



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users



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

2002 Economic Report to the Governor

The *2002 Economic Report to the Governor* was released on January 3rd. Published annually, the *Economic Report* is the principal source of data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. The report includes a national and state economic outlook and a summary of state government economic development activities. It also presents an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators and a more detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. Following is a summary of the 2002 report.

Utah's Economy

Utah's economy slowed during 2001, especially after the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. Since 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, the rate of job growth has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 0.9% in 2001. Utah's downturn is part of a national/global recession. Current expectations are that the national recession will be relatively short and growth will resume at a moderate rate during the second half of 2002. In Utah's case, a short pause in growth should occur in the months after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, followed by moderate growth as 2002 closes.

During the 1990s, Utah's economy diversified, becoming broadly integrated with the national economy. Utah became much less dependent on single industries such as federal defense and mining. While the national recession of 1991 was hardly felt in Utah, in large part because of the lack of diversification, the current national/global slowdown will be mirrored in Utah. Still, Utah's unemployment rate in 2002 should be lower, and job growth higher than nationally, but the pace of activity will be slower than in the late 1990s.

The services industry will grow moderately and become an increasing share of total non-farm jobs in 2002. Manufacturing and mining job growth will be flat to down, and the construction industry will contract noticeably.

Olympics

With well over \$1 billion spent in Utah to host the Games, the Olympics have been softening the impact of the national

recession in Utah. The main sources of Olympic-related spending are:

- ▶ Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC): \$1,240 million
- ▶ Infrastructure investment: \$435 million
- ▶ Visitor spending during the Olympic Games: \$348 million
- ▶ ISB's spending to broadcast the Games: \$99 million
- ▶ Direct federal funds to state government for Olympics operations: \$17 million

The total amount of spending directly related to the Olympics is estimated to be approximately \$2.1 billion. Only \$1.3 billion, however, actually impacts the Utah economy because some of the value of the goods or services used to host the Olympics is created out of state.

The total employment impact is estimated to be over 35,000 job years. The largest employment impacts are in the services sector, including SLOC employees, followed by trade and construction. Statewide employment growth rates in 2001 and 2002 would be much lower were it not for the Games.

Population

Though Utah's population grew a robust 2.2% during 2001, with net in-migration of 14,200, much of this growth reflects the Olympics build-up. During 2002, population growth is expected to slow to 1.7%, with net in-migration of just 3,000. The 2002 pause marks the end of a decade of booming growth that saw several years in which 20,000 or more people moved into the state.

According to Census 2000, Utah's population increased 29.6% from 1990 to 2000, growing twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked fourth among states in population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

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2002 Economic Report to the Governor (Continued)

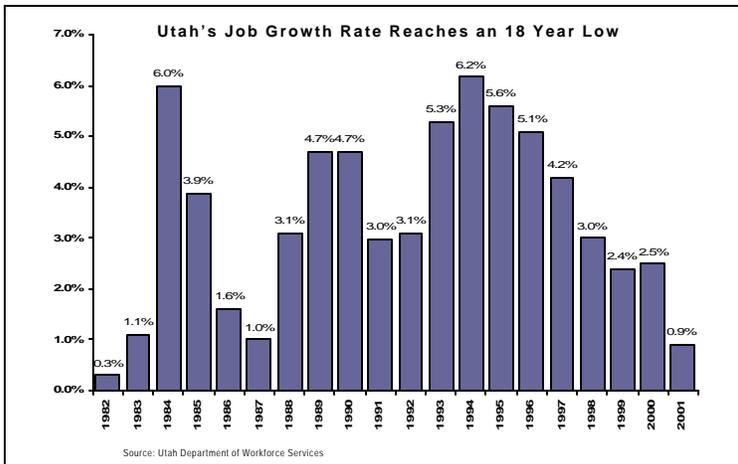
The state's population is projected to be 2.8 million in 2010, reach 3.4 million by 2020, and surpass 3.7 million by 2030.

Employment and Wages

Near the end of 2001, Utah's economy was experiencing its worst slump since the 1980s. Non-farm employers added just 10,000 net new jobs in 2001, a growth rate of 0.9%. This is Utah's slowest job growth since 1983. It is only a fraction of the long-term average of 3.5%. Correspondingly, Utah's 4.4% unemployment rate for 2001 is a nine-year high. A monthly average of about 50,000 individuals were out of work in 2001.

The 2001 rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from -3% in manufacturing and construction to 5% in finance, insurance, and real estate. The strong growth in finance results from low interest rates sparking a jump in mortgage refinancing and other interest-sensitive transactions, and an increase in the number of industrial loan charter banks that have been established in Utah. In 2002, construction will drop even more, but most industries should see some minor improvements.

In 2001, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$29,700—up 3.1% from the 2000 average, which increased by 4.8%. The year 2001 is the seventh year in a row that wages have grown faster than inflation.



Industry Focus

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, with spending totaling \$1.91 billion, and rising nearly 34% from the previous year. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2002 as a result of September 11th. New operations beginning at Hill Air Force Base should prove to be a strengthening influence on the remainder of Utah's defense industry.

Exports. Merchandise exports in Utah grew about 5% to an estimated \$3.4 billion during 2001. Although the state's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of \$3 billion.

Tourism. In contrast to 2000, when consumer optimism and robust spending helped offset several external shocks to the industry, the effects of an international, national, and regional economic slowdown, combined with the effects of September 11th, have negatively impacted the state's tourism economy. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of the economic slowdown and the terrorist activity has been the increased media interest and improved visibility the state has enjoyed as the Olympics approach.

Construction. For most of the 1990s, construction was a major driving force behind Utah's rapid economic growth. There are currently around 70,000 construction jobs in the state, nearly three times as many as existed in 1990. Construction employment began to decline during 2000 and fell 3% during 2001. Employment is expected to continue falling during 2002 as many large projects are completed, some of which were accelerated to host the Olympics. Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2002 will still be 5.8% of total non-farm jobs, slightly above the 1978 to 2002 average of 5.5%.

High Tech. Utah's high tech sector peaked during 2000 with employment losses appearing to accelerate during 2001. In addition to the economic factors, there are other issues affecting the overall stability and vitality of high tech. Utah has very few large corporate headquarters conducting research and development activities in the technology industry. Rather than attracting technology companies, many of Utah's premier high tech companies have been acquired, bought out, or moved beyond Utah's borders. The companies that once formed Utah's high tech core are either gone or struggling. Identifying the reasons and implementing solutions may pose one of Utah's greatest challenges.

Energy and Minerals. While crude oil production declined slightly in 2000, natural gas production continued to increase. The estimated value of mineral production in Utah was \$1.9 billion in 2001, marginally higher than the total for 2000, despite a year of continued low metal prices and a faltering national economy.

Agriculture. From 1994 to 1996, net farm income in Utah fell as livestock prices fell, and has yet to recover. Although the prices for livestock and other farm products have been increasing in recent years, and incomes have risen, at \$270 million in 1999, net farm income remains well below the \$321 million peak in 1993.

Special Topics

The Special Topics section of this year's report contains six new chapters or research efforts that are worthy of highlighting. Topics include: Budget Hold Backs; Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal; The North American Industry Classification System; Transportation Funding; Water Conservation; and Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy.

Contributors

The Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) provides guidance to the contents of the ERG. Chapter authors, many of whom are special advisors to the CEA and who represent both public and private entities, devote a significant amount of time making sure that it contains the latest economic and demographic information. While this report is a collaborative effort that results in a consensus forecast for the next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization, with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity. The entire report, including the list of contributors, is available on the Demographic and Economic Analysis web site at www.governor.state.ut.us/dea.

The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000		Median Household Income 1998 to 2000*		Per Capita Income 2000		Homeownership Rates 2000		Percent of Total Population in Poverty 1998 to 2000*	
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
UNITED STATES	\$35,296	-	\$41,789	-	\$29,451	-	67.4%	-	11.9%	-
Alabama	29,037	34	36,267	41	\$23,460	44	73.2%	14	14.6%	42
Alaska	35,125	15	52,492	2	\$29,597	15	66.4%	40	8.3%	10
Arizona	32,606	22	39,653	30	\$24,991	38	68.0%	38	13.6%	39
Arkansas	26,307	47	30,082	50	\$21,945	48	68.9%	33	15.8%	46
California	41,194	6	45,070	17	\$32,225	9	57.1%	48	14.0%	40
Colorado	37,167	8	49,216	6	\$32,441	8	68.3%	36	8.5%	11
Connecticut	45,445	2	50,647	4	\$40,870	1	70.0%	28	7.6%	3
Delaware	36,677	11	38,006	36	\$31,074	13	72.0%	17	9.8%	16
District of Columbia	53,018	1	47,438	9	\$38,374	2	41.9%	51	17.3%	49
Florida	30,549	31	37,305	38	\$27,836	22	68.4%	35	12.1%	31
Georgia	34,182	18	41,482	24	\$27,790	24	69.8%	30	12.6%	33
Hawaii	30,630	29	45,657	15	\$27,819	23	55.2%	49	10.5%	25
Idaho	27,709	40	37,760	37	\$23,640	42	70.5%	25	13.3%	37
Illinois	38,044	7	46,649	10	\$31,842	11	67.9%	39	10.5%	25
Indiana	31,015	27	41,315	26	\$26,838	33	74.9%	8	8.2%	9
Iowa	27,928	38	41,560	23	\$26,376	34	75.2%	6	7.9%	5
Kansas	29,357	32	38,393	34	\$27,408	29	69.3%	31	10.4%	24
Kentucky	28,829	36	36,826	39	\$24,057	40	73.4%	13	12.5%	32
Louisiana	27,877	39	32,500	48	\$23,041	46	68.1%	37	18.6%	50
Maine	27,664	41	39,815	29	\$25,399	37	76.5%	2	9.8%	16
Maryland	36,373	12	52,846	1	\$33,621	6	69.9%	29	7.3%	1
Massachusetts	44,326	4	45,769	14	\$37,710	3	59.9%	47	10.2%	22
Michigan	37,016	10	46,034	13	\$29,071	19	77.2%	1	10.2%	22
Minnesota	35,418	13	50,088	5	\$31,913	10	76.1%	4	7.8%	4
Mississippi	25,197	48	31,963	49	\$20,856	51	75.2%	7	15.5%	45
Missouri	31,386	25	44,247	18	\$27,186	30	74.2%	10	9.7%	15
Montana	24,264	51	32,553	47	\$22,541	47	70.2%	26	16.0%	48
Nebraska	27,662	42	39,029	32	\$27,658	26	70.2%	27	10.6%	27
Nevada	32,276	24	43,262	20	\$29,551	16	64.0%	43	10.0%	19
New Hampshire	34,731	17	48,029	7	\$33,042	7	69.2%	32	7.4%	2
New Jersey	43,691	5	51,739	3	\$37,112	4	66.2%	41	8.1%	6
New Mexico	27,498	43	34,035	44	\$21,883	49	73.7%	12	19.3%	51
New York	44,942	3	40,822	28	\$34,502	5	53.4%	50	14.7%	43
North Carolina	31,077	26	38,413	33	\$26,842	32	71.1%	21	13.2%	36
North Dakota	24,678	50	33,769	46	\$24,780	39	70.7%	24	12.7%	34
Ohio	32,510	23	41,972	21	\$27,914	21	71.3%	19	11.1%	29
Oklahoma	26,980	44	34,020	45	\$23,582	43	72.7%	15	14.1%	41
Oregon	32,765	20	41,915	22	\$27,649	27	65.3%	42	12.8%	35
Pennsylvania	33,999	19	41,394	25	\$29,533	17	74.7%	9	9.9%	18
Rhode Island	32,618	21	43,428	19	\$29,158	18	61.5%	46	10.0%	19
South Carolina	28,173	37	36,671	40	\$23,952	41	76.5%	3	11.9%	30
South Dakota	24,803	49	35,986	42	\$25,993	35	71.2%	20	9.3%	13
Tennessee	30,558	30	35,874	43	\$25,878	36	70.9%	23	13.3%	37
Texas	34,948	16	39,296	31	\$27,722	25	63.8%	44	14.9%	44
Utah	29,226	33	46,539	11	\$23,364	45	72.7%	16	8.1%	6
Vermont	28,920	35	40,908	27	\$26,904	31	68.7%	34	10.1%	21
Virginia	35,151	14	47,701	8	\$31,065	14	73.9%	11	8.1%	6
Washington	37,059	9	46,412	12	\$31,129	12	63.6%	45	9.4%	14
West Virginia	26,887	45	29,217	51	\$21,767	50	75.9%	5	15.8%	46
Wisconsin	30,697	28	45,441	16	\$28,066	20	71.8%	18	8.8%	12
Wyoming	26,837	46	38,291	35	\$27,436	28	71.0%	22	11.0%	28
Utah as a % of U.S.	82.8%		111.4%		79.3%		107.9%		68.1%	

* Because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively small, the data collected for three years is averaged to calculate less variable estimates.

Sources:

Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;

Median Household Income 1998 to 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Per Capita Income 2000: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis;

Homeownership Rates 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Percent of Total Population Living in Poverty 1998: U.S. Census Bureau.

The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Persons Per Household		Percent Married Couple Families		Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent		Women as a Percent of the Total Labor Force		Youth (ages 16-19) as a Percent of the Labor Force	
	2000	Rank	2000	Rank	1998	Rank	1999	Rank	1999	Rank
UNITED STATES	2.59	-	51.7%	-	27%	-	46.0%	-	5.4%	-
Alabama	2.49	32	52.2%	27	29%	11	46.5%	28	5.3%	31
Alaska	2.74	4	52.5%	23	27%	19	45.8%	37	5.8%	19
Arizona	2.64	9	51.9%	31	28%	13	45.6%	41	6.0%	16
Arkansas	2.49	32	54.3%	6	28%	14	46.6%	26	5.0%	40
California	2.87	3	51.1%	40	26%	31	44.5%	50	4.5%	47
Colorado	2.53	20	51.8%	33	24%	43	45.1%	45	5.5%	27
Connecticut	2.53	20	52.0%	28	27%	20	47.7%	5	4.9%	42
Delaware	2.54	18	51.3%	38	33%	4	47.5%	7	6.1%	13
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	61%	1	50.8%	1	1.6%	51
Florida	2.46	44	50.4%	42	30%	9	45.9%	36	5.3%	32
Georgia	2.65	8	51.5%	35	31%	5	47.0%	13	4.8%	43
Hawaii	2.92	2	53.6%	14	26%	32	50.7%	2	4.1%	50
Idaho	2.69	6	58.9%	2	20%	50	44.1%	51	7.2%	6
Illinois	2.63	10	51.3%	38	28%	15	46.7%	21	6.0%	14
Indiana	2.53	20	53.6%	14	22%	47	45.7%	40	5.9%	17
Iowa	2.46	44	55.1%	4	24%	44	46.3%	32	7.1%	7
Kansas	2.51	27	54.7%	5	27%	21	47.0%	14	7.1%	9
Kentucky	2.47	42	53.9%	12	26%	33	44.9%	46	5.6%	26
Louisiana	2.62	13	48.9%	48	37%	2	47.7%	6	5.8%	22
Maine	2.39	50	52.5%	23	27%	22	47.9%	4	5.0%	39
Maryland	2.61	15	50.2%	44	27%	23	48.1%	3	4.6%	46
Massachusetts	2.51	27	49.0%	47	27%	24	46.9%	16	5.6%	25
Michigan	2.56	17	51.4%	36	28%	16	45.2%	44	7.4%	5
Minnesota	2.52	26	53.7%	13	21%	49	46.8%	18	7.1%	8
Mississippi	2.63	10	49.8%	45	34%	3	46.9%	15	5.2%	33
Missouri	2.48	38	52.0%	28	26%	34	45.2%	43	6.0%	15
Montana	2.45	46	53.6%	14	26%	35	46.3%	33	6.8%	11
Nebraska	2.49	32	54.2%	7	24%	45	46.8%	19	7.6%	3
Nevada	2.62	13	49.7%	46	27%	25	44.6%	49	5.1%	37
New Hampshire	2.53	20	55.3%	3	25%	38	46.6%	23	5.8%	20
New Jersey	2.68	7	53.5%	17	23%	46	45.8%	38	4.6%	45
New Mexico	2.63	10	50.4%	42	31%	6	46.4%	29	5.3%	29
New York	2.61	15	46.6%	50	31%	7	46.5%	27	4.5%	48
North Carolina	2.49	32	52.5%	23	28%	17	46.3%	31	4.2%	49
North Dakota	2.41	48	53.4%	19	22%	48	46.8%	17	7.1%	10
Ohio	2.49	32	51.4%	36	27%	26	46.6%	22	6.2%	12
Oklahoma	2.49	32	53.5%	17	27%	27	46.3%	30	5.7%	23
Oregon	2.51	27	51.9%	31	27%	28	45.4%	42	5.0%	41
Pennsylvania	2.48	38	51.7%	34	25%	39	46.7%	20	5.1%	35
Rhode Island	2.47	42	48.2%	49	30%	10	47.4%	9	5.0%	38
South Carolina	2.53	20	51.1%	40	29%	12	47.3%	10	5.2%	34
South Dakota	2.5	30	54.2%	7	25%	40	47.2%	12	8.1%	2
Tennessee	2.48	38	52.6%	22	31%	8	47.2%	11	5.6%	24
Texas	2.74	4	54.0%	10	27%	29	44.6%	47	5.3%	30
Utah	3.13	1	63.2%	1	17%	51	44.6%	48	8.6%	1
Vermont	2.44	47	52.5%	23	26%	36	47.4%	8	5.8%	21
Virginia	2.54	18	52.8%	21	28%	18	46.0%	34	4.8%	44
Washington	2.53	20	52.0%	30	26%	37	46.0%	35	5.5%	28
West Virginia	2.4	49	54.0%	10	27%	30	46.6%	24	5.1%	36
Wisconsin	2.5	30	53.2%	20	25%	41	46.6%	25	5.8%	18
Wyoming	2.48	38	54.8%	9	25%	42	45.8%	39	7.6%	4
Utah as a % of U.S.	120.8%		122.2%		63%		97.0%		159.5%	

Sources:

Persons Per Household 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Percent-Married Couple Families 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent 1998: U.S. Census Bureau;

Women as a Percent of the Total Labor Force 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Youth (ages 16-19) as a Percent of the Labor Force 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB.

The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Percent of Labor Force Employed Part-Time		Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women		Percent of Working Women Working Part-Time Jobs		Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19)		Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Males Over 19 Years Old	
	1999	Rank	1999	Rank	1999	Rank	1999	Rank	1999	Rank
UNITED STATES	24.1%	-	61.8%	-	32.4%	-	15.6%	-	22.6%	-
Alabama	24.1%	31	61.6%	30	32.0%	32	16.4%	25	22.0%	24
Alaska	28.0%	8	58.4%	48	35.7%	20	14.3%	37	27.3%	5
Arizona	22.3%	43	62.1%	27	30.3%	38	16.6%	21	21.3%	30
Arkansas	21.8%	46	57.8%	50	27.0%	48	13.9%	40	28.3%	2
California	24.4%	28	58.9%	47	32.3%	30	13.0%	45	28.1%	3
Colorado	23.2%	36	59.3%	45	30.5%	37	15.6%	28	25.1%	13
Connecticut	25.5%	24	65.1%	5	34.8%	22	15.1%	33	19.8%	38
Delaware	24.4%	27	62.5%	24	32.2%	31	17.0%	16	20.5%	33
District of Columbia	19.9%	49	60.8%	37	23.8%	50	7.8%	51	31.4%	1
Florida	23.0%	40	59.4%	44	29.8%	40	14.5%	36	26.1%	8
Georgia	19.5%	50	62.2%	26	25.7%	49	17.1%	15	20.7%	32
Hawaii	27.2%	12	60.3%	39	32.4%	29	11.6%	50	28.1%	4
Idaho	29.7%	2	62.7%	22	42.2%	1	16.9%	17	20.3%	36
Illinois	23.0%	39	63.9%	12	31.5%	33	17.7%	12	18.3%	43
Indiana	24.2%	30	61.5%	32	32.6%	28	16.9%	18	21.6%	27
Iowa	26.8%	17	63.0%	18	36.4%	14	17.9%	11	19.1%	40
Kansas	26.8%	16	59.7%	43	34.1%	24	18.9%	6	21.4%	29
Kentucky	23.8%	33	59.1%	46	31.4%	34	15.4%	30	25.5%	11
Louisiana	22.3%	42	62.3%	25	29.2%	43	18.1%	10	19.6%	39
Maine	28.1%	7	64.2%	11	37.6%	11	12.1%	48	23.7%	18
Maryland	23.7%	34	61.3%	35	30.1%	39	13.5%	43	25.2%	12
Massachusetts	27.2%	13	65.8%	3	38.2%	9	15.5%	29	18.7%	42
Michigan	25.5%	26	64.2%	10	36.2%	16	21.3%	1	14.5%	51
Minnesota	29.7%	3	63.2%	16	40.1%	5	18.5%	7	18.3%	44
Mississippi	22.1%	44	59.8%	42	28.2%	45	16.4%	24	23.8%	17
Missouri	23.1%	37	57.5%	51	29.4%	42	18.4%	9	24.1%	16
Montana	30.8%	1	61.4%	33	40.9%	2	15.2%	32	23.5%	19
Nebraska	26.6%	18	63.7%	14	36.2%	17	20.8%	2	15.5%	49
Nevada	17.8%	51	57.8%	49	23.0%	51	16.2%	26	26.0%	10
New Hampshire	27.4%	11	66.5%	1	39.1%	6	16.5%	23	17.1%	47
New Jersey	23.9%	32	62.7%	21	32.8%	27	14.1%	39	23.2%	20
New Mexico	26.0%	22	60.0%	40	33.5%	26	13.2%	44	26.8%	6
New York	24.4%	29	64.3%	9	33.7%	25	13.8%	42	21.9%	26
North Carolina	21.0%	47	60.8%	38	27.6%	47	12.9%	46	26.4%	7
North Dakota	27.9%	9	64.4%	8	38.4%	8	18.4%	8	17.2%	46
Ohio	25.7%	23	64.7%	7	35.7%	21	16.6%	20	18.7%	41
Oklahoma	23.3%	35	61.3%	34	30.9%	36	16.5%	22	22.1%	23
Oregon	26.9%	15	62.0%	29	36.8%	13	11.9%	49	26.1%	9
Pennsylvania	26.6%	19	63.8%	13	36.2%	15	15.2%	31	21.0%	31
Rhode Island	29.6%	4	65.2%	4	40.7%	3	12.6%	47	22.2%	22
South Carolina	22.6%	41	62.0%	28	29.7%	41	17.6%	13	20.3%	35
South Dakota	27.0%	14	63.0%	19	36.0%	18	20.0%	3	17.0%	48
Tennessee	21.8%	45	61.1%	36	28.2%	44	17.4%	14	21.5%	28
Texas	20.7%	48	59.8%	41	27.7%	46	15.9%	27	24.3%	15
Utah	28.9%	5	62.9%	20	40.7%	4	19.6%	4	17.5%	45
Vermont	28.4%	6	64.8%	6	38.8%	7	14.8%	34	20.5%	34
Virginia	23.1%	38	61.6%	31	30.9%	35	13.9%	41	24.5%	14
Washington	27.8%	10	62.6%	23	37.8%	10	14.2%	38	23.2%	21
West Virginia	26.4%	20	63.4%	15	35.9%	19	14.7%	35	22.0%	25
Wisconsin	25.5%	25	63.2%	17	34.6%	23	16.8%	19	20.0%	37
Wyoming	26.1%	21	66.1%	2	37.6%	12	19.4%	5	14.5%	50
Utah as a % of U.S.	119.6%		101.7%		125.4%		125.4%		77.7%	

Sources:

Percent of Labor Force Employed Part -Time 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Working Women Working Part- Time Jobs 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19) 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs held by Males Over 19 Years Old 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB.

State Releases 2001 Population Estimates

Utah's population reached 2,295,971 persons in 2001, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is an increase of 49,417 persons (the approximate population of St. George, Utah), or 2.2%, over the 2000 estimate of 2,246,554. While the rate of population growth in the state continues to taper off from levels seen in the early 1990s, Utah's population is still growing more than twice as fast as the nation. Utah also continues to rank as one of the fastest growing states in the country.

The state's growth over the past year continued the trend of record-breaking births (47,688) and deaths (12,437). The resulting natural increase was 35,251, which is the number of births minus deaths. The Committee also estimated the net in-migration to Utah to be 14,166 in 2001, further maintaining the migration trends seen in the latter part of the previous decade. Although the effects of the national economic downturn have not been avoided by Utahns, the results were largely not seen until after July 1, which is the cutoff date for population estimates. Because of this, all the indicators considered for the 2001 estimates showed population growth and net in-migration to the state.

While growth occurred in all of the northern counties of the state, the most rapid regional growth rates were felt by those counties within or adjacent to the southern portion of the Wasatch Front area. The southwest corner of the state also continued to experience population growth rates in excess of the state average. The populations in Tooele, Summit, Utah, Wasatch, and Juab counties are all expanding rapidly. These counties are in close proximity to urban services, but still provide many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting. With a 2001 growth rate of 6.9%, Tooele County in particular continues to experience population growth rates which far exceed those of other Utah counties.

The southwestern counties of Washington, Iron, and Beaver, where the urban cities of St. George and Cedar City are located or are in close proximity, also experienced rapid growth in 2001. These are considered high amenity counties, offering a diversity of educational, tourism, retirement, and economic opportunities for local residents. Washington County once again maintained its title as the fastest growing county in the region, with a growth rate of 4.9%. However, this rate is much lower than the 8% growth rates that were recorded in the early part of the 1990s.

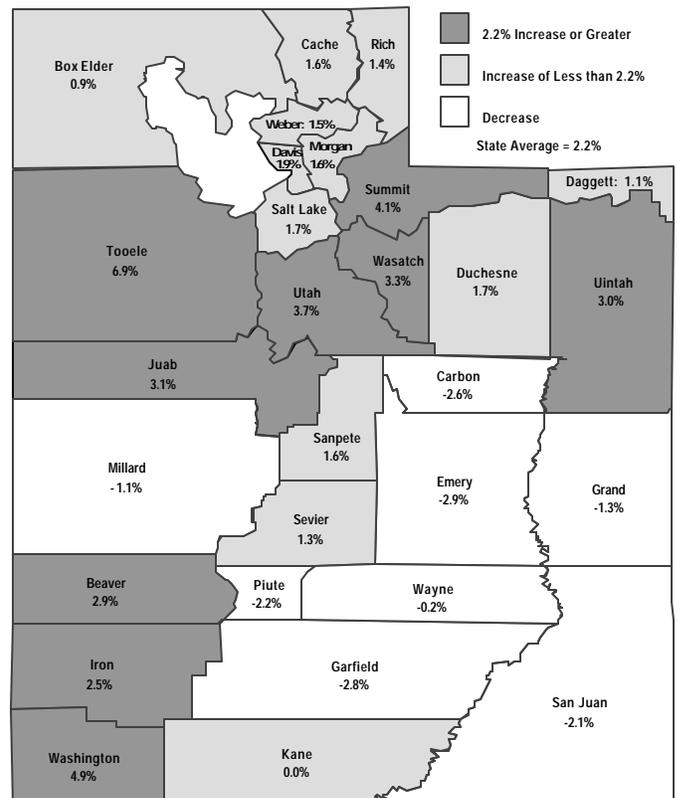
The highest rates of population growth during 2001 were experienced by the following counties: Tooele (6.9%), Washington (4.9%), Summit (4.1%), Utah (3.7%), Wasatch (3.3%), Juab (3.1%), Uintah (3.0%), Beaver (2.9%), and Iron (2.5%).

While the overall state population and the population of many counties in the state increased in 2001, several counties experienced a decline in population. The energy-dependent economies of the counties in the central and southeastern portions of the state continued to suffer as a result of low commodity prices and the effects of the national recession that began in March 2001. Counties that lost population in 2001 include Emery, Garfield, Carbon, Piute, San Juan, Grand, Millard, and Wayne.

For the first time in several years the Utah Population Estimates Committee and the U.S. Census Bureau produced statewide population estimates that varied widely in the net migration component. While the overall population estimates from UPEC and the Census Bureau only differed by a small margin, the net migration component differed by nearly 20,000, with UPEC estimating net in-migration of 14,166, and the Census Bureau estimating net out-migration of 5,559. After an in-depth analysis of the differences in the population estimates, UPEC decided not to alter its estimates to more closely match those of the Census Bureau. The Committee concluded that the discrepancies can be attributed to: 1) the Census Bureau's top-down approach to population estimates; 2) the fact that the Census Bureau combines estimates from the National Center for Health Statistics with the hard data that is submitted by the State of Utah; and 3) the Census Bureau's reliance on in- and out-migration estimates from the Internal Revenue Service.

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

Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2000 to 2001



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Utah Population Estimates by County

District/County	July 1, 1990 (f)	July 1, 1991 (f)	July 1, 1992 (f)	July 1, 1993 (f)	July 1, 1994 (f)	July 1, 1995 (f)	July 1, 1996 (f)	July 1, 1997 (f)	July 1, 1998 (f)	July 1, 1999 (f)	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	Average Annual Rate of Change 1990-2001	Percent Change 00 to 01	2001 Percent of Total Population
Bear River	108,799	111,504	114,875	117,544	120,192	123,195	125,637	128,592	131,722	134,252	136,712	138,600	2.5%	1.4%	6.0%
Box Elder	36,509	37,197	37,869	38,314	38,760	39,260	39,907	40,735	41,507	42,399	42,860	43,245	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Cache	70,560	72,586	75,441	77,361	79,530	82,095	83,834	85,974	88,326	89,874	91,897	93,372	2.8%	1.6%	4.1%
Rich	1,728	1,721	1,765	1,869	1,902	1,940	1,987	1,882	1,889	1,978	1,955	1,983	1.4%	1.4%	0.1%
Wasatch Front	1,107,594	1,139,468	1,176,599	1,201,636	1,234,287	1,258,066	1,280,499	1,309,817	1,332,102	1,359,356	1,389,252	1,415,419	2.5%	1.9%	61.6%
Davis	188,471	196,088	201,198	206,655	212,151	216,054	219,685	224,366	229,490	236,364	240,204	244,845	2.7%	1.9%	10.7%
Morgan	5,561	5,629	5,805	6,043	6,271	6,416	6,633	6,705	6,889	6,973	7,161	7,297	2.8%	1.6%	0.3%
Wasatch	168,673	161,752	166,390	169,791	173,973	178,094	182,069	186,963	189,563	193,508	197,541	200,567	2.4%	1.5%	8.7%
Salt Lake	728,298	749,878	775,306	791,724	812,063	827,342	840,649	868,306	870,735	885,216	902,777	918,279	2.3%	1.7%	40.0%
Tooele	26,581	27,121	27,930	28,423	29,840	30,179	31,433	33,467	35,476	38,294	41,549	44,431	5.3%	6.9%	1.9%
Mountainland	291,591	300,044	309,071	323,872	334,255	346,548	359,199	374,190	386,626	401,822	417,375	432,918	4.0%	3.7%	18.9%
Summit	15,690	17,051	18,546	20,221	21,863	23,632	25,051	26,224	27,674	28,799	30,048	31,279	7.1%	4.1%	1.4%
Utah	265,766	272,167	279,635	292,351	300,447	310,334	321,072	334,668	344,820	368,463	371,894	385,692	3.8%	3.7%	16.8%
Wasatch	10,134	10,825	10,890	11,300	11,955	12,576	13,075	13,307	14,132	14,560	15,433	15,947	4.6%	3.3%	0.7%
Central	52,394	53,707	55,260	56,847	58,614	60,033	61,578	63,440	64,677	66,251	66,506	67,208	2.5%	1.1%	2.9%
Juab	5,831	6,060	6,191	6,204	6,860	7,236	7,496	7,735	7,898	8,021	8,310	8,570	3.9%	3.1%	0.4%
Millard	11,333	11,703	11,907	12,189	12,246	12,266	12,194	12,246	12,246	12,236	12,461	12,325	0.8%	-1.1%	0.5%
Piute	1,267	1,295	1,312	1,366	1,360	1,331	1,371	1,328	1,372	1,433	1,436	1,404	1.0%	-2.2%	0.1%
Sanpete	16,355	16,840	17,804	18,594	19,291	19,990	20,898	21,825	22,445	22,513	22,846	23,219	3.6%	1.6%	1.0%
Sevier	15,434	15,627	15,923	16,292	16,572	16,936	17,298	17,902	18,294	18,556	18,938	19,190	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Wayne	2,163	2,183	2,124	2,182	2,286	2,275	2,361	2,406	2,421	2,492	2,515	2,509	1.5%	-0.2%	0.1%
Southwest	83,800	89,708	94,091	100,282	108,355	116,293	123,098	128,787	132,552	137,657	142,006	147,369	5.8%	3.8%	6.4%
Beaver	4,782	4,946	5,044	5,172	5,402	5,672	5,858	5,870	5,705	5,951	6,023	6,198	2.6%	2.9%	0.3%
Garfield	3,970	4,092	4,117	4,227	4,244	4,361	4,451	4,603	4,570	4,650	4,763	4,630	1.5%	-2.8%	0.2%
Iron	20,910	21,715	22,410	23,965	25,286	27,506	28,898	30,254	31,687	32,879	34,079	34,920	5.3%	2.5%	1.5%
Kane	5,150	5,262	5,325	5,421	5,659	5,844	5,908	5,982	6,012	6,073	6,037	6,037	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Washington	48,968	53,693	57,195	61,497	67,753	72,910	78,023	82,078	84,579	88,105	91,104	95,594	6.9%	4.9%	4.2%
Uintah Basin	35,536	36,534	37,455	38,142	38,752	38,812	39,396	40,280	39,221	40,182	40,627	41,639	1.6%	2.5%	1.8%
Daggett	706	732	739	794	767	794	787	786	783	884	933	944	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Duchesne	12,600	12,825	12,895	13,131	13,414	13,501	13,973	14,332	14,177	14,288	14,397	14,646	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%
Uintah	22,230	22,977	23,820	24,277	24,581	24,518	24,636	25,163	24,262	25,004	25,297	26,049	1.6%	3.0%	1.1%
Southeastern	49,536	49,904	50,808	51,071	52,244	52,265	53,486	54,305	54,730	54,497	54,074	52,817	0.6%	-2.3%	2.3%
Carbon	20,169	20,186	20,361	19,771	20,119	19,965	20,286	20,654	20,685	20,500	20,396	19,868	-0.2%	-2.6%	0.9%
Emery	10,329	10,262	10,298	10,661	10,620	10,663	11,066	11,089	11,059	11,065	10,782	10,473	0.1%	-2.9%	0.5%
Grand	6,991	6,789	7,196	7,582	7,776	7,822	8,146	8,170	8,197	8,329	8,637	8,423	2.5%	-1.3%	0.4%
San Juan	12,448	12,668	12,963	13,056	13,730	13,796	14,008	14,392	14,779	14,573	14,360	14,063	1.2%	-2.1%	0.6%
State	1,729,227	1,780,869	1,838,149	1,889,394	1,946,720	1,995,227	2,042,894	2,089,410	2,141,630	2,193,014	2,246,554	2,295,971	2.9%	2.2%	

r = In order to be consistent with the Census 2000 population count, the Utah Population Estimates Committee released revised population estimates for 1990-1999.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Census 2000 American Indian Highlights

Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one race. As a result, individuals of mixed heritage or racial decent can be classified into categories of added combinations of race. Nationally, 97.6% of the total population selected only one race in 2000. Those who selected American Indian and Alaska Native alone totaled 2,475,956, making up .9% of the total population. Those who reported American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races totaled 4,119,301, or 1.5% of the total population. Among the American Indian and Alaska Native population, 407,073 were Hispanic or Latino while 2,068,883 were Not Hispanic or Latino.

Utah's American Indian and Alaska Native population totaled 29,684 in 2000. Of that total, 3,021 were Hispanic or Latino while 26,663 were not. The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race. Of those who selected one race, the American Indian and Alaska Native category totaled 1.3% of the total population. Those who selected two races (2.0%) identified themselves as White in combination with Some Other Race, White in combination with American Indian and Alaska Native, or White in combination with Asian. Only .1% of Utahns selected three or more races.

Growth

The American Indian and Alaska Native group was the third fastest growing race group in the nation from 1990 to 2000. The fastest growing race group in the nation was the Asian-Pacific Islander group growing 57.6%, followed by Some Other Race (56.6%), American Indian and Alaska Native (26.4%), and Black or African American (25.6%).

The percent change of American Indian and Alaska Natives from 1990 to 2000 indicates the largest growth in the Southern, and Western regions of the United States. The fastest growing American Indian and Alaska Native population was in Texas (79.7%), followed by, South Carolina (66.4%), Georgia (62.8%), Colorado (59.3%), and Tennessee (50.9%). Utah ranked 32nd in the nation growing 22.2%. Hawaii experienced the lowest growth in the nation, at -30.7%.

In Utah, the American Indian and Alaskan Native group was the fourth fastest growing race group, growing 22% from 1990 to 2000. The fastest growing race group in the state was the Asian-Pacific Islander group with a growth rate of 57%, followed by Black or African American (53%), and White (23%).

Among Utah's counties, Piute experienced the highest percent increase in American Indian and Alaska Natives (88.9%), followed by Washington (88.1%), Tooele (77.5%), Morgan (62.5%), and Emery (61.4%).

County Rankings

San Juan County ranked 51st among counties nationwide, with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 8,026. Salt Lake County followed in 52nd place with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 7,892, making up only .9% of

the total county population. Los Angeles County ranked 1st in the nation with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 76,988, or .8% of the county population total. The county with the highest percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives was Shannon County, South Dakota with 11,743, or 94.2% of the total county population.

San Juan County contains the highest number of American Indian or Alaska Natives in the state, totaling 8,026, or 55.7% of the total population. Salt Lake County ranked second among counties with 7,892 American Indian or Alaska Natives, followed by Uintah (2,365), Utah (2,206), and Weber (1,510) Counties.

Reservations

There are currently 278 American Indian reservations in 35 states, most of which are located in the Midwest and Western regions of the United States. The U.S. government holds about 56 million acres in trust for 314 federally recognized tribes and entities such as reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and trust lands. Presently, American Indian and Alaska Natives make up 55% of the 944,317 people who live on Federal American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land.

Only 32% of Utah's American Indian and Alaska Native population live on reservations. In Utah there are seven reservations: the Goshute Reservation, located in western Tooele County, Juab County and Nevada; the Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation in northern Box Elder County; the Navajo Nation reservation located in the southeastern corner of Utah; the Paiute Reservation in the southwestern area of Utah; the Skull Valley Reservation in the eastern area of Tooele County; the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in the northeast corner of Utah; and the Ute Mountain Reservation in the southeastern border of Utah and Colorado.

Within Utah's borders, there are 26,223 people living on the seven reservations and trust lands. The American Indian and Alaska Native population living on reservations total 9,623, making up only 37% of the total reservation and trust land

Top Ten American Indian Tribes Ranked by Population: April 1, 2000

United States	
1. Cherokee	281,069
2. Navajo	269,202
3. Sioux	108,272
4. Chippewa	105,907
5. Choctaw	87,349
6. Pueblo	59,533
7. Apache	57,060
8. Lumbee	51,913
9. Iroquois	45,212
10. Creek	40,223

Utah	
1. Navajo	14,634
2. Ute	2,940
3. Cherokee	736
4. Paiute	668
5. Souix	655
6. Shoshone	589
7. Pueblo	327
8. Apache	318
9. Chippewa	222
10. Choctaw	166

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Native American Profile

residents. The low percentage is mostly attributed to the Uintah and Ouray Reservation numbers. Early pioneers settled during the same period when the Uintah and Ouray Reservation gained federal recognition as a reservation. As a result, American Indians make up only a small number of total residents in this area.

No population was recorded in Census 2000 for the Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation. Currently, there is no infrastructure or services in the area to accommodate residency. Plans have been made, however, to incorporate dwellings in the near future.

Tribes

Census 2000 respondents were allowed to specify the tribe or tribes to which they belong. In 2000, the total number of American Indian and Alaska Natives that specified a tribe in the United States totaled 1.7 million or 72.5% of American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Although the Cherokee tribe ranked first on the top ten tribes ranked by population in the U.S., there is very little Cherokee Reservation land. The large number of American Indians who claimed Cherokee as their tribe are spread out across the United States. Ranked second, the Navajo tribal members are for the most part concentrated in the Navajo Nation Reservation area, the largest reservation in the U.S.. The remaining tribes populate the midwest and western United States.

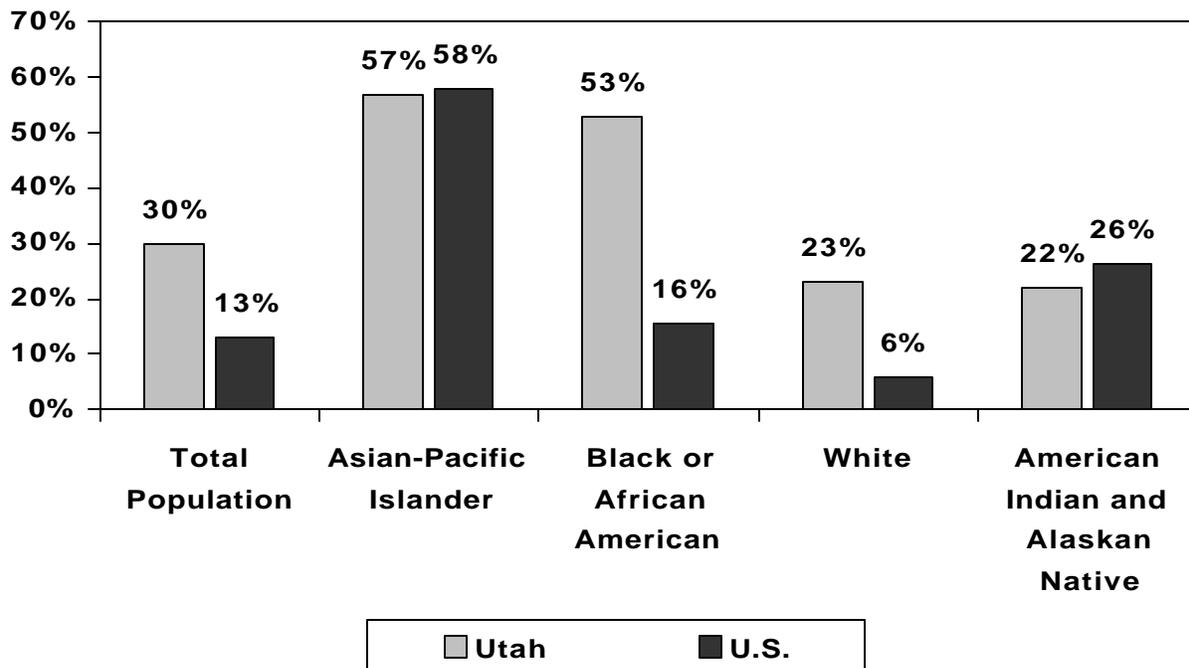
In Utah, the American Indian and Alaska Natives that specified a tribe in 2000 totaled 24,068, or 81% of Utah's American Indian and Alaska Natives.

In 2000, the Navajo tribe was the largest tribe in Utah, with most members residing on the Navajo Nation Reservation. Only three of the top ten tribes in Utah have livable tribal reservations. The rest of the tribes on the list are sparsely populated throughout Utah's communities.

Additional Information

For more information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, visit the American Fact Finder (AFF) on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Fastest Growing Race Groups in Utah and the U.S.: 1990-2000



Note:

¹In 1990, Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category. For comparisons of the 1990-2000 population, the Census 2000 Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories have been combined.

²The data and analysis on race presented in this graph focuses on the Census 2000 race alone population when analyzing changes that have occurred from 1990-2000, and are therefore not directly comparable with race data from 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

American Indian and Alaska Native Population Profiles

April 1, 1990 Population

April 1, 2000 Population

1990-2000 Changes

County	April 1, 1990 Population			April 1, 2000 Population			1990-2000 Changes			2000 American Indian and Alaska Native Population Ranking
	Total Population	American Indian and Alaska Native Population	American Indian and Alaska Native as a Percent of Total Population	Total Population	American Indian and Alaska Native Population	American Indian and Alaska Native as a Percent of Total Population	90-00 Absolute Change	90-00 Percent Change	90-00 Rank Based on Percent Change	
State of Utah	1,722,850	24,283	1.4%	2,233,169	29,684	1.3%	5,401	22.2%	na	na
Beaver	4,765	39	0.8%	6,005	54	0.9%	15	38.5%	9	24
Box Elder	36,485	391	1.1%	42,745	375	0.9%	-16	-4.1%	25	13
Cache	70,183	547	0.8%	91,391	529	0.6%	-18	-3.3%	24	11
Carbon	20,228	150	0.7%	20,422	216	1.1%	66	44.0%	8	15
Daggett	690	9	1.3%	921	7	0.8%	-2	-22.2%	28	28
Davis	187,941	1,114	0.6%	238,994	1,379	0.6%	265	23.8%	13	6
Duchesne	12,645	664	5.3%	14,371	769	5.4%	105	15.8%	19	8
Emery	10,332	44	0.4%	10,860	71	0.7%	27	61.4%	5	22
Garfield	3,980	73	1.8%	4,735	87	1.8%	14	19.2%	15	20
Grand	6,620	203	3.1%	8,485	327	3.9%	124	61.1%	6	14
Iron	20,789	635	3.1%	33,779	737	2.2%	102	16.1%	18	9
Juab	5,817	85	1.5%	8,238	84	1.0%	-1	-1.2%	23	21
Kane	5,169	77	1.5%	6,046	94	1.6%	17	22.1%	14	18
Millard	11,333	184	1.6%	12,405	163	1.3%	-21	-11.4%	27	17
Morgan	5,528	8	0.1%	7,129	13	0.2%	5	62.5%	4	26
Piute	1,277	9	0.7%	1,435	17	1.2%	8	88.9%	1	25
Rich	1,725	1	0.1%	1,961	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	22	29
Salt Lake	725,956	6,111	0.8%	898,387	7,892	0.9%	1,781	29.1%	12	2
San Juan	12,621	6,859	54.3%	14,413	8,026	55.7%	1,167	17.0%	17	1
Sanpete	16,259	131	0.8%	22,763	199	0.9%	68	51.9%	7	16
Sevier	15,431	318	2.1%	18,842	376	2.0%	58	18.2%	16	12
Summit	15,518	66	0.4%	29,736	91	0.3%	25	37.9%	10	19
Tooele	26,601	391	1.5%	40,735	694	1.7%	303	77.5%	3	10
Uintah	22,211	2,335	10.5%	25,224	2,365	9.4%	30	1.3%	21	3
Utah	263,590	1,913	0.7%	368,536	2,206	0.6%	293	15.3%	20	4
Wasatch	10,089	68	0.7%	15,215	65	0.4%	-3	-4.4%	26	23
Washington	48,560	706	1.5%	90,354	1,328	1.5%	622	88.1%	2	7
Wayne	2,177	40	1.8%	2,509	9	0.4%	-31	-77.5%	29	27
Weber	158,330	1,112	0.7%	169,533	1,510	0.8%	398	35.8%	11	5

Notes:

¹ In the 1990 Census, the American Indian and Alaska Native population was characterized as "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aluet."

² The data and analysis on race presented in this article focuses on the Census 2000 race alone population when discussing changes that have occurred from 1990-2000, and are therefore not directly comparable with race data from 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

American Indian and Alaska Native Population for the U.S. and Utah: 2000

Race	United States		Utah	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population
Total population.....	281,421,906	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
<i>American Indian and Alaska Native alone.....</i>	<i>2,475,956</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>29,684</i>	<i>1.3</i>
American Indian and Alaska Native in Combination with one or more other races.....	1,643,345	0.6	10,761	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in Combination with one or more other races.....	4,119,301	1.5	40,445	1.8
<i>Hispanic or Latino American Indian and Alaskan Native.....</i>	<i>407,073</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3,021</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian and Alaskan Native.....</i>	<i>2,068,883</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>26,663</i>	<i>1.2</i>

Note: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: the race *alone* population and the race *in combination* population. Respondents that selected only one race on the 2000 questionnaire are referred to as the race *alone* population. Individuals that chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the race *in combination* population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

American Indian Reservation Population: 2000

Reservation	Total Population	Race							Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One Race						Some Other Race		
		Total	White	Black or African American	Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
Goshute Reservation (Utah part)	90	90	7	0	83	0	0	0	0	3
Navajo Nation Reservation* (Utah part)	6,373	6,354	136	3	6,208	0	1	6	19	34
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paiute Reservation	270	266	11	2	250	0	0	3	4	36
Skull Valley Reservation	31	31	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Uintah and Ouray Reservation	19,182	18,720	15,585	25	2,780	33	19	278	462	673
Ute Mountain Reservation (Utah part)	277	275	3	0	272	0	0	0	2	0

* 327 people live on Off-Reservation Trust Land

Note:

¹ The (Utah part) indicates the reservations that overlap other states. Population totals of these reservations are as follows: Goshute Reservation, 105; Navajo Nation Reservation, 180,462; and Ute Mountain Reservation, 1,687.

² As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. 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. Responde

³ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the "Some Other Race" category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2001 Kids Count Data Book - How Utah's Kids Rank



The 2001 Kids Count Data Book, prepared by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, provides state profiles of child well-being. The report includes data on kids in Utah and how they rank with other children in the United States. The key indicators of child well-being are listed below, as well as a table comparing the 1990 and 1998 findings.

Percent low-birthweight babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Causes for low-birthweight babies include maternal age, race or ethnicity, multiple gestation, low pre-pregnancy weight, tobacco use during pregnancy, and lack of prenatal care. Both Utah and the nation have increased in the percentage of low-birthrate babies but new technologies have increased the survival rate of premature babies which also adds to this increase.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Utah ranks well in this category at 4th in the nation, compared to 11th in 1996.

Child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between ages 1 and 14. Utah ranks near the middle in this category.

Rate of teen death by accident, homicide, and suicide is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. Utah is improving in this category ranking 16th in 1998, compared to 30th in 1997.

Teen birth rate is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17 regardless of marital status. The Kids Count Data Book focuses on births to 15-17 year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15-19 year-olds because of a strong consensus that births to girls at the younger ages are more problematic. Utah has been ranked in the low teens from 1990 to 1998 in this category.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not

enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. Utah ranked 23rd among states in 1998. As the demographics change in Utah there is a challenge for all children to receive a quality education before they enter their teen years.

Utah Kids Compared to the U.S.: 1990 and 1998

Measures	Trend Data		National Rank	
	1990	1998		
Percent low-birthweight babies	UTAH	5.7	6.7	15
	U.S.	7	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	UTAH	7.5	5.6	4
	U.S.	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	UTAH	25	24	22
	U.S.	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	UTAH	66	49	16
	U.S.	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	UTAH	26	22	14
	U.S.	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	9	23
	U.S.	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	7	13
	U.S.	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents or who do not have full-time, year-round employment	UTAH	21	18	2
	U.S.	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	UTAH	16	13	2
	U.S.	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	UTAH	16	17	1
	U.S.	24	27	
Children without health insurance	UTAH	NA	12	NA
	U.S.	NA	15	

Note: Rankings are most favorable to least favorable.

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

¹ Rank is most favorable to least favorable.

2001 Kids Count Data Book - How Utah's Kids Rank

Percent of teens not attending school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time) and not employed (full or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens." Utah ranks 13th in this category up from 14th in 1997. In the early 1990's Utah was ranked higher. Again, early education is the key in this category.

Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment is the share of all children under 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. Utah ranked second to Nebraska in this category (Nebraska has ranked 1st in 8 of the last 9 years).

Percent of children in poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was \$16,555. The Utah poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was \$15,200.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person - male or female - without a spouse present in the home. Utah ranks the highest (best) in the nation in this category. They also rank 1st in the nation in the category of "own children" in married-couple households.

Children without health insurance is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance included private-sector, as well as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving Child Health Insurance Programs (CHIPS) were counted as having health insurance.

For more information on the *2001 Kids Count Data Book*, visit www.kidscount.org.

Demographics for Data Users Workshop Scheduled in April: Receive "Hands On" Training on How to Access Census Data Using American Fact Finder and Summary File CD-ROMs

Representatives from the U.S. Census Bureau will be in Salt Lake City to conduct a data user's workshop on accessing Census 2000 data using the Census Bureau's new data access and dissemination system, the American Fact Finder (AFF), as well as demonstrating how to access data from the recently released Summary File 1 CD-ROM.

The workshop will be held from 8:30 am - 12:00pm on Tuesday, April 9 in the State Office Building Computer Lab (450 North 100 East, directly north of the State Capitol). For more information on the workshop, or to register, contact Lisa Hillman in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 537-9013 or via email at lhillman@gov.state.ut.us.

Demographics for Data Users is a series of demographic data and analysis workshops sponsored by the Population Research Laboratory at Utah State University and the Demographic and Economic Analysis section in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.



United States
Census
2000

Census Briefs

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. The decennial census is the only national survey providing consistent, uniform measures and data for every geographic area in the nation. The results capture a picture in time of the population of Utah: who we are, how we've changed, and the direction we are heading -- demographically, socially, and economically.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is preparing a series of Census 2000 Briefs to provide detailed analysis of the Utah Census 2000 data. These reports contain tables, figures, and maps showing data on specific topics from the 2000 Census.

Cities and Counties of Utah

Cities and Counties of Utah is the first in a series of Census 2000 analyses and was released in May of 2001. This report contains population data for Utah's counties, cities, census designated places (CDPs), and reservations. It provides detailed demographic analysis of the state, including data on population density, land area, and growth and size rankings. The report also provides users with a historical look at Utah and the growth that has occurred over the last one hundred years.

Age Distribution in Utah

Age Distribution in Utah is the second in a series of Census 2000 analyses and was released in September of 2001. This publication contains age data for Utah, its counties, cities, and census designated places (CDPs). Selected age groups, single year of age by sex, median age, race and ethnicity by age, and percentage of total population are among the tables presented in this report. Rankings are available for different geographical areas throughout the report.

Future Census Briefs

While the first two census briefs have already been released, it is planned that three more will follow as additional Census 2000 data is available. The topics that the last three briefs will examine include: Minorities in Utah; Income in Utah; and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Data for Utah.

Additional Information

American FactFinder. American FactFinder (AFF) is a dynamic search feature on the U.S. Census Bureau's web site that allows users to access Census Bureau data quickly and easily.

AFF offers data from Census 2000, the 1990 Decennial Census, the Economic Census, and the American Community Survey. To access American FactFinder go to factfinder.census.gov or go to the Census Bureau's web site (www.census.gov) and click on "A" or American FactFinder.

State Data Center. Census 2000 data for the state of Utah is available on the Demographic and Economic Analysis web site: www.governor.state.ut.us/dea. Census briefs are posted (in pdf format) to this site as they are available. Electronic versions of tables and figures in Census Briefs are available by contacting the Utah State Data Center staff at (801) 538-1036.




Affiliate's Corner



Wasatch Front Regional Council

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) is a voluntary association of governments for the Wasatch Front Multi-County District (MCD) as well as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Salt Lake and Ogden Urbanized Areas. As the MPO, WFRC's main function is the transportation planning for the urbanized portion of Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber Counties.

To support the transportation planning functions of WFRC, the council staff maintains a comprehensive set of socioeconomic data. Data items that are maintained include population, housing units, total employment, retail employment, industrial employment, vehicles, and income. These items are maintained at various geographic levels, including Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Census Tract, City, County, and Region.

Socioeconomic publications that the Council produces include:

- ▶ **Wasatch Front Socioeconomics:** This newsletter, covering socioeconomic topics, replaced the earlier Surveillance of Socioeconomic Characteristics publication. It contains annual updates of socioeconomic data.
- ▶ **Wasatch Front Region Small Area Socioeconomic Projections: 2005-2030:** Projections of population, households, and employment at the TAZ, Tract, City, County, and Regional levels, controlled to GOPB projections.

The Council staff also maintains a library of census publications and CD-ROMs for public use, as well as a collection of other demographic, economic, and planning related publications and documents from various local, state, and federal agencies.

The Council's small area socioeconomic database is a valuable resource for persons or agencies that need such data. Council staff can provide data and analysis for no or minimal cost. Such analyses include:

- ▶ Radius tabulations around a given point.
- ▶ Socioeconomic related thematic mapping.
- ▶ Other non-standard data tabulations.

The Council staff works with state, local, and special district governments as a resource for small area socioeconomic data. Staff works closely with the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget in the development of socioeconomic projections and estimates.

The Wasatch Front Regional Council is located at 295 N. Jimmy Doolittle Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84116. Contact Scott Festin at (801) 363-4250, Fax (801) 363-4230, or Email sfestin@wfr.org. Much of the data the council maintains is available on the internet at <http://www.wfr.org>.

The Utah State Data Center Program

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. 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.

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,325.5	9,362.8	4.1	1.1	0.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,426.8	6,510.3	4.8	2.7	1.3
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,675.0	1,586.2	7.6	-2.4	-5.3
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	365.4	377.8	0.1	4.7	3.4
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,002.1	9.5	-4.5	-7.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,376.0	3,443.5	2.8	4.8	2.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.5	26.9	26.7	26.9	1.5	-0.7	0.7
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.3	15.5	15.0	14.4	-4.6	-3.2	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	205.0	217.8	228.7	240.1	6.2	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	615.7	651.7	702.4	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	16.7	15.2	3.0	-4.0	-9.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.59	1.55	-4.2	0.6	-2.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.8	451.7	5.3	5.1	1.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	331.5	308.3	10.6	5.7	-7.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.2	244.0	261.8	270.5	8.3	7.3	3.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.1	151.9	4.3	5.8	3.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,146.5	3,385.5	3,480.5	3,571.0	7.6	2.8	2.6
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	86.0	86.0	84.3	2.6	0.0	-2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.0	16.0	-10.8	4.7	-15.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.0	2,140.1	2,250.0	1,950.0	-4.4	5.1	-13.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.0	1,213.0	1,000.0	800.0	1.5	-17.6	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	650.0	450.0	8.6	11.4	-30.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.6	245.9	257.1	263.5	2.2	4.5	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	146.6	150.3	2.6	3.6	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,704	18,210	4.8	2.5	2.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA)	Millions	278.9	282.2	285.6	289.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	86.3	83.3	1.7	-19.8	-3.5
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,335	2.4	2.2	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.6	14.2	3.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (BEA)	Thousands	2,202	2,246	2,295	2,334	2.0	2.2	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	91.8	1.4	-11.6	-3.5
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	704.2	685.9	8.9	-16.7	-2.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	676.2	663.1	8.6	-17.1	-1.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	22.8	20.6	62.0	-19.2	-9.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	94.9	93.7	-3.0	7.8	-1.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.5	18.2	-2.5	3.6	3.8
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	23.5	17.0	61.2	-17.6	-27.7
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.92	3.28	3.69	2.80	70.8	12.5	-24.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.61	13.9	-11.6	-15.9
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.6	172.2	177.1	180.1	3.4	2.8	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.1	109.5	111.3	2.3	2.3	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.93	2.50	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.40	2.30	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	4.90	4.50	na	na	na
Thirty-Year Mortgage Rate	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.90	6.50	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	2.2	0.4	-0.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,089	38,206	5.9	5.1	3.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,908	5,035	8.2	5.5	2.6
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,085.0	1,097.0	2.5	0.9	1.1
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,705	30,465	4.8	3.1	2.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,230	33,420	7.4	4.0	3.7
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,770	8,312	8,728	8,955	7.0	5.0	2.6
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.2	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,172	52,474	54,625	56,318	6.7	4.1	3.1
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.0	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
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Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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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.

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

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



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 Summary File 3 Highlights

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 profiles of social and economic characteristics. The demographic profiles are a product of the Census 2000 long form questionnaire that contained 53 questions. One in six households nationwide received the long form and about 117,000 Utah households completed it.

These demographic profiles consist of three tables of selected sample data items from Summary File 3. Data are made available down to the city level, and include various social characteristics (such as disability status and ability to speak English), some economic characteristics (such as employment and poverty rates), and selected housing characteristics (like heating fuel, and mortgage status). The full Summary File 3, which includes detailed data from all the questions asked in the long form, is scheduled for release later this summer.

Utah Demographic Characteristics

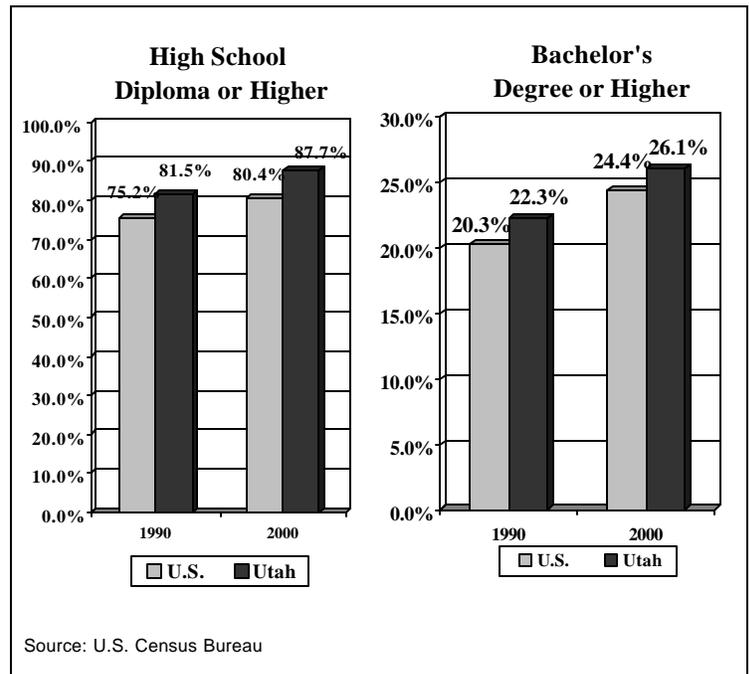
The population of Utah increased 29.6% over the decade, from 1,722,850 in 1990 to 2,233,169 in 2000. Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation, growing twice as fast as the U.S. from 1990 to 2000.

Utah ranked first among states in the U.S. in many categories in the 2000 Census:

- Utah had the youngest population in the nation with a median age of 27.1. The national median age was 35.3.
- Utah ranked first in the nation, at 32.2%, in the percent of the population under 18 in 2000.
- Utah had the largest households in the nation with an average household size of 3.13, compared with 2.59 for the U.S.
- Utah had the largest families in the nation with an average family size of 3.57, while the U.S. average family size was 3.14.

Education

School enrollment in Utah (population 3 years and over enrolled in school) increased 21.4% over the decade, from 610,696 in 1990 to 741,524 in 2000. In 2000, elementary students (grades 1-8) accounted for the majority (41.2%) of the population enrolled in school, followed by college or graduate school students (25.2%), high school students (22.2%), preschool (6.2%), and



kindergarten (5.2%). College or graduate school enrollment increased 27% from 1990 to 2000, the largest increase among the five categories.

In 2000, educational attainment in Utah continued to exceed that of the U.S. The percent of persons age 25 and over in Utah with a high school diploma or higher, increased from 85.1% in 1990 to 87.7% in 2000, compared with 75.2% in 1990 to 80.4% in 2000 for the U.S. The percent of persons 25 and over in Utah with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 22.3% in 1990 to

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Census 2000 Summary File 3 Highlights

26.1% in 2000. Nationally, there was an increase from 20.3% in 1990 to 24.4% in 2000.

Morgan County ranked first among counties in the state in 2000 with 92.6% of the population 25 years and over with a high school diploma or more, followed by Summit (92.5%), Davis (92.2%), Rich (91.5%) and Utah (90.9%) counties. San Juan County ranked last with 69.6% of the 25 years and older population having a high school diploma or higher.

Summit County ranked first among counties in 2000 with 45.5% of the population 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, followed by Cache (31.9%), Utah (31.5%), Davis (28.8%), and Salt Lake (27.4%) counties. Emery County ranked last with 11.6% of the 25 years and over population having a bachelor's degree or higher.

Income in 1999

Median Household Income.

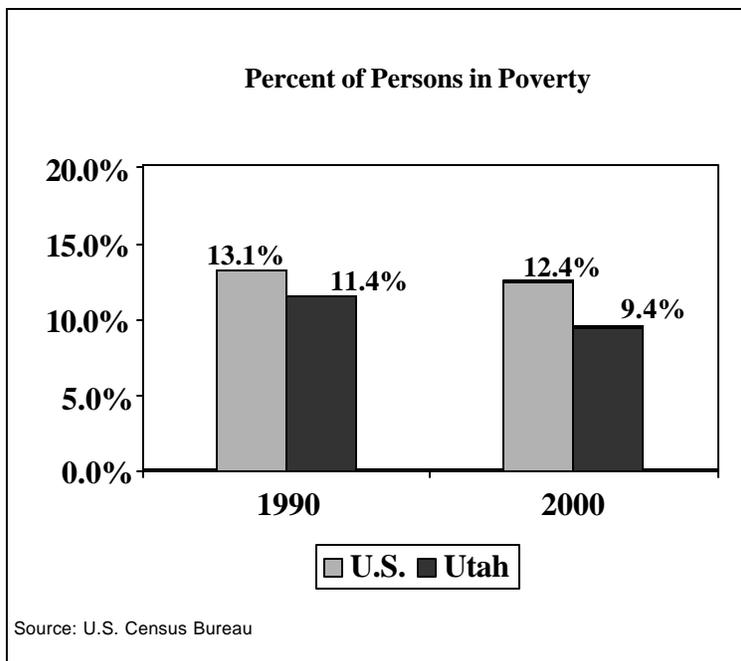
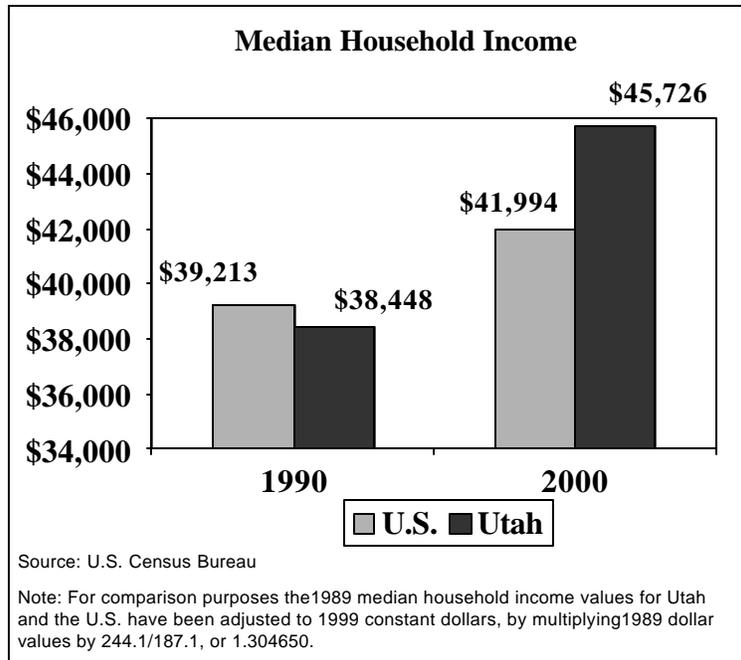
According to Census 2000, Utah's median household income, after being adjusted for inflation, increased 19% over the decade from \$38,448 in 1989 to \$45,726 in 1999. In the U.S., median household income increased 7% over the decade from \$39,213 in 1989 to \$41,994 in 1999¹.

Summit County had the highest median household income among Utah's counties, with a 1999 household income of \$64,962. Davis County ranked second in median household income (\$53,726), followed by Morgan (\$50,273), Wasatch (\$49,612), and Salt Lake (\$48,373) counties. San Juan County had the lowest median 1999 household income among Utah's counties, with a household income of \$28,137.

Median Family Income.

The state's median family income increased 18% over the decade from \$43,374 in 1989 to \$51,022 in 1999. In the U.S., median family income increased 9% over the decade from \$45,956 in 1989 to \$50,046 in 1999¹.

Summit County had the highest median family income among Utah's counties with a 1999 family income of \$72,510. Davis County ranked second with a median family income of \$58,329, followed by Salt Lake (\$54,470), Morgan (\$53,365), and Wasatch (\$52,102) counties. San Juan County had the lowest median family income among Utah's counties with a 1999 family income of \$31,673.



Per Capita Income. The state's per capita income increased 65% over the decade, from \$11,029 in 1989 to \$18,185 in 1999. In the U.S., per capita income increased 50% over the decade from \$14,420 in 1989 to \$21,587 in 1999.

Summit County had the highest per capita income among Utah's counties in 1999 at \$33,767, followed by Salt Lake (\$20,190), Wasatch (\$19,869), Davis (\$19,506), and Weber (\$18,246) counties. San Juan County had the lowest per capita income among Utah's counties at \$10,229 in 1999.

Poverty Status in 1999

Persons. According to Census 2000, in 1999, 9.4% of all persons in Utah were living below the poverty level, compared to 11.4% in 1989. In the U.S. in 1999, 12.4% of all persons were living in poverty, compared to 13.1% in 1989.

Among Utah's counties, San Juan County had the highest poverty rate in 1999 (31.4%), followed by Iron (19.2%), Duchesne (16.8%), Piute (16.2%), and Sanpete (15.9%) counties. Davis County had the lowest poverty at 5.1%.

Families. In 1999, 6.5% of all families in Utah were living

below the poverty level, compared to 8.6% in 1989. In the U.S., 9.2% of all families were living in poverty in 1999, compared to 10% in 1989. In 1999, 22.1% of all families in Utah with a female householder, no husband present, were below the poverty level, compared to 30.3% in 1989. In the U.S., 26.5% of all families with a female householder, no husband present, were below the poverty level, compared to 31.1% in 1989.

Among Utah's counties, San Juan County had the highest percentage of families living below the poverty level (26.9%),

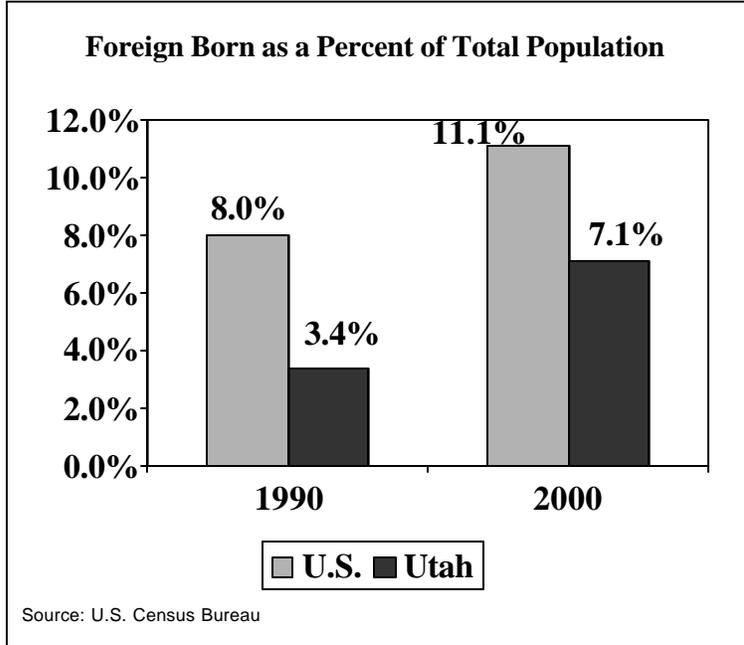
¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 187.1 for 1989 and 244.1 for 1999. To adjust 1989 median and mean dollar values to 1999 constant dollars, multiply 1989 dollar values by 244.1/187.1, or 1.304650.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Highlights

followed by Duchesne (14.2%), Iron (13.1%), Wayne (12.7%), and Uintah (12.0%) counties. Summit County had the lowest percentage of families in poverty (3.0%).

Foreign Born

The state's foreign born population increased by over 100,000, or 171%, from 1990 to 2000. The foreign born population in the U.S. increased 57% from 1990 to 2000. Foreign born persons



accounted for 7.1% of the total population in Utah in 2000, compared to 3.4% in 1990. In the U.S., foreign born persons accounted for 11.1% of the nation's population in 2000, compared to 8% of the total population in 1990.

The majority of foreign born persons in Utah in 2000 came from Latin America (55.4%), followed by Asia (17.9%), and Europe (16.2%). In the U.S., 51.7% came from Latin America, followed by Asia (26.4%), and Europe (15.8%).

Other highlights from the foreign born data include:

- Over one-half of all foreign born people in Utah entered the state from 1990 to 2000.
- Over 90% of all Utahns were born in the U.S. Two-thirds of this group were born in Utah.
- The majority of the state's foreign born population, 59%, lived in Salt Lake County in 2000.

Language Spoken at Home

In 2000, 87.5% of all Utahns were speaking English only at home, compared to 92.2% in 1990. At the national level, 82.1% of the population in 2000 were speaking English only at home, compared to 86.2% in 1990.

According to Census 2000, 7.4% of all persons age five and over in Utah were speaking Spanish at home, 2.5% were speaking Indo-European languages, and 1.9% were speaking Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

In the U.S. in 2000, 10.7% of persons age five and over were speaking Spanish at home, 3.8% were speaking Indo-European, and 2.7% were speaking Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

In 2000, 59% of people age five and over in Utah, and 60% of people in the U.S., that were speaking a language other than English at home were speaking Spanish.

Ancestry

In Census 2000, English was the most reported ancestry by Utahns (29.0%), followed by German (11.6%), United States or American (6.8%), Danish (6.5%), and Irish (5.9%). In the 1990 Census, English was the most reported ancestry, followed by German, Danish, Irish, and Swedish.

Nationally, German was the most reported ancestry (15.2%), followed by Irish (10.9%), English (8.7%), United States or American (7.3%), and Italian (5.6%).

Release of Summary File 2

On February 20, 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau released Summary File 2 (SF 2) for the State of Utah. SF2 contains the 100-percent data (the information compiled from questions asked of all people and about every housing unit). Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).

SF 2 includes population characteristics, such as sex by age, average household size, household type, relationship by household type, and own children under 18 years by family type and age. The file includes housing characteristics, such as tenure, tenure by age of householder, and tenure by household size for occupied housing units. Selected aggregates and medians are also provided.

These 100-percent data are presented in 36 population tables and 11 housing tables, identified with "PCT" and "HCT," respectively. Tables are comprised for 250 population groups: the total population, 132 race groups, 78 American Indian and Alaskan Native tribe categories (reflecting 39 individual tribes), and 39 Hispanic or Latino groups. The presentation of SF 2 tables for any of the 250 population groups is subject to a population threshold of 100 or more people. That is, if there are fewer than 100 people in a specific geographic area, their population and housing characteristics are not available for that geographic area in SF2.

Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Demographic Profiles, visit the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

United States
**Census
2000**

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-1)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
SEX AND AGE					Total population	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Male.....	855,759	49.7	1,119,031	50.1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0
Female.....	867,091	50.3	1,114,138	49.9	Mexican.....	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1
Under 5 years.....	169,633	9.8	209,378	9.4	Puerto Rican.....	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2
5 to 9 years.....	183,674	10.7	193,033	8.6	Cuban.....	456	-	940	-
10 to 14 years.....	183,846	10.7	192,288	8.6	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7
15 to 19 years.....	152,455	8.8	216,278	9.7	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0
20 to 24 years.....	137,822	8.0	225,152	10.1	White.....	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3
25 to 34 years.....	274,898	16.0	327,064	14.6	RELATIONSHIP				
35 to 44 years.....	224,672	13.0	299,536	13.4	Total population	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	138,481	8.0	237,710	10.6	In households.....	1,693,802	98.3	2,192,689	98.2
55 to 59 years.....	54,930	3.2	80,053	3.6	Householder.....	537,273	31.2	701,281	31.4
60 to 64 years.....	52,481	3.0	62,455	2.8	Spouse.....	348,029	20.2	442,931	19.8
65 to 74 years.....	88,187	5.1	101,548	4.5	Child.....	703,281	40.8	828,541	37.1
75 to 84 years.....	48,160	2.8	66,923	3.0	Own child under 18 years.....	598,039	34.7	663,394	29.7
85 years and over.....	13,611	0.8	21,751	1.0	Other relatives.....	44,727	2.6	105,800	4.7
Median age (years).....	26.3	(X)	27.1	(X)	Under 18 years.....	19,951	1.2	41,916	1.9
18 years and over.....	1,095,406	63.6	1,514,471	67.8	Nonrelatives.....	60,492	3.5	114,136	5.1
Male.....	533,803	31.0	749,235	33.6	Unmarried partner	11,466	0.7	24,104	1.1
Female.....	561,603	32.6	765,236	34.3	In group quarters.....	29,048	1.7	40,480	1.8
21 years and over.....	1,005,161	58.3	1,379,043	61.8	Institutionalized population.....	12,739	0.7	19,467	0.9
62 years and over.....	181,215	10.5	226,230	10.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	16,309	0.9	21,013	0.9
65 years and over.....	149,958	8.7	190,222	8.5	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Male.....	64,290	3.7	83,228	3.7	Total households	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
Female.....	85,668	5.0	106,994	4.8	Family households (families).....	410,862	76.5	535,294	76.3
RACE					With own children under 18 years.....	242,869	45.2	299,746	42.7
One race	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9	Married-couple family.....	348,029	64.8	442,931	63.2
White.....	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2	With own children under 18 years.....	202,207	37.6	245,743	35.0
Black or African American.....	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8	Female householder, no husband present ..	49,077	9.1	65,941	9.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3	With own children under 18 years.....	33,292	6.2	40,329	5.8
Asian.....	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7	Nonfamily households.....	126,411	23.5	165,987	23.7
Asian Indian.....	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1	Householder living alone.....	101,640	18.9	124,756	17.8
Chinese.....	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4	Householder 65 years and over.....	38,320	7.1	43,908	6.3
Filipino.....	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	254,194	47.3	321,108	45.8
Japanese.....	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	104,236	19.4	130,469	18.6
Korean.....	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2	Average household size.....	3.15	(X)	3.13	(X)
Vietnamese.....	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3	Average family size.....	3.67	(X)	3.57	(X)
Other Asian	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3	HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7	Total housing units	598,388	100.0	768,594	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1	Occupied housing units.....	537,273	89.8	701,281	91.2
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	148	-	202	-	Vacant housing units.....	61,115	10.2	67,313	8.8
Samoan.....	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional us	21,023	3.5	29,685	3.9
Other Pacific Islander	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.4	(X)	2.1	(X)
Some other race.....	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	8.6	(X)	6.5	(X)
Two or more races	na	na	47,195	2.1	HOUSING TENURE				
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:					Occupied housing units	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
White.....	na	na	2,034,448	91.1	Owner-occupied housing units.....	365,979	68.1	501,547	71.5
Black or African American.....	na	na	24,382	1.1	Renter-occupied housing units.....	171,294	31.9	199,734	28.5
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	na	na	40,445	1.8	Average household size of owner-occupied uni	3.38	(X)	3.29	(X)
Asian.....	na	na	48,692	2.2	Average household size of renter-occupied uni	2.67	(X)	2.75	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander....	na	na	21,367	1.0					
Some other race.....	na	na	113,950	5.1					

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 Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-2)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT¹					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school.....					Total population.....				
	610,696	100.0	741,524	100.0		1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	na	na	46,057	6.2	Native.....	1,664,250	96.6	2,074,505	92.9
Kindergarten.....	na	na	38,261	5.2	Born in United States.....	1,648,436	95.7	2,054,627	92.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8) ⁷	419,975	68.8	305,486	41.2	State of residence.....	1,157,744	67.2	1,405,177	62.9
High school (grades 9-12).....	na	na	164,977	22.2	Different state.....	490,692	28.5	649,450	29.1
College or graduate school.....	147,095	24.1	186,743	25.2	Born outside United States.....	15,814	0.9	19,878	0.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					Foreign born.....				
Population 25 years and over.....					Entered 1990 to March 2000.....				
	897,321	100.0	1,197,892	100.0		25,912	1.5	90,725	4.1
Less than 9th grade.....	30,379	3.4	38,426	3.2	Naturalized citizen.....	25,841	1.5	48,178	2.2
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	102,936	11.5	108,585	9.1	Not a citizen.....	32,759	1.9	110,486	4.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	244,132	27.2	294,426	24.6	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Some college, no degree.....	250,406	27.9	348,680	29.1	Total (excluding born at sea)⁵ ...				
Associate degree.....	69,715	7.8	94,812	7.9	Europe.....	17,820	31.2	25,640	16.2
Bachelor's degree.....	138,534	15.4	213,959	17.9	Asia.....	15,898	27.8	28,373	17.9
Graduate or professional degree.....	61,219	6.8	99,004	8.3	Africa.....	704	1.2	2,414	1.5
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	85.1	(X)	87.7	(X)	Oceania.....	3,448	6.0	6,612	4.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	22.3	(X)	26.1	(X)	Latin America.....	13,825	24.2	87,883	55.4
MARITAL STATUS²					Northern America.....				
Population 15 years and over.....					Language spoken at home.....				
	1,185,697	100.0	1,639,688	100.0		1,553,351	100.0	2,023,875	100.0
Never married.....	302,589	25.5	457,015	27.9	Population 5 years and over.....				
Now married, except separated.....	718,636	60.6	963,341	58.8	English only.....	1,432,947	92.2	1,770,626	87.5
Separated.....	14,766	1.2	20,027	1.2	Language other than English.....	120,404	7.8	253,249	12.5
Widowed.....	57,999	4.9	67,035	4.1	Speak English less than "very well".	40,825	2.6	105,691	5.2
Female.....	48,925	4.1	54,247	3.3	Spanish.....	51,945	3.3	150,244	7.4
Divorced.....	91,707	7.7	132,270	8.1	Speak English less than "very well".	17,037	1.1	71,405	3.5
Female.....	52,634	4.4	73,061	4.5	Other Indo-European languages.....	34,088	2.2	49,865	2.5
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS					Speak English less than "very well".				
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years....					Asian and Pacific Island languages.....				
	na	na	39,564	100.0		22,346	1.4	37,805	1.9
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	na	na	15,989	40.4	Speak English less than "very well".				
VETERAN STATUS³					ANCESTRY (single or multiple)				
Civilian population 18 years and over.....					Total population.....				
	1,146,986	100.0	1,510,842	100.0		1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Civilian veterans.....	146,630	12.8	161,351	10.7	Total ancestries reported.....				
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION⁴					Arab.....				
Population 5 to 20 years.....					Czech⁶.....				
	na	na	638,650	100.0		2,730	0.2	4,598	0.2
With a disability.....	na	na	44,010	6.9	Danish.....	4,490	0.3	5,010	0.2
Population 21 to 64 years.....					Dutch.....				
	na	na	1,175,910	100.0		55,770	3.2	51,891	2.3
With a disability.....	na	na	181,290	15.4	English.....	749,711	43.5	647,987	29.0
Percent employed.....	na	na	64.2	(X)	French (except Basque) ⁶	53,931	3.1	50,549	2.3
No disability.....	na	na	994,620	84.6	French Canadian ⁶	6,126	0.4	7,396	0.3
Percent employed.....	na	na	78.7	(X)	German.....	299,853	17.4	258,496	11.6
Population 65 years and over.....					Greek.....				
	144,240	100.0	183,813	100.0		10,439	0.6	11,691	0.5
With a disability.....	24,654	17.1	73,386	39.9	Hungarian.....	2,944	0.2	3,306	0.1
RESIDENCE IN 1995					Irish ⁶				
Population 5 years and over.....					Italian.....				
	1,553,351	100.0	2,023,875	100.0		136,940	7.9	132,162	5.9
Same house in 1995.....	818,356	52.7	998,458	49.3	Lithuanian.....	46,008	2.7	57,512	2.6
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	709,378	45.7	960,754	47.5	Norwegian.....	1,118	0.1	1,605	0.1
Same county.....	409,847	26.4	538,410	26.6	Polish.....	36,178	2.1	60,567	2.7
Different county.....	299,531	19.3	422,344	20.9	Portuguese.....	14,832	0.9	16,784	0.8
Same state.....	122,460	7.9	180,155	8.9	Russian.....	1,954	0.1	4,031	0.2
Different state.....	177,071	11.4	242,189	12.0	Scotch-Irish.....	4,401	0.3	7,041	0.3
Elsewhere in 1995.....	25,617	1.6	64,663	3.2	Scottish.....	24,292	1.4	25,031	1.1
					Scottish.....				
					Slovak.....				
					Slovak.....				
					Subsaharan African.....				
					Swedish.....				
					Swiss.....				
					Ukrainian.....				
					United States or American.....				
					Welsh.....				
					West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)....				
					Other ancestries.....				

"-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ School enrollment data for 1990 and 2000 are not fully comparable due to changes in how data were obtained on level of enrollment. In 1990, estimates of grade enrolled were based on the school enrollment and educational attainment questions.

² Marital status data for 1990 are 100-percent data from *General Population Characteristics* (1990 CP-1) and Summary Tape File (STF) 1.

³ Veteran status data are for the civilian population 16 years and over in 1990 and for the civilian population 18 years and over in 2000.

⁴ Disability data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the census questions on disability. New 2000 questions cover the major life activities of seeing and hearing and the ability to perform physical and mental tasks. These questions collect data on the disability status of children 5 years and over as well as adults. The 1990 questions collected data only for persons 15 years and over.

⁵ In 1990 (in contrast to 2000), nonresponse on country or region of birth was not allocated.

⁶ The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in CP-2 reports and in Summary Tape File (STF) 4, but combined in STF3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

⁷ In 1990, elementary and high school were combined into one category.

⁸ These questions were not asked in the 1990 Census.

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-3)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					INCOME IN 1989⁴				
Population 16 years and over.....	1,154,039	100.0	1,600,279	100.0	Households.....	537,196	100.0	701,933	100.0
In labor force.....	784,501	68.0	1,104,431	69.0	Less than \$10,000.....	67,805	12.6	41,959	6.0
Civilian labor force.....	777,448	67.4	1,098,923	68.7	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	49,726	9.3	33,952	4.8
Employed.....	736,059	63.8	1,044,362	65.3	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	104,664	19.5	83,121	11.8
Unemployed.....	41,389	3.6	54,561	3.4	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	100,655	18.7	93,119	13.3
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.3	(X)	5.0	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	107,616	20.0	133,421	19.0
Armed Forces.....	7,053	0.6	5,508	0.3	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	74,290	13.8	158,405	22.6
Not in labor force.....	369,538	32.0	495,848	31.0	\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	18,939	3.5	79,659	11.3
					\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8,725	1.6	52,641	7.5
					\$150,000 to \$199,999 ⁵	4,776	0.9	12,924	1.8
Females 16 years and over.....	589,854	100.0	807,196	100.0	\$200,000 or more.....	na	na	12,732	1.8
In labor force.....	345,602	58.6	492,117	61.0	Median household income (dollars).....	29,470	(X)	45,726	(X)
Civilian labor force.....	344,785	58.5	491,327	60.9	With earnings.....	455,142	84.7	604,567	86.1
Employed.....	326,464	55.3	465,893	57.7	Mean earnings (dollars).....	34,322	(X)	54,973	(X)
					With Social Security income.....	116,828	21.7	144,815	20.6
Own children under 6 years.....	202,019	100.0	241,072	100.0	Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8,204	(X)	11,829	(X)
All parents in familv in labor force.....	106,799	52.9	126,183	52.3	With Supplemental Security Income.....	na	na	19,890	2.8
					Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)...	na	na	6,580	(X)
COMMUTING TO WORK					With public assistance income.....	29,569	5.5	21,896	3.1
Workers 16 years and over.....	732,376	100.0	1,032,858	928.9	Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3,733	(X)	2,878	(X)
Car. truck. or van - - drove alone.....	541,226	73.9	779,438	701.0	With retirement income.....	83,373	15.5	110,476	15.7
Car. truck. or van - - carpooled.....	111,197	15.2	145,950	131.3	Mean retirement income (dollars).....	10,302	(X)	17,682	(X)
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	16,971	2.3	23,199	20.9					
Walked.....	25,080	3.4	28,523	25.7	Families.....	413,257	100.0	539,728	100.0
Other means.....	11,654	1.6	12,413	11.2	Less than \$10,000.....	31,218	7.6	19,106	3.5
Worked at home.....	26,248	3.6	43,335	39.0	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	30,156	7.3	17,333	3.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	18.9	(X)	21.3	(X)	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	75,736	18.3	52,363	9.7
					\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	82,512	20.0	66,781	12.4
Employed civilian population					\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	95,194	23.0	106,236	19.7
16 years and over.....	736,059	100.0	1,044,362	100.0	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	68,634	16.6	136,848	25.4
OCCUPATION²					\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	17,359	4.2	71,213	13.2
Management, professional, and related occupations....	na	na	339,310	32.5	\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8,059	2.0	46,863	8.7
Service occupations.....	na	na	145,862	14.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999 ⁵	4,389	1.1	11,553	2.1
Sales and office occupations.....	na	na	301,566	28.9	\$200,000 or more.....	na	na	11,432	2.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	na	na	5,417	0.5	Median familv income (dollars).....	33,246	(X)	51,022	(X)
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations.....	na	na	110,873	10.6	Per capita income (dollars).....	11,029	(X)	18,185	(X)
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	na	na	141,334	13.5	Median income (dollars):⁶				
					Male full-time, year-round workers.....	28,597	(X)	36,935	(X)
INDUSTRY³					Female full-time, year-round workers.....	17,208	(X)	24,872	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining....	na	na	20,288	1.9					
Construction.....	na	na	85,954	8.2					
Manufacturing.....	na	na	126,299	12.1					
Wholesale trade.....	na	na	36,729	3.5					
Retail trade.....	na	na	133,249	12.8					
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities.....	na	na	51,249	4.9					
Information.....	na	na	34,712	3.3					
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing.....	na	na	70,996	6.8					
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services.....	na	na	98,148	9.4					
Educational, health and social services.....	na	na	200,272	19.2					
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services.....	na	na	83,035	8.0					
Other services (except public administration).....	na	na	46,128	4.4					
Public administration.....	na	na	57,303	5.5					
CLASS OF WORKER									
Private wage and salary workers.....	544,894	74.0	816,475	78.2					
Government workers.....	138,292	18.8	163,996	15.7					
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business.....	49,906	6.8	60,621	5.8					
Unpaid familv workers.....	2,967	0.4	3,270	0.3					

"-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ Due to changes in data capture procedures, mean travel time in 1990 is understated slightly relative to mean travel time in 2000.

² Occupation data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the classification system by occupation.

³ Industry data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the classification system by industry.

⁴ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 187.1 for 1989 and 244.1 for 1999. To adjust 1989 median, mean, and per capita dollar values to 1999 constant dollars, multiply 1989 dollar values by 244.1/187.1, or by 1.304650.

⁵ Income categories for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable. In 1990 the highest income category was \$150,000 or more. In 2000 it was broken down further into categories of \$150,000 to \$199,999 and \$200,000 or more.

⁶ 1999 data on median earnings are not directly comparable with 1989 data on median income. Based on Current Population Survey data for 1999, median income for full-time, year-round workers was higher than their median earnings by about 3 percent for males and by about 4 percent for females.

Utah Demographic Profiles: 1990 and 2000 (DP-4)

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units.....	598,388	100.0	768,594	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM ¹				
UNITS IN STRUCTURE¹					Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
1-unit, detached.....	393,374	65.7	520,101	67.7	1.00 or less.....	507,696	94.5	658,443	93.9
1-unit, attached.....	23,702	4.0	37,902	4.9	1.01 to 1.50.....	21,849	4.1	26,891	3.8
2 units.....	27,284	4.6	29,243	3.8	1.51 or more.....	7,728	1.4	15,947	2.3
3 or 4 units.....	30,431	5.1	36,998	4.8					
5 to 9 units.....	20,503	3.4	27,677	3.6	Specified owner-occupied units..	303,724	100.0	427,244	100.0
10 to 19 units.....	29,059	4.9	30,357	3.9	VALUE ^{1 b c}				
20 or more units.....	32,991	5.5	44,848	5.8	Less than \$50,000.....	61,055	20.1	6,319	1.5
Mobile home ^c	34,986	5.8	39,267	5.1	\$50,000 to \$99,999.....	188,574	62.1	62,324	14.6
Boat, RV, van, etc ³	6,058	1.0	2,201	0.3	\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	35,185	11.6	158,172	37.0
					\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10,641	3.5	101,538	23.8
					\$200,000 to \$299,999.....	5,727	1.9	64,318	15.1
					\$300,000 to \$499,999.....	1,928	0.6	26,084	6.1
					\$500,000 to \$999,999 ⁹	614	0.2	6,915	1.6
					\$1,000,000 or more.....	na	na	1,574	0.4
					Median (dollars).....	68,700	(X)	146,100	(X)
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT ^{4,8}					MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED				
1999 to March 2000.....	na	na	32,366	4.2	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS ^{a b c}				
1995 to 1998.....	na	na	101,022	13.1	With a mortgage.....	213,968	69.9	323,835	75.8
1990 to 1994.....	na	na	66,058	8.6	Less than \$300.....	8,582	2.8	1,609	0.4
1980 to 1989.....	na	na	124,012	16.1	\$300 to \$499.....	41,978	13.7	10,952	2.6
1970 to 1979.....	168,147	28.1	169,025	22.0	\$500 to \$699.....	68,416	22.3	31,444	7.4
1960 to 1969.....	82,603	13.8	80,217	10.4	\$700 to \$999.....	66,941	21.9	87,490	20.5
1940 to 1959.....	120,961	20.2	119,027	15.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	21,021	6.9	123,909	29.0
1939 or earlier.....	80,779	13.5	76,867	10.0	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4,704	1.5	43,360	10.1
					\$2,000 or more.....	2,326	0.8	25,071	5.9
					Median (dollars).....	666	(X)	1,102	(X)
					Not mortgaged.....	92,258	30.1	103,409	24.2
					Median (dollars).....	185	(X)	249	(X)
ROOMS ¹					SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
1 room.....	7,779	1.3	11,175	1.5	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD				
2 rooms.....	21,810	3.6	32,499	4.2	INCOME IN 1989 ^{4 7}				
3 rooms.....	50,173	8.4	59,441	7.7	Less than 15.0 percent.....	117,755	38.5	149,080	34.9
4 rooms.....	113,033	18.9	113,310	14.7	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	57,060	63.9	69,518	16.3
5 rooms.....	103,105	17.2	119,643	15.6	20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	48,351	54.2	60,365	14.1
6 rooms.....	79,707	13.3	101,601	13.2	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	30,763	34.5	46,236	10.8
7 rooms.....	69,823	11.7	95,407	12.4	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	17,650	19.8	30,998	7.3
8 rooms.....	60,630	10.1	91,261	11.9	35.0 percent or more.....	33,404	37.4	69,252	16.2
9 or more rooms.....	92,328	15.4	144,257	18.8	Not computed.....	1,243	1.4	1,795	0.4
Median (rooms).....	5.5	(X)	6.0	(X)					
Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0	Specified renter-occupied units..	169,793	100.0	198,716	100.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT ^{4,8}					GROSS RENT ^{4 6}				
1999 to March 2000.....	na	na	168,475	24.0	Less than \$200.....	12,443	7.3	6,470	3.3
1995 to 1998.....	na	na	210,016	29.9	\$200 to \$299.....	31,280	18.4	8,853	4.5
1990 to 1994.....	na	na	109,418	15.6	\$300 to \$499.....	87,705	51.7	41,783	21.0
1980 to 1989.....	na	na	89,400	12.7	\$500 to \$749.....	25,295	14.9	83,798	42.2
1970 to 1979.....	98,125	18.3	63,807	9.1	\$750 to \$999.....	4,782	2.8	30,337	15.3
1969 or earlier.....	92,986	17.3	60,165	8.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499 ¹⁰	1,497	0.9	14,249	7.2
					\$1,500 or more.....	na	na	2,708	1.4
					No cash rent.....	6,791	4.0	10,518	5.3
					Median (dollars).....	369	(X)	597	(X)
VEHICLES AVAILABLE ⁴					GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF				
None.....	29,068	5.4	35,610	5.1	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ⁴				
1.....	152,986	28.5	188,899	26.9	Less than 15.0 percent.....	32,812	19.3	36,042	18.1
2.....	224,752	41.8	293,769	41.9	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	29,331	17.3	29,673	14.9
3 or more.....	130,467	24.3	183,003	26.1	20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	24,143	14.2	27,333	13.8
					25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	18,396	10.8	22,327	11.2
					30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	12,146	7.2	15,067	7.6
					35.0 percent or more.....	44,120	26.0	55,010	27.7
					Not computed.....	8,845	5.2	13,264	6.7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL ⁴									
Utility gas.....	440,040	81.9	594,702	84.8					
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	12,279	2.3	20,911	3.0					
Electricity.....	51,047	9.5	68,433	9.8					
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	7,048	1.3	3,851	0.5					
Coal or coke.....	7,202	1.3	2,691	0.4					
Wood.....	17,349	3.2	7,756	1.1					
Solar energy.....	525	0.1	261	-					
Other fuel.....	1,326	0.2	1,899	0.3					
No fuel used.....	457	0.1	777	0.1					
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS ⁴									
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2,163	0.4	2,906	0.4					
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	2,056	0.4	2,793	0.4					
No telephone service ⁵	21,472	4.0	10,802	1.5					

-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. "(X)" Not applicable. "na" Not available.

¹ 100-percent data. ² Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000 due to a change in question wording: from "Mobile home or trailer" in 1990 to "Mobile home" in 2000.

³ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000 due to a change in question wording: from "Other" in 1990 to "Boat, RV, van, etc." in 2000. ⁴ Sample data.

Sample data were controlled to 100-percent counts for Total housing units and for Occupied housing units. ⁵ Data on telephone availability for 1990 and 2000 are

not fully comparable due to a change in the census question on telephone availability. ⁶ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 196.5 for 1990 and 252.3 for 2000.

To adjust 1990 median dollar values to 2000 constant dollars, multiply 1990 dollar values by 252.3/196.5, or by 1.283969. ⁷ In 1990, the number of Specified owner-occupied units differs

between data on value (100-percent data) and data on monthly owner costs (sample data). In 2000, data on both items were collected on a sample basis. ⁸ Data for this category are not fully comparable

for 1990 and 2000. Selected year categories were changed for 2000. ⁹ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000. The category changed from "\$500,000 or more" in 1990

to "\$500,000 to \$999,999" and "\$1,000,000 or more" in 2000. ¹⁰ Data for this category are not fully comparable for 1990 and 2000. The category changed

from "\$1,000 or more" in 1990 to "\$1,000 to \$1,499" and "\$1,500 or more" in 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. For 100-percent data, *General Housing Characteristics* (1990 CH-1), Summary Tape File (STF) 1, and STF2.

New Urban and Rural Criteria for Census 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau released new criteria for defining the nation's urban and rural territories based on the results of Census 2000. These criteria replace the 1990 census criteria for defining urban and rural territories.

The Census Bureau identifies and tabulates data for urban and rural populations and their associated areas solely for the presentation and comparison of census statistical data. It does not take into account or attempt to anticipate any non-statistical uses that may be made of these areas. The Census Bureau does, however, recognize that some federal and state agencies are required by law to use Census Bureau defined urban and rural classifications for allocating program funds, and therefore urges all agencies to consider making adjustments to the urban and rural criteria specifically for their program but to clearly note this change to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau official classifications.

Census 2000 Urban and Rural Classifications

The Census Bureau classifies "Urban" as all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of:

- Core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile; and
- Surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile.

However, under certain conditions, territories that are less densely populated may constitute a part of each UA or UC.

All territories, populations and housing units located outside of the urbanized areas and urban clusters are defined as "Rural." Rural areas can be both place and non-place territories. It is important to note that geographic entities such as census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, and the area outside metropolitan areas, often contain both urban and rural territory population and housing units.

Census 2000 Urbanized Areas and Urban Cluster Definitions

Urbanized Areas. For Census 2000, an Urbanized Area (UA) consists of contiguous, densely settled census block groups and census blocks that meet population requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population of at least 50,000 people.

Urban Clusters. An Urban Cluster (UC) consists of contiguous, densely settled census block groups and blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population with at least 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000.

Delineating Urban Territory

Delineation of urbanized areas and urban clusters is now based strictly on aggregations of block groups and census blocks. It no longer considers the boundaries of previously existing legal and statistical entities. Furthermore, Census 2000 now labels partly rural geographical entities as extended places instead of the previously used term extended cities, since a census designated place (as well as any incorporated place) can now be partly urban and partly rural.

The Census Bureau follows a regimented process in determining urban territory. A detailed discussion on the entire delineating process can be obtained from the Federal Registry Vol.67, No. 51 (pp. 11663-11670). Very briefly, this process consists of the sequential addition of non-contiguous qualified territory to an identified initial core. The initial core is comprised of contiguous census block groups that fulfill a certain population density and land area criteria. Additional non-contiguous qualifying areas are added to this core through two special geographic concepts – the 'hop' and 'jump'. A hop is a road connection of no more than 0.5 miles, made up of one or more non-qualifying census blocks that fulfill specific population density and land area criteria. Jump connections are also used to add more discontinuous qualified territory to the core and are no more than 2.5 miles in length.

In addition, the Census Bureau uses two other geographic concepts, enclaves and indentations, that add more qualifying territory to the core. Once all the qualifying territory have been added in the sequential manner outlined by the Bureau, the geography is finally designated as either an urbanized area or an urbanized cluster, based on the final population size.

Differences Between 1990 and 2000 Census UA Criteria

The Census Bureau has made a number of significant changes to the 1990 Census criteria for determining urban territories under the new classification system. This has resulted in a considerably different urban landscape from that of 1990. The most important differences in the UA criteria between the two censuses are as follows:

- Census 2000 does not automatically recognize previously existing UA territory. All previously qualified UA territory have been reevaluated in order to determine their eligibility under the new classification system. This has been done in order to bring the UA criteria back to a single set of rules that will ensure consistency and the elimination of any subjectivity in these delineations.
- Census 2000 uses UCs (Urbanized Clusters) rather than Places to determine the total urban population outside of UAs. Under the new system, previously established place boundaries are 'invisible' and therefore not taken into consideration when creating and classifying the cores of densely settled population agglomerations.
- Technological advancement in the field of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will allow Census 2000 to automate the mapping of the entire urban and rural delineation for the first time in census history.
- The criteria for 'extended city or place' has significantly changed. Previously, sparsely settled areas were examined using population density and area measurements in order to determine whether or not they were excluded from the UA. Furthermore, the previous use of 'Place' introduced a bias that depended on a state's annexation and incorporation laws. Under the new system, extended places will be determined solely on the basis of the population density of census block groups and census blocks, thereby resulting in a more objective and equitable process of delineating urban entities.

New Urban and Rural Criteria for Census 2000

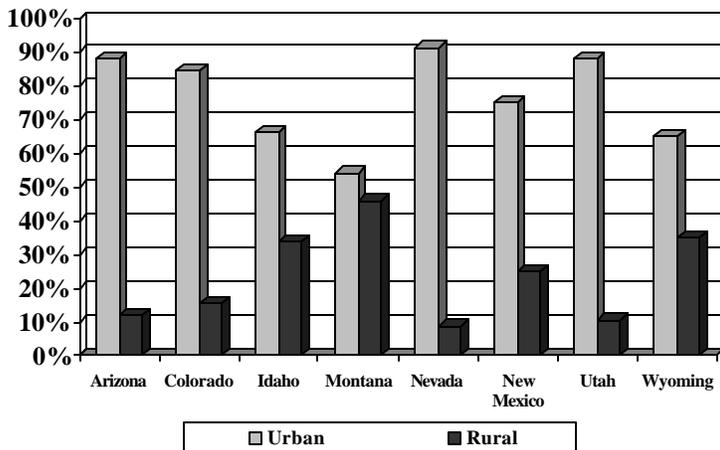
- The UA central place and title criteria will no longer follow standards predefined by other federal agencies. In the past, many UA central places and titles were based on MA (Metropolitan Area) central city definitions established by the Office of Management and Budget. In Census 2000, the new MA criteria will be applied later than the UA criteria.

Boundaries for the newly classified UAs and UCs will be available on the Census Bureau website when the full Summary File 3 is released later this summer.

Additional Information

For more information on urban and rural criteria for Census 2000, visit the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Percent of Population that is Urban/Rural Mountain States: 2000



The Urban population was determined by adding the populations of the urbanized areas and urban clusters within each of these states, as determined by Census 2000.

Urban and Rural Profile of Mountain States

The mountain states region was the fastest growing region in the United States during the 1990-2000 decade. The region averaged a 2.9% annual population growth over this period. Data from the Census 2000 New Classification System show that the majority of the region's population is concentrated in urban territories. Among the mountain states, Nevada took the lead in the proportion of the state's population that was urban (91.5%), followed by Utah (88.2%), Arizona (88.2%), and Colorado (84.5%). Montana had the lowest proportion of urban population at 54.1%, followed by Wyoming (65.1%) and Idaho (66.2%).

Utah's Urban Population (Census 2000 New Classification)¹

According to the recently released Census 2000 New Classification, Utah's total urban population constitutes 88% of the state's total population. This population resides in Utah's five Urbanized Areas and 26 Urban Clusters, as identified by this new classification. In 1990, based on the previous classification, Utah's urban population was 87%. Utah's Urbanized Areas (UAs) under the new classification system include Salt Lake City (887,916), Ogden-Layton (417,787), Provo-Orem (303,865), St. George (62,654), and Logan (76,141).

The new system has resulted in three important changes in the urban profile of Utah. These are: 1) the inclusion of St. George as a new Urbanized Area; 2) the transformation of Ogden UA to Ogden-Layton UA; and 3) the alteration of the boundaries of Salt Lake City from the 1990 census. Ogden-Layton now contains a part of the 1990-defined Salt Lake City UA.

Note: ¹Population values for Urban Areas and Urban Clusters have been revised. All values shown in this publication reflect revised numbers.

Utah's Urban Population: 2000

Census 2000 New Classification System

Urbanized Areas	Population
Salt Lake City	887,916
Ogden-Layton	417,787
Provo-Orem	303,865
St. George	62,654
Logan	76,141

Urbanized Clusters

Blanding, UT	2,981
Brigham City, UT	20,764
Cedar City, UT	22,253
Colorado City AZ-UT	1,604 (PT)
Delta, UT	3,146
Ephraim, UT	4,209
Grantsville, UT	4,522
Gunnison, UT	3,041
Heber, UT	9,705
Hurricane, UT	8,292
Kanab, UT	2,782
Manti, UT	3,013
Moab, UT	6,537
Nephi, UT	4,575
Park City, UT	8,508
Price, UT	12,433
Richfield, UT	6,864
Roosevelt, UT	4,016
Santaquin, UT	5,277
Spanish Fork, UT	37,456
Stansbury Park, UT	2,957
Summit Park, UT	5,486
Tooele, UT	22,007
Tremonton, UT	7,219
Vernal, UT	11,515
West Wendover, UT-NV	1,410 (PT)

Total Urban Population 1,970,935

Note: Population values for all areas except Manti, UT reflect revised numbers.

Federal Government Expenditures for FY 2001

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released its annual *Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR)* for Fiscal Year 2001. This report documents federal government expenditure obligations at the state and county levels, and is the only consolidated source of state and local data on a majority of direct federal expenditures. Its companion report, *Federal Aid to States (FAS)* for Fiscal Year 2001, contains federal agency and program-level data for grants on a state-by-state basis. While the CFFR data represents federal government obligations to the various state and local level governments that may or may not result in actual expenditure, the FAS publication contains data on the actual federal government expenditures to state and local government. Furthermore, while the CFFR provides data on several other categories of federal funds (such as salaries and wages, retirement and disability, other direct payments, etc.), the FAS provides information only on grants.

Federal funds are allocated to states and local entities through five major categories:

- Grants - This category includes major grants such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Women Infant and Children (WIC), low-income rental assistance, highway construction and planning, Home Ownership Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE), Homeless shelter and homeless assistance, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Childcare and development, etc.
- Salaries and wages for federal employees.
- Retirement and disability payments such as social security insurance, veterans benefits, supplemental security income, disability benefits, etc.
- Other direct payments that include Medicare benefits, food stamp payments, excess earned income tax credit, unemployment compensation, life and health insurance (for federal employees), and housing and agricultural assistance.
- Procurement contracts to agencies/programs such as the U.S. Postal service, Department of Defense, General Services Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), etc.

According to the CFFR, a total of \$1.8 trillion was obligated for direct expenditure by the federal government for FY 2001,

reflecting a 12.5% increase over 2000. An additional \$823 billion was committed for other federal assistance such as loans and insurance programs.

Like last year, California continued to benefit more than any other state in the amount of federal funds received per capita, with a total of \$188 billion, followed by New York (\$116 billion), Texas (\$112 billion), Florida (\$100 billion), and Pennsylvania (\$79 billion).

Utah received a total of \$11.4 billion dollars, an increase of 11% from the previous fiscal year. The highest category of expenditure for Utah was retirement and disability payments (31.6%), followed by grants to state and local governments (19.7%), procurement contracts (18.3%), salaries and wages (15.5%), and other direct payments (14.8%).

Federal grant monies to Utah show interesting trends in some of the major grant categories. For instance, childcare and development grants increased by as much as 63%, from \$28.6 million in FY 2000 to \$46.8 million in FY 2001. Federal funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) reflected an increase of 56% from the previous year (Federal TANF funding for FY 2001 was \$85.7 million, as compared to \$54.7 million in FY 2000). Other grant categories that saw an increase from FY 2000 include low rent housing assistance (\$3.06 million, a 16% increase), Medicaid (\$688.5 million, an 8% increase), and WIC (\$30.9 million, a 1% increase). On the downside, federal funding was reduced from other categories such as emergency shelter and homeless assistance, a 5% decrease at \$3 million, and the food stamp program, which reflected a significant 33% decrease at \$22.7 million.

In the retirements and disability category, Utah's social security payments saw an increase of 8% from FY 2000, reflecting the national trend of a gradually aging population. As this trend continues, we anticipate significant increases in social security and Medicare expenditure obligations by the federal government to all states.

Additional Information

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 for Selected Programs in the State of Utah

Category	2000	2001	% Change
Social Security	\$3,337,043,595	\$3,604,690,000	8.0%
Center for Medicare & Medicaid (Medicaid)*	635,266,000	688,514,000	8.4%
AFDC/TANF	54,777,000	85,763,000	56.6%
Food Stamp Program	34,236,000	22,786,000	-33.4%
WIC	30,564,000	30,951,000	1.3%
Childcare and Development	28,678,000	46,812,000	63.2%
Low Rent Housing Assistance	2,608,000	3,036,000	16.4%

* In the FY 2000 FAS report, this category is called Health Care Financing Administration

Distribution of Federal Funds by State (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2001

State	Total Funds	Expenditure by Category (percent of total funds)				
		Retirement Disability	Other Direct Payments	Grants	Procurement	Salaries and Wages
United States	\$1,778,884	33.7%	22.8%	19.1%	13.8%	10.6%
Alabama	31,700	36.2%	21.6%	16.7%	16.4%	9.1%
Alaska	6,403	14.6%	9.5%	36.1%	17.6%	22.1%
Arizona	30,376	36.5%	19.5%	17.1%	17.3%	9.6%
Arkansas	16,632	40.1%	27.9%	20.7%	4.2%	7.1%
California	188,517	30.9%	23.1%	21.1%	15.4%	9.5%
Colorado	24,345	32.3%	17.4%	16.1%	18.4%	15.9%
Connecticut	22,742	31.8%	22.2%	19.2%	20.8%	6.0%
Delaware	4,246	42.3%	23.2%	21.0%	3.5%	10.1%
Florida	99,998	42.7%	26.3%	13.7%	8.9%	8.4%
Georgia	47,320	32.9%	20.1%	16.8%	15.6%	14.6%
Hawaii	9,722	28.8%	14.6%	15.6%	15.1%	26.0%
Idaho	7,529	34.7%	19.5%	20.0%	15.9%	10.0%
Illinois	65,036	36.4%	29.4%	18.2%	6.4%	9.6%
Indiana	32,166	39.1%	27.6%	18.2%	8.5%	6.6%
Iowa	17,401	37.0%	34.2%	17.7%	5.2%	5.9%
Kansas	16,699	35.1%	29.2%	16.3%	8.3%	11.2%
Kentucky	25,835	37.7%	21.1%	19.7%	10.7%	10.9%
Louisiana	27,816	32.7%	27.4%	22.2%	9.4%	8.3%
Maine	8,180	39.1%	19.5%	23.3%	8.2%	9.9%
Maryland	48,164	25.7%	17.7%	15.8%	22.3%	18.5%
Massachusetts	44,179	30.2%	25.1%	22.0%	15.5%	7.3%
Michigan	51,632	40.4%	25.9%	21.1%	6.5%	6.1%
Minnesota	24,935	36.0%	27.1%	21.1%	8.2%	7.6%
Mississippi	20,212	32.8%	28.5%	21.0%	9.2%	8.5%
Missouri	39,191	32.6%	23.8%	17.5%	17.2%	8.8%
Montana	6,618	32.2%	26.2%	25.2%	5.6%	10.7%
Nebraska	10,771	34.2%	34.2%	19.1%	4.2%	9.8%
Nevada	9,624	43.7%	19.9%	15.0%	10.8%	10.6%
New Hampshire	6,314	42.0%	19.0%	20.4%	10.4%	8.2%
New Jersey	46,240	38.0%	26.5%	18.3%	9.0%	8.2%
New Mexico	16,587	24.4%	12.5%	21.6%	30.9%	10.5%
New York	116,366	33.3%	26.1%	28.3%	5.3%	7.0%
North Carolina	44,557	39.3%	20.8%	20.5%	7.1%	12.3%
North Dakota	5,948	22.7%	40.3%	21.6%	4.7%	10.7%
Ohio	61,705	39.3%	25.5%	19.1%	8.3%	7.9%
Oklahoma	22,672	36.2%	22.4%	18.2%	9.8%	13.5%
Oregon	18,401	40.5%	22.2%	23.4%	5.2%	8.7%
Pennsylvania	79,310	38.3%	27.1%	18.7%	8.6%	7.3%
Rhode Island	6,989	35.1%	25.6%	23.0%	5.6%	10.7%
South Carolina	24,675	38.5%	19.3%	19.2%	12.8%	10.2%
South Dakota	5,807	28.5%	34.4%	21.6%	5.2%	10.3%
Tennessee	36,758	35.2%	21.8%	19.1%	15.8%	8.0%
Texas	112,530	32.2%	23.9%	19.3%	13.9%	10.8%
Utah	11,377	31.7%	14.8%	19.7%	18.3%	15.5%
Vermont	3,734	34.1%	18.2%	28.6%	10.5%	8.5%
Virginia	71,257	25.4%	11.2%	11.2%	37.8%	17.3%
Washington	36,903	34.4%	18.9%	18.4%	14.8%	13.4%
West Virginia	12,541	42.7%	21.4%	23.7%	4.2%	8.0%
Wisconsin	26,645	40.8%	24.3%	21.9%	6.8%	6.1%
Wyoming	3,584	29.7%	14.7%	33.8%	9.5%	9.5%
District of Columbia	30,941	5.9%	7.0%	13.0%	33.2%	40.9%
Undistributed	24,066	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	80.8%	18.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2001.

Summary of Total Personal Income and Federal Funds distribution (Millions of dollars): Fiscal Year 2001

State	2001 Population	Total Personal Income (p)	Total Funds	Funds Per Capita	Rank	Funds Per \$1,000 Personal Income	
						Income	Rank
United States	284,796,887	\$8,621,022	\$1,778,884	\$6,246	na	\$206	na
Alabama	4,464,356	109,045	31,700	7,101	10	291	9
Alaska	634,892	19,676	6,403	10,085	1	325	4
Arizona	5,307,331	135,224	30,276	5,705	32	224	22
Arkansas	2,692,090	61,681	16,632	6,178	25	270	11
California	34,501,130	1,127,425	188,517	5,464	36	167	43
Colorado	4,417,714	145,592	24,345	5,511	35	167	42
Connecticut	3,425,074	143,613	22,742	6,640	15	158	46
Delaware	796,165	25,573	4,246	5,333	40	166	44
Florida	16,396,515	467,188	99,998	6,099	28	214	28
Georgia	8,383,915	238,420	47,320	5,644	34	198	32
Hawaii	1,224,398	34,960	9,722	7,940	6	278	10
Idaho	1,321,006	32,044	7,529	5,699	33	235	21
Illinois	12,482,301	408,857	65,036	5,210	44	159	45
Indiana	6,114,745	168,349	32,166	5,260	43	191	34
Iowa	2,923,179	79,753	17,401	5,953	31	218	25
Kansas	2,694,641	76,816	16,699	6,197	24	217	27
Kentucky	4,065,556	101,871	25,835	6,355	21	254	15
Louisiana	4,465,430	107,545	27,816	6,229	23	259	13
Maine	1,286,670	33,949	8,180	6,357	20	241	19
Maryland	5,375,156	187,862	48,164	8,960	5	256	14
Massachusetts	6,379,304	247,801	44,179	6,925	14	178	38
Michigan	9,990,817	295,107	51,632	5,168	45	175	39
Minnesota	4,972,294	163,047	24,935	5,015	46	153	48
Mississippi	2,858,029	61,854	20,212	7,072	11	327	3
Missouri	5,629,707	157,796	39,191	6,961	12	248	17
Montana	904,433	21,283	6,618	7,317	8	311	5
Nebraska	1,713,235	48,937	10,771	6,287	22	220	24
Nevada	2,106,074	62,886	9,624	4,570	50	153	47
New Hampshire	1,259,181	42,721	6,314	5,014	47	148	49
New Jersey	8,484,431	323,706	46,240	5,450	37	143	50
New Mexico	1,829,146	42,366	16,587	9,068	4	392	1
New York	19,011,378	682,205	116,366	6,121	27	171	41
North Carolina	8,186,268	224,449	44,557	5,443	38	199	31
North Dakota	634,448	16,202	5,948	9,375	3	367	2
Ohio	11,373,541	325,504	61,705	5,425	39	190	35
Oklahoma	3,460,097	85,765	22,672	6,552	17	264	12
Oregon	3,472,867	97,239	18,401	5,299	41	189	36
Pennsylvania	12,287,150	376,197	79,310	6,455	18	211	29
Rhode Island	1,058,920	31,750	6,989	6,600	16	220	23
South Carolina	4,063,011	99,924	24,675	6,073	30	247	18
South Dakota	756,600	19,899	5,807	7,675	7	292	8
Tennessee	5,740,021	153,594	36,758	6,404	19	239	20
Texas	21,325,018	607,466	112,530	5,277	42	185	37
Utah	2,269,789	54,933	11,377	5,012	48	207	30
Vermont	613,090	17,161	3,734	6,090	29	218	26
Virginia	7,187,734	232,129	71,257	9,914	2	307	6
Washington	5,987,973	189,111	36,903	6,163	26	195	33
West Virginia	1,801,916	40,948	12,541	6,960	13	306	7
Wisconsin	5,401,906	156,175	26,645	4,933	49	171	40
Wyoming	494,423	14,242	3,584	7,249	9	252	16
District of Columbia	571,822	23,157	30,941	54,109	na	1,336	na
Undistributed	na	na	24,066	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 2001; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2001.



When someone loses a job in the State of Utah, he or she is able to apply for unemployment insurance benefits with the Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS). The weekly unemployment benefits the individual may receive are based upon what he or she was paid within the past two years. How does Workforce Services know how much a person was paid in the past two years?

The answer lies in the nation's unemployment insurance program. Born in the 1930s, when the country suffered through The Great Depression, paying workers during periods of unemployment was considered not only a social good, but also an economic stimulus. To make the program work, all employers are required to report their employee payroll information to their respective state's unemployment insurance programs. Utah employers report social security numbers and total wages paid per employee to DWS on a quarterly basis.



This program is an excellent source for potentially useful economic information. Utah employers are required to register for the unemployment insurance program. DWS categorizes all the employers registered in this program by type (e.g. manufacturing, construction, services, health care, etc.) and location (county level). Employers are required to report the number of employees on the payroll in the current quarter. The information collected through the employment insurance program is then used to determine the state of our economy.

Employment numbers from the most current quarter are compared with the information gathered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The difference between the employment totals is either the rate of growth (if larger than the previous year) or the rate of contraction (if less).

These numbers are released monthly to the public along with another much anticipated statistic, Utah's official unemployment rate (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Press/press.asp>). The unemployment rate is another economic indicator that is generated by the Department of Workforce Services. A major component of the unemployment rate calculation comes from a monthly survey of 600 Utah households. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts this survey and asks questions profiling the work habits of the participating households. This data is used in conjunction with the unemployment insurance claims data for Utah (those filing for and receiving unemployment insurance benefits) to determine the state's official unemployment rate.

Although the unemployment insurance program provides valuable economic data, we need to develop different sources for other significant economic information used by policy makers, researchers, and analysts. Some of the most commonly asked questions that DWS economists receive are, "How much should I pay my workers?" or, "What is the going pay rate for an accountant?" An extensive wage survey is conducted each year to glean this information from Utah employers. The market is measured, and the going pay rates and ranges are calculated. The result is one of DWS' most anticipated publication—the

annual *Utah Occupational Wages* publication (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/pubs/UOW/wagepub.asp>). Hundreds of occupations are covered in this publication, and there is also information for various sub-state areas within Utah.

The wage survey also helps determine occupational projections, such as types of occupations that will be in demand in the future. This information helps people evaluate their career decisions (See <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/occi.asp>).

These are some of the ways in which the Utah Department of Workforce Services contributes to the measurement and analysis of Utah's economy. The Workforce Information Division is the economic arm of DWS. It is staffed with economists and analysts who are eager and willing to help the community understand the state's economy and how it may affect our citizens and businesses. Please visit us at <http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/>.



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 that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Utah's economy has recently retreated from its long-term economic growth rate, and is now experiencing a contraction similar to that of the nation. While the state's economy is expected to moderately decline in the near term, Utah's strong demographic characteristics and a diversified industrial structure position the state positively for its long-term economic well being.

Specific Economic Performance Measures

Utah continues to experience positive population growth consistent with levels seen in the late 1990s. According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, the state's population reached 2,295,971 in 2001. This is an increase of 49,417 persons, or 2.2% over the 2000 estimate. Utah consistently ranks among the fastest growing states in the nation. Results from Census 2000 showed that Utah's population increased by nearly 30% since 1990, and that the state was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation during the decade of the 1990s. Births continue to be the major component of Utah's population growth, accounting for approximately 60% of the state's growth during the 1990s.

The rate of job growth in this cycle peaked in 1994 at 6.2%, slowing to an estimated 0.6% in 2001. Non-agricultural employers added only 6,700 net new jobs in 2001, representing the state's slowest job growth since 1983. The job growth rate of 0.6%, while only a fraction of the state's long-term average of 3.5%, was still higher than the national employment growth rate for the same period.

Unemployment rose slightly to an estimated 4.4% in 2001. This rate was lower than the national unemployment rate of 4.8%.

Employment growth rates of major industry sectors were mixed in 2001, ranging from a decline of 3.4% in manufacturing and 1% in construction to a 4.6% increase in finance, insurance, and real estate ("FIRE"). The FIRE sector benefited from rapid employment expansion in personal credit institutions, banks/credit unions, and security brokers. Services continue to be the largest sector in the state's economy, followed by trade, government, and manufacturing. The record-breaking 11-year expansion in the state construction industry ended in 1999, with growth dropping 1% in 2001. The construction industry contraction was largely anticipated due to the pre-Olympic buildup, which ended in 2001. Despite the recent drop, construction jobs as a percent of total non-farm employment are still above the 24-year state average. Manufacturing's decreased growth rate in 2001 was largely due to substantial layoffs in the industry. Among other major industries in Utah in 2001, government grew at a rate of 3.1%, while services increased by 1.4%. Transportation, communications and utilities diminished by 0.4%, trade declined by 0.2%, and mining decreased by a rate of 2.5%.

Utah's exports grew about 8.9% to an estimated \$3.5 billion during 2001. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, the state's exports may not grow rapidly, but they appear to have held up

well relative to other states and to the nation. Exports may be softening the effects of the national recession in the state.

Utah's total personal income increased by 4.6% in 2001, compared with 3.7% nationally in the same year. Non-agricultural wages increased by 3.6% in 2001, marking the seventh year in a row that average wage increases in the state have outpaced increases in inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index ("CPI-U"). However, the 2001 downturn has reduced growth in personal income, and it is expected to slow to 3% in 2002. For the quarter that ended on December 31, 2001, the state had a contraction in personal income by 0.19%, compared with a 0.8% growth rate from the previous quarter. The national growth rate for the fourth quarter was a negative .05%.

Utah's economy remains well balanced and diversified with a broad base of industries contributing to the current economic expansion. Utah's economic diversity has increased over time as the industries in which the state has previously specialized (federal government and extractive industries) have contracted, and new industries (computer hardware and software, biomedical, tourism, and particular types of manufacturing) have emerged.



New State Data Center Staff

A farewell and thanks to Lisa Hillman and Jamie Hyde. Both Lisa Hillman, State Data Center Coordinator, and Jamie Hyde, Research Analyst, are leaving the State Data Center to pursue other exciting life endeavors. For several years they have been responsible for maintaining and enhancing the Utah State Data Center program. Best wishes to both of them.

Their efforts will be carried on by Neena Verma as State Data Center Coordinator, and Sophia DiCaro as Research Analyst. Both will serve as State Data Center contacts.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2002

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,334.7	9,568.1	9,912.5	4.1	1.2	2.5	3.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,451.8	6,671.2	6,904.6	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,681.9	1,631.4	1,726.0	7.6	-2.0	-3.0	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	365.4	398.3	417.0	0.1	4.7	9.0	4.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,038.9	1,102.3	9.5	-4.5	-4.0	6.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	3,611.6	3,756.1	2.8	8.9	3.0	4.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.7	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.8
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.4	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.5	-4.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
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	651.7	702.4	644.6	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.9	3.0	-1.7	-2.9	1.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.58	-4.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.4	466.0	473.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	1.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	330.2	283.7	316.0	10.6	5.3	-14.1	11.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	224.6	242.9	263.7	277.1	286.6	8.1	8.6	5.1	3.4
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.8	155.3	160.6	4.3	6.3	5.1	3.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	11,454.0	12,324.5	12,694.2	13,037.0	13,714.9	7.6	3.0	2.7	5.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	85.0	77.3	71.9	75.5	1.4	-9.1	-7.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.7	17.5	18.0	-10.8	8.4	-11.1	2.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,150.0	2,275.0	-4.4	10.0	-8.6	5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.4	1,213.0	969.8	750.0	900.0	1.5	-20.0	-22.7	20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	562.8	400.0	500.0	8.6	-3.5	-28.9	25.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.7	241.8	254.7	261.1	268.9	1.7	5.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	147.6	151.3	155.8	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,709	18,205	19,079	4.8	2.5	2.8	4.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Census)	Millions	278.9	282.2	284.5	286.8	289.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	89.2	92.3	90.5	1.7	-17.1	3.5	-2.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,330	2,362	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.7	14.2	-2.0	-4.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,202	2,242	2,270	2,303	2,335	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	94.0	94.9	1.4	-11.6	-1.2	1.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	698.5	653.2	690.8	8.9	-17.4	-6.5	5.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	670.6	632.0	667.8	8.6	-17.8	-5.8	5.7
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	23.0	22.8	21.8	62.0	-18.4	-0.9	-4.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	96.1	95.9	95.9	-3.0	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.1	-2.5	5.1	1.1	0.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	24.1	22.0	23.6	61.2	-15.5	-8.7	7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.93	3.42	3.66	2.40	2.45	77.2	7.0	-34.4	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.74	0.76	13.9	-11.6	1.4	3.4
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.7	172.3	177.1	180.1	184.8	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.5	109.5	110.9	113.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.92	2.00	4.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.39	1.80	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	5.02	5.40	5.90	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.97	7.09	7.56	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	134.3	2.2	0.4	-0.4	1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,054	38,207	39,744	5.9	5.0	3.1	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,903	5,036	5,338	8.2	5.4	2.7	6.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,081.6	1,070.8	1,092.2	2.5	0.6	-1.0	2.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,658	30,577	31,525	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,078	32,742	34,432	7.4	3.6	2.1	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,769	8,314	8,621	8,905	9,431	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,149	52,532	54,934	56,582	59,637	6.9	4.6	3.0	5.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.0	na	na	na	na

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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.

**State Data Center
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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.utah.gov/dea



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 Summary File 3 Full Release

The U. S. Census Bureau publicly released Utah's detailed social and economic data on August 13, 2002. The data are accessible through American Fact Finder at www.census.gov, where it can be viewed, printed, and downloaded in pre-formatted data tables for further manipulation, computation and analysis. Summary File 3 contains a total of 813 tables, of which 484 are population-related and 329 are housing-related. The data can be attained for smaller levels of geographies, such as census tracts, block groups, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). Selected data are also available by sex, race and ethnic categories.

The lowest percentage of males 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment was in Daggett County (10.7%). However, Daggett County had the highest percentage of females 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education (92.5% - tying Summit County).

San Juan County had the lowest percentage of both males (69.7%) and females (69.5%) 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education.

Highlights of Utah's SF3 Full Release Data

Educational Attainment by Sex. In Census 2000, the percentage of persons 25 years and over who were high school graduates or higher in Utah was comparable for both sexes. Females demonstrated a marginal lead with 88.1% having a high school or higher level of education, compared to 87.3% of males.

However, there were marked differences between the sexes in the bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment. Of all males in Utah 25 years and over, 30% had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 22.3% of females 25 years and over.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County exhibited the highest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, for both males (48.7%) and females (42.1%). Also, Summit County took the lead in the highest percentage of females 25 years and over in both categories - high school and higher (92.5%), as well as bachelor's degree or higher (42.1%).

The lowest percentage of females 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher level of education was in Emery County (8.8%).

Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity. Among the six race categories where only one race was selected^{1,2}, the White population led with 89.9% of its 25 years and over population who were at least high school graduates in 2000. This was higher than the State average of 87.7%.

The Some Other Race category had the lowest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a high school or higher level of education (51.1%), compared with the other race categories (White - 89.9%; Black or African American - 83.2%; American Indian and Alaskan Native - 68.7%; Asian - 79.9%; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander - 76.7%).

Like the six race groups, the Hispanic or Latino ethnic group³ reflected a lower percentage of persons 25 years and over having a high school or higher level of education (56.5%) when compared to the White non-Hispanic group (91%).

Among those age 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, the Asian population ranked the highest at 36.4%. The Asian population led 9.3 percentage points over the White population, who ranked second (27.1%) in the percentage of persons in this category. The Some Other Race population ranked last with 7.5% of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment.

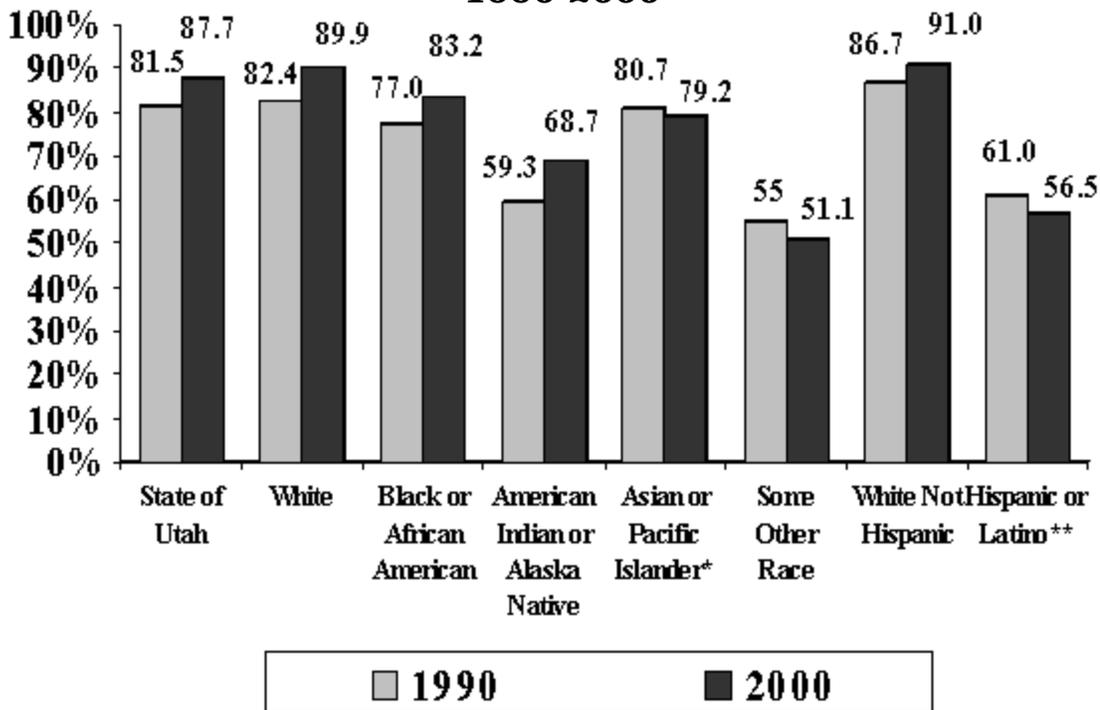
In 2000, the Hispanic or Latino population had 9.8% of persons 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 9.1% in 1990.

1 In Census 2000, respondents were given a choice to select more than one race. This analysis is based on those who selected only one race.
2 The Hispanic or Latino population has not been subtracted from the six race categories.
3 Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race.

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Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

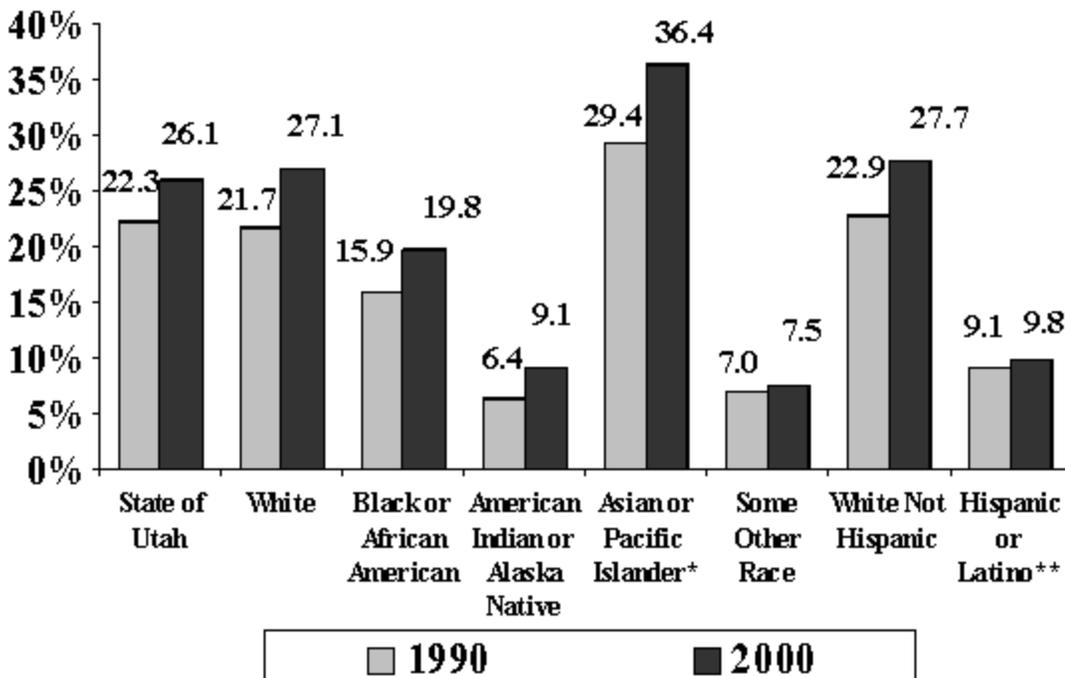
**High School Graduate or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah
1990-2000**



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

**Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah
1990-2000**



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

Educational Attainment by Sex, Race and Ethnicity. Among race categories in 2000, Asians of both sexes led in higher education. One out of every three Asian women (33.1%), and two out of every five Asian men (40.4%) 25 years and over had at least a bachelor's degree level of education.

The White and Asian categories showed the greatest disparity between the two genders in higher education. While White women lagged behind their male counterparts by 8.5 percentage points (the highest among all races), Asian women lagged behind their male counterparts by 7.3 percentage points. However, when compared to women of the other race categories, Asian and White women took the lead in higher education.

Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and the Some Other Race categories demonstrated relatively smaller differences between the two genders in higher education. Differences between the two genders among these race groups ranged between 0.5 to 1.3 percentage points.

The Some Other Race category was the only race group where the educational attainment of the 25 years and over population, at both the high school (52.3% vs. 50.2%) and bachelor's degree or higher (8% vs. 7.2%) level, was greater for women.

This is also reflected in the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category. Women fared better than their male counterparts in educational attainment at both the high school (58.6% vs. 54.7%) and bachelor's degree or higher (10% vs. 9.5%) level of education.

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity. The White non-Hispanic population had the highest Median Household Income (1999 dollars) in Utah with \$47,010, or 102.8% of the State Median Household Income (MHI). Among the six race categories, the White group reported \$46,638, or 102% of the State MHI, followed by the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (\$43,575, or 95.3% of the State MHI), Asian (\$42,219 or 92.3% of the State MHI), Some Other Race (\$36,283, or 79.3% of the State MHI), Black or African American (\$34,943, or 76.4% of the State MHI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$26,889, or 58.8% of the State MHI) categories.

In 1999, the Median Household Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 78.7% of the State Median Household Income, (or \$35,981), compared to 86.1% of the State MHI, (or \$34,083) in 1989⁴. While this group reflected an overall increase in MHI between 1989 and 1999, income levels have not increased at the same rate as that of the State MHI.

Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity. In 1999, the White non-Hispanic group had the highest Per Capita Income (PCI) making up 106.2% of the State PCI, with \$19,306. Among the six race categories, the White population reported \$18,980, or 104.4% of the State PCI, followed by the Black or African American (\$16,519, or 90.8% of the State PCI), Asian (\$16,296, or 89.6% of the State PCI), Some Other Race (\$10,476, or

57.6% of the State PCI), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (\$10,296, or 56.6% of the State PCI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$10,264, or 56.4% of the State PCI) categories.

In 1999, the Per Capita Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 60.7% of the State PCI, (or \$11,041), compared to 67.1% of the State PCI, (or \$9,940) in 1989⁴.

Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity. Among race groups in 1999, American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the highest poverty rate (33%), followed by the Black or African American (22%), Some Other Race (20.8%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (15.5%), Asian (15.0%), and White (8.1%) race groups.

American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the greatest drop in poverty rates among race groups, from 43.6% in 1989 to 33% in 1999.

In 1999, both White (8.1%) as well as the White non-Hispanic (7.7%) categories were the only groups that had poverty rates lower than the State of Utah's overall poverty rate of 9.4% for individuals.

In Utah, poverty rates dropped for all race and ethnic categories since the 1990 Census by a low of 2.1 percentage points (White population) to a high of 10.6 percentage points (American Indian and Alaska Native population).

Median Income by Sex⁵. Income disparities between the two sexes were evident for both full-time and other (non-full-time) workers⁶. The Median Income of Utah women (\$13,485) was less than half (49%) of their male (\$27,445) counterparts in 1999 (see page 6).

Income differences between the two sexes were lower when analyzing incomes reported for only full-time, year-round jobs. In 1999, the Median Income of women (\$25,579) working full-time, year-round jobs was 67% of their male counterparts (\$38,046). Non-full-time working women averaged 62% (\$8,534) of the Median Income of non-full-time working men (\$13,704).

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the highest Median Income for males and females, for both full-time and other workers (see page 6).

Income disparities between full-time, year-round working males and females were evident in all of Utah's counties. Female Median Incomes ranged between a low of 50% to a high of 75% of their male counterparts.

Income differences between the two sexes (full-time, year-round workers) were least in Wayne County and most in Emery County. The Median Income of full-time working women in Wayne County was 75% of that of men. The Median Income of full-time working women in Emery County was 50% of that of men.

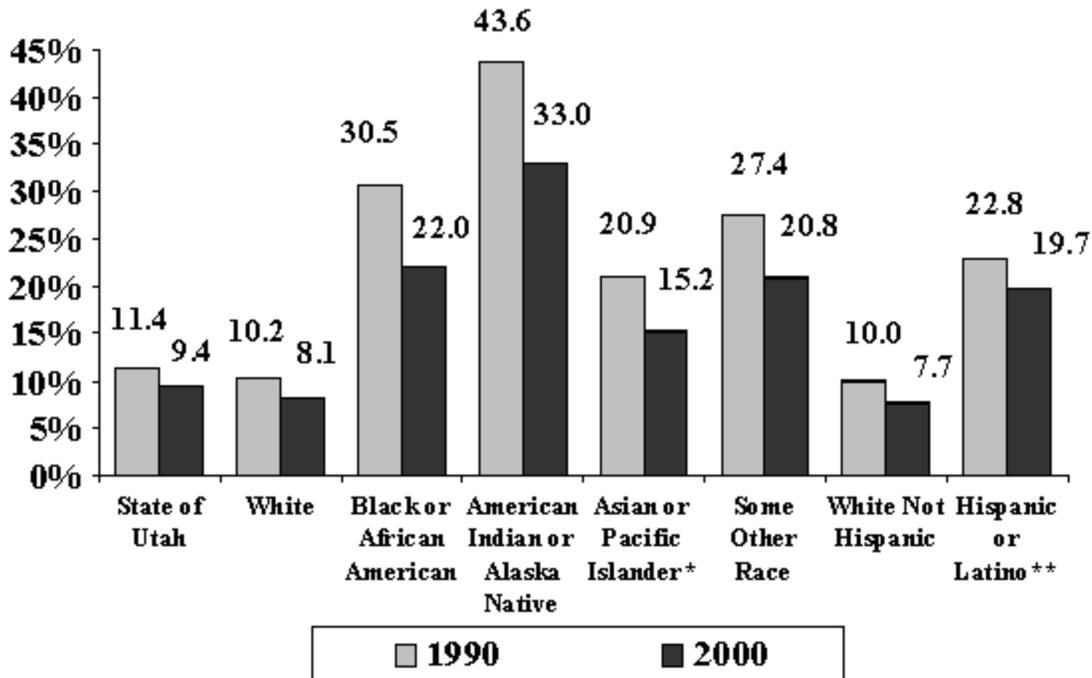
⁴ 1989 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

⁵ Analysis is based on population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

⁶ "Other" encompasses types of work other than full-time.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

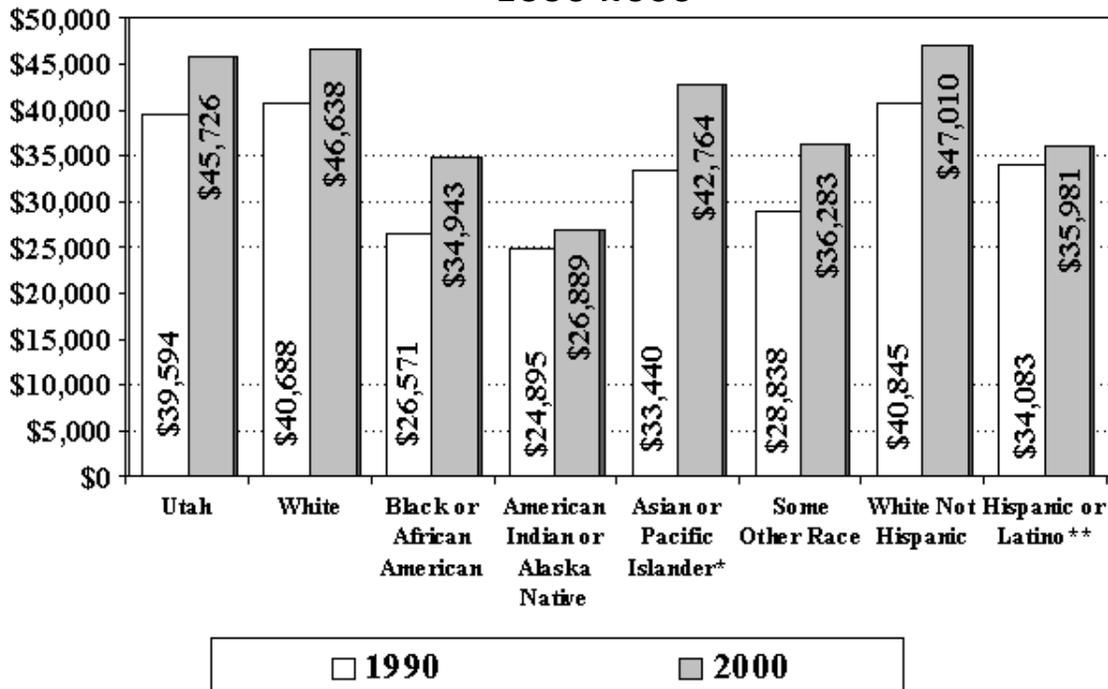
Utah's Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Utah's Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race; 1990 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

Work Status by Sex. Gender differences also existed among Utah's working population in 1999. Men led women by 16.1 percentage points in labor force participation. Of Utah males 16 years and over, 82.9% worked in 1999, compared to 68.1% of Utah females in that age group.

The proportion of Utah women 16 years and over who worked outside the home showed a 2.1 percentage point increase since the 1990 census, from 66% to 68.1%.

In 1999, a greater proportion of working women worked less hours and fewer weeks when compared to working men. Of Utah's working men, 82.3% worked 35 or more hours per week. In comparison, 60.2% of Utah's working women worked 35 or more hours per week.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE:

Comparing SF3 data with SF1 and SF2 values. Summary File 3 contains sample data collected from the long form questionnaire that was sent to one in every six households nationwide. Once compiled, the data is weighted in order to represent the total population. One consequence of the weighting procedure is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

The disadvantage of using a weighting procedure is that the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF1 or SF2, for smaller geographic areas. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF1 and SF2. The differences between the long form estimates in SF3 and values in SF1 or SF2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF3 will, however, match the SF1 and SF2 counts for larger geographic areas such as states and counties, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

Data users and analysts must bear these statistical nuances in mind when using data from these different datasets.

Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Summary File 3 full release, visit the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

ATTENTION ALL BUSINESSES Prepare to fill out your 2002 Economic Census form!



The Economic Census profiles the US economy every five years, from the national to the local level. In December, 2002 Economic Census forms will be sent to five million businesses, asking for information about business activity during the 2002 calendar year. Such questions include E-commerce sales, supply chain, leased employees, and customer support. The forms will be due back February 12, 2003. Results will be published during 2004 and 2005.

In an effort to simplify this year's census, businesses are given the option of reporting via mail or electronically. Also, an on-line Help Desk and toll-free help line will be available at all hours of the day, every day of the week.

For more information on the 2002 Economic Census visit the Census Bureau's website at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

PCT45. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1999 (DOLLARS) BY SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1999 FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME [6] - Universe - Population 15 years and over with income in 1999
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

	Median Income of Male Workers				Median Income of Female Workers				
	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time	Full-time in 1999	Other Non-Full-time	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time	Percent of Male Median Income	Full-time in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Other Non-Full-time	Percent of Male Median Income
Utah	\$27,445	\$38,046	\$13,704	\$13,485	49.1%	\$25,579	67.2%	\$8,534	62.3%
Beaver County	24,810	32,133	14,688	9,715	39.2%	18,333	57.1%	7,370	50.2%
Box Elder County	30,949	40,100	15,606	11,423	36.9%	23,258	58.0%	7,294	46.7%
Cache County	22,894	33,631	10,407	10,081	44.0%	21,588	64.2%	6,850	65.8%
Carbon County	26,829	40,128	14,197	9,795	36.5%	22,091	55.1%	6,862	48.3%
Daggett County	23,000	38,906	16,953	9,792	42.6%	21,583	55.5%	6,217	36.7%
Davis County	32,483	42,019	15,345	14,616	45.0%	26,613	63.3%	8,832	57.6%
Duchesne County	24,386	33,020	12,763	7,727	31.7%	20,489	62.1%	6,136	48.1%
Emery County	29,387	40,039	16,098	9,123	31.0%	20,049	50.1%	7,052	43.8%
Garfield County	22,016	31,021	14,102	11,228	51.0%	20,969	67.6%	8,646	61.3%
Grand County	21,849	31,758	14,569	12,940	59.2%	23,480	73.9%	8,944	61.4%
Iron County	21,048	31,438	11,366	9,201	43.7%	20,399	64.9%	6,870	60.4%
Juab County	26,066	34,782	11,738	9,730	37.3%	22,208	63.8%	7,098	60.5%
Kane County	24,141	31,863	16,875	10,436	43.2%	21,387	67.1%	7,463	44.2%
Millard County	24,540	37,730	12,884	9,771	39.8%	20,914	55.4%	7,693	59.7%
Morgan County	32,576	45,458	18,000	13,150	40.4%	23,625	52.0%	8,435	46.9%
Plute County	21,458	28,583	16,731	9,384	43.7%	20,125	70.4%	8,203	49.0%
Rich County	28,603	35,655	18,641	9,238	32.3%	22,422	62.9%	6,129	32.9%
Salt Lake County	28,176	37,854	14,329	16,568	58.8%	26,742	70.6%	10,003	69.8%
San Juan County	18,587	33,299	9,483	8,813	47.4%	20,141	60.5%	6,421	67.7%
Sarapete County	21,564	31,113	11,737	7,293	33.8%	20,788	66.8%	5,984	51.0%
Sewier County	26,083	34,593	14,651	9,327	35.8%	19,927	57.6%	7,159	48.9%
Summit County	37,045	50,691	20,569	20,070	54.2%	30,120	59.4%	10,959	53.3%
Tooele County	31,825	39,132	17,721	15,427	48.5%	24,930	63.7%	8,466	47.8%
Uintah County	25,018	35,495	13,567	9,592	38.3%	22,117	62.3%	6,743	49.7%
Utah County	25,056	39,601	11,292	10,329	41.2%	23,551	59.5%	7,060	62.5%
Wasatch County	30,752	40,236	17,689	13,570	44.1%	24,762	61.5%	9,658	54.6%
Washington County	25,133	32,221	18,195	11,162	44.4%	21,795	67.6%	8,273	45.5%
Wayne County	21,707	26,938	15,391	10,211	47.0%	20,156	74.8%	7,485	48.6%
Weber County	27,526	37,140	15,061	14,972	54.4%	25,544	68.8%	9,632	64.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty

Forthcoming DEA Publication

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget will soon release its fourth Census 2000 Brief, *Income and Poverty in Utah*. Previous publications from this series of Census 2000 data briefs include, *Cities and Counties in Utah*, *Age Distribution in Utah*, and *Race and Ethnicity in Utah*.

This report contains tables, figures, and maps showing income and poverty data for the United States, all 50 states, Utah's counties, cities, Census Designated Places (CDPs), and reservations. The report also provides a succinct analysis of Utah's income and poverty data, and where feasible, determines Utah's ranking in comparison to other states nationwide. Rankings for Utah's counties, as well as the State's cities and CDPs have also been provided for selected data.

Two important considerations were made in the preparation of this report. First, income data from the 1990 census was inflation-adjusted for accurate and realistic comparisons with Census 2000 data. Secondly, in order to facilitate race group comparisons between 1990 and 2000 census data the "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories of Census 2000 were combined.

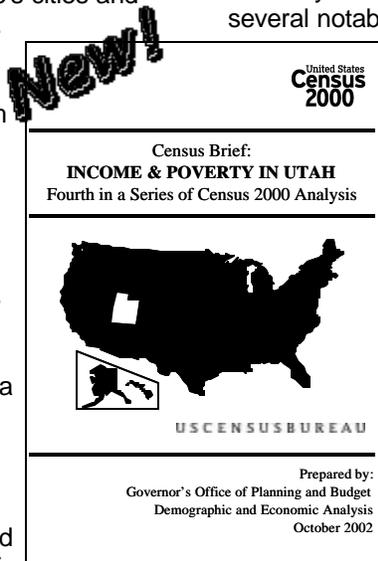
The tables featured in this publication include data on median household income, median family income, per capita income, and poverty rates for various levels of geographies. These data are also reiterated by sex, race and ethnicity. Rankings and percent changes between 1990 and 2000 are also provided so as to simplify efforts of comparing data.

Some of the tables include:

- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of all 50 states.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of Utah's 29 counties.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income of Utah's places (cities and CDPs) and reservations.
- Utah's top ten cities/places - in terms of highest Median Household Income, Median Family Income, Per Capita Income and poverty rate.
- Median Household Income, Median Family Income and Per Capita Income by Race for Utah's counties.
- Median Income by Sex for Utah's counties.
- Aggregate income tables for Utah's counties and places (cities and CDPs).

- Poverty rates for all 50 states, for persons, families and female headed households, no husband present.
- Poverty rates for Utah's counties, for persons, families and female headed households, no husband present.
- Number of persons and families living at or below 125% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, for the State, and counties.
- Poverty rates for different age groups.

An analysis of Utah's census data on income and poverty reveal several notable trends.



While Utah's Median Household Income was 15th among all states in Census 2000, it ranked 4th in terms of growth in Median Household Income since the 1990 census. In the 1990 census, Utah's Median Household Income was 98% of the national Median Household Income. By Census 2000 the state Median Household Income had superceded the national average by 8.9%.

Similarly, while Utah ranked 40th in Per Capita Income in the 2000 Census, it ranked first among all states in terms of growth in Per Capita Income since the 1990 Census.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County ranked first in Median Household Income, averaging 142% of the State's Median Household Income in 2000. San Juan County had the lowest Median Household Income, at 62% of the State's Median Household Income.

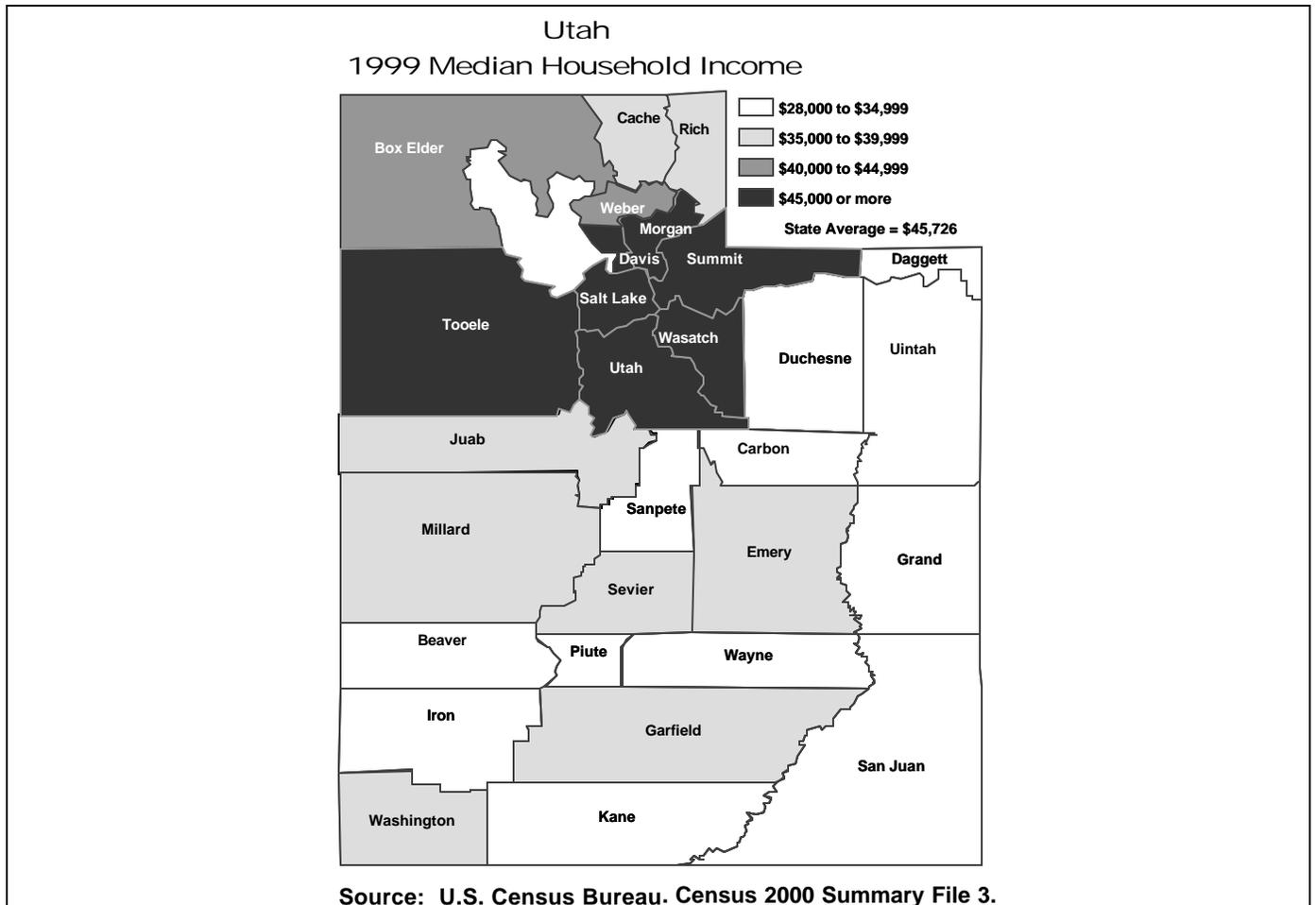
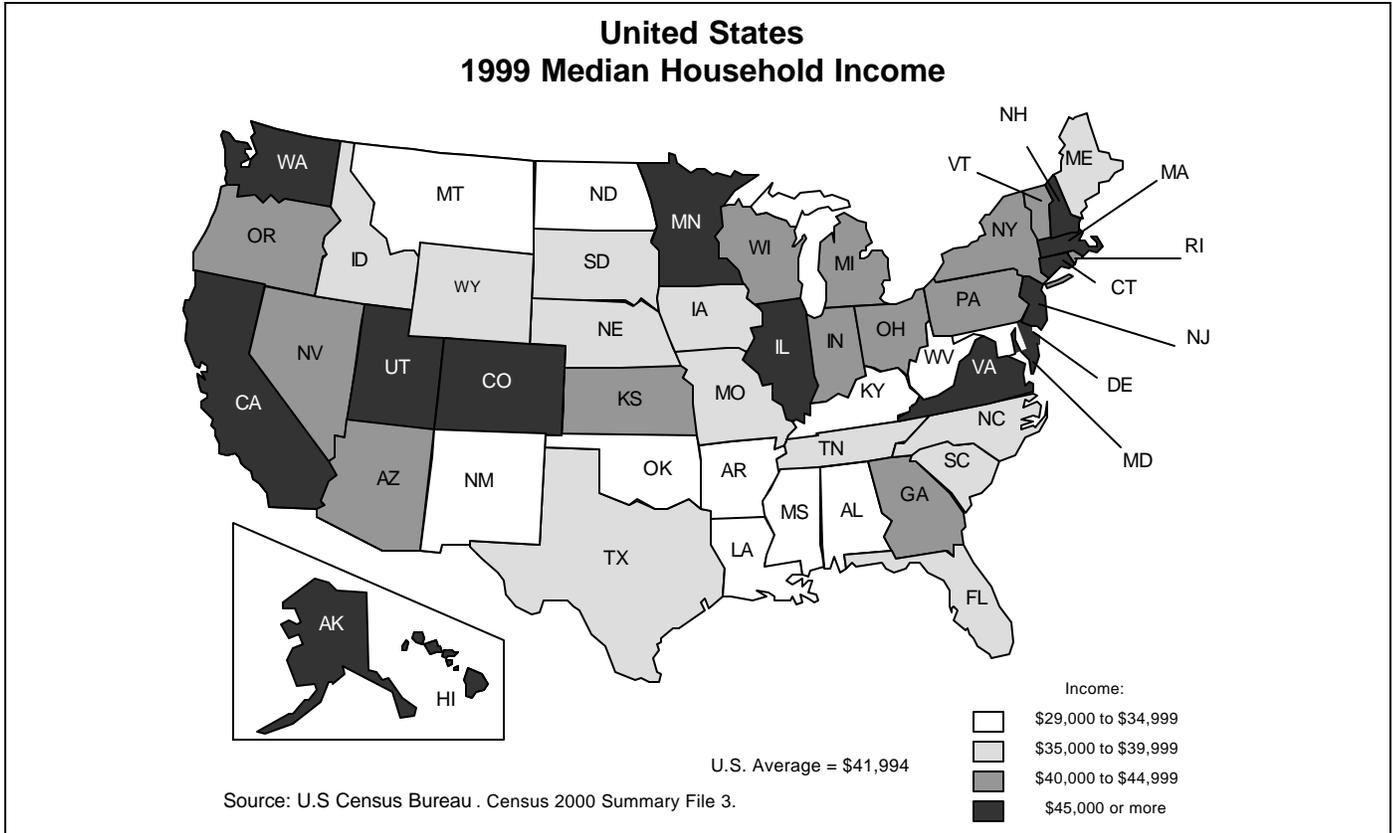
In the 2000 Census, Utah's poverty rate for persons (9.4%) was the 11th lowest among all 50 states including the District of Columbia. Utah's poverty rate for individuals declined by 2 percentage points since the 1990 Census (11.4% to 9.4%).

Utah's family poverty rate of 6.5% was the tenth lowest. States that had the highest family poverty rates were District of Columbia (16.7%), Mississippi (16%), Louisiana (15.8%), New Mexico (14.5%) and West Virginia (13.6%).

Additional Information

A hard copy of this publication will soon be available for purchase at the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget for \$3.00. It will also be accessible on our website in the publications link in pdf format, at no cost. The data tables used in the brief will also soon be available in easy-to-download Excel files. To access this brief visit www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty



Census 2000 Brief on Income and Poverty

Geographic Level	Median Household Income				1988 Values in 1989 Dollars				Number of Households				Persons Per Household				
	1988 Dollars	Percent State Rank	Percent National MHI	1989 Dollars	Percent State Rank	Percent National MHI	Inflation Adjusted 1988 Dollars	Percent Change	Rank	1990 Census	2000 Census	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank	1990 Census	2000 Census	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank
United States	\$30,056	(X)	(X)	\$41,994	(X)	(X)	\$40,382	4.0%	(X)	91,993,582	105,539,122	14.7%	(X)	2.63	2.59	-1.5%	(X)
State of Utah	29,470	(X)	100.0%	45,726	(X)	100.0%	\$39,594	15.5%	(X)	537,196	701,933	30.7%	(X)	3.15	3.13	-0.6%	(X)
Provo-Orem MSA	27,432	93.1%	91.3%	45,833	2	100.2%	36,856	24.4%	1	70,011	100,164	43.1%	1	3.63	3.59	-1.0%	?
Salt Lake-Ogden MSA	30,882	104.8%	102.7%	48,594	1	106.3%	41,491	17.1%	2	347,121	432,113	24.5%	2	3.05	3.04	-0.3%	1
Beaver County	21,092	25	71.6%	34,544	18	75.5%	28,338	21.9%	5	1,583	1,989	25.6%	16	2.95	2.93	-0.8%	6
Box Elder County	33,468	3	113.6%	44,630	8	97.6%	44,966	-0.7%	26	11,060	13,211	19.4%	25	3.31	3.22	-2.8%	14
CACHE County	26,949	11	91.4%	39,730	12	86.9%	36,207	9.7%	20	21,055	27,597	31.1%	12	3.29	3.24	-1.4%	8
Carbon County	24,555	13	86.7%	34,036	21	74.4%	34,334	-0.9%	27	6,863	7,438	8.4%	29	2.89	2.68	-7.2%	21
Daggett County	22,941	21	77.8%	30,833	27	67.4%	30,822	0.0%	25	258	344	33.3%	8	2.73	2.48	-9.1%	27
Davis County	35,108	2	119.1%	53,726	2	117.5%	47,169	13.9%	15	53,643	71,115	32.8%	10	3.46	3.31	-4.0%	17
Duchesne County	23,653	17	80.3%	31,298	26	68.4%	31,779	-1.5%	28	3,726	4,579	22.9%	20	3.40	3.11	-8.4%	25
Emery County	30,525	5	103.6%	39,850	10	87.1%	41,012	-2.8%	29	3,002	3,471	15.6%	26	3.43	3.10	-9.6%	28
Garfield County	21,160	23	71.8%	35,180	17	76.9%	28,429	23.7%	4	1,321	1,588	20.2%	24	3.00	2.92	-2.6%	13
Grand County	21,895	22	73.6%	32,387	24	70.8%	29,148	11.1%	19	2,536	3,445	35.8%	7	2.63	2.44	-7.3%	22
Iron County	23,185	20	78.7%	33,114	22	72.4%	31,150	6.3%	23	6,268	10,676	70.6%	3	3.21	3.11	-3.0%	15
Juab County	23,569	18	80.0%	38,139	13	83.4%	31,666	20.4%	9	1,870	2,447	30.9%	13	3.18	3.31	4.2%	1
Kane County	21,134	24	71.7%	34,247	20	74.9%	28,395	20.6%	8	1,728	2,236	29.4%	14	2.98	2.67	-10.5%	29
Millard County	26,376	12	89.5%	36,178	15	79.1%	35,437	2.1%	24	3,390	3,855	13.7%	27	3.36	3.19	-5.0%	18
Morgan County	33,274	4	112.9%	50,273	3	109.9%	44,705	12.5%	18	1,555	2,059	32.4%	11	3.55	3.48	-2.0%	11
Plute County	19,125	28	64.9%	29,625	28	64.8%	25,695	15.3%	13	460	503	11.8%	28	2.84	2.79	-1.9%	10
Rich County	24,940	14	84.6%	39,766	11	87.0%	33,508	18.7%	12	523	653	24.9%	17	3.26	3.01	-7.8%	23
Salt Lake County	30,149	7	102.3%	48,373	5	105.8%	40,507	19.4%	10	240,367	285,290	22.8%	21	2.98	3.00	0.8%	4
San Juan County	17,289	29	58.7%	28,137	29	61.5%	23,229	21.1%	7	3,393	4,109	21.1%	23	3.70	3.46	-6.5%	20
Sanpete County	20,197	26	68.5%	33,042	23	72.3%	27,136	21.8%	6	4,916	6,549	33.2%	9	3.24	3.27	1.0%	3
Sevier County	23,300	19	79.1%	35,822	16	78.3%	31,305	14.4%	14	4,911	6,104	24.3%	18	3.13	3.03	-3.1%	16
Summit County	36,756	1	124.7%	64,962	1	142.1%	48,383	31.5%	2	5,296	10,374	95.9%	2	2.91	2.87	-1.5%	9
Tooele County	30,178	6	102.4%	45,773	7	100.1%	40,546	12.9%	16	8,581	12,675	47.7%	5	3.06	3.11	1.5%	2
Utah County	23,968	16	81.3%	34,518	19	75.5%	32,202	7.2%	22	6,649	8,126	22.2%	22	3.31	3.05	-8.0%	24
Utah County	27,432	10	93.1%	45,833	6	100.2%	36,856	24.4%	3	70,011	100,164	43.1%	6	3.63	3.59	-1.0%	7
Wasatch County	27,981	9	94.9%	49,612	4	108.5%	37,594	32.0%	1	3,192	4,754	48.9%	4	3.26	3.18	-2.4%	12
Washington County	24,802	15	83.5%	37,212	14	81.4%	33,054	12.6%	17	15,248	29,970	96.6%	1	3.14	2.97	-5.3%	19
Wayne County	20,000	27	67.9%	32,000	25	70.0%	26,871	19.1%	11	700	904	29.1%	15	3.07	2.81	-8.5%	26
Weber County	30,125	8	102.2%	44,014	9	96.3%	40,474	8.7%	21	53,111	65,708	23.7%	19	2.93	2.95	0.6%	5

Note: 1) For comparison purposes the 1989 income values have been adjusted to 1999 constant dollars, by dividing 1989 dollar values by the deflator factor of 0.744289. 2) Persons Per Household data are taken from Summary File 1, or 100 percent data. 3) "Persons Per Household" in the 1990 census is the same as "Average Household Size" in Census 2000. 4) "MSA" represents a Metropolitan Statistical Area. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 census - Summary Tape File 3, and Census 2000 - Summary File 3.



Bureau of Economic and Business Research



Established in 1932, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) is an applied research center in the David Eccles School of Business at the University of Utah. BEBR's mission is to conduct and support research related to the structure of Utah's economy, its resources and its potential for expansion. BEBR also analyzes the economic and demographic impacts of economic events and policy initiatives on local and regional economies, provides advice on economic issues and conducts regional economic analysis. BEBR interacts with both private and public entities, and conducts independent studies and sponsored research.

Since its inception, BEBR has been a primary source of information on Utah's economy. BEBR's professional staff gathers and analyzes data specific to both Utah and the Rocky Mountain Region in effort to identify those factors which influence the Utah's economic growth.

The Bureau maintains the state's largest information base on residential and nonresidential, permit-authorized construction for more than 200 localities throughout the State of Utah. Since 1958, BEBR has compiled information from permit data collected from cities throughout the state and has published it quarterly in the *Utah Construction Report*. Topical reports on a variety of issues affecting Utah's economy are published six times a year in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*. Publications feature articles dealing with contemporary social or economic development issues.

In addition to its basic work program, BEBR produces a wide variety of studies analyzing Utah's economy, its structure and performance and the economic impacts of specific industries. Of special note is the contribution that research staff at BEBR have made in developing the Utah Input/Output Model. This model allows the trained user to identify the direct, indirect and induced employment and income impacts that are derived by organizations doing business in Utah. BEBR has provided extensive economic impact analysis in the areas of health care, tourism, transportation, and natural resources. Recent studies using the Input/Output Model include *The Economic Impact of the University of Utah Health Sciences Center* and *The Economic Impact of Utah's Nursing Homes*.

Other areas of specialization include: (1) economic development; (2) tourism; (3) construction; and (4) demographic analysis. Economic development has been a primary focus of the Bureau for more than 30 years. BEBR has been influential in creating economic development programs such as the Economic Development Corporation of Utah. Recent studies related to economic development in Utah include *Economic Change in Salt Lake City's Central Business District*, (an examination of the economic change in Salt Lake City's Central Business District since 1990), *Economic Impact of Bonding for Capital Facilities in Utah* (an assessment of the economic impact of increased bonding for capital facilities during the current economic slowdown) and *Economic and Social Indicators for the State of Utah and Wasatch Front Region*.

In addition to the quarterly construction report, BEBR utilizes its construction data to develop forecasts of residential and nonresidential construction activity in the State of Utah. A recent example is construction permit activity forecasts developed for a local aggregate company.

BEBR is actively involved in research relating to Utah's tourism and travel sector. Since 1995 BEBR has had an ongoing relationship with the Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau to survey convention attendees. These surveys have resulted in more than 50 studies detailing the economic impacts that convention attendees exert on Utah's economy. In addition, BEBR has undertaken special tourism-related studies for the Utah Travel Council. The most recent study, *Tourism Jobs and Wages in Utah: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis*, compared tourism wages in two of Utah's rural counties.

The Bureau also specializes in Utah population studies, including historical analysis, current estimates and projections. A recent study is *Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data*, a detailed analysis of Utah's race and ethnicity history as recorded in each decennial census from 1850 through 2000.

As one of three coordinating agencies in the Utah State Data Center Network, BEBR responds to data and information requests from public and private entities, as well as individual citizens. BEBR also has a representative on the Utah Population Estimates Committee. Census data is central to all of this work.



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 that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2002

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,334.7	9,568.1	9,912.5	4.1	1.2	2.5	3.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,451.8	6,671.2	6,904.6	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,681.9	1,631.4	1,726.0	7.6	-2.0	-3.0	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.6	349.0	365.4	398.3	417.0	0.1	4.7	9.0	4.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,038.9	1,102.3	9.5	-4.5	-4.0	6.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	3,611.6	3,756.1	2.8	8.9	3.0	4.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.7	1.1	0.0	-0.7	0.8
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.4	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.5	-4.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
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	651.7	702.4	644.6	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	17.1	16.6	16.9	3.0	-1.7	-2.9	1.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.61	1.60	1.58	-4.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.4	466.0	473.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	1.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	330.2	283.7	316.0	10.6	5.3	-14.1	11.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	224.6	242.9	263.7	277.1	286.6	8.1	8.6	5.1	3.4
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.8	155.3	160.6	4.3	6.3	5.1	3.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	11,454.0	12,324.5	12,694.2	13,037.0	13,714.9	7.6	3.0	2.7	5.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	85.0	77.3	71.9	75.5	1.4	-9.1	-7.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.7	17.5	18.0	-10.8	8.4	-11.1	2.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,150.0	2,275.0	-4.4	10.0	-8.6	5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.4	1,213.0	969.8	750.0	900.0	1.5	-20.0	-22.7	20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	562.8	400.0	500.0	8.6	-3.5	-28.9	25.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.7	241.8	254.7	261.1	268.9	1.7	5.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	147.6	151.3	155.8	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,709	18,205	19,079	4.8	2.5	2.8	4.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Census)	Millions	278.9	282.2	284.5	286.8	289.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	89.2	92.3	90.5	1.7	-17.1	3.5	-2.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,330	2,362	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.4
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.7	14.2	-2.0	-4.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,202	2,242	2,270	2,303	2,335	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	94.0	94.9	1.4	-11.6	-1.2	1.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	698.5	653.2	690.8	8.9	-17.4	-6.5	5.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	670.6	632.0	667.8	8.6	-17.8	-5.8	5.7
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	23.0	22.8	21.8	62.0	-18.4	-0.9	-4.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	96.1	95.9	95.9	-3.0	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.8	18.0	18.1	-2.5	5.1	1.1	0.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	24.1	22.0	23.6	61.2	-15.5	-8.7	7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.93	3.42	3.66	2.40	2.45	77.2	7.0	-34.4	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.74	0.76	13.9	-11.6	1.4	3.4
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.7	172.3	177.1	180.1	184.8	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.5	109.5	110.9	113.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.92	2.00	4.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.39	1.80	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	5.02	5.40	5.90	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.97	7.09	7.56	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	134.3	2.2	0.4	-0.4	1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,054	38,207	39,744	5.9	5.0	3.1	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,903	5,036	5,338	8.2	5.4	2.7	6.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,081.6	1,070.8	1,092.2	2.5	0.6	-1.0	2.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,658	30,577	31,525	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,078	32,742	34,432	7.4	3.6	2.1	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,769	8,314	8,621	8,905	9,431	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,149	52,532	54,934	56,582	59,637	6.9	4.6	3.0	5.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Bureau, Assumptions Committee

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
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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:

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