

Presentation of selected U.S. Census demographic variables by San Francisco voting precinct.

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In this paper and its companion piece, also posted on Usual Suspects, I describe a new data set for the San Francisco (SF) political establishment. Dozens of variables collated from the 2000 U.S. census have been compiled into SF precinct units. The variables, listed below, have been compiled from demographic categories at the block, block group, and tract level. Here, I display the converted variables and provide a few maps. In the companion paper, I also provide a series of detailed analyses using Professor Richard DeLeon’s Progressive Voter Index (PVI) as a dependent variable. Primarily, I examine which variables correlate strongly with low (moderate) and high (progressive) PVI scores. These correlations are referenced throughout this paper. I also describe the methodology used in creating the data set. Finally, I am providing a spreadsheet of selected variables by precinct in a spreadsheet attached to this paper. Rollups of the data to district level can be found in the Appendix of the prior paper.

I wish to thank Richard DeLeon of San Francisco State University for testing the validity of this dataset and suggesting numerous analyses. These data conform to (and agree with) much of his earlier work, and I am very grateful he took the time to work with me on this project. I welcome his (and others) work using this dataset to further the electorate’s knowledge on important trends in San Francisco politics.

Table 1 lists all of the variables collated into SF precincts. Variables in bold are those I provide in the attached spreadsheet. Census grouping indicates the minimum geographic unit for this characteristic in the U.S. Census.

**Table 1: Demographic variables collated into SF voting precincts**

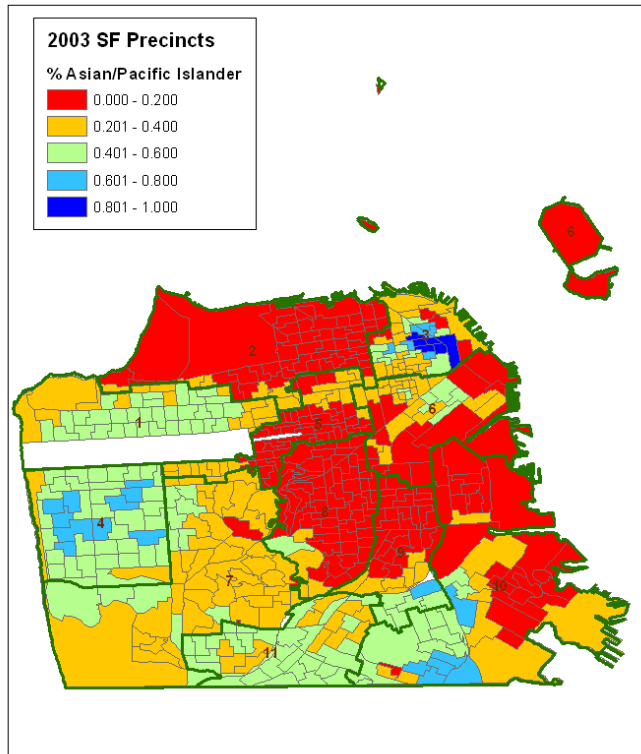
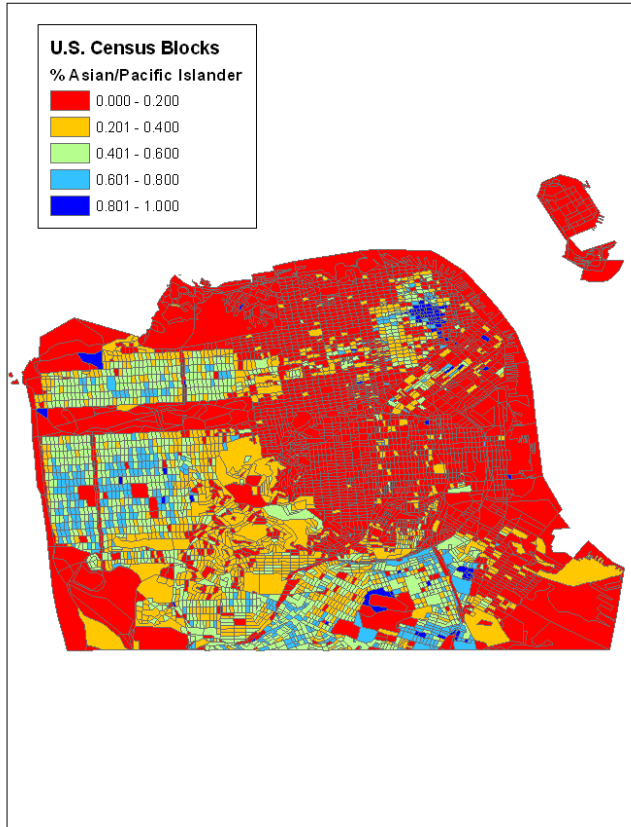
Variable	Description	Census grouping	Census Notes
<u>2000 Census-derived percentages per precinct</u>			
<b>p white</b>	<b>Race - white</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>White alone or self-identified mixed</b>
<b>p black</b>	<b>Race - black</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Black alone or self-identified mixed</b>
<b>p api</b>	<b>Race - Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Asian/PI alone or self-identified mixed</b>
<b>p hisp</b>	<b>Ethnicity - Latino/Hispanic</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Identified Latino or Hispanic</b>
p male	Gender - male	Block	
<b>p female</b>	<b>Gender - female</b>	<b>Block</b>	
p m 017	Age by Gender, male, 0-17	Block	
p m 1824	Age by Gender, male, 18-24	Block	
p m 2529	Age by Gender, male, 25-29	Block	
p m 3039	Age by Gender, male, 30-39	Block	
p m 4049	Age by Gender, male, 40-49	Block	
p m 5059	Age by Gender, male, 50-59	Block	
p m 6069	Age by Gender, male, 60-69	Block	
p m 70	Age by Gender, male, 70 and older	Block	
p f 017	Age by Gender, female, 0-17	Block	
p f 1824	Age by Gender, female, 18-24	Block	
p f 2529	Age by Gender, female, 25-29	Block	
p f 3039	Age by Gender, female, 30-39	Block	
p f 4049	Age by Gender, female, 40-49	Block	
p f 5059	Age by Gender, female, 50-59	Block	

p_f_6069	Age by Gender, female, 60-69	Block	
p_f_70	Age by Gender, female, 70 and older	Block	
p_t_017	Age by Gender, total, 0-17	Block	
p_t_1824	Age by Gender, total, 18-24	Block	
p_t_2529	Age by Gender, total, 25-29	Block	
p_t_3039	Age by Gender, total, 30-39	Block	
p_t_4049	Age by Gender, total, 40-49	Block	
p_t_5059	Age by Gender, total, 50-59	Block	
p_t_6069	Age by Gender, total, 60-69	Block	
p_t_70	Age by Gender, total, 70 and older	Block	
p_own_hu	Owned housing units	Block	
p_p_owhu	Population in owned housing units	Block	
p_native	Population U.S. born	Block Group	
p_foregn	Population not U.S. born	Block Group	
p_ntrlzd	Naturalized immigrant population	Block Group	
p_im_nzd	Naturalized immigrant population as a percentage of immigrants	Block Group	
p25m_nhs	Not graduated from high school - male	Block Group	Population over 25
p25m_hs	High school graduate - male	Block Group	Population over 25
p25m_sc	Some college or Associate's degree – male	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed 'some college' and 'associates degree'
p25m_bac	Bachelor's degree - female	Block Group	Population over 25
p25m_adv	Advanced degree - female	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed MS, PhD, or Professional degree
p25f_nhs	Not graduated from high school - female	Block Group	Population over 25
p25f_hs	High school graduate - female	Block Group	Population over 25
p25f_sc	Some college or Associate's degree – female	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed 'some college' and 'associates degree'
p25f_bac	Bachelor's degree - male	Block Group	Population over 25
p25f_adv	Advanced degree - male	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed MS, PhD, or Professional degree
p25t_nhs	Not graduated from high school - total	Block Group	Population over 25
p25t_hs	High school graduate - total	Block Group	Population over 25
p25t_sc	Some college or Associate's degree – total	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed 'some college' and 'associates degree'
p25t_bac	Bachelor's degree - total	Block Group	Population over 25
p25t_adv	Advanced degree - total	Block Group	Population over 25, Summed MS, PhD, or Professional degree
p16m_wrk	Employed male	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
p16m_nwk	Not employed male	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
p16f_wrk	Employed female	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
p16f_nwk	Not employed female	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
p16t_wrk	Employed total	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
p16t_nwk	Not employed total	Block Group	1999 Population over 16
2000 Census-derived other variables			
med_hh_i	Median household income	Block Group	1999 values
families	Number of family units	Block Group	
fam_mar	Number of family units – married couples	Block Group	
fam_chrn	Number of family units – with children	Block Group	
lgbt8	LGBT index – greater than 8% per precinct	Tract	Dummy variable
lgbt4_8	LGBT index – 4.5-8% per precinct	Tract	Dummy variable

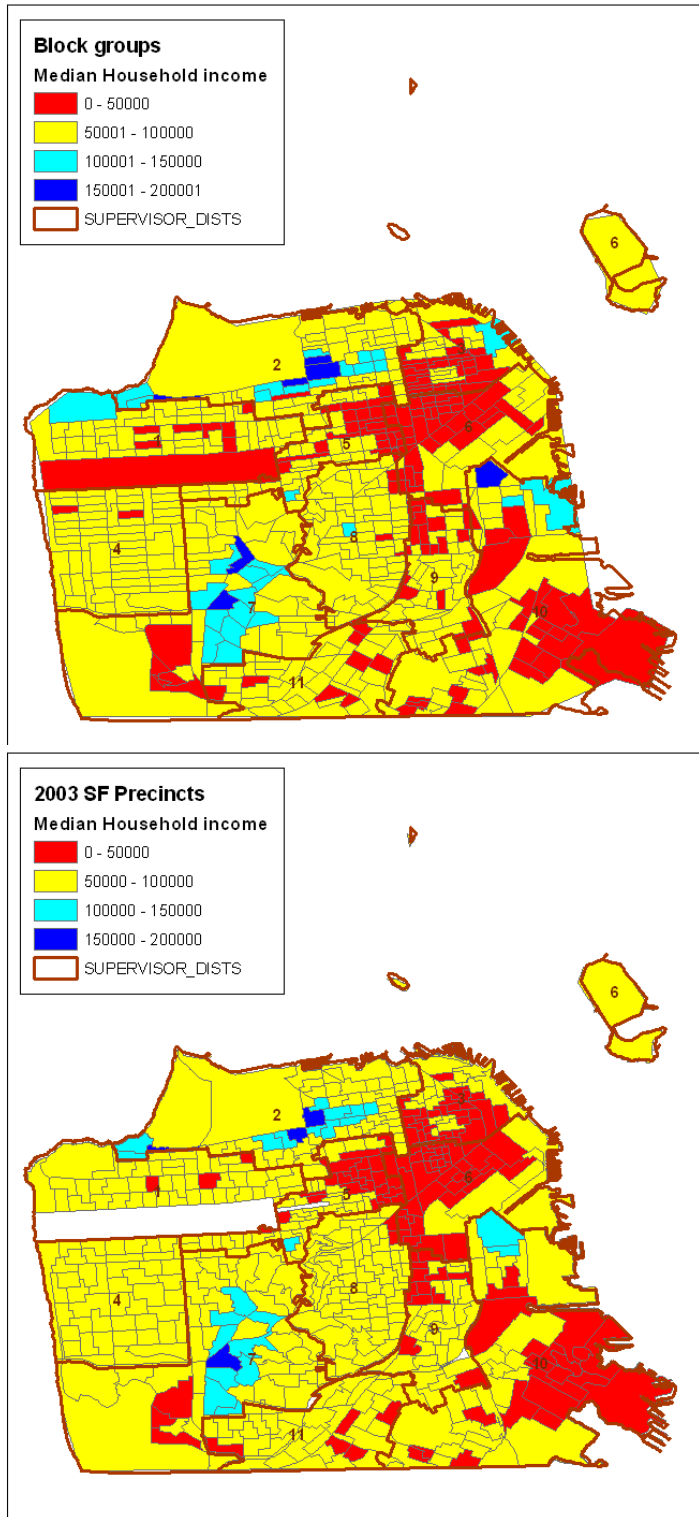
Some of these data, especially those collated from Census blocks, are available in other places. It was challenging, however, to create meaningful values from characteristics in which the smallest geographic unit was the block group. The methodology is provided in the companion paper.

An example of how precincts take aggregate block values is shown in the first two maps. The first map shows the percentage of Asian residents by census block. The second map

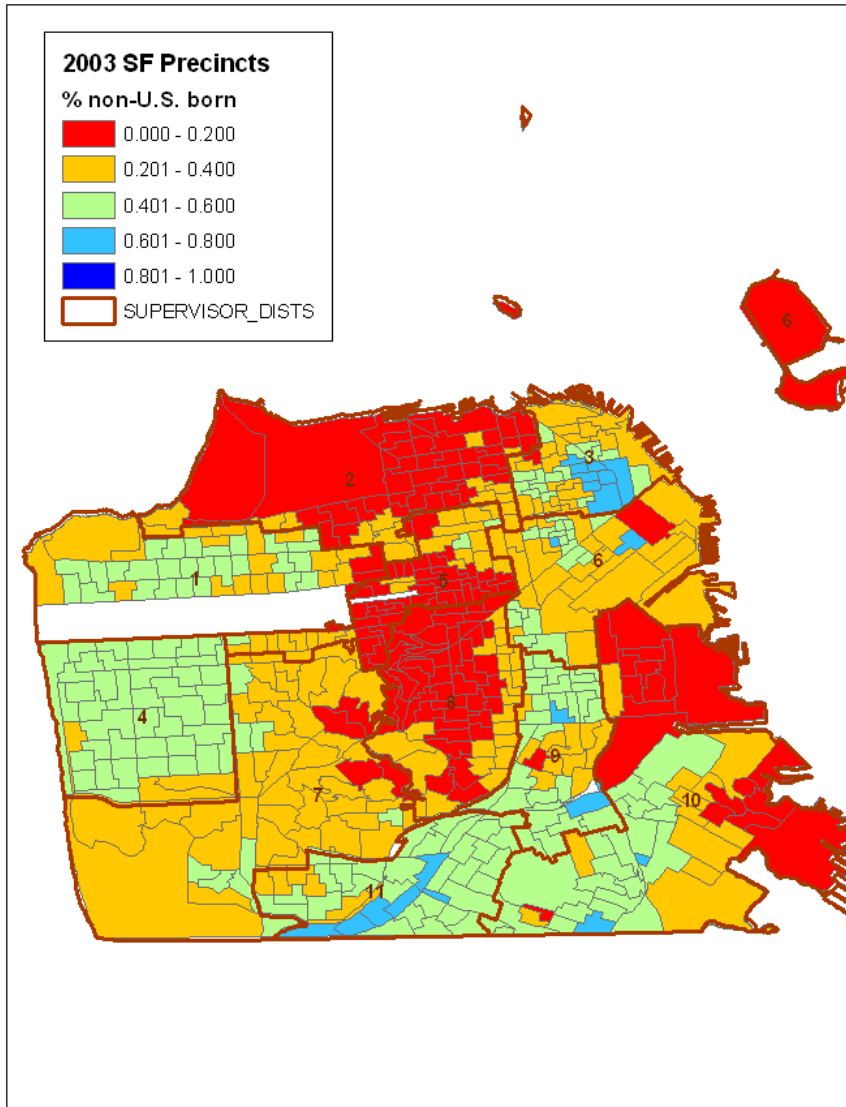
shows this variable aggregated to precinct level. Precincts with large Asian populations correlate well to lower PVI scores (more moderate).



The next two maps show the same transformation for data derived from block groups. Here, I display 1999 median household income for block groups and then for the SF precincts.



Here are a couple of other precinct-level maps of variables converted from block groups. The data for these can be found in the accompanying data table. Percentage foreign-born per precinct doesn't really correlate with PVI consistently, but precincts with higher percentages of people with college (and advanced) degrees does correlate somewhat well with lower PVI scores.



**2003 SF Precincts**

**% Bachelors Degrees**

