



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

1999 Income and Poverty Estimates

According to two reports recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau, *Money Income in the United States: 1999* and *Poverty in the United States: 1999*, the U.S. real median household income reached \$40,280 in 1999*, the highest level ever recorded, while the nation's poverty rate dropped from 13.0% in 1998* to 12.3% in 1999*, the lowest rate since 1979. This is the fifth consecutive year that households nationwide experienced a real annual increase in income.

In Utah, the averages for 1998* and 1999* show an increase of 1.9% in real median household income from \$44,839 to \$45,686, while the poverty rate decreased from 8.9% in 1998* to 7.3% in 1999*. Utah's poverty rate remains one of the lowest in the country.

Median Household Income by State

Median household income recorded record highs in 1999 in the Midwest (\$42,679) and the South (\$37,442), but was statistically unchanged from 1998 to 1999 in the Northeast (\$41,984) and West (\$42,720).

Based on comparisons of 1997-98 and 1998-99, real median household income did not decline for any state and increased significantly for 14 states: Arizona; California; Florida; Illinois; Iowa; Maine; Michigan; New York; Rhode Island; South Dakota; Tennessee; Texas; Vermont and Wisconsin.

Using the three-year average (1996-1998), states ranking the highest were Alaska (\$51,046), Maryland (\$50,630) and New Jersey (\$50,234). Utah ranked 8th with a median household income of \$45,257.

Poverty Rates by State

Based on comparisons of two-year averages, 1997-98 and 1998-99, Utah and six other states including, Arizona, Arkansas, California, New York, South Dakota and Virginia showed a decrease in their poverty rates.

Using three-year averages (1997-1999), states with the lowest poverty rates included: Maryland (7.6%); Utah (7.9%); Indiana (8.3%); Connecticut (8.4%); Wisconsin (8.5%); New Jersey (8.5%); and Colorado (8.6%). States with the highest poverty rates included: New Mexico (20.8%); Louisiana (18.2%); Mississippi (16.8%); West Virginia (16.7%); Arkansas (16.4%); Montana (15.9%); and New York (15.7%).

Source of Estimates

These estimates were compiled from data collected in the March 2000 Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is based on approximately 50,000 randomly selected households nationwide. The survey is designed to collect reliable data at the national level, while states' estimates are considerably less reliable. Specifically, the sampling variability associated with the state estimates is higher than for estimates for the country. Because of this increased sampling variability, year-to-year estimates fluctuate more widely at the state level than national estimates. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in or rankings of income estimates for states, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The weighted average of poverty thresholds in 1999 was \$13,290 for a family of three, \$17,029 for a family of four, and \$20,127 for a family of five.

For More Information

These two reports, containing the March 2000 Current Population Survey data, can be found on the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income99.html> and <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty99.html>. Information on poverty thresholds can be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty99/pv99thrs.html>. For more information on income and poverty, contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

* 2-year averages are used for this analysis. The data for 1997 and 1998 was used to produce the data referred to as 1998 estimates, and data for 1998 and 1999 for 1999 estimates. The data for 1997, 1998, and 1999 was used to produce the 1997-1999 3-year average data. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates.

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Table 1: U.S. Census Bureau Median Household Income: 1997-1999

	3-Year Average 1997-1999			2-Year Average 1998-1999		2-Year Average 1997-1998		Difference in 2-Year Averages	
	Median Income	Standard Rank	Error	Median Income	Standard Error	Median Income	Standard Error	Difference	Percent Change
United States	39,657		143	40,280	176	39,078	170	1,202 *	3.1
Alabama	35,478	37	980	36,640	1,036	35,110	1,238	1,530	4.4
Alaska	51,046	1	1,357	51,660	1,795	50,815	1,449	845	1.7
Arizona	36,337	34	895	37,514	1,023	35,947	1,080	1,567 *	4.4
Arkansas	28,398	50	806	29,019	924	27,716	979	1,303	4.7
California	42,262	17	505	42,791	529	41,520	617	1,271 *	3.1
Colorado	46,950	5	1,067	47,987	1,074	46,252	1,311	1,735	3.8
Connecticut	47,997	4	1,702	49,167	2,108	46,596	2,004	2,571 *	5.5
Delaware	44,627	11	1,444	44,606	1,695	43,521	1,618	1,085	2.5
District of Columbia	35,309	-	941	36,429	1,221	33,621	974	2,808 *	8.4
Florida	35,081	40	480	35,778	587	34,684	573	1,094 *	3.2
Georgia	39,003	24	832	39,476	1,064	38,788	889	688	1.8
Hawaii	42,864	16	1,352	43,051	1,724	42,109	1,615	942	2.2
Idaho	36,023	36	902	36,698	1,038	36,082	1,032	616	1.7
Illinois	44,459	12	740	45,262	943	43,492	861	1,770 *	4.1
Indiana	40,635	19	1,078	40,769	1,374	40,488	1,177	281	0.7
Iowa	38,047	28	860	39,537	967	36,452	1,052	3,086 *	8.5
Kansas	37,618	29	1,267	37,499	1,557	37,689	1,367	-191	-0.5
Kentucky	35,226	39	1,109	35,477	1,249	35,888	1,343	-411	-1.1
Louisiana	33,218	44	1,077	32,565	1,219	33,480	1,359	-915	-2.7
Maine	36,459	33	866	37,680	989	35,222	998	2,457 *	7.0
Maryland	50,630	2	1,411	51,715	1,816	49,790	1,549	1,925	3.9
Massachusetts	43,697	13	1,307	43,736	1,681	43,450	1,422	286	0.7
Michigan	43,066	14	722	44,491	809	41,480	860	3,012 *	7.3
Minnesota	46,802	6	1,261	48,112	1,540	46,583	1,541	1,529	3.3
Mississippi	30,628	48	930	31,152	1,064	29,673	1,080	1,479	5.0
Missouri	40,166	21	1,258	41,277	1,304	39,516	1,664	1,762	4.5
Montana	31,280	47	776	31,759	872	31,298	964	461	1.5
Nebraska	37,338	30	1,065	38,002	1,219	36,614	1,302	1,388	3.8
Nevada	40,882	18	1,098	41,157	1,299	40,482	1,191	675	1.7
New Hampshire	44,891	9	1,296	46,059	1,590	44,254	1,469	1,805	4.1
New Jersey	50,234	3	1,012	50,428	1,174	50,386	1,210	42	0.1
New Mexico	31,981	46	1,030	32,357	1,314	31,735	1,082	623	2.0
New York	38,479	27	548	39,139	689	37,689	598	1,450 *	3.8
North Carolina	37,057	32	705	36,985	847	36,916	821	69	0.2
North Dakota	32,238	45	919	31,925	1,050	31,919	1,077	6	0.0
Ohio	38,970	25	855	39,701	1,082	38,646	1,061	1,055	2.7
Oklahoma	33,311	43	910	33,695	1,161	33,507	956	188	0.6
Oregon	39,768	22	1,208	40,321	1,335	39,296	1,572	1,025	2.6
Pennsylvania	38,938	26	773	38,936	950	39,410	865	-474	-1.2
Rhode Island	40,213	20	1,668	42,260	1,952	38,852	2,071	3,408 *	8.8
South Carolina	35,376	38	1,097	35,282	1,273	34,783	1,240	499	1.4
South Dakota	33,438	42	734	34,746	803	32,166	915	2,580 *	8.0
Tennessee	34,393	41	948	35,690	1,093	33,322	1,128	2,368 *	7.1
Texas	37,320	31	602	37,776	706	36,491	657	1,285 *	3.5
Utah	45,257	8	1,130	45,686	1,249	44,839	1,345	847	1.9
Vermont	39,419	23	1,132	40,936	1,254	38,313	1,405	2,622 *	6.8
Virginia	44,884	10	1,414	45,031	1,661	44,451	1,732	580	1.3
Washington	46,788	7	1,203	47,054	1,423	47,362	1,315	-308	-0.7
West Virginia	28,420	49	760	28,363	802	27,913	903	450	1.6
Wisconsin	43,055	15	1,025	44,032	1,318	41,670	1,024	2,363 *	5.7
Wyoming	36,039	35	964	36,712	1,086	35,361	1,168	1,351	3.8

* Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Table 2: U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Estimates: 1997-1999

	3-Year Average 1997-1999			Average 1998-1999		Average 1997-1998		Difference in 2-Year Averages	
	Percent	Rank	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Poverty Rate	Percent Change
United States	12.6		0.15	12.3	0.17	13	0.18	-0.7 *	0.14
Alabama	15.1	11	1.29	14.8	1.49	15.1	1.52	-0.3	1.26
Alaska	8.6	43	1.01	8.5	1.17	9.1	1.21	-0.6	0.96
Arizona	15.2	10	1.20	14.3	1.35	16.9	1.47	-2.6 *	1.15
Arkansas	16.4	5	1.31	14.7	1.48	17.2	1.56	-2.5 *	1.29
California	15.3	9	0.53	14.6	0.60	16	0.63	-1.4 *	0.51
Colorado	8.6	44	1.00	8.7	1.17	8.7	1.18	0.1	0.95
Connecticut	8.4	47	1.14	8.3	1.31	9	1.37	-0.8	1.06
Delaware	10.1	36	1.20	10.3	1.41	10	1.39	0.4	1.17
District of Columbia	19.7	--	1.65	18.6	1.87	22	2.01	-3.5 *	1.55
Florida	13.3	17	0.65	12.8	0.74	13.7	0.77	-1.0	0.63
Georgia	13.7	15	1.09	13.2	1.25	14	1.29	-0.8	1.06
Hawaii	11.9	22	1.30	10.9	1.46	12.4	1.55	-1.5	1.28
Idaho	13.9	12	1.19	13.5	1.37	13.8	1.38	-0.4	1.17
Illinois	10.4	33	0.65	10	0.75	10.6	0.77	-0.6	0.64
Indiana	8.3	48	1.00	8	1.14	9.1	1.21	-1.0	0.93
Iowa	8.7	42	1.05	8.3	1.20	9.3	1.26	-1.1	1.01
Kansas	10.5	32	1.13	10.9	1.34	9.6	1.28	1.2	1.12
Kentucky	13.8	14	1.25	12.8	1.41	14.7	1.49	-1.9	1.21
Louisiana	18.2	2	1.35	19.1	1.60	17.7	1.56	1.4	1.30
Maine	10.4	34	1.23	10.5	1.44	10.2	1.44	0.2	1.20
Maryland	7.6	50	1.03	7.2	1.18	7.8	1.21	-0.5	1.01
Massachusetts	10.9	30	0.83	10.2	0.95	10.4	0.97	-0.3	0.85
Michigan	10.3	35	0.69	10.3	0.80	10.6	0.82	-0.3	0.66
Minnesota	9.1	40	1.03	8.8	1.18	10	1.25	-1.2	0.96
Mississippi	16.8	3	1.34	16.9	1.56	17.1	1.58	-0.3	1.29
Missouri	11.1	27	1.17	10.7	1.35	10.8	1.36	-0.1	1.17
Montana	15.9	6	1.28	16.1	1.49	16.1	1.50	-	1.24
Nebraska	11	28	1.17	11.6	1.39	11.1	1.36	0.5	1.11
Nevada	11	29	1.14	10.9	1.31	10.8	1.34	0.1	1.12
New Hampshire	8.9	41	1.19	8.8	1.36	9.4	1.42	-0.7	1.11
New Jersey	8.5	45	0.66	8.2	0.76	8.9	0.79	-0.7	0.64
New Mexico	20.8	1	1.42	20.5	1.65	20.8	1.65	-0.3	1.38
New York	15.7	7	0.60	15.4	0.69	16.6	0.71	-1.2 *	0.57
North Carolina	13	20	0.89	13.8	1.06	12.7	1.03	1.0	0.85
North Dakota	13.9	13	1.30	14.1	1.52	14.4	1.52	-0.3	1.24
Ohio	11.4	25	0.71	11.6	0.84	11.1	0.82	0.5	0.69
Oklahoma	13.5	16	1.20	13.4	1.40	13.9	1.42	-0.5	1.15
Oregon	13.1	19	1.28	13.8	1.51	13.3	1.50	0.5	1.19
Pennsylvania	10.6	31	0.65	10.3	0.75	11.2	0.78	-0.9	0.62
Rhode Island	11.4	26	1.32	10.7	1.49	12.2	1.59	-1.4	1.28
South Carolina	12.8	21	1.28	12.7	1.48	13.4	1.52	-0.7	1.22
South Dakota	11.7	24	1.16	9.3	1.23	13.7	1.45	-4.4 *	1.14
Tennessee	13.2	18	1.24	12.7	1.42	13.9	1.47	-1.2	1.20
Texas	15.6	8	0.67	15	0.76	15.9	0.78	-0.9	0.65
Utah	7.9	49	0.91	7.3	1.01	8.9	1.12	-1.6 *	0.84
Vermont	9.6	38	1.21	9.8	1.41	9.6	1.41	0.2	1.16
Virginia	9.8	37	1.03	8.4	1.13	10.8	1.26	-2.4 *	1.02
Washington	9.2	39	1.09	9.2	1.27	9.1	1.26	0.1	1.06
West Virginia	16.7	4	1.31	16.8	1.53	17.1	1.54	-0.3	1.25
Wisconsin	8.5	46	1.01	8.7	1.18	8.5	1.19	0.2	0.97
Wyoming	11.9	23	1.19	11.1	1.36	12.1	1.40	-1.0	1.19

* Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000.

1999 Estimates by Race and Ethnicity

1999 Highlights

The 1999 race and Hispanic origin estimates were recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau and can be found in the table on page 5. While Utah's total population increased only 1.4% from 1998 to 1999, the state's minority population (White Hispanic, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian and Pacific Islander) increased 4.4%. In comparison, the United States' total population increased 0.9%, and its minority population increased 2.4%.

Consistent with trends nationwide, Utah's population continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse. As seen in the graph below, Utah's minority population, as a percent of the total population, has gone from 8.8% in 1990 to 11.4% in 1999. While Utah's population of White Non-Hispanics increased 19.6% from 1990 to 1999, the population in all other categories increased 60.1%. The Hispanic population alone increased 78.1% in those same years.

Correct Use of Race and Hispanic Origin Estimates

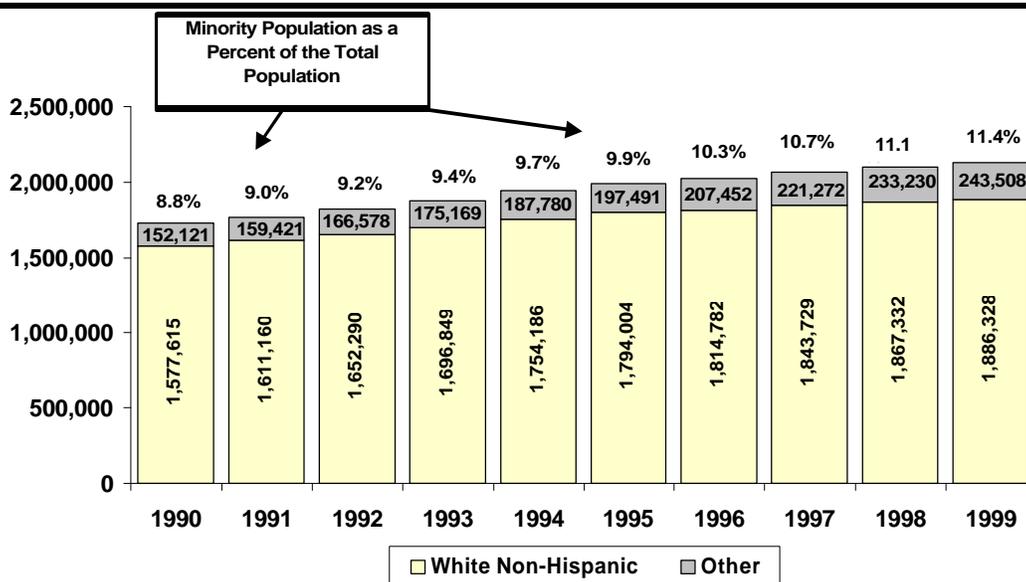
Race and ethnicity are separate and independent categories. Everyone is classified as a member of one of the four race groups:

- White
- Black
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian and Pacific Islander

Everyone is also classified as a member of an ethnicity group (Hispanic, non-Hispanic). Adding up all columns in the table on page 5 will not equal the total. In order to get the total, add only the four race groups listed above. Do not include the ethnicity columns.

Throughout the United States, the Hispanic population is predominately White. Because the number of Hispanics in the Black, American Indian & Alaska Native, and Asian & Pacific Islander categories is relatively small and thus difficult to estimate accurately at smaller levels of geography, the Census Bureau divides only the White category by ethnicity. Therefore, the total number for the Black or other races may include people who consider themselves Hispanic. The complete race by Hispanic origin breakdown is available in the U.S. Census Bureau data sets.

Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Utah: 1990-1999



Census 2000 Race and Ethnicity Data

Background

In response to legislative and administrative requirements, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1977 issued race and ethnic standards. These standards established four racial categories, which included: American Indian and Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black; and White. In addition, two ethnicity categories were established: Hispanic origin and Not of Hispanic origin. Since 1977 the racial and ethnic makeup of the country has changed, raising concerns that those standards did not reflect the diversity of the country's population. In response to this criticism, the OMB recently appointed an Interagency Committee for the Review of Racial and Ethnic Standards. The members of the Committee included representatives of more than 30 agencies that covered the many diverse federal requirements for data on race and ethnicity. The OMB accepted almost all of the recommendations of the Interagency Committee, resulting in changes to the 1977 standards.

New Race and Ethnicity Standards

In October of 1997, OMB announced the revised standards for federal data on race and ethnicity. The minimum categories for race are now: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Black or African American; and White. The OMB adopted the Interagency Committee's recommendation to allow respondents to select one or more races when they self-identify on the 2000 questionnaire. With the OMB's approval, the Census 2000 questionnaires also included a sixth category: Some Other Race. The two minimum categories for ethnicity included: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino.

Census 2000 Data Tabulation

For Census 2000, 63 possible combinations of the six basic racial categories exist, including six categories for those who report exactly one race, and 57 categories for those who report two or more races. These categories will be the basic presentation for the PL 94-171 redistricting file.

In some other presentations, the 57 combinations of two or more races will be collapsed into a category called "Two or More Races," resulting in seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive racial categories. These include: American Indian and Alaska Native Alone; Black or African American Alone; Asian Alone; and Alaska Native Alone; Asian Alone; Black or African American Alone; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone; Some Other Race Alone; White Alone; and Two or More Races. This approach is a tally of all respondents and sums to 100 percent of the total population.

By January 1, 2003 all data collections by the Census Bureau must comply with the OMB standards for data on race and ethnicity.

For more information on Census 2000 race and ethnicity estimates, visit the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

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Population Estimates for Counties by Race and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 1999

Area Name	Total	Total White	White Hispanic	White non- Hispanic	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian & Pacific Islander	Total Hispanic
Beaver County	6,006	5,909	220	5,689	10	51	36	236
Box Elder County	42,782	41,570	2,671	38,899	30	504	678	2,794
Cache County	87,328	83,242	3,115	80,127	355	657	3,074	3,295
Carbon County	20,898	20,424	3,226	17,198	115	178	181	3,353
Daggett County	717	699	17	682	0	11	7	23
Davis County	239,364	228,544	12,412	216,132	3,591	1,455	5,774	13,697
Duchesne County	14,759	13,858	486	13,372	21	807	73	606
Emery County	11,052	10,939	334	10,605	5	53	55	355
Garfield County	4,286	4,194	50	4,144	3	77	12	61
Grand County	8,193	7,882	514	7,368	28	238	45	553
Iron County	29,449	28,282	669	27,613	86	882	199	778
Juab County	7,794	7,647	133	7,514	6	123	18	147
Kane County	6,154	6,005	177	5,828	11	97	41	186
Millard County	12,420	12,041	611	11,430	4	220	155	648
Morgan County	7,204	7,151	149	7,002	14	11	28	155
Piute County	1,484	1,472	27	1,445	0	10	2	27
Rich County	1,918	1,904	36	1,868	3	2	9	40
Salt Lake County	850,243	801,009	69,451	731,558	9,863	7,726	31,645	75,345
San Juan County	13,603	6,214	549	5,665	20	7,315	54	667
Sanpete County	22,059	21,311	1,178	20,133	76	292	380	1,314
Sevier County	18,645	18,200	492	17,708	15	384	46	525
Summit County	27,692	27,303	844	26,459	54	134	201	892
Tooele County	35,801	34,397	5,432	28,965	364	601	439	5,677
Uintah County	25,959	23,023	996	22,027	16	2,784	136	1,167
Utah County	346,997	336,810	15,400	321,410	654	2,580	6,953	16,269
Wasatch County	13,767	13,623	470	13,153	6	102	36	490
Washington County	85,406	83,300	2,097	81,203	163	1,231	712	2,290
Wayne County	2,387	2,332	49	2,283	14	39	2	63
Weber County	185,469	176,378	17,530	158,848	3,954	1,481	3,656	19,046
STATE of UTAH	2,129,836	2,025,663	139,335	1,886,328	19,481	30,045	54,647	150,699

Note: Hispanics can be of any race.

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

NAICS: New Data for a New Economy

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activities, producing and non-producing. NAICS will be used by U.S. statistical agencies to facilitate the collection, analysis, and presentation of data describing the U.S. economy.

Background

On April 9, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the adoption of NAICS to replace the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC), a system used to classify most of the available data about industries or kinds of business in the economy. The updating of industry classifications is nothing new. Since its origination in the 1930s, the SIC system has been revised or updated every 10 or 15 years to reflect new developments in the American economy and to address problems identified by data users and statistical agencies.

The most recent change to the SIC system occurred in 1987. That revision identified a number of new high tech industries, tripled the number of classifications within computer-related services, and gave us our first industry categories for computer and software stores, video tape rental stores, and manufacturers of plastic bottles. Nonetheless, the 1987 revision left three quarters of all industries unchanged, and left the broad structure and hierarchy intact, including such basic sector groupings as manufacturing, retail trade, services, and construction.

The objectives for the 1997 revision were much broader. Not only was the system to identify new industries, but the process also sought to reorganize the system according to a more consistent economic principle--according to types of production activities performed--rather than the mixture of production-based and market-based categories in the SIC. That reorganization would allow for the presentation of more detail for the rapidly expanding service sector that accounts for most economic activity but only 40 percent of SIC categories. Further, the system was redefined jointly with Canada and Mexico so that comparable statistics could be obtained for the three NAFTA trading partners.

Need for NAICS

The service-producing sector has grown far more important in the economy. In 1940, 47 percent of private non-farm employment was in the goods-producing sectors (manufacturing, mining, and construction). By 1990, however, goods production accounted for only 27 percent of private non-farm employment. The increased importance of service-producing industries gave urgency to the need for better understanding of the role they play in the economy, including their employment patterns, productivity trends, and export potential. The NAICS provides for substantially revamped and much more detailed service industry classifications. Of the 358 new industries identified in the NAICS, 250 are service-producing industries. Nine new sectors pertain to service-producing groups of industries.

New industries have also emerged. Despite its periodic revisions, the SIC code no longer reflected the structure of the U.S. economy. NAICS provides 358 new industries the SIC did not identify, 390 that are revised from their SIC counterparts, and 422 that remain unchanged. Several new industries reflect high-tech developments such as fiber optic cable manufacturing and cellular

communications, while others recognize new businesses, such as paging and environmental consulting.

NAICS also doubled the number of top-level groupings of industrial classification. There are now 20 broad sectors, compared to only 10 divisions in the SIC. Table 1 lists each SIC division and shows it next to the new NAICS sector(s) to which it is closely related.

Implementing NAICS

NAICS will be implemented by Federal statistical agencies over the next several years. Table 2 shows that NAICS implementation began with the 1999 release of the 1997 Economic Census data and will continue through 2004 in monthly reports by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to federal agencies, countless other public and private sector organizations that use industrial statistics will need to consider the implications of NAICS for their activities. For example, government procurement procedures may vary by industrial classification, small business assistance programs may have classification-based eligibility criteria, and occupational safety and other regulations may reflect industry-based differences. These organizations will need to consider NAICS-based changes in the coming months and years.

Future of NAICS

Even as NAICS is being implemented, new industries and new production techniques continue to emerge. The NAICS process has been designed to adapt to this need. The three sponsoring countries, the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, will join in reviewing and updating the NAICS codes on a regular 5-year cycle rather than the less regular cycle that characterized the SIC.

For more information on NAICS, visit the U.S. Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.



Table 1: SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Division Title	NAICS Sector Title
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting
Mining	Mining
Construction	Construction
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	Utilities Transportation and Warehousing
Wholesale Trade	Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade	Retail Trade Accommodation and Food Services
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Finance and Insurance Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Services	Information Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Educational Services Health Care and Social Services Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Other Services (except Public Administration)
Public Administration	Public Administration
None (previously categories within each division)	Management of Companies and Enterprises

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 2: Selected U.S. Agency Implementation Plans

Agency	Availability
Bureau of the Census	
1997 Economic Census (every 5 years)	1999
1998 County Business Patterns (annual)	2000
1998 Annual Survey of Manufactures	2000
2001 Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (monthly)	2001
1999 Annual Retail Trade	2001
Bureau of Economic Analysis	
1997 Foreign Direct Investment Benchmark (every 5 years)	1999
1998 Annual Foreign Direct Investment Survey	2000
1997 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts (every 5 years)	2002
2000 Annual U.S. Direct Investment Abroad Survey	2002
2001 Gross State Product by Industry (annual)	2003
Bureau of Labor Statistics	
2000 Employment and Wages Report (annual)	2001
2002 Current Employment Statistics Survey (monthly)	2003
2002 Occupational Employment Statistics (annual)	2003
2004 Producer Price Index (monthly)	2004
Internal Revenue Service	
1998 Income Tax Forms (annual)	1999

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

2000 KIDS COUNT Data Book

The KIDS COUNT Data Book is "intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being."¹ This assessment is updated annually, giving states the opportunity to see how they have advanced or regressed, across several dimensions of child well-being. States also use the data to compare the status of their children with those in other states and with the nation.

Ten measures or indicators are used in the KIDS COUNT Data Book, in an attempt to capture the full range of conditions shaping children's lives. These measures (which include such things as child death rate and percent of teens who are high school dropouts) reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children. They also reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth to early adulthood, and permit legitimate



comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time.

Of the ten indicators of child well-being used, seven showed that conditions in Utah improved between 1990 and 1997 (percent of children in poverty improved by 25%), while child well-being worsened on two other indicators (percent low-birthweight babies increased by 16%) and remained unchanged on yet another (rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide). At the national level, only six of the indicators of child well-being showed that conditions improved between 1990 and 1997.

The following table represents a valuable and complex picture of Utah and American children.

¹ Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000, Baltimore, MD.

Utah Kids Compared to U.S. Kids

Measures		Trend Data	
		1990	1997
Percent low-birthweight babies	UTAH	5.7	6.6
	U.S.	7.0	7.5
Infant mortality rate (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	UTAH	7.5	5.8
	U.S.	9.2	7.2
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	UTAH	25	27
	U.S.	31	25
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	UTAH	66	66
	U.S.	71	58
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	UTAH	26	24
	U.S.	37	32
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	7
	U.S.	10	10
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	7
	U.S.	10	9
Percent of children living with parents or who do not have full-time, year-round employment	UTAH	21	19
	U.S.	30	27
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	UTAH	16	12
	U.S.	20	21
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	UTAH	16	15
	U.S.	24	27

Source: Kids Count Data Book 2000, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*All 2000 KIDS COUNT data is now available on-line at www.aecf.org/kidscount/kc2000.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

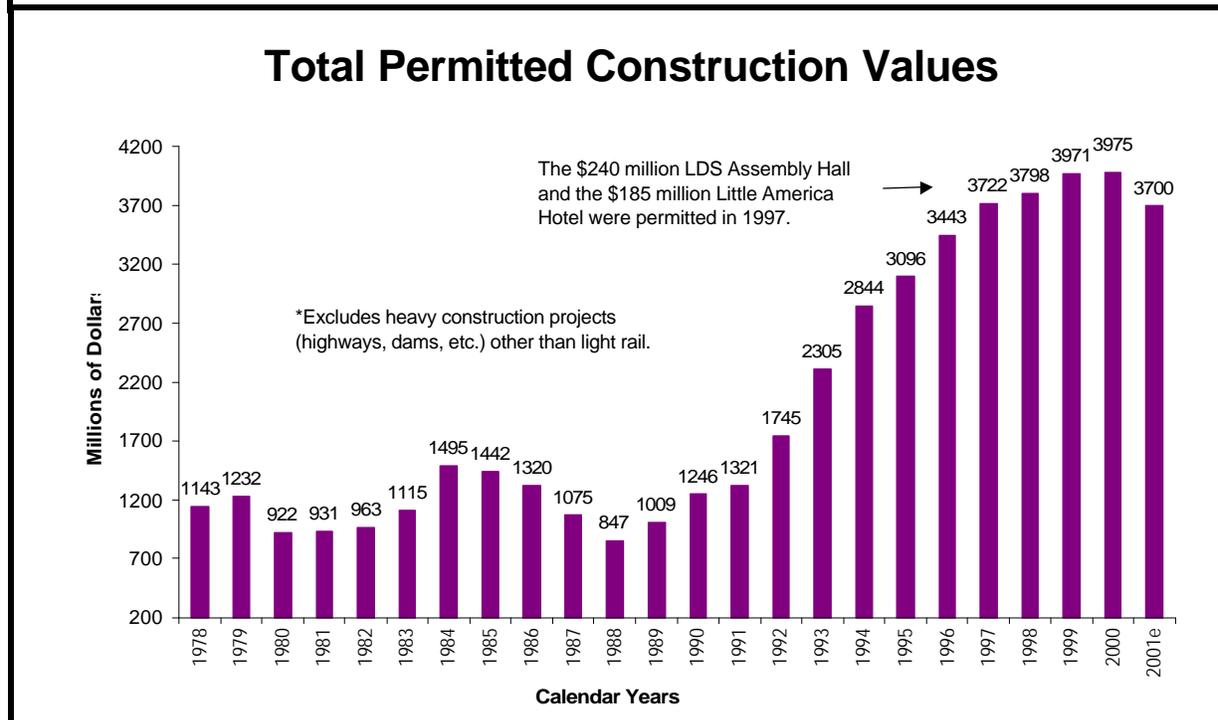
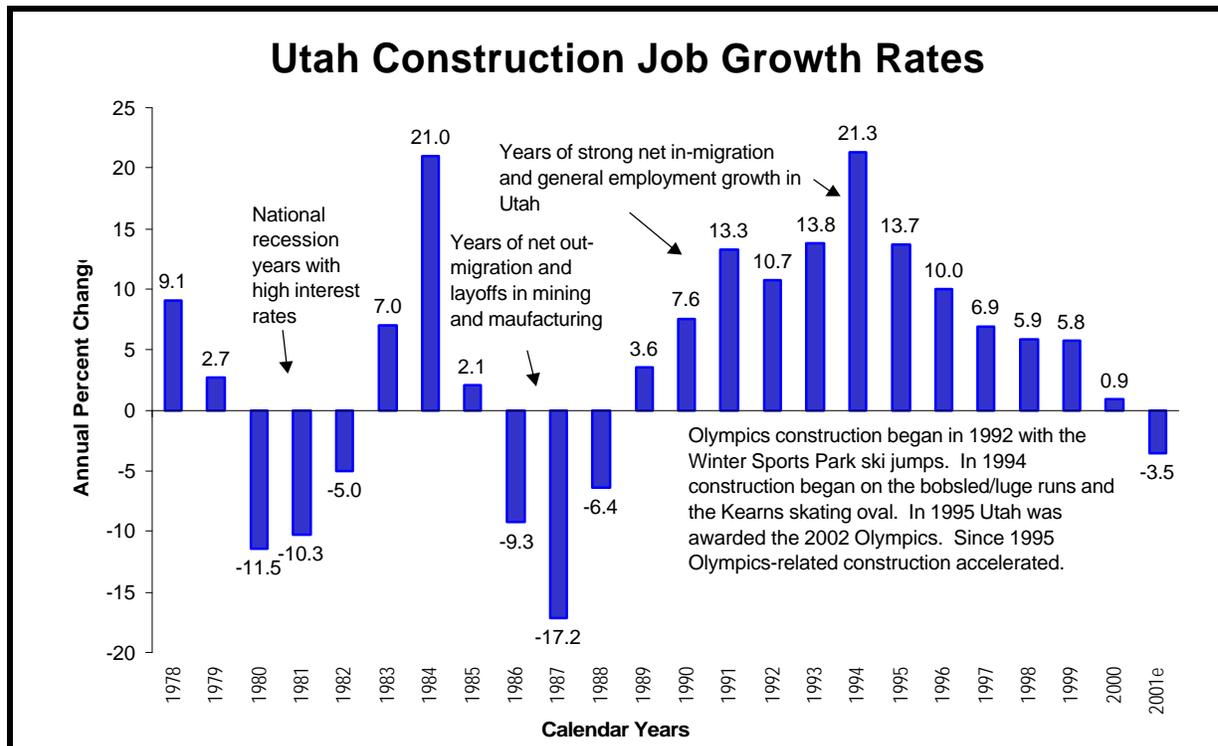
Employment and Construction Values

Utah's labor market remains tight. Still, the year-over growth in Utah's nonagricultural employment outpaced the United States in 1999 and 2000, and is projected to continue doing so through 2002. Utah's unemployment rate is well below the national rate, and is projected to remain considerably below the U.S. rate through 2002.

Construction jobs are expected to remain constant through 2000 as pre-Olympic projects are realized. The state experienced strong general employment growth and net in-migration during the 1990s. Utah was awarded the 2002 Winter Olympics in 1995. These events sparked high growth rates in construction values

and construction-related jobs. As many of the Olympic venues and infrastructure projects reach or near completion in 2001, construction job growth rates are expected to decline. That decline has already begun. The annual percentage change in construction job growth peaked in 1994 at 21.3%. The year 2000 should only achieve a 0.9 annual percentage change, and the rate of change is expected to decline to -3.5% for 2001.

The values of total permitted construction rose from 1989 to 2000, as did the number of construction permits awarded. However, the values of permitted construction are projected to decline beginning in the year 2001 as pre-Olympic construction activity nears completion, and the market for new housing softens.



CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK (CONTINUED)

Housing Prices

There are three differing measurements of housing price movements in Utah.

1) The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) follows the price movements on repeat sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. The growth rate in these prices rose steadily beginning in 1988 to a high of 17.2% in 1994. As recently as September 30, 1997, Utah's year-over growth ranking in housing price appreciation was ranked 2nd in the nation. As of June 30, 2000, Utah's percent change in median housing prices for existing homes dropped to 50th in the nation, underlining the slowdown in the existing house market.

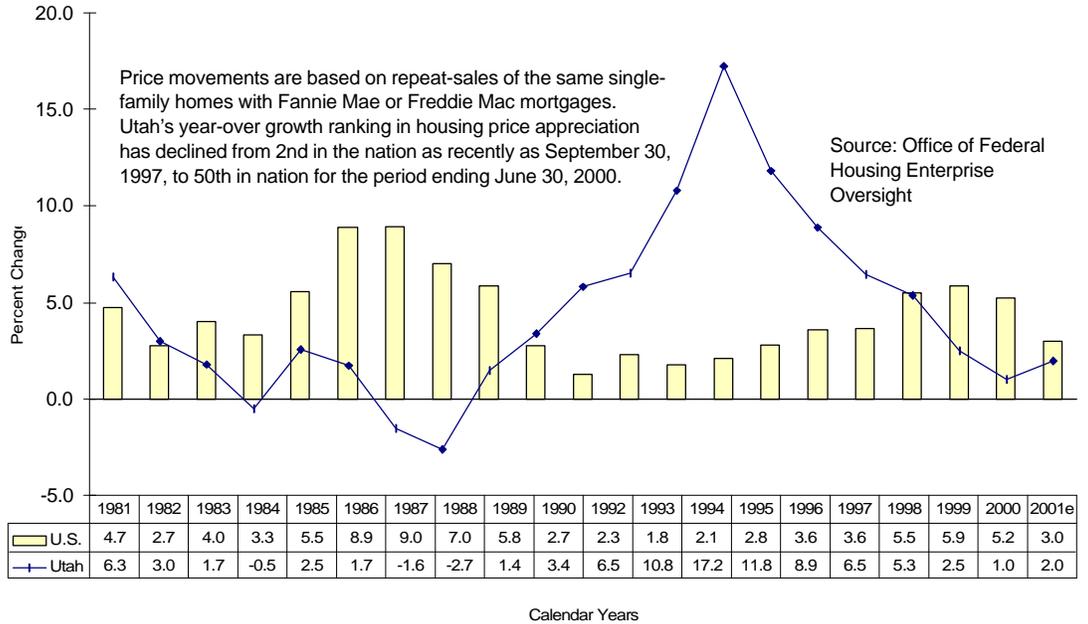
2) The National Association of Realtors (NAR) measures median-average prices for existing single-family homes on a changing mix of existing homes. Utah's median housing price has outpaced the U.S. median existing home price since 1995. The U.S. median price has grown closer to the Utah median price each year since its largest gap in 1997. In 1997 Utah's median existing home price was \$128,600, and the U.S. median existing home price was \$121,800. By the second quarter of 2000 the U.S. median existing home price was \$138,000, whereas Utah's comparable price was \$140,900. In 2001 Utah's median existing home price is expected to reach \$143,500, while the U.S. median existing price should nudge up to \$142,200.

3) The Utah Association of Realtors (UAR) measures the mean-average price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. These prices are based on the homes for sale on the multiple listing service. The mean-average sales price for Utah homes in the second quarter of 2000 was \$168,414. The mean-average, unlike the median-average, can be skewed by high prices, such as in Park City. The average sales price for the same time period minus Park City was \$156,452.

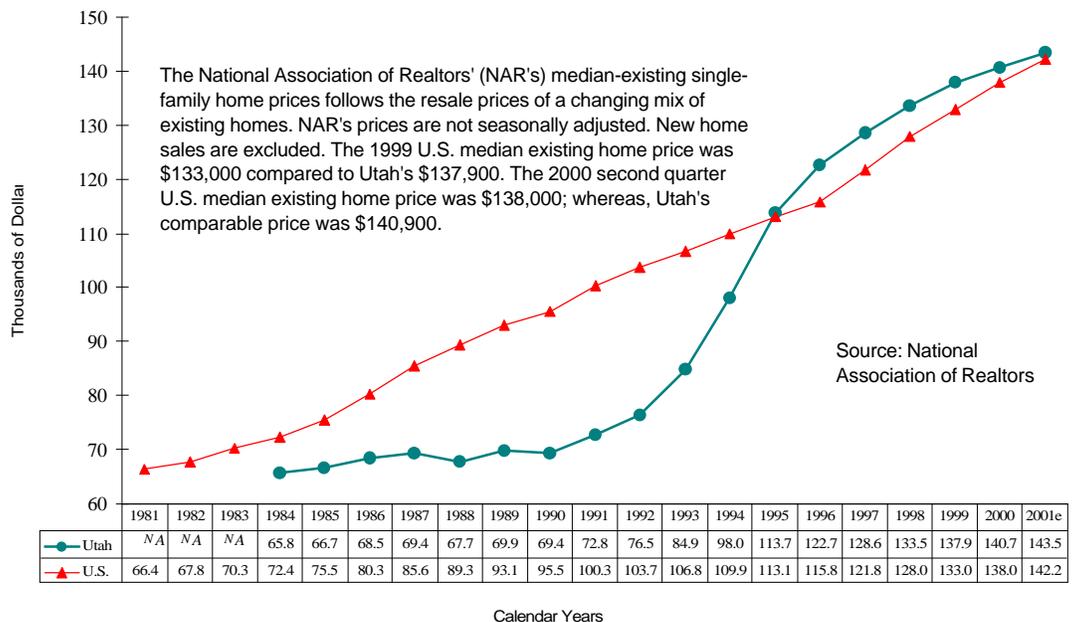
According to figures released by the Utah Association of Realtors, year-over average sales prices for

the State of Utah are up 5 percent from second quarter last year. This figure is considerably higher than OFHEO and NAR growth rate appreciation in median-average prices, which reported 1.1% and 2.4% respectively for second quarter 2000. The higher growth rate in UAR prices is due to the inclusion of new homes in the UAR measurements, and the fact that the UAR uses mean-average prices rather than median-average prices.

Percent Change in Median-Housing Prices for Repeat-Sales of Existing Homes



Median Housing Prices for Sales of Existing Homes



ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: OCTOBER 2000

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,334.8	9,680.2	10,009.3	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,284.6	6,473.2	6,654.4	5.3	5.1	3.0	2.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,798.7	1,933.6	2,036.1	9.2	10.9	7.5	5.3
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	341.7	348.5	353.1	361.5	369.5	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,003.6	1,032.7	1,132.9	1,253.0	1,360.7	2.9	9.7	10.6	8.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	25.9	26.5	26.8	-0.4	-2.5	2.5	1.1
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.3	-15.1	-2.5	-1.9	-1.9
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	209.1	213.3	217.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	620.0	625.0	630.0	-6.3	0.7	0.8	0.8
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.2	15.9	16.0	9.1	2.4	-7.6	0.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.70	1.58	1.45	1.45	4.3	-7.1	-8.2	0.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	420.7	424.9	435.6	10.5	4.2	1.0	2.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	317.4	331.7	339.0	0.8	11.2	4.5	2.2
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	216.7	229.4	241.4	248.7	256.7	5.9	5.2	3.1	3.2
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.0	133.0	138.0	142.2	146.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.2
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,993.4	3,232.9	3,342.8	3,499.9	9.0	8.0	3.4	4.7
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	85.5	84.6	85.1	-0.3	2.0	-1.0	0.6
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.5	17.5	16.0	-6.4	-9.1	-5.4	-8.6
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,150.0	2,050.0	1,900.0	2.3	-3.9	-4.7	-7.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,250.0	1,100.0	700.0	4.1	4.6	-12.0	-36.4
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	575.0	550.0	450.0	16.5	7.0	-4.3	-10.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	236.6	242.4	244.9	249.8	249.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	140.7	143.5	143.5	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,300	18,302	19,232	5.3	4.9	5.8	5.1
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	270.2	272.7	274.9	277.1	279.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.1	107.6	108.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,082.5	2,121.1	2,155.9	2,193.3	2,228.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
Utah July 1st Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	1.3	4.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Thousands	2,100.6	2,129.8	2,164.6	2,202.1	2,237.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.3	107.8	108.8	-0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	822.6	937.0	994.2	1,029.9	8.5	13.9	6.1	3.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	796.8	906.3	961.3	993.5	8.6	13.7	6.1	3.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	26.0	20.6	19.9	38.2	49.5	-20.8	-3.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.7	89.7	90.5	-3.1	-2.2	1.1	0.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	-2.6	1.2	2.2	1.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	29.0	28.5	28.7	41.2	63.9	-1.9	1.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.73	1.92	2.21	2.32	2.43	11.0	15.1	5.0	4.7
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.87	0.92	0.91	-4.0	20.8	5.7	-1.1
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	171.9	176.4	180.8	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.5
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.1	104.6	106.7	108.6	110.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.95	6.25	6.80	6.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.80	4.65	5.83	6.20	5.90	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.28	5.63	6.18	6.55	6.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.9	128.8	131.5	133.3	135.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,908	33,280	34,715	35,913	37,189	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,017	4,286	4,565	4,789	5,023	6.7	6.5	4.9	4.9
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,023.5	1,048.5	1,075.8	1,105.9	1,124.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	1.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,494	28,869	29,880	30,955	3.8	5.0	3.5	3.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	31,056	33,043	34,815	6.4	7.7	6.4	5.4
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,384	7,783	8,289	8,762	9,226	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,831	49,600	53,221	56,733	59,740	5.9	7.3	6.6	5.3
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 37 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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