

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

## APRIL 1, 2000: CENSUS DAY in UTAH

The U.S. Constitution stipulates in Article 1, Section 2, that a census of the population be conducted every ten years for the purposes of apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives. No other source provides as much comprehensive information about who we are or has such important consequences for the way we govern ourselves. The decennial census is the only data-gathering effort that collects the same information from enough people to get comparable data from the national level to the neighborhood level.

Census 2000 will be conducted to determine how many people reside in the United States, precisely where they reside, and their demographic characteristics. It will be the largest and most complex mobilization in the nation, and will include critical phases, such as preparing address lists, mailing questionnaires, performing quality checks and tabulating census results. The Census Bureau estimates that 2.2 million people will be counted here in Utah.

In order to carry out Census 2000 activities here in Utah, which include updating address lists, delivering census questionnaires, and contacting non-responding households, the U.S. Census Bureau will hire an estimated 3,000 local temporary employees. These local employees will be hired and trained through one of three local census offices located in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and American Fork.

### The Questionnaire

The primary means of census-taking in 2000 will be the long and short form questionnaires. These questionnaires will be used to collect the data the nation needs to meet statutory data requirements of federal agencies and to administer state, local, and tribal government programs. All of the questions included on the 2000 questionnaire are either "mandated" or "required" by federal law or imposed by court decisions requiring the use of census data.

The Census Bureau has taken several steps to ensure that the questionnaires are easier to complete by designing forms that are simple to read and understand, making the forms easy to fill out and mail back, and helping people understand the importance of answering the census. Some of the user-

friendly features are: a larger type face, navigational aids to guide the respondent through the questionnaire, instructions written directly on the form instead of a separate guide, and graphics illustrating benefits of the census.

Five out of six housing units in the country will receive the short form questionnaire. It includes questions on six population subjects and one housing subject, and will take about 10 minutes to complete.

The short form is the shortest in the history of decennial census taking. Five subjects that were on the 1990

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

The Census 2000 long form provides the socio-economic detail needed for a wide range of government programs and federal requirements. This form goes to one in six housing units and will take about 38 minutes to complete.

Only one new subject was added to the long form: grandparents as care givers. This addition complies with legislation passed by the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress requiring that the decennial census obtain information about grandparents who have primary responsibility for care of grandchildren. However, five subjects that appeared on the 1990 long form were dropped, including: children ever born, year last worked, source of water, sewage disposal and condominium status.

**It's Utah's Future**

**Census 2000**

**April 1, 2000**

**Don't Leave It Blank**

**United States Census 2000**

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census

This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

**Start Here** Please use a black or blue pen.

1 How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay

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Deciding which subjects to include is an interactive process involving the Census Bureau, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Congress. To balance the intrusiveness of the decennial census, many requirements placed on federal agencies, and the needs of states, only those subjects that had specific Federal legislative justification were recommended for Census 2000.

#### Subjects on the Short Form

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

#### Subjects on the Long Form

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

## Congressional Reapportionment

The results of Census 2000 will be used to determine the number of seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that each state will have at least one member in the House. The apportionment process will allocate the remaining seats to the states based on the population counts from the census.

Congressional apportionment requires calculations involving three factors: the apportionment population of each state, the number of Representatives to be allocated among the states, and a method to use for the calculation.

Several entities have analyzed which states may gain and which may lose seats after Census 2000. These analyses apply the method of equal proportions, a mathematical formula that has been used in the previous five censuses to calculate House seat assignment. Based on these analyses, Utah may or may not gain a fourth seat after the 2000 census. Utah is one of the states "On the Bubble"—in some of the analyses Utah gains a fourth seat, but in others Utah holds steady with three seats. It is not possible to know for sure if Utah will gain an additional House seat, since these analyses are based on projections of the population, instead of the actual census results.

## Redistricting

The Utah Constitution requires the Utah Legislature to redraw all congressional, state legislative, and state school board districts based on the new population totals from the Census Bureau. County clerks work closely with the Census Bureau and provide data on geography and boundaries for voting precincts that form a building block for new districts that will last until the 2010 Census. When the legislature completes the redistricting, county clerks receive a copy of the new boundaries to ensure that ballots and voting precincts match the new boundaries. The new districts will be enacted in the fall of 2001.

## Distribution of Government Funds

While the benefits of accurate political representation and informed decision making are obvious, census data are also crucial for the distribution of federal and state funds. Research on the dollar value of the Census to Utah has identified 94 federal programs and 5 major state programs that distribute funds based on population statistics. This amounted to \$1.5 billion in federal funds that came into Utah in fiscal year 1998. Compounded over the decade, decennial census data helped distribute \$15 billion in federal funds to Utah, or \$697 per person and \$2,163 per household. In addition to the distribution of federal funds, the state distributed \$180.8 million in 1998 to local governments through 5 major funds that based part of the fund allocation on population statistics.



**Federal Government Expenditures.** Every year the federal government distributes billions of dollars to states through federal programs. The economy of Utah and all other states depend significantly on these federal monies. In fiscal year 1998, Utah received \$8.7 billion from the federal government, which amounted to 20% of Utah's total personal income.

Federal money is distributed to states through five major categories:

1. Grants to state and local governments—Major grants in Utah include: Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and Highway Planning and Construction.
2. Salaries and wages for federal employees—This category includes wages paid to a federal employee by a federal employer.
3. Retirement and disability programs—Major programs include: Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps, and federal employee retirement.
4. Procurement contracts—The major contracts are defense, aerospace, and the Post Office.
5. Other direct payments—This category includes all other grants not included in the other four categories.

While all of these categories of federal expenditures are important, the first is most dependent on results of the census. The majority of money that Utah receives based on population statistics is part of the grants to state and local government category of federal spending. During fiscal year 1998, 11 federal agencies distributed \$1.5 billion to Utah through federal programs that are based all or in part on population statistics. Compounded over the decade, the decennial census and population estimates based on the census count helped to distribute an estimated \$15 billion to Utah during the 1990s.

**Federal Grant Programs that Allocate Funds Based on Population.** In fiscal year 1998, 94 federal grant programs were identified that relied all or in part on population or population characteristics for the distribution of federal money to Utah. Of the \$1.5 billion that came into Utah, \$113 million came from programs that were 100% population driven. The remaining monies came from programs that were based in part on population. Thus, population statistics from the Census Bureau, based on the population component of the grant formula, brought in \$697 for every person in Utah or \$2,163 per household in 1998. In fiscal year 1998 the five largest grant programs distributed \$1.05 billion or 72% of the federal money that was distributed in Utah based on population. These programs are:

1. Medicaid (\$509.2 million or 35% of total federal money distributed in Utah in fiscal year 1998);
2. Flood Insurance (\$276.9 million, 19%);
3. Highway Planning and Construction (\$144.8 million, 10%);
4. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families—TANF (\$78.9 million, 5%); and
5. Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans (\$42.1 million, 3%).

The distribution of federal funds to Utah's counties is equally important. In fiscal year 1998 there were \$8.7 billion in federal funds distributed to Utah's 29 counties. These monies range from 7 percent of the total personal income in Summit County in 1998 to 71 percent of Daggett County's total personal income. Because these important sources of funds are distributed based on population, it is clear that Utah's cities and counties will benefit from a complete and accurate census count in 2000.



**State Government Expenditures.** Federal funding formulas are only one aspect of the impact of population on the distribution of government funds. In Utah, population statistics are used to distribute state funds to local communities from state revenues, in addition to being used for the purposes of apportionment and redistricting, state planning, funding, and cost apportionment.

In fiscal year 1998, the State of Utah managed a \$5.7 billion budget. This amount includes revenues from the state's general, school and transportation funds, as well as federal funds, dedicated credits, mineral lease, property taxes, and other revenues. While the allocation of these monies can be a complex process that considers competing needs, federal requirements, and changing state priorities, population is an important factor in the allocation of specific funds.

In total, the five largest state funds distributed based on population statistics accounted for \$180.8 million of the funds distributed to municipalities and counties during fiscal year 1998. These largest funds include:

1. Local Option Sales Taxes,
2. Class B and C Road Monies,
3. Community Development Block Grants,
4. Liquor Control Fund, and
5. Criminal Fines and Forfeitures.

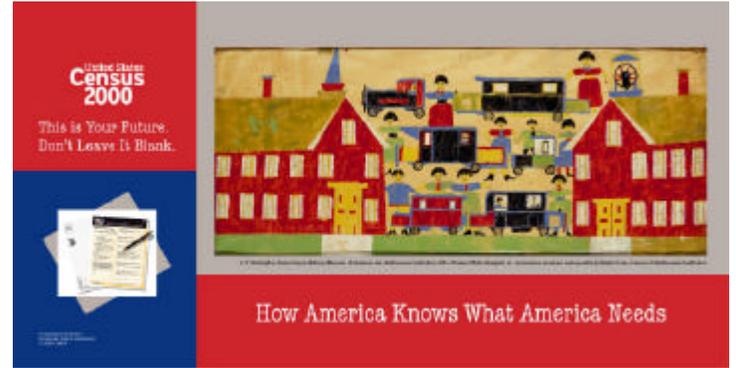
The Local Option Sales Tax is sales tax is collected by retailers and paid to the State Tax Commission. In fiscal year 1998, the State Tax Commission distributed \$263.5 million of local option sales taxes among Utah's cities and counties. Of this, 50% was distributed based on the local government's share of the state's population. Therefore, \$131.8 million of sales taxes were divided among Utah's cities and counties during fiscal year 1998 based on population statistics.

The second largest state program that distributes money based on population statistics is money for the improvement and maintenance of class B and C roads in the state. Class B roads are county roads and class C roads are city streets. During fiscal year 1998, the state distributed \$82.9 million to cities and counties, 50% of which was allocated based on a municipality or county population. Thus, \$41.4 million in road monies were tied directly to population.

Other monies in Utah distributed based on population include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Liquor Control Fund, and Criminal Fines and Forfeitures. Combined, these programs distributed \$11.5 million to the state in fiscal year 1998, of which \$7.6 million was distributed based on population.

## Other Uses of Census Data

The answers that Utahns provide on the questionnaire will provide the baseline demographic statistics for planning, implementing and evaluating government services and private business decisions through the next decade. State and local governments will use 2000 decennial census data for urban planning, rural development, land use planning, as well as planning for public transportation systems, hospitals, and schools. Business leaders will use the data for delivering goods and services to local markets, locating factory sites, understanding consumer needs, and analyzing local trends. The data will also be used by individuals for proof of age, relationship or residence, as well as for genealogical research.



## Census 2000– Important to Utah

On April 1, 2000, Utahns will be asked to fill out and return a census form. The answers provided on this form will not only determine the number of seats Utah will have in the U.S. House of Representatives, but will be used for such things as planning new school construction and public transportation systems and managing health care services. Equally important, is the use of decennial census data in the distribution of federal and state funds. The answers provided on this form set the stage for an entire decade of fund distribution. This means millions of dollars to Utah and its municipalities and counties every year.



For more information on Census 2000 promotional activities in Utah, or if you would like the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to give a presentation to your organization on Census 2000, contact Lisa Hilman at (801) 537-9013. You can also read more about state activities at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea). ■



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For information on employment, contact the U.S. Census Bureau at 1-888-325-7733, or contact the appropriate local census office.

### Utah Local Census Offices

Utah South Office  
796 East Utah Valley Dr., Suite 110  
American Fork, UT 84003  
Phone: 801-492-7820 Fax: 801-492-7827



The Utah South Office services Utah, Wasatch, Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Washington and Kane Counties.

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