

## Overview

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

## Summary of Economic Conditions

**End of Construction Boom.** Construction is the most volatile of Utah's major industries. The most recent construction boom started in 1989. There are currently around 70,000 construction jobs in the state, nearly three times as many as existed at the start of the decade. As of 2000, construction employment began to contract. This decline will continue into 2001 and 2002 as many large projects are completed (some of which were accelerated for hosting the Winter Olympics). Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2002 will still be 5.8% of total non-farm jobs (slightly above the 1978 to 2002 average of 5.5%).

Large construction projects just recently completed, or nearing completion, include (but are not limited to) Interstate 15 reconstruction (\$1.63 billion), ski resort additions and expansions at Solitude, Snow Basin, Park City, and The Canyons (\$500 million), the Gateway Project (\$300 million), and the West/East Light Rail (\$118 million). The total value of construction permits, measured in current dollars, peaked at a historic high of \$3.97 billion in 1999. Total value declined slightly in 2000 to \$3.94 billion and again to \$3.90 billion in 2001. Permitted construction values should decline noticeably to \$3.20 billion in 2002.

Construction projects are usually listed in reports at either their "project value" or "construction value." Construction values are the value of "sticks and bricks." Project values include construction values as well as architectural and engineering costs. For the most part, the projects listed in this chapter are "project values" and include both construction permitted and non-permitted projects. Heavy construction, such as highways, does not require permits.

**2002 Winter Olympic Games.** The 2002 Olympic Winter Games will generate significant economic impacts in Utah. These impacts were estimated by analyzing the effect of new out-of-state money that enters the Utah economy between 1996 and 2003 as a result of the Games. There are five main sources of Olympic related spending:

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

The total amount of spending directly related to the Olympics is estimated to be approximately \$2.1 billion. Only \$1.3 billion, however, actually impacts the Utah economy because some of the value of the goods or services used to host the Olympics is out of state. Most of the airfare visitors will pay to fly to Salt Lake, for example, goes to support airline operations outside Utah.

The total employment impact is estimated to be 35,424 job years. Employment grows steadily from 1,148 in 1997 to 25,070 during February 2002. Employment almost doubles from 7,317 during 2000 to 12,590 during 2001, and doubles again during the Games, before falling off to an average of 6,409 for 2002. The largest employment impacts are in the services sector, including SLOC employees, followed by trade and construction. Employment growth rates in 2001 and 2002 would be much lower were it not for the Winter Olympics.

**Post-Olympics Slowdown in Net Migration.** Population growth should slow in the months after the Olympics as the frenzy of preparations ends, and many of those helping to host the Games leave the state. The post-Games lull could be accentuated by the national/global recession if economic recovery in the nation has not begun by April of 2002. During 2001 net migration at 14,166 remained strong in Utah. During 2002, however, the number of in-migrants is expected to exceed the number of out-migrants by 3,000. Still, with a record number of births, population will grow 1.7% in 2002.

**Exports.** Although Utah's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of \$3.0 billion. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, Utah's exports may not grow rapidly, but they have held up well relative to other states and the nation. Unlike the rest of the nation, export growth in Utah remained healthy in 2001. Utah's exports grew about 5% to an estimated \$3.4 billion during 2001. In contrast, export growth nationwide declined 4.5% in 2001. Export growth in Utah is softening the national recession's effects on the state.

**Firm Openings and Closings.** In order to track trends in Utah employment, state economists follow announcements of job additions and subtractions of 50 or more employees. The results of these announcements over the last four years are listed in the tables for this chapter. Growth in construction jobs is included to illustrate the contribution of both construction and non-construction jobs. In 1998 and 1999, both construction and non-construction jobs exhibited healthy growth. In 2000 non-construction jobs grew strongly (largely due to growth in call centers). While construction growth turned negative due to the completion or near completion of several large-scale construction projects.

Further reductions occurred in construction employment in 2001, and large announced subtractions exceeded announced additions for non-construction employment (of 50 jobs or more). Because around 40% of the announced layoffs listed in this chapter came in the last quarter of 2001, the average annual total job growth in 2001 was positive (at 0.9%). Fourth quarter 2001 layoffs became more pronounced after the September 11th terrorist attacks. Layoffs at the close of 2001 will dampen total average job growth in 2002 (although it should remain around 1.0%).

**Defense.** Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Hill Air Force Base has become the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification and an additional workload will help ensure the vitality of the base in the future.

## Outlook for 2002

Economic activity will slow in 2002 as Olympics preparation frenzy turns to lull after the closing ceremonies. After a few months rest, however, the economy should resume growing. By the end of 2002 Utah should be back on a moderate growth path.

During the 1990s, Utah's economy diversified, becoming broadly integrated with the national economy. Utah became much less dependent on single industries such as federal defense and mining. While the national recession of 1991 was hardly felt in Utah (because Utah was recovering from its own recession in 1986/87), the current national/global slowdown will be mirrored in Utah. Still, Utah's unemployment rate in 2002 should be lower, and job growth higher than nationally, but the pace of activity will be slower than in the late 1990s.

The Services industry will grow moderately and become an increasing share of total non-farm jobs in 2002. Service industries will remain the largest source of new jobs in the state. Manufacturing and mining job growth will be flat or negative, and the construction industry will contract noticeably.

## Housing Prices and Home Ownership

There are three differing measurements of housing price movements in Utah. These measurements come from the National Association of Realtors (NAR), the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), and the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR).

**National Association of Realtors.** The NAR measures median-average prices for existing single-family homes on a changing mix of existing homes. Utah's median housing price exceeded the U.S. median housing price from 1995 to 2000. The U.S. median price has grown closer to the Utah median price each year since its largest gap in 1996. In 1996, Utah's median existing home price was \$122,700, and the U.S. median existing home price was \$115,800. By the second quarter of 2001, the U.S. median existing home price was \$146,900, and Utah's comparable price was nearly identical at \$146,500. In 2002, the U.S. median existing home price and Utah's price will both be around \$151,000.

**Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.** The OFHEO follows the price movements on repeat sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. The growth rate in these prices rose steadily beginning in 1988 to a high of 17.1% in 1994. As recently as September 30, 1997, Utah's year-over growth ranking in housing price appreciation was ranked second in the nation. As of June 30, 2001, Utah's percent change in median housing prices for existing homes dropped to 41st in the nation, underlining the slowdown in the existing housing market.

**Utah Association of Realtors.** The UAR measures the mean-average price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. These prices are based on the homes for sale on the multiple listing service. The mean-average sales price for Utah homes (excluding Park City) in the third quarter of 2001 was \$158,880 (versus \$159,087 for the same quarter a year ago). The mean-average, unlike the median-average, can be skewed by high priced homes (this problem is corrected to some extent by excluding Park City). The median is the middle value around which one-half of the values are above and one-half are below. The mean is the total of all values divided by the number of observations.

According to figures released by the Utah Association of Realtors, year-over average sales prices for the State of Utah (excluding Park City) dropped by 0.13% from third quarter last year. This figure is considerably lower than OFHEO and NAR year-over growth rate appreciation in median-average prices, which reported 6.1% and 4.0% increases respectively for second quarter 2000. The lower result for UAR prices is due to the inclusion of new homes in the UAR measurements, and the fact that the UAR uses mean-average prices rather than median-average prices.

**Softening Housing Prices.** Housing price appreciation in Utah will continue to soften into 2002. The softening of housing prices is largely due to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (72.7% in Utah versus 67.4% nationwide in 2000, 16th highest in the nation), the recent slowing of job growth in Utah, and the 23.5% run up in housing prices over the last 5 years. OFHEO housing price growth in Utah has lagged behind growth in housing prices in the U.S. since the third quarter of 1998. This is expected to continue through 2002.

## Office, Hotel, and Apartment Vacancies and Rents

**Offices.** Salt Lake City metropolitan area office vacancy rates, as reported by CB Richard Ellis, have increased steadily since 1995 (when they were around 6.6%). Still, vacancy rates are well below the 20% registered in 1990. Vacancy rates increased downtown from 10.1% in the second quarter of 2000, to 13.5% for the second quarter 2001. Vacancy rates for suburban areas increased from 11.7% in the second quarter of 2000, to 16.6% in the second quarter of 2001. Also, office vacancy rates increased for the entire metropolitan area from 11.0% in the second quarter of 2000, to 15.3% in the second quarter of 2001. By comparison, vacancy rates nationwide increased for metropolitan areas from 8.0% second quarter 2000, to 10.3% in the second quarter of 2001.

Last year in a study by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Salt Lake City area was ranked fourth at risk among metropolitan areas nationwide of over-building office space. According to CB Richard Ellis, the Salt Lake City suburban area had the second highest office vacancy rate (at 16.6%) in the nation for second quarter 2001. With the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, office and industrial vacancy rates could increase.

**Hotels.** According to the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report, hotel occupancy rates in the Salt Lake area increased slightly to around 66% for the first half of 2001 compared to 64% for the first half of 2000. By comparison, occupancy rates in the Salt Lake area hovered around 80% in the mid-1990s. According to the Utah Hotel and Lodging Association, the number of hotel units in Salt Lake County increased from 10,700 in 1994, to 17,000 units in 2000 (a 59% increase).

Both room rates and occupancy rates decreased in 2000 compared to 1999. Occupancy rates should also decline in 2001. A drop in tourism due to the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center will cause occupancy rates in Utah to decline in the second half of 2001. Occupancy rates should average below 60% for the year.

Occupancy and room rates declined in September 2001 according to the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report. Occupancy rates fell from 71.7% in August to 56.1% in September. Average room rates statewide also fell from \$73.25 in August to \$68.98 in September.

**Apartments.** According to EquiMark Properties, Salt Lake County rents grew 1.35% for the first six months of 2001 compared to 3.7% for all of 2000. The overall rental rate increased from \$637 per unit in 2000 to \$646 per unit by June 2001. And, apartment vacancy rates continued to decrease in Salt Lake County. Vacancy rates were 7.7% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 5.8% as of June 2001. Vacancy rates could continue to decrease through the Winter Olympics, but increase thereafter.

Rent growth in Salt Lake County could continue to increase through the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Landlords are currently offering fewer concessions to prospective residents. Olympic media and sponsors will occupy many of the new multifamily housing units built in 2001. Rental rates could stabilize, and concessions could increase after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

### **Nationwide Reports and Rankings in 2000**

The Salt Lake area was ranked second among similar sized cities (1 to 3 million people) in 2001 for the number of high growth firms (firms with annual employment growth above 15%) by the National Commission on Entrepreneurship. Provo and St. George areas were ranked first and second for cities with population between 150,000 and 300,000.

Utah ranked first among states in the nation, by the American Electronics Association and the NASDAQ Stock Exchange, for households with a computer (66.1%), sixth for high tech employment growth from 1994 to 2000, 31st for wages earned by high tech workers, and eighth for households using the Internet (47.1%).

The Salt Lake/Ogden area was ranked as the 24th best area in the nation to earn and save, according to a study conducted by ING Financial Services. Education attainment and low crime rates were important influences in Utah's ranking. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked 15th in the nation in 2000 for persons who have earned at least a four-year college degree.

Utah moved up a rank, from 12th last year to 11th this year, in a study conducted by the Milken Institute that measures the ability of states to gain from the New Economy. The ranking is based on an index value that focuses on a states ability to use its research capabilities to develop commercial products.

The Progressive Policy Institute ranked Salt Lake City ninth among the 50 largest metropolitan areas for its ability to adapt well to the New economy. Salt Lake ranked high for "Internet backbone," adults with Internet access, academic research and development, and employment gains from job churning. Salt Lake ranked low in workforce-education, exports, broadband capacity, use of computers in schools, Internet domain names, high-tech jobs, science and engineering degrees, patents granted, and the availability of venture capital.

A study prepared for the U.S. Conference of Mayors reported that the Provo economy was ranked as the fourth fastest growing among U.S. areas: Salt Lake-Ogden was ranked 19th. This ranking was based on growth in gross economic output for an area from 1990 to 2000.

Forbes magazine ranked Salt Lake (42nd) and Provo (19th) in their 2001 annual list of Best Places in America to do Business. The rankings are based on wage and salary growth, job growth, and high tech output.

In November 2001, Economy.com, Inc. ranked Utah 26th in the nation for the cost of doing business. The cost of doing business index looked at unit labor and energy costs, tax burdens, and office rents in each state. Unit labor costs are wage costs adjusted for productivity. The cost of doing business index for Utah was 97.1 compared to an index of 100 for the US.

The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education ranked Utah colleges as the most affordable among the states. It also gave Utah an A for how well it prepared its youth for a college education. Utah did receive a D for completion rate, a C for college participation, and a B minus for student benefits.

The Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs ranked Utah government at the top among states for financial management (A), capital management (A minus), human resources (B minus), managing for results (B plus), and information technology (A).

A not so encouraging ranking by The American Bankruptcy Institute reported that one in every 40 Utahns declared bankruptcy in the 12 months ending June 30, 2001. This was the second highest rate for bankruptcy in the nation. Tennessee had the highest rate for all 50 states.

### **Economic Condition of Utah Households**

**Per Capita Income.** Utah's 2000 per capita income of \$23,364 was 79.3% of (or \$6,087 less than) the national average of \$29,451. Per capita income in Utah only ranked 45th in the Nation in 2000. Utah's per capita income is lower than the nation's per capita income because average-annual pay in Utah is only 82.8% of the national average, and because Utahns have more children compared to other states. Utah ranked first in the nation in 2000 for the percentage of the population under 18 at 32.2%. This compares to the U.S. average of only 25.7%, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Average-Annual Pay.** Average-annual pay in Utah is expected to remain around 82% of the national average in the near-term. Data released in October 2001 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that Utah ranked 33rd in the U.S. at \$29,226 in average annual pay for 2000. This was 82.8% of the national average pay of \$35,296 (or \$6,070 less). Average pay in Utah, when compared to average pay in the nation, has decreased for the past 19 years (from \$581 less in 1981 to \$6,070 less in 2000). Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to structural changes in Utah's economy, more part-time workers and a younger work force than in the rest of the nation.

**Median-Household Income.** Utah's lower pay, relative to the nation, would be a much more serious problem for most Utahns were it not for more wage earners per household in Utah than on average in the nation. Median household income data recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce shows that Utah continues to have household incomes that are above the national average. Median household income in Utah ranked 11th in the nation (at \$46,539) for the 3-year period 1998 to 2000. This was 11.4%, or \$4,750 higher than the national 3-year average of \$41,789. The Bureau of Census recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states due to the small sample size in certain states like Utah.

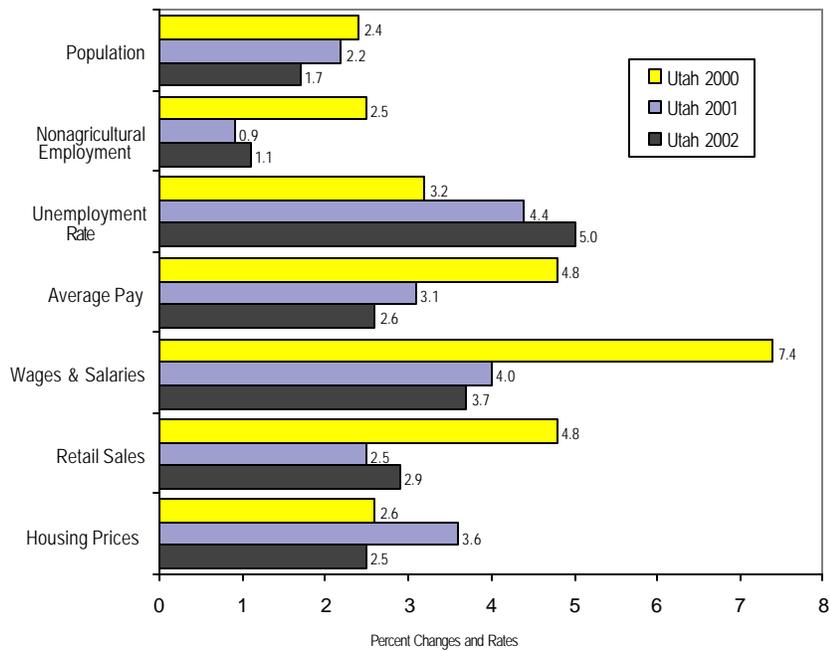
Higher median household income, despite lower average-annual pay, is due to more wage earners per household in Utah than on average in the

nation. The average household size in Utah (3.13 in 2000) is the highest in the nation, and ranks far higher than the national average of 2.59 persons per household. According to the 2000 Census, 63.2% of Utah households are comprised of married-couple families (which ranks Utah first in the nation). Utah also has the lowest ranking in the nation for the percent of families with children headed by a single parent (17% in Utah vs. 27% in the nation).

Women in Utah are only slightly less likely to work than women in the nation (97% of the national average). Workingwomen in Utah are much more likely to hold part-time jobs than workingwomen in the nation (125.4%). Additionally, there are more youths working in Utah than in the nation (159.9%) and they hold more part-time jobs (125.4%). Conversely, the adult male population is much less likely to hold part-time jobs than workingmen in the nation (77.7%). Working families who combine two or more incomes help raise median-household incomes in Utah.

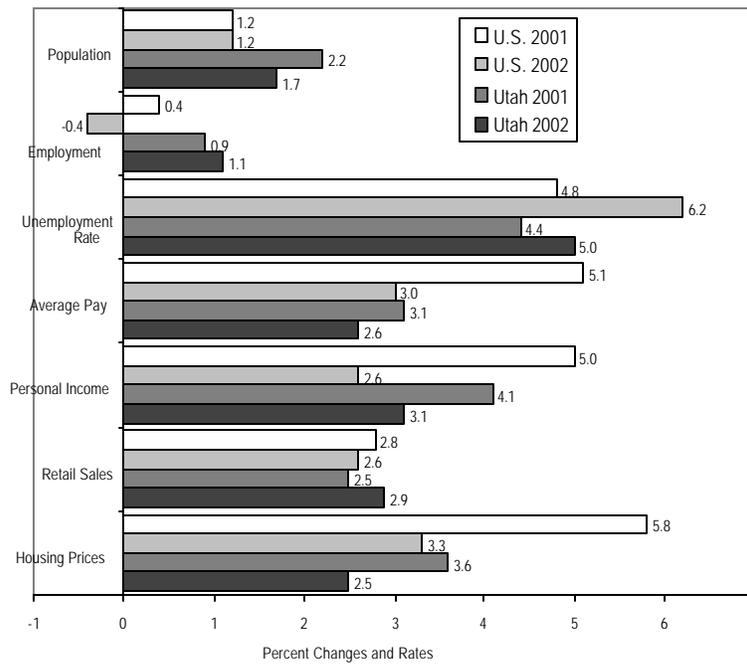
**Multiple-Income Households Generally in Good Condition.** Utah households are more likely to be headed by two parents, with more than one wage earner helping to support the family. However, because these families are apt to have more children than the national average, each worker is likely to be supporting more children than the national average. These families, on the other hand, have higher incomes than their national counterparts and they are more likely to own their own homes (72.7% in Utah vs. 67.4% in the nation). These conditions do not, however, minimize the plight of single, wage-earning families. Utah wage earners on average earn only 82.8% of national pay, while single-wage families must compete with multiple-earning families for housing and services. Still, median-household incomes that are the 11th highest in the nation, along with the sixth lowest poverty rate in the nation, means that married-couple, multiple-income households are generally in good economic condition.

**Figure 2**  
Utah Economic Indicators: 2000-2002



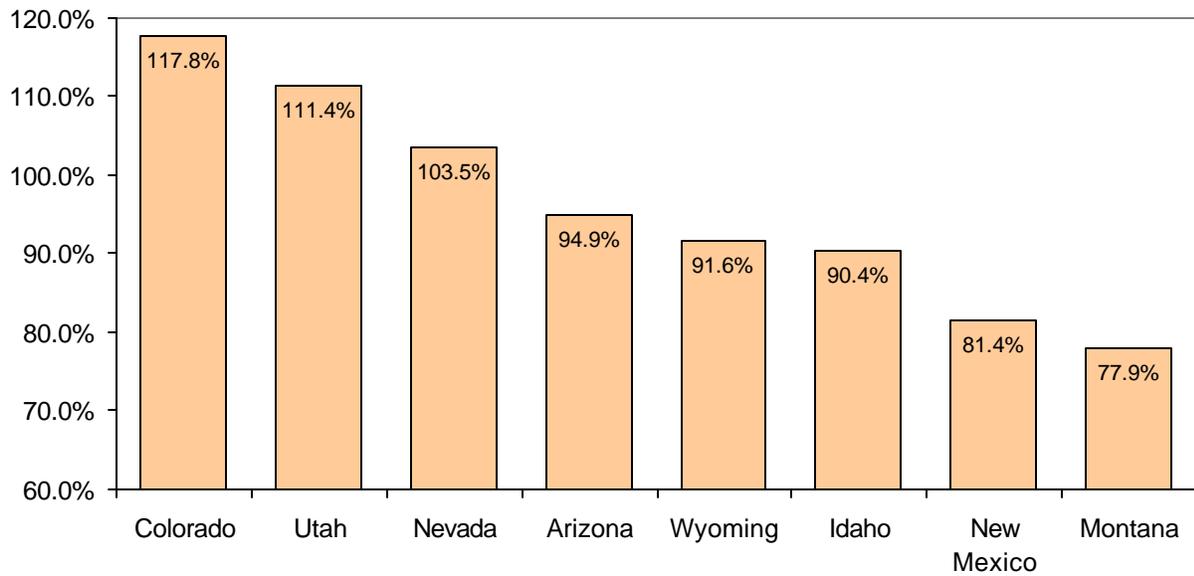
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Figure 3**  
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators: 2001 Estimates and 2002 Forecasts



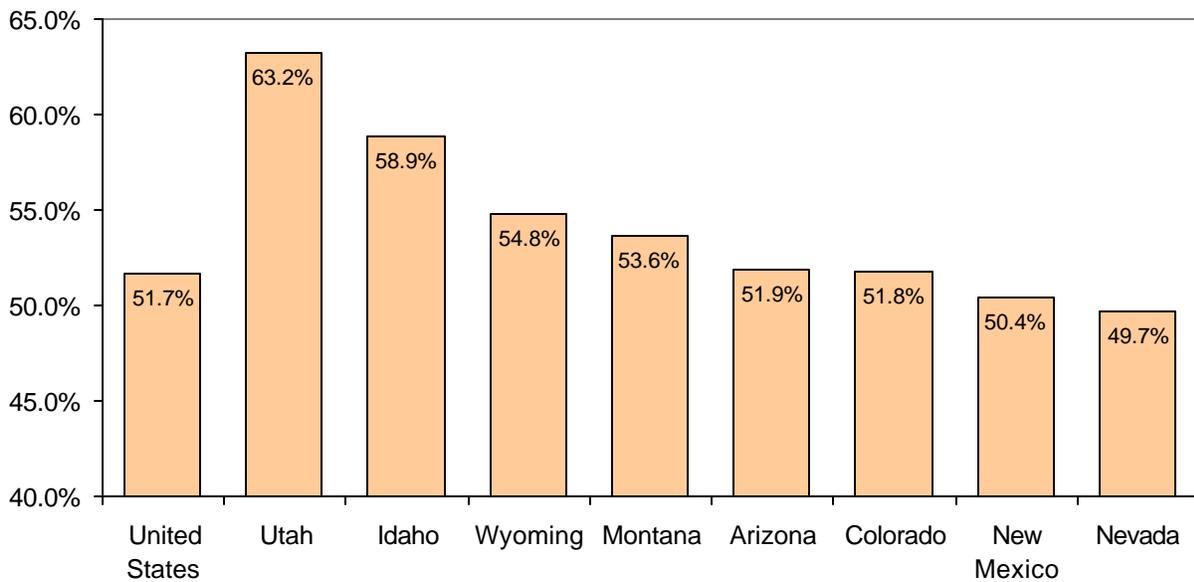
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 4  
 Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S. -- Mountain Division States: 1998-2000 Three-Year Average



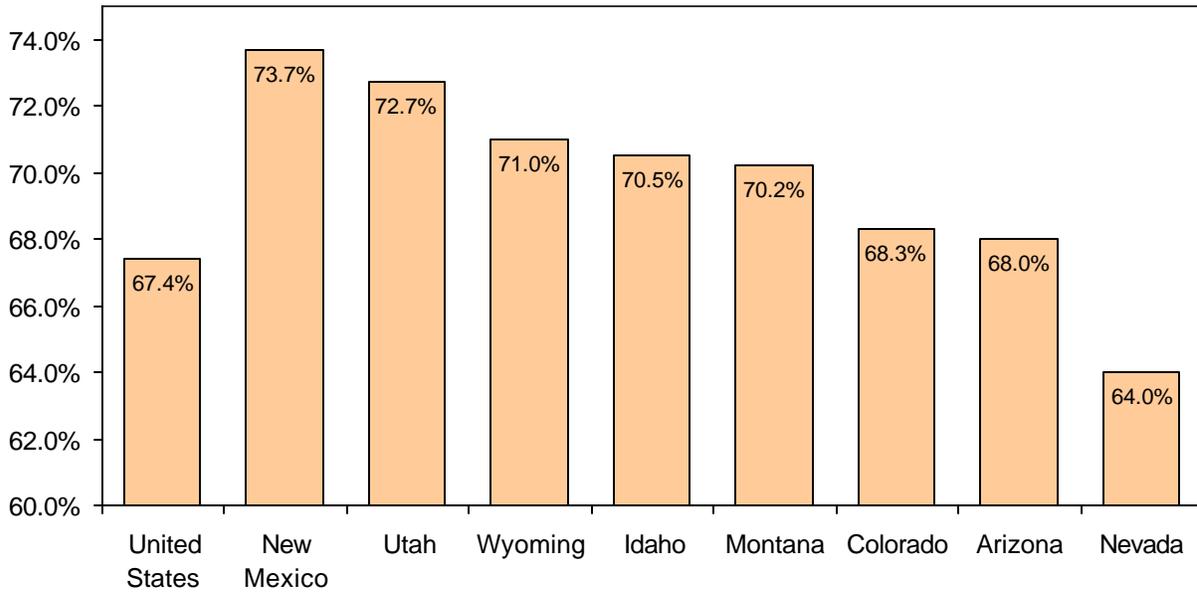
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5  
 Percent Married-Couple Families -- Mountain Division States: 2000



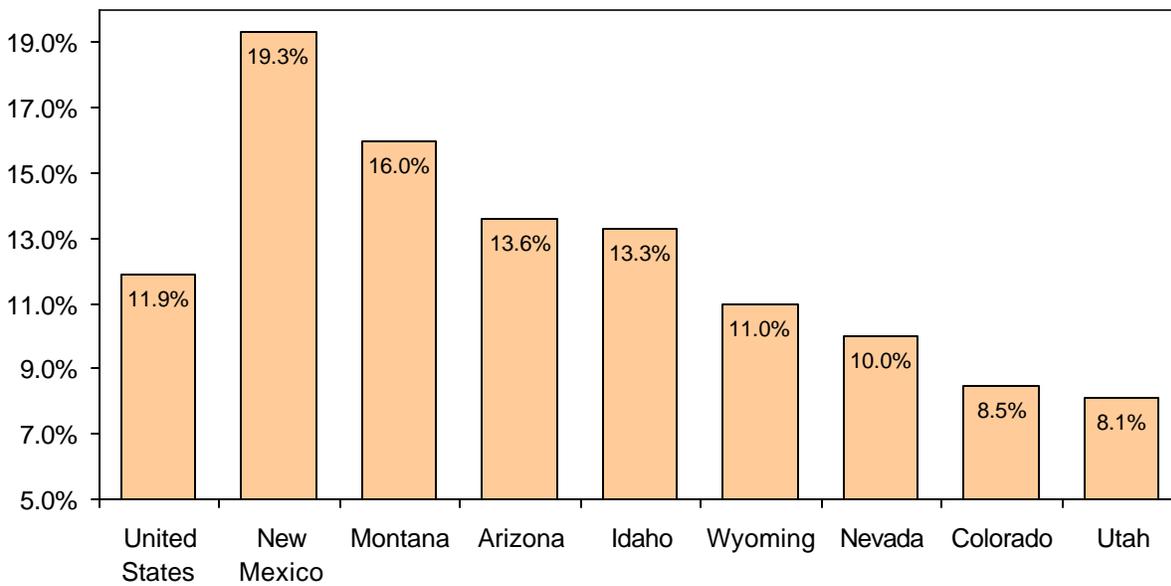
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 6  
Homeownership Rates -- Mountain Division States: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 7  
Percent of Population in Poverty -- Mountain Division States: 1998-2000 Three-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 1**  
**2001 and 2002 Large Construction and Employment Summary**

**Announced Additions of 100 or more jobs:**

Alorica Inc. - call center for computers  
 Associated Foods - warehouse  
 Brigade Corp. - internet call center  
 Converges - telemarketing  
 DLJdirect Inc. - online brokerage call center  
 eCo.Marketing Inc. - call center  
 Equis - investment software  
 First USA Paymentech - commercial credit card  
 Flour Corp - copper smelter maintenance  
 Fresenius Medical Care - kidney dialysis products  
 Grand America Hotel - hotel  
 HAFB - defense  
 HyClone Laboratories - biopharmaceutical supplies  
 IndyMac - online mortgages  
 Ingenix - health-care software and consulting  
 Jet Blue Airways - reservations center  
 Mcleod USA - call center  
 SkyWest - airline  
 SLOC - Winter Olympics  
 Star Bridge - reconfigurable super computers  
 U.S. Post Service - encoding  
 Uinta River Technology - INS data entry  
 Verizon Wireless - call center  
 Wells Fargo's - banking operations & call center  
 Williams Internation - jet turbine engines

**Announced Subtractions of 100 or more jobs:**

Alliant/Thiokol merger - rocket motors and fuel  
 ArvinMeritor Inc. - air and oil filters for vehicles  
 AutoIiv - wire business  
 Bourns Inc. - electronic sensor manufacturing  
 Communications & Commerce - call center  
 CrossLand Mortgage Corp. - mortgage loans  
 Dana Corp. - auto parts distributor  
 Delta Airlines - airline transportation & call center  
 Fingerhut - distribution center  
 Gateway - pc manufacturer  
 Geneva - steel producer  
 Groen - gyroplanes  
 Intel - chip manufacturer  
 Iomega - manufacturing and headquarters moved  
 Kennecott - copper mining  
 Manufacturers Services Inc. - palm pilot computers manufacturing  
 Meier & Frank - department store  
 Novell - software  
 O'Sullivan Industries - furniture maker  
 Parker Aerospace - manufactures commercial aircraft parts  
 PointClick.com - web advertising  
 Qwest - telecommunications  
 Rocky Mountain - hospital  
 Sears - teleservices  
 SLOC - Winter Olympics  
 Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide Inc. - hotel call center  
 STSN - hotel internet installation service  
 Teltrust - call center  
 TenFold - software  
 Uniprise Inc. - claim and service center for healthcare  
 Utah Power - electric power  
 Yankee Candle - candles

**\$30 Million Plus Projects in 2001 Began Before 2001:**

American Fork Hospital - \$32m  
 Canyon River Corporate Center - \$65m  
 Diamond Fork CUP - \$50m  
 Gateway Project - \$375m  
 Huntsman Cancer Institute Research Hospital - \$100m  
 Interstate-15 (road) - \$1.6bil  
 Interstate-80 Silver Creek/Kimball Junction - \$58m  
 Intel research campus (Phase I) - \$60m  
 Jordan Landing (mixed use) - \$500m  
 Light Rail West/East - \$118.5m  
 Logan Canyon Highway - \$60m  
 McKay-Dee Hospital Complex - \$180m  
 NAMDAR Business Park - \$41m  
 NorthShore Corporate Center - \$100m  
 One Airport Center - \$100m  
 Park City Ski Resort Expansion - \$150m  
 Pioneer Pipe Line Co. sinclair/conoco - \$100m  
 Renaissance Town Center - \$100m  
 RiverPark Corporate Center - \$300m  
 Round Valley Golf Resort - \$100m  
 Salt Lake City Library - \$84m  
 Sand Hollow Reservoir - \$35m  
 SLCC 90th South Campus - \$143m  
 SnowBasin Resort - \$100m  
 Solitude Resort Expansion - \$100m  
 Stein Eriksen Lodge - \$30m  
 TAD Endeavor business park - \$56m  
 The Canyons Hotel & Village - \$202m  
 UofU chill water plant - \$50m  
 UofU Hospital (expansion) - \$43 million

**\$30 Million Plus Projects in 2001 Began in 2001:**

Diamond Fork tunnel (drilling) - \$34.9m  
 Fresenius Medical Care - \$65m  
 IHC Murray Hospital - \$350m  
 IHC St. George Hospital - \$100m  
 Nebo School District (5 elementary schools) - \$45m  
 Pacific Landing Office Park - \$60m  
 PacifiCorp West Valley facility - \$95m  
 Pleasant Grove Town Center - \$200m  
 Redstone Town Center - \$30m  
 Sandy City Center 1 - \$85m  
 SLC School District (2 new elementary & retrofit of 27 others) - \$136m  
 Tooele School District (4 new schools) - \$49.5 m  
 Traverse Mtn. (Fox Ridge) - \$2billion  
 Weber School District (2 elementary & 1 jr. high) - \$40m

**\$30 Million Plus Projects in 2002 to Begin in 2002:**

Fashion Place Mall (expansion) - \$125m  
 Moss Federal Courthouse annex - \$75m  
 Sun Rise By Kennecott - \$1billion  
 Thanksgiving Point - \$105m  
 Williams petroleum pipeline - \$200m

Year	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change	Construction
2001	8,144	11,809	-3,665	-2,000
2000	11,160	4,308	6,852	-740
1999	8,584	3,798	4,786	3,959
1998	7,419	5,083	2,336	3,782

Job additions and subtractions are for 50 jobs or more. Construction job losses in 2000 were offset by strong growth in other sectors (this did not happen in 2001).

Table 2  
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators for Utah and the U.S.

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

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Table 3**  
**The Economic Condition of Utah Households**

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

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

Sources:

Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;  
 Median Household Income 1998 to 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;  
 Per Capita Income 2000: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis;  
 Homeownership Rates 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;  
 Percent of Total Population Living in Poverty 1998: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3 (Continued)  
The Economic Condition of Utah Households

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

Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3 (Continued)  
The Economic Condition of Utah Households

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

Sources:

Percent of Labor Force Employed Part -Time 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;  
 Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;  
 Percent of Working Women Working Part- Time Jobs 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;  
 Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19) 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;  
 Percent of Part-Time Jobs held by Males Over 19 Years Old 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB