



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users



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

Highlights of the 2003 Economic Report to the Governor

The 2003 Economic Report to the Governor was released to the public on January 9th. Published annually, this report is the principal source of data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It 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.

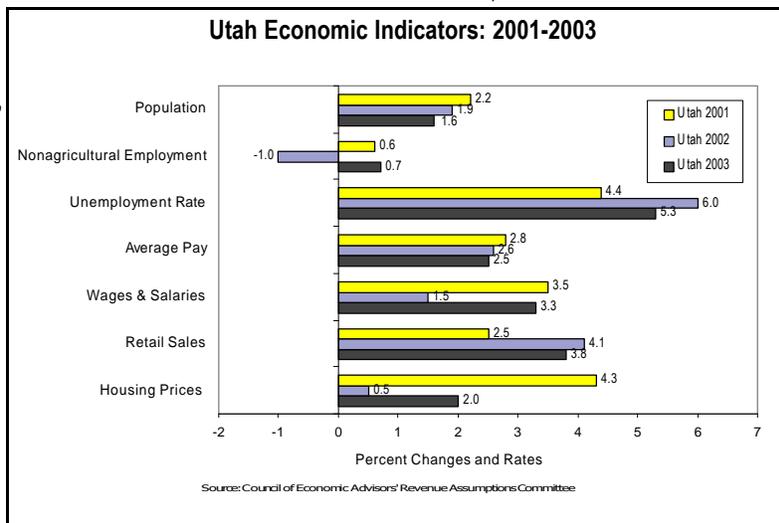
The developing world economies, which depend on the industrial world to purchase their exports, are slumping too. As the U.S. recovers during 2003, the world economy should pick up as well. With the current slack in world demand, Utah's exports are about \$1 billion, or 25% lower than would be the case with robust growth overseas.

Utah's Economy

Utah's economy slowed significantly in 2002. The national recession, the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and a drop in Utah's relative position compared to California and other states, have all contributed to the slow down. Income, jobs, population, exports, construction, and housing prices, all had slower growth, or outright declines, during 2002. The rate of job growth fell gradually from 6.2% in 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, to -1.0% in 2002. The last time employment contracted was 1964, when jobs fell slightly at -0.2%. The last time the rate of change for job growth dipped significantly into negative territory was in 1954, when the state experienced a -2.5% decline. Current expectations are that employment growth in Utah and the U.S. will resume at a modest pace in mid-2003.

Population

Utah's population grew a healthy 1.9% during 2002, down from the 1990s, but still about twice the national average. With the closing of the Olympics, net migration fell from over 14,000 during 2001, to 7,400 during 2002. Although in-migration rates have slowed over the past few years, natural increase continues its strong growth path due to a record number of births in 2002, and Utahns living longer.



Employment and Wages

During 2002, Utah's economy experienced its worst slump since the 1950s. Nonfarm employment fell by over 10,000 jobs, a contraction rate of -1.0%. This is Utah's worst job contraction since 1954. Correspondingly, Utah's unemployment rate rose to 6.0% from 4.4%, the highest in a decade. A monthly average of about 70,000 people were out of work in 2002.

The 2002 rate of job change among Utah's major industries ranged from -9.2% in construction, to 5.3% in miscellaneous services. Information fell -6.6%, manufacturing -6.0%, mining -3.0%, and trade, transportation and utilities, -2.5%. Finance grew at a rate of 1.9%, education and health 3.5%, and leisure and hospitality grew by 5.1%. Growth in finance resulted from low interest rates encouraging mortgage refinancing and other interest-sensitive transactions. In 2003, construction will continue to fall, though not as rapidly, and most industries should see improvement.

International, National, and Regional Context

Utah's current slowdown occurs against the backdrop of a very weak international economy and a continuing U.S. slump. All the world's major industrial economies are declining or growing slowly with the exception of China. Japan's economy grew at less than 1% per year during the 1990s, one-fourth the rate of the 1970s and 1980s. Though Europe's performance over the past decade was better than Japan's, its major economies are currently growing slowly, if at all.

Contents:	Highlights of the 2003 Economic Report to the Governor	1
	2002 Utah Population Estimates by County	4
	Demographic Trends in the 20 th Century	6
	Affiliate's Corner: Five County Association of Governments	10
	Current Economic Conditions and Outlook	11

Highlights of the 2003 Economic Report to the Governor

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$30,400 during 2002, up 2.6% from 2001. This is the eighth year in a row that wages have grown faster than inflation.

Industry Focus

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued with a solid pattern of growth during 2002, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah, and as the military build-up accelerated. Hill Air Force Base has become the U.S. Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification, the result of a prime military contractor relocating to Hill, will help ensure the viability of this large Utah employer. Although the defense industry experienced reductions during most of the 1990s, this trend was reversed in the latter end of the decade. Defense spending in Utah in 2001 totaled \$2.35 billion, rising 23% from the previous year. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2003 as a result of the geopolitical situation.

likely that these rankings are lower for 2002 as production and prices were both down slightly. The state contributed about 3.5% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2001.

Tourism. The lingering effects of 9/11, heightened geopolitical tensions, and uncertain economic conditions presented a challenging set of circumstances for Utah's travel industry in 2002. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of uncertainty in the marketplace was a successful Olympic Games, which provided much needed growth during the first quarter of 2002, and improved the state's visibility around the world. The domestic leisure travel segment provided the only source of growth in 2002, as both business travel and international travel suffered declines. As a result, tourism employment and traveler spending were both constant during 2002. Given the recession and geopolitical concerns, it appears the Olympics prevented a severe downturn for tourism in the state.

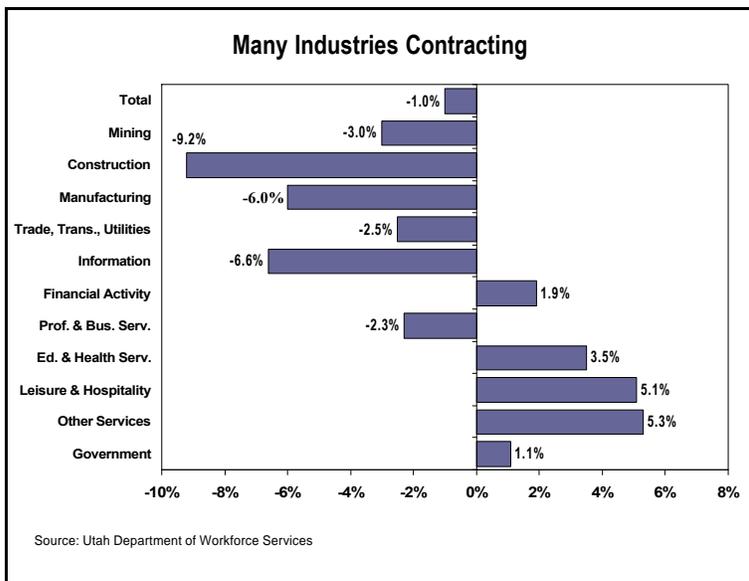
Agriculture. Drought and lower prices reduced farm income during 2002. A sharp decline in cattle and milk prices, coupled with increasing input costs, especially feed, resulted in lower incomes. The high feed prices had a negative impact for ranchers, but increased income for farmers growing grain and hay. If the drought had not cut hay, forage and grain production in many areas of the state, these sectors of Utah agriculture probably would have experienced near record incomes. These differences have a larger impact in some parts of the state than in others.

Construction. Construction employment fell 9%, from 71,600 to 65,000, during 2002. Despite the decline in employment, the value of permit authorized construction was \$3.7 billion, only 4% below last year's \$3.9 billion. Most of the strength in construction is in the residential sector, where values reached a record high of \$2.4 billion in 2002. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits was 19,000. The residential sector benefited from low interest rates, which fell from 7% at the start of the year to 6% by midsummer, providing a significant financial incentive for new homebuyers. Lower interest rates did not have the same impact in the nonresidential sector. Nonresidential construction activity fell 7% in 2002 to \$900 million, however nonresidential valuation did finish higher than projected, gaining strength in the latter half of the year.

High-Tech. The downturn in Utah's high technology sector that began in 2001 gained momentum in 2002. For the first six months of the current year, employment in Utah's technology sector declined by 9%, representing a net loss of nearly 5,000 jobs. Companies that manufacture computers and peripheral products, and those that design computer systems, experienced the largest employment drop in absolute numbers with a combined job loss of almost 3,200 workers. Only two industries, Medical Equipment and Supplies, and Scientific Research and Development Services, reported job gains.

Additional Information

For more information on the *2003 Economic Report to the Governor*, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.



Energy. Utah's 2002 crude oil production was less than half of its peak year production in 1985. This decline can only be offset in the event of new well drillings in the future. If not, Utah's consumers will increasingly have to look elsewhere for both crude oil and other petroleum products. On the other hand, Utah's natural gas capacity has risen steadily over the years, primarily due to an increase in its coal bed methane fields. The state's electricity consumers were spared the sharp price spikes faced by their west coast neighbors in 2001. Overall, Utah's electricity industry and market environment have drastically changed over the last decade as a result of evolving federal policy and an increasingly competitive electricity market.

Minerals. At \$1.8 billion during 2002, the value of mineral production dropped only slightly from 2001. The value of industrial minerals was up, while the value of base metals, coal, and precious metals all declined. Lower values resulted from a combination of low prices, lower production, and slack demand in the national and international economy. In decreasing order of value, contributions from the major industry segments were: base metals (\$612 million), industrial minerals (\$560 million), coal (\$420 million), and precious metals (\$173 million). In 2002, the Utah Geological Survey estimates that 89 Large Mines (including coal) will report the same level of production as 80 mines in 2001. Nationally, Utah ranked ninth in the value of nonfuel mineral production, and 12th in coal production in 2001. It is

The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	1999-2001 Median Household Income*		2001 Home- ownership Rates		2001 Per Capita Personal Income		2001 Mean Average Pay Per Job		1999-2001 Poverty Rate*	
	Income*	Rank	Rates	Rank	Income	Rank	Pay Per Job	Rank	Rate*	Rank
United States	\$42,873	-	67.8%	-	\$30,472	-	\$36,214	-	11.6%	-
Mountain States										
Arizona	40,965	32	68.1	38	25,872	39	33,408	21	12.9	14
Colorado	50,053	8	68.5	35	33,470	8	37,950	10	9.0	37
Idaho	38,310	39	71.7	19	24,621	43	27,765	46	12.7	16
Montana	32,929	49	68.3	37	23,963	47	25,194	51	14.4	9
Nevada	45,493	17	64.6	44	29,897	18	33,122	24	9.0	37
New Mexico	34,599	45	70.8	26	23,155	48	28,698	41	18.8	1
Utah	48,378	12	72.4	16	24,180	46	30,074	35	8.0	42
Wyoming	40,007	34	73.5	14	29,416	20	28,025	43	10.3	26
Other States										
Alabama	36,693	42	73.2	15	24,589	44	30,090	34	14.8	8
Alaska	55,426	1	65.3	43	30,936	15	36,140	15	7.9	44
Arkansas	31,798	50	71.2	23	22,887	49	27,258	47	16.3	4
California	47,243	14	58.2	48	32,702	11	41,358	6	13.1	13
Connecticut	52,887	3	71.8	18	42,435	1	46,963	2	7.4	48
Delaware	50,301	7	75.4	7	32,472	12	38,434	8	8.5	41
D.C.	41,539	30	42.7	51	40,150	2	56,024	1	16.1	5
Florida	38,141	40	69.2	34	28,947	23	31,551	29	12.0	21
Georgia	42,508	24	70.1	29	28,733	26	35,114	18	12.6	18
Hawaii	49,232	9	55.5	49	29,002	22	31,250	31	10.4	24
Illinois	47,578	13	69.4	33	33,023	10	39,058	7	10.2	28
Indiana	41,921	28	75.3	8	27,783	32	31,778	27	7.9	44
Iowa	42,255	26	76.6	2	27,331	34	28,840	39	7.7	46
Kansas	41,097	31	70.4	28	28,565	29	30,153	33	10.1	31
Kentucky	37,184	41	73.9	13	24,923	41	30,017	36	12.4	19
Louisiana	33,194	48	67.1	39	24,535	45	29,134	38	17.5	2
Maine	38,733	36	75.5	6	26,723	36	28,815	40	10.3	26
Maryland	55,013	2	70.7	27	35,188	6	38,237	9	7.3	49
Massachusetts	49,018	11	60.6	46	38,907	3	44,976	4	10.2	28
Michigan	46,929	15	77.1	1	29,788	19	37,387	12	9.7	34
Minnesota	52,804	4	76.1	4	33,101	9	36,585	14	6.8	50
Mississippi	33,305	47	74.5	10	21,750	51	25,919	48	16.8	3
Missouri	43,884	20	74.0	12	28,226	30	32,422	25	10.2	28
Nebraska	42,518	23	70.1	30	28,886	24	28,375	42	9.7	34
New Hampshire	50,866	6	68.4	36	34,138	7	35,479	17	6.2	51
New Jersey	52,137	5	66.5	40	38,509	4	44,285	5	7.7	46
New York	42,157	27	53.9	50	36,019	5	46,664	3	14.1	11
North Carolina	39,040	35	71.3	22	27,514	33	32,026	26	12.9	14
North Dakota	35,830	44	71.0	25	25,902	38	25,707	49	12.4	19
Ohio	42,631	22	71.2	24	28,816	25	33,280	22	10.8	23
Oklahoma	34,554	46	71.5	20	25,071	40	28,020	44	14.3	10
Oregon	42,701	21	65.8	42	28,165	31	33,203	23	11.8	22
Pennsylvania	42,320	25	74.3	11	30,720	16	34,976	19	9.2	36
Rhode Island	44,825	19	60.1	47	30,215	17	33,592	20	10.0	32
South Carolina	38,362	38	76.1	5	24,886	42	29,253	37	12.7	16
South Dakota	38,407	37	71.5	21	26,664	37	25,600	50	9.0	37
Tennessee	36,542	43	69.7	32	26,988	35	31,491	30	13.2	12
Texas	40,547	33	63.9	45	28,581	28	36,039	16	15.2	7
Vermont	41,888	29	69.8	31	28,594	27	30,240	32	9.8	33
Virginia	49,085	10	75.1	9	32,431	13	36,716	13	8.0	42
Washington	44,835	18	66.4	41	32,025	14	37,475	11	10.4	24
West Virginia	30,342	51	76.4	3	22,881	50	27,982	45	15.6	6
Wisconsin	46,734	16	72.3	17	29,270	21	31,556	28	8.6	40

* Because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively small, the data collected for three years is averaged to calculate less variable estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states.

Sources:

1999-2001 Median Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau

2001 Homeownership Rates: U.S. Census Bureau

2001 Per Capita Personal Income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

2001 Mean Average Pay Per Job: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1999-2001 Poverty Rate: U.S. Census Bureau

2002 Utah Population Estimates by County

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2002 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,338,761 in 2002, a year over increase of 42,790 persons, or 1.9%. The state experienced its twelfth straight year of net in-migration in 2002, as well as record setting levels of births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths).

Utah's counties experienced varied growth rates in 2002. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown faster than the state rate (1.9%) over the past year include Wasatch County, with the highest growth rate of 5.6%, followed by Washington (5.3%), Tooele (4.0%), Rich (3.4%), Utah (3.2%), Summit (3.1%), Cache (2.2%), and Davis (2.2%) counties.

The populations in the northern Utah counties of Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Summit, and Rich expanded rapidly in 2002, while Davis, Morgan, Weber, Cache, and Box Elder counties experienced moderate growth during that time. This growth illuminates the degree to which the Wasatch Front and Back are becoming increasingly more urbanized. The semi-rural counties surrounding the Wasatch Front urban area are growing faster than the urban core. This is particularly evident in Wasatch County, which surpassed Tooele County as the fastest growing county in the state in 2002.

To a large extent, the growth in the counties on the urban periphery results from the expansion of the Wasatch Front urban area. People in these counties are in close proximity to urban services, but are still able to enjoy many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting. While these peripheral areas will retain their rural character for the foreseeable future, their growth will be increasingly tied to the urban core. The growth in these outlying areas is often referred to as a "donut effect."

Southwest Utah continued its robust population growth in 2002. Washington County was the second fastest growing county in the state in 2002, and both Iron and Beaver had modest growth during that time. While Washington County's growth has slowed from rates seen during the late 1980s, it continues to experience growth rates far in excess of the state average. One reason for this solid growth is the strong tie between the economies of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada. With a growth rate of 3.6% in 2002, Nevada continued to be the fastest growing state in the nation. The vast majority of this population growth occurred in the Las Vegas and Clark County areas.

Several counties experienced population decrease from 2001 to 2002. The majority of these counties are located in the southern and eastern areas of the state and they include Daggett (-3.0%), Kane (-1.3%), Garfield (-0.7%), Uintah (-0.2%), and Wayne (-0.2%) counties.

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a record level in 2002 at 48,041, as well as annual deaths at 12,662. Since 1990, over 60% of the state's population growth has resulted from natural increase.

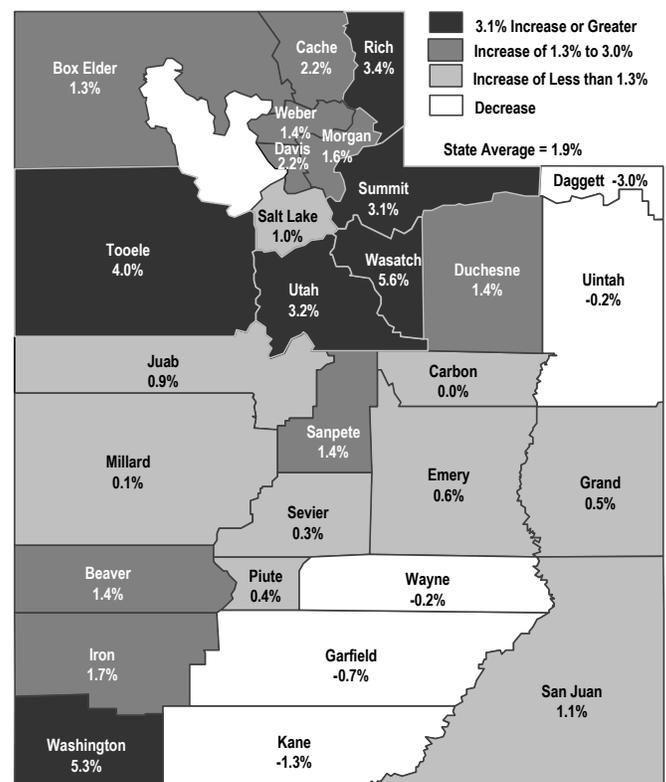
Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place minus the number of people moving out. Total population in the state increased by 42,790 persons from 2001 to 2002. Natural increase accounted for 35,379 persons, or 83%, while net in-migration accounted for 7,411 persons, or 17% of the total population increase. In 2002, Utah experienced net in-migration for the twelfth year in a row.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah, and provides feedback to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on population issues. 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.

Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2001 to 2002



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, 2003 Economic Report to the Governor

2002 Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census		2001 - 2002		2000 - 2002		2002 Percent of Total Population
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change	
			Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	
Beaver County	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	87	1.4%	2.2%
Box Elder County	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	567	1.3%	2.2%
Cache County	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	2,088	2.2%	3.9%
Carbon County	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	0	0.0%	-1.3%
Daggett County	921	933	944	916	-28	-3.0%	-0.9%
Davis County	238,994	240,204	244,845	250,265	5,420	2.2%	2.1%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	210	1.4%	1.6%
Emery County	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	67	0.6%	-1.1%
Garfield County	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	-31	-0.7%	-1.7%
Grand County	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	45	0.5%	-0.4%
Iron County	33,779	34,079	34,920	35,507	587	1.7%	2.1%
Juab County	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	73	0.9%	2.0%
Kane County	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	-79	-1.3%	-0.7%
Millard County	12,405	12,461	12,326	12,335	9	0.1%	-0.5%
Morgan County	7,129	7,181	7,297	7,416	119	1.6%	3.3%
Piute County	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	5	0.4%	-0.9%
Rich County	1,961	1,955	1,963	2,050	67	3.4%	2.4%
Salt Lake County	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	9,285	1.0%	1.4%
San Juan County	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	153	1.1%	-0.5%
Sanpete County	22,763	22,846	23,219	23,550	331	1.4%	1.5%
Sevier County	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	52	0.3%	0.8%
Summit County	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	957	3.1%	3.6%
Tooele County	40,735	41,549	44,431	46,208	1,777	4.0%	5.5%
Uintah County	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	-65	-0.2%	1.3%
Utah County	368,536	371,894	385,692	398,056	12,364	3.2%	3.5%
Wasatch County	15,215	15,433	15,947	16,847	900	5.6%	4.5%
Washington County	90,354	91,104	95,584	100,611	5,027	5.3%	5.1%
Wayne County	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	-5	-0.2%	-0.2%
Weber County	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	2,810	1.4%	1.5%
MCD							
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	2,722	2.0%	3.4%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,208	67,673	465	0.7%	1.8%
Mountaintainland	413,487	417,375	432,918	447,139	14,221	3.3%	7.1%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	265	0.5%	-0.9%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	147,369	152,960	5,591	3.8%	7.7%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	117	0.3%	2.8%
Wasatch Front	1,361,778	1,369,252	1,415,419	1,434,830	19,411	1.4%	3.3%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,295,971	2,338,761	42,790	1.9%	4.1%
					92,208		2.0%
							100.00%

Notes:
 1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
 2) AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change
 3) The MCDs are multi-county districts and they are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountaintainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties.

Sources:
 1) April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
 2) July 2000-2002: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

In 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau celebrated its hundredth year as an agency of the federal government of the United States. The Bureau marked the event with the release of a Census 2000 Special Report -- *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*. Ever since its inception in 1902, the U.S. Census Bureau has collected, tabulated, and published information on the population of the United States, for various levels of geography. This special report consolidates information from each census, 1900 to 2000, and documents the remarkable changes in the nation's population and housing trends through the course of the last century. Analyses have been provided for the nation, regions, states, as well as metropolitan areas. Trends in fertility, mortality, and internal as well as international migration have been highlighted by analyzing changes in the size of the population, its geographic distribution, age and sex composition, and racial and ethnic composition. The report also documents the changes in housing and household composition trends. Analysis has been based on 100% data obtained for each of the censuses, 1900 through 2000. Key excerpts from the report follow.

National Trends

The U.S. population more than tripled from 76 million in 1900 to 281 million in 2000. Population density tripled between 1900 and 2000, but remained relatively low when compared to most countries. The 1990s experienced the largest numerical population increase of any decade in the history of the United States.

With 4.5% of the total world population, the U.S. ranks as the fourth most populous country in the world from the turn of the century to until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, and as the world's third most populous country since then, following China and India. Although U.S. population growth was remarkable compared with other industrialized countries, the U.S. share of the world's population declined as less developed countries grew more rapidly. In fact, from 1950 to 2000, the U.S. and the rest of the developed world comprise a declining share of the world's population.

The U.S. population grew increasingly metropolitan, from 28% in 1910 to 80% in 2000. The suburban population accounts for most of the metropolitan growth rather than the central cities. By 2000, half of the U.S. population lived in suburban areas. By the

close of the century, nearly one-third of Americans lived in a metropolitan area with 5 million or more residents.

Age and Sex. In 1900, the U.S. age and sex composition was similar to many of today's developing countries, which are characterized by its young population. Over the course of the century, the nation witnessed the following trends: relatively high fertility at the start of the century, lower fertility in the late 1920s and during the 1930s, higher fertility during the baby-boom

period, followed by lower fertility during the baby-bust period. The effect of the baby-boom on the age and sex structure of the U.S. will extend several decades into the 21st century as the baby-boomers age through the life cycle.

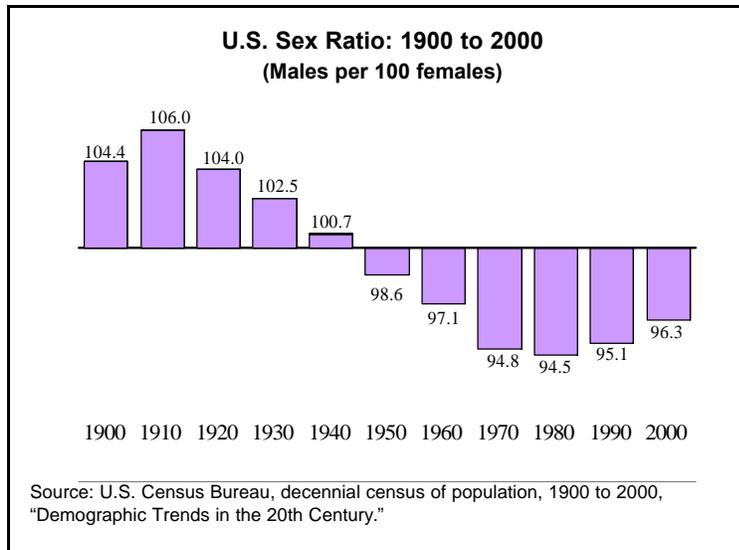
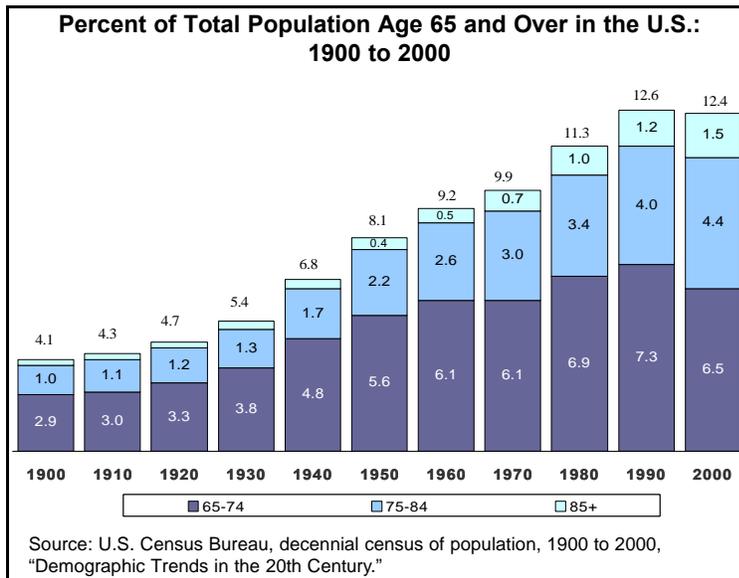
Since 1900, the age distribution of the U.S. population changed from relatively young to relatively old. The U.S. median age rose significantly over the century from 22.9 to 35.3 years. By 2000, the largest 5-year age groups were 35-39 and 40-44.

The elderly population increased ten-fold during the century from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. The proportion of the elderly population (as a percent of the total) declined for the first time in the 1990s, partly due to the relatively low number of births in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The male/female ratio of the total population has reversed. Prior to 1950, males outnumbered females in the total population. From 1950 to 2000, the female population outnumbered the male population. Larger gains for women than men in life expectancy and attrition of the large number of immigrants in decades prior to WWI (who were predominantly men) accounted for this shift.

Central cities had lower sex ratios (males per 100 females) than the suburbs or non-metropolitan areas. Throughout the century, women constituted most of the population age 85 and over, and their predominance in this age group greatly increased between 1990 and 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. Since 1970, the population of races other than White or Black has grown significantly, however Whites remained the largest race group. In 1900, one out of every eight Americans was of a race other than White. By 2000, about one out of every four Americans was of a race other than White. The Black population increased steadily throughout the century, from 8.8 million in 1900, to about four times larger in 2000 (34.7



Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

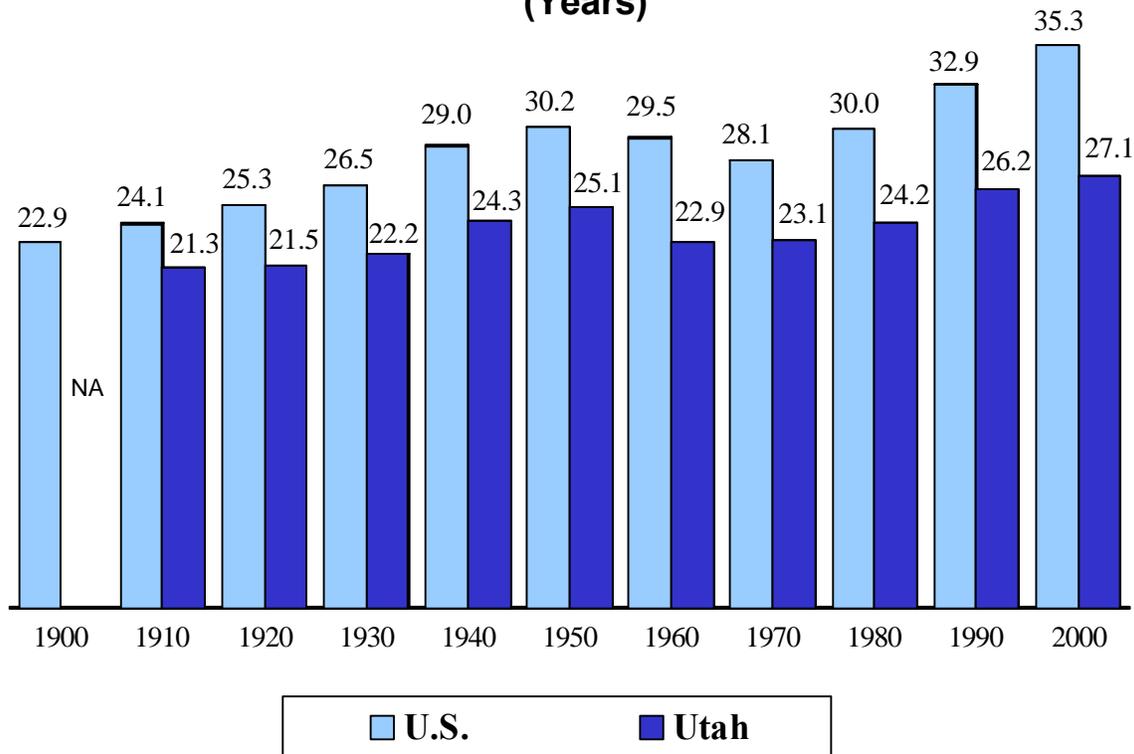
million reported Black alone, and 36.4 million reported Black in combination with another race). The Asian and Pacific Islander and Some Other Race particularly increased during the period 1970-2000. International migration and subsequent births to the immigrant population contributed to this rapid increase. The largest group since the 1980 census, other than White or Black, is the Some Other Race group. The size of this group is greatly influenced by the overwhelming number of Hispanics reporting this group as their race category. The Hispanic population more than doubled in size between 1980 to 2000. In 1980 and 2000, Hispanics were much younger than non-Hispanics. Black females outnumbered Black males in every decade of the century. The White population grew more slowly than every other race group in the second half of the 20th century and for the century as a whole. Whites had a higher average annual growth rate during the first half of the century (1.4%) than during the second half (0.9%).

Between 1980 and 2000, the minority population grew 11 times as rapidly as the White non-Hispanic population. Immigration and subsequent births to the new arrivals during the last few decades of the century played a major role in changing the racial and ethnic composition of the U.S. population. These influences are indicated by the very high percentage increases in the Asian and Pacific Islander (204%) and the Hispanic (142%) populations from 1980 to 2000. Asians and Pacific Islanders grew faster than any other group in both halves of the 100-year period. American Indians and Alaskans increased at the slowest pace in the first half of the century, but grew rapidly during the latter period.

Housing. From 1940 to 2000, the number of housing units in the U.S. more than tripled. The number of vacant housing units increased in every decade from 1940 to 2000, except for the 1960s when they declined by 73,000. Prior to 1950, over half of the housing units were rented. By 1950, homeownership became more prevalent than renting. Homeownership rates continued to increase until 1980, decreased slightly in the 1980s, and then increased in the 1990s, reaching the highest level of the century (66.0%) in Census 2000.

Households. In 1900, the most common household contained seven or more people. From 1940 to 2000, households with two people represented the most common household size. The average household size declined from 4.60 in 1900 to 2.59 in 2000, or by 44%. Between 1950-2000, married couple households declined from more than three-fourths of all households (78%) to just over half (52%) of all households. The proportional share of one-person households increased more than any other size. In 1950, one-person households represented one out of every ten (9.5%) households. By 2000, they composed one out of every four households (26%). In every census from 1970 to 2000, approximately three-fourths of all female householders age 65 and over lived alone. In 1970, women represented one out of every five householders (21%). By 2000, the proportion had grown to more than one of every three (36%). For total, married-couple, and other family households, the proportion of female householders among Black householders exceeded the proportion of female householders

Median Age of the U.S. and Utah: 1900 to 2000 (Years)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

among householders of any other race or Hispanics. In 1960, three of every five (59%) married couple households included at least one of their own children. By 1990, (and in 2000), less than half (46%) of married-couple households had an "own child" under the age of 18.¹ In 1950, only one of every five (19%) male family households with no wife present had an "own child" under age 18. By 2000, half (50%) of all male family households with no wife present had at least one child of their own under age 18.

Regional Trends

The Western United States population grew faster than the population of each of the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century. Regionally, the distribution of the U.S. population experienced a shift toward the South and the West. In 1900, a majority of the U.S. population (62%) lived in either the Northeast or the Midwest. However, by the end of the century, a majority of the population (58%) lived in either the South or the West. The South and West accounted for nearly two-thirds of the U.S. population increase from 1900-2000. Gains in total population of the South and West occurred at the expense of corresponding losses in population share of the Northeast and the Midwest.

Age and Sex. Regionally, the title of the "youngest" region shifted from the South to the West during the century, while that of the "oldest" shifted from the Midwest to the Northeast. The South was the youngest region from 1900-1960, with the highest proportion of 15 and under population, and the lowest proportion of 65 and older population. The West shows the youngest population later in the century. The West had the lowest proportion of age 65 and over population between 1970-2000, and also had the highest proportion of 15 and under population in 1990 and 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. The minority population increased rapidly in every region since 1980, especially in the West. The increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. has essentially been a post-1970 phenomenon, with regional patterns generally reflecting the trend of the U.S. as a whole. From 1980 to 2000, the percentage of minorities markedly increased in every region, and each region's percentage-point increase was larger in the 1990s than in the 1980s. From 1900 to 2000, the number of non-Southern states with race populations of at least 10% other than White increased from 2 to 26. Blacks, along with Asians and Pacific Islanders, have been the most regionally concentrated races. More than half the Blacks still live in the South and, until 2000, more than half of the Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in the West. While the Hispanic population was concentrated in the West, the percentage of Hispanics increased in every region from 1980 to 2000. The West had a higher proportion of Hispanics than any other region. More than 40% of the Hispanic population lived in the West from 1980-2000. This reflects the fact that all of the states along the U.S.-Mexico border are western states and most of the Hispanics are Mexican in origin. The Northeast was the only region where there was a steady decline in the

proportion of the population that was Hispanic, dropping from 18% in 1980 to 15% in 2000. The proportion of Hispanics in the South's population nearly doubled from 5.9% in 1980 to 11.6% in 2000.

Housing. Every region experienced an increase in vacancy rates in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and a decrease in vacancy rates during the 1960s and the 1990s. From 1940 to 1960, the West had the highest vacancy rate, then from 1970 to 2000, the South had the highest vacancy rate. Each region's highest homeownership rate was recorded in 2000. The Midwest had the highest homeownership rate for every decade except in 1910, when the West ranked first.

Households. By 2000, one-person households represented about one fourth of all households in each region. The West had the highest proportion of one-person households for each census from 1940 to 1970. The Northeast had the highest regional proportion from 1980 to 2000.

State Trends

In 1900, nearly half of the states had fewer than 1 million people. By 2000, only seven states (and DC) had a population under 1 million. California accounted for one-sixth of the total population growth during the 100-year period. Just eight states -- California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey -- were responsible for more than half of the total population gain from 1900 to 2000. Nine western states and Florida accounted for the ten fastest-growing states from 1900 to 1950, and eight western states plus Florida and Texas were the fastest growing from 1950 to 2000. The highest population density states, all in the Northeast, were New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Age and Sex. Only Mississippi and Utah rank among the ten states with the highest percentage of population under age 15 in each and every decade of the century. In 2000, only seven western states -- Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming -- had a larger male population than female population. The number of states with a larger female than male population quadrupled from 11 in 1900 to 44 in 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. Among the 50 states, Hawaii, New Mexico, Mississippi, Texas, and California had the five highest percentage of minority populations from 1980 to 2000.

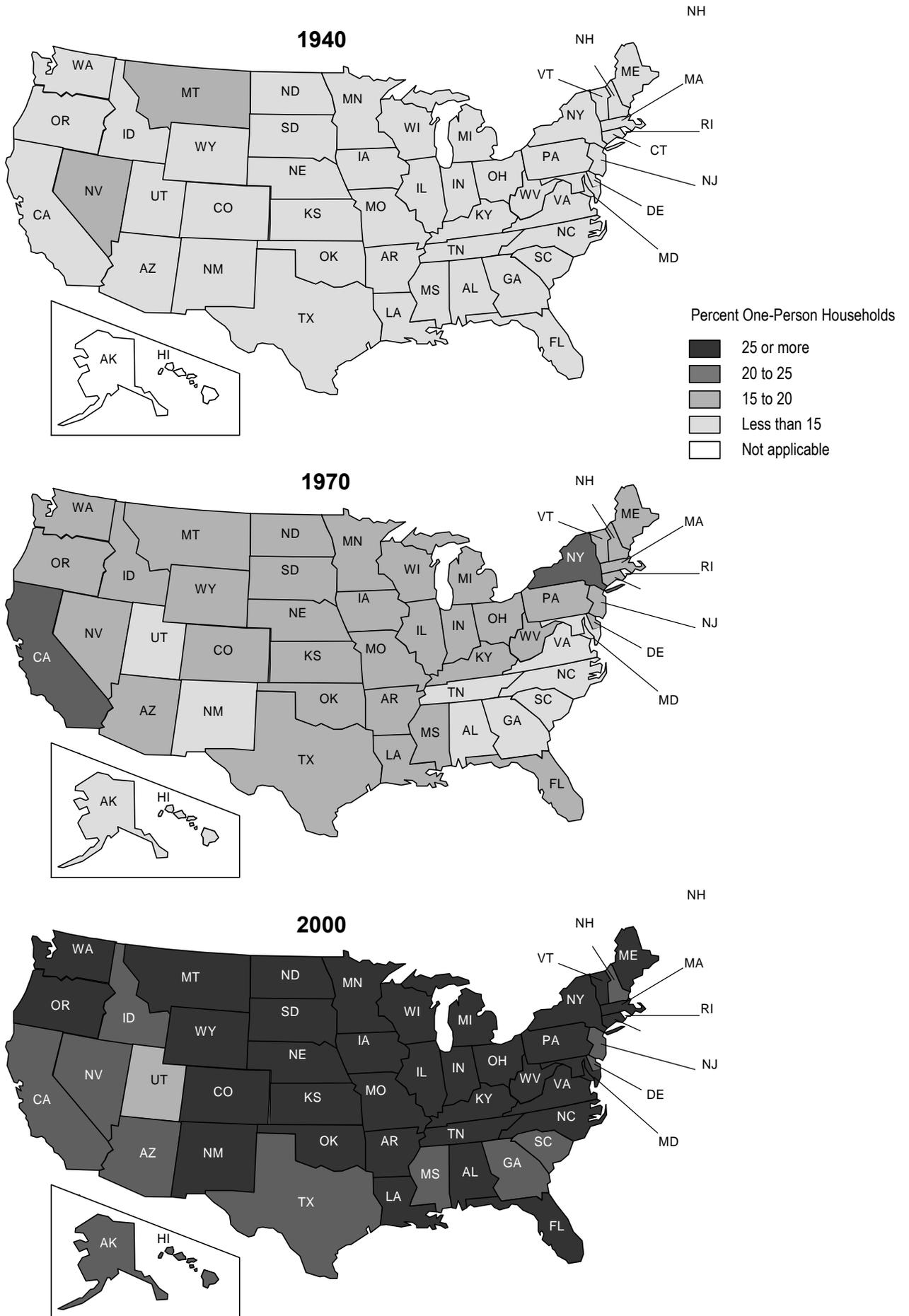
Households. In 1940, fewer than 20% of the households in every state were one-person households. (In 1970, only California, the District of Columbia, and New York had at least 20% one-person households.) By 2000, at least 20% of the households in every state, except Utah (18%), were one-person households. Nevada, California, Arizona and Idaho ranked among the 10 states with the highest percentage of one-person households in 1900 and 1940, but ranked among the 12 states with the lowest percentage of one-person households in 2000.

Additional Information

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

¹ As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, *Children* include sons and daughters by birth, step-children, and adopted children of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. *Own children* differ from children in that they are never married and under age 18.

Percent One-Person Households by State: 1940, 1970, and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940, 1970, and 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."



Affiliate's Corner

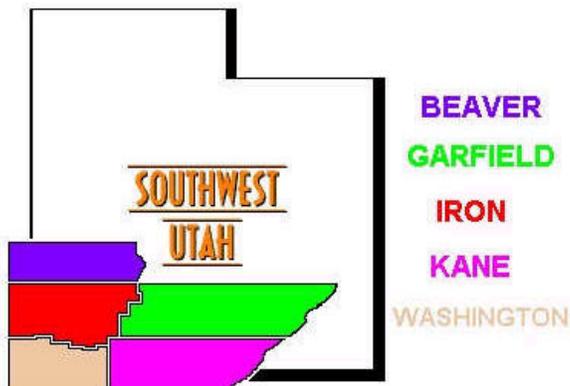


Five County Association of Governments (Southwestern Utah)

The Five County Association of Governments (FCAOG) is a voluntary association of local governments for the Southwest Utah Multi-County District (MCD) as well as Utah's newest Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the St. George Urbanized Area. The Association engages in many programs designed to assist local governments with social service delivery, child-care resource and referral counseling, community planning, economic development, and coordinating volunteer services. To support these functions, the association 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 being refined at various geographic levels, including Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Census Tract, City, County, and Region. The staff also maintains a library of census publications and CD-ROMs, as well as a collection of other demographic, economic, and planning-related publications and documents from various local, state, and federal agencies. The small area socioeconomic database is a valuable resource for persons or agencies that need such data.

The Association 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. In the years since its founding, the Five County Association of Governments has maintained a strong tradition of excellence in serving the needs of its constituent local governments and the region as a whole. This legacy sets the stage for the continuing and mutually beneficial cooperation among the local governments of Southwestern Utah in the coming years.

The Five County Association of Governments is located in our brand new 10,000 sq. ft. building at 1070 West 1600 South, Building B, St. George, Utah 84770. Contact Ken Sizemore at (435) 673-3548, Fax (673-3540), or Email ksizemore@fcaog.state.ut.us. Much of the data the Association maintains is available on the internet at <http://www.fcaog.state.ut.us>.



Utah State Data Center Workshop

Cedar City

In an effort to make the *Demographics for Data Users* workshop more accessible to those who live outside the Wasatch Front, the State Data Center will host a workshop on "Exploring and Understanding Census Data through American Fact Finder" on Friday, February 21, at the Southern Utah University campus from 10:30am to 3:30pm. *Demographic for Data Users* is a series of training workshops that will provide analysts and policy-makers with an opportunity to learn about sources of data, ways to access data, methods for working with data and substantive results from current demographic studies. Those interested will benefit by:

- Learning about current studies using demographic information
- Gaining insight into methods for using demographic data for policy analysis
- Sharing ideas with others in the field
- Learning about available and emerging data sets

A registration fee of \$10.00 will be applied. To register, contact Terry Keyes with the Utah Small Business Development Center at (435) 586-5400. Limited slots are available, so please register as soon as possible.



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.: DECEMBER 2002

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000	2001	2002	2003	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	CY00-01	CY01-02	CY02-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,191.4	9,219.0	9,431.0	9,676.2	0.3	2.3	2.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,223.9	6,379.5	6,564.5	6,708.9	2.5	2.9	2.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,691.9	1,627.6	1,575.5	1,610.2	-3.8	-3.2	2.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.7	366.1	398.4	425.8	5.0	8.8	6.9
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,137.2	1,075.8	1,061.8	1,118.1	-5.4	-1.3	5.3
Utah Exports (Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.2	3,506.0	3,186.9	3,355.8	8.9	-9.1	5.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.7	27.0	24.7	24.7	1.2	-8.5	0.3
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	14.1	13.5	-1.9	-7.8	-4.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	252.5	10.6	-0.7	1.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	564.8	580.0	5.7	-18.1	2.7
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.6	-1.7	-3.5	0.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.69	1.58	1.71	5.6	-6.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	468.4	472.2	4.4	5.3	0.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	272.6	267.9	3.3	-16.0	-1.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	241.5	262.3	280.1	291.6	8.6	6.8	4.1
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	157.9	164.3	6.3	6.8	4.1
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,360.8	3,488.5	3,617.6	3,765.9	3.8	3.7	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	85.0	78.5	84.8	89.0	-7.6	8.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	18.2	19.7	19.0	18.0	8.4	-3.4	-5.3
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,140.1	2,352.7	2,400.0	2,350.0	9.9	2.0	-2.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	970.0	900.0	1,100.0	-20.0	-7.2	22.2
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	400.0	400.0	-3.5	-28.9	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.5	253.2	255.7	260.8	5.3	1.0	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.3	151.3	4.3	0.5	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,709	18,427	19,130	2.5	4.1	3.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	282.1	284.8	287.4	289.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966=100	107.6	89.2	89.0	89.8	-17.1	-0.2	0.9
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,376	2.2	1.9	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	0.8	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,353	1.6	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	86.6	-11.6	-7.1	-2.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	662.2	771.1	-14.3	-1.2	16.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	639.9	751.5	-14.6	-0.4	17.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.1	23.6	-18.4	4.8	-2.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.2	99.1	95.8	9.3	3.0	-3.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.5	17.0	17.0	3.4	-2.9	0.2
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.5	23.5	25.0	25.5	-17.6	6.4	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.28	3.66	2.00	2.50	11.6	-45.4	25.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.82	0.72	0.71	0.73	-12.2	-1.4	2.8
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.1	2.8	1.6	2.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.4	110.7	113.0	2.4	1.2	2.1
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.23	3.92	1.67	1.68	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.69	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.64	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.52	6.82	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.8	132.0	0.2	-0.8	0.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	37,030	38,198	2.5	2.3	3.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,843	5,042	2.4	1.4	4.1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,070.4	1,078.2	0.6	-1.0	0.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,637	30,400	31,163	2.8	2.6	2.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,058	32,540	33,600	3.5	1.5	3.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,939	9,314	3.3	3.0	4.2
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.9	5.7	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,622	54,884	56,366	58,395	4.3	2.7	3.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.3	na	na	na

Note: Figures in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

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

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business ResearchPam Perlich (801-581-3358)
Dept. of Community & Economic DevelopmentDoug Jex (801-538-8626)
Dept. of Workforce ServicesMark Knold (801-526-9458)

State Affiliates

Population Research LaboratoryMicheal Toney (435-797-1238)
Center for Health DataBary Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
Utah State Office of EducationRandy Raphael (801-538-7802)
Utah FoundationJanice Houston (801-288-1838)
Utah League of Cities & TownsMichelle Reilly (801-328-1601)
Utah IssuesDiane Hartford (801-521-2035)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYUKirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
Marriott Library, U of UJan Robertson (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USUJohn Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSULonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUUSuzanne Julian (435-586-7937)
S L City Econ.& Demographic Resource CntrNeil Olsen (801-535-6336)
Salt Lake County LibraryScott Russell (801-944-7520)
Salt Lake City LibraryCathy Burns (801-363-5733)
Davis County Library SystemJerry Meyer (801-451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOGJeff Gilbert (435-752-7242)
Five County AOGKen Sizemore (435-673-3548)
Mountainland AOGShawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
Six County AOGEmery Polelonema (435-896-9222)
Southeastern AOGDebbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOGLaurie Brummond (435-722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional CouncilScott Festin (801-363-4250)
Utah Navajo Trust FundLarry Rodgers (435-678-1460)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUUTerry Keyes (435-586-5400)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCCBarry Bartlett (801-957-5203)
Cache Countywide Planning & DevelopmentMark Teuscher (435-716-7154)
Economic Development Corp. of UtahEmaline Fiscus (801-328-8824)
Moab Area Economic DevelopmentKen Davy (435-259-1348)
Park City Chamber & Visitors BureauWendy Cryan (435-649-6100)
Utah Valley Econ. Development Assoc.Russ Fotherington (801-370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp.Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
801-538-1027**

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Neil Ashdown, Ph.D., Deputy Director/DEA Manager



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Justin Farr, DEA Intern
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts
Peter Donner, Senior Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Robert Spendlove, Economist, Population Estimates & Projections
Clara Walters, Admin. Assistant, State Data Center Contact
Neena Verma, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator
Sophia DiCaro, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact

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.utah.gov/dea



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

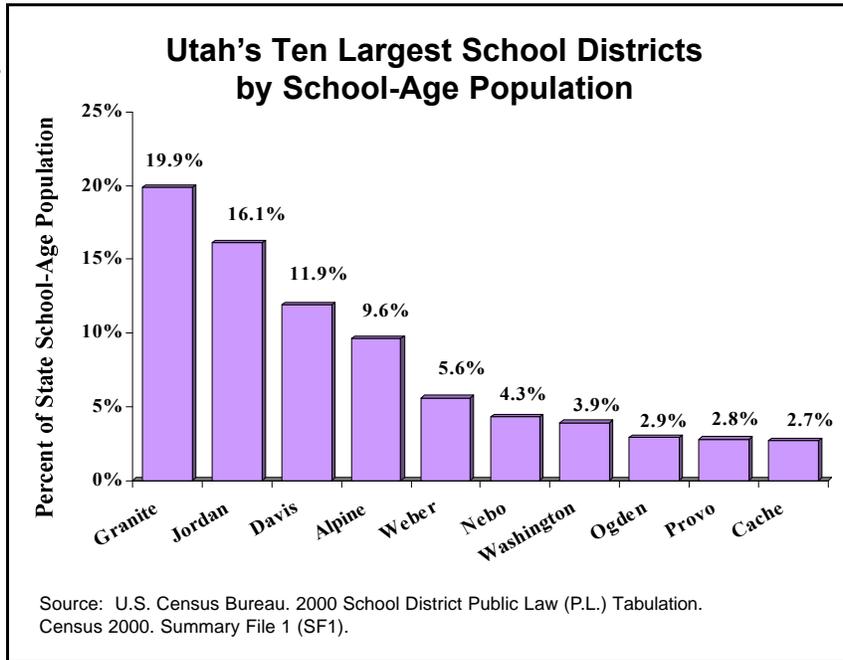
Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

In February 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau released the 2000 Census School District Tabulation (STP2) on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website, at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys>. This file is a special tabulation of Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) for school districts based on geography reported in the 1999-2000 boundary update. The STP2 tabulation contains sample data on population and housing characteristics similar to those available in Summary File 3 (SF3). Population items include: basic

population totals; urban and rural; households and families; marital status; grandparents as caregivers; language and ability to speak English; ancestry; place of birth; citizenship status with year of entry; migration; place of work; journey to work; educational attainment; veteran status; disability; employment status; industry; occupation; class of worker; and income and poverty status. Housing items include: basic housing totals; urban and rural; number of rooms; number of bedrooms; year moved into unit; household size and occupants per room; units in structure; year structure built; heating fuel; telephone service; plumbing and kitchen facilities; vehicles available; value of home; monthly rent; and shelter costs. All the data are reiterated for the different race and ethnic groups categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau. A major difference between the STP2 and SF3 is that the STP2 tabulates standard SF3 data for multiple, child-specific universes, resulting in one of the largest, most detailed sources of demographics for children ever developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

redistricting data needed by the 50 states. The objective of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program was to produce the data that the Census Bureau provides to states to meet the requirements of P.L. 94-171. State officials are given an opportunity before each decennial census to define the small areas for which they wish to receive census population totals for redistricting purposes.



The school district tabulation of the 2000 Redistricting Data was created for the NCES as part of a larger special tabulation effort to provide 2000 census data for school districts. It provides the first glimpse of basic school district population characteristics from the 2000 census, and it is the earliest school district special tabulation ever produced from a decennial census. The school district P.L. tabulation aggregates data from more than 8 million census blocks into 14,405 defined district areas based on the 1999-2000 school district boundary update.

School District Geography

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. However, school districts are *not* standard census geographic areas. They are defined by local education agencies and supported at the request of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the purpose of producing school district poverty estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated data for three types of school districts: Elementary, Secondary, and Unified.

Background

Under the ordinance of Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the U.S. Census Bureau has been directed to make special preparations to provide

Contents:

- Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts 1
- Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002 5
- County-to-County Worker Flow 8
- Affiliate's Corner: Small Business Development Center at Southern Utah University10
- Current Economic Conditions and Outlook11

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Since school districts are not standard census geographic areas, school district population and housing summaries and special tabulations are not available as in standard Census Bureau 2000 data products.

Many states have school districts with boundaries that overlap. This typically occurs in areas where elementary and secondary districts share territory but serve children of different ages within that territory. One of the consequences of this unique spatial arrangement is that it causes the population and housing characteristics in the shared areas to be assigned more than once for each district. Therefore, in states where boundaries overlap, the state or county level aggregates based on district summaries may not match state or county level summaries provided from standard Census 2000 products.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UTAH'S 2000 (STP2) TABULATION

The 2000 Census School District Tabulation has detailed demographic and economic data for Utah's 40 school districts. Some of the data highlights for Utah's school districts in 2000 follow.

Total School-Age Population - Utah's five largest school districts based on total school-age population (5-17 years) were Granite, Jordan, Davis, Alpine, and Weber. These are all situated along the Wasatch Front, and together, comprised close to two-thirds (63%) of the state's school-age population in 2000. Granite, which is the largest school district, had one-fifth (20%) of the state's school-age population. The remaining school-age population was distributed among the rest of the 36 school districts, the smallest of which were Daggett, Tintic, and Piute. Each of these had a school-age population that was less than the population of an average elementary school.

Average Household Size - School districts with the highest average household size were Alpine (3.74), Nebo (3.60), Cache (3.57), and Morgan (3.48). All of these surpassed the state average household size of 3.13. Interestingly, they did not include the three largest school districts by school-age population. Those with the smallest average household size included Grand (2.44), Salt Lake City (2.47) and Daggett (2.48).

Minority Population - The minority population consists of all the race and ethnic groups categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau, excluding the White Non-Hispanic group. Based on this classification, school districts with the highest minority population -- or the most ethnically and racially diverse -- were San Juan (60.4% minority population), Salt Lake City (34.3%), Ogden (29.8%), and Granite (23.8%). When compared to the minority population for the State of Utah (14.8%), these were all significantly higher. A closer look at the breakdown of the minority population shows some interesting features about residential segregation. The Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Granite school districts showed high Hispanic or Latino populations, at 23.6%, 22.4% and 15.0% respectively. Other school districts that had a concentration of the Hispanic or Latino population were Provo (10.5%), Carbon (10.3%), and Tooele (10.3%) school districts. The high minority population in the San Juan school district (the highest among all school districts) is due to the presence of the Navajo Nation Reservation, predominantly comprised of the American Indian and Alaskan Native race group.

The least ethnically and racially diverse school districts were Morgan, Rich, and Juab, all of which had a minority population of less than 4%.

Non-Citizen Population - School districts with the highest percent of non-citizens were Salt Lake City (13.8%), Ogden (10.0%), Granite (9.7%), and Logan (8.3%). Garfield, San Juan and Duchesne school districts had the lowest percent of non-citizens. Non-citizens in the State of Utah accounted for 4.9% of the population. It is important to note that not all foreign-born persons are non-citizens. A substantial number of them do become 'naturalized citizens' over the course of time. A majority of the non-citizen population are recent immigrants into the country.

Non-English Language Households - Non-English language households are those households where one or more persons (five years and over) speak a language other than English in their home. The U.S. Census Bureau determines non-English language households in the following manner: "In households where one or more people (five years and over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-laws, other relatives, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other non-relatives. Therefore, a person who speaks only English may have a non-English household language assigned to him/her."

In 2000, 16.9% of Utah's households were non-English language households. Among Utah's 40 school districts, those with the highest proportion of non-English language households were San Juan (50.1%), Morgan (30.8%), Salt Lake City (25.6%) and Provo (25.1%). None of the households in Box Elder County were non-English language households, although the county had a 9.4% minority population, as well as a 1.9% non-citizen population.

Income Levels - School districts with the highest median household income were Park City (\$76,455), Jordan (\$60,832), Davis (\$53,865), and Alpine (\$51,916). These school districts had median household incomes that were significantly higher than the state's median household income of \$45,726. Those with the lowest median household income were San Juan (\$27,363), Salt Lake City (\$29,908), and Daggett (\$30,333).

Poverty Rates Among Families with School-Age Children - Poverty rates among families with school-age children varied among all of the 40 school districts, from a high of 30.7% for Nebo school district to a low of 2.6% for Park City school district. Other school districts with relatively high poverty rates among families with school-age children included San Juan (23.9%), Piute (23.5%), and Tintic (19.4%).

Additional Information

Any additional information on Utah's school districts can be accessed from the Utah State Office of Education website at <http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us>. The Utah State Office of Education provides many sources of data and analysis for educators, as well as the general public. Some items of interest that can be attained online include annual financial reports of Utah's school districts, private school data, test scores for school districts, the Utah core curriculum, a clearinghouse for miscellaneous school district data, as well as a special curriculum website.

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Race and Hispanic or Latino Population as a Percent of Total Population by School District: Census 2000 (STP2)

State of Utah / School District	Total Population	TOTAL POPULATION										Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		White (Non-Hispanic)	
		ONE RACE										Total	Percent	Total	Percent
		White	Black	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races							
State of Utah	2,233,189	1,962,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559	1,904,265	85.0%	201,559	9.0%	1,904,265	85.0%
Alpine	182,658	170,728	500	986	1,738	1,025	4,508	3,173	10,718	165,493	90.8%	10,718	5.9%	165,493	90.8%
Beaver	6,005	5,589	16	54	37	5	188	106	333	5,491	91.4%	333	5.5%	5,491	91.4%
Box Elder	42,745	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	694	2,791	38,717	90.6%	2,791	6.5%	38,717	90.6%
Cache	48,721	46,339	76	168	277	56	1,286	519	2,277	45,531	93.5%	2,277	4.7%	45,531	93.5%
Carbon	20,422	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097	17,671	86.5%	2,097	10.3%	17,671	86.5%
Daggett	921	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47	853	92.6%	47	5.1%	853	92.6%
Davis	238,994	220,496	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955	214,636	89.8%	12,955	5.4%	214,636	89.8%
Duchesne	14,371	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508	12,764	88.8%	508	3.5%	12,764	88.8%
Emery	10,860	10,396	20	71	34	11	203	135	568	10,050	92.5%	568	5.2%	10,050	92.5%
Garfield	4,735	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136	4,440	93.8%	136	2.9%	4,440	93.8%
Grand	8,485	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471	7,568	89.2%	471	5.6%	7,568	89.2%
Granite	516,082	427,993	6,504	5,470	16,101	9,103	35,433	15,488	77,489	393,256	76.2%	77,489	15.0%	393,256	76.2%
Iron	33,779	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383	30,829	91.3%	1,383	4.1%	30,829	91.3%
Jordan	326,233	299,938	2,013	1,547	5,682	1,594	9,435	6,024	21,817	289,660	88.8%	21,817	6.7%	289,660	88.8%
Juab	7,177	6,988	6	34	23	3	52	71	162	6,902	96.2%	162	2.3%	6,902	96.2%
Kane	6,046	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140	5,724	94.7%	140	2.3%	5,724	94.7%
Logan	42,670	37,947	272	361	1,537	125	1,740	888	3,509	36,458	85.4%	3,509	8.2%	36,458	85.4%
Millard	12,405	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891	11,168	90.0%	891	7.2%	11,168	90.0%
Morgan	7,129	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103	6,937	97.3%	103	1.4%	6,937	97.3%
Murray	34,024	31,153	336	213	624	112	942	644	2,549	29,805	87.6%	2,549	7.5%	29,805	87.6%
Nébo	80,712	76,566	110	374	255	215	2,098	1,094	4,060	74,993	92.9%	4,060	5.0%	74,993	92.9%
North Sanpete	9,709	9,043	7	43	26	29	387	174	632	8,862	91.3%	632	6.5%	8,862	91.3%
North Summit	4,253	4,064	3	13	13	3	126	31	202	4,006	94.2%	202	4.7%	4,006	94.2%
Ogden	77,226	61,016	1,785	927	1,105	133	9,997	2,263	18,253	54,216	70.2%	18,253	23.6%	54,216	70.2%
Park City	20,514	18,421	59	66	262	8	1,393	305	2,010	17,882	87.2%	2,010	9.8%	17,882	87.2%
Plute	1,435	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64	1,339	93.3%	64	4.5%	1,339	93.3%
Provo	105,166	93,094	486	846	1,924	882	5,368	2,566	11,013	88,311	84.0%	11,013	10.5%	88,311	84.0%
Rich	1,961	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36	1,908	97.3%	36	1.8%	1,908	97.3%
Salt Lake City	22,038	16,582	642	662	594	266	2,356	946	4,932	14,476	65.7%	4,932	22.4%	14,476	65.7%
San Juan	14,413	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540	5,710	39.6%	540	3.7%	5,710	39.6%
Sewer	18,842	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	196	481	17,752	94.2%	481	2.6%	17,752	94.2%
South Sanpete	13,054	11,997	64	156	83	52	537	165	878	11,728	89.8%	878	6.7%	11,728	89.8%
South Summit	4,969	4,814	10	12	10	2	96	25	194	4,720	95.0%	194	3.9%	4,720	95.0%
Tintic	1,061	967	6	50	5	1	19	13	55	942	88.8%	55	5.2%	942	88.8%
Tooele	40,735	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214	34,497	84.7%	4,214	10.3%	34,497	84.7%
Uintah	25,224	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894	21,662	85.9%	894	3.5%	21,662	85.9%
Wasatch	15,215	14,549	33	65	45	15	268	210	775	14,188	93.3%	775	5.1%	14,188	93.3%
Washington	90,354	84,543	196	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727	82,293	91.1%	4,727	5.2%	82,293	91.1%
Wayne	2,509	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50	2,409	96.0%	50	2.0%	2,409	96.0%
Weber	119,307	111,323	963	583	1,403	186	2,946	1,903	6,605	108,418	90.9%	6,605	5.5%	108,418	90.9%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 School District Public Law (P.L.) Tabulation, Census 2000, Summary File 1 (SF1).

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Selected Demographic and Economic Data for Utah's School Districts: Census 2000 (STP2)

State of Utah / School District	Total School-Age Population (5-17 yrs.) Rank	Total Number of Households Rank	Median Household Income (1999 Dollars) Rank	Poverty Rate Among Families with School-age Children (5-17 yrs.) Rank	Percent Non-Citizen Rank	Percent Non-English Households Rank	Percent Minority Population Rank	Average Household Size Rank
State of Utah	509,320 (X)	701,933 (X)	\$45,726 (X)	6.8% (X)	4.9% (X)	16.9% (X)	3.8% (X)	3.13 (X)
Alpine	49,039	48,528	\$51,916	4.3%	3.9%	16.7%	9.4%	3.74
Beaver	1,453	1,982	\$34,219	7.7%	3.1%	9.5%	8.6%	2.93
Box Elder	11,463	13,144	\$44,457	5.9%	2.5%	0.0%	9.4%	3.22
Cache	13,568	13,641	\$47,959	4.3%	2.5%	12.1%	6.5%	3.57
Carbon	4,356	7,413	\$33,021	9.2%	1.0%	12.2%	13.5%	3.57
Daggett	153	340	\$30,333	9.9%	1.6%	7.2%	7.4%	2.68
Davis	60,634	71,201	\$53,865	4.0%	1.9%	13.5%	10.2%	2.48
Duchesne	3,979	4,559	\$31,086	15.7%	0.7%	7.3%	11.2%	3.31
Emery	2,959	3,458	\$40,000	9.1%	1.6%	8.8%	7.5%	3.10
Garfield	1,140	1,576	\$35,474	3.7%	0.4%	6.3%	6.2%	2.92
Grand	1,691	3,434	\$32,134	12.3%	1.8%	10.4%	10.8%	2.44
Granite	101,574	179,744	\$43,296	7.9%	9.7%	22.1%	23.8%	2.83
Iron	82,205	10,627	\$32,662	15.4%	2.0%	12.3%	8.7%	3.11
Jordan	7,381	94,702	\$60,832	3.2%	3.2%	15.7%	11.2%	3.39
Juab	1,981	2,089	\$39,315	8.8%	0.7%	8.6%	3.8%	3.39
Kane	1,378	2,237	\$33,983	6.1%	1.4%	11.0%	5.3%	2.67
Logan	5,949	13,902	\$30,735	14.1%	8.3%	18.2%	14.6%	2.92
Millard	3,623	3,840	\$36,071	9.6%	4.1%	12.6%	10.0%	3.19
Morgan	2,082	2,046	\$50,500	6.0%	1.2%	30.8%	2.7%	3.48
Murray	6,725	12,673	\$45,305	4.0%	3.0%	15.2%	12.4%	2.68
Nebo	21,806	22,217	\$48,594	30.7%	2.6%	11.9%	7.1%	3.60
North Sanpete	2,710	3,025	\$34,286	9.9%	3.9%	11.4%	8.7%	3.18
North Summit	1,064	1,397	\$48,432	4.8%	1.6%	9.2%	5.8%	3.04
Ogden	14,622	27,384	\$34,370	13.9%	10.0%	21.6%	29.8%	2.73
Park City	4,300	7,349	\$76,455	2.6%	7.6%	14.5%	12.8%	2.79
Piute	323	509	\$31,083	23.5%	1.7%	7.9%	6.7%	2.79
Provo	14,269	29,192	\$34,042	11.0%	7.2%	25.1%	16.0%	3.34
Rich	537	645	\$40,298	10.5%	1.5%	6.9%	2.7%	3.01
Salt Lake City	3,247	8,022	\$29,908	18.8%	13.8%	25.6%	34.3%	2.47
San Juan	4,265	4,089	\$27,363	23.9%	0.5%	50.6%	60.4%	3.46
Sewer	4,833	6,081	\$35,714	9.6%	0.8%	7.5%	5.8%	3.03
South Sanpete	2,947	3,522	\$32,083	12.3%	3.6%	14.4%	10.2%	3.34
South Summit	1,291	1,586	\$50,497	3.2%	2.8%	6.5%	5.0%	3.11
Tintic	276	367	\$31,500	19.4%	0.9%	8.2%	11.2%	2.89
Tooele	9,776	12,677	\$45,950	5.8%	2.8%	12.0%	15.3%	3.11
Uintah	6,624	8,187	\$34,412	12.5%	0.7%	11.4%	14.1%	3.05
Wasatch	3,807	4,743	\$49,271	4.7%	3.2%	11.6%	6.7%	3.18
Washington	19,961	29,939	\$37,510	10.5%	2.6%	11.2%	8.9%	2.97
Wayne	591	890	\$32,063	16.3%	1.0%	5.5%	4.0%	2.81
Weber	28,599	38,314	\$51,613	5.5%	1.3%	12.6%	9.1%	3.10

Source: The Census 2000 School District Tabulation (STP2) is a special tabulation prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division and sponsored by the National Center for Education Studies. Computations by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002*. Known as the Nation's Data Book, the Statistical Abstract has been published every year since 1878, and is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political and economic organization of the United States. The publication has been designed for use as a convenient statistical reference, as well as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. Information on the latter is typically provided in the introductory text of each section, in source notes, and in Appendix I of the volume.

This year's statistical abstract has more than 1,400 tables and charts with statistics from the most recent year or period available. It also features 30 new tables with Census 2000 long-form data on educational attainment, disability status, ancestry, language spoken at home, household income, poverty, as well as selected housing characteristics. Another 49 new tables cover a variety of interesting and unique topics, including carpooling, computer and Internet use, volunteerism, state children health insurance programs, computer use by children, as well as characteristics of home-schooled children.

The current volume has 31 sections that together cover statistics in the following core areas: Population; Vital Statistics; Health and Nutrition; Education; Law Enforcement, Courts & Prisons; Geography and Environment; Elections; State and Local Government Finances and Employment; Federal Government Finances and Employment; National Defense and Veteran Affairs; Social Insurance and Human Services; Labor Force, Employment and Earnings; Income, Expenditures and Wealth; Prices; Business Enterprise; Science and Technology; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy and Utilities; Construction and Housing; Manufactures; Domestic Trade; Transportation; Information and Communications; Banking, Finance and Insurance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation;

Accommodation, Food Services, and Other Services; Foreign Commerce and Aid; Outlying Areas; Comparative International Statistics; and the 2000 Census Data Sampler.

Selected Statistics - With a Special Focus on Utah

Population Characteristics

Marriage - The marriage rate in the U.S. continued its downward trend in 2001 with 8.4 marriages per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.9 marriages per

1,000 persons in 1990 and 1995. In 2001, Utah ranked sixth among the fifty states and the District of Columbia, with a marriage rate of 10.6 marriages per 1,000 persons. Nevada ranked first with 75.0 followed by Hawaii (20.4), Arkansas (14.8), Tennessee (13.9), and Idaho (11.4). Oklahoma ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.9.

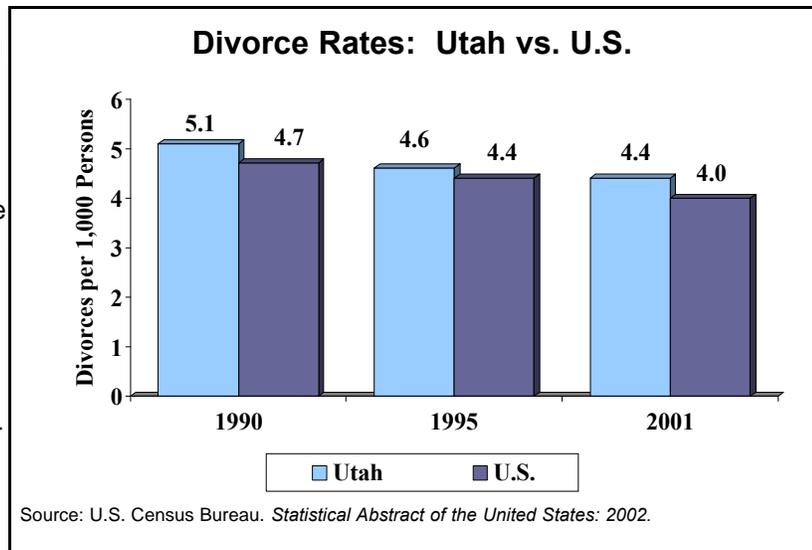
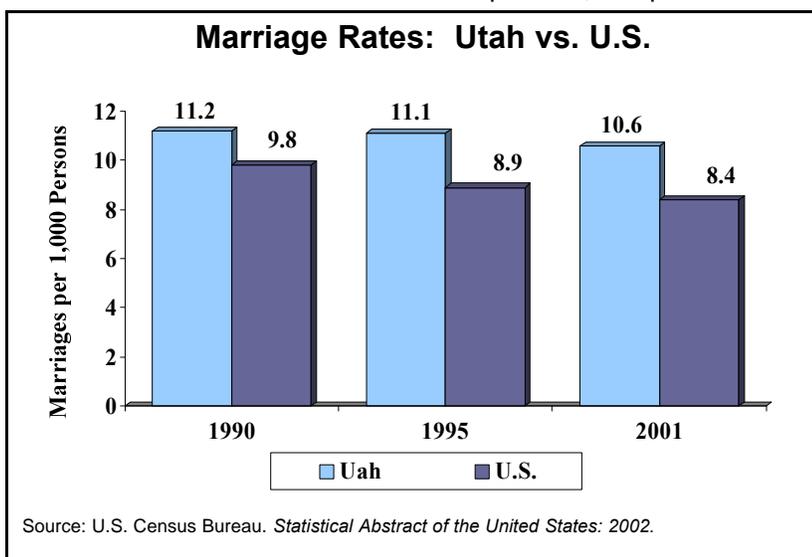
Divorce - National divorce rates¹ have also shown a slow but steady decline, from 4.7 per 1,000 persons in 1990, to 4.4 in 1995, and 4.0 in 2001. In 2001, Utah's divorce rate of 4.4 per 1,000 persons was higher than the nation's divorce rate of 4.0 per 1,000 persons. Utah ranked 16th among 46 states and the District of Columbia for which data were collected. Nevada ranked first with 6.8 followed by Arkansas (6.6), Wyoming (6.1), and Idaho (5.6). The District of Columbia ranked last with a rate of 2.3 divorces per 1,000 persons.

Religion - Among the 50 states in 2000, Utah had the highest percent of the population being Christian church adherents (74.3%). North Dakota had the

second highest with 72.9% of the total population being Christian. Oregon had the lowest with 30.1%.

Schools and Education

Utah ranked fourth highest (94.6%) in total school enrollment for 2000 (5-17 years old). The state's total school enrollment rate in 2000 was 5.7 percentage points higher than the national rate (88.9%). Average teacher salaries (not including benefits) for the state in 2001 (\$36,400) were lower than the national average (\$43,300). Utah teachers made 84% of the salaries of their national counterparts.



Note: ¹The national divorce rate was based on data from 46 states and the District of Columbia. States not included were California, Colorado, Indiana and Louisiana.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

Utah ranked second lowest in average per pupil spending in 2001 (\$4,755). In 2001, Utah's per capita school education expenditure was \$1,151, the sixth lowest in the nation. The national per capita school education expenditure was \$1,393.

Health and Nutrition

In 2000, of the adults 18 years and older who engaged in leisure-time physical activity in the U.S., 26.2% met recommended activity, while 46.2% were persons with "insufficient activity," and 27.6% were "inactive." Among households having problems with access to food in the U.S. in 2000, 89.5% of the surveyed population met the Household Food Security Level of "Food secure." Of the "Food insecure," 7.3% were classified as "without hunger," while 3.1% were "with hunger."

In 2000, Utah had the lowest rate of cigarette smoking among all states, at 12.9%, a little over half the national rate of 23.3%.

Utah's 2000 physician/resident population ratio was the twelfth lowest, at 199 physicians per 100,000 resident population. The national ratio for 2000 was 251 physicians per 100,000 resident population. Utah's 1999 nurse/resident population ratio was the third lowest in the nation, at 600 nurses per 100,000 resident population. The national ratio was 789 nurses per 100,000 resident population.

In 1996, Utah's abortion rate was the sixth lowest in the nation, at 7.8 abortions per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age. The national abortion rate for 1996 was triple that of Utah's, at 22.9 per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age.

Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons

From 1930 to 2001, 4,542 prisoners were executed under civil authority in the U.S., and 81.3% of those prisoners were executed for murder. For prisoners under sentence of death and executed under civil authority by state from 1977 to 2001, Utah had six. Texas had the largest number with 256. The rest of the states ranged from a low of one to a high of 83.

Of the hate crimes reported by state in 2000, Utah tied in 24th place with Kansas and West Virginia with 75 incidents reported. California had the most with 1,943 hate crimes reported, and Mississippi had the least with two incidents reported.

In 1999, Utah ranked 26th highest in per capita justice expenditure. Utah's total justice system expenditure (including police protection, judicial and legal expenditure, and the corrections system) was at \$400.40 per 10,000 population. This was \$42 less than the national expenditure per 10,000 population (\$442.10).

Geography and Environment

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Utah ranked second with 64.5% of its land being owned by the federal government. Nevada ranked first with 83.0%, followed by Utah (64.5%), Idaho (62.5%), Alaska (60.4%), and Oregon (52.5%).

The highest temperature in Utah through 2000 was 117 degrees (F) in St. George on June 5, 1985. The lowest was -69 degrees (F) in Peter's Sink on February 1, 1985.

In 1995, Utah's per capita fresh water consumption was 2,200 gallons per day. This was close to double that of the nation, at 1,280 gallons per capita. Utah's per capita fresh water consumption in 1995 was the 10th highest in the nation.

Utah ranks 19th in the total number of hazardous waste sites (21) on the national priority list. New Jersey had the highest with 116 waste sites, followed by California (99) and Pennsylvania (97).

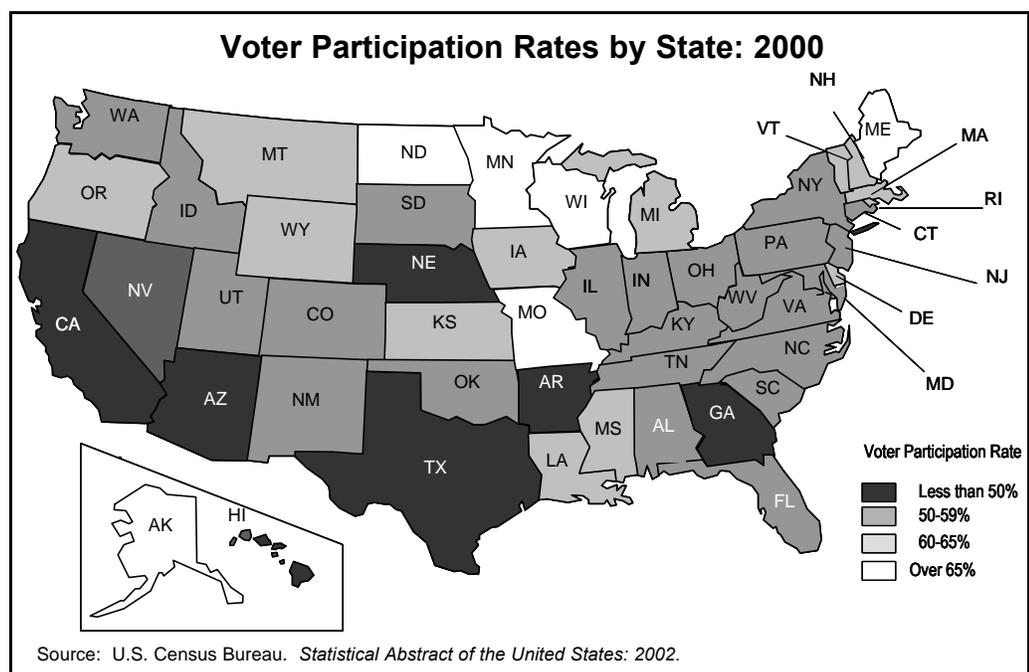
Elections

In 2000, of the 1,472,000 persons who were eligible to vote in Utah, 64.7% were registered while 56.3% voted, making Utah the 18th lowest state in the percent of the population that voted in the 2000 election.

The highest percent of registered voters were in North Dakota, with 91.1% of their 449,000 eligible voters being registered. North Dakota also had the highest percent (69.8%) of the registered voters who voted.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Utah was included in the top states visited by overseas travelers in 1999 and 2000. There were 391,000 overseas visitors in 1999 with a market share of 1.6%. In 2000, there were 416,000 overseas visitors, also with a market share of 1.6%.



Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

Cost Of Living Index

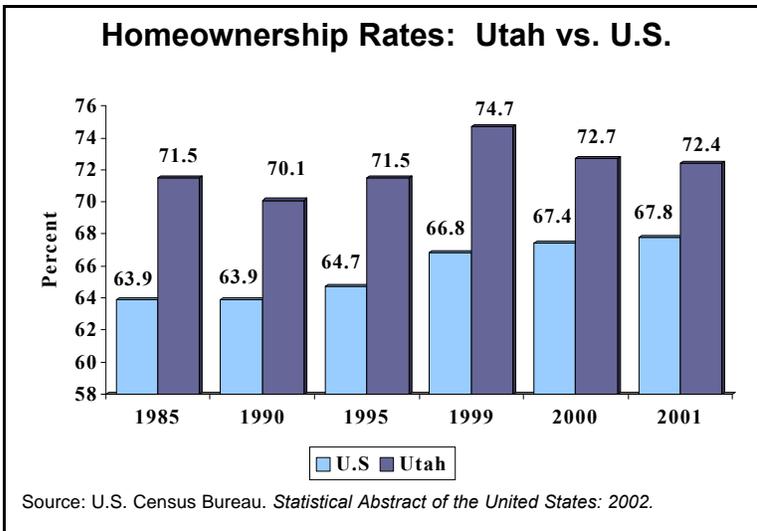
The cost-of-living index for Utah's two metropolitan areas was nearly at par with the nation in 2001. The Provo-Orem MSA had a composite index of 101.3 while the SLC-Ogden MSA had a composite index of 99.0. The cost of groceries in Utah's metropolitan areas are significantly higher (110.7 and 108.9 respectively), as compared to any of the other categories (housing, utilities, transportation, health care, miscellaneous goods and services) nationally.

State Prison Expenditures by State

Utah's total expenditure on state prisons in FY1996 was \$113.4 million. Operating expenditures per inmate for FY 1996 were \$32,361 per year or \$88.66 per day. Utah ranked fifth highest among all states in terms of operating expenditures per inmate in FY 1996.

Homeownership

Utah's homeownership rates have been consistently higher than the nation's over the past sixteen years. In 2001, Utah's homeownership rate was at 72.4%, 4.6 percentage points higher than the national rate.



Social Security - Beneficiaries, Annual Payments, and Average Monthly Benefits

In 2001, the State of Utah disbursed benefits to 180,000 retired workers and dependents, 35,000 survivors, and 31,000 disabled workers and dependents.

Utah ranks 20th highest in average monthly benefits to retired workers (\$878), 27th highest in average monthly benefits to disabled workers (\$805), and sixth highest in average monthly benefits to widows and widowers (\$892).

Bond Ratings

In 2001, Utah was among the only nine states that had AAA bond ratings for state governments by performance measuring agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

Traffic-Related

U.S. traffic death rates have dropped gradually since 1980. In 2000, Utah's motor vehicle deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (373 per 100,000 million vehicle miles) was the 11th lowest in the nation. In 2000, Utah had the lowest alcohol-related traffic fatalities (24% of all traffic fatalities) in the nation. The U.S. rate of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in 2000 was significantly higher at 40%.

State Parks and Recreation

In 2001, Utah had 6,296,000 visitors come to its state parks and recreation areas. These visitors brought in a revenue of \$7,929,000 to the state. Revenues comprised 35.5% of total operating expenditures of these parks and areas. Nationally, revenues comprised 38.9% of operating expenditures.

Civilian Labor Force (Employment) Characteristics

In 2001, Utah had the eighth highest employment/population ratio at 68.7 (i.e. employed population as a proportion of employable civilian population). The national employment/population ratio for 2001 was lower than Utah's, at 63.8.

In 2001, Utah's overall unemployment rate was 21st lowest in the nation, at 4.4%. In 2001, the national unemployment rate was higher than Utah's, at 4.8%. Utah's 2001 male labor force participation rate of 81.7% is the highest among all states. The state's male participation rate is higher than the national male participation rate by 7.3 percentage points. Utah's 2001 female labor force participation rate of 62.3% is the 23rd highest in the nation. The state's female labor force participation rate is higher than the national female participation rate by 2.2 percentage points.

Labor Union Membership

The national union membership rate (as a percent of total workers) dropped from 20.1% to 13.5% between 1983 and 2001. In the same period, Utah's union membership (as a percent of total workers) rates dropped by more than half, from 15.2% to 6.9%. In 2001, Utah's union membership rate of 6.9% was the tenth lowest in the nation. States with the highest union membership rates in 2001 were New York (26.7%), Hawaii (23.4%), Alaska (22%) Michigan (21.8%), and New Jersey (19.5%).

Immigration

In 2000 (year ending September 30th), Utah had a total of 3,710 immigrants admitted in the state. This was less than half a percent (0.4%) of the total number of immigrants that entered the country in that period. The largest immigrant group was from Mexico, (1,036), followed by Vietnam (152), China (146), Phillipines (79), India (57), El Salvador (52), Nicaragua (30), and Haiti (3). Of the total number of Mexican immigrants that were legally admitted into the country in 2000, 0.6% came to Utah.

County-to-County Worker Flow

Categorized under the Journey to Work and Place of Work data, the County-to-County Worker Flow Files were compiled from Census 2000 responses to the long-form (sample) questions on where workers 16 years old and over in the commuter flow worked. The files present data at the county level for residents of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data are available on the U.S. Census Bureau's website in two separate files, one sorted by county of residence, and the other sorted by county of work.

County-by-County Breakdown of Utah's Workers

According to Census 2000, Salt Lake County was the workplace for the highest proportion of Utah's working population. About two of every five, or 42.5% of the state's workers had their workplace in Salt Lake County, followed by Utah and Davis counties, with 15.8% and 10.9% of the state's worker population working in these counties respectively. With Weber County being the workplace of 8.8% of the state's workers in 2000, the four Wasatch Front counties made up 78.1% of the State of Utah's working population. Daggett County was the workplace for the lowest proportion of the state's workers with 377 people, or 0.0% of the state's workforce, followed by Piute (0.1%) and Rich (0.1%) counties.

Workers Working in Resident/Home County

In the State of Utah, 83.4% of the working population worked in their resident, or home county in 2000. Salt Lake County had the highest proportion of its working population (93.8%) working in the resident county, followed by Grand (93.5%), Washington (93.3%), Millard (92.5%), and Beaver (91.8%) counties. Morgan County had the highest proportion of its working population (61.6%) working outside the home county in 2000, followed by Davis (45.7%), Tooele (45.5%), Wasatch (43.8%), and Juab (40.3%) counties.

Most of the people working outside the home counties of Tooele, Davis, and Summit worked in Salt Lake County. In Tooele County, 39.1% of the working population who worked outside the home county worked in Salt Lake County, followed by Davis County with 30.0%, and Summit County with 27.6%.

Worker-Flow from County-to-Neighboring Counties

About 13.7% of Utah's working population worked in a neighboring county within the state. Morgan county had the highest percentage of its working population working in a neighboring county (60.2%). This was followed by Davis (43.3%), Wasatch (41.3%) and Summit (30.8%) counties. The counties of Washington (1.7%), Millard (2.1%) and Grand (2.8%) had the lowest percentage of its workforce working in a neighboring county.

Note: In reviewing the Census 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files before release, some errors were discovered in a number of the county-to-county flows. These errors have been corrected. However, as a result of the corrections the data in these files may not agree with data previously released in Summary File 3 (SF3) and related products. In particular, there may be differences in the number of people working in the state and/or county of residence between SF3 and similar estimates derived from these files.

Worker flow from County-to-Non-Neighboring Counties within the State of Utah

Approximately 2.2% of the state's working population worked in non-neighboring counties within the state. Daggett County had the highest proportion of its working population working in non-neighboring counties (86.5%). It was followed by Weber (7.8%) and Rich (7.3%) counties. The non-neighboring county worker flows reflect the gravitation of Utah's workers to Salt Lake County from these peripheral counties.

Within-State Worker Flow

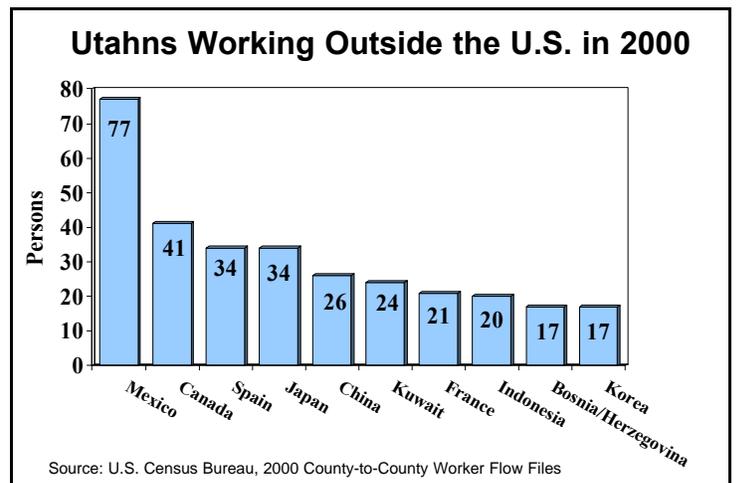
In 2000, 98.9% of Utah's working population worked within the State of Utah. Wasatch County had the highest proportion of its workforce (99.5%) working within the State of Utah. Rich and Kane counties had the lowest proportion of their working population working within the State of Utah, at 79.9% and 80.9% respectively.

Out-of-State (but within the United States) Worker Flow

Rich County had the highest percent of its working population (20.1%) working outside the State of Utah in 2000, followed by Kane (19.1%), San Juan (10.4%), Daggett (10.1%), and Washington (3.8%) counties. The majority, or 18.5% of those working outside the State of Utah, worked in Nevada. Other states listed in respective order were California (15.6%), Arizona (13.0%), Colorado (7.7%), and Wyoming (5.7%).

Worker-Flow Outside the United States

In the State of Utah, there were 530 persons, or 0.05% of the working population working outside the United States in 2000. Salt Lake County had the highest number of its working population working outside the United States with 241 persons working abroad, followed by Utah (99), Uintah (42), Davis (36), and Summit (33) counties. Uintah County had the highest proportion of its working population (0.41%) working outside the United States, followed by Summit (0.20%), Wasatch (0.16%), Emery (0.09%), and Washington (0.08%) counties. The majority of Utahns (77) working outside the U.S. in 2000 were working in Mexico. Other countries in respective order include, Canada (41), Spain (34), Japan (34), China (26), Kuwait (24), France (21), Indonesia (20), Bosnia/Herzegovina (17), and Korea (17).



County-to-County Worker Flow

2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Place	Total Population	Number of People Working	Percent of the State Workers	County to Home County	Percent of People Working	County to Neighboring Counties	Percent of People Working	County to Non-neighboring Counties	Percent of People Working	Working Within the State	Percent of People Working	County to Other States	Percent of People Working	Rank
Utah	2,233,169	1,032,858	100.0%	861,503	83.4%	141,138	13.7%	22,541	2.2%	1,021,289	98.88%	11,039	1.07%	X
Beaver County	6,005	2,460	0.2%	2,258	91.8%	140	5.7%	42	1.7%	2,440	99.19%	20	0.81%	20
Box Elder County	42,745	18,030	1.7%	13,570	75.3%	3,846	21.3%	484	2.7%	17,900	99.28%	130	0.72%	24
Cache County	91,391	43,731	4.2%	39,235	89.7%	3,014	6.9%	973	2.2%	43,222	98.83%	507	1.16%	15
Carbon County	20,422	8,460	0.8%	7,489	88.5%	806	9.5%	105	1.2%	8,400	99.29%	60	0.71%	26
Daggett County	921	377	0.0%	297	78.8%	13	3.4%	326	86.5%	339	89.92%	38	10.08%	4
Davis County	238,994	112,717	10.9%	61,206	54.3%	48,623	43.3%	2	1.742	111,773	99.16%	908	0.81%	21
Duchesne County	14,371	5,370	0.5%	4,255	79.2%	862	16.1%	192	3.6%	5,309	98.86%	14	1.10%	17
Emery County	10,660	4,293	0.4%	3,220	75.0%	922	21.5%	97	2.3%	4,239	98.74%	50	1.16%	14
Garfield County	4,735	1,983	0.2%	1,776	89.6%	56	2.8%	123	6.2%	1,955	98.59%	28	1.41%	13
Grand County	8,485	3,958	0.4%	3,699	93.5%	111	2.8%	40	1.0%	3,850	97.27%	108	2.73%	8
Iron County	33,779	15,249	1.5%	13,862	91.0%	929	6.1%	164	1.1%	14,975	96.20%	274	1.80%	11
Juab County	8,238	3,369	0.3%	2,011	59.7%	1,141	33.9%	5	0.1%	3,345	99.29%	4	0.71%	25
Kane County	6,046	2,621	0.3%	1,967	71.2%	225	8.6%	28	1.1%	2,120	80.89%	501	19.11%	2
Millard County	12,405	4,820	0.5%	4,457	92.5%	102	2.1%	207	4.3%	4,766	98.89%	54	1.12%	16
Morgan County	7,129	3,168	0.3%	2,127	66.4%	1,906	60.2%	1	0.0%	3,147	99.34%	21	0.66%	28
Plute County	1,435	523	0.1%	362	69.2%	113	21.6%	7	0.4%	509	97.32%	14	2.68%	9
Rich County	1,961	791	0.1%	512	64.7%	62	7.8%	58	7.3%	632	79.90%	159	20.10%	1
Salt Lake County	898,367	438,627	42.5%	411,283	93.8%	21,106	4.8%	3,063	0.7%	435,472	99.28%	2,914	0.66%	27
San Juan County	14,413	4,117	0.4%	3,283	79.7%	313	7.6%	92	2.2%	3,688	89.59%	429	10.42%	3
Sanpete County	22,763	8,412	0.8%	6,706	79.7%	1,241	14.8%	12	0.1%	8,323	98.94%	88	1.05%	18
Sevier County	18,842	7,444	0.7%	6,714	90.2%	357	4.8%	308	4.1%	7,379	99.13%	65	0.87%	19
Summit County	29,736	16,295	1.6%	10,486	64.4%	5,019	30.8%	289	1.8%	15,794	96.93%	468	2.87%	7
Tooele County	40,735	17,966	1.7%	9,784	54.5%	7,202	40.1%	4	0.0%	17,439	97.07%	527	2.93%	6
Uintah County	25,224	10,145	1.0%	8,910	87.8%	771	7.6%	158	1.6%	9,839	96.98%	264	2.60%	10
Utah County	368,536	163,577	15.8%	140,834	86.1%	19,693	12.0%	13	1.674	162,201	99.16%	1,277	0.78%	22
Wasatch County	15,215	6,860	0.7%	3,857	56.2%	2,836	41.3%	3	0.0%	6,825	99.49%	24	0.35%	29
Washington County	90,354	35,064	3.4%	32,708	93.3%	585	1.7%	399	1.1%	33,692	96.09%	1,345	3.84%	5
Wayne County	2,509	1,087	0.1%	952	87.6%	72	6.6%	47	4.3%	1,071	98.53%	16	1.47%	12
Weber County	196,533	91,344	8.8%	64,671	70.8%	18,872	20.7%	7,102	7.8%	90,645	99.23%	667	0.73%	23

Note: In reviewing the Census 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files before release, some errors were discovered in a number of the county-to-county flows. These errors have been corrected. However, as a result of the corrections, the data in these files may not agree with data previously released in Summary File 3 (SF3) and related products. In particular, there may be differences in the number of people working in the state and/or county of residence between SF3 and similar estimates derived from these files.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files.



Affiliate's Corner



Small Business Development Center at Southern Utah University

The mission of the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) is to be southern Utah's leader in facilitating small business development and entrepreneurship education. The SUU-SBDC is dedicated to helping small businesses throughout Iron, Garfield, and Beaver counties achieve their goals in growth, expansion, innovation, increased productivity, management improvement, and success. The SBDC's goal is to transition prospective business owners into successful entrepreneurs.

Existing Business Services

The key to long-term business success is to focus on growth and development of the key components of a business at all stages of the business cycle. The current innovative strategies and practices available for review at the SBDC include planning, marketing and management services. Businesses can successfully move ahead of the competition only when they have a sound marketing plan. The SUU-SBDC provides excellent planning resources that are kept current with local and national business trends.

In addition to planning resources, the Center develops and provides marketing resources and insights in order to assist businesses in increasing exposure to the local and wider market. Management trends and winning strategies are also monitored and applied at the SUU-SBDC. The Center assists its clients in keeping current with the most successful small business management trends and procedures.

The SBDC also conducts regular seminars as well as lecture series. Seminars include evening and daytime services for the most current and relevant business practices, including interactive training and consultation. Guest lectures include presentations by specialists from various fields: marketing, business planning and funding, management, finance, accounting, taxes, and more.

Additional Services

Co-located with SUU-SBDC is the regional office of the Utah Procurement Technical Assistance Center (UPTAC). The UPTAC offers a free service to all eligible small businesses. Through the UPTAC, small businesses are connected to a government sponsored web service designed to link small businesses with government contracts. Contracting opportunities range across most business types such as Aerospace & Defense, Commercial & Residential Construction, Road & Bridge Construction and Maintenance, and Electronics & Telecommunication.

The SBDC also offers counseling and training services. In 2002, consultants from the SBDC at Southern Utah University spent over 500 hours consulting with 199 clients. The SBDC at Southern Utah University exceeded its milestones in the area of training by sponsoring 21 training events at which a total of 360 attendees received close to 1400 hours of training. The SBDC offers customized training in numerous areas of need such as business planning, finance, customer service and marketing.

Economic Development

On a national level, SBDC long term counseling for small businesses helped to start 12,872 new businesses that created approximately 47,000 new full time jobs and \$3.9 billion in small business sales. This service has additionally helped to save 35,000 jobs and \$4.3 billion in sales. SBDC clients obtained an estimated \$15.89 in new capital for every dollar expended on the network. In the Iron-Garfield-Beaver region, which is managed from the SUU campus, it is estimated that over 200 new jobs were created.

The Utah Procurement Technical Assistance Center counseled an additional 153 clients that won over nine government and commercial contracts valued at over \$4.7 million.

The Small Business Development Center at Southern Utah University is working hard to keep our businesses in business!

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.

A special thanks and farewell to Neena Verma for her contribution and enhancement to the Utah State Data Center Program. Neena will be leaving us to pursue new endeavors in the city of Los Angeles. Neena will be missed greatly.



Sophia DiCaro will be the new State Data Center Coordinator, while Justin Farr, Research Analyst, will be assisting in State Data Center activities.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: FEBRUARY 2003

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY00-01	CY01-02	CY02-03	CY03-04
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,191.4	9,214.5	9,435.6	9,718.7	10,165.8	0.3	2.4	3.0	4.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,223.9	6,377.2	6,574.9	6,739.3	7,049.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	4.6
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,691.9	1,627.4	1,575.3	1,627.3	1,738.0	-3.8	-3.2	3.3	6.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.7	366.0	400.0	442.8	443.7	5.0	9.3	10.7	0.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,137.2	1,076.1	1,062.1	1,108.8	1,209.7	-5.4	-1.3	4.4	9.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.2	3,506.0	3,186.9	3,327.1	3,629.9	8.9	-9.1	4.4	9.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.9	27.0	24.7	24.9	25.2	0.4	-8.7	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	13.8	13.3	12.7	-1.9	-9.8	-3.6	-4.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	260.0	270.4	10.6	-0.7	4.0	4.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	564.8	580.0	600.0	5.7	-18.1	2.7	3.4
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	6.7
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.71	1.68	1.64	1.9	6.9	-1.8	-2.4
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	471.0	496.5	497.5	4.4	5.9	5.4	0.2
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	269.3	264.5	290.9	3.3	-17.0	-1.8	10.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	241.3	261.9	279.7	292.9	305.2	8.5	6.8	4.7	4.2
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	158.1	165.6	172.5	6.3	7.0	4.7	4.2
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,360.8	3,488.5	3,603.6	3,718.9	3,897.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	85.0	83.6	92.1	91.0	94.0	-1.6	10.2	-1.2	3.3
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	18.2	19.7	19.5	18.5	18.5	8.4	-0.9	-5.1	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,491.6	2,400.0	2,450.0	10.0	5.9	-3.7	2.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	969.8	897.0	1,000.0	800.0	-20.0	-7.5	11.5	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	392.9	400.0	425.0	-3.5	-30.2	1.8	6.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	239.9	252.3	257.1	263.5	271.4	5.2	1.9	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.3	152.0	156.6	4.3	0.5	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,709	18,427	19,130	20,048	2.5	4.1	3.8	4.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	282.1	284.8	287.4	289.9	292.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966=100	107.6	89.2	89.0	89.8	96.1	-17.1	-0.2	0.9	7.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,376	2,414	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	0.8	0.4	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,353	2,390	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	86.6	90.1	-11.6	-7.1	-2.0	4.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	650.7	753.8	859.6	-14.3	-2.9	15.8	14.0
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	628.0	734.8	837.1	-14.6	-2.2	17.0	13.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.0	28.0	23.0	-18.4	4.3	16.7	-17.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.2	99.9	98.6	96.0	9.3	3.8	-1.3	-2.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	4.9	-2.4	-0.5	-0.5
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.5	24.1	24.1	27.0	25.0	-15.6	-0.2	12.3	-7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.42	3.66	2.04	3.00	3.20	7.0	-44.3	47.1	6.7
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.82	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.79	-12.2	-1.4	9.9	1.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	172.2	177.1	179.9	183.6	187.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.9
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.5	110.7	112.7	114.9	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.24	3.89	1.67	1.57	3.28	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.51	3.08	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.44	5.93	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.53	6.50	7.06	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.7	131.2	134.3	0.2	-0.9	0.4	2.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	37,091	38,495	40,038	2.5	2.4	3.8	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,848	5,052	5,375	2.7	1.5	4.2	6.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,073.4	1,081.8	1,108.8	0.6	-0.8	0.8	2.5
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,637	30,171	30,774	31,420	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,058	32,385	33,291	34,840	3.5	1.0	2.8	4.7
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,939	9,359	9,920	3.3	3.0	4.7	6.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.1	5.3	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,622	54,884	56,366	58,507	61,433	4.3	2.7	3.8	5.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.3	5.3	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business ResearchPam Perlich (801-581-3358)
Dept. of Community & Economic DevelopmentDoug Jex (801-538-8626)
Dept. of Workforce ServicesMark Knold (801-526-9458)

State Affiliates

Population Research LaboratoryMicheal Toney (435-797-1238)
Center for Health DataBarry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
Utah State Office of EducationRandy Raphael (801-538-7802)
Utah FoundationJanice Houston (801-288-1838)
Utah League of Cities & TownsMichelle Reilly (801-328-1601)
Utah IssuesDiane Hartford (801-521-2035)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYUKirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
Marriott Library, U of UJan Robertson (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USUJohn Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSULonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUUSuzanne Julian (435-586-7937)
S L City Econ.& Demographic Resource CntrNeil Olsen (801-535-6336)
Salt Lake County LibraryScott Russell (801-944-7520)
Salt Lake City LibraryCathy Burns (801-363-5733)
Davis County Library SystemJerry Meyer (801-451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOGJeff Gilbert (435-752-7242)
Five County AOGKen Sizemore (435-673-3548)
Mountainland AOGShawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
Six County AOGEmery Polelonema (435-896-9222)
Southeastern AOGDebbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOGLaurie Brummond (435-722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional CouncilScott Festin (801-363-4250)
Utah Navajo Trust FundLarry Rodgers (435-678-1460)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUUTerry Keyes (435-586-5400)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCCBarry Bartlett (801-957-5203)
Cache Countywide Planning & DevelopmentMark Teuscher (435-716-7154)
Economic Development Corp. of UtahEmaline Fiscus (801-328-8824)
Moab Area Economic DevelopmentKen Davy (435-259-1348)
Park City Chamber & Visitors BureauWendy Cryan (435-649-6100)
Utah Valley Econ. Development Assoc.Russ Fotherington (801-370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp.Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
801-538-1027**

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Neil Ashdown, Ph.D., Deputy Director/DEA Manager



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Justin Farr, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact
Clara Walters, Admin. Assistant, State Data Center Contact
Sophia DiCaro, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator
Robert Spendlove, Economist, Population Estimates & Projections
Peter Donner, Senior Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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

**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.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

Home Values in Utah

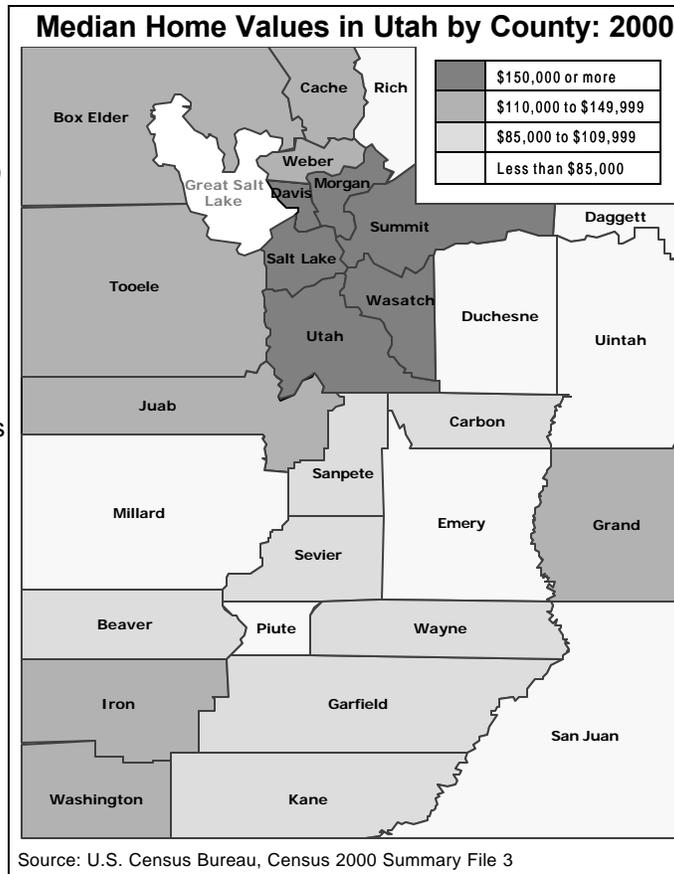
In May 2003 the U.S. Census Bureau released a report on housing prices in the U.S. that covered data on median home values for the nation, states, counties, and places with populations of 100,000 or more. Median value indicates the middle of a distribution: half the values are above the median and half are below the median. To qualify as a home, the property had to be an owner-occupied single-family home on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data are based on the sample of households who responded to the census long form, which represent nationally about 1-in-6 housing units. This article summarizes the data in the census report, as well as additional analysis of values in Utah by county, cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs).

Nation

The median value of single-family homes in the United States rose from \$65,300 in 1970 to \$119,600 in 2000, after adjusting for inflation. The fastest rise from decade to decade was 43.0% in the 1970s, while the slowest was 8.2% in the 1980s. Median prices rose 18.3% in the 1990s. This represents a 2.0% average annual rate of change over the 30-year span.

Of all 55.2 million owner-occupied homes in the nation, 70% were mortgaged and 30% were not. The median value of mortgaged homes (\$128,800) was much higher than those

without a mortgage (\$96,900). Homeholders who were 45 to 64 years old had homes with the highest median value (\$131,100), and homeholders younger than 25 years old had the lowest (\$84,700).



Among the states, Hawaii recorded the highest median value for single-family homes at \$272,000, more than twice the national median of \$119,600. The lowest median value was Oklahoma at \$70,700, one-third below the national median.

Between 1990 and 2000 Oregon had the sharpest rise in median home values of any state, up 78%. Other western states experiencing large increases were Utah (66%), Colorado (58%), Michigan (49%), and Idaho (43%). Values decreased in 11 states and the District of Columbia, with Connecticut posting the sharpest drop (27%).

Utah

The inflation-adjusted median value of single-family homes in Utah rose from \$64,500 in 1970 to \$146,100 in 2000. Growth between decades has been quite volatile. Median home prices

grew 75.8% in the 1970s, then dropped 22.4% in the 80s before climbing 66.0% in the 90s. During this 30 year span the median value grew at an average annual rate of 2.8%. Utah's 2000 median home value was \$26,500 higher than the median value for the nation. Of the 427,244 owner-occupied homes in Utah, 76% were mortgaged and 24% were not.

Contents:	Home Values in Utah	1
	National Population Estimates by Sex, Race, & Hispanic Origin	4
	Housing Costs of Renters	5
	New Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah	6
	Consolidated Federal Funds Distribution in Utah	8
	Affiliate's Corner: Utah Children	10
	Current Economic Conditions and Outlook	11

Home Values in Utah

The counties with the highest median home value in 2000 were located along the Wasatch Front. Listed in order; Summit (\$296,000), Wasatch (\$185,300), Morgan (\$174,500), Salt Lake (\$157,000), and Davis (\$156,400) counties had the highest median value.

Counties with the highest growth in median value from 1990 to 2000, after adjusting for inflation, were Summit (115%), Juab (110%), Wasatch (108%), Grand (78%), and Morgan (75%). Counties in which home values grew the least were Dagget (19%), Kane (29%), and Carbon (31%). Generally, county rankings in terms of home value do not vary much from 1990 to 2000. Most movement occurs within 3 or 4 placements. Three counties, however, did experience more dramatic changes. Juab county jumped 16 places from 28th to 12th. Dagget experienced the largest drop from 18th to 28th and Grand fell 8 positions from 13th to 21st.

Among Utah's cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), the top 10 highest median value of homes were in Park City (\$450,900), Alta town (\$375,000), Summit Park CDP (\$344,800), South Snyderville (\$329,100), Peter CDP (\$302,300), Granite CDP (\$297,800), Little Cottonwood Creek Valley (\$295,700), Alpine city (\$294,200), Woodland Hills town (\$292,000), and Holladay city (\$273,100). The lowest median value of homes were in Tselakai Dezza CDP (\$9,999), Montezuma Creek CDP (\$11,800), Aneth CDP (\$12,500), Whiterocks CDP (\$18,300), Navajo Mountain CDP (\$22,500), White Mesa CDP (\$23,800), Randlett CDP (\$26,300), Halchita CDP (\$32,300), Oljato-Monument Valley CDP (\$32,500), and Fort Duchesne CDP (\$44,200).

The top 10 cities or CDPs with the highest median value growth from 1990 to 2000, after adjusting for inflation, were Levan town (184.0%), Oakley city (133.6%), Bluffdale (131%), Francis town (126%), Alpine city (125%), Rockville town (121%), Midway city (121%), Lindon city (116%), Park City city

(112%), and Castle Valley town (111%). The 10 cities or CDPs with the lowest median home value growth were Montezuma Creek CDP (-61.8%), Alta town (-41.3%), Whiterocks CDP (-14.7%), Hildale town (1.2%), Randlett CDP (2.9%), Kingston town (4.7%), Randolph city (8.5%), Holden town (12.2%), Delta city (13.3%), and Sterling town (14.2%).

Affordability Index

The Governor's Office of Planning & Budget calculated an Affordability Index by comparing the monthly median

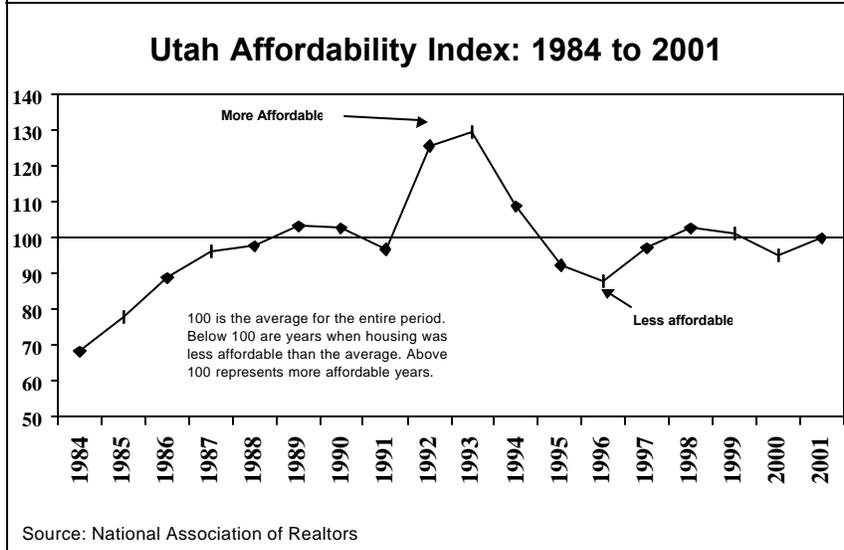
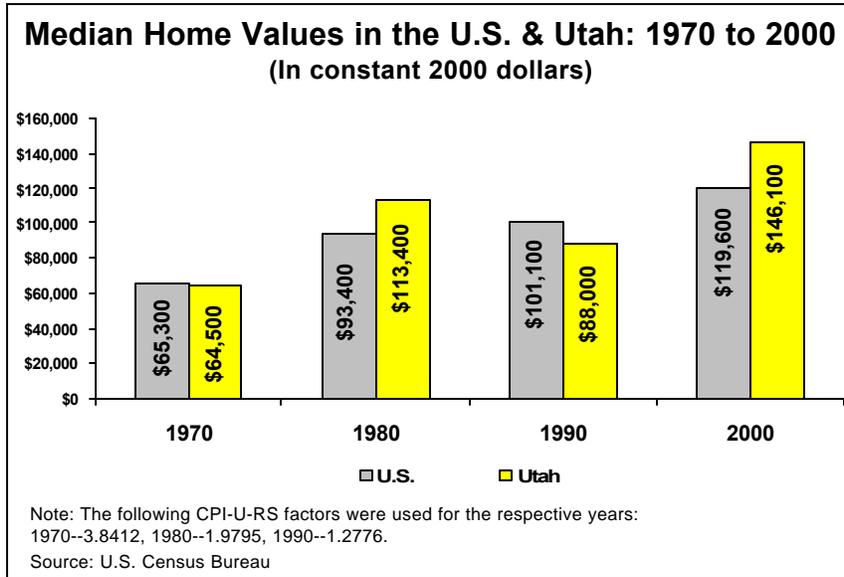
household income from the Census Bureau with the monthly mortgage payment to determine how the increase in home prices over time has affected the affordability of purchasing a home in Utah. The 30-year monthly mortgage payment was computed using the National Association of Realtors (NAR) median existing housing prices and their mortgage rates on existing homes.

Since 1984 the median value of homes in Utah grew from \$65,800 to \$147,600 in 2001. Similarly, Utah household income increased from \$23,057 in 1984 to \$47,342 in 2001. During this period, mortgage rates fell from 12.5% in 1984 to 7.0% by 2001.

From 1987 through 1991 the index stayed very close to 100, the average for the period. In 1992 the index increased dramatically and then peaked in 1993 at nearly 30% above the average. 1993 was the year in which homes in

Utah were the most affordable; the monthly mortgage payment dropped to \$574 largely due to lower interest rates. After 1993 the index declined rapidly and bottomed out at 12% below average in 1996 as monthly mortgage payments grew to \$875. From 1997 to 2001 the index remained close to the average. This index shows that although median home values have increased steadily, rising income levels and falling interest rates have generally kept homes affordable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Home Values: 2000. National Association of Realtors. Governors Office of Planning and Budget.



Median Home Value by County

County	1990*		2000		1990-2000	
	Median Value (dollars)	Rank	Median Value (dollars)	Rank	Percent Change	Rank
Beaver County	65,415	17	89,200	20	36.4%	24
Box Elder County	83,046	10	118,900	11	43.2%	17
Cache County	85,729	8	131,800	8	53.7%	11
Carbon County	65,798	16	86,100	21	30.9%	27
Daggett County	64,393	18	76,400	28	18.6%	29
Davis County	96,717	4	156,400	5	61.7%	10
Duchesne County	55,449	27	81,800	26	47.5%	14
Emery County	61,965	23	84,200	25	35.9%	25
Garfield County	63,626	20	90,500	19	42.2%	18
Grand County	63,499	21	112,700	13	77.5%	4
Iron County	81,002	11	112,000	14	38.3%	23
Juab County	55,322	28	115,900	12	109.5%	2
Kane County	80,619	12	103,900	16	28.9%	28
Millard County	64,393	19	84,700	23	31.5%	26
Morgan County	99,656	3	174,500	3	75.1%	5
Piute County	58,132	25	80,900	27	39.2%	22
Rich County	58,643	24	84,300	24	43.8%	16
Salt Lake County	90,712	5	157,000	4	73.1%	7
San Juan County	48,295	29	68,400	29	41.6%	19
Sanpete County	62,604	22	104,800	15	67.4%	8
Sevier County	65,926	15	95,700	18	45.2%	15
Summit County	137,729	1	296,000	1	114.9%	1
Tooele County	77,169	13	127,800	9	65.6%	9
Uintah County	56,727	26	84,800	22	49.5%	12
Utah County	89,435	6	156,400	6	74.9%	6
Wasatch County	89,307	7	185,300	2	107.5%	3
Washington County	100,167	2	139,800	7	39.6%	21
Wayne County	68,992	14	97,600	17	41.5%	20
Weber County	84,324	9	125,600	10	48.9%	13
State of Utah	88,029	NA	146,100	NA	66.0%	NA

* Adjusted to 2000 dollars, using CPI-U-RS factor 1.277636.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

National Population Estimates by Sex, Race & Hispanic Origin

On June 18 estimates of the U.S. population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin were released for 2002. New estimates are derived by updating the modified Census 2000 population with data on the components of population change.

The enumerated resident population in Census 2000 is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways for purposes of developing new estimates. First, the race data were modified to eliminate the "Some Other Race" category. Second, the April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two or more races to indicate their racial identity. On the Census 2000 questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category--"Some Other Race"--for respondents unable to identify with any of the five race categories.

About 18.5 million people checked "Some Other Race" alone or in combination with another race. For purposes of estimates production, responses of "Some Other Race" alone were modified by imputing an OMB race alone or in combination with another race response. Responses of both "Some Other Race" and an OMB race were modified by keeping only the OMB race response.

Highlights

According to the 2002 estimates, the population of the United States grew by 6.8 million, or 2.5% from 284.1 million in April of 2000 to 288.4 million in July of 2002.

The U.S. median age continued to rise, from 35.3 years in 2000 to 35.7 years in 2002. The "baby boom" generation continued to get older, and proportionally fewer children were being born to offset the aging of this generation.

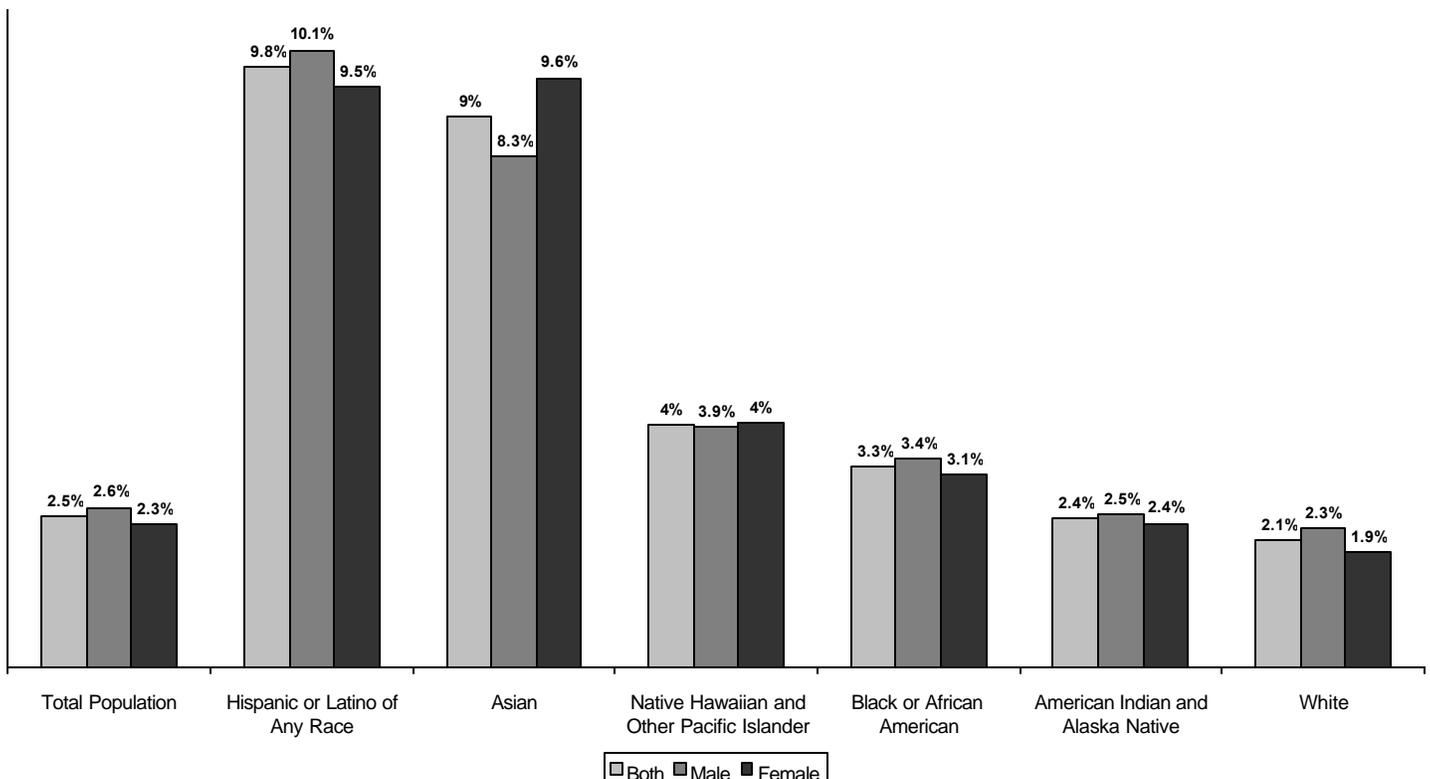
When tabulated by race alone or in combination with one or more other races, the White population continued to make up the majority of the total U.S. population (81.9%), followed by Black or African Americans (13.3%), Asians (4.5%), American Indian and Alaskan Natives (1.5%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (0.3%). This trend was the same for Census 2000.

In 2002 those classifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino made up 13.4% of the total U.S. population. The Hispanic population was the fastest growing minority group, increasing 9.8% from 2000 to 2002. With a population high of 38.8 million in 2002, the average annual growth rate was 2.5%.

Results show that about 53% of the recent growth among Hispanics can be attributed to international migration, while natural increase accounted for the remaining 47%.

The full results of the latest population estimates can be found online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro.php>.

Fastest Growing Race & Ethnic Groups in the U.S. by Sex: 2000 to 2002



Note: These percentages represent race alone *and* race in combination with one or more other races.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Housing Costs of Renters

In May of 2003 the Census Bureau released a report on the housing costs of renters in 2000. The report delineates gross rent by characteristics such as age, race, and geography in real dollar terms and as a percent of household income. The Census Bureau defines gross rent as the amount of rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of fuel and utilities. The data are based on the sample of households responding to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, about 1-in-6 households were included in the sample. Estimates in the report are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. The full report, "Housing Costs of Renters: 2000," is available at the Census website, www.census.gov. The following includes highlights of the report, as well as Utah-specific analysis.

The State of Utah led the nation with the highest percent increase in median gross rent between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. Utah's increase of 26.8% was nearly five times the United States increase of 5.4%. Other states following Utah were Colorado (25.9%), Idaho (22.0%), Oregon (19.0%), and Washington (16.5%).

Ten states experienced decreases in median gross rent. Rhode Island experienced the largest decrease at 11.5%, followed by Connecticut (10.9%), New Hampshire (7.9%), Massachusetts (7.7%), Maine (7.1%), Hawaii (6.1%), California (5.7%), Vermont (3%), Maryland (1.6%), and New Jersey (0.7%).

In Utah, the leading 26.8% increase brought the median gross rent from \$471 in 1990 to \$597 in 2000. However, Utah remains below the national average of \$602 per month.

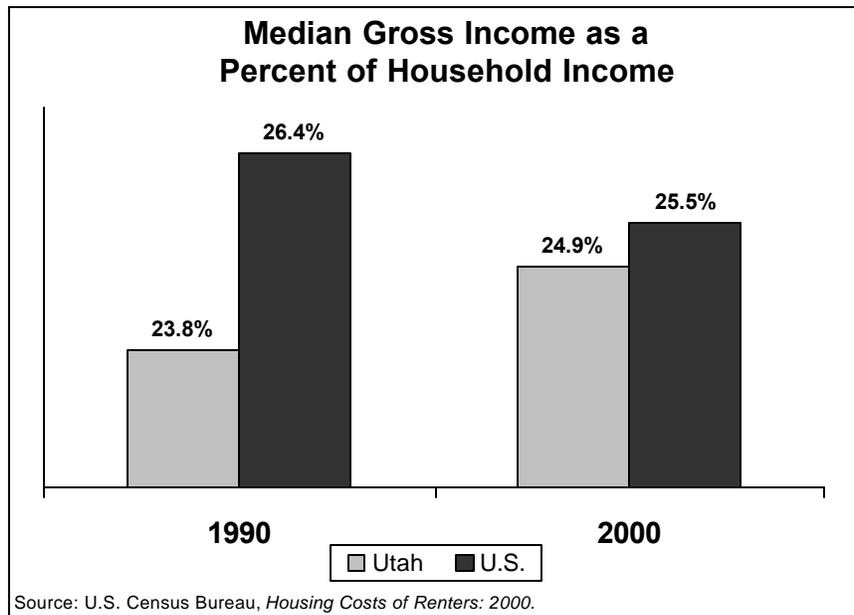
At \$779 median gross rent in Hawaii surpassed that of all other states, just as it did in 1990. New Jersey was second at \$751, followed by California (\$747), Alaska (\$720), and Nevada (\$699). Median monthly rents were lowest in West Virginia (\$401), North Dakota (\$412), South Dakota (\$426), Wyoming (\$437), and Mississippi (\$439).

For the first time in 50 years the proportion of national household income spent on rent decreased between decades, from 26.4% in 1990 to 25.5% in 2000. Only nine states, including Utah, experienced an increase in the percent of income spent on rent. With the exception of New York, all of these states are in the West.

Renters in California led the nation with 27.7% of their incomes spent on rent. Utah was tied with Georgia, ranking 24th with 24.9% of household income spent on rent in 2000. The cities of Irvine, Sunnyvale, and Santa Clara, California; recorded the highest median gross rents among large U.S. cities, all above \$1,200 a month. The only non-California city that topped \$1,000 in median gross rent was Stamford, Connecticut.

In Brownsville, Texas, and Erie, Pennsylvania, renters paid the lowest monthly rents at \$405 and \$424 a month, respectively.

In Utah's cities and Census Designated Places (CDP), median gross rent ranged from a high of \$1120 in Oquirrh CDP to a low of \$453 in Cedar City. The table below shows the ten highest and lowest rent places in Utah.



Due to the smaller population sample of local cities and CDPs, the median gross rent is significantly affected by the median household income in that area. For example, although Cottonwood Heights CDP is among the highest rent areas in Utah at \$787, it is also among the areas that spends the least percentage of household income on rent (23.3%). Similarly, while Provo city is among the lowest rent

places at \$521, it is among the highest in the percent of household income spent on rent (26.1%).

Highest		Lowest	
Place	Median gross rent	Place	Median gross rent
Oquirrh CDP	\$1,120	Cedar City city	\$453
South Jordan city	\$1,049	Logan city	\$499
Keams CDP	\$830	Ogden city	\$504
Clinton city	\$796	Provo city	\$521
Cottonwood Heights CDP	\$787	Brigham City city	\$524
Sandy city	\$768	Tooele city	\$544
Canyon Rim CDP	\$747	South Salt Lake city	\$564
Draper city	\$742	South Ogden city	\$568
West Jordan city	\$730	Springville city	\$569
Farmington city	\$730	St. George city	\$589

Note: Because of sampling error, the estimates in these tables may not be significantly different from one another or from rates for geographic areas not listed in these tables.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Housing Costs of Renters: 2000*. Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3).

Note: CDP or "Census Designated Place" is a statistical area defined as a densely settled concentration of population that is not incorporated but which resembles an incorporated place in that it can be identified with a name.

New Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently announced the designation and definitions of 49 new Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). There are now 370 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. As of June 2003, Utah has five Metropolitan Statistical Areas and two Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

History and Background

The Office of Management and Budget is charged with overseeing the Metropolitan Area program, which has provided standard statistical area definitions for over 50 years. In an effort to create comparable data products for Metropolitan Areas, the Bureau of the Budget (OMB's predecessor) developed "Standard Metropolitan Areas" (SMAs) in 1949. In 1959 the designation was changed to "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" (SMSA), and to "Metropolitan Statistical Area" (MSA) in 1983. In 1990 the term "Metropolitan Area" (MA) was adopted and referred collectively to Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). Finally, the term "Core Based Statistical Area" (CBSA), launched in 2000, was implemented in June of 2003 and refers collectively to Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

The general concept of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area, also known as a CBSA, is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core measured by commuting ties. Definitions of CBSAs are to be updated every five years using commuting data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Although many funding agencies use CBSA-level data, the Office of Management and Budget maintains that CBSAs are established for statistical purposes only and warns that CBSA definitions should not be used to develop and implement nonstatistical programs and policies without considering the effects of using these definitions for such purposes.

New Criteria for Defining a CBSA

Core Based Statistical Areas are defined and characterized by: 1) population size requirements; 2) central counties; 3) outlying counties; 4) merging of adjacent CBSAs; 5) identification of principal cities; 6) categories and terminology (i.e. Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Micropolitan Statistical Area); 7) divisions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas; 8) combining adjacent CBSAs; 9) titles of CBSAs, and Combined Statistical Areas; 10) an update schedule; 11) local opinion; 12) and definitions of key terms. These twelve concepts have been modified with new definitions and are outlined in detail in the Federal Register/Vol. 65, No. 249.

Core Based Statistical Areas are titled according to their principal city, or cities. The largest city in each Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met, concerning population size and employment. The title of each Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state into which the Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area extends.

Under the new standards, an all-encompassing statistical area called a Combined Statistical Area (CSA) was also defined. If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and

Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a CSA. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area, or a CSA may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. This criterion has resulted in the creation of the Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield CSA. This encompassing area includes the Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Ogden-Clearfield and Salt Lake City, as well as the Micropolitan Statistical Area of Brigham City.

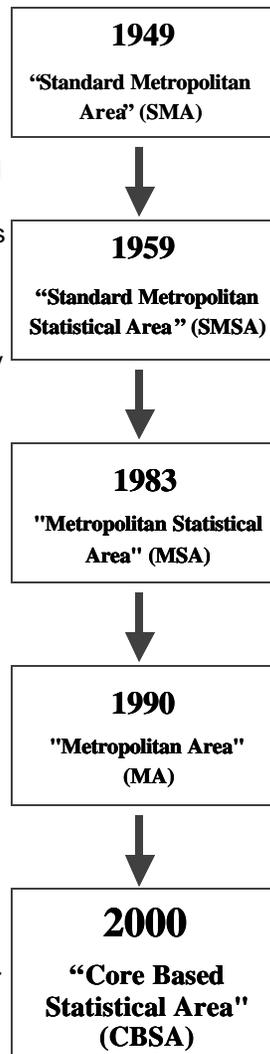
How New Definitions Affect Utah

The population standard under the new definitions no longer requires that an urbanized area of 50,000 or more have a metropolitan population of 100,000 or more. The standard has lowered the population requirement such that it now allows for an urban cluster of 10,000 or more to be included in the size of the core area. These changes resulted in the creation of two Micropolitan Statistical Areas and additional Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah.

Under the old definitions, Utah had three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Salt Lake-Ogden MSA that included Weber, Davis and Salt Lake counties; Provo-Orem MSA that included Utah County; and Flagstaff MSA that included Utah's Kane County and Arizona's Coconino County.

Under the new definitions, there are now five new Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Ogden-Clearfield MSA that includes Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties; Salt Lake City MSA that includes Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties; St. George MSA that includes Washington County; Provo-Orem MSA that includes Juab and Utah counties; and Logan MSA that includes Utah's Cache County, and Idaho's Franklin County.

No Metropolitan Statistical Areas, in terms of geography, have remained the same. Although the Provo-Orem MSA name has not changed, the geography has. Under the old definitions, the Provo-Orem MSA included only Utah County. Under the new definitions, the Provo-Orem MSA now includes both Utah and Juab counties.

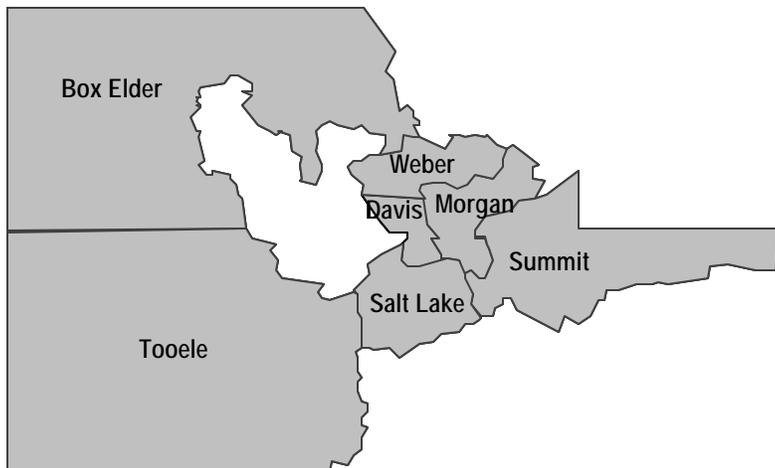


New Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah

Five New Metropolitan Statistical Areas



One New Combined Statistical Area



1. Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield

Two New Micropolitan Statistical Areas



1. Brigham City



2. Cedar City

Consolidated Federal Funds Distribution in Utah

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released its annual Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) for Fiscal Year 2002. 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 2002 contains federal agency and program-level data on grants on a state-by-state basis. While the CFFR data represents federal government obligations to the various state and local governments that may or may not result in actual expenditure, the FAS contains data on the actual federal government expenditure to state and local governments. Furthermore, while the CFFR provides data on several categories of federal funds (such as salaries and wages, retirement and disability, other direct payments, etc.), the FAS only provides information on grants.

Total Spending

Federal government expenditures increased 7.7% over 2001, with \$1.9 trillion spent in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and outlying areas during 2002. Categories receiving the largest increases in federal spending in 2002 were Other Direct Payments, Grants, and Procurement Contracts. The total of Other Direct Payments was \$422 billion, increasing 12% over 2001.

As in the past several years, California continued to benefit more than any other state in the amount of federal funds received, with a total of \$206 billion, followed by New York (\$129 billion), Texas (\$123 billion), Florida (\$105 billion), and Pennsylvania (\$86 billion). The people residing in these five states make up 36% of the total U.S. population and received one-third of the total federal expenditures in 2002.

In 2002 Utah ranked 34th among 50 states and the District of Columbia in population, making up 0.8% of the total U.S. population. However, Utah ranked 37th in the amount of federal funds received with \$12.3 billion. As in the past five years, Utah's receipts made up 0.6% of the U.S. total federal expenditures in 2002. Total federal expenditures to Utah increased 8.1% over 2001. This was 5.3 percentage points lower than the previous year (13.4% from 2000 to 2001).

Of the \$12.3 billion allocated to Utah, Retirement and Disability made up 30.3% of Utah's total receipts, followed by Grants (21.9%), Procurement Contracts (16.9%), Salaries and Wages (15.7%), and Other Direct Payments (15.2%). Grant awards, up 20.2% over 2001, had the highest increase of spending among major categories of expenditure. Grants was the only category that experienced a higher increase in 2002 than in the previous year. All other categories had lower increases than in the previous year: Procurement Contracts (from 30.5% increase in 2001 to 0.0% in 2002); Other Direct Payments (16.9% to 11.3%); Retirement and Disability (8.0% to 3.3%); and Salaries and Wages (10.1% in 2001 to 9.3% in 2002).

The following is a summary of the 2002 spending activity in Utah by the major categories of expenditures.

Retirement and Disability

Total direct payments to individuals for retirement and disability in Utah made up 0.6% of the nation's \$613 billion in 2002. Direct payments to individuals for retirement and disability increased 3.2%, from \$3.6 billion in 2001 to \$3.7 in 2002, slightly higher than the national increase of 2.2%.

Salaries and Wages

Total salaries and wages in the state increased 9.3% from \$1.8 billion in 2001 to \$1.9 billion in 2002. Department of Defense (DOD) spending on salaries and wages increased 10.3% from \$867.4 million in 2001 to \$957.4 million in 2002, slightly lower than the 13.8% increase experienced the previous year.

Grants

Grants awarded to Utah in 2002 totaled \$2.7 billion, or 0.7% of the U.S. total. The grants expenditure category was the only category that had a higher percent change in 2002 than in 2001 (20.2% increase in 2002, from an 8.7% increase in 2001).

Other Direct Payments

Other Direct Payments in the state was \$1.9 billion, or 0.4% of the national total. This was an increase of 11.3% from 2001, slightly lower than the 16.9% increase in 2000.

Procurement Contracts

The State of Utah received \$2.1 billion, or 0.8% of the total procurement contracts awarded in the United States in 2002, as it did in 2001. Of the total procurement contracts awarded to Utah, DOD received 62.3% in 2002, while nondefense agencies received 37.7%.

In Utah, the Air Force received 70.9% of DOD's awarded procurement contracts in 2002, followed by the Army (10.8%), Navy (9.2%), Other defense (8.6%), and the Army Corps of Engineers (.6%); this trend was the same in 2001. The top five nondefense agencies receiving procurement contracts in 2002 include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (receiving 52.3% of the total nondefense contracts awarded), Postal Service (11.6%), General Services Admin. (7.0%), Department of the Interior (6.7%), and the Department of Energy (4.5%).

Per Capita Federal Spending

Utah ranked 48th in total per capita federal spending (\$5,311), 49th in per capita Retirement and Disability (\$1,607), 50th in per capita Other Direct Payments (\$807), 43rd in per capita Grants (\$1,164), 20th in per capita Procurement Contracts (\$900), and 13th in per capita Salaries and Wages (\$833).

Total per capita federal spending in Utah increased 4.3% from \$5,095 in 2001 to \$5,311 in 2002. This number boosted 13.4% in 2001, compared to 3.6% in 2000.

In Utah, per capita expenditure to DOD increased 1.5%, from \$1,066 in 2001 to \$1,083 in 2002. Although the increase was 5.2 percentage points smaller than that of the U.S., Utah's per capita DOD expenditure was 12.4% higher than the national number of \$964.

Consolidated Federal Funds Distribution in Utah

Federal Funds Distribution in Utah's Counties

Expenditure by Category (in thousands of dollars and by percent of county total)

	Population	Total Funds (in thousands)	Retirement & Disability		Other Direct Payments		Grants		Procurement		Salaries & Wages	
			Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total
Utah	2,316,256	\$12,301,970	\$3,723,247	30.27%	\$1,868,695	15.19%	\$2,697,032	21.92%	\$2,084,046	16.94%	\$1,928,950	15.66%
Beaver County	6,099	\$29,340	\$12,967	44.20%	\$6,105	20.81%	\$7,881	26.86%	\$640	2.18%	\$1,747	5.95%
Box Elder County	44,032	\$578,890	\$90,458	15.63%	\$33,197	5.73%	\$26,954	4.66%	\$416,623	71.97%	\$11,658	2.01%
Cache County	93,895	\$334,768	\$113,814	34.00%	\$57,867	17.29%	\$86,309	25.78%	\$56,858	16.98%	\$19,920	5.95%
Carbon County	19,879	\$95,516	\$51,881	54.32%	\$25,640	26.84%	\$25,326	26.51%	-\$15,674	-16.41%	\$8,343	8.73%
Daggett County	886	\$8,618	\$2,515	29.18%	\$689	7.99%	\$1,572	18.24%	\$1,044	12.11%	\$2,798	32.47%
Davis County	249,224	\$2,161,572	\$453,974	21.00%	\$82,224	3.80%	\$84,186	3.89%	\$807,053	37.34%	\$734,134	33.96%
Duchesne County	14,844	\$69,596	\$28,293	40.65%	\$13,210	18.98%	\$22,566	32.42%	\$2,207	3.17%	\$3,320	4.77%
Emery County	10,626	\$44,003	\$20,390	46.34%	\$8,503	19.32%	\$11,590	26.34%	\$967	2.20%	\$2,552	5.80%
Garfield County	4,584	\$30,936	\$11,231	36.30%	\$3,506	11.33%	\$4,306	13.92%	\$6,301	20.37%	\$5,592	18.08%
Grand County	8,735	\$53,110	\$17,864	33.64%	\$4,564	8.59%	\$17,497	32.94%	\$3,288	6.19%	\$9,897	18.63%
Iron County	35,204	\$123,720	\$58,124	46.98%	\$25,609	20.70%	\$17,436	14.09%	\$6,493	5.25%	\$16,058	12.98%
Juab County	8,569	\$30,804	\$15,058	48.88%	\$6,864	22.28%	\$7,096	23.04%	\$573	1.86%	\$1,213	3.94%
Kane County	6,121	\$32,499	\$16,963	52.20%	\$5,242	16.13%	\$2,091	6.43%	\$3,743	11.52%	\$4,460	13.72%
Millard County	12,446	\$55,855	\$22,366	40.04%	\$10,637	19.04%	\$16,128	28.87%	\$1,613	2.89%	\$5,110	9.15%
Morgan County	7,380	\$22,051	\$15,580	70.65%	\$2,913	13.21%	\$2,330	10.57%	\$524	2.38%	\$705	3.20%
Piute County	1,361	\$9,481	\$3,958	41.75%	\$1,973	20.81%	\$3,001	31.65%	\$197	2.08%	\$352	3.71%
Rich County	1,966	\$23,921	\$3,997	16.71%	\$1,527	6.38%	\$17,627	73.69%	\$142	0.59%	\$628	2.63%
Salt Lake County	919,308	\$4,456,987	\$1,333,239	29.91%	\$514,367	11.54%	\$1,467,928	32.94%	\$530,176	11.90%	\$611,276	13.72%
San Juan County	13,781	\$94,246	\$18,154	19.26%	\$11,125	11.80%	\$55,965	59.38%	\$1,852	1.97%	\$7,149	7.59%
Sanpete County	23,392	\$87,363	\$39,326	45.01%	\$20,286	23.22%	\$20,373	23.32%	\$2,643	3.03%	\$4,735	5.42%
Sevier County	19,091	\$84,489	\$41,914	49.61%	\$17,593	20.82%	\$13,325	15.77%	\$1,740	2.06%	\$9,918	11.74%
Summit County	31,857	\$105,282	\$29,929	28.43%	\$6,917	6.57%	\$47,692	45.30%	\$12,433	11.81%	\$8,311	7.89%
Tooele County	46,032	\$289,385	\$90,630	31.32%	\$18,830	6.51%	\$18,511	6.40%	\$108,101	37.36%	\$53,312	18.42%
Utah County	26,155	\$108,472	\$42,961	39.61%	\$15,839	14.60%	\$25,868	23.85%	\$5,655	5.21%	\$18,149	16.73%
Wasatch County	387,817	\$928,941	\$422,719	45.51%	\$193,420	20.82%	\$205,902	22.17%	\$41,618	4.48%	\$65,281	7.03%
Wasatch County	16,996	\$39,372	\$21,291	54.08%	\$6,131	15.57%	\$7,938	20.16%	\$997	2.53%	\$3,015	7.66%
Washington	99,442	\$390,873	\$232,080	59.37%	\$61,675	15.78%	\$42,816	10.95%	\$6,090	1.56%	\$48,212	12.33%
Wayne County	2,567	\$14,591	\$5,220	35.78%	\$2,356	16.15%	\$2,900	19.88%	\$628	4.30%	\$3,488	23.91%
Weber County	204,167	\$1,188,708	\$504,313	42.43%	\$133,733	11.25%	\$203,523	17.12%	\$79,522	6.69%	\$267,617	22.51%
State undistributed	-	\$808,584	\$2,037	0.25%	\$576,153	71.25%	\$230,395	28.49%	-	-	-	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2002



New Affiliate: Utah Children



Utah Children, founded in 1985, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide child advocacy organization. The goal of Utah Children is to encourage preventative investment in children and families before they are in dire straits, or crumble. Utah Children believes that all children deserve the same opportunity at health, happiness and success. For the past seventeen years, Utah Children has worked on behalf of children to ensure that their physical and emotional needs are met, and that they become healthy, contributing adults. Although we work to protect and improve the situation for all of Utah's children, we are especially concerned about the more than 70,000 children living in poverty. Utah Children is part of a national network of child advocates, Voices for America's Children, and strives to be the voice for Utah's children at the policy-making level.

Outlined below is an overview of several key projects of Utah Children.

1) Utah Children launched its new website, www.utahchildren.org, in June 2002. Through efficient use of the Internet, we can reach families in need, provide advocates and volunteers with new and better resources, and provide policy makers and elected officials with information they need. This unique, user-friendly website addresses the specific areas that encompass our work and includes three interactive "wizards"--a data wizard, an eligibility wizard, and the advocacy wizard.

2) The 2002 Candidate Pledge Program was a key project for the Children's Campaign that was supported by a generous contribution from Primary Children's Medical Center. All candidates for the state legislature received an invitation to attend a briefing on issues that affect children and families. Candidates were not asked to complete questionnaires or commit to future support on issues, only that they agree to listen. Eleven meetings were conducted across the state and included approximately 60% of candidates. The Pledge Program gave Utah Children an opportunity to communicate directly with candidates on issues in the 2003 session and let them know that we can be a resource to them.

3) **Kids Count** is an initiative funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to measure, monitor and improve the health and well-being of children. Utah Kids Count Project releases a variety of publications including:

- *Measures of Child Well-Being* is an annual compilation of statistics that assess twenty-six different risk factors for the state, by county. In some cases, data is available at the zip code level. A recent survey of children's agencies indicated that using the research and statistics from the data book resulted in more than \$3 million in grants for direct services. The report is released every January during the legislative session.

- *The Utah Self-Sufficiency Standard* defines the income working families need to meet their basic necessities without public or private assistance. The Standard can be used by government, advocates, and service providers to change policies and programs in a number of ways, including as a benchmark to measure effects of programs and policies; to demonstrate the impact of policy alternatives; and to change how welfare and workforce development caseworkers counsel clients.
- *Child Care and Utah's Economy - Making the Connection* highlighted the significance of child care for personal, social, ethical, and economic reasons. At Utah Children, it is our belief that Parents can only be good, productive workers and help Utah's economy run if they have safe, reliable care for their children, and that children can only succeed in school if they have good learning opportunities.

In December 2002 Utah Children received a four-year grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to connect uninsured children with low-cost health coverage programs. Called the Covering Kids project, the funds will be used during the next four years to find and enroll eligible children in CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) and Medicaid; work with the Department of Health, which administers those programs, to simplify the enrollment and renewal processes; and look for ways to coordinate existing health care programs. Under the Covering Kids grant, Utah Children will support three pilot projects that will provide direct assistance to families in need of health care coverage.



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 2003

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY00-01	CY01-02	CY02-03	CY03-04
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,191.4	9,214.5	9,439.9	9,666.5	10,082.1	0.3	2.4	2.4	4.3
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,223.9	6,377.2	6,576.0	6,733.8	6,989.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,691.9	1,627.4	1,577.3	1,597.8	1,692.1	-3.8	-3.1	1.3	5.9
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.7	366.0	400.0	426.4	444.3	5.0	9.3	6.6	4.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,137.2	1,076.1	1,058.8	1,084.2	1,195.9	-5.4	-1.6	2.4	10.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,651.7	5,130.9	8.9	29.6	2.4	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.9	27.0	25.1	25.3	25.6	0.4	-7.2	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	13.7	13.1	12.4	-1.9	-10.5	-4.4	-5.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	262.5	275.6	10.6	-0.7	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	573.6	580.0	600.0	5.7	-16.8	1.1	3.4
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.3	17.2	-1.7	-1.8	-3.0	5.5
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.71	1.66	1.56	1.9	6.9	-2.9	-6.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	471.9	507.8	508.3	4.4	6.1	7.6	0.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	269.3	252.6	273.6	3.3	-17.0	-6.2	8.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.4	259.9	279.1	294.5	307.7	8.1	7.4	5.5	4.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	158.3	167.0	174.5	6.3	7.1	5.5	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,374.2	3,471.8	3,581.7	3,737.8	3,927.3	2.9	3.2	4.4	5.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	85.0	83.6	92.1	91.0	94.0	-1.6	10.2	-1.2	3.3
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	18.2	19.7	19.5	20.0	18.5	8.4	-0.9	2.6	-7.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,491.6	2,600.0	2,450.0	10.0	5.9	4.4	-5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	969.8	897.0	775.0	800.0	-20.0	-7.5	-13.6	3.2
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	392.9	425.0	425.0	-3.5	-30.2	8.2	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	238.8	250.2	255.1	260.2	266.7	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.8	151.8	155.6	4.3	0.8	2.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,748	18,356	19,035	19,911	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.6
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	282.1	284.8	287.4	289.9	292.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)	1966=100	107.6	89.2	89.6	86.3	92.4	-17.1	0.4	-3.7	7.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,377	2,416	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	1.6	2.4	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,354	2,393	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	85.4	91.4	-11.6	-7.1	-3.4	7.1
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	665.2	729.8	903.6	-14.3	-0.7	9.7	23.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	642.3	710.9	885.2	-14.6	0.0	10.7	24.5
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.0	26.6	22.0	-18.4	4.3	10.8	-17.3
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.3	99.8	97.6	96.5	9.4	3.6	-2.2	-1.1
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.8	18.3	18.1	17.9	4.9	2.8	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.5	24.1	23.9	29.4	30.0	-15.6	-0.9	23.3	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.42	3.66	2.04	4.50	4.64	7.0	-44.3	120.6	3.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.82	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.79	-12.2	-1.4	9.9	1.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	172.2	177.1	179.9	183.9	186.7	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.5
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.4	110.7	112.5	114.7	2.3	1.2	1.6	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.24	3.89	1.67	1.27	1.68	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.14	1.59	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	3.78	4.52	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.54	5.70	6.22	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.8	130.6	132.8	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	1.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	36,920	38,234	39,593	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,829	4,993	5,258	2.7	1.1	3.4	5.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,074.1	1,074.1	1,088.1	0.6	-0.7	0.0	1.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,639	30,113	30,384	30,992	2.9	1.6	0.9	2.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,060	32,345	32,637	33,722	3.5	0.9	0.9	3.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,921	9,242	9,714	3.3	2.8	3.6	5.1
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,518	54,764	56,299	57,481	59,723	4.3	2.8	2.1	3.9
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business Research Pam Perlich (801-581-3358)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development Doug Jex (801-538-8626)
Dept. of Workforce Services Mark Knold (801-526-9458)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory Micheal Toney (435-797-1238)
Center for Health Data Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
Utah State Office of Education Randy Raphael (801-538-7802)
Utah Foundation Janice Houston (801-288-1838)
Utah League of Cities & Towns Michelle Reilly (801-328-1601)
Utah Issues Judi Hilman (801-521-2035)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Kirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
Marriott Library, U of U Jan Robertson (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU John Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSU Lonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU Suzanne Julian (435-586-7937)
S L City Econ. & Demographic Resource Cntr Neil Olsen (801-535-6336)
Salt Lake County Library Scott Russell (801-944-7520)
Salt Lake City Library Cathy Burns (801-363-5733)
Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)
Utah Children Terry Haven (801-364-1182)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Jeff Gilbert (435-752-7242)
Five County AOG Ken Sizemore (435-673-3548)
Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
Six County AOG Emery Polelonema (435-896-9222)
Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG Laurie Brummond (435-722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council Scott Festin (801-363-4250)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU Terry Keyes (435-586-5400)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC Barry Bartlett (801-957-5203)
Cache Countywide Planning & Development . . Mark Teuscher (435-716-7154)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah Michael Flynn (801-328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development Ken Davy (435-259-1348)
Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau Wendy Cryan (435-649-6100)
Utah Valley Econ. Development Assoc. Russ Fotherington (801-370-8100)
Weber Economic Development Corp. Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
801-538-1027**

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Neil Ashdown, Ph.D., Deputy Director / DEA Manager



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Paul Suzuki, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact
Justin Farr, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact
Clara Walters, Admin. Assistant, State Data Center Contact
Sophia DiCaro, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator
Robert Spendlove, Economist, Population Estimates & Projections
Peter Donner, Senior Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

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

**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.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

2002 City Population Estimates

NATION

Large suburban cities in the West, led by Gilbert, Arizona, dominated the list of America's fastest-growing cities, according to population estimates recently released by the U. S. Census Bureau. Between April 1, 2000, and July 1, 2002, Gilbert was the fastest-growing of 242 cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

In addition to the estimates for large cities, the Census Bureau also released tabulations for the first time since Census 2000 for all of America's 19,451 incorporated places, as well as its minor civil divisions. Cities with populations of 10,000 or more were ranked within their states.

Gilbert, south of Phoenix, grew by nearly 23%, to a total of 135,005 residents. Rounding out the top five fastest-growing large cities were North Las Vegas (17.7%) and Henderson (17.3%) in Nevada, and Chandler (14.4%) and Peoria (13.4%) in Arizona.

Gilbert, Chandler and Peoria are in Maricopa County, Arizona, and all three cities were among the 10 fastest-growing from

1990 to 2000. North Las Vegas and Henderson are in Clark County, Nevada, and also were among the top five fastest-growing places in the 1990s.

While cities in Arizona, Nevada and California dominated the list of fastest-growing places, Joliet, Illinois, ranked 10th with an 11.4% rate of growth.

The estimates show no change in the ranking of the 10 largest cities in the U.S. since Census 2000. Of the 10 largest cities, Phoenix (3.8%) and San Antonio (3.7%) grew the fastest from 2000 to 2002, followed by San Diego (3.0%), Houston (2.9%) and Los Angeles (2.8%).

Three Utah cities were included in the national ranking of cities with a population of 100,000 or more. West Valley City showed the most growth at 2.2%, bringing the city's population to 111,254 as of July 1, 2002. Provo showed negligible growth, with total population growth of only 2 persons from 2000 to 2002. Utah's largest city, Salt Lake City, showed a 0.3% decline in population.

Continued on page 4.

Fastest Growing Cities in the U.S. in 2002 (Population 100,000+)					
National Rank	Place	July 1, 2002	April 1, 2000	Numerical Change	% Change
1	Gilbert, AZ	135,005	109,920	25,085	22.8%
2	North Las Vegas, NV	135,902	115,488	20,414	17.7%
3	Henderson, NV	206,153	175,750	30,403	17.3%
4	Chandler, AZ	202,016	176,652	25,364	14.4%
5	Peoria, AZ	123,239	108,685	14,554	13.4%
6	Irvine, CA	162,122	143,072	19,050	13.3%
7	Rancho Cucamonga, CA	143,711	127,743	15,968	12.5%
8	Chula Vista, CA	193,919	173,566	20,353	11.7%
9	Fontana, CA	143,607	128,938	14,669	11.4%
10	Joliet, IL	118,423	106,334	12,089	11.4%
106	West Valley City, UT	111,254	108,896	2,358	2.2%
175	Provo, UT	105,170	105,168	2	0.002%
191	Salt Lake City, UT	181,266	181,767	-501	-0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Largest Cities in the U.S. in 2002					
National Rank	Place	July 1, 2002	April 1, 2000	Numerical Change	% Change
1	New York City, NY	8,084,316	8,008,278	76,038	0.9%
2	Los Angeles, CA	3,798,981	3,694,742	104,239	2.8%
3	Chicago, IL	2,886,251	2,896,047	-9,796	-0.3%
4	Houston, TX	2,009,834	1,953,633	56,201	2.9%
5	Philadelphia, PA	1,492,231	1,517,550	-25,319	-1.7%
6	Phoenix, AZ	1,371,960	1,321,190	50,770	3.8%
7	San Diego, CA	1,259,532	1,223,416	36,116	3.0%
8	Dallas, TX	1,211,467	1,188,589	22,878	1.9%
9	San Antonio, TX	1,194,222	1,151,268	42,954	3.7%
10	Detroit, MI	925,051	951,270	-26,219	-2.8%
116	Salt Lake City, UT	181,266	181,767	-501	-0.3%
212	West Valley City, UT	111,254	108,896	2,358	2.2%
223	Provo, UT	105,170	105,168	2	0.002%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Contents:	2002 City Population Estimates	1
	Utah Population Estimates Committee	4
	Occupations by Race and Sex	5
	Income, Poverty, & Educational Attainment	7
	Economic Census 2002	9
	Affiliates Corner: Utah State Office of Education	10
	Current Economic Conditions & Outlook	11

2002 City Population Estimates

Area	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	% Change 2000-2002	Area	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	% Change 2000-2002
Beaver County	6,005	6,028	6,099	1.6%	Emery County	10,860	10,655	10,626	-2.2%
Beaver city	2,454	2,461	2,501	1.9%	Castle Dale city	1,657	1,613	1,608	-3.0%
Milford city	1,451	1,440	1,447	-0.3%	Clawson town	153	153	157	2.6%
Minersville town	817	821	829	1.5%	Cleveland town	508	509	509	0.2%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,306	1,322	3.0%	Elmo town	368	368	367	-0.3%
Box Elder County	42,745	43,358	44,032	3.0%	Emery town	308	301	303	-1.6%
Bear River City city	750	764	778	3.7%	Ferron city	1,623	1,577	1,577	-2.8%
Brigham City city	17,411	17,339	17,389	-0.1%	Green River city (pt.)	868	850	846	-2.5%
Corinne city	621	640	651	4.8%	Huntington city	2,131	2,091	2,084	-2.2%
Deweyville town	278	287	296	6.5%	Orangeville city	1,398	1,364	1,354	-3.1%
Elwood town	678	673	675	-0.4%	Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,829	1,821	-1.4%
Fielding town	448	448	450	0.4%	Garfield County	4,735	4,684	4,584	-3.2%
Garland city	1,943	1,959	1,970	1.4%	Antimony town	122	120	117	-4.1%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,221	1,265	4.2%	Boulder town	180	179	180	0.0%
Howell town	221	227	232	5.0%	Cannonville town	148	146	142	-4.1%
Mantua town	791	798	802	1.4%	Escalante city	818	805	782	-4.4%
Perry city	2,383	2,583	2,740	15.0%	Hatch town	127	124	120	-5.5%
Plymouth town	328	342	359	9.5%	Henrieville town	159	156	152	-4.4%
Portage town	257	254	259	0.8%	Panguitch city	1,623	1,591	1,549	-4.6%
Snowville town	177	177	177	0.0%	Tropic town	508	500	486	-4.3%
Tremonton city	5,613	5,894	5,996	6.8%	Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,063	1,056	0.6%
Willard city	1,630	1,623	1,639	0.6%	Grand County	8,485	8,604	8,735	2.9%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,002	8,129	8,354	4.4%	Castle Valley town	349	348	350	0.3%
Cache County	91,391	92,111	93,695	2.5%	Green River city (pt.)	105	108	111	5.7%
Amalga town	427	426	427	0.0%	Moab city	4,779	4,803	4,852	1.5%
Clarkston town	688	686	685	-0.4%	Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,345	3,422	5.2%
Cornish town	259	259	259	0.0%	Iron County	33,779	34,506	35,204	4.2%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,916	2,938	-0.6%	Brian Head town	118	115	114	-3.4%
Hyrum city	6,318	6,303	6,303	-0.2%	Cedar City city	20,527	20,983	21,427	4.4%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,860	1,862	-0.8%	Enoch city	3,477	3,674	3,824	10.0%
Logan city	42,677	42,303	42,922	0.6%	Kanarraville town	311	304	305	-1.9%
Mendon city	898	904	938	4.5%	Paragonah town	470	464	464	-1.3%
Millville city	1,507	1,502	1,501	-0.4%	Parowan city	2,573	2,546	2,549	-0.9%
Newton town	699	699	706	1.0%	Balance of Iron County	6,303	6,420	6,521	3.5%
Nibley city	2,045	2,116	2,210	8.1%	Juab County	8,238	8,474	8,569	4.0%
North Logan city	6,163	6,635	6,745	9.4%	Eureka city	766	771	765	-0.1%
Paradise town	759	755	753	-0.8%	Levan town	688	740	772	12.2%
Providence city	4,377	4,523	4,845	10.7%	Mona city	850	887	907	6.7%
Richmond city	2,051	2,045	2,043	-0.4%	Nephi city	4,733	4,833	4,873	3.0%
River Heights city	1,496	1,490	1,490	-0.4%	Rocky Ridge town	403	407	406	0.7%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,387	7,604	4.7%	Balance of Juab County	798	836	846	6.0%
Trenton town	449	450	450	0.2%	Kane County	6,046	6,012	6,121	1.2%
Wellsville city	2,737	2,726	2,724	-0.5%	Alton town	134	133	135	0.7%
Balance of Cache County	5,748	6,126	6,290	9.4%	Big Water town	417	417	423	1.4%
Carbon County	20,422	19,779	19,879	-2.7%	Glendale town	355	350	352	-0.8%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,325	1,323	-5.0%	Kanab city	3,564	3,517	3,566	0.06%
Helper city	2,025	1,925	1,923	-5.0%	Orderville town	596	591	604	1.3%
Price city	8,402	8,275	8,330	-0.9%	Balance of Kane County	980	1,004	1,041	6.2%
Scofield town	28	26	26	-7.1%	Millard County	12,405	12,433	12,446	0.3%
Sunnyside city	404	387	389	-3.7%	Delta city	3,209	3,190	3,191	-0.6%
Wellington city	1,666	1,592	1,596	-4.2%	Fillmore city	2,253	2,230	2,220	-1.5%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,249	6,292	-3.3%	Hinckley town	698	748	760	8.9%
Daggett County	921	907	886	-3.8%	Holden town	400	395	393	-1.8%
Manila town	308	307	298	-3.2%	Kanosh town	485	480	478	-1.4%
Balance of Daggett County	613	600	588	-4.1%	Leamington town	217	216	215	-0.9%
Davis County	238,994	244,330	249,224	4.3%	Lynndyl town	134	132	131	-2.2%
Bountiful city	41,303	41,415	41,270	-0.08%	Meadow town	254	251	250	-1.6%
Centerville city	14,583	14,729	14,690	0.7%	Oak City town	650	649	647	-0.5%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,948	26,309	1.3%	Scipio town	290	292	295	1.7%
Clinton city	12,585	13,534	14,353	14.0%	Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,850	3,866	1.3%
Farmington city	12,074	12,361	12,954	7.3%	Morgan County	7,129	7,285	7,380	3.5%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,746	4,765	1.4%	Morgan city	2,635	2,661	2,680	1.7%
Kaysville city	20,353	20,626	20,959	3.0%	Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,624	4,700	4.6%
Layton city	58,641	59,621	60,064	2.4%	Piute County	1,435	1,383	1,361	-5.2%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	9,083	9,176	4.9%	Circleville town	505	485	478	-5.3%
South Weber city	4,260	4,733	5,176	21.5%	Junction town	177	171	168	-5.1%
Sunset city	5,204	5,161	5,101	-2.0%	Kingston town	142	137	134	-5.6%
Syracuse city	9,409	10,790	12,423	32.0%	Marysville town	381	364	355	-6.8%
West Bountiful city	4,519	4,550	4,559	0.9%	Balance of Piute County	230	226	226	-1.7%
West Point city	6,033	6,092	6,251	3.6%	Rich County	1,961	1,958	1,966	0.3%
Woods Cross city	6,426	6,776	7,020	9.2%	Garden City town	357	361	365	2.2%
Balance of Davis County	4,180	4,165	4,154	-0.6%	Laketown town	188	184	182	-3.2%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,536	14,844	3.3%	Randolph city	483	474	471	-2.5%
Altamont town	178	177	180	1.1%	Woodruff town	194	191	190	-2.1%
Duchesne city	1,414	1,423	1,445	2.2%	Balance of Rich County	739	748	758	2.6%
Myton city	539	544	555	3.0%					
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,310	4,409	2.6%					
Tabiona town	149	149	151	1.3%					
Balance of Duchesne County	7,792	7,933	8,104	4.0%					

2002 City Population Estimates

Area	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	% Change 2000-2002	Area	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	% Change 2000-2002
Salt Lake County	898,387	910,507	919,308	2.3%	Utah County	368,536	380,842	387,817	5.2%
Alta town	370	368	367	-0.8%	Alpine city	7,145	7,519	7,738	8.3%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,843	4,879	3.8%	American Fork city	22,027	22,444	22,501	2.2%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	26,587	28,829	14.3%	Cedar Fort town	341	339	334	-2.1%
Herriman town	1,523	2,910	4,195	175.4%	Cedar Hills city	3,080	4,004	4,522	46.8%
Holladay city	13,559	13,558	13,524	-0.3%	Draper city (pt.)	-	171	439	NA
Midvale city	27,034	27,309	27,318	1.1%	Eagle Mountain city	2,157	4,656	6,093	182.5%
Murray city	34,821	35,131	35,055	0.7%	Elk Ridge city	1,838	1,942	2,008	9.2%
Riverton city	25,011	26,110	28,297	13.1%	Genola town	965	956	941	-2.5%
Salt Lake City city	181,767	181,509	181,266	-0.3%	Goshen town	874	868	851	-2.6%
Sandy city	88,454	89,389	89,244	0.9%	Highland city	8,192	8,904	9,724	18.7%
South Jordan city	29,437	30,705	31,816	8.1%	Lehi city	19,101	20,692	21,841	14.3%
South Salt Lake city	22,021	21,993	21,901	-0.5%	Lindon city	8,363	8,512	8,647	3.4%
Taylorsville city	58,757	59,094	59,115	0.6%	Mapleton city	5,809	5,976	6,053	4.2%
West Jordan city	68,336	71,583	73,355	7.3%	Orem city	84,326	84,709	83,662	-0.8%
West Valley City city	108,896	110,351	111,254	2.2%	Payson city	12,718	13,822	14,335	12.7%
Balance of Salt Lake County	208,481	209,067	208,893	0.2%	Pleasant Grove city	23,503	23,572	23,597	0.4%
San Juan County	14,413	13,630	13,781	-4.4%	Provo city	105,168	105,495	105,170	0.002%
Blanding city	3,162	2,971	3,004	-5.0%	Salem city	4,553	4,755	4,870	7.0%
Monticello city	1,958	1,862	1,889	-3.5%	Santaquin city	4,834	5,193	5,422	12.2%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	8,797	8,888	-4.4%	Saratoga Springs city	1,000	1,667	3,157	215.7%
Sanpete County	22,763	23,193	23,392	2.8%	Spanish Fork city	20,272	21,646	22,413	10.6%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,047	1,054	0.6%	Springville city	20,403	21,005	21,544	5.6%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,911	4,966	10.2%	Vineyard town	150	147	144	-4.0%
Fairview city	1,160	1,154	1,157	-0.3%	Woodland Hills city	941	1,022	1,067	13.4%
Fayette town	204	203	203	-0.5%	Balance of Utah County	10,776	10,826	10,744	-0.3%
Fountain Green city	945	939	942	-0.3%	Wasatch County	15,215	16,203	16,996	11.7%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,394	2,401	0.3%	Charleston town	378	387	395	4.5%
Manti city	3,040	3,024	3,035	-0.2%	Heber city	7,315	7,941	8,470	15.8%
Mayfield town	420	416	417	-0.7%	Midway city	2,121	2,259	2,330	9.9%
Moroni city	1,280	1,275	1,280	0.0%	Park City city (pt.)	-	1	1	NA
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,695	2,704	-0.1%	Wallsburg town	274	276	279	1.8%
Spring City city	956	951	954	-0.2%	Balance of Wasatch County	5,127	5,339	5,521	7.7%
Sterling town	251	250	251	0.0%	Washington County	90,354	94,613	99,442	10.1%
Wales town	224	224	224	0.0%	Enterprise city	1,285	1,283	1,295	0.8%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,629	3,710	3,804	4.8%	Hildale city	1,895	1,900	1,921	1.4%
Sevier County	18,842	19,009	19,091	1.3%	Hurricane city	8,250	8,730	9,138	10.8%
Annabella town	603	604	604	0.2%	Ivins town	4,450	5,055	5,554	24.8%
Aurora city	947	948	948	0.1%	La Verkin city	3,392	3,455	3,529	4.0%
Elsinore town	733	734	733	0.0%	Leeds town	547	558	570	4.2%
Glenwood town	437	436	435	-0.5%	New Harmony town	190	189	190	0.0%
Joseph town	269	270	270	0.4%	Rockville town	247	252	257	4.0%
Koosharem town	276	276	276	0.0%	St. George city	49,693	51,637	54,049	8.8%
Monroe city	1,845	1,846	1,844	-0.05%	Santa Clara city	4,630	4,854	5,096	10.1%
Redmond town	788	789	788	0.0%	Springdale town	457	473	493	7.9%
Richfield city	6,847	6,873	6,873	0.4%	Toquerville town	910	917	947	4.1%
Salina city	2,393	2,400	2,401	0.3%	Virgin town	394	415	433	9.9%
Sigurd town	430	430	429	-0.2%	Washington city	8,186	8,822	9,683	18.3%
Balance of Sevier County	3,274	3,403	3,490	6.6%	Balance of Washington County	5,828	6,073	6,287	7.9%
Summit County	29,736	30,957	31,857	7.1%	Wayne County	2,509	2,544	2,567	2.3%
Coalville city	1,382	1,397	1,396	1.0%	Bicknell town	353	355	355	0.6%
Francis town	698	707	706	1.1%	Hanksville town	200	205	206	3.0%
Henefer town	684	700	703	2.8%	Loa town	525	531	530	1.0%
Kamas city	1,274	1,354	1,379	8.2%	Lyman town	234	236	236	0.9%
Oakley city	948	991	1,003	5.8%	Torrey town	171	174	174	1.8%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,653	7,714	4.7%	Balance of Wayne County	1,026	1,043	1,066	3.9%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	18,155	18,956	9.1%	Weber County	196,533	200,447	204,167	3.9%
Tooele County	40,735	43,996	46,032	13.0%	Farr West city	3,094	3,348	3,628	17.3%
Grantsville city	6,015	6,400	6,636	10.3%	Harrisville city	3,645	3,900	4,167	14.3%
Ophir town	23	23	23	0.0%	Hooper city	4,060	4,026	4,026	-0.8%
Rush Valley town	453	473	489	7.9%	Huntsville town	649	644	646	-0.5%
Stockton town	484	504	529	9.3%	Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,428	1,430	0.4%
Tooele city	22,564	24,722	25,959	15.0%	North Ogden city	15,026	15,466	15,815	5.3%
Vernon town	236	246	254	7.6%	Ogden city	77,248	78,315	78,641	1.8%
Wendover city	1,537	1,577	1,608	4.6%	Plain City city	3,489	3,637	3,835	9.9%
Balance of Tooele County	9,423	10,051	10,534	11.8%	Pleasant View city	5,688	5,787	5,898	3.7%
Uintah County	25,224	25,728	26,155	3.7%	Riverdale city	7,656	7,742	7,805	1.9%
Ballard town	566	575	581	2.7%	Roy city	32,986	34,272	34,997	6.1%
Naples city	1,300	1,339	1,378	6.0%	South Ogden city	14,377	14,315	14,700	2.2%
Vernal city	7,714	7,759	7,879	2.1%	Uintah town	1,127	1,165	1,200	6.5%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	16,055	16,317	4.3%	Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,521	8,530	-0.2%
State Total	2,233,169	2,278,712	2,316,256	3.7%	West Haven city	3,976	4,136	4,883	22.8%
					Balance of Weber County	13,536	13,745	13,966	3.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2002 City Population Estimates

UTAH

Salt Lake City has experienced small declines in population since Census 2000, decreasing by 258 between 2000 and 2001 (-0.14%), and 243 between 2001 and 2002 (-0.13%).

Of the 37 places in Utah with populations of 10,000 or more in 2002, the city of Syracuse was the fastest growing, expanding 32.0% between 2000 and 2002. The 10 fastest growing cities are primarily within the major Wasatch Front counties--Salt Lake, Davis, and Utah.

The estimates indicate a minor change in the ranking of the largest cities in Utah since Census 2000. Layton experienced enough growth to overtake Taylorsville for the number 8 position in the population ranking. Of the ten largest cities in Utah, St. George (8.8%) grew the fastest from 2000 to 2002, followed by West Jordan (7.3%), Layton (2.4%), West Valley City (2.2%), and Ogden (1.8%).

Fastest Growing Cities in Utah in 2002 (Population 10,000+)						
State Rank	Place	July 1, 2002	April 1, 2000	Numerical Change	% Change	
1	Syracuse city	12,423	9,409	3,014	32.0%	
2	Draper city	29,268	25,220	4,048	16.1%	
3	Tooele city	25,959	22,564	3,395	15.0%	
4	Lehi city	21,841	19,101	2,740	14.3%	
5	Clinton city	14,353	12,585	1,768	14.0%	
6	Riverton city	28,297	25,011	3,286	13.1%	
7	Payson city	14,335	12,718	1,617	12.7%	
8	Spanish Fork city	22,413	20,272	2,141	10.6%	
9	St. George city	54,049	49,693	4,356	8.8%	
10	South Jordan city	31,816	29,437	2,379	8.1%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NOTES & METHODOLOGY

The Census Bureau produces subcounty population estimates by a housing unit method that uses housing unit change to distribute county population to subcounty areas. In addition to their use in producing subcounty population estimates, housing unit estimates at the subcounty level are aggregated to the county and state levels and released as a separate data product.

This method uses building permits, mobile home shipments, and estimates of housing unit loss to update housing unit change since the last census. Incorporated places include cities, towns, villages and boroughs in most states.

Detailed information on Census Bureau estimate methodology and the full results of the latest population estimates can be found online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

Largest Cities in Utah in 2002						
State Rank	Place	July 1, 2002	April 1, 2000	Numerical Change	% Change	
1	Salt Lake City city	181,266	181,767	-501	-0.3%	
2	West Valley City city	111,254	108,896	2,358	2.2%	
3	Provo city	105,170	105,168	2	0.002%	
4	Sandy city	89,244	88,454	790	0.9%	
5	Orem city	83,662	84,326	-664	-0.8%	
6	Ogden city	78,641	77,248	1,393	1.8%	
7	West Jordan city	73,355	68,336	5,019	7.3%	
8	Layton city	60,064	58,641	1,423	2.4%	
9	Taylorsville city	59,115	58,757	358	0.6%	
10	St. George city	54,049	49,693	4,356	8.8%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Utah Population Estimates Committee Special Population Estimates

Three cities and two towns completed annexations which were not counted by the U.S. Census Bureau in the July 1, 2002 subcounty population estimates. As a result of the annexations, each of these cities and towns experienced a significant increase in population. The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) has the statutory role of

preparing population estimates to be used for the distribution of local option sales taxes and class B and C road monies when Census Bureau estimates are unavailable. Below is a list of the affected cities and towns, along with an updated population estimate for each place. UPEC Estimates are effective July 1, 2002.

July 1, 2002 Updated Subcounty Population Estimates						
Place	County	Change Type	Census Estimate	UPEC Estimate	Annexation Increment	Resulting Balance of County
Holladay	Salt Lake	Annexation	13,524	19,946	6,422	181,517
Murray	Salt Lake	Annexation	35,055	44,866	9,811	Same
West Jordan	Salt Lake	Annexation	73,355	84,498	11,143	Same
Koosharem	Sevier	Annexation	276	391	115	3,375
Leeds	Washington	Annexation	570	615	45	6,242

Utah Occupations by Race and Sex

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 Summary File 4 data. The data comes from the Census 2000 long form questionnaire that was received by one in every six households nationwide and about 117,000 households in Utah.

Utah Labor Force Characteristics by Sex and Race

Utah's employed civilian population ages 16 years and over increased 41.9% over the past decade, totaling 1,044,362 in 2000.

In 2000, a higher percentage of men worked than women (55.4% and 44.6%, respectively). This was the case for all races and Hispanic Origin; however, the degree to which this trend holds true varies. Asians had the least disparity in the ratio of working men to working women, with women making up 49.5% of the Asian workforce. The Some Other Race category had the largest disparity, with women making up only 37.6% of the Some Other Race workforce. A large disparity also exists for Black or African Americans with women making up only 38.7% of the Black or African American civilian labor force.

Utah's workforce is mostly made up of persons who selected White as their race (90.7%), followed by those who selected Some Other Race (3.8%), Asian (1.7%), American Indian and Alaskan Native (1.0%), Black or African American (0.6%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.5%). Those who selected two or more races made up 1.7% of the working population in Utah.

The Hispanic population made up 7.8% of Utah's civilian labor force in 2000, while White non-Hispanics made up 87.4%.

Utah Occupation Characteristics

In Utah, the majority of the employed civilian population 16 years and over worked in Management, Professional, and Related occupations (32.5%), followed by occupations in Sales and Office (28.9%); Service (14.0%); Production, Transportation, and Material (13.5%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (10.6%); and Farming, Fishing, and Forestry (0.5%).

The majority of men who worked in 2000 had occupations in the Management, Professional, and Related fields (32.5% of men who worked), while the majority of women had occupations in the Sales and Office field (40.9% of women who worked).

Men and women of all race and ethnic categories followed this trend except for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander men, the Some Other Race men, and the Hispanic or Latino men who mostly worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (30.9% of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander men, 29.1% of Some Other

Race men, and 28.2% of Hispanic men). American Indian and Alaska Native men also defied this trend with 27.5% of the working men working in Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance occupations.

Occupations of the Minority Population in Utah

The White civilian labor force population reflects the State of Utah's occupational trend.

Among the Black or African American employed civilian labor force, most worked in Sales and Office occupations (28.1%), followed by occupations in Management, Professional, and Related (27.8%); Production, Transportation, and Material (17.9%); Service (17.6%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (7.8%).

The American Indian and Alaska Native workforce, for the most part, was more evenly distributed among the six main occupation categories than was the workforce of other races. Most were concentrated in Sales and Office occupations (22.4%), followed by Production, Transportation, and Material (20.9%); Management, Professional, and Related (20.2%); Service (20.2%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (15.2%).

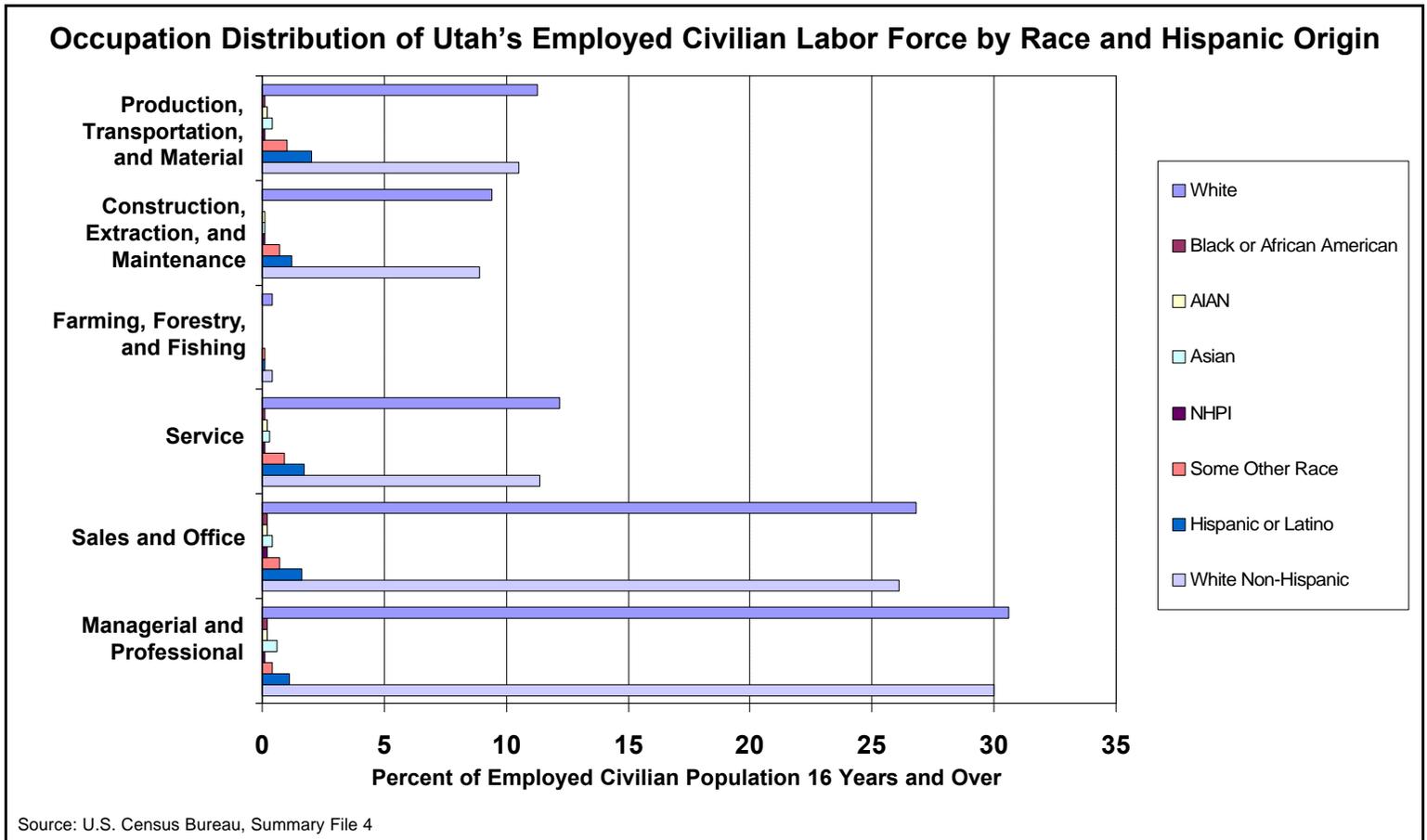
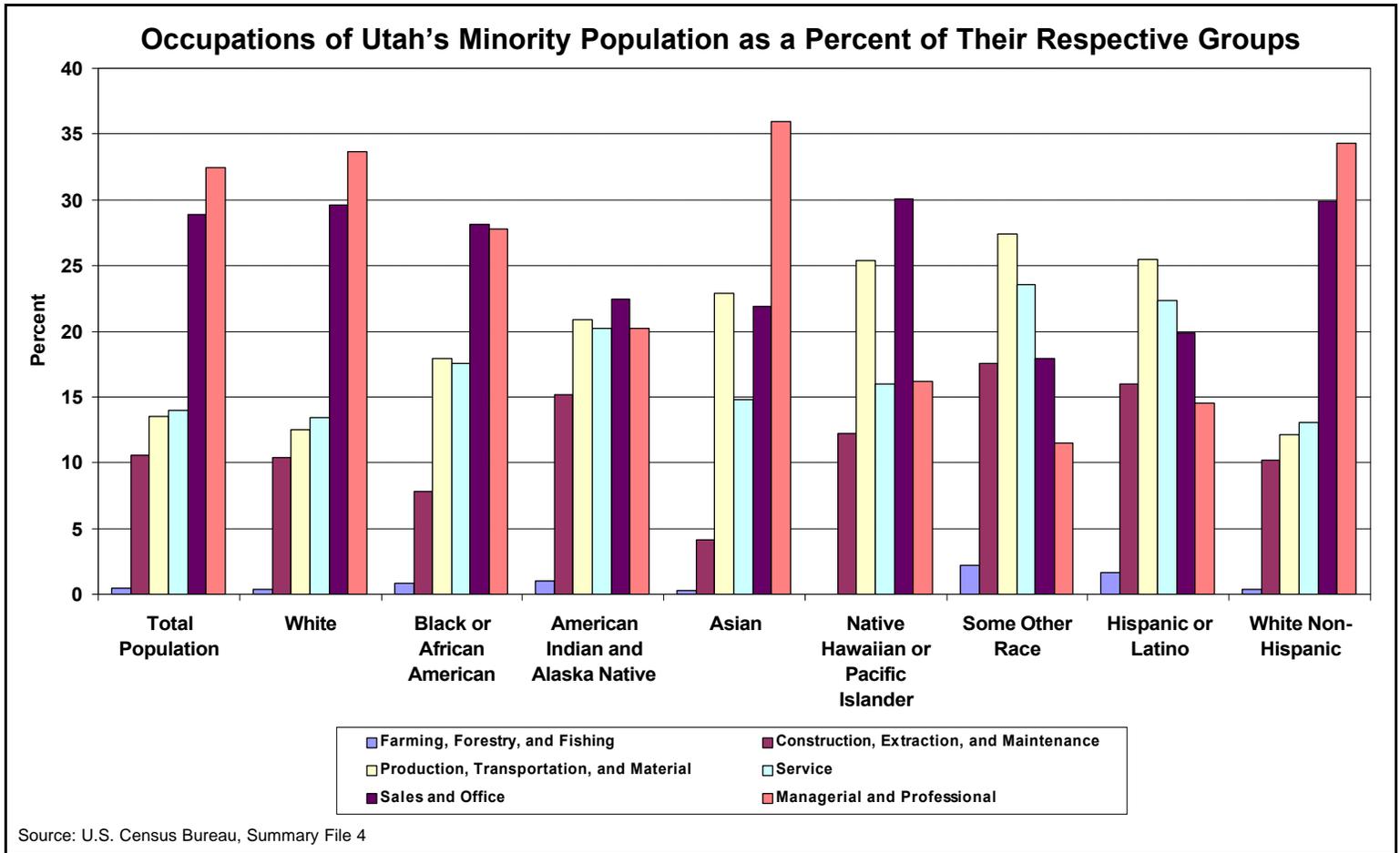
Among the Asian workforce, most worked in occupations in the Management, Professional, and Related field (36.0%), followed by occupations in Production, Transportation, and Material (22.9%); Sales and Office (21.9%); Service (14.8%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (1.4%).

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders mostly worked in Sales and Office occupations (30.1%), followed by occupations in Production, Transportation, and Material (25.4%); Management, Professional, and Related field (16.2%); Service (16.0%); and Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (12.2%).

Among the Some Other Race workforce, most worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (27.4%), followed by occupations in Service (23.5%); Sales and Office (17.9%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (17.6%); and Management, Professional, and Related field (11.5%).

The Hispanic or Latino workforce resembles that of the Some Other Race workforce, as most worked in Production, Transportation, and Material occupations (25.5%), followed by occupations in Service (22.3%); Sales and Office (19.9%); Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance (16.0%); and Management, Professional, and Related field (14.5%).

Utah Occupations by Race and Sex



Income, Poverty, and Education

Census 2000 continues to provide new information to data users. The U.S. Census Bureau recently released data in Summary File 4 that details the ratio of income in 1999 to poverty level by educational attainment for each race. The Census Bureau uses established federal guidelines to determine the official measure of poverty every year. The federal poverty thresholds are based on certain money income levels and vary by the size and composition of a family. The poverty level is defined as 1.00 poverty level, or 100% of poverty.

Data in this article focuses on the educational attainment of the population living below the poverty level and on the population living at or above 200% or 2.00 of the poverty level. This study reflects both the population with a bachelor's degree and those without a bachelor's degree (does not include those with higher than a bachelor's degree).

Poverty status was determined for all people 18 and over excluding the institutionalized population, military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor." This article analyzes the data for Utah only.

Population Without a Bachelor's Degree

For the population age 18 and over who did not have a bachelor's degree in 2000, the American Indian Alaskan Native (AIAN) population had the highest percent living below the 1.00 poverty level at 38.2%. The AIAN population was followed by Black or African Americans at 27.9%, those who selected Some Other Race at 21.0%, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) at 15.3%, Asians at 14.3%, and Whites at 9.5%. For Hispanics in Utah without a bachelor's degree, 20.7% lived under the 1.00 poverty level in 2000, compared with 9.7% of those who marked White not Hispanic on the Census.

The White race had the highest percent of its members who had not received a bachelor's degree living at or above the 2.00 threshold (71.3%), followed by Asians (67.8%), NHPIs (56.3%), Black or African Americans (52.2%), the Some Other Race population (46.4%), and AIANs (38.8%). Of the Hispanics without a bachelor's degree, 48% lived at or above the 2.00 threshold, compared to 71.7% of White non-Hispanics.

Population With a Bachelor's Degree

For the population 18 years and older who earned a bachelor's degree, NHPIs had the lowest percent living under the 1.00 poverty level at 2.4%, followed by Whites (3.5%), AIANs (6.8%), Black or African Americans (8.4%),

Asians (12.1%), and the Some Other Race population (13.1%). In 2000, 3.9% of White non-Hispanics with a bachelor's degree lived under the 1.00 level, compared to 9.9% of Hispanics.

For those with a bachelor's degree in Utah, Whites had the highest percent (87.9%) living at or above the 2.00 poverty threshold, followed by AIANs (76.7%), Black or African Americans (75.4%), Asians (74.9%), NHPIs (74.6%), and the Some Other Race population (63.0%). In 2000, 70.4% of Hispanics with a bachelor's degree lived at or above the 2.00 threshold, compared to 87.5% of White non-Hispanics.

The Difference of a Degree on Poverty Status by Race

The percentage of the 18 and over population within each race living under the 1.00 poverty level was higher for those without a bachelor's degree compared to those who earned a bachelor's degree. For some races the difference was small, but for other races the difference was more pronounced. The difference was found by subtracting the percentage of the population of those with a bachelor's degree living under the 1.00 poverty level from those without a bachelor's degree living under the 1.00 poverty level.

The largest difference was found among AIANs where the percentage of those living under the 1.00 poverty level dropped 31.4%. The percentage dropped 19.4% for Black or African Americans, 12.9% for NHPIs, 7.9% for the Some Other Race population, and 6.0% for Whites. The smallest difference was found among Asians, dropping by only 2.2%. The Hispanic or Latino population experienced a drop of 10.8%.

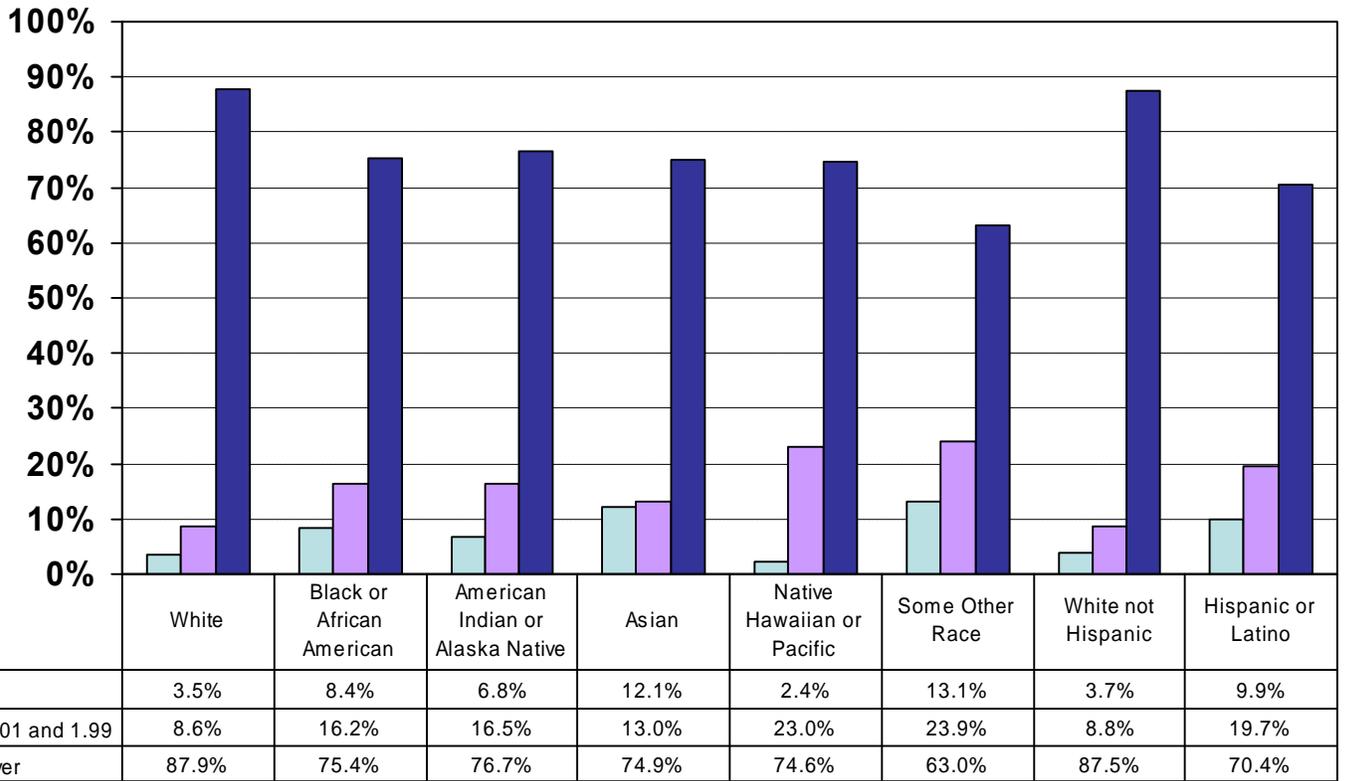
Likewise, those that earned a bachelor's degree were more likely to live above the 2.00 threshold than those who did not have a bachelor's degree. AIANs experienced the largest difference with an increase of 37.9%. Black or African Americans increased 23.1%, followed by NHPIs (18.2%), those who selected Some Other Race (16.6%), Whites (16.6%), and Asians (7.1%). Hispanic or Latinos increased 22.4%.

Although other factors in addition to educational attainment are involved in determining poverty status, these data present evidence that there is a strong correlation between educational attainment and poverty level.

More information on income and educational attainment from Census 2000 can be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/earnings/earnings.html>.

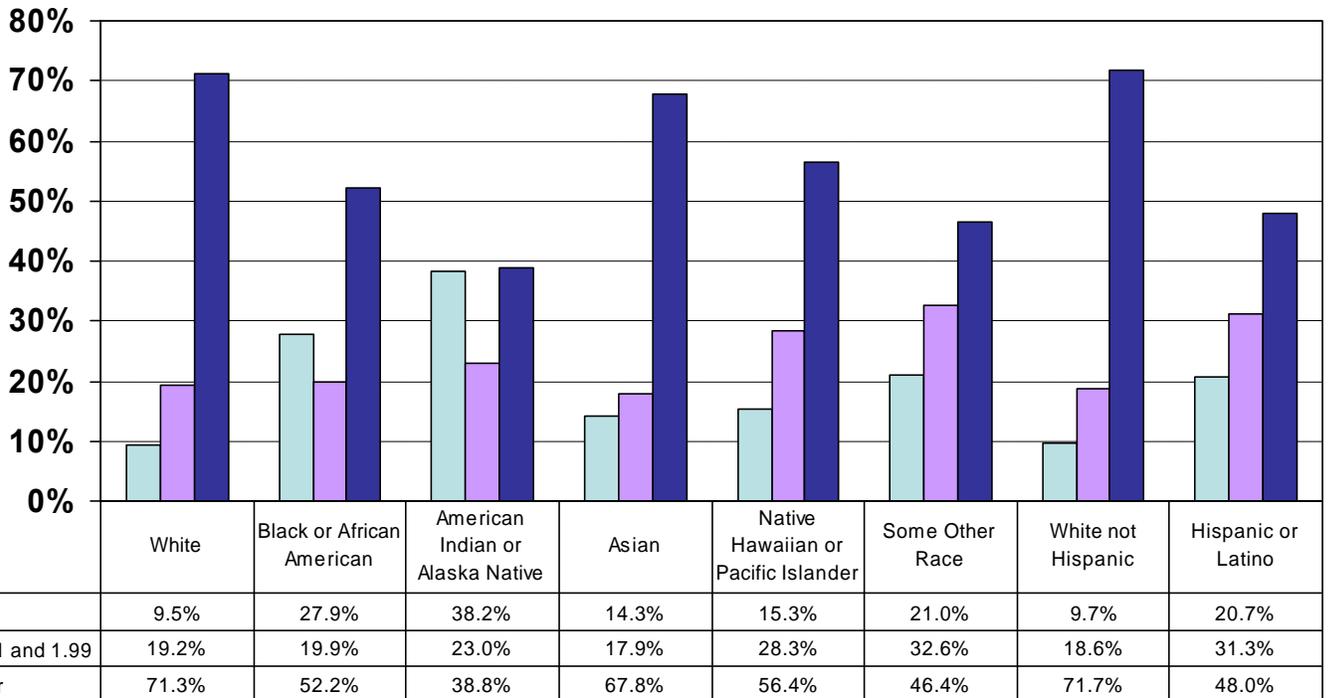
Income, Poverty, and Education

Population With a Bachelor's Degree



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Population Without a Bachelor's Degree



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Income, Poverty, and Education

Income Difference by Obtaining a Bachelor's Degree

Race or Ethnic Origin	% of Population Below the 100% Poverty Level			% of Population Above 200% of Poverty Level		
	No Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Decrease in % Living below Poverty Level	Bachelor's Degree	No Bachelor's Degree	Increase in % Living Above 200% of Poverty Level
White	9.5%	3.5%	6.0%	87.9%	71.3%	16.6%
Black or African American	27.9%	8.4%	19.4%	75.4%	52.2%	23.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.2%	6.8%	31.4%	76.7%	38.8%	37.9%
Asian	14.3%	12.1%	2.2%	74.9%	67.8%	7.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	15.3%	2.4%	12.9%	74.6%	56.4%	18.2%
Some Other Race	21.0%	13.1%	7.9%	63.0%	46.4%	16.6%
White not Hispanic	9.7%	3.7%	6.0%	87.5%	71.7%	15.9%
Hispanic or Latino	20.7%	9.9%	10.8%	70.4%	48.0%	22.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 4

Business Owners: America Needs Your Numbers



There's an important count underway. It's the Economic Census, taken every five years, and now under way for 2002. The first phase of the Economic Census is nearly complete, and Census Bureau officials are compiling the data for an initial report scheduled for release in early 2004.

The current phase of the Economic Census involves the Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons (SBO). This survey provides unique information about the characteristics of American business owners and their business activities.

Businesses were randomly selected for the SBO sample to represent businesses in specific industries and geographic areas. The SBO is based on a small sample of business owners and self-employed persons who filed business-related tax forms for 2002. The use of sampling substantially reduces the reporting burden on selected businesses and lowers the survey cost; however, it also greatly increases the importance of receiving a report from each business selected. It's so important that the law requires it.

By Title 13 of the United States Code, business owners and employees are required to complete Economic Census forms, including SBO forms, and return them to the Census Bureau. The same law provides financial penalties for failure to respond.



Title 13 of the United States Code also provides uncompromising confidentiality. Data reported by an individual business may be seen only by persons sworn to uphold the confidentiality of Census Bureau information and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process. Census Bureau publications summarize responses so that the confidentiality of individual respondents and their business activities is fully protected.

In today's changing business climate, national firms will use the information provided to decide where to locate a factory, store or office. Local businesses will use the data to develop their marketing and sales strategies and evaluate expansion opportunities. Facts and figures from the Economic Census will provide the foundation for start-up businesses developing business plans and seeking loans. Policy-makers at the national, state and local levels pore over facts and figures to make decisions that affect our economy and jobs.

The importance of the Economic Census cannot be overstated. Federal Reserve Chairman, Alan Greenspan; U.S. Chamber of Commerce President, Thomas Donahue; Small Business Administration Administrator, Hector Barreto; and the chief economists of Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, and Bank One have all weighed in on the importance of the Economic Census.

So, if yours is among the millions of businesses that received a SBO Economic Census form in September--fill it out. Send it in. America needs your numbers.

If you received SBO forms and want more information, see <http://www.census.gov/csd/sbo/>, or call 1-800-233-6132 Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern time. The Census Bureau staff can answer survey questions, as well as provide you with additional forms and instructions.



Affiliates Corner: Utah State Office of Education



The Utah State Office of Education (USOE) is putting the finishing touches on a data warehouse that is intended to support state and federal educational accountability initiatives.

On the state front, the Utah Performance Assessment System for Students (U-PASS), was recently augmented by the passage of Senate Bill 154 during the 2003 general legislative session. The State Board of Education's proposal for implementing a competency based education system requires the management and analysis of student level data. Historically, education data has been collected by the state in district level aggregates. In order to accomplish the management of data at this level of detail, more data collection will be required at the school level. A unique component in this new process is that the state will oversee the assessment of individual students to qualify for credit toward high school graduation. To this end, we're exploring the implementation of a statewide student identifier [<http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/acs/warehouse>].

One of the most interesting things about this new project is the prospect of developing (a) "public use microdata sets" for education in Utah analogous to what the Census Bureau produces for the decennial census [<http://www.census.gov/main/www/pums.html>], and/or (b) a policy to allow qualified researchers access to restricted use data sets similar to what the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has articulated for its various survey programs [<http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/rudman>].

On the federal front, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires states to determine for every school whether it is making "adequate yearly progress" (AYP). Title I schools, which receive federal funds because they serve relatively high concentrations of children living in poverty, suffer increasingly severe consequences if they fail to make AYP repeatedly [<http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/curr/nclb>].

Finally, the Performance Based Data Management Initiative (PBDMI) or - as some now refer to it - the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN), which is an effort by the U.S. Dept. of Education (ED), and advocated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to construct its own data warehouse of school level data for the entire nation. The USOE is expected to transfer data to ED for this purpose annually beginning November 2003 [<http://www.evalsoft.com/pbdmi>].

Get your education data here - <http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/data>.

This article was contributed by Randy Raphael, who is a statistician in the Data and Business Services Division at the USOE. The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of the USOE or GOPB.



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.: SEPTEMBER 2003

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY01-02	CY02-03	CY03-04	CY04-05
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,214.50	9,439.90	9,685.30	10,082.40	10,455.50	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,377.20	6,576.00	6,779.90	7,057.80	7,290.70	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.3
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,627.40	1,577.30	1,623.00	1,705.80	1,816.70	-3.1	2.9	5.1	6.5
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	366	400	440.4	459.3	462.1	9.3	10.1	4.3	0.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,076.10	1,058.80	1,070.40	1,151.80	1,277.30	-1.6	1.1	7.6	10.9
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,506.40	4,542.70	4,592.70	4,941.70	5,480.40	29.6	1.1	7.6	10.9
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	27	25.1	25.7	26	26.2	-7.2	2.5	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.3	13.7	13.1	12.5	11.9	-10.5	-4.4	-4.6	-4.8
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	247.5	247.6	242.9	250.2	257.7	0.0	-1.9	3.0	3.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	689.4	573.6	580	590	600	-16.8	1.1	1.7	1.7
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.1	16.8	16.6	17	17.2	-1.8	-1.5	2.8	1.2
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.6	1.71	1.74	1.64	1.6	6.9	1.8	-5.7	-2.4
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	444.8	471.9	511.5	514.6	527	6.1	8.4	0.6	2.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	324.5	269.3	255.6	265	297.4	-17.0	-5.1	3.7	12.2
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	258.9	277.9	294.3	306.4	314	7.3	5.9	4.1	2.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	147.8	158.3	167.6	174.5	178.9	7.1	5.9	4.1	2.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,471.80	3,580.50	3,752.80	3,908.60	4,053.70	3.1	4.8	4.2	3.7
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.6	92.1	90.3	93	94.1	10.2	-2.0	3.0	1.2
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.7	19.5	21.5	19	19	-0.9	10.3	-11.6	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,352.70	2,491.60	2,810.00	2,475.00	2,475.00	5.9	12.8	-11.9	0.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	969.8	897	775	800	900	-7.5	-13.6	3.2	12.5
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	562.8	392.9	475	450	450	-30.2	20.9	-5.3	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	249.2	253.7	259.3	265.5	272.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	147.6	148.8	152.1	155.7	159.6	0.8	2.2	2.4	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,748	18,356	18,631	19,405	20,125	3.4	1.5	4.2	3.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	284.8	287.4	289.9	292.6	295.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966=100	89.2	89.6	87.6	92.3	90.2	0.4	-2.2	5.4	-2.3
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,296	2,339	2,378	2,415	2,451	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	14.2	7.4	3.4	2.2	-0.5	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,279	2,316	2,355	2,392	2,427	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	670.2	665.2	727.9	764.2	1,026.60	-0.7	9.4	5.0	34.3
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	642.3	642.3	707.6	745	1,006.30	0.0	10.2	5.3	35.1
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	23	24	28.3	25.7	26.1	4.3	17.9	-9.2	1.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.3	99.8	97	95.4	96.1	3.6	-2.8	-1.6	0.7
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.8	18.3	18.9	18.7	18.5	2.8	3.3	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	24.1	23.9	29	29.6	30.2	-0.9	21.5	2.0	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.66	2.04	4.2	4.28	4.37	-44.3	105.9	1.9	2.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.72	0.71	0.79	0.83	0.83	-1.4	10.6	5.7	0.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	177.1	179.9	184	186.3	189.5	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	109.4	110.7	112.4	113.8	115.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	3.89	1.67	1.12	1.07	1.86	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	3.43	1.61	1.03	1.02	1.7	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.02	4.61	4.13	4.89	5.33	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.97	6.54	5.88	6.54	7.06	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.8	130.4	130.1	132.1	134.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.5	2.0
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	36,214	36,932	37,906	39,199	40,672	2.0	2.6	3.4	3.8
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,773	4,816	4,932	5,178	5,478	0.9	2.4	5.0	5.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,081.70	1,073.50	1,073.50	1,087.50	1,109.20	-0.8	0.0	1.3	2.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	29,636	30,119	30,481	31,090	31,743	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,057	32,333	32,721	33,809	35,210	0.9	1.2	3.3	4.1
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,678	8,922	9,225	9,705	10,219	2.8	3.4	5.2	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	6	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	54,764	56,299	57,650	59,783	62,353	2.8	2.4	3.7	4.3
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

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

Presorted
 Standard
 U.S. Post
PAID
 S.L.C., Utah
 Permit 4621



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business Research Pam Perlich (801-581-3358)
 Dept. of Community & Economic Development Doug Jex (801-538-8626)
 Dept. of Workforce Services Mark Knold (801-526-9458)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory Micheal Toney (435-797-1238)
 Center for Health Data Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
 Utah State Office of Education Randy Raphael (801-538-7802)
 Utah Foundation Janice Houston (801-288-1838)
 Utah Issues Judi Hilman (801-521-2035)
 Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Kirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
 Marriott Library, U of U Jan Robertson (801-581-8394)
 Merrill Library, USU John Walters (435-797-2683)
 Stewart Library, WSU Lonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
 Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU Suzanne Julian (435-586-7937)
 S L City Econ. & Demographic Resource Cntr Neil Olsen (801-535-6336)
 Salt Lake County Library Darin Butler (801-944-7533)
 Salt Lake City Library Cathy Burns (801-363-5733)
 Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)
 Utah Children Terry Haven (801-364-1182)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Jeff Gilbert (435-752-7242)
 Five County AOG Ken Sizemore (435-673-3548)
 Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
 Six County AOG Emery Poleonema (435-896-9222)
 Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
 Uintah Basin AOG Laurie Brummond (435-722-4518)
 Wasatch Front Regional Council Scott Festin (801-363-4250)
 Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU Terry Keyes (435-586-5400)
 Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC Barry Bartlett (801-957-5203)
 Cache Countywide Planning & Development . . Mark Teuscher (435-716-7154)
 Economic Development Corp. of Utah Michael Flynn (801-328-8824)
 Moab Area Economic Development Ken Davy (435-259-1348)
 Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau Wendy Cryan (435-649-6100)
 Utah Valley Econ. Development Assoc. . . . Russ Fotherington (801-370-8100)
 Weber Economic Development Corp. Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
 801-538-1027**

Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
 Neil Ashdown, Ph.D., Deputy Director / DEA Manager



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Paul Suzuki, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact
 Justin Farr, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact
 Clara Walters, Admin. Assistant, State Data Center Contact
 Sophia DiCaro, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator
 Robert Spendlove, Economist, Population Estimates & Projections
 Peter Donner, Senior Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
 Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic & Revenue Forecasts

The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 33 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.utah.gov/dea