



# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users



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

## 2002 Economic Report to the Governor

The *2002 Economic Report to the Governor* was released on January 3rd. Published annually, the *Economic Report* is the principal source of data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. The report includes a national and state economic outlook and a summary of state government economic development activities. It also presents an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators and a more detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. Following is a summary of the 2002 report.

### Utah's Economy

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

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

The services industry will grow moderately and become an increasing share of total non-farm jobs in 2002. Manufacturing and mining job growth will be flat to down, and the construction industry will contract noticeably.

### Olympics

With well over \$1 billion spent in Utah to host the Games, the Olympics have been softening the impact of the national

recession in Utah. The main sources of Olympic-related spending are:

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

The total amount of spending directly related to the Olympics is estimated to be approximately \$2.1 billion. Only \$1.3 billion, however, actually impacts the Utah economy because some of the value of the goods or services used to host the Olympics is created out of state.

The total employment impact is estimated to be over 35,000 job years. The largest employment impacts are in the services sector, including SLOC employees, followed by trade and construction. Statewide employment growth rates in 2001 and 2002 would be much lower were it not for the Games.

### Population

Though Utah's population grew a robust 2.2% during 2001, with net in-migration of 14,200, much of this growth reflects the Olympics build-up. During 2002, population growth is expected to slow to 1.7%, with net in-migration of just 3,000. The 2002 pause marks the end of a decade of booming growth that saw several years in which 20,000 or more people moved into the state.

According to Census 2000, Utah's population increased 29.6% from 1990 to 2000, growing twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked fourth among states in population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

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## 2002 Economic Report to the Governor (Continued)

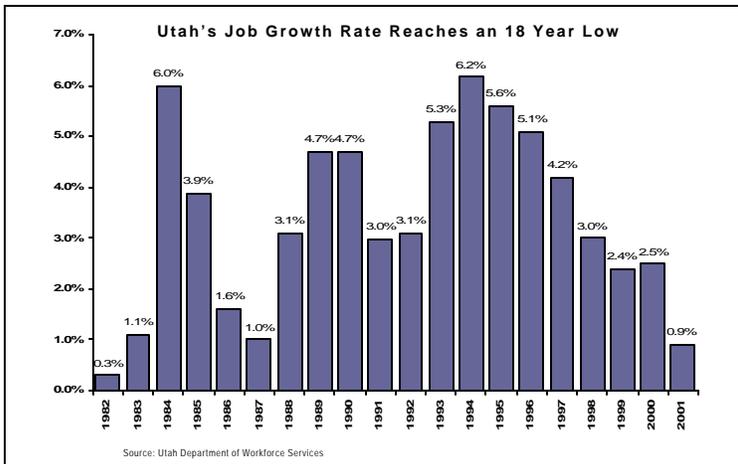
The state's population is projected to be 2.8 million in 2010, reach 3.4 million by 2020, and surpass 3.7 million by 2030.

### Employment and Wages

Near the end of 2001, Utah's economy was experiencing its worst slump since the 1980s. Non-farm employers added just 10,000 net new jobs in 2001, a growth rate of 0.9%. This is Utah's slowest job growth since 1983. It is only a fraction of the long-term average of 3.5%. Correspondingly, Utah's 4.4% unemployment rate for 2001 is a nine-year high. A monthly average of about 50,000 individuals were out of work in 2001.

The 2001 rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from -3% in manufacturing and construction to 5% in finance, insurance, and real estate. The strong growth in finance results from low interest rates sparking a jump in mortgage refinancing and other interest-sensitive transactions, and an increase in the number of industrial loan charter banks that have been established in Utah. In 2002, construction will drop even more, but most industries should see some minor improvements.

In 2001, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$29,700—up 3.1% from the 2000 average, which increased by 4.8%. The year 2001 is the seventh year in a row that wages have grown faster than inflation.



### Industry Focus

**Defense.** Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, with spending totaling \$1.91 billion, and rising nearly 34% from the previous year. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2002 as a result of September 11th. New operations beginning at Hill Air Force Base should prove to be a strengthening influence on the remainder of Utah's defense industry.

**Exports.** Merchandise exports in Utah grew about 5% to an estimated \$3.4 billion during 2001. Although the state's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of \$3 billion.

**Tourism.** In contrast to 2000, when consumer optimism and robust spending helped offset several external shocks to the industry, the effects of an international, national, and regional economic slowdown, combined with the effects of September 11th, have negatively impacted the state's tourism economy. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of the economic slowdown and the terrorist activity has been the increased media interest and improved visibility the state has enjoyed as the Olympics approach.

**Construction.** For most of the 1990s, construction was a major driving force behind Utah's rapid economic growth. There are currently around 70,000 construction jobs in the state, nearly three times as many as existed in 1990. Construction employment began to decline during 2000 and fell 3% during 2001. Employment is expected to continue falling during 2002 as many large projects are completed, some of which were accelerated to host the Olympics. Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2002 will still be 5.8% of total non-farm jobs, slightly above the 1978 to 2002 average of 5.5%.

**High Tech.** Utah's high tech sector peaked during 2000 with employment losses appearing to accelerate during 2001. In addition to the economic factors, there are other issues affecting the overall stability and vitality of high tech. Utah has very few large corporate headquarters conducting research and development activities in the technology industry. Rather than attracting technology companies, many of Utah's premier high tech companies have been acquired, bought out, or moved beyond Utah's borders. The companies that once formed Utah's high tech core are either gone or struggling. Identifying the reasons and implementing solutions may pose one of Utah's greatest challenges.

**Energy and Minerals.** While crude oil production declined slightly in 2000, natural gas production continued to increase. The estimated value of mineral production in Utah was \$1.9 billion in 2001, marginally higher than the total for 2000, despite a year of continued low metal prices and a faltering national economy.

**Agriculture.** From 1994 to 1996, net farm income in Utah fell as livestock prices fell, and has yet to recover. Although the prices for livestock and other farm products have been increasing in recent years, and incomes have risen, at \$270 million in 1999, net farm income remains well below the \$321 million peak in 1993.

### Special Topics

The Special Topics section of this year's report contains six new chapters or research efforts that are worthy of highlighting. Topics include: Budget Hold Backs; Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal; The North American Industry Classification System; Transportation Funding; Water Conservation; and Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy.

### Contributors

The Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) provides guidance to the contents of the ERG. Chapter authors, many of whom are special advisors to the CEA and who represent both public and private entities, devote a significant amount of time making sure that it contains the latest economic and demographic information. While this report is a collaborative effort that results in a consensus forecast for the next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization, with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity. The entire report, including the list of contributors, is available on the Demographic and Economic Analysis web site at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea).

## The Economic Condition of Utah Households

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

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

### Sources:

Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;

Median Household Income 1998 to 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Per Capita Income 2000: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis;

Homeownership Rates 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;

Percent of Total Population Living in Poverty 1998: U.S. Census Bureau.

## The Economic Condition of Utah Households

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

## Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

## The Economic Condition of Utah Households

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

## Sources:

Percent of Labor Force Employed Part -Time 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Working Women Working Part- Time Jobs 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19) 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;

Percent of Part-Time Jobs held by Males Over 19 Years Old 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB.

## State Releases 2001 Population Estimates

Utah's population reached 2,295,971 persons in 2001, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is an increase of 49,417 persons (the approximate population of St. George, Utah), or 2.2%, over the 2000 estimate of 2,246,554. While the rate of population growth in the state continues to taper off from levels seen in the early 1990s, Utah's population is still growing more than twice as fast as the nation. Utah also continues to rank as one of the fastest growing states in the country.

The state's growth over the past year continued the trend of record-breaking births (47,688) and deaths (12,437). The resulting natural increase was 35,251, which is the number of births minus deaths. The Committee also estimated the net in-migration to Utah to be 14,166 in 2001, further maintaining the migration trends seen in the latter part of the previous decade. Although the effects of the national economic downturn have not been avoided by Utahns, the results were largely not seen until after July 1, which is the cutoff date for population estimates. Because of this, all the indicators considered for the 2001 estimates showed population growth and net in-migration to the state.

While growth occurred in all of the northern counties of the state, the most rapid regional growth rates were felt by those counties within or adjacent to the southern portion of the Wasatch Front area. The southwest corner of the state also continued to experience population growth rates in excess of the state average. The populations in Tooele, Summit, Utah, Wasatch, and Juab counties are all expanding rapidly. These counties are in close proximity to urban services, but still provide many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting. With a 2001 growth rate of 6.9%, Tooele County in particular continues to experience population growth rates which far exceed those of other Utah counties.

The southwestern counties of Washington, Iron, and Beaver, where the urban cities of St. George and Cedar City are located or are in close proximity, also experienced rapid growth in 2001. These are considered high amenity counties, offering a diversity of educational, tourism, retirement, and economic opportunities for local residents. Washington County once again maintained its title as the fastest growing county in the region, with a growth rate of 4.9%. However, this rate is much lower than the 8% growth rates that were recorded in the early part of the 1990s.

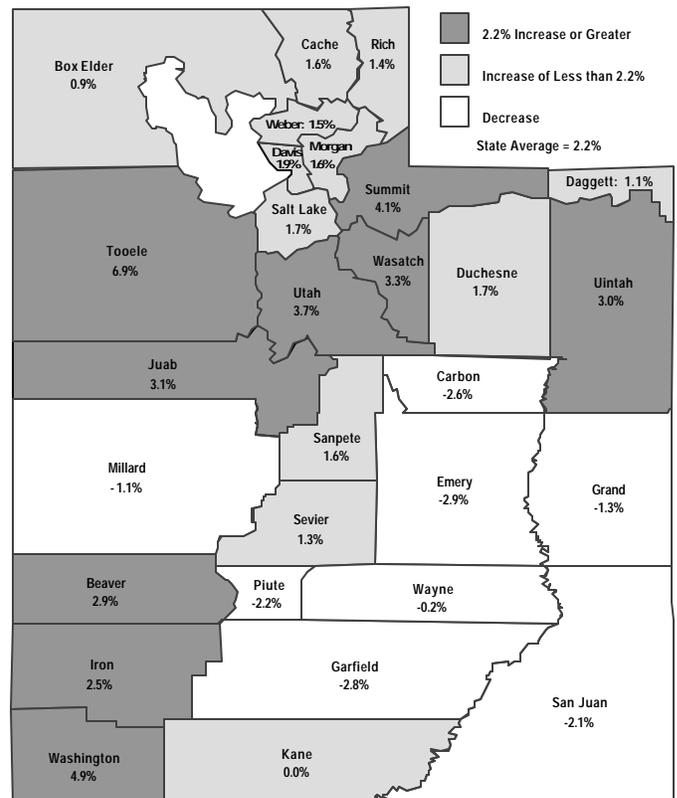
The highest rates of population growth during 2001 were experienced by the following counties: Tooele (6.9%), Washington (4.9%), Summit (4.1%), Utah (3.7%), Wasatch (3.3%), Juab (3.1%), Uintah (3.0%), Beaver (2.9%), and Iron (2.5%).

While the overall state population and the population of many counties in the state increased in 2001, several counties experienced a decline in population. The energy-dependent economies of the counties in the central and southeastern portions of the state continued to suffer as a result of low commodity prices and the effects of the national recession that began in March 2001. Counties that lost population in 2001 include Emery, Garfield, Carbon, Piute, San Juan, Grand, Millard, and Wayne.

For the first time in several years the Utah Population Estimates Committee and the U.S. Census Bureau produced statewide population estimates that varied widely in the net migration component. While the overall population estimates from UPEC and the Census Bureau only differed by a small margin, the net migration component differed by nearly 20,000, with UPEC estimating net in-migration of 14,166, and the Census Bureau estimating net out-migration of 5,559. After an in-depth analysis of the differences in the population estimates, UPEC decided not to alter its estimates to more closely match those of the Census Bureau. The Committee concluded that the discrepancies can be attributed to: 1) the Census Bureau's top-down approach to population estimates; 2) the fact that the Census Bureau combines estimates from the National Center for Health Statistics with the hard data that is submitted by the State of Utah; and 3) the Census Bureau's reliance on in- and out-migration estimates from the Internal Revenue Service.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah. The Committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates), school enrollment, LDS membership, and income tax returns. When preparing the estimates the Committee also considers job growth, Bureau of the Census population estimates, utility connections, and building permits. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers and others knowledgeable in the methods used to prepare population estimates, along with people from academic institutions, and the public and private sectors. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the Committee.

Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2000 to 2001



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

# Utah Population Estimates by County

District/County	July 1, 1990 (f)	July 1, 1991 (f)	July 1, 1992 (f)	July 1, 1993 (f)	July 1, 1994 (f)	July 1, 1995 (f)	July 1, 1996 (f)	July 1, 1997 (f)	July 1, 1998 (f)	July 1, 1999 (f)	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	Average Annual Rate of Change 1990-2001	Percent Change 00 to 01	2001 Percent of Total Population
<b>Bear River</b>	108,799	111,504	114,875	117,544	120,192	123,195	125,637	128,592	131,722	134,252	136,712	138,600	2.5%	1.4%	6.0%
Box Elder	36,509	37,197	37,869	38,314	38,760	39,260	39,907	40,735	41,507	42,399	42,860	43,245	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Cache	70,560	72,586	75,441	77,361	79,530	82,095	83,834	85,974	88,326	89,874	91,897	93,372	2.8%	1.6%	4.1%
Rich	1,728	1,721	1,765	1,869	1,902	1,940	1,987	1,882	1,889	1,978	1,955	1,983	1.4%	1.4%	0.1%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	1,107,594	1,139,468	1,176,599	1,201,636	1,234,287	1,258,066	1,280,499	1,309,817	1,332,102	1,359,356	1,389,252	1,415,419	2.5%	1.9%	61.6%
Davis	188,471	195,088	201,198	206,655	212,151	216,054	219,685	224,366	229,490	235,364	240,204	244,845	2.7%	1.9%	10.7%
Morgan	5,561	5,629	5,805	6,043	6,271	6,416	6,633	6,705	6,889	6,973	7,161	7,297	2.8%	1.6%	0.3%
Wasatch	168,673	161,752	166,390	169,791	173,973	178,094	182,089	186,963	189,563	193,508	197,541	200,567	2.4%	1.5%	8.7%
Salt Lake	728,298	749,878	775,306	791,724	812,063	827,342	840,649	868,306	870,735	885,216	902,777	918,279	2.3%	1.7%	40.0%
Tooele	26,581	27,121	27,930	28,423	29,840	30,179	31,433	33,457	35,476	38,294	41,549	44,431	5.3%	6.9%	1.9%
<b>Mountainland</b>	291,591	300,044	309,071	323,872	334,255	346,548	359,199	374,190	386,626	401,822	417,375	432,918	4.0%	3.7%	18.9%
Summit	15,690	17,051	18,546	20,221	21,863	23,632	25,051	26,224	27,674	28,799	30,048	31,279	7.1%	4.1%	1.4%
Utah	265,766	272,167	279,635	292,351	300,447	310,334	321,072	334,668	344,820	368,463	371,894	385,692	3.8%	3.7%	16.8%
Wasatch	10,134	10,825	10,890	11,300	11,955	12,576	13,075	13,307	14,132	14,560	15,433	15,947	4.6%	3.3%	0.7%
<b>Central</b>	52,394	53,707	55,260	56,847	58,614	60,033	61,578	63,440	64,677	66,251	66,506	67,208	2.5%	1.1%	2.9%
Juab	5,831	6,060	6,191	6,204	6,860	7,236	7,496	7,735	7,898	8,021	8,310	8,570	3.9%	3.1%	0.4%
Millard	11,333	11,703	11,907	12,189	12,246	12,266	12,194	12,248	12,246	12,236	12,461	12,325	0.8%	-1.1%	0.5%
Piute	1,267	1,295	1,312	1,366	1,360	1,331	1,371	1,328	1,372	1,433	1,436	1,404	1.0%	-2.2%	0.1%
Sanpete	16,355	16,840	17,804	18,594	19,291	19,990	20,898	21,825	22,445	22,513	22,846	23,219	3.6%	1.6%	1.0%
Sevier	15,434	15,627	15,923	16,292	16,572	16,936	17,298	17,902	18,294	18,556	18,938	19,190	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Wayne	2,163	2,183	2,124	2,182	2,286	2,275	2,361	2,406	2,421	2,492	2,515	2,509	1.5%	-0.2%	0.1%
<b>Southwest</b>	83,800	89,708	94,091	100,282	108,355	116,293	123,098	128,787	132,552	137,657	142,006	147,369	5.8%	3.8%	6.4%
Beaver	4,782	4,946	5,044	5,172	5,402	5,672	5,858	5,870	5,705	5,951	6,023	6,198	2.6%	2.9%	0.3%
Garfield	3,970	4,092	4,117	4,227	4,244	4,361	4,451	4,603	4,570	4,650	4,763	4,630	1.5%	-2.8%	0.2%
Iron	20,910	21,715	22,410	23,965	25,286	27,506	28,898	30,254	31,687	32,879	34,079	34,920	5.3%	2.5%	1.5%
Kane	5,150	5,262	5,325	5,421	5,659	5,844	5,908	5,982	6,012	6,073	6,037	6,037	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Washington	48,968	53,693	57,195	61,497	67,753	72,910	78,023	82,078	84,579	88,105	91,104	95,594	6.9%	4.9%	4.2%
<b>Uintah Basin</b>	35,536	36,534	37,455	38,142	38,752	38,812	39,396	40,280	39,221	40,182	40,627	41,639	1.6%	2.5%	1.8%
Daggett	706	732	739	794	767	794	787	786	783	884	933	944	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Duchesne	12,600	12,825	12,895	13,131	13,414	13,501	13,973	14,332	14,177	14,288	14,397	14,646	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%
Uintah	22,230	22,977	23,820	24,277	24,581	24,518	24,636	25,163	24,262	25,004	25,297	26,049	1.6%	3.0%	1.1%
<b>Southeastern</b>	49,536	49,904	50,808	51,071	52,244	52,265	53,486	54,305	54,730	54,497	54,074	52,817	0.6%	-2.3%	2.3%
Carbon	20,169	20,186	20,361	19,771	20,119	19,965	20,286	20,654	20,685	20,500	20,396	19,868	-0.2%	-2.6%	0.9%
Emery	10,329	10,262	10,298	10,661	10,620	10,663	11,066	11,089	11,059	11,065	10,782	10,473	0.1%	-2.9%	0.5%
Grand	6,991	6,789	7,196	7,582	7,776	7,822	8,146	8,170	8,197	8,329	8,637	8,423	2.5%	-1.3%	0.4%
San Juan	12,448	12,668	12,963	13,056	13,730	13,796	14,008	14,392	14,779	14,573	14,360	14,063	1.2%	-2.1%	0.6%
<b>State</b>	1,729,227	1,780,869	1,838,149	1,889,394	1,946,720	1,995,227	2,042,894	2,089,410	2,141,630	2,193,014	2,246,554	2,295,971	2.9%	2.2%	

r = In order to be consistent with the Census 2000 population count, the Utah Population Estimates Committee released revised population estimates for 1990-1999.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

## Census 2000 American Indian Highlights

Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were given the opportunity to select more than one race. As a result, individuals of mixed heritage or racial decent can be classified into categories of added combinations of race. Nationally, 97.6% of the total population selected only one race in 2000. Those who selected American Indian and Alaska Native alone totaled 2,475,956, making up .9% of the total population. Those who reported American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races totaled 4,119,301, or 1.5% of the total population. Among the American Indian and Alaska Native population, 407,073 were Hispanic or Latino while 2,068,883 were Not Hispanic or Latino.

Utah's American Indian and Alaska Native population totaled 29,684 in 2000. Of that total, 3,021 were Hispanic or Latino while 26,663 were not. The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race. Of those who selected one race, the American Indian and Alaska Native category totaled 1.3% of the total population. Those who selected two races (2.0%) identified themselves as White in combination with Some Other Race, White in combination with American Indian and Alaska Native, or White in combination with Asian. Only .1% of Utahns selected three or more races.

### Growth

The American Indian and Alaska Native group was the third fastest growing race group in the nation from 1990 to 2000. The fastest growing race group in the nation was the Asian-Pacific Islander group growing 57.6%, followed by Some Other Race (56.6%), American Indian and Alaska Native (26.4%), and Black or African American (25.6%).

The percent change of American Indian and Alaska Natives from 1990 to 2000 indicates the largest growth in the Southern, and Western regions of the United States. The fastest growing American Indian and Alaska Native population was in Texas (79.7%), followed by, South Carolina (66.4%), Georgia (62.8%), Colorado (59.3%), and Tennessee (50.9%). Utah ranked 32nd in the nation growing 22.2%. Hawaii experienced the lowest growth in the nation, at -30.7%.

In Utah, the American Indian and Alaskan Native group was the fourth fastest growing race group, growing 22% from 1990 to 2000. The fastest growing race group in the state was the Asian-Pacific Islander group with a growth rate of 57%, followed by Black or African American (53%), and White (23%).

Among Utah's counties, Piute experienced the highest percent increase in American Indian and Alaska Natives (88.9%), followed by Washington (88.1%), Tooele (77.5%), Morgan (62.5%), and Emery (61.4%).

### County Rankings

San Juan County ranked 51st among counties nationwide, with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 8,026. Salt Lake County followed in 52nd place with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 7,892, making up only .9% of

the total county population. Los Angeles County ranked 1st in the nation with an American Indian and Alaska Native population of 76,988, or .8% of the county population total. The county with the highest percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives was Shannon County, South Dakota with 11,743, or 94.2% of the total county population.

San Juan County contains the highest number of American Indian or Alaska Natives in the state, totaling 8,026, or 55.7% of the total population. Salt Lake County ranked second among counties with 7,892 American Indian or Alaska Natives, followed by Uintah (2,365), Utah (2,206), and Weber (1,510) Counties.

### Reservations

There are currently 278 American Indian reservations in 35 states, most of which are located in the Midwest and Western regions of the United States. The U.S. government holds about 56 million acres in trust for 314 federally recognized tribes and entities such as reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and trust lands. Presently, American Indian and Alaska Natives make up 55% of the 944,317 people who live on Federal American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land.

Only 32% of Utah's American Indian and Alaska Native population live on reservations. In Utah there are seven reservations: the Goshute Reservation, located in western Tooele County, Juab County and Nevada; the Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation in northern Box Elder County; the Navajo Nation reservation located in the southeastern corner of Utah; the Paiute Reservation in the southwestern area of Utah; the Skull Valley Reservation in the eastern area of Tooele County; the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in the northeast corner of Utah; and the Ute Mountain Reservation in the southeastern border of Utah and Colorado.

Within Utah's borders, there are 26,223 people living on the seven reservations and trust lands. The American Indian and Alaska Native population living on reservations total 9,623, making up only 37% of the total reservation and trust land

### Top Ten American Indian Tribes Ranked by Population: April 1, 2000

United States	
1. Cherokee	281,069
2. Navajo	269,202
3. Sioux	108,272
4. Chippewa	105,907
5. Choctaw	87,349
6. Pueblo	59,533
7. Apache	57,060
8. Lumbee	51,913
9. Iroquois	45,212
10. Creek	40,223

Utah	
1. Navajo	14,634
2. Ute	2,940
3. Cherokee	736
4. Paiute	668
5. Souix	655
6. Shoshone	589
7. Pueblo	327
8. Apache	318
9. Chippewa	222
10. Choctaw	166

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Native American Profile

residents. The low percentage is mostly attributed to the Uintah and Ouray Reservation numbers. Early pioneers settled during the same period when the Uintah and Ouray Reservation gained federal recognition as a reservation. As a result, American Indians make up only a small number of total residents in this area.

No population was recorded in Census 2000 for the Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation. Currently, there is no infrastructure or services in the area to accommodate residency. Plans have been made, however, to incorporate dwellings in the near future.

### Tribes

Census 2000 respondents were allowed to specify the tribe or tribes to which they belong. In 2000, the total number of American Indian and Alaska Natives that specified a tribe in the United States totaled 1.7 million or 72.5% of American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Although the Cherokee tribe ranked first on the top ten tribes ranked by population in the U.S., there is very little Cherokee Reservation land. The large number of American Indians who claimed Cherokee as their tribe are spread out across the United States. Ranked second, the Navajo tribal members are for the most part concentrated in the Navajo Nation Reservation area, the largest reservation in the U.S.. The remaining tribes populate the midwest and western United States.

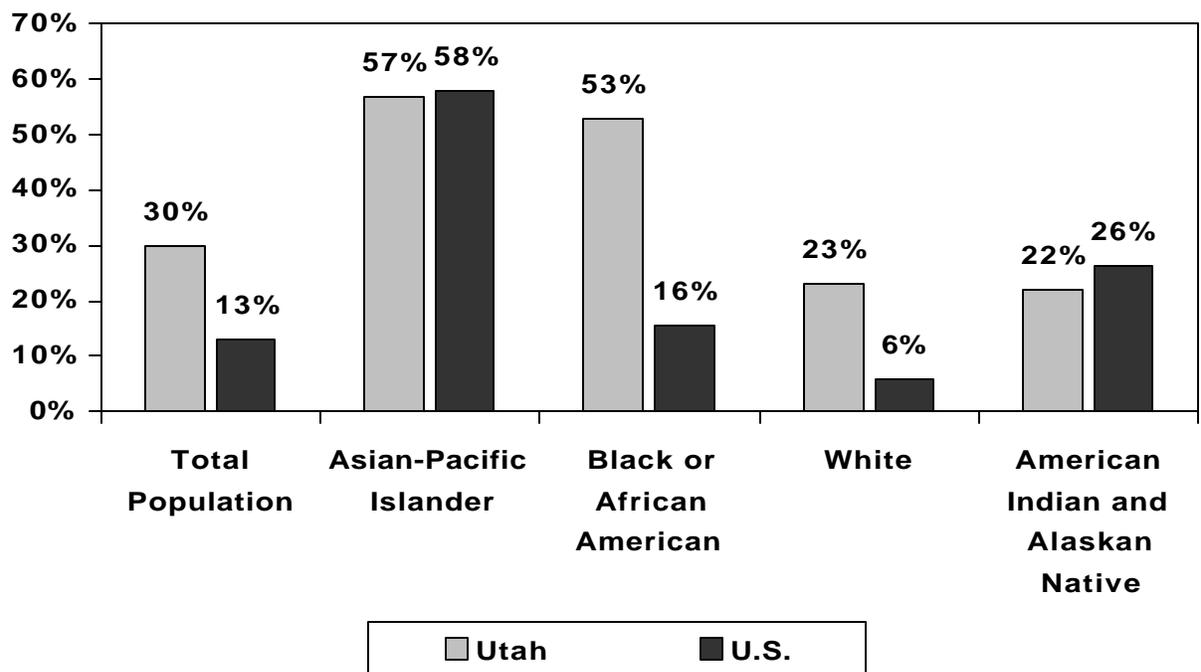
In Utah, the American Indian and Alaska Natives that specified a tribe in 2000 totaled 24,068, or 81% of Utah's American Indian and Alaska Natives.

In 2000, the Navajo tribe was the largest tribe in Utah, with most members residing on the Navajo Nation Reservation. Only three of the top ten tribes in Utah have livable tribal reservations. The rest of the tribes on the list are sparsely populated throughout Utah's communities.

### Additional Information

For more information on the American Indian and Alaska Native population, visit the American Fact Finder (AFF) on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/>, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

**Fastest Growing Race Groups in Utah and the U.S.: 1990-2000**



Note:

<sup>1</sup>In 1990, Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category. For comparisons of the 1990-2000 population, the Census 2000 Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories have been combined.

<sup>2</sup>The data and analysis on race presented in this graph focuses on the Census 2000 race alone population when analyzing changes that have occurred from 1990-2000, and are therefore not directly comparable with race data from 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## American Indian and Alaska Native Population Profiles

April 1, 1990 Population

April 1, 2000 Population

1990-2000 Changes

County	April 1, 1990 Population			April 1, 2000 Population			1990-2000 Changes			2000 American Indian and Alaska Native Population Ranking
	Total Population	American Indian and Alaska Native Population	American Indian and Alaska Native as a Percent of Total Population	Total Population	American Indian and Alaska Native Population	American Indian and Alaska Native as a Percent of Total Population	90-00 Absolute Change	90-00 Percent Change	90-00 Rank Based on Percent Change	
State of Utah	1,722,850	24,283	1.4%	2,233,169	29,684	1.3%	5,401	22.2%	na	na
Beaver	4,765	39	0.8%	6,005	54	0.9%	15	38.5%	9	24
Box Elder	36,485	391	1.1%	42,745	375	0.9%	-16	-4.1%	25	13
Cache	70,183	547	0.8%	91,391	529	0.6%	-18	-3.3%	24	11
Carbon	20,228	150	0.7%	20,422	216	1.1%	66	44.0%	8	15
Daggett	690	9	1.3%	921	7	0.8%	-2	-22.2%	28	28
Davis	187,941	1,114	0.6%	238,994	1,379	0.6%	265	23.8%	13	6
Duchesne	12,645	664	5.3%	14,371	769	5.4%	105	15.8%	19	8
Emery	10,332	44	0.4%	10,860	71	0.7%	27	61.4%	5	22
Garfield	3,980	73	1.8%	4,735	87	1.8%	14	19.2%	15	20
Grand	6,620	203	3.1%	8,485	327	3.9%	124	61.1%	6	14
Iron	20,789	635	3.1%	33,779	737	2.2%	102	16.1%	18	9
Juab	5,817	85	1.5%	8,238	84	1.0%	-1	-1.2%	23	21
Kane	5,169	77	1.5%	6,046	94	1.6%	17	22.1%	14	18
Millard	11,333	184	1.6%	12,405	163	1.3%	-21	-11.4%	27	17
Morgan	5,528	8	0.1%	7,129	13	0.2%	5	62.5%	4	26
Piute	1,277	9	0.7%	1,435	17	1.2%	8	88.9%	1	25
Rich	1,725	1	0.1%	1,961	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	22	29
Salt Lake	725,956	6,111	0.8%	898,387	7,892	0.9%	1,781	29.1%	12	2
San Juan	12,621	6,859	54.3%	14,413	8,026	55.7%	1,167	17.0%	17	1
Sanpete	16,259	131	0.8%	22,763	199	0.9%	68	51.9%	7	16
Sevier	15,431	318	2.1%	18,842	376	2.0%	58	18.2%	16	12
Summit	15,518	66	0.4%	29,736	91	0.3%	25	37.9%	10	19
Tooele	26,601	391	1.5%	40,735	694	1.7%	303	77.5%	3	10
Uintah	22,211	2,335	10.5%	25,224	2,365	9.4%	30	1.3%	21	3
Utah	263,590	1,913	0.7%	368,536	2,206	0.6%	293	15.3%	20	4
Wasatch	10,089	68	0.7%	15,215	65	0.4%	-3	-4.4%	26	23
Washington	48,560	706	1.5%	90,354	1,328	1.5%	622	88.1%	2	7
Wayne	2,177	40	1.8%	2,509	9	0.4%	-31	-77.5%	29	27
Weber	158,330	1,112	0.7%	169,533	1,510	0.8%	398	35.8%	11	5

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> In the 1990 Census, the American Indian and Alaska Native population was characterized as "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aluet."

<sup>2</sup> The data and analysis on race presented in this article focuses on the Census 2000 race alone population when discussing changes that have occurred from 1990-2000, and are therefore not directly comparable with race data from 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## American Indian and Alaska Native Population for the U.S. and Utah: 2000

Race	United States		Utah	
	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population
<b>Total population.....</b>	<b>281,421,906</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>American Indian and Alaska Native alone.....</i>	<i>2,475,956</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>29,684</i>	<i>1.3</i>
American Indian and Alaska Native in Combination with one or more other races.....	1,643,345	0.6	10,761	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in Combination with one or more other races.....	4,119,301	1.5	40,445	1.8
<i>Hispanic or Latino American Indian and Alaskan Native.....</i>	<i>407,073</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3,021</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian and Alaskan Native.....</i>	<i>2,068,883</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>26,663</i>	<i>1.2</i>

Note: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: the race *alone* population and the race *in combination* population. Respondents that selected only one race on the 2000 questionnaire are referred to as the race *alone* population. Individuals that chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the race *in combination* population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## American Indian Reservation Population: 2000

Reservation	Total Population	Race							Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		One Race						Some Other Race		
		Total	White	Black or African American	Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
Goshute Reservation (Utah part)	90	90	7	0	83	0	0	0	0	3
Navajo Nation Reservation* (Utah part)	6,373	6,354	136	3	6,208	0	1	6	19	34
Northwestern Shoshoni Reservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paiute Reservation	270	266	11	2	250	0	0	3	4	36
Skull Valley Reservation	31	31	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Uintah and Ouray Reservation	19,182	18,720	15,585	25	2,780	33	19	278	462	673
Ute Mountain Reservation (Utah part)	277	275	3	0	272	0	0	0	2	0

\* 327 people live on Off-Reservation Trust Land

Note:

<sup>1</sup> The (Utah part) indicates the reservations that overlap other states. Population totals of these reservations are as follows: Goshute Reservation, 105; Navajo Nation Reservation, 180,462; and Ute Mountain Reservation, 1,687.

<sup>2</sup> As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Responde

<sup>3</sup> According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the "Some Other Race" category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## 2001 Kids Count Data Book - How Utah's Kids Rank



The 2001 Kids Count Data Book, prepared by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, provides state profiles of child well-being. The report includes data on kids in Utah and how they rank with other children in the United States. The key indicators of child well-being are listed below, as well as a table comparing the 1990 and 1998 findings.

enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. Utah ranked 23rd among states in 1998. As the demographics change in Utah there is a challenge for all children to receive a quality education before they enter their teen years.

**Percent low-birthweight babies** is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Causes for low-birthweight babies include maternal age, race or ethnicity, multiple gestation, low pre-pregnancy weight, tobacco use during pregnancy, and lack of prenatal care. Both Utah and the nation have increased in the percentage of low-birthrate babies but new technologies have increased the survival rate of premature babies which also adds to this increase.

**Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Utah ranks well in this category at 4th in the nation, compared to 11th in 1996.

**Child death rate** is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between ages 1 and 14. Utah ranks near the middle in this category.

**Rate of teen death by accident, homicide, and suicide** is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. Utah is improving in this category ranking 16th in 1998, compared to 30th in 1997.

**Teen birth rate** is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17 regardless of marital status. The Kids Count Data Book focuses on births to 15-17 year-olds rather than the broader age range of 15-19 year-olds because of a strong consensus that births to girls at the younger ages are more problematic. Utah has been ranked in the low teens from 1990 to 1998 in this category.

**Percent of teens who are high school dropouts** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not

## Utah Kids Compared to the U.S.: 1990 and 1998

Measures	Trend Data		National Rank	
	1990	1998		
Percent low-birthweight babies	UTAH	5.7	6.7	15
	U.S.	7	7.6	
Infant mortality rate (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	UTAH	7.5	5.6	4
	U.S.	9.2	7.2	
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	UTAH	25	24	22
	U.S.	31	24	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	UTAH	66	49	16
	U.S.	71	54	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	UTAH	26	22	14
	U.S.	37	30	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	9	23
	U.S.	10	9	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	UTAH	8	7	13
	U.S.	10	8	
Percent of children living with parents or who do not have full-time, year-round employment	UTAH	21	18	2
	U.S.	30	26	
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	UTAH	16	13	2
	U.S.	20	20	
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	UTAH	16	17	1
	U.S.	24	27	
Children without health insurance	UTAH	NA	12	NA
	U.S.	NA	15	

Note: Rankings are most favorable to least favorable.

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

<sup>1</sup> Rank is most favorable to least favorable.

## 2001 Kids Count Data Book - How Utah's Kids Rank

**Percent of teens not attending school and not working** is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time) and not employed (full or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens." Utah ranks 13th in this category up from 14th in 1997. In the early 1990's Utah was ranked higher. Again, early education is the key in this category.

**Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment** is the share of all children under 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. Utah ranked second to Nebraska in this category (Nebraska has ranked 1st in 8 of the last 9 years).

**Percent of children in poverty** is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was \$16,555. The Utah poverty level for a family of two adults and two children in 1998 was \$15,200.

**Percent of families with children headed by a single parent** is the percentage of all families with "own children" under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person - male or female - without a spouse present in the home. Utah ranks the highest (best) in the nation in this category. They also rank 1st in the nation in the category of "own children" in married-couple households.

**Children without health insurance** is the percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by health insurance at any point during the year. Health insurance included private-sector, as well as Medicare and Medicaid. Children receiving Child Health Insurance Programs (CHIPS) were counted as having health insurance.

For more information on the *2001 Kids Count Data Book*, visit [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org).

### Demographics for Data Users Workshop Scheduled in April: Receive "Hands On" Training on How to Access Census Data Using American Fact Finder and Summary File CD-ROMs

Representatives from the U.S. Census Bureau will be in Salt Lake City to conduct a data user's workshop on accessing Census 2000 data using the Census Bureau's new data access and dissemination system, the American Fact Finder (AFF), as well as demonstrating how to access data from the recently released Summary File 1 CD-ROM.

The workshop will be held from 8:30 am - 12:00pm on Tuesday, April 9 in the State Office Building Computer Lab (450 North 100 East, directly north of the State Capitol). For more information on the workshop, or to register, contact Lisa Hillman in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 537-9013 or via email at [lhillman@gov.state.ut.us](mailto:lhillman@gov.state.ut.us).

Demographics for Data Users is a series of demographic data and analysis workshops sponsored by the Population Research Laboratory at Utah State University and the Demographic and Economic Analysis section in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.



United States  
Census  
2000

## Census Briefs

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. The decennial census is the only national survey providing consistent, uniform measures and data for every geographic area in the nation. The results capture a picture in time of the population of Utah: who we are, how we've changed, and the direction we are heading -- demographically, socially, and economically.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is preparing a series of Census 2000 Briefs to provide detailed analysis of the Utah Census 2000 data. These reports contain tables, figures, and maps showing data on specific topics from the 2000 Census.

### Cities and Counties of Utah

*Cities and Counties of Utah* is the first in a series of Census 2000 analyses and was released in May of 2001. This report contains population data for Utah's counties, cities, census designated places (CDPs), and reservations. It provides detailed demographic analysis of the state, including data on population density, land area, and growth and size rankings. The report also provides users with a historical look at Utah and the growth that has occurred over the last one hundred years.

### Age Distribution in Utah

*Age Distribution in Utah* is the second in a series of Census 2000 analyses and was released in September of 2001. This publication contains age data for Utah, its counties, cities, and census designated places (CDPs). Selected age groups, single year of age by sex, median age, race and ethnicity by age, and percentage of total population are among the tables presented in this report. Rankings are available for different geographical areas throughout the report.

### Future Census Briefs

While the first two census briefs have already been released, it is planned that three more will follow as additional Census 2000 data is available. The topics that the last three briefs will examine include: Minorities in Utah; Income in Utah; and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Data for Utah.

### Additional Information

**American FactFinder.** American FactFinder (AFF) is a dynamic search feature on the U.S. Census Bureau's web site that allows users to access Census Bureau data quickly and easily.

AFF offers data from Census 2000, the 1990 Decennial Census, the Economic Census, and the American Community Survey. To access American FactFinder go to [factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov) or go to the Census Bureau's web site ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)) and click on "A" or American FactFinder.

**State Data Center.** Census 2000 data for the state of Utah is available on the Demographic and Economic Analysis web site: [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea). Census briefs are posted (in pdf format) to this site as they are available. Electronic versions of tables and figures in Census Briefs are available by contacting the Utah State Data Center staff at (801) 538-1036.




## Affiliate's Corner



### Wasatch Front Regional Council

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) is a voluntary association of governments for the Wasatch Front Multi-County District (MCD) as well as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Salt Lake and Ogden Urbanized Areas. As the MPO, WFRC's main function is the transportation planning for the urbanized portion of Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber Counties.

To support the transportation planning functions of WFRC, the council staff maintains a comprehensive set of socioeconomic data. Data items that are maintained include population, housing units, total employment, retail employment, industrial employment, vehicles, and income. These items are maintained at various geographic levels, including Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Census Tract, City, County, and Region.

Socioeconomic publications that the Council produces include:

- ▶ **Wasatch Front Socioeconomics:** This newsletter, covering socioeconomic topics, replaced the earlier Surveillance of Socioeconomic Characteristics publication. It contains annual updates of socioeconomic data.
- ▶ **Wasatch Front Region Small Area Socioeconomic Projections: 2005-2030:** Projections of population, households, and employment at the TAZ, Tract, City, County, and Regional levels, controlled to GOPB projections.

The Council staff also maintains a library of census publications and CD-ROMs for public use, as well as a collection of other demographic, economic, and planning related publications and documents from various local, state, and federal agencies.

The Council's small area socioeconomic database is a valuable resource for persons or agencies that need such data. Council staff can provide data and analysis for no or minimal cost. Such analyses include:

- ▶ Radius tabulations around a given point.
- ▶ Socioeconomic related thematic mapping.
- ▶ Other non-standard data tabulations.

The Council staff works with state, local, and special district governments as a resource for small area socioeconomic data. Staff works closely with the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget in the development of socioeconomic projections and estimates.

The Wasatch Front Regional Council is located at 295 N. Jimmy Doolittle Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84116. Contact Scott Festin at (801) 363-4250, Fax (801) 363-4230, or Email [sfestin@wfrc.org](mailto:sfestin@wfrc.org). Much of the data the council maintains is available on the internet at <http://www.wfrc.org>.

### The Utah State Data Center Program

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. 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.

## Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: November 2001

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

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
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Salt Lake City, UT 84114**

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**Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network**

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Utah Issues .....Bill Crim (801-521-2035)  
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Robert Spendlove, Economist

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  
Phone: 801-538-1036  
Fax: 801-538-1547**

**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](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea)**