

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

## Utah's Exports

Utah's international merchandise exports were \$3.5 billion during 1998, up \$200 million from the preliminary estimate presented in the 1999 *Economic Report to the Governor*. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) obtains Utah's quarterly export data from the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). MISER's export data originate with the U.S. Customs Service, which regulates trade in goods and services between America and the rest of the world. Though the data originate with the Customs Service, the Census Bureau processes the raw customs data before disseminating export information to MISER and others. Merchandise export data exclude services such as computer software.

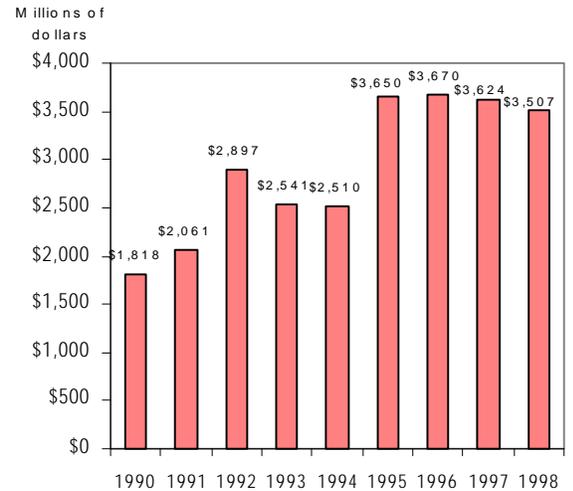
At the time the *Economic Report to the Governor* goes to press, GOPB has only the first three of a given year's four quarters of export data-- fourth quarter data is typically available in the spring of the following year. Based on the first three quarters of data for 1998, GOPB estimated Utah's 1998 merchandise exports were \$3.3 billion. Fortunately, because of a strong fourth quarter, GOPB's estimate was \$200 million below the \$3.5 billion actually recorded.

Utah's exports doubled from \$1.8 billion to \$3.5 billion from 1990 to 1998 (see figure). Some of this growth is due to better reporting, but much of the growth reflects the globalization of Utah's economy. The table on the following page presents exports by industry from 1990 to 1998. Most of the growth comes from primary metal products—steel and copper. Other strong sources of growth are transportation equipment (airbags), chemicals, and processed food. The industries accounting for the greatest shares of exports are: 1) primary metal products; 2) electrical/electronic machinery equipment and supplies; 3) transportation equipment; 4) industrial machinery, except electrical; 5) chemical and allied products; and 6) instruments and related products. Very strong growth rates from 1990 and 1998 were seen in the following industries: 1) agricultural products, 2) forestry products, 3) leather and leather products, 4) primary metal products, and 5) miscellaneous manufactured commodities.

Mostly due to low commodity prices and the Asian economic slowdown, Utah's exports have been flat in the \$3.6 billion range since 1995. The table on page 3 presents exports by industry to the top ten purchasing countries. Though the United Kingdom, Canada, and Switzerland purchase the most exports, Japan is the number 4 buyer of Utah's goods. Further, the Philippines, Malaysia, and South Korea are all in the top 10. The data suggests the worst of the Asian crisis may have passed and Utah firms can look forward to selling more goods to Asian partners.

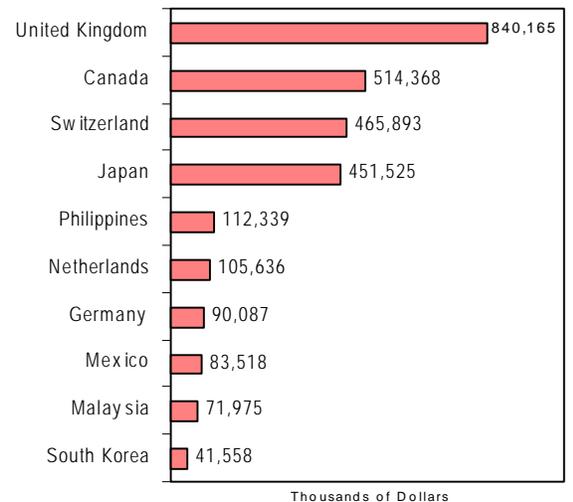
More information about MISER's export data program can be obtained on the internet at: <http://www.umass.edu/miser/axes/index.html>.

*Exports Have Doubled since 1990, Largely because of the Globalization of Utah's Economy*



Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

*The United Kingdom Purchases More of Utah's Exports than Any Other Country.*



Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

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## Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry: 1990 to 1998 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990-98	1997-98
1 Agricultural Products	1,864.1	1,477.2	1,057.6	2,900.1	4,229.1	1,992.7	6,126.3	20,386.1	20,020.4	974.0%	-1.8%
2 Livestock and Livestock Products	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	194.6	360.9	349.5	127.5%	-3.2%
8 Forestry Products	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	61.2	463.1	450.2	757.5%	-2.8%
9 Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,010.2	7,232.6	852.7	49.1%	-88.2%
10 Metallic Ores and Concentrates	209,220.6	196,613.3	282,205.1	224,861.2	283,769.2	424,845.9	218,327.4	208,140.4	51,161.2	-75.5%	-75.4%
12 Bituminous Coal and Lignite	64,021.2	84,073.2	78,485.8	81,193.1	81,921.4	132,691.5	193,172.5	139,330.4	141,536.2	121.1%	1.6%
13 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.8	13.5	49.1		263.3%
14 Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	5,166.0	7,833.0	11,766.7	8,153.6	8,962.7	10,174.5	9,914.4	10,072.3	8,110.7	57.0%	-19.5%
20 Food and Kindred Products	57,903.5	54,963.2	60,006.5	74,419.4	72,801.8	136,959.4	138,575.6	159,524.7	157,052.5	171.2%	-1.5%
22 Textile Mill Products	2,162.2	1,644.9	1,590.6	2,107.2	2,836.0	3,062.3	2,127.0	4,479.2	3,686.1	70.5%	-17.7%
23 Apparel and Related Products	3,368.5	4,969.3	7,538.9	6,276.2	8,154.2	13,427.0	14,844.8	8,025.5	6,056.1	79.8%	-24.5%
24 Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,687.3	947.0	3,098.8	917.0	894.3	1,976.9	2,139.9	1,485.9	1,443.2	-14.5%	-2.9%
25 Furniture and Fixtures	1,806.4	2,964.6	6,742.7	3,766.4	2,845.8	3,630.1	6,729.6	5,000.9	6,520.7	261.0%	30.4%
26 Paper and Allied Products	12,563.5	6,650.0	3,175.0	9,241.3	3,184.0	3,794.4	5,470.7	8,797.3	12,174.9	-3.1%	38.4%
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	34,539.9	19,731.5	22,619.8	26,359.0	26,808.8	30,323.8	38,585.1	38,583.5	25,156.6	-27.2%	-34.8%
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	66,567.4	60,072.8	94,803.4	98,883.0	157,377.4	148,209.9	210,758.8	230,667.0	219,190.3	229.3%	-5.0%
29 Petroleum Refining and Related Products	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	319.7	98.4	1,780.1	-54.7%	1709.3%
30 Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	9,675.8	23,318.5	8,724.5	11,544.2	14,732.0	30,061.9	27,580.8	43,735.5	32,979.1	240.8%	-24.6%
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,404.0	2,413.5	3,902.0	2,709.8	3,965.3	4,905.8	6,054.0	6,169.1	8,339.4	494.0%	35.2%
32 Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	3,676.3	3,552.2	5,477.2	8,610.1	4,702.8	4,780.2	5,858.7	8,777.1	7,652.1	108.1%	-12.8%
33 Primary Metal Products	322,645.9	616,094.1	1,313,756.9	931,868.6	915,393.7	1,252,373.5	1,097,705.7	1,102,071.9	1,286,250.6	298.7%	16.7%
34 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	36,721.2	65,105.2	62,682.0	51,831.0	38,392.7	106,340.8	96,508.8	70,850.4	59,990.3	63.4%	-15.3%
35 Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	202,848.0	195,040.1	153,313.0	214,509.6	204,532.0	308,919.6	427,352.7	305,923.7	262,917.9	29.6%	-14.1%
36 Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	446,497.0	402,726.3	325,596.4	329,298.6	228,041.7	323,976.5	368,227.1	412,868.0	451,126.9	1.0%	9.3%
37 Transportation Equipment	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	393,312.8	455,364.3	428,365.0	196.8%	-5.9%
38 Instruments and Related Products	128,715.6	109,561.9	111,647.5	124,175.8	141,979.5	156,699.0	191,855.8	218,379.7	202,120.0	57.0%	-7.4%
39 Misc. Manufactured Commodities	22,642.4	31,033.1	39,975.9	47,299.8	67,586.0	77,294.2	78,697.3	107,277.8	83,639.3	269.4%	-22.0%
91 Scrap and Waste	20,099.5	14,665.8	8,700.7	12,598.5	10,622.1	208,184.3	86,135.2	6,895.7	3,737.8	-81.4%	-45.8%
92 Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	4,653.4	2,871.5	1,001.9	1,871.5	1,608.1	4,594.5	3,754.1	6,527.4	4,841.5	4.0%	-25.8%
98 Miscellaneous	8,970.8	10,668.3	11,526.6	8,937.7	9,225.4	8,317.9	33,988.0	36,819.4	19,860.9	121.4%	-46.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818,445</b>	<b>2,061,241</b>	<b>2,897,458</b>	<b>2,540,541</b>	<b>2,510,465</b>	<b>3,649,796</b>	<b>3,670,399</b>	<b>3,624,321</b>	<b>3,507,411</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

## Exports by Industry to the Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 1998 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry	Canada	Germany	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	South Korea	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1	Agricultural Products	279	0	0	8,096	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Forestry Products	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	5,431	0	0	0	13,802	0	0	0	0	42
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	337	0	136,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,221	1,102	845	0	207	2,138	0	419	0	354
20	Food and Kindred Products	28,859	642	61,629	2,133	2,980	4,265	241	4,402	0	896
22	Textile Mill Products	644	0	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	15
23	Apparel and Related Products	1,324	326	824	0	0	0	0	0	100	598
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	370	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Furniture and Fixtures	3,640	0	0	0	471	0	0	0	0	501
26	Paper and Allied Products	9,219	0	344	79	1,129	0	0	0	0	199
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	5,815	820	1,637	244	3,195	420	1,554	143	0	2,213
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	41,780	3,584	70,680	1,356	8,438	8,259	497	1,904	543	3,042
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	4,309	140	4,758	1,033	4,579	161	0	221	111	1,816
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,564	0	4,500	0	257	357	0	0	0	352
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	1,466	843	202	0	543	0	0	1,022	0	1,479
33	Primary Metal Products	50,494	811	3,266	0	1,056	1,054	0	0	457,003	735,962
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	20,686	971	1,675	87	3,225	380	0	278	0	2,522
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	79,031	7,656	11,242	11,498	9,424	9,920	1,587	1,525	922	14,511
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	64,654	11,348	20,251	46,752	6,648	8,106	108,032	5,610	632	35,603
37	Transportation Equipment	128,100	47,464	69,256	0	20,597	56,716	0	23,614	724	14,342
38	Instruments and Related Products	22,609	10,159	51,015	649	2,500	12,505	306	2,045	5,143	17,968
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	26,586	3,980	8,742	48	1,135	1,131	122	374	715	6,170
91	Scrap and Waste	400	0	215	0	2,633	0	0	0	0	0
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	1,583	0	2,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
98	Special Classification Provisions	10,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Miscellaneous	2,914	243	1,348	0	361	224	0	0	0	1,448
<b>Total</b>		<b>514,368</b>	<b>90,087</b>	<b>451,525</b>	<b>71,975</b>	<b>83,518</b>	<b>105,636</b>	<b>112,339</b>	<b>41,558</b>	<b>465,893</b>	<b>840,165</b>

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

April 1, 2000 is just 11 months away. Each issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

## 1999

February-June

- Field check of all urban addresses

May

- 1999 Western State Data Center Meeting in Reno, NV

August-September

- Remaining local census offices open in Utah

October

- 1999 National State Data Center Meeting in Washington, D.C.

## 2000

January-March

- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March

- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas
- Special place enumeration

### APRIL 1, 2000 CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30

- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000

- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

## 2001

April 1, 2001

- All states receive redistricting counts

## COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

### CENSUS 2000:

### RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, and ANCESTRY



#### WHY WILL CENSUS 2000 ASK ABOUT RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND ANCESTRY?

People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funds and valuable information for planning schools, hospitals, and roads. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular interest to certain racial or ethnic groups.

All levels of government need information on race, Hispanic origin, and ancestry to implement and evaluate programs such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, Civil Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, and others. Also, both public and private organizations use this data to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community, or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store.



For the first time ever, people answering the census will be able to select more than one racial category to indicate mixed racial heritage. The groups shown in the census race question collapse into six race groups needed by the federal government: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islanders. People who mark the American Indian and Alaska Native category are asked to provide the name of their principal or enrolled tribe. People who say they are "Other Asian," "Other Pacific Islander," and/or "Some Other Race" category are asked to write in their race.

The Hispanic origin question on the questionnaire must be answered by EVERYONE. Those who are not of Hispanic origin are asked to mark the box "NO, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." People who are of Hispanic origin are asked to indicate the specific group they belong to: Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or other groups, such as Spanish, Honduran, or Venezuelan.



#### HOW DO I ANSWER THE ANCESTRY QUESTION?

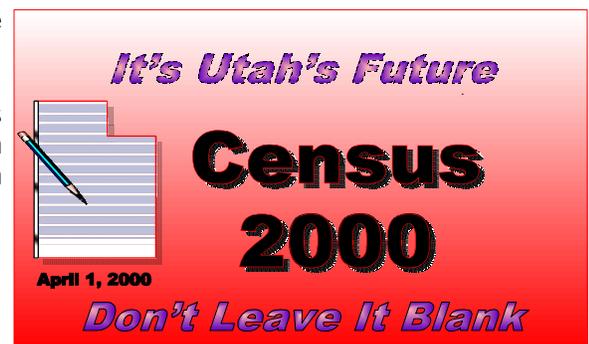
Ancestry refers to an individual's nationality, lineage, or country in which the individual or the individual's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Examples of ancestries are Polish, Jamaican, Egyptian, and Taiwanese. The ancestry question permits people to identify groups not listed in the race and Hispanic Origin questions, such as Dominican, Lebanese, Cambodian, or Dutch. Ancestry is asked only on the long form- the longer questionnaire that goes out to one in six households. This sample is large enough to produce reliable information for all but the smallest areas.



### Promoting Census 2000: Utah's Logo

The logo shown here will be used in the Utah State Data Center's efforts to promote Census 2000. The State Data Center recognizes the need for an accurate and complete count of Utah's population. Census 2000 will be the information cornerstone for the next decade. Billions of dollars of federal, state and local funds will be spent on thousands of projects across our nation. How and where that money is spent depends on the census numbers. For example, decisions about education, health care, job training and business are based on information about children, the elderly, the unemployed or underemployed. Moreover, the development of public transportation systems and traffic control are based on where people work and live. Census 2000 is our chance to make sure that the new century begins with an accurate and complete picture of our community.

The logo borrows from one of the Census Bureau's taglines "It's Your future, Don't Leave It Blank." Look for the logo on Census 2000 promotional material produced by the Utah State Data Center.



## MEASURES of CHILD WELL-BEING in UTAH



This year the databook, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1999*, has adopted the theme "Kids Under Construction." This theme makes the point that like road construction, the state must plan for the healthy development of children. Quality materials, tools, and professionals are needed to complete the job right from start to finish, from birth to adulthood, from point A to point B.

The report has been prepared by Utah KIDS COUNT, a project of Utah Children. The Utah Kids Count project is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Measures of the health, education, safety, and economic security of Utah's children are provided. State and county data tables and some small area analysis are included. Approximately 3,500 copies of the report will be distributed. Order the report for \$10 by contacting Utah Children at (801) 364-1182.



### Indicators of Child Well-Being in Utah

Education Measurements	1995-1996	1996-1997
<b>Average Class Size</b>		
# of students per teacher in kindergarten	22.0	21.1
grades 1-6	23.7	22.2
grades 7-12	26.9	25.3
<b>Current Expenditures Per Pupil</b>		
\$ per pupil	\$3,334	\$3,596
<b>Dropout Rates</b>		
% dropout - grades 7 to 12	3.6%	3.3%
<b>Fall Enrollments</b>	473,666	478,028
% of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch	29%	28%
<b>Stanford Achievement Test Total Basic Battery Score (a)</b>		
Grade 5	53	50
Grade 8	50	54
Grade 11	56	60

Economic Security Measurements	1996	1997
<b>Divorces</b>	8,789	9,065
# of divorces per 1,000 population	4.4	4.4
<b>Unemployment</b>	35,030	32,315
rate	3.5%	3.1%
<b>1993</b>		
<b>Poverty</b>	93,257	
Children in poverty	12.2%	
% of children in families in poverty		
<b>FY1997</b>		
<b>Families Employment Program</b>	14,445	
# of cases	24,470	
# of child recipients	35,673	
<b>1998</b>		
<b>Median Family Income</b>	\$45,200	

Safety Measurements	1996	1997
<b>Child Abuse and Neglect</b>		
# of substantiated victims	8,581	9,185
<b>Children Discharged from Hospital for Injuries, Age 0-17</b>	2,698	3,127
rate per 10,000 population	40	46
<b>Juvenile Offenses, Age 17 and under</b>		
Life Endangering Felony	1,353	1,384
rate per 10,000 population	19.9	20.4
All Other Felonies	4,868	5,052
rate per 10,000 population	71.4	74.4
Misdemeanors	48,523	46,282
rate per 10,000 population	711.9	681.8
<b>1988-1992</b>		
<b>1993-1997</b>		
<b>Child Deaths</b>		
# of deaths to children ages 1 to 19	13,001	15,040
rate per 100,000 population	39.5	43.6
<b>Violent Deaths</b>		
# of deaths from violent causes to teens ages 1 to 19	883	1,040
rate per 100,000 population	26.8	29.4

Health Measurements	1996	1997
<b>Prenatal Care</b>		
% of births with prenatal care in first trimester	83.7%	83.3%
<b>1988-1992</b>		
<b>1993-1997</b>		
<b>Low Birth Weight Babies</b>	10,400	12,562
% of births that were babies less than 5.5 pounds	5.8%	6.3%
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	1,290	1,166
# deaths to infants <1 years old per 1,000 births	7.1	5.8
<b>Births to Single Teens, Age 15-17</b>	3,876	5,310
rate per 1,000 girls age 15-17	16.6	18.9
<b>Births to All Teens, Age 15-17</b>	6,044	7,214
rate per 1,000 girls age 15-17	25.9	25.7

(a) A score of 50 is the national norm. 1995-96 scores are not comparable to 1996-97 scores due to a change in the test.

Source: *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1996*, and *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997*, Utah Children.

## CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

### Employment and Unemployment

Utah's nonfarm job growth continues to moderate and has fallen below its long-term (1950 to 1997) historic, annual average rate of 3.6%. Job growth in Utah has been cut in half over the last 16 quarters for which data is available. According to the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services, the year-over job growth rate peaked at 6.3% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1994, and has declined thereafter to 2.9% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1998. More recent data from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that job growth in Utah was 2.5% for March 1999 compared to the same month in 1998; for an increase of 24,900 jobs. Construction had the highest growth rate at 6.6%; whereas, services at 4.5% added the most jobs to the economy (12,400). Manufacturing had a -0.4% growth rate for a loss of 600 jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported that the unemployment rate in Utah was 3.4% for March 1999; whereas, the national unemployment rate was 4.2%.

According to Western Blue Chip Economic Forecasts, Utah placed 12<sup>th</sup> in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth for all of 1998 compared to 1997. Regional Financial Associates reported in March 1999 that Utah placed 11<sup>th</sup> in the U.S. in total nonagricultural job growth for January 1999 compared to January 1998. Total employment growth in Utah is expected to average 3.0% in 1998 and then decline to 2.6% in 1999 as shown on the adjacent economic indicators table. National job growth, by comparison, is expected to average 2.5% in 1998 and 1.6% in 1999 according to WEFA (a national economic consulting firm).

### Income

Recently released data (April 1999) from the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis shows that personal income growth in Utah declined each year from 1995 (8.7%) to 1998 (5.9%). This data shows that Utah ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the nation in personal income growth for 1998 compared to 1997. The national average was 5.4% growth from 1997 to 1998. By comparison, Utah ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the nation in personal income growth at 7.3% in 1997 compared to 1996. This data differs slightly from that shown in the economic indicators table which was developed in February.

The April data also shows Utah's per capita income ranking dropping from 44<sup>th</sup> in the nation in 1997, to 45<sup>th</sup> in 1998. The reason for this is that population in Utah grew faster than population in the nation relative to income growth. Although personal income grew 5.9% in Utah and only 5.4% in the nation, population in Utah grew even faster at 1.7% compared to 1.0% in the nation. This resulted in per capita income growth of only 4.1% in Utah compared to 4.4% nationwide, and dropped Utah's ranking from 44<sup>th</sup> to 45<sup>th</sup>. Utah's 1998 per capita income of \$21,019 was 79.6% of the nations per capita income of \$26,412. In 1997 it was 79.8%.

### Pay

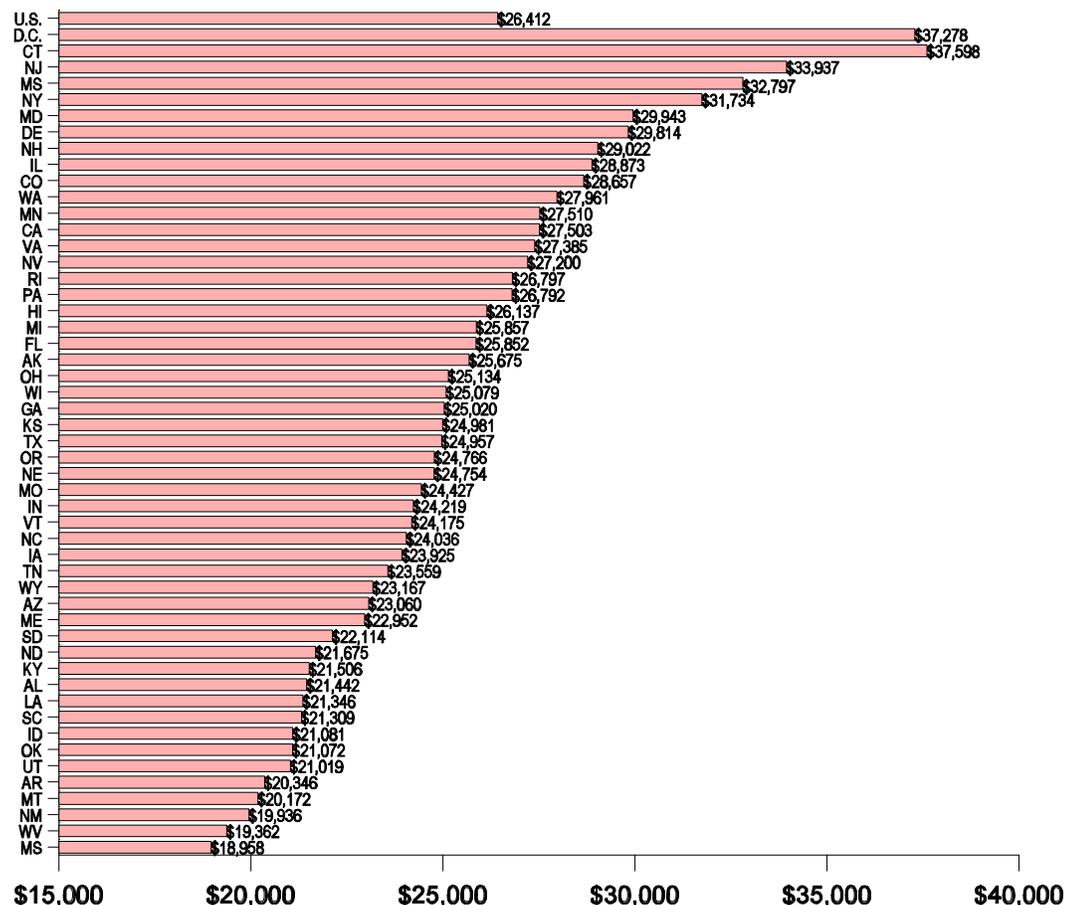
Average pay in Utah has exceeded the growth in consumer price inflation since 1995, and is expected to continue to exceed inflation growth through 2000. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has not issued wage (annual pay) comparisons for states since its last release of September 11, 1997. GOPB will provide this wage data as soon as it becomes available.

### Housing

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 18 quarters. Housing prices increased an astonishing 19.2% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1994 compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1993, and have since declined to 3.4% growth in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1998 compared to the same quarter in 1997. This 3.4% growth for the period ended December 31, 1998 ranked Utah as 33<sup>rd</sup> highest in the nation for repeat-sales, existing house price appreciation. Utah ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in housing price appreciation as recently as 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1997. The adjacent economic indicators table shows that the growth rate in housing prices is expected to continue to soften into 1999 and 2000.

The median sales price of an existing single-family home in Utah was \$135,100 in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1998 according to the National Association of Realtors (NAR). This compares to a median sales price of \$131,000 nationally. According to NAR, existing housing prices in Utah increased 2.6% in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1998, compared to a 3.9% increase nationwide.

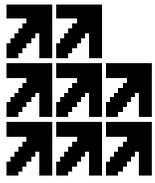
*Per Capita Income by State: 1998*



## Utah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Feb 1999

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% chg	% chg	% chg	% chg
		Actual	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	1996-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	6,995	7,270	7,539	7,720	7,851	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,752.4	4,913.5	5,149.3	5,303.8	5,431.1	3.4	4.8	3.0	2.4
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	1,050.6	1,138.0	1,263.2	1,302.3	1,349.2	8.3	11.0	3.1	3.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	319.1	308.9	299.9	303.2	304.2	-3.2	-2.9	1.1	0.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	860.0	970.0	972.9	971.0	1,020.5	12.8	0.3	-0.2	5.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.5	-2.4	1.8	3.9	2.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.1	20.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	179.9	183.4	201.8	221.9	244.1	1.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	656.3	672.6	618.0	649.0	649.0	2.5	-8.1	5.0	0.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.8	15.0	0.0	2.7	-3.9	1.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.47	1.48	1.60	1.50	1.43	0.7	8.1	-6.3	-4.7
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	311.9	327.9	368.2	384.4	392.1	5.1	12.3	4.4	2.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	217.0	240.2	237.8	249.9	265.2	10.7	-1.0	5.1	6.1
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	198.5	206.7	217.6	228.7	237.1	4.2	5.2	5.1	3.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	118.2	124.1	130.6	137.3	142.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	3.7
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,455.2	2,568.2	2,696.6	2,796.4	2,911.0	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.6	82.4	84.5	85.3	86.2	-0.2	2.5	1.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	23.7	20.7	21.7	19.2	16.5	-12.8	4.8	-11.5	-14.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,104.5	1,943.5	2,188.7	1,940.0	1,760.0	-7.7	12.6	-11.4	-9.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	951.8	1,371.0	1,148.4	850.0	750.0	44.0	-16.2	-26.0	-11.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.3	228.5	239.9	247.1	253.3	7.1	5.0	3.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	122.7	128.6	133.5	137.5	140.9	4.8	3.8	3.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,404	14,873	15,564	16,348	17,148	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.9
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	265.2	267.7	270.3	272.7	274.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.6	103.2	104.5	96.3	89.5	10.3	1.3	-7.9	-7.0
Utah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,002.4	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,116.9	2,151.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.6	15.1	2.0	1.2	1.7	na	na	na	na
Utah F.Y. Population (CENSUS)	Thousands	2,022.2	2,065.0	2,099.8	2,133.4	2,167.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.3	106.6	108.9	100.3	93.3	1.2	2.2	-7.9	-7.0
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	679.0	741.3	736.1	721.4	696.9	9.2	-0.7	-2.0	-3.4
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	560.8	618.9	618.0	607.2	571.2	10.4	-0.1	-1.7	-5.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	20.7	19.1	12.5	12.5	15.3	-7.6	-34.6	-0.2	22.8
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	94.5	96.3	93.9	93.3	93.9	1.9	-2.5	-0.6	0.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	-0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	21.1	19.2	13.0	14.0	15.4	-9.2	-32.0	7.5	10.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.39	1.86	1.93	2.01	2.09	33.8	3.8	4.1	4.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.98	0.98	0.74	0.67	0.70	-0.3	-24.6	-9.2	4.5
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	156.9	160.5	163.1	166.3	169.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.4	116.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.30	5.46	5.34	4.58	4.58	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.01	5.06	4.77	4.21	4.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.70	6.61	5.58	5.09	5.24	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.5	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	119.6	122.7	125.8	127.8	129.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	28,945	30,219	31,447	32,649	34,068	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,462	3,707	3,956	4,173	4,411	7.1	6.7	5.5	5.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	954.2	994.0	1,023.8	1,050.4	1,074.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	24,198	25,367	26,382	27,384	28,452	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	23,089	25,215	27,010	28,766	30,575	9.2	7.1	6.5	6.3
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,771	7,109	7,422	7,793	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	38,825	41,689	44,024	46,357	48,907	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.5
Utah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	29,389	32,136	34,244	36,237	38,429	9.3	6.6	5.8	6.1
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (2/99)



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

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