



# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

## Updates to Statistical Areas: 2003

Earlier this year, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released an update of statistical area definitions. One of the many changes made was to create a new Micropolitan Statistical Area in Heber, Utah. Heber will act as the principal city and the entire Micropolitan Statistical Area will be added to the Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield, UT Combined Statistical Area. These changes take effect immediately and will supersede some modifications that have previously occurred.

### Background

The Metropolitan Area program has provided standardized statistical area definitions for over 50 years. Before this program was established, various federal agencies defined statistical geographic areas differently. Because of these disparities, research and statistics could not be directly compared. In the 1940's, it became clear that the value of metropolitan data produced by federal agencies would be greatly enhanced if all agencies used a single set of geographic definitions.

The Bureau of the Budget, the OMB's predecessor, led the effort to develop what are now known as Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, collectively called Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs). The general definition of a CBSA is an area containing a recognized population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration with that nucleus. The purpose of CBSAs is to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas.

The CBSA concept has been successful as a statistical representation of the social and economic linkages between urban cores and outlying, integrated areas. This is evident in the continued use and application of these definitions across broad areas of data collection, presentation, and analysis. It is also apparent by the fact that CBSAs continue to be used to inform the debate and development of public policies and programs. While this use is a sign of how useful CBSAs are, it is not the intended manner in which they should be utilized.

### Updates to Statistical Areas

From the beginning of the CBSA program, the OMB has reviewed

the standards used to define the statistical areas and revised them when needed. In the fall of 1998, the OMB had the fifth such review when it commissioned the Metropolitan Area Review Committee. This committee made many recommendations; several of which were adopted by the OMB and published in a notice in the Federal Register entitled "Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas."

A very important change made by the committee was to amend the terminology for classifying areas. Under the current standards, "Micro and Metropolitan Statistical Area" are the terms used for the basic set of county-based areas. A Metropolitan Statistical Area is associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. A Micropolitan Statistical Area is associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000. In addition, the term "Metropolitan Division" is used to refer to a county or group of counties within a Metropolitan Statistical Area that has a population core of least 2.5 million. This is most generally comparable in concept to the now obsolete "Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area."

The review committee also established that the OMB would designate the first Micro and Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2003 using 2000 Census data. After 2003, they will be updated every five years using commuting data from the American Community Survey. In compliance with these new policies, the OMB recently updated the statistical area definitions. As noted, Heber, UT is one of thirteen new Micropolitan Statistical Areas. A full list of all changes are published in the attachment, "Updates to Statistical Areas," to OMB Bulletin No. 04-03.

### Challenges for the Future

The OMB warns that CBSAs may not accurately address issues of problems faced by local populations, organizations, institutions or governmental units. Because of this, they should not serve as a general-purpose geographic framework for non-statistical activities and may not be suitable for use in program funding formulas. They should not be used in making and implementing non-statistical programs and determining program eligibility as well.

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## Age, Sex and Race: 2003 Census Bureau Estimates

The Population Estimates Program (PEP) of the U.S. Census Bureau recently released 2003 estimates on Age, Sex, and Race. These estimates are significant as they are used in federal funding allocations, as survey controls, to determine per capita time series, and in monitoring recent demographic changes. It is important to note that with each new issue of these estimates, the Population Estimates Program revises estimates for years back to the last census. This accounts for any discrepancy with current and past data.

### Race Estimates

The 2003 estimates indicate that 49.5% of the population in Texas is made up of minorities. This trend moves Texas closer to becoming like other states that have a majority of their population consisting of minorities, also known as a "majority-minority" population. Currently, these states include Hawaii (77%), the District of Columbia (72%), New Mexico (56%), and California (55%). The nation's Hispanic (may be of any race) population also continues to grow. California had the largest Hispanic population in 2003 (12.2 million) and the largest numerical increase (1.2 million) since April 2000. New Mexico had the highest proportion of Hispanics, with 43% of the total population.

Utah's population increased 5.3% from 2000 to 2003. However, every racial and ethnic group, except White (both Hispanic and non-Hispanic), grew at a higher rate than the state. Among the five race categories from 2000 to 2003, the Black/African American category experienced the highest growth rate (16.6%), followed by Asian (15.5%), Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (10.1%), American Indian and Alaskan Native (7.2%), and White (4.9%). The Hispanic (of any race) share of the total Utah population

increased from 9% in 2000 to 10% in 2003 and had a growth rate of 15.8%. The White non-Hispanic group grew at a rate of 3.7% from 2000 to 2003, however, its share of the total Utah population decreased from 86% to 84%.

### Age Estimates

The median age in the United States increased from 35.8 in 2000 to 36.2 in 2003. The school age population in the U.S. experienced little to nearly zero growth over the past three years. The growth rates for the school age population have ranged from 0.21% in 2001, to 0.06% in 2002, to 0.01% in 2003. Growth in the working age population increased at a steady rate of 1.4% in 2001 to 1.3% in both 2002 and 2003. The retirement age population growth rate also remained steady at 1.0% in both 2001 and 2002, and increased only slightly to 1.1% in 2003.

The median age in Utah also increased slightly from 27.1 in 2000 to 27.5 in 2003, but is still almost nine years below the national average. Growth in the retirement age population grew at a steady 2.0% per year, and growth in the working age population fluctuated from 1.8% in 2001, to 2.0% in 2002, to 1.7% in 2003.

According to the Census Bureau, growth rates among the school age population ranged from 0.2% in 2001, to 0.3% in 2002, to 0.2% in 2003. This growth is well above the national average. However, according to Utah State Board of Education enrollment statistics, fall enrollment in public schools increased by 0.5% in 2001, 0.7% in 2002, and 1.2% in 2003. This indicates that there is a discrepancy between the Census Bureau's estimate of school age population growth and the actual recorded school enrollment data.

Note: A minority is anyone who is not a non-Hispanic White person

**Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 and 2003**

	2000		2003		2000 to 2003	
	Population	Share of Total	Population	Share of Total	absolute change	percent change
Total Population	2,233,169	100%	2,351,467	100%	118,298	5.3%
Single Race						
Total	2,205,343	98.8%	2,320,328	98.7%	114,985	5.2%
White	2,100,211	94.0%	2,202,148	93.6%	101,937	4.9%
Black/African American	19,370	0.9%	22,592	1.0%	3,222	16.6%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	31,154	1.4%	33,388	1.4%	2,234	7.2%
Asian	38,624	1.7%	44,599	1.9%	5,975	15.5%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	15,984	0.7%	17,601	0.7%	1,617	10.1%
Two or More Races	27,826	1.2%	31,139	1.3%	3,313	11.9%
Hispanic or Latino Origin of any race	201,559	9.0%	233,425	9.9%	31,866	15.8%
White non-Hispanic	1,910,512	85.6%	1,981,992	84.3%	71,480	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Age, Sex and Race: 2003 Census Bureau Estimates

### School Age Population (5 to 17 years) 2000-2003 by Race and Hispanic Origin

	April 1, 2000		Population Estimates				2003 Percent of Total	Percent Growth 2000 to 2003
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003		
	Total School Age Population	509,320	509,326	509,029	510,002	511,489		
White	473,575	473,581	473,142	472,895	473,330	473,460	92.4%	0.0%
Black	4,871	4,871	4,878	5,244	5,535	5,839	1.1%	19.9%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8,986	8,986	8,989	9,122	9,121	9,033	1.8%	0.5%
Asian	6,848	6,848	6,892	7,046	7,235	7,424	1.4%	8.4%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	4,903	4,903	4,917	5,020	5,113	5,215	1.0%	6.4%
Two or More Races	10,137	10,137	10,211	10,675	11,155	11,637	2.3%	14.8%
Hispanic Origin (of any Race)	51,434	51,434	51,773	53,949	56,384	59,021	11.5%	14.8%
White (non-Hispanic)	425,718	425,724	424,969	422,760	420,959	418,652	81.7%	-1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau with special tabulation by Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

### County Population by Race: 2003

Geographic Area	Total Population	Total Population by Race								Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)	White Non-Hispanic
		Single Race							Two or More Races		
		Total	White	Black/African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Total			
State	2,351,467	2,320,328	2,202,148	22,592	33,388	44,599	17,601	31,139	233,425	2,118,042	
Beaver	6,105	6,069	5,917	16	70	66	0	36	416	5,521	
Box Elder	44,504	44,138	43,104	119	388	514	13	366	3,028	40,211	
Cache	95,664	94,861	91,479	524	647	2,004	207	803	7,135	84,621	
Carbon	19,764	19,662	19,250	70	262	78	2	102	1,938	17,390	
Daggett	889	887	869	10	8	0	0	2	52	825	
Davis	255,597	251,685	241,313	3,300	1,650	4,640	782	3,912	14,997	227,417	
Duchesne	14,846	14,592	13,657	25	859	50	1	254	522	13,211	
Emery	10,651	10,581	10,419	27	85	43	7	70	570	9,876	
Garfield	4,542	4,527	4,395	9	102	21	0	15	144	4,269	
Grand	8,759	8,690	8,164	29	475	22	0	69	503	7,685	
Iron	35,741	35,366	33,812	171	865	371	147	375	1,567	32,396	
Juab	8,792	8,785	8,637	15	98	31	4	7	217	8,443	
Kane	6,039	6,012	5,885	4	108	15	0	27	136	5,759	
Millard	12,455	12,395	12,074	20	215	65	21	60	1,074	11,045	
Morgan	7,518	7,465	7,435	5	15	10	0	53	98	7,344	
Piute	1,380	1,380	1,361	2	15	2	0	0	69	1,295	
Rich	2,019	2,017	2,007	0	0	10	0	2	38	1,969	
Salt Lake	924,247	910,577	849,407	12,079	9,078	27,331	12,682	13,670	123,571	732,818	
San Juan	13,901	13,788	5,633	18	8,103	34	0	113	460	5,273	
Sanpete	23,689	23,518	22,912	99	235	129	143	171	1,776	21,236	
Sevier	19,103	18,994	18,480	66	381	54	13	109	571	17,963	
Summit	33,020	32,828	32,228	110	141	348	1	192	2,987	29,300	
Tooele	47,965	47,316	45,262	709	895	346	104	649	4,369	41,180	
Uintah	26,296	26,032	23,343	48	2,557	72	12	264	1,005	22,457	
Utah	398,059	392,357	380,868	1,559	2,558	4,828	2,544	5,702	30,487	351,864	
Wasatch	17,509	17,298	17,056	39	118	71	14	211	1,136	16,044	
Washington	104,132	102,876	99,862	331	1,632	530	521	1,256	5,961	94,258	
Wayne	2,454	2,448	2,430	3	8	0	7	6	60	2,371	
Weber	205,827	203,184	194,889	3,185	1,820	2,914	376	2,643	28,538	167,951	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage

In August, the U.S. Census Bureau released the Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2003. The data in this report is based on information collected in the 2002, 2003, and 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The income and poverty estimates presented in the CPS are based on money income before taxes and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided fringe benefits.

The Current Population Survey is one of the oldest, largest, and most well-recognized surveys in the United States. CPS data are used by government policymakers and legislators as important indicators of our nation's economic situation and for planning and evaluating many government programs. They are also used by the press, students, academics, and the general public.

### Income

The real median household income in the United States remained unchanged between 2002 and 2003 at a level of \$43,318. Median income also remained unchanged for all types of family and nonfamily households (such as married-couple households and single individuals) between 2002 and 2003.

In comparison, the three-year average for 2001-2003 shows the median household income for Utah (\$49,143) was greater than that for the United States (\$43,527). Utah ranked 12th among the 51 states including the District of Columbia with the highest median household income. The states with the highest median household income were New Jersey (\$55,221), Maryland (\$55,213), New Hampshire (\$55,166), Alaska (\$55,143), and Connecticut (\$55,004). The states with the lowest median household income were West Virginia (\$31,210), Mississippi (\$31,887), Arkansas (\$33,259), Louisiana (\$34,307), and Montana (\$34,375).

### Poverty

The official poverty rate for the United States in 2003 was 12.5%, up from 12.1% in 2002. In 2003, 35.9 million people were in poverty, up 1.3 million from 2002. The poverty rate in 2003 was 9.9 percentage points lower than in 1959, the first year for which poverty estimates are available. Since 2000, both the number and rate rose for three consecutive years, from 31.6 million and 11.3% in 2000, to 35.9 million and 12.5% in 2003.

In comparison, using the three-year average poverty rates for 2001-2003, Utah had a poverty rate of 9.8% while the U.S. poverty rate was 12.1%. Utah ranked 17th among the states and the District of Columbia with the lowest three-year average poverty rate with its rate of 9.8%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire (6.0%), Minnesota (7.1%), Delaware (7.7%), Maryland (7.7%), and Connecticut (7.9%). The states with the highest poverty rates were Arkansas

(18.5%), New Mexico (18.0%), Mississippi (17.9%), the District of Columbia (17.3%), and West Virginia (16.9%).

### Health Insurance Coverage

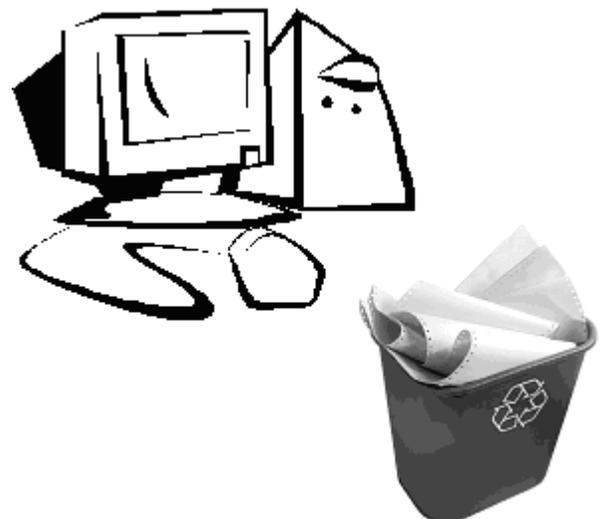
The number of people with health insurance coverage in the United States increased by 1.0 million in 2003, to 243.3 million (84.4% of the population). An estimated 25.6% of the population was without health insurance coverage in 2003, up from 15.2% in 2002. The percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance fell from 61.3% to 60.4% from 2002 to 2003. However, the percentage of people covered by government health insurance programs increased between 2002 and 2003, from 25.7% to 26.6%. The increase was fueled by the increases in the percentage of people covered by Medicaid (from 11.6% to 12.4%) and Medicare (from 13.4% to 13.7%).

In comparison, the three-year average uninsured rates for 2001-2003 showed that Utah's average percentage of 13.6% was less than that of the U.S., which had an average percentage of 15.1%. Utah ranked 28th among the states and the District of Columbia with the lowest percentage of people with out health insurance. Utah and Texas were the only two states to have the rates of uninsured people decrease. The states with the lowest three-year average percentage were Minnesota (8.2%), Rhode Island (9.3%), Iowa (9.5%), Wisconsin (9.5%), and Massachusetts (9.6%). The states with the highest three-year average percentage were Texas (24.6%), New Mexico (21.3%), Louisiana (19.4%), Oklahoma (18.7%) and California (18.7%).

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### The Utah Data Guide is Available Electronically

Is your office going paperless? The Utah Data Guide is available electronically. Each issue is available in pdf format on our website at [www.governor.utah.gov/dea/dataguide.html](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/dataguide.html). If you would like to stop receiving paper copies of the *Utah Data Guide* and receive email notification of each new issue, please contact us at 538-1036, or email [ejohnson@utah.gov](mailto:ejohnson@utah.gov).



## Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage

Geography	Three-year average 2001-2003					
	Median Household Income		People in Poverty		People Without Health Insurance	
	Median Income (dollars)	Rank(1)	Percentage	Rank(2)	Percentage	Rank(3)
<b>United States</b>	<b>43,527</b>	<b>(X)</b>	12.1	<b>(X)</b>	15.1	<b>(X)</b>
Alabama	37,419	44	15.1	44	13.3	25
Alaska	55,143	4	9.0	9	17.8	45
Arizona	42,062	31	13.9	37	17.3	42
Arkansas	33,259	49	18.5	51	16.6	40
California	48,979	13	12.9	35	18.7	47
Colorado	50,224	10	9.4	14	16.3	37
Connecticut	55,004	5	7.9	5	10.4	11
Delaware	50,451	9	7.7	3	10.1	9
District of Columbia	42,597	28	17.3	48	13.3	26
Florida	38,572	38	12.7	34	17.6	44
Georgia	43,535	23	12.0	33	16.4	38
Hawaii	49,839	11	10.7	23	9.9	6
Idaho	40,230	35	11.0	27	17.5	43
Illinois	45,607	17	11.8	31	14.0	30
Indiana	42,124	30	9.2	12	12.9	22
Iowa	41,985	32	8.5	7	9.5	3
Kansas	43,622	22	10.3	21	10.9	15
Kentucky	38,161	40	13.7	36	13.3	27
Louisiana	34,307	48	16.9	46	19.4	49
Maine	37,619	42	11.8	32	10.7	13
Maryland	55,213	2	7.7	4	13.2	24
Massachusetts	52,084	8	9.7	16	9.6	5
Michigan	45,176	19	10.8	25	11.0	17
Minnesota	54,480	6	7.1	2	8.2	1
Mississippi	31,887	50	17.9	49	17.0	41
Missouri	43,492	25	10.1	20	10.9	16
Montana	34,375	47	14.0	38	16.1	35
Nebraska	44,357	20	9.9	18	10.3	10
Nevada	46,118	15	9.0	10	18.3	46
New Hampshire	55,166	3	6.0	1	9.9	7
New Jersey	55,221	1	8.2	6	13.7	29
New Mexico	35,265	46	18.0	50	21.3	50
New York	43,160	27	14.2	41	15.5	34
North Carolina	38,096	41	14.2	42	16.1	36
North Dakota	38,212	39	11.7	29	10.5	12
Ohio	43,535	24	10.4	22	11.7	19
Oklahoma	36,733	45	14.0	39	18.7	48
Oregon	42,429	29	11.7	30	14.8	32
Pennsylvania	43,869	21	9.9	19	10.7	14
Rhode Island	45,205	18	10.7	24	9.3	2
South Carolina	38,791	37	14.0	40	13.1	23
South Dakota	39,829	36	10.9	26	11.0	18
Tennessee	37,529	43	14.3	43	11.8	20
Texas	40,934	34	15.8	45	24.6	51
<b>Utah</b>	<b>49,143</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>28</b>
Vermont	43,212	26	9.4	15	9.9	8
Virginia	52,587	7	9.3	13	12.5	21
Washington	45,960	16	11.4	28	14.3	31
West Virginia	31,210	51	16.9	47	14.8	33
Wisconsin	46,782	14	8.8	8	9.5	4
Wyoming	41,501	33	9.1	11	16.5	39

(1) Ranking is Highest Median Income to Lowest Median Income. (2) Ranking is Lowest percentage of People in Poverty to Highest percentage of People in Poverty. (3) Ranking is Lowest percentage of people without Health Insurance to Highest percentage of people without health insurance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



## Affiliates Corner: Utah State Library Division



### Purpose and Programs

The Utah State Library Division is housed within the Department of Community and Economic Development and is charged with being the library authority for the entire state (UCA 9-7-201). This gives the Library Division the authority to administer grants, training, and consultation services in order to foster statewide library development. It also sets standards and guidelines for the systematic collection and dissemination of government information. The State Library also acts in cooperation with the Library of Congress to deliver library services for the blind and disabled, and contracts with nineteen other states to provide reading materials to the visually impaired.

### Services to the Public

The State Library maintains a reference collection of books, government documents, and electronic resources that serve the information interests of a broad base of users. Reference librarians field questions from other libraries (both in and out of state), from state employees, and from individuals who call, e-mail, or visit in person. For the past two years, the State Library has been actively participating in the State of Utah's official 24/7 LiveHelp service (<http://www.utah.gov/contact.html>). Library staff answer about 300 calls per month during standard business hours, and follow up on additional e-mail inquiries that come in after hours.

### Services to State Agencies

Knowing about the unique data and research contained in state publications is vital to serving the public and providing good reference service. The State Library is mandated to collect, preserve, and distribute state publications. To fulfill this mission, each state agency is expected to deposit its publications and/or electronic access information with the State Library. In turn, the Library distributes printed materials and online documents to a depository network of college and public libraries around the state. The Library creates catalog records for all state publications and maintains a publicly accessible online catalog (<http://usld.ipac.dynixasp.com/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=usl#focs>). In addition, Utah's state documents are part of a national Interlibrary Loan program for which the State Library manages requests and circulation of requested documents.

### Current Service Initiatives

- *Pioneer: Utah's Online Library* (<http://pioneer.utah.gov>) is a collection of state-licensed research databases and other carefully selected Internet sites. The State Library administers this Web service in collaboration with school and higher education partners. Workshops and customized training are available through public workshops and on-site in government offices.

- *DSpace Project* is an enterprise project under development with selected state agencies to build an online

repository for Utah Government Publications. DSpace software will allow agencies to submit their digital publications directly online and create a publicly searchable database. Most importantly, there will be a permanent link to the electronic publications.

- *The Utah Public Library Service Annual Report* is a major publication of the State Library Division. The report is a statistical summary and service statement of Utah's 120 public libraries and contains data required by state and federal reporting authorities (<http://library.utah.gov/statisticspublib.html>).

- The State Library is working closely with other state agencies to develop improved search engine capability for state government information. A new search engine is scheduled to be implemented by the beginning of 2005. In addition, the Library has partnered with the Division of State Archives to implement a pilot project for the automated harvesting of government information on the web.

The Utah State Library Division is located at 250 North 1950 West, Suite A, Salt Lake City, UT 84116. Please address questions or requests for more information to the Information Services Program: 801-715-6750 or [celbreferance@utah.gov](mailto:celbreferance@utah.gov).

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### 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-three 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 that 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 their great work. 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.

## ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: SEPTEMBER 2004

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY02-03	CY03-04	CY04-05	CY05-06
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$00	10,074.8	10,381.3	10,824.8	11,184.2	11,509.0	3.0	4.3	3.3	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$00	7,123.4	7,355.5	7,613.5	7,830.8	8,060.5	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.9
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$00	1,548.9	1,627.4	1,792.6	1,865.7	1,898.4	5.1	10.2	4.1	1.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$00	414.7	451.8	484.2	500.3	506.3	9.0	7.2	3.3	1.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$00	1,012.4	1,031.8	1,127.7	1,245.1	1,364.1	1.9	9.3	10.4	9.6
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,196.8	4,633.7	5,076.4	-9.4	2.0	10.4	9.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	25.3	23.1	21.9	22.1	22.3	-8.8	-5.0	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	13.8	13.1	13.0	12.2	11.5	-4.9	-1.0	-6.0	-6.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	247.6	242.3	247.1	252.0	257.1	-2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	573.6	621.3	595.2	624.9	656.2	8.3	-4.2	5.0	5.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.8	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	-0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.71	1.85	1.93	1.79	1.67	8.3	4.3	-7.3	-6.9
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	504.1	572.3	660.3	669.1	639.1	13.5	15.4	1.3	-4.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	271.6	261.6	278.9	301.7	324.6	-3.7	6.6	8.2	7.6
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	275.8	295.1	318.7	339.4	347.2	7.0	8.0	6.5	2.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.1	170.0	182.8	191.2	195.6	7.5	7.5	4.6	2.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,564.4	3,754.9	4,014.0	4,138.4	4,316.4	5.3	6.9	3.1	4.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.1	92.4	98.0	98.0	99.0	0.3	6.1	0.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.5	22.8	24.3	22.5	21.0	16.9	6.4	-7.4	-6.7
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,491.9	3,046.4	3,500.0	3,375.0	3,250.0	22.3	14.9	-3.6	-3.7
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	897.1	1,017.5	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,000.0	13.4	8.1	0.0	-9.1
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	393.0	497.0	450.0	450.0	400.0	26.5	-9.5	0.0	-11.1
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	253.8	258.9	264.3	269.6	275.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.8	148.0	152.4	156.3	159.8	-0.5	3.0	2.5	2.3
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,356	18,809	20,130	21,036	21,982	2.5	7.0	4.5	4.5
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	288.6	291.4	294.1	296.8	299.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966 = 100	89.6	87.6	95.3	92.2	89.0	-2.2	8.7	-3.2	-3.5
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,358	2,414	2,468	2,521	2,571	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.3	18.6	17.6	16.0	12.8	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,319	2,351	2,405	2,456	2,505	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.0	874.5	987.7	1,345.8	1,384.6	15.4	13.0	36.3	2.9
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	735.2	855.2	969.2	1,323.8	1,359.0	16.3	13.3	36.6	2.7
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	24.0	28.6	36.7	36.3	33.3	19.2	28.4	-1.2	-8.2
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	99.8	99.9	108.8	108.4	106.0	0.2	8.8	-0.4	-2.2
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.5	16.6	16.7	17.4	18.1	-9.9	0.5	4.0	4.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	23.9	28.9	34.7	33.6	32.6	21.0	20.0	-3.0	-3.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.99	4.38	4.82	4.91	5.01	120.1	10.0	1.9	2.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.71	0.80	1.28	1.23	1.18	12.7	60.0	-3.9	-4.1
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	179.9	184.0	188.8	192.4	195.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.5
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	104.1	106.0	108.2	110.3	112.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.67	1.13	1.33	2.79	3.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.61	1.01	1.35	2.79	3.24	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.61	4.02	4.36	4.96	5.24	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.54	5.82	6.09	6.68	7.15	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.3	129.9	131.2	133.4	134.9	-0.3	1.0	1.7	1.1
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	36,764	37,822	39,132	40,515	42,089	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.9
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,792	4,914	5,136	5,405	5,676	2.6	4.5	5.2	5.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,073.7	1,074.4	1,102.2	1,132.0	1,160.2	0.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,112	30,602	31,393	32,422	33,524	1.6	2.6	3.3	3.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,333	32,878	34,600	36,700	38,896	1.7	5.2	6.1	6.0
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,868	9,149	9,634	10,101	10,619	3.2	5.3	4.8	5.1
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	57,732	59,327	62,234	65,906	69,860	2.8	4.9	5.9	6.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.2	na	na	na	na

Note: This forecast assumes no closure of Hill Air Force Base.

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 U.S. Census Bureau's 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.

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