January 1993

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis — Volume 12, Number 1

Utah's 1991 and Preliminary 1992 Population Estimates

For the second year in a row, the State of Utah demonstrated strong population growth in 1992. The Utah Population Estimates Committee has estimated that Utah's population reached 1,820,000 on July 1, 1992, an increase of 2.6 percent over the July 1991 population. In comparison, the U.S. population was estimated to have grown 1.2 percent for Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. The state's increase of 45,000 persons included a preliminary natural increase of 26,440 and an implied net in-migration of 19,000. Table 1 presents total population, natural increase, and net migration by county for 1991 and 1992, as of July 1.

The experience of 19,000 net in-migration for FY 1992 was the third largest in the last forty years. The growth in the past two years accounts for the only years of net in-migration since 1983. While Utah has experienced robust employment growth again this year, it is assumed that a large number of the people moving to, or back to, Utah are doing so as a result of continuing poor economic conditions in the area they were living in, rather than solely due to economic opportunities in Utah. For example, the largest migration flow has historically been with California, and in 1992 California's economy was particularly hard hit.

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths over a period of time, generally one year. FY 1992 birth and death data was not available in time to keep the population estimates production schedule, so Calendar Year 1991 births and deaths were used in lieu of FY 1992. The number of deaths in Utah has increased steadily since 1980, but at a rate below that of total population growth. The number of deaths increased by over 18 percent since 1980, while the population growth for the same period was 24 percent. The preliminary count for deaths used in these estimates is 9,576. The number of births peaked in 1982, and has declined almost every year with the exception of 1991. A preliminary count of 36,016 births in Calendar Year 1991 would indicate a slight decline from last year's total births.

In This Issue

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County Growth

Twenty-eight of the state's 29 counties experienced an increase in population in the last year. While the population increase of 45,000 was experienced statewide, it was concentrated along the Wasatch Front. Over 75 percent (almost 35,000) of the state's increase was in the Wasatch Front counties: Davis (5,999); Salt Lake (18,289); Utah (6,815); and Weber (3,280). Although there were population increases in almost every county in Utah, the growth was not quite as extensive as last year. Net in-migration accounted for 19,000 of the 45,000 population increase in 1992. Salt Lake County experienced the largest net in-migration with almost 7,600 persons. Davis, Washington, Weber and Utah Counties also experienced net in-migration of at least 1,000 persons. Fifteen of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration in 1992, compared to 20 in 1991.

In terms of growth rates, Washington County led the state with 6.1 percent, Summit County had the second fastest growth with 5.0 percent, followed by Iron (4.0 percent), Sanpete (3.8 percent), and Morgan (3.3 percent). Fifteen of Utah's counties experienced growth of two percent or more, compared to 18 in 1991, and only five counties in 1990.

Population Density

Table 2 presents population density by county for the years 1980, 1990 and 1992. Salt Lake County had the highest population density in the state, with 1,037.4 persons per square mile. Only three other counties had population densities greater than 100 persons per square mile: Davis with 660.1; Weber with 288.4; and Utah with 139.1. These four counties account for 4.4 percent of the total square miles in the state, and contain 77.5 percent of the population. Garfield County had the smallest population density, with 0.8 persons per square mile. Almost three-quarters of the counties in the state have population densities of less than 10 persons per square mile. The average population density for the entire state is 22.1 persons per square mile in 1992. In comparison, the average density in the U.S. in 1992 was estimated at 72.2 persons per square mile.

Bureau of the Census Estimates Adjustment Decision

The Director of the Census Bureau announced on December 29, 1992, that the population estimates produced annually by the Census Bureau will not be adjusted to correct the base for the estimated 1.6 percent national net undercount in the 1990 Census. The decision means that the intercensal population estimates will continue to benchmark off of the 1990 Census, and will continue to be a consistent time series.

Although Dr. Bryant stated that "the adjustment would improve the accuracy of the 1990 Census count at the national level,... it [would be] impossible to accurately adjust for the 44,055 substate areas for which population estimates are produced."

Dr. Bryant noted that sponsors of Federal surveys which are conducted by the Census Bureau will be offered the option of calibrating their surveys to adjusted or unadjusted population estimates beginning in 1993. These national surveys are calibrated at large, aggregate levels where Census Bureau research shows adjusted estimates are on average more accurate.

This decision will have little impact on Utah.

Table 1
1991 and Preliminary 1992 Population Estimates
By County

County	1991 Population Estimate	1991 Natural Increase	Implied Net Migration	1992 Preliminary Esimate	Rounded 1991 Estimate	Rounded 1992 Preliminary Estimate	1991-92 Percentage
Beaver	4,849	29	39	4,917	4,850	4,900	1.40%
Box Elder	37,118	505	(47)	37,576	37,100	37,600	1.23%
Cache	71,945	1,278	727	73,950	71,900	74,000	2.79%
Carbon	20,560	192	(146)	20,606	20,600	20,600	0.23%
Daggett	709	5	(4)	711	700	700	0.21%
Davis	195,081	3,030	2,969	201,080	195,000	201,000	3.08%
Duchesne	12,836	167	(99)	12,904	12,800	12,900	0.53%
Emery	10,198	146	(139)	10,205	10,200	10,200	0.06%
Garfield	4,080	23	(4)	4,099	4,100	4,100	0.47%
Grand	6,823	29	66	6,918	6,800	6,900	1.40%
Iron	21,499	328	533	22,360	21,500	22,400	4.00%
Juab	6,007	31	120	6,159	6,000	6,150	2.52%
Kane	5,271	49	22	5,342	5,250	5,350	1.34%
Millard	11,568	130	(13)	11,685	11,600	11,700	1.01%
Morgan	5,660	43	142	5,845	5,650	5,850	3.27%
Piute	1,328	(2)	11	1,337	1,350	1,350	0.70%
Rich	1,721	18	23	1,762	1,700	1,750	2.38%
Salt Lake	747,109	10,693	7,596	765,399	747,000	765,000	2.45%
San Juan	12,678	256	116	13,050	12,700	13,100	2.93%
Sanpete	16,887	158	476	17,522	16,900	17,500	3.76%
Sevier	15,734	150	74	15,958	15,700	16,000	1.43%
Summit	16,638	221	613	17,473	16,600	17,500	5.01%
Tooele	27,167	339	247	27,753	27,200	27,800	2.16%
Uintah	23,061	332	256	23,650	23,100	23,700	2.55%
Utah	271,624	5,611	1,204	278,439	272,000	278,000	2.51%
Wasatch	10,684	127	(8)	10,803	10,700	10,800	1.11%
Washington	51,852	538	2,612	55,002	51,900	55,000	6.07%
Wayne	2,188	8	(64)	2,132	2,200	2,150	-2.55%
Weber	162,137	2,006	1,674	165,817	162,000	166,000	2.27%
State Total	1,775,014	26,440	18,999	1,820,453	1,775,000	1,820,000	2.56%

Note: Rounded totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 2
Utah Population Density by County
1980, 1990 & 1992

COUNTY	Total Sq Miles*	1980: Census Population	Population per Sq. Mile	1990: Census Population	Population per Sq. Mile	1992: Population Estimate	Population per Sq. Mile
Salt Lake	737	619,066	839.5	725,956	984.5	765,000	1037.4
Davis	305	146,540	481.2	187,941	617.2	201,000	660.1
Weber	576	144,616	251.2	158,330	275.1	166,000	288.4
Utah	1,998	218,106	109.1	263,590	131.9	278,000	139.1
Cache	1,165	57,176	49.1	70,183	60.3	74,000	63.5
Washington	2,427	26,065	10.7	48,560	20.0	55,000	22.7
Carbon	1,479	22,179	15.0	20,228	13.7	20,600	13.9
Sanpete	1,588	14,620	9.2	16,259	10.2	17,500	11.0
Morgan	609	4,917	8.1	5,528	9.1	5,850	9.6
Summit	1,871	10,198	5.4	15,518	8.3	17,500	9.4
Wasatch	1,181	8,523	7.2	10,089	8.5	10,800	9.1
Sevier	1,910	14,727	7.7	15,431	8.1	16,000	8.4
Iron	3,299	17,349	5.3	20,789	6.3	22,400	6.8
Box Elder	5,724	33,222	5.8	36,485	6.4	37,600	6.6
Uintah	4,477	20,506	4.6	22,211	5.0	23,700	5.3
Tooele	6,946	26,033	3.7	26,601	3.8	27,800	4.0
Duchesne	3,238	12,565	3.9	12,645	3.9	12,900	4.0
Emery	4,452	11,451	2.6	10,332	2.3	10,200	2.3
Beaver	2,590	4,378	1.7	4,765	1.8	4,900	1.9
Grand	3,682	8,241	2.2	6,620	1.8	6,900	1.9
Juab	3,392	5,530	1.6	5,817	1.7	6,150	1.8
Piute	758	1,329	1.8	1,277	1.7	1,350	1.8
Millard	6,590	8,970	1.4	11,333	1.7	11,700	1.8
Rich	1,029	2,100	2.0	1,725	1.7	1,750	1.7
San Juan	7,821	12,253	1.6	12,621	1.6	13,100	1.7
Kane	3,992	4,024	1.0	5,169	1.3	5,350	1.3
Daggett	698	769	1.1	690	1.0	700	1.0
Wayne	2,461	1,911	0.8	2,177	0.9	2,150	0.9
Garfield	5,175	3,673	0.7	3,980	0.8	4,100	0.8
State Totals	82,168	1,461,037	17.8	1,722,850	21.0	1,820,000	22.1

* Square Miles from 1990 Census

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Higher Education Enrollment in Utah: A Demographic Perspective of Growth

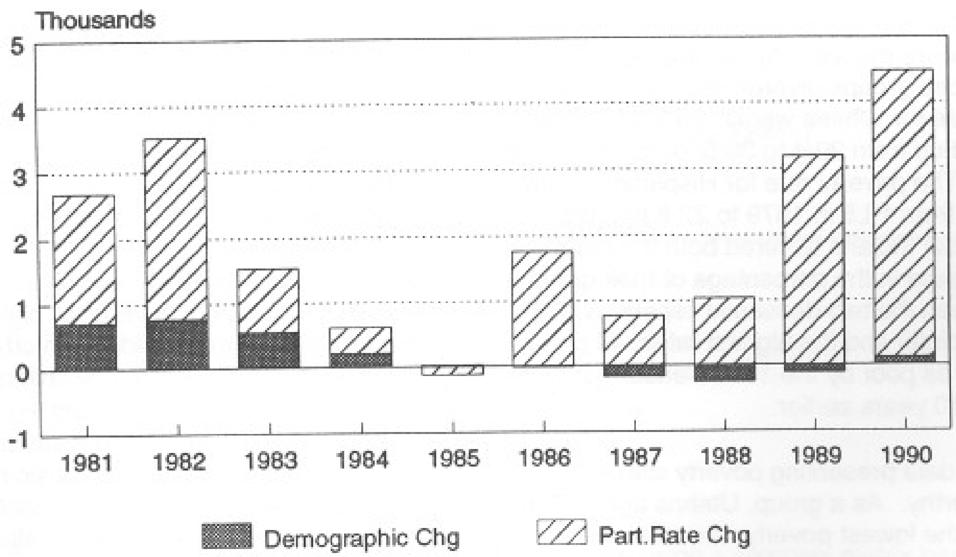
The Demographic and Economic Analysis Section recently prepared a report, *Higher Education Enrollment in Utah: A Demographic Perspective of Growth,* for the Utah Board of Regents. The report details reasons for the dramatic enrollment growth in the 1980s and provides an understanding of the past in order to better postulate future enrollment growth patterns. Most of the report involves historical data for various issues in enrollment growth in the 1980s--i.e., age and gender.

Since 1980, enrollment has increased over 61 percent, from 61,500 in 1980 to 99,200 in Fall 1992. At the same time, the state's population grew at a much slower pace (24 percent). It is crucial in discussing the future of higher education enrollment growth to understand the two basic variables which effect a change in enrollment counts: **demographics** and **enrollment participation rates**. Figure 1 presents the components of enrollment growth for the decade of the 1980s for 18-34 year olds. There is no way that long-term future enrollment forecasts can be made without understanding that these two issues are separate and distinct.

The report also includes possible growth scenarios for the future, which are not meant to be interpreted as projections, but rather as a range of potential outcomes. The real challenge in forecasting higher education enrollment involves the making of assumptions regarding enrollment participation rate changes. There are a number of variables which could influence such changes. The relevant issues include, but are not limited to, employment opportunities, job retraining, limiting of admissions to institutions, entrance requirements, tuition increases, college loan availability, condition of the economy, availability of programs at institutions, and facilities' locations. The quality of forecasting future enrollment depends on having sufficient information to predict changes in these variables of the institutions and the population.

This report, *Higher Education Enrollment in Utah: A Demographic Perspective of Growth*, is available from the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, (801) 538-1036. The cost of the report is $2.00.

Figure 1
Enrollment Growth Components:
18-34 Year Olds



Source: Utah System of Higher Education
Fall Data, Data Book 1992-93

Poverty in Utah: The Other Side of Our Economic Picture

The following article was contributed by Shirley Weathers, Ph.D., Research Director of Utah Issues, and an affiliate of the Utah State Data Center

While the relative strength of Utah's economy recently has attracted national attention, the 1990 Census Summary Tape File (STF) 3A provides statistical reminders that not all Utahns partake in the state's economic health. Recalling that people in poverty are undercounted for several reasons, the number of people counted as living in poverty in 1989 (the year's income gathered by the 1990 Census) was 30 percent higher than a decade ago.* The population as a whole grew by 18 percent.

Utah, with 11.4 percent of its citizens earning below poverty incomes in 1989 (Figure 2), suffers lower poverty rates than the national average (13.1 percent), but the impact of increasing poverty on both those who suffer from it and the communities in which they live raises many of the same concerns here as elsewhere. A poor quality of life for over 1 out of 10 Utahns has costs for all. Furthermore, scrutiny of such break-outs as race and Hispanic Origin, age, family type, and sex reveal that some groups of Utahns are at nearly as great of risk of poverty as their counterparts in states with higher overall poverty rates.

Poverty among all Utah racial and ethnic groups increased during the 1980s, with the exception of the Asian/Pacific Islander group. The increases for Whites and Blacks (0.9 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively) were the least significant, but the risk of poverty for those groups diverge radically. Whereas the poverty rate for Whites went from 9.4 to 10.3, Blacks moved up from 29.4 to 30.5, or to almost one out of three. The poverty rate for Hispanics (of any race) jumped from 18.5 in 1979 to 22.8 percent in 1989. American Indians suffered both the most dramatic increase in the percentage of their group in poverty between the two decennial censuses (7.3 percentage points) and the highest rates: 44 percent were counted as poor by the 1990 Census, up from 36.3 percent 10 years earlier.

1990 Census data presenting poverty status by age is also noteworthy. As a group, Utahns aged 65 and over enjoyed the lowest poverty rate ever (8.8 percent), following a steady plummet over the past three decades. There is strong evidence here that concerted efforts to reduce poverty can, in fact, be successful. Decisions in the 1960s to expand eligibility for and index Social Security payments and to encourage retirement pensions appear to have had a direct and positive impact on seniors.

However, the bright picture grows dimmer when gender is considered. Women over 65 outnumbered men by almost 20,000, making up 57 percent of that age group. But of all poor seniors, 75 percent were women. For both sexes, those above age 75 were most vulnerable to poverty, but for men the risk was 1 in 14, while for women it was 1 in 6.

Among the most discouraging news contained in Utah's 1990 Census data pertains to the other end of life's continuum--child poverty is on the rise. The growth of child poverty was already alarming in 1980, but it continued to increase throughout the decade, from 10.7 percent to 12.2 percent in 1989. With a 1 in 8 chance of being poor, Utah's children are at less risk of poverty than those in many other states or in the nation as a whole, where almost 1 out of 5 children are poor. Utah's child poverty rate was the 9th lowest in the nation. However, that rank constitutes a drop for the state--10 years earlier it held sixth place. The eight states with lower rates in 1989 reduced their incidence of child poverty during the decade of the 1980s, anywhere from 1.2 to almost 4 percentage points.

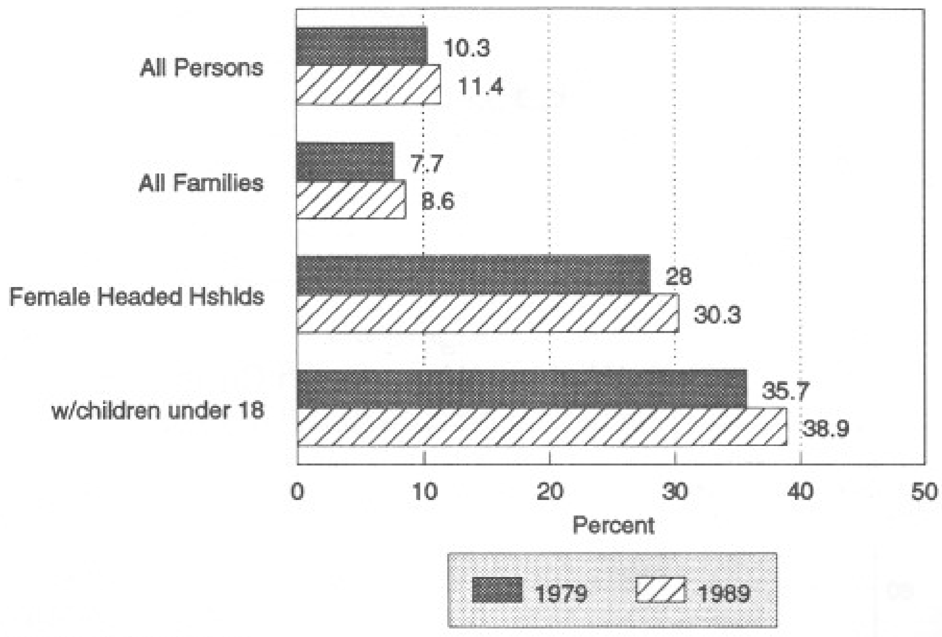
The short- and long-term damage done by poverty's deprivation affected almost 20,000 more Utah children in 1989 than in 1979, a 33 percent increase in numbers while the child population grew by only about half that much. The potential costs and public policy implications of this reality are substantial.

Race and ethnic group membership are strongly connected with risk of poverty for children along with other age groups and residents in other states. Eleven percent of Utah's White children under 18 were poor in 1989. Although totaling 40,000 or 6 percent of all Utah children, poverty rates for nonwhite children followed the basic national trend of much higher rates: Black--35 percent, American Indian--47 percent, Asian/ Pacific Islander--20 percent, Hispanic--27 percent, and "Other Race"--34 percent.

The feminization of poverty and of children living with just their mothers has continued and expanded. In 1989, 4,500 more families with children that were maintained by women were poor than a decade earlier. The risk of poverty for that family type grew from 36 percent to 39 percent (Figure 3). As a group, woman-maintained families with children increased in 10 years by 38 percent, but the number in poverty doubled.

Regardless of family living arrangement or race and ethnic status, the youngest children are the poorest. Thirty-eight percent of nonwhite children under 5 were poor in 1989 in contrast to 13.7 percent for White children in the same age group. But even taking all racial and ethnic groups together, children under 5 living in families maintained by a single female parent make up the one group where Utah matches the nation. The poverty rate for this group jumped 5.2 percentage points during the decade of the 1980s. Fifty-seven percent, or more than one out of two were poor in 1989 (Figure 4). The fact that a record 57 percent of women with young children worked in 1989 suggests that low wages added to child care costs threaten to mitigate the power of work to bring single female parent families out of poverty.

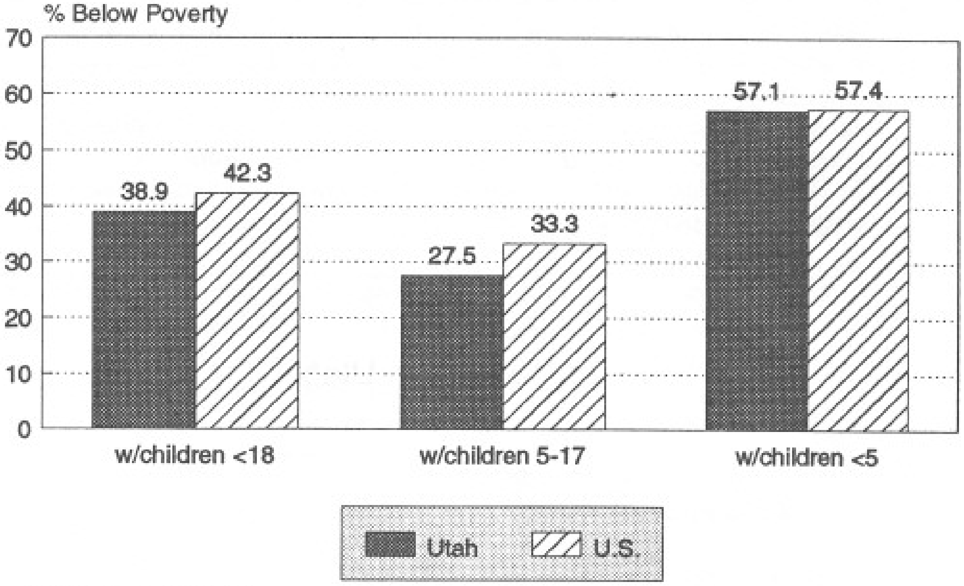
Figure 2
Poverty Status in Utah



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

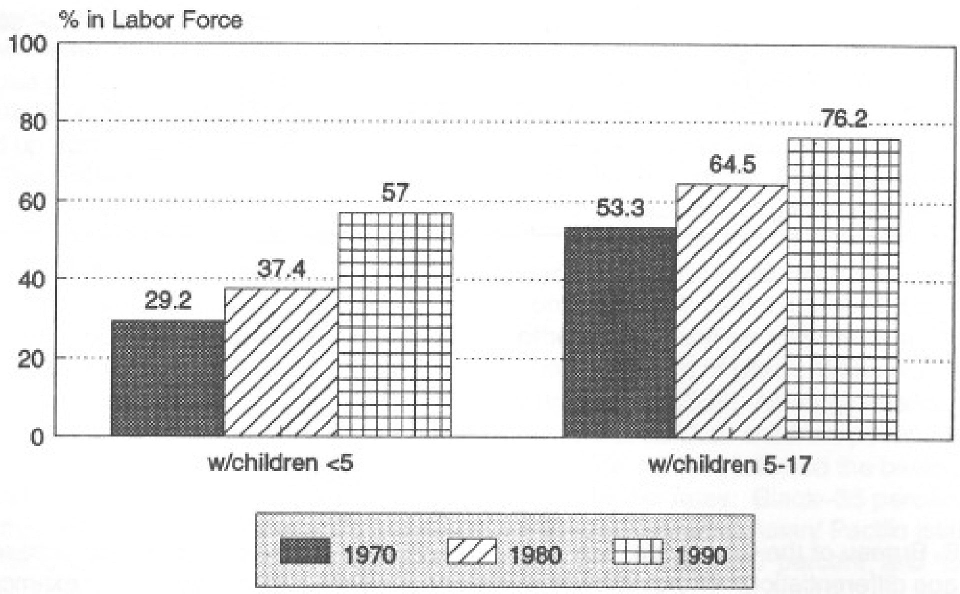
* Note: The U.S. Bureau of the Census calculates poverty statistics using a complex matrix based on family size and some age differentiation. The guidelines used for the 1990 Census resulted, for example, in a family of 4 being counted as below poverty level if its 1989 annual income was below $12,674; an additional $1 caused it to be counted as above poverty level.

Figure 3
Female-Headed Families with Children
Poverty Status by Age Group, 1989



Source: Utah Issues and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 4
Utah Working Women with Children
% in Labor Force: 1970, 1980, 1990



Source: Utah Issues, Dept. of Employment Security, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Utah Data Guide Index

The following is a listing, by major topic, of data items that have been provided in this newsletter since January of 1991. This Index will be updated annually, in each January issue.

1992 Economic Census

Businesses across the nation received 1992 Economic Census forms during December from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Businesses were asked questions about the number of employees, annual payroll, the value of goods and services provided during calendar year 1992 and more. Responses are confidential, and statistics are published so that no particular establishment or its operations can be identified. The completion due date is February 15, 1993 and response is required by law.

In addition to data gathered on the trade, services, manufacturing, construction and mineral industries, the 1992 Census will mark the first time that finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) and transportation (excluding rail and air passengers), communications and utilities (TCU) will be included. The Economic Census, combined with the Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments, will now measure nearly 98 percent of all economic activity in the nation.

Information from the 1987 and prior Economic Censuses has been invaluable to businesses that are considering start-up or expansion in specific areas, gauging marketshare, market saturation, following trends or doing other types of research. On the other hand, too many new businesses fail because of poor research which results in poor location and marketing decisions. Whether millions of dollars are at stake, or one's savings, these decisions cannot be made too carefully.

Economic Census information is also valuable to private associations, academics, news media, and governments for a variety of research. Comparisons to past Economic Censuses provide information on economic changes including industry growth and marketing trends and business ownership. For example, data from the 1982 and 1987 Censuses show that ownership of Utah's businesses by women increased by 56 percent: from 19,072 in 1982 to 29,810 in 1987. In 1987, one-third of all Utah businesses were owned by women.

Section 224 of Title 13 in the United States Code provides penalties of up to $500 for failure to report and $10,000 for willfully providing false information. However, there are reasons why not all businesses will receive Census forms. Only a sample of small businesses will receive 1992 Economic Census forms, while all headquarters of mid-sized and large businesses will receive them. A few industries are not covered by the Economic Census: Agricultural services; forestry; fisheries; rail transportation; air passenger transportation; schools and colleges; and labor, political and religious organizations. Farming is covered by the separate 1992 Census of Agriculture.

Data products for states and subjects from the Economic Census will be released primarily during 1994 and 1995. The data will be available in publications or in electronic format, including compact discs. Libraries and the Utah State, Business and Industry Data Center and its affiliates will receive them upon release, or they may be ordered directly from the Government Printing Office. If you have questions about the Economic Census or need help with your Census form, please call the U.S. Bureau of the Census' toll free help line at 1-800-233-6136.

1992 *Economic and Demographic Profiles* Report

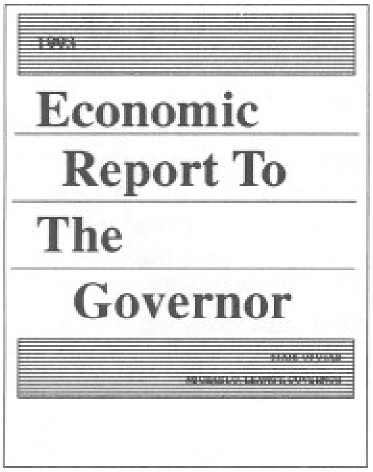
The updated *Economic and Demographic Profiles* report is now available. The report is a collection of the most commonly requested economic and demographic information about Utah. The Utah Office of Planning and Budget has updated this report annually, each time adding an additional year of data.

This 1992 edition provides the following data: population; births and deaths; net migration; labor force, number of employed and unemployed, and unemployment rate; nonag employment by major industry; total wages and average annual wages; personal income and per capita income; total assessed value; and gross taxable sales.

Data are presented by county, multi-county district (MCD), and state for the years 1960, 1965, and 1970 through 1991.

The *Economic and Demographic Profiles* report can be ordered by contacting the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1036. The cost of the report is $6.00.

1993 Economic Report to the Governor



The State Economic Coordinating Committee just released the 1993 *Economic Report to the Governor*. The *Economic Report* describes the most significant economic events and trends affecting Utah and presents them in a single document. This year's edition is the seventh in an annual series and features sections on economic outlook, economic development activities, economic indicators, industry focus, and special topics.

The 1993 *Economic Report* includes new chapters on export activity, agriculture, information technology, national comparisons, and tourism. This year's special topics include an examination of Utah hospital charges compared with other states, an economic and social portrait of Utah from the 1990 Census, an assessment of Utah's business and household tax burdens, and an analysis of enrollment in Utah's public and higher education system.

<u>Highlights</u>

According to this year's report, Utah's economy performed very well during 1992 and the State Economic Coordinating Committee projects that 1993 will be another year of solid performance. Utah's economic strength was especially encouraging since the national economy continued to experience sluggish growth.

The highlights of Utah's 1992 economic performance include:

- A net increase of 22,000 jobs, the first time in over five decades that the state has experienced five consecutive years of 3 percent or higher job growth.
- An unemployment rate of 4.9 percent, 2.6 points below the nation.
- Total personal income growth of 7.0 percent, 2.4 points higher than the national rate of 4.6 percent.
- An impressive 25.7 percent increase in the total value of permit authorized construction and the creation of 3,100 new construction jobs.
- An increase in the inflation-adjusted average wage for the first time since 1984.
- An estimated net in-migration of 19,000 persons, the fourth largest in the last 40 years.

Utah's performance during 1992 ranked among the top two states. Utah ranked first in the rate of job growth from September 1991 to September 1992 and second in the percent increase in personal income from second quarter 1991 to 1992. Utah enters 1993 with a strong, healthy economy.

Despite many positive economic events during 1992, the national recession affected the state. Reduced defense-related spending resulted in a loss in defense-related manufacturing and government jobs and the rate of personal income growth declined from a peak reached during the third quarter of 1990.

<u>State Economic Coordinating Committee</u>

The State Economic Coordinating Committee consists of prominent economists from state agencies, universities, and the private sector. The mission of the Committee is to improve the economy in Utah by providing information and analysis, leadership, and coordination that enhance economic decisions. Copies of the *Economic Report* can be obtained for $12.00 by calling (801) 538-1036.

Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Current Conditions

The National Bureau of Economic Research announced last December that the U.S. economy is now officially on the road to recovery. The nation's output of goods and services increased 3.4 percent during the 1992 July to September quarter, the best showing in nearly four years.

The Utah economy continued to outperform the rest of the nation in 1992. In many ways 1992 should be a repeat performance of 1991. In both years, net in-migration remained around 19,000, job growth about 3 percent, wage growth at 4 percent, the unemployment rate at 4.9 percent, and total nonagricultural wages at 7.1 percent. The CPI wage-earners inflation adjusted average wage in Utah increased in 1992 for the first time since 1984.

New firm openings and major expansions of existing firms exceeding 100 workers in 1992 included, but were not limited to, Piper Impact, Franklin Quest International, Morton International, Compeq Manufacturing, Defense Logistics Agency, Morris Air Service, Discover Card, OEA, Natter Manufacturing, Continental Airlines, Kmart, Zero Enclosures, Nutek, SME Industries, Lucas Western, International Electronics, Merit Medical Systems, Wal-Mart, Magnesium Corp. of America, Prime Option Services, Holiday Inn Worldwide Reservations, E.S.A.M., Cressona Aluminum, Odyssey of America, Novell, WordPerfect, and the University of Utah Hospital. Industries that did particularly well in Utah in 1992 were construction, retail trade, and services.

Utah is expected to lose jobs in 1992 in its defense-related durable manufacturing and federal government industries, and in its mining industry. Contractions and closures exceeding 100 workers in 1992 included, but were not limited to, layoffs at Hill Air Force Base, Hercules, Thiokol, Unisys, Ogden Defense Depot, Litton Systems, Airspace Management, Soldier Creek Coal, Signetics, Catalina, Stott, Geneva, McDonnell Douglas, Safelite Glass, Matrixx Marketing, and Phar-Mor. Layoffs at defense installations and defense-related business have been particularly apparent. Prime contract defense awards in Utah declined from $1.7 billion in 1986 to $0.8 billion in 1991.

Economic Outlook

The economic outlook for Utah in 1993 is for solid, average growth. The Utah economy should grow at about 3.3 percent in 1993. The historic 1950-92 average annual job growth rate in Utah is 3.4 percent. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in October 1992 that Utah would rank third in the nation in job growth for 1993. RFA also predicted in October that Utah was the least likely state in the nation to experience a recession in 1993.

Population, employment, wages, and income in Utah should all show good growth through 1993. Population growth should increase at 2.4 percent. Nonagricultural employment is expected to grow around 3.3 percent, the average wage is expected to increase by 3.8 percent, total nonagricultural wages should increase by about 7.2 percent, and personal income is expected to increase by 7.2 percent in 1993.

The construction industry should continue to register the biggest gains in 1993. Anticipated construction growth of 6.9 percent will be fueled by growth and modernization in other industries, the lack of overbuilding in the 1980s, continued net in-migration, moderate mortgage interest rates, solid job creation, dwelling unit shortages, and numerous projects that have already been announced.

Announced projects include, but are not limited to, Kennecott's $880 million smelter and refinery expansion; refinery upgrades at Flying J and Amoco; Olympics facilities; airport runway expansion; Tax Commission building; Whitney Canyon gas pipeline; Utah Valley Community College sports complex; Salt Palace renovation; Payless and Wal-Mart distribution centers; Tooele Depot hazardous storage facilities; Delta Airlines reservations facility addition; and, expansions at South Town Mall and Novell.

Several companies have announced permanent workforce expansions and new firm openings in 1993. These include Morton International, Novell, Kennecott's Barneys Canyon Mine, Weider Foods, R.R. Donnelley & Sons, Morris Air Service, Associated Financial Services, Holiday Inn Reservations, Payless, Wal-Mart, South Towne Mall, South Davis Community Hospital, Anderson Hickey, Classic Cabinet, SPS Payment Systems, Quality Parks Products, and Fidelity Investments.

Utah remains vulnerable to many outside economic forces. Utah is dependent on exports for much of its business. Many prices for Utah commodities, such as oil and copper, are determined in the international marketplace and by the exchange rate value of the dollar. And, federal land administration and defense expenditures are determined by national political policies. Roughly 3,000 defense-related jobs were lost in Utah in 1992, and more layoffs are scheduled for 1993. It remains to be seen whether or not these reductions will accelerate or moderate under the new federal administration. Scheduled workforce reductions in 1993 in Utah include layoffs at Hill Air Force Base, the Tooele Army Depot, the U.S. Postal Service, and National Semiconductor.

<u>Revenues</u>

Revenue collections in FY92 increased 5.5 percent due to income and employment growth that remained significantly above national averages. Beer, cigarette and tobacco taxes increased in FY92 due to cigarette taxes being raised 3.5 cents per pack. The large decline in the General Fund Other category was due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. The decline in severance taxes resulted from the deductibility of workover credits and new sliding scale rates.

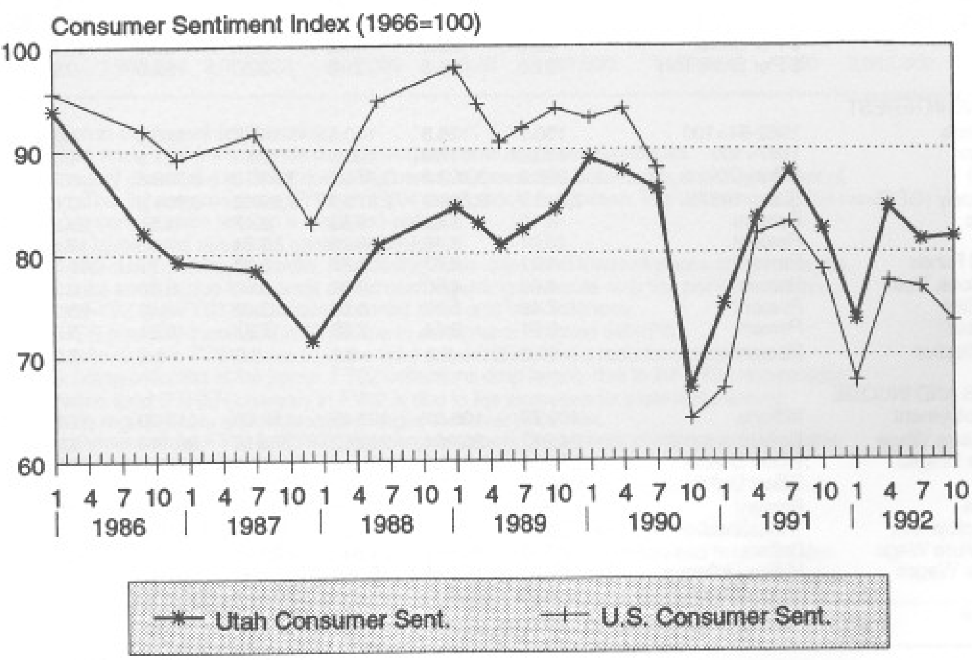
FY93 revenue receipts should hold fairly stable at around 5.6 percent. Although economic growth should be higher in FY93, revenue growth will not be significantly higher than FY92 due to the completion of the Kern River pipeline in FY92; a one-time $6.7 million Intermountain Power Agency settlement in FY92; declines in court fine collections in FY93; a $6.9 million severance tax refund in FY93; and, lower oil prices and production. Still, FY93 should show solid growth in collections as the Utah economy continues to outperform the rest of the nation.

<u>Consumer Sentiment Index</u>

The most current consumer sentiment index--from the October 1992 *Utah Consumer Survey*--is shown in Figure 5. Utahns' view of the state increased slightly, from 81.2 in July of 1992 to 81.5 in October. The U.S. consumer sentiment index, as measured by the University of Michigan, dropped 3.3 points during the same period--from 76.6 in July 1992 to 73.3 in October.

The *Utah Consumer Survey* is performed by the University of Utah's Survey Research Center on a quarterly basis. Those interested in subscribing to the *Survey* should call (801) 581-6491.

Figure 5
Utah and U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index



Source: U of U Survey Research Center.

Table 3
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Utah and the U.S.
November 1992

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Forecast	1994 Forecast	% CHG 90-91	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987$	4,877.5	4,821.0	4,910.3	5,049.3	5,213.4	-1.2	1.9	2.8	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987$	3,260.4	3,240.8	3,307.9	3,400.7	3,500.9	-0.6	2.1	2.8	2.9
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987$	538.1	500.2	512.2	542.9	581.1	-7.0	2.4	6.0	7.0
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987$	283.3	282.8	263.0	248.6	228.5	-0.2	-7.0	-5.5	-8.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987$	510.0	539.4	567.3	595.8	635.8	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.7
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	109.2	107.1	108.4	111.8	116.9	-1.9	1.2	3.1	4.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	22.0	21.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	-0.5	-1.8	2.3	2.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	27.6	25.2	22.5	20.4	18.6	-8.7	-10.7	-9.3	-8.8
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	528.9	529.8	600.0	610.0	610.0	0.2	13.3	1.7	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	13.9	12.3	12.8	14.2	15.3	-11.5	4.1	10.9	7.7
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.21	1.02	1.23	1.40	1.44	-15.7	20.6	13.8	2.9
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	215.6	190.3	215.9	248.2	269.4	-11.7	13.5	15.0	8.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	201.1	180.1	166.7	165.9	175.0	-10.4	-7.4	-0.5	5.5
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion 1987$	4,557.9	4,479.3	4,581.7	4,734.7	4,912.5	-1.7	2.3	3.3	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	61.2	55.5	61.2	65.3	69.2	-9.3	12.0	7.0	6.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.0	9.4	12.5	14.9	16.2	34.7	31.9	19.7	8.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	579.4	791.0	1050.0	1312.5	1471.5	36.5	32.7	25.0	12.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	422.9	342.4	380.0	430.0	450.0	-19.0	11.0	13.2	4.7
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,424	8,939	9,710	10,345	11,069	6.1	8.6	6.5	7.0
Utah Total Gross Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	14,774	15,998	16,950	18,110	19,367	8.3	6.0	6.8	6.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	250.0	252.7	255.4	257.9	260.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	81.8	77.6	75.0	83.8	88.5	-5.1	-3.4	11.7	5.6
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,820.0	1,864.0	1,908.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	-3.6	19.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.5	82.1	80.2	85.0	89.0	-0.5	-2.3	6.0	4.7
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	355.4	334.7	378.8	444.4	466.5	-5.8	13.2	17.3	5.0
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	254.1	251.2	286.8	349.0	358.0	-1.1	14.2	21.7	2.6
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	$ Per Barrel	22.3	19.1	18.5	19.8	21.5	-14.6	-2.9	6.9	8.5
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.5	97.2	94.9	96.0	98.0	-0.3	-2.4	1.2	2.1
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	$ Per Pound	1.23	1.09	1.04	1.05	1.08	-11.2	-4.9	1.0	3.0
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	$ Per Metric Ton	105.5	91.8	90.0	93.5	96.3	-13.0	-2.0	3.9	3.0
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	22.6	20.0	19.2	20.6	22.6	-11.6	-4.0	7.3	9.7
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.5	-0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	130.7	136.3	140.5	144.7	149.0	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	113.2	117.8	120.9	124.1	127.9	4.0	2.6	2.6	3.1
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,298.3	3,402.6	3,474.1	3,596.2	3,838.6	3.2	2.1	3.5	6.7
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987$	2,913.7	2,888.9	2,873.5	2,897.8	3,001.3	-0.8	-0.5	0.8	3.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	8.10	5.69	3.52	3.47	4.54	-29.8	-38.1	-1.4	30.8
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.01	8.46	6.25	6.54	7.33	-15.5	-26.1	4.6	12.1
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.91	2.77	2.73	3.07	2.79	45.0	-1.4	12.5	-9.1
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.60	4.50	3.30	3.50	3.70	-2.2	-26.7	6.1	5.7
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	7.49	5.37	3.39	3.42	4.46	-28.3	-36.9	0.9	30.4
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.61	8.14	7.68	7.87	8.21	-5.5	-5.7	2.5	4.3
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.0	9.3	8.3	8.6	8.8	-7.0	-10.8	3.6	2.3
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	109.79	108.31	108.45	110.05	113.00	-1.3	0.1	1.5	2.7
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	24,982	25,964	26,862	27,915	29,143	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.4
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,742.8	2,812.2	2,913.2	3,072.0	3,293.2	2.5	3.6	5.5	7.2
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,649.7	4,814.5	5,036.0	5,323.0	5,695.6	3.5	4.6	5.7	7.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	723.6	745.4	767.5	793.0	818.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,728	20,518	21,342	22,144	23,023	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	14,275	15,294	16,380	17,560	18,842	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	24,269	25,890	27,702	29,697	31,865	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	na	na	na	na

Table 4
Revenue Comparisons for FY91-94
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousand of Dollars)

	FY91 ACTUAL	FY92 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	FY93 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	FY94* ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	740,307	802,381	62,074	8.38	860,000	57,619	7.18	906,000	46,000	5.35
LIQUOR PROFITS	17,571	16,711	(860)	-4.89	16,400	(311)	-1.86	16,100	(300)	-1.83
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	27,804	30,122	2,318	8.34	32,000	1,878	6.23	34,000	2,000	6.25
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	31,003	34,569	3,566	11.50	34,500	(69)	-0.20	34,500	0	0.00
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	23,764	11,747	(12,017)	-50.57	7,500	(4,247)	-36.15	14,000	6,500	86.67
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	7,252	6,413	(839)	-11.57	6,900	487	7.59	7,100	200	2.90
INHERITANCE TAX	4,811	3,975	(836)	-17.38	8,000	4,025	101.26	4,200	(3,800)	-47.50
INVESTMENT INCOME	10,959	7,002	(3,957)	-36.11	6,000	(1,002)	-14.31	6,500	500	8.33
OTHER	33,946	23,473	(10,473)	-30.85	22,300	(1,173)	-5.00	21,300	(1,000)	-4.48
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(3,513)	(4,069)	(556)	15.83	(4,400)	(331)	8.13	(4,600)	(200)	4.55
SUBTOTAL	893,904	932,324	38,420	4.30	989,200	56,876	6.10	1,039,100	49,900	5.04
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	717,616	783,284	65,668	9.15	840,000	56,716	7.24	905,000	65,000	7.74
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	87,766	80,582	(7,184)	-8.18	88,000	7,418	9.20	98,000	10,000	11.36
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,593	4,721	128	2.79	5,200	479	10.15	5,900	700	13.46
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	3,685	3,577	(108)	-2.93	3,600	23	0.64	3,700	100	2.78
OTHER	12,880	16,375	3,495	27.14	9,200	(7,175)	-43.82	8,900	(300)	-3.26
SUBTOTAL	826,540	888,539	61,999	7.50	946,000	57,461	6.47	1,021,500	75,500	7.98
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,720,444	1,820,863	100,419	5.84	1,935,200	114,337	6.28	2,060,600	125,400	6.48
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	131,056	136,352	5,296	4.04	138,500	2,148	1.58	139,800	1,300	0.94
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	36,786	33,303	(3,483)	-9.47	33,500	197	0.59	34,800	1,300	3.88
OTHER	39,570	44,579	5,009	12.66	45,200	621	1.39	46,500	1,300	2.88
SUBTOTAL	207,412	214,234	6,822	3.29	217,200	2,966	1.38	221,100	3,900	1.80
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,927,856	2,035,097	107,241	5.56	2,152,400	117,303	5.76	2,281,700	129,300	6.01
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	28,748	28,522	(226)	-0.79	27,000	(1,522)	-5.34	27,000	0	0.00
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,630	4,004	374	10.30	4,100	96	2.40	4,300	200	4.88
GRAND TOTAL	1,960,234	2,067,623	107,389	5.48	2,183,500	115,877	5.60	2,313,000	129,500	5.93

*FY94 estimates include $5 million in contingent audit income.
1) Corporate taxes decline in FY91 and FY92 from refunds due to overpayments and loss carry-backs.
2) The general fund OTHER category decreases in FY92 due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. This item decreases in FY93 an FY94 due to court fine losses. The decrease in FY94 results from the transfer of the oil and gas conservation tax into a restricted account.
3) Effective July 1, 1991, cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack.
4) Severance taxes decline in FY92 due to workover credits, new sliding scale rates, and lower oil prices and production. The decrease in FY93 oil severance taxes is due to an audit adjustment regarding a dispute over the point of valuation.
5) Investment income declines in FY92 and FY93 due to lower interest rates and fund balances.
6) The uniform school fund OTHER category increased in FY92 due to settlements reached with IPA.
7) The increase in special fuels collections in FY91 is due to a one-time acceleration, and a reduction in tax evasion resulting from the diesel fuel tax being collected at the pump. FY92 collections drop largely due to the FY91 acceleration.
8) The increase in the transportation fund OTHER category in FY92 is due to fee increases for plate replacement, duplicate title certificates, duplicate registrations, and increased charges for driver's licenses.
9) The decline in mineral lease payments from FY91 to FY93 is due largely to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses.
10) The insurance premium tax for FY91 was reduced $1.5 million in order to return monies to the 2nd injury fund that were incorrectly deposited into the general fund in FY90.
11) Motor fuel taxes declined in FY91 due to reduced travel resulting from the Gulf War. Travel resumed in FY92.
12) Sales taxes increased in FY92 largely due to the Kern River pipeline and strong net in-migration and housing sales.
13) FY93 sales taxes include a one-time $8.3 million acceleration due to a change to monthly from quarterly collections.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section (DEA) of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget provides economic and demographic data and analysis for the governor's office, state and local governments, state agencies, businesses and the public. DEA is also the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 35 SDC or BIDC affiliates listed below have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. All of the affiliates listed below are in Salt Lake City unless noted otherwise. All telephone area codes in Utah are 801.

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