



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users



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

Utah Household and Family Characteristics

The U.S. Census Bureau collects detailed data on the nation's family and household characteristics every ten years as part of the decennial census. These characteristics include data items such as the number of families and households, average size, and household composition. The household composition data provides a detailed breakdown of households, including married-couple families, single-parent families, and nonfamily households.

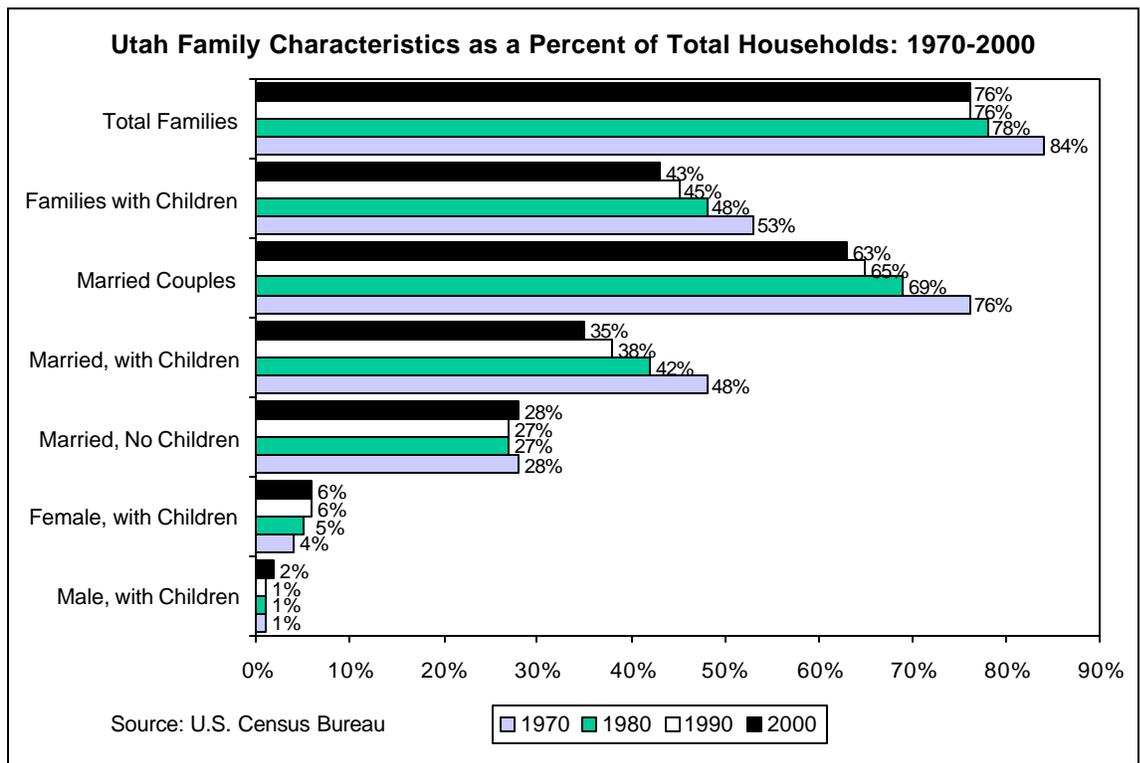
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. Changes in the number and types of households depend on population growth, shifts in age composition, and the decisions individuals make about their living arrangements. Demographic trends in marriage, cohabitation, divorce, fertility, and mortality also influence family and household composition.¹

The number of households in the state reached 701,281 in 2000, a 31% increase from 1990. The number of family households also increased 30% over the decade, however the proportion of households that are family households remained at 76%.

In 2000, only 35% of households in Utah were composed of married couples with "own children" under 18, compared to 48% in 1970.

Additionally, the number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 76% in 1970 to 63% in 2000. While the proportion of traditional two-parent families has declined, the number of single-parent families has increased slightly from 5% in 1970 to 8% in 2000.

In spite of these trends, 2000 state rankings show that Utah ranks first in the nation in both the percent of family households (76%), and in the percent of married-couple families (63%). The state also continues to lead the nation in average family size (3.57) and average household size (3.13).



¹ U.S. Census Bureau, America's Families and Living Arrangements, March 2000 Current Population Survey.

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Utah Household and Family Characteristics (Continued)

Census 2000 State Household and Family Rankings

	Persons Per Household	Rank	Persons Per Family	Rank
Alabama	2.49	32	3.01	38
Alaska	2.74	4	3.28	4
Arizona	2.64	9	3.18	9
Arkansas	2.49	32	2.99	42
California	2.87	3	3.43	2
Colorado	2.53	20	3.09	19
Connecticut	2.53	20	3.08	21
Delaware	2.54	18	3.04	29
Florida	2.46	44	2.98	45
Georgia	2.65	8	3.14	13
Hawaii	2.92	2	3.42	3
Idaho	2.69	6	3.17	11
Illinois	2.63	10	3.23	6
Indiana	2.53	20	3.05	27
Iowa	2.46	44	3.00	39
Kansas	2.51	27	3.07	22
Kentucky	2.47	42	2.97	47
Louisiana	2.62	13	3.16	12
Maine	2.39	50	2.90	49
Maryland	2.61	15	3.13	16
Massachusetts	2.51	27	3.11	17
Michigan	2.56	17	3.10	18
Minnesota	2.52	26	3.09	19
Mississippi	2.63	10	3.14	13
Missouri	2.48	38	3.02	34
Montana	2.45	46	2.99	42
Nebraska	2.49	32	3.06	26
Nevada	2.62	13	3.14	13
New Hampshire	2.53	20	3.03	33
New Jersey	2.68	7	3.21	8
New Mexico	2.63	10	3.18	9
New York	2.61	15	3.22	7
North Carolina	2.49	32	2.98	45
North Dakota	2.41	48	3.00	39
Ohio	2.49	32	3.04	29
Oklahoma	2.49	32	3.02	34
Oregon	2.51	27	3.02	34
Pennsylvania	2.48	38	3.04	29
Rhode Island	2.47	42	3.07	22
South Carolina	2.53	20	3.02	34
South Dakota	2.50	30	3.07	22
Tennessee	2.48	38	2.99	42
Texas	2.74	4	3.28	4
Utah	3.13	1	3.57	1
Vermont	2.44	47	2.96	48
Virginia	2.54	18	3.04	29
Washington	2.53	20	3.07	22
West Virginia	2.40	49	2.90	49
Wisconsin	2.50	30	3.05	27
Wyoming	2.48	38	3.00	39
U.S.	2.59	N/A	3.14	N/A



Household and Family Definitions

- ▶ A "household" is a person or group of persons who live in a housing unit. These equal the count of occupied housing units in a traditional census.
- ▶ A "householder" is the member of a household who lives in the housing unit and owns or rents the living quarters. If there is no such person present, any household member who is at least 15 years of age can answer the questionnaire.
- ▶ A "family" or "family household" consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons living in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family.
- ▶ A "nonfamily household" can be either a person living alone or a householder who shares the housing unit with nonrelatives only- for example, boarders or roommates.
- ▶ "Own children" under 18 are never married sons and daughters of the householder, including step-children and adopted children.

Census 2000 Demographic Profiles

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 profiles of general demographic characteristics, which consist of a one-page table containing selected 100-percent data items from Summary File 1. These summary tables, which were made available down to the city level, include items such as population, sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship and type, housing occupancy and tenure, average household and family size, and owner-occupied/renter-occupied units.

U.S. Demographic Characteristics

The population of the U.S. increased 13.2% over the decade, from 248,709,873 in 1990 to 281,421,906 in 2000.

The nation's median age was the highest ever, rising from 32.9 years in 1990 to 35.3 in 2000. Although this increase reflects the aging of the baby boomers¹, it is the first time in the history of the census that the 65 and over population actually increased at a slower rate than the overall population.

Other highlights from the national profile include:

- The number of males (138.1 million) edged closer to the number of females (143.4 million), raising the sex ratio² from 95.1 in 1990 to 96.3 in 2000.
- The average household size decreased slightly from 2.63 in 1990 to 2.59 in 2000.
- The home ownership rate increased from 64% in 1990 to 66% in 2000.
- The number of non-family households increased at twice the rate of family households, 23% versus 11%.
- Families maintained by women with no husband present increased three times as fast as married-couple families, 21% versus 7%. Married-couple families dropped from 55% to 52% of all households.
- A 53% increase in the number of people of Mexican origin fueled much of the nearly 13 million rise in the number of Hispanics nationwide between 1990 and 2000.

Utah Demographic Characteristics

The population of Utah increased 29.6% over the decade, from 1,722,850 in 1990 to 2,233,169 in 2000. Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation, growing twice as fast as the U.S. during this ten year period.

Age and Sex. Utah continues to have the youngest population in the nation. However, the median age increased over the decade from 26.3 years in 1990 to 27.1 in 2000. Utahns under age 18 accounted for 32.2% of the total population in 2000, while those 65 years and over accounted for only 8.5% of the population. Males in Utah accounted for 50.1% of the population in 2000, compared to 49.7% in 1990, while females accounted for 49.9% of the population in 2000, down from 50.3% in 1990.

Race. The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected one race, the majority were White (89.2%). Most Utahns that selected Asian (1.7%), the second largest category, identified themselves as Chinese, followed by Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. The fastest growing group over the decade among the Asian population was the Vietnamese, increasing 113% from 2,797 in 1990 to 5,968 in 2000.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category grew 97% over the decade. The fastest growing group among the state's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders was the Samoans, increasing 188% from 1,570 in 1990 to 4,523 in 2000.

Hispanic Origin. Utahns of Hispanic origin made up 9% of the state's population in 2000. Hispanics of Mexican origin, who account for 68% of all Hispanics in the state, grew 141% over the decade from 56,842 in 1990 to 136,416 in 2000. Those Hispanics in the state that identified themselves as "Other Hispanic or Latino" accounted for 30% of the state's Hispanic population. This group is comprised primarily of people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-Speaking countries of Central and South America, and the Dominican Republic. The number of Puerto Ricans, representing 2% of all Hispanics in the state, grew from 2,181 in 1990 to 3,977 in 2000, an increase of 82%.

Release of Summary File 1

The U.S. Census Bureau released Summary File 1 for Utah the second week of July. This electronic file is the first detailed demographic data set based on Census 2000 questions asked of all people and about every housing unit in the state of Utah. It contains detailed data on the following population items: sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and household and family characteristics. Housing items include occupancy status and tenure (whether the unit is owned or rented).

The file contains tables for the state, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, ZIP code tabulation areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and congressional districts for the 106th Congress. For most subjects, data for census block groups and blocks are also available.

Data from Summary File 1 can be accessed through the American Fact Finder on the Census Bureau's web site at <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>.

Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Demographic Profiles or the Summary File 1 data set, visit the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov/>, or contact the State Data Center at 538-1036.

¹Baby Boomers are defined as those born from 1946-1964.

²The sex ratio represents the number of males per 100 females.

Utah Demographic Profile 1990 and 2000

Subject	1990		2000		Subject	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
SEX AND AGE					Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Male.....	855,759	49.7	1,119,031	50.1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0
Female.....	867,091	50.3	1,114,138	49.9	Mexican.....	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1
Under 5 years.....	169,633	9.8	209,378	9.4	Puerto Rican.....	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2
5 to 9 years.....	183,674	10.7	193,033	8.6	Cuban.....	456	-	940	-
10 to 14 years.....	183,846	10.7	192,288	8.6	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7
15 to 19 years.....	152,455	8.8	216,278	9.7	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0
20 to 24 years.....	137,822	8.0	225,152	10.1	White.....	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3
25 to 34 years.....	274,898	16.0	327,064	14.6	RELATIONSHIP				
35 to 44 years.....	224,672	13.0	299,536	13.4	Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	138,481	8.0	237,710	10.6	In households.....	1,693,802	98.3	2,192,689	98.2
55 to 59 years.....	54,930	3.2	80,053	3.6	Householder.....	537,273	31.2	701,281	31.4
60 to 64 years.....	52,481	3.0	62,455	2.8	Spouse.....	348,029	20.2	442,931	19.8
65 to 74 years.....	88,187	5.1	101,548	4.5	Child.....	703,281	40.8	828,541	37.1
75 to 84 years.....	48,160	2.8	66,923	3.0	Own child under 18 years.....	598,039	34.7	663,394	29.7
85 years and over.....	13,611	0.8	21,751	1.0	Other relatives.....	44,727	2.6	105,800	4.7
Median age (years).....	26.3	(X)	27.1	(X)	Under 18 years.....	19,951	1.2	41,916	1.9
18 years and over.....	1,095,406	63.6	1,514,471	67.8	Nonrelatives.....	60,492	3.5	114,136	5.1
Male.....	533,803	31.0	749,235	33.6	Unmarried partner.....	11,466	0.7	24,104	1.1
Female.....	561,603	32.6	765,236	34.3	In group quarters.....	29,048	1.7	40,480	1.8
21 years and over.....	1,005,161	58.3	1,379,043	61.8	Institutionalized population.....	12,739	0.7	19,467	0.9
62 years and over.....	181,215	10.5	226,230	10.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	16,309	0.9	21,013	0.9
65 years and over.....	149,958	8.7	190,222	8.5	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Male.....	64,290	3.7	83,228	3.7	Total households.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
Female.....	85,668	5.0	106,994	4.8	Family households (families).....	410,862	76.5	535,294	76.3
RACE					With own children under 18 years.....	242,869	45.2	299,746	42.7
One race.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9	Married-couple family.....	348,029	64.8	442,931	63.2
White.....	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2	With own children under 18 years.....	202,207	37.6	245,743	35.0
Black or African American.....	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8	Female householder, no husband present.....	49,077	9.1	65,941	9.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3	With own children under 18 years.....	33,292	6.2	40,329	5.8
Asian.....	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7	Nonfamily households.....	126,411	23.5	165,987	23.7
Asian Indian.....	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1	Householder living alone.....	101,640	18.9	124,756	17.8
Chinese.....	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4	Householder 65 years and over.....	38,320	7.1	43,908	6.3
Filipino.....	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	254,194	47.3	321,108	45.8
Japanese.....	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	104,236	19.4	130,469	18.6
Korean.....	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2	Average household size.....	3.15	(X)	3.13	(X)
Vietnamese.....	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3	Average family size.....	3.67	(X)	3.57	(X)
Other Asian.....	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3	HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7	Total housing units.....	598,388	100.0	768,594	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1	Occupied housing units.....	537,273	89.8	701,281	91.2
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	148	-	202	-	Vacant housing units.....	61,115	10.2	67,313	8.8
Samoan.....	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	21,023	3.5	29,685	3.9
Other Pacific Islander.....	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	2.4	(X)	2.1	(X)
Some other race.....	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	8.6	(X)	6.5	(X)
Two or more races.....	(NA)	(NA)	47,195	2.1	HOUSING TENURE				
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:					Occupied housing units.....	537,273	100.0	701,281	100.0
White.....	(NA)	(NA)	2,034,448	91.1	Owner-occupied housing units.....	365,979	68.1	501,547	71.5
Black or African American.....	(NA)	(NA)	24,382	1.1	Renter-occupied housing units.....	171,294	31.9	199,734	28.5
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	(NA)	(NA)	40,445	1.8	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	3.38	(X)	3.29	(X)
Asian.....	(NA)	(NA)	48,692	2.2	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.67	(X)	2.75	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	(NA)	(NA)	21,367	1.0					
Some other race.....	(NA)	(NA)	113,950	5.1					

Note:

1. "-" Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.
2. Census 2000 terminology and categories are used for data on race. Because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable. See "Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: 1990 to 2000," (PHC-T-1). At <www.census.gov>, select Population Tables/Reports, then select List of Tables.
3. Census 2000 terminology is used for ethnic categories. The corresponding term for "Hispanic or Latino" in the 1990 census was "Hispanic origin."
4. Sample data on unmarried-partner households, as shown in U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics (1990 CP-2), report series published 1993-1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics (1990 CP-1), and 1990 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics (1990 CH-1), report series published 1992-1993; and Summary Tape File (STF) 1A, series released 1991.

Utah's International Merchandise Exports: 2000

Utah's Exports

Utah's international merchandise exports were \$3.5 billion during 2000, nearly doubling (\$1.8 billion to \$3.5 billion) from 1990 to 2000. Most of this growth comes from primary metal products (although decreasing significantly from 1999 to 2000). Other strong sources of growth are transportation equipment, food and kindred products, and chemicals.

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports

Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are Europe, Canada, and East Asia. The top five destination countries for merchandise exports in 2000 were Canada, Switzerland, Japan, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. These countries accounted for more than half (\$2.0 billion) of the \$3.5 billion total for all countries.

Changes for 2001 Export Data

Quarter one of 2001 marks the first quarter that the U.S. Census Bureau will not produce state exports by SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code, and will release instead only state exports by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) and HS (Harmonized System) series.

State Exports by NAICS

All new industry data coming from the U.S. Census Bureau are by NAICS codes. Many other federal and state agencies are in the process of switching from SIC to NAICS. The Census Foreign Trade Division has produced, and the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) has available, a quarterly state exports

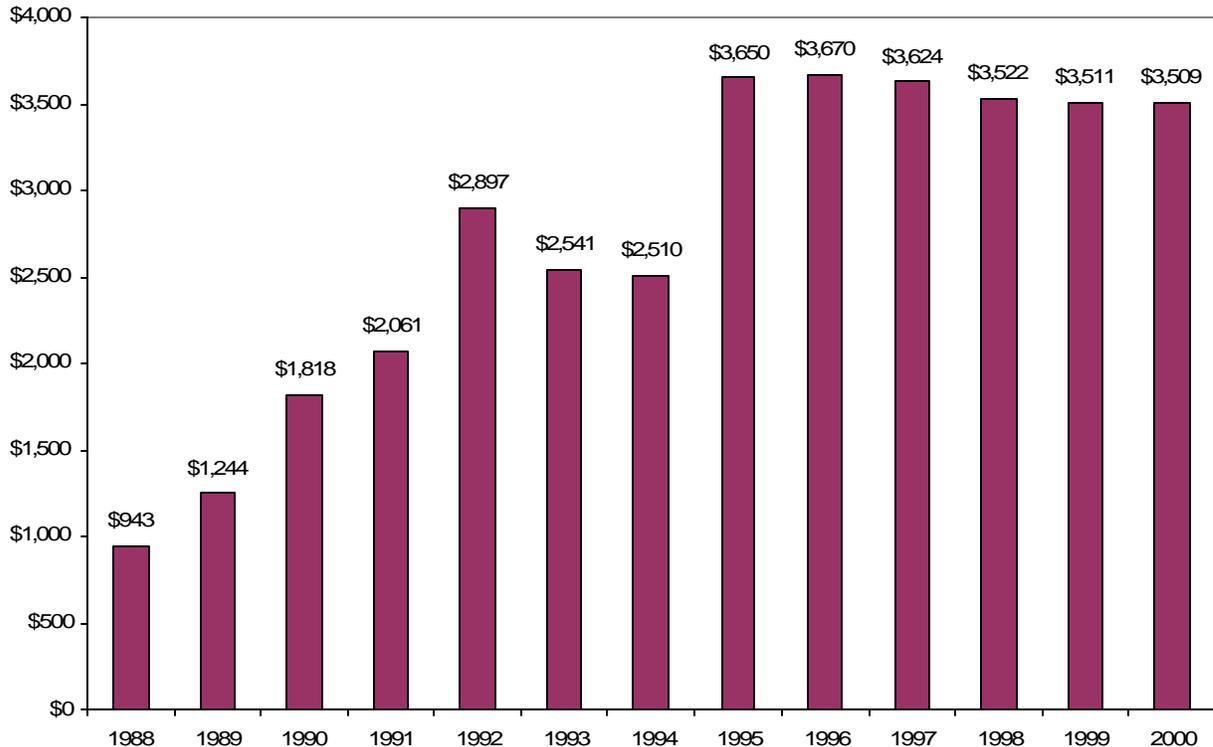
by NAICS time series back to 1997 so states will have a 4-year time series of comparable data. Although the NAICS statistics are available at the 3-digit level, the data is not more detailed than 2-digit SIC. There are roughly the same number of 3-digit NAICS codes as 2-digit SIC codes. However, the composition of many NAICS industries is very different from the old SIC industries. In fact, trends for SIC and NAICS data varies. Trends (1997-2000) by SIC code show total exports decreasing while trends for the same time period by NAICS code show total exports increasing. The Census Bureau provides an excellent crosswalk from SIC to NAICS at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicstab.htm>.

MISER

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget obtains Utah's quarterly export data from MISER. MISER is internationally known for research on foreign trade data and has produced state export data since 1987 under an agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division. MISER improves unadjusted trade data from the Bureau by filling in missing industry and state information using an imputation algorithm. The resulting data series are used by a variety of clients across the U.S. and around the world. In 1992 MISER developed its Accelerated Export Enhancement System (AXES) software for quick, online access to the latest trade data and data trends. The data is timely, with only a three month lag from the time of export shipment. More information about MISER's export data program can be obtained on the internet at: <http://misertrade.org>.

Utah's International Merchandise Exports: 2000

Millions of dollars



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

Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

Industrial Code	Industry	Annual						
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	Agricultural Products	1,864.1	1,477.2	1,057.6	2,900.1	4,229.1	1,992.7	6,126.3
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	194.6
8	Forestry Products	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	61.2
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,010.2
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
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
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.8
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	319.7
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
37	Transportation Equipment	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	393,312.8
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
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
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
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
	Special Classification Provisions	8,970.8	10,668.3	11,526.6	8,937.7	9,225.4	8,317.9	33,988.0
	Total	1,818,445.4	2,061,241.3	2,897,458.8	2,540,541.4	2,510,465.8	3,649,796.8	3,670,399.6

Industrial Code	Industry	Annual				1999-2000 Percent Change	Industry as a Percent of 2000 Total
		1997	1998	1999	2000		
1	Agricultural Products	20,386.1	20,020.4	19,663.3	23,393.7	19.0%	0.7%
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	360.9	349.5	457.2	503.8	10.2%	0.0%
8	Forestry Products	463.1	450.2	566.3	662.8	17.0%	0.0%
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	7,232.6	852.7	449.4	1,659.2	269.2%	0.0%
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	208,140.4	51,161.2	27,364.5	49,193.4	79.8%	1.4%
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	139,330.4	141,536.2	118,438.0	121,574.4	2.6%	3.5%
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	13.5	0.0	0.0	39.4	NA	0.0%
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	10,072.3	8,110.7	7,741.7	16,210.5	109.4%	0.5%
20	Food and Kindred Products	159,524.7	157,052.5	160,789.2	197,355.3	22.7%	5.6%
22	Textile Mill Products	4,479.2	3,686.1	4,534.1	11,528.1	154.3%	0.3%
23	Apparel and Related Products	8,025.5	6,056.1	10,247.0	9,181.8	-10.4%	0.3%
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	1,485.9	1,443.2	2,129.7	5,726.7	168.9%	0.2%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.9	6,520.7	7,863.0	14,550.0	85.0%	0.4%
26	Paper and Allied Products	8,797.3	12,174.9	40,236.1	46,043.3	14.4%	1.3%
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	38,583.5	25,156.6	27,709.0	25,957.7	-6.3%	0.7%
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	230,667.0	219,190.3	162,816.4	180,488.1	10.9%	5.1%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	98.4	1,780.1	2,129.2	180.6	-91.5%	0.0%
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	43,735.5	32,979.1	40,391.3	60,797.4	50.5%	1.7%
31	Leather and Leather Products	6,169.1	8,339.4	17,556.4	10,590.7	-39.7%	0.3%
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	8,777.1	7,652.1	11,013.3	11,593.8	5.3%	0.3%
33	Primary Metal Products	1,102,071.9	1,286,250.6	1,163,371.2	762,829.4	-34.4%	21.7%
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	70,850.4	59,990.3	47,958.5	53,578.5	11.7%	1.5%
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	305,923.7	262,917.9	301,319.5	384,097.3	27.5%	10.9%
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	412,868.0	451,126.9	377,666.2	397,991.2	5.4%	11.3%
37	Transportation Equipment	455,364.3	428,365.0	534,487.9	659,890.3	23.5%	18.8%
38	Instruments and Related Products	218,379.7	202,120.0	254,522.4	277,341.4	9.0%	7.9%
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	107,277.8	83,639.3	77,620.0	78,772.0	1.5%	2.2%
91	Scrap and Waste	6,895.7	3,737.8	4,565.8	6,960.8	52.5%	0.2%
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	6,527.4	4,841.5	3,520.1	3,772.9	7.2%	0.1%
	Special Classification Provisions	36,819.4	34,577.9	83,500.2	96,474.3	15.5%	2.7%
	Total	3,624,321.7	3,522,079.0	3,510,626.9	3,508,938.8	0.0%	100.0%

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

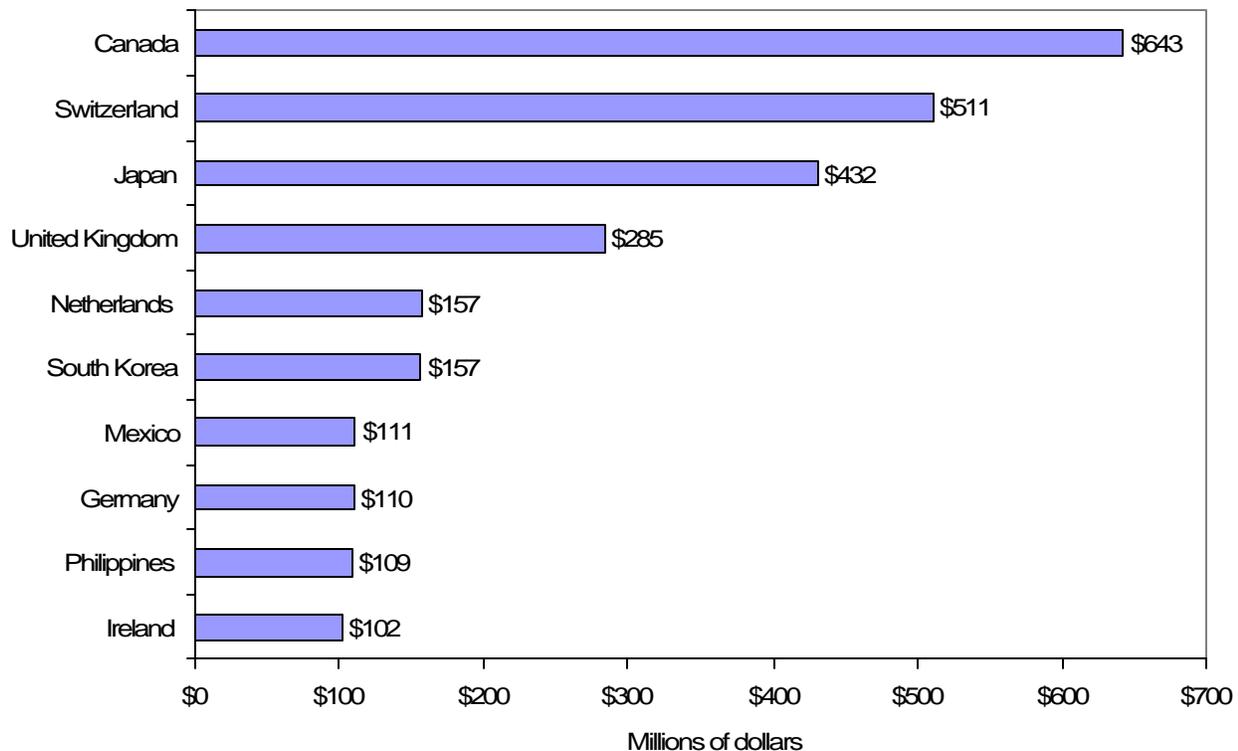
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2000

(Thousands of Dollars)

Industry Code	Industry	Canada	Germany	Ireland	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	South Korea	Switzerland	United Kingdom
1	Agricultural Products	727	15	40	2,203	439	79	1,917	792	189	28
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	195	24	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
8	Forestry Products	473	0	0	19	6	11	0	33	0	0
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	127
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	8,982	0	0	0	85	16,925	0	1,345	0	7
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	0	0	0	113,046	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	6	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1,859	682	0	4,717	322	542	0	352	16	1,803
20	Food and Kindred Products	35,205	168	15	47,879	13,877	3,120	715	12,885	1,129	3,276
22	Textile Mill Products	971	22	0	65	8,055	30	0	157	0	152
23	Apparel and Related Products	1,098	323	143	891	3,317	33	10	32	72	438
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	575	14	4	285	24	97	0	0	0	89
25	Furniture and Fixtures	8,013	243	165	271	508	99	4	40	0	397
26	Paper and Allied Products	41,304	27	59	760	1,189	305	26	25	0	154
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	7,480	962	17	513	2,410	246	1,480	220	187	1,003
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	45,485	3,787	0	50,185	2,334	5,412	315	6,990	484	5,455
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	28	0	55	5	0	0	0	7	0	28
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	11,964	259	4,307	3,638	3,965	1,398	98	751	103	1,252
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,925	132	2,003	2,605	997	151	12	24	29	150
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	2,158	482	12	1,213	288	564	1,058	144	6	1,764
33	Primary Metal Products	52,040	1,156	2,676	14,119	941	1,668	807	54	495,099	153,960
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	17,507	357	2,437	4,121	1,791	396	609	821	305	3,675
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	67,788	6,403	64,518	15,190	20,909	13,661	634	6,986	2,547	24,308
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	47,601	39,110	17,143	13,207	16,344	6,794	95,937	15,249	3,236	38,323
37	Transportation Equipment	210,705	28,583	1,916	92,206	20,922	78,616	3,536	98,634	2,008	24,019
38	Instruments and Related Products	37,614	18,427	5,577	52,426	3,648	20,644	1,810	6,778	4,301	13,016
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	20,757	3,628	235	7,497	2,123	3,577	90	2,976	1,488	6,093
91	Scrap and Waste	41	0	0	214	1,971	0	15	240	0	29
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	867	5	0	1,331	157	0	9	0	0	62
	Special Classification Provisions	19,210	4,938	873	3,405	3,947	2,764	89	866	62	4,919
	Total	642,615	109,748	102,196	432,045	110,579	157,133	109,172	156,580	511,260	284,526

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

Utah's Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2000



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

Economic Multipliers for Utah

Economic multipliers are widely used to describe the ultimate effects on the economy of various projects, policies and other activities. In general, multipliers compare the total change throughout the economy to the initial change in the industrial sector where the activity begins. For example, if a new tire factory opens, there is the initial effect in the tire manufacturing sector, and a secondary effect because of the factory's vendor purchases and the consumer spending of the factory's employees. This second round of spending launches a third round and so on. A multiplier captures the effects of all the spending rounds throughout the economy in comparison to the initial, or direct effect.

There is virtually no limit to the number of different types of multipliers that could be created, but the most commonly used types relate to output, employment and earned income, or earnings. The multipliers used by GOPB have been developed through the Utah Multi-Regional Input-Output (UMRIO) process, which is described in detail in working papers 94-1 and 98-1.¹ This article defines output, employment and income and also describes the various types of multipliers.

Definitions

Output, employment and income have specific definitions in the context of multipliers. Output and sales are very similar concepts. Output measures the dollar value of all the transactions comprising economic activity. Total gross output, the technical term for output, includes output delivered to both intermediate and to final demand, or, all the intermediate transactions necessary to complete a final sale, as well as the final sale. In this sense, output incorporates a large amount of double counting. Not only is the value of a good or service counted at the point of final sale, but the value of all the components, the value of their components, and so on, are added to the final sale value to arrive at the amount of output required to provide the final good or service. Nonetheless, output is an important measure because it gives a dollar value for all the activity associated with a particular event.

Employment includes full-time and part-time jobs. No adjustment is made for hours worked on the job. A job requiring 10 hours of work per week counts the same as a job requiring 60 hours per week. The main reason for this convention is the employment data measure the number of jobs, not hours of work.

Income can be divided between labor and non-labor sources. Labor income, known as earnings, is the income concept used in UMRIO. Non-labor income, such as public assistance, capital gains, dividends, and interest, is excluded because it is not directly related to the kinds of activities being modeled. When a new R&D facility opens up, for example, it is unlikely that significant additional income assistance or capital gains will be recorded in Utah. Earnings include wages and salaries, benefits, and the profits of non-corporate business establishments, such as restaurants.

Multipliers

Five types of multipliers have been generated by GOPB: final demand multipliers for output, earnings, and employment; and direct effect multipliers for earnings and employment.

Final demand multipliers for output measure the total change in output in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final

demand in a particular sector. As suggested above, final demand is the ultimate selling price of a good or service. For the economy as a whole, final demand and gross state product are the same, though at the sector level they are not. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every \$1.00 increase in final demand in a sector, output throughout the rest of the economy goes up \$1.50, so the total effect is \$2.50. Sectors with large final demand output multipliers include: poultry processing (3.20); stock brokers (3.09); meat processing (2.97); clothing stores (2.96); and freight warehousing (2.93). The median multiplier for the 411 industries in the UMRIO model, or the 205th multiplier when the multipliers are ranked from smallest to largest, is 2.52.

Final demand multipliers for earnings measure the earnings generated in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final demand in a particular sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 0.6, which means for every \$1.00 increase in final demand in a sector, earnings in all sectors of the economy, including the sector with the initial increase in final demand, go up 60 cents. Sectors with large final demand earnings multipliers include: domestic services (1.35); labor and civic organizations (1.31); stock brokers (1.25); temporary employment services (1.25); and business associations (1.23). The median multiplier is 0.62.

Final demand multipliers for employment measure the employment generated in all sectors of the economy, given a change in final demand in a particular sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 20, which means for every \$1 million increase in final demand in a sector, employment in all sectors of the economy, including the sector with the initial increase in final demand, goes up by 20 jobs. Sectors with large final demand employment multipliers include: domestic services (123.3); sheep ranching (77.8); barber shops (77.5); agricultural services (66.4); and accounting (52.1). The median multiplier is 20.3.

An earnings direct effect is the initial change in earnings given a change in activity, such as a plant opening in a particular sector. A direct effect earnings multiplier measures the total change in earnings given the initial, direct, change in a given sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every dollar increase in earnings paid to employees in a given sector, earnings in the other sectors go up \$1.50, and earnings throughout the economy go up \$2.50. Sectors with large direct effect earnings multipliers include: canning (10.55); fertilizers (8.04); metal work (6.69); plastics (6.26); and cheese (6.18). The median multiplier is 2.40.

A direct effect employment multiplier measures the total change in employment given the initial, direct, change in a given sector. These multipliers are generally in the range of 2.5, which means for every job in a given sector, employment in the other sectors goes up by 1.5 jobs, and employment throughout the economy goes up by 2.5 jobs. Sectors with large direct effect employment multipliers include: oil refining (10.5); motor vehicle parts (9.6); copper refining (9.4); natural gas production and transmission (9.0); and flour (8.6). The median multiplier is 2.55.

¹This article, including multipliers for over 400 detailed industries, as well as the entire working paper series are available on line at: http://governor.state.ut.us/dea/publications/Fiscal_Impact_Models/fiscal_impact_models.html

Federal Government Expenditures by State in Fiscal Year 2000

The U.S. Census Bureau releases two reports every year detailing federal government expenditures at the state and county levels. The Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000 (CFFR) is a presentation of federal government expenditures or obligations in state and county areas of the United States. It is the only consolidated source of state and local data on the majority of direct federal expenditures, as well as data on federal loan and insurance programs.

A companion report, Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2000 (FAS), contains federal agency and program-level data on grants to state and local governments. The FAS report presents information similar to the grant data in the CFFR publication, except that grants to state and local governments represent actual expenditures of the federal government, and only grants to state and local governments are included. The CFFR publication represents obligations, and payments to state and local governments are not distinguished from grants to non-governmental recipients. In addition to providing an overall picture of federal spending, these reports provide breakouts of spending by federal agencies.

These federal monies are distributed to states through 5 major categories:

- Grants to state and local governments - This category includes major grants such as Medicaid, Highway Construction and Planning, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families.
- Salaries and wages for federal employees - Wages paid to a federal employee by a federal employer.
- Retirement and disability programs - Programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps, and federal employee retirement.
- Procurement - Major contracts in Utah include defense, aerospace, and the Post Office.

- Other direct payments - All other grants not included in the other four categories are included here.

According to the CFFR, the federal government provided more than \$1.6 trillion in domestic benefits, subsidies, grants, goods and services, and salaries and wages in fiscal year 2000, a 6% increase over 1999. The largest increases in fiscal year 2000 federal spending were in the categories of procurement awards, payments to individuals for retirement and disability, and other direct payments.

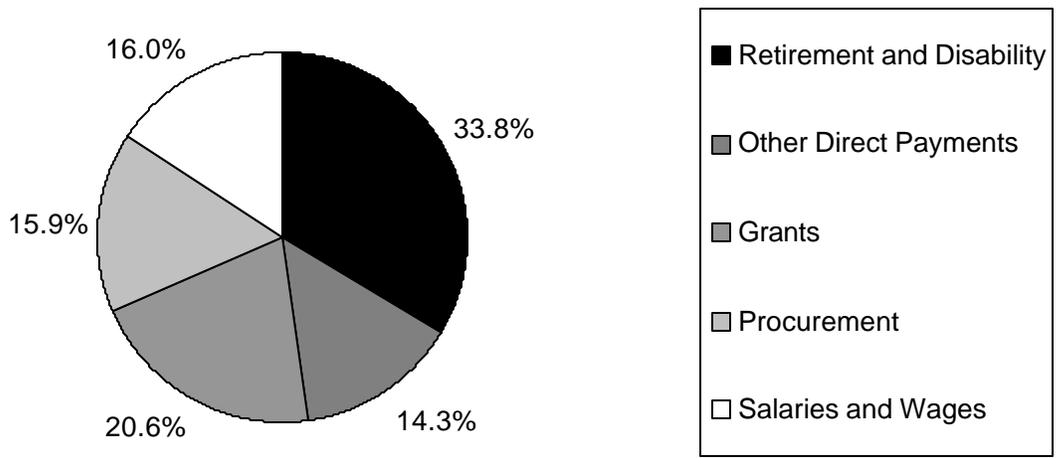
California benefitted more than any other state, receiving \$176 billion in total federal expenditures, followed by New York (\$110 billion), Texas (\$106 billion), Florida (\$93 billion), and Pennsylvania (\$74 billion). Combined, these five states received 34% of all federal expenditures. Utah ranked 36th among the states, receiving \$10 billion in federal funds, a 9% increase from the previous fiscal year.

The majority of the money that came to Utah, 33.2%, was distributed through the retirement and disability category. Grants to state and local governments, the second largest category, accounted for 20.6% of the total expenditures in Utah. The third largest category was salaries and wages (16.0%), followed by procurement (15.9%), and other direct payments (14.3%).

Among states, per capita federal spending was the highest in Alaska (\$9,495), followed by Virginia (\$8,859), Maryland (\$8,513), North Dakota (\$8,167), and New Mexico (\$7,955). Utah (\$4,495) ranked 49th in per capita spending in fiscal year 2000.

For more information on the Consolidated Federal Funds Report and Federal Aid to States, visit the Census Bureau's web page at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Federal Expenditures by Category in Utah: FY2000



Distribution of Federal Funds by State (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2000

State	Total Funds	Expenditure by Category (percent of total funds)				
		Retirement and Disability	Other Direct Payments	Grants	Procurement	Salaries and Wages
United States	\$1,637,170	33.9%	22.3%	18.8%	13.6%	11.3%
Alabama	29,217	36.1%	21.5%	16.5%	16.1%	9.8%
Alaska	5,953	14.2%	8.0%	36.5%	18.6%	22.7%
Arizona	29,244	34.7%	21.4%	16.1%	18.1%	9.8%
Arkansas	14,828	41.6%	27.8%	18.7%	4.0%	7.9%
California	175,751	30.9%	23.1%	20.5%	15.3%	10.1%
Colorado	22,918	31.8%	17.1%	15.7%	19.0%	16.5%
Connecticut	19,517	34.5%	23.9%	20.7%	13.8%	7.2%
Delaware	3,959	41.6%	22.8%	21.2%	3.8%	10.7%
Florida	92,776	42.8%	26.0%	13.1%	9.3%	8.8%
Georgia	42,460	33.5%	21.0%	17.7%	12.0%	15.8%
Hawaii	9,015	28.7%	15.3%	15.0%	14.2%	26.9%
Idaho	7,009	34.0%	18.2%	18.1%	19.2%	10.4%
Illinois	60,008	36.9%	27.3%	18.7%	6.7%	10.3%
Indiana	28,723	40.7%	26.3%	17.8%	7.6%	7.7%
Iowa	14,751	40.8%	26.5%	18.4%	7.6%	6.7%
Kansas	14,260	38.5%	23.2%	16.3%	9.1%	12.9%
Kentucky	24,444	36.5%	22.0%	19.2%	11.2%	11.1%
Louisiana	25,955	32.4%	26.5%	20.4%	11.9%	8.7%
Maine	7,849	37.5%	18.8%	22.6%	11.2%	9.9%
Maryland	45,089	25.4%	15.6%	15.3%	23.4%	20.3%
Massachusetts	40,824	30.5%	25.1%	22.2%	14.7%	7.6%
Michigan	46,823	41.0%	25.6%	21.6%	5.1%	6.7%
Minnesota	22,992	36.1%	25.9%	20.7%	9.1%	8.3%
Mississippi	18,358	33.0%	27.7%	19.2%	10.8%	9.4%
Missouri	35,687	33.1%	23.7%	16.6%	17.0%	9.6%
Montana	5,917	33.5%	25.1%	24.9%	4.9%	11.6%
Nebraska	9,611	35.9%	30.4%	17.9%	5.1%	10.8%
Nevada	8,626	43.8%	19.7%	15.5%	9.7%	11.3%
New Hampshire	5,802	42.2%	19.4%	21.3%	9.0%	8.1%
New Jersey	43,469	37.6%	26.3%	18.1%	9.4%	8.6%
New Mexico	14,470	25.8%	12.9%	21.0%	28.6%	11.7%
New York	110,333	32.8%	25.2%	28.6%	6.3%	7.1%
North Carolina	41,367	38.6%	21.3%	20.6%	6.2%	13.4%
North Dakota	5,245	24.3%	38.5%	21.0%	4.5%	11.7%
Ohio	57,355	39.7%	25.2%	18.6%	8.5%	8.1%
Oklahoma	20,613	37.0%	21.9%	17.4%	9.4%	14.3%
Oregon	16,553	41.6%	21.7%	22.3%	4.8%	9.6%
Pennsylvania	73,715	38.6%	26.3%	18.9%	8.5%	7.6%
Rhode Island	6,876	33.3%	24.8%	22.9%	8.5%	10.5%
South Carolina	22,294	38.8%	19.0%	18.7%	12.4%	11.1%
South Dakota	5,138	30.1%	31.9%	21.2%	5.4%	11.4%
Tennessee	33,560	35.4%	21.6%	19.0%	15.5%	8.4%
Texas	106,493	31.5%	22.1%	17.2%	17.8%	11.4%
Utah	10,037	33.2%	14.3%	20.6%	15.9%	16.0%
Vermont	3,362	34.9%	18.4%	27.6%	9.5%	9.5%
Virginia	62,709	26.4%	11.5%	8.2%	34.0%	19.9%
Washington	33,897	34.7%	18.3%	18.7%	13.8%	14.6%
West Virginia	11,739	42.3%	21.0%	23.2%	5.3%	8.2%
Wisconsin	24,300	41.7%	24.0%	21.6%	6.0%	6.6%
Wyoming	3,220	30.7%	14.5%	31.7%	10.0%	13.0%
District of Columbia	28,254	6.3%	7.5%	16.5%	26.5%	43.2%
Undistributed	20,107	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.1%	17.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000

Summary of Total Personal Income and Federal Funds Distribution (Millions of Dollars): Fiscal Year 2000

State	2000 Population	Total Personal Income (p)	Total Funds	Funds Per Capita	Rank	Funds Per \$1,000 Personal Income	
						Personal Income	Rank
United States	281,421,906	\$8,351,511	\$1,637,170	\$5,817	na	\$196	na
Alabama	4,447,100	104,378	29,217	6,570	8	280	8
Alaska	626,932	18,847	5,953	9,495	1	316	3
Arizona	5,130,632	131,229	29,244	5,700	26	223	22
Arkansas	2,673,400	59,501	14,828	5,546	29	249	13
California	33,871,648	1,093,196	175,751	5,189	34	161	42
Colorado	4,301,261	141,723	22,918	5,328	32	162	40
Connecticut	3,405,565	138,400	19,517	5,731	25	141	47
Delaware	783,600	24,491	3,959	5,052	39	162	40
Florida	15,982,378	449,816	92,776	5,805	23	206	24
Georgia	8,186,453	228,727	42,460	5,187	35	186	32
Hawaii	1,211,537	34,191	9,015	7,441	6	264	9
Idaho	1,293,953	31,287	7,009	5,417	31	224	21
Illinois	12,419,293	400,631	60,008	4,832	43	150	45
Indiana	6,080,485	164,238	28,723	4,724	44	175	36
Iowa	2,926,324	78,201	14,751	5,041	41	189	29
Kansas	2,688,418	74,781	14,260	5,304	33	191	28
Kentucky	4,041,769	98,189	24,444	6,048	17	249	13
Louisiana	4,468,976	104,280	25,955	5,808	22	249	13
Maine	1,274,923	32,667	7,849	6,156	16	240	16
Maryland	5,296,486	179,400	45,089	8,513	3	251	12
Massachusetts	6,349,097	241,214	40,824	6,430	14	169	38
Michigan	9,938,444	294,298	46,823	4,711	45	159	44
Minnesota	4,919,479	157,921	22,992	4,674	47	146	46
Mississippi	2,844,658	59,717	18,358	6,453	13	307	4
Missouri	5,595,211	153,561	35,687	6,378	15	232	18
Montana	902,195	20,362	5,917	6,558	10	291	6
Nebraska	1,711,263	47,622	9,611	5,616	27	202	27
Nevada	1,998,257	61,005	8,626	4,317	50	141	47
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41,191	5,802	4,695	46	141	47
New Jersey	8,414,350	311,191	43,469	5,166	36	140	50
New Mexico	1,819,046	40,388	14,470	7,955	5	358	1
New York	18,976,457	655,584	110,333	5,814	21	168	39
North Carolina	8,049,313	218,892	41,367	5,139	37	189	29
North Dakota	642,200	16,098	5,245	8,167	4	326	2
Ohio	11,353,140	322,432	57,355	5,052	40	178	35
Oklahoma	3,450,654	81,150	20,613	5,974	19	254	11
Oregon	3,421,399	96,997	16,553	4,838	42	171	37
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	362,772	73,715	6,002	18	203	26
Rhode Island	1,048,319	31,119	6,876	6,559	9	221	23
South Carolina	4,012,012	97,576	22,294	5,557	28	228	19
South Dakota	754,844	19,712	5,138	6,807	7	261	10
Tennessee	5,689,283	149,280	33,560	5,899	20	225	20
Texas	20,851,820	581,165	106,493	5,107	38	183	33
Utah	2,233,169	53,387	10,037	4,495	49	188	31
Vermont	608,827	16,377	3,362	5,522	30	205	25
Virginia	7,078,515	220,584	62,709	8,859	2	284	7
Washington	5,894,121	185,830	33,897	5,751	24	182	34
West Virginia	1,808,344	39,630	11,739	6,492	12	296	5
Wisconsin	5,363,675	151,429	24,300	4,530	48	160	43
Wyoming	493,782	13,445	3,220	6,521	11	239	17
District of Columbia	572,059	21,385	28,254	49,390	na	1,321	na
Undistributed	na	na	20,107	na	na	na	na

(p) = preliminary

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2000; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000.

National Composite Rank of Child Well-Being: 2001



According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, a state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with

parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

The 2001 Kids Count Data Book, a state-by-state study that reports on the well-being of American's children, ranks Utah 3rd among all states. Highest/best rankings were given to Utah for the following measures:

- Lowest share of single-parent families in the nation;
- Second lowest child poverty rate in the country;
- Second lowest percent of children living with underemployed parents;
- Fourth lowest infant mortality rate in the nation.

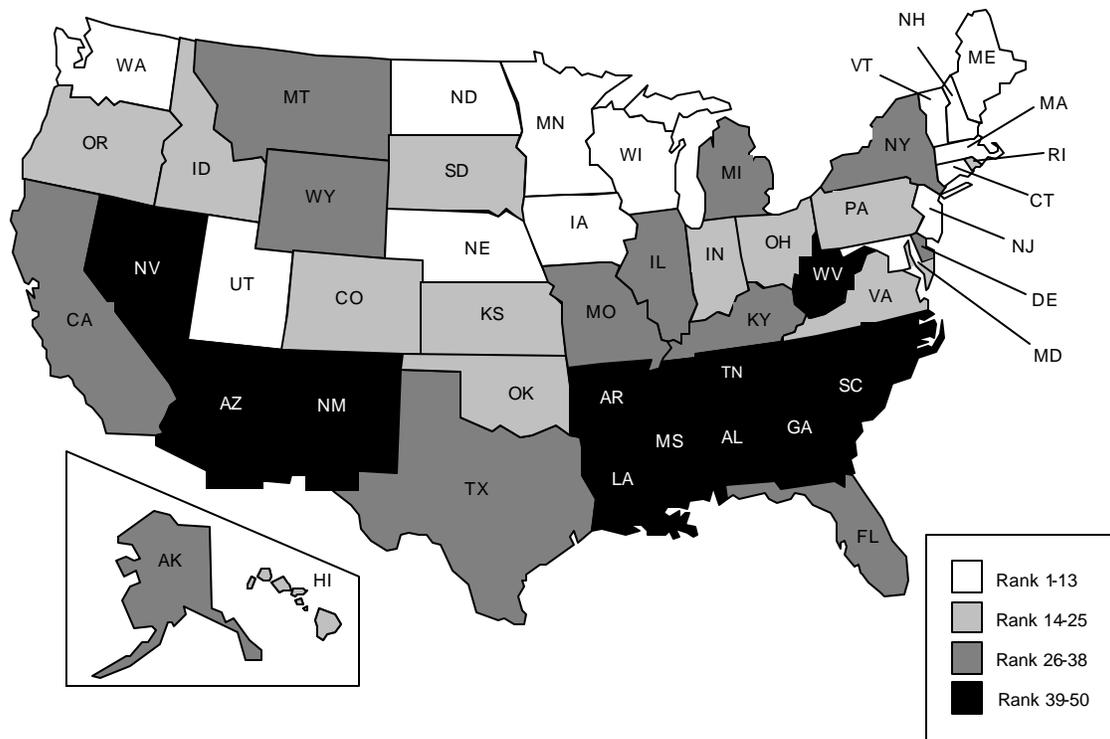
National Composite Rank of Child Well-Being: 2001

Rank	State	Rank	State
1	New Hampshire	26	Alaska
2	Minnesota	27	California
3	Utah	28	Michigan
4	Massachusetts	29	Montana
5	Wisconsin	30	Wyoming
6	Iowa	31	Missouri
7	New Jersey	32	Illinois
8	Nebraska	33	New York
9	Washington	34	Delaware
10	Maine	35	Florida
11	North Dakota	36	Kentucky
12	Connecticut	37	Oklahoma
13	Vermont	38	Texas
14	Pennsylvania	39	West Virginia
15	Indiana	40	Nevada
16	Hawaii	41	North Carolina
17	Kansas	42	South Carolina
18	Virginia	43	Tennessee
19	Maryland	44	Georgia
20	Oregon	45	Arizona
21	Rhode Island	46	Alabama
22	Colorado	47	Arkansas
23	Idaho	48	New Mexico
24	South Dakota	49	Louisiana
25	Ohio	50	Mississippi

Not Ranked = District of Columbia

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2001 Kids Count Data Book

National Composite Rank for Child Well-Being: 2001



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book: 2001



Utah Issues

Center for Poverty Research and Action

Utah Issues – Center for Poverty Research and Action, is a statewide private non-profit organization that seeks long-term solutions to the problems of poverty through research, education, policy development, and advocacy. For 27 years, Utah Issues has collected and disseminated information related to affordable housing, health care, welfare, hunger, and other poverty-related concerns.

Utah Issues seeks to address the lack of awareness and understanding around the issue of poverty in Utah. Part of the problem stems from the fact that there is not a single, centralized resource for accessible local data and information on low-income issues such as affordable housing, homelessness, health coverage, low wages, child care and other welfare-related concerns. In order to present a more comprehensive and realistic understanding of poverty, Utah Issues' long-term goal has been to create a single source where information on each of these separate issues can be perceived and analyzed.

Utah Issues recently published its first annual poverty report, *Poverty in Utah, 2000*. In the past, Utah Issues has periodically informed the public on the state of poverty in Utah in an exhaustive report addressed to the governor. With *Poverty in Utah, 2000*, the vision has been to provide researchers, policy-makers, and the general public a brief and user-friendly document that covers data on issues concerning Utah's low-income population. The objective is to analyze and publish this kind of data each year, and make *Poverty in Utah* a reliable and predictable source of information on poverty-related issues in Utah.

The latest poverty report presents a succinct analysis of some of the issues concerning the low-income population in Utah. Utah's relatively healthy socio-economic indicators such as higher median income levels, low unemployment rates and low poverty levels are measured against rising housing costs, lack of affordable housing, a growing homeless population, increasing rates of uninsured Utahns, an alarmingly high usage of food banks, as well as a job market characterized by low-skill and low-paying jobs. One of the key findings of the report is that despite a strong and stable economy over the past few years, there are still hundreds of thousands of Utahns who are barely able to make ends meet. An estimated 167,000 Utahns live below the official federal poverty line, which for a family of three is \$13,470 annually. While Utah boasts an official poverty rate of 8%, the second lowest in the nation, and consistently rising income levels in recent years, little has changed in the lives of these people and their everyday struggles against poverty.

Some of the highlights of the report include:

- ▶ Utah's housing costs increased by as much as 99% over the last decade.
- ▶ 42% of Utah's renters cannot afford the state's Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit.
- ▶ There are tens of thousands of Utahns on waiting lists for affordable housing.

- ▶ Utah's homeless population tripled over the course of the last two decades.
- ▶ There was a 127% increase in demand for emergency food assistance in the last four years.
- ▶ An estimated 46,000-48,000 children in Utah have no health coverage.
- ▶ An estimated 61,000 of Utah's children live in poverty.
- ▶ Wages in Utah average 16% below national levels.
- ▶ Employment opportunities in some Utah counties are significantly low, resulting in higher rates of unemployment and poverty.

While the report has been designed to present a brief analysis of the trends for quick and easy reference, detailed data on these issues will soon be posted on the Utah Issues' web site (www.utahissues.org). Data will be made available in a format that will be easy to download. Utah Issues is also committed to developing an online clearinghouse for Utah's poverty data. The raw data collected for the poverty report will be formatted and posted on the web site for the use of all interested parties.

A Census 2000 Update section has recently been added to Utah Issues' web site in order to provide viewers access to Utah's Census 2000 data. With each U.S. Census Bureau release, data will be made available on the web site, accompanied by a brief overview and analysis of the numbers.

For more information, please contact Bill Crim or Catherine Cookson at Utah Issues at (801) 521-2035.

The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-four organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies which produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and the great work that they do. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Summer 2001 Outlook

Population, job, and income growth rates in Utah should continue to outpace those of the nation throughout 2001. Since 1994's job growth rate of 6.2% (the peak year of the current cycle), the year-over, annual rate of job growth fell to 2.4% in 1999 then moved back up to 2.5% in 2000. The rate of job growth will hover at 2.1% in 2001 and 1.7% for 2002. Utah's unemployment rate will climb from a 3.2% low in 2000 to 3.7% in 2001 and 3.9% in 2002.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games continue to generate a significant amount of employment and earnings. Between 1996 and 2002 the Games will create 35,000 job years of employment and \$1.5 billion in earnings for Utah workers. In 2001, the state will experience the largest economic effects from the Olympics with \$116 million net in-state spending by visitors during the Olympic games.

Construction employment played an important role in the robust economic expansion of the last decade. Construction employment grew as a percent of total employment from 3.7% in 1989 to 6.9% in 1999. Construction employment in May 2001 was down 1,800 jobs from a year ago, a loss of 2.5%. Several major projects have been, or are scheduled to be, completed over the next several months. Residential construction will finish 2001 with a growth of 2.8% in permit value, while non-residential permitted value will shrink by 9.3%. Several government road projects and expansion in the energy sector could come online in the near future and help ease declines in construction employment in the coming years.

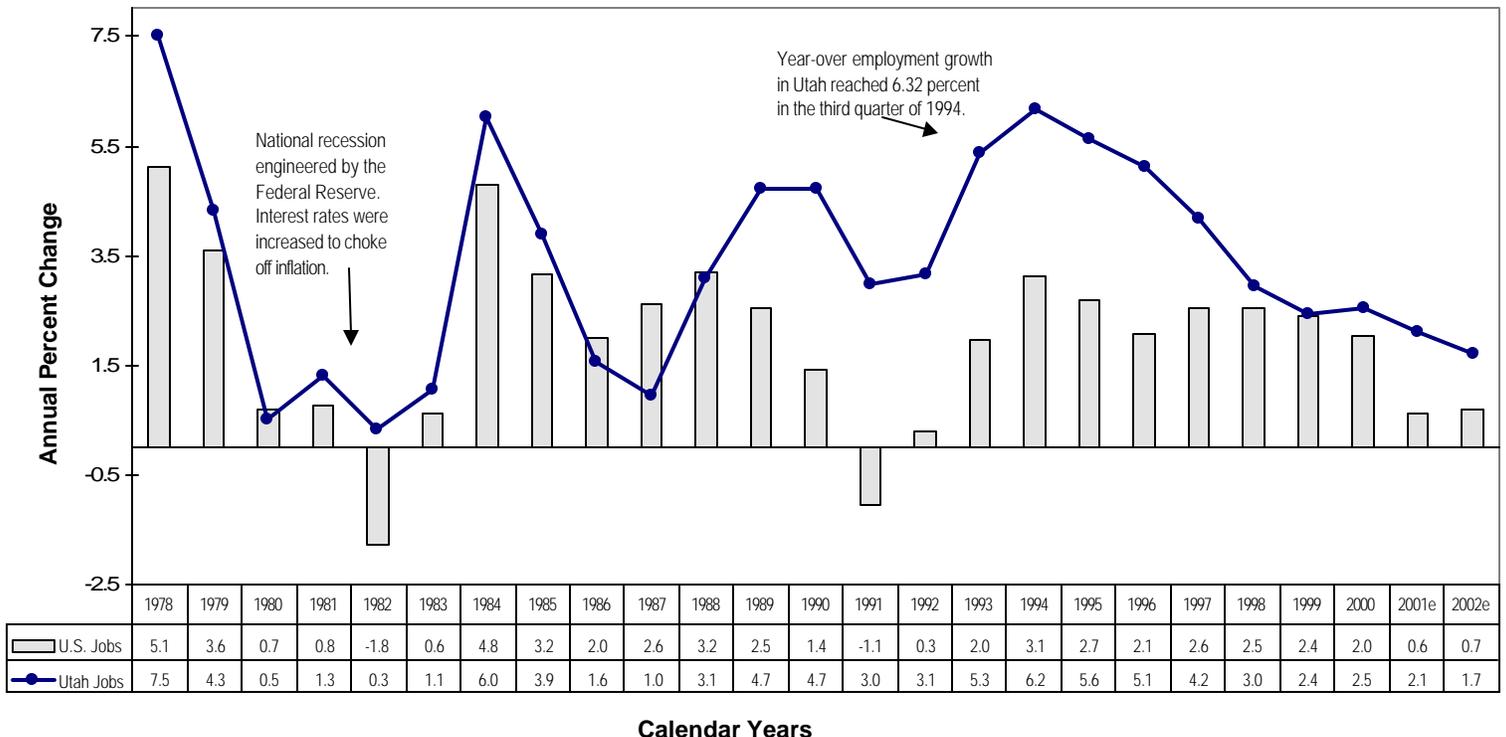
Large Projects Construction Outlook (\$100 Million or Larger)

- I-15 reconstruction \$1.6 billion (May 1997 to July 2001)
- Gateway Project \$375 million (2000 to Nov. 2001)
- IHC Murray Hospital \$300 million (March 2001 to 2004)
- Traverse Mtn. "Fox Ridge" \$2 billion (2001 to 2010)
- McKay-Dee Hospital Complex \$180 million (1999 to March 2002)
- The Canyons Hotel & Village \$202 million (1998 to 2001)
- Round Valley Golf Resort \$100 million (Spring 2000 to Winter 2002)
- Renaissance Town Center \$100 million (Fall 2000 to 2001)
- Jordan Landing \$500 million (1998 to 2003)
- Pleasant Grove Town Center \$200 million (2001 to 2007)
- NorthShore Corporate Center \$100 million (Feb 2000 to 2003)
- Huntsman Cancer Institute Research Hospital \$100 million (2000 to 2002)
- RiverPark Corporate Center \$300 million (2000 to 2010)
- Park City Ski Resort Expansion \$150 million (1997 to 2001)
- Legacy highway \$451 million (2001 to 2004)
- Solitude Resort Expansion \$100 million (1998 to 2001)
- SnowBasin Resort \$100 million (1997 to 2001)
- One Airport Center \$100 million (2000 to 2004)
- Pioneer Pipe Line Co. Sinclair/Conoco \$100 million (2000 to 2001)
- Light Rail West/East \$118.5 million (June 2000 Dec. 2001)

Potential Projects (\$100 Million or Larger)

- Kern River gas pipeline \$1.2 billion (2002 to 2004)
- I-80 to Parleys Canyon \$900 million
- I-15 from 6th North to Centerville \$838 million
- IPP \$650 million (2002 to 2005)
- UB Phosphate Complex \$300 million (2001 to 2002)
- Sun Rise Planned Community by Kennecott \$1 billion
- Holliday High-Tech Office Park \$100 million
- Airport Expansion \$1.26 billion (2004 to 2014)
- Bonanza Mountain Resort \$600 million
- UB Phosphate RR \$230m (2001 to 2002)
- Geneva Steel modernization \$400 million
- Williams Petroleum Pipeline \$150 million
- Fashion Place mall expansion \$125 million (2002 to 2004)
- Bonanza Power Plant \$100 million (2002 to 2005)

Utah and U.S. Nonagricultural Job Growth Rates



ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: JUNE 2001

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,317.0	9,466.1	9,693.3	4.2	5.0	1.6	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,296.6	6,460.3	6,634.7	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,772.8	1,779.9	1,772.8	9.2	9.3	0.4	-0.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	341.7	348.5	349.2	360.4	364.4	2.0	0.2	3.2	1.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,004.0	1,033.0	1,126.0	1,132.8	1,182.6	2.9	9.0	0.6	4.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,414.0	3,584.8	5.1	2.8	6.0	5.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	26.9	25.3	27.2	-0.4	1.5	-5.9	7.5
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.4	15.6	14.8	14.1	-14.6	-4.9	-5.1	-4.7
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	227.7	245.9	258.2	1.8	11.1	8.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	651.9	593.2	539.8	-6.3	5.9	-9.0	-9.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.2	16.2	16.4	9.1	2.4	-5.8	1.2
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.62	1.65	1.57	1.61	1.54	1.9	-4.8	2.5	-4.3
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	415.9	429.6	439.5	10.5	3.0	3.3	2.3
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	324.0	369.4	367.9	0.8	13.5	14.0	-0.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.5	225.7	243.9	256.1	267.6	5.7	8.1	5.0	4.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.4	133.3	139.0	145.5	152.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,995.8	3,230.8	3,311.6	3,447.3	9.1	7.8	2.5	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	86.0	86.0	85.1	-0.3	2.6	0.0	-1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.2	19.0	17.0	-6.4	-10.8	4.7	-10.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,139.6	2,200.0	2,000.0	2.3	-4.4	2.8	-9.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,213.0	1,100.0	800.0	4.1	1.5	-9.3	-27.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	583.3	550.0	450.0	16.5	8.5	-5.7	-10.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	237.3	242.0	246.7	255.3	261.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	141.5	146.5	150.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,285	18,149	19,078	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.1
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. April 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	na	na	281.4	283.7	285.9	na	na	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.6	93.7	97.5	1.1	1.7	-12.9	4.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,156	2,200	2,244	2,284	2,327	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.5	9.9	9.6	4.7	6.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.6	96.2	100.0	-0.9	1.4	-10.6	4.1
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	823.0	925.9	887.9	902.1	8.5	12.5	-4.1	1.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	797.2	895.4	854.7	866.3	8.7	12.3	-4.5	1.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	28.2	26.3	24.4	38.4	62.0	-6.7	-7.2
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.0	90.5	88.9	-3.1	-3.0	2.8	-1.8
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	16.9	17.5	17.8	-2.6	-2.5	3.6	1.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	28.5	27.3	28.2	41.3	61.2	-4.4	3.5
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.73	1.93	3.42	4.20	4.10	11.6	77.2	22.8	-2.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.83	0.76	0.79	-4.0	15.3	-8.4	3.9
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.9	182.9	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.6	112.1	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.97	6.24	4.28	3.70	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.78	4.64	5.82	3.65	3.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.26	5.64	6.03	5.18	5.10	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.0	7.4	8.1	6.9	6.8	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.8	128.8	131.4	132.2	133.1	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,945	33,313	34,842	36,712	38,389	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,019	4,291	4,578	4,853	5,110	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,023.5	1,048.5	1,075.1	1,097.7	1,116.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,494	28,809	29,702	30,712	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	30,973	32,604	34,285	6.4	7.4	5.3	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,383	7,784	8,352	8,803	9,287	5.4	7.3	5.4	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,824	49,573	53,388	56,057	59,141	5.9	7.7	5.0	5.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.9	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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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 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

**State Data Center
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For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

www.governor.state.ut.us/dea