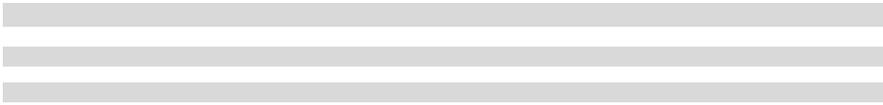




# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users



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

## Census 2000 Centers of Population in Utah and the United States

The 2000 Census provides a wealth of information about the characteristics of population in the United States. Each decade, after it tabulates the decennial census, the Census Bureau calculates the center of population. This year the Census Bureau also provided information on the center of population in U.S. states.

The 2000 center of population in Utah is located in northeastern Utah County, near the mouth of American Fork Canyon.

The concept of the center of population, as used by the U.S. Census Bureau, is that of a balance point. The center of population is the point at which an imaginary, weightless, rigid, and flat surface representation of the 50 states would balance if weights of identical size were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person. The concept is similar when applied at the state level, although because fewer data points are used in the estimation it tends to be less precise.

For the first time this year, data users were fortunate to receive information on the centers of populations in states as well as the traditional national center. An initial analysis of the Census Bureau data reveals that in contrast to the steady and consistent movement of the U.S. center of population, the center of population in Utah has varied drastically over the past several decades.

To figure the center of population in Utah, analysts used centroid data provided by the Census Bureau. Centroid data attaches a latitude and longitude component to population data. These geographical points of reference make it possible to spatially analyze population change in an area.

Because of a lack of historical data at the block level in Utah, counties were chosen as the primary centroids for figuring the center of population. Each one of the 29 counties in Utah was used as an entry item into a mathematical equation. The longitude, latitude, and population were all entered into the equation, with the result being the center of population for a given

year. The same process was followed for each of the decades from 1950 to 2000.

Once the longitude and latitude of each of the center of population points was discerned, it was possible to map these points and track their changes over time. The figure on page two shows the results when using counties as primary population centroids.

In 1950 the center of population in Utah was located just north of Highway 92 in Northern Utah County. By 1960 the center of population shifted dramatically to the north and west, falling in the then relatively undeveloped area of southeast Draper, Salt Lake County. This trend continued, but to a lesser extent in the decade of the 1960s, with the 1970 center of population in Utah located near 11400 South and 1300 East in Sandy City, Salt Lake County.

What happened after the 1970 census is a surprising but telling indication of population change. From 1970 to 1980 the center of population in Utah completely reversed course, shifting to the south and east. The 1980 center of population in Utah was close to the Traverse Ridge area of Salt Lake County, which is on the mountain range that separates Salt Lake and Utah counties.

The southeast shift in Utah's population center continued into the 80s and 90s. The 1990 center of population in Utah was located back over the Utah County line in the mountain range northwest of Alpine, Utah. In the 1990s the shift continued, with the population center moving further southeast to its current location just south of Highway 92, at the mouth of American Fork Canyon.

One interesting aspect to the center of population shift in Utah is that although it has moved significantly over the past fifty years, today it is very close to where it was in 1950. An analysis of these shifts, along with other historical population data, shows that although the population in Utah has grown in

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## Center of Population in Utah and the United States

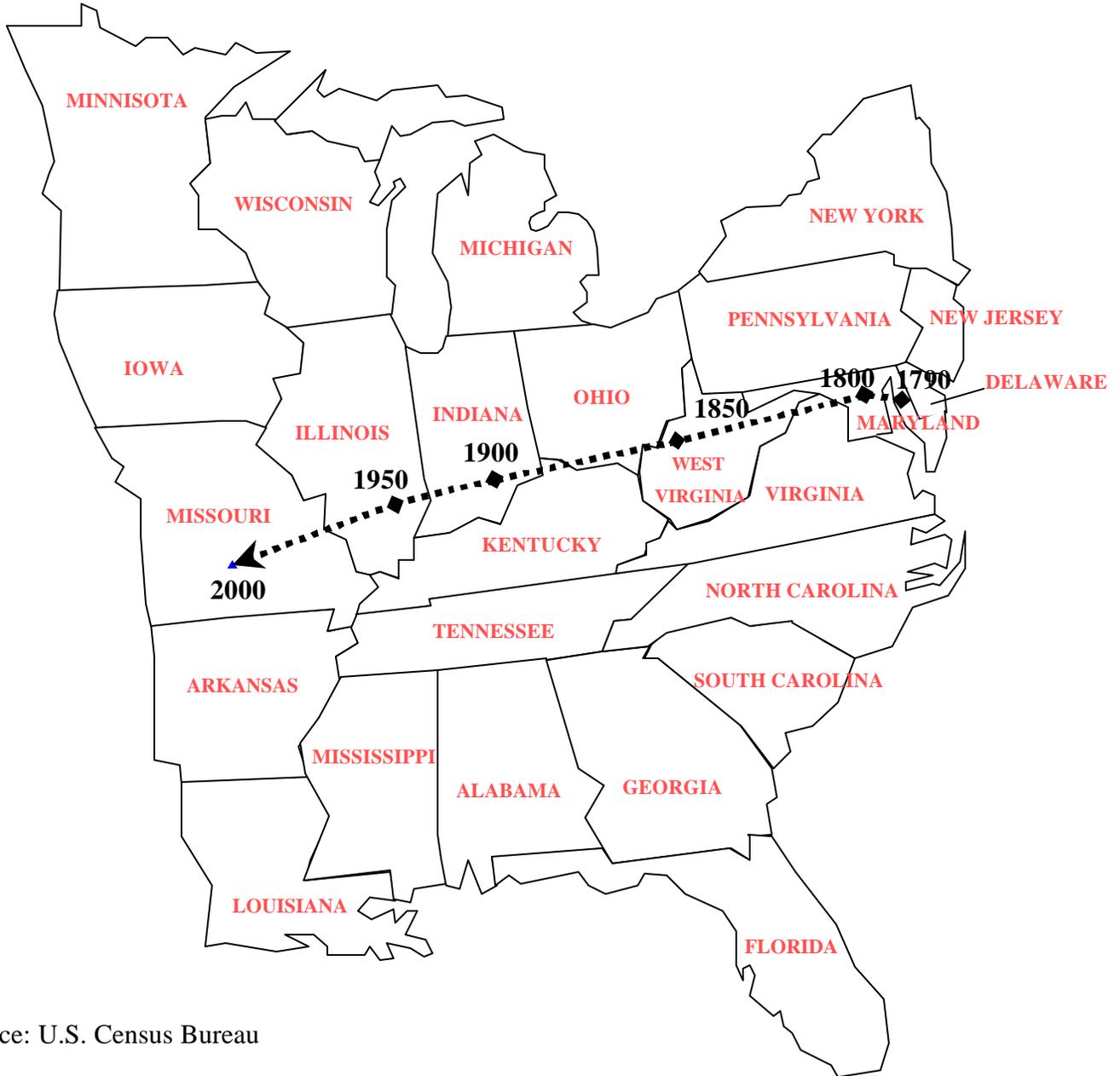
different geographic areas and in different stages, overall, population growth in the state has been fairly consistent in its geographical distribution.

population growth in these areas are from both natural increase and net in-migration, however migration is increasingly becoming the primary source of population growth in the South and West. As population growth continues, the center of population in America is expected to continue its shift to the southwest.

On the national level, the center of population in the United States is now located in Phelps County, Missouri, a rural area in central Missouri. The original center of population in America was the 1790 center, near Chestertown, Maryland. Since then, the center of population in the United States has consistently moved south and west over time, crossing the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The national shift of the population center reveals trends in American population growth and movement. Increasingly, the largest population growth has occurred in the southern and western portions of the nation. The sources of increased

## Center of Population for the United States: 1790 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## 2000 Population Estimates and Revised Estimates for the 1990s

The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) has the job of producing yearly population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. Recently UPEC completed the process of revising the 1990 to 2000 series of population estimates, based on the recently released Census 2000 population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau. As part of this process, the committee also produced a July 2000 population estimate for the 29 counties in Utah.

The table on page 5 shows the results of the UPEC revisions. The state's population reached 2,247,000 in July of 2000, according to the committee. This represents an increase of 2.4% or 54,000 people from 1999. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah grew twice as fast as the U.S. (13.2%) from 1990 to 2000, and was the fourth fastest growing state in the country, exceeded only by Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado. Seven of the top ten fastest growing states were located in the West.

The committee also released a revised series of population estimates for the 1990s. Population growth is measured by taking the population in a given year and adding natural increase and net migration. Utah has a reliable source of natural increase data because birth and death data come from the State of Utah's Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Utah Department of Health.

Net migration is defined as the number of people moving into a state less the number of people moving out of a state. The migration component is a residual measure rather than a direct measure of population movement, and includes people moving to and from the areas for work, school, prison, military duty, retirement, or for other reasons. Because net in-migration is an indirect measure of population change, small errors in a population estimate can translate into large errors in the migration component.

The discrepancy between the estimated population in the 1990s and the decennial census numbers can be attributed to an undercount in migration to the state. The total net in-migration to the state for the decade of the 1990s was about 212,000. Based

on the decennial census data, UPEC underestimated the total net in-migration to the state over the decade by 81,000, or 3.6%. Home to 40% of the residents of Utah, Salt Lake County accounted for 58% of the error (47,069 persons).

UPEC's primary means of producing population estimates are the school enrollment, LDS membership, and IRS income tax returns methods. To revise the population estimates for the decade of the nineties, each of these methods was used and evaluated in terms of accuracy and consistency. The new series was constructed using a technique in which the method for each county was chosen that produced the least amount of error as scaled to the decennial census count. The chart below shows the differences in migration as the original UPEC estimates are compared to the revised series of estimates.

The second part of the revision process was to evaluate each of the methods used in UPEC estimates. The evaluation found that the IRS method produced the most accurate population estimate when compared to the decennial census population counts. The second most accurate method was the school enrollment method, while the LDS method produced the least accurate estimate, when taken alone.

A possible explanation of the differences in accuracy suggests that during the 1990s there may have been significant structural changes in the demographic characteristics of migrants into the state.

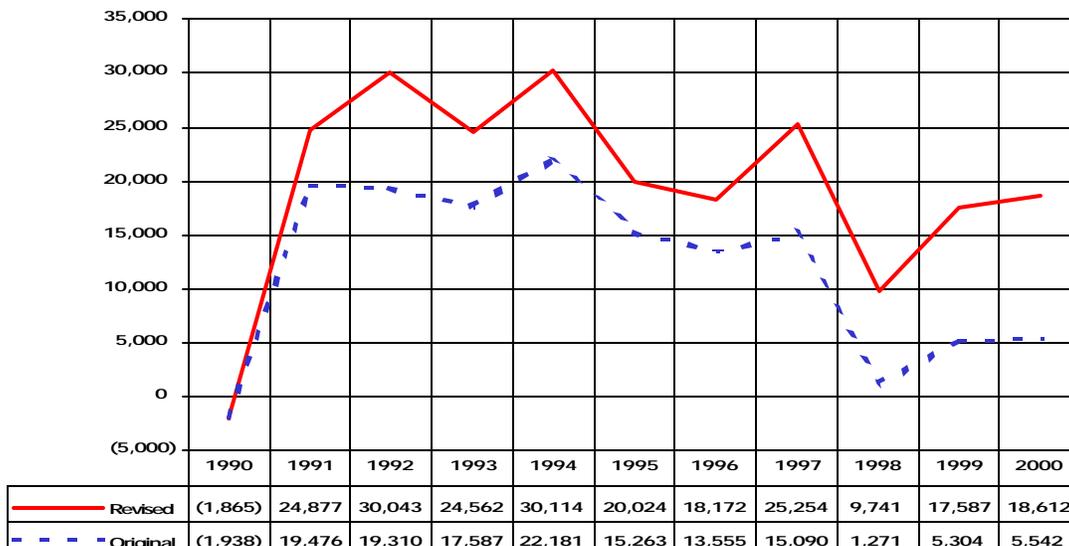
The revision analysis also found some interesting facts regarding population estimates at the county level. The analysis found that population was more difficult to track in counties with high growth, such as Summit and Tooele Counties, in counties with boom and bust economies, such as in Carbon and Emery Counties, and in counties with small populations, such as in Daggett and Piute Counties.

A historical review of population estimate revisions over the past five decades shows similar traits at the state level. During the slow population growth decades of the 1950s, 1960s, and

1980s, UPEC was able to more accurately estimate population than in the high growth decades of the 1970s and 1990s.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah. Membership on the committee consists of representatives from key data providers and others knowledgeable in the methods used to prepare population estimates. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the committee.

**State Net Migration: Original and Revised UPEC Series**



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research

# Utah Population Estimates Committee Revised Population Estimates: 1990-2000

	Census										Census 1-Apr 2000		
	1-Apr 1990	1-Jul 1990	1-Jul 1991	1-Jul 1992	1-Jul 1993	1-Jul 1994	1-Jul 1995	1-Jul 1996	1-Jul 1997	1-Jul 1998		1-Jul 1999	1-Jul 2000
Beaver County	4,765	4,782	4,946	5,044	5,172	5,402	5,672	5,858	5,870	5,705	5,951	6,023	6,005
Box Elder County	36,485	36,509	37,197	37,669	38,314	38,760	39,260	39,907	40,736	41,507	42,399	42,860	42,745
Cache County	70,183	70,560	72,586	75,441	77,361	79,530	82,095	83,834	85,974	88,326	89,874	91,897	91,391
Carbon County	20,228	20,169	20,186	20,361	19,771	20,119	19,965	20,286	20,654	20,695	20,500	20,396	20,422
Daggett County	690	706	732	739	734	767	794	787	786	783	884	933	921
Davis County	187,941	188,471	195,088	201,158	205,655	212,151	216,054	219,685	224,356	229,450	235,364	240,204	238,994
Duchesne County	12,645	12,600	12,825	12,895	13,131	13,414	13,501	13,973	14,332	14,177	14,293	14,397	14,371
Emery County	10,332	10,329	10,262	10,298	10,661	10,620	10,683	11,056	11,089	11,059	11,095	10,782	10,860
Garfield County	3,980	3,970	4,092	4,117	4,227	4,244	4,361	4,451	4,603	4,570	4,650	4,763	4,735
Grand County	6,620	6,591	6,789	7,186	7,582	7,776	7,822	8,146	8,170	8,197	8,329	8,537	8,485
Iron County	20,789	20,910	21,715	22,410	23,965	25,296	27,506	28,858	30,254	31,687	32,879	34,079	33,779
Juab County	5,817	5,831	6,060	6,191	6,204	6,860	7,236	7,496	7,735	7,898	8,021	8,310	8,238
Kane County	5,169	5,150	5,262	5,325	5,421	5,659	5,844	5,908	5,982	6,012	6,073	6,037	6,046
Millard County	11,333	11,333	11,703	11,907	12,189	12,246	12,266	12,194	12,243	12,246	12,236	12,461	12,405
Morgan County	5,528	5,561	5,629	5,805	6,043	6,271	6,416	6,633	6,705	6,889	6,973	7,181	7,129
Piute County	1,277	1,267	1,295	1,312	1,386	1,360	1,331	1,371	1,328	1,372	1,433	1,436	1,435
Rich County	1,725	1,728	1,721	1,765	1,869	1,902	1,840	1,897	1,882	1,889	1,978	1,955	1,961
Salt Lake County	725,956	728,298	749,878	775,306	791,724	812,053	827,342	840,649	858,306	870,735	885,216	902,777	898,387
San Juan County	12,621	12,448	12,668	12,963	13,056	13,730	13,796	14,008	14,392	14,779	14,573	14,360	14,413
Sanpete County	16,259	16,365	16,840	17,804	18,594	19,291	19,990	20,898	21,825	22,445	22,513	22,846	22,763
Sevier County	15,431	15,434	15,627	15,923	16,292	16,572	16,936	17,258	17,902	18,294	18,555	18,938	18,842
Summit County	15,518	15,690	17,051	18,546	20,221	21,863	23,632	25,051	26,224	27,674	28,799	30,048	29,736
Tooele County	26,601	26,581	27,121	27,930	28,423	29,840	30,179	31,433	33,457	35,476	38,294	41,549	40,735
Utah County	22,211	22,230	22,977	23,820	24,277	24,581	24,518	24,636	25,163	24,262	25,004	25,297	25,224
Utah County	263,590	265,766	272,167	279,635	292,351	300,447	310,334	321,072	334,658	344,820	358,463	371,894	368,536
Wasatch County	10,089	10,134	10,825	10,890	11,300	11,955	12,576	13,075	13,307	14,132	14,560	15,433	15,215
Washington County	48,560	48,988	53,693	57,195	61,497	67,753	72,910	78,023	82,078	84,579	88,105	91,104	90,354
Wayne County	2,177	2,163	2,183	2,124	2,182	2,286	2,275	2,361	2,406	2,421	2,492	2,515	2,509
Weber County	158,330	158,673	161,752	166,390	169,791	173,973	178,094	182,089	186,993	189,553	193,508	197,541	196,533
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>1,722,850</b>	<b>1,729,227</b>	<b>1,780,869</b>	<b>1,838,149</b>	<b>1,889,394</b>	<b>1,946,720</b>	<b>1,995,227</b>	<b>2,042,894</b>	<b>2,099,410</b>	<b>2,141,630</b>	<b>2,193,014</b>	<b>2,246,554</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>

Sources:

- 1) April 1, 1990 and April 1, 2000 population: U.S. Census Bureau
- 2) July 1, 1990 through July 1, 2000 population: Utah Population Estimates Committee

# Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

## Introduction

**Economic Census.** The economic census is the major source of comprehensive facts about the structure and functioning of the nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public from the national to the local level. Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224), directs the U.S. Census Bureau to take the economic census every five years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The 1997 Economic Census measured activity during calendar year 1997. Nearly 500 versions of the economic census form, each customized to particular industries, were mailed to more than 5 million companies in December 1997.

**Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises.** The Survey of Women-Owned Business Enterprises (SWOBE) is conducted in conjunction with the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE). The SWOBE and SMOBE provide basic economic data on businesses owned by Blacks, persons of Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian, or Pacific Islander descent, persons of Hispanic or Latin American ancestry, and women. These surveys are based on the entire firm rather than on individual locations of a firm. The published data cover number of firms, gross receipts, number of paid employees, and annual payroll, and are presented by industry (SIC), geographic area, size of firm, and legal form of organization of firm.

The SMOBE and SWOBE reports present data for the United States, each state and the District of Columbia, counties, and places with 100 or more women- or minority-owned businesses.

## Census Disclosure Rules

The U.S. Census Bureau is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics that disclose information reported by individual companies. Individual responses may be seen only by Census Bureau employees sworn to protect the data from disclosure. No data are published that could reveal the identity or activity of any firm.

## Minority-Owned Businesses in Utah and the U.S.

Minority-owned businesses in Utah totaled 8,600, or 5.1%, of all firms in the state. These firms employed 14,673 people and generated \$1.2 billion in receipts. Minority-owned businesses in the United States totaled over 3 million, or 14.6%, of all firms in the nation. These firms employed 4.5 million people and generated \$191.2 billion in receipts.

Hispanics owned the largest share of firms owned by minorities in Utah (55%), while the Asian and Pacific Islanders owned 27.6% and reaped the largest amount of minority-owned business revenues (52%). In comparison, Hispanic-owned businesses in the U.S. were only 39% of the total minority-owned businesses, while Asian and Pacific Islander-owned businesses in the U.S. made up 30% of the total minority-owned businesses and collected the largest amount of minority-owned business revenues nationwide (52%). Utah comprised only 0.3% of all minority-owned firms in the nation in 1997.

## Women-Owned Businesses in Utah and the U.S.

There were 41,991 women-owned businesses in Utah in 1997, which comprised nearly a quarter (24.8%) of all firms in the state. These businesses employed 54,135 people and generated \$5.1

million in receipts. Women-owned firms in Utah, as a percent of total women-owned firms in the United States, are less than 1%. Women-owned businesses in the United States totaled 5.4 million, employed 7.1 million people and generated \$818.7 billion in receipts in 1997. Nearly 25% of all firms in Utah were women-owned, compared to 26% nationwide.

## 1997 Data Improvements

Changes were made to survey methodology in 1997 which affect comparability with past reports as well as other economic census data. Caution should be used when comparing these data. Data improvements for 1997 include:

- Universe expanded to include all corporations;
- Ownership based on race, ethnicity, and gender of 51% or more;
- Addition of equally male- and female- owned category for gender;
- Improved sample design;
- Operations under the same ownership defined as one business (regardless of the number of Employer Identification Numbers (EINs));
- Fully inclusive estimates; and
- Data tabulated by firm in each industry and geography.

## 2002 Economic Census

The 2002 Economic Census will implement a number of changes to make the data more relevant, to reduce business reporting burden, and to make resulting data products more useful. New collection methods will be introduced to respondents and will include internet and diskette-based reporting. The forms will include new questions about E-commerce sales and E-business investment.

2002 Economic Census forms will be sent to 5 million businesses in December 2002 (sample forms will be available mid-2002), asking for information about business activity during calendar 2002. Results will be published during 2004 and 2005.

## Additional Information

For more information about the economic census and the surveys of minority- and women-owned business enterprises, visit the Census Bureau's web page at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ97.html> or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

## Total Minority- and Women-Owned Firms by State: 1997

Geographic Area	All Firms	Total Minority-Owned Firms	Percent of Total Minority Firms in U.S.	Minority-Owned as a Percent of all State Firms	Total Women-Owned Firms	Percent of Total Women Firms in U.S.	Women-Owned as a Percent of all State Firms
United States	20,821,900	3,039,000	100.0%	14.6%	5,417,000	100.0%	26.0%
Alabama	285,200	28,300	0.9%	9.9%	69,500	1.3%	24.4%
Alaska	64,100	10,700	0.4%	16.7%	16,600	0.3%	25.9%
Arizona	329,000	43,300	1.4%	13.2%	88,800	1.6%	27.0%
Arkansas	193,400	13,000	0.4%	6.7%	42,600	0.8%	22.0%
California	2,565,700	738,000	24.3%	28.8%	700,500	12.9%	27.3%
Colorado	410,200	37,000	1.2%	9.0%	114,800	2.1%	28.0%
Connecticut	284,000	20,400	0.7%	7.2%	72,400	1.3%	25.5%
Delaware	56,600	5,300	0.2%	9.4%	13,700	0.3%	24.2%
Dist. of Columbia	45,300	15,200	0.5%	33.6%	14,000	0.3%	30.9%
Florida	1,301,900	286,900	9.4%	22.0%	337,800	6.2%	25.9%
Georgia	568,600	88,700	2.9%	15.6%	145,600	2.7%	25.6%
Hawaii	94,000	54,300	1.8%	57.8%	25,800	0.5%	27.4%
Idaho	109,800	5,200	0.2%	4.7%	25,800	0.5%	23.5%
Illinois	882,100	110,300	3.6%	12.5%	239,700	4.4%	27.2%
Indiana	413,400	22,800	0.8%	5.5%	107,100	2.0%	25.9%
Iowa	227,600	5,300	0.2%	2.3%	57,500	1.1%	25.3%
Kansas	213,400	11,700	0.4%	5.5%	54,600	1.0%	25.6%
Kentucky	281,600	12,700	0.4%	4.5%	66,000	1.2%	23.4%
Louisiana	295,700	41,700	1.4%	14.1%	70,600	1.3%	23.9%
Maine	127,500	2,800	0.1%	2.2%	30,600	0.6%	24.0%
Maryland	400,200	82,600	2.7%	20.6%	115,800	2.1%	28.9%
Massachusetts	537,200	39,000	1.3%	7.3%	142,700	2.6%	26.6%
Michigan	677,500	51,800	1.7%	7.6%	184,600	3.4%	27.2%
Minnesota	410,600	15,300	0.5%	3.7%	108,400	2.0%	26.4%
Mississippi	167,900	22,000	0.7%	13.1%	38,300	0.7%	22.8%
Missouri	411,400	26,600	0.9%	6.5%	103,600	1.9%	25.2%
Montana	93,700	3,400	0.1%	3.6%	22,400	0.4%	23.9%
Nebraska	138,800	4,600	0.2%	3.3%	33,500	0.6%	24.1%
Nevada	129,800	15,200	0.5%	11.7%	33,300	0.6%	25.7%
New Hampshire	115,700	3,200	0.1%	2.8%	27,300	0.5%	23.6%
New Jersey	654,200	102,300	3.4%	15.6%	155,300	2.9%	23.7%
New Mexico	131,700	37,500	1.2%	28.5%	38,700	0.7%	29.4%
New York	1,509,800	296,500	9.8%	19.6%	394,000	7.3%	26.1%
North Carolina	570,500	61,600	2.0%	10.8%	139,900	2.6%	24.5%
North Dakota	55,300	1,500	0.0%	2.7%	12,400	0.2%	22.4%
Ohio	781,300	49,400	1.6%	6.3%	205,000	3.8%	26.2%
Oklahoma	280,700	28,500	0.9%	10.2%	67,500	1.2%	24.0%
Oregon	291,600	18,200	0.6%	6.2%	80,500	1.5%	27.6%
Pennsylvania	837,800	49,500	1.6%	5.9%	203,000	3.7%	24.2%
Rhode Island	80,900	4,800	0.2%	5.9%	19,900	0.4%	24.6%
South Carolina	260,300	30,800	1.0%	11.8%	64,200	1.2%	24.7%
South Dakota	65,800	1,700	0.1%	2.6%	14,100	0.3%	21.4%
Tennessee	415,900	32,500	1.1%	7.8%	99,800	1.8%	24.0%
Texas	1,526,000	365,500	12.0%	24.0%	381,500	7.0%	25.0%
<b>Utah</b>	<b>169,200</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
Vermont	67,500	2,100	0.1%	3.1%	17,000	0.3%	25.2%
Virginia	480,100	71,700	2.4%	14.9%	132,200	2.4%	27.5%
Washington	447,400	42,900	1.4%	9.6%	123,000	2.3%	27.5%
West Virginia	111,700	4,300	0.1%	3.8%	30,200	0.6%	27.0%
Wisconsin	366,400	13,700	0.5%	3.7%	89,300	1.6%	24.4%
Wyoming	49,400	2,100	0.1%	4.3%	11,100	0.2%	22.5%

Note: Detail may not add to the total because a firm may be counted in more than one state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Minority- and Women-Owned Firms in Utah: 1997

Group	All Firms			Firms with Paid Employees			Payroll (1,000)
	Firms (number)	Sales and Receipts (1,000)	Firms (number)	Sales and Receipts (1,000)	Employees		
Universe (All Utah Firms)	169,164	119,100,391	42,076	114,377,759	797,153	19,272,466	
Total Minorities	8,617	1,208,280	1,914	1,037,316	14,673	217,801	
Black	440	23,005	35	16,831	327	5,480	
Hispanic	4,740	455,385	847	372,776	5,947	85,310	
Cuban	39	4,105	2	D	20 to 99	D	
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	1,834	227,021	495	186,325	3,243	46,828	
Puerto Rican	46	4,351	21	D	20 to 99	D	
Spaniard	457	68,199	51	61,543	455	10,204	
Hispanic Latin American	985	80,592	160	68,449	1,131	15,011	
Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	1,379	71,117	118	48,999	1,013	11,295	
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,428	140,070	187	108,884	1,317	20,041	
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,379	598,717	864	542,344	7,154	107,847	
Asian Indian	259	112,281	122	106,275	1,316	26,150	
Chinese	637	163,038	294	153,364	2,710	29,401	
Filipino	99	4,971	9	D	20 to 99	D	
Japanese	450	145,532	131	136,255	1,804	28,117	
Korean	263	37,709	133	27,576	508	5,655	
Vietnamese	180	18,250	43	10,607	160	2,783	
Other Asian	194	47,956	61	43,830	306	7,900	
Hawaiian	147	22,659	52	D	100 to 249	D	
Other Pacific Islander	149	46,322	19	D	100 to 249	D	
Women	41,991	5,096,187	4,816	4,466,974	54,135	975,333	

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## IRS Area-to-Area Migration Flows

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) area-to-area migration data provides an annual indication of migration flows among the states. The Statistics of Income Division of the IRS generates the area-to-area migration flow data based on year-to-year changes in tax return addresses. Although there are many important limitations to this data, the IRS migration flow data are used extensively by the U.S. Census Bureau in their population estimate methodologies, and are the best known indicator of the origins and destinations of Utah migrants. The IRS database presents many interesting population movement relationships; some of these relationships can be explained but others are not readily apparent. The table on the following page shows net in-migration to Utah by state from 1985 to 2000. This article highlights some of the most important points about these migration ties.

**2000 State Migration Data.** Net migration flows over time in Utah fluctuate through cycles of net in- and out-migration. The official state estimates for 2000, prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee, show the state experiencing the tenth straight year of net in-migration. These estimates result from analyzing birth and death data, fall school enrollment, LDS membership data and other sources, and provide the best indication of the net flow of migration. The IRS migration data, which differs in both magnitude and direction, provides the only indication of state-to-state gross flows and of the annual origins and destinations of migrants.

**California Continues to Dominate.** The movement of population between California and Utah continues to be the most important factor in understanding Utah migration. More than any other state, California dominates the flow of both in- and out-migrants to or from Utah. For the eleventh straight year, Utah has experienced net in-migration from California. For the first time since 1994, net in-migration increased, from 1,212 in 1999 to 1,826 in 2000.

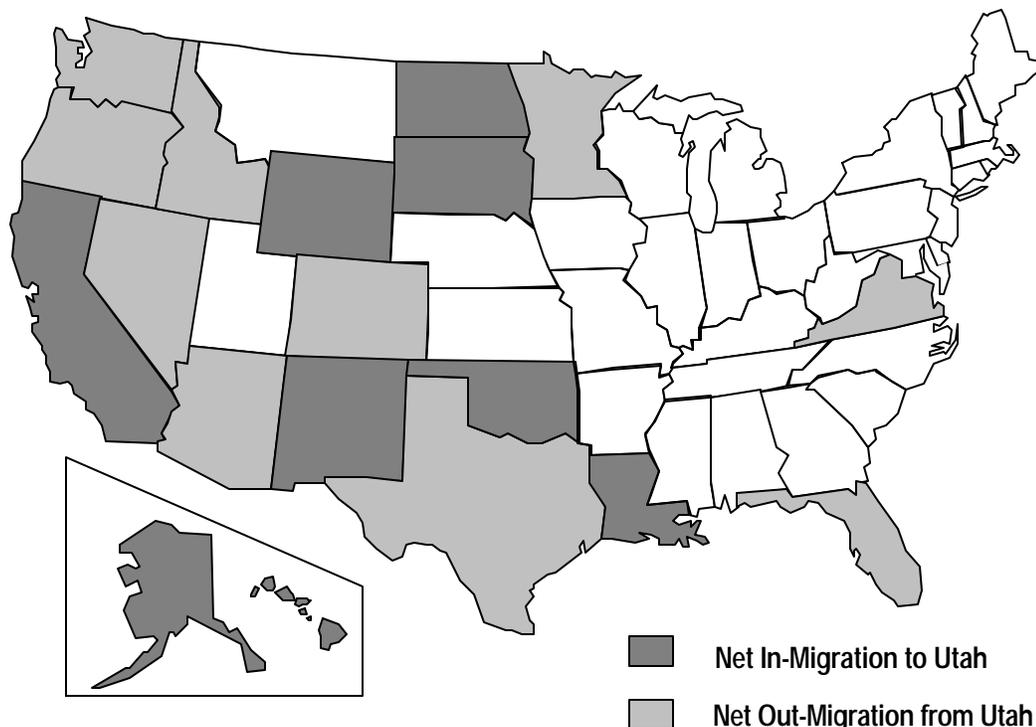
It is worth taking a closer look at California in order to gain a better understanding of the migratory relationship between the two states. California is the largest state in the nation, in terms of its population and economy, and impacts the economies and migratory flows of all western states. Utah's economy flourished during California's downturn in the early nineties when many people and companies relocated from California to Utah, triggering the state's job and construction boom. Despite this correlation, over the long term, a strong California economy is important to the health of the Utah economy. Now that California's economy has recovered, the flow of people and jobs from the west coast has significantly decreased.

**Other States that Lose Population to Utah.** Following California, the largest number of Utah's in-migrants in 2000 came from Hawaii, Wyoming, New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Alaska, and North Dakota. Compared to California, these states represent only a small portion of the total net in-migration affecting Utah. In all, 9 states lost population to Utah in 2000, while 40 states and the District of Columbia, gained population from Utah.

**States that Gain Population from Utah.** The states that gained the most population from Utah include: Arizona (a net out-migration from Utah of 1,594), Idaho (1,035), Colorado (1,033), Nevada (1,014), Oregon (547), Texas (521), and Washington (453). In general, flows among Utah and other intermountain states are among the most significant simply because of proximity.

For more information on migration, contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

## Migration To and From Utah by State Top Ten States: 2000



# Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1985-2000	
Alabama	-20	-107	-65	-209	-71	-94	-62	-81	60	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-596	
Alaska	-72	33	355	130	47	-93	-43	-29	15	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	761	
Arizona	-2,403	-2,544	-3,112	-2,366	-1,112	50	429	199	464	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-16,006	
Arkansas	-25	71	-314	-106	61	29	40	35	-22	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-558	
California	-4,277	-3,821	-5,003	-4,094	-2,109	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,966	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	46,048	
Colorado	-262	-185	-261	-394	-412	25	-87	153	-308	186	-153	-123	-48	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-4,871	
Connecticut	-40	-24	-117	-77	-54	73	81	137	123	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	395	
Delaware	22	4	-76	-47	-65	20	-1	22	20	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-59	
Dist. of Col.	-366	-372	-508	-567	-280	-297	274	249	342	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-1,892	
Florida	-146	-189	-349	-160	-102	-51	144	-86	-199	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-1,922	
Georgia	27	174	3	-2	39	-2	217	180	291	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	3,069	
Hawaii	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	-429	9	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	3,847	
Idaho	77	95	-135	-97	48	-43	145	98	248	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	1,390	
Illinois	-40	-28	-12	-226	-105	9	-12	34	66	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-523	
Indiana	196	99	96	-43	40	-65	-24	-37	-20	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-261	
Iowa	9	35	-39	-66	79	89	-69	-52	121	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-114	
Kansas	-1	-7	-126	-98	2	-82	-84	-25	17	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-669	
Kentucky	18	-7	200	-27	121	56	33	64	192	64	-38	106	46	-13	133	68	1,015	
Louisiana	-27	-72	-68	-90	-17	17	38	50	51	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	18	
Maine	-168	-158	-215	-304	-207	102	41	223	139	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-355	
Maryland	-160	-112	-251	-307	-182	89	162	283	49	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-873	
Massachusetts	0	-266	-189	-117	-97	-71	29	65	160	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-46	-432	
Michigan	-48	-36	-50	-161	-41	-88	154	68	-80	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-1,139	
Minnesota	-110	-9	-45	31	-18	40	12	-36	38	-42	-7	81	-22	46	-45	-34	-76	
Mississippi	-236	460	172	85	90	77	-29	-78	-61	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	692	
Missouri	32	-13	61	-153	-32	-221	-4	2	34	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	-505	
Montana	-423	-800	-1,821	-2,614	-3,103	-2,449	-508	419	837	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-14,302	
Nebraska	-27	-15	-31	-67	-70	62	152	90	110	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-57	
Nevada	-88	-61	-64	-150	-68	99	150	182	290	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	928	
New Hampshire	-244	-444	-187	68	-433	239	68	-45	-386	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-1,244	
New Jersey	-111	-109	-33	-142	-69	133	256	288	386	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	1,778	
New Mexico	-74	9	-226	-195	-180	95	86	-14	-17	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-879	
North Carolina	71	104	112	-159	-232	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	60	26	49	28	1,084	
North Dakota	-88	-137	-120	-169	-322	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	60	26	49	28	1,084	
Ohio	16	-62	261	141	-41	28	5	-140	62	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-264	
Oklahoma	-162	-162	-446	-809	-790	-864	-397	-87	-406	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-7,269	
Oregon	50	-128	-238	-323	-12	9	70	73	250	226	41	46	207	46	-69	-95	151	
Pennsylvania	10	-9	-12	-22	-14	-2	15	27	10	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-10	
Rhode Island	-14	-76	-8	-18	-64	-58	54	94	218	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-84	
South Carolina	19	-48	11	46	86	52	28	15	-12	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	324	
South Dakota	-78	-109	-257	-184	-107	-25	26	-73	-38	-92	-124	-187	29	-76	0	-164	-1,458	
Tennessee	-934	-773	-201	-395	-423	-295	-109	289	24	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-5,011	
Texas	0	-10	-37	-68	9	-2	41	74	12	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	133	
Vermont	-239	-251	-317	-408	-197	-188	113	121	161	107	218	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-1,664	
Virginia	-550	-818	-968	-1,204	-1,805	-1,801	-806	-585	-53	606	14	109	-367	-850	-510	-453	-9,941	
Washington	-1	85	-30	-45	5	-38	-29	-16	-15	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	-79	
West Virginia	99	52	-83	-47	-20	75	-65	-135	19	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-744	
Wisconsin	360	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	3,873	
Wyoming	0	-361	-341	-194	272	192	906	1,725	1,728	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	9,667	
Foreign	-8,397	-8,790	-12,345	-15,055	-11,096	-3,808	6,477	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-2,966	
Total																		

Note: The IRS area-to-area migration data provides an annual indication of migration flows among the states. Although not differing significantly, the state's official estimates provide the best indication of the net flow of migration, while the IRS data provide the only source of gross flows and of the annual origins and destinations of migrants.

Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

# QGET Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model

## Introduction

The Quality Growth Efficiency Tools (QGET) combines the expertise of the very best transportation, air quality, water, economic, demographic, and mapping experts in the state into one, integrated modeling endeavor. The result is a coordinated effort which simultaneously provides technical support to Envision Utah<sup>1</sup> and other planning efforts, as well as improving the longer term capabilities of the state to formally model and understand growth.

A significant accomplishment of the QGET Technical Committee was the development of a regional infrastructure cost assessments model, which was used to analyze the four Envision Utah Scenarios and the Envision Utah Quality Growth Strategy. The QGET Technical Committee has, with respect to its goal of providing quality growth related information to the public and policy makers, continued over the last three years to research and develop additional methods of analyzing infrastructure costs. Recently, the Technical Committee has completed work on a new model that focuses on municipal infrastructure development at the community level, and considers both the density and spatial effects of development on the costs of providing basic community infrastructure.

## Background

Prior work focused on the relationship of density to cost and was appropriate for analysis at the regional level. This most recent round of research and development is focused at the municipal level. Hence, the model considers the municipal as a service network (a grid) and considers the spatial effect of development on the community service network, i.e. capital expenditures. Capital expenditures are referred to as "off-site" costs, which are generally negotiated between the developer and the community as to what improvements each party makes to accommodate new development. In many communities the developer pays for initial upgrades to "off-site" costs. This is especially true for more affluent communities. In the end, the community will be required to pay for all maintenance and replacement costs associated with both "off-site" infrastructure as well as "on-site" infrastructure ("on-site" infrastructure is infrastructure developed within a subdivision).

## Constraints

The Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model is developed for use as a planning tool and is not to provide budget specific community estimates. Anticipated accuracy level is 80%; this is after eliminating extraneous factors such as land cost and contingency funding. Eighty percent accuracy is in line with that of a preliminary engineering analysis. Limited testing has shown accuracy above the 90% level, though this will vary by community and the quality of data available for each community. QGET welcomes review and is interested in discussing possible uses and refinements of this model.

## Estimating Incremental Impacts

In order to provide cost estimates, the model

begins by estimating the size of the community and how it is apportioned among varying land uses. The model begins by incorporating local data into a land use accounting system. This system utilizes road data, parcel information, census data, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget projections, land use classifications, and the local master plan.

Total incorporated area. Incorporated area is the first input. For a current year the official community boundary provides the starting point. Not all area within the incorporated area is serviced by municipal water or a sewer system for every community. Areas such as airports or watersheds that are incorporated but are not developed should be subtracted from total developed area. The concept of net developed area is new and has not been fully tested, though it can have a significant impact on model results for some communities.

In examining a future scenario, the municipal boundary must be estimated. The idea is to understand how the municipal boundaries would need to change in order to accommodate new development.

Land use. The land use accounting framework can best be accomplished by using parcel data. By screening parcels into five classifications and calculating the average size, a good approximation of the current composition of the primary community and the outlying development can be created. The "Basic Parameters" table below shows the results of the primary land use accounting framework developed in this model for Payson City in Southern Utah County.

Other information utilized in approximating community land use includes average road width and length, average block size and dimensions, road intervals, along with length and width of the community.

## Calculating Infrastructure

The model estimates are the necessary quantity of materials required to provide basic infrastructure to the community. These services include streets, water conveyance, wastewater conveyance and storm drains. Additional services that can be considered include utilities and curbs, sidewalks and gutters.

### BASIC PARAMETERS

#### PAYSON 2000

Est. Incorporated Area	4,335 -Acres
Population	13,237
No of Households	3,706
Employment	6,940

#### CORE AREA LAND USE (PARCEL DATA)

CATEGORY	UNITS	AVERAGE ACRES	TOTAL ACRES	AREA
Improved Residential	3,222	0.24	773	0.18
Unimproved Residential	1,005	0.21	213	0.05
Res Inst&Open Space	163	2.2	358	0.08
C&I Zone Business	475	0.21	98	0.02
C&I Inst&Open Space	54	2.4	129	0.03
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,919</b>		<b>1,572</b>	<b>0.36</b>
<b>INCLUDING CORE STREETS</b>			<b>2,022</b>	<b>0.47</b>

<sup>1</sup>Envision Utah is a public/private community partnership dedicated to studying the effects of long-term growth in the state.

## QGET Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model

Material requirements come from straightforward engineering calculations that flow from the size of the community and the demands placed by the land uses designated in the accounting framework. The delicate aspect of estimating infrastructure needs is in estimating the connectivity of the grid used to approximate the municipal network. Once the material demands are calculated, infrastructure costs are derived based on cost per unit calculations. The end result can be a dollar figure or quantity of materials as shown in the table below.

### Future Model Development

The Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model requires both data development in GIS and the use of an Excel spreadsheet for the engineering calculations. Work is planned for the upcoming year to integrate these components into a single software package that can be run by an individual with minimal knowledge of software and infrastructure costs. Other components to the model that are being considered are functions to estimate community costs to new revenues, operation and maintenance along with human

service costs, and community water demand. Documentation for the preliminary stages of the model should be complete by the end of 2001.

### Conclusion

The Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model provides a sound framework for estimating community infrastructure outlays to support new development. This model lends itself to exercises such as comparing planning decisions, analyzing relative futures, or investigating community impacts associated with density and spatial distributions of development. Work is being done to allow a broad range of users to use this model to assess various impacts to a community.

### INFRASTRUCTURE SUMMARY PAYSON 2000

	Connection Factor	Length Total	(Ft) Per DU	Replacement Value	
				Total	Per DU
Streets & Roads	0.78	339,000	92	\$13,553,000	\$3,700
Water System*	0.89	306,000	83	\$15,227,000	\$4,100
Sewer System*	0.75	246,000	67	\$9,416,000	\$2,500
C, G & SW	0.9	503,000	136	\$7,038,000	\$1,900
Storm Sewer	0.76	187,000	51	\$8,207,000	\$2,200
Dry Utilities	0.9	252,000	68	\$17,192,000	\$4,700
		Totals		\$70,633,000	\$19,100

\* Estimates exclude facility costs.



### Salt Lake City Economic and Demographic Resource Center ("The Salt Lake City Data Center")

Salt Lake City's Economic and Demographic Resource Center (EDRC) helps users access and understand the wide range of economic and demographic data available from the U. S. Census Bureau, other federal and state agencies, and the various departments and divisions within Salt Lake City's municipal government.

While other agencies provide state and county data, the EDRC is the source for city-specific and detailed local data. Information is available at the community, neighborhood council, council district, census tract, traffic analysis zone, and census block level.

#### **Mission**

The Economic and Demographic Resource Center provides economic and demographic data and analysis to the Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City, its departments, businesses, and the general public. This is based on the premise that informed decision-making requires reliable, usable information.

#### **Responsibilities**

- ▶ Functions as an affiliate to the Utah State Data Center.
- ▶ Serves as the city's liaison to the Census Bureau and its various services and products.
- ▶ Prepares population, housing, and employment estimates and projections.
- ▶ Researches social, economic, and demographic issues specific to Salt Lake City.
- ▶ Compiles special studies and research papers.
- ▶ Forecasts economic indicators and city revenues.
- ▶ Prepares revenue estimates and projections as input to the city's budget process.
- ▶ Provides staff support in the preparation of the city's budget.

#### **Other Services**

- ▶ Provides assistance in the interpretation of demographic and economic data.
- ▶ Maintains a library of valuable time-series data from the last six censuses (1940-2000).
- ▶ Contributes to and maintains the "Info Center" pages on Salt Lake City's web site: [www.slccgov.com](http://www.slccgov.com).

#### **Estimates, Forecasts, and Projections**

The Economic and Demographic Resource Center produces estimates, forecasts, and projections for Salt Lake City's population, housing, and employment sectors.

The EDRC contributes to and coordinates with the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget in the compiling and analyzing of these projections.

The Resource Center also develops, calibrates, and maintains several economic and population projection models.

EDRC publishes an annual Economic Report to the Mayor, in addition to data relevant to the city's performance measures and strategic plan.



#### **Economic Analysis**

The Economic and Demographic Resource Center assists with economic analysis and forecasting for a wide range of city issues.

- ▶ Staffs various business and policy task forces.
- ▶ Assists in the publication of both the Mayor's Recommended Budget and the Operating and Capital Budget adopted by the City Council.
- ▶ Produces quarterly revenue forecasts to assist with the preparation and monitoring of the city budget.

#### **Special Studies**

As a component of Salt Lake City's Management Services, the Center helps research and analyze city policy and planning issues, as well as prepare several special studies each year.

The Economic and Demographic Resource Center is located in Room 145 of the Salt Lake City & County Building, 451 S. State Street, Room 145, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. Contact person is Neil Olsen at (801) 535-6336; email: [neil.olsen@ci.slcc.ut.us](mailto:neil.olsen@ci.slcc.ut.us). Visit Salt Lake City's web site at: [www.slccgov.com](http://www.slccgov.com).

#### **The Utah State Data Center Program**

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-four organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies which produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and the great work that they do. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

# CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK: FALL 2001

## National Outlook

National economic growth recovery in the fourth quarter of 2001 is no longer expected to materialize. WEFA-DRI, a national economic consulting firm, expects U.S. GDP to shrink by -.2% for the third quarter 2001 and by -1.8% for the fourth quarter of 2001. GDP will begin to recover in the first quarter of 2002 and continue to grow throughout 2002. The national slow down is attributed to reduced consumer spending by consumers, due to mixed emotions about the future and the increasing number of layoffs, and lower business investment. Businesses are struggling to deal with existing excess production capacity they built up during the past growth cycle.

## The Employment Situation in Utah

In order to track trends in Utah employment, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget tracks announcements of job additions and subtractions by large firms in Utah. Table 1 shows the results of this tracking over the last four years. In 1998, growth in construction helped buffer slower growth in non-construction jobs. By 2000 this trend changed as non-construction jobs buffered losses in construction due to the completion or near completion of several large-scale construction projects. 2001 shows that both construction and non-construction jobs are being hit by the completion of pre-Olympic construction activities and softening consumer and business demand.

Tables 2 and 3 show business announcements of 200 or more jobs for 2000, and firm announcements of 200 or more jobs for 2001.<sup>1</sup> The travel and tourism industry in particular is reporting much lower bookings since the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center.

The timing of these additions and subtractions affect how they will eventually materialize into state employment statistics. According to the Department of Workforce Services, total nonagricultural employment growth (including construction) has shown a decelerating trend similar to Table 1 with growth of 3% in 1998, 2.4% in 1999, and 2.5% in 2000. The Governor's Council of Economic Advisor's Revenue Assumptions Committee expects nonagricultural employment to grow 1.5% for 2001, 1.1% for 2002, and then resume a stronger growth trend with 2.2% growth in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>Totals in Table 1 are for all announcements larger than 50 jobs whereas Tables 2 and 3 are for announcements larger than 200 jobs.

Table 1  
HISTORY OF ANNOUNCED PERMANENT EXPANSIONS & CONTRACTIONS  
50 JOBS OR MORE EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION

Year	Additions <sup>(1)</sup>	Subtractions <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Additional <sup>(1)</sup>	Construction <sup>(2)</sup>
2001	8,031	8,210	-179	-2,500
2000	11,160	4,308	6,852	-740
1999	8,584	3,798	4,786	3,959
1998	7,419	5,083	2,336	3,782

(1) Job additions and subtractions, 50 or more, are for large companies tracked by GOPB for years 1998 to 2001.

(2) 1998 to 2000 construction jobs are from Workforce Services' 202 employer reports. 2001 is a RAC estimate.

Table 2  
2001 ANNOUNCED PERMANENT EXPANSIONS & CONTRACTIONS  
200 JOBS OR MORE EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION

<b>2001 ADDITIONS (Permanent Jobs):</b>	
HAFB (Davis fall 99-01)	917
Verizon Wireless (slc 01/02) call center	850
Alorica Inc. (slc 01) call center for computers	600
SLOC full-time staff of 1040 total (slc 01)	598
Associated Foods (weber 01) warehouse	500
DLJdirect Inc. (slc 00/01) online brokerage call center	500
Grand America Hotel (slc 01/02)	400
Star Bridge (slc 01) reconfigurable super computers	400
Convergys (slc 01) telemarketing	400
Jet Blue Airways (slc 99-01) reservations center	330
Wells Fargo's (slc 00/01) internet call center	300
SkyWest (slc 01/03) pilots and mechanics	263
Fresenius Medical Care (weber 00 to 02) kidney dialysis products	200
<b>2001 REDUCTIONS (Permanent Jobs):</b>	
Teltrust (weber 01) call center	1,000
Communications & Commerce (slc 01) call center	900
Autoliv (weber 01) wire business to Mexico	860
Gateway (slc 01) pc manufacturer	770
Iomega (weber 01) manufacturing	515
Uniprise Inc. (slc 01) claim and service center	400
CrossLand Mortgage Corp. (slc 01) mortgage loans	400
Sears (utah 01) teleservices	366
O'Sullivan Industries (iron january 19, 2001) furniture maker	346
Novell (ut 01) software	260
Delta Airlines etc. (slc 01) airline transportation	235
Kennecott (slc 01) copper mining 18% cut in production	235
Rocky Mountain (slc 01) hospital	200

Table 3  
2000 ANNOUNCED PERMANENT EXPANSIONS & CONTRACTIONS  
200 JOBS OR MORE EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION

<b>2000 ADDITIONS (Permanent Jobs):</b>	
Ikano (slc 00) call center for the internet	1,000
HAFB (davis fall 99-01)	917
Alorica Inc. (slc 00) call center for computers	600
Sysco Intermountain Foods (slc, west jordan 00) food distribution facil	600
DLJdirect Inc. (slc 00/01) online brokerage call center	500
Micron Technology Inc. (utah 00) testing of chips	500
Ebay Inc. (slc 00) 575 by end of 2000	375
Jet Blue Airways (slc 99-01) reservations center	330
Convergys (iron 00) telemarketing	300
Wells Fargo (slc 00/01) internet call center	300
Bureau of the Census (slc 00) 2,400 temporary for 6 weeks	248
Intel (slc 00) administrative personnel (not research)	230
Riverstone Inc. (slc 00) internet products distribution center	230
Communications & Commerce Inc. (high-tech support call center)	225
SLOC full-time staff (slc 00-02)	216
Fresenius Medical Care (weber 00-02) kidney dialysis products	200
Goldman Sachs (slc 00) investment call center	200
Medicity (slc 00) physician's internet communications	200
Neighborhood Box Office (slc 00) gift certificates call center	200
Rocky Mountain Medical Center (slc 00) hospital	200
STSN (slc 00) internet access to hotel rooms	200
Wal-Mart (corinne, box elder 00) distribution center	200
Wal-Mart (sanpete 00) retail	200
Wal-Mart supercenters (weber 00) groceries and retail	200
<b>2000 REDUCTIONS (Permanent Jobs):</b>	
Packard Bell (slc 00) call center	500
Rite Aid (weber march 2000) distribution center	500
Novell (utah 00) computer software	450
Franklin Covey Co. (slc 99/00) day planners	398
Willow Creek (carbon 00) coal mining	319
Associated Foods (slc 00) food distribution	250
ZCMI (slc 00) retail	250
Elk Meadows (beaver 00) ski resort	200
Trail Mountain Mine (emery 00) coal mining	200

# Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: September 2001

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,325.5	9,474.7	9,853.7	4.1	1.1	1.6	4.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,414.2	6,523.3	6,771.2	4.8	2.5	1.7	3.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,661.3	1,614.8	1,735.9	7.6	-3.2	-2.8	7.5
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	364.4	374.6	374.6	0.1	4.4	2.8	0.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,102.6	1,101.5	1,174.2	9.5	-2.7	-0.1	6.6
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,339.2	3,472.7	3,681.1	2.8	3.7	4.0	6.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.5	26.9	25.3	26.9	27.1	1.5	-5.9	6.3	0.7
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.4	15.6	15.2	14.4	13.7	-4.9	-2.6	-5.3	-4.9
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	205.0	227.7	245.9	258.2	271.1	11.1	8.0	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	615.7	651.9	593.2	539.8	539.8	5.9	-9.0	-9.0	0.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.8	17.2	16.2	15.7	16.9	2.4	-5.6	-3.4	7.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.57	1.58	1.52	1.59	-4.8	0.3	-3.6	4.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.8	415.9	427.5	422.8	446.1	3.0	2.8	-1.1	5.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	285.5	309.4	311.3	297.3	301.5	8.4	0.6	-4.5	1.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.2	244.0	261.8	270.2	281.8	8.3	7.3	3.2	4.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	146.0	150.6	157.1	4.3	5.0	3.2	4.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,146.5	3,385.4	3,480.4	3,592.8	3,743.7	7.6	2.8	3.2	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	86.0	84.3	81.8	85.8	2.6	-2.0	-3.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.0	17.0	18.5	-10.8	4.7	-10.5	8.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,250.0	2,050.0	2,200.0	-4.4	5.2	-8.9	7.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.4	1,213.0	1,100.0	800.0	900.0	1.5	-9.3	-27.3	12.5
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.4	583.3	600.0	450.0	550.0	8.5	2.9	-25.0	22.2
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.6	245.9	258.8	266.6	277.2	2.2	5.3	3.0	4.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	146.8	151.2	157.3	2.6	3.8	3.0	4.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,285	17,622	18,144	18,923	4.8	2.0	3.0	4.3
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. April 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	272.7	274.9	277.1	279.3	281.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	85.1	84.6	90.6	1.7	-20.9	-0.6	7.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,280	2,307	2,347	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.6	-0.8	-7.2	4.7	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	93.5	92.9	99.5	1.4	-13.1	-0.6	7.1
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	823.0	925.9	767.6	822.8	858.2	12.5	-17.1	7.2	4.3
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	797.2	895.4	734.4	787.0	822.4	12.3	-18.0	7.2	4.5
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	24.6	24.6	23.0	62.0	-12.6	-0.1	-6.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	92.7	88.9	89.4	-3.0	5.3	-4.1	0.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.5	18.2	18.7	-2.5	3.6	3.8	2.8
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	25.3	26.1	27.1	61.2	-11.4	3.5	3.5
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.93	3.42	3.70	2.80	2.9	77.2	8.2	-24.3	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.83	0.73	0.67	0.7	15.3	-11.7	-8.5	1.5
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.6	172.2	177.6	181.7	186.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.4
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.8	107.0	109.3	111.7	114.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.24	4.02	3.01	4.44	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.64	3.17	4.32	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	5.00	5.22	5.76	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.85	7.07	7.61	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.5	132.6	134.6	2.2	0.5	0.1	1.5
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	36,708	37,882	39,095	5.9	4.0	3.2	3.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,862	5,023	5,261	8.2	4.5	3.3	4.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,091.0	1,103.0	1,127.3	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.2
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,815	29,679	30,599	31,548	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,973	32,381	33,752	35,563	7.4	4.5	4.2	5.4
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,770	8,312	8,736	9,033	9,566	7.0	5.1	3.4	5.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.9	5.5	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,172	52,474	54,888	57,193	60,339	6.7	4.6	4.2	5.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.0	4.8	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
116 State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114**

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S.L.C., Utah  
Permit 4621



**Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network**

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business Research . . . Pam Perlich (801-581-3358)  
Dept. of Community & Economic Development . . . Doug Jex (801-538-8626)  
Dept. of Workforce Services . . . Ken Jensen (801-526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory . . . Eddy Barry (435-797-1240)  
Center for Health Data . . . Robert Rolfs, MD (801-538-6035)  
Utah State Office of Education . . . Patty Murphy (801-538-7577)  
Utah Foundation . . . Jim Robson (801-364-1837)  
Utah League of Cities & Towns . . . Michelle Reilly (801-328-1601)  
Utah Issues . . . Bill Crim (801-521-2035)  
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU . . . Larry Benson (801-378-3800)  
Marriott Library, U of U . . . Jill Moriearty (801-581-8394)  
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Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU . . . Suzanne Julian (435-586-7937)  
Salt Lake City Resource Center . . . Neil Olsen (801-535-6336)  
Salt Lake County Library . . . David Wilson (801-944-7520)  
Salt Lake City Library . . . Cathy Burns (801-363-5733)  
Davis County Library System . . . Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG . . . Jeff Gilbert (435-752-7242)  
Five County AOG . . . Ken Sizemore (435-673-3548)  
Mountainland AOG . . . Shawn Elliot (801-229-3841)  
Six County AOG . . . Emery Polelonema (435-896-9222)  
Southeastern AOG . . . Debbie Hatt (435-637-5444)  
Uintah Basin AOG . . . Laurie Brummond (435-722-4518)  
Wasatch Front Regional Council . . . Scott Festin (801-292-4469)  
Utah Navajo Trust Fund . . . Larry Rodgers (435-678-1460)  
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU . . . Derek Snow (435-586-5400)  
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC . . . Barry Bartlett (801-957-5203)  
Cache Countywide Planning & Development . . . Mark Teuscher (435-716-7154)  
Economic Development Corp. of Utah . . . Michael Larsen (801-328-8824)  
Moab Area Economic Development . . . Dave Hutchinson (435-259-1346)  
Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau . . . Lynn Goss (435-649-6100)  
Utah Valley Economic Development Association . . . Carol Reed (801-370-8100)  
Weber Economic Development Corp. . . . Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
801-538-1027**

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director  
Neil Ashdown, Ph.D., Deputy Director/DEA Manager



**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section**

Peter Donner, Senior Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis  
Scott Frisby, Economist, Economic Forecasting  
Lisa Hillman, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator  
Jamie Hyde, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact  
Sue Johnson, Administrative Assistant  
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant  
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts  
Robert Spendlove, Economist, State Data Center Contact

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 34 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.

**State Data Center  
Phone: 801-538-1036  
Fax: 801-538-1547**

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