

Data Definitions, Sources, and Notes

Council District Statistics

Arthur W. Dakan and a team of geographers at the University of Louisville drew the council district boundaries along voter precinct boundaries. The districts were derived as aggregations of voter precincts. The geographers used 2000 census block-level data and geo-coded residential information from LOJIC to derive population counts by race for voter precincts. These counts were the “building blocks” from which the districts were constructed. After the district boundaries became official, they became available as a geo-coded “layer” from LOJIC.

The data presented in this report are summary statistics for the council districts. They were derived from two types of data—census data and government records.

District statistics derived from census data were aggregations of block-level data. Where district boundaries split a census block, data for block parts were estimated from geo-coded residential data from LOJIC. The summaries of 2000 block and block part data to districts were controlled to the population counts provided by University of Louisville geographers. All census data used in this report were from the “short form” questionnaire available on *2000 Census Summary File 1A* and *1990 Census Summary Tape File 1A*.

Statistics from government records were derived in a different way. Individual government records—birth and death records, child abuse and crime reports, and student records, were obtained with street address of the person or the event. Using LOJIC residential information and ArcView geographic information system, individual records were “captured” and summed to council district statistics. Election results and voter registration were precinct-level data summarized to districts.

Data were organized and presented in four parts—2000 district-county comparisons, child and family trends, student trends, and general demographic trends. Data are described in the order of appearance.

2000 District-County Comparisons

The lists of neighborhoods and small cities were adapted from the special edition of the Courier Journal Sunday February 3, 2002. We only included places that were wholly or substantially contained with the district. County neighborhoods are listed but not identified on the district map.

Population and Voting. A table for the district and Jefferson County show 2000 census counts of total persons, percent under age 18, percent ages 65 and older, percent female, and number of voting age, 18 and older. The percent (of voting age) who voted in 2000 elections were derived from summaries of precinct-level data provided by the Jefferson County Board of Elections of the number of ballots cast divided the number of voting age (multiplied by 100). A bar graph shows district-county differences in the percent of

registered voters by party affiliation. Independent voters include those registered in parties other than Republicans and Democrats. Pie graphs contrast how the district and county populations were divided by race (White, Black or African American, Asian and Pacific Islander, other races). A bar graph shows the percent of the total population who were of Hispanic origin. Hispanics can be of any race but were predominantly White. A “population pyramid” displays the percent of total persons by sex and 5-year age groups.

Child Abuse and Crime. A table and bar graph compare the district and county on three rates. The child abuse rate is the average annual number of incidents of child abuse or neglect reported to the Kentucky Department of Child Protective Services per 1,000 children under age 18. Likewise, the substantiated child abuse rate is the average annual number of reported incidents substantiated by state officials per 1,000 children. Incidents of child abuse or neglect were reported in 1998 and 1999 and were provided by the TWIST program of the Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children. The crime rate (average annual number of police reports per 1,000 total persons) was based on reports made to the Louisville Police Department and Jefferson County Police Department during the period 1997-1999. The base population of the three rates was from the 2000 census.

Child and Family Trends

The subsections—**Number of Children, Child Living Arrangements, and Family Types**, were derived from 1990 and 2000 census data. Shown first are the number of children under age 18, the percent under age five, and the number White, Black or African American, Asian and Pacific Islander, and children of some other race that included children of more than one race in 2000. The number of Hispanic children who may be of any race is also provided.

Household and family living arrangements of children are shown as the percent living with married couples, single mothers, single fathers, or other relatives. The percent living with grandparents was broken out of the other relative category in 2000 but unavailable in 1990. Children were under age 18. The number of children living in group quarters—for example, an orphanage, dormitory, juvenile institution, or hospital, is also reported.

Changes in the number of all families with children were broken down by the percent of married couples, single mothers, and single fathers. Changes in the number of these family types and other household types are shown in General Demographic Trends.

Subsections—**Births and Child and Teen Deaths**, derived from birth and death certificates examine changes from the five-year period 1985-89 to the five-year period 1995-99. Some of these events—infant deaths, for example, occur so infrequently that examining them for a longer period (five years) improves the reliability of the data. Birth and death data are reported for the place of residence, not the location of the event. Birth and death rates reported here were derived with base populations from the 1990 or 2000 census. The source of the birth and death certificate files was the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning, Surveillance and Health Data Branch.

The number of all live births was broken down by

- Percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Percent of mothers who made 10 or more prenatal care visits to a health practitioner during pregnancy.
- Percent weighing less than 5.5 pounds, considered low birth-weight.
- Percent with APGAR score of 9 or 10 representing the optimal score on the numerical measurement of the physical condition of a newborn, obtained through a series of tests shortly after birth. The tests measure Activity (muscle tone), Pulse, Grimace (reflex irritability), Appearance (skin color), and Respiration.
- Percent of mothers under age 20.
- Percent of mothers ages 35 and older.
- Percent of mothers who were not a high school graduate.
- Percent of mothers who were not married.

Also shown are the general fertility rate—live births per 1,000 females ages 15-44, the teen birth rate—live births per 1,000 females ages 15-17, and the median age of birth mothers.

Three child and teen death measures are presented. They are the infant mortality rate—the number of deaths under age one per 1,000 live births, the child mortality rate—the number of deaths ages 1-14 per 100,000 children ages 1-14, and the teen violent death rate—the number of deaths ages 15-19 by accident, homicide, or suicide per 100,000 persons ages 15-19.

Student Trends

Student records on all students in Jefferson County—public, parochial, and private, were obtained from Jefferson County Public Schools. Data on **Students Living in the District** were compared for the 1994-95 and 2000-01 school years. We looked at the number all students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade broken down by the percent in private or parochial schools and the percent participating in the free or reduced price lunch program. The number of JCPS students (grades K-12) was broken down by the percent in Exceptional Child Education and percent with English as a second language. The number of JCPS high school students was broken down by the percent in magnet programs.

Four categories of **Students at Risk** are presented. They are the drop-out rate—the percent of students in grades 7-12 who drop out of school not to return during the school year, the percent of students retained—not advanced to the next grade, the percent of students missing 20 or more school days, and the number of suspensions (also shown as a rate per 1,000 students).

Data on the **Transition after High School** were derived from surveys of graduates by JCPS to ascertain what they were doing six months after graduation. The number of high school graduates was broken down by the percent in school, the percent working, the percent in school and working, and the percent not in school or working.

General Demographic Trends

With 1990 and 2000 census data, the final data section provides trends on the general population. Changes in the number of total persons, males, females, and in categories of race and ethnicity are shown in **Population by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin**. On the 2000 census, persons were allowed to respond as being of one race or multiple races for the first time. In previous censuses, respondents were allowed to choose only one race. Provided for 1990 and 2000 are number of persons of one race by White, Black or African American, Asian, some other race, and for 2000 only, the number of persons of two or more races. Number of Hispanic persons (of any race) is also shown.

The concept of race used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.

The subsection—**Population by Age**, presents counts of persons by 5-year age groups though age 85 and older and the median age of the population. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990 or 2000.

Households—occupied housing units, are comprised of family households (occupied by persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption) and nonfamily households (occupied by unrelated persons or person living alone). This subsection presents the number of family households by type and whether related children under age 18 were present. Shown here, family households were further divided into married couple households and female householders (no husband). These counts coincide with the percentages of family types shown in Child and Family Trends section. Also presented are numbers of households with individuals age 65 and older and householders age 65 and older and living alone. We looked at change in the number of renters, homeowners, and in the average household size—number of persons per household.

The subsection **Housing** shows changes in the number of all housing units and those occupied and vacant. A **housing unit** may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. The **homeowner vacancy rate** is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory which was vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, then multiplying by 100. The **rental vacancy rate** is the proportion of the rental inventory that was vacant and for rent. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.