2%	0.62
Black	1.4%	1.1%	1.25
Hispanic	11.5%	10.2%	1.13

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 89: Predicted Minority Composition Ratios in Weber County by City**

	Percent of Households		Actual/ Predicted Ratio
	Actual	Predicted	
Pleasant View	3.8%	13.4%	0.28
Hooper	4.2%	12.9%	0.32
Plain City	4.8%	13.6%	0.35
Farr West	5.2%	13.9%	0.37
Marriott-Slaterville	5.3%	14.2%	0.38
North Ogden	6.8%	13.1%	0.52
South Ogden	8.7%	15.1%	0.58
Harrisville	11.2%	14.0%	0.80
Roy	12.5%	15.0%	0.84
Riverdale	12.8%	15.2%	0.84
Weber County	15.7%	15.4%	1.02
West Haven	14.5%	13.7%	1.05
Washington Terrace	17.1%	15.9%	1.07
Ogden	24.4%	16.9%	1.44

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

Table 88 shows the ratio between predicted and actual racial/ethnic composition in Weber 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. Minority shares are actually above predicted for the county with a 15.7 minority percent share households. This is lead mostly by Hispanic/Latino and black populations which were both above predicted share of the county’s population based on this metric. Asians however, are considered moderately below predicted share of the county’s total households.

The predicted minority composition ratios of each individual city in Weber County are shown in Table 89. Overall, three cities ended up being above the predicted minority share of households. Ogden had the highest actual to predicted ratio of minority share households followed by Washington Terrace to the south and West Haven to the southwest of Ogden. This is commensurate with the location of minorities in the county (Figure 3). As a result, it is not surprising that the northern cities of Pleasant View and Plain City were severely below predicted. Roy (Table 21) and Riverdale (Table 19), two other cities with high numbers of minority residents are considered mildly below predicted. This emphasizes the heavy minority concentration and growth within the city of Ogden itself, with

**Table 90: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Weber 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	77,603	2,174	2.8%	6.1%	4,746	45.8%
30%–50% AMI	77,603	7,934	10.2%	11.6%	8,969	88.5%
50%–80% AMI	77,603	11,458	14.8%	18.9%	14,651	78.2%

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

**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 90 compares the affordability of rental housing units in Weber County with the metro area for rental prices based on AMI. Affordability is based on the threshold that rent would not amount to more than 30 percent of total income. Only 2.8 percent of Weber County’s total housing units represent affordable rental units below the 30 percent **Area Median Income (AMI)** level. The percent of fair share need below the 30 percent **AMI** level is a 45.8 percent, meaning that the county’s share of affordable rental units at this income level is over 45 percent of the metro area’s share. According to HUD’s scale for the fair share affordable housing index, this means that Weber County’s housing stock is extremely unaffordable, but breaking on only moderately unaffordable, for those with incomes below the 30 percent **AMI** threshold. The fair share need based on affordability at the 30-50 percent **AMI** level, Weber’s housing stock is 88.5 percent, meaning Weber’s housing stock is only mildly unaffordable for people in this income bracket. Interestingly, the percent of fair share need at the 50-80 percent **AMI** range is still mildly unaffordable, but is only 78.2 percent of the fair share need. This is less than for the 30-50 percent **AMI** level, because the marginal increase in the number of rental units available as a result of a slight income increase is much less than expected in Weber, based on the percent of affordable rental units in the metro area.

The fair share affordable housing index for each individual city in Weber County is shown in Tables 91-103. In the entitlement city of Ogden, 5.6 percent of the city’s total housing units are considered affordable below the 30 percent **AMI** level. The percent of fair share need at the 30 percent **AMI** level is 91.1 percent, which is considered to be balanced affordability according to HUD’s scale. At both the 30-50 percent **AMI** and 50-80 percent **AMI** levels, the rental housing stock is considered above the fair share and therefore, affordable. This is however, in contrast to a high opportunity city (Table 98), such as Pleasant View where for all three **AMI** levels used in this index, the percent of fair share need in the city is below 50 percent and is therefore considered extremely unaffordable.

**Table 91: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Farr West**

	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	1,712	20	1.2%	6.1%	105	19.1%
30%–50% AMI	1,712	24	1.4%	11.6%	198	12.1%
50%–80% AMI	1,712	59	3.4%	18.9%	323	18.3%

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 92: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Harrisville**

	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	1,758	10	0.6%	6.1%	108	9.3%
30%–50% AMI	1,758	14	0.8%	11.6%	203	6.9%
50%–80% AMI	1,758	44	2.5%	18.9%	332	13.3%

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 93: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Hooper**

	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	1,608	0	0.0%	6.1%	98	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,608	0	0.0%	11.6%	186	0.0%
50%–80% AMI	1,608	10	0.6%	18.9%	304	3.3%

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 94: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Marriott-Slaterville**

	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	638	0	0.0%	6.1%	39	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	638	15	2.4%	11.6%	74	20.3%
50%–80% AMI	638	15	2.4%	18.9%	120	12.5%

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 95: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in North Ogden**

	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	5,386	0	0.0%	6.1%	329	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	5,386	145	2.7%	11.6%	623	23.3%
50%–80% AMI	5,386	235	4.4%	18.9%	1,017	23.1%

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 96: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Ogden**

	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	32,493	1,810	5.6%	6.1%	1,987	91.1%
30%–50% AMI	32,493	6,069	18.7%	11.6%	3,756	161.6%
50%–80% AMI	32,493	8,026	24.7%	18.9%	6,135	130.8%

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 97: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Plain City**

	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	1,447	0	0.0%	6.1%	88	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	1,447	4	0.3%	11.6%	167	2.4%
50%–80% AMI	1,447	24	1.7%	18.9%	273	8.8%

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 98: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Pleasant View**

	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	2,305	0	0.0%	6.1%	141	0.0%
30%–50% AMI	2,305	85	3.7%	11.6%	266	31.9%
50%–80% AMI	2,305	180	7.8%	18.9%	435	41.4%

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 99: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Riverdale**

	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	3,073	20	0.7%	6.1%	188	10.6%
30%–50% AMI	3,073	155	5.0%	11.6%	355	43.6%
50%–80% AMI	3,073	265	8.6%	18.9%	580	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 100: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Roy**

	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	12,027	170	1.4%	6.1%	736	23.1%
30%–50% AMI	12,027	525	4.4%	11.6%	1,390	37.8%
50%–80% AMI	12,027	989	8.2%	18.9%	2,271	43.6%

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 101: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in South Ogden**

	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	6,293	65	1.0%	6.1%	385	16.9%
30%–50% AMI	6,293	410	6.5%	11.6%	727	56.4%
50%–80% AMI	6,293	709	11.3%	18.9%	1,188	59.7%

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 102: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in Washington Terrace**

	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	2,965	40	1.3%	6.1%	181	22.1%
30%–50% AMI	2,965	370	12.5%	11.6%	343	108.0%
50%–80% AMI	2,965	495	16.7%	18.9%	560	88.4%

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 103: Fair Share Affordable Housing Index in West Haven**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>Income Level</b>	<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>Number of Affordable Rental Units</b>	<b>Affordable Rental Units (percent of city stock) [B/A]</b>	<b>Percent of Affordable Rental Units in Metro Area</b>	<b>Fair Share Need [D×A]</b>	<b>Percent of Fair Share Need [B/E]</b>
<30% AMI	2,238	20	0.9%	6.1%	137	14.6%
30%–50% AMI	2,238	85	3.8%	11.6%	259	32.9%
50%–80% AMI	2,238	249	11.1%	18.9%	423	58.9%

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

**Figure 11: Single-Family Homes Affordable at 80% AMI in Weber County, 2011**

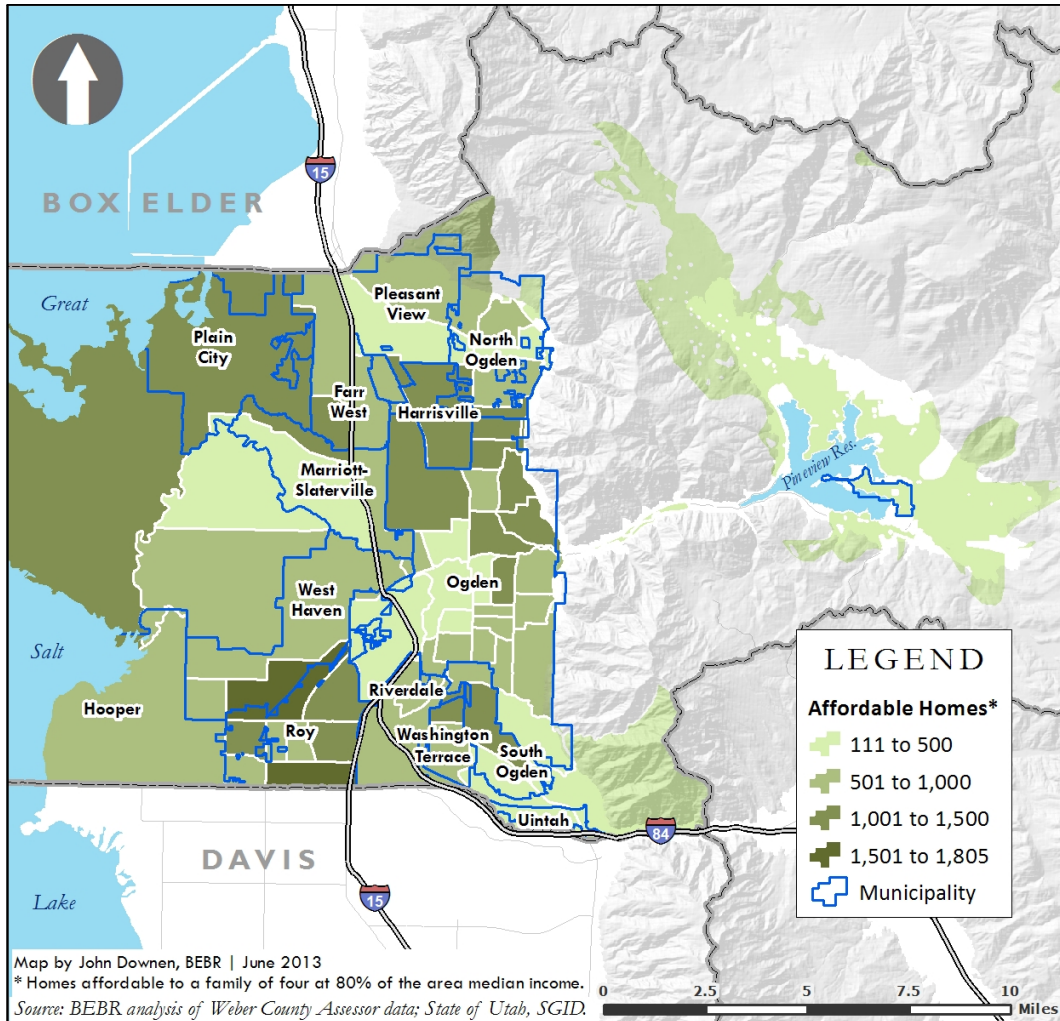


Figure 11 shows the number and share of single-family homes in Weber County census tracts that are affordable at 80 percent **AMI** in 2011. Affordability calculations are based on 30 percent of annual income, accounting for taxes, home insurance, and mortgage insurance. Though some affordable homes are located in the central and western tracts of Ogden, the higher numbers seem to exist outside of the urban downtown center. This is contrasted with the location of poor (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 4) residents living in the county, many of whom are in central Ogden. However, there is a relatively large concentration of homes in northern Ogden, Roy and West Haven, all locations with concentrations of minority and low-income residents, a pattern than closely resembles that of the locations of minority owner-occupied units in the county (Figure 5).

**Table 104:  
Dissimilarity Indices in Weber County by City,  
2010**

	Minority	Hispanic/ Latino	Non-Hispanic Minority
Marriott-Slaterville	0.48	0.51	0.69
Weber County	0.44	0.50	0.42
Pleasant View	0.40	0.48	0.45
Plain City	0.39	0.51	0.48
Ogden	0.39	0.43	0.36
Washington Terrace	0.36	0.41	0.39
Hooper	0.34	0.39	0.51
South Ogden	0.33	0.43	0.34
West Haven	0.33	0.40	0.41
North Ogden	0.32	0.41	0.47
Riverdale	0.30	0.34	0.37
Farr West	0.30	0.35	0.36
Roy	0.25	0.30	0.36
Harrisville	0.25	0.32	0.34

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 104, 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 Weber County to match, 44 percent of minorities would have to move to other census blocks in the city. In Ogden, only 39 percent would have to relocate, indicating there is less segregation in the entitlement city than the rest of the county. While the **dissimilarity index** itself does not provide any geospatial information about segregation, Figure 12 shows the levels of dissimilarity at the census block level.

**Figure 12: Dissimilarity Index for Minorities in Weber County, 2010**

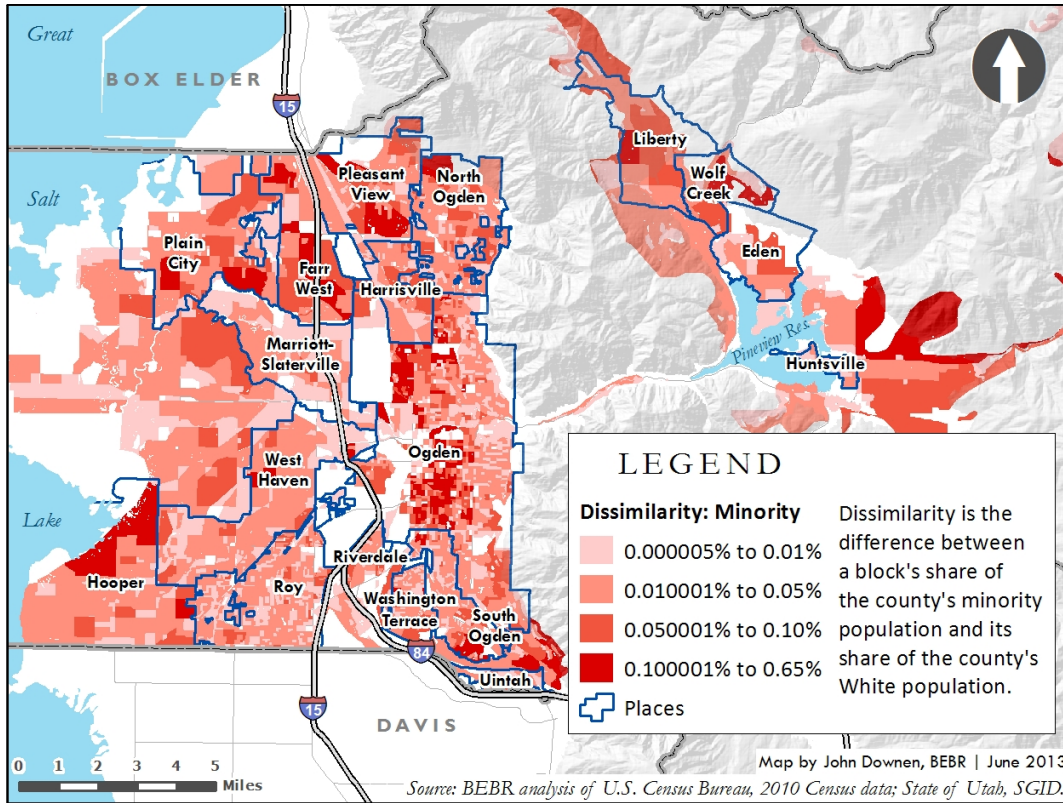


Figure 12 shows the absolute difference between each census block’s county share of the minority and non-Hispanic white population. These absolute differences are used to calculate the **dissimilarity index** in Table 104. Noticeably large dissimilarities between minority and non-Hispanic white county shares at the block level are concentrated in the entitlement city of Ogden. Most noticeably on the west-central side of downtown Ogden exist large dissimilarities. To the eastern portions of downtown the dissimilarity decreases but is remains relatively high compared to the rest of the county. The rest of the blocks in the county, to the west and south have lower dissimilarities. There are high dissimilarities in the northern cities including Pleasant View, Farr West, and Plain City. There are also blocks of high dissimilarity along the edges of the county in the west/northwest toward the Great Salt Lake and east in the Ogden Valley. Though there are many more non-Hispanic white residents than minority residents, it is clear there is a high level of segregation among the populations who do live in Weber County.



## RCAP

According to data provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in 2010 Weber County was home to 209,730 residents, a majority of whom were identified as non-Hispanic, white (Table 105). Approximately 11.3 percent of all residents living in Weber County in 2010 were living in poverty. While only about 8 percent of white residents were poor, almost a quarter of all minorities were poor. Only Asians had a lower rate of poverty than white residents, and they comprise the second smallest population. Black residents had the highest poverty rate at nearly 33 percent, followed by Native Americans. Overall, a minority resident was three times more likely to be poor than a white resident.

**Table 105: Poverty Rate in Weber County by Race/Ethnicity, 2010**

	Poor	Total	% Poor
Total	23,768	209,730	11.3%
White	13,487	168,145	8.0%
Minority	10,281	41,585	24.7%
Hispanic	8,717	33,766	25.8%
Asian	142	3,027	4.7%
Black	1,058	3,246	32.6%
Native American	327	1,169	28.0%
Pacific Islander	37	377	9.8%

Source: HUD Spreadsheets for Sustainable Communities Grantees

**Table 106: Poor in Weber County by Race/Ethnicity, 2010**

	Poor	Share
Total	23,768	100.0%
White	13,487	56.7%
Minority	10,281	43.3%
Hispanic	8,717	36.7%
Asian	142	0.6%
Black	1,058	4.5%
Native American	327	1.4%
Pacific Islander	37	0.2%

Source: HUD Spreadsheets for Sustainable Communities Grantees

**Table 107: Number and Share of Poor Persons in Weber County by City, 2010**

	Poor White	Poor Minority	Total Poor	Minority Share of Poor	Total Population	% Poor
Weber County	13,487	10,281	23,768	43.3%	209,730	11.3%
Farr West	165	2	167	1.2%	4,994	3.3%
Harrisville	125	15	140	10.7%	5,441	2.6%
Hooper	144	54	198	27.3%	5,118	3.9%
Marriott-Slaterville	57	12	69	17.4%	1,816	3.8%
North Ogden	519	89	608	14.6%	16,842	3.6%
Ogden	8,408	8,345	16,753	49.8%	80,349	20.9%
Plain City	159	31	190	16.3%	4,824	3.9%
Pleasant View	244	98	342	28.7%	6,627	5.2%
Riverdale	383	36	419	8.6%	7,936	5.3%
Roy	1,155	541	1,696	31.9%	34,441	4.9%
South Ogden	786	273	1,059	25.8%	15,203	7.0%
Washington Terrace	474	304	778	39.1%	7,988	9.7%
West Haven	285	391	676	57.8%	7,195	9.4%

Source: HUD Spreadsheets for Sustainable Communities Grantees

**Table 108: Poverty Rate in Ogden by Race/Ethnicity, 2010**

	Poor	Total	% Poor
Total	16,753	80,349	20.9%
White	8,408	53,801	15.6%
Minority	8,345	26,548	31.4%
Hispanic	7,007	22,461	31.2%
Asian	53	1,061	5.0%
Black	964	2,153	44.8%
Native American	298	731	40.8%
Pacific Islander	23	142	16.2%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

**Table 109: Poor in Ogden by Race/Ethnicity, 2010**

	Poor	Share
Total	16,753	100.0%
White	8,408	50.2%
Minority	8,345	49.8%
Hispanic	7,007	41.8%
Asian	53	0.3%
Black	964	5.8%
Native American	298	1.8%
Pacific Islander	23	0.1%

Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees

In total, there were about 23,768 poor resident in Weber County in 2010 comprising just over a tenth of the county’s population (Table 106). Of these poor residents just over half of them were white, while 43.3 percent were minorities. A majority of the poor minority residents were Hispanic/Latino, of which they composed almost 37 percent of the total poor population. Poor Black residents made up just fewer than 5 percent of the poor population and Asians, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders combined comprised about 2.2 percent.

Table 107 shows the breakdown of poor residents in Weber County by race/ethnicity for each incorporated city in the county. Note, the city 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. This only demonstrates the unequal distribution of poor residents among the cities of Weber County. By far the highest number of poor residents lived in Ogden, which is the largest most urban city of the county. Nonetheless, almost 21 percent of all residents in Ogden were poor. In comparison, the next two highest concentrations were in Washington Terrace and West Haven with 9.7 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. Though Ogden is home to the largest share of the poor population, it only has the second highest poverty rate at just under half of the total population. The only city with a higher ratio of poor minorities to poor whites is West Haven where nearly 58 percent of the poor population is of a minority. However, it is important to note this only equates to 391 poor minority individuals out of 676 poor residents.

In the small city of Farr West, there were only 2 minority residents living within the city, meaning barely over 1 percent of poor residents in the city were considered a minority. Only in Farr West and Riverdale do minorities comprise less than a tenth of the poor population. In 7 of the 13 cities, minorities comprise over a quarter of the poor population. Yet it is only in Ogden and West Haven that the poor minorities comprise a larger share of the poor population than non-Hispanic, whites in the county. Every other city has a higher share of poor white residents than minorities.

In 2010, a minority resident living in Ogden was about twice as likely to be poor as a white resident (Table 108). The poverty rate among all minorities combine was 31.4 percent, comparable with the rate of poverty among Hispanics. However, nearly half of all black and Native American residents were living in poverty. Only Asian residents had a lower rate of poverty than the non-Hispanic, white population. Though minorities had a higher combined poverty rate, there are fewer minority residents living in the city. As a result, just over half of the poor population of the city was non-Hispanic, white



(Table 109). The Hispanic share of the poor population was just under 42 percent. As a result, despite the high rates of poverty among other races and ethnicities, their overall population was low enough such that they only comprise a combined 8 percent of the poor population of Ogden.

**Figure 13: Poor by Census Tract in Weber County, 2010**

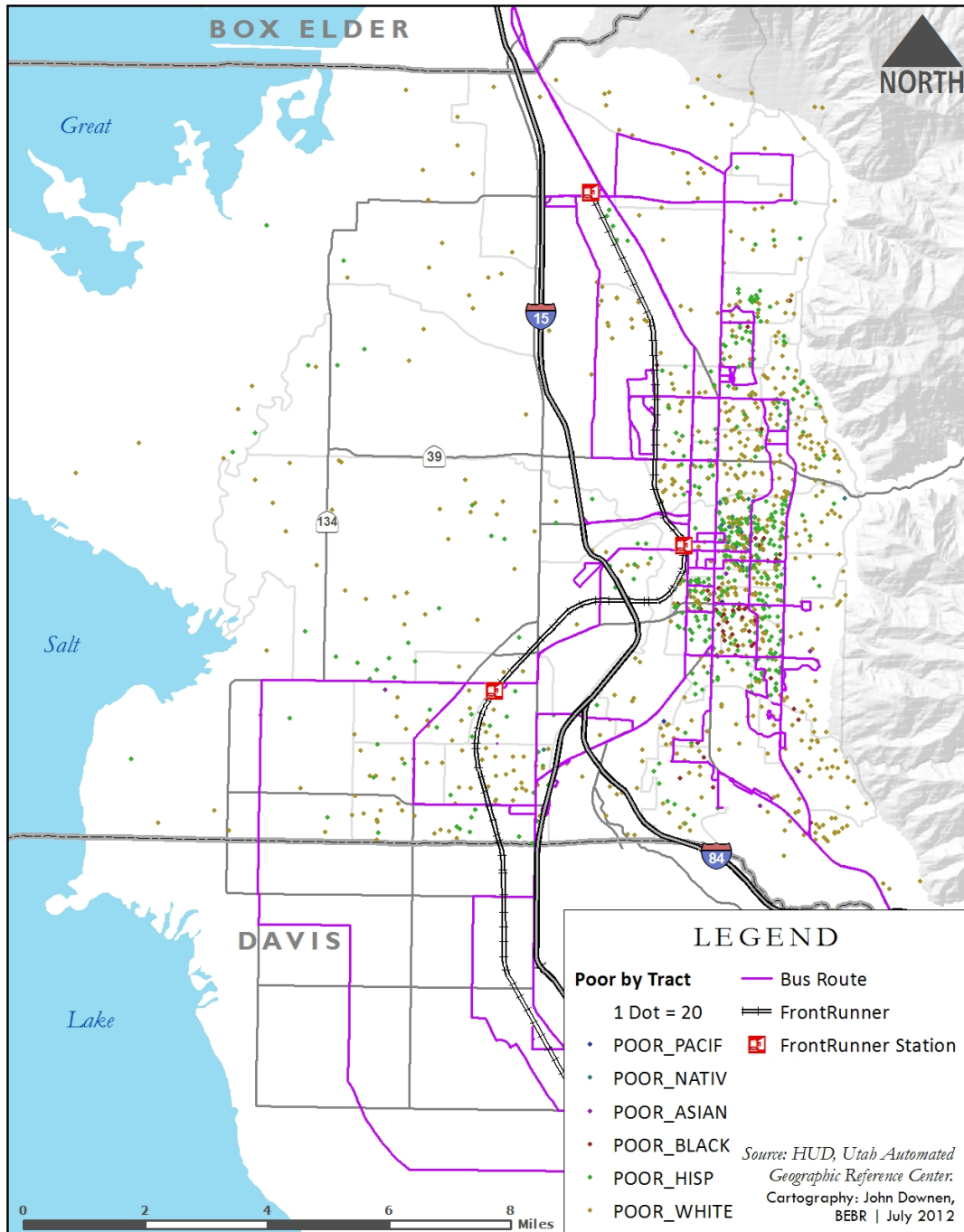


Figure 13 maps the concentration and location of poor residents living in Weber County in 2010 by race and ethnicity. Not surprisingly, the densest concentration of poor residents is in central Ogden

between about 20th South, Harrison Boulevard, 26th Street and Wall Ave. This area encompasses much of what is considered downtown Ogden, with lots of commercial activity, employment opportunities, and public transportation options. This area not only contains a high number of poor residents, but it contains a large concentration of the poor minority population. Though poor residents of all races and ethnicities also live to the north and south of downtown Ogden, and in other cities including South Ogden and North Ogden, a majority of the poor minority residents live in this corridor.

The southern cities of Roy and West Haven also have fairly high numbers of poor, most of which are non-Hispanic, white and Hispanic/Latino residents. This is most likely due to the availability of rental houses and proximity to the urban center of Ogden. The city of Roy also has a Front Runner stop and bus routes that run north into Ogden and south into Davis, Salt Lake and most recently Utah counties. To the west and north of the entitlement city of Ogden, the number of poor residents greatly decreases and a larger percentage of whom that reside there are non-Hispanic, white residents. The further west and north a tract is located more homogenous the poor population becomes.

**Figure 14: Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty in Weber County, 2010**

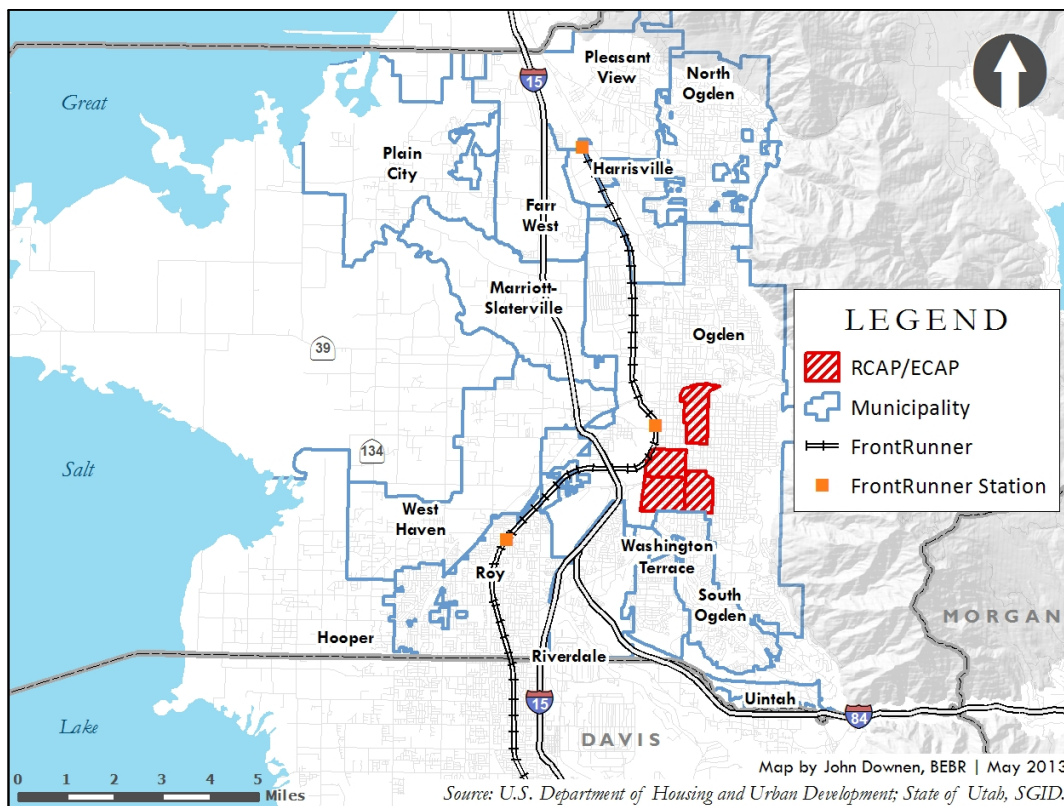


Figure 14 displays the HUD defined racially and ethnically concentrated area of poverty (**RCAP/ECAP**) by census tract in Weber County. According to HUD, an **RCAP/ECAP** is defined as having a population that is at least half minority and a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metro/micro area, whichever is lower. In the entire county there are four tracts that classify as an **RCAP/ECAP**, all of which are located in south-central Ogden. These areas, three

of which are adjacent to one another on the intersection of 30th Street and Washington Boulevard, are in the downtown, urban area of the city. The main commercial center which offers little housing is centered around the streets of 24th Street and Washington Boulevard. All of the **RCAPs/ECAPs** are within a relatively short distance of this commercial hub. Likewise, the surrounding areas are also heavily concentrated with poor (Figure 13) and minority residents (Figure 12). This emphasizes the extreme segregation of the protected classes within Davis County. Almost exclusively the poor and minority residents are concentrated in central areas of Ogden while the non-Hispanic, white and higher income residents are dispersed throughout the county and comprising a large majority of the more suburban, higher opportunity areas of the county (Figure 20).

**Figure 15: Concentrations of Poverty and Minority-Majority by Tract in Weber County, 2007–2011**

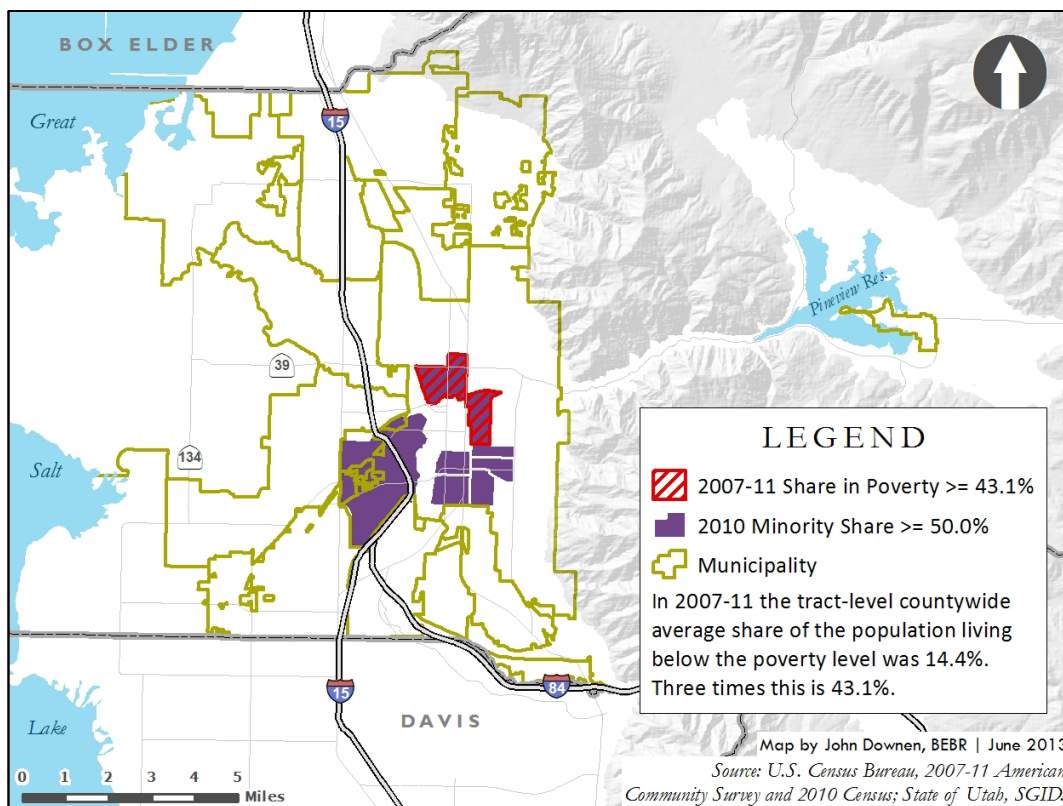


Figure 15, Figure 16, and Figure 17 each show the concentrations of poverty in Weber County, estimated from the 2007-2010 American Community Survey, and overlaid with the county tracts with a minority share. Here an area of poverty is concentrated when it has three times the countywide average share of the population living below the countywide poverty line. The countywide average is approximately 14.4 percent, so an area is considered highly concentrated when it has 43.1 percent or more of the population living in poverty.

In Figure 15, these areas of poverty are overlaid with tracts that have a minority population share of 50 percent or more, or majority-minorities. The tracts with a **minority-majority** population are in central and southwestern Ogden, near Roy. Though only the more central tracts had a poverty rate equal to or

higher than 43.1 percent, all of these tracts are densely concentrated with low-income residents (Figure 13). This means even though the southwestern tracts are not currently defined as **RCAPs/ECAPs** by this definition, with such high rates of minority resident, such a prevalence of poverty, and low access to opportunity (Figure 20) these areas are at high risk of becoming **RCAPs/ECAPs**.

**Figure 16: Concentrations of Poverty and Hispanics by Tract in Weber County, 2007–2011**

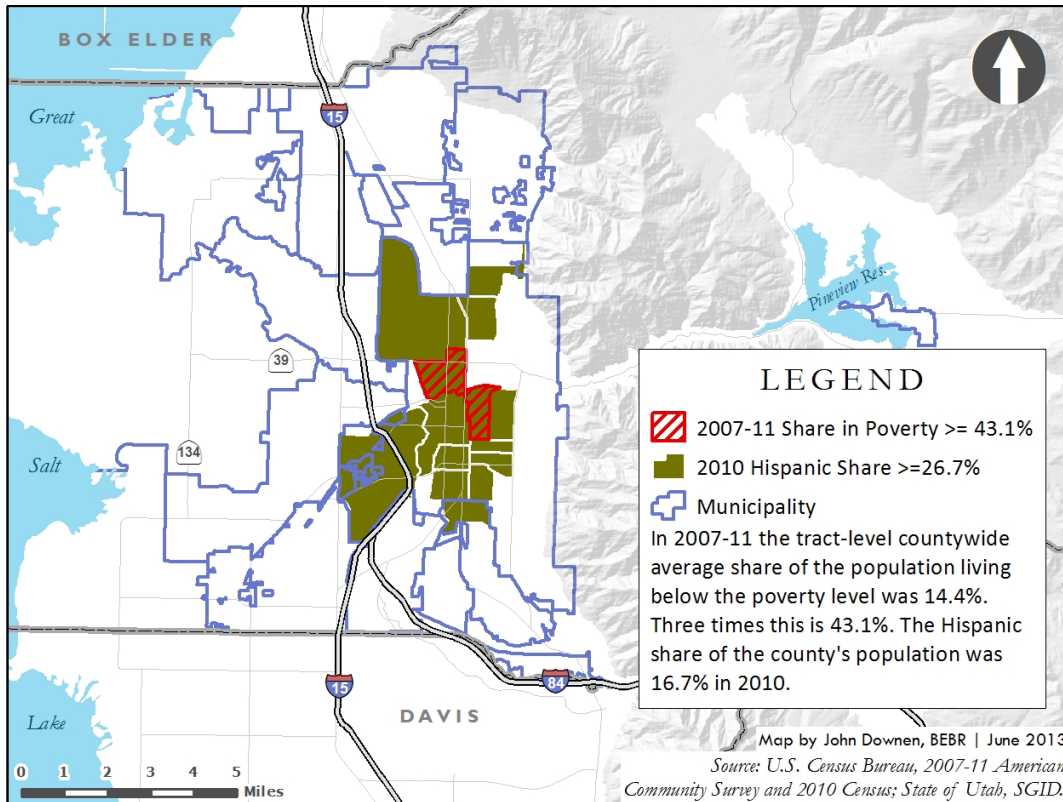


Figure 16 overlays the concentrated areas of poverty with tracts that have a Hispanic population share 10 percentage points or higher than the county total of 16.7 percent. Hispanics are the most prevalent minority group in Weber County (Table 1), many of whom reside in Ogden and the cities to the south like Roy and Washington Terrace. The census tracts with the highest concentrations of Hispanics are all in central and western Ogden. Though only a few of these tracts also have a poverty rate above 43.1 percent, much of the county's poor residents are concentrated in these areas of Ogden (Figure 13). These tracts also have some of the lowest home values (Figure 24) and opportunity scores (Figure 20) which highlights the disparity in opportunity among Weber County residents.



**Figure 17: Concentrations of Poverty and Minorities by Tract in Weber County, 2007–2011**

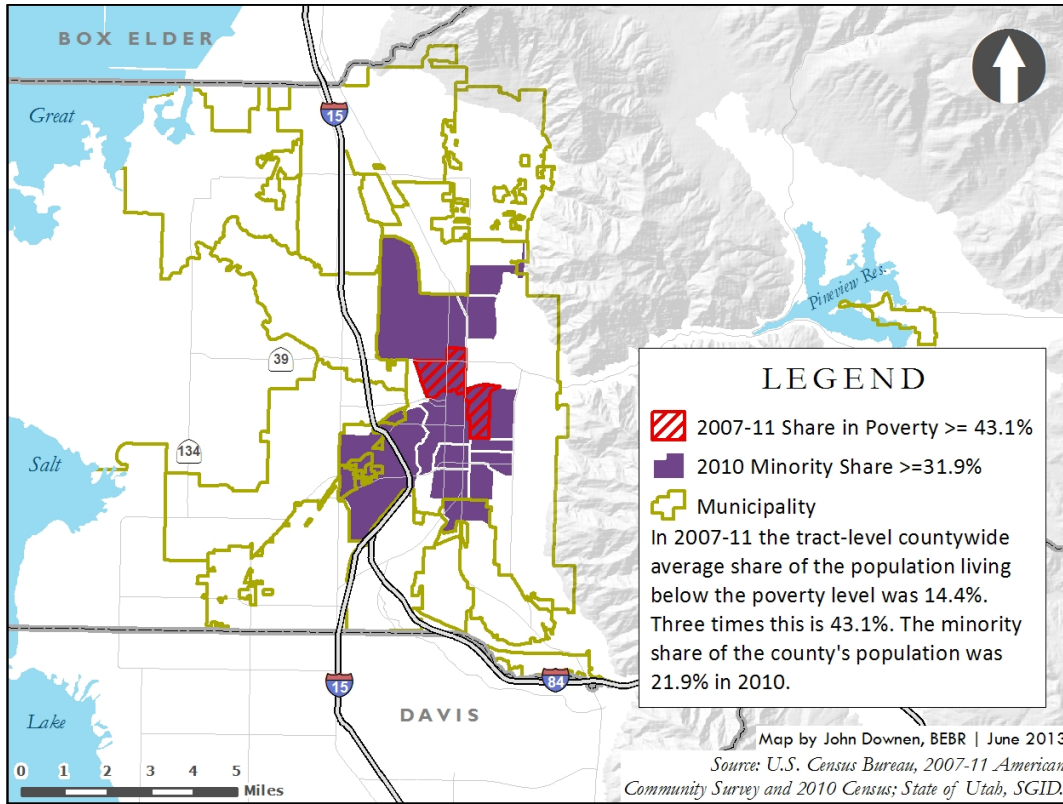


Figure 17 also overlays the concentrated areas of poverty with tracts that have minority population shares 10 percentage points or higher than the county total of 21.9 percent. The tracts with significant concentrations of minorities are commensurate with the census tracts with concentrations of Hispanic residents further emphasizing the disparity between minorities and non-Hispanic, white residents. These tracts also have high poverty rates (Figure 13) and low access to opportunity (Figure 20). Without more equal access to housing and employment opportunities in other parts of the county, the concentration of minorities and low-income residents will continue to grow in the low opportunity areas of Ogden. This perpetuates the cycle of housing discrimination and puts many more of the tracts in Ogden at risk of developing into racial and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty.

**Figure 18: Percent of Individuals Receiving Public Assistance in Weber County by Zip Code, 2010**

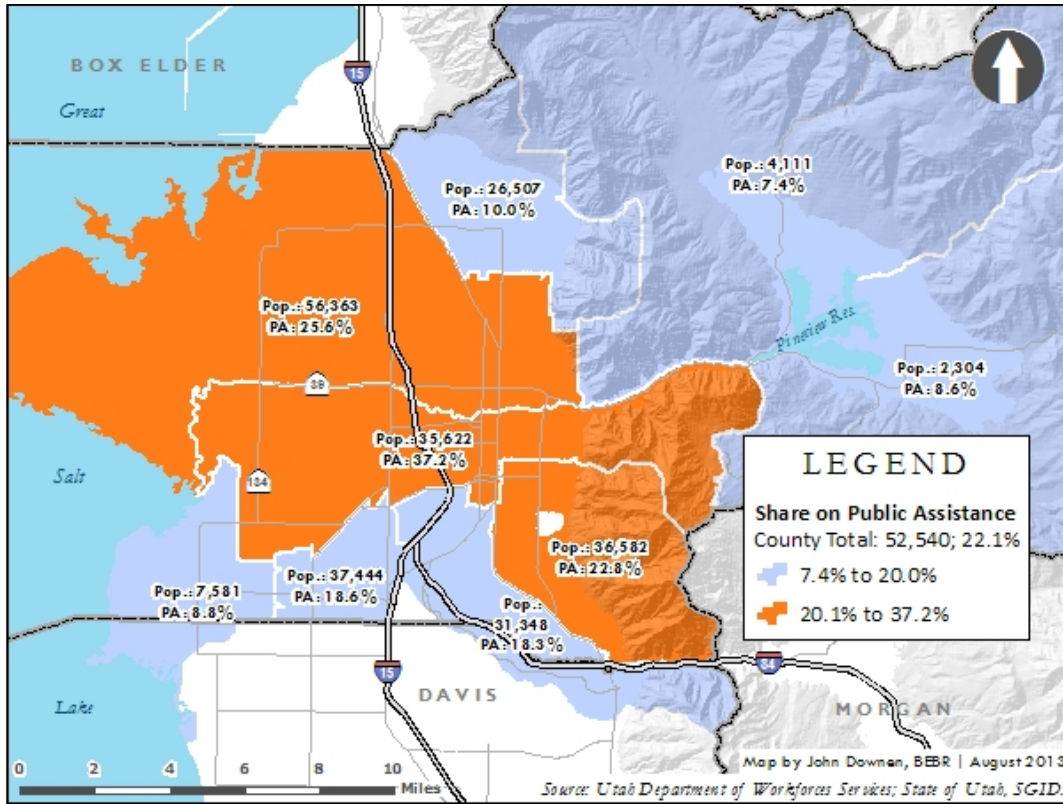


Figure 18 maps the 2010 share of the population on any form of public assistance according to the Utah Department of Workforce Services, by zip code. Out of Weber County’s approximate 52,540 residents (this estimate may be high as the two zip codes that cross county lines into Davis County were only included in the Weber County analysis) 22.1 percent, or slightly more than every 1 out of 5 residents is a public assistance recipient. In fact a majority of the zip codes west of the Wasatch is considered significantly concentrated with recipients, with only three small zip codes having fewer than 20 percent of its residents on public assistance. The Ogden Valley, with a much lower population than the rest of the county, also experienced much lower rates than the rest of the county. Both zip codes 84310 and 84315 had percentage of recipients at 7.4 and 8.6 percent, respectively. Despite the heavy concentration of poor (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 3) residents in the zip codes that contain Roy, Riverdale, and Washington Terrace there are relatively low percentages of recipients compared to the more central and northern zip codes covering cities including Ogden, West Haven, and Marriott-Statesville.

The densest concentrated area of public assistance recipients is in the central and western portions of the county, including all of Ogden, Marriott-Statesville, Farr West, Plain City, and much of the unincorporated land. Not surprisingly, these zip codes are areas with high numbers of poor (Figure 13) and minority residents (Figure 3), especially in the city of Ogden and the western areas adjacent. This is due in part to the higher concentration of public assistance recipients in the more urban area of the county where there’s more low-wage and entry level employment options (Figure 10). 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 (CITE FIGURES) and an overwhelming majority of the residents in these areas are renters, especially among the minority population. This can result in less mobility into fair and equitable housing throughout the county where overall opportunity is higher (Figure 20). Though public assistance recipients are members of the protected classes, they are overwhelmingly living in low opportunity areas of the county, even more so than non-recipients of the protected classes. For Example, the zip code 84067 which covers the city of Roy, which has a low to mid-range opportunity score of 3.0 ( 110) also has many poor (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 3) residents, but less than the county average percentage. Not surprisingly, the more suburban cities in the northeast, just above Ogden, have a low shares of public assistance recipients with zip code 84414, which covers North Ogden and Pleasant View, had a rate of only about 10 percent. So, while anywhere from a quarter to over a third of the residents living within Ogden or living to the west/northwest were recipients less than only about 1 in 10 were recipients in the the North Ogden and Pleasant View Area. This highlights the disparity in fair and equitable housing within the Weber County as relatively few members of the protected classes live in this area.

## 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 Weber County. Census tracts located in unincorporated areas of the county are included in the countywide analysis only. Overall, the county receives a low weighted opportunity score of only 3.2 out of 10 ( 110). In fact the highest scoring composite index for the county is Job Access with a 5.5, and the lowest score of 2.9 in the School Proficiency index.

**Table 110: Weighted, Standardized HUD Opportunity Indices**

	<b>School Proficiency</b>	<b>Job Access</b>	<b>Labor Market Engagement</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Housing Stability</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>
Weber County	2.9	5.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.2
Farr West	4.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	5.2	5.7
Harrisville	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.2	7.8	7.1
Hooper	6.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	4.0
Marriott-Slaterville	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.8	3.8	3.2
North Ogden	5.1	3.5	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.1
Ogden	1.7	6.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0
Plain City	2.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	2.0
Pleasant View	9.0	4.1	4.8	5.4	7.7	7.6
Riverdale	4.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Roy	1.3	5.2	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.0
South Ogden	3.0	6.5	4.1	3.4	6.0	3.5
Washington Terrace	3.0	6.7	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.0
West Haven	3.7	3.5	5.0	3.9	5.4	3.5

*Source: HUD Spreadsheet for Sustainable Communities Grantees*

Though the countywide **opportunity index** score is low, some cities actually scored relatively high, with a 7.6 and 7.1 in Pleasant View and Harrisville, respectively. However, cities also scored below the county, with Ogden, Plain City, and Washington Terrace all scoring 2.0’s, the lowest scores in the county.

With the county school proficiency scoring only 2.9 out of 10, it is not surprising only three cities score above a 4 on the School Proficiency Index. However, the highest is Pleasant View scoring 9 out of 10. Two cities, Ogden and Roy both receive scores below 2, scoring 1.7 and 1.3 respectively.

For the Job Access Index, all tracts in the county aggregate to a weighted score of 5.5, however, the individual tracts and cities within the county range greatly. The city of Hooper scores the lowest at 1 out of 10, and Riverdale scores the highest with a 9. Overall, 7 of the 13 incorporated cities score over 5 points.

In terms of the Labor Market Engagement Index, the lowest scoring city is the entitlement city of Ogden with a 2.6. This is commensurate with the location of poor residents in the county (Figure 13). The highest scoring city of Harrisville receives a 6.2. Overall, about a third of all the cities in Weber



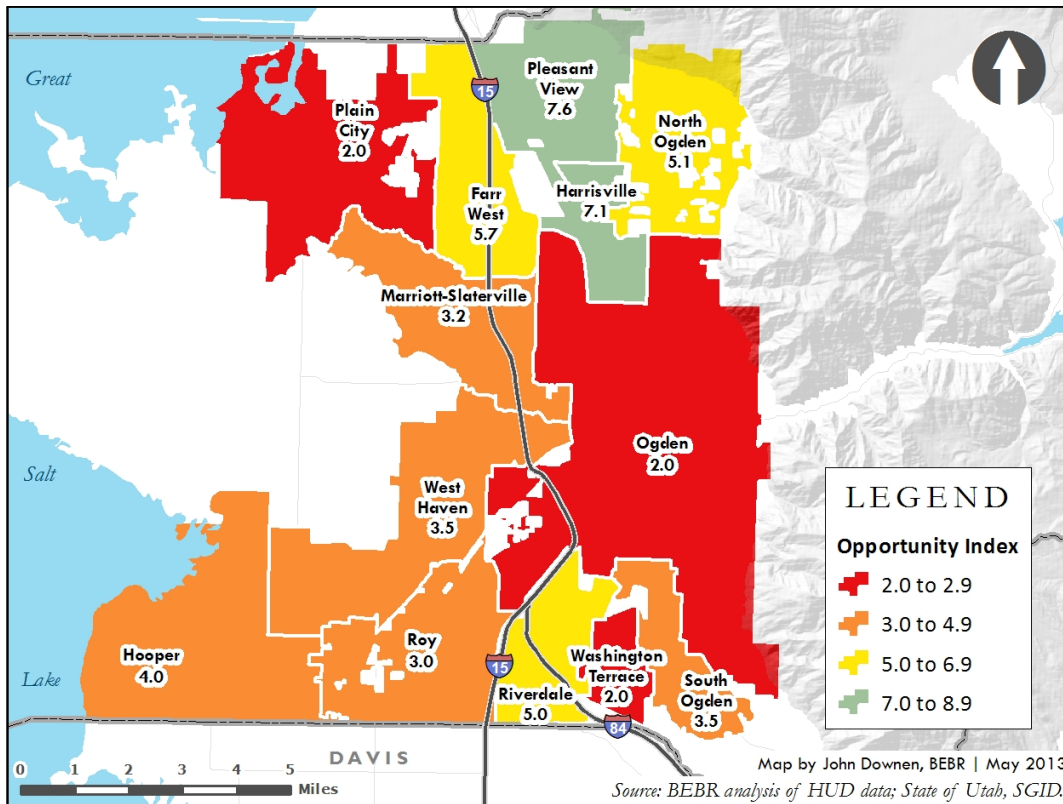
County scored above a 5.0, though the county itself only receiving 3.8 out of 10.

The Poverty Index for all of Weber County also receives a low score of 3.8 out of 10. However, only three incorporated cities scored lower than the county, South Ogden with a 3.4 and Washington Terrance and Ogden at the lowest score of 2.4. These are some of the most populated cities in the county which weighs heavily on the county composite score. Four cities scored a 6.0 or above, the highest score going to Farr West with a score 6.5.

For all of Weber County, the Housing Stability Index is the second highest scoring composite index with a score of 4.3 out of 10. Not surprisingly then roughly two-thirds of the cities in Weber County score higher than a 5.0, with the highest score of 7.8 in Harrisville.

Overall, four cities score below the county's overall **opportunity index** Score: Ogden, Plain City, and Roy each scored a 2, and Washington Terrace which scored a 3. Marriott-Slaterville receives a commensurate score with the county. Not surprisingly, the two highest Opportunity scores of all the cities in the county are Harrisville and Pleasant View each scoring a 7.1 and 7.8, respectively.

**Figure 19: Opportunity Index by City in Weber County**



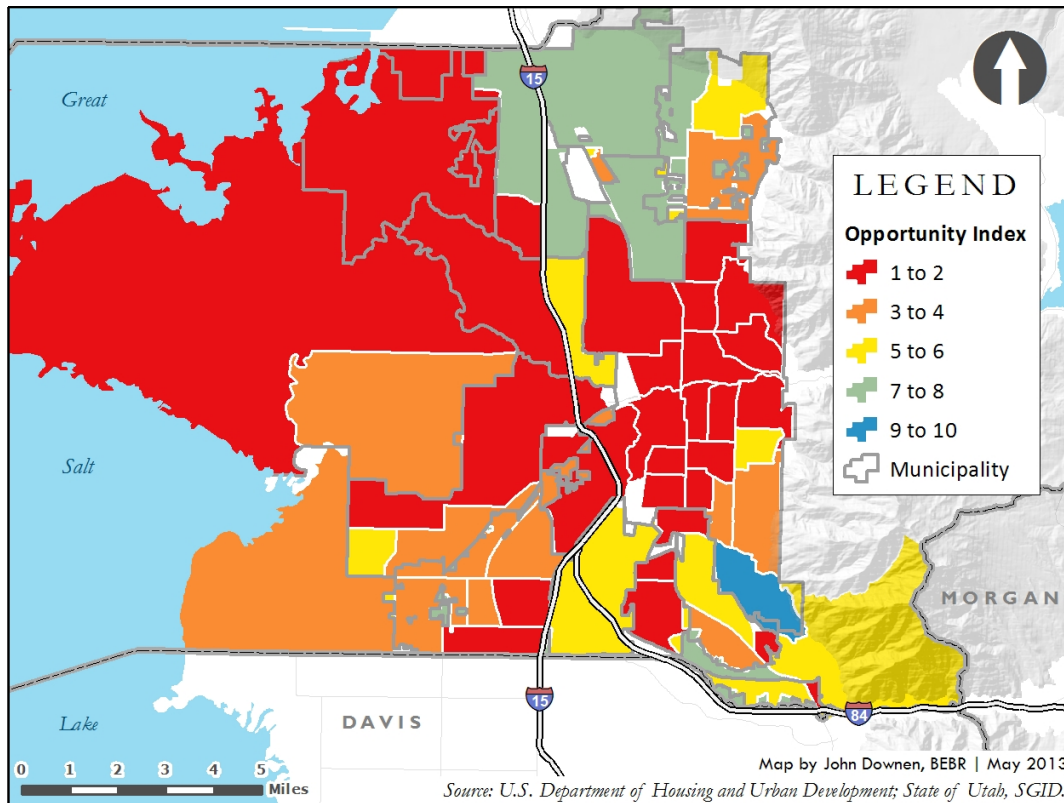
Note: The HUD opportunity index scale ranges from 1 (low opportunity) to 10 (high opportunity). Please see the term **opportunity index** in the glossary for further details.

Figure 19 displays the citywide opportunity score for each incorporated city in Weber 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. The aggregate composite scores are shown in Table 110. As it can be seen there is a wide range of opportunity between the cities in Weber County. The lowest opportunity cities included Plain City, Washington Terrace and Ogden. The southwestern cities including Marriott-Slaterville, West Haven, Hooper, and Roy tended to score a little higher in the more mid-range of scores between 3 and 4. Overall, the northern cities scored the highest with Pleasant View Receiving a 7.6 and Harrisville a 7.1 out of 10. The low scores in Ogden and the southwestern cities are not surprising considering the higher concentration of poverty in these areas (Figure 13) and **RCAPs/ECAPs** in Ogden (Figure 14). Plain City’s low score is most likely due to its rural and remote setting inside the county, having more in common with the more rural county to the north, Box Elder County, than Weber County. The high access to opportunity in the northern cities is more likely due to the more suburban and affluent nature of the cities. They offer smaller commercial centers as well as proximity to the more urban center of Ogden. They also tend to have fewer poor residents (Table 107) and higher school proficiencies (CITE FIGURES)

Though the tracts within a city can vary in terms of access to opportunity, as shown in Figure 20, the city of Ogden still receives a low opportunity score from HUD. This is due to a variety of factors,

many of which can be attributed to the high poverty rate (Table 108) and minority resident population as compared to the rest of the county (Table 1). Likewise, the schools in the city rank low in terms of proficiency (CITE FIGRUE), and the housing stock tends to be smaller and of lower **assessed value** than found elsewhere (Figure 24). Overall, even with access to employment relatively high with numerous bus routes and a Front Runner Stop, the city of Ogden does not offer a lot of access to opportunity for protected classes, despite their overwhelming presence in the city.

**Figure 20: Opportunity Index by Census Tract in Weber 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 non-manipulated HUD opportunity scores for each census tract in Weber County that were used to aggregate the citywide opportunity scores in Figure 19. With the exception of the southeast corner of Ogden, almost all the tracts in the entitlement city ranks below 2 out of 10 in terms of access to opportunity. Even then, only two tracts score above a 4. The one, southernmost tract, just on the south side of Weber State University, scored a 9 out of 10 is a suburban area with large, detached single-family homes with low affordability for lower-income residents (Figure 24) and few residents of the protected classes. The rest of the city, including the downtown area surrounding 24th Street all scored a 2 or lower. This is due in part to the dense concentration of poor residents living in Ogden (Figure 13) and low housing stability, despite its relative affordability for protected classes (Table 96). Despite the availability of transportation options and job access in the city, all other composite indices scored low (Table 110).

The rest of Weber County varies widely in terms of access to opportunity, though no tract outside of Ogden scores higher than 8 out of 10. The highest scoring tracts are on the north side of Ogden in the cities of Harrisville and Pleasant View. These cities offer low poverty rates (Table 107), housing stability, high ranking schools (CITE FIGURES), and relatively close proximity to commercial centers in Ogden (Figure 10). The northwestern quadrant of the county including Plain City and the surround unincorporated land is mostly rural and industrial land, not offering much in terms of housing, employment, healthcare or many other amenities needed for the protected classes to capitalize on opportunity. The southwestern census tracts in the county in cities like Hooper, Roy and West Haven have slightly higher opportunity scores in the 2 to 4 range. These areas offer more than the northwest in terms of public transportation, commercial and employment centers, schools and the other amenities required to capitalize on opportunity. However, the closer to the city of Ogden, the lower the opportunity score tends to be. This is most likely due to the heavier concentration of poor residents living in this area (Figure 13). The tracts to the southeast of Ogden city tend to be higher ranking, almost on par with the tracts north of Ogden. This is due in part because these areas are more suburban with large, detached single-family homes of low affordability for lower-income residents (Figure 24) and few residents of the protected classes, as well as high ranking schools and employment stability.

**Figure 21: Childcare Centers in Weber County, 2010**

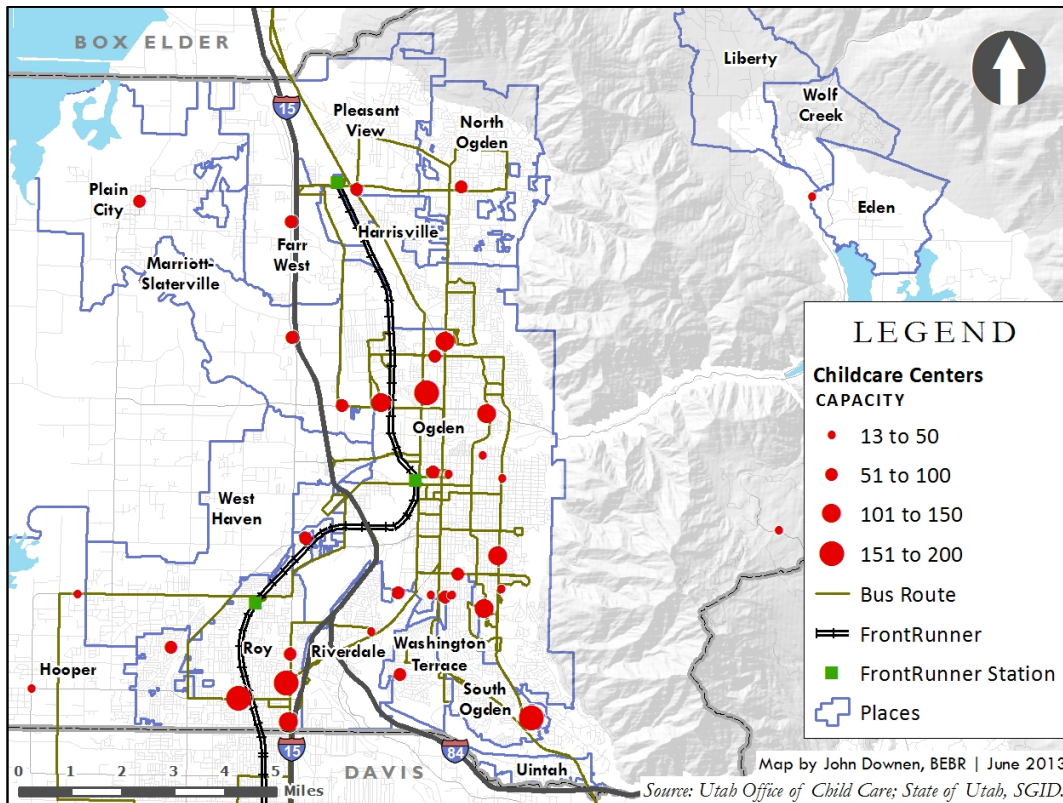


Figure 21 maps the active childcare centers in Weber County by capacity, not including licensed family or residential certificate care facilities. The larger the dot is on the map, the higher the maximum capacity of the center. Access to daycare can be considered an advantage in terms of fair and equitable housing as well as access to opportunity for many reasons. For one, for a low income household that relies on one or more 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 29). 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. With the exception lowly populated areas on the western side of the county near the Great Salt Lake and the far east in Ogden Valley the childcare centers are fairly well distributed throughout the county. Almost every incorporated city in Weber County has at least one small childcare center, including the higher opportunity areas in the north. However, considering a vast majority of the county’s poor (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 17) populations live in central and western Ogden, there are likely disparities in quality, access and capacity between those of the protected classes using centers in Ogden, and those residents using centers in higher opportunity areas like Pleasant View.



**Figure 22: Share of Students with Parents of Limited English Proficiency in Weber County, 2010**

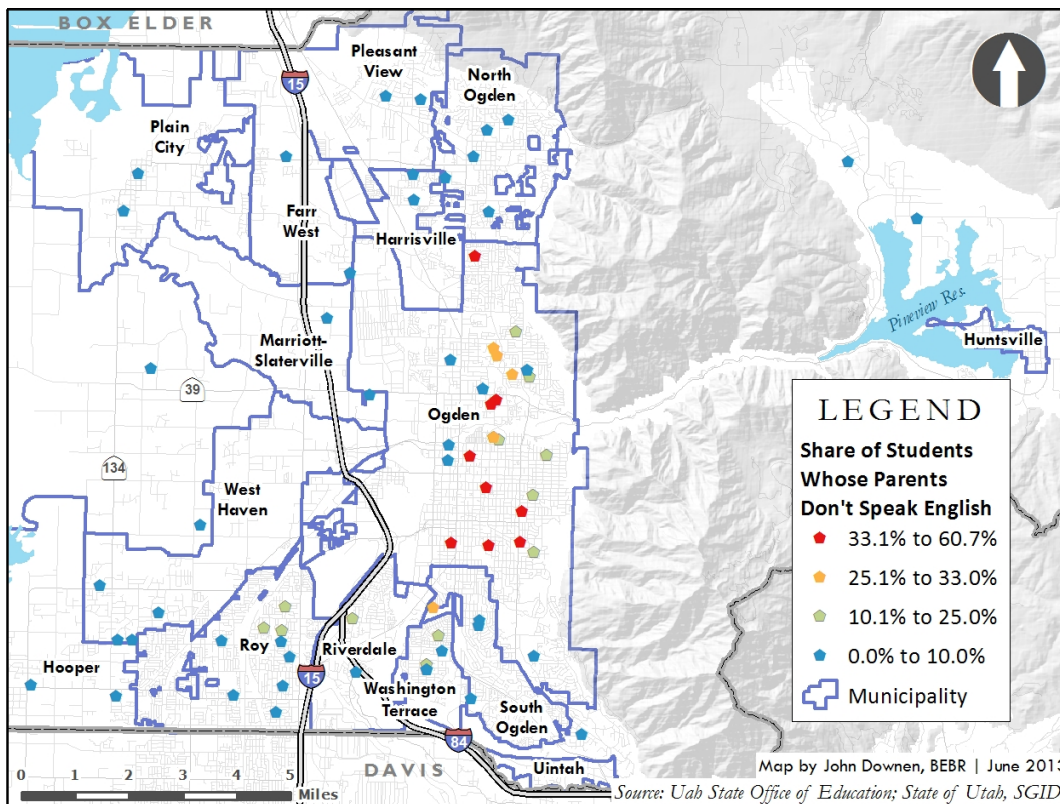


















Figure 22 shows the share of students whose parents don't speak English for each public school in Weber County. Not surprisingly, a majority of the schools, namely outside of Ogden have a low prevalence of students with **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)** parents or guardians. For the most part the schools outside of the entitlement city have a 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, including North Ogden, Harrisville, Marriott-Slaterville and north. To the south, Roy, Riverdale, and Washington Terrace all have schools with an **LEP** rate of 10.1 to 25 percent as well as schools with less than 10 percent. This is commensurate with the location of minority residents, as a majority of those that live outside of Ogden, live in these cities (Figure 4). Ogden schools tend to have the highest rates of **LEP** with many of the centrally located schools with more than a third of the students with **LEP** parents or guardians. This is commensurate with the location of minority residents in the county (Figure 3). In fact, many of these schools with high rates of **LEP** are in or adjacent to census tracts with a **minority-majority** population (Figure 15).

**Table 111: Percent of Students with LEP Parents, 2010**

	Percent	Bar
Weber County	13.0%	
Eden CDP	0.8%	
Farr West	4.7%	
Harrisville	3.5%	
Hooper	4.5%	
Marriott-Slaterville	7.1%	
North Ogden	2.1%	
Ogden	29.6%	
Plain City	2.4%	
Pleasant View	0.8%	
Riverdale	13.7%	
Roy	8.5%	
South Ogden	10.5%	
Washington Terrace	9.9%	
West Haven	3.7%	
Other Unincorporated Areas	2.8%	

*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 111 shows the percentage of public school students with **LEP** parents for each incorporated city and some towns in Weber County. Not surprisingly, the county’s largest city, Ogden, has the highest percentage of students with **LEP** parents with approximately 30 percent. This is commensurate with the overall high number of minority residents living in the city compared to other areas in the county (Table 107). Riverdale has the next highest percentage of students with **LEP** parents/guardians at 13.7 percent, less than a percentage point higher than the county share. On the contrary, Eden and Pleasant View both have less than one percent of the public school student body with **LEP** parents. Similarly, North Ogden, Plain City, and the other unincorporated areas of Weber County all have shares of students with **LEP** parents/guardians under 3 percent of the total student population.



**Table 112: Percent of Students with LEP Parents by Place and School, 2010**

	Percent	Bar
Eden CDP	0.8%	
VALLEY SCHOOL	0.8%	
Farr West	4.7%	■
FARR WEST SCHOOL	5.3%	■
WAHLQUIST JR HIGH	4.3%	■
Harrisville	3.5%	■
MAJESTIC SCHOOL	3.7%	■
ORION JR HIGH	3.3%	■
Hooper	4.5%	■
FREEDOM SCHOOL	7.1%	■
HOOPER SCHOOL	1.6%	
Marriott-Slaterville	7.1%	■
PIONEER SCHOOL	7.1%	■
North Ogden	2.1%	■
BATES SCHOOL	2.3%	■
GREEN ACRES SCHOOL	2.9%	■
MARIA MONTESSORI ACADEMY	0.0%	
NORTH OGDEN JR HIGH	2.2%	■
NORTH OGDEN SCHOOL	2.4%	■
Ogden	29.6%	■
BEN LOMOND HIGH	30.1%	■
BONNEVILLE SCHOOL	27.5%	■
CANYON VIEW SCHOOL	2.3%	■
CONTRACTED SPECIAL EDUCATION	21.7%	■
DAVINCI ACADEMY	0.0%	
DEE SCHOOL	61.7%	■
GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH	23.6%	■
GRAMERCY SCHOOL	41.9%	■
HERITAGE SCHOOL	44.6%	■
HIGHLAND JUNIOR HIGH	31.1%	■
HILLCREST SCHOOL	19.7%	■
HORACE MANN SCHOOL	11.4%	■
JAMES MADISON SCHOOL	61.0%	■
LINCOLN SCHOOL	37.4%	■
MOUND FORT JUNIOR HIGH	46.4%	■
MOUNT OGDEN JUNIOR HIGH	35.5%	■
NORTH REGION BLIND	0.0%	
NORTH REGION DEAF	0.0%	
ODYSSEY SCHOOL	53.8%	■
OGDEN HIGH	36.1%	■
OGDEN PREPARATORY ACADEMY	0.5%	
POLK SCHOOL	17.2%	■
SHADOW VALLEY SCHOOL	6.9%	■
SPEC EDUC ATC	10.2%	■
SUMMIT VIEW	0.0%	
THOMAS O SMITH SCHOOL	51.4%	■
TWO RIVERS HIGH	9.5%	■
VENTURE ACADEMY	1.1%	
WASATCH SCHOOL	15.9%	■
Plain City	2.4%	■
FREMONT HIGH	2.5%	■
PLAIN CITY SCHOOL	2.1%	■
Pleasant View	0.8%	■
LOMOND VIEW SCHOOL	1.6%	■
WEBER HIGH	0.6%	
Riverdale	13.7%	■

**Table 112: (continued)**

	Percent	Bar
RIVERDALE SCHOOL	13.7%	
Roy	8.5%	
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL	11.0%	
MIDLAND SCHOOL	7.0%	
MUNICIPAL SCHOOL	6.7%	
NORTH PARK SCHOOL	12.3%	
ROY HIGH	5.7%	
ROY JR HIGH	8.1%	
ROY SCHOOL	8.2%	
SAND RIDGE JR HIGH	11.1%	
VALLEY VIEW SCHOOL	12.8%	
South Ogden	10.5%	
CLUB HEIGHTS SCHOOL	32.3%	
H GUY CHILD SCHOOL	3.0%	
MARLON HILLS SCHOOL	8.3%	
SOUTH OGDEN JR HIGH	6.8%	
Washington Terrace	9.9%	
BONNEVILLE HIGH	6.6%	
ROOSEVELT SCHOOL	14.8%	
T H BELL JR HIGH	11.6%	
WASHINGTON TERRACE SCHOOL	12.1%	
West Haven	3.7%	
COUNTRY VIEW SCHOOL	4.0%	
QUEST ACADEMY	0.8%	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN JR HIGH	3.3%	
WEST HAVEN SCHOOL	6.7%	
Other Unincorporated Areas	2.8%	
KANESVILLE SCHOOL	2.6%	
SNOWCREST JR HIGH	0.0%	
UINTAH SCHOOL	3.7%	
WEST WEBER SCHOOL	3.7%	

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

Table 112 further breaks down the concentrations of students whose parents are considered to have a limited English proficiency attending public school in Weber County. In addition to the city totals, each individual public school's **LEP** parent percentage is displayed. In Ogden, the percentage of students with **LEP** parents/guardians at each school varies quite widely, from as low as 0 percent to as high as 61.7 percent at Dee School. For the most part however, the schools tend to have high shares of **LEP** parents/guardians with as many as 4 different schools reported having more than half of their students are from **LEP** households. Overall, 12 of the 29 schools have higher concentrations than the county total. When not considering non-traditional schools in the city, almost none of the schools have less than a fifth of their student body with **LEP** parents/guardians.

**Figure 23: Minority Share of Enrollment in Public Schools in Weber County, 2011**

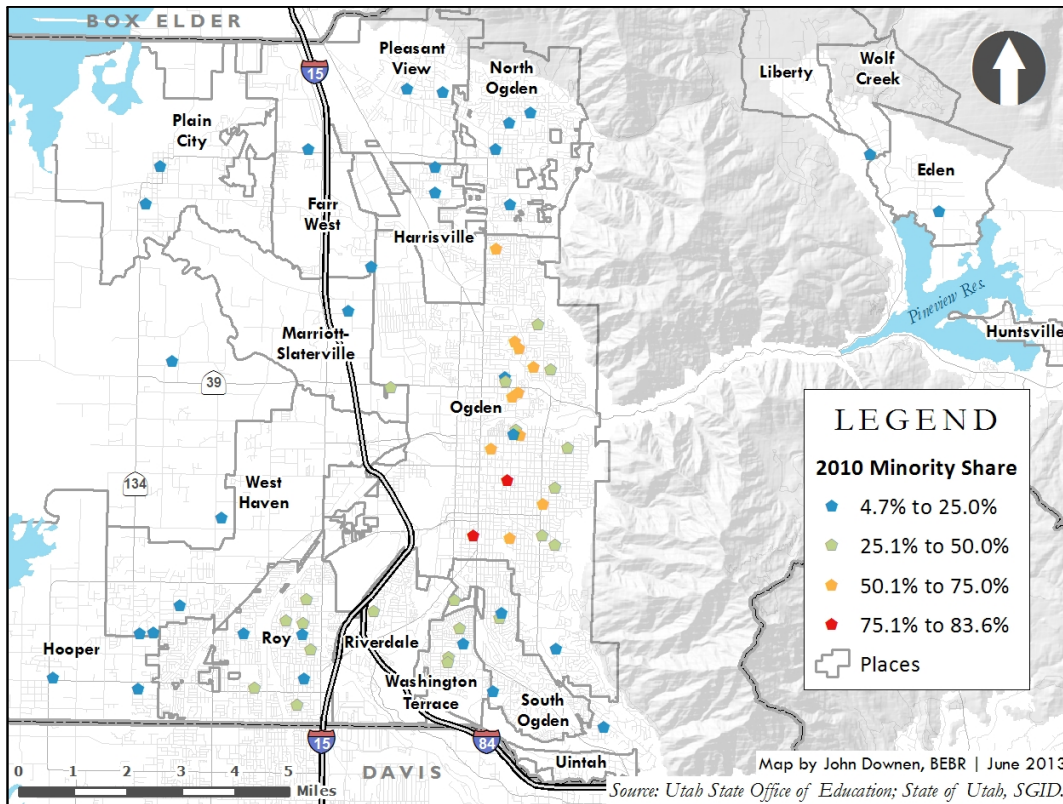


Figure 23 displays the minority share of the student body at each public school in Weber County in 2011. As can be expected, the schools with the highest minority shares are commensurate with the location of minority residents in the county (Figure 4) as well as **LEP** rates in public school (Figure 22). With a few exceptions, the schools with a quarter or less minority students enrolled are to the west and north of Ogden and in the Ogden Valley. Most of Roy, Riverdale, Washington Terrace, and Ogden have schools with more than a quarter minority students. All schools with a **minority-majority** student body are in the city of Ogden, for the most part, in or adjacent to tracts of significant minority concentrations (Figure 17). Overall, the only schools in Ogden with less than a quarter minority students are two schools near central Ogden, both which are non-traditional schools, and Shadow Valley School in southern Ogden located in the highest opportunity tract in the county (Figure 20). The two schools with more than three quarters minority students are James Madison School and Odyssey School, are both in HUD defined **RCAPs/ECAPs** (Figure 14) as well as **minority-majority** tracts (Figure 15).

Table 113 displays the racial and ethnic composition of each public school reporting enrollment in Weber County by place in 2011. Table 114 breaks the racial/ethnic enrollment down by city and individual public school in Weber County. The highest percentages of minorities in city schools within incorporated places are in Ogden, Riverdale, and South Ogden. Roy and Washington Terrace also have notably high proportions of minority students comprising about a quarter of all public school students. This is commensurate with the location of minority residents in the county overall (Figure 4). However, these areas are also home to many low-income residents as well (Figure 13). As a result, it

is not surprising these areas have both low proficiency (CITE FIGURES) as well as a low access to opportunity in general (Figure 20). Similarly, the cities with relatively low minority and low income populations have low percentages of minority students, namely in Eden, Plain City, and Pleasant View. These areas though lush with opportunity, lack many amenities the protected classes need including transportation options, employment centers, daycare options and other important infrastructure and services.

**Table 113: School Enrollment Racial/Ethnic Composition in Weber County by Place, Fall 2011**

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi-Race	Pacific Islander
Weber County	26.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	21.6%	1.9%	0.6%
Eden CDP	4.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Farr West	10.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	7.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Harrisville	11.0%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	7.5%	1.3%	0.3%
Hooper	10.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	7.2%	1.6%	0.7%
Marriott-Slaterville	16.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	12.7%	2.0%	0.6%
North Ogden	10.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	6.8%	1.4%	0.7%
Ogden	48.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	43.1%	1.3%	0.5%
Plain City	9.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	5.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Pleasant View	10.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	5.9%	1.9%	0.5%
Riverdale	27.5%	1.8%	0.7%	2.2%	21.4%	0.9%	0.4%
Roy	24.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	17.8%	2.8%	0.4%
South Ogden	27.2%	2.0%	0.5%	1.2%	18.5%	3.9%	1.1%
Washington Terrace	27.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	18.2%	4.5%	0.7%
West Haven	14.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	9.6%	1.8%	0.4%
Other Unincorporated Areas	9.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	5.7%	1.6%	0.8%

Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data

**Table 114: School Enrollment Racial/Ethnic Composition in Weber County by Place and School, Fall 2011**

	Minority	African Am. or Black	AIAN	Asian	Hispanic Latino	Multi-Race	Pacific Islander
Eden CDP	4.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%
VALLEY SCHOOL	4.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Farr West	10.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	7.0%	1.0%	0.9%
FARR WEST SCHOOL	9.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	6.1%	0.8%	0.7%
WAHLQUIST JR HIGH	11.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	7.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Harrisville	11.0%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	7.5%	1.3%	0.3%
MAJESTIC SCHOOL	9.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	6.8%	1.2%	0.3%
ORION JR HIGH	12.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	8.1%	1.4%	0.4%
Hooper	10.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	7.2%	1.6%	0.7%
FREEDOM SCHOOL	15.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	10.3%	3.0%	1.3%
HOOPER SCHOOL	5.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Marriott-Slaterville	16.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	12.7%	2.0%	0.6%
PIONEER SCHOOL	16.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	12.7%	2.0%	0.6%
North Ogden	10.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	6.8%	1.4%	0.7%
BATES SCHOOL	10.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	5.8%	1.7%	0.3%
GREEN ACRES SCHOOL	13.5%	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%	8.0%	1.6%	0.8%
MARIA MONTESSORI ACADEMY	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	7.3%	1.4%	0.4%
NORTH OGDEN JR HIGH	9.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	5.3%	0.4%	0.9%
NORTH OGDEN SCHOOL	11.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	7.9%	1.7%	1.2%
Ogden	48.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	43.1%	1.3%	0.5%
BEN LOMOND HIGH	55.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	47.1%	2.9%	0.8%
BONNEVILLE SCHOOL	53.9%	0.6%	2.3%	1.5%	46.5%	3.1%	0.0%
CANYON VIEW SCHOOL	16.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	12.0%	0.8%	0.0%
CONTRACTED SPECIAL EDUCATION	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
DAVINCI ACADEMY	11.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	7.8%	1.4%	0.4%
DEE SCHOOL	74.9%	2.5%	0.0%	2.3%	69.9%	0.2%	0.0%
GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH	53.8%	3.8%	1.0%	1.6%	45.5%	1.0%	1.0%

**Table 114: (continued)**

	<b>Minority</b>	<b>African Am. or Black</b>	<b>AIAN</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic Latino</b>	<b>Multi- Race</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>
GRAMERCY SCHOOL	61.9%	0.4%	1.8%	0.6%	57.6%	0.4%	1.0%
HERITAGE SCHOOL	57.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	53.8%	0.1%	0.7%
HIGHLAND JUNIOR HIGH	55.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	49.6%	2.2%	1.4%
HILLCREST SCHOOL	39.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	36.5%	0.7%	0.4%
HORACE MANN SCHOOL	27.1%	2.4%	0.6%	0.2%	22.0%	1.9%	0.0%
JAMES MADISON SCHOOL	81.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	78.0%	0.3%	1.0%
LINCOLN SCHOOL	52.9%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	48.4%	1.8%	0.4%
MOUND FORT JUNIOR HIGH	65.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.3%	60.2%	1.0%	0.5%
MOUNT OGDEN JUNIOR HIGH	49.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	47.6%	0.6%	0.1%
ODYSSEY SCHOOL	83.6%	3.6%	1.5%	0.2%	77.4%	1.0%	0.0%
OGDEN HIGH	52.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	48.7%	0.6%	0.3%
OGDEN PREPARATORY ACADEMY	37.9%	1.9%	0.1%	1.7%	31.3%	2.2%	0.7%
POLK SCHOOL	36.0%	1.6%	2.2%	0.2%	31.4%	0.6%	0.0%
SHADOW VALLEY SCHOOL	14.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	9.6%	1.1%	0.5%
SPEC EDUC ATC	46.2%	5.1%	2.6%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%
SUMMIT VIEW	50.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%
THOMAS O SMITH SCHOOL	67.1%	2.2%	1.6%	0.7%	62.1%	0.5%	0.0%
TWO RIVERS HIGH	35.7%	0.6%	0.6%	2.3%	30.4%	1.8%	0.0%
VENTURE ACADEMY	8.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.5%	0.0%
WASATCH SCHOOL	32.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	27.8%	0.5%	1.2%
Plain City	9.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	5.6%	0.6%	0.5%
FREMONT HIGH	9.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	6.2%	0.6%	0.4%
PLAIN CITY SCHOOL	7.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	4.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Pleasant View	10.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	5.9%	1.9%	0.5%
LOMOND VIEW SCHOOL	7.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	4.0%	2.0%	0.5%
WEBER HIGH	11.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	6.6%	1.9%	0.6%
Riverdale	27.5%	1.8%	0.7%	2.2%	21.4%	0.9%	0.4%
RIVERDALE SCHOOL	27.5%	1.8%	0.7%	2.2%	21.4%	0.9%	0.4%
Roy	24.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	17.8%	2.8%	0.4%
LAKEVIEW SCHOOL	31.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	23.1%	3.7%	1.5%
MIDLAND SCHOOL	23.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2.0%	14.1%	5.7%	0.3%
MUNICIPAL SCHOOL	27.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	21.5%	4.0%	0.0%
NORTH PARK SCHOOL	26.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	17.0%	5.0%	0.6%
ROY HIGH	22.1%	2.0%	0.6%	2.5%	16.2%	0.6%	0.2%
ROY JR HIGH	18.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.8%	14.7%	0.8%	0.6%
ROY SCHOOL	26.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.8%	20.5%	3.7%	0.2%
SAND RIDGE JR HIGH	28.0%	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%	20.0%	2.6%	0.5%
VALLEY VIEW SCHOOL	28.3%	0.4%	2.0%	1.0%	19.5%	5.3%	0.0%
South Ogden	27.2%	2.0%	0.5%	1.2%	18.5%	3.9%	1.1%
CLUB HEIGHTS SCHOOL	48.4%	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	38.6%	2.4%	1.1%
H GUY CHILD SCHOOL	17.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.5%	7.5%	6.1%	1.7%
MARLON HILLS SCHOOL	28.7%	4.1%	0.3%	0.6%	20.1%	2.4%	1.2%
SOUTH OGDEN JR HIGH	22.3%	1.0%	0.2%	1.5%	15.0%	3.9%	0.7%
Washington Terrace	27.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	18.2%	4.5%	0.7%
BONNEVILLE HIGH	22.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	15.2%	3.1%	0.3%
ROOSEVELT SCHOOL	33.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.7%	19.6%	9.9%	0.2%
T H BELL JR HIGH	29.6%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	20.7%	4.3%	0.9%
WASHINGTON TERRACE SCHOOL	28.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	21.2%	2.9%	1.9%
West Haven	14.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	9.6%	1.8%	0.4%
COUNTRY VIEW SCHOOL	14.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	7.9%	3.4%	0.4%
QUEST ACADEMY	10.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	8.4%	0.9%	0.3%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN JR HIGH	12.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	9.1%	0.6%	0.7%

**Table 114: (continued)**

	<b>Minority</b>	<b>African Am. or Black</b>	<b>AIAN</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic Latino</b>	<b>Multi- Race</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>
WEST HAVEN SCHOOL	20.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	12.8%	3.4%	0.3%
Other Unincorporated Areas	9.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	5.7%	1.6%	0.8%
KANESVILLE SCHOOL	11.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	7.0%	2.2%	0.4%
SNOWCREST JR HIGH	8.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	3.0%	2.7%	0.6%
UINTAH SCHOOL	9.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	6.0%	0.7%	1.2%
WEST WEBER SCHOOL	8.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	5.5%	1.0%	1.3%

*Source: BEBR computations from Utah State Office of Education data*



**Figure 24: Assessed Value of Detached Single-Family Homes in Weber County, 2011**

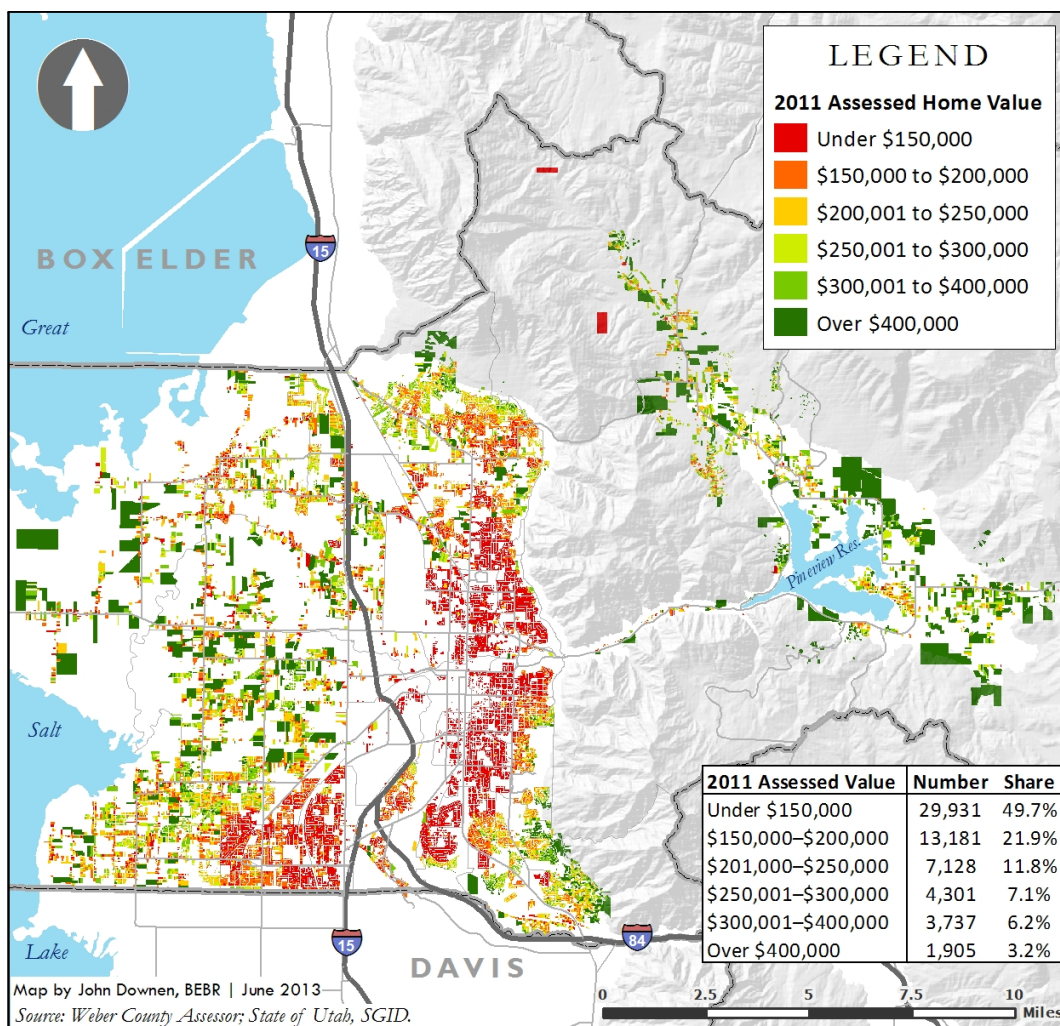


Figure 24 shows the **assessed value** of detached single-family homes by neighborhood in Weber County in 2011. Not surprisingly, the low assessed valued homes are located in the same areas as many poor (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 3) residents. Though these values are for detached single-family homes, there is no differentiation between renter- and owner-occupied homes. Similarly, it can be assumed that areas with low valued single-family homes will also have low values for multi-family units. When comparing the home values to the census tract opportunity scores in Figure 20, it is pretty clear many of the low valued homes are in low opportunity areas where many members of the protected classes live, especially in Central Ogden and the southwest in the city of Roy (Figure 13). On the contrary, in the cities to the north and south of Ogden, where access to opportunity is generally higher, the homes also have a higher **assessed value**, creating a barrier to lower-income and minority residents wanting to live in these areas, especially to the north in Pleasant View and North Ogden. Of course there are some exceptions to this trend, especially in southeastern Ogden where the opportunity and home values are quite high, as well as the access to opportunity (Figure 20). Also, though there are relatively few poor and minority residents in the northwestern quadrant of the county in and around

Plain City, the home values are relatively low. The highest valued homes are to the north of Ogden, and east in the Ogden Valley cities of Eden and Huntsville.

**Figure 25: Median Assessed Value of Detached Single-Family Homes in Weber County, 2011**

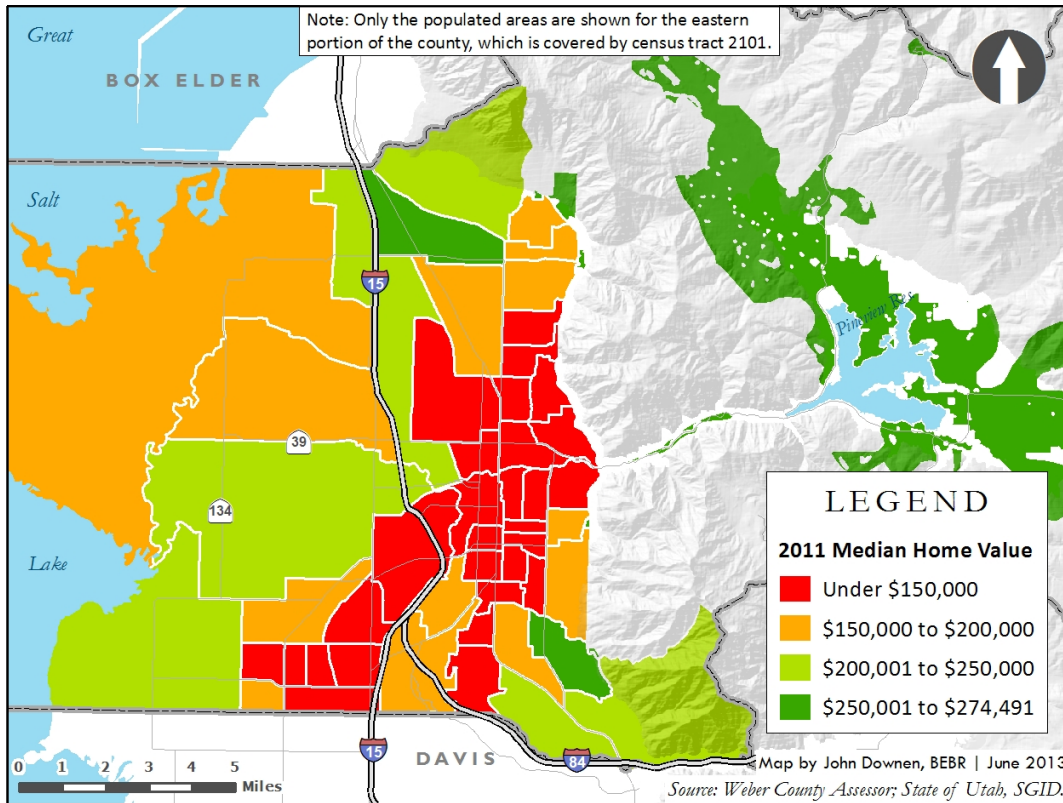


Figure 25 displays a more macro level view of the median value for detached single family homes by tract in Weber County from 2011. The aggregate home value by tract helps reduce the effect of outliers shown in Figure 24, and instead provides an average home value for a general area. For example, though some large homes in the far west of unincorporated Weber County were valued up over \$400,000, the median home value for all detached single-family homes in the tracts are only between \$150,000 and \$200,000. In fact only a few tracts have a median home value over \$250,000 dollars in all of Weber County, only three of which are not in the Ogden Valley area. Two are to the north of Ogden in Pleasant View and a small portion of North Ogden. The other is in the very southeastern tip of Ogden near Weber State University, which is not surprising considering this tract has a relatively low poor population (Figure 13) and high access to opportunity (Figure 20). The south-central area of the county in the Roy, Riverdale and Washington Terrace area has low valued homes with the median home value for all tracts in the area below \$200,000 while the southwest and southeast areas have a higher median home value. Again this is commensurate with the location of many poor residents (Figure 13) of Weber County.

In the entitlement city itself, almost all of the tracts in Ogden have a 2011 median home value of \$150,000 dollars or less. The only section of the city that has a higher median value is in the southeast

corner near Weber State University and along the foothills just to the northeast of the university. This area tends to be more suburban with larger homes and plots of land, as well as lower poverty rates and proximity to higher proficiency public schools (CITE). The rest of the city's low median home value is commensurate with the concentration of low-income (Figure 13) and minority (Figure 4) residents. Likewise, the access to opportunity in these tracts with low valued homes is also very low compared to much of the rest of the county (Figure 20). This highlights current disparity in access to opportunity between many members of the protected classes and the non-Hispanic, white residents of Weber County. As many minority low-income and minority residents are only able to afford cheaper homes due to less income, higher denial rates, and higher interest rates (CITE), many members of the protected classes are forced to live in these low-valued areas in Ogden and down into Roy and Washington Terrace. As these are the only areas they are able to find affordable and adequate housing, they are having to live in lower opportunity areas, with lower performing schools (CITE), thereby perpetuating the cycle of disparity in fair and equitable housing in both Ogden city and Weber County.

## Glossary

**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](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_INC110211.htm). 53, 58

**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](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh/buying/glossary)  
. 73, 85

**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). 59, 60

**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). 76, 77, 79, 80

**minority-majority** A geographical area of interest where the minority share of the population is greater than 50 percent of the total population. 65, 76, 80

**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). 70–73

**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](https://www.prrac.org/pdf/Regional_FH_Equity_Assessment_HUD_Aug_2011.pdf). 64–66, 72, 80

**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). 77