

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, Demographic & Economic Analysis

April 1997, Vol. 16, No. 2

Utah's Long Term Economic and Demographic Projections

Utah's population surpassed 2.0 million in 1996 and is expected to reach 3.3 million by the year 2020 - a 65 percent increase (Table 1). This rate of population growth, which exceeds that expected for the nation, will be sustained by (1) a rapid rate of natural increase (i.e., births exceeding deaths) and, (2) a strong and diversified economy. The state's employment growth rate is also expected to be more rapid than that of the nation. If a strong rate of economic growth is maintained, Utah will experience a sustained net in-migration over nearly the entire projection period. This net in-migration will occur because job growth will excel faster than internal population growth, even though the state's population is quite young and fertility rates are relatively high. In absolute numbers, the majority of the 1.3 million new Utahns will reside on the Wasatch Front. The most rapid rates of growth are expected in southwestern Utah, Grand County, and the "Wasatch Back" (Summit and Wasatch Counties), shown in Table 2.

From 1950 to 1996, total resident population of the state has consistently increased, although the amounts of annual increase have varied cyclically. Population increased on average by 40,800 persons per year throughout the decade of the 1970s, and by 25,510 in the 1980s. These projections indicate that population will increase by an average amount of 44,341 in the 1990s, by 56,468 in the 2000s, and by 57,411 in the 2010s. So, while rates of population growth are expected to decelerate in the later years of the projection period, absolute amounts of growth are expected to be quite high relative to history.

Natural Increase Contributes the Most to Growth

Utah's rapid rate of population growth is primarily attributable to

POPULATION

Growth Rates Exceed Nation

The growth rate of Utah's population has historically exceeded that of the nation; this trend is expected to continue throughout the projection period. The average annual rate of growth of Utah's population over the projection period (1995 to 2020) is expected to be 2.1 percent. This rate compares with an average annual rate of growth of 2.3 percent in the historical period (1950 to 1995). Corresponding rates of growth for the nation are 1.2 percent in the historical period and 0.9 percent in the projected period.

Population growth rates fluctuate over time according to economic conditions, specific events, and population dynamics. Even when Utah experienced difficult economic times in the 1980s, the rate of growth of the population for the decade still exceeded that of the nation. The largest growth rate differential occurred in the 1970s, when Utah's average annual rate of population growth was 3.3 percent while that of the nation was 1.1 percent. A similar, yet smaller differential is projected for the first ten years of the next century, when Utah's annual average population growth rate is projected to be 2.4 percent while the nation's is projected to be 0.8 percent (Figure 1).

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natural increase rather than net in-migration.¹ This rapid rate of natural increase has occurred because the population is quite young (with a greater share of the population in childbearing years) and fertility rates are quite high. Relatively low death rate and high life expectancy has contributed to a lesser extent. In addition to births and deaths, the third component of population change is net migration. Net in-migration was quite small in the 1950s and net out-migration occurred in the 1960s and 1980s. Over the last 45 years, with only three exceptions (1954, 1964, and 1988), even in times of net out-migration (the 1980s), Utah's rate of population increase has consistently exceeded that of the nation. These projections indicate that natural increase will contribute 65 percent of the population increase over the next 25 years (Figure 2).

Population Remains Relatively Young But is Aging

Utah's relatively low median age and the relatively large share of the population in young age groups illustrate the youthfulness of the population. Median age for the state has increased from 23 in 1980 to 26 in 1995, and is projected to increase to 30 by the year 2020 (Table 3). The national median age was 30 in 1980, 33 in 1995, and is projected to increase to 37 in the year 2020. Utah's dependency ratio² is consistently among the highest in the nation. In 1970 it was 90 for Utah compared with 79 for the nation. By 1995 it had fallen to 76 in Utah and 64 for the nation. By 2020, the projected dependency ratio for Utah is 70 and 67 for the nation. The increasing national dependency ratio toward the end of the projection period is attributable to the aging of the Baby Boom generation. Throughout the projection period, Utah's age structure will maintain its unique character as compared with the nation, although there will be slight tendency to converge.

EMPLOYMENT

Growth Rates Outpace Nation

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by about 79 percent from 908,363 in 1995 to 1,629,281 in the year 2020. Total employment for Utah is projected to increase from 1,100,273 in 1995 to 1,977,156 in 2020 - an increase of 80 percent.³

The employment growth rate of Utah has quite consistently out-paced that of the nation and this differential is projected to continue. The average annual rate of growth of non-agricultural wage and salary employment from 1950 to 1995 was 3.5 percent for Utah as compared to 2.1 percent for the nation. The projected rates

for 1995 through 2020 are 2.4 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. The decade with the highest rate of employment growth for the state was the 1970s, when non-agricultural wage and salary employment increased at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent; this increase compares to the national rate of 2.7 percent. Over the projection period, the 1990s are expected to have an average annual rate of growth of 4.1 percent with rates decelerating over time (Figure 3).

Although the rates of increase of employment are not projected to reach record levels, the numbers of jobs created are projected to reach record levels. The average annual amounts of increase of non-agricultural wage and salary employment peaked in the 1970s at 19,316 jobs. This number is projected to increase to 34,629 in the 1990s, 29,072 in the 2000s, and 26,827 in the 2010s.

With the exception of agriculture, employment increases are projected for all major sectors of Utah's economy. Services, non-farm proprietors, TCPU (transportation, communication, and public utilities), trade, and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate) are projected to have the most rapid rates of increase (i.e., average annual rates of growth in excess of 2.0 percent in the years 1995 to 2020). Employment is projected to grow more rapidly (or in the case of agriculture decrease less rapidly) in every sector in the state than in the nation. Manufacturing employment is projected to increase in Utah while declining for the national economy. About one-third of all jobs created in Utah in the 1995- to-2020 period are projected to be service jobs, which is now and will continue to be the sector with the largest share of the state's employment. This compares to 46 percent at the national level. A greater share of employment will be created in trade, TCPU, manufacturing, construction, and government in the state as compared to the nation (Figure 4).

Economic Diversity Continues

The state's economy has become more diverse (i.e., more similar to the economic structure of the nation) over time as its employment has grown more rapidly in industries in which it was relatively unspecialized. This increasing diversification of the state's economy is evident at both the major industry and detailed industry levels as measured by the Hachman Index.⁴ These projections indicate that the most recent restructuring and diversification episode has nearly run its course. The industrial structure of the state will become somewhat more diversified (i.e., more similar to that of the nation) over the next 25 years, although a differential as measured by the Hachman Index will be sustained.

COUNTY POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS⁵

Fastest Growing Counties

All 29 counties are expected to gain population and employment in the years 1995 to 2020. The most rapid rates of growth are in

¹ The amount of natural increase for a given population is the amount by which the number of births exceeds the number of deaths for a particular year. If deaths exceed births then there is a natural decrease.

² The dependency ratio is the number of people in the population not in the working age group (18 through 64 years old) per 100 working age persons.

³ Total employment for UPED purposes is non-agricultural wage and salary employment plus agriculture (wage and salary employment and proprietors) plus private household employment plus non-farm proprietors. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates the latter three.

⁴ The Hachman Index is an index of similarity and is described in detail in the 1995 Economic Report to the Governor, pg. 33.

⁵ These projections at the multi-county and county level are provisional.

southwest Utah, Grand County, and the “Wasatch Back” (Summit and Wasatch Counties). In terms of amounts of population, much of the increase is concentrated in the Wasatch Front counties.

The population of the state is geographically concentrated in the Wasatch Front multi-county district (Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties). These counties have 63 percent of the state’s population and 67 percent of the state’s employment. These proportions are projected to decline somewhat in the next quarter century. The absolute number of persons in the Wasatch Front is projected to increase from 1,233,100 in 1995 to 2,010,354 in the year 2020, for an increase of 777,254 people or 63 percent (Table 2).

more persons), Utah County (227,047 more persons), Davis County (139,041 more persons), Weber County (109,072 increase), Washington County (109,058 persons), and Cache County (51,847 more persons). Employment growth generally follows a similar, though not identical, geographical distribution pattern.

Those counties projected to have the most rapid rates of population growth (as measured by average annual rate of change from 1990 to 2020) are Washington, Grand, Summit, Iron, Wasatch County, and Kane. The counties with the largest projected absolute increases in the population from 1995 to 2020 are Salt Lake County (495,094

Table 1
State of Utah Economic and Demographic Summary
1990-2020

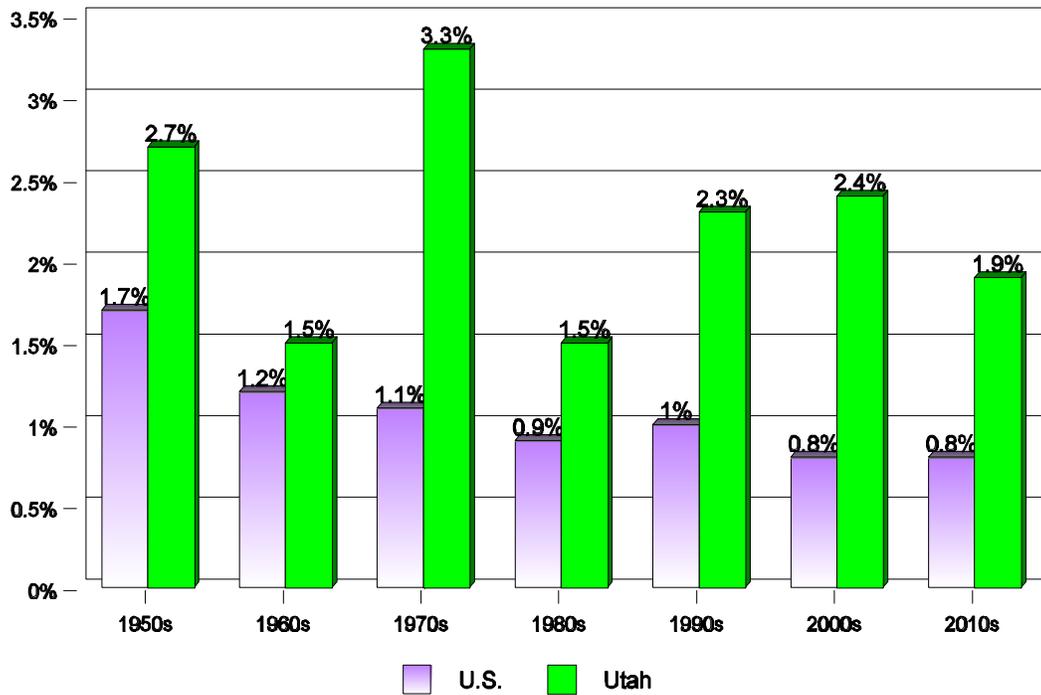
Year	Total Population	Percent Change	School Age Population (Ages 5-17)	Percent Change	Total Employment	Percent Change	Non-Ag. Wage and Salary Employment	Percent Change	Total Households	Percent Change
1990	1,729,100	----	456,783	----	889,573	----	723,998	----	539,184	----
1995	1,959,011	----	484,736	----	1,100,273	----	908,363	----	631,701	----
2000	2,172,513	----	488,630	----	1,295,534	----	1,070,286	----	724,236	----
2001	2,216,213	2.0	491,735	0.6	1,328,904	2.6	1,097,469	2.5	743,555	2.7
2002	2,279,828	2.9	500,965	1.9	1,373,068	3.3	1,134,306	3.4	769,238	3.5
2003	2,304,644	1.1	504,548	0.7	1,386,345	1.0	1,142,922	0.8	781,650	1.6
2004	2,361,467	2.5	515,247	2.1	1,422,865	2.6	1,172,702	2.6	804,510	2.9
2005	2,419,984	2.5	527,869	2.4	1,460,131	2.6	1,203,082	2.6	828,328	3.0
2006	2,478,252	2.4	540,737	2.4	1,497,050	2.5	1,233,167	2.5	851,815	2.8
2007	2,539,016	2.5	553,551	2.4	1,534,866	2.5	1,264,007	2.5	875,110	2.7
2008	2,603,784	2.6	567,031	2.4	1,574,006	2.6	1,295,984	2.5	900,155	2.9
2009	2,670,997	2.6	580,989	2.5	1,613,886	2.5	1,328,664	2.5	925,975	2.9
2010	2,737,189	2.5	595,035	2.4	1,653,224	2.4	1,361,008	2.4	951,700	2.8
2011	2,799,816	2.3	609,471	2.4	1,690,780	2.3	1,392,025	2.3	976,129	2.6
2012	2,864,473	2.3	624,173	2.4	1,728,170	2.2	1,422,896	2.2	1,000,789	2.5
2013	2,929,117	2.3	638,259	2.3	1,764,769	2.1	1,453,121	2.1	1,025,571	2.5
2014	2,989,426	2.1	651,482	2.1	1,799,138	1.9	1,481,530	2.0	1,049,011	2.3
2015	3,047,741	2.0	664,012	1.9	1,832,022	1.8	1,508,716	1.8	1,072,236	2.2
2016	3,104,106	1.8	675,720	1.8	1,863,316	1.7	1,534,633	1.7	1,094,812	2.1
2017	3,156,880	1.7	686,264	1.6	1,892,794	1.6	1,559,107	1.6	1,116,135	1.9
2018	3,210,365	1.7	696,677	1.5	1,921,952	1.5	1,583,304	1.6	1,137,932	2.0
2019	3,261,253	1.6	706,333	1.4	1,949,840	1.5	1,606,515	1.5	1,158,887	1.8
2020	3,311,302	1.5	715,361	1.3	1,977,156	1.4	1,629,281	1.4	1,179,767	1.8

Note: For short-run actual, estimated, and forecasted population and employment figures refer to Table 7 on page 14 of this newsletter.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, UPED Model.

Decade Average Annual Rates of Change of Population: Utah and U.S.

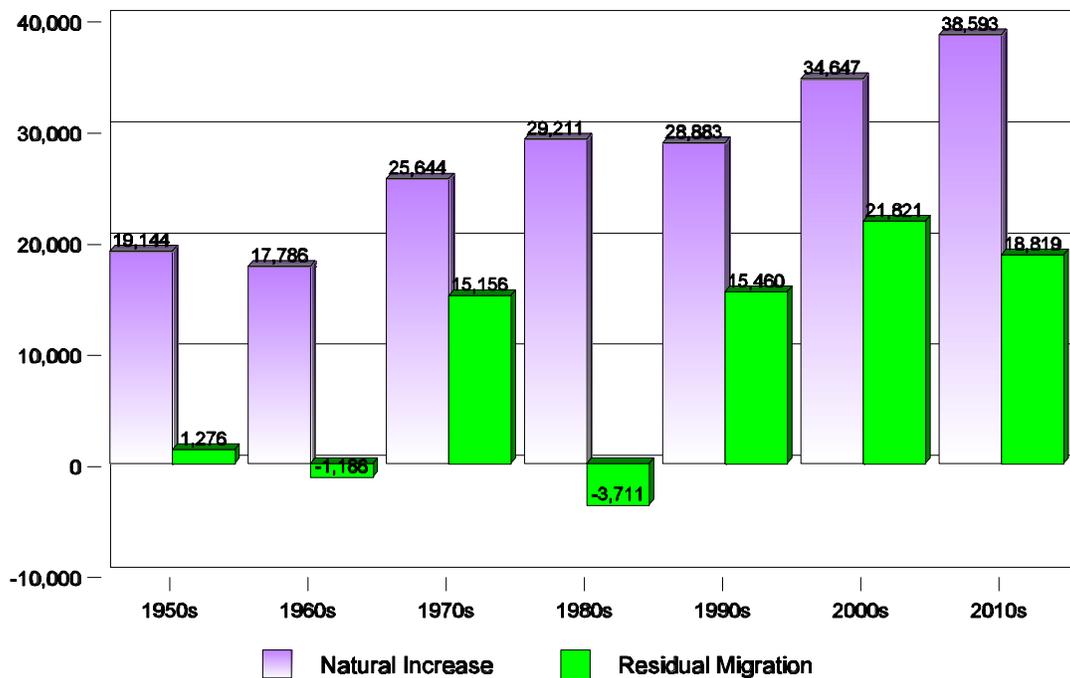
Figure 1



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Utah Historical and Projected Population Increases: Components of Change

Figure 2



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Table 2
State of Utah Provisional Population Projections By Multi-County and County District
1980-2020

MCD/County	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC* 1990-2020
Bear River	92,498	108,393	120,900	137,964	150,648	167,689	183,968	195,605	1.99%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	38,900	42,667	47,016	52,466	57,579	61,290	1.74%
Cache	57,176	70,183	80,200	93,418	101,666	113,126	124,180	132,047	2.13%
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,800	1,879	1,966	2,096	2,210	2,268	0.92%
Wasatch Front	941,172	1,104,356	1,233,100	1,340,966	1,480,984	1,667,555	1,855,657	2,010,354	2.02%
Davis	146,540	187,941	216,000	235,610	262,170	295,187	328,208	355,041	2.14%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	6,500	6,985	7,654	8,573	9,537	10,369	2.12%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	806,000	872,375	959,002	1,079,236	1,200,811	1,301,094	1.96%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	29,600	35,280	40,122	46,473	53,320	59,678	2.73%
Weber	144,616	158,330	175,000	190,716	212,036	238,086	263,781	284,172	1.97%
Mountainland	236,827	289,197	342,600	387,832	441,448	503,541	558,195	611,787	2.53%
Summit	10,198	15,518	22,400	27,509	31,578	37,798	44,467	50,728	4.03%
Utah	218,106	263,590	308,000	345,906	392,725	445,500	490,629	535,047	2.39%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	12,200	14,417	17,145	20,243	23,099	26,012	3.21%
Central	47,087	52,294	59,250	67,367	72,799	81,126	89,734	96,032	2.05%
Juab	5,530	5,817	7,150	8,188	8,871	9,924	11,022	11,846	2.40%
Millard	8,970	11,333	11,900	12,908	13,580	14,738	15,910	16,647	1.29%
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,400	1,670	1,784	1,938	2,077	2,164	1.77%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	19,200	22,362	24,460	27,568	30,799	33,247	2.41%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	17,300	19,618	21,252	23,752	26,339	28,245	2.04%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,300	2,621	2,851	3,207	3,586	3,883	1.95%
Southwest	55,489	83,263	110,950	139,754	167,188	199,415	231,877	261,099	3.88%
Beaver	4,378	4,765	5,350	6,935	7,612	8,398	9,115	9,659	2.38%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,300	4,748	5,200	5,730	6,201	6,539	1.67%
Iron	17,349	20,789	26,900	34,371	39,007	44,457	49,718	54,148	3.24%
Kane	4,024	5,169	5,900	7,483	8,780	10,309	11,837	13,194	3.17%
Washington	26,065	48,560	68,500	86,218	106,590	130,521	155,007	177,558	4.42%
Uintah Basin	33,840	35,546	38,550	40,183	42,402	46,565	51,283	54,706	1.45%
Daggett	769	690	750	855	924	1,032	1,153	1,244	1.98%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	13,500	14,390	14,998	16,308	17,824	18,894	1.35%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	24,300	24,938	26,481	29,225	32,306	34,568	1.49%
Southeast	54,124	49,801	53,650	58,432	64,502	71,275	77,007	81,694	1.66%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	21,100	22,699	24,327	26,031	27,536	28,683	1.17%
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,700	11,211	12,060	12,888	13,140	13,343	0.86%
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,350	10,986	13,757	16,844	19,793	22,395	4.15%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	13,500	13,535	14,358	15,512	16,538	17,273	1.05%
State of Utah	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,959,000	2,172,498	2,419,972	2,737,166	3,047,722	3,311,276	2.20%

* Average Annual Rate of Change

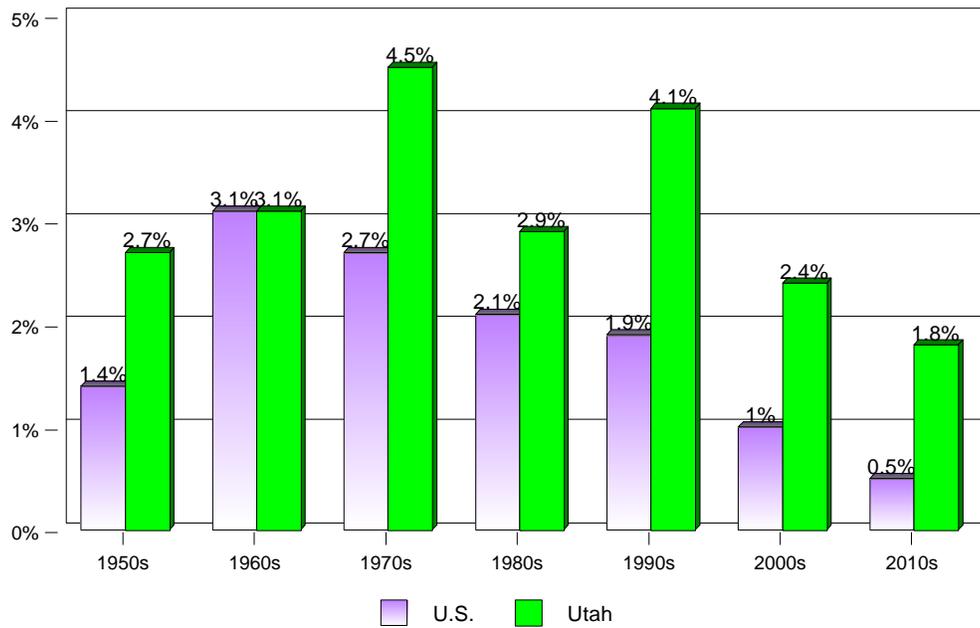
Notes: 1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census Modified Race, Age, Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 3

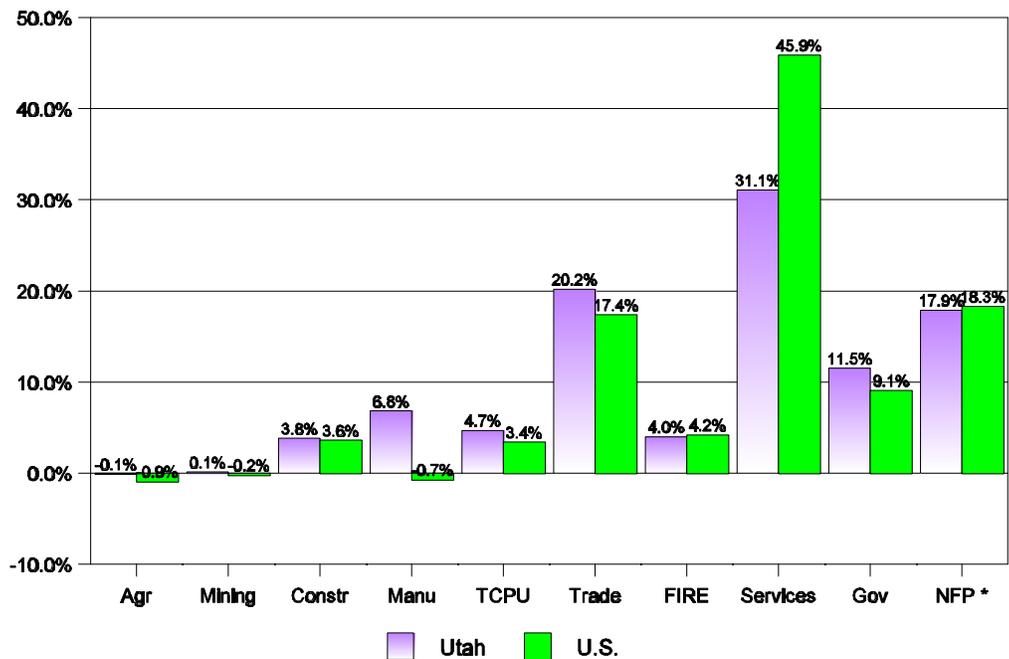
Decade Average Annual Rates of Change of Wage & Salary Employment: Utah and U.S



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 4

1995 to 2020 Industry Share of Total Employment Increase: Utah and U.S.



* Non-Farm Proprietors.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

FIRE = Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

TCPU = Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities

Table 3
State of Utah
Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total
1980-2020

Age	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	13.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0
5-17	24.0	26.5	24.7	22.5	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.6
18-29	24.1	19.6	20.1	21.2	20.6	19.2	18.1	17.9
30-39	12.7	15.2	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.5	14.8	13.8
40-64	18.9	20.1	21.9	24.1	25.7	26.3	26.6	27.1
65+	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.4	10.6
15-44	46.4	45.8	47.5	47.1	45.3	44.2	43.8	43.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Age	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	30

Note: 1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census Modified Race, Age, Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

IRS Area-to-Area Migration Flows

Since 1990, approximately 100,000 more people have moved into the state than have moved away. State economists forecast that 1997 will continue this trend. While this movement of population is of great interest to residents, business people, and public policy makers, very little is known about the characteristics of these persons. One of the only indications of the demographics of the migratory population is the 1990 Census. But even the Census is inadequate because the most recent available data compares persons who changed residence from 1985 to 1990.

The Statistics of Income Division of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) generates area-to-area migration flow data based on year-to-year changes in tax return addresses. Although there are many important limitations to this data, the IRS migration flow data are used extensively by the Bureau of the Census in their population estimate methodologies and are the best known indicator of the origins and destinations of Utah migrants. This IRS migration database illuminates many fascinating population movement ties; some of these ties can be explained and others are not readily apparent. The table on the next page shows net in-migration to Utah by state from 1981 to 1995. This article highlights some of the most important points about these migration flows.

California Continues to Dominate

The movement of population between California and Utah continues to be the single most significant factor in understanding the origins and destinations of Utah migration. According to the filing year 1995 IRS migration data, the net migration from California to Utah was 9,265. Net migration between Utah and every other state pales in comparison. The next closest state in terms of net flows into Utah was Illinois with 393. The data also shows that net migration from California may have peaked, dropping from 12,125 in 1994 to 9,265 in 1995.

The gross flows between Utah and California are also relevant. In filing year 1995, 15,578 Californians moved to Utah and 6,313 Utahns moved to California. The net result is 9,265 net in-migration from California, only 2,860 less than the prior year. These data clearly show that California is the most important state in explaining Utah's migration patterns.

Explanations for these ties are readily apparent. California is the largest state in the nation in terms of both its population and economy. With over 31 million people, California impacts the economies and migratory flows of all western states. Utah's economy flourished during California's recent downturn when many companies and people relocated from California to Utah and propelled the state's job and construction boom. Despite this correlation, over the long term, a strong California economy is important to the health of the Utah economy. Now that California's economy is revitalized, the flow of people and jobs from the west coast to Utah will be reduced.

Other States that Lose Population to Utah

Following California and Illinois, the largest number of Utah's in-migrants came from Florida, Virginia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Compared to California, these states represent only a small portion of the total net in-migration affecting Utah. In all, 27 states and the District of Columbia lost population to Utah, while 22 gained population from Utah. Interestingly, Idaho, which generally always loses population to Utah, is now just about even. However, the gross flows between Utah and Idaho are still among Utah's largest.

States that Gain Population From Utah

Even in periods like Utah's current sustained economic boom, Utah still loses population to a handful of states. In 1995 the most significant of these states were Arizona (a net migration from Utah of 978), Missouri (308), and Idaho (270). Although for many years Utah lost population to the state of Washington, the level of this net out-migration has shifted from a peak of 1,800 in 1990, to a net in-migration of 14 in 1995. In general, the flows among Utah and other inter-mountain states are among the most significant simply because of proximity.

In 1994 and 1995, Utah reversed an 11-year trend of losing a small amount of population every year to the District of Columbia. For twelve out of 15 years, both Georgia and Oregon have continued a tendency of gaining population from Utah.

Income Data About Migrants

The IRS now includes data about the total money income associated with the mover's tax returns with the migration data. This data allows analysts to consider not only the migration ties that Utah has with other states, but the income reported on tax returns that is associated with these ties. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has not yet analyzed this income data, but is optimistic about potential research opportunities.

The Utah Migration Database

The IRS migration data can be found in the *Utah Migration Database*. This database is maintained by GOPB and includes net migration information from the Utah Population Estimates Committee, characteristic data from the 1990 Census, and other survey research data. Portions of the IRS migration database are available via the world wide web (see last page of newsletter to find out how to access this data via the Internet or call GOPB).

Table 4
Net In-Migration to Utah by State, Filing Years 1981-95

State	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995
Alabama	62	39	(136)	(101)	(20)	(107)	(65)	(209)	(71)	(94)	(62)	(81)	60	136	75
Alaska	(114)	(301)	(225)	(168)	(72)	33	355	130	47	(93)	(43)	(29)	15	128	71
Arizona	27	(111)	(698)	(1,792)	(2,403)	(2,544)	(3,112)	(2,366)	(1,112)	50	429	199	464	(44)	(978)
Arkansas	38	90	(132)	(33)	(25)	71	(314)	(106)	61	29	40	35	(22)	16	(17)
California	3,462	2,474	(860)	(1,774)	(4,277)	(3,821)	(5,003)	(4,094)	(2,109)	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265
Colorado	(370)	(392)	233	(433)	(262)	(195)	(261)	(394)	(412)	25	(87)	153	(308)	186	(153)
Connecticut	55	49	(12)	(14)	(40)	(24)	(117)	(77)	(54)	73	81	137	123	150	104
Delaware	12	10	12	(3)	22	4	(76)	(47)	(65)	20	(1)	22	20	(5)	13
Dist. of Col.	(25)	2	(22)	(33)	(33)	(29)	(9)	(12)	(13)	(2)	(8)	(23)	(27)	1	11
Florida	290	(24)	56	(336)	(366)	(372)	(508)	(567)	(280)	(297)	274	249	342	254	246
Georgia	69	89	(80)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(349)	(160)	(102)	(51)	144	(86)	(199)	(189)	(156)
Hawaii	168	129	255	173	27	174	3	(2)	39	(2)	217	180	291	413	146
Idaho	974	1,117	968	1,262	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	(429)	9	(186)	(270)
Illinois	449	466	365	103	77	95	(135)	(97)	48	(43)	145	98	248	261	393
Indiana	92	351	176	14	(40)	(28)	(12)	(226)	(105)	9	(12)	34	66	54	23
Iowa	117	182	136	157	196	99	96	(43)	40	(65)	(24)	(37)	(20)	(94)	(31)
Kansas	144	95	(33)	145	9	35	(39)	(66)	79	89	(69)	(52)	121	67	11
Kentucky	106	45	(136)	116	(1)	(7)	(126)	(98)	2	(82)	(64)	(25)	17	(5)	44
Louisiana	(44)	(103)	46	22	18	(7)	200	(27)	121	56	33	64	192	64	(38)
Maine	18	1	(26)	14	(27)	(72)	(68)	(90)	(17)	17	38	50	51	130	33
Maryland	49	84	(38)	46	(168)	(158)	(215)	(304)	(207)	102	41	223	139	155	90
Massachusetts	31	96	(80)	(63)	(160)	(112)	(251)	(307)	(182)	89	162	283	49	122	141
Michigan	528	472	252	91	0	(266)	(189)	(117)	(97)	(71)	29	65	160	84	(62)
Minnesota	145	144	282	100	(48)	(36)	(50)	(161)	(41)	(88)	154	68	(60)	(91)	(53)
Mississippi	61	6	79	(1)	(18)	(9)	(45)	31	40	12	(36)	(65)	38	(42)	(7)
Missouri	118	183	(73)	9	(110)	(205)	(214)	(171)	(153)	(60)	14	217	(127)	(59)	(308)
Montana	157	341	197	359	236	450	172	85	90	77	(29)	(78)	(61)	(111)	(170)
Nebraska	95	242	(15)	71	32	(13)	61	(153)	(32)	(221)	(4)	2	34	(21)	(23)
Nevada	(235)	(70)	221	(254)	(423)	(800)	(1,821)	(2,614)	(3,103)	(2,449)	(508)	419	837	(71)	67
New Hampshire	(7)	30	46	(44)	(27)	(15)	(31)	(67)	(70)	62	152	90	110	18	(17)
New Jersey	215	115	224	(2)	(88)	(61)	(64)	(150)	(25)	99	150	182	290	135	361
New Mexico	301	(107)	(197)	(373)	(244)	(444)	(187)	68	(433)	239	68	(45)	(386)	89	(97)
New York	215	187	445	(74)	(111)	(109)	(33)	(142)	(69)	133	256	288	386	303	143
North Carolina	109	89	(72)	(94)	(74)	9	(226)	(195)	(180)	95	86	(14)	(17)	(69)	72
North Dakota	65	10	117	(19)	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15
Ohio	314	409	75	14	(88)	(137)	(120)	(159)	(232)	(167)	61	10	106	95	(14)
Oklahoma	(103)	(441)	(194)	(106)	16	(62)	261	141	(41)	28	5	(140)	62	7	30
Oregon	6	743	204	(352)	(162)	(162)	(449)	(809)	(790)	(864)	(397)	(87)	(406)	(152)	(217)
Pennsylvania	211	327	62	91	50	(128)	(238)	(323)	(12)	9	70	73	250	226	41
Rhode Island	(6)	(7)	(3)	16	10	(9)	(12)	(22)	(14)	(2)	15	27	10	36	(9)
South Carolina	145	(5)	(82)	(34)	(14)	(76)	(8)	(18)	(64)	(58)	54	94	218	82	33
South Dakota	20	172	21	(19)	19	(48)	11	46	86	52	28	15	(12)	3	(62)
Tennessee	124	56	3	3	(78)	(109)	(257)	(184)	(107)	(25)	26	(73)	(38)	(92)	(124)
Texas	(575)	(954)	(1,099)	(1,129)	(934)	(773)	(201)	(395)	(423)	(295)	(109)	289	24	187	(93)
Vermont	(2)	(18)	(12)	(1)	0	(10)	(37)	(68)	9	(2)	41	74	12	40	30
Virginia	(37)	(62)	(37)	(260)	(239)	(251)	(317)	(408)	(197)	(188)	113	121	161	107	218
Washington	(164)	292	270	(225)	(550)	(818)	(968)	(1,204)	(1,605)	(1,801)	(806)	(585)	(53)	606	14
West Virginia	83	47	11	62	(1)	85	(30)	(45)	5	(38)	(29)	(16)	(15)	22	13
Wisconsin	117	142	131	118	99	52	(83)	(47)	(20)	75	(65)	(135)	19	(68)	(84)
Wyoming	(555)	(126)	575	502	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	(38)	96
State Total	6,955	6,605	1,200	(4,384)	(8,397)	(8,429)	(12,004)	(14,861)	(11,368)	(4,000)	5,571	9783	14425	15062	8,816
Foreign												1,725	1,728	922	1,038
Total Including Foreign												11508	16153	15984	9,854

Note: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget only has foreign (overseas and military personnel) migration for filing years 1992, 1993 and 1994.

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

International Merchandise Exports in Utah

Merchandise exports from Utah companies to international markets reached \$3.62 billion in 1996, decreasing just slightly from the previous year record total of \$3.65 billion. This 1996 total marks the second highest level of exports ever recorded since data began being compiled in 1988. The tremendous increase in Utah's exports overseas during the past two years, is symptomatic of Utah's vibrant economic health. The money that flows into the state from exports is circulated within the economy helping to pay Utah workers, and helping Utah companies to invest and prosper.

Industry Composition of Utah's Exports

In 1996, primary metal products were 29.9 percent of the value of Utah's international merchandise exports. Other major export industries in 1996 were industrial machinery (11.9 percent), transportation equipment (10.4 percent), electronic machinery (9.9 percent), and metallic ores (6.0 percent). This composition is shown in the Table 5.

From 1995 to 1996, the largest increases in the value of exports were found in the following industries:

- ◆ Agricultural products
- ◆ Fishing, hunting and trapping
- ◆ Lumber and wood products

The largest decreases in the value of exports were found in:

- ◆ Livestock products
- ◆ Scrap and waste
- ◆ Metallic Ores

Utah ranks second nationally in copper production. Copper prices increased from \$1.07 per pound in 1994 to \$1.35 per pound in 1995, helping to bolster the value of metallic exports. But in 1996, the price of copper dropped to approximately \$0.96 per pound. Since metallic ores and primary metals comprise a large portion of Utah's total exports, lower copper prices help explain why there was a slight decrease in total exports in 1996.

Destination of Utah's Exports

Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in eastern Asia, Canada, and Europe. In 1996 the top five destination countries for Utah's merchandise exports accounted for \$2.27 billion of the \$3.62 billion total, or 62.7 percent of total exports. Further, these top five destination markets purchased 81.5 percent of primary metal exports, 77.3 percent of transportation equipment exports, 75.5 percent of coal exports, 61.9 percent of chemicals and allied products, 52.4 percent of instruments and related product exports, 48.0 percent of electrical and electronic machinery exports, 44.4 percent of metallic ore exports, and 40.1 percent of industrial machinery exports from Utah in 1996.

The United Kingdom, Utah's second largest export market in 1995,

was the state's largest export market in 1996. The great bulk of the \$660.5 million in purchases (81.1 percent or \$535.4 million) consisted of primary metals.

Japan was the second largest market for Utah exports in 1996, purchasing a total of \$586.1 million of merchandise. Exports to Japan were disbursed across industries with significant purchases of coal (23.2 percent or \$136.3 million), transportation equipment (20.1 percent or \$117.9 million), metallic ores and concentrates (15.3 percent or \$89.9 million), instruments and related products (9.9 percent or \$57.9 million), and chemicals and allied products (7.2 percent or \$42.2 million).

Canada was Utah's third largest merchandise export destination in 1996 and also had purchases distributed across a range of industries. Of the \$432.8 million total of Utah merchandise exports to Canada in 1996, \$89.3 million (20.6 percent) was transportation equipment, \$69.0 million (15.9 percent) was industrial machinery, and \$58.9 million (13.6 percent), primary metal products.

The Republic of Korea, Utah's eighth largest export market for 1995, was the fourth largest export market in 1996. About 65 percent (\$235.8 million) of this was primary metal products, 11.1 percent (\$39.8 million) was chemicals and allied products, and 8.9 percent (\$31.9 million) was electrical and electronic machinery.

Germany, Utah's seventh largest export market for 1995, was Utah's fifth largest export market in 1996. Of the \$233.3 million total of Utah merchandise exports to Germany in 1996, \$68.2 million (29.2 percent) was transportation equipment.

From 1988 to 1996, Utah export markets with the highest average annual growth are predominately Latin American and Asian countries. The United Kingdom also ranks as one of the top ten countries with the highest annual average growth.

Limitations of These Export Data

The export data presented here have been generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division and have been adjusted by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). The series, called "Origin of Movement," is designed to measure the transportation origin of exports, and accounts for the value of merchandise exports but not service exports. This means that exports of business services (such as financial services or computer software), educational services (such as international students paying tuition to purchase Utah education), tourist services (such as purchases made by international travelers in Utah), and other services sold in international markets are not included in the value of these exports. Further, data on international imports by state are not compiled, making it impossible to determine a balance of trade for Utah.

Table 5
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (thousands of dollars): 1988-1996

SIC										% of	% CHG	
Code	Industry Description	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1995-1996
1	Agricultural Products	\$278.6	\$1,687.1	\$1,864.1	\$1,477.2	\$1,057.6	\$2,900.1	\$4,229.1	\$1,992.7	\$6,165.9	0.2	209.4
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	501.8	562.0	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	200.4	0.0	-65.2
8	Forestry Products	189.0	32.2	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	64.0	0.0	31.6
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	3,521.2	213.2	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,379.9	0.2	147.0
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	15,668.7	213,167.4	209,220.6	196,613.3	282,205.1	224,861.2	283,769.2	424,845.9	218,582.5	6.0	-48.6
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	32,775.4	80,003.3	64,021.2	84,073.2	78,485.8	81,193.1	81,921.4	132,691.5	193,173.8	5.3	45.6
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.3	0.0	-1.3
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,842.7	10,265.9	5,166.0	7,833.0	11,766.7	8,153.6	8,962.7	10,174.5	9,646.5	0.3	-5.2
20	Food and Kindred Products	33,230.1	53,931.7	57,903.5	54,963.2	60,006.5	74,419.4	72,801.8	136,959.4	143,309.7	4.0	4.6
21	Tobacco Manufacturers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Textile Mill Products	1,577.8	2,240.1	2,162.2	1,644.9	1,590.6	2,107.2	2,836.0	3,062.3	2,142.0	0.1	-30.1
23	Apparel and Related Products	10,967.0	3,077.6	3,368.5	4,969.3	7,538.9	6,276.2	8,154.2	13,427.0	13,873.2	0.4	3.3
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	572.9	594.7	1,687.3	947.0	3,098.8	917.0	894.3	1,976.9	4,557.8	0.1	130.6
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1,364.5	2,093.4	1,806.4	2,964.6	6,742.7	3,766.4	2,845.8	3,630.1	6,405.0	0.2	76.4
26	Paper and Allied Products	10,495.0	10,691.9	12,563.5	6,650.0	3,175.0	9,241.3	3,184.0	3,794.4	5,706.7	0.2	50.4
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	9,053.1	24,885.4	34,539.9	19,731.5	22,619.8	26,359.0	26,808.8	30,323.8	37,262.0	1.0	22.9
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	22,224.5	40,406.4	66,567.4	60,072.8	94,803.4	98,883.0	157,377.4	148,209.9	208,889.1	5.8	40.9
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	2,124.7	530.6	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	429.4	0.0	69.5
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	27,050.7	11,242.0	9,675.8	23,318.5	8,724.5	11,544.2	14,732.0	30,061.9	26,944.3	0.7	-10.4
31	Leather and Leather Products	584.2	395.2	1,404.0	2,413.5	3,902.0	2,709.8	3,965.3	4,905.8	5,842.8	0.2	19.1
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	7,366.1	3,366.5	3,676.3	3,552.2	5,477.2	8,610.0	4,702.8	4,780.2	6,413.5	0.2	34.2
33	Primary Metal Products	200,209.8	95,443.0	322,645.9	616,094.1	1,313,756.9	931,868.6	915,393.7	1,252,373.5	1,084,123.0	29.9	-13.4
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	21,653.2	33,571.1	36,721.2	65,105.2	62,682.0	51,831.0	38,392.7	106,340.8	92,149.4	2.5	-13.3
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	117,563.4	146,628.1	202,848.0	195,040.1	153,313.0	214,509.6	204,532.0	308,919.6	432,287.8	11.9	39.9
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery	281,318.0	287,844.1	446,497.0	402,726.3	325,596.4	329,298.6	228,041.7	323,976.5	359,537.0	9.9	11.0
37	Transportation Equipment	25,825.0	68,319.4	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	378,348.8	10.4	52.1
38	Instruments and Related Products	85,323.9	116,766.7	128,715.6	109,561.9	111,647.5	124,175.8	141,979.5	156,699.0	186,585.6	5.2	19.1
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	18,348.1	19,649.8	22,642.4	31,033.1	39,975.9	47,299.8	67,586.0	77,294.2	78,769.6	2.2	1.9
	Scrap and Waste	8,633.2	7,482.0	20,099.5	14,665.8	8,700.7	12,598.5	10,622.1	208,184.3	87,671.2	2.4	-57.9
	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	451.1	66.1	4,653.4	2,871.5	1,001.9	1,871.5	1,608.1	4,594.5	3,920.4	0.1	-14.7
	Special Classification Provisions	2,606.4	8,843.5	5,299.5	5,234.5	7,715.0	6,084.8	4,836.1	4,646.1	7,931.0	0.2	70.7
	GDS Imported From Canada & Returned US	0.0	0.0	3,101.8	5,433.7	3,811.6	2,848.8	4,389.3	3,671.8	13,444.0	0.4	266.1
	Statistical Adjustment	0.0	0.0	569.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	TOTAL	\$943,320.1	\$1,244,000.4	\$1,818,445.4	\$2,061,241.3	\$2,897,458.8	\$2,540,541.4	\$2,510,465.8	\$3,649,796.8	\$3,620,763.5	100.0	-0.8

Table 6

Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries (thousands of dollars): 1988 to 1996

Rank	Country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% of	% CHG
											1995	1995-
											Total	1996
1	U.K.	\$61,267.9	\$70,707.0	\$130,598.1	\$366,163.4	\$450,659.2	\$79,709.7	\$63,369.9	\$459,829.0	\$660,489.8	18.2	43.6
2	Japan	77,782.7	257,319.9	210,624.8	211,503.0	315,343.6	313,588.3	353,372.2	555,628.5	586,100.9	16.2	5.5
3	Canada	209,526.1	183,645.5	430,093.0	303,256.0	361,432.4	362,147.6	360,681.3	410,620.3	432,814.2	12.0	5.4
4	Korea (Republic)	65,823.1	86,556.0	121,126.2	89,940.4	114,535.9	63,535.2	94,484.5	167,580.6	357,781.5	9.9	113.5
5	Germany	59,402.5	59,061.3	115,135.6	119,862.5	103,195.9	166,260.9	197,784.3	201,090.1	233,349.4	6.4	16.0
6	China (Taiwan)	41,495.1	46,815.4	45,885.8	68,049.2	421,116.6	380,309.4	203,319.8	274,597.0	165,535.1	4.6	-39.7
7	Singapore	17,750.3	39,690.4	33,487.1	42,522.0	68,324.8	50,894.3	27,524.4	88,968.3	153,491.7	4.2	72.5
8	France	24,320.3	30,668.4	33,710.1	30,109.9	23,334.4	19,516.0	21,926.0	282,154.3	114,085.4	3.2	-59.6
9	Netherlands	23,571.4	26,029.3	28,070.4	27,577.9	69,175.7	145,810.0	119,164.6	87,840.2	103,629.6	2.9	18.0
10	Switzerland	25,235.1	15,598.6	20,377.4	101,678.9	28,871.3	244,614.2	98,340.8	155,797.2	89,310.5	2.5	-42.7
11	Hong Kong	10,778.8	15,645.5	55,429.4	131,887.4	417,473.7	223,950.8	463,716.0	267,629.2	74,361.4	2.1	-72.2
12	Mexico	50,985.2	31,758.3	40,081.8	39,340.2	26,609.7	51,301.4	112,413.5	71,738.3	73,635.4	2.0	2.6
13	Thailand	100,516.3	92,671.0	163,010.4	162,290.2	104,182.8	71,509.5	51,686.6	72,138.8	63,116.4	1.7	-12.5
14	Belgium	13,862.2	51,909.8	38,469.5	23,238.8	25,478.0	34,228.4	85,052.2	134,067.5	62,747.0	1.7	-53.2
15	Philippines	1,949.7	10,095.6	12,532.3	32,604.1	27,458.1	28,025.9	32,761.8	66,773.9	57,199.7	1.6	-14.3
16	Chile	1,767.0	5,110.9	8,003.4	11,300.5	12,177.9	17,797.0	17,987.0	69,044.5	52,334.5	1.4	-24.2
17	Australia	15,186.8	24,604.7	30,566.0	28,420.1	42,526.2	31,615.0	29,646.0	37,031.9	42,927.8	1.2	15.9
18	Italy	9,659.9	14,562.5	34,905.4	16,722.1	20,324.3	12,584.3	13,015.8	17,280.8	27,687.3	0.8	60.2
19	Malaysia	30,221.1	41,250.1	33,545.3	38,066.2	37,586.7	66,874.7	14,802.1	9,580.5	27,486.9	0.8	186.9
20	China (mainland)	11,554.8	10,557.5	47,251.6	44,359.7	49,673.7	20,219.4	17,181.0	33,137.8	26,293.9	0.7	-20.7
21	Ireland	4,187.8	3,659.6	5,532.7	6,559.0	7,541.6	16,510.0	22,294.3	24,805.6	23,274.4	0.6	-6.2
22	Spain	13,982.4	7,966.9	11,144.3	23,656.0	27,290.3	8,587.8	6,284.2	8,184.5	19,052.6	0.5	132.8
23	Brazil	3,139.5	47,612.5	22,473.7	34,426.8	2,107.2	7,730.7	8,293.2	7,984.1	18,351.4	0.5	129.8
24	Sweden	2,955.1	9,105.1	13,927.7	5,235.6	5,978.0	5,014.6	6,797.9	6,364.8	15,572.3	0.4	144.7
25	Indonesia	1,450.2	2,912.2	2,270.9	2,999.7	4,593.2	5,478.7	6,359.5	8,500.7	12,139.8	0.3	42.8
26	Dominican Republic	65.1	171.1	93.0	32.6	168.0	1,232.1	2,545.9	7,647.9	11,997.3	0.3	56.9
27	New Zealand	2,139.1	3,523.4	3,733.9	6,524.9	7,866.1	6,468.8	7,804.6	6,555.8	10,164.0	0.3	55.0
28	Israel	0.0	5,291.1	31,983.1	10,509.7	5,001.2	6,617.7	3,432.2	8,629.5	8,477.0	0.2	-1.8
29	Republic of S. Africa	3,167.7	3,178.9	4,922.0	5,220.2	3,883.4	3,603.6	2,877.4	4,482.8	7,502.6	0.2	67.4
30	Austria	1,682.6	1,979.5	3,573.2	5,068.1	4,212.1	4,978.9	4,971.2	5,204.7	5,193.1	0.1	-0.2
31	Norway	4,300.1	2,037.4	56.1	3,634.6	4,738.6	4,326.9	3,659.5	5,204.7	4,986.2	0.1	-4.2
32	Peru	218.7	2,938.5	519.3	1,005.1	347.5	3,620.9	4,467.8	5,121.5	4,210.3	0.1	-17.8
33	India	1,465.8	3,134.9	5,540.9	1,356.1	1,373.2	4,064.7	2,156.6	7,166.4	4,180.9	0.1	-41.7
34	Colombia	823.1	1,251.7	846.9	1,106.6	1,312.8	2,837.6	5,526.0	11,450.7	4,144.2	0.1	-63.8
35	Venezuela	2,655.6	1,355.6	2,101.6	2,433.8	3,683.0	2,511.5	2,507.8	3,488.7	2,892.5	0.1	-17.1
36	Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,645.3	4,392.5	2,603.1	10,305.4	2,747.6	0.1	-73.3
37	Denmark	1,950.8	2,846.9	2,983.5	2,736.9	2,521.5	3,136.7	3,795.1	2,226.8	2,468.6	0.1	10.9
38	Saudi Arabia	2,486.0	1,902.4	2,146.5	1,824.3	7,461.1	4,740.2	2,961.9	3,425.5	2,229.2	0.1	-34.9
39	United Arab Emirates	936.5	1,153.5	1,156.8	1,390.3	2,062.4	2,604.7	2,130.7	1,712.6	1,899.7	0.1	10.9
40	Turkey	4,680.6	694.3	1,146.6	13,512.8	39,798.6	22,398.8	2,534.6	2,010.9	1,592.5	0.0	-20.8
Balance of Countries		38,376.6	27,027.0	69,389.7	43,115.6	39,392.9	35,192.1	28,232.6	46,794.4	53,309.0	1.5	13.9
Total (All Countries)		\$943,319.6	\$1,244,000.2	\$1,818,446.0	\$2,061,241.3	\$2,897,458.8	\$2,540,541.4	\$2,510,465.8	\$3,649,796.8	\$3,620,763.5	100.0	-0.8

Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Job Growth

Utah's non-farm job growth has on average slowed for each of the last eight quarters. The rolling-year (annual, 4 quarter moving average) job growth rate peaked at 6.2 percent in the 3rd quarter of 1994, and has declined each quarter thereafter to 5.3 percent in the 3rd quarter of 1996. Year-over (percent change from previous year) non-farm job growth was 5.0 percent for 3rd quarter 1996 compared to 3rd quarter 1995. This was down slightly from the 5.3 percent year-over growth for 2nd quarter 1996 compared to 2nd quarter 1995. This decline was due to September's year-over growth of 4.7 percent. September's 4.7 percent job growth rate is still significantly higher than Utah's historic (1950-96) average job growth rate of 3.6 percent.

Housing Prices

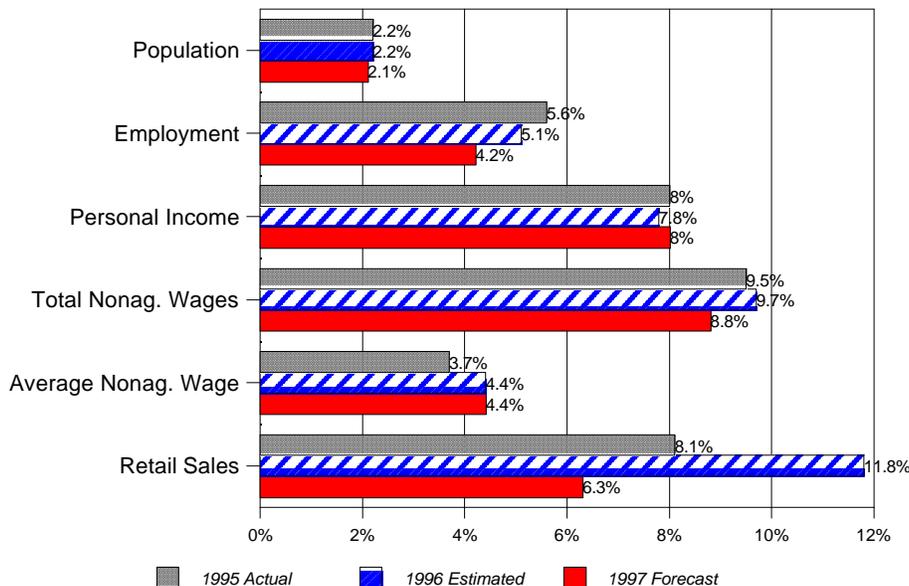
The growth rate in housing prices, as measured by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's repeat sales house price index, has also softened steadily over the last 10 quarters. Housing prices increased 19.5 percent in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and have since declined to 8.3 percent growth in the 4th quarter of 1996, compared to the same quarter in 1995. This 8.3 percent growth for the period ended December 31, 1996 ranked Utah as 3rd highest in the nation for repeat sales, house price appreciation. The median sales price of an existing single-family home in Utah was \$121,800 in the 4th quarter of 1996 according

to the National Association of Realtors. This compares to a median sales price of \$117,600 nationally. Table 7 shows that the growth rate in housing prices is expected to continue to soften into 1997 and 1998. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in December 1996 that housing prices in Utah would grow 4.5 percent in 1997.

Employment

The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.1 percent for February 1997. By comparison, the national unemployment rate for February 1997 was 5.3 percent. Utah placed 2nd in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, 2nd in the U.S. in manufacturing jobs growth, and 8th in the nation in services employment for December 1996 over December 1995. Utah ranked 4th in the nation in personal income growth for 3rd quarter 1996, compared to the same quarter in 1995. Total employment growth in Utah is expected to average about 5.1 percent in 1996 and then decline to 4.2 percent in 1997. RFA forecast in February 1997 that Utah would continue to rank 2nd in the nation (behind Nevada) with employment growth averaging 4.1 percent in 1997.

Utah Economic Indicators-Annual Percent Change: Actual, Estimated, and Forecast



Source: Utah State Revenue Assumptions Committee, and Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 7
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.:
February 1997

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1994 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Forecast	1998 Forecast	% CHG 94-95	% CHG 95-96	% CHG 96-97	% CHG 97-98
PRODUCTION & SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	6,608.7	6,742.9	6,911.5	7,077.3	7,233.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,473.2	4,577.9	4,696.9	4,805.0	4,910.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	921.1	975.9	1,042.3	1,093.3	1,131.6	5.9	6.8	4.9	3.5
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	337.0	319.6	314.5	301.9	294.7	-5.2	-1.6	-4.0	-2.4
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	712.0	775.4	825.8	881.1	934.0	8.9	6.5	6.7	6.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.4	25.1	27.3	28.0	28.4	2.6	9.1	2.5	1.4
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	-3.3	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production (Sales)	Billion Cubic Feet	161.0	164.1	180.1	189.8	201.1	1.9	9.8	5.4	6.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	683.6	650.0	626.0	660.0	660.0	-4.9	-3.7	5.4	0.0
SALES & CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.2	-2.0	2.0	-2.0	3.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.45	1.36	1.46	1.42	1.40	-6.2	7.4	-2.7	-1.4
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	287.7	289.8	305.4	308.2	315.0	0.7	5.4	0.9	2.2
U.S. Repeat Purchase House Price Index	1980Q1=100	185.6	192.0	200.2	206.2	212.8	3.4	4.3	3.0	3.2
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	180.2	199.7	209.1	222.5	228.3	10.8	4.7	6.4	2.6
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,227.8	2,342.7	2,459.8	2,597.6	2,758.6	5.2	5.0	5.6	6.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	75.9	77.6	81.5	85.6	87.7	2.2	5.0	5.0	2.5
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.7	21.6	23.7	20.0	19.7	9.6	9.9	-15.7	-1.4
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,730.1	1,854.6	2,104.5	1,950.0	1,992.9	7.2	13.5	-7.3	2.2
Utah Repeat Purchase House Price Index	1980Q1=100	174.4	196.6	216.4	226.1	233.3	12.7	10.1	4.5	3.2
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	772.2	832.7	951.8	850.0	800.0	7.8	14.3	-10.7	-5.9
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	12,097	13,080	14,623	15,541	17,095	8.1	11.8	6.3	10.0
DEMOGRAPHICS & SENTIMENT										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (BEA)	Millions	260.3	262.8	265.1	267.5	269.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.1	93.6	96.8	94.9	93.1	1.6	3.4	-1.9	-1.9
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,916	1,959	2,002	2,044	2,084	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	22.8	15.0	13.9	12.0	10.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.0	105.9	105.2	105.0	103.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4
PROFITS & PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	531.2	598.9	645.0	676.6	706.4	12.7	7.7	4.9	4.4
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	436.0	472.3	533.9	568.2	592.9	8.3	13.0	6.4	4.3
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	15.5	17.2	20.8	20.4	19.5	10.9	20.7	-1.9	-4.5
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.7	95.0	95.1	95.6	97.3	-1.8	0.1	0.5	1.8
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	20.1	19.1	18.8	19.1	19.4	-4.8	-1.9	1.7	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	16.1	17.1	19.9	20.3	20.7	6.0	16.4	2.0	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.53	1.14	1.35	1.38	1.40	-25.5	18.4	2.2	1.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.07	1.35	0.96	1.02	0.93	26.2	-28.9	6.2	-8.8
INFLATION & INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (Not S.A.)	1982-84=100	148.2	152.4	156.8	160.9	165.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	104.9	107.6	109.9	112.7	115.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.20	5.84	5.30	5.25	5.25	na	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	7.14	8.83	8.27	8.20	8.20	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	4.54	6.00	5.37	5.60	5.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.25	5.49	5.01	4.97	4.97	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	7.37	6.88	6.70	6.70	6.40	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT & WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	114.2	117.2	119.5	121.5	123.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	26,939	27,845	28,861	29,831	30,891	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,075	3,263	3,449	3,625	3,807	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DES)	Thousands	859.6	907.9	954.2	994.3	1,032.1	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.8
Utah Average Nonagricultural Wage	Dollars	22,408	23,236	24,258	25,326	26,440	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.4
Utah Total Nonagricultural Wages (DES)	Million Dollars	19,262	21,096	23,147	25,181	27,288	9.5	9.7	8.8	8.4
INCOME & UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	5,740	6,098	6,433	6,742	7,073	6.2	5.5	4.8	4.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	32,940	35,578	38,353	41,421	44,693	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.9
Utah Adjusted Gross Income	Million Dollars	24,212	26,507	29,158	31,578	34,420	9.5	10.0	8.3	9.0
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	na	na	na	na

Source: Revenue Assumptions Committee and Economic Coordinating Committee

Recent Tax and Fee Changes

Tax and fee collections have been reduced due to legislation that came out of general and special legislative sessions over the past four years. The 1994 general legislative session enacted \$18.8 million in tax reductions in FY 1995. Another round of cuts during the 1995 general legislative session reduced taxes an additional \$141.9 million. Taxes were reduced another \$109.6 million during the 1996 general and special legislative sessions. During the 1997 legislative session, a number of bills affecting taxes and fees were passed. Most of them were to address the highway infrastructure needs:

H.B. 27 — Cigarette Tax Increase and Regulation (Tanner, J.) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack and specifies the programs on which the increased revenue can be spent. Estimated gain of revenue is \$21,800,000.

H.B. 98 — Local Taxing Authority (Valentine, J.) Limits cities authority to impose business license fees as broad taxes, clarifies the authority of municipalities to tax telephone service, authorizes municipalities to impose transient room taxes, authorizes municipalities to impose additional resort community sales taxes, and allows for a 1/4th cent sales tax increase if not in a transit district. Estimated gain of revenue could be as much as \$40,300,000 to cities.

H.B. 111 — Transportation Corridor Funding (Dillree, M) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors. Monies are deposited into the restricted Transportation Corridor Preservation Revolving Loan Fund. Estimated amount is \$4,300,000.

H.B. 413 — Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding (Fox, C.) Diverts the state's 1/64th cent sales tax currently earmarked for Olympics facilities to state roads starting January 1, 2000. Counties, cities, and towns are allowed to retain their local 1/64th cent sales tax after Olympics funding has ceased. The estimated gain of revenue to the state is \$4,200,000.

H.B. 414 — Registration Fee on Vehicles (Valentine, J.) Increases the vehicle registration fee by \$10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent. Monies are deposited into the restricted Centennial Highway Trust Fund. Estimated gain of revenue is \$16,500,000.

S.B. 26 — Sales Tax Option for Counties (Mansell, L.) Authorizes a county-option sales tax of 1/4th cent which must be offset by property tax reductions, requires the counties to hold public hearings on such a tax, and provides procedures for distributing revenue generated by the tax. Shifts up to \$56,368,000 from property taxes to sales taxes within the counties.

S.B. 161 — Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements (Peterson, C.) Amends certain uses of the information in the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database. Monies are deposited into the Transportation Fund and as such are shared with local governments. Estimated gain of revenue is \$870,000.

S.B. 243 — Bonds for Highway Funding (Hillyard, L.)

Authorizes bonds for Utah's \$2.6 billion highway funding project; exempts bonding for these highways from the state's spending limitation statute; imposes a backup property tax for the repayment of bonds if funds from other sources are insufficient to cover obligations. Bonding can be up to \$600,000,000, but cannot exceed \$350,000,000 in FY 1998 and FY 1999.

S.B. 251 — Uniform Fees on Tangible Personal Property (Peterson, C.) Decreases the property tax on motor vehicles from 1.7 percent to 1.5 percent or by about 12 percent. Passage of this bill will decrease the property taxes paid by vehicle owners by approximately \$16,300,000. The net effect will be revenue neutral, however, because there will be a corresponding increase in the other property tax rates.

S.B. 252 — Collection of Fuel Tax (Stephenson, H.) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries and terminals. Requires exempt users to apply for a refund as is done with gasoline. Monies are deposited into the Transportation Fund and as such are shared with local governments. Estimated gain of revenue is \$10,000,000.

S.B. 253 — Sales Tax Reduction, Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (McAllister, L.) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Monies are deposited into the Transportation Fund and as such are shared with local governments. Enactment of this bill will generate \$63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the 5 cents increase in the gas tax and the additional 1/2 cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of \$34,300,000 due to the sales tax reduction. Estimated net gain of revenue is \$28,950,000.

Table 8
Major State Tax and Fee Changes
1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Legislative Sessions (A) (B)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax Change	Enforcement, Fee, or Fine Change
FY 1995			
H.B. 162 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax - Repeal of Flood Tax Authorization	\$(23,600,000)	NA
H.B. 346 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption - Pollution Control Facilities	\$1,400,000	NA
S.B. 090 (1994 Session)	Property Tax Rate & Residence Exemption Changes	\$(8,500,000)	NA
S.B. 191 (1994 Session)	Treatment of Admissions and User Fees	\$3,290,000	NA
S.B. 238 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions - Building Materials	\$6,920,000	NA
FY 1996			
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax on Construction Projects	\$(2,000,000)	NA
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995)	Property Tax Reduction (1)	\$(141,440,83)	NA
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995)	Income Tax Increase (1)	\$4,500,000	NA
S.B. 254 (1995 Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes	\$9,400,000	NA
S.B. 289 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax - Mobile Homes	\$(1,400,000)	NA
FY 1997			
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995)	Property Taxes (Restricted to New Growth, 1995 Session) (1)	\$(8,703,800)	NA
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Additional Sales Tax on Construction Projects (1995 Session)	\$(2,000,000)	NA
H.B. 349 (1996 Regular)	Gross Receipts Taxes - Modifications (2)	\$(4,750,000)	NA
H.B. 404 (1996 Regular)	Income Tax - Health Care Insurance Deduction (3)	\$(4,000,000)	NA
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular)	Minimum School Program Act (Property Taxes)	\$(30,000,000)	NA
H.B. 3001 (1996 Nov.)	Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 Nov. Session) (4)	\$(8,700,000)	NA
S.B. 237 (1996 Regular)	Income Tax Rate Reductions (5)	\$(41,000,000)	NA
FY 1998			
H.B. 3001 (1996 Nov.)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 Nov. Session) (4)	\$(8,700,000)	NA
S.B. 161 (1997 Session)	Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements	NA	\$870,000
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Fuel Tax Collection (6)	NA	\$10,000,000
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (7)	\$63,250,000	NA
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Reduction (7)	\$(34,300,000)	NA
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8)	\$21,800,000	NA
H.B. 111 (1997 Session)	Transportation Corridor Funding (9)	\$4,300,000	NA
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Registration Fee on Vehicles (10)	NA	\$16,500,000
FY 1999			
H.B. 3001 (1996 Nov.)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 Nov. Session) (4)	\$(11,200,000)	NA

TABLE 8 ENDNOTES:

(A) This table shows the fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases only. Changes in local taxes are not included. Extensions of existing exemptions are also not included. S.B. 36 (1997 Session) extends the tax credit for energy savings systems (at a cost of \$27,000), S.B. 41 (1997 Session) extends the coal tax credit exemption (at a cost of \$250,000); and, S.B. 139 (1997 Session) extends the tax credit for wood or pellet burning stoves (at a cost of \$35,000). The April 1996 Special Session of the Legislature passed SB1004 (Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Steel Mill Contracts and Orders) to partially extend the sales tax exemption for steel mills. The original exemption (H.B. 145, 1994 Session) expires in FY 1997.

(B) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by \$36 million beginning in FY 1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill. H.B. 413 (Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding, 1997 Session) diverts \$4,200,000 in FY 2001 in sales tax revenues currently earmarked for the Olympics to roads. Finally, H.B. 94 (1997 Session) shifts \$210,000 from unrestricted criminal surcharge funds to a restricted Guardian Ad Litem account.

(1) In 1995 the Legislature and Tax Commission increased the residential exemption from 32% to 45%, decreased the basic school rate from .00422 to .00264, and reduced the state assessing and collecting rate from .0003 to .000281. The 1995 Legislature also restricted the growth in taxable valuations to new growth only, effective in fiscal year 1997. In 1996 the Legislature further ordered the Tax Commission to reduce the basic school rate to a level sufficient to generate a \$30 million tax cut. Income tax collections will increase due to lower property tax deductions on income tax forms.

(2) Effective January 1, 1996, reduced gross receipts tax rates 53 percent to benefit electric utilities.

(3) Effective January 1, 1996, allows 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, to be deducted against state taxes owed.

(4) As of July 1996 (FY 1997) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY 1999 was \$28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption which raised the fiscal note for FY 1999 to \$71.3 million. In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to \$28.6 million in FY 1999.

(5) Reduced effective income tax rates as of January 1, 1996. Reduced top rate from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over \$7,500. The minimum income tax rate will be reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%.

(6) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.

(7) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate \$63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the 1/2 cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of \$34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is \$28,950,000.

(8) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY 1997 fiscal impact is from stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.

(9) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.

(10) Increases the vehicle registration fee by \$10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent.

Table 9
State Tax and Fee Changes
1997 Legislative Session (A) (B)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax Change	Enforcement, Fee, or Fine Change
FY 1997			
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (1)	\$462,000	NA
FY 1998			
S.B. 29 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption for Scrap Recyclers	\$(76,900)	NA
S.B. 50 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Refund On Donated Food	\$(86,500)	NA
S.B. 161 (1997 Session)	Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements	NA	\$870,000
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Collection of Fuel Tax (2)	NA	\$10,000,000
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (3)	\$63,250,000	NA
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Reduction (3)	\$(34,300,000)	NA
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (1)	\$21,800,000	NA
H.B. 84 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption for Employee Transportation	\$(9,500)	NA
H.B. 111 (1997 Session)	Transportation Corridor Funding (4)	\$4,300,000	NA
H.B. 124 (1997 Session)	Licensing of Day Care Facilities	NA	\$15,000
H.B. 359 (1997 Session)	Endangered Species Mitigation Fund (5)	\$400,000	NA
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Registration Fee on Vehicles (6)	NA	\$16,500,000
FY 1999			
S.B. 29 (1997 Session)	Additional Sales Tax Exemption for Scrap Recyclers	\$(51,300)	NA
S.B. 50 (1997 Session)	Additional Sales Tax Refund On Donated Food	\$(91,500)	NA
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Additional Collection of Fuel Tax	NA	\$300,000
H.B. 154 (1997 Session)	Property Tax Circuit Breaker	\$(215,000)	NA
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Additional Registration Fee on Vehicles	NA	\$495,000

(A) This table shows the fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases only. Changes in local taxes are not included. Extensions of existing exemptions are also not included. S.B. 36 extends the tax credit for energy savings systems (at a cost of \$27,000), S.B. 41 extends the coal tax credit exemption (at a cost of \$250,000); and, S.B. 139 extends the tax credit for wood or pellet burning stoves (at a cost of \$35,000).

(B) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by \$36 million beginning in FY1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill. H.B. 413 (Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding, 1997 Session) diverts \$4,200,000 in FY 2001 in sales tax revenues currently earmarked for the Olympics to roads. And, H. B. 94 shifts \$210,000 from unrestricted criminal surcharge funds to a restricted Guardian Ad Litem account.

(1) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY1997 fiscal impact is from anticipated stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.

(2) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.

(3) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate \$63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of \$34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is \$28,950,000.

(4) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.

(5) Creates an Endangered Species Mitigation Fund and imposes a royalty tax on brine shrimp harvesting.

(6) Increases the vehicle registration fee by \$10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent.

Census 2000

The census is coming! Three years from this month, on April 1, 2000, Utahns will be asked to fill out a census form. The federal census is taken only once every ten years and an accurate census is of major importance to Utah and the nation.

Basic Objectives

The goal for the 2000 census is a simpler, cheaper and more accurate census. The Census Bureau plans to achieve those goals by meeting four basic objectives:

- ◆ Make every effort to count every resident of the United States using simple, easy-to-read forms.
- ◆ Implement an open process that diverse groups and interests can understand and support.
- ◆ Eliminate the differential in the count of racial and ethnic groups.
- ◆ Produce a “one-number census” that is right the first time and allows the decennial results to be improved statistically.

Strategies

The Census Bureau has developed four strategies to achieve a simpler, cheaper, and more accurate census. They plan to:

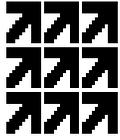
- ◆ **Build Partnerships at Every Stage of the Process** — The Census Bureau will find partners in state, local and tribal governments, community groups, other federal agencies, and the private sector. Partnerships are critical to accurately describing local conditions and circumstances, correcting maps and address lists, placing census forms in locations strategic to the community, and advertising and processing the census.
- ◆ **Keep it Simple** — The census forms will be redesigned to make them easier to read and fill out. For the first time, census forms will also be available at post offices, stores, community centers, schools, and other public places.
- ◆ **Use Technology Intelligently** — New technology will be used to convert completed forms to computer files. Sophisticated software will be used to spot duplicate census forms and improve the efficiency of data collection.
- ◆ **Increase the Use of Statistical Methods** — Incorporating widely accepted scientific, statistical methods will save money and produce a “one-number” census.

Key Issues

Key issues affecting the design and scope of the 2000 census must be resolved by Congress and the Census Bureau in the next two years, as the Bureau prepares for a dry run of census operations in March 1998. In the coming months, the following issues are likely to receive heightened scrutiny:

- ◆ **Funding** — The plan unveiled in February 1996 would cost \$4 billion over the 10-year census cycle. Further refinements in the way the sample is drawn for estimating households that do not respond could lower the cost to \$3.7 billion. Since President Clinton submitted his FY 98 budget to Congress in February, the Legislative Appropriations Committees have continued to debate with this issue.
- ◆ **Content** — The Census Bureau is required by law (13 U.S.C. (141(f)) to give Congress, by April 1, 1997, a list of the question topics it intends to include on the short and long census forms. The actual working of the questions follows a year later (by April 1, 1988). The Census Bureau plan calls for six population subjects and one housing subject to be covered on the short-form questionnaire, making it the shortest form in 180 years. The long form, with 34 subjects, includes one new subject, required by the Welfare Reform Act, concerning grandparents as caregivers. Two other new subjects may be added: support expenditures and health coverage, and household noncash benefits. These are contingent on a possible government-wide redefinition of poverty. Five subjects that appeared on the 1990 census long form were dropped: children ever born (fertility), year last worked, source of water, sewage disposal, and condominium status.
- ◆ **Sampling** — The controversy over the Bureau’s proposed use of sampling and statistical methods in the 2000 census is far from settled. Last year, the House Committee on Government Reform & Oversight approved a non-binding report that recommended against the use of sampling to complete the count or to adjust the initial numbers. Both the House and the Senate are likely to consider definitive measures that would prohibit the use of sampling and statistical estimation in 2000.
- ◆ **Race and ethnicity** — Late this spring, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is expected to release its recommendations for changes, if any, to the Federal categories for collecting data on race and ethnicity. Congress is likely to hold hearings on this issue, particularly if there are strong reactions from the public to OMB’s recommendations.

These are not the only issues that Congress and the Census Bureau must address in the next few years. In subsequent issues of the *Utah Data Guide* readers will be kept abreast of new developments concerning Census 2000. For more information contact the Utah Data Center at (801) 538-1550 or the Census Bureau’s Public Information Office at (301) 457-2000. Census 2000 information can also be obtained via the Census Bureau web site at <http://www.census.gov>.



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

Bulk Rate
U.S. Post
PAID
S.L.C., Utah
Permit 4621

Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic & Business Research, U of U . . . Frank Hachman (581-3353)
 Dept. of Community & Economic Development Doug Jex (538-8897)
 Dept. of Employment Security Ken Jensen (536-7813)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory Yun Kim (797-1231)
 Office of Public Health Data Bob Rolfs, M.D. (538-6035)
 Utah State Office of Education Patricia Bowles (538-7577)
 Utah Foundation Jim Robson (364-1837)
 Utah League of Cities & Towns Scott Brian (328-1601)
 Utah Issues Patrick Poulin (521-2035)
 Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics Gertrude Tahgur (722-5141)
 Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Terry Dahlin (378-4482)
 Marriott Library, U of U Maxine Haggerty (581-8394)
 Merrill Library, USU John Walters (797-2683)
 Stewart Library, WSU Kathy Payne (626-6181)
 Southern Utah University Library Suzanne Julian (586-7946)
 State Library Div. of Utah Lennis Anderson (468-6777)
 Salt Lake County Library System James Howells (943-4636)
 Salt Lake City Library Donna Jacobsen (524-8211)
 Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (451-2322)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Jeff Gilbert (752-7242)
 Five County AOG Ken Sizemore (671-3548)
 Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (377-2262)
 Six County AOG Emery Polelonema (896-9222)
 Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (637-5444)
 Uintah Basin AOG Greg Richens (722-4518)
 Wasatch Front Regional Council Mick Crandall (292-4469)
 Utah Navajo Development Council Minnie John (672-2381)
 Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU Derek Snow (586-5405)
 Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SLCC Barry Bartlett (255-5991)
 County-Wide Planning & Development Mark Teuscher (753-3631)
 Economic Development Corp. Of Utah Tom Scott (328-8824)
 Moab Area Economic Development Earl Sires (259-1346)
 Park City Chamber/Bureau Mary Bradley (649-6100)
 Uintah County Economic Development Marie Yoder (789-1354)
 Utah Valley Economic Development Assoc. Richard Bradford (370-8100)
 Weber Economic Development Corp. Jennifer Pleus (621-8300)

☎ All area codes are (801)

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director
 Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochnour, Director
 David Abel, Research Analyst, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036
 Susan Rutherford, Research Analyst, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036
 Kirin McInnis, State Data Center Coordinator, Editor of *Utah Data Guide*
 Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
 Julie Johnsson, Electronic Information Specialist
 Matt Austin, Research Analyst, Web Master
 Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic and Demographic Research
 Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
 Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic and Revenue Forecasts
 James Coles, Intern

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 36 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.

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. GOPB and DEA maintain a world wide web home page at <http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea>.

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