Winter 2001

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Census 2000 National and State Population Counts

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. The Census Bureau released national and state unadjusted population counts on December 28, 2000, the first set of data to be released from the 2000 decennial census.[1] Data for smaller geographical areas (down to the block level), along with more detail, will be released beginning April 1, 2001 and continue through 2003.

The total population count for the U.S. was 281,421,906. This represents a population increase of 32,712,033 persons, or 13.2% from 1990.

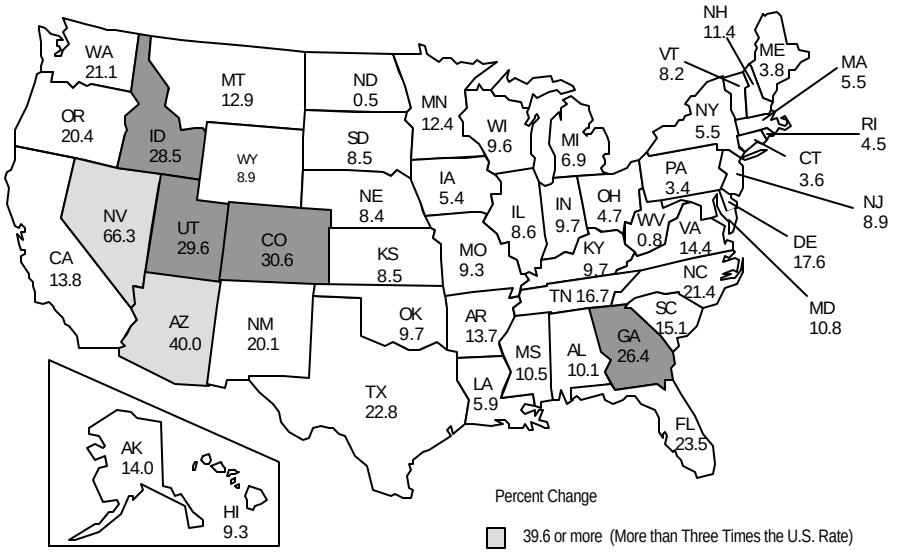
Utah's population reached 2,233,169 in 2000.[2] This represents a population increase of 510,319 persons, or 29.6% from 1990, ranking Utah fourth among states in the rate of population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. during this ten year period.

The most populous state in the country was California (33,871,648), followed by Texas (20,851,820), New York (18,976,457), and Florida (15,982,387). The least populous state in the country was Wyoming (493,782). The state that gained the most numerically was California (4,111,627), followed by Texas (3,865,310), Florida (3,044,452), and Georgia (1,708,237).

The majority of states that experienced the highest growth rates from 1990 to 2000 are located in the South and West regions of the U.S. The top ten states with the highest growth rates include:

Nevada (66.3%); Arizona (40.0%); Colorado (30.6%); Utah (29.6%); Idaho (28.5%); Georgia (26.4%); Florida (23.5%); Texas (22.8%); North Carolina (21.4%); and Washington (21.2%).

Percent Change in Population for States: 1990 to 2000
U.S. Rate = 13.2%



Source: U.S Census Bureau

[1]On January 25, 1999 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that adjusted 2000 census data, or data that uses statistical sampling in calculating the population, cannot be used for the purposes of Congressional apportionment. The national and state population counts that were released on December 28, 2000 are unadjusted numbers, and must be used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Census Bureau is expected to release both unadjusted and adjusted numbers with the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data on April 1, 2001.

[2]The difference between the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 counts for Utah and Utah's official population projections lies primarily in the state projections underestimating migration from 1990 to 2000. The Census Bureau shows the state population to be 2.23 million in 2000, while the state's projections show a population of 2.15 million, or 3% under the Census Bureau totals. The states methods, which include, LDS membership, IRS data, and school enrollment did not pick up these extra people, therefore we can conclude that they are not LDS, they do not have children enrolled in school, and they are not paying taxes, or at least did not in time to be included in the projection work.

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Census 2000 National and State Population Counts (Continued)

Apportionment

Apportionment, the process of distributing the 435 congressional seats among states, depends on the size of the population in each state as counted in the decennial census. After each census, the number of congressional representatives from each state is reviewed on the basis of each state's population, and as a portion of the nation's total population, using a mathematical formula known as the method of equal proportions (Title 2, Section 2a, U.S. Code). Therefore, congressional apportionment requires calculations involving 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.

The U.S. Bureau uses apportionment population totals when calculating congressional apportionment. Apportionment population includes the resident population in a given state plus the overseas population from that state. While apportionment population totals are used only for apportionment purposes, resident population totals are used for redistricting, federal funds distribution, and Census 2000 data products.

Based on the 2000 apportionment population totals, Utah missed gaining an additional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives by only 856 people. The last time Utah gained an additional house seat, which brought the total number of seats to three, was after the 1980 decennial census.

The states that gained seats based on Census 2000 apportionment totals include: Arizona (2); California (1); Colorado (1); Florida (2); Georgia (2); Nevada (1); North Carolina (1); and Texas (1). States that lost house seats include: Connecticut (1); Illinois (1); Indiana (1); Michigan (1); Mississippi (1); New York (2); Ohio (1); Oklahoma (1); Pennsylvania (2); and Wisconsin (1).

Utah Population by Census Year

Year	Decennial Census Population
2000	2,233,169
1990	1,722,850
1980	1,461,037
1970	1,059,273
1960	890,627
1950	688,862
1940	550,310
1930	507,847
1920	449,396
1910	373,351
1900	276,749
1890	210,779
1880	143,963
1870	86,786
1860	40,273
1850	11,380

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Counting Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses

The 1970 Census was the first census in which certain categories of Americans overseas officially were included in the congressional apportionment population. In this census, U.S. military personnel, as well as federal civilian employees and their dependents, were included in the apportionment population total. This change in the definition of the apportionment population was made in response to bipartisan congressional concern over the substantial number of Americans who were stationed overseas because of the Vietnam War.

The Census Bureau decided not to include any component of Americans overseas in the apportionment population in the 1980 decennial census for several reasons. First, the number of Americans living overseas was much smaller than in 1970 because the U.S. was no longer at war. Second, there was no constitutional or other legal mandate requiring the direct enumeration of Americans living overseas. Third, there were no federal program requirements for data on Americans living overseas, and very little use was made of the data that had been collected on them in past censuses. Congress did not object to the Census Bureau's decision and therefore Americans overseas were not included in the apportionment population totals.

The 1990 Census was the second in census history where U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents were included in the apportionment population. The Census Bureau cited several reasons for their decision. First, the 1969 Justice Department opinion recognized that the Director of the Census Bureau has discretionary authority to decide whether to include overseas Americans in the apportionment population. Second, there was bipartisan support for including overseas military personnel. Third, the U.S. Department of Defense was able to provide the overseas counts based on administrative records.[3]

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau again chose to include U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents in the apportionment population totals. Based on the 2000 apportionment counts, Utah missed gaining U.S. Congressional House Seat 435 by 856 people. Utah would, however, have gained an additional seat by 691 people based on resident population alone.

Utah Census Lawsuit

On January 10, 2001 Governor Leavitt announced that the State of Utah filed a lawsuit in federal court. The issue presented in the case is whether the Census Bureau improperly excluded from the decennial census apportionment count more than 10,000 residents of Utah who were stationed overseas as missionaries at the time of the 2000 census, while including in the count Americans overseas who were working for the U.S. Government. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit include the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, all members of Utah's Congressional delegation, and top leaders from both parties in Utah's Legislature.

Utah's lawsuit argues that the Census Bureau unfairly treated one group of citizens differently from another "similarly situated" group. The suit also contends that the Bureau violated the constitutional requirement of "one person, one vote" by undervaluing the number of Utah residents. The Constitution requires the Census Bureau to count the "whole number of persons" in each state when reporting numbers for congressional apportionment purposes. The state is arguing that the "whole number" of Utah citizens should include all those living temporarily abroad, including missionaries.

The case is scheduled to be heard in U.S. Federal District Court in March.

[3] Karen M. Mills, "Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses," U.S. Census Bureau, Technical Paper 62, November 1993.

National and State Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

State	April 1, 1990 Population	1990 Rank	April 1, 2000 Population	2000 Rank	1990-2000 Absolute Change	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	248,709,873		281,421,906		32,712,033	13.2	
Alabama	4,040,587	22	4,447,100	23	406,513	10.1	25
Alaska	550,043	49	626,932	48	76,889	14.0	17
Arizona	3,665,228	24	5,130,632	20	1,465,404	40.0	2
Arkansas	2,350,725	33	2,673,400	33	322,675	13.7	19
California	29,760,021	1	33,871,648	1	4,111,627	13.8	18
Colorado	3,294,394	26	4,301,261	24	1,006,867	30.6	3
Connecticut	3,287,116	27	3,405,565	29	118,449	3.6	47
Delaware	666,168	46	783,600	45	117,432	17.6	13
Florida	12,937,926	4	15,982,378	4	3,044,452	23.5	7
Georgia	6,478,216	11	8,186,453	10	1,708,237	26.4	6
Hawaii	1,108,229	41	1,211,537	42	103,308	9.3	31
Idaho	1,006,749	42	1,293,953	39	287,204	28.5	5
Illinios	11,430,602	6	12,419,293	5	988,691	8.6	34
Indiana	5,544,159	14	6,080,485	14	536,326	9.7	27
Iowa	2,776,755	30	2,926,324	30	149,569	5.4	43
Kansas	2,477,574	32	2,688,418	32	210,844	8.5	35
Kentucky	3,685,296	23	4,041,769	25	356,473	9.7	28
Louisiana	4,219,973	21	4,468,976	22	249,003	5.9	40
Maine	1,227,928	38	1,274,923	40	46,995	3.8	46
Maryland	4,781,468	19	5,296,486	19	515,018	10.8	23
Massachusetts	6,016,425	13	6,349,097	13	332,672	5.5	41
Michigan	9,295,297	8	9,938,444	8	643,147	6.9	39
Minnesota	4,375,099	20	4,919,479	21	544,380	12.4	21
Mississippi	2,573,216	31	2,844,658	31	271,442	10.5	24
Missouri	5,117,073	15	5,595,211	17	478,138	9.3	30
Montana	799,065	44	902,195	44	103,130	12.9	20
Nebraska	1,578,385	36	1,711,263	38	132,878	8.4	37
Nevada	1,201,833	39	1,998,257	35	796,424	66.3	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	40	1,235,786	41	126,534	11.4	22
New Jersey	7,730,188	9	8,414,350	9	684,162	8.9	33
New Mexico	1,515,069	37	1,819,046	36	303,977	20.1	12
New York	17,990,455	2	18,976,457	3	986,002	5.5	42
North Carolina	6,628,637	10	8,049,313	11	1,420,676	21.4	9
North Dakota	638,800	47	642,200	47	3,400	0.5	50
Ohio	10,847,115	7	11,353,140	7	506,025	4.7	44
Oklahoma	3,145,585	28	3,450,654	27	305,069	9.7	26
Oregon	2,842,321	29	3,421,399	28	579,078	20.4	11
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	5	12,281,054	6	399,411	3.4	48
Rhode Island	1,003,464	43	1,048,319	43	44,855	4.5	45
South Carolina	3,486,703	25	4,012,012	26	525,309	15.1	15
South Dakota	696,004	45	754,844	46	58,840	8.5	36
Tennessee	4,877,185	17	5,689,283	16	812,098	16.7	14
Texas	16,986,510	3	20,851,820	2	3,865,310	22.8	8
Utah	1,722,850	35	2,233,169	34	510,319	29.6	4
Vermont	562,758	48	608,827	49	46,069	8.2	38
Virginia	6,187,358	12	7,078,515	12	891,157	14.4	16
Washington	4,866,692	18	5,894,121	15	1,027,429	21.1	10
West Virginia	1,793,477	34	1,808,344	37	14,867	0.8	49
Wisconsin	4,891,769	16	5,363,675	18	471,906	9.6	29
Wyoming	453,588	50	493,782	50	40,194	8.9	32

Note: Consistent with the January 1999 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives, 525 U.S. 316, 119 S. Ct. 765 (1999)), these resident population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

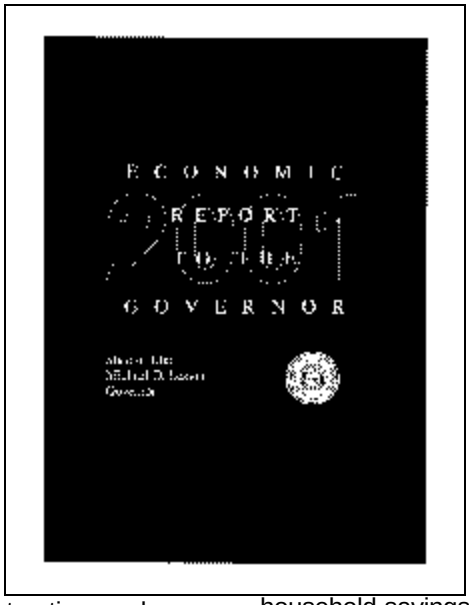
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2001 Economic Report to the Governor

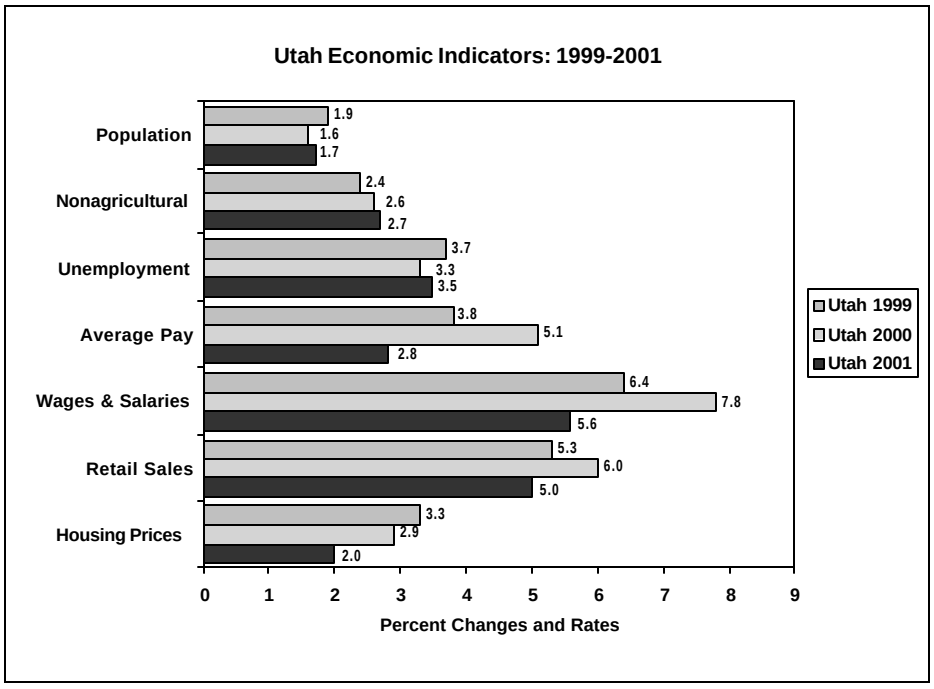
On January 10th the *2001 Economic Report to the Governor* was released. This year's report is the fifteenth annual edition of this publication. The *Economic Report to the Governor* is the most comprehensive source of economic and demographic data about Utah, and it is the result of the collaborative efforts of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisors, and other experts in the area of economic research. Following is a sample of some of the topics examined in the 2001 report.

Utah's Overall Economy

Utah's economy performed well in 2000, with growth continuing on a moderate track. The decline in Utah's job growth rates bottomed out in the third quarter of 1999. Since 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, the annual rate of job growth has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 2.4% in 1999. This orderly deceleration has now stabilized, and the rate of job growth increased slightly in 2000 to 2.6%, and is expected to be 2.7% in 2001. These increases are largely due to preparations for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and favorable growth in information technology, the heart of the "New Economy."



During 2000, the pattern of Utah's economic activity began to change. Construction activity, a major catalyst for growth over the past decade, began to contract in 2000. This decline is expected to continue into 2001 as higher mortgage rates dampen residential construction, and many large projects are completed, some of which were accelerated for hosting the Winter Olympics. Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2001 are expected to remain well above the long-run average of 5.5% of total non-farm jobs. As the national economy slows, it will not bolster the Utah economy to the extent of the 1990s. Likewise, Utah's merchandise exports, flat in the range of $3.6 billion since 1995, will not be a force for growth. Services are the main driving force in the economy now.



The outlook calls for moderate growth as the state moves past the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Population, job, and income growth rates in Utah are expected to continue to outpace those of the nation in 2001. And, unlike the nation, the rate of non-farm job growth will increase slightly in 2001. Utah's economy remains prosperous with low unemployment and high-income growth despite the slowdown in construction.

International, National, and Regional Context

Utah's current prosperity occurs against a backdrop of a healthy international economy, and cooling national and regional economies. The world economy is recovering from the troubles of the late 1990s. Though Asia is on a more stable growth path, Utah's merchandise exports there have not picked up.

The national economy is cooling down from the rapid pace of the past four years, but continues with steady growth. The current expansion, now almost ten years old, is the longest on record. Jobs remain plentiful, real wages are rising, and inflation is low. Worker productivity continues to grow. Though inflation-adjusted gross domestic product increased by a blistering 5.2% during 2000, it slowed in the second half of 2000 and is expected to grow 3.2% in 2001. The main concerns at present are the potential downside risks of tight labor markets, a widening trade deficit, low household savings rates, a severe correction in the stock market, and accelerating prices and wages if productivity does not keep pace. Still, the U.S. economy appears to have more to give and federal budget surpluses, productivity gains, and low inflation bode well for the U.S. economy during 2001.

For more than a decade the Mountain West has had sustained and strong economic growth. The eight mountain states show population, employment, average annual pay, and per capita personal income growth rates above national averages. Among the mountain states, Utah ranked above the national average in population, employment, and personal income growth rates for the 1990s. While Utah's growth rates have been slowing, Utah remains economically healthy as 2001 begins.

A special feature in this year's report analyzes the economic relationship between California and Utah. For most of the past 50 years, employment growth in Utah and California has been closely correlated. Although there is a significant relationship between employment growth in California and growth in Utah, Utah's economy is far more dependent on changes in its own economic conditions and those in the rest of the U.S., than it is on changes in conditions in California.

2001 Economic Report to the Governor (Continued)

Themes of the Past Year
In many respects, 2000 represented a change from recent years. Although the economy remains strong, it appears to be on a moderate growth path. With construction cycling lower, rapid growth in the economy at large is unlikely. Despite the tempering of activity, growth remains a dominant theme of the past year.

Sub-themes involve the performance of various sectors: defense and high tech are up; merchandise exports, agriculture, energy and minerals are level; and construction and tourism are down.

Jobs and Wages
Economic activity in Utah, as measured by the rate of job growth, slowed from 6.2% in 1994 to 2.4% in 1999, before increasing slightly to 2.6% in 2000. Despite this moderation, Utah is currently the 11th fastest growing state in terms of job creation (November 1999-November 2000). During 2000, Utah added 27,100 net new jobs, and the unemployment rate fell to 3.3%. The majority of these new jobs were in the service sector, which now comprises slightly more than one in every four jobs in the state.

The average Utah wage increased 5.1% in 2000, to $28,900. This is up from 1999's 3.8% increase, and higher than the consumer price increase of 3.4%. Wages have now increased faster than inflation for six consecutive years.

High Tech
Utah's high tech sector continues to grow despite downturns in its early successes such as Novell, WordPerfect, Evans & Sutherland and Iomega. At present, the state's technology sector is characterized by numerous small firms, a few medium-sized firms, and almost no large firms. With 65,000 workers, it represents 6.0% of the state's nonagricultural worker base.

There are bright spots on the horizon for Utah's high tech sector. One is the possible continued expansion of activities at the Micron facility in Lehi. Plans at the Micron facility include the installation of a new line to manufacture 12-inch wafers. If this process is successful and the demand for chips remains strong, employment at the Lehi plant could reach 3,000 by 2003.

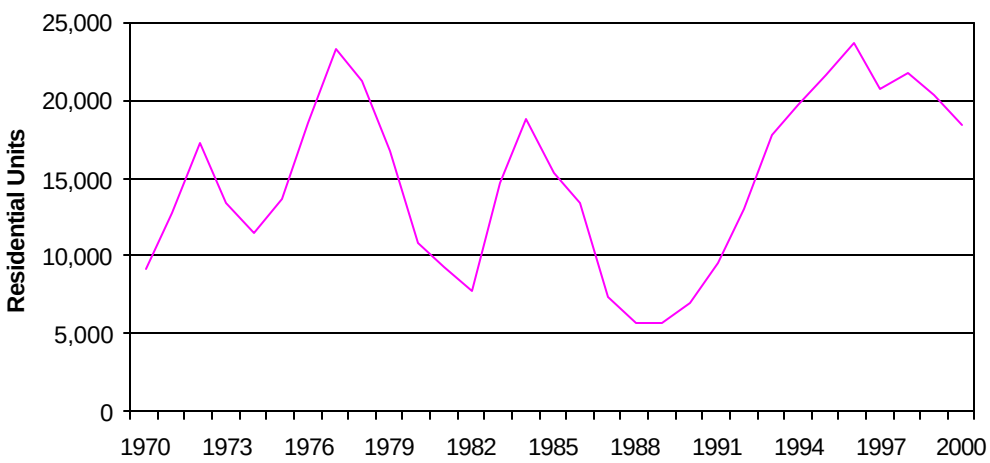
An even broader impact on the state's technology sector could be the Intel research facility in Riverton. At present, Intel is putting in place its administrative infrastructure and should begin hiring its first R&D workers in 2002. Intel's current plans call for the addition of 600 R&D workers per year at the Utah facility up through 2009. The importance of Intel is not limited to the potential size of its work force. Rather, Intel could create new synergies within the technology sector, encouraging both the development and possibly the relocation of new technology companies.

Construction
In 2000, the value of permit-authorized construction in Utah was $3.93 billion, less than 2% below last year's record high of $3.97 billion. This near record pace is due, in part, to the continued strength of the nonresidential sector, which in 2000 generated $1.2 billion in new construction activity. The nonresidential sector was led by two major projects: McKay Dee Hospital in Ogden City ($104 million) and The Gateway, a mixed-use commercial development in downtown Salt Lake City (to date, $92.6 million).

The residential sector, this past year, has not fared quite as well as the nonresidential sector. In terms of residential construction value, 2000 ranks as one of the best years ever, recording nearly $2.2 billion in new construction. However, when measured in terms of the number of new dwelling units, residential construction activity is down 10%, dropping from 20,400 in 1999 to about 18,300 units in 2000.

Looking Ahead
Utah's economy should continue on a moderate growth track during 2001. Because of the build-up for the Olympics, job growth should accelerate a bit to 2.7%. The unemployment rate is expected to remain low, 3.5%, which, though slightly higher than 2000, will still be lower than the previous few years. The average wage should once again increase just above inflation. Because of the beginning decline in construction, the pattern of growth is changing.

Over the next few years, Utah's population and economy will continue to grow. During this period the growth in school-age population will begin to challenge educators and policy makers. Finding the resources to fund the highest quality education without hampering other programs, such as transportation, all while maintaining a healthy tax climate, will be a delicate balancing act.



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Median Household Income, Homeownership Rates, Per Capita Income, and Mean Average Pay

Area	1997 to 1999 Median Household Income*	Rank	1999 Homeownership Rates	Rank	1999 Per Capita Income	Rank	1999 Mean Average Pay Per Job	Rank
UNITED STATES	$39,657	-	66.8%	-	$28,542	-	$33,313	-
Alabama	35,478	37	74.8%	8	22,987	43	28,069	31
Alaska	51,046	1	66.4%	38	28,577	18	34,034	12
Arizona	36,337	34	66.3%	39	25,189	36	30,523	23
Arkansas	28,398	51	65.6%	40	22,244	47	25,371	46
California	42,262	17	55.7%	49	29,910	14	37,564	5
Colorado	46,950	5	68.1%	33	31,546	7	34,192	11
Connecticut	47,997	4	69.1%	32	39,300	2	42,653	2
Delaware	44,627	11	71.6%	17	30,778	12	35,102	9
District of Columbia	35,309	39	40.0%	51	39,858	1	50,742	1
Florida	35,081	41	67.6%	34	27,780	20	28,911	30
Georgia	39,003	24	71.3%	19	27,340	23	32,339	17
Hawaii	42,864	16	56.6%	48	27,544	21	29,771	26
Idaho	36,023	36	70.3%	26	22,835	46	26,042	42
Illinois	44,459	12	67.1%	36	31,145	8	36,279	6
Indiana	40,635	19	72.9%	13	26,143	31	30,027	24
Iowa	38,047	28	73.9%	11	25,615	34	26,939	38
Kansas	37,618	29	67.5%	35	26,824	28	28,029	32
Kentucky	35,226	40	73.9%	10	23,237	42	27,748	34
Louisiana	33,218	45	66.8%	37	22,847	45	27,221	36
Maine	36,459	33	77.4%	1	24,603	38	26,887	39
Maryland	50,630	2	69.6%	30	32,465	6	34,472	10
Massachusetts	43,697	13	60.3%	47	35,551	4	40,331	4
Michigan	43,066	14	76.5%	3	28,113	19	35,734	8
Minnesota	46,802	6	76.1%	4	30,793	11	33,487	13
Mississippi	30,628	49	74.9%	6	20,688	51	24,392	47
Missouri	40,166	21	72.9%	12	26,376	30	29,958	25
Montana	31,280	48	70.6%	25	22,019	48	23,253	50
Nebraska	37,338	30	70.9%	22	27,049	25	26,633	40
Nevada	40,882	18	63.7%	44	31,022	10	31,213	20
New Hampshire	44,891	9	70.2%	27	31,114	9	32,139	18
New Jersey	50,234	3	64.5%	42	35,551	3	na	na
New Mexico	31,981	47	72.6%	14	21,853	49	26,270	41
New York	38,479	27	52.8%	50	33,890	5	42,133	3
North Carolina	37,057	32	71.7%	16	26,003	32	29,453	29
North Dakota	32,238	46	70.1%	28	23,313	40	23,753	49
Ohio	38,970	25	70.7%	24	27,152	24	31,396	19
Oklahoma	33,311	44	71.5%	18	22,953	44	25,748	44
Oregon	39,768	22	64.3%	43	27,023	26	30,867	22
Pennsylvania	38,938	26	75.2%	5	28,605	17	32,694	16
Rhode Island	40,213	20	60.6%	46	29,377	16	31,177	21
South Carolina	35,376	38	77.1%	2	23,545	39	27,124	37
South Dakota	33,438	43	70.7%	23	25,045	37	23,765	48
Tennessee	34,393	42	71.9%	15	25,574	35	29,518	28
Texas	37,320	31	62.9%	45	26,858	27	32,895	15
Utah	45,257	8	74.7%	9	23,288	41	27,884	33
Vermont	39,419	23	69.1%	31	25,889	33	27,595	35
Virginia	44,884	10	71.2%	20	29,789	15	33,015	14
Washington	46,788	7	64.8%	41	30,392	13	35,736	7
West Virginia	28,420	50	74.8%	7	20,966	50	26,008	43
Wisconsin	43,055	15	70.9%	21	27,390	22	29,597	27
Wyoming	36,039	35	69.8%	29	26,396	29	25,639	45
Utah as a % of U.S.	114.1%		111.8%		81.6%		83.7%	

*In estimating Median Household Income, because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively few, the data collected for three years is averaged to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states.

Sources: 1997 to 1999 Median Household Income; U.S. Census Bureau: 1999 Homeownership Rates; U.S. Census Bureau: 1999 Per Capita Income; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: 1999 Mean Average Pay Per Job; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"How are the Children?"

The Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project recently released their fifth annual *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah*. This publication is a compilation of statistics that measure child well-being in the state. It provides data regarding the condition of Utah's children in areas of population trends, economic security, health, education, and safety. One of this publication's many uses is to identify positive and negative trends in the state. This allows policy-makers and service providers to make necessary changes to less-effective programs, and to ensure that effective programs remain effective.

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001 addresses five "goals" for children. Within the goals, trend information has been provided on nearly 30 indicators of child well-being.

Goal 1: All of Our Children Are Safe and Healthy
The percent of children appropriately immunized at age two has increased by 28% since 1996. Utah's 1999 rate is 82% which is higher than the national rate of 80%. Other positive trends include a slight decrease in infant mortality every year since 1996, and after fluctuating for eight years, the unintentional injury death rate in Utah is currently in a downward trend from the high in 1994.

The percentage of Utah mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has been declining since 1995 and has become a negative trend. The Utah rate in 1998 (79.7%) was slightly below that of the nation (82.5%). Similarly, Utah's percentage of infants born with a low birth weight has been increasing since 1995. The increase may be due to an increase in high-risk pregnancies that are carried to term, or to improved care that allows more pregnancies to result in live birth of a low birth weight infant instead of a fetal death.

In 1999 there was an increase of 741 cases for a total of 8,881 substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. These cases have increased in Utah for two years.

Other statistics include child injury deaths and suicide death rates. The child injury death rate has fluctuated for 10 years. In Utah, the majority of injury deaths are due to motor vehicle accidents, with suicide a close second for teenage males. The 1995-1997 suicide death rates for male and female youth in Utah in the age groups of 13-15 years and 16-18 years were 8.6 and 20.7 per 100,000 respectively. Suicide attempts seem to increase substantially with age while suicide death rates are considerably higher for male youth than for female youth.

Goal 2: All of Our Children Live in Nurturing and Economically Secure Family Environments
Statistics indicate that quality child care availability, domestic violence, percent of children in poverty, and children without health insurance are all negative trends in Utah.

The number of licensed or certified child care slots for children of working parents are lacking. The data indicates a substantial need for quality child care, especially in the age group 6-12 years old.

Domestic violence is a criminal offense committed by one cohabitant against another. These cases continue to annually increase in Utah.

The percent of children under 18 living at or below the poverty line in 1997 was 12.5% compared to 19.0% nationally. This is a 2.0% increase in Utah from 1995 (10.5%). In addition, health insurance statistics in 2000 showed that 6.5% of all children had no health insurance compared to 8.6% in 1996. This is down from the 1991 percentage of 10.2%.

Goal 3: All of Our Communities Are Safe and Supportive
A decrease in both substance abuse offenses and violent crime offenses in juvenile court can be seen over the last few years.

Goal 4: All of Our Children Succeed in School and Are Ready to Work
There has been relatively little change in pupil/teacher ratios and kindergarten readiness. However, the pupil/teacher ratios in Utah classrooms have seen slight decreases and kindergarten readiness has shown a slight increase.

Other trends show enrollment in Utah schools dropping the last three years, and truancy referrals to Juvenile Court dropping sharply statewide in 1999.

Goal 5: All of Our Children Choose Healthy and Safe Behaviors
Many troublesome behaviors among teens in Utah showed improvement this year. Teens reported using illicit drugs less frequently (11% in 1999 compared to 13% in 1997) and smoking less (11.9% in 1999 compared to 16.4% in 1997). In addition, the percent of seat belt usage among high school students continues to increase.

While Utah's rates of STDs are consistently lower than those of the nation, the rate of Chlamydia infections among Utah teens has been going up since 1997. However, the teen birth rate in Utah has remained relatively unchanged over the past decade. In 1998, Utah's rate was 23.6 per 1,000 females age 15-17 years. Utah's teen birth rate is lower than that of the nation, but still higher than that of several other states.

Utah has one of the lowest rates in the nation for overweight youth. The percentage of Utah students engaging in moderate to vigorous physical activity has been rising steadily since 1995. In 1999, 77% of Utah students said that they engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 minutes, at least 3 or more times during the week prior to the survey. Using the body mass index approach to determine the extent of the overweight problem among youth, Utah's rate was 5.0% compared to 9.9% nationwide. However, 26.5% of Utah adolescents perceived themselves to be overweight.

How are the Children in Your Community?
This year's publication includes expanded ZIP code level data allowing communities to track the progress of their children at a community level. Health status data is available for sixty-one small areas using ZIP code and county boundaries.

Utah KIDS COUNT Contributors
Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001 represents a collaborative effort among Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project (funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation), the FACT (Families, Agencies, and Communities Together) data management team, and the Department of Health's Child Indicators Project. Copies of the publication are available for $10 from Utah Children.

Census 2000 Redistricting[1] (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

In order to fulfill Public Law 94-171, the first Census 2000 data files to be released will be the information required for local redistricting. The purpose of P.L. 94-171 is to provide each state's governor and legislative leaders with small-area census population totals for legislative redistricting. The law requires the Census Bureau to do this by April 1, 2001 (within one year of Census Day). While P.L. 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to furnish only counts of the total population, additional data items, such as age, race, and Hispanic origin, will also be included.

Record Layout for P.L. 94-171 Data
Census 2000 tabulations for the total population and the population 18 years old and over for 63 race categories, Hispanic or Latino, and race by not Hispanic or Latino will be available April 1. It is important to note that these three tabulation items–age, race, and Hispanic origin–are from the limited number of "short form" items that are asked of all households. Upon confirmation that the state has received the data, it will be posted on the Internet. Data down to the block level (smallest census geography) will be available through the Internet and through two CD-ROM series (state and national files).

New Race Data for Census 2000 Redistricting Data
The Census Bureau announced that redistricting data will include the full range of racial detail: Each of the "single race" categories (5 plus "some other race"), plus the 57 possible categories for those who choose more than one race. This approach will produce up to 63 racial tallies and provide users the maximum flexibility for analyzing these new data for any area.

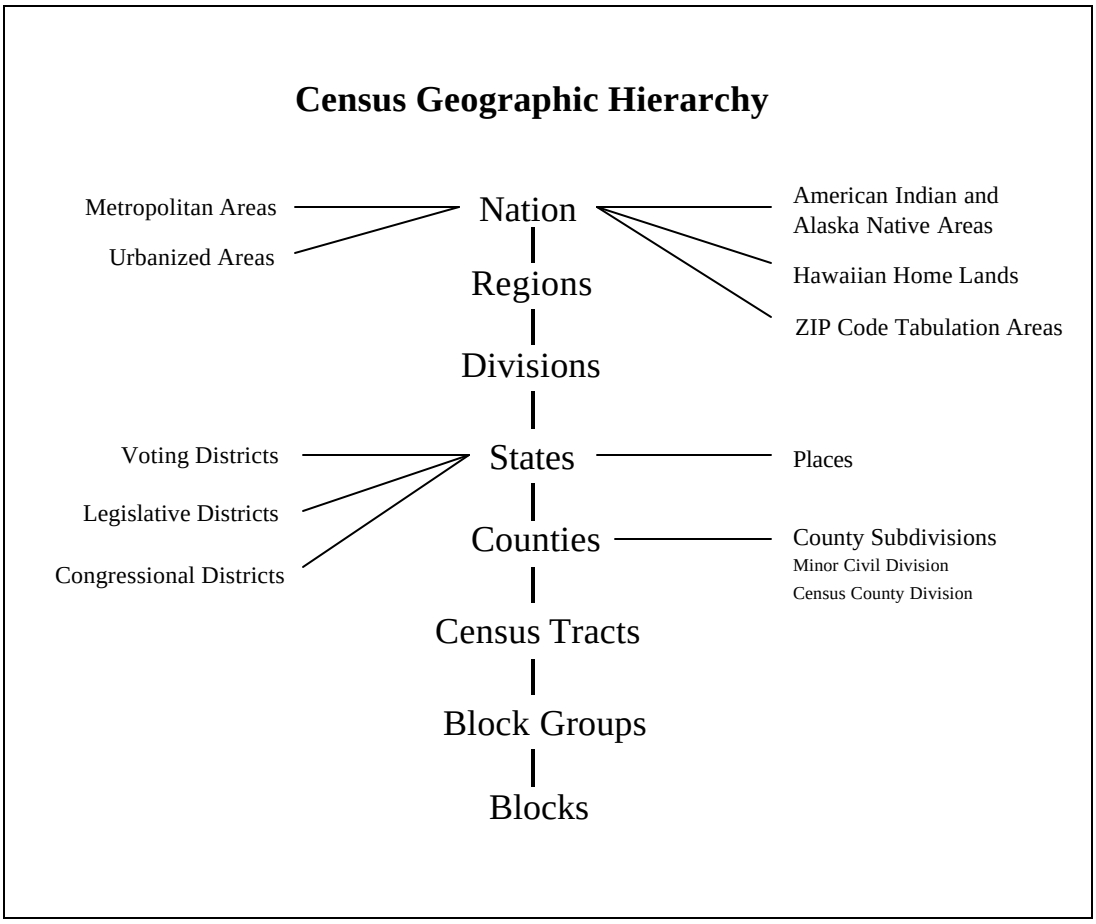
Hispanic/Latino origin is not considered a race category. Race and Hispanic/Latino data are obtained from separate questions on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

P.L. 94-171 Data and Correction for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation[2]
It is anticipated that the Census Bureau will release both adjusted and unadjusted numbers with the redistricting data. The adjusted numbers are expected to reflect corrections for possible overcounts and undercounts using measurements from the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey. The Census Bureau must also make publicly available a second version of these data that does not include the corrections of undercounts and overcounts measured in the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation. Individual states can choose which set of numbers to use for redistricting.

Census Statistics for 2000: The American FactFinder
The American FactFinder is a new data access system that gives users facts and information about communities, the economy, and society. The system is interactive, and will provide Census 2000 P.L. data as it is released. The ability to create custom data products online is accessible. Online help is also available.

The American FactFinder currently offers data from the 1990 Decennial Census, the 1997 Economic Census, the 2000 Dress Rehearsal Census, and the American Community Survey. It will also offer Census 2000 data as it is available. The large volumes of data collected by the Census Bureau require a large and efficient system of dissemination. The American FactFinder gives Census Bureau customers more flexibility to request the data they need for their geography of interest. The American FactFinder provides quicker release of detailed data about the nation's people and the economy to meet the increasing needs of data users. To access the American FactFinder go to the Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov.

Additional Information
For more information on redistricting data, access the P.L. web page on the Census Bureau web site at http://www.census.gov/clo/www/redistricting.html, or the National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) web site at http://www.ncsl.org.



[1]Redistricting is the process by which state governments redraw U.S. congressional and state legislative districts.

[2]The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation is a nationwide sample survey taken to determine the number of people and housing units missed or counted more than once. Conducted independently of other Census 2000 activities, this is the final phase of field operations.

New Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas

Background
The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas in the United States for statistical purposes. The metropolitan area program began in 1950 when it became clear that the value of metropolitan data produced by federal agencies would be greatly enhanced if agencies used a single set of geographic definitions. Prior to that time, federal agencies defined a variety of statistical geographic areas using different criteria. OMB's predecessor, the Bureau of Budget, led the effort to develop what were then called "Standard Metropolitan Areas" in time for the 1950 census reports. Since then, comparable data products for metropolitan areas have been available.

A metropolitan area (MA) is defined as an area containing a large population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration with that nucleus. This general concept has remained essentially the same since MAs were first defined. The purpose of MAs is to provide a nationally consistent set of definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for geographic areas. This concept has been successful as a statistical representation of the social and economic linkages between urban cores and outlying, integrated areas.

From the beginning of the metropolitan area program, OMB has reviewed the metropolitan area standards and, if necessary, revised them in the years preceding their application to new decennial census data. Periodic review of the standards is necessary to ensure their continued usefulness and relevance. In the fall of 1998, OMB chartered the Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee to examine the 1990 metropolitan area standards and provide recommendations for possible changes to those standards. The committee included representatives from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Economic Research Service (Agriculture), and the National Center for Health Statistics.

This review process addressed several key concerns, including how to modify the standards to stay abreast of changes in population and activity patterns. They examined major issues such as what geographic units should be used in defining statistical areas, what criteria should apply, as well as whether or not these new statistical areas should account for all territory in the nation.

Core Based Statistical Areas
The OMB adopted new standards for defining metropolitan areas after receiving public comment on the Review Committee's recommendations, as well as public comment gathered from two conferences, a Congressional hearing, numerous presentations to interested groups, and responses to two OMB notices.

The new standards, which take effect in 2003, specify Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) rather than MAs. A CBSA is a geographic entity with at least one core having a population of 10,000 or more, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. The standards designate and define two categories of CBSAs: Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

- Metropolitan Statistical Area - a CBSA with at least one urbanized area that has a population of 50,000 or more.
- Micropolitan Statistical Area - a CBSA with at least one urban cluster that has a population of 10,000- 49,999.

Just as with MAs, counties will be used as the building blocks of CBSAs. The central county or counties of a CBSA are those counties that: (1) have at least 50% of their population in urban areas with a population of at least 10,000; or (2) have a population of at least 5,000 located in a single urban area with a population of at least 10,000.

Commuting pattern data will be the only other basis for including counties in a CBSA. A county qualifies as an outlying county of a CBSA if it meets the following commuting requirements: (1) at least 25% of the employed residents of the county work in the central county; or (2) at least 25% of the employment in the county is accounted for by workers who reside in the central county.

Appropriate Uses of the Data
The OMB has stated that the CBSAs have been established and will be maintained solely for statistical purposes. These areas are not designated for nonstatistical activities or for use in program funding formulas. It is also important to note that the CBSAs do not equate to an urban-rural classification. The areas inside and outside CBSAs contain both urban and rural populations.

Census 2000 Data Products
The new CBSAs are expected to be designated in 2003, and therefore will not affect the tabulation or publication of data from Census 2000. Census 2000 data will be available for the MAs that currently exist in Utah. During the years 2004-2007, areas will be added or deleted based on intercensal population estimates. By 2008, community data from the American Community Survey will be used to update CBSAs.

Additional Information
More information on the standards for defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas is available online in the December 27, 2000 Federal Register at http://www.nara.gov/fedreg/, or by contacting the State Data Center at 801-538-1036.

Affiliate's Corner

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

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-seven organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies who produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each one of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic or fiscal data on Utah.

Every issue of the Utah Data Guide will now highlight one of the SDC program affiliates. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

Affiliate's Corner - Utah Foundation

Background
On September 19, 1945, a group of 35 Utah business and community leaders joined together in the Jade Room of Hotel Utah. These distinguished Utah leaders gathered to discuss the need for an organization that could provide a private, nonpartisan voice on public issues in the state. The group agreed that sound public policy decisions depend upon the availability of reliable information. To address this need, they established and incorporated Utah Foundation. The founders charged this new private, nonprofit agency with a mission, "to study and encourage the study of state and local government in Utah and the relation of taxes and public expenditures to the Utah economy."

In the 55 years since its founding, Utah Foundation has been diligent, accurate, and fair in presenting facts and data relating to the operation of state and local government in Utah. Public officials, the media, business and trade organizations, civic groups, and the general public all turn to Utah Foundation for factual and dependable information on public issues of concern to them. Over the years, Utah Foundation has received national awards and state recognition from governors and the legislature for its accurate, clear and balanced analysis.

Publications
Since its incorporation, Utah Foundation has produced more than 630 research reports covering issues from tax policy to transportation policy and from the funding of education to the development of water. Within a few years of Utah Foundation's establishment, the need for a book which would provide basic information about state and local government in Utah led the Foundation to publish *State and Local Government in Utah* in 1954. This book has become a standard and in 2001, Utah Foundation will publish the sixth edition. In 1957, Utah Foundation first published a statistical abstract called *A Statistical Review of Government in Utah*. It was so well received that it became an annual publication. The 2000-01 Statistical Review will be the 43rd edition and will be available on the web by April of 2001.

New Book
A few years ago the Utah Foundation staff began discussing the need for a book that would provide an analytical and historical look at Utah government finances. As a result of those discussions, the Foundation published *Financing Government in Utah: A Historical Perspective in September of 2000*. It is important that everyone has a basic understanding of our tax system. The goal of this book is to provide the reader with some basic information about Utah government finances, particularly taxes.

The first chapter provides the reader with general information on why governments tax citizens and presents criteria for evaluating individual taxes. Following this, the reader will find chapters two through seven containing a historical discussion of each of Utah's major taxes. Each chapter outlines the development of each tax from its enactment to the present and discusses questions and issues which may impact each tax in the future. Chapter Eight provides a similar discussion of the miscellaneous taxes which produce additional funding for state government. Chapter Nine focuses on other sources of funding which state and local governments rely on, such as federal funding and fees. The final chapter compares the tax burden of Utah's citizens with the tax burden citizens experience in other states and nations.

Information about membership in the Foundation, its staff and publications can be found by visiting the web site at http://www.utahfoundation.org or by contacting our offices at 10 West 100 South Suite 323, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1544, (801)364-1837.

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998 ACTUAL	1999 ACTUAL	2000 ESTIMATE	2001 FORECAST	% CHG 1998-99	% CHG 1999-00	% CHG 2000-01
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,334.8	9,633.5	4.2	5.2	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,296.6	6,498.1	5.3	5.3	3.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,777.7	1,877.2	9.2	9.6	5.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $96	341.7	348.5	347.1	348.9	2.0	-0.4	0.5
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $96	1,003.6	1,032.7	1,143.2	1,271.2	2.9	10.7	11.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.9	-0.4	-0.4	1.9
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.3	15.5	14.9	-15.3	-4.6	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	217.8	223.3	1.8	6.2	2.5
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	615.0	620.0	-6.3	-0.1	0.8
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.4	15.9	9.1	3.6	-8.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.70	1.58	1.45	4.3	-7.1	-8.2
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	415.9	415.5	10.5	3.0	-0.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	315.7	323.0	0.8	10.6	2.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	216.7	229.4	241.4	250.9	5.9	5.2	4.0
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.4	133.3	138.4	143.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,994.0	3,236.5	3,359.5	9.0	8.1	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	85.5	84.6	-0.3	2.0	-1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.3	17.0	-6.4	-10.1	-7.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,150.0	1,990.0	2.3	-3.9	-7.4
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,200.0	1,000.0	4.1	0.4	-16.7
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	575.0	550.0	16.5	7.0	-4.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	236.6	242.4	247.8	252.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	141.9	144.7	3.3	2.9	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,490	18,368	5.3	6.0	5.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	270.2	272.7	274.9	277.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.6	109.6	1.1	1.7	1.9
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,082.5	2,121.6	2,155.9	2,193.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
Utah July 1st Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	1.3	5.3	0.5	2.7	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Thousands	2,100.6	2,129.8	2,164.1	2,201.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.6	109.5	-0.9	1.4	1.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	822.647	947.7	999.8	8.5	15.2	5.5
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	796.847	917.0	966.3	8.6	15.1	5.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	27.9	21.1	38.2	60.4	-24.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.1	85.5	-3.1	-2.9	-3.0
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	17.6	18.2	-2.6	1.2	3.4
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	29.0	28.5	41.2	64.1	-2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.73	1.92	3.25	3.41	11.0	69.3	4.9
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.84	0.84	-4.0	16.3	0.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	172.2	176.9	2.2	3.4	2.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.2	1.6	2.1	2.1
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.95	6.25	6.50	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.80	4.63	5.83	6.00	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.28	5.63	6.10	6.33	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.1	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.9	128.8	131.5	133.1	2.3	2.1	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,945	33,313	34,814	36,190	4.3	4.5	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,022	4,291	4,578	4,816	6.7	6.7	5.2
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1023.5	1048.5	1075.6	1104.5	2.4	2.6	2.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,495	28,896	29,715	3.8	5.1	2.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	31,080	32,820	6.4	7.8	5.6
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,384	7,783	8,281	8,737	5.4	6.4	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,831	49,600	53,100	56,100	5.9	7.1	5.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.5	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committtee.

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

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

Spring 2001

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Census 2000 P.L. 94-171 Data Release

On March 21, 2001 the U.S. Census Bureau delivered to the Governor and the majority and minority leaders of the Utah Legislature the official Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File. Under Public Law 94-171, the Census Bureau is required to provide each state small area population counts within one year of census day.

The Census 2000 redistricting file consists of four tables: the first shows the population of each of 63 single and multiple racial categories; the second shows the total Hispanic or Latino population and the population not Hispanic or Latino cross-tabulated by 63 race categories. These tabulations are repeated in the third and fourth tables for the population 18 years and over.

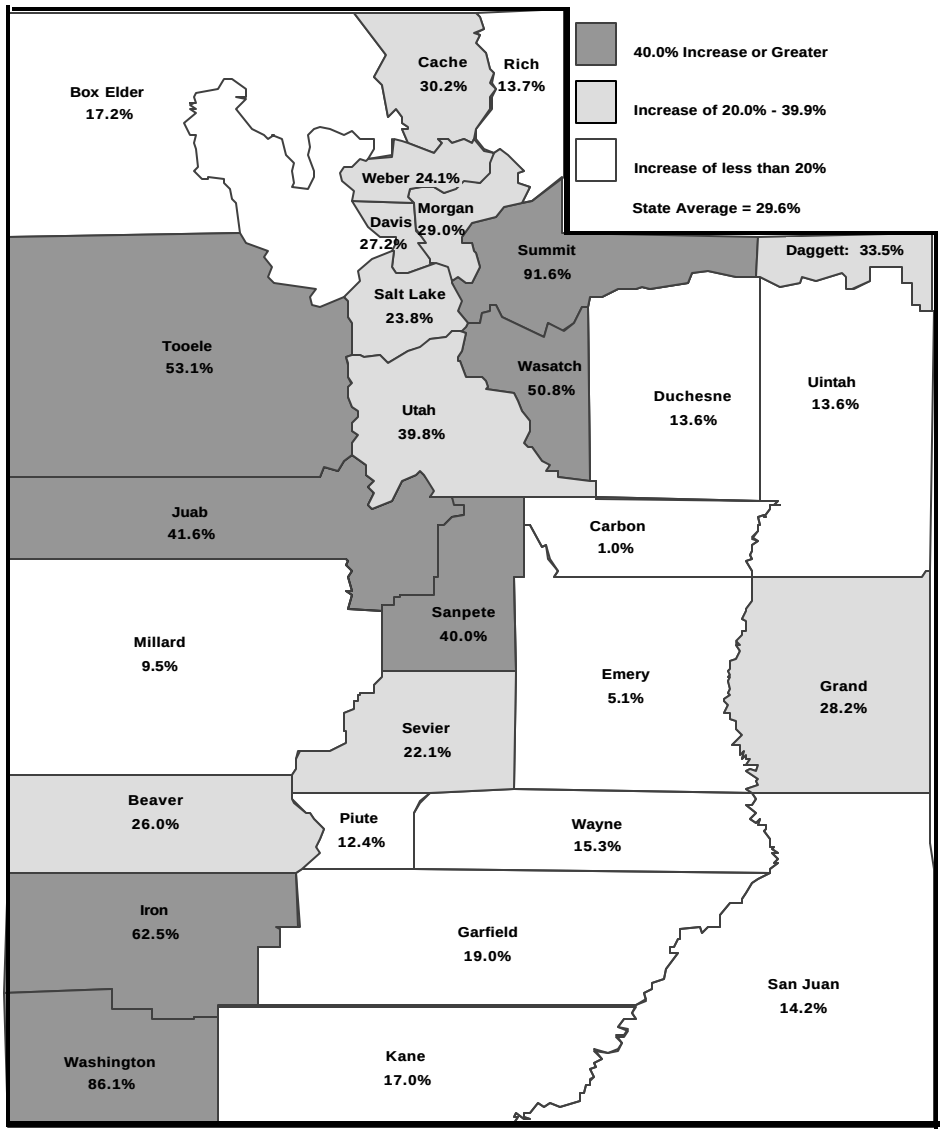
State of Utah

Utah's April 1, 2000 population reached 2,233,169. This represents a population increase of 510,319 persons, or 29.6% from 1990, ranking Utah fourth among states in the rate of population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. (13.2%) during this ten year period.

Utah, as well as four of its neighboring states, ranked as the five fastest growing states in the country during the last decade. They include: Nevada (66.3%), Arizona (40.0%), Colorado (30.6%), Utah (29.6%), and Idaho (28.5%).

Utah continues to have the youngest population in the country with nearly one-third of the population under 18 years of age.

Population Growth Rates: 1990 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Census 2000 P.L. 94-171 Data Release

Utah's Counties

Largest. Salt Lake County continues to be the state's largest county in the state with a population of 898,387 in 2000, followed by Utah County (368,536), Davis (238,994), Weber (196,533), Cache (91,391), and Washington (90,354) Counties. Daggett County remains the smallest county in the state with a 2000 population of 921.

Three out of every four people in the state live in the northern metropolitan area, including Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties, where 1,702,450 residents, or 76% of the state's population reside.

Fastest Growing. Summit County was the fastest growing county over the decade, nearly doubling in size and increasing 92%, from 15,518 in 1990 to 29,736 in 2000. Seventy percent of the growth occurred in the unincorporated area of the county.

Washington and Iron County were the second and third fastest growing counties, respectively, in the state during the 1990s. Washington County, with an 86% increase over the decade, grew at nearly three times the state rate. Iron County, grew more than twice the state rate from 1990-2000, with a 63% increase.

Five of the state's fastest growing counties form a ring of high growth around the northern metropolitan counties. These counties include Summit (92%); Tooele (53%); Wasatch (51%); Juab (42%); and Sanpete (40%).

Among the other fastest growing counties in the state are Utah (40%); Daggett (34%); and Cache (30%) Counties. Carbon County, with a growth rate of just 1% over the decade, was the slowest growing county in the state.

Utah's Cities

Largest. Salt Lake City continues to the state's largest city in the state with a 2000 population of 181,743, followed by West Valley City (108,896); Provo (105,166); Sandy (88,418); Orem (84,324); Ogden (77,226); West Jordan (68,336); Layton (58,474); Taylorsville (57,439); and St. George (49,663).

Fastest Growing. The City of Draper lead the way among the state's largest cities (greater than 9,000). Draper more than tripled in size from 1990-2000, increasing 18,000 people, or 248%. Several other of the state's largest cities doubled in size over the decade, including South Jordan (141%); Lehi (125%); Riverton (122%); and Syracuse (102%).

Race and Hispanic Origin Data

As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. The six race categories for Census 2000 are White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and a Some Other Race category. (In 1990, Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category). Respondents that selected more than one race are included in the "Two or More Races" category.

While allowing respondents to report more than one race may provide a more accurate representation of the racial diversity of the country, it also means that data on race from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census and previous censuses. Other factors also affect comparability of the 1990 and 2000 data on race. For example, in 2000 the question on Hispanic or Latino origin was placed before the question on race, but in 1990 the order of these questions was reversed. This may have affected reporting on both questions.

Utah's Hispanic Population

The Hispanic population in Utah increased from 84,597 in 1990 to 201,559 in 2000, a 138% increase. While Hispanics make up 9% of Utah's population, they account for 12.5% of the population nationwide.

Counties in Utah with the highest percent of Hispanics compared to their total population include: Weber (13%); Salt Lake (12%) Carbon (10%); and Tooele (10%) Counties. Cities with the highest percentage of Hispanics include: Wendover (69%); Ogden (24%); South Salt Lake (22%); East Carbon (21%); Midvale (21%); and Moroni (21%).

Utah's Population by Race

The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected a single race, the majority were White (89.2%), followed by Asian (1.7%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.8%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%), and Some Other Race (4.2%). Also among those selecting a single race, 89.6% were Non-Hispanic, with 85.3% identified as White Non-Hispanic.

Only 2.1% of Utahns selected more than one race on the 2000 questionnaire compared to 2.4% nationally. The majority of respondents in Utah that selected two races in 2000 identified themselves as White in combination with Some Other Race, followed by White in combination with American Indian or Alaska Native, and White in combination with Asian.

Additional Information

The Census 2000 PL data is available through American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's web page at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet. The State Data Center has also posted Utah Census 2000 data (available in pdf and excel files) on the DEA web page at: http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/ . You can also contact State Data Center staff at (801) 538-1036.

National and State Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

State	April 1, 1990 Population	1990 Rank	April 1, 2000 Population	2000 Rank	1990-2000 Absolute Change	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	248,709,873		281,421,906		32,712,033	13.2	
Alabama	4,040,587	22	4,447,100	23	406,513	10.1	25
Alaska	550,043	49	626,932	48	76,889	14.0	17
Arizona	3,665,228	24	5,130,632	20	1,465,404	40.0	2
Arkansas	2,350,725	33	2,673,400	33	322,675	13.7	19
California	29,760,021	1	33,871,648	1	4,111,627	13.8	18
Colorado	3,294,394	26	4,301,261	24	1,006,867	30.6	3
Connecticut	3,287,116	27	3,405,565	29	118,449	3.6	47
Delaware	666,168	46	783,600	45	117,432	17.6	13
District of Columbia	606,900	NA	572,059	NA	-34,841	-5.7	NA
Florida	12,937,926	4	15,982,378	4	3,044,452	23.5	7
Georgia	6,478,216	11	8,186,453	10	1,708,237	26.4	6
Hawaii	1,108,229	41	1,211,537	42	103,308	9.3	31
Idaho	1,006,749	42	1,293,953	39	287,204	28.5	5
Illinios	11,430,602	6	12,419,293	5	988,691	8.6	34
Indiana	5,544,159	14	6,080,485	14	536,326	9.7	27
Iowa	2,776,755	30	2,926,324	30	149,569	5.4	43
Kansas	2,477,574	32	2,688,418	32	210,844	8.5	35
Kentucky	3,685,296	23	4,041,769	25	356,473	9.7	28
Louisiana	4,219,973	21	4,468,976	22	249,003	5.9	40
Maine	1,227,928	38	1,274,923	40	46,995	3.8	46
Maryland	4,781,468	19	5,296,486	19	515,018	10.8	23
Massachusetts	6,016,425	13	6,349,097	13	332,672	5.5	41
Michigan	9,295,297	8	9,938,444	8	643,147	6.9	39
Minnesota	4,375,099	20	4,919,479	21	544,380	12.4	21
Mississippi	2,573,216	31	2,844,658	31	271,442	10.5	24
Missouri	5,117,073	15	5,595,211	17	478,138	9.3	30
Montana	799,065	44	902,195	44	103,130	12.9	20
Nebraska	1,578,385	36	1,711,263	38	132,878	8.4	37
Nevada	1,201,833	39	1,998,257	35	796,424	66.3	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	40	1,235,786	41	126,534	11.4	22
New Jersey	7,730,188	9	8,414,350	9	684,162	8.9	33
New Mexico	1,515,069	37	1,819,046	36	303,977	20.1	12
New York	17,990,455	2	18,976,457	3	986,002	5.5	42
North Carolina	6,628,637	10	8,049,313	11	1,420,676	21.4	9
North Dakota	638,800	47	642,200	47	3,400	0.5	50
Ohio	10,847,115	7	11,353,140	7	506,025	4.7	44
Oklahoma	3,145,585	28	3,450,654	27	305,069	9.7	26
Oregon	2,842,321	29	3,421,399	28	579,078	20.4	11
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	5	12,281,054	6	399,411	3.4	48
Rhode Island	1,003,464	43	1,048,319	43	44,855	4.5	45
South Carolina	3,486,703	25	4,012,012	26	525,309	15.1	15
South Dakota	696,004	45	754,844	46	58,840	8.5	36
Tennessee	4,877,185	17	5,689,283	16	812,098	16.7	14
Texas	16,986,510	3	20,851,820	2	3,865,310	22.8	8
Utah	1,722,850	35	2,233,169	34	510,319	29.6	4
Vermont	562,758	48	608,827	49	46,069	8.2	38
Virginia	6,187,358	12	7,078,515	12	891,157	14.4	16
Washington	4,866,692	18	5,894,121	15	1,027,429	21.1	10
West Virginia	1,793,477	34	1,808,344	37	14,867	0.8	49
Wisconsin	4,891,769	16	5,363,675	18	471,906	9.6	29
Wyoming	453,588	50	493,782	50	40,194	8.9	32

Note: Consistent with the January 1999 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives, 525 U.S. 316, 119 S. Ct. 765 (1999)), these resident population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Beaver County	4,765	6,005	1,240	26.0%	2.3
Box Elder County	36,485	42,745	6,260	17.2%	1.6
Cache County	70,183	91,391	21,208	30.2%	2.7
Carbon County	20,228	20,422	194	1.0%	0.1
Daggett County	690	921	231	33.5%	2.9
Davis County	187,941	238,994	51,053	27.2%	2.4
Duchesne County	12,645	14,371	1,726	13.6%	1.3
Emery County	10,332	10,860	528	5.1%	0.5
Garfield County	3,980	4,735	755	19.0%	1.8
Grand County	6,620	8,485	1,865	28.2%	2.5
Iron County	20,789	33,779	12,990	62.5%	5.0
Juab County	5,817	8,238	2,421	41.6%	3.5
Kane County	5,169	6,046	877	17.0%	1.6
Millard County	11,333	12,405	1,072	9.5%	0.9
Morgan County	5,528	7,129	1,601	29.0%	2.6
Piute County	1,277	1,435	158	12.4%	1.2
Rich County	1,725	1,961	236	13.7%	1.3
Salt Lake County	725,956	898,387	172,431	23.8%	2.2
San Juan County	12,621	14,413	1,792	14.2%	1.3
Sanpete County	16,259	22,763	6,504	40.0%	3.4
Sevier County	15,431	18,842	3,411	22.1%	2.0
Summit County	15,518	29,736	14,218	91.6%	6.7
Tooele County	26,601	40,735	14,134	53.1%	4.4
Uintah County	22,211	25,224	3,013	13.6%	1.3
Utah County	263,590	368,536	104,946	39.8%	3.4
Wasatch County	10,089	15,215	5,126	50.8%	4.2
Washington County	48,560	90,354	41,794	86.1%	6.4
Wayne County	2,177	2,509	332	15.3%	1.4
Weber County	158,330	196,533	38,203	24.1%	2.2
State Total	1,722,850	2,233,169	510,319	29.6%	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

City and County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Beaver County	4,765	6,005	1,240	26.0%	2.3
Beaver city	1,998	2,454	456	22.8%	2.1
Milford city	1,107	1,451	344	31.1%	2.7
Minersville town	608	817	209	34.4%	3.0
Balance of Beaver County	1,052	1,283	231	22.0%	2.0
Box Elder County	36,485	42,745	6,260	17.2%	1.6
Bear River City town	700	750	50	7.1%	0.7
Brigham City city	15,644	17,411	1,767	11.3%	1.1
Corinne city	639	621	-18	-2.8%	-0.3
Deweyville town	318	278	-40	-12.6%	-1.3
Elwood town	575	678	103	17.9%	1.7
Fielding town	422	448	26	6.2%	0.6
Garland city	1,637	1,943	306	18.7%	1.7
Honeyville city	1,112	1,214	102	9.2%	0.9
Howell town	237	221	-16	-6.8%	-0.7
Mantua town	665	791	126	18.9%	1.8
Perry city	1,211	2,383	1,172	96.8%	7.0
Plymouth town	267	328	61	22.8%	2.1
Portage town	218	257	39	17.9%	1.7
Snowville town	251	177	-74	-29.5%	-3.4
Tremonton city	4,264	5,592	1,328	31.1%	2.7
Willard city	1,298	1,630	332	25.6%	2.3
Balance of Box Elder County	7,027	8,023	996	14.2%	1.3
Cache County	70,183	91,391	21,208	30.2%	2.7
Amalga town	366	427	61	16.7%	1.6
Clarkston town	645	688	43	6.7%	0.6
Cornish town	205	259	54	26.3%	2.4
Hyde Park city	2,190	2,955	765	34.9%	3.0
Hyrum city	4,829	6,316	1,487	30.8%	2.7
Lewiston city	1,532	1,877	345	22.5%	2.1
Logan city	32,762	42,670	9,908	30.2%	2.7
Mendon city	684	898	214	31.3%	2.8
Millville city	1,202	1,507	305	25.4%	2.3
Newton town	659	699	40	6.1%	0.6
Nibley city	1,167	2,045	878	75.2%	5.8
North Logan city	3,768	6,163	2,395	63.6%	5.0
Paradise town	561	759	198	35.3%	3.1
Providence city	3,344	4,377	1,033	30.9%	2.7
Richmond city	1,955	2,051	96	4.9%	0.5
River Heights city	1,274	1,496	222	17.4%	1.6
Smithfield city	5,566	7,261	1,695	30.5%	2.7
Trenton town	464	449	-15	-3.2%	-0.3
Wellsville city	2,206	2,728	522	23.7%	2.1
Balance of Cache County	4,804	5,766	962	20.0%	1.8
Carbon County	20,228	20,422	194	1.0%	0.1
East Carbon city	1,270	1,393	123	9.7%	0.9
Helper city	2,148	2,025	-123	-5.7%	-0.6
Price city	8,712	8,402	-310	-3.6%	-0.4
Scofield town	43	28	-15	-34.9%	-4.2
Sunnyside city	339	404	65	19.2%	1.8
Wellington city	1,632	1,666	34	2.1%	0.2
Balance of Carbon County	6,084	6,504	420	6.9%	0.7
Daggett County	690	921	231	33.5%	2.9
Manila town	207	308	101	48.8%	4.1
Balance of Daggett County	483	613	130	26.9%	2.4
Davis County	187,941	238,994	51,053	27.2%	2.4
Bountiful city	36,659	41,301	4,642	12.7%	1.2
Centerville city	11,500	14,585	3,085	26.8%	2.4
Clearfield city	21,435	25,974	4,539	21.2%	1.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

City and County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Davis County (Continued)					
Clinton city	7,945	12,585	4,640	58.4%	4.7
Farmington city	9,028	12,081	3,053	33.8%	3.0
Fruit Heights city	3,900	4,701	801	20.5%	1.9
Kaysville city	13,961	20,351	6,390	45.8%	3.8
Layton city	41,784	58,474	16,690	39.9%	3.4
North Salt Lake city	6,474	8,749	2,275	35.1%	3.1
South Weber city	2,863	4,260	1,397	48.8%	4.1
Sunset city	5,128	5,204	76	1.5%	0.1
Syracuse city	4,658	9,398	4,740	101.8%	7.3
West Bountiful city	4,477	4,484	7	0.2%	0.0
West Point city	4,258	6,033	1,775	41.7%	3.5
Woods Cross city	5,384	6,419	1,035	19.2%	1.8
Balance of Davis County	8,487	2,395	-6,092	-71.8%	-11.9
Duchesne County	12,645	14,371	1,726	13.6%	1.3
Altamont town	167	178	11	6.6%	0.6
Duchesne city	1,308	1,408	100	7.6%	0.7
Myton city	468	539	71	15.2%	1.4
Roosevelt city	3,915	4,299	384	9.8%	0.9
Tabiona town	120	149	29	24.2%	2.2
Balance of Duchesne County	6,667	7,798	1,131	17.0%	1.6
Emery County	10,332	10,860	528	5.1%	0.5
Castle Dale city	1,704	1,657	-47	-2.8%	-0.3
Clawson town	151	153	2	1.3%	0.1
Cleveland town	498	508	10	2.0%	0.2
Elmo town	267	368	101	37.8%	3.3
Emery town	300	308	8	2.7%	0.3
Ferron city	1,606	1,623	17	1.1%	0.1
Green River city*	881	973	92	10.4%	1.0
Huntington city	1,875	2,131	256	13.7%	1.3
Orangeville city	1,459	1,398	-61	-4.2%	-0.4
Balance of Emery County*	1,591	1,741	150	9.4%	0.9
Garfield County	3,980	4,735	755	19.0%	1.8
Antimony town	83	122	39	47.0%	3.9
Boulder town	126	180	54	42.9%	3.6
Cannonville town	131	148	17	13.0%	1.2
Escalante town	818	818	0	0.0%	0.0
Hatch town	103	127	24	23.3%	2.1
Henrieville town	163	159	-4	-2.5%	-0.2
Panguitch city	1,444	1,623	179	12.4%	1.2
Tropic town	374	508	134	35.8%	3.1
Balance of Garfield County	738	1,050	312	42.3%	3.6
Grand County	6,620	8,485	1,865	28.2%	2.5
Castle Valley town	211	349	138	65.4%	5.2
Moab city	3,971	4,779	808	20.3%	1.9
Balance of Grand County*	2,438	3,357	919	37.7%	3.3
Iron County	20,789	33,779	12,990	62.5%	5.0
Brian Head town	109	118	9	8.3%	0.8
Cedar City city	13,443	20,527	7,084	52.7%	4.3
Enoch city	1,947	3,467	1,520	78.1%	5.9
Kanarraville town	228	311	83	36.4%	3.2
Paragonah town	307	470	163	53.1%	4.4
Parowan city	1,873	2,565	692	36.9%	3.2
Balance of Iron County	2,882	6,321	3,439	119.3%	8.2
Juab County	5,817	8,238	2,421	41.6%	3.5
Eureka city	562	766	204	36.3%	3.1
Levan town	416	688	272	65.4%	5.2
Mona town	584	850	266	45.5%	3.8
Nephi city	3,515	4,733	1,218	34.7%	3.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

City and County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Juab County (Continued)					
Rocky Ridge	NA	403	NA	NA	NA
Balance of Juab County	740	798	58	7.8%	0.8
Kane County	5,169	6,046	877	17.0%	1.6
Alton town	93	134	41	44.1%	3.7
Big Water town	326	417	91	27.9%	2.5
Glendale town	282	355	73	25.9%	2.3
Kanab city	3,289	3,564	275	8.4%	0.8
Orderville town	422	596	174	41.2%	3.5
Balance of Kane County	757	980	223	29.5%	2.6
Millard County	11,333	12,405	1,072	9.5%	0.9
Delta city	2,998	3,209	211	7.0%	0.7
Fillmore city	1,956	2,253	297	15.2%	1.4
Hinckley town	658	698	40	6.1%	0.6
Holden town	402	400	-2	-0.5%	0.0
Kanosh town	386	485	99	25.6%	2.3
Leamington town	253	217	-36	-14.2%	-1.5
Lynndyl town	120	134	14	11.7%	1.1
Meadow town	250	254	4	1.6%	0.2
Oak City town	587	650	63	10.7%	1.0
Scipio town	291	290	-1	-0.3%	0.0
Balance of Millard County	3,432	3,815	383	11.2%	1.1
Morgan County	5,528	7,129	1,601	29.0%	2.6
Morgan city	2,023	2,635	612	30.3%	2.7
Balance of Morgan County	3,505	4,494	989	28.2%	2.5
Piute County	1,277	1,435	158	12.4%	1.2
Circleville town	417	505	88	21.1%	1.9
Junction town	132	177	45	34.1%	3.0
Kingston town	134	142	8	6.0%	0.6
Marysvale town	364	381	17	4.7%	0.5
Balance of Piute County	230	230	0	0.0%	0.0
Rich County	1,725	1,961	236	13.7%	1.3
Garden City town	193	357	164	85.0%	6.3
Laketown town	261	188	-73	-28.0%	-3.2
Randolph city	488	483	-5	-1.0%	-0.1
Woodruff town	135	194	59	43.7%	3.7
Balance of Rich County	648	739	91	14.0%	1.3
Salt Lake County	725,956	898,387	172,431	23.8%	2.2
Alta town	397	370	-27	-6.8%	-0.7
Bluffdale city	2,152	4,700	2,548	118.4%	8.1
Draper city	7,257	25,220	17,963	247.5%	13.3
Herriman	NA	1,523	NA	NA	NA
Holladay (1990 CDP)	NA	14,561	NA	NA	NA
Midvale city (Annexation)	NA	27,029	NA	NA	NA
Murray city	31,282	34,024	2,742	8.8%	0.8
Riverton city	11,261	25,011	13,750	122.1%	8.3
Salt Lake City city	159,936	181,743	21,807	13.6%	1.3
Sandy city	75,058	88,418	13,360	17.8%	1.7
South Jordan city	12,220	29,437	17,217	140.9%	9.2
South Salt Lake city (Annexation)	NA	22,038	NA	NA	NA
Taylorsville city (1990 CDP)	NA	57,439	NA	NA	NA
West Jordan city	42,892	68,336	25,444	59.3%	4.8
West Valley City city	86,976	108,896	21,920	25.2%	2.3
Balance of Salt Lake County	296,525	209,642	-86,883	-29.3%	-3.4
San Juan County	12,621	14,413	1,792	14.2%	1.3
Blanding city	3,162	3,162	0	0.0%	0.0
Monticello city	1,806	1,958	152	8.4%	0.8
Balance of San Juan County	7,653	9,293	1,640	21.4%	2.0
Sanpete County	16,259	22,763	6,504	40.0%	3.4
Centerfield town	766	1,048	282	36.8%	3.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

City and County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Sanpete County (Continued)					
Ephraim city	3,363	4,505	1,142	34.0%	3.0
Fairview city	960	1,160	200	20.8%	1.9
Fayette town	183	204	21	11.5%	1.1
Fountain Green city	578	945	367	63.5%	5.0
Gunnison city	1,298	2,394	1,096	84.4%	6.3
Manti city	2,268	3,040	772	34.0%	3.0
Mayfield town	438	420	-18	-4.1%	-0.4
Moroni city	1,115	1,280	165	14.8%	1.4
Mount Pleasant city	2,092	2,707	615	29.4%	2.6
Spring City city	715	956	241	33.7%	2.9
Sterling town	191	235	44	23.0%	2.1
Wales town	189	219	30	15.9%	1.5
Balance of Sanpete County	2,103	1,650	-453	-21.5%	-2.4
Sevier County	15,431	18,842	3,411	22.1%	2.0
Annabella town	487	603	116	23.8%	2.2
Aurora city	911	947	36	4.0%	0.4
Elsinore town	608	733	125	20.6%	1.9
Glenwood town	437	437	0	0.0%	0.0
Joseph town	198	269	71	35.9%	3.1
Koosharem town	266	276	10	3.8%	0.4
Monroe city	1,472	1,845	373	25.3%	2.3
Redmond town	648	788	140	21.6%	2.0
Richfield city	5,593	6,847	1,254	22.4%	2.0
Salina city	1,943	2,393	450	23.2%	2.1
Sigurd town	385	430	45	11.7%	1.1
Balance of Sevier County	2,483	3,274	791	31.9%	2.8
Summit County	15,518	29,736	14,218	91.6%	6.7
Coalville city	1,065	1,382	317	29.8%	2.6
Francis town	381	698	317	83.2%	6.2
Henefer town	554	684	130	23.5%	2.1
Kamas city	1,061	1,274	213	20.1%	1.8
Oakley town	522	948	426	81.6%	6.1
Park City city	4,468	7,371	2,903	65.0%	5.1
Balance of Summit County	7,467	17,379	9,912	132.7%	8.8
Tooele County	26,601	40,735	14,134	53.1%	4.4
Grantsville city	4,500	6,015	1,515	33.7%	2.9
Ophir town	25	23	-2	-8.0%	-0.8
Rush Valley town	339	453	114	33.6%	2.9
Stockton town	426	443	17	4.0%	0.4
Tooele city	13,887	22,502	8,615	62.0%	4.9
Vernon town	181	236	55	30.4%	2.7
Wendover city	1,127	1,537	410	36.4%	3.2
Balance of Tooele County	6,116	9,526	3,410	55.8%	4.5
Uintah County	22,211	25,224	3,013	13.6%	1.3
Ballard town	644	566	-78	-12.1%	-1.3
Naples city	1,334	1,300	-34	-2.5%	-0.3
Vernal city	6,644	7,714	1,070	16.1%	1.5
Balance of Uintah County	13,589	15,644	2,055	15.1%	1.4
Utah County	263,590	368,536	104,946	39.8%	3.4
Alpine city	3,492	7,146	3,654	104.6%	7.4
American Fork city	15,696	21,941	6,245	39.8%	3.4
Cedar Fort town	284	341	57	20.1%	1.8
Cedar Hills town	769	3,094	2,325	302.3%	14.9
Eagle Mountain town	NA	2,157	NA	NA	NA
Elk Ridge town	771	1,838	1,067	138.4%	9.1
Genola town	803	965	162	20.2%	1.9
Goshen town	578	874	296	51.2%	4.2
Highland city	5,002	8,172	3,170	63.4%	5.0
Lehi city	8,475	19,028	10,553	124.5%	8.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

City and County Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	AARC 1990-2000
Utah County (Continued)					
Lindon city	3,818	8,363	4,545	119.0%	8.2
Mapleton city	3,572	5,809	2,237	62.6%	5.0
Orem city	67,561	84,324	16,763	24.8%	2.2
Payson city	9,510	12,716	3,206	33.7%	2.9
Pleasant Grove city	13,476	23,468	9,992	74.1%	5.7
Provo city	86,835	105,166	18,331	21.1%	1.9
Salem city	2,284	4,372	2,088	91.4%	6.7
Santaquin city	2,386	4,834	2,448	102.6%	7.3
Saratoga Springs	NA	1,003	NA	NA	NA
Spanish Fork city	11,272	20,246	8,974	79.6%	6.0
Springville city	13,950	20,424	6,474	46.4%	3.9
Vineyard town	151	150	-1	-0.7%	-0.1
Woodland Hills town	301	941	640	212.6%	12.1
Balance of Utah County	12,604	9,164	-3,440	-27.3%	-3.1
Wasatch County	10,089	15,215	5,126	50.8%	4.2
Charleston town	336	378	42	12.5%	1.2
Heber city	4,782	7,291	2,509	52.5%	4.3
Midway city	1,554	2,121	567	36.5%	3.2
Wallsburg town	252	274	22	8.7%	0.8
Balance of Wasatch County	3,165	5,151	1,986	62.7%	5.0
Washington County	48,560	90,354	41,794	86.1%	6.4
Enterprise city	936	1,285	349	37.3%	3.2
Hildale town	1,325	1,895	570	43.0%	3.6
Hurricane city	3,915	8,250	4,335	110.7%	7.7
Ivins town	1,630	4,450	2,820	173.0%	10.6
La Verkin city	1,771	3,392	1,621	91.5%	6.7
Leeds town	254	547	293	115.4%	8.0
New Harmony town	101	190	89	88.1%	6.5
Rockville town	182	247	65	35.7%	3.1
Santa Clara city	2,322	4,630	2,308	99.4%	7.1
Springdale town	275	457	182	66.2%	5.2
St. George city	28,502	49,663	21,161	74.2%	5.7
Toquerville town	488	910	422	86.5%	6.4
Virgin town	229	394	165	72.1%	5.6
Washington city	4,198	8,186	3,988	95.0%	6.9
Balance of Washington County	2,432	5,858	3,426	140.9%	9.2
Wayne County	2,177	2,509	332	15.3%	1.4
Bicknell town	327	353	26	8.0%	0.8
Loa town	444	525	81	18.2%	1.7
Lyman town	198	234	36	18.2%	1.7
Torrey town	122	171	49	40.2%	3.4
Balance of Wayne County	1,086	1,226	140	12.9%	1.2
Weber County	158,330	196,533	38,203	24.1%	2.2
Farr West city	2,178	3,094	916	42.1%	3.6
Harrisville city	3,004	3,645	641	21.3%	2.0
Huntsville town	561	649	88	15.7%	1.5
Marriott-Slaterville	NA	1,425	NA	NA	NA
North Ogden city	11,668	15,026	3,358	28.8%	2.6
Ogden city	63,909	77,226	13,317	20.8%	1.9
Plain City city	2,722	3,489	767	28.2%	2.5
Pleasant View city	3,603	5,632	2,029	56.3%	4.6
Riverdale city	6,419	7,656	1,237	19.3%	1.8
Roy city	24,603	32,885	8,282	33.7%	2.9
South Ogden city	12,105	14,377	2,272	18.8%	1.7
Uintah town	760	1,127	367	48.3%	4.0
Washington Terrace city	8,189	8,551	362	4.4%	0.4
West Haven city	NA	3,976	NA	NA	NA
Balance of Weber County	18,609	17,775	-834	-4.5%	-0.5
State Total	1,722,850	2,233,169	510,319	29.6%	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

Census 2000

City Population Rank

City	2000	Rank
Salt Lake City city	181,743	1
West Valley City city	108,896	2
Provo city	105,166	3
Sandy city	88,418	4
Orem city	84,324	5
Ogden city	77,226	6
West Jordan city	68,336	7
Layton city	58,474	8
Taylorsville city	57,439	9
St. George city	49,663	10
Logan city	42,670	11
Bountiful city	41,301	12
Murray city	34,024	13
Roy city	32,885	14
South Jordan city	29,437	15
Midvale city	27,029	16
Clearfield city	25,974	17
Draper city	25,220	18
Riverton city	25,011	19
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	20
Tooele city	22,502	21
South Salt Lake city	22,038	22
American Fork city	21,941	23
Cedar City city	20,527	24
Springville city	20,424	25
Kaysville city	20,351	26
Spanish Fork city	20,246	27
Lehi city	19,028	28
Brigham City city	17,411	29
North Ogden city	15,026	30
Centerville city	14,585	31
Holladay	14,561	32
South Ogden city	14,377	33
Payson city	12,716	34
Clinton city	12,585	35
Farmington city	12,081	36
Syracuse city	9,398	37
North Salt Lake city	8,749	38
Washington Terrace city	8,551	39
Price city	8,402	40
Lindon city	8,363	41
Hurricane city	8,250	42
Washington city	8,186	43
Highland city	8,172	44
Vernal city	7,714	45
Riverdale city	7,656	46
Park City city	7,371	47
Heber city	7,291	48
Smithfield city	7,261	49
Alpine city	7,146	50
Richfield city	6,847	51
Woods Cross city	6,419	52
Hyrum city	6,316	53
North Logan city	6,163	54
West Point city	6,033	55
Grantsville city	6,015	56
Mapleton city	5,809	57
Pleasant View city	5,632	58
Tremonton city	5,592	59
Sunset city	5,204	60

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

City Rank by Absolute Change

Area	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1990-2000	Rank
West Jordan city	42,892	68,336	25,444	1
West Valley City city	86,976	108,896	21,920	2
Salt Lake City city	159,936	181,743	21,807	3
St. George city	28,502	49,663	21,161	4
Provo city	86,835	105,166	18,331	5
Draper city	7,257	25,220	17,963	6
South Jordan city	12,220	29,437	17,217	7
Orem city	67,561	84,324	16,763	8
Layton city	41,784	58,474	16,690	9
Riverton city	11,261	25,011	13,750	10
Sandy city	75,058	88,418	13,360	11
Ogden city	63,909	77,226	13,317	12
Lehi city	8,475	19,028	10,553	13
Pleasant Grove city	13,476	23,468	9,992	14
Logan city	32,762	42,670	9,908	15
Spanish Fork city	11,272	20,246	8,974	16
Tooele city	13,887	22,502	8,615	17
Roy city	24,603	32,885	8,282	18
Cedar City city	13,443	20,527	7,084	19
Springville city	13,950	20,424	6,474	20
Kaysville city	13,961	20,351	6,390	21
American Fork city	15,696	21,941	6,245	22
Syracuse city	4,658	9,398	4,740	23
Bountiful city	36,659	41,301	4,642	24
Clinton city	7,945	12,585	4,640	25
Lindon city	3,818	8,363	4,545	26
Clearfield city	21,435	25,974	4,539	27
Hurricane city	3,915	8,250	4,335	28
Washington city	4,198	8,186	3,988	29
Alpine city	3,492	7,146	3,654	30

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

City Rank by Percent Change

Area	1990	2000	Percent Change 1990-2000	Rank
Draper city	7,257	25,220	247.5%	1
South Jordan city	12,220	29,437	140.9%	2
Lehi city	8,475	19,028	124.5%	3
Riverton city	11,261	25,011	122.1%	4
Lindon city	3,818	8,363	119.0%	5
Bluffdale city	2,152	4,700	118.4%	6
Leeds town	254	547	115.4%	7
Hurricane city	3,915	8,250	110.7%	8
Alpine city	3,492	7,146	104.6%	9
Santaquin city	2,386	4,834	102.6%	10
Syracuse city	4,658	9,398	101.8%	11
Santa Clara city	2,322	4,630	99.4%	12
Perry city	1,211	2,383	96.8%	13
Washington city	4,198	8,186	95.0%	14
La Verkin city	1,771	3,392	91.5%	15
Salem city	2,284	4,372	91.4%	16
New Harmony town	101	190	88.1%	17
Toquerville town	488	910	86.5%	18
Garden City town	193	357	85.0%	19
Gunnison city	1,298	2,394	84.4%	20
Francis town	381	698	83.2%	21
Oakley town	522	948	81.6%	22
Spanish Fork city	11,272	20,246	79.6%	23
Enoch city	1,947	3,467	78.1%	24
Nibley city	1,167	2,045	75.2%	25
St. George city	28,502	49,663	74.2%	26
Pleasant Grove city	13,476	23,468	74.1%	27
Virgin town	229	394	72.1%	28
Springdale town	275	457	66.2%	29
Castle Valley town	211	349	65.4%	30

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

State and County Population by Hispanic Origin: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

	1990 Total Population	1990 Hispanic Origin Population	1990 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	2000 Total Population	2000 Hispanic Origin Population	2000 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	1990-2000 Hispanic Absolute Change	1990-2000 Hispanic Percent Change	Rank 1990-2000 Percent Change
Beaver	4,765	120	2.5%	6,005	333	5.5%	213	177.5%	11
Box Elder	36,485	1,160	3.2%	42,745	2,791	6.5%	1,631	140.6%	15
Cache	70,183	1,780	2.5%	91,391	5,786	6.3%	4,006	225.1%	6
Carbon	20,228	2,247	11.1%	20,422	2,097	10.3%	-150	-6.7%	29
Daggett	690	15	2.2%	921	47	5.1%	32	213.3%	7
Davis	187,941	7,275	3.9%	238,994	12,955	5.4%	5,680	78.1%	19
Duchesne	12,645	350	2.8%	14,371	508	3.5%	158	45.1%	23
Emery	10,332	219	2.1%	10,860	568	5.2%	349	159.4%	13
Garfield	3,980	35	0.9%	4,735	136	2.9%	101	288.6%	4
Grand	6,620	291	4.4%	8,485	471	5.6%	180	61.9%	22
Iron	20,789	382	1.8%	33,779	1,383	4.1%	1,001	262.0%	5
Juab	5,817	73	1.3%	8,238	217	2.6%	144	197.3%	10
Kane	5,169	101	2.0%	6,046	140	2.3%	39	38.6%	25
Millard	11,333	402	3.5%	12,405	891	7.2%	489	121.6%	17
Morgan	5,528	78	1.4%	7,129	103	1.4%	25	32.1%	26
Piute	1,277	15	1.2%	1,435	64	4.5%	49	326.7%	3
Rich	1,725	21	1.2%	1,961	36	1.8%	15	71.4%	20
Salt Lake	725,956	43,647	6.0%	898,387	106,787	11.9%	63,140	144.7%	14
San Juan	12,621	440	3.5%	14,413	540	3.7%	100	22.7%	28
Sanpete	16,259	560	3.4%	22,763	1,510	6.6%	950	169.6%	12
Sevier	15,431	289	1.9%	18,842	481	2.6%	192	66.4%	21
Summit	15,518	326	2.1%	29,736	2,406	8.1%	2,080	638.0%	1
Tooele	26,601	2,960	11.1%	40,735	4,214	10.3%	1,254	42.4%	24
Uintah	22,211	691	3.1%	25,224	894	3.5%	203	29.4%	27
Utah	263,590	8,488	3.2%	368,536	25,791	7.0%	17,303	203.9%	9
Wasatch	10,089	253	2.5%	15,215	775	5.1%	522	206.3%	8
Washington	48,560	862	1.8%	90,354	4,727	5.2%	3,865	448.4%	2
Wayne	2,177	25	1.1%	2,509	50	2.0%	25	100.0%	18
Weber	158,330	11,042	7.0%	196,533	24,858	12.6%	13,816	125.1%	16
State	1,722,850	84,597	4.9%	2,233,169	201,559	9.0%	116,962	138.3%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total State and County Population by Race: 2000 Decennial Census

Geographic Area		Total Population by Race								
		Single Race							Two or More Races	
	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
State	2,233,169	2,185,974	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559
Beaver	6,005	5,899	5,599	16	54	37	5	188	106	333
Box Elder	42,745	42,061	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	684	2,791
Cache	91,391	90,184	84,286	348	529	1,814	181	3,026	1,207	5,786
Carbon	20,422	19,924	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097
Daggett	921	907	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47
Davis	238,994	234,285	220,486	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955
Duchesne	14,371	14,012	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508
Emery	10,860	10,725	10,386	20	71	34	11	203	135	568
Garfield	4,735	4,665	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136
Grand	8,485	8,373	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471
Iron	33,779	33,215	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383
Juab	8,238	8,154	7,955	12	84	28	4	71	84	217
Kane	6,046	5,961	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140
Millard	12,405	12,255	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891
Morgan	7,129	7,053	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103
Piute	1,435	1,422	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64
Rich	1,961	1,952	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36
Salt Lake	898,387	875,285	775,666	9,495	7,892	22,991	11,075	48,166	23,102	106,787
San Juan	14,413	14,195	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540
Sanpete	22,763	22,424	21,040	71	199	109	81	924	339	1,510
Sevier	18,842	18,656	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	186	481
Summit	29,736	29,375	27,299	72	91	285	13	1,615	361	2,406
Tooele	40,735	39,696	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214
Uintah	25,224	24,864	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894
Utah	368,536	361,703	340,388	1,096	2,206	3,917	2,122	11,974	6,833	25,791
Wasatch	15,215	15,005	14,549	33	65	45	15	298	210	775
Washington	90,354	88,866	84,543	186	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727
Wayne	2,509	2,491	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50
Weber	196,533	192,367	172,339	2,748	1,510	2,508	319	12,943	4,166	24,858

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Non-Hispanic State and County Population by Race: 2000 Decennial Census

Geographic Area		Non-Hispanic Population by Race								
		Single Race							Two or More Races	
	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
State	2,233,169	2,000,302	1,904,265	16,137	26,663	36,483	14,806	1,948	31,308	201,559
Beaver	6,005	5,600	5,491	16	53	35	5	0	72	333
Box Elder	42,745	39,558	38,717	66	329	400	33	13	396	2,791
Cache	91,391	84,808	81,989	319	466	1,803	178	53	797	5,786
Carbon	20,422	18,013	17,671	52	190	70	6	24	312	2,097
Daggett	921	865	853	4	7	1	0	0	9	47
Davis	238,994	222,712	214,636	2,521	1,174	3,568	609	204	3,327	12,955
Duchesne	14,371	13,549	12,764	18	723	27	8	9	314	508
Emery	10,860	10,185	10,050	19	63	34	10	9	107	568
Garfield	4,735	4,547	4,440	8	74	18	2	5	52	136
Grand	8,485	7,924	7,568	18	311	17	2	8	90	471
Iron	33,779	32,004	30,829	108	692	249	88	38	392	1,383
Juab	8,238	7,969	7,844	9	80	27	3	6	52	217
Kane	6,046	5,835	5,724	2	90	13	2	4	71	140
Millard	12,405	11,416	11,168	13	144	59	25	7	98	891
Morgan	7,129	6,965	6,937	2	13	10	0	3	61	103
Piute	1,435	1,359	1,339	2	13	3	1	1	12	64
Rich	1,961	1,917	1,908	0	1	8	0	0	8	36
Salt Lake	898,387	776,678	727,197	8,501	6,487	22,716	10,865	912	14,922	106,787
San Juan	14,413	13,717	5,710	18	7,948	25	5	11	156	540
Sanpete	22,763	21,027	20,590	61	185	109	78	4	226	1,510
Sevier	18,842	18,215	17,752	49	346	48	16	4	146	481
Summit	29,736	27,062	26,608	54	76	283	13	28	268	2,406
Tooele	40,735	35,896	34,497	480	600	234	64	21	625	4,214
Uintah	25,224	24,034	21,662	26	2,264	56	19	7	296	894
Utah	368,536	337,952	328,797	1,002	1,881	3,855	2,089	328	4,793	25,791
Wasatch	15,215	14,340	14,188	32	59	44	15	2	100	775
Washington	90,354	84,551	82,293	174	1,229	389	379	87	1,076	4,727
Wayne	2,509	2,443	2,409	4	9	2	4	15	16	50
Weber	196,533	169,161	162,634	2,559	1,156	2,380	287	145	2,514	24,858

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Employment Growth

Utah's non-farm job growth continues to moderate and remains below its long-term historic (1950 to 1999) average annual rate of 3.6%. According to the 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 2.2% in the 3rd quarter of 2000. During this quarter, construction had the lowest growth rate at a negative 2.9% for a loss of 2,500 jobs, whereas services, at 5.4%, added the most year-over jobs to the economy (16,500). Manufacturing had a -1.1% growth rate for a loss of 1,400 year-over jobs.

According to Regional Financial Associates (RFA), Utah ranked 7th in the U.S. in total nonagricultural job growth at 2.4% for December 2000 compared to December 1999. Total employment growth in Utah is expected to average 2.6% in 2000 and decline to 2.4% in 2001, as shown on the adjacent economic indicators table. National job growth, by comparison, is expected to average 2.0% in 2000 and 0.7% in 2001 according to WEFA (a national economic consulting firm).

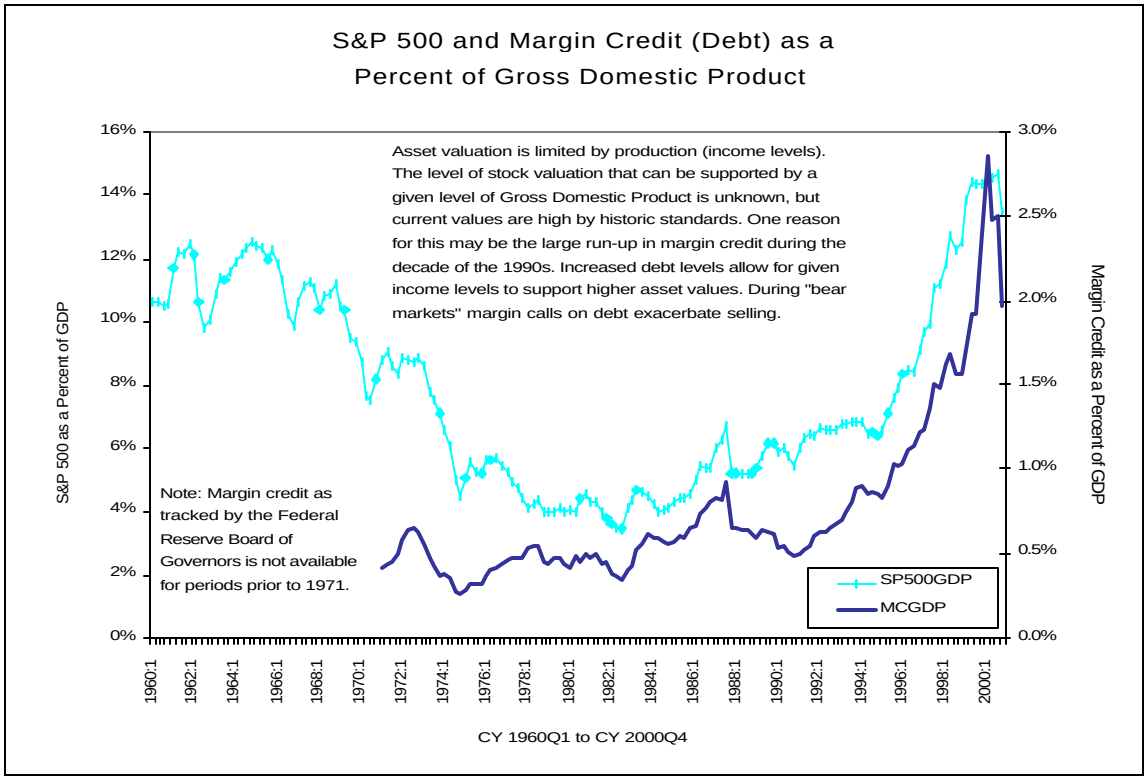
The Stock Market (Wealth Effect) and the Utah Economy

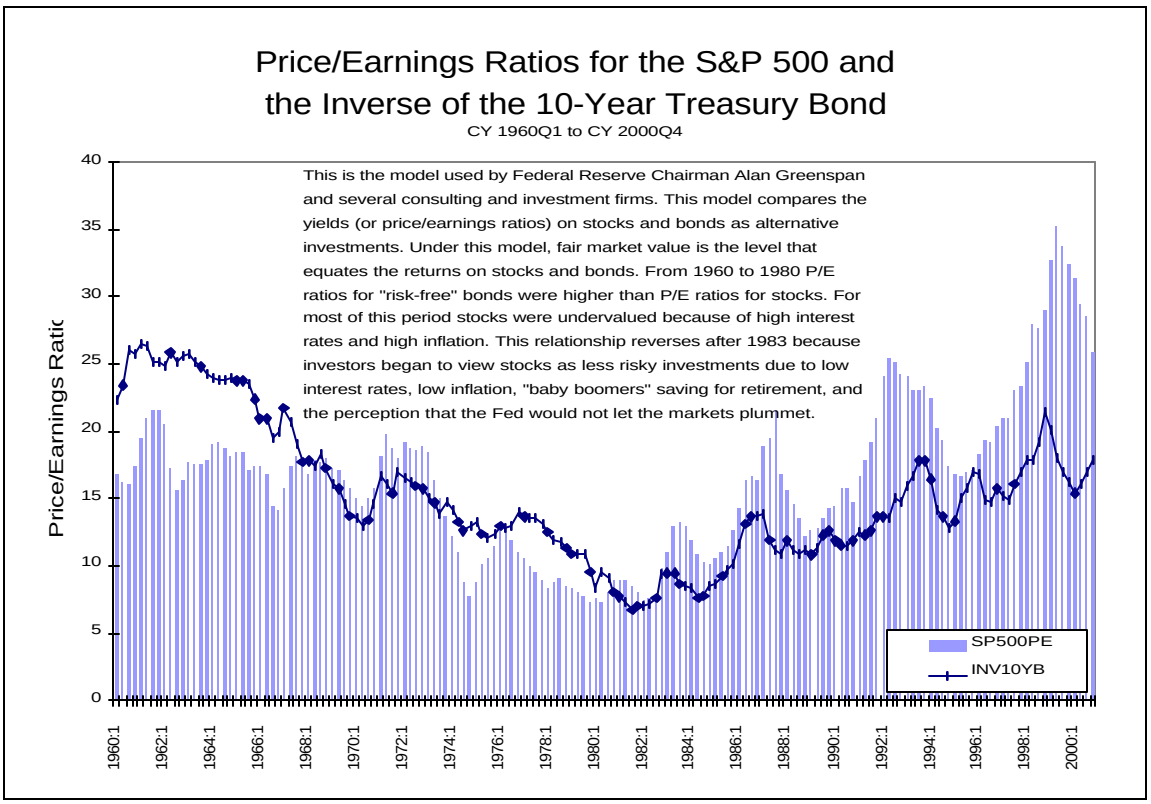
RFA reports that for every $1 gain in stock market values, consumer spending increases by 4 cents. And, for every $1 drop in stock market values, consumer spending decreases by 7 cents. The wealth effect[1] is much more potent when stock prices are falling. This is because "baby boomers" will curtail their spending more significantly if their retirement nest egg is eroding. According to the Division of Research and Statistics at the Federal Reserve Board, consumption spending increased by 1% to 2% each year between 1995 and 1999 due to the wealth effect.

The Federal Reserve reported that household net worth (assets less liabilities) declined in 2000 for the first time since it began keeping records in 1952. The decline in household net worth was due to falling stock market prices. Utah's exposure to the wealth effect is less than the national average. This is because mutual fund holdings per household (Utah ranks 31st), and capital gains as a percent of wages (Utah ranks 36th), are less in Utah than the national averages.

[1]The wealth effect is the change in consumption due to a change in household wealth (income plus assets).

If the nation enters a recession the decline in consumption spending due to the wealth effect will be less in Utah than for the nation as a whole, and interest rates should continue to drop. The last time the nation entered a recession (July 1990 to March 1991), and interest rates dropped, Utah fared relatively well. Employment growth decreased 1.1% for the nation in 1991, but increased 3% in Utah.





ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: FEBRUARY 2001

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998 ACTUAL	1999 ACTUAL	2000 ESTIMATE	2001 FORECAST	2002 FORECAST	% CHG 1998-99	% CHG 1999-00	% CHG 2000-01	% CHG 2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,317.0	9,503.4	9,807.5	4.2	5.0	2.0	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,296.6	6,460.3	6,634.7	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,777.7	1,813.2	1,898.4	9.2	9.6	2.0	4.7
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $96	341.7	348.5	353.1	357.7	363.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $96	1,003.6	1,032.7	1,127.7	1,187.5	1,270.6	2.9	9.2	5.3	7.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	25.8	26.5	26.8	-0.4	-2.6	2.7	1.1
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.3	15.4	14.7	13.9	-15.3	-5.2	-4.5	-5.4
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	225.0	243.0	255.2	1.8	9.8	8.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	652.7	655.0	655.0	-6.3	6.0	0.4	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.2	15.5	15.7	9.1	2.4	-9.9	1.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.70	1.61	1.42	1.44	4.3	-5.3	-11.8	1.4
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	410.2	409.0	419.6	10.5	1.6	-0.3	2.6
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	317.4	339.0	344.8	0.8	11.2	6.8	1.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	214.0	226.5	242.7	256.1	267.4	5.8	7.2	5.5	4.4
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.4	133.3	138.8	146.4	152.8	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,995.7	3,232.4	3,313.2	3,465.6	9.1	7.9	2.5	4.6
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	85.5	85.5	86.0	-0.3	2.0	0.0	0.6
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.1	16.3	16.0	-6.4	-11.1	-9.9	-1.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,135.8	1,930.0	1,900.0	2.3	-4.6	-9.6	-1.6
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,207.9	1,000.0	700.0	4.1	1.1	-17.2	-30.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	583.2	550.0	450.0	16.5	8.5	-5.7	-10.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.5	243.2	245.9	250.8	253.3	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	141.9	146.1	149.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,252	18,044	19,013	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.4
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. April 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	na	na	281.4	283.7	285.9	na	na	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.5	102.0	105.5	1.1	1.6	-5.1	3.4
Utah April 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	na	na	2,233.2	2,270.7	2,303.3	na	na	1.7	1.4
Utah April 1st Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	na	na	na	2.7	-2.7	na	na	na	na
Utah April 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Thousands	na	na	2,233.2	2,270.7	2,303.3	na	na	1.7	1.4
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.6	102.0	105.5	-0.9	1.4	-5.1	3.4
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	823.0	922.6	937.3	989.8	8.5	12.1	1.6	5.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	797.2	891.9	903.8	952.0	8.7	11.9	1.3	5.3
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	28.4	23.7	20.9	38.4	63.1	-16.5	-12.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.2	86.5	84.9	-3.1	-2.8	-1.9	-1.8
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.3	-2.6	1.2	2.4	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	28.5	29.0	29.3	41.2	61.1	1.8	1.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.73	1.92	3.40	4.08	3.88	11.0	77.1	20.0	-4.9
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.82	0.83	0.83	-4.0	13.9	1.2	0.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	172.2	176.9	181.5	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.0	110.5	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.95	6.20	5.00	5.10	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.80	4.63	5.80	4.70	4.80	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.28	5.63	6.00	5.20	5.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	6.9	7.4	7.9	6.9	7.2	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.9	128.8	131.4	132.3	133.5	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,945	33,313	34,848	36,198	37,489	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,022	4,291	4,578	4,789	5,004	6.7	6.7	4.6	4.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,023.5	1,048.5	1,075.8	1,101.6	1,121.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.8
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,494	28,924	29,792	30,864	3.8	5.2	3.0	3.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	31,115	32,818	34,611	6.4	7.9	5.5	5.5
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,384	7,783	8,281	8,654	9,078	5.4	6.4	4.5	4.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.1	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,831	49,600	53,122	56,097	59,238	5.9	7.1	5.6	5.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.9	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committtee.

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Summer 2001

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Utah Household and Family Characteristics

The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed data on the nation's family and household characteristics every ten years as part of the decennial census. These characteristics include data items such as the number of families and households, average size, and household composition. The household composition data provides a detailed breakdown of households, including married-couple families, single-parent families, and nonfamily households.

Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. Changes in the number and types of households depend on population growth, shifts in age composition, and the decisions individuals make about their living arrangements. Demographic trends in marriage, cohabitation, divorce, fertility, and mortality also influence family and household composition.[1]

The number of households in the state reached 701,281 in 2000, a 31% increase from 1990. The number of family households also increased 30% over the decade, however the proportion of households that are family households remained at 76%.

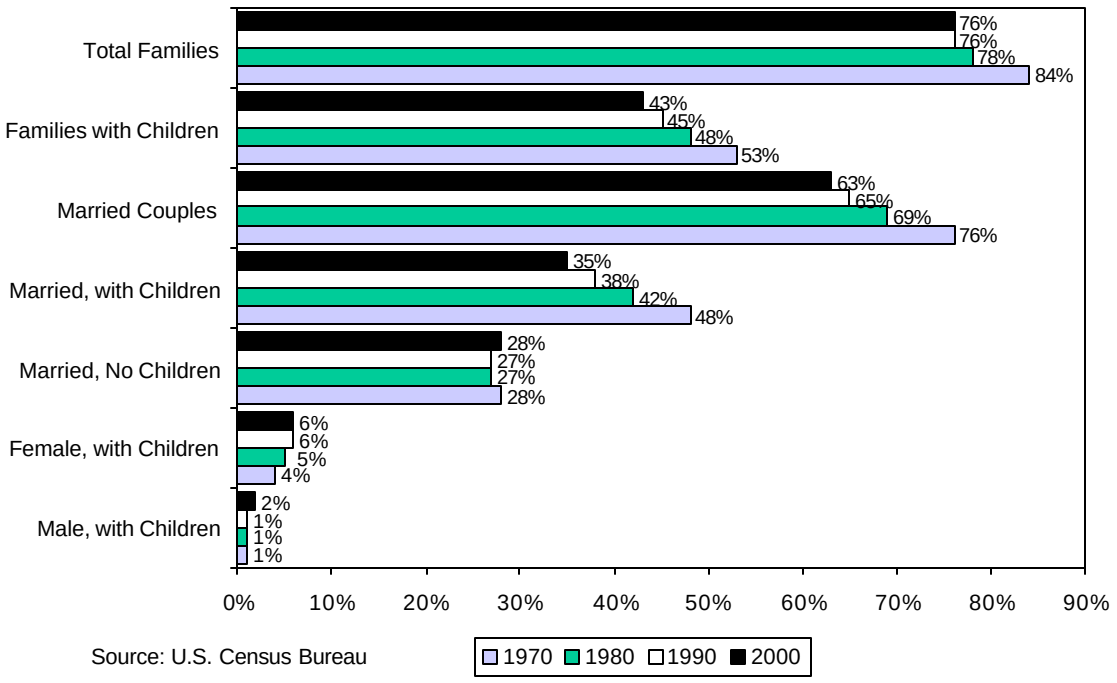
In 2000, only 35% of households in Utah were composed of married couples with "own children" under 18, compared to 48% in 1970.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, America's Families and Living Arrangements, March 2000 Current Population Survey.

Additionally, the number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 76% in 1970 to 63% in 2000. While the proportion of traditional two-parent families has declined, the number of single-parent families has increased slightly from 5% in 1970 to 8% in 2000.

In spite of these trends, 2000 state rankings show that Utah ranks first in the nation in both the percent of family households (76%), and in the percent of married-couple families (63%). The state also continues to lead the nation in average family size (3.57) and average household size (3.13).

Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households: 1970-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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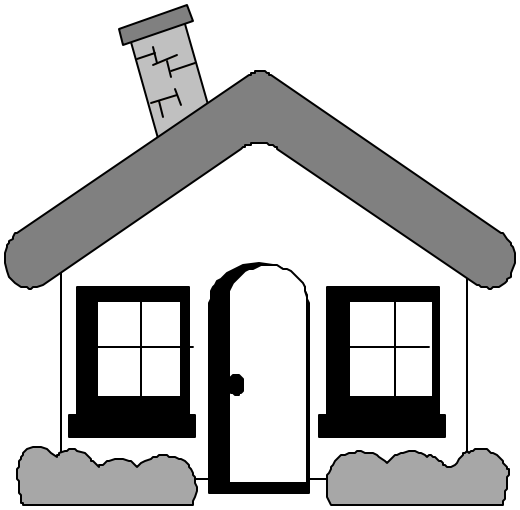
Utah Household and Family Characteristics (Continued)

Census 2000 State Household and Family Rankings

	Persons Per Household	Rank	Persons Per Family	Rank
Alabama	2.49	32	3.01	38
Alaska	2.74	4	3.28	4
Arizona	2.64	9	3.18	9
Arkansas	2.49	32	2.99	42
California	2.87	3	3.43	2
Colorado	2.53	20	3.09	19
Connecticut	2.53	20	3.08	21
Delaware	2.54	18	3.04	29
Florida	2.46	44	2.98	45
Georgia	2.65	8	3.14	13
Hawaii	2.92	2	3.42	3
Idaho	2.69	6	3.17	11
Illinois	2.63	10	3.23	6
Indiana	2.53	20	3.05	27
Iowa	2.46	44	3.00	39
Kansas	2.51	27	3.07	22
Kentucky	2.47	42	2.97	47
Louisiana	2.62	13	3.16	12
Maine	2.39	50	2.90	49
Maryland	2.61	15	3.13	16
Massachusetts	2.51	27	3.11	17
Michigan	2.56	17	3.10	18
Minnesota	2.52	26	3.09	19
Mississippi	2.63	10	3.14	13
Missouri	2.48	38	3.02	34
Montana	2.45	46	2.99	42
Nebraska	2.49	32	3.06	26
Nevada	2.62	13	3.14	13
New Hampshire	2.53	20	3.03	33
New Jersey	2.68	7	3.21	8
New Mexico	2.63	10	3.18	9
New York	2.61	15	3.22	7
North Carolina	2.49	32	2.98	45
North Dakota	2.41	48	3.00	39
Ohio	2.49	32	3.04	29
Oklahoma	2.49	32	3.02	34
Oregon	2.51	27	3.02	34
Pennsylvania	2.48	38	3.04	29
Rhode Island	2.47	42	3.07	22
South Carolina	2.53	20	3.02	34
South Dakota	2.50	30	3.07	22
Tennessee	2.48	38	2.99	42
Texas	2.74	4	3.28	4
Utah	**3.13**	**1**	**3.57**	**1**
Vermont	2.44	47	2.96	48
Virginia	2.54	18	3.04	29
Washington	2.53	20	3.07	22
West Virginia	2.40	49	2.90	49
Wisconsin	2.50	30	3.05	27
Wyoming	2.48	38	3.00	39
U.S.	2.59	N/A	3.14	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Household and Family Definitions

- A " household" is a person or group of persons who live in a housing unit. These equal the count of occupied housing units in a traditional census.
- A " householder" is the member of a household who lives in the housing unit and owns or rents the living quarters. If there is no such person present, any household member who is at least 15 years of age can answer the questionnaire.
- A "family" or "family household" consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons living in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family.
- A "nonfamily household" can be either a person living alone or a householder who shares the housing unit with nonrelatives only- for example, boarders or roommates.
- "Own children" under 18 are never married sons and daughters of the householder, including step-children and adopted children.

Census 2000 Demographic Profiles

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 profiles of general demographic characteristics, which consist of a one-page table containing selected 100-percent data items from Summary File 1. These summary tables, which were made available down to the city level, include items such as population, sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship and type, housing occupancy and tenure, average household and family size, and owner-occupied/renter-occupied units.

U.S. Demographic Characteristics
The population of the U.S. increased 13.2% over the decade, from 248,709,873 in 1990 to 281,421,906 in 2000.

The nation's median age was the highest ever, rising from 32.9 years in 1990 to 35.3 in 2000. Although this increase reflects the aging of the baby boomers[1], it is the first time in the history of the census that the 65 and over population actually increased at a slower rate than the overall population.

Other highlights from the national profile include:

- The number of males (138.1 million) edged closer to the number of females (143.4 million), raising the sex ratio[2] from 95.1 in 1990 to 96.3 in 2000.
- The average household size decreased slightly from 2.63 in 1990 to 2.59 in 2000.
- The home ownership rate increased from 64% in 1990 to 66% in 2000.
- The number of non-family households increased at twice the rate of family households, 23% versus 11%.
- Families maintained by women with no husband present increased three times as fast as married-couple families, 21% versus 7%. Married-couple families dropped from 55% to 52% of all households.
- A 53% increase in the number of people of Mexican origin fueled much of the nearly 13 million rise in the number of Hispanics nationwide between 1990 and 2000.

Utah Demographic Characteristics
The population of Utah increased 29.6% over the decade, from 1,722,850 in 1990 to 2,233,169 in 2000. Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation, growing twice as fast as the U.S during this ten year period.

Age and Sex. Utah continues to have the youngest population in the nation. However, the median age increased over the decade from 26.3 years in 1990 to 27.1 in 2000. Utahns under age 18 accounted for 32.2% of the total population in 2000, while those 65 years and over accounted for only 8.5% of the population. Males in Utah accounted for 50.1% of the population in 2000, compared to 49.7% in 1990, while females accounted for 49.9% of the population in 2000, down from 50.3% in 1990.

Race. The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected one race, the majority were White (89.2%). Most Utahns that selected Asian (1.7%), the second largest category, identified themselves as Chinese, followed by Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. The fastest growing group over the decade among the Asian population was the Vietnamese, increasing 113% from 2,797 in 1990 to 5,968 in 2000.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category grew 97% over the decade. The fastest growing group among the state's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders was the Samoans, increasing 188% from 1,570 in 1990 to 4,523 in 2000.

Hispanic Origin. Utahns of Hispanic origin made up 9% of the state's population in 2000. Hispanics of Mexican origin, who account for 68% of all Hispanics in the state, grew 141% over the decade from 56,842 in 1990 to 136,416 in 2000. Those Hispanics in the state that identified themselves as "Other Hispanic or Latino" accounted for 30% of the state's Hispanic population. This group is comprised primarily of people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-Speaking countries of Central and South America, and the Dominican Republic. The number of Puerto Ricans, representing 2% of all Hispanics in the state, grew from 2,181 in 1990 to 3,977 in 2000, an increase of 82%.

Release of Summary File 1
The U.S. Census Bureau released Summary File 1 for Utah the second week of July. This electronic file is the first detailed demographic data set based on Census 2000 questions asked of all people and about every housing unit in the state of Utah. It contains detailed data on the following population items: sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and household and family characteristics. Housing items include occupancy status and tenure (whether the unit is owned or rented).

The file contains tables for the state, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, ZIP code tabulation areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and congressional districts for the 106th Congress. For most subjects, data for census block groups and blocks are also available.

Data from Summary File 1 can be accessed through the American Fact Finder on the Census Bureau's web site at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet.

Additional Information
For more information on the Census 2000 Demographic Profiles or the Summary File 1 data set, visit the Census Bureau's web site at http://www.census.gov/, or contact the State Data Center at 538-1036.

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[1] Baby Boomers are defined as those born from 1946-1964.

[2] The sex ratio represents the number of males per 100 females.

Utah Demographic Profile 1990 and 2000

Subject	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
Total population	**1,722,850**	**100.0**	**2,233,169**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE				
Male	855,759	49.7	1,119,031	50.1
Female	867,091	50.3	1,114,138	49.9
Under 5 years	169,633	9.8	209,378	9.4
5 to 9 years	183,674	10.7	193,033	8.6
10 to 14 years	183,846	10.7	192,288	8.6
15 to 19 years	152,455	8.8	216,278	9.7
20 to 24 years	137,822	8.0	225,152	10.1
25 to 34 years	274,898	16.0	327,064	14.6
35 to 44 years	224,672	13.0	299,536	13.4
45 to 54 years	138,481	8.0	237,710	10.6
55 to 59 years	54,930	3.2	80,053	3.6
60 to 64 years	52,481	3.0	62,455	2.8
65 to 74 years	88,187	5.1	101,548	4.5
75 to 84 years	48,160	2.8	66,923	3.0
85 years and over	13,611	0.8	21,751	1.0
Median age (years)	26.3	(X)	27.1	(X)
18 years and over	1,095,406	63.6	1,514,471	67.8
Male	533,803	31.0	749,235	33.6
Female	561,603	32.6	765,236	34.3
21 years and over	1,005,161	58.3	1,379,043	61.8
62 years and over	181,215	10.5	226,230	10.1
65 years and over	149,958	8.7	190,222	8.5
Male	64,290	3.7	83,228	3.7
Female	85,668	5.0	106,994	4.8
RACE				
One race	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9
White	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2
Black or African American	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3
Asian	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7
Asian Indian	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1
Chinese	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4
Filipino	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1
Japanese	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3
Korean	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2
Vietnamese	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3
Other Asian	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7
Native Hawaiian	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1
Guamanian or Chamorro	148	-	202	-
Samoan	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4
Some other race	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2
Two or more races	(NA)	(NA)	47,195	2.1
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:				
White	(NA)	(NA)	2,034,448	91.1
Black or African American	(NA)	(NA)	24,382	1.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	(NA)	(NA)	40,445	1.8
Asian	(NA)	(NA)	48,692	2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	(NA)	(NA)	21,367	1.0
Some other race	(NA)	(NA)	113,950	5.1

Subject	1990 Number	1990 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	**1,722,850**	**100.0**	**2,233,169**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0
Mexican	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1
Puerto Rican	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2
Cuban	456	-	940	-
Other Hispanic or Latino	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0
White	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3
RELATIONSHIP				
Total population	**1,722,850**	**100.0**	**2,233,169**	**100.0**
In households	1,693,802	98.3	2,192,689	98.2
Householder	537,273	31.2	701,281	31.4
Spouse	348,029	20.2	442,931	19.8
Child	703,281	40.8	828,541	37.1
Own child under 18 years	598,039	34.7	663,394	29.7
Other relatives	44,727	2.6	105,800	4.7
Under 18 years	19,951	1.2	41,916	1.9
Nonrelatives	60,492	3.5	114,136	5.1
Unmarried partner	11,466	0.7	24,104	1.1
In group quarters	29,048	1.7	40,480	1.8
Institutionalized population	12,739	0.7	19,467	0.9
Noninstitutionalized population	16,309	0.9	21,013	0.9
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Total households	**537,273**	**100.0**	**701,281**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	410,862	76.5	535,294	76.3
With own children under 18 years	242,869	45.2	299,746	42.7
Married-couple family	348,029	64.8	442,931	63.2
With own children under 18 years	202,207	37.6	245,743	35.0
Female householder, no husband present	49,077	9.1	65,941	9.4
With own children under 18 years	33,292	6.2	40,329	5.8
Nonfamily households	126,411	23.5	165,987	23.7
Householder living alone	101,640	18.9	124,756	17.8
Householder 65 years and over	38,320	7.1	43,908	6.3
Households with individuals under 18 years	254,194	47.3	321,108	45.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	104,236	19.4	130,469	18.6
Average household size	3.15	(X)	3.13	(X)
Average family size	3.67	(X)	3.57	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	**598,388**	**100.0**	**768,594**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	537,273	89.8	701,281	91.2
Vacant housing units	61,115	10.2	67,313	8.8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	21,023	3.5	29,685	3.9
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.4	(X)	2.1	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	8.6	(X)	6.5	(X)
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	**537,273**	**100.0**	**701,281**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	365,979	68.1	501,547	71.5
Renter-occupied housing units	171,294	31.9	199,734	28.5
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3.38	(X)	3.29	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.67	(X)	2.75	(X)

Note:

1. "-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.
2. Census 2000 terminology and categories are used for data on race. Because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable. See "Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: 1990 to 2000," (PHC-T-1). At <www.census.gov>, select Population Tables/Reports, then select List of Tables.
3. Census 2000 terminology is used for ethnic categories. The corresponding term for "Hispanic or Latino" in the 1990 census was "Hispanic origin."
4. Sample data on unmarried-partner households, as shown in U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics (1990 CP-2), report series published 1993-1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics(1990 CP-1), and 1990 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics (1990 CH-1), report series published 1992-1993; and Summary Tape File (STF) 1A, series released 1991.

Utah's International Merchandise Exports: 2000

Utah's Exports
Utah's international merchandise exports were $3.5 billion during 2000, nearly doubling ($1.8 billion to $3.5 billion) from 1990 to 2000. Most of this growth comes from primary metal products (although decreasing significantly from 1999 to 2000). Other strong sources of growth are transportation equipment, food and kindred products, and chemicals.

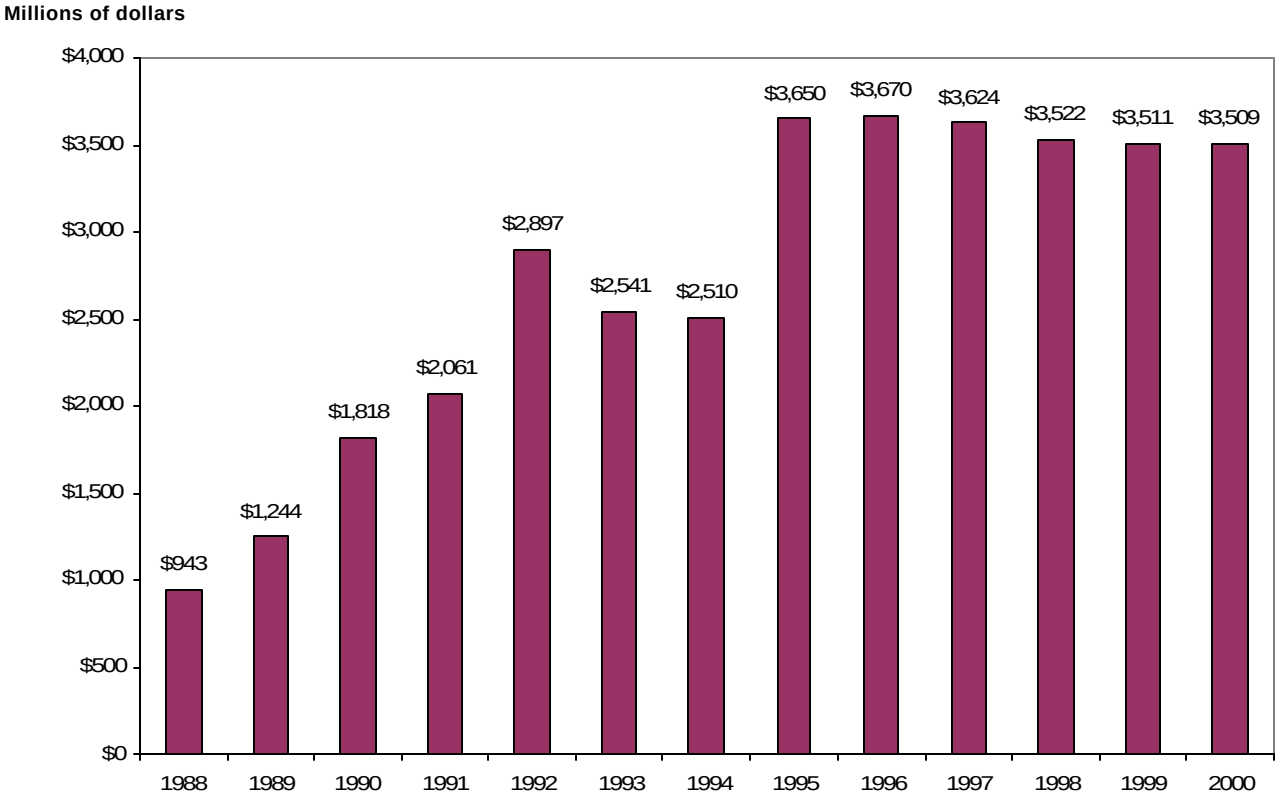
Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports
Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are Europe, Canada, and East Asia. The top five destination countries for merchandise exports in 2000 were Canada, Switzerland, Japan, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. These countries accounted for more than half ($2.0 billion) of the $3.5 billion total for all countries.

Changes for 2001 Export Data
Quarter one of 2001 marks the first quarter that the U.S. Census Bureau will not produce state exports by SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code, and will release instead only state exports by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) and HS (Harmonized System) series.

State Exports by NAICS
All new industry data coming from the U.S. Census Bureau are by NAICS codes. Many other federal and state agencies are in the process of switching from SIC to NAICS. The Census Foreign Trade Division has produced, and the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) has available, a quarterly state exports by NAICS time series back to 1997 so states will have a 4-year time series of comparable data. Although the NAICS statistics are available at the 3-digit level, the data is not more detailed than 2-digit SIC. There are roughly the same number of 3-digit NAICS codes as 2-digit SIC codes. However, the composition of many NAICS industries is very different from the old SIC industries. In fact, trends for SIC and NAICS data varies. Trends (1997-2000) by SIC code show total exports decreasing while trends for the same time period by NAICS code show total exports increasing. The Census Bureau provides an excellent crosswalk from SIC to NAICS at http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicstab.htm.

MISER
The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget obtains Utah's quarterly export data from MISER. MISER is internationally known for research on foreign trade data and has produced state export data since 1987 under an agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division. MISER improves unadjusted trade data from the Bureau by filling in missing industry and state information using an imputation algorithm. The resulting data series are used by a variety of clients across the U.S. and around the world. In 1992 MISER developed its Accelerated Export Enhancement System (AXES) software for quick, online access to the latest trade data and data trends. The data is timely, with only a three month lag from the time of export shipment. More information about MISER's export data program can be obtained on the internet at: http://misertrade.org.

Utah's International Merchandise Exports: 2000



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

Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

Industrial Code	Industry	Annual 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	Agricultural Products	1,864.1	1,477.2	1,057.6	2,900.1	4,229.1	1,992.7	6,126.3
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	194.6
8	Forestry Products	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	61.2
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,010.2
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
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
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.8
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	319.7
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
37	Transportation Equipment	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	393,312.8
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
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
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
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
	Special Classification Provisions	8,970.8	10,668.3	11,526.6	8,937.7	9,225.4	8,317.9	33,988.0
	Total	1,818,445.4	2,061,241.3	2,897,458.8	2,540,541.4	2,510,465.8	3,649,796.8	3,670,399.6

Industrial Code	Industry	Annual 1997	1998	1999	2000	1999-2000 Percent Change	Industry as a Percent of 2000 Total
1	Agricultural Products	20,386.1	20,020.4	19,663.3	23,393.7	19.0%	0.7%
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	360.9	349.5	457.2	503.8	10.2%	0.0%
8	Forestry Products	463.1	450.2	566.3	662.8	17.0%	0.0%
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	7,232.6	852.7	449.4	1,659.2	269.2%	0.0%
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	208,140.4	51,161.2	27,364.5	49,193.4	79.8%	1.4%
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	139,330.4	141,536.2	118,438.0	121,574.4	2.6%	3.5%
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	13.5	0.0	0.0	39.4	NA	0.0%
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	10,072.3	8,110.7	7,741.7	16,210.5	109.4%	0.5%
20	Food and Kindred Products	159,524.7	157,052.5	160,789.2	197,355.3	22.7%	5.6%
22	Textile Mill Products	4,479.2	3,686.1	4,534.1	11,528.1	154.3%	0.3%
23	Apparel and Related Products	8,025.5	6,056.1	10,247.0	9,181.8	-10.4%	0.3%
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,485.9	1,443.2	2,129.7	5,726.7	168.9%	0.2%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.9	6,520.7	7,863.0	14,550.0	85.0%	0.4%
26	Paper and Allied Products	8,797.3	12,174.9	40,236.1	46,043.3	14.4%	1.3%
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	38,583.5	25,156.6	27,709.0	25,957.7	-6.3%	0.7%
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	230,667.0	219,190.3	162,816.4	180,488.1	10.9%	5.1%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	98.4	1,780.1	2,129.2	180.6	-91.5%	0.0%
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	43,735.5	32,979.1	40,391.3	60,797.4	50.5%	1.7%
31	Leather and Leather Products	6,169.1	8,339.4	17,556.4	10,590.7	-39.7%	0.3%
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	8,777.1	7,652.1	11,013.3	11,593.8	5.3%	0.3%
33	Primary Metal Products	1,102,071.9	1,286,250.6	1,163,371.2	762,829.4	-34.4%	21.7%
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	70,850.4	59,990.3	47,958.5	53,578.5	11.7%	1.5%
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	305,923.7	262,917.9	301,319.5	384,097.3	27.5%	10.9%
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	412,868.0	451,126.9	377,666.2	397,991.2	5.4%	11.3%
37	Transportation Equipment	455,364.3	428,365.0	534,487.9	659,890.3	23.5%	18.8%
38	Instruments and Related Products	218,379.7	202,120.0	254,522.4	277,341.4	9.0%	7.9%
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	107,277.8	83,639.3	77,620.0	78,772.0	1.5%	2.2%
91	Scrap and Waste	6,895.7	3,737.8	4,565.8	6,960.8	52.5%	0.2%
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	6,527.4	4,841.5	3,520.1	3,772.9	7.2%	0.1%
	Special Classification Provisions	36,819.4	34,577.9	83,500.2	96,474.3	15.5%	2.7%
	Total	3,624,321.7	3,522,079.0	3,510,626.9	3,508,938.8	0.0%	100.0%

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

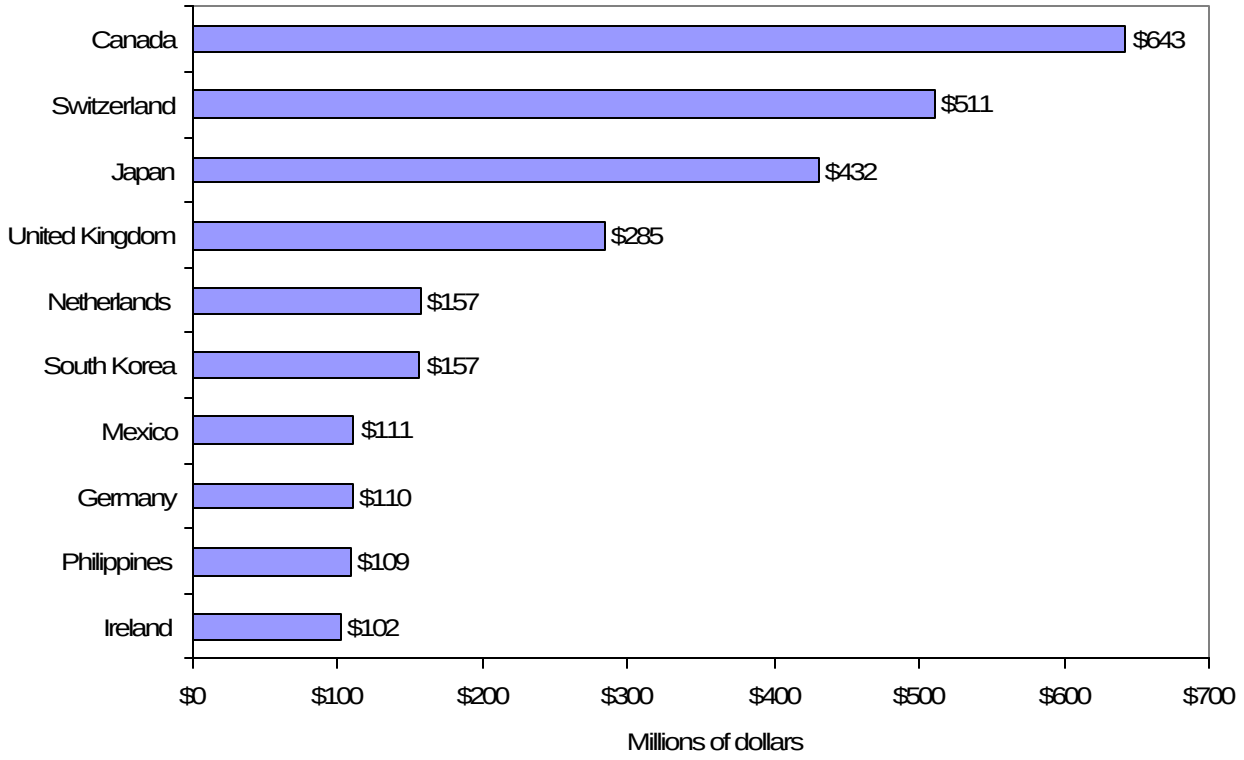
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2000

(Thousands of Dollars)

Industry Code	Industry	Canada	Germany	Ireland	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	South Korea	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1	Agricultural Products	727	15	40	2,203	439	79	1,917	792	189	28
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	195	24	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
8	Forestry Products	473	0	0	19	6	11	0	33	0	0
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	127
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	8,982	0	0	0	85	16,925	0	1,345	0	7
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	0	0	0	113,046	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	6	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,859	682	0	4,717	322	542	0	352	16	1,803
20	Food and Kindred Products	35,205	168	15	47,879	13,877	3,120	715	12,885	1,129	3,276
22	Textile Mill Products	971	22	0	65	8,055	30	0	157	0	152
23	Apparel and Related Products	1,098	323	143	891	3,317	33	10	32	72	438
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	575	14	4	285	24	97	0	0	0	89
25	Furniture and Fixtures	8,013	243	165	271	508	99	4	40	0	397
26	Paper and Allied Products	41,304	27	59	760	1,189	305	26	25	0	154
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	7,480	962	17	513	2,410	246	1,480	220	187	1,003
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	45,485	3,787	0	50,185	2,334	5,412	315	6,990	484	5,455
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	28	0	55	5	0	0	0	7	0	28
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	11,964	259	4,307	3,638	3,965	1,398	98	751	103	1,252
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,925	132	2,003	2,605	997	151	12	24	29	150
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	2,158	482	12	1,213	288	564	1,058	144	6	1,764
33	Primary Metal Products	52,040	1,156	2,676	14,119	941	1,668	807	54	495,099	153,960
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	17,507	357	2,437	4,121	1,791	396	609	821	305	3,675
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	67,788	6,403	64,518	15,190	20,909	13,661	634	6,986	2,547	24,308
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	47,601	39,110	17,143	13,207	16,344	6,794	95,937	15,249	3,236	38,323
37	Transportation Equipment	210,705	28,583	1,916	92,206	20,922	78,616	3,536	98,634	2,008	24,019
38	Instruments and Related Products	37,614	18,427	5,577	52,426	3,648	20,644	1,810	6,778	4,301	13,016
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	20,757	3,628	235	7,497	2,123	3,577	90	2,976	1,488	6,093
91	Scrap and Waste	41	0	0	214	1,971	0	15	240	0	29
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	867	5	0	1,331	157	0	9	0	0	62
	Special Classification Provisions	19,210	4,938	873	3,405	3,947	2,764	89	866	62	4,919
	Total	642,615	109,748	102,196	432,045	110,579	157,133	109,172	156,580	511,260	284,526

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

Utah's Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2000



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

Economic Multipliers for Utah

Economic multipliers are widely used to describe the ultimate effects on the economy of various projects, policies and other activities. In general, multipliers compare the total change throughout the economy to the initial change in the industrial sector where the activity begins. For example, if a new tire factory opens, there is the initial effect in the tire manufacturing sector, and a secondary effect because of the factory's vendor purchases and the consumer spending of the factory's employees. This second round of spending launches a third round and so on. A multiplier captures the effects of all the spending rounds throughout the economy in comparison to the initial, or direct effect.

There is virtually no limit to the number of different types of multipliers that could be created, but the most commonly used types relate to output, employment and earned income, or earnings. The multipliers used by GOPB have been developed through the Utah Multi-Regional Input-Output (UMRIO) process, which is described in detail in working papers 94-1 and 98-1.[1] This article defines output, employment and income and also describes the various types of multipliers.

Definitions

Output, employment and income have specific definitions in the context of multipliers. Output and sales are very similar concepts. Output measures the dollar value of all the transactions comprising economic activity. Total gross output, the technical term for output, includes output delivered to both intermediate and to final demand, or, all the intermediate transactions necessary to complete a final sale, as well as the final sale. In this sense, output incorporates a large amount of double counting. Not only is the value of a good or service counted at the point of final sale, but the value of all the components, the value of their components, and so on, are added to the final sale value to arrive at the amount of output required to provide the final good or service. Nonetheless, output is an important measure because it gives a dollar value for all the activity associated with a particular event.

Employment includes full-time and part-time jobs. No adjustment is made for hours worked on the job. A job requiring 10 hours of work per week counts the same as a job requiring 60 hours per week. The main reason for this convention is the employment data measure the number of jobs, not hours of work.

Income can be divided between labor and non-labor sources. Labor income, known as earnings, is the income concept used in UMRIO. Non-labor income, such as public assistance, capital gains, dividends, and interest, is excluded because it is not directly related to the kinds of activities being modeled. When a new R&D facility opens up, for example, it is unlikely that significant additional income assistance or capital gains will be recorded in Utah. Earnings include wages and salaries, benefits, and the profits of non-corporate business establishments, such as restaurants.

Multipliers

Five types of multipliers have been generated by GOPB: final demand multipliers for output, earnings, and employment; and direct effect multipliers for earnings and employment.

Final demand multipliers for output measure the total change in output in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final demand in a particular sector. As suggested above, final demand is the ultimate selling price of a good or service. For the economy as a whole, final demand and gross state product are the same, though at the sector level they are not. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every $1.00 increase in final demand in a sector, output throughout the rest of the economy goes up $1.50, so the total effect is $2.50. Sectors with large final demand output multipliers include: poultry processing (3.20); stock brokers (3.09); meat processing (2.97); clothing stores (2.96); and freight warehousing (2.93). The median multiplier for the 411 industries in the UMRIO model, or the 205th multiplier when the multipliers are ranked from smallest to largest, is 2.52.

Final demand multipliers for earnings measure the earnings generated in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final demand in a particular sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 0.6, which means for every $1.00 increase in final demand in a sector, earnings in all sectors of the economy, including the sector with the initial increase in final demand, go up 60 cents. Sectors with large final demand earnings multipliers include: domestic services (1.35); labor and civic organizations (1.31); stock brokers (1.25); temporary employment services (1.25); and business associations (1.23). The median multiplier is 0.62.

Final demand multipliers for employment measure the employment generated in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final demand in a particular sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 20, which means for every $1 million increase in final demand in a sector, employment in all sectors of the economy, including the sector with the initial increase in final demand, goes up by 20 jobs. Sectors with large final demand employment multipliers include: domestic services (123.3); sheep ranching (77.8); barber shops (77.5); agricultural services (66.4); and accounting (52.1). The median multiplier is 20.3.

An earnings direct effect is the initial change in earnings given a change in activity, such as a plant opening in a particular sector. A direct effect earnings multiplier measures the total change in earnings given the initial, direct, change in a given sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every dollar increase in earnings paid to employees in a given sector, earnings in the other sectors go up $1.50, and earnings throughout the economy go up $2.50. Sectors with large direct effect earnings multipliers include: canning (10.55); fertilizers (8.04); metal work (6.69); plastics (6.26); and cheese (6.18). The median multiplier is 2.40.

A direct effect employment multiplier measures the total change in employment given the initial, direct, change in a given sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every job in a given sector, employment in the other sectors goes up by 1.5 jobs, and employment throughout the economy goes up by 2.5 jobs. Sectors with large direct effect employment multipliers include: oil refining (10.5); motor vehicle parts (9.6); copper refining (9.4); natural gas production and transmission (9.0); and flour (8.6). The median multiplier is 2.55.

[1]This article, including multipliers for over 400 detailed industries, as well as the entire working paper series are available on line at: http://governor.state.ut.us/dea/publications/Fiscal_Impact_Models/fiscal_impact_models.html

Federal Government Expenditures by State in Fiscal Year 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau releases two reports every year detailing federal government expenditures at the state and county levels. The Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000 (CFFR) is a presentation of federal government expenditures or obligations in state and county areas of the United States. It is the only consolidated source of state and local data on the majority of direct federal expenditures, as well as data on federal loan and insurance programs.

A companion report, Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2000 (FAS), contains federal agency and program-level data on grants to state and local governments. The FAS report presents information similar to the grant data in the CFFR publication, except that grants to state and local governments represent actual expenditures of the federal government, and only grants to state and local governments are included. The CFFR publication represents obligations, and payments to state and local governments are not distinguished from grants to non-governmental recipients. In addition to providing an overall picture of federal spending, these reports provide breakouts of spending by federal agencies.

These federal monies are distributed to states through 5 major categories:

- Grants to state and local governments - This category includes major grants such as Medicaid, Highway Construction and Planning, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families.
- Salaries and wages for federal employees - Wages paid to a federal employee by a federal employer.
- Retirement and disability programs - Programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps, and federal employee retirement.
- Procurement - Major contracts in Utah include defense, aerospace, and the Post Office.
- Other direct payments - All other grants not included in the other four categories are included here.

According to the CFFR, the federal government provided more than $1.6 trillion in domestic benefits, subsides, grants, goods and services, and salaries and wages in fiscal year 2000, a 6% increase over 1999. The largest increases in fiscal year 2000 federal spending were in the categories of procurement awards, payments to individuals for retirement and disability, and other direct payments.

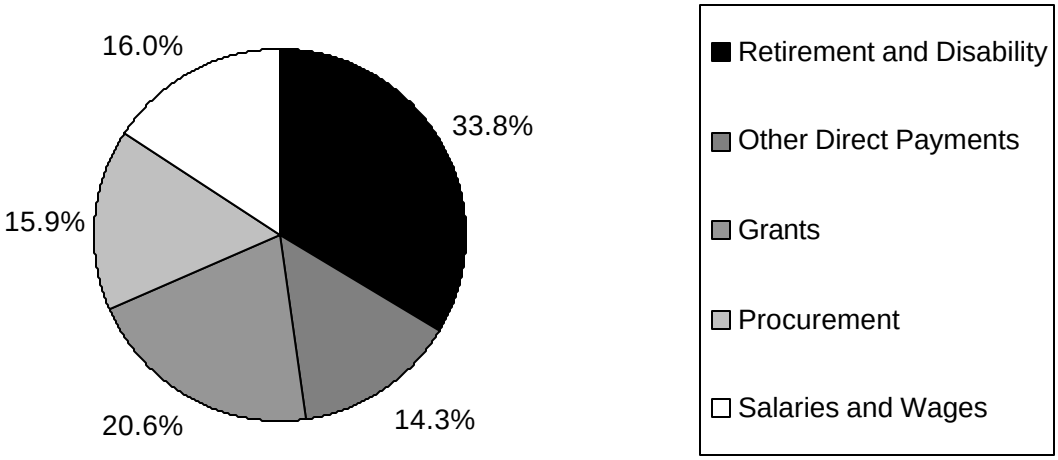
California benefitted more than any other state, receiving $176 billion in total federal expenditures, followed by New York ($110 billion), Texas ($106 billion), Florida ($93 billion), and Pennsylvania ($74 billion). Combined, these five states received 34% of all federal expenditures. Utah ranked 36th among the states, receiving $10 billion in federal funds, a 9% increase from the previous fiscal year.

The majority of the money that came to Utah, 33.2%, was distributed through the retirement and disability category. Grants to state and local governments, the second largest category, accounted for 20.6% of the total expenditures in Utah. The third largest category was salaries and wages (16.0%), followed by procurement (15.9%), and other direct payments (14.3%).

Among states, per capita federal spending was the highest in Alaska ($9,495), followed by Virginia ($8,859), Maryland ($8,513), North Dakota ($8,167), and New Mexico ($7,955). Utah ($4,495) ranked 49th in per capita spending in fiscal year 2000.

For more information on the Consolidated Federal Funds Report and Federal Aid to States, visit the Census Bureau's web page at http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Federal Expenditures by Category in Utah: FY2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Distribution of Federal Funds by State (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2000

State	Total Funds	Expenditure by Category (percent of total funds)				
		Retirement and Disability	Other Direct Payments	Grants	Procurement	Salaries and Wages
United States	$1,637,170	33.9%	22.3%	18.8%	13.6%	11.3%
Alabama	29,217	36.1%	21.5%	16.5%	16.1%	9.8%
Alaska	5,953	14.2%	8.0%	36.5%	18.6%	22.7%
Arizona	29,244	34.7%	21.4%	16.1%	18.1%	9.8%
Arkansas	14,828	41.6%	27.8%	18.7%	4.0%	7.9%
California	175,751	30.9%	23.1%	20.5%	15.3%	10.1%
Colorado	22,918	31.8%	17.1%	15.7%	19.0%	16.5%
Connecticut	19,517	34.5%	23.9%	20.7%	13.8%	7.2%
Delaware	3,959	41.6%	22.8%	21.2%	3.8%	10.7%
Florida	92,776	42.8%	26.0%	13.1%	9.3%	8.8%
Georgia	42,460	33.5%	21.0%	17.7%	12.0%	15.8%
Hawaii	9,015	28.7%	15.3%	15.0%	14.2%	26.9%
Idaho	7,009	34.0%	18.2%	18.1%	19.2%	10.4%
Illinois	60,008	36.9%	27.3%	18.7%	6.7%	10.3%
Indiana	28,723	40.7%	26.3%	17.8%	7.6%	7.7%
Iowa	14,751	40.8%	26.5%	18.4%	7.6%	6.7%
Kansas	14,260	38.5%	23.2%	16.3%	9.1%	12.9%
Kentucky	24,444	36.5%	22.0%	19.2%	11.2%	11.1%
Louisiana	25,955	32.4%	26.5%	20.4%	11.9%	8.7%
Maine	7,849	37.5%	18.8%	22.6%	11.2%	9.9%
Maryland	45,089	25.4%	15.6%	15.3%	23.4%	20.3%
Massachusetts	40,824	30.5%	25.1%	22.2%	14.7%	7.6%
Michigan	46,823	41.0%	25.6%	21.6%	5.1%	6.7%
Minnesota	22,992	36.1%	25.9%	20.7%	9.1%	8.3%
Mississippi	18,358	33.0%	27.7%	19.2%	10.8%	9.4%
Missouri	35,687	33.1%	23.7%	16.6%	17.0%	9.6%
Montana	5,917	33.5%	25.1%	24.9%	4.9%	11.6%
Nebraska	9,611	35.9%	30.4%	17.9%	5.1%	10.8%
Nevada	8,626	43.8%	19.7%	15.5%	9.7%	11.3%
New Hampshire	5,802	42.2%	19.4%	21.3%	9.0%	8.1%
New Jersey	43,469	37.6%	26.3%	18.1%	9.4%	8.6%
New Mexico	14,470	25.8%	12.9%	21.0%	28.6%	11.7%
New York	110,333	32.8%	25.2%	28.6%	6.3%	7.1%
North Carolina	41,367	38.6%	21.3%	20.6%	6.2%	13.4%
North Dakota	5,245	24.3%	38.5%	21.0%	4.5%	11.7%
Ohio	57,355	39.7%	25.2%	18.6%	8.5%	8.1%
Oklahoma	20,613	37.0%	21.9%	17.4%	9.4%	14.3%
Oregon	16,553	41.6%	21.7%	22.3%	4.8%	9.6%
Pennsylvania	73,715	38.6%	26.3%	18.9%	8.5%	7.6%
Rhode Island	6,876	33.3%	24.8%	22.9%	8.5%	10.5%
South Carolina	22,294	38.8%	19.0%	18.7%	12.4%	11.1%
South Dakota	5,138	30.1%	31.9%	21.2%	5.4%	11.4%
Tennessee	33,560	35.4%	21.6%	19.0%	15.5%	8.4%
Texas	106,493	31.5%	22.1%	17.2%	17.8%	11.4%
Utah	**10,037**	**33.2%**	**14.3%**	**20.6%**	**15.9%**	**16.0%**
Vermont	3,362	34.9%	18.4%	27.6%	9.5%	9.5%
Virginia	62,709	26.4%	11.5%	8.2%	34.0%	19.9%
Washington	33,897	34.7%	18.3%	18.7%	13.8%	14.6%
West Virginia	11,739	42.3%	21.0%	23.2%	5.3%	8.2%
Wisconsin	24,300	41.7%	24.0%	21.6%	6.0%	6.6%
Wyoming	3,220	30.7%	14.5%	31.7%	10.0%	13.0%
District of Columbia	28,254	6.3%	7.5%	16.5%	26.5%	43.2%
Undistributed	20,107	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.1%	17.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000

Summary of Total Personal Income and Federal Funds Distribution (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2000

State	2000 Population	Total Personal Income (p)	Total Funds	Funds Per Capita	Rank	Funds Per $1,000 Personal Income	Rank
United States	281,421,906	$8,351,511	$1,637,170	$5,817	na	$196	na
Alabama	4,447,100	104,378	29,217	6,570	8	280	8
Alaska	626,932	18,847	5,953	9,495	1	316	3
Arizona	5,130,632	131,229	29,244	5,700	26	223	22
Arkansas	2,673,400	59,501	14,828	5,546	29	249	13
California	33,871,648	1,093,196	175,751	5,189	34	161	42
Colorado	4,301,261	141,723	22,918	5,328	32	162	40
Connecticut	3,405,565	138,400	19,517	5,731	25	141	47
Delaware	783,600	24,491	3,959	5,052	39	162	40
Florida	15,982,378	449,816	92,776	5,805	23	206	24
Georgia	8,186,453	228,727	42,460	5,187	35	186	32
Hawaii	1,211,537	34,191	9,015	7,441	6	264	9
Idaho	1,293,953	31,287	7,009	5,417	31	224	21
Illinois	12,419,293	400,631	60,008	4,832	43	150	45
Indiana	6,080,485	164,238	28,723	4,724	44	175	36
Iowa	2,926,324	78,201	14,751	5,041	41	189	29
Kansas	2,688,418	74,781	14,260	5,304	33	191	28
Kentucky	4,041,769	98,189	24,444	6,048	17	249	13
Louisiana	4,468,976	104,280	25,955	5,808	22	249	13
Maine	1,274,923	32,667	7,849	6,156	16	240	16
Maryland	5,296,486	179,400	45,089	8,513	3	251	12
Massachusetts	6,349,097	241,214	40,824	6,430	14	169	38
Michigan	9,938,444	294,298	46,823	4,711	45	159	44
Minnesota	4,919,479	157,921	22,992	4,674	47	146	46
Mississippi	2,844,658	59,717	18,358	6,453	13	307	4
Missouri	5,595,211	153,561	35,687	6,378	15	232	18
Montana	902,195	20,362	5,917	6,558	10	291	6
Nebraska	1,711,263	47,622	9,611	5,616	27	202	27
Nevada	1,998,257	61,005	8,626	4,317	50	141	47
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41,191	5,802	4,695	46	141	47
New Jersey	8,414,350	311,191	43,469	5,166	36	140	50
New Mexico	1,819,046	40,388	14,470	7,955	5	358	1
New York	18,976,457	655,584	110,333	5,814	21	168	39
North Carolina	8,049,313	218,892	41,367	5,139	37	189	29
North Dakota	642,200	16,098	5,245	8,167	4	326	2
Ohio	11,353,140	322,432	57,355	5,052	40	178	35
Oklahoma	3,450,654	81,150	20,613	5,974	19	254	11
Oregon	3,421,399	96,997	16,553	4,838	42	171	37
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	362,772	73,715	6,002	18	203	26
Rhode Island	1,048,319	31,119	6,876	6,559	9	221	23
South Carolina	4,012,012	97,576	22,294	5,557	28	228	19
South Dakota	754,844	19,712	5,138	6,807	7	261	10
Tennessee	5,689,283	149,280	33,560	5,899	20	225	20
Texas	20,851,820	581,165	106,493	5,107	38	183	33
Utah	**2,233,169**	**53,387**	**10,037**	**4,495**	**49**	**188**	**31**
Vermont	608,827	16,377	3,362	5,522	30	205	25
Virginia	7,078,515	220,584	62,709	8,859	2	284	7
Washington	5,894,121	185,830	33,897	5,751	24	182	34
West Virginia	1,808,344	39,630	11,739	6,492	12	296	5
Wisconsin	5,363,675	151,429	24,300	4,530	48	160	43
Wyoming	493,782	13,445	3,220	6,521	11	239	17
District of Columbia	572,059	21,385	28,254	49,390	na	1,321	na
Undistributed	na	na	20,107	na	na	na	na

(p) = preliminary

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000.

National Composite Rank of Child Well-Being: 2001

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, a state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

The *2001 Kids Count Data Book*, a state-by-state study that reports on the well-being of American's children, ranks Utah 3rd among all states. Highest/best rankings were given to Utah for the following measures:

- Lowest share of single-parent families in the nation;
- Second lowest child poverty rate in the country;
- Second lowest percent of children living with underemployed parents;
- Fourth lowest infant mortality rate in the nation.

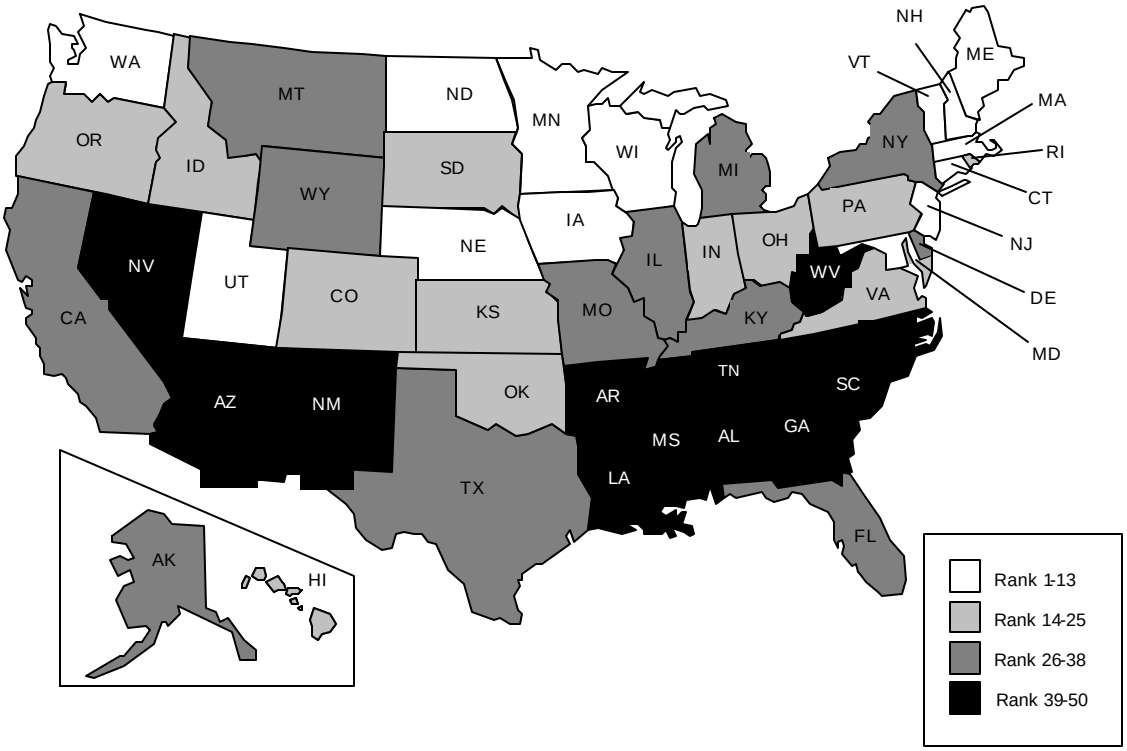
National Composite Rank of Child Well-Being: 2001

Rank	State	Rank	State
1	New Hampshire	26	Alaska
2	Minnesota	27	California
3	**Utah**	28	Michigan
4	Massachusetts	29	Montana
5	Wisconsin	30	Wyoming
6	Iowa	31	Missouri
7	New Jersey	32	Illinois
8	Nebraska	33	New York
9	Washington	34	Delaware
10	Maine	35	Florida
11	North Dakota	36	Kentucky
12	Connecticut	37	Oklahoma
13	Vermont	38	Texas
14	Pennsylvania	39	West Virginia
15	Indiana	40	Nevada
16	Hawaii	41	North Carolina
17	Kansas	42	South Carolina
18	Virginia	43	Tennessee
19	Maryland	44	Georgia
20	Oregon	45	Arizona
21	Rhode Island	46	Alabama
22	Colorado	47	Arkansas
23	Idaho	48	New Mexico
24	South Dakota	49	Louisiana
25	Ohio	50	Mississippi

Not Ranked = District of Columbia

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2001 Kids Count Data Book

National Composite Rank for Child Well-Being: 2001



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book: 2001*

Affiliate's Corner

Utah Issues
Center for Poverty Research and Action

Utah Issues – Center for Poverty Research and Action, is a statewide private non-profit organization that seeks long-term solutions to the problems of poverty through research, education, policy development, and advocacy. For 27 years, Utah Issues has collected and disseminated information related to affordable housing, health care, welfare, hunger, and other poverty-related concerns.

Utah Issues seeks to address the lack of awareness and understanding around the issue of poverty in Utah. Part of the problem stems from the fact that there is not a single, centralized resource for accessible local data and information on low-income issues such as affordable housing, homelessness, health coverage, low wages, child care and other welfare-related concerns. In order to present a more comprehensive and realistic understanding of poverty, Utah Issues' long-term goal has been to create a single source where information on each of these separate issues can be perceived and analyzed.

Utah Issues recently published its first annual poverty report, *Poverty in Utah, 2000*. In the past, Utah Issues has periodically informed the public on the state of poverty in Utah in an exhaustive report addressed to the governor. With *Poverty in Utah, 2000*, the vision has been to provide researchers, policy-makers, and the general public a brief and user-friendly document that covers data on issues concerning Utah's low-income population. The objective is to analyze and publish this kind of data each year, and make *Poverty in Utah* a reliable and predictable source of information on poverty-related issues in Utah.

The latest poverty report presents a succinct analysis of some of the issues concerning the low-income population in Utah. Utah's relatively healthy socio-economic indicators such as higher median income levels, low unemployment rates and low poverty levels are measured against rising housing costs, lack of affordable housing, a growing homeless population, increasing rates of uninsured Utahns, an alarmingly high usage of food banks, as well as a job market characterized by low-skill and low-paying jobs. One of the key findings of the report is that despite a strong and stable economy over the past few years, there are still hundreds of thousands of Utahns who are barely able to make ends meet. An estimated 167,000 Utahns live below the official federal poverty line, which for a family of three is $13,470 annually. While Utah boasts an official poverty rate of 8%, the second lowest in the nation, and consistently rising income levels in recent years, little has changed in the lives of these people and their everyday struggles against poverty.

Some of the highlights of the report include:

- Utah's housing costs increased by as much as 99% over the last decade.
- 42% of Utah's renters cannot afford the state's Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit.
- There are tens of thousands of Utahns on waiting lists for affordable housing.
- Utah's homeless population tripled over the course of the last two decades.
- There was a 127% increase in demand for emergency food assistance in the last four years.
- An estimated 46,000-48,000 children in Utah have no health coverage.
- An estimated 61,000 of Utah's children live in poverty.
- Wages in Utah average 16% below national levels.
- Employment opportunities in some Utah counties are significantly low, resulting in higher rates of unemployment and poverty.

While the report has been designed to present a brief analysis of the trends for quick and easy reference, detailed data on these issues will soon be posted on the Utah Issues' web site (www.utahissues.org). Data will be made available in a format that will be easy to download. Utah Issues is also committed to developing an online clearinghouse for Utah's poverty data. The raw data collected for the poverty report will be formatted and posted on the web site for the use of all interested parties.

A Census 2000 Update section has recently been added to Utah Issues' web site in order to provide viewers access to Utah's Census 2000 data. With each U.S. Census Bureau release, data will be made available on the web site, accompanied by a brief overview and analysis of the numbers.

For more information, please contact Bill Crim or Catherine Cookson at Utah Issues at (801) 521-2035.

The Utah State Data Center Program

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

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

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Summer 2001 Outlook

Population, job, and income growth rates in Utah should continue to outpace those of the nation throughout 2001. Since 1994's job growh rate of 6.2% (the peak year of the current cycle), the year-over, annual rate of job growth fell to 2.4% in 1999 then moved back up to 2.5% in 2000. The rate of job growth will hover at 2.1% in 2001 and 1.7% for 2002. Utah's unemployment rate will climb from a 3.2% low in 2000 to 3.7% in 2001 and 3.9% in 2002.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games continue to generate a significant amount of employment and earnings. Between 1996 and 2002 the Games will create 35,000 job years of employment and $1.5 billion in earnings for Utah workers. In 2001, the state will experience the largest economic effects from the Olympics with $116 million net in-state spending by visitors during the Olympic games.

Construction employment played an important role in the robust economic expansion of the last decade. Construction employment grew as a percent of total employment from 3.7% in 1989 to 6.9% in 1999. Construction employment in May 2001 was down 1,800 jobs from a year ago, a loss of 2.5%. Several major projects have been, or are scheduled to be, completed over the next several months. Residential construction will finish 2001 with a growth of 2.8% in permit value, while non-residential permitted value will shrink by 9.3%. Several government road projects and expansion in the energy sector could come online in the near future and help ease declines in construction employment in the coming years.

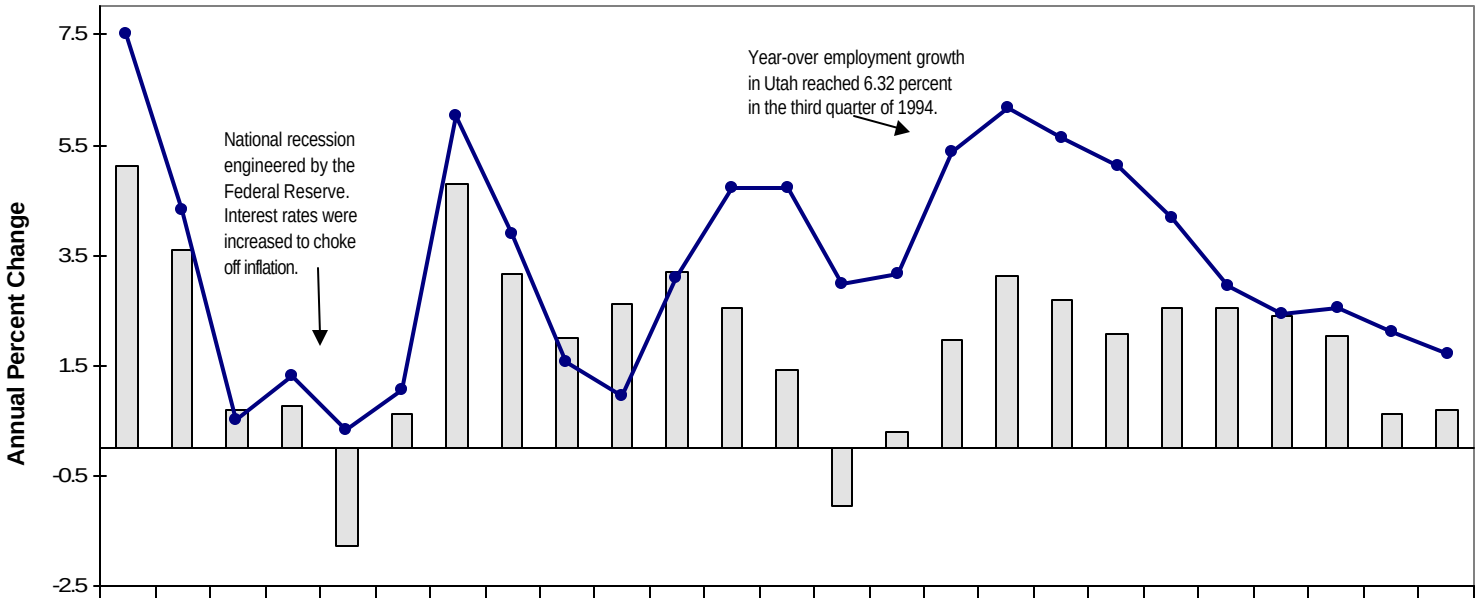
Large Projects Construction Outlook ($100 Million or Larger)

I-15 reconstruction $1.6 billion (May 1997 to July 2001)
Gateway Project $375 million (2000 to Nov. 2001)
IHC Murray Hospital $300 million (March 2001 to 2004)
Traverse Mtn. "Fox Ridge" $2 billion (2001 to 2010)
McKay-Dee Hospital Complex $180 million (1999 to March 2002)
The Canyons Hotel & Village $202 million (1998 to 2001)
Round Valley Golf Resort $100 million (Spring 2000 to Winter 2002)
Renaissance Town Center $100 million (Fall 2000 to 2001)
Jordan Landing $500 million (1998 to 2003)
Pleasant Grove Town Center $200 million (2001 to 2007)
NorthShore Corporate Center $100 million (Feb 2000 to 2003)
Huntsman Cancer Institute Research Hospital $100 million (2000 to 2002)
RiverPark Corporate Center $300 million (2000 to 2010)
Park City Ski Resort Expansion $150 million (1997 to 2001)
Legacy highway $451 million (2001 to 2004)
Solitude Resort Expansion $100 million (1998 to 2001)
SnowBasin Resort $100 million (1997 to 2001)
One Airport Center $100 million (2000 to 2004)
Pioneer Pipe Line Co. Sinclair/Conoco $100 million (2000 to 2001)
Light Rail West/East $118.5 million (June 2000 Dec. 2001)

Potential Projects ($100 Million or Larger)

Kern River gas pipeline $1.2 billion (2002 to 2004)
I-80 to Parleys Canyon $900 million
I-15 from 6th North to Centerville $838 million
IPP $650 million (2002 to 2005)
UB Phosphate Complex $300 million (2001 to 2002)
Sun Rise Planned Community by Kennecott $1 billion
Holliday High-Tech Office Park $100 million
Airport Expansion $1.26 billion (2004 to 2014)
Bonanza Mountain Resort $600 million
UB Phosphate RR $230m (2001 to 2002)
Geneva Steel modernization $400 million
Williams Petroleum Pipeline $150 million
Fashion Place mall expansion $125 million (2002 to 2004)
Bonanza Power Plant $100 million (2002 to 2005)

Utah and U.S. Nonagricultural Job Growth Rates



	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001e	2002e
U.S. Jobs	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.8	0.6	4.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.4	-1.1	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.7
Utah Jobs	7.5	4.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.1	6.0	3.9	1.6	1.0	3.1	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.1	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.7

Calendar Years

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2001

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998 ACTUAL	1999 ACTUAL	2000 ESTIMATE	2001 FORECAST	2002 FORECAST	% CHG 1998-99	% CHG 1999-00	% CHG 2000-01	% CHG 2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,317.0	9,466.1	9,693.3	4.2	5.0	1.6	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,296.6	6,460.3	6,634.7	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,772.8	1,779.9	1,772.8	9.2	9.3	0.4	-0.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $96	341.7	348.5	349.2	360.4	364.4	2.0	0.2	3.2	1.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $96	1,004.0	1,033.0	1,126.0	1,132.8	1,182.6	2.9	9.0	0.6	4.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,414.0	3,584.8	5.1	2.8	6.0	5.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	26.9	25.3	27.2	-0.4	1.5	-5.9	7.5
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.4	15.6	14.8	14.1	-14.6	-4.9	-5.1	-4.7
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	227.7	245.9	258.2	1.8	11.1	8.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	651.9	593.2	539.8	-6.3	5.9	-9.0	-9.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.2	16.2	16.4	9.1	2.4	-5.8	1.2
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.62	1.65	1.57	1.61	1.54	1.9	-4.8	2.5	-4.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	415.9	429.6	439.5	10.5	3.0	3.3	2.3
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	324.0	369.4	367.9	0.8	13.5	14.0	-0.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.5	225.7	243.9	256.1	267.6	5.7	8.1	5.0	4.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.4	133.3	139.0	145.5	152.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,995.8	3,230.8	3,311.6	3,447.3	9.1	7.8	2.5	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	86.0	86.0	85.1	-0.3	2.6	0.0	-1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.2	19.0	17.0	-6.4	-10.8	4.7	-10.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,200.0	2,000.0	2.3	-4.4	2.8	-9.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,213.0	1,100.0	800.0	4.1	1.5	-9.3	-27.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	583.3	550.0	450.0	16.5	8.5	-5.7	-10.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.3	242.0	246.7	255.3	261.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	141.5	146.5	150.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,285	18,149	19,078	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.1
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. April 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	na	na	281.4	283.7	285.9	na	na	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.6	93.7	97.5	1.1	1.7	-12.9	4.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,156	2,200	2,244	2,284	2,327	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.5	9.9	9.6	4.7	6.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.6	96.2	100.0	-0.9	1.4	-10.6	4.1
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	823.0	925.9	887.9	902.1	8.5	12.5	-4.1	1.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	797.2	895.4	854.7	866.3	8.7	12.3	-4.5	1.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	28.2	26.3	24.4	38.4	62.0	-6.7	-7.2
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.0	90.5	88.9	-3.1	-3.0	2.8	-1.8
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	16.9	17.5	17.8	-2.6	-2.5	3.6	1.7
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	28.5	27.3	28.2	41.3	61.2	-4.4	3.5
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.73	1.93	3.42	4.20	4.10	11.6	77.2	22.8	-2.4
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.83	0.76	0.79	-4.0	15.3	-8.4	3.9
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.9	182.9	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.6	112.1	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.97	6.24	4.28	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.78	4.64	5.82	3.65	3.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.26	5.64	6.03	5.18	5.10	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.0	7.4	8.1	6.9	6.8	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.8	128.8	131.4	132.2	133.1	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,945	33,313	34,842	36,712	38,389	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,019	4,291	4,578	4,853	5,110	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,023.5	1,048.5	1,075.1	1,097.7	1,116.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,494	28,809	29,702	30,712	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	30,973	32,604	34,285	6.4	7.4	5.3	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,383	7,784	8,352	8,803	9,287	5.4	7.3	5.4	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,824	49,573	53,388	56,057	59,141	5.9	7.7	5.0	5.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.9	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committtee.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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For 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 are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea

Autumn 2001

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Census 2000 Centers of Population in Utah and the United States

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

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

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

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

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

Because of a lack of historical data at the block level in Utah, counties were chosen as the primary centroids for figuring the center of population. Each one of the 29 counties in Utah was used as an entry item into a mathematical equation. The longitude, latitude, and population were all entered into the equation, with the result being the center of population for a given year. The same process was followed for each of the decades from 1950 to 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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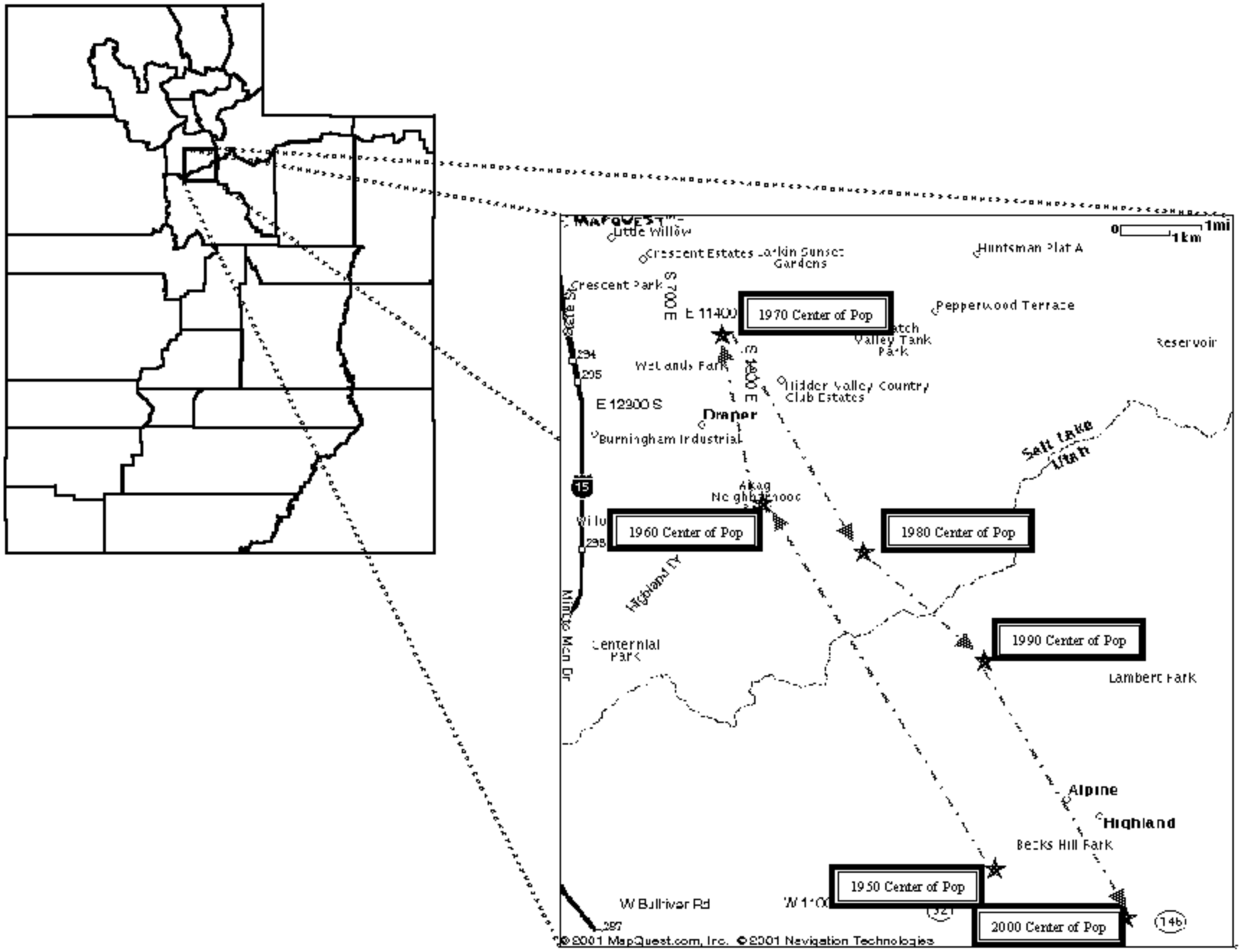
Utah Centers of Population: 1950-2000



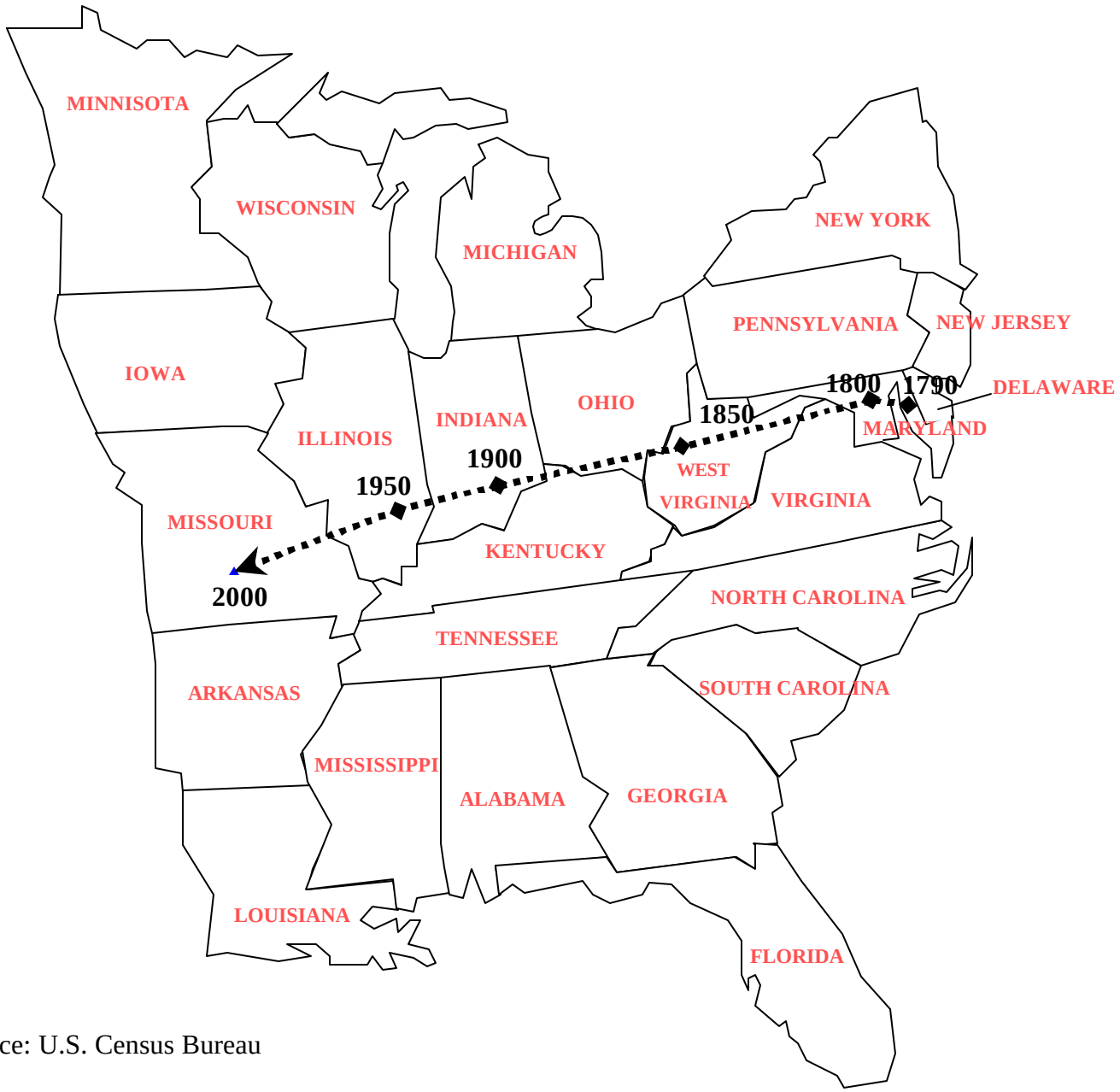
Center of Population in Utah and the United States

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

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

The national shift of the population center reveals trends in American population growth and movement. Increasingly, the largest population growth has occurred in the southern and western portions of the nation. The sources of increased population growth in these areas are from both natural increase and net in-migration, however migration is increasingly becoming the primary source of population growth in the South and West. As population growth continues, the center of population in America is expected to continue its shift to the southwest.

Center of Population for the United States: 1790 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2000 Population Estimates and Revised Estimates for the 1990s

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

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

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

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

The discrepancy between the estimated population in the 1990s and the decennial census numbers can be attributed to an undercount in migration to the state. The total net in-migration to the state for the decade of the 1990s was about 212,000. Based on the decennial census data, UPEC underestimated the total net in-migration to the state over the decade by 81,000, or 3.6%. Home to 40% of the residents of Utah, Salt Lake County accounted for 58% of the error (47,069 persons).

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

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

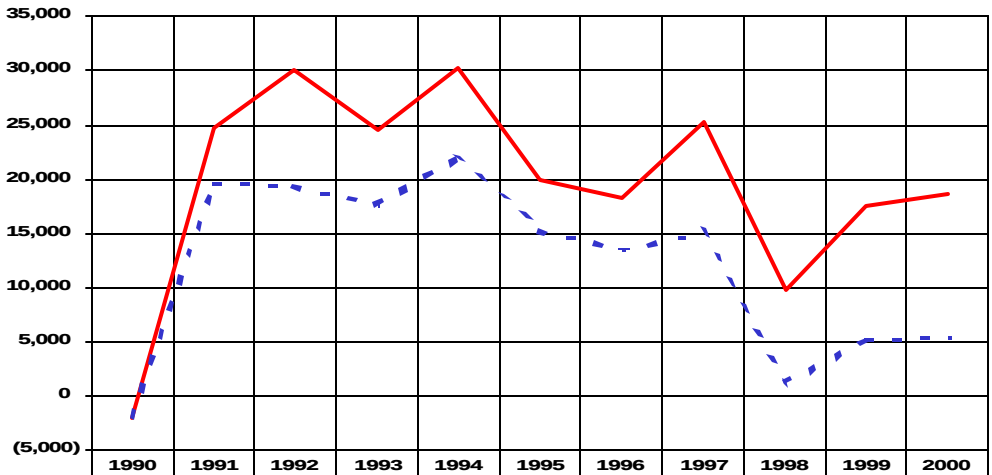
A possible explanation of the differences in accuracy suggests that during the 1990s there may have been significant structural changes in the demographic characteristics of migrants into the state.

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

A historical review of population estimate revisions over the past five decades shows similar traits at the state level. During the slow population growth decades of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1980s, UPEC was able to more accurately estimate population than in the high growth decades of the 1970s and 1990s.

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

State Net Migration: Original and Revised UPEC Series



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Revised	(1,865)	24,877	30,043	24,562	30,114	20,024	18,172	25,254	9,741	17,587	18,612
Original	(1,938)	19,476	19,310	17,587	22,181	15,263	13,555	15,090	1,271	5,304	5,542

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Utah Population Estimates Committee
Revised Population Estimates: 1990-2000

	Census 1-Apr 1990	1-Jul 1990	1-Jul 1991	1-Jul 1992	1-Jul 1993	1-Jul 1994	1-Jul 1995	1-Jul 1996	1-Jul 1997	1-Jul 1998	1-Jul 1999	1-Jul 2000	Census 1-Apr 2000
Beaver County	4,765	4,782	4,946	5,044	5,172	5,402	5,672	5,858	5,870	5,705	5,951	6,023	6,005
Box Elder County	36,485	36,509	37,197	37,669	38,314	38,760	39,260	39,907	40,735	41,507	42,399	42,860	42,745
Cache County	70,183	70,560	72,586	75,441	77,361	79,530	82,095	83,834	85,974	88,326	89,874	91,897	91,391
Carbon County	20,228	20,169	20,186	20,361	19,771	20,119	19,965	20,286	20,654	20,695	20,500	20,396	20,422
Daggett County	690	706	732	739	734	767	794	787	786	783	884	933	921
Davis County	187,941	188,471	195,088	201,158	205,655	212,151	216,054	219,685	224,356	229,450	235,364	240,204	238,994
Duchesne County	12,645	12,600	12,825	12,895	13,131	13,414	13,501	13,973	14,332	14,177	14,293	14,397	14,371
Emery County	10,332	10,329	10,262	10,298	10,661	10,620	10,683	11,056	11,089	11,059	11,095	10,782	10,860
Garfield County	3,980	3,970	4,092	4,117	4,227	4,244	4,361	4,451	4,603	4,570	4,650	4,763	4,735
Grand County	6,620	6,591	6,789	7,186	7,582	7,776	7,822	8,146	8,170	8,197	8,329	8,537	8,485
Iron County	20,789	20,910	21,715	22,410	23,965	25,296	27,506	28,858	30,254	31,687	32,879	34,079	33,779
Juab County	5,817	5,831	6,060	6,191	6,204	6,860	7,236	7,496	7,735	7,898	8,021	8,310	8,238
Kane County	5,169	5,150	5,262	5,325	5,421	5,659	5,844	5,908	5,982	6,012	6,073	6,037	6,046
Millard County	11,333	11,333	11,703	11,907	12,189	12,246	12,266	12,194	12,243	12,246	12,236	12,461	12,405
Morgan County	5,528	5,561	5,629	5,805	6,043	6,271	6,416	6,633	6,705	6,889	6,973	7,181	7,129
Piute County	1,277	1,267	1,295	1,312	1,386	1,360	1,331	1,371	1,328	1,372	1,433	1,436	1,435
Rich County	1,725	1,728	1,721	1,765	1,869	1,902	1,840	1,897	1,882	1,889	1,978	1,955	1,961
Salt Lake County	725,956	728,298	749,878	775,306	791,724	812,053	827,342	840,649	858,306	870,735	885,216	902,777	898,387
San Juan County	12,621	12,448	12,668	12,963	13,056	13,730	13,796	14,008	14,392	14,779	14,573	14,360	14,413
Sanpete County	16,259	16,355	16,840	17,804	18,594	19,291	19,990	20,898	21,825	22,445	22,513	22,846	22,763
Sevier County	15,431	15,434	15,627	15,923	16,292	16,572	16,936	17,258	17,902	18,294	18,555	18,938	18,842
Summit County	15,518	15,690	17,051	18,546	20,221	21,863	23,632	25,051	26,224	27,674	28,799	30,048	29,736
Tooele County	26,601	26,581	27,121	27,930	28,423	29,840	30,179	31,433	33,457	35,476	38,294	41,549	40,735
Uintah County	22,211	22,230	22,977	23,820	24,277	24,581	24,518	24,636	25,163	24,262	25,004	25,297	25,224
Utah County	263,590	265,766	272,167	279,635	292,351	300,447	310,334	321,072	334,658	344,820	358,463	371,894	368,536
Wasatch County	10,089	10,134	10,825	10,890	11,300	11,955	12,576	13,075	13,307	14,132	14,560	15,433	15,215
Washington County	48,560	48,988	53,693	57,195	61,497	67,753	72,910	78,023	82,078	84,579	88,105	91,104	90,354
Wayne County	2,177	2,163	2,183	2,124	2,182	2,286	2,275	2,361	2,406	2,421	2,492	2,515	2,509
Weber County	158,330	158,673	161,752	166,390	169,791	173,973	178,094	182,089	186,993	189,553	193,508	197,541	196,533
State of Utah	**1,722,850**	**1,729,227**	**1,780,869**	**1,838,149**	**1,889,394**	**1,946,720**	**1,995,227**	**2,042,894**	**2,099,410**	**2,141,630**	**2,193,014**	**2,246,554**	**2,233,169**

Sources:

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

Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Census Disclosure Rules

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

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

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

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

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

There were 41,991 women-owned businesses in Utah in 1997, which comprised nearly a quarter (24.8%) of all firms in the state. These businesses employed 54,135 people and generated $5.1 million in receipts. Women-owned firms in Utah, as a percent of total women-owned firms in the United States, are less than 1%. Women-owned businesses in the United States totaled 5.4 million, employed 7.1 million people and generated $818.7 billion in receipts in 1997. Nearly 25% of all firms in Utah were women-owned, compared to 26% nationwide.

1997 Data Improvements

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

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

2002 Economic Census

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

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

Additional Information

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Minority- and Women-Owned Firms in Utah: 1997

Group	All Firms		Firms with Paid Employees			
	Firms (number)	Sales and Receipts (1,000)	Firms (number)	Sales and Receipts (1,000)	Employees	Payroll (1,000)
Universe (All Utah Firms)	169,164	119,100,391	42,076	114,377,759	797,153	19,272,466
Total Minorities	8,617	1,208,280	1,914	1,037,316	14,673	217,801
Black	440	23,005	35	16,831	327	5,480
Hispanic	4,740	455,385	847	372,776	5,947	85,310
Cuban	39	4,105	2	D	20 to 99	D
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	1,834	227,021	495	186,325	3,243	46,828
Puerto Rican	46	4,351	21	D	20 to 99	D
Spaniard	457	68,199	51	61,543	455	10,204
Hispanic Latin American	985	80,592	160	68,449	1,131	15,011
Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	1,379	71,117	118	48,899	1,013	11,295
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,428	140,070	187	108,884	1,317	20,041
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,379	598,717	864	542,344	7,154	107,847
Asian Indian	259	112,281	122	106,275	1,316	26,150
Chinese	637	163,038	294	153,364	2,710	29,401
Filipino	99	4,971	9	D	20 to 99	D
Japanese	450	145,532	131	136,255	1,804	28,117
Korean	263	37,709	133	27,576	508	5,655
Vietnamese	180	18,250	43	10,607	160	2,783
Other Asian	194	47,956	61	43,830	306	7,900
Hawaiian	147	22,659	52	D	100 to 249	D
Other Pacific Islander	149	46,322	19	D	100 to 249	D
Women	41,991	5,096,187	4,816	4,466,974	54,135	975,333

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

IRS Area-to-Area Migration Flows

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

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

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

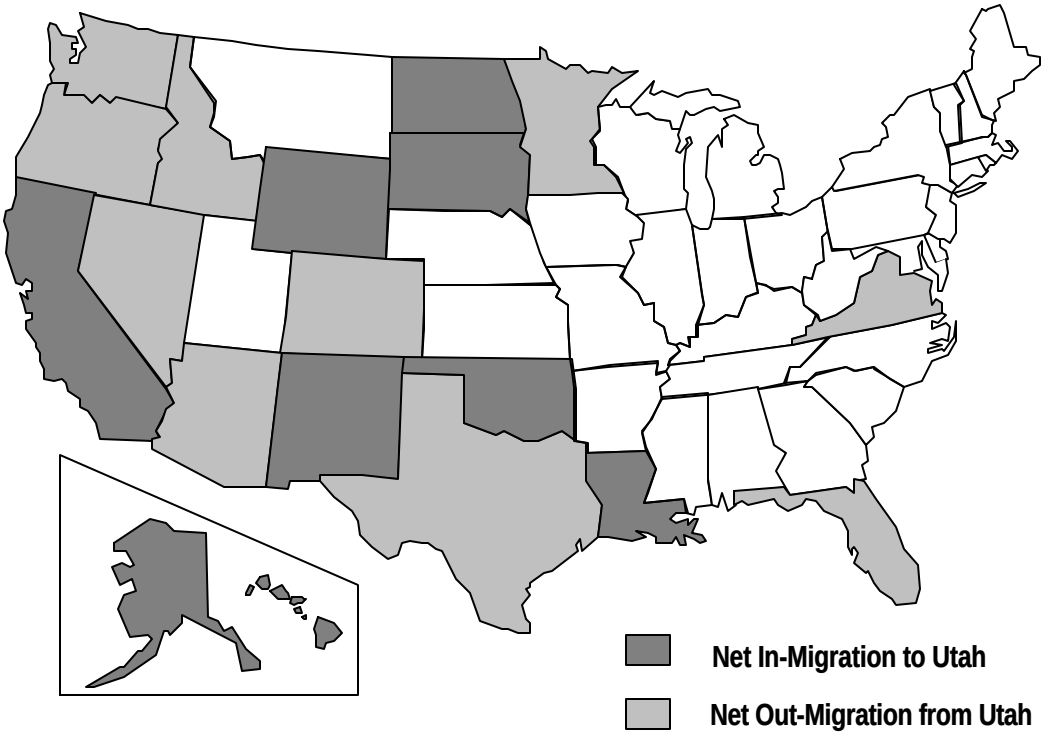
It is worth taking a closer look at California in order to gain a better understanding of the migratory relationship between the two states. California is the largest state in the nation, in terms of its population and economy, and impacts the economies and migratory flows of all western states. Utah's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

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

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

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

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



Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Service.

Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1985-2000
Alabama	-20	-107	-65	-209	-71	-94	-62	-81	60	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-596
Alaska	-72	33	355	130	47	-93	-43	-29	15	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	761
Arizona	-2,403	-2,544	-3,112	-2,366	-1,112	50	429	199	464	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-16,006
Arkansas	-25	71	-314	-106	61	29	40	35	-22	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-558
California	-4,277	-3,821	-5,003	-4,094	-2,109	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	45,048
Colorado	-262	-195	-261	-394	-412	25	-87	153	-308	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-4,871
Connecticut	-40	-24	-117	-77	-54	73	81	137	123	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	395
Delaware	22	4	-76	-47	-65	20	-1	22	20	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-59
Dist. of Col.	-33	-29	-9	-12	-13	-2	-8	-23	-27	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-194
Florida	-366	-372	-508	-567	-280	-297	274	249	342	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-1,892
Georgia	-146	-189	-349	-160	-102	-51	144	-86	-199	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-1,922
Hawaii	27	174	3	-2	39	-2	217	180	291	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	3,069
Idaho	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	-429	9	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	3,847
Illinois	77	95	-135	-97	48	-43	145	98	248	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	1,390
Indiana	-40	-28	-12	-226	-105	9	-12	34	66	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-523
Iowa	196	99	96	-43	40	-65	-24	-37	-20	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-261
Kansas	9	35	-39	-66	79	89	-69	-52	121	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-114
Kentucky	-1	-7	-126	-98	2	-82	-64	-25	17	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-669
Louisiana	18	-7	200	-27	121	56	33	64	192	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	1,015
Maine	-27	-72	-68	-90	-17	17	38	50	51	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	18
Maryland	-168	-158	-215	-304	-207	102	41	223	139	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-355
Massachusetts	-160	-112	-251	-307	-182	89	162	283	49	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-873
Michigan	0	-266	-189	-117	-97	-71	29	65	160	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-432
Minnesota	-48	-36	-50	-161	-41	-88	154	68	-60	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-1,139
Mississippi	-18	-9	-45	31	40	12	-36	-65	38	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-76
Missouri	-110	-205	-214	-171	-153	-60	14	217	-127	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-2,275
Montana	236	450	172	85	90	77	-29	-78	-61	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	692
Nebraska	32	-13	61	-153	-32	-221	-4	2	34	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	-505
Nevada	-423	-800	-1,821	-2,614	-3,103	-2,449	-508	419	837	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-14,302
New Hampshire	-27	-15	-31	-67	-70	62	152	90	110	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-57
New Jersey	-88	-61	-64	-150	-25	99	150	182	290	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	928
New Mexico	-244	-444	-187	68	-433	239	68	-45	-386	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-1,244
New York	-111	-109	-33	-142	-69	133	256	288	386	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	1,778
North Carolina	-74	9	-226	-195	-180	95	86	-14	-17	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-879
North Dakota	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	1,084
Ohio	-88	-137	-120	-159	-232	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-813
Oklahoma	16	-62	261	141	-41	28	5	-140	62	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-264
Oregon	-162	-162	-449	-809	-790	-864	-397	-87	-406	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-7,269
Pennsylvania	50	-128	-238	-323	-12	9	70	73	250	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	151
Rhode Island	10	-9	-12	-22	-14	-2	15	27	10	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-10
South Carolina	-14	-76	-8	-18	-64	-58	54	94	218	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-84
South Dakota	19	-48	11	46	86	52	28	15	-12	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	324
Tennessee	-78	-109	-257	-184	-107	-25	26	-73	-38	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-1,458
Texas	-934	-773	-201	-395	-423	-295	-109	289	24	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-5,011
Vermont	0	-10	-37	-68	9	-2	41	74	12	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	133
Virginia	-239	-251	-317	-408	-197	-188	113	121	161	107	218	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-1,664
Washington	-550	-818	-968	-1,204	-1,605	-1,801	-806	-585	-53	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-9,941
West Virginia	-1	85	-30	-45	5	-38	-29	-16	-15	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	-79
Wisconsin	99	52	-83	-47	-20	75	-65	-135	19	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-744
Wyoming	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	3,873
Foreign	0	-361	-341	-194	272	192	906	1,725	1,728	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	9,667
Total	-8,397	-8,790	-12,345	-15,055	-11,096	-3,808	6,477	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-2,966

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

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

QGET Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASIC PARAMETERS

PAYSON 2000

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

CORE AREA LAND USE (PARCEL DATA)

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

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

QGET Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model

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

Future Model Development

The Municipal Infrastructure Cost Model requires both data development in GIS and the use of an Excel spreadsheet for the engineering calculations. Work is planned for the upcoming year to integrate these components into a single software package that can be run by an individual with minimal knowledge of software and infrastructure costs. Other components to the model that are being considered are functions to estimate community costs to new revenues, operation and maintenance along with human service costs, and community water demand. Documentation for the preliminary stages of the model should be complete by the end of 2001.

Conclusion

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

INFRASTRUCTURE SUMMARY PAYSON 2000

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

* Estimates exclude facility costs.

Affiliate's Corner

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities

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

Other Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK: FALL 2001

National Outlook

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

The Employment Situation in Utah

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

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

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

[1]Totals in Table1 are for all announcements larger than 50 jobs whereas Tables 2 and 3 are for announcements larger than 200 jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

2001 ADDITIONS (Permanent Jobs):	
HAFB (Davis fall99-01)	**917**
Verizon Wireless (slc 01/02) call center	**850**
Alorica Inc. (slc 01) call center for computers	**600**
SLOC full-time staff of 1040 total (slc 01)	**598**
Associated Foods (webed 01) warehouse	**500**
DLJdirect Inc. (slc 00/01) online brokerage call center	**500**
Grand America Hotel (slc 01/02)	**400**
Star Bridge (slc 01) reconfigurable super computers	**400**
Converges (slc 01) telemarketing	**400**
Jet Blue Airways (slc 99-01) reservations center	**330**
Wells Fargo's (slc 00/01) internet call center	**300**
SkyWest (slc 01/03) pilots and mechanics	**263**
Fresenius Medical Care (weber 00 to 02) kidney dialysis products	**200**
2001 REDUCTIONS (Permanent Jobs):	
Teltrust (weber 01) call center	**1,000**
Communications & Commerce (slc 01) call center	**900**
Autoliv (weber 01) wire business to Mexico	**860**
Gateway (slc 01) pc manufacturer	**770**
Iomega (weber 01) manufacturing	**515**
Uniprise Inc. (slc 01) claim and service center	**400**
CrossLand Mortgage Corp. (slc 01) mortgage loans	**400**
Sears (utah 01) teleservices	**366**
O'Sullivan Industries (iron january 19, 2001) furniture maker	**346**
Novell (ut 01) software	**260**
Delta Airlines etc. (slc 01) airline transportation	**235**
Kennecott (slc 01) copper mining 18% cut in production	**235**
Rocky Mountain (slc 01) hospital	**200**

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

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

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

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

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committtee.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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