Winter 1999

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

1998 POPULATION ESTIMATES for the STATE and COUNTIES of UTAH

Utah's population reached just over 2,083,000 persons in 1998, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is an increase of just over 34,000 persons (the approximate population of Murray, Utah), or 1.7%, over the 1997 estimate of approximately 2,049,000. While this rate of increase is notably less than that experienced by the state in recent years, Utah continues to rank among the fastest growing states in the country. In 1998, Utah ranked 6th in the rate of population increase, exceeded only by Nevada, Arizona, Georgia, Colorado, and Texas.

The state's growth over the past year is composed of a record number of births (44,126) and deaths (11,648), but significantly lower net in-migration (approximately 2,000) than the past seven years. Less net in-migration is occurring because of a general moderation in economic activity locally and improving economic conditions in other states, particularly California. California is now in its fourth year of an economic expansion, after a deep recession in the early part of this decade. The rate of job growth in California (3.1%) exceeded that of Utah's (3.0%) during 1998.

Population Estimates for the State

Year	July 1st Population	% Change	Increase	Net Migration*	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1990	1,729,000	1.3%	23,000	-3,707	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,775,000	2.7%	46,000	19,235	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,822,000	2.6%	47,000	19,763	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,866,000	2.4%	44,000	17,317	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,916,000	2.7%	50,000	22,788	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,959,351	2.3%	43,351	14,868	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996*	2,002,400	2.2%	43,049	13,555	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,048,753	2.3%	46,353	15,090	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,083,238	1.7%	34,485	2,007	32,478	44,126	11,648

In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded.
Sources: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records

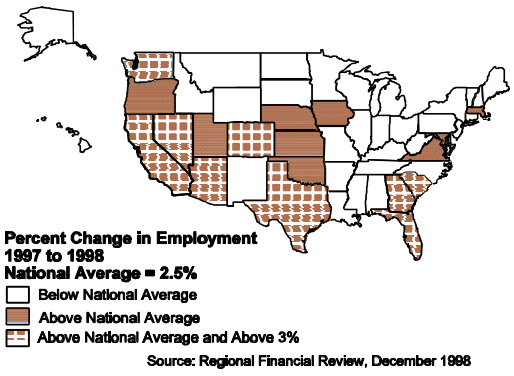
...see 1998 Population Estimates on page 2

ECONOMIC REPORT to the GOVERNOR 1999

As expected, Utah's economy returned to modest rates of growth in 1998. The rate of job growth dropped to 3.0%, after five consecutive years of rates higher than 4.0%. Lower job growth was accompanied by higher unemployment, significantly less net in-migration, and a smaller increase in personal income than the prior year. Utah's economy still experienced strong and stable growth, but it appears the economy has reached the tail-end of a prolonged period of rapid growth. Rates of job, population, and income growth are now below the average annual rates experienced over the past three decades. Utah's economy, in essence, has made a smooth transition from the booming economic conditions seen earlier this decade to a more sustainable pace of economic expansion.

The moderation in economic activity over the past year has occurred within a relevant international, national, and regional context. The primary causes of the slowdown are lower exports and the continued economic recovery of California. The slowdown includes several positive characteristics, but also illuminates several potentially challenging issues and trends. All of these points are elaborated on in the 1999 *Economic Report to the Governor*.

Utah's Job Growth Rate is Still Strong but Other Western and Southern States Lead the Nation



...see Economic Report on page 2

also in this issue...

Census 2000 Update: Content of Long and Short Survey Forms 6
Census 2000 Update: The Sampling Issue 7
Census of Agriculture 7
Current Economic Conditions & Outlook 8
Life Tables 10
DEA Staff & Utah State Data Center Network 12

1998 Population Estimates...

Among Utah's 29 counties, the most rapid growth occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan counties and two counties in the southwest portion of the state. The populations in Juab, Tooele, Summit, Sanpete, Utah, Wasatch, and Morgan are expanding quite rapidly, with four of these ranking among the five fastest growing counties in the state. These counties are in close proximity to urban services, but still provide many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting.

Ten Largest and Fastest Growing Counties

Largest 1998 Population		Largest Absolute Increase (1997-1998)		Largest Percent Increase (1997-1998)	
Salt Lake	837,710	Utah	10,013	Wasatch	5.6%
Utah	340,816	Salt Lake	7,083	Tooele	4.9%
Davis	229,529	Davis	5,222	Iron	3.9%
Weber	182,506	Washington	2,257	Summit	3.9%
Cache	86,240	Cache	2,054	Juab	3.6%
Washington	78,605	Tooele	1,572	Sanpete	3.2%
Box Elder	40,996	Weber	1,461	Piute	3.2%
Tooele	33,569	Iron	1,139	Morgan	3.1%
Iron	30,477	Summit	955	Utah	3.0%
Summit	25,630	Box Elder	761	Washington	3.0%

Washington and Iron County, located in southwest Utah where St. George and Cedar City reside, also experienced rapid growth in 1998. Both counties are high amenity counties, offering a diversity of educational, tourism, retirement, and economic opportunities for local residents. Interestingly, the rate of population growth in Iron County exceeded that of Washington County in 1998, something that has not happened for at least 30 years. This reversal has occurred as Washington County's rate of population growth decelerated fairly dramatically in the past two years, while Iron County's rate of growth remained strong and steady. In fact, Washington County's population growth rate dropped below 4% in 1998 for the first time in 24 years.

Not all counties experienced a population increase from 1997 to 1998. The economies in several of the counties that lost population are energy-dependent. The level of population has been impacted by extremely low commodity prices and technological advances that have resulted in fewer people extracting natural resources. Counties that lost population in 1998 include Millard, Wayne, Garfield, Duchesne, Carbon, San Juan, Uintah, Beaver, and Daggett.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah. The Committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates); school enrollment; LDS membership; and income tax returns. When preparing the estimates the Committee also considers job growth, Bureau of the Census population estimates, utility connections, and building permits. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers and others knowledgeable in the methods used to prepare population estimates.

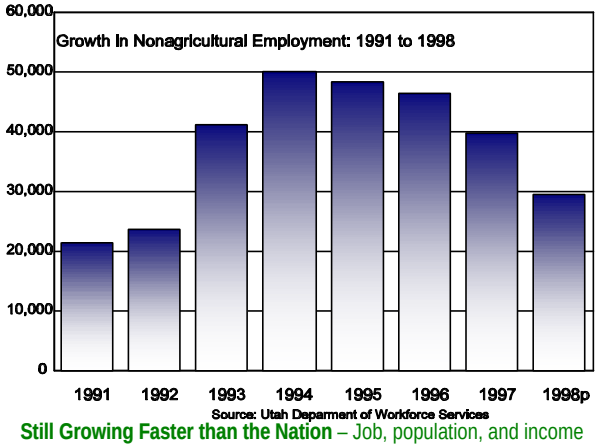
The table on page 4 provides population estimates and rates of change for 1990 through 1998 for the state and counties. The table on page 5 provides estimates of natural increase and net-migration as well as the absolute change from year to year. These tables are also available on the web at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea.

...see tables on pages 4 and 5

Economic Report...

Return to Modest Pace of Growth – The Utah economy has made a smooth transition from the boom or near-boom conditions of recent years to a more sustainable rate of growth. This transition was inevitable and has occurred without severe disruptions. During 1998, the Utah economy created nearly 30,000 jobs for an increase of 3.0%. This is enough new jobs to provide employment for Utah residents, but below our state's historical average rate of growth.

Nearly 30,000 Jobs Were Created in Utah Last Year

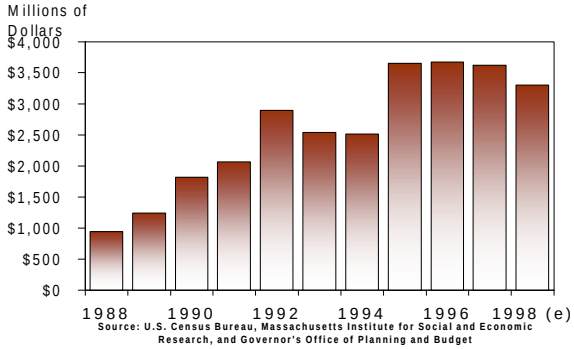


Still Growing Faster than the Nation – Job, population, and income growth in Utah continue to outpace that of the nation. This is significant because the U.S. economy performed extremely well in 1998 and is currently experiencing the second longest expansion in history. Consider these favorable economic indicators for the nation:

- Real GDP growth of 3.5%
- Unemployment rate of 4.5%
- Inflation of 1.6%
- Job growth of 2.6%
- S&P 500 index growth of 22.1%
- Mortgage rates at 6.7%

Struggling World Economy and Expanding California Economy Explain Slower Growth – An estimated 45% of the global economy is currently in recession. Utah companies that export copper, steel, agricultural products, electrical machinery and other products are feeling the sting of low prices. Utah's international exports declined by 8% in 1998, the second consecutive year of reduction. And, as California's economy has improved business relocation and in-migration to Utah has tapered off significantly. California's economy actually grew at a faster rate than the Utah economy last year.

Merchandise Exports Declined from 1997 to 1998



...see Economic Report on page 3

Economic Report...

Strong Economic Fundamentals Continue to Support Stable Growth - These fundamentals include a high quality work force, attractive business climate, well-diversified industrial mix, and record-setting investments in transportation.

The quality of the work force is exemplified by Utah's:

young population (median age of 27 is eight years younger than the national average);
healthy population (life expectancy of Utahns at birth of 77.7 is the third highest in the country); and,
well-educated population (Utah ranks second among states in the percent of the population with a high school diploma and leads the nation with an estimated 64% of homes with personal computers).

The quality of the business climate is demonstrated by Utah's low business taxes (Utah ranks sixth lowest among seven comparable western states) and favorable national media coverage (third place rankings in 1998 by *Fortune* and the *Development Report Card for States*).

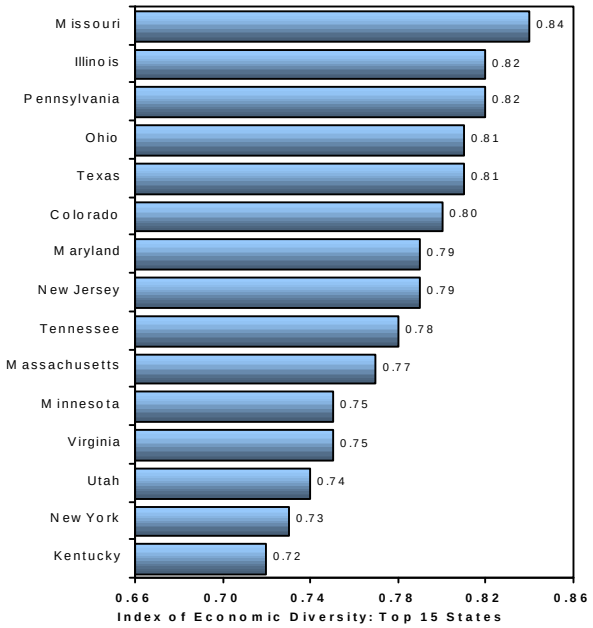
Utah's economic diversity is confirmed by the economy's ability to thrive despite significant layoffs at Geneva Steel, the end of Corel's operations in Utah (WordPerfect once employed 4,500 Utahns), and the loss of two-thirds of a billion dollars in federal expenditures from 1990 to 1997. Record setting transportation investments also bolster Utah's long term economic viability.

Bright Spots: Incomes, Housing Affordability, and Computer Hardware – Income growth in Utah remains very strong. The state's per capita income ranking has moved from 48th to 43rd and wage growth continues to outpace inflation. Less housing price appreciation, the lowest mortgage rates in 31 years, and rising wages improved home ownership conditions in Utah during the past year. Computer hardware manufacturing has been bolstered by the opening of Gateway's $20 million facility and the potential for Intel to locate a major research and development facility in the state.

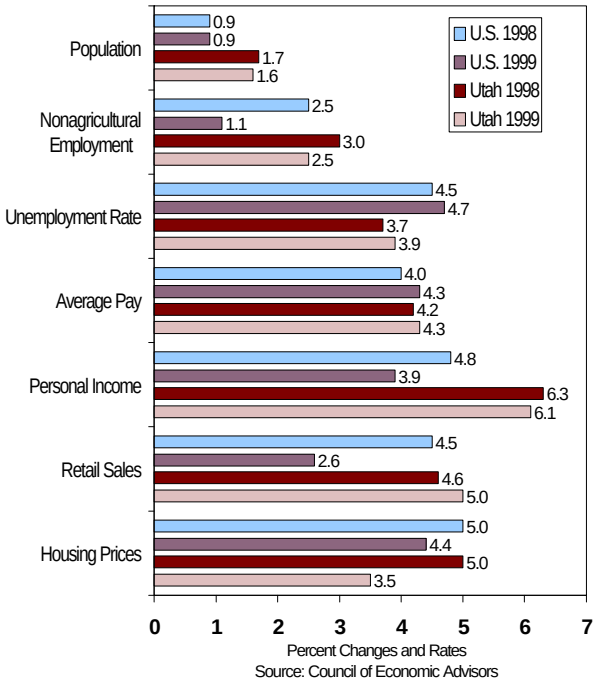
Outlook and Challenges – The potential still exists for an even deeper, prolonged global economic downturn and a related slowdown in national economic conditions. The likelihood of a national recession is currently pegged at one in four. If the U.S. economy suffers, Utah will be negatively impacted. Still, Utah's economic performance in 1999 is expected to be stronger than that of the nation. The Council of Economic Advisor's 1999 consensus forecast calls for:

- job growth rate of 2.5%, compared with 1.1% nationally;
- unemployment rate of 3.9%, compared with 4.7% nationally; and,
- population increase of 1.6%, compared with 0.9% nationally.

Utah's Economy Is Among the Most Diversified in the Country



Utah's Economy is Expected to Out-Perform the Nation's, but Continue to Moderate



Source: Council of Economic Advisors

Call the Utah State Data Center at (801)538-1036 to obtain a copy of the Economic Report to the Governor. The cost is $15.00.
The report is also available on the DEA webpage (www.governor.state.ut.us/dea).

County Population Estimates and Percent Change

County	July 1 Population									Percent Change Over Prior Year							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998(p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Beaver	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,350	5,607	5,742	5,678	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	2.4%	-1.1%
Box Elder	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,910	39,484	40,235	40,996	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%
Cache	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,259	82,098	84,186	86,240	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Carbon	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,054	21,420	21,643	21,547	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.4%
Daggett	700	700	700	700	750	768	803	753	713	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	4.6%	-6.2%	-5.3%
Davis	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	216,020	219,644	224,307	229,529	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%
Duchesne	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,549	14,032	14,402	14,376	1.6%	0.8%	2.3%	2.3%	0.4%	3.6%	2.6%	-0.2%
Emery	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,735	10,811	10,929	10,939	-1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%
Garfield	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	4,525	4,517	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	-0.2%
Grand	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,801	8,830	8,887	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Iron	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,866	28,032	29,338	30,477	2.9%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.6%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%
Juab	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,149	7,444	7,702	7,978	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%	9.7%	5.1%	4.1%	3.5%	3.6%
Kane	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,884	5,957	6,039	6,155	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%
Millard	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,931	11,958	12,068	12,054	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	-0.1%
Morgan	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,497	6,693	6,875	7,086	1.8%	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%
Piute	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,424	1,508	1,534	1,583	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	-1.8%	5.9%	1.7%	3.2%
Rich	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,806	1,821	1,788	1,791	-2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	-2.4%	0.8%	-1.8%	0.2%
Salt Lake	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	837,710	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%
San Juan	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,494	13,215	13,541	13,457	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	-2.1%	2.5%	-0.6%
Sanpete	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,240	19,999	20,581	21,244	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.2%
Sevier	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,257	17,682	18,238	18,629	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	2.1%
Summit	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	24,675	25,630	8.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	5.3%	4.7%	3.9%
Tooele	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,547	30,493	31,997	33,569	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.2%	4.9%	4.9%
Uintah	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,335	24,276	24,637	24,436	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	-1.5%	-0.2%	1.5%	-0.8%
Utah	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	307,741	317,881	330,803	340,816	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%	4.1%	3.0%
Wasatch	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,179	12,585	12,925	13,653	5.9%	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	3.2%	3.3%	2.7%	5.6%
Washington	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,475	72,892	76,348	78,605	5.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%	4.7%	3.0%
Wayne	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,298	2,390	2,440	2,437	2.3%	-2.3%	2.3%	4.5%	-0.1%	4.0%	2.1%	-0.1%
Weber	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,276	178,066	181,045	182,506	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%
State	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,351	2,002,400	2,048,753	2,083,238	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.7%

(P) Preliminary

Note: The estimates prior to 1995 are rounded. In 1996, Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates. The estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

County Population Change and Components

County	July 1 Population Change (a)								Natural Increase (b)								Implied Net Migration (c)							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Beaver	50	50	100	150	200	257	135	(64)	28	43	21	33	45	70	55	61	22	7	79	117	155	187	80	(125)
Box Elder	600	400	600	400	410	574	751	761	528	402	496	408	430	440	475	514	72	(2)	104	(8)	(20)	134	276	247
Cache	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,200	1,959	1,839	2,088	2,054	1,318	1,374	1,385	1,425	1,429	1,585	1,691	1,730	82	726	715	775	530	254	397	324
Carbon	400	0	100	400	(46)	366	223	(96)	163	129	118	116	123	102	131	130	237	(129)	(18)	284	(169)	264	92	(226)
Daggett	0	0	0	50	18	35	(50)	(40)	3	1	8	1	5	6	(1)	2	(3)	(1)	(8)	49	13	29	(49)	(42)
Davis	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	4,020	3,624	4,663	5,222	3,159	3,157	3,059	3,019	3,292	3,344	3,533	3,516	3,841	2,843	1,941	2,981	728	280	1,130	1,706
Duchesne	200	100	300	300	49	483	370	(26)	191	188	149	168	167	137	141	156	9	(88)	151	132	(118)	346	229	(182)
Emery	(100)	0	200	200	135	76	118	10	116	138	121	86	104	88	123	130	(216)	(138)	79	114	31	(12)	(5)	(120)
Garfield	150	0	100	0	108	78	139	(8)	33	14	28	39	40	20	49	25	117	(14)	72	(39)	68	58	90	(33)
Grand	200	350	350	450	402	449	29	57	50	14	40	23	57	68	61	66	150	336	310	427	345	381	(32)	(9)
Iron	600	900	1,400	1,400	1,666	1,166	1,306	1,139	339	336	321	385	448	428	475	543	261	564	1,079	1,015	1,218	738	831	596
Juab	200	150	50	600	349	295	258	276	42	47	70	41	59	90	112	106	158	103	(20)	559	290	205	146	170
Kane	100	100	100	250	184	73	82	116	46	47	42	32	27	34	36	45	54	53	58	218	157	39	46	71
Millard	300	100	0	200	31	27	110	(14)	144	133	121	106	115	80	103	98	156	(33)	(121)	94	(84)	(53)	7	(112)
Morgan	100	200	300	200	147	196	182	211	56	41	58	57	67	68	74	85	44	159	242	143	80	128	108	126
Piute	100	0	0	100	(26)	84	26	49	(1)	3	1	5	(1)	3	10	(6)	101	(3)	(1)	95	(25)	81	16	55
Rich	(50)	50	50	50	(44)	15	(33)	3	4	7	10	13	14	13	18	16	(54)	43	40	37	(58)	2	(51)	(13)
Salt Lake	19,000	18,000	12,000	15,000	14,280	12,580	11,767	7,083	10,861	10,928	10,919	10,934	11,039	11,325	11,884	12,386	8,139	7,072	1,081	4,066	3,241	1,255	(117)	(5,303)
San Juan	100	400	0	300	94	(279)	326	(84)	261	264	265	192	208	217	213	169	(161)	136	(265)	108	(114)	(496)	113	(253)
Sanpete	600	600	600	700	440	759	582	663	154	190	102	169	170	186	196	253	446	410	498	531	270	573	386	410
Sevier	300	300	400	500	357	425	556	391	135	177	120	130	119	132	177	166	165	123	280	370	238	293	379	225
Summit	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,267	1,195	1,113	955	226	210	225	269	285	284	324	326	1,074	1,190	1,075	1,131	982	911	789	629
Tooele	500	600	300	1,200	247	946	1,504	1,572	354	347	300	343	337	376	465	500	146	253	0	857	(90)	570	1,039	1,072
Uintah	900	500	0	1,100	(365)	(59)	361	(201)	323	314	309	290	256	234	249	298	577	186	(309)	810	(621)	(293)	112	(499)
Utah	6,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	8,741	10,140	12,922	10,013	5,532	5,993	5,690	6,004	6,670	6,684	7,199	7,347	468	1,007	6,310	1,996	2,071	3,456	5,723	2,666
Wasatch	600	100	400	600	379	406	340	728	118	104	119	157	144	139	151	194	482	(4)	281	443	235	267	189	534
Washington	2,800	3,100	3,700	4,700	5,075	4,417	3,456	2,257	539	564	595	679	703	963	937	1,103	2,261	2,536	3,105	4,021	4,372	3,454	2,519	1,154
Wayne	50	(50)	50	100	(2)	92	50	(3)	13	10	8	23	15	14	17	27	37	(60)	42	77	(17)	78	33	(30)
Weber	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,276	2,790	2,979	1,461	2,030	2,062	1,983	2,065	2,116	2,364	2,365	2,492	970	1,938	1,017	935	1,160	426	614	(1,031)
State	46,000	47,000	44,000	50,000	43,351	43,049	46,353	34,485	26,765	27,237	26,683	27,212	28,483	29,494	31,263	32,478	19,235	19,763	17,317	22,788	14,868	13,555	15,090	2,007

(p) Preliminary
(a) Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates. Accordingly the poplation change, natural increase and net migration provided in this table are for the period July 1 to June 30.
(b) Natural Increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths.
(c) The net migration figures from 1991 to 1994 are derived from rounded estimates and can be affected significantly by the rounding, particularly at the county level.
Note: The estimates prior to 1995 are rounded. In 1996, Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates; the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records

COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

April 1, 2000 is just 13 months away. From now until the 2000 census the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

1999

January-March
- Complete Count Committees activities begin
- Local government address review process continues

February-June
- Field check of all urban addresses

October-December
- Remaining local census offices open

2000

January-March
- Publicity campaign begins
- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March
- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas

APRIL 1, 2000
CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30
- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000
- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

For additional information about Census 2000, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at http://www.census.gov or contact the Utah State Data Center at 538-1036.

CENSUS 2000 QUESTIONNAIRE: the LONG and SHORT of IT

The Census Bureau has taken several steps to ensure that the long and short form questionnaires are easier to complete in the year 2000. Designers are producing forms that are easy to read and understand, simple to fill out and mail back, and help people understand the importance of answering the census. Some of the user-friendly features are: a larger, easier to read type face; navigational aids to guide the respondent through the questionnaire; instructions written directly on the form instead of in a separate guide; and graphics which illustrate census benefits.

The time required to complete both the short and long forms has been reduced. In 1990, it was estimated to take 14 minutes to complete the short form and 43 minutes for the long form. For Census 2000, it will only take about 10 minutes to complete the short form and 38 minutes for the long form.

The Census Bureau has adopted a six person questionnaire for Census 2000. This is a shift from the five person forms used in 1990. This change applies to both the short and the long forms. The Census Bureau anticipates the change will save time and money by reducing the followup workload related to large households. Planning estimates put the number of mailback households with seven or more persons at slightly more than 1 million households versus about 4 million households with six or more.

The Short Form. Most housing units in the country (about 83%) will receive the short form questionnaire. The Census 2000 short form is the shortest form in 180 years. It includes questions on six population subjects and one housing subject:

Five subjects that were on the 1990 census short form have moved to the Census 2000 long form. These include: marital status, units in structure, number of rooms, value of home, and monthly rent. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau has proposed subjects on the short form only when the data are both needed in response to legislative requirements and required at the block level--the smallest level of geography for which information is reported.

Subjects on the Short Form

Population	Housing
Name	Tenure (whether the home is owned or rented)
Sex	
Age	
Relationship	
Hispanic Origin	
Race	

The Long Form. The Census 2000 long form provides socio-economic detail needed for a wide range of government programs and federal requirements. Nationwide, this form goes to one in six housing units. To assure the same level of accuracy everywhere, a larger share of housing units in small towns and rural counties will receive this form.

Only one new subject was added to the Census 2000 long form: grandparents as care givers. This addition complies with legislation passed by the 104th Congress requiring that the decennial census obtain information about grandparents who have primary responsibility for care of grandchildren (13 U.S.C. Chapter 5, Section 141).

Five subjects that appeared on the 1990 census long form were dropped, including: children ever born, year last worked, source of water, sewage disposal and condominium status. Deciding which subjects to include is an interactive process involving the Census Bureau, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Congress. To balance concerns about the intrusiveness of the decennial census, the many requirements placed on Federal agencies, and the needs of states, only those subjects that had specific Federal legislative justification were recommended for Census 2000. Because these five subjects from the 1990 census were not explicitly mandated or required by Federal law, the Census Bureau recommended that they not be included on the Census 2000 form.

Subjects on the Long Form

Population	Housing
Name	Tenure
Sex	Units in structure
Age	Number of rooms
Relationship	Number of bedrooms
Hispanic Origin	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Race	Year structure built
Marital Status	Year moved into unit
Place of birth, citizenship and year of entry	House heating fuel
School enrollment and educational attainment	Telephone
Ancestry	Vehicles available
Residence five years ago (migration)	Farm residence
Language spoken at home	Value of home
Veteran Status	Monthly rent (including congregate housing)
Disability	Shelter costs (selected monthly owner costs)
Grandparents as care givers	
Labor force status (current)	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work status last year	
Industry, occupation and class of worker	
Income (previous year)	

Supreme Court Rules on the Use of Sampling for the Purposes of Apportionment in 2000 Census

On January 25, 1999 the Supreme Court ruled that the 2000 census cannot use statistical sampling for the purposes of congressional apportionment. However, this decision will not affect the Bureau's traditional use of the long form to provide data on a selection of sample households. Sampling with the long form allows the Census Bureau to obtain socio-economic data needed for government programs and federal requirements. The Court ruling only disallows the use sampling for non-respondents of the short form to produce a population count for the purposes of apportionment.

Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution states that the primary purpose of conducting a decennial census is to determine how many seats in the House of Representatives should be allocated to the states. The Court ruled, in a 5-4 vote, that federal census law bars the use of statistical methods in producing population counts for congressional apportionment.

U.S. Commerce Secretary William M. Daley stated:

As everyone knows, the 1990 census was the first in fifty years to be less accurate than its predecessor. It contained 12 million mistakes, undercounting millions of Americans, especially children and members of racial and ethnic minority groups. The Census Bureau proposed the use of sampling to correct these errors, an approach that was strongly supported by the National Academy of Sciences and the statistical community. It is very important to understand that the only issue before the Supreme Court was the use of sampling in calculating the population for the purposes of apportionment. In reaching that conclusion, the Court actually affirmed the legality of sampling for other purposes.

The data collected from the Census Bureau is also used for drawing congressional and state legislative districts and for the distribution of $180 billion in federal grant money each year. The Supreme Court ruling was not definitive on whether sampling can be used for those purposes. The Census Bureau still wants to use statistical formulas to create population counts for drawing state legislative districts and distributing federal funds, but those figures would be separate from the count used for assigning congressional seats.

Reacting to the ruling, Commerce Secretary William Daley said the Census Bureau may use a two-track system. But he acknowledged conducting the census in two distinct ways would be a "massive undertaking" and would cost "substantially more."

Whether or not the Census Bureau is allowed to produce both the traditional headcount and a statistically adjusted figure depends on whether the Congress provides the Bureau with enough funding. A decision from Congress is expected by June 15, 1999.

For additional information from the Census Bureau, visit their web site at www.census.gov.

1997 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE now available

The 1997 Census of Agriculture has been released. It is now available on the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service's web page: www.nass.usda.gov/ut/. The Census of Agriculture provides information about farms and farm operators, crops, and livestock and poultry.

In 1992, the Census of Agriculture was conducted by the Department of Commerce. In 1997, the Census of Agriculture changed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service(USDA NASS). Utah Agricultural Statistics Service is a State Statistical Office of the NASS which has state offices in each state.

The change offers several advantages: NASS employees are closer to the reports, know more about agriculture, and actually go out in the field. This makes the 1997 reports more complete and accurate than previous censuses. Some changes have been made to the terms, definitions, and industries analyzed so that the Census of Agricultural series and the annually published NASS estimates would be compatible.

Number of Farms, Land in Farms and Average Acreage per Farm in Utah Selected Years: 1950 to 1997

Census Year	Number of Farms	Total Land in Acres	Acres in Farms	Average Acreage	% Farm Land to Total
1950	24,176	52,701,440	10,865,165	449.4	20.62
1954	22,826	52,701,440	12,262,222	537.2	23.27
1959	17,811	52,696,960	12,688,518	712.0	24.08
1964	15,759	52,722,560	12,867,081	817.0	24.41
1969	13,045	52,540,672	11,312,951	867.0	21.53
*1974	12,184	52,540,672	10,610,050	871.0	20.19
1978	12,764	52,540,160	10,470,564	820.0	19.93
1982	13,984	52,526,662	9,772,942	699.0	18.61
1987	14,066	52,526,662	9,989,073	710.0	19.02
1992	13,520	52,587,584	9,624,463	712.0	18.30
*1997	14,181	52,587,584	12,024,661	848.0	22.86

*The definition of a farm has changed over time. Breaks in the historical series occur in 1974 and 1997. For 1974 and beyond, a farm is defined to include all land on which agricultural operations were conducted and from which $1,000 or more of agriculture products were sold. Beginning in 1997, operations having five or more horses or ponies and no other agricultural sales were counted as farms. Christmas tree farms also began to be counted.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Growth in Utah's economy is slowing, but the economy is still outperforming that of the nation. Lower growth is largely due to the turmoil in the global economy and improvements in other state economies (especially California). Merchandise exports, net in-migration, housing price appreciation, and national job growth rankings slowed significantly in Utah in 1998. Also of importance are the major expansions, contractions, and construction projects of 1998 and expected in 1999.

Major Expansions and Contractions. Some of the more noteworthy expansions and contractions that occurred in 1998, and are expected to occur in 1999, include the following firms:

Geneva Steel- Geneva has been hit hard by the international economic crisis. The low cost of import steel from Russia, Japan and Brazil has hurt U.S. domestic producers. Since January 1998 the company has cut back 311 jobs from its plant in Vineyard, Utah. As of December 1998, Geneva was firing only one of three furnaces.

Omega- The Roy-based company laid off 400 workers in June 1998 as part of a company wide effort to restore profitability. This followed the loss of 600 jobs in 1996 when manufacturing operations were moved to Malaysia. In November 1998, the company announced it would be opening a plant north of its headquarters to manufacture Zip drives. The plant will employ 250 people by the 3rd quarter of next year. Employment could reach 500 to 800 people by 2000.

Corel- In June 1998, Corel Corporation (the manufacturer of WordPerfect software) announced the closure of its operations in Orem and the elimination of 340 jobs in Utah. By closing the Utah facilities and consolidating its operations at its corporate headquarters in Ottawa, Canada, the company plans to save $33 million a year. WordPerfect was founded in Utah in 1980 and was for years the predominant wordprocessor in the industry. WordPerfect eventually lost dominant market share to Microsoft's Word software.

Gateway- Gateway completed its $20 million Salt Lake computer manufacturing plant in August 1998. Gateway has hired 100 salespeople, and expects to hire 300 manufacturing employees by the end of 1998. By the end of 1999 the company plans to employ 1,000 to 1,500 Utahns. The plant will be equipped to produce up to 8,000 PCs per day. The Salt Lake plant is one of three in the U.S.

American Stores- In June 1998 the company opened its new $100 million headquarters in Salt Lake City. American Stores is the only Fortune 500 company currently headquartered in Utah. In August, the announcement was made that American Stores was merging with Albertsons in a $11.7 billion deal. Albertsons, based in Boise, Idaho, plans to consolidate its administrative functions, which could mean a substantial reduction in the company's 1,900 Utah workforce in 1999.

Hill Air Force Base-In Sept.1998 the Air Force announced that HAFB had been awarded a nine-year $1.6 billion repair and maintenance contract that will bring 750 new jobs to Utah. These jobs could bring Hill back to 75-80% operating capacity, which would reduce pressure to close the facility. In addition, around 2,000 jobs will be added in the next 3 to 4 years as Kelly Air Force Base (Texas), and McClellan Air Force (California) are closed (by 2001). Pemco Aeroplex, an Alabama firm, had filed a lawsuit to protest the awarded contract. If a court does not overturn the award, the contract will remain.

Intel- In September of 1998 Intel was awarded a $5 million industrial assistance loan from the State, contingent upon the company building a research and development facility in Riverton, Utah. The company will not have to repay the loan if it meets projections to hire 3,000 people with an average salary of $50,000. Additionally, legislation was passed in the 1998 session that offers sales-tax credits to Intel and other companies that increase spending on research activities and research-related equipment. If the company does decide to locate in Utah it plans to employ up to 8,000 Utahns over 10 to 15 years. A final decision is expected early this year.

Major Construction Projects. Some of the more significant construction activities in 1998 and 1999 include the following:

I-15 Reconstruction- I-15 reconstruction, which began in May 1997 along 17 miles of highway, continues to move ahead of schedule. The $1.59 billion project is 42% complete in just 32% of the scheduled time frame. Wasatch Constructors plans to complete the project by July 15, 2001, three months ahead of its contractual commitment to UDOT. The I-15 project is being constructed using design/build contracting, which means that the same contracting team that designing the project builds it. This allows portions to be under construction while other sections are in the final planning stages. This type of planning reduces completion time from eight years to four-and-a-half years. In May 1998 Congress passed The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. This Act gave Utah an additional $75 million a year for six years ($450 million) for highway construction. In addition, the White House granted Utah $90 million in October 1998 for Olympic discretionary funds for transportation.

Light Rail- Construction of the north-south light rail line began in April 1997 and is well within its $312 million budget. The line is 80% federally funded and is on schedule to being operation in March 2000. In May 1998, Congress approved $640 million for mass transit to help with the 2002 Winter Olympics. $100 million of this money was for completion of the north-south line.

In May 1998, Congress approved money for the construction of another line that would run 10.9 miles from the Salt Lake International Airport to the University of Utah. The estimated cost is $374 million. If built, it would incorporate an accelerated, design-build construction method similar to that used for I-15 reconstruction. This line must open in time for the 2002 Winter Olympics in order to receive 100% federal funding. Plans to build the line are on hold until $5 million for annual operating expenses can be secured. The federal money authorized for construction does not cover future operations and maintenance costs. If operating funds are not forthcoming, the construction money reverts back to the federal government.

LDS Assembly Hall- Construction of the $240 million LDS Church Assembly Hall in downtown Salt Lake City began in June 1997. It is set to open in April of 2000 with a seating for 21,000. The building roof top will feature vegetation and fountains in an open-space plaza.

Little America Hotel- This hotel will be Utah's first 5-star facility. Construction will be completed around mid-2001. The $185 million hotel will have 777 rooms, with 435 of the rooms composed of two-room suites. The owner has stated that the 2002 Olympics was a key factor in the decision to build the hotel.

...see economic indicators table on page 9

Jtah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Dec 1998

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1996 Actual	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Forecast	2000 Forecast	% chg 1996-97	% chg 1997-98	% chg 1998-99	% chg 1999-00
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
J.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $92	6,995	7,270	7,532	7,682	7,813	3.9	3.6	2.0	1.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $92	4,752.4	4,913.5	5,144.4	5,267.9	5,378.5	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.1
J.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $92	1,050.6	1,138.0	1,259.8	1,285.0	1,324.8	8.3	10.7	2.0	3.1
J.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $92	319.1	308.9	300.3	304.8	305.4	-3.2	-2.8	1.5	0.2
J.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $92	860.0	970.0	972.9	971.9	1,027.3	12.8	0.3	-0.1	5.7
Jtah Coal Production	Million Tons	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.5	-2.4	1.8	3.9	2.0
Jtah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.1	20.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5
Jtah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	179.9	183.4	201.8	221.9	244.1	1.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Jtah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	656.3	672.6	618.0	649.0	649.0	2.5	-8.1	5.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
J.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.8	15.0	0.0	0.7	-2.0	1.4
J.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.47	1.48	1.59	1.46	1.43	0.7	7.4	-8.2	-2.1
J.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	311.9	327.9	365.0	364.6	368.2	5.1	11.3	-0.1	1.0
J.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	217.0	240.2	243.6	242.3	252.5	10.7	1.4	-0.5	4.2
J.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	198.5	206.7	217.0	226.6	235.9	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.1
J.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	118.2	124.1	131.5	137.3	142.9	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.1
J.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,455.2	2,568.2	2,683.8	2,753.5	2,877.5	4.6	4.5	2.6	4.5
Jtah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.6	82.4	84.5	85.3	86.2	-0.2	2.5	1.0	1.0
Jtah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	23.7	20.7	21.5	19.0	17.0	-12.8	3.9	-11.6	-10.5
Jtah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,104.5	1,943.5	2,150.0	1,900.0	1,750.0	-7.7	10.6	-11.6	-7.9
Jtah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	951.8	1,371.0	1,050.0	750.0	720.0	44.0	-23.4	-28.6	-4.0
Jtah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.3	228.5	239.9	248.3	256.8	7.1	5.0	3.5	3.4
Jtah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	122.7	128.6	133.7	138.4	143.1	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.4
Jtah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,404	14,873	15,564	16,348	16,995	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
J.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	265.2	267.6	270.0	272.5	274.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
J.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.6	103.2	105.5	99.5	92.3	10.3	2.2	-5.7	-7.2
Jtah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,002.4	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,116.9	2,151.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Jtah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.6	15.0	2.0	1.2	1.7	na	na	na	na
Jtah F.Y. Population (CENSUS)	Thousands	2,017.6	2,059.2	2,094.1	2,128.0	2,162.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Jtah F.Y. Net Migration (CENSUS)	Thousands	13.8	10.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	na	na	na	na
Jtah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.3	106.6	108.9	102.7	95.3	1.2	2.2	-5.7	-7.2
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
J.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	679.0	741.3	734.6	704.5	667.9	9.2	-0.9	-4.1	-5.2
J.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	560.8	618.9	611.2	576.4	527.5	10.4	-1.2	-5.7	-8.5
J.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	20.7	19.1	14.6	14.7	17.5	-7.6	-23.7	0.5	19.6
J.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	94.5	96.3	94.0	92.9	93.2	1.9	-2.4	-1.2	0.4
Jtah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	-0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Jtah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	21.1	19.2	13.0	14.0	15.4	-9.2	-32.0	7.5	10.0
Jtah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.39	1.86	1.93	2.01	2.09	33.8	3.8	4.1	4.0
Jtah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.98	0.98	0.74	0.73	0.75	-0.3	-24.6	-1.0	2.7
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
J.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	156.9	160.5	163.1	166.5	170.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2
J.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.3	116.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.0
J.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.30	5.46	5.34	4.50	4.58	na	na	na	na
J.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.01	5.06	4.70	4.07	4.41	na	na	na	na
J.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.70	6.61	5.56	5.03	5.08	na	na	na	na
J.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.2	6.5	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
J.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	119.6	122.7	125.7	127.1	128.7	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.2
J.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	28,945	30,219	31,442	32,801	34,342	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.7
J.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,462	3,707	3,952	4,169	4,420	7.1	6.6	5.5	6.0
Jtah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	954.2	994.0	1,023.7	1,049.1	1,073.2	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.3
Jtah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	24,198	25,367	26,434	27,578	28,791	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4
Jtah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	23,089	25,215	27,062	28,932	30,900	9.2	7.3	6.9	6.8
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
J.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,771	7,096	7,372	7,741	5.6	4.8	3.9	5.0
J.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	na	na	na	na
Jtah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	38,825	41,689	44,316	47,019	49,934	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2
Jtah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	29,389	32,136	34,167	36,296	38,615	9.3	6.3	6.2	6.4
Jtah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (12/98)

LIFE TABLES from the NATIONAL CENTER for HEALTH STATISTICS

'he National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has produced state and ıational life tables every ten years since 1940, and has recently released the .989-1991 decennial life tables for all states. Life tables are calculated using lata from the decennial census of population, and deaths occurring in a three-'ear period centered on the census year. Life tables include age-specific data ın the probability of dying and life expectancy for the U.S. and each state, by ex and race.

.ife expectancy has increased for men and women over time in Utah and in ne nation. In 1970, life expectancy at birth in Utah was 69.5 for males, 76.6 or females, and 72.9 for both. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth in Utah was '4.9 for males, 80.4 for females, and 77.7 for both. In the U.S., life expectancy ıt birth in 1970 was 67.0 for males, 74.6 for females, and 70.8 for both. the life ·xpectancy at birth in 1990 in the U.S. was 71.8 for males, 78.8 for females, ınd 75.4 for both. Among states, Utah currently ranks third, behind Minnesota ınd Hawaii, for long life expectancy.

The table below is an example of the NCHS life tables."Proportion Dying" shows the proportion of people alive at the beginning of the indicated year of age who will die before reaching their next birthday based on age-specific death rates from 1989-91. "Of 100,000 Born Alive" shows how a hypothetical cohort is traced from birth until the death of the last survivor. "Stationary Population" shows the number of persons living in the age interval based on the assumption that a group of 100,000 persons is born every year, and shows the total number of persons in the indicated year of age and all subsequent years of ages. "Average Remaining Years" is life expectancy, that is, the average number of years remaining to be lived by those surviving to that age.

Life tables are available for the U.S. and Utah for females, males, and the total population for 1970, 1980, and 1990 on DEA's web site at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/demographic. More information on life tables by race, for other states, or the methods used can be found at the NCHS web site at www.cdc.gov/nchswww

.ife Table for the Total Population in Utah, 1989-1991

Age Interval	Proportion Dying	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Average Remaining Years
Period of Life Between Two Ages	Proportion Alive at Beginning of Interval Dying During Interval	Number Living at Beginning of Age Interval	Number Dying During Age Interval	In the Age Interval	In This and All Subsequent Intervals	Average Number of Years of Life Remaining at Beginning of Interval
0-1	0.00719	100,000	719	99,471	7,770,315	77.70
1-2	0.00073	99,281	72	99,245	7,670,844	77.26
2-3	0.00048	99,209	48	99,184	7,571,599	76.32
3-4	0.00037	99,161	37	99,142	7,472,415	75.36
4-5	0.00030	99,124	30	99,109	7,373,273	74.38
5-6	0.00026	99,094	26	99,082	7,274,164	73.41
6-7	0.00023	99,068	22	99,057	7,175,082	72.43
7-8	0.00021	99,046	20	99,035	7,076,025	71.44
8-9	0.00019	99,026	19	99,017	6,976,990	70.46
9-10	0.00017	99,007	16	98,999	6,877,973	69.47
10-11	0.00016	98,991	16	98,982	6,778,974	68.48
11-12	0.00016	98,975	16	98,968	6,679,992	67.49
12-13	0.00019	98,959	18	98,950	6,581,024	66.50
13-14	0.00026	98,941	26	98,928	6,482,074	65.51
14-15	0.00035	98,915	35	98,897	6,383,146	64.53
15-16	0.00047	98,880	46	98,857	6,284,249	63.55
16-17	0.00060	98,834	60	98,804	6,185,392	62.58
17-18	0.00070	98,774	69	98,740	6,086,588	61.62
18-19	0.00076	98,705	75	98,668	5,987,848	60.66
19-20	0.00078	98,630	76	98,592	5,889,180	59.71
20-21	0.00079	98,554	79	98,515	5,790,588	58.76
21-22	0.00082	98,475	80	98,435	5,692,073	57.80
22-23	0.00083	98,395	82	98,354	5,593,638	56.85
23-24	0.00084	98,313	83	98,272	5,495,284	55.90
24-25	0.00085	98,230	83	98,189	5,397,012	54.94
25-26	0.00085	98,147	84	98,104	5,298,823	53.99
26-27	0.00086	98,063	84	98,021	5,200,719	53.03
27-28	0.00088	97,979	87	97,936	5,102,698	52.08
28-29	0.00093	97,892	90	97,847	5,004,762	51.13
29-30	0.00099	97,802	97	97,753	4,906,915	50.17
30-31	0.00106	97,705	104	97,653	4,809,162	49.22
31-32	0.00112	97,601	110	97,546	4,711,509	48.27
32-33	0.00119	97,491	115	97,434	4,613,963	47.33
33-34	0.00125	97,376	122	97,315	4,516,529	46.38
34-35	0.00131	97,254	127	97,190	4,419,214	45.44
35-36	0.00137	97,127	133	97,060	4,322,024	44.50
36-37	0.00144	96,994	140	96,924	4,224,964	43.56
37-38	0.00151	96,854	147	96,780	4,128,040	42.62
38-39	0.00158	96,707	153	96,630	4,031,260	41.69
39-40	0.00166	96,554	160	96,474	3,934,630	40.75
40-41	0.00173	96,394	167	96,311	3,838,156	39.82
41-42	0.00182	96,227	176	96,139	3,741,845	38.89
42-43	0.00193	96,051	185	95,958	3,645,706	37.96

Continued on page 11...

Age Interval	Proportion Dying	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Average Remaining Years
Period of Life Between Two Ages	Proportion Alive at Beginning of Interval Dying During Interval	Number Living at Beginning of Age Interval	Number Dying During Age Interval	In the Age Interval	In This and All Subsequent Intervals	Average Number of Years of Life Remaining at Beginning of Interval
43-44	0.00204	95,866	195	95,769	3,549,748	37.03
44-45	0.00217	95,671	207	95,567	3,453,979	36.10
45-46	0.00232	95,464	222	95,353	3,358,412	35.18
46-47	0.00251	95,242	239	95,122	3,263,059	34.26
47-48	0.00271	95,003	257	94,875	3,167,937	33.35
48-49	0.00293	94,746	278	94,606	3,073,062	32.43
49-50	0.00317	94,468	300	94,318	2,978,456	31.53
50-51	0.00345	94,168	325	94,006	2,884,138	30.63
51-52	0.00378	93,843	354	93,666	2,790,132	29.73
52-53	0.00416	93,489	389	93,295	2,696,466	28.84
53-54	0.00460	93,100	428	92,886	2,603,171	27.96
54-55	0.00511	92,672	473	92,435	2,510,285	27.09
55-56	0.00565	92,199	522	91,938	2,417,850	26.22
56-57	0.00624	91,677	572	91,392	2,325,912	25.37
57-58	0.00690	91,105	629	90,790	2,234,520	24.53
58-59	0.00763	90,476	690	90,131	2,143,730	23.69
59-60	0.00842	89,786	756	89,409	2,053,599	22.87
60-61	0.00925	89,030	826	88,618	1,964,190	22.06
61-62	0.01020	88,207	893	87,761	1,875,572	21.26
62-63	0.01101	87,314	961	86,833	1,787,811	20.48
63-64	0.01191	86,353	1,028	85,839	1,700,978	19.70
64-65	0.01287	85,325	1,099	84,776	1,615,139	18.93
65-66	0.01386	84,226	1,167	83,643	1,530,363	18.17
66-67	0.01494	83,059	1,241	82,439	1,446,720	17.42
67-68	0.01626	81,818	1,330	81,153	1,364,281	16.67
68-69	0.01791	80,488	1,442	79,767	1,283,128	15.94
69-70	0.01990	79,046	1,572	78,260	1,203,361	15.22
70-71	0.02211	77,474	1,714	76,617	1,125,101	14.52
71-72	0.02450	75,760	1,856	74,832	1,048,484	13.84
72-73	0.02715	73,904	2,006	72,901	973,652	13.17
73-74	0.03004	71,898	2,160	70,818	900,751	12.53
74-75	0.03318	69,738	2,314	68,581	829,933	11.90
75-76	0.03664	67,424	2,470	66,189	761,352	11.29
76-77	0.04042	64,954	2,626	63,641	695,163	10.70
77-78	0.04443	62,328	2,769	60,944	631,522	10.13
78-79	0.04865	59,559	2,897	58,110	570,578	9.58
79-80	0.05314	56,662	3,011	55,156	512,468	9.04
80-81	0.05800	53,651	3,112	52,095	457,312	8.52
81-82	0.06343	50,539	3,206	48,936	405,217	8.02
82-83	0.06966	47,333	3,297	45,685	356,281	7.53
83-84	0.07703	44,036	3,392	42,340	310,596	7.05
84-85	0.08572	40,644	3,484	38,902	268,256	6.60
85-86	0.09648	37,160	3,585	35,367	229,354	6.17
86-87	0.10836	33,575	3,638	31,756	193,987	5.78
87-88	0.12021	29,937	3,599	28,137	162,231	5.42
88-89	0.13113	26,338	3,454	24,611	134,094	5.09
89-90	0.14153	22,884	3,239	21,265	109,483	4.78
90-91	0.15293	19,645	3,004	18,143	88,218	4.49
91-92	0.16629	16,641	2,767	15,258	70,075	4.21
92-93	0.18063	13,874	2,506	12,621	54,817	3.95
93-94	0.19550	11,368	2,223	10,256	42,196	3.71
94-95	0.21040	9,145	1,924	8,183	31,940	3.49
95-96	0.22502	7,221	1,625	6,409	23,757	3.29
96-97	0.24126	5,596	1,350	4,921	17,348	3.10
97-98	0.25689	4,246	1,091	3,701	12,427	2.93
98-99	0.27175	3,155	857	2,726	8,726	2.77
99-100	0.28751	2,298	661	1,968	6,000	2.61
100-101	0.30418	1,637	498	1,388	4,032	2.46
101-102	0.32182	1,139	366	956	2,644	2.32
102-103	0.34049	773	263	641	1,688	2.19
103-104	0.36024	510	184	418	1,047	2.05
104-105	0.38113	326	124	264	629	1.93
105-106	0.40324	202	82	161	365	1.81
106-107	0.42663	120	51	94	204	1.70
107-108	0.45137	69	31	54	110	1.59
108-109	0.47755	38	18	29	56	1.49
109-110	0.50525	20	10	14	27	1.39

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics

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

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Econ & Business Research ..... Frank Hachman (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development ..... Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Workforce Services ..... Ken Jensen (526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory ..... Michael Toney (797-1231)*
Office of Public Health Data ..... Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
Utah State Office of Education ..... Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
Utah Foundation ..... Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns ..... Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues ..... Patrick Poulin (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics ..... Ronald Wopsock (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU ..... Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U ..... Jill Moriearty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU ..... John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU ..... Kathy Payne (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library ..... Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah ..... Lennis Anderson (468-6777)
Salt Lake City Data Center ..... Neil Olsen (535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library System ..... David Wilson (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library ..... Kathy Burns (524-8211)
Davis County Library System ..... Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG ..... Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG ..... Ken Sizemore (673-3548)*
Mountainland AOG ..... Shawn Eliot (377-2262)
Six County AOG ..... Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG ..... Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG ..... Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council ..... Scott Festin (299-5713)
Utah Navajo Trust Fund ..... Larry Rodgers (678-1460)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU ..... Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC ..... Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development ..... Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. of Utah ..... Trina McCollum (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development ..... Dave Hutchinson (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau ..... Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development ..... Greg Hawkins (789-1352)*
Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. ..... Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. ..... Jennifer Pleus (621-8300)

Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a ''.*
Numbers with a '' are area code (435).*

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director
Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochnour, Manager
State Data Center Contacts (801) 538-1036
Sally Allen
Christine Auernig
Lisa Hillman
Jamie Jensen
Keith Rigtrup
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Scott Frisby, Research Assistant
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Special Studies, Newsletter Editor
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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 36 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.

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, or if you would like assistance accessing other demographic and economic data call the State Data Center at

(801) 538-1036

This newsletter and other demographic and economic data is available via the Internet. The Internet home page address is

http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea

Spring 1999

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Utah's Exports

Utah's international merchandise exports were $3.5 billion during 1998, up $200 million from the preliminary estimate presented in the 1999 *Economic Report to the Governor*. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) obtains Utah's quarterly export data from the Massachussetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). MISER's export data originate with the U.S. Customs Service, which regulates trade in goods and services between America and the rest of the world. Though the data originate with the Customs Service, the Census Bureau processes the raw customs data before disseminating export information to MISER and others. Merchandise export data exclude services such as computer software.

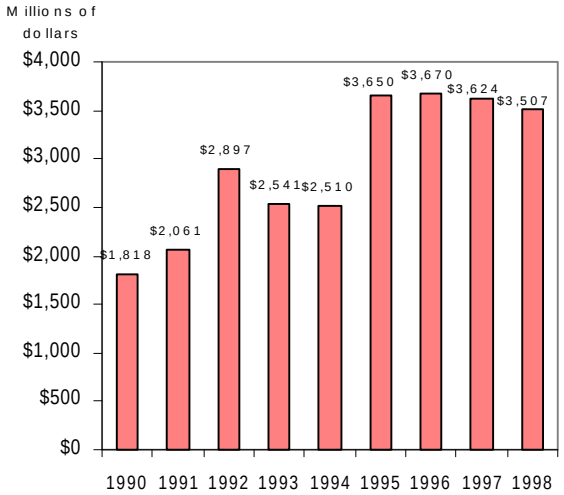
At the time the *Economic Report to the Governor* goes to press, GOPB has only the first three of a given year's four quarters of export data-- fourth quarter data is typically available in the spring of the following year. Based on the first three quarters of data for 1998, GOPB estimated Utah's 1998 merchandise exports were $3.3 billion. Fortunately, because of a strong fourth quarter, GOPB's estimate was $200 million below the $3.5 billion actually recorded.

Utah's exports doubled from $1.8 billion to $3.5 billion from 1990 to 1998 (see figure). Some of this growth is due to better reporting, but much of the growth reflects the globalization of Utah's economy. The table on the following page presents exports by industry from 1990 to 1998. Most of the growth comes from primary metal products—steel and copper. Other strong sources of growth are transportation equipment (airbags), chemicals, and processed food. The industries accounting for the greatest shares of exports are: 1) primary metal products; 2) electrical/electronic machinery equipment and supplies; 3) transportation equipment; 4) industrial machinery, except electrical; 5) chemical and allied products; and 6) instruments and related products. Very strong growth rates from 1990 and 1998 were seen in the following industries: 1) agricultural products, 2) forestry products, 3) leather and leather products, 4) primary metal products, and 5) miscellaneous manufactured commodities.

Mostly due to low commodity prices and the Asian economic slowdown, Utah's exports have been flat in the $3.6 billion range since 1995. The table on page 3 presents exports by industry to the top ten purchasing countries. Though the United Kingdom, Canada, and Switzerland purchase the most exports, Japan is the number 4 buyer of Utah's goods. Further, the Phillipines, Malaysia, and South Korea are all in the top 10. The data suggests the worst of the Asian crisis may have passed and Utah firms can look forward to selling more goods to Asian partners.

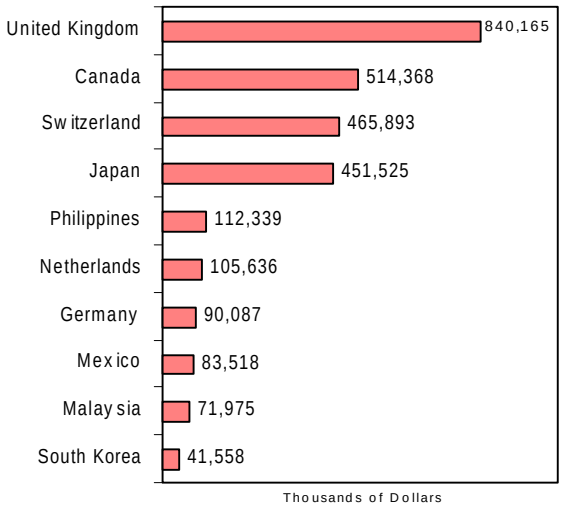
More information about MISER's export data program can be obtained on the internet at: http://www.umass.edu/miser/axes/index.html.

Exports Have Doubled since 1990, Largely because of the Globalization of Utah's Economy



Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

The United Kingdom Purchases More of Utah's Exports than Any Other Country.



Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Researc processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

also in this issue...

Census 2000 Update: The Race Question 4
Measures of Child Well-Being, 1999 5
Current Economic Conditions & Outlook 6
DEA Staff & Utah State Data Center Network 8

Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry: 1990 to 1998
(Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990-98	1997-98
1	Agricultural Products	1,864.1	1,477.2	1,057.6	2,900.1	4,229.1	1,992.7	6,126.3	20,386.1	20,020.4	974.0%	-1.8%
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	194.6	360.9	349.5	127.5%	-3.2%
8	Forestry Products	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	61.2	463.1	450.2	757.5%	-2.8%
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,010.2	7,232.6	852.7	49.1%	-88.2%
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	209,220.6	196,613.3	282,205.1	224,861.2	283,769.2	424,845.9	218,327.4	208,140.4	51,161.2	-75.5%	-75.4%
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	64,021.2	84,073.2	78,485.8	81,193.1	81,921.4	132,691.5	193,172.5	139,330.4	141,536.2	121.1%	1.6%
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.8	13.5	49.1		263.3%
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	5,166.0	7,833.0	11,766.7	8,153.6	8,962.7	10,174.5	9,914.4	10,072.3	8,110.7	57.0%	-19.5%
20	Food and Kindred Products	57,903.5	54,963.2	60,006.5	74,419.4	72,801.8	136,959.4	138,575.6	159,524.7	157,052.5	171.2%	-1.5%
22	Textile Mill Products	2,162.2	1,644.9	1,590.6	2,107.2	2,836.0	3,062.3	2,127.0	4,479.2	3,686.1	70.5%	-17.7%
23	Apparel and Related Products	3,368.5	4,969.3	7,538.9	6,276.2	8,154.2	13,427.0	14,844.8	8,025.5	6,056.1	79.8%	-24.5%
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,687.3	947.0	3,098.8	917.0	894.3	1,976.9	2,139.9	1,485.9	1,443.2	-14.5%	-2.9%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1,806.4	2,964.6	6,742.7	3,766.4	2,845.8	3,630.1	6,729.6	5,000.9	6,520.7	261.0%	30.4%
26	Paper and Allied Products	12,563.5	6,650.0	3,175.0	9,241.3	3,184.0	3,794.4	5,470.7	8,797.3	12,174.9	-3.1%	38.4%
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	34,539.9	19,731.5	22,619.8	26,359.0	26,808.8	30,323.8	38,585.1	38,583.5	25,156.6	-27.2%	-34.8%
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	66,567.4	60,072.8	94,803.4	98,883.0	157,377.4	148,209.9	210,758.8	230,667.0	219,190.3	229.3%	-5.0%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	319.7	98.4	1,780.1	-54.7%	1709.3%
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	9,675.8	23,318.5	8,724.5	11,544.2	14,732.0	30,061.9	27,580.8	43,735.5	32,979.1	240.8%	-24.6%
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,404.0	2,413.5	3,902.0	2,709.8	3,965.3	4,905.8	6,054.0	6,169.1	8,339.4	494.0%	35.2%
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	3,676.3	3,552.2	5,477.2	8,610.1	4,702.8	4,780.2	5,858.7	8,777.1	7,652.1	108.1%	-12.8%
33	Primary Metal Products	322,645.9	616,094.1	1,313,756.9	931,868.6	915,393.7	1,252,373.5	1,097,705.7	1,102,071.9	1,286,250.6	298.7%	16.7%
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	36,721.2	65,105.2	62,682.0	51,831.0	38,392.7	106,340.8	96,508.8	70,850.4	59,990.3	63.4%	-15.3%
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	202,848.0	195,040.1	153,313.0	214,509.6	204,532.0	308,919.6	427,352.7	305,923.7	262,917.9	29.6%	-14.1%
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	446,497.0	402,726.3	325,596.4	329,298.6	228,041.7	323,976.5	368,227.1	412,868.0	451,126.9	1.0%	9.3%
37	Transportation Equipment	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	393,312.8	455,364.3	428,365.0	196.8%	-5.9%
38	Instruments and Related Products	128,715.6	109,561.9	111,647.5	124,175.8	141,979.5	156,699.0	191,855.8	218,379.7	202,120.0	57.0%	-7.4%
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	22,642.4	31,033.1	39,975.9	47,299.8	67,586.0	77,294.2	78,697.3	107,277.8	83,639.3	269.4%	-22.0%
91	Scrap and Waste	20,099.5	14,665.8	8,700.7	12,598.5	10,622.1	208,184.3	86,135.2	6,895.7	3,737.8	-81.4%	-45.8%
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	4,653.4	2,871.5	1,001.9	1,871.5	1,608.1	4,594.5	3,754.1	6,527.4	4,841.5	4.0%	-25.8%
98	Miscellaneous	8,970.8	10,668.3	11,526.6	8,937.7	9,225.4	8,317.9	33,988.0	36,819.4	19,860.9	121.4%	-46.1%
Total		**1,818,445**	**2,061,241**	**2,897,458**	**2,540,541**	**2,510,465**	**3,649,796**	**3,670,399**	**3,624,321**	**3,507,411**	**92.9%**	**-3.2%**

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

Exports by Industry to the Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 1998
(Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry	Canada	Germany	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	South Korea	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1	Agricultural Products	279	0	0	8,096	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Forestry Products	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	5,431	0	0	0	13,802	0	0	0	0	42
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	337	0	136,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,221	1,102	845	0	207	2,138	0	419	0	354
20	Food and Kindred Products	28,859	642	61,629	2,133	2,980	4,265	241	4,402	0	896
22	Textile Mill Products	644	0	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	15
23	Apparel and Related Products	1,324	326	824	0	0	0	0	0	100	598
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	370	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Furniture and Fixtures	3,640	0	0	0	471	0	0	0	0	501
26	Paper and Allied Products	9,219	0	344	79	1,129	0	0	0	0	199
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	5,815	820	1,637	244	3,195	420	1,554	143	0	2,213
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	41,780	3,584	70,680	1,356	8,438	8,259	497	1,904	543	3,042
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	4,309	140	4,758	1,033	4,579	161	0	221	111	1,816
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,564	0	4,500	0	257	357	0	0	0	352
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	1,466	843	202	0	543	0	0	1,022	0	1,479
33	Primary Metal Products	50,494	811	3,266	0	1,056	1,054	0	0	457,003	735,962
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	20,686	971	1,675	87	3,225	380	0	278	0	2,522
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	79,031	7,656	11,242	11,498	9,424	9,920	1,587	1,525	922	14,511
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	64,654	11,348	20,251	46,752	6,648	8,106	108,032	5,610	632	35,603
37	Transportation Equipment	128,100	47,464	69,256	0	20,597	56,716	0	23,614	724	14,342
38	Instruments and Related Products	22,609	10,159	51,015	649	2,500	12,505	306	2,045	5,143	17,968
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	26,586	3,980	8,742	48	1,135	1,131	122	374	715	6,170
91	Scrap and Waste	400	0	215	0	2,633	0	0	0	0	0
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	1,583	0	2,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
98	Special Classification Provisions	10,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Miscellaneous	2,914	243	1,348	0	361	224	0	0	0	1,448
Total		**514,368**	**90,087**	**451,525**	**71,975**	**83,518**	**105,636**	**112,339**	**41,558**	**465,893**	**840,165**

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

CENSUS 2000: RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, and ANCESTRY

April 1, 2000 is just 11 months away. Each issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

1999

February-June
- Field check of all urban addresses

May
- 1999 Western State Data Center Meeting in Reno, NV

August-September
- Remaining local census offices open in Utah

October
- 1999 National State Data Center Meeting in Washington, D.C.

2000

January-March
- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March
- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas
- Special place enumeration

APRIL 1, 2000
CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30
- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000
- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

2001

April 1, 2001
- All states receive redistricting counts

WHY WILL CENSUS 2000 ASK ABOUT RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND ANCESTRY?
People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funds and valuable information for planning schools, hospitals, and roads. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular interest to certain racial or ethnic groups.

All levels of government need information on race, Hispanic origin, and ancestry to implement and evaluate programs such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, Civil Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, and others. Also, both public and private organizations use this data to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community, or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store.

For the first time ever, people answering the census will be able to select more than one racial category to indicate mixed racial heritage. The groups shown in the census race question collapse into six race groups needed by the federal government: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islanders. People who mark the American Indian and Alaska Native category are asked to provide the name of their principal or enrolled tribe. People who say they are "Other Asian," or "Other Pacific Islander," and/or "Some Other Race" category are asked to write in their race.

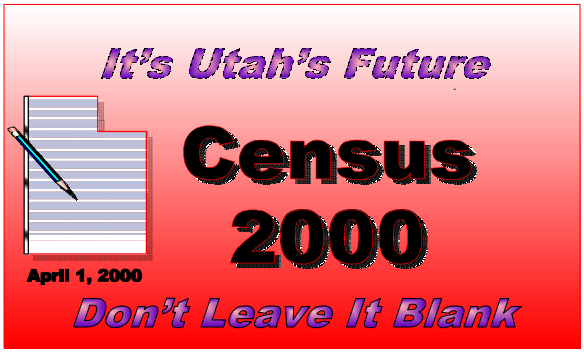
The Hispanic origin question on the questionnaire must be answered by EVERYONE. Those who are not of Hispanic origin are asked to mark the box "NO, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who are of Hispanic origin are asked to indicate the specific group they belong to: Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or other groups, such as Spanish, Honduran, or Venezuelan.

HOW DO I ANSWER THE ANCESTRY QUESTION?
Ancestry refers to an individual's nationality, lineage, or country in which the individual or the individual's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Examples of ancestries are Polish, Jamaican, Egyptian, and Taiwanese. The ancestry question permits people to identify groups not listed in the race and Hispanic Origin questions, such as Dominican, Lebanese, Cambodian, or Dutch. Ancestry is asked only on the long form- the longer questionnaire that goes out to one in six households. This sample is large enough to produce reliable information for all but the smallest areas.

Promoting Census 2000: Utah's Logo

The logo shown here will be used in the Utah State Data Center's efforts to promote Census 2000. The State Data Center recognizes the need for an accurate and complete count of Utah's population. Census 2000 will be the information cornerstone for the next decade. Billions of dollars of federal, state and local funds will be spent on thousands of projects across our nation. How and where that money is spent depends on the census numbers. For example, decisions about education, health care, job training and business are based on information about children, the elderly, the unemployed or underemployed. Moreover, the development of public transportation systems and traffic control are based on where people work and live. Census 2000 is our chance to make sure that the new century begins with an accurate and complete picture of our community.

The logo borrows from one of the Census Bureau's taglines "It's Your future, Don't Leave It Blank." Look for the logo on Census 2000 promotional material produced by the Utah State Data Center.



MEASURES of CHILD WELL-BEING in UTAH

This year the databook, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1999,* has adopted the theme "Kids Under Construction." This theme makes the point that like road construction, the state must plan for the healthy development of children. Quality materials, tools, and professionals are needed to complete the job right from start to finish, from birth to adulthood, from point A to point B.

The report has been prepared by Utah KIDS COUNT, a project of Utah Children. The Utah Kids Count project is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Measures of the health, education, safety, and economic security of Utah's children are provided. State and county data tables and some small area analysis are included. Approximately 3,500 copies of the report will be distributed. Order the report for $10 by contacting Utah Children at (801) 364-1182.

Indicators of Child Well-Being in Utah

Education Measurements	1995-1996	1996-1997
Average Class Size		
# of students per teacher in		
kindergarten	22.0	21.1
grades 1-6	23.7	22.2
grades 7-12	26.9	25.3
Current Expenditures Per Pupil		
$ per pupil	$3,334	$3,596
Dropout Rates		
% dropout - grades 7 to 12	3.6%	3.3%
Fall Enrollments	473,666	478,028
% of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch	29%	28%
Stanford Achievement Test Total Basic Battery Score (a)		
Grade 5	53	50
Grade 8	50	54
Grade 11	56	60

Economic Security Measurements	1996	1997
Divorces	8,789	9,065
# of divorces per 1,000 population	4.4	4.4
Unemployment	35,030	32,315
rate	3.5%	3.1%
	1993	
Poverty		
Children in poverty	93,257	
% of children in families in poverty	12.2%	
	FY1997	**FY1998**
Families Employment Program		
# of cases	14,445	19,462
# of child recipients	24,470	35,673
	1998	
Median Family Income	$45,200	

Safety Measurements	1996	1997
Child Abuse and Neglect		
# of substantiated victims	8,581	9,185
Children Discharged from Hospital for Injuries, Age 0-17	2,698	3,127
rate per 10,000 population	40	46
Juvenile Offenses, Age 17 and under		
Life Endangering Felony	1,353	1,384
rate per 10,000 population	19.9	20.4
All Other Felonies	4,868	5,052
rate per 10,000 population	71.4	74.4
Misdemeanors	48,523	46,282
rate per 10,000 population	711.9	681.8
	1988-1992	**1993-1997**
Child Deaths		
# of deaths to children ages 1 to 19	13,001	15,040
rate per 100,000 population	39.5	43.6
Violent Deaths		
# of deaths from violent causes to teens ages 1 to 19	883	1,040
rate per 100,000 population	26.8	29.4

Health Measurements	1996	1997
Prenatal Care		
% of births with prenatal care in first trimester	83.7%	83.3%
	1988-1992	**1993-1997**
Low Birth Weight Babies	10,400	12,562
% of births that were babies less than 5.5 pounds	5.8%	6.3%
Infant Mortality Rate	1,290	1,166
# deaths to infants <1 years old per 1,000 births	7.1	5.8
Births to Single Teens, Age 15-17	3,876	5,310
rate per 1,000 girls age 15-17	16.6	18.9
Births to All Teens, Age 15-17	6,044	7,214
rate per 1,000 girls age 15-17	25.9	25.7

(a) A score of 50 is the national norm. 1995-96 scores are not comparable to 1996-97 scores due to a change in the test.

Source: *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1996,* and *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997,* Utah Children.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Employment and Unemployment

Utah's nonfarm job growth continues to moderate and has fallen below its long-term (1950 to 1997) historic, annual average rate of 3.6%. Job growth in Utah has been cut in half over the last 16 quarters for which data is available. According to the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services, the year-over job growth rate peaked at 6.3% in the 3rd quarter of 1994, and has declined thereafter to 2.9% in the 3rd quarter of 1998. More recent data from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that job growth in Utah was 2.5% for March 1999 compared to the same month in 1998; for an increase of 24,900 jobs. Construction had the highest growth rate at 6.6%; whereas, services at 4.5% added the most jobs to the economy (12,400). Manufacturing had a -0.4% growth rate for a loss of 600 jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that the unemployment rate in Utah was 3.4% for March 1999; whereas, the national unemployment rate was 4.2%.

According to Western Blue Chip Economic Forecasts, Utah placed 12th in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth for all of 1998 compared to 1997. Regional Financial Associates reported in March 1999 that Utah placed 11th in the U.S. in total nonagricultural job growth for January 1999 compared to January 1998. Total employment growth in Utah is expected to average 3.0% in 1998 and then decline to 2.6% in 1999 as shown on the adjacent economic indicators table. National job growth, by comparison, is expected to average 2.5% in 1998 and 1.6% in 1999 according to WEFA (a national economic consulting firm).

Pay

Average pay in Utah has exceeded the growth in consumer price inflation since 1995, and is expected to continue to exceed inflation growth through 2000. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has not issued wage (annual pay) comparisons for states since its last release of September 11, 1997. GOPB will provide this wage data as soon as it becomes available.

Housing

The growth rate in housing prices as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat-sales, house price index has also softened steadily over the last 18 quarters. Housing prices increased an astonishing 19.2% in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and have since declined to 3.4% growth in the 4th quarter of 1998 compared to the same quarter in 1997. This 3.4% growth for the period ended December 31, 1998 ranked Utah as 33rd highest in the nation for repeat-sales, existing house price appreciation. Utah ranked 2nd in housing price appreciation as recently as 3rd quarter of 1997. The adjacent economic indicators table shows that the growth rate in housing prices is expected to continue to soften into 1999 and 2000.

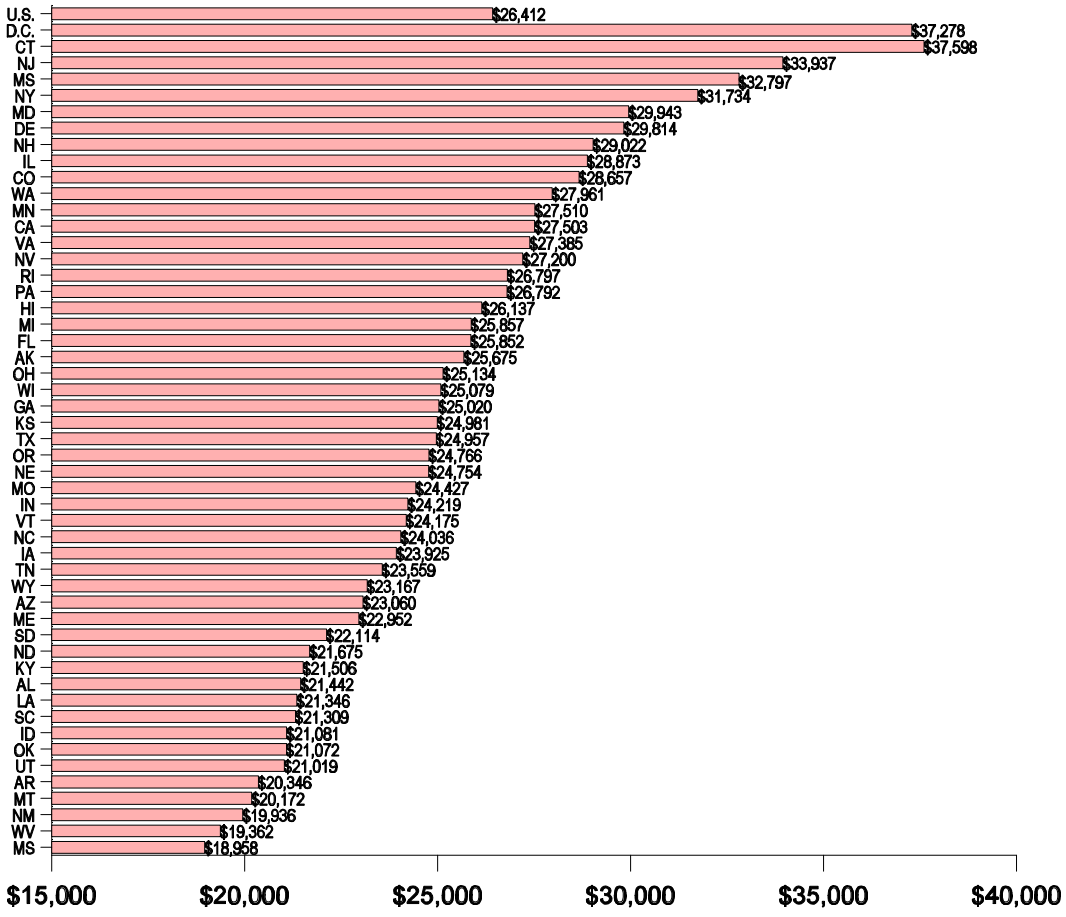
The median sales price of an existing single-family home in Utah was $135,100 in the 4th quarter of 1998 according to the National Association of Realtors (NAR). This compares to a median sales price of $131,000 nationally. According to NAR, existing housing prices in Utah increased 2.6% in the 4th quarter of 1998, compared to a 3.9% increase nationwide.

Income

Recently released data (April 1999) from the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis shows that personal income growth in Utah declined each year from 1995 (8.7%) to 1998 (5.9%). This data shows that Utah ranked 10th in the nation in personal income growth for 1998 compared to 1997. The national average was 5.4% growth from 1997 to 1998. By comparison, Utah ranked 5th in the nation in personal income growth at 7.3% in 1997 compared to 1996. This data differs slightly from that shown in the economic indicators table which was developed in February.

The April data also shows Utah's per capita income ranking dropping from 44th in the nation in 1997, to 45th in 1998. The reason for this is that population in Utah grew faster than population in the nation relative to income growth. Although personal income grew 5.9% in Utah and only 5.4% in the nation, population in Utah grew even faster at 1.7% compared to 1.0% in the nation. This resulted in per capita income growth of only 4.1% in Utah compared to 4.4% nationwide, and dropped Utah's ranking from 44th to 45th. Utah's 1998 per capita income of $21,019 was 79.6% of the nations per capita income of $26,412. In 1997 it was 79.8%.

Per Capita Income by State: 1998



Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Feb 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1996 Actual	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Forecast	2000 Forecast	% chg 1996-97	% chg 97-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $92	6,995	7,270	7,539	7,720	7,851	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $92	4,752.4	4,913.5	5,149.3	5,303.8	5,431.1	3.4	4.8	3.0	2.4
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $92	1,050.6	1,138.0	1,263.2	1,302.3	1,349.2	8.3	11.0	3.1	3.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $92	319.1	308.9	299.9	303.2	304.2	-3.2	-2.9	1.1	0.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $92	860.0	970.0	972.9	971.0	1,020.5	12.8	0.3	-0.2	5.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.5	-2.4	1.8	3.9	2.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.1	20.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	179.9	183.4	201.8	221.9	244.1	1.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	656.3	672.6	618.0	649.0	649.0	2.5	-8.1	5.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.8	15.0	0.0	2.7	-3.9	1.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.47	1.48	1.60	1.50	1.43	0.7	8.1	-6.3	-4.7
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	311.9	327.9	368.2	384.4	392.1	5.1	12.3	4.4	2.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	217.0	240.2	237.8	249.9	265.2	10.7	-1.0	5.1	6.1
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	198.5	206.7	217.6	228.7	237.1	4.2	5.2	5.1	3.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	118.2	124.1	130.6	137.3	142.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	3.7
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,455.2	2,568.2	2,696.6	2,796.4	2,911.0	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.6	82.4	84.5	85.3	86.2	-0.2	2.5	1.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	23.7	20.7	21.7	19.2	16.5	-12.8	4.8	-11.5	-14.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,104.5	1,943.5	2,188.7	1,940.0	1,760.0	-7.7	12.6	-11.4	-9.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	951.8	1,371.0	1,148.4	850.0	750.0	44.0	-16.2	-26.0	-11.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.3	228.5	239.9	247.1	253.3	7.1	5.0	3.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	122.7	128.6	133.5	137.5	140.9	4.8	3.8	3.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,404	14,873	15,564	16,348	17,148	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	265.2	267.7	270.3	272.7	274.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.6	103.2	104.5	96.3	89.5	10.3	1.3	-7.9	-7.0
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,002.4	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,116.9	2,151.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.6	15.1	2.0	1.2	1.7	na	na	na	na
Utah F.Y. Population (CENSUS)	Thousands	2,022.2	2,065.0	2,099.8	2,133.4	2,167.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.3	106.6	108.9	100.3	93.3	1.2	2.2	-7.9	-7.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	679.0	741.3	736.1	721.4	696.9	9.2	-0.7	-2.0	-3.4
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	560.8	618.9	618.0	607.2	571.2	10.4	-0.1	-1.7	-5.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	20.7	19.1	12.5	12.5	15.3	-7.6	-34.6	-0.2	22.8
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	94.5	96.3	93.9	93.3	93.9	1.9	-2.5	-0.6	0.6
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	-0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	21.1	19.2	13.0	14.0	15.4	-9.2	-32.0	7.5	10.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.39	1.86	1.93	2.01	2.09	33.8	3.8	4.1	4.0
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.98	0.98	0.74	0.67	0.70	-0.3	-24.6	-9.2	4.5
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	156.9	160.5	163.1	166.3	169.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.4	116.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.30	5.46	5.34	4.58	4.58	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.01	5.06	4.77	4.21	4.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.70	6.61	5.58	5.09	5.24	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.5	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	119.6	122.7	125.8	127.8	129.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	28,945	30,219	31,447	32,649	34,068	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,462	3,707	3,956	4,173	4,411	7.1	6.7	5.5	5.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	954.2	994.0	1,023.8	1,050.4	1,074.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	24,198	25,367	26,382	27,384	28,452	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	23,089	25,215	27,010	28,766	30,575	9.2	7.1	6.5	6.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,771	7,109	7,422	7,793	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	38,825	41,689	44,024	46,357	48,907	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.5
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	29,389	32,136	34,244	36,237	38,429	9.3	6.6	5.8	6.1
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (2/99)

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

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Econ & Business Research ..... Frank Hachman (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development ..... Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Workforce Services ..... Ken Jensen (526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory ..... Michael Toney (797-1231)*
Office of Public Health Data ..... Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
Utah State Office of Education ..... Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
Utah Foundation ..... Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns ..... Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues ..... Patrick Poulin (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics ..... Ronald Wopsock (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU ..... Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U ..... Jill Moriearty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU ..... John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU ..... Kathy Payne (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library ..... Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah ..... Lennis Anderson (715-6751)
Salt Lake City Data Center ..... Neil Olsen (535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library System ..... David Wilson (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library ..... Kathy Burns (524-8211)
Davis County Library System ..... Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG ..... Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG ..... Ken Sizemore (673-3548)*
Mountainland AOG ..... Shawn Eliot (229-3800)
Six County AOG ..... Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG ..... Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG ..... Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council ..... Scott Festin (299-5713)
Utah Navajo Trust Fund ..... Larry Rodgers (678-1460)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU ..... Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC ..... Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development ..... Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. of Utah ..... Trina McCollum (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development ..... Dave Hutchinson (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau ..... Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development ..... Greg Hawkins (789-1352)*
Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. ..... Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. ..... Jennifer Pleus (621-8300)

Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a ''.*
Numbers with a '' are area code (435).*

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director
Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

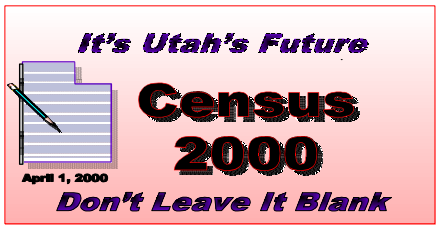
Natalie Gochnour, Manager
State Data Center Contacts (801) 538-1036
Sally Allen — Jamie Jensen
Lisa Hillman — Keith Rigtrup
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Scott Frisby, Research Assistant
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Special Studies, Newsletter Editor
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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 36 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.

8 0 1 - 5 3 8 - 1 0 3 6

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center.
This newsletter and other data is available via the Internet at DEA's website.

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea



Summer 1999

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES from the U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released population estimates at the sub-county level for more than 19,000 places across the U.S. for the years 1990 to 1998. These sub-county estimates include 229 cities and towns in Utah. Although the estimates come with a few caveats on the methodology used to produce them, they are the best statewide sub-county population estimates available. In addition to allowing comparisons within the state, the estimates offer a context for relating the population size and growth rates of Utah communities to those of others in the United States.

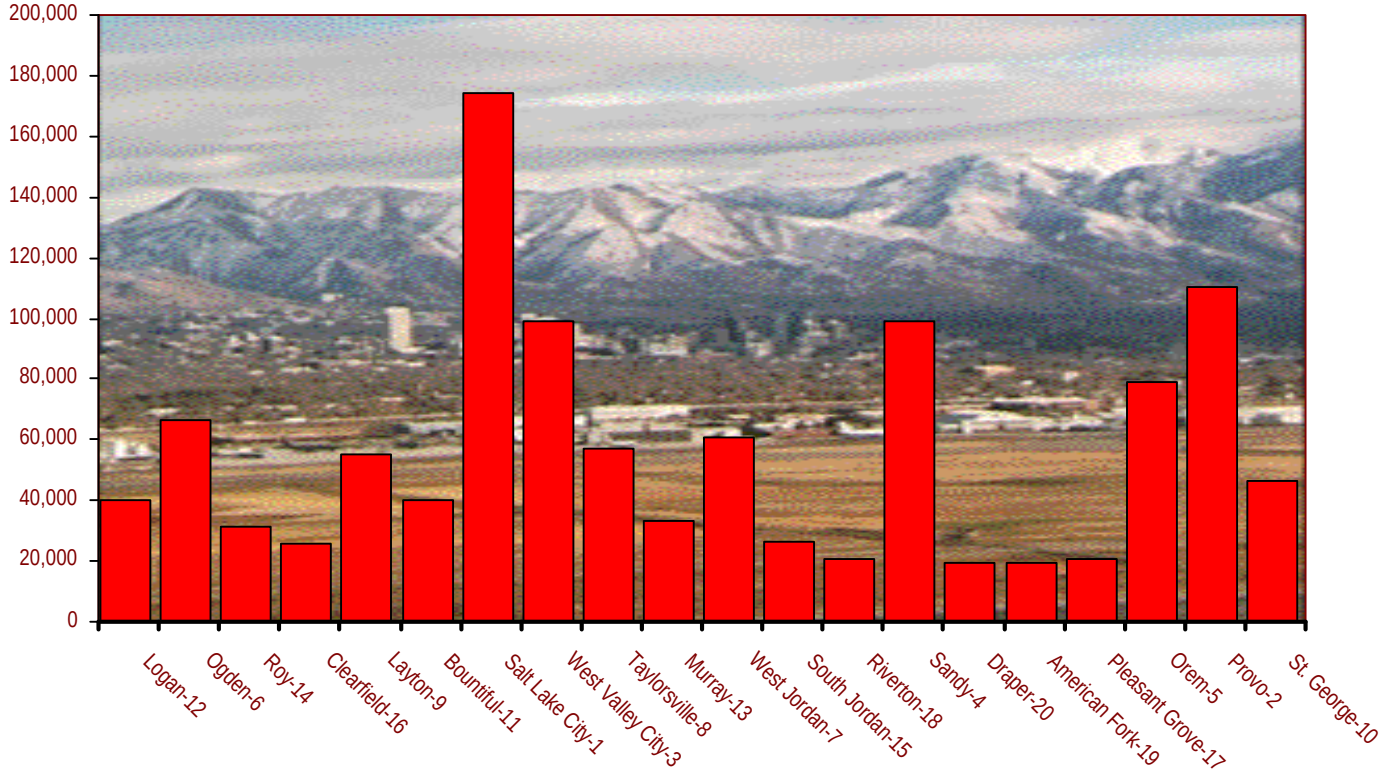
Largest Cities

Slightly more than 80% of Utah's 2.1 million people live in the 229 places for which the Census Bureau produced 1998 estimates. The remaining 20% live in unincorporated areas, or in areas that have recently been annexed or have become incorporated. Most of the largest cities are located in Utah's largest county, Salt Lake (population 850,667). Utah County has the second largest population (335,635), followed by Davis County (233,013), and Weber County (184,065). All of these counties are located along the Wasatch Front.

Utah's largest city is Salt Lake City with a July 1, 1998 population of 174,348, followed by Provo, which has a population of 110,419. The third and fourth largest cities are West Valley City and Sandy City, with 1998 estimates of 99,372 and 99,186, respectively. However, the populations of West Valley City and Sandy City have now surpassed the 100,000 mark, which means that Utah now has four cities of the First Class. Cities are classified in State Statute based on population size.

continued on page 4...

Most of Utah's Largest Communities Are in Salt Lake County. Among the Twenty Largest, Only St. George (Ranked Tenth Largest) and Logan (Twelfth Largest) Are Not Located in the Northern Metropolitan Areas.



also in this issue...

Census 2000 Update: Governor Declares Census a Top Priority 5
Current Economic Conditions & Outlook 6
DEA Staff & Utah State Data Center Network 8

Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 and 1998

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
Beaver County	4,765	5,896	2.7
Beaver	1,998	2,447	2.6
Milford	1,107	1,305	2.1
Minersville	608	715	2.0
Balance of Beaver Cnty	1,052	1,429	3.9
Box Elder County	36,485	41,949	1.8
Bear River City	700	826	2.1
Brigham City	15,644	16,960	1.0
Corinne	639	685	0.9
Deweyville	318	343	1.0
Elwood	575	684	2.2
Fielding	422	468	1.3
Garland	1,639	1,897	1.8
Honeyville	1,112	1,294	1.9
Howell	237	268	1.5
Mantua	665	708	0.8
Perry	1,211	2,023	6.6
Plymouth	267	291	1.1
Portage	218	215	-0.2
Snowville	251	273	1.1
Tremonton	4,262	5,116	2.3
Willard	1,298	1,535	2.1
Balance of Box Elder Cnty	7,027	8,363	2.2
Cache County	70,183	86,949	2.7
Amalga	366	503	4.1
Clarkston	645	641	-0.1
Cornish	205	196	-0.6
Hyde Park	2,190	2,953	3.8
Hyrum	4,829	5,452	1.5
Lewiston	1,532	1,571	0.3
Logan	32,771	40,272	2.6
Mendon	684	810	2.1
Millville	1,202	1,319	1.2
Newton	659	703	0.8
Nibley	1,236	1,634	3.6
North Logan	3,775	6,051	6.1
Paradise	561	754	3.8
Providence	3,344	4,331	3.3
Richmond	1,955	1,938	-0.1
River Heights	1,274	1,281	0.1
Smithfield	5,566	7,123	3.1
Trenton	464	454	-0.3
Wellsville	2,206	2,979	3.8
Balance of Cache Cnty	4,719	5,984	3.0
Carbon County	20,228	20,966	0.4
East Carbon	1,270	1,257	-0.1
Helper	2,148	2,094	-0.3
Price	8,712	8,834	0.2
Scofield	43	44	0.3
Sunnyside	339	353	0.5
Wellington	1,632	1,709	0.6
Balance of Carbon Cnty	6,084	6,675	1.2
Daggett County	690	737	0.8
Manila	207	227	1.2
Balance of Daggett Cnty	483	510	0.7

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
Davis County	187,941	233,013	2.7
Bountiful	37,544	40,427	0.9
Centerville	11,500	14,811	3.2
Clearfield	21,435	25,877	2.4
Clinton	7,945	11,514	4.7
Farmington	9,049	11,175	2.7
Fruit Heights	3,903	4,888	2.9
Kaysville	13,961	19,118	4.0
Layton	41,784	55,112	3.5
North Salt Lake	6,464	8,469	3.4
South Weber	2,863	3,958	4.1
Sunset	5,128	5,060	-0.2
Syracuse	4,658	7,540	6.2
West Bountiful	4,477	5,053	1.5
West Point	4,258	6,195	4.8
Woods Cross	5,384	5,887	1.1
Balance of Davis Cnty	7,588	7,929	0.6
Duchesne County	12,645	14,481	1.7
Altamont	167	196	2.0
Duchesne	1,308	1,493	1.7
Myton	468	524	1.4
Roosevelt	3,915	4,314	1.2
Tabiona	120	138	1.8
Balance of Duchesne Cnty	6,667	7,816	2.0
Emery County	10,332	10,989	0.8
Castle Dale	1,704	1,788	0.6
Clawson	151	167	1.3
Cleveland	498	531	0.8
Elmo	267	336	2.9
Emery	300	305	0.2
Ferron	1,606	1,703	0.7
Green River (pt.)	744	765	0.3
Huntington	1,875	2,055	1.2
Orangeville	1,459	1,513	0.5
Balance of Emery Cnty	1,728	1,826	0.7
Garfield County	3,980	4,272	0.9
Antimony	83	94	1.6
Boulder	126	141	1.4
Cannonville	131	153	2.0
Escalante	818	947	1.8
Hatch	103	101	-0.2
Henrieville	163	164	0.1
Panguitch	1,444	1,416	-0.2
Tropic	374	430	1.8
Balance of Garfield Cnty	738	826	1.4
Grand County	6,620	8,068	2.5
Castle Valley	211	273	3.3
Green River (pt.)	122	146	2.3
Moab	3,971	4,485	1.5
Balance of Grand Cnty	2,316	3,164	4.0
Iron County	20,789	28,659	4.1
Brian Head	109	96	-1.6
Cedar City	13,443	18,953	4.4
Enoch	1,947	3,260	6.7
Kanarraville	228	252	1.3
Paragonah	307	467	5.4
Parowan	1,873	2,053	1.2
Balance of Iron Cnty	2,882	3,578	2.7

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
Juab County (1)	5,817	7,572	3.4
Eureka	562	661	2.0
Levan	416	556	3.7
Mona	584	898	5.5
Nephi	3,515	4,519	3.2
Balance of Juab Cnty (1)	740	938	3.0
Kane County	5,169	6,200	2.3
Alton	93	114	2.6
Big Water	326	406	2.8
Glendale	282	360	3.1
Kanab	3,289	3,895	2.1
Orderville	422	454	0.9
Balance of Kane Cnty	757	971	3.2
Millard County	11,333	12,249	1.0
Delta	2,998	3,123	0.5
Fillmore	1,956	2,006	0.3
Hinckley	658	695	0.7
Holden	402	449	1.4
Kanosh	386	433	1.4
Leamington	253	259	0.3
Lynndyl	120	124	0.4
Meadow	250	279	1.4
Oak City	587	597	0.2
Scipio	291	289	-0.1
Balance of Millard Cnty	3,432	3,995	1.9
Morgan County	5,528	7,022	3.0
Morgan	2,023	2,478	2.6
Balance of Morgan Cnty	3,505	4,544	3.3
Piute County	1,277	1,402	1.2
Circleville	417	431	0.4
Junction	132	138	0.6
Kingston	134	165	2.6
Marysvale	364	380	0.5
Balance of Piute Cnty	230	288	2.9
Rich County	1,725	1,834	0.8
Garden City	193	241	2.8
Laketown	261	263	0.1
Randolph	488	508	0.5
Woodruff	135	143	0.7
Balance of Rich Cnty	648	679	0.
Salt Lake County (1)	725,956	850,667	2.0
Alta	397	411	0.4
Bluffdale	2,152	3,934	7.8
Draper (pt.)	7,143	19,147	13.1
Midvale (1)	11,886	11,628	-0.3
Murray	31,274	33,167	0.7
Riverton	11,261	20,410	7.7
Salt Lake City	159,928	174,348	1.1
Sandy	75,240	99,186	3.5
South Jordan	12,215	26,414	10.1
South Salt Lake (1)	10,129	9,957	-0.2
Taylorsville	51,550	56,753	1.2
West Jordan	42,915	60,804	4.5
West Valley City	86,969	99,372	1.7
Balance of Salt Lake Cnty(1)	222,897	235,136	0.7

continued on following page...

Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 and 1998 (continued)

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
San Juan County	12,621	13,711	1.0
Blanding	3,162	3,516	1.3
Monticello	1,806	1,904	0.7
Balance of San Juan Cnty	7,653	8,291	1.0
Sanpete County	16,259	21,452	3.5
Centerfield	766	888	1.9
Ephraim	3,363	4,486	3.7
Fairview	960	1,065	1.3
Fayette	183	296	6.2
Fountain Green	602	916	5.4
Gunnison	1,298	2,101	6.2
Manti	2,268	2,643	1.9
Mayfield	438	482	1.2
Moroni	1,115	1,813	6.3
Mount Pleasant	2,092	2,401	1.7
Spring City	715	806	1.5
Sterling	191	314	6.4
Wales	189	304	6.1
Balance of Sanpete Cnty	2,079	2,937	4.4
Sevier County	15,431	18,452	2.3
Annabella	487	530	1.1
Aurora	911	998	1.1
Elsinore	608	663	1.1
Glenwood	437	471	0.9
Joseph	198	227	1.7
Koosharem	266	433	6.3
Monroe	1,472	1,670	1.6
Redmond	648	704	1.0
Richfield	5,593	6,880	2.6
Salina	1,943	2,119	1.1
Sigurd	385	560	4.8
Balance of Sevier Cnty	2,483	3,197	3.2
Summit County	15,518	26,746	7.0
Coalville	1,065	1,282	2.3
Francis	381	794	9.6
Henefer	554	687	2.7
Kamas	1,061	1,559	4.9
Oakley	522	897	7.0
Park City (pt.)	4,468	6,482	4.8
Balance of Summit Cnty	7,467	15,045	9.2
Tooele County	26,601	33,351	2.9
Grantsville	4,500	5,528	2.6
Ophir	25	34	3.9
Rush Valley	339	375	1.3
Stockton	426	497	1.9
Tooele	13,887	16,748	2.4
Vernon	181	202	1.4
Wendover	1,127	1,258	1.4
Balance of Tooele Cnty	6,116	8,709	4.5
Uintah County	22,211	25,660	1.8
Ballard	644	784	2.5
Naples	1,334	1,517	1.6
Vernal	6,640	7,366	1.3
Balance of Uintah Cnty	13,593	15,993	2.1

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
Utah County (1)	263,590	335,635	3.1
Alpine	3,492	5,418	5.6
American Fork	15,722	19,215	2.5
Cedar Fort	284	254	-1.4
Cedar Hills	769	2,486	15.8
Draper (pt.)	0	0	--
Elk Ridge	771	1,721	10.6
Genola	803	868	1.0
Goshen	578	533	-1.0
Highland	5,007	6,315	2.9
Lehi	8,475	15,297	7.7
Lindon	3,818	6,380	6.6
Mapleton	3,572	4,804	3.8
Orem	67,561	78,937	2.0
Payson	9,510	10,951	1.8
Pleasant Grove	13,476	20,491	5.4
Provo	86,835	110,419	3.0
Salem	2,284	3,275	4.6
Santaquin	2,386	2,855	2.3
Spanish Fork	11,272	15,555	4.1
Springville	13,950	15,944	1.7
Vineyard	151	146	-0.4
Woodland Hills	301	1,307	20.1
Balance of Utah Cnty (1)	12,573	12,464	-0.1
Wasatch County	10,089	13,267	3.5
Charleston	336	450	3.7
Heber	4,782	5,872	2.6
Midway	1,554	2,376	5.5
Park City (pt.)	0	22	--
Wallsburg	252	338	3.7
Balance of Wasatch Cnty	3,165	4,209	3.6
Washington County	48,560	82,115	6.8
Enterprise	936	1,635	7.2
Hildale	1,325	2,245	6.8
Hurricane	3,915	7,193	7.9
Ivins	1,630	4,319	13.0
La Verkin	1,771	3,388	8.4
Leeds	254	263	0.4
New Harmony	101	167	6.5
Rockville	182	227	2.8
St. George	28,572	46,186	6.2
Santa Clara	2,322	4,407	8.3
Springdale	275	333	2.4
Toquerville	488	761	5.7
Virgin	229	279	2.5
Washington	4,198	6,906	6.4
Balance of Washington Cnty	2,362	3,806	6.1
Wayne County (1)	2,177	2,379	1.1
Bicknell	327	317	-0.4
Loa	444	487	1.2
Lyman	198	217	1.2
Torrey	122	135	1.3
Balance of Wayne Cnty (1)	1,086	1,223	1.5

	1990	1998	AARC 90-98
Weber County (1)	158,330	184,065	1.9
Farr West	2,178	2,714	2.8
Harrisville	3,019	3,728	2.7
Huntsville	561	636	1.6
North Ogden	11,593	14,811	3.1
Ogden	63,943	66,507	0.5
Plain City	2,722	3,424	2.9
Pleasant View	3,597	5,076	4.4
Riverdale	6,419	7,520	2.0
Roy	24,560	31,441	3.1
South Ogden	12,105	14,671	2.4
Uintah	760	1,114	4.9
Washington Terrace	8,189	8,821	0.9
West Haven	2,172	2,906	3.7
Balance of Weber Cnty(1)	16,512	20,696	2.9

Notes:
(1) The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimated the 1998 population for the following municipalities: Rocky Ridge, 293; Herriman, 950; Midvale, 27,893; South Salt Lake, 18,792; Eagle Mountain, 490; Saratoga Springs, 217; Hanksville, 309; and Marriott-Slaterville,1,508. Population totals for these cities will affect the Balance of the County estimates in their respective counties.

(pt.) indicates that the city crosses county boundaries, only part of the population is found within the specified county

AARC is the average annual rate of change.

Estimates are for April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1998

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Program

...continued from page 1

Fastest Growing Cities

The change in population size from 1990 to 1998 can be analyzed in numerous ways, including: the absolute change, the change in percentage terms, and the average annual rate of change. The Census Bureau estimates that Utah grew from 1,722,850 in 1990 to 2,099,758 in 1998. In absolute terms that is an increase of 376,908 people. It is a percentage increase of 22%, the average annual rate of change is 2.5%.

Very few cities in Utah have experienced population decline; a comparison of 1990 population estimates to 1998 estimates shows fewer than 20 cities in Utah with declining numbers. Each of the ten fastest growing cities in absolute terms increased in size by more than 10,000 people from 1990 to 1998.

Utah Cities with Largest Absolute Increases in Population 1990 to 1998

Cities	1990	1998	Absolute Increase	Percent Change	AARC
Sandy	75,240	99,186	*23,946*	31.8	3.5
Provo	86,835	110,419	*23,584*	27.2	3.0
West Jordan	42,915	60,804	*17,889*	41.7	4.5
St. George	28,572	46,186	*17,614*	61.6	6.2
Salt Lake City	159,928	174,348	*14,420*	9.0	1.1
South Jordan	12,215	26,414	*14,199*	116.2	10.1
Layton	41,784	55,112	*13,328*	31.9	3.5
West Valley City	86,969	99,372	*12,403*	14.3	1.7
Draper	7,143	19,147	*12,004*	168.1	13.1
Orem	67,561	78,937	*11,376*	16.8	2.0

AARC=Average Annual Rate of Change

Of the 229 cities included in the Census Bureau's estimates, 170 had populations of fewer than 5,000. About 10% of the state's population resides in these small cities, more than 70% lives in cities with population greater than 5,000. The fastest growing cities, among those with populations in 1998 of greater than 5,000, all experienced average annual rates of change that were higher than 6%.

Utah Cities of 5,000 or more with Largest Average Annual Rates of Change (AARC) 1990 to 1998

Cities	1990	1998	Absolute Increase	Percent Change	*AARC*
Draper	7,143	19,147	12,004	168.1	*13.1*
South Jordan	12,215	26,414	14,199	116.2	*10.1*
Hurricane	3,915	7,193	3,278	83.7	*7.9*
Riverton	11,261	20,410	9,149	81.2	*7.7*
Lehi	8,475	15,297	6,822	80.5	*7.7*
Lindon	3,818	6,380	2,562	67.1	*6.6*
Washington	4,198	6,906	2,708	64.5	*6.4*
Syracuse	4,658	7,540	2,882	61.9	*6.2*
St. George	28,572	46,186	17,614	61.6	*6.2*
North Logan	3,775	6,051	2,276	60.3	*6.1*

Utah's Newest Communities

There are six newly incorporated communities and two cities that annexed a large population prior to the deadline for inclusion in the Census Bureau's estimates. The Utah Population Estimates Committee is relied on to produce estimates for these areas. The new municipalities and their 1998 population estimates are: Rocky Ridge, 293; Herriman, 950; Eagle Mountain, 490; Saratoga Springs, 217; Hanksville, 309; and Marriott-Slaterville,1,508. The cities that have completed major annexations and their 1998 population estimates are: Midvale, 27,893; and South Salt Lake, 18,792. Population totals for these municipalities affect the Balance of the County estimates in their respective counties.

Largest States in America

In 1998 there were just over 270 million people in the United States. Almost half (45%) of the U.S. population resides in seven states that have populations greater than 10 million, these states are:

California	32.7 million
Texas	19.8 million
New York	18.2 million
Florida	14.9 million
Illinois	12.0 million
Pennsylvania	12.0 million
Ohio	11.2 million

Utah is the 35th largest state with an estimated population of 2.1 million, which is 0.8% of the total U.S. population.

Largest Cities in America

There are nine cities in the U.S. with populations greater than 1 million, 8% (21.7 million people) of the U.S. population lives in these cities. Two of these megalopolises, Phoenix and San Antonio, have experienced astonishingly high rates of growth during the 1990s–Phoenix grew by 21.3% between 1990 and 1998, and San Antonio grew 14.1%.

America's Largest Cities

	1998 Population	Growth Rate 1990-1998
New York, NY	7,420,166	1.3
Los Angeles, CA	3,597,556	3.2
Chicago, IL	2,802,079	0.7
Houston, TX	1,786,691	8.0
Philadelphia, PA	1,436,287	-9.4
San Diego, CA	1,220,666	9.9
Phoenix, AZ	1,198,064	21.3
San Antonio, TX	1,114,130	14.1
Dallas, TX	1,075,894	6.8
Detroit, MI	970,196	-5.6

In 1998 there were 218 cities in the United States with populations of more than 100,000 including Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah. Salt Lake City with a population of 174,348 is ranked 112th largest in the country, and ranked 83rd (of the 218) for its growth rate of 9% from 1990 to 1998. Provo (population 110,419) was ranked as the 210th largest city in the nation, but had the 15th highest growth rate from 1990 to 1999 of cities larger than 100,000. The population of Provo grew by 27.2% from 1990 to 1998.

Census Bureau Methods

The Bureau of the Census uses group quarters data, medicare data, IRS tax data, vital statistics and data on housing units as indicators of population change. During preparation of the estimates, the Census Bureau provided housing unit data to the Governor's Office and Planning and Budget to coordinate local review and comment from mayors and/or contacts for 232 incorporated places. The Bureau of the Census later provided a comment period on preliminary estimates. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget solicited comments from each of the Associations of Governments. These comments were important to improving the accuracy of the estimates. The accuracy of the Census Bureau's sub-county population estimates is especially important in Utah because they are used in the distribution formula of some local road funds and sales taxes. It is important to note that these distributions are based on proportional relations rather than the absolute numbers.

More Information

Sub-county estimates for Utah for every year from 1990 to 1998 are available on DEA's website at: www.governor.state.ut.ut/dea
For sub-county estimates for other states or for more information from the Census Bureau on methods see their website: www.census.gov■

COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

April 1, 2000 is just eight months away. Each issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

1999

August-September
- Remaining local census offices open in Utah

October
- 1999 National State Data Center Meeting in Washington, D.C.

2000

January-March
- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March
- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas
- Special place enumeration

APRIL 1, 2000
CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30
- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000
- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

2001

April 1, 2001
- All states receive redistricting counts

CENSUS 2000: A Top Priority in Utah

On May 26, 1999, Governor Leavitt signed a proclamation declaring Census 2000 a top priority in Utah and encouraging all Utahns to support the U.S. Census Bureau in this effort. Accompanying the Governor in the signing were: Kenneth Prewitt, Director of the Census Bureau; Susan Lavin, Regional Director of the Denver Census Office; local Census Bureau representatives; the directors of the Utah Ethnic Offices; and State Data Center staff.

Recognizing that Census 2000 data will not only be the basis for billions of dollars in federal funds that will be distributed to Utah each year, but that it will also provide the base data for planning efforts to preserve and enhance Utah's enviable quality of life, Governor Leavitt urged all Utahns to return the census questionnaires promptly and accurately so that Census 2000 will be the most accurate census in our state's history.

Governor Leavitt also indicated that the state is committed to a full and accurate count, with special emphasis on members of population groups traditionally undercounted in Utah. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is coordinating the formation of several complete count committees to plan and implement locally-based promotion to publicize the importance of Census 2000. Utah's complete count committees will target populations that have been undercounted in previous censuses.

In addition to the formation of state complete count committees, the Governor's Office will conduct an outreach campaign, with the goal of increasing public awareness of the value of the census and increasing the response rate to mail surveys. Promotional materials (such as fliers, handouts, and web pages) and a speaker's bureau will be used to convey this message.

For more information on the Governor's proclamation or Census 2000 activities in Utah, contact Lisa Hillman, the Governor's Liaison for Census 2000, in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at 537-9013, or visit our web site at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea■

DEMOGRAPHICS for DATA USERS WORKSHOP SCHEDULED in AUGUST: LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ECONOMIC CENSUS and CENSUS 2000!

Representatives from the U.S. Census Bureau will be in Salt Lake City to conduct a user's conference on the 1997 Economic Census and to give an update on Census 2000 plans and activities. The conference will prepare participants to utilize new products from the Bureau of the Census.

Morning Session: 1997 Economic Census
- Economic Trends and Data Uses
- North American Industry Classification System
- Products from the 1997 Economic Census
- Accessing and Working with Census Bureau Economic Data

Afternoon Session: Census 2000
- Data Products and Dissemination Plans
- Demonstration of the American Fact Finder Internet Access
- Geography and Geographic Products
- Census 2000 and the State of Utah

Registrants may attend either or both sessions for a fee of $5. The workshop will be held on Friday, August 20th in the State Office Building Auditorium (450 North 100 East, directly north of the State Capitol). Demographics for Data Users is a series of demographic data and analysis workshops that are sponsored by the Population Research Laboratory at Utah State University and the Utah State Data Center in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. For more information on the workshop or to register, contact Lisa Hillman in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 537-9013 or via email at lhillman@gov.state.ut.us■

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Employment Growth

Job growth in Utah has slowed during the last 17 quarters. The rolling-year (four-quarter, moving average) job growth rate peaked at 6.2% in the 3rd quarter of 1994, and has declined each quarter thereafter to 3.0% in the 4th quarter of 1998. This non-farm employment data is provided by employers who are required to file quarterly unemployment insurance tax forms with the Utah Department of Workforce Services. More recent, and different, federal Bureau of Labor Statistics survey data shows that Utah placed 10th in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, at 2.9%; and, 14th in the U.S. in manufacturing employment, at -0.2%, for April 1999 over April 1998. Total employment growth in Utah is expected to average about 2.8% in 1999, and then decline to 2.7% in 2000.

Income and Wages

Average-annual pay in Utah is expected to remain below the national average in the near-term. Recently released (June 23, 1999) Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that Utah ranked 34th in the U.S. at $25,689 in average annual pay for 1997. This was 84.7% of the national average pay of $30,336. Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to more part-time workers and a younger workforce than in the rest of the nation.

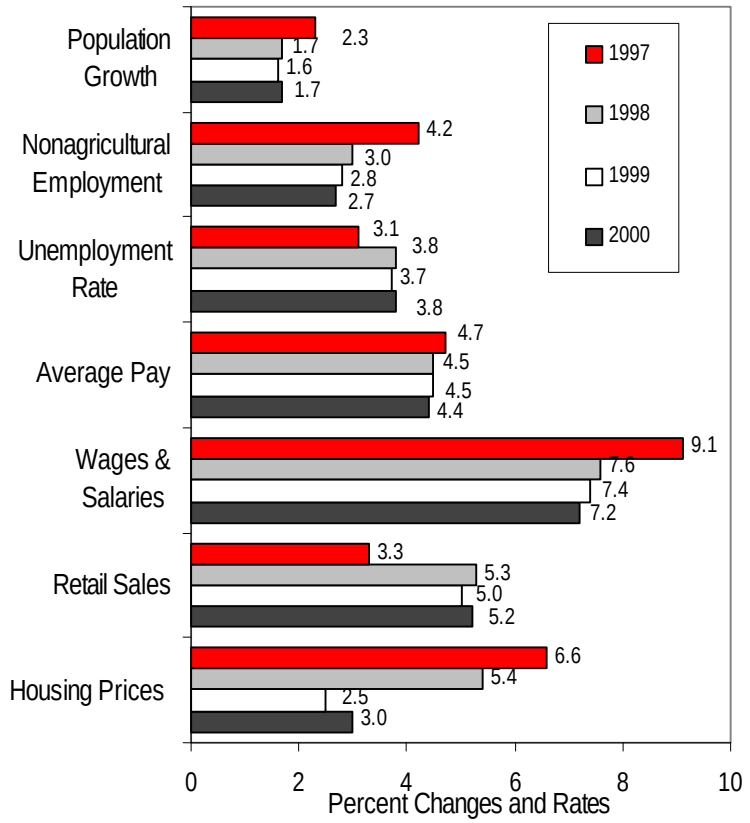
Lower pay, relative to the nation, would be a much more serious issue for most Utahn's were it not for more wage earners per household in Utah than in the nation. Median household income in Utah ranked 9th highest in the nation at $42,775 ($5,770 higher than the national average of $37,005) in 1997. Higher median household income, despite lower average-annual pay, is due to more wage earners per household in Utah than in the nation. According to the 1990 Census, 64.8% of Utah households are comprised of married-couple families (which ranks Utah 1st in the nation). Utah also has the lowest ranking in the nation for the percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Housing

The growth rate in housing prices as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat sales house price index has also softened over the last 19 quarters. Housing prices increased 18.9% in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and have since declined to 3.8% growth in the 1st quarter of 1999 compared to the same quarter in 1998. Utah continues to lead the nation in existing housing price appreciation over the last 5 years at 49.0%, compared to 20.7% for the national 5 year average. But, Utah's year-over growth ranking has declined from 2nd in the nation for the period ended September 30, 1997, to 30th in the nation for the period ended March 31, 1999.

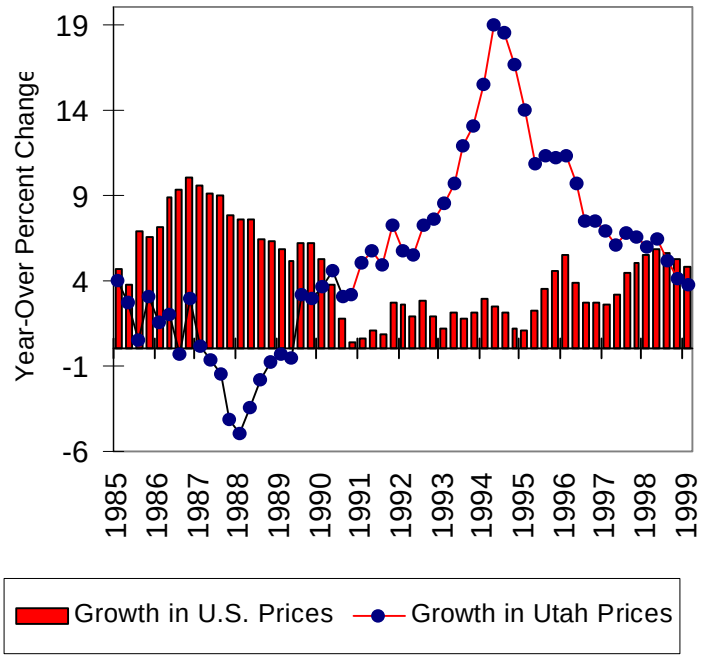
The median sales price of an existing single-family home in Utah was $135,500 in the 1st quarter of 1999 according to the National Association of Realtors. This compares to a median sales price of $132,200 nationally. The growth rate in housing prices is expected to continue to soften into 1999 and 2000. The softening of housing prices is due in part to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (72.5% in Utah versus 65.7% nationwide in 1997, 11th highest in the nation), lower net in-migration, and the 49.0% run up in housing prices over the last five years. These factors also contributed to no growth in sales of existing homes for 1st quarter 1999 compared to 1st quarter 1998, as reported by the National Association of Realtors. Housing price growth in Utah has lagged behind growth in housing prices in the U.S. for the last 3 quarters for which data is available. This is expected to continue through 2000. ■

Utah Economic Indicators: 1997 - 2000



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Median Housing Prices for Repeat-Sales of Existing Homes Utah and the Nation: 1st Quarter 1985 to 1st Quarter 1999



Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: July 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1996 Actual	1997 Actual	1998 Estimate	1999 Forecast	2000 Forecast	% chg 1996-97	% chg 97-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $92	6,995	7,270	7,554	7,863	8,020	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $92	4,752.4	4,913.5	5,154.3	5,396.5	5,531.4	3.4	4.9	4.7	2.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $92	1,050.6	1,138.0	1,267.7	1,364.1	1,399.5	8.3	11.4	7.6	2.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $92	319.1	308.9	300.6	303.9	308.4	-3.2	-2.7	1.1	1.5
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $92	860.0	970.0	984.6	1,003.3	1,043.4	12.8	1.5	1.9	4.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.5	-2.4	1.7	4.0	2.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.4	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.8	0.8	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	179.9	183.4	204.0	224.4	246.9	1.9	11.2	10.0	10.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	656.3	672.6	657.4	700.2	705.5	2.5	-2.3	6.5	0.8
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.0	-0.3	3.9	0.2	-3.5
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.47	1.48	1.62	1.68	1.43	0.7	9.5	3.7	-14.9
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	311.9	327.9	369.5	414.3	431.2	5.1	12.7	12.1	4.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	217.0	240.2	246.9	252.4	256.1	10.7	2.8	2.2	1.5
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	197.8	205.3	216.6	224.4	234.5	3.8	5.5	3.6	4.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	118.2	124.1	130.1	134.8	140.8	5.0	4.8	3.6	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,455.2	2,568.8	2,697.2	2,856.4	2,956.4	4.6	5.0	5.9	3.5
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.6	82.4	84.1	84.2	83.4	-0.2	2.1	0.2	-1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	23.7	20.7	21.7	20.0	17.0	-12.8	4.8	-7.8	-15.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,104.5	1,943.5	2,188.7	2,100.0	1,900.0	-7.7	12.6	-4.1	-9.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	951.8	1,371.0	1,148.4	1,200.0	1,000.0	44.0	-16.2	4.5	-16.7
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	211.7	225.6	237.7	243.6	251.0	6.6	5.4	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	122.7	128.6	133.5	136.2	139.6	4.8	3.8	2.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,404	14,873	15,657	16,440	17,296	3.3	5.3	5.0	5.2
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	265.2	267.7	270.3	272.7	274.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.6	103.2	104.6	97.1	87.6	10.3	1.4	-7.2	-9.8
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,002.4	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,116.1	2,151.3	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.6	15.1	2.0	0.4	2.7	na	na	na	na
Utah F.Y. Population (CENSUS)	Thousands	2,022.2	2,065.0	2,099.8	2,132.6	2,167.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.3	106.6	107.0	106.8	103.8	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-2.8
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	679.0	741.3	732.4	732.4	700.2	9.2	-1.2	0.0	-4.4
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	560.8	618.9	612.2	604.0	567.5	10.4	-1.1	-1.3	-6.0
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	20.7	19.1	12.6	14.4	15.5	-7.6	-34.2	14.1	7.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	94.5	96.3	93.2	93.2	94.0	1.9	-3.2	0.0	0.8
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	-0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	21.1	18.6	12.5	15.0	16.5	-12.0	-32.5	20.0	10.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.39	1.85	1.73	1.83	2.02	33.1	-6.5	5.8	10.4
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.98	0.78	0.67	0.69	0.74	-20.4	-14.1	3.0	7.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	156.9	160.5	163.1	165.8	168.8	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.3	115.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.30	5.46	5.35	4.75	4.52	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.01	5.06	4.78	4.40	4.43	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.70	6.61	5.58	5.44	5.31	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.6	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	119.6	122.7	125.8	128.1	128.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	28,945	30,219	31,439	32,918	34,443	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,462	3,707	3,956	4,217	4,428	7.1	6.7	6.6	5.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	954.2	994.0	1,024.0	1,052.7	1,081.1	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	24,198	25,343	26,473	27,665	28,882	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	23,089	25,191	27,109	29,122	31,224	9.1	7.6	7.4	7.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,408	6,771	7,139	7,546	7,938	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.2
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.1	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	38,856	41,682	44134.3	46,871	49,777	7.3	5.9	6.2	6.2
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	29,389	32,136	34,363	36,748	39,271	9.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (5/99)

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

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Econ & Business Research ..... Frank Hachman (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development ..... Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Workforce Services ..... Ken Jensen (526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory ..... Michael Toney (797-1231)*
Office of Public Health Data ..... Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
Utah State Office of Education ..... Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
Utah Foundation ..... Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns ..... Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues ..... Patrick Poulin (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics ..... Ronald Wopsock (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU ..... Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U ..... Jill Moriearty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU ..... John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU ..... Lonna Rivera (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library ..... Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah ..... Lennis Anderson (715-6751)
Salt Lake City Data Center ..... Neil Olsen (535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library System ..... David Wilson (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library ..... Kathy Burns (524-8211)
Davis County Library System ..... Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG ..... Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG ..... Ken Sizemore (673-3548)*
Mountainland AOG ..... Shawn Eliot (229-3800)
Six County AOG ..... Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG ..... Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG ..... Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council ..... Scott Festin (299-5713)
Utah Navajo Trust Fund ..... Larry Rodgers (678-1460)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU ..... Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC ..... Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development ..... Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. of Utah ..... Trina Klingler (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development ..... Dave Hutchinson (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau ..... Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development ..... Greg Hawkins (789-1352)*
Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. ..... Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. ..... Fionna Weaver (621-8300)

Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a ''.*
Numbers with a '' are area code (435).*

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochnour, Manager
State Data Center Contacts (801) 538-1036
Lisa Hillman Keith Rigtrup
Jamie Jensen Robert Spendlove
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Scott Frisby, Research Assistant
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Special Studies, Newsletter Editor
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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 36 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.

8 0 1 - 5 3 8 - 1 0 3 6

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center.
This newsletter and other data is available via the Internet at DEA's website.

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea

Autumn 1999

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

INCOME and POVERTY ESTIMATES

The U.S. has experienced four straight years of growth in real median household income, making 1998 the year with the highest income levels ever recorded, as poverty dropped significantly. Real median household income increased for the nation's households by 2.7%, from $37,227 in 1997* to $38,233 in 1998*. As income rose, the proportion of the population living below the poverty level dropped to 13.0% (more than 35 million people) for 1998*, down from 13.5% for 1997*.

In Utah the averages for 1997* and 1998* show a 7.1% increase in real median household income from $40,960 to $43,870. Although the percentage of the population living below the poverty level increased slightly from 8.3% for 1997* to 8.9% for 1998*, these numbers are not statistically different. Utah's poverty rate is among the lowest of any state.

Median Household Income by State

Based on comparisons of 1997* and 1998*, real median household income increased for Utah and for 15 other states. Six of these states (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) were in the West. The only state to show a decline in real median household income was Alaska which has the highest median household income despite this decline.

Using a three-year average (1996-1998*), median household income was highest in Alaska ($51,421), and New Jersey ($49,303). Utah ($42,073) was among the top ten states with the highest incomes.

Poverty Rates by State

Based on comparisons of averages for 1997* and 1998*, New Mexico and Virginia had significant drops in their poverty rates while North Dakota showed an increase; the other states had no significant change.

Using three-year averages (1996-1998), the lowest poverty rates were found in New Hampshire (8.4%) and Utah (8.5%). Maryland, Wisconsin and Indiana all had rates of 8.6%. Although numerically the lowest, the rate for New Hampshire was not statistically different from 19 other states. The highest poverty rate was 22.7% in Washington, D.C. High rates were also found in New Mexico (22.4%), Louisiana (18.6%), Mississippi (18.3%) and Arizona (18.1%).

Source Of Data

These estimates were compiled from information collected in the March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS samples approximately 50,000 households nationwide. The survey is designed to collect reliable data at the national level, state estimates are considerably less reliable. Specifically, the sampling variability associated with the state estimates is higher than for estimates for the country. Because of this increased sampling variability, year-to-year estimates fluctuate more widely at the state level than national estimates. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in or rankings of income estimates for states, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

> Utah ranks well among states:
> - Utah's 1996-1998 median household income of $42,073 was the tenth highest among states.
> - The growth rate of 7.1% in real median household income from 1997 to 1998 was the sixth fastest.
> - Utah's poverty rate is among the best in the U.S., ranking 2nd lowest at 8.5% for 1996-1998.

The average poverty threshold for a family of four in 1998 was $16,660 in annual income; it was $13,003 for a family of three.

For More Information

The data are from the March 1999 Current Population Survey. Statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. The reports, *Money Income in the United States: 1998* and *Poverty in the United States: 1998* are available on from the Census Bureau at www.census.gov/hhes/www/.

Model-based state and county income and poverty estimates for income year 1995 are on the Internet at www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html. The Census Bureau calculated these model-based estimates by combining results from the CPS, food stamp records, tax records, and the 1990 decennial census. Poverty estimates are available for related children 5 to 17 years old by school district on that website. The model-based state estimates have less uncertainty than those directly estimated from the CPS. State estimates for income year 1996 will be released later this year. State, county, and school district estimates for 1997 will be released in the fall of 2000.■

* Two year moving averages are used for this analysis. The data for 1996 and 1997 was used to produce the data referred to as 1997 estimates, and the data for 1997 and 1998 for 1998 estimates. The data for 1996, 1997 and 1998 was used to produce the 1996-1998 3-year average data. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates.

also in this issue...

1998 Race and Hispanic Origin Estimates by County 4
Census 2000 Update 5
Income Measurement 6
Current Economic Conditions & Outlook 10
DEA Staff & Utah State Data Center Network 12

Bureau of the Census Median Household Income Estimates: 1996-1998

	3-Year Average 1996-1998			Moving Average 97-98		Moving Average 96-97		Difference in 2-Year Moving Avg	
	Median Income	Rank	Std Err	Median Income	Standard Error	Median Income	Standard Error	Difference	Percent Change
United States	**37,779**	**--**	**137**	**38,233**	**167**	**37,227**	**148**	**1007 ***	**2.7 ***
Alabama	33,394	39	1,003	34,351	1,210	31,958	1,211	2393 *	7.5 *
Alaska	51,421	1	1,236	49,717	1,418	51,786	1,354	-2069	-4 *
Arizona	34,402	37	909	35,170	1,057	33,058	1,085	2112 *	6.4 *
Arkansas	27,471	49	784	27,117	958	27,373	900	-256	-0.9
California	40,522	17	548	40,623	604	40,317	710	307	0.8
Colorado	44,349	6	1,075	45,253	1,282	43,224	1,389	2028 *	4.7 *
Connecticut	44,978	4	1,832	45,589	1,961	44,213	2,174	1376	3.1
Delaware	42,000	13	1,260	42,581	1,583	42,270	1,470	310	0.7
District of Columbia	32,999	--	911	32,895	953	32,783	1,099	112	0.3
Florida	33,234	40	442	33,935	561	32,396	462	1538 *	4.7 *
Georgia	36,553	26	891	37,950	869	35,497	1,117	2453 *	6.9 *
Hawaii	41,932	14	1,325	41,199	1,580	42,484	1,400	-1285	-3
Idaho	35,554	31	903	35,302	1,009	34,991	1,131	311	0.9
Illinois	42,065	11	730	42,552	843	41,509	805	1043	2.5
Indiana	38,580	19	958	39,613	1,152	38,004	1,048	1609	4.2 *
Iowa	35,276	32	954	35,664	1,029	34,405	1,189	1259	3.7
Kansas	35,867	29	1,115	36,875	1,338	35,445	1,297	1430	4
Kentucky	34,633	36	1,101	35,113	1,314	33,823	1,308	1289	3.8
Louisiana	32,317	42	1,072	32,757	1,329	32,608	1,199	148	0.5
Maine	34,989	34	854	34,461	977	34,664	1,060	-202	-0.6
Maryland	47,711	3	1,456	48,714	1,515	46,558	1,742	2156	4.6
Massachusetts	42,017	12	1,236	42,511	1,392	41,853	1,412	658	1.6
Michigan	40,639	16	758	40,583	841	40,048	950	536	1.3
Minnesota	44,579	5	1,159	45,576	1,508	42,906	1,155	2671 *	6.2 *
Mississippi	28,592	48	924	29,031	1,056	28,329	1,140	703	2.5
Missouri	37,640	23	1,307	38,662	1,628	36,360	1,512	2302 *	6.3 *
Montana	30,348	46	914	30,622	943	29,733	1,153	889	3
Nebraska	35,661	30	1,086	35,823	1,274	35,284	1,278	538	1.5
Nevada	39,751	18	1,061	39,608	1,166	39,749	1,347	-141	-0.4
New Hampshire	42,511	9	1,228	43,297	1,438	41,288	1,410	2009	4.9
New Jersey	49,303	2	971	49,297	1,184	49,041	1,115	256	0.5
New Mexico	29,386	47	863	31,049	1,058	28,308	948	2741 *	9.7 *
New York	36,845	25	508	36,875	585	36,571	584	304	0.8
North Carolina	36,407	27	696	36,118	803	36,692	813	-574	-1.6
North Dakota	31,717	43	891	31,229	1,055	32,424	1,074	-1195	-3.7
Ohio	37,005	24	832	37,811	1,038	36,046	829	1765 *	4.9 *
Oklahoma	31,357	44	789	32,783	935	30,172	893	2612 *	8.7 *
Oregon	37,922	21	1,197	38,447	1,538	37,350	1,297	1098	2.9
Pennsylvania	37,791	22	713	38,558	846	37,179	818	1380 *	3.7 *
Rhode Island	38,150	20	1,464	38,012	2,026	36,881	1,416	1131	3.1
South Carolina	34,692	35	1,037	34,031	1,213	35,404	1,272	-1373	-3.9
South Dakota	31,205	45	755	31,471	895	30,415	906	1056	3.5
Tennessee	32,397	41	897	32,602	1,104	31,550	1,033	1052	3.3
Texas	35,254	33	555	35,702	642	34,990	693	713	2
Utah	**42,073**	**10**	**1,084**	**43,870**	**1,315**	**40,960**	**1,318**	**2911 ***	**7.1 ***
Vermont	36,196	28	1,097	37,485	1,374	34,607	1,260	2878 *	8.3 *
Virginia	42,572	8	1,326	43,490	1,695	42,181	1,419	1309	3.1
Washington	43,593	7	1,128	46,339	1,286	41,679	1,402	4660 *	11.2 *
West Virginia	26,950	50	831	27,310	883	27,072	1,104	238	0.9
Wisconsin	41,032	15	997	40,769	1,002	40,884	1,255	-115	-0.3
Wyoming	33,783	38	878	34,597	1,143	33,050	981	1547 *	4.7 *

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Bureau of the Census Poverty Estimates: 1996-1998

	3-Year Average 1996-1998			Average 1997-1998		Average 1996-1997		Difference in 2-Year Moving Avgs	
	Percent	Rank	Std Err	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Poverty Rate	Standard Error
United States	**13.2**	**--**	**0.15**	**13.0**	**0.18**	**13.5**	**0.18**	***-0.5**	**0.15**
Alabama	14.7	13	1.29	15.1	1.52	14.8	1.50	0.3	1.23
Alaska	8.8	45	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.5	1.16	0.6	0.98
Arizona	18.1	4	1.29	16.9	1.47	18.8	1.54	-1.9	1.25
Arkansas	17.2	6	1.34	17.2	1.56	18.4	1.60	-1.2	1.26
California	16.3	9	0.55	16.0	0.63	16.8	0.64	-0.8	0.53
Colorado	9.3	43	1.05	8.7	1.18	9.4	1.24	-0.7	1.05
Connecticut	9.9	38	1.21	9.0	1.37	10.1	1.43	-1.1	1.22
Delaware	9.5	41	1.18	10.0	1.39	9.1	1.36	0.9	1.13
District of Columbia	22.7	--	1.73	22.0	2.01	23	2.01	-0.9	1.68
Florida	13.9	16	0.67	13.7	0.77	14.3	0.79	-0.5	0.64
Georgia	14.3	15	1.12	14.0	1.29	14.7	1.33	-0.6	1.09
Hawaii	12.3	23	1.33	12.4	1.55	13.0	1.59	-0.6	1.25
Idaho	13.2	19	1.18	13.8	1.38	13.3	1.38	0.6	1.11
Illinois	11.1	29	0.67	10.6	0.77	11.6	0.81	-1.0	0.65
Indiana	8.6	48	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.2	1.16	0.9	0.98
Iowa	9.4	42	1.09	9.3	1.26	9.6	1.27	-0.3	1.04
Kansas	10.1	36	1.12	9.6	1.28	10.4	1.33	-0.8	1.10
Kentucky	15.5	11	1.31	14.7	1.49	16.4	1.56	-1.7	1.26
Louisiana	18.6	2	1.36	17.7	1.56	18.4	1.59	-0.7	1.35
Maine	10.6	33	1.25	10.2	1.44	10.7	1.48	-0.4	1.22
Maryland	8.6	46	1.09	7.8	1.21	9.3	1.31	-1.6	1.06
Massachusetts	10.3	35	0.83	10.4	0.97	11.2	1.00	-0.7	0.76
Michigan	10.8	30	0.71	10.6	0.82	10.7	0.83	-0.1	0.70
Minnesota	9.9	39	1.07	10.0	1.25	9.7	1.25	0.3	1.05
Mississippi	18.3	3	1.38	17.1	1.58	18.6	1.62	-1.5	1.36
Missouri	10.4	34	1.16	10.8	1.36	10.6	1.36	0.2	1.08
Montana	16.4	8	1.29	16.1	1.50	16.3	1.51	-0.2	1.26
Nebraska	10.8	31	1.15	11.1	1.36	10.0	1.31	1.1	1.13
Nevada	9.9	40	1.12	10.8	1.34	9.6	1.30	1.2	1.05
New Hampshire	8.4	50	1.17	9.4	1.42	7.7	1.32	1.7	1.11
New Jersey	9.0	44	0.68	8.9	0.79	9.2	0.81	-0.3	0.66
New Mexico	22.4	1	1.44	20.8	1.65	23.4	1.71	*-2.6	1.41
New York	16.6	7	0.61	16.6	0.71	16.6	0.71	-	0.59
North Carolina	12.5	22	0.88	12.7	1.03	11.8	1.00	0.9	0.87
North Dakota	13.2	18	1.26	14.4	1.52	12.3	1.43	*2.1	1.21
Ohio	11.6	26	0.72	11.1	0.82	11.8	0.84	-0.7	0.70
Oklahoma	14.8	12	1.24	13.9	1.42	15.2	1.46	-1.3	1.22
Oregon	12.8	26	1.26	13.3	1.50	11.7	1.43	1.6	1.25
Pennsylvania	11.3	27	0.67	11.2	0.78	11.4	0.78	-0.2	0.65
Rhode Island	11.8	25	1.35	12.2	1.59	11.9	1.58	0.3	1.28
South Carolina	13.3	17	1.3	13.4	1.52	13.1	1.52	0.3	1.27
South Dakota	13.0	20	1.23	13.7	1.45	14.1	1.48	-0.5	1.12
Tennessee	14.5	14	1.29	13.9	1.47	15.1	1.53	-1.2	1.25
Texas	16.1	10	0.68	15.9	0.78	16.7	0.81	-0.8	0.65
Utah	**8.5**	**49**	**0.95**	**8.9**	**1.12**	**8.3**	**1.09**	**0.7**	**0.91**
Vermont	10.6	32	1.26	9.6	1.41	10.9	1.5	-1.4	1.26
Virginia	11.3	28	1.11	10.8	1.26	12.5	1.36	*-1.7	1.05
Washington	10.0	37	1.13	9.1	1.26	10.5	1.35	-1.5	1.12
West Virginia	17.6	5	1.34	17.1	1.54	17.5	1.56	-0.3	1.31
Wisconsin	8.6	47	1.02	8.5	1.19	8.5	1.18	-	1.00
Wyoming	12.0	24	1.21	12.1	1.40	12.7	1.43	-0.6	1.13

-Represents zero.
*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999, 1998, and 1997 Current Population Surveys.

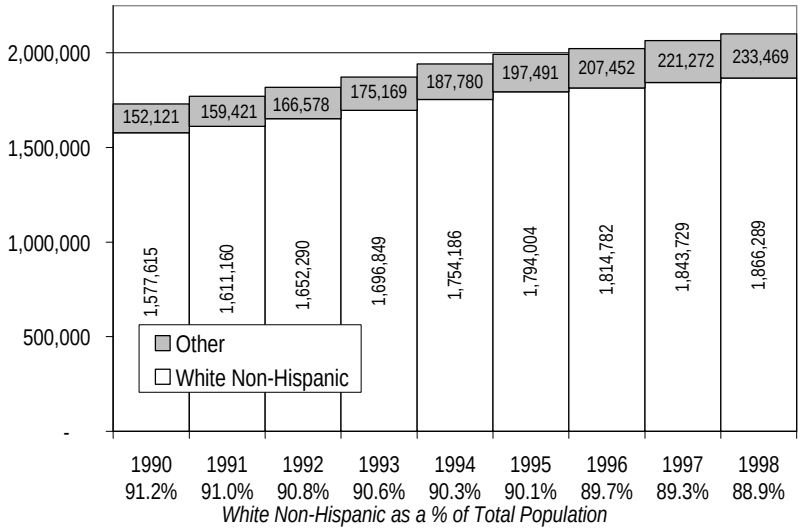
RACE and HISPANIC ORIGIN ESTIMATES

The Census Bureau recently released estimates of race and Hispanic origin populations at the county level for the years 1990 to 1998. Utah's population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. The state's population grew 21.4% from 1,729,736 in 1990 to 2,099,758 in 1998, while the population of White Non-Hispanics increased 18.3% and the population in all other categories increased 53.5%. Also, the population of White Non-Hispanics as a percent of the total population declined from 91.2% to 88.9% .

Utah's trends are consistent but even more dramatic than what is occurring nationwide. In the U.S., the population grew 8.4% from 249.4 million in 1990 to 270.3 million in 1998. The population of White Non-Hispanics increased 3.6% and the population in all other categories increased 23%. White Non-Hispanics made up 75.6% of the population in 1990 and 72.3% in 1998.

The race and Hispanic origin categories used by the Census Bureau are mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB requires the use of four race categories: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian and Pacific Islander; and two ethnicity categories: Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Race and ethnicity are treated as separate and independent categories. Everyone is classified as both a member of one of the four race categories, and as Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Utah's Population Is Becoming More Racially and Ethnically Diverse. While the population of White Non-Hispanics increased 18.3% from 1990 to 1998, the population in all other categories increased 53.5%.



Bureau of the Census Race Estimates: July 1, 1998

		White							
	Total	Total White	White Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic as a % of Total	Black	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Islander	Hispanic
State of Utah	**2,099,758**	**1,998,059**	**131,770**	**1,866,289**	**88.9%**	**18,676**	**29,544**	**53,479**	**142,479**
Beaver County	5,896	5,808	208	5,600	95.0%	8	46	34	217
Box Elder County	41,949	40,794	2,505	38,289	91.3%	27	476	652	2,616
Cache County	86,949	82,872	2,949	79,923	91.9%	348	650	3,079	3,122
Carbon County	20,966	20,492	3,112	17,380	82.9%	114	181	179	3,239
Daggett County	737	719	18	701	95.1%	-	11	7	24
Davis County	233,013	222,710	11,578	211,132	90.6%	3,413	1,401	5,489	12,726
Duchesne County	14,481	13,598	456	13,142	90.8%	24	798	61	570
Emery County	10,989	10,879	318	10,561	96.1%	1	52	57	335
Garfield County	4,272	4,185	47	4,138	96.9%	-	74	13	53
Grand County	8,068	7,774	484	7,290	90.4%	25	227	42	515
Iron County	28,659	27,557	623	26,934	94.0%	80	837	185	711
Juab County	7,572	7,439	121	7,318	96.6%	3	112	18	130
Kane County	6,200	6,061	170	5,891	95.0%	5	95	39	174
Millard County	12,249	11,875	578	11,297	92.2%	2	218	154	612
Morgan County	7,022	6,974	141	6,833	97.3%	13	9	26	143
Piute County	1,402	1,390	24	1,366	97.4%	1	10	1	25
Rich County	1,834	1,825	33	1,792	97.7%	-	1	8	33
Salt Lake County	850,667	802,054	66,444	735,610	86.5%	9,563	7,784	31,266	72,190
San Juan County	13,711	6,317	538	5,779	42.1%	30	7,296	68	685
Sanpete County	21,452	20,745	1,083	19,662	91.7%	68	271	368	1,200
Sevier County	18,452	18,010	467	17,543	95.1%	13	382	47	497
Summit County	26,746	26,404	780	25,624	95.8%	34	126	182	799
Tooele County	33,351	32,106	4,853	27,253	81.7%	334	531	380	5,049
Uintah County	25,660	22,786	945	21,841	85.1%	12	2,725	137	1,111
Utah County	335,635	325,814	14,236	311,578	92.8%	629	2,485	6,707	15,063
Wasatch County	13,267	13,127	437	12,690	95.7%	6	100	34	458
Washington County	82,115	80,141	1,922	78,219	95.3%	133	1,170	671	2,080
Wayne County	2,379	2,324	47	2,277	95.7%	12	41	2	59
Weber County	184,065	175,279	16,653	158,626	86.2%	3,778	1,435	3,573	18,043

Note: Hispanics can be of any race. In the categories given above, American Indian includes Eskimo and Aleut.

Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Census Bureau(see: www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhut98.txt)

COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

April 1, 2000 is just five months away. Each issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

1999

October
- 1999 National State Data Center Meeting in Washington, D.C.

2000

January-March
- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March
- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas
- Special place enumeration

APRIL 1, 2000
CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30
- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000
- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

2001

April 1, 2001
- All states receive redistricting counts

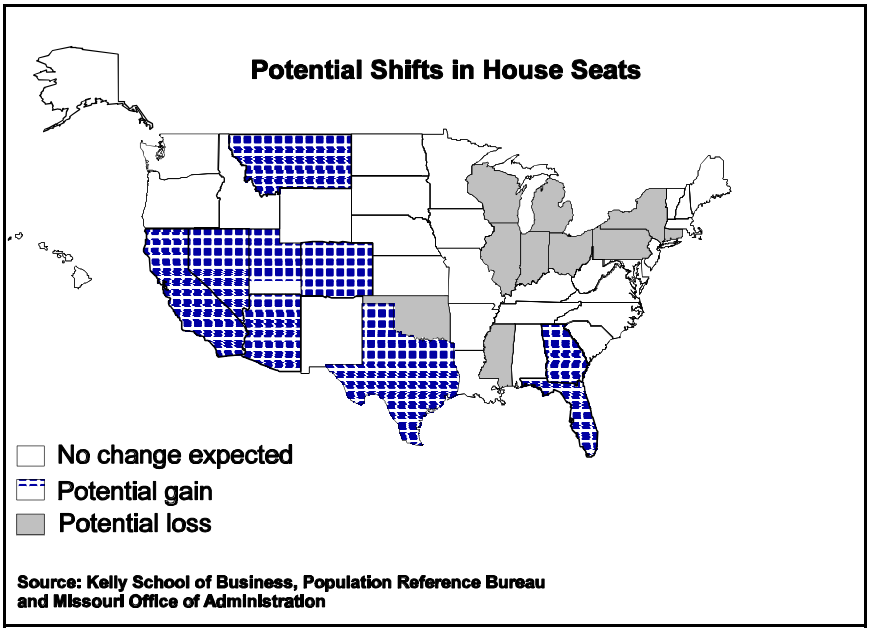
CENSUS 2000:
Equal Representation

On April 1, 2000 the 22nd national census will be conducted in an attempt to count an estimated 275 million people and 118 million housing units. The results of the census are used to determine the number of seats each state will have in the House of Representatives and to draw all congressional and state legislative voting districts.

The U.S. Department of Commerce will deliver the results of the census to the President by December 31, 2000. Within a week of the opening of the next session of Congress, the President must report the census counts to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, along with the number of representatives to which each state is entitled. By April 1, 2001 all states will receive redistricting counts. State legislatures are then responsible for the redistricting process, which involves defining the geographic boundaries of the state congressional districts.

Congressional Reapportionment
Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution requires an enumeration of the population every ten years for the purposes of apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that each state will have at least one member in the House. The apportionment process will allocate the remaining seats to the states based on the results of Census 2000. Calculation of a Congressional apportionment requires three factors--the apportionment population of each state, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the states, and a method to use for the calculation.

Several entities have analyzed which states may gain and which may lose seats after Census 2000. These analyses apply the mathematical formula known as the method of equal proportions that has been used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives in the previous five censuses. Based on these analyses, Utah may or may not gain a fourth seat after the 2000 census. Utah is one of the states"On the Bubble"– in some of these analyses Utah gains a fourth seat, but in others Utah holds steady with three seats. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget will continue to monitor congressional reapportionment as it impacts Utah.



Source: Kelly School of Business, Population Reference Bureau and Missouri Office of Administration

Utah Redistricting
The Utah Constitution requires the Utah Legislature to redraw all congressional, state legislative, and state school board districts and adopt them at the first legislative session following the receipt of the new population totals from the Census Bureau. This redistricting is done to equalize the population in each district so that everyone's vote will count the same. County clerks work carefully with the Census Bureau to provide data on geography and boundaries for voting precincts that form a building block for new districts that will last until the 2010 Census. When the legislature completes the redistricting, county clerks receive a copy of the new boundaries to ensure that ballots and voting precincts match the new boundaries. The new districts will be enacted in the fall of 2001.

For more information on the redistricting process in Utah, contact Stewart Smith, in the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at 801-538-1032. For more information on Census 2000 activities in Utah, contact Lisa Hillman in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at 801-537-9013, or visit our web site at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea■

THE MISCONCEPTION of UTAH INCOME MEASUREMENTS

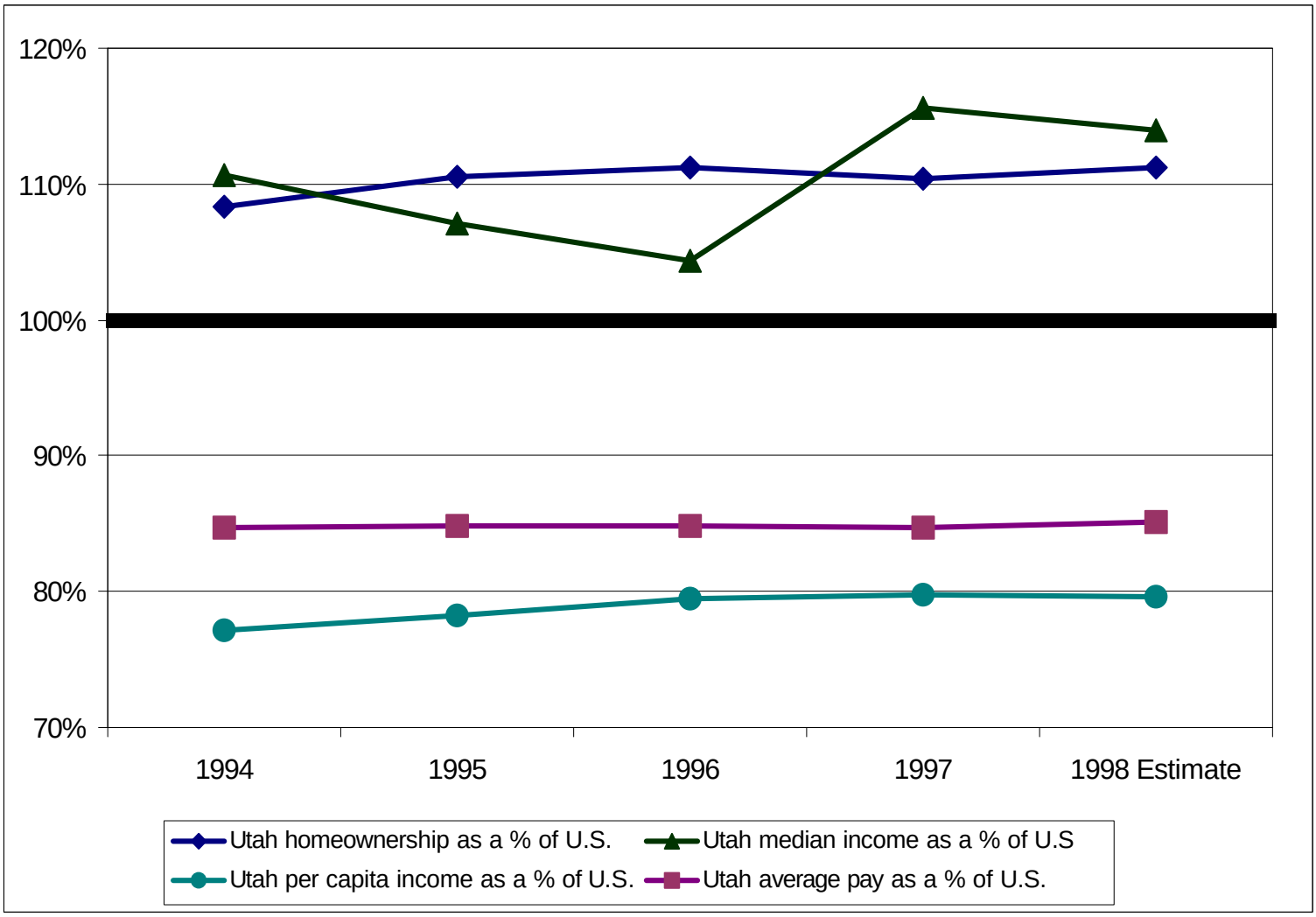
Income measurements about Utah are often misleading. Utah per capita income in 1998 was $21,096, ranking the state as the eighth lowest in the United States. Per capita income represents approximately 80% of the national average. However, median household income is high. The two-year average median household income in Utah for the years 1997 to 1998 was $43,870, which ranks in the top tier of states. Not only is median income higher in Utah than other states, it is also rising at a faster rate, having risen 7.1% in 1998 as compared to the national average gain of 2.7%. The contrast between these measurement can be explained by demographics such as household composition and size.

Utah is unique demographically. The average household size in Utah is 3.08 (1996), which is the highest in the nation. It also ranks far higher than the national average of 2.62 persons per household. Utah is higher than average in the proportion of children in the population and lower in the number of single parent households.

Utah leads the nation in such areas as homeownership rates and median household income. The number of people in Utah who owned their own homes in 1998 was 73.7%. This is 11% higher than the national average of 66.3% and puts Utah 10th in the nation.

So what can an observer gain from these figures? Utah households are more likely than average to be headed by two parents, with more than one wage earner helping to support the family. Because these families are apt to have more children than the national average, each worker is likely to be supporting more children than the national average. These families, on the other hand, earn more than their national counterparts and they are more likely to own their own homes. This is not to minimize the plight of single, wage-earning families. These lower income families on average earn only 85% of national pay, and must compete with dual-earning families for housing and services. Nonetheless, overall favorable economic conditions, along with the second lowest poverty rate in the nation, places Utah households in a better economic position than one might think at first glance. ■

Utah as a Percent of U.S. Average:
Homeownership, Household Income, Per Capita Income and Average Pay



Per Capita Income

	1998	Rank	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank
UNITED STATES	**26,482**	**-**	**25,288**	**-**	**24,164**	**-**	**23,059**	**-**	**22,056**	**-**
Alabama	21,500	40	20,672	38	19,838	39	19,041	37	18,163	39
Alaska	25,771	20	24,969	18	24,310	18	23,971	13	23,417	10
Arizona	23,152	35	21,998	35	21,071	35	20,078	35	19,127	36
Arkansas	20,393	46	19,595	47	18,808	47	17,934	48	17,090	47
California	27,579	12	26,314	12	25,142	12	23,983	12	22,953	14
Colorado	28,821	9	27,015	9	25,627	10	24,304	11	23,019	13
Connecticut	37,700	1	35,863	1	33,979	1	32,073	1	30,310	1
Delaware	29,932	6	28,493	6	27,125	6	25,603	6	24,465	6
District of Columbia	37,325	-	35,704	-	34,213	-	32,398	-	31,212	-
Florida	25,922	19	24,799	20	23,834	20	22,676	20	21,761	20
Georgia	25,106	23	23,882	25	22,900	23	21,696	23	20,632	25
Hawaii	26,210	17	25,598	17	25,086	13	24,848	9	24,090	8
Idaho	21,080	44	20,392	42	19,741	40	18,961	38	18,186	38
Illinois	28,976	8	27,688	8	26,393	8	25,135	8	23,956	9
Indiana	24,302	29	23,202	29	22,234	29	21,427	27	20,734	23
Iowa	24,007	32	23,120	31	22,032	32	20,412	34	19,964	32
Kansas	25,049	24	23,972	23	22,707	26	21,481	26	20,638	24
Kentucky	21,551	39	20,570	39	19,475	43	18,601	42	17,872	44
Louisiana	21,385	42	20,458	41	19,609	42	18,826	39	18,086	41
Maine	23,002	36	21,937	36	20,948	36	19,995	36	19,190	35
Maryland	30,023	5	28,674	5	27,298	5	26,141	5	25,329	5
Massachusetts	32,902	3	31,239	3	29,591	3	28,097	3	26,433	3
Michigan	25,979	18	24,956	19	23,996	19	23,407	18	22,338	18
Minnesota	27,667	11	26,243	13	25,235	11	23,736	15	22,802	15
Mississippi	18,998	50	18,098	50	17,398	50	16,574	50	15,886	50
Missouri	24,447	28	23,629	27	22,586	27	21,540	25	20,576	26
Montana	20,247	47	19,660	46	18,872	46	18,286	44	17,590	45
Nebraska	24,786	26	23,618	28	22,847	25	21,029	31	20,365	28
Nevada	27,360	14	26,514	10	25,877	9	24,541	10	23,391	11
New Hampshire	29,219	7	27,766	7	26,418	7	25,313	7	24,119	7
New Jersey	33,953	2	32,356	2	30,892	2	29,568	2	28,333	2
New Mexico	20,008	48	19,298	48	18,634	48	18,029	47	17,150	46
New York	31,679	4	30,250	4	29,015	4	27,587	4	26,242	4
North Carolina	24,122	31	23,168	30	22,053	31	20,996	32	19,920	33
North Dakota	21,708	38	20,103	45	20,197	38	18,149	45	18,156	40
Ohio	25,239	21	24,163	21	23,054	21	22,217	21	21,237	21
Oklahoma	21,056	45	20,305	43	19,342	44	18,544	43	17,984	42
Oregon	24,775	27	23,920	24	22,894	24	21,618	24	20,508	27
Pennsylvania	26,889	16	25,670	15	24,533	16	23,268	19	22,343	17
Rhode Island	26,924	15	25,667	16	24,356	17	23,520	17	22,315	19
South Carolina	21,387	41	20,508	40	19,651	41	18,789	40	17,914	43
South Dakota	22,201	37	21,076	37	20,450	37	18,724	41	18,568	37
Tennessee	23,615	33	22,699	33	21,800	33	21,109	30	20,088	31
Texas	25,028	25	23,707	26	22,345	28	21,320	28	20,312	29
Utah	**21,096**	**43**	**20,185**	**44**	**19,214**	**45**	**18,054**	**46**	**17,004**	**48**
Vermont	24,217	30	23,017	32	22,179	30	21,246	29	20,196	30
Virginia	27,489	13	26,109	14	24,950	15	23,943	14	23,031	12
Washington	28,066	10	26,451	11	24,958	14	23,677	16	22,687	16
West Virginia	19,373	49	18,724	49	18,116	49	17,441	49	16,948	49
Wisconsin	25,184	22	24,048	22	22,987	22	21,960	22	21,012	22
Wyoming	23,225	34	22,596	34	21,524	34	20,685	33	19,865	34
Utah as a % of U.S.	**79.7%**		**79.8%**		**79.5%**		**78.3%**		**77.1%**	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/spi/pcpi.htm

Average Annual Pay

	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank	1993	Rank
UNITED STATES	**$30,336**	**-**	**$28,946**	**-**	**$27,846**	**-**	**$26,939**	**-**	**$26,361**	**-**
Alabama	26,138	31	25,180	31	24,396	31	23,616	30	22,786	30
Alaska	33,157	6	32,461	5	32,685	4	32,657	4	32,336	4
Arizona	27,654	25	26,387	26	25,324	26	24,276	27	23,501	28
Arkansas	23,268	46	22,294	46	21,590	46	20,898	46	20,337	46
California	33,485	5	31,776	6	30,717	6	29,878	6	29,470	6
Colorado	30,067	14	28,520	14	27,122	14	26,164	15	25,682	15
Connecticut	38,895	1	36,592	2	35,127	1	33,811	1	33,169	1
Delaware	32,185	9	30,711	9	29,123	10	27,950	10	27,144	10
District of Columbia	46,775	-	44,458	-	42,453	-	40,919	-	39,199	-
Florida	26,569	30	25,641	29	24,709	29	23,925	29	23,571	27
Georgia	29,020	19	27,492	20	26,308	22	25,306	22	24,865	22
Hawaii	28,358	23	27,363	21	26,977	15	26,746	12	26,325	11
Idaho	24,053	44	23,353	42	22,839	42	21,938	44	21,188	44
Illinois	33,018	7	31,296	8	30,101	8	29,105	8	28,425	7
Indiana	27,633	26	26,477	25	25,571	25	24,908	23	24,109	23
Iowa	24,811	39	23,679	41	22,875	41	22,187	42	21,441	43
Kansas	25,693	33	24,609	32	23,709	33	22,900	35	22,430	34
Kentucky	25,574	35	24,462	36	23,502	36	22,747	37	22,170	37
Louisiana	25,754	32	24,541	34	23,895	32	23,176	32	22,633	33
Maine	24,899	38	23,850	39	23,125	39	22,389	39	22,026	38
Maryland	31,765	10	30,295	10	29,143	9	28,421	9	27,686	9
Massachusetts	35,710	4	33,937	4	32,352	5	31,024	5	30,229	5
Michigan	32,761	8	31,521	7	30,545	7	29,541	7	28,260	8
Minnesota	30,254	12	28,866	13	27,363	13	26,425	13	25,710	14
Mississippi	22,772	47	21,822	47	21,120	47	20,382	47	19,693	48
Missouri	27,782	24	26,601	24	25,669	24	24,625	25	23,898	25
Montana	21,947	49	21,146	49	20,516	48	20,219	48	19,932	47
Nebraska	24,566	42	23,294	44	22,389	44	21,500	45	20,815	45
Nevada	28,677	20	27,788	17	26,647	19	25,700	19	25,461	18
New Hampshire	29,296	17	27,691	19	26,637	20	25,555	20	24,962	20
New Jersey	37,513	3	35,928	3	34,533	3	33,439	2	32,722	3
New Mexico	24,684	41	23,716	40	23,040	40	22,351	40	21,731	42
New York	38,497	2	36,816	1	34,938	2	33,438	3	32,919	2
North Carolina	26,672	29	25,410	30	24,403	30	23,449	31	22,773	31
North Dakota	22,047	48	21,242	48	20,492	49	19,893	49	19,382	49
Ohio	29,088	18	27,776	18	26,868	18	26,133	16	25,338	19
Oklahoma	24,243	43	23,329	43	22,671	43	22,292	41	22,001	39
Oregon	28,420	22	27,028	23	25,833	23	24,780	24	24,093	24
Pennsylvania	30,161	13	28,973	11	27,904	11	26,950	11	26,274	12
Rhode Island	28,664	21	27,194	22	26,375	21	25,454	21	24,889	21
South Carolina	25,004	37	24,049	38	23,292	38	22,477	38	21,933	40
South Dakota	21,645	50	20,724	50	19,931	50	19,255	50	18,613	50
Tennessee	27,235	28	25,963	28	25,046	28	24,106	28	23,368	29
Texas	29,690	15	28,129	15	26,899	17	25,959	18	25,523	16
Utah	**25,689**	**34**	**24,572**	**33**	**23,626**	**34**	**22,811**	**36**	**22,250**	**36**
Vermont	25,496	36	24,480	35	23,583	35	22,964	33	22,704	32
Virginia	29,548	16	28,003	16	26,899	16	26,031	17	25,504	17
Washington	30,768	11	28,881	12	27,453	12	26,362	14	25,760	13
West Virginia	24,716	40	24,075	37	23,488	37	22,959	34	22,373	35
Wisconsin	27,327	27	26,021	27	25,099	27	24,324	26	23,610	26
Wyoming	23,864	45	22,870	45	22,351	45	22,054	43	21,745	41
Utah as a % of U.S.	**84.7%**		**84.9%**		**84.8%**		**84.7%**		**84.4%**	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see: http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/annpay.t01.htm)

Homeownership Rates

	1998	Rank	1997	Rank	1996	Rank	1995	Rank	1994	Rank
UNITED STATES	**66.3%**	**-**	**65.7%**	**-**	**65.4%**	**-**	**64.7%**	**-**	**64.0%**	**-**
Alabama	72.9%	10	71.3%	13	71.0%	14	70.1%	16	68.5%	18
Alaska	66.3%	38	67.2%	32	62.9%	42	60.9%	44	58.8%	45
Arizona	64.3%	41	63.0%	41	62.0%	43	62.9%	41	67.7%	24
Arkansas	66.7%	35	66.7%	36	66.6%	35	67.2%	28	68.1%	22
California	56.0%	48	55.7%	48	55.0%	48	55.4%	48	55.5%	48
Colorado	65.2%	39	64.1%	39	64.5%	39	64.6%	39	62.9%	41
Connecticut	69.3%	27	68.1%	26	69.0%	20	68.2%	21	63.8%	38
Delaware	71.0%	18	69.2%	20	71.5%	12	71.7%	6	70.5%	8
District of Columbia	40.3%	-	42.5%	-	40.4%	-	39.2%	-	37.8%	-
Florida	66.9%	34	66.9%	33	67.1%	32	66.6%	32	65.7%	30
Georgia	71.2%	17	70.9%	14	69.3%	18	66.6%	33	63.4%	39
Hawaii	52.8%	50	50.2%	50	50.6%	50	50.2%	50	52.3%	50
Idaho	72.6%	12	72.3%	12	71.4%	13	72.0%	5	70.7%	6
Illinois	68.0%	32	68.1%	28	68.2%	27	66.4%	34	64.2%	33
Indiana	72.6%	11	74.1%	5	74.2%	4	71.0%	13	68.4%	20
Iowa	72.1%	13	72.7%	10	72.8%	9	71.4%	9	70.1%	9
Kansas	66.7%	36	66.5%	37	67.5%	30	67.5%	24	69.0%	14
Kentucky	75.1%	3	75.0%	2	73.2%	6	71.2%	11	70.6%	7
Louisiana	66.6%	37	66.4%	38	64.9%	37	65.3%	37	65.8%	28
Maine	74.6%	6	74.9%	3	76.5%	1	76.7%	1	72.6%	2
Maryland	68.7%	29	70.5%	16	66.9%	33	65.8%	36	64.1%	35
Massachusetts	61.3%	46	62.3%	43	61.7%	45	60.2%	45	60.6%	43
Michigan	74.4%	7	73.3%	8	73.3%	5	72.2%	4	72.0%	3
Minnesota	75.4%	2	75.4%	1	75.4%	2	73.3%	2	68.9%	15
Mississippi	75.1%	4	73.7%	7	73.0%	7	71.1%	12	69.2%	13
Missouri	70.7%	19	70.5%	15	70.2%	17	69.4%	18	68.4%	21
Montana	68.6%	30	67.5%	31	68.6%	22	68.7%	20	68.8%	16
Nebraska	69.9%	23	66.7%	35	66.8%	34	67.1%	29	68.0%	23
Nevada	61.4%	45	61.2%	45	61.1%	46	58.6%	46	55.8%	47
New Hampshire	69.6%	25	66.8%	34	65.0%	36	66.0%	35	65.1%	32
New Jersey	63.1%	43	63.1%	40	64.6%	38	64.9%	38	64.1%	36
New Mexico	71.3%	16	69.6%	19	67.1%	31	67.0%	30	66.8%	26
New York	52.8%	49	52.6%	49	52.7%	49	52.7%	49	52.5%	49
North Carolina	71.3%	14	70.2%	17	70.4%	15	70.1%	15	68.7%	17
North Dakota	68.0%	31	68.1%	27	68.2%	26	67.3%	27	63.3%	40
Ohio	70.7%	20	69.0%	22	69.2%	19	67.9%	23	67.4%	25
Oklahoma	69.7%	24	68.5%	23	68.4%	24	69.8%	17	68.5%	19
Oregon	63.4%	42	61.0%	46	63.1%	40	63.2%	40	63.9%	37
Pennsylvania	73.9%	8	73.3%	9	71.7%	11	71.5%	7	71.8%	5
Rhode Island	59.8%	47	58.7%	47	56.6%	47	57.9%	47	56.5%	46
South Carolina	76.6%	1	74.1%	6	72.9%	8	71.3%	10	72.0%	4
South Dakota	67.3%	33	67.6%	30	67.8%	29	67.5%	25	66.4%	27
Tennessee	71.3%	15	70.2%	18	68.8%	21	67.0%	31	65.2%	31
Texas	62.5%	44	61.5%	44	61.8%	44	61.4%	43	59.7%	44
Utah	**73.7%**	**9**	**72.5%**	**11**	**72.7%**	**10**	**71.5%**	**8**	**69.3%**	**11**
Vermont	69.1%	28	69.1%	21	70.3%	16	70.4%	14	69.4%	10
Virginia	69.4%	26	68.4%	24	68.5%	23	68.1%	22	69.3%	12
Washington	64.9%	40	62.9%	42	63.1%	41	61.6%	42	62.4%	42
West Virginia	74.8%	5	74.6%	4	74.3%	3	73.1%	3	73.7%	1
Wisconsin	70.1%	21	68.3%	25	68.2%	25	67.5%	26	64.2%	34
Wyoming	70.0%	22	67.6%	29	68.0%	28	69.0%	19	65.8%	29

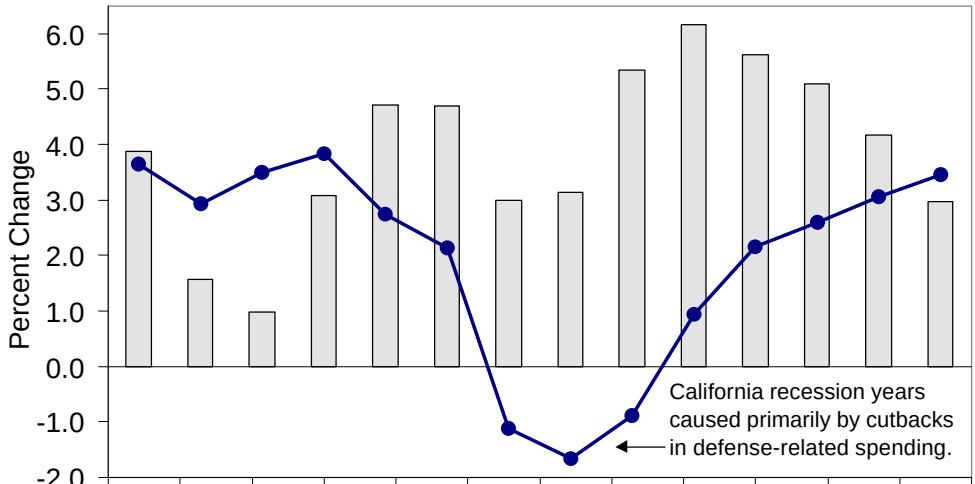
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (see: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual98/ann98t13.html)

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Growth in the Utah economy has slowed for the past five years, after having accelerated during the prior seven-year period (1988 to 1994). The Utah economy started to recover from its 1986/1987 recession in 1988. Employment, net in-migration, and housing price appreciation all peaked in 1994.

Beginning in 1989 job growth in Utah exceeded that in California and the nation. California job growth rates began to deteriorate in 1989 and did not begin to recover until 1993. California actually experienced negative job growth rates for three years (1991 to 1993). Net migration began to improve in Utah in 1989, after reaching a low of 14,600 net out-migrants in 1988. Net migration improved steadily until 1994 when it reached a peak of 22,800 net in-migrants. During that year 17,223 Californians moved to Utah, and 5,098 Utahns moved to California (Internal Revenue Service data). California has been the largest, single-state contributor to net in-migration into Utah from 1990 to 1997 (latest data available).

California and Utah Job Growth Rates



	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998
Utah	3.9	1.6	1.0	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.1	5.3	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.0
California	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.1	-1.1	-1.7	-0.9	0.9	2.6	3.1	3.4

Calendar Years

Job growth in Utah peaked at 6.2% in 1994 (California's job growth that year was only 0.9%). By 1998, however, California's job growth of 3.4% exceeded Utah's growth of 3.0%. California's job growth of 2.7% is expected to continue to exceed Utah's growth in 1999. Employment growth in Utah is expected to slow to 2.6% in 1999. For comparison, Utah's long-term 1950 to 1998 average job growth rate is 3.6%.

In the early 1990s out-of-state employers and workers were attracted to Utah by employment growth opportunities and inexpensive housing. Employers were also attracted by inexpensive labor. Although average pay in Utah has remained at 85% of the national average in the late 1990s, housing prices and job opportunities have changed. Median, existing-housing prices in Utah began to exceed the national average as of 1995, and job opportunities became more abundant in California than in Utah as of 1998. By the 2nd quarter of 1999 the national median, existing-home price for all U.S. metropolitan areas was $133,500 compared to the Salt Lake/Ogden metropolitan area's median price of $137,600 (National Association of Realtors).

Largely due to higher than national housing price levels, the growth rate in prices (as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat-sales, house price index) has softened steadily in Utah over the last five years. Housing prices increased an astonishing 19.0% in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and have since declined to 3.3% growth in the 2nd quarter of 1999 compared to the same quarter in 1998. This 3.3% growth for the period ended June 30, 1999 only ranked Utah as 44th highest in the nation for repeat-sales, existing house price appreciation. Utah ranked 2nd in housing price appreciation as recently as 3rd quarter of 1997.

As of September 1999, employment growth in services (4.0%) and construction (6.5%) remain strong compared to the same month in 1998. Job growth in other industries (through September) remains below 1998 levels. Construction employment has the strongest growth, but it is the least stable (sustainable) industry and the most volatile (with large job growth cycles). Firms with announced layoffs of 50 jobs or more in Utah in 1999 include (but are not limited to):

- American Stores (retail),
- Nordstroms (retail),
- International Home Foods Inc. (food manufacturing),
- Gull Laboratories (medical kits),
- Nimbus CD International Inc. (CD-Rom manufacturing),
- Fonix (speech recognition software),
- Quanex Corporation (air bag components),
- Utah Relay Service(phone service for hearing impaired),
- Zions and First Security Banks (banking),
- Packard Bell (call center),
- Winair Airlines (commercial airlines),
- Dick Simon Trucking (trucking),
- Eagle OPG Inc. (sports bag manufacturing),
- Daw Technologies (computer chip manufacturing), and
- Franklin Covey Company (day planners). ■

Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: October 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Forecast	2001 Forecast	% chg 1997-98	% chg 98-99	% chg 99-00	% chg 00-01
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $92	7,270	7,554	7,841	8,021	8,254	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $92	4,913.5	5,154.3	5,417.1	5,579.6	5,719.1	4.9	5.1	3.0	2.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $92	1,138.0	1,267.7	1,376.8	1,409.8	1,449.3	11.4	8.6	2.4	2.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $92	308.9	300.6	295.8	293.7	300.1	-2.7	-1.6	-0.7	2.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $92	970.0	984.6	1,012.1	1,069.8	1,146.8	1.5	2.8	5.7	7.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.6	27.6	27.6	27.4	0.7	3.6	0.1	-0.5
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.6	19.2	16.5	15.7	14.9	-2.0	-13.9	-5.0	-5.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	183.4	203.9	216.2	227.1	238.4	11.2	6.1	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	672.6	657.4	700.2	705.5	710.0	-2.3	6.5	0.8	0.6
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.6	16.6	15.4	15.5	3.9	6.8	-7.2	0.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.48	1.62	1.63	1.45	1.40	9.5	0.6	-11.0	-3.4
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	327.9	369.5	417.2	437.2	456.5	12.7	12.9	4.8	4.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	240.2	246.9	256.1	259.4	266.4	2.8	3.7	1.3	2.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	205.3	216.7	224.7	229.2	234.9	5.6	3.7	2.0	2.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	121.8	128.4	133.2	135.8	139.2	5.4	3.7	2.0	2.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,617.9	2,746.1	2,963.0	3,049.0	3,170.9	4.9	7.9	2.9	4.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.4	84.1	88.2	85.6	86.4	2.1	5.0	-3.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.7	21.7	19.5	17.0	16.0	4.8	-10.1	-12.8	-5.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,943.5	2,188.7	2,250.0	2,000.0	1,950.0	12.6	2.8	-11.1	-2.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,371.0	1,148.4	1,000.0	850.0	750.0	-16.2	-12.9	-15.0	-11.8
Utah Addition, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	407.1	461.3	500.0	530.0	560.0	13.3	8.4	6.0	5.7
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.8	237.9	245.9	250.8	257.1	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.6	133.5	137.9	140.7	144.2	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,873	15,657	16,596	17,405	18,282	5.3	6.0	4.9	5.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	267.5	269.9	272.3	274.5	276.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	103.2	104.6	104.6	97.7	96.6	1.4	0.0	-6.6	-1.1
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,115.9	2,149.8	2,187.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	15.1	2.0	0.2	1.4	5.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.6	107.0	107.3	100.5	99.6	0.4	0.3	-6.3	-0.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	741.3	732.4	749.2	726.8	750.0	-1.2	2.3	-3.0	3.2
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	618.9	612.2	619.0	587.5	609.8	-1.1	1.1	-5.1	3.8
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	19.1	12.6	15.7	16.6	17.2	-34.2	24.6	5.7	3.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.3	93.6	91.6	89.3	90.2	-2.8	-2.1	-2.5	0.9
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	18.3	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.5	-2.8	0.4	1.6	1.7
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	18.6	12.5	16.2	17.1	17.9	-32.5	29.6	5.0	5.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.85	1.73	1.83	2.02	2.22	-6.5	5.8	10.4	9.9
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.78	0.67	0.72	0.82	0.82	-14.1	8.0	13.3	0.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	160.6	163.2	166.8	170.9	175.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	111.6	112.7	114.3	116.5	118.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.46	5.35	4.95	5.25	5.25	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.06	4.78	4.61	4.88	4.88	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.61	5.58	5.79	6.09	6.24	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.8	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	122.7	125.8	128.2	128.7	130.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	30,336	31,563	32,916	34,425	35,789	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,721	3,971	4,221	4,432	4,662	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.2
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	994.0	1,023.5	1,050.1	1,075.3	1,103.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	25,343	26,482	27,330	28,368	29,503	4.5	3.2	3.8	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	25,191	27,105	28,699	30,505	32,550	7.6	5.9	6.3	6.7
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,771	7,158	7,516	7,892	8,286	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	41,682	44,297	46,512	49,210	52,162	6.3	5.0	5.8	6.0
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	32,136	34,418	36,353	38,503	40,807	7.1	5.6	5.9	6.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (9/99)

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

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic & Business Research ..... Frank Hachman (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development ..... Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Workforce Services ..... Ken Jensen (526-9488)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory ..... Michael Toney (797-1231)*
Center for Health Data ..... Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
Utah State Office of Education ..... Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
Utah Foundation ..... Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns ..... Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues ..... Patrick Poulin (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics ..... Ronald Wopsock (722-5141)*
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU ..... Larry Bensen (378-3800)
Marriott Library, U of U ..... Jill Moriearty (581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU ..... John Walters (797-2683)*
Stewart Library, WSU ..... Lonna Rivera (626-6181)
Southern Utah University Library ..... Suzanne Julian (586-7946)*
State Library Div. of Utah ..... Lennis Anderson (715-6751)
Salt Lake City Data Center ..... Neil Olsen (535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library System ..... David Wilson (943-4636)
Salt Lake City Library ..... Kathy Burns (524-8211)
Davis County Library System ..... Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG ..... Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)*
Five County AOG ..... Ken Sizemore (673-3548)*
Mountainland AOG ..... Shawn Eliot (229-3800)
Six County AOG ..... Emery Polelonema (896-9222)*
Southeastern AOG ..... Debbie Hatt (637-5444)*
Uintah Basin AOG ..... Curtis Dastrup (722-4518)*
Wasatch Front Regional Council ..... Scott Festin (299-5713)
Utah Navajo Trust Fund ..... Larry Rodgers (678-1460)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU ..... Derek Snow (586-5405)*
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC ..... Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
County-Wide Planning & Development ..... Mark Teuscher (753-3631)*
Economic Development Corp. of Utah ..... Trina Klingler (328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development ..... Dave Hutchinson (259-1346)*
Park City Chamber/Bureau ..... Mary Bradley (649-6100)*
Uintah County Economic Development ..... Greg Hawkins (789-1352)*
Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. ..... Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. ..... Fionna Weaver (621-8300)

Area codes are (801) unless denoted with a ''.*
Numbers with a '' are area code (435).*

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

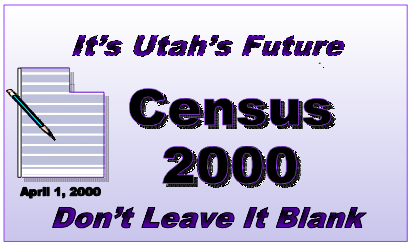
Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochnour, Manager
State Data Center Contacts (801) 538-1036
Lisa Hillman
Jamie Jensen
Robert Spendlove
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Scott Frisby, Research Assistant
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Special Studies, Newsletter Editor
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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 36 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.

8 0 1 - 5 3 8 - 1 0 3 6

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center.
This newsletter and other data is available via the Internet at DEA's website.

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea