Winter 2003

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

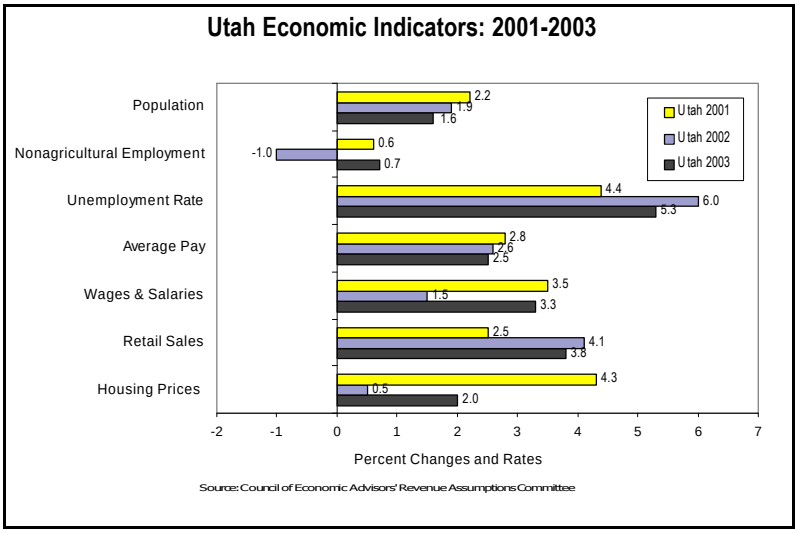
Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Highlights of the 2003 Economic Report to the Governor

The 2003 Economic Report to the Governor was released to the public on January 9th. Published annually, this report is the principal source of data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It 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.

Utah's Economy

Utah's economy slowed significantly in 2002. The national recession, the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and a drop in Utah's relative position compared to California and other states, have all contributed to the slow down. Income, jobs, population, exports, construction, and housing prices, all had slower growth, or outright declines, during 2002. The rate of job growth fell gradually from 6.2% in 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, to -1.0% in 2002. The last time employment contracted was 1964, when jobs fell slightly at -0.2%. The last time the rate of change for job growth dipped significantly into negative territory was in 1954, when the state experienced a -2.5% decline. Current expectations are that employment growth in Utah and the U.S. will resume at a modest pace in mid-2003.



International, National, and Regional Context

Utah's current slowdown occurs against the backdrop of a very weak international economy and a continuing U.S. slump. All the world's major industrial economies are declining or growing slowly with the exception of China. Japan's economy grew at less than 1% per year during the 1990s, one-fourth the rate of the 1970s and 1980s. Though Europe's performance over the past decade was better than Japan's, its major economies are currently growing slowly, if at all.

The developing world economies, which depend on the industrial world to purchase their exports, are slumping too. As the U.S. recovers during 2003, the world economy should pick up as well. With the current slack in world demand, Utah's exports are about $1 billion, or 25% lower than would be the case with robust growth overseas.

Population

Utah's population grew a healthy 1.9% during 2002, down from the 1990s, but still about twice the national average. With the closing of the Olympics, net migration fell from over 14,000 during 2001, to 7,400 during 2002. Although in-migration rates have slowed over the past few years, natural increase continues its strong growth path due to a record number of births in 2002, and Utahns living longer.

Employment and Wages

During 2002, Utah's economy experienced its worst slump since the 1950s. Nonfarm employment fell by over 10,000 jobs, a contraction rate of -1.0%. This is Utah's worst job contraction since 1954. Correspondingly, Utah's unemployment rate rose to 6.0% from 4.4%, the highest in a decade. A monthly average of about 70,000 people were out of work in 2002.

The 2002 rate of job change among Utah's major industries ranged from -9.2% in construction, to 5.3% in miscellaneous services. Information fell -6.6%, manufacturing -6.0%, mining -3.0%, and trade, transportation and utilities, -2.5%. Finance grew at a rate of 1.9%, education and health 3.5%, and leisure and hospitality grew by 5.1%. Growth in finance resulted from low interest rates encouraging mortgage refinancing and other interest-sensitive transactions. In 2003, construction will continue to fall, though not as rapidly, and most industries should see improvement.

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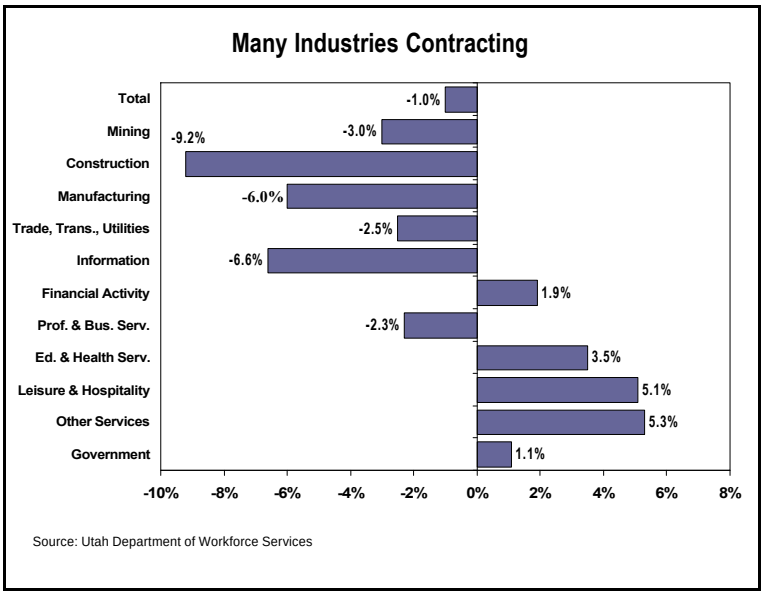
Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $30,400 during 2002, up 2.6% from 2001. This is the eighth year in a row that wages have grown faster than inflation.

Industry Focus

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued with a solid pattern of growth during 2002, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah, and as the military build-up accelerated. Hill Air Force Base has become the U.S. Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification, the result of a prime military contractor relocating to Hill, will help ensure the viability of this large Utah employer. Although the defense industry experienced reductions during most of the 1990s, this trend was reversed in the latter end of the decade. Defense spending in Utah in 2001 totaled $2.35 billion, rising 23% from the previous year. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2003 as a result of the geopolitical situation.



Energy. Utah's 2002 crude oil production was less than half of its peak year production in 1985. This decline can only be offset in the event of new well drillings in the future. If not, Utah's consumers will increasingly have to look elsewhere for both crude oil and other petroleum products. On the other hand, Utah's natural gas capacity has risen steadily over the years, primarily due to an increase in its coal bed methane fields. The state's electricity consumers were spared the sharp price spikes faced by their west coast neighbors in 2001. Overall, Utah's electricity industry and market environment have drastically changed over the last decade as a result of evolving federal policy and an increasingly competitive electricity market.

Minerals. At $1.8 billion during 2002, the value of mineral production dropped only slightly from 2001. The value of industrial minerals was up, while the value of base metals, coal, and precious metals all declined. Lower values resulted from a combination of low prices, lower production, and slack demand in the national and international economy. In decreasing order of value, contributions from the major industry segments were: base metals ($612 million), industrial minerals ($560 million), coal ($420 million), and precious metals ($173 million). In 2002, the Utah Geological Survey estimates that 89 Large Mines (including coal) will report the same level of production as 80 mines in 2001. Nationally, Utah ranked ninth in the value of nonfuel mineral production, and 12th in coal production in 2001. It is likely that these rankings are lower for 2002 as production and prices were both down slightly. The state contributed about 3.5% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2001.

Tourism. The lingering effects of 9/11, heightened geopolitical tensions, and uncertain economic conditions presented a challenging set of circumstances for Utah's travel industry in 2002. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of uncertainty in the marketplace was a successful Olympic Games, which provided much needed growth during the first quarter of 2002, and improved the state's visibility around the world. The domestic leisure travel segment provided the only source of growth in 2002, as both business travel and international travel suffered declines. As a result, tourism employment and traveler spending were both constant during 2002. Given the recession and geopolitical concerns, it appears the Olympics prevented a severe downturn for tourism in the state.

Agriculture. Drought and lower prices reduced farm income during 2002. A sharp decline in cattle and milk prices, coupled with increasing input costs, especially feed, resulted in lower incomes. The high feed prices had a negative impact for ranchers, but increased income for farmers growing grain and hay. If the drought had not cut hay, forage and grain production in many areas of the state, these sectors of Utah agriculture probably would have experienced near record incomes. These differences have a larger impact in some parts of the state than in others.

Construction. Construction employment fell 9%, from 71,600 to 65,000, during 2002. Despite the decline in employment, the value of permit authorized construction was $3.7 billion, only 4% below last year's $3.9 billion. Most of the strength in construction is in the residential sector, where values reached a record high of $2.4 billion in 2002. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits was 19,000. The residential sector benefited from low interest rates, which fell from 7% at the start of the year to 6% by midsummer, providing a significant financial incentive for new homebuyers. Lower interest rates did not have the same impact in the nonresidential sector. Nonresidential construction activity fell 7% in 2002 to $900 million, however nonresidential valuation did finish higher than projected, gaining strength in the latter half of the year.

High-Tech. The downturn in Utah's high technology sector that began in 2001 gained momentum in 2002. For the first six months of the current year, employment in Utah's technology sector declined by 9%, representing a net loss of nearly 5,000 jobs. Companies that manufacture computers and peripheral products, and those that design computer systems, experienced the largest employment drop in absolute numbers with a combined job loss of almost 3,200 workers. Only two industries, Medical Equipment and Supplies, and Scientific Research and Development Services, reported job gains.

Additional Information

For more information on the *2003 Economic Report to the Governor*, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	1999-2001 Median Household Income*	Rank	2001 Home-ownership Rates	Rank	2001 Per Capita Personal Income	Rank	2001 Mean Average Pay Per Job	Rank	1999-2001 Poverty Rate*	Rank
United States	$42,873	-	67.8%	-	$30,472	-	$36,214	-	11.6%	-
Mountain States										
Arizona	40,965	32	68.1	38	25,872	39	33,408	21	12.9	14
Colorado	50,053	8	68.5	35	33,470	8	37,950	10	9.0	37
Idaho	38,310	39	71.7	19	24,621	43	27,765	46	12.7	16
Montana	32,929	49	68.3	37	23,963	47	25,194	51	14.4	9
Nevada	45,493	17	64.6	44	29,897	18	33,122	24	9.0	37
New Mexico	34,599	45	70.8	26	23,155	48	28,698	41	18.8	1
Utah	48,378	12	72.4	16	24,180	46	30,074	35	8.0	42
Wyoming	40,007	34	73.5	14	29,416	20	28,025	43	10.3	26
Other States										
Alabama	36,693	42	73.2	15	24,589	44	30,090	34	14.8	8
Alaska	55,426	1	65.3	43	30,936	15	36,140	15	7.9	44
Arkansas	31,798	50	71.2	23	22,887	49	27,258	47	16.3	4
California	47,243	14	58.2	48	32,702	11	41,358	6	13.1	13
Connecticut	52,887	3	71.8	18	42,435	1	46,963	2	7.4	48
Delaware	50,301	7	75.4	7	32,472	12	38,434	8	8.5	41
D.C.	41,539	30	42.7	51	40,150	2	56,024	1	16.1	5
Florida	38,141	40	69.2	34	28,947	23	31,551	29	12.0	21
Georgia	42,508	24	70.1	29	28,733	26	35,114	18	12.6	18
Hawaii	49,232	9	55.5	49	29,002	22	31,250	31	10.4	24
Illinois	47,578	13	69.4	33	33,023	10	39,058	7	10.2	28
Indiana	41,921	28	75.3	8	27,783	32	31,778	27	7.9	44
Iowa	42,255	26	76.6	2	27,331	34	28,840	39	7.7	46
Kansas	41,097	31	70.4	28	28,565	29	30,153	33	10.1	31
Kentucky	37,184	41	73.9	13	24,923	41	30,017	36	12.4	19
Louisiana	33,194	48	67.1	39	24,535	45	29,134	38	17.5	2
Maine	38,733	36	75.5	6	26,723	36	28,815	40	10.3	26
Maryland	55,013	2	70.7	27	35,188	6	38,237	9	7.3	49
Massachusetts	49,018	11	60.6	46	38,907	3	44,976	4	10.2	28
Michigan	46,929	15	77.1	1	29,788	19	37,387	12	9.7	34
Minnesota	52,804	4	76.1	4	33,101	9	36,585	14	6.8	50
Mississippi	33,305	47	74.5	10	21,750	51	25,919	48	16.8	3
Missouri	43,884	20	74.0	12	28,226	30	32,422	25	10.2	28
Nebraska	42,518	23	70.1	30	28,886	24	28,375	42	9.7	34
New Hampshire	50,866	6	68.4	36	34,138	7	35,479	17	6.2	51
New Jersey	52,137	5	66.5	40	38,509	4	44,285	5	7.7	46
New York	42,157	27	53.9	50	36,019	5	46,664	3	14.1	11
North Carolina	39,040	35	71.3	22	27,514	33	32,026	26	12.9	14
North Dakota	35,830	44	71.0	25	25,902	38	25,707	49	12.4	19
Ohio	42,631	22	71.2	24	28,816	25	33,280	22	10.8	23
Oklahoma	34,554	46	71.5	20	25,071	40	28,020	44	14.3	10
Oregon	42,701	21	65.8	42	28,165	31	33,203	23	11.8	22
Pennsylvania	42,320	25	74.3	11	30,720	16	34,976	19	9.2	36
Rhode Island	44,825	19	60.1	47	30,215	17	33,592	20	10.0	32
South Carolina	38,362	38	76.1	5	24,886	42	29,253	37	12.7	16
South Dakota	38,407	37	71.5	21	26,664	37	25,600	50	9.0	37
Tennessee	36,542	43	69.7	32	26,988	35	31,491	30	13.2	12
Texas	40,547	33	63.9	45	28,581	28	36,039	16	15.2	7
Vermont	41,888	29	69.8	31	28,594	27	30,240	32	9.8	33
Virginia	49,085	10	75.1	9	32,431	13	36,716	13	8.0	42
Washington	44,835	18	66.4	41	32,025	14	37,475	11	10.4	24
West Virginia	30,342	51	76.4	3	22,881	50	27,982	45	15.6	6
Wisconsin	46,734	16	72.3	17	29,270	21	31,556	28	8.6	40

* Because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively small, the data collected for three years is averaged to caluculate less variable estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states.

Sources:
1999-2001 Median Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau
2001 Homeownership Rates: U.S. Census Bureau
2001 Per Capita Personal Income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
2001 Mean Average Pay Per Job: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
1999-2001 Poverty Rate: U.S. Census Bureau

2002 Utah Population Estimates by County

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2002 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,338,761 in 2002, a year over increase of 42,790 persons, or 1.9%. The state experienced its twelfth straight year of net in-migration in 2002, as well as record setting levels of births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths).

Utah's counties experienced varied growth rates in 2002. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown faster than the state rate (1.9%) over the past year include Wasatch County, with the highest growth rate of 5.6%, followed by Washington (5.3%), Tooele (4.0%), Rich (3.4%), Utah (3.2%), Summit (3.1%), Cache (2.2%), and Davis (2.2%) counties.

The populations in the northern Utah counties of Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Summit, and Rich expanded rapidly in 2002, while Davis, Morgan, Weber, Cache, and Box Elder counties experienced moderate growth during that time. This growth illuminates the degree to which the Wasatch Front and Back are becoming increasingly more urbanized. The semi-rural counties surrounding the Wasatch Front urban area are growing faster than the urban core. This is particularly evident in Wasatch County, which surpassed Tooele County as the fastest growing county in the state in 2002.

To a large extent, the growth in the counties on the urban periphery results from the expansion of the Wasatch Front urban area. People in these counties are in close proximity to urban services, but are still able to enjoy many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting. While these peripheral areas will retain their rural character for the foreseeable future, their growth will be increasingly tied to the urban core. The growth in these outlying areas is often referred to as a "donut effect."

Southwest Utah continued its robust population growth in 2002. Washington County was the second fastest growing county in the state in 2002, and both Iron and Beaver had modest growth during that time. While Washington County's growth has slowed from rates seen during the late 1980s, it continues to experience growth rates far in excess of the state average. One reason for this solid growth is the strong tie between the economies of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada. With a growth rate of 3.6% in 2002, Nevada continued to be the fastest growing state in the nation. The vast majority of this population growth occurred in the Las Vegas and Clark County areas.

Several counties experienced population decrease from 2001 to 2002. The majority of these counties are located in the southern and eastern areas of the state and they include Daggett (-3.0%), Kane (-1.3%), Garfield (-0.7%), Uintah (-0.2%), and Wayne (-0.2%) counties.

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a record level in 2002 at 48,041, as well as annual deaths at 12,662. Since 1990, over 60% of the state's population growth has resulted from natural increase.

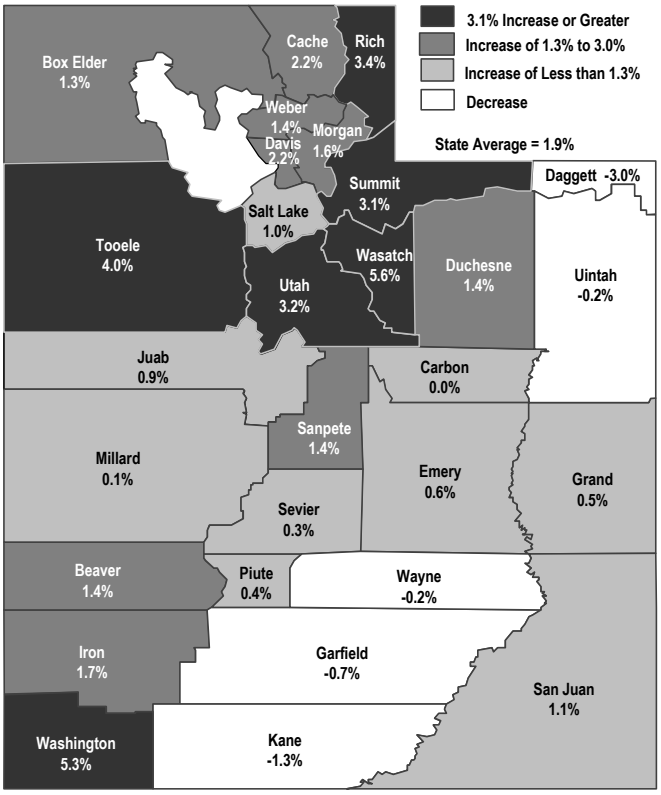
Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place minus the number of people moving out. Total population in the state increased by 42,790 persons from 2001 to 2002. Natural increase accounted for 35,379 persons, or 83%, while net in-migration accounted for 7,411 persons, or 17% of the total population increase. In 2002, Utah experienced net in-migration for the twelfth year in a row.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah, and provides feedback to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on population issues. 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.

Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2001 to 2002



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, 2003 Economic Report to the Governor

2002 Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	2001 - 2002 Absolute Change	2001 - 2002 Percent Change	2000 - 2002 Absolute Change	2000 - 2002 Percent Change	2000 - 2002 AARC	2002 Percent of Total Population
Beaver County	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	87	1.4%	262	4.3%	2.2%	0.27%
Box Elder County	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	567	1.3%	952	2.2%	1.1%	1.87%
Cache County	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	2,088	2.2%	3,563	3.9%	1.9%	4.08%
Carbon County	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	0	0.0%	-538	-2.6%	-1.3%	0.85%
Daggett County	921	933	944	916	-28	-3.0%	-17	-1.8%	-0.9%	0.04%
Davis County	238,994	240,204	244,845	250,265	5,420	2.2%	10,061	4.2%	2.1%	10.70%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	210	1.4%	459	3.2%	1.6%	0.64%
Emery County	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	67	0.6%	-242	-2.2%	-1.1%	0.45%
Garfield County	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	-31	-0.7%	-164	-3.4%	-1.7%	0.20%
Grand County	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	45	0.5%	-69	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.36%
Iron County	33,779	34,079	34,920	35,507	587	1.7%	1,428	4.2%	2.1%	1.52%
Juab County	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	73	0.9%	333	4.0%	2.0%	0.37%
Kane County	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	-79	-1.3%	-79	-1.3%	-0.7%	0.25%
Millard County	12,405	12,461	12,326	12,335	9	0.1%	-126	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.53%
Morgan County	7,129	7,181	7,297	7,416	119	1.6%	235	3.3%	1.6%	0.32%
Piute County	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	5	0.4%	-27	-1.9%	-0.9%	0.06%
Rich County	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	67	3.4%	95	4.9%	2.4%	0.09%
Salt Lake County	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	9,285	1.0%	24,787	2.7%	1.4%	39.66%
San Juan County	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	153	1.1%	-144	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.61%
Sanpete County	22,763	22,846	23,219	23,550	331	1.4%	704	3.1%	1.5%	1.01%
Sevier County	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	52	0.3%	294	1.6%	0.8%	0.82%
Summit County	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	957	3.1%	2,188	7.3%	3.6%	1.38%
Tooele County	40,735	41,549	44,431	46,208	1,777	4.0%	4,659	11.2%	5.5%	1.98%
Uintah County	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	-65	-0.2%	687	2.7%	1.3%	1.11%
Utah County	368,536	371,894	385,692	398,056	12,364	3.2%	26,162	7.0%	3.5%	17.02%
Wasatch County	15,215	15,433	15,947	16,847	900	5.6%	1,414	9.2%	4.5%	0.72%
Washington County	90,354	91,104	95,584	100,611	5,027	5.3%	9,507	10.4%	5.1%	4.30%
Wayne County	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	-5	-0.2%	-11	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.11%
Weber County	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	2,810	1.4%	5,836	3.0%	1.5%	8.70%
MCD										
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	2,722	2.0%	4,610	3.4%	1.7%	6.04%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,208	67,673	465	0.7%	1,167	1.8%	0.9%	2.89%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	432,918	447,139	14,221	3.3%	29,764	7.1%	3.5%	19.12%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	265	0.5%	-993	-1.8%	-0.9%	2.27%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	147,369	152,960	5,591	3.8%	10,954	7.7%	3.8%	6.54%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	117	0.3%	1,129	2.8%	1.4%	1.79%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,415,419	1,434,830	19,411	1.4%	45,578	3.3%	1.6%	61.35%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,295,971	2,338,761	42,790	1.9%	92,208	4.1%	2.0%	100.00%

Notes:

1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
2) AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change
3) The MCDs are multi-county districts and they are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties.

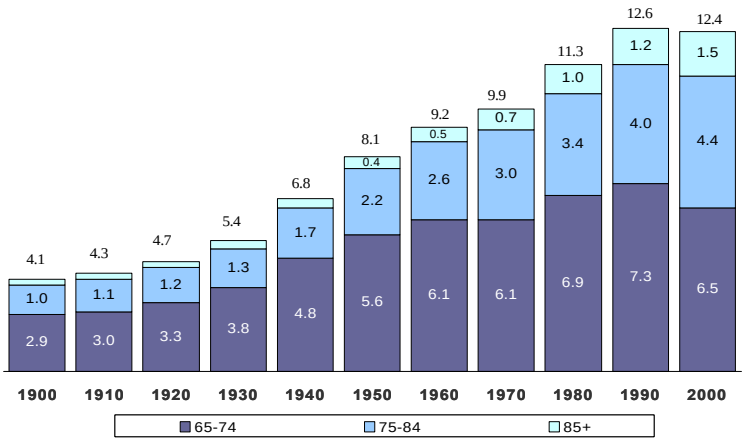
Sources:

1) April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2) July 2000-2002: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

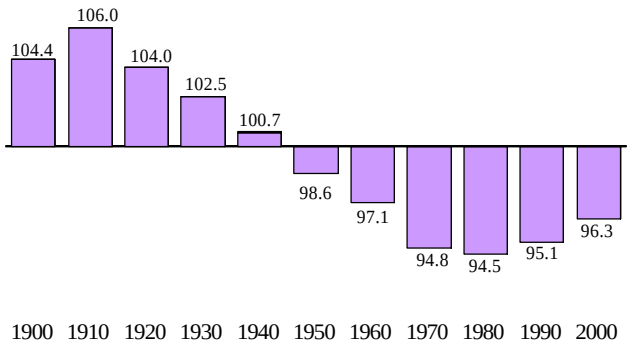
In 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau celebrated its hundredth year as an agency of the federal government of the United States. The Bureau marked the event with the release of a Census 2000 Special Report -- *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*. Ever since its inception in 1902, the U.S. Census Bureau has collected, tabulated, and published information on the population of the United States, for various levels of geography. This special report consolidates information from each census, 1900 to 2000, and documents the remarkable changes in the nation's population and housing trends through the course of the last century. Analyses have been provided for the nation, regions, states, as well as metropolitan areas. Trends in fertility, mortality, and internal as well as international migration have been highlighted by analyzing changes in the size of the population, its geographic distribution, age and sex composition, and racial and ethnic composition. The report also documents the changes in housing and household composition trends. Analysis has been based on 100% data obtained for each of the censuses, 1900 through 2000. Key excerpts from the report follow.

Percent of Total Population Age 65 and Over in the U.S.: 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."

U.S. Sex Ratio: 1900 to 2000
(Males per 100 females)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."

National Trends

The U.S. population more than tripled from 76 million in 1900 to 281 million in 2000. Population density tripled between 1900 and 2000, but remained relatively low when compared to most countries. The 1990s experienced the largest numerical population increase of any decade in the history of the United States.

With 4.5% of the total world population, the U.S. ranks as the fourth most populous country in the world from the turn of the century to until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, and as the world's third most populous country since then, following China and India. Although U.S. population growth was remarkable compared with other industrialized countries, the U.S. share of the world's population declined as less developed countries grew more rapidly. In fact, from 1950 to 2000, the U.S. and the rest of the developed world comprise a declining share of the world's population.

The U.S. population grew increasingly metropolitan, from 28% in 1910 to 80% in 2000. The suburban population accounts for most of the metropolitan growth rather than the central cities. By 2000, half of the U.S. population lived in suburban areas. By the close of the century, nearly one-third of Americans lived in a metropolitan area with 5 million or more residents.

Age and Sex. In 1900, the U.S. age and sex composition was similar to many of today's developing countries, which are characterized by its young population. Over the course of the century, the nation witnessed the following trends: relatively high fertility at the start of the century, lower fertility in the late 1920s and during the 1930s, higher fertility during the baby-boom period, followed by lower fertility during the baby-bust period. The effect of the baby-boom on the age and sex structure of the U.S. will extend several decades into the 21st century as the baby-boomers age through the life cycle.

Since 1900, the age distribution of the U.S. population changed from relatively young to relatively old. The U.S. median age rose significantly over the century from 22.9 to 35.3 years. By 2000, the largest 5-year age groups were 35-39 and 40-44.

The elderly population increased ten-fold during the century from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. The proportion of the elderly population (as a percent of the total) declined for the first time in the 1990s, partly due to the relatively low number of births in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The male/female ratio of the total population has reversed. Prior to 1950, males outnumbered females in the total population. From 1950 to 2000, the female population outnumbered the male population. Larger gains for women than men in life expectancy and attrition of the large number of immigrants in decades prior to WWI (who were predominantly men) accounted for this shift.

Central cities had lower sex ratios (males per 100 females) than the suburbs or non-metropolitan areas. Throughout the century, women constituted most of the population age 85 and over, and their predominance in this age group greatly increased between 1990 and 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. Since 1970, the population of races other than White or Black has grown significantly, however Whites remained the largest race group. In 1900, one out of every eight Americans was of a race other than White. By 2000, about one out of every four Americans was of a race other than White. The Black population increased steadily throughout the century, from 8.8 million in 1900, to about four times larger in 2000 (34.7

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

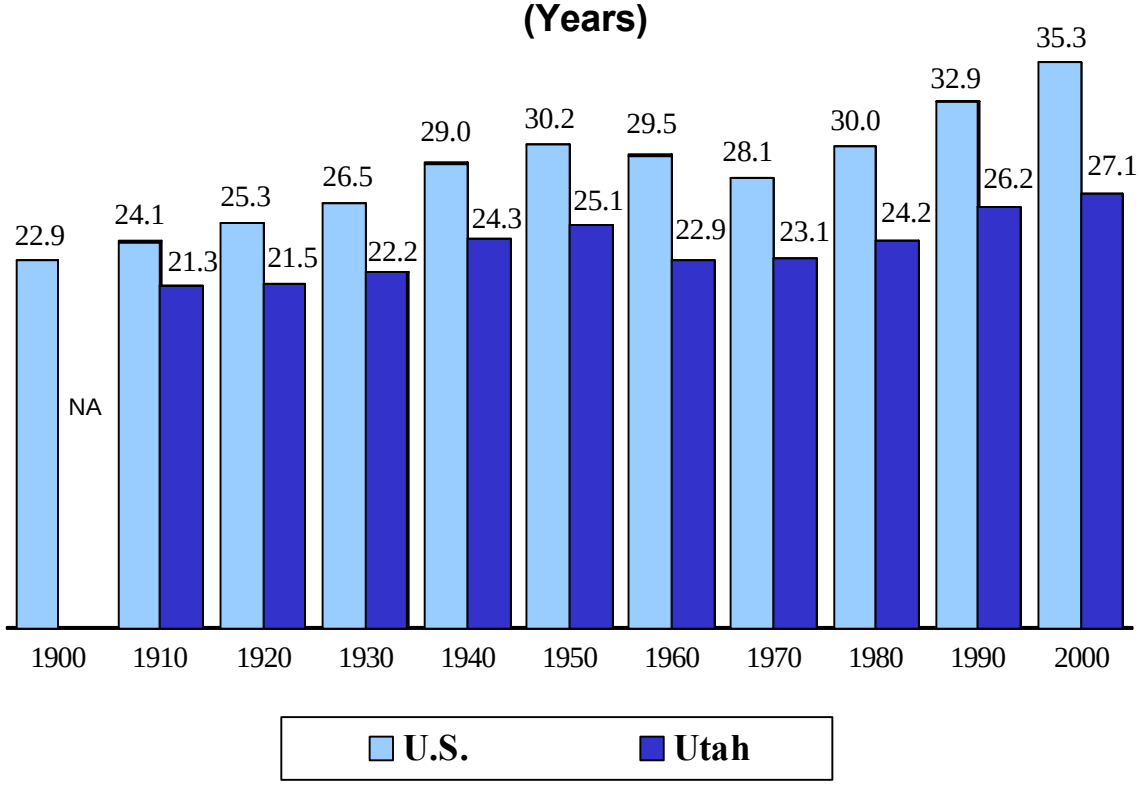
million reported Black alone, and 36.4 million reported Black in combination with another race). The Asian and Pacific Islander and Some Other Race particularly increased during the period 1970-2000. International migration and subsequent births to the immigrant population contributed to this rapid increase. The largest group since the 1980 census, other than White or Black, is the Some Other Race group. The size of this group is greatly influenced by the overwhelming number of Hispanics reporting this group as their race category. The Hispanic population more than doubled in size between 1980 to 2000. In 1980 and 2000, Hispanics were much younger than non-Hispanics. Black females outnumbered Black males in every decade of the century. The White population grew more slowly than every other race group in the second half of the 20th century and for the century as a whole. Whites had a higher average annual growth rate during the first half of the century (1.4%) than during the second half (0.9%).

Between 1980 and 2000, the minority population grew 11 times as rapidly as the White non-Hispanic population. Immigration and subsequent births to the new arrivals during the last few decades of the century played a major role in changing the racial and ethnic composition of the U.S. population. These influences are indicated by the very high percentage increases in the Asian and Pacific Islander (204%) and the Hispanic (142%) populations from 1980 to 2000. Asians and Pacific Islanders grew faster than any other group in both halves of the 100-year period. American Indians and Alaskans increased at the slowest pace in the first half of the century, but grew rapidly during the latter period.

Housing. From 1940 to 2000, the number of housing units in the U.S. more than tripled. The number of vacant housing units increased in every decade from 1940 to 2000, except for the 1960s when they declined by 73,000. Prior to 1950, over half of the housing units were rented. By 1950, homeownership became more prevalent than renting. Homeownership rates continued to increase until 1980, decreased slightly in the 1980s, and then increased in the 1990s, reaching the highest level of the century (66.0%) in Census 2000.

Households. In 1900, the most common household contained seven or more people. From 1940 to 2000, households with two people represented the most common household size. The average household size declined from 4.60 in 1900 to 2.59 in 2000, or by 44%. Between 1950-2000, married couple households declined from more than three-fourths of all households (78%) to just over half (52%) of all households. The proportional share of one-person households increased more than any other size. In 1950, one-person households represented one out of every ten (9.5%) households. By 2000, they composed one out of every four households (26%). In every census from 1970 to 2000, approximately three-fourths of all female householders age 65 and over lived alone. In 1970, women represented one out of every five householders (21%). By 2000, the proportion had grown to more than one of every three (36%). For total, married-couple, and other family households, the proportion of female householders among Black householders exceeded the proportion of female householders

Median Age of the U.S. and Utah: 1900 to 2000 (Years)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900 to 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."

Demographic Trends in the 20th Century

among householders of any other race or Hispanics. In 1960, three of every five (59%) married couple households included at least one of their own children. By 1990, (and in 2000), less than half (46%) of married-couple households had an "own child" under the age of 18.[1] In 1950, only one of every five (19%) male family households with no wife present had an "own child" under age 18. By 2000, half (50%) of all male family households with no wife present had at least one child of their own under age 18.

Regional Trends

The Western United States population grew faster than the population of each of the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century. Regionally, the distribution of the U.S. population experienced a shift toward the South and the West. In 1900, a majority of the U.S. population (62%) lived in either the Northeast or the Midwest. However, by the end of the century, a majority of the population (58%) lived in either the South or the West. The South and West accounted for nearly two-thirds of the U.S. population increase from 1900-2000. Gains in total population of the South and West occurred at the expense of corresponding losses in population share of the Northeast and the Midwest.

Age and Sex. Regionally, the title of the "youngest" region shifted from the South to the West during the century, while that of the "oldest" shifted from the Midwest to the Northeast. The South was the youngest region from 1900-1960, with the highest proportion of 15 and under population, and the lowest proportion of 65 and older population. The West shows the youngest population later in the century. The West had the lowest proportion of age 65 and over population between 1970-2000, and also had the highest proportion of 15 and under population in 1990 and 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. The minority population increased rapidly in every region since 1980, especially in the West. The increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the U.S. has essentially been a post-1970 phenomenon, with regional patterns generally reflecting the trend of the U.S. as a whole. From 1980 to 2000, the percentage of minorities markedly increased in every region, and each region's percentage-point increase was larger in the 1990s than in the 1980s. From 1900 to 2000, the number of non-Southern states with race populations of at least 10% other than White increased from 2 to 26. Blacks, along with Asians and Pacific Islanders, have been the most regionally concentrated races. More than half the Blacks still live in the South and, until 2000, more than half of the Asians and Pacific Islanders lived in the West. While the Hispanic population was concentrated in the West, the percentage of Hispanics increased in every region from 1980 to 2000. The West had a higher proportion of Hispanics than any other region. More than 40% of the Hispanic population lived in the West from 1980-2000. This reflects the fact that all of the states along the U.S.-Mexico border are western states and most of the Hispanics are Mexican in origin. The Northeast was the only region where there was a steady decline in the proportion of the population that was Hispanic, dropping from 18% in 1980 to 15% in 2000. The proportion of Hispanics in the South's population nearly doubled from 5.9% in 1980 to 11.6% in 2000.

Housing. Every region experienced an increase in vacancy rates in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and a decrease in vacancy rates during the 1960s and the 1990s. From 1940 to 1960, the West had the highest vacancy rate, then from 1970 to 2000, the South had the highest vacancy rate. Each region's highest homeownership rate was recorded in 2000. The Midwest had the highest homeownership rate for every decade except in 1910, when the West ranked first.

Households. By 2000, one-person households represented about one fourth of all households in each region. The West had the highest proportion of one-person households for each census from 1940 to 1970. The Northeast had the highest regional proportion from 1980 to 2000.

State Trends

In 1900, nearly half of the states had fewer than 1 million people. By 2000, only seven states (and DC) had a population under 1 million. California accounted for one-sixth of the total population growth during the 100-year period. Just eight states -- California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey -- were responsible for more than half of the total population gain from 1900 to 2000. Nine western states and Florida accounted for the ten fastest-growing states from 1900 to 1950, and eight western states plus Florida and Texas were the fastest growing from 1950 to 2000. The highest population density states, all in the Northeast, were New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Age and Sex. Only Mississippi and Utah rank among the ten states with the highest percentage of population under age 15 in each and every decade of the century. In 2000, only seven western states -- Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming -- had a larger male population than female population. The number of states with a larger female than male population quadrupled from 11 in 1900 to 44 in 2000.

Race and Ethnicity. Among the 50 states, Hawaii, New Mexico, Mississippi, Texas, and California had the five highest percentage of minority populations from 1980 to 2000.

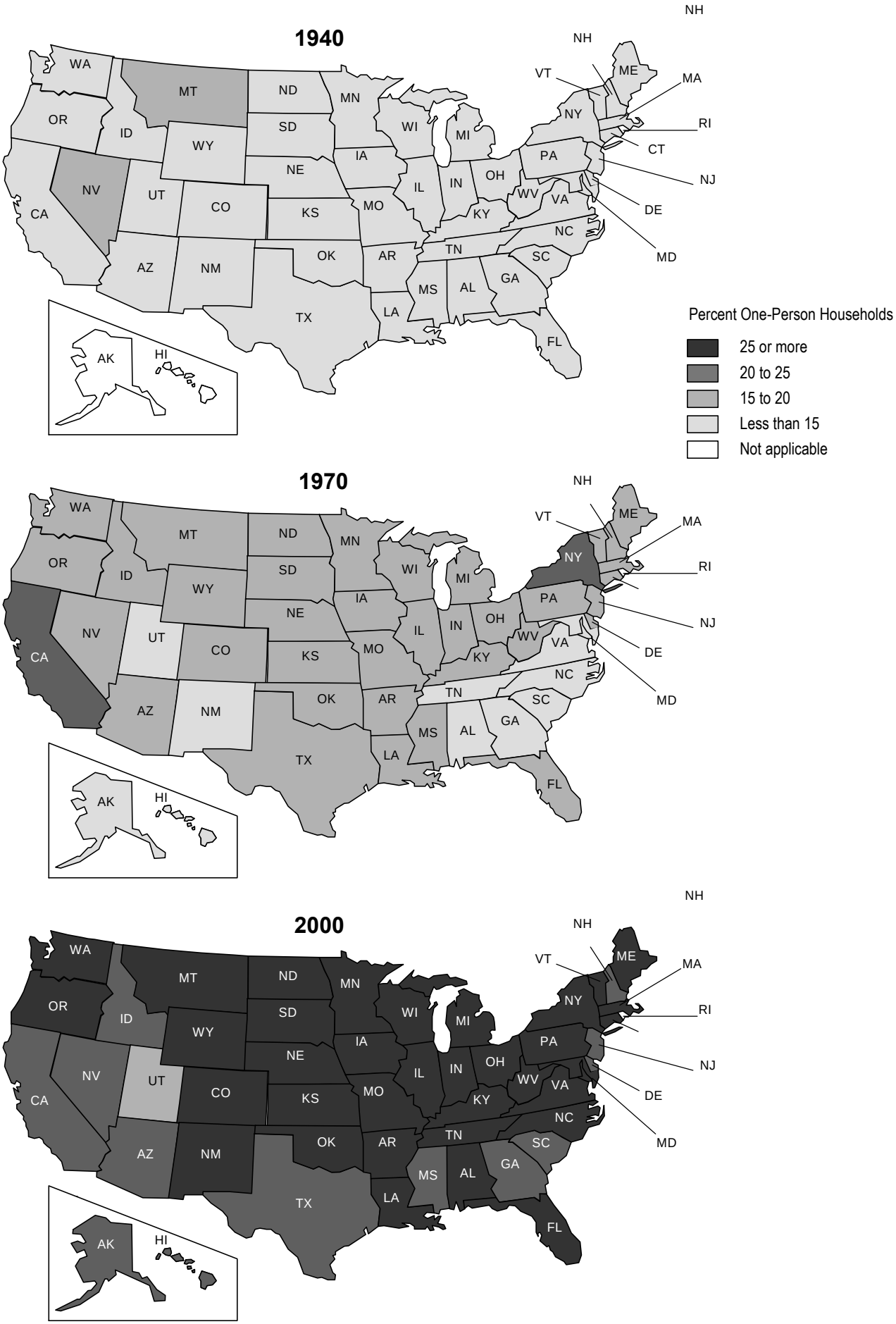
Households. In 1940, fewer than 20% of the households in every state were one-person households. (In 1970, only California, the District of Columbia, and New York had at least 20% one-person households.) By 2000, at least 20% of the households in every state, except Utah (18%), were one-person households. Nevada, California, Arizona and Idaho ranked among the 10 states with the highest percentage of one-person households in 1900 and 1940, but ranked among the 12 states with the lowest percentage of one-person households in 2000.

Additional Information

For more information on this report, visit the Census Bureau's website at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

[1] As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, *Children* include sons and daughters by birth, step-children, and adopted children of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. *Own children* differ from children in that they are never married and under age 18.

Percent One-Person Households by State: 1940,1970, and 2000



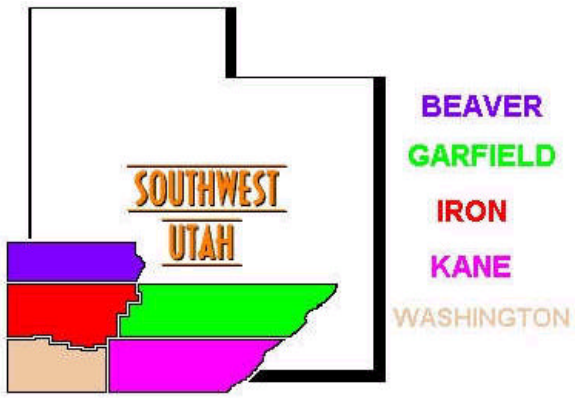
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of housing, 1940,1970, and 2000, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century."

Affiliate's Corner

Five County Association of Governments (Southwestern Utah)
The Five County Association of Governments (FCAOG) is a voluntary association of local governments for the Southwest Utah Multi-County District (MCD) as well as Utah's newest Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the St. George Urbanized Area. The Association engages in many programs designed to assist local governments with social service delivery, child-care resource and referral counseling, community planning, economic development, and coordinating volunteer services. To support these functions, the association 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 being refined at various geographic levels, including Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Census Tract, City, County, and Region. The staff also maintains a library of census publications and CD-ROMs, as well as a collection of other demographic, economic, and planning-related publications and documents from various local, state, and federal agencies. The small area socioeconomic database is a valuable resource for persons or agencies that need such data.

The Association 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. In the years since its founding, the Five County Association of Governments has maintained a strong tradition of excellence in serving the needs of its constituent local governments and the region as a whole. This legacy sets the stage for the continuing and mutually beneficial cooperation among the local governments of Southwestern Utah in the coming years.

The Five County Association of Governments is located in our brand new 10,000 sq. ft. building at 1070 West 1600 South, Building B, St. George, Utah 84770. Contact Ken Sizemore at (435) 673-3548, Fax (673-3540), or Email ksizemore@fcaog.state.ut.us. Much of the data the Association maintains is available on the internet at http://www.fcaog.state.ut.us.



Utah State Data Center Workshop

Cedar City

In an effort to make the *Demographics for Data Users* workshop more accessible to those who live outside the Wasatch Front, the State Data Center will host a workshop on "Exploring and Understanding Census Data through American Fact Finder" on Friday, February 21, at the Southern Utah University campus from 10:30am to 3:30pm. *Demographic for Data Users* is a series of training workshops that will provide analysts and policy-makers with an opportunity to learn about sources of data, ways to access data, methods for working with data and substantive results from current demographic studies. Those interested will benefit by:

- Learning about current studies using demographic information
- Gaining insight into methods for using demographic data for policy analysis
- Sharing ideas with others in the field
- Learning about available and emerging data sets

A registration fee of $10.00 will be applied. To register, contact Terry Keyes with the Utah Small Business Development Center at (435) 586-5400. Limited slots are available, so please register as soon as possible.

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 that 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 their great work. 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.: DECEMBER 2002

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000 ACTUAL	2001 ESTIMATE	2002 ESTIMATE	2003 FORECAST	% CHG CY00-01	% CHG CY01-02	% CHG CY02-03
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $96	9,191.4	9,219.0	9,431.0	9,676.2	0.3	2.3	2.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $96	6,223.9	6,379.5	6,564.5	6,708.9	2.5	2.9	2.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $96	1,691.9	1,627.6	1,575.5	1,610.2	-3.8	-3.2	2.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $96	348.7	366.1	398.4	425.8	5.0	8.8	6.9
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $96	1,137.2	1,075.8	1,061.8	1,118.1	-5.4	-1.3	5.3
Utah Exports (Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.2	3,506.0	3,186.9	3,355.8	8.9	-9.1	5.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.7	27.0	24.7	24.7	1.2	-8.5	0.3
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	14.1	13.5	-1.9	-7.8	-4.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	252.5	10.6	-0.7	1.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	564.8	580.0	5.7	-18.1	2.7
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.6	-1.7	-3.5	0.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.69	1.58	1.71	5.6	-6.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	468.4	472.2	4.4	5.3	0.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	272.6	267.9	3.3	-16.0	-1.7
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	241.5	262.3	280.1	291.6	8.6	6.8	4.1
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	157.9	164.3	6.3	6.8	4.1
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,360.8	3,488.5	3,617.6	3,765.9	3.8	3.7	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	85.0	78.5	84.8	89.0	-7.6	8.0	5.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	18.2	19.7	19.0	18.0	8.4	-3.4	-5.3
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,140.1	2,352.7	2,400.0	2,350.0	9.9	2.0	-2.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	970.0	900.0	1,100.0	-20.0	-7.2	22.2
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	400.0	400.0	-3.5	-28.9	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.5	253.2	255.7	260.8	5.3	1.0	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.3	151.3	4.3	0.5	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,709	18,427	19,130	2.5	4.1	3.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	282.1	284.8	287.4	289.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)	1966=100	107.6	89.2	89.0	89.8	-17.1	-0.2	0.9
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,376	2.2	1.9	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	0.8	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,353	1.6	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	86.6	-11.6	-7.1	-2.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	662.2	771.1	-14.3	-1.2	16.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	639.9	751.5	-14.6	-0.4	17.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.1	23.6	-18.4	4.8	-2.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.2	99.1	95.8	9.3	3.0	-3.3
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.5	17.0	17.0	3.4	-2.9	0.2
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	28.5	23.5	25.0	25.5	-17.6	6.4	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	3.28	3.66	2.00	2.50	11.6	-45.4	25.0
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.82	0.72	0.71	0.73	-12.2	-1.4	2.8
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.1	2.8	1.6	2.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.4	110.7	113.0	2.4	1.2	2.1
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.23	3.92	1.67	1.68	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.69	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.64	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.52	6.82	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.8	132.0	0.2	-0.8	0.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	37,030	38,198	2.5	2.3	3.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,843	5,042	2.4	1.4	4.1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,070.4	1,078.2	0.6	-1.0	0.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,637	30,400	31,163	2.8	2.6	2.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,058	32,540	33,600	3.5	1.5	3.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,939	9,314	3.3	3.0	4.2
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.9	5.7	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,622	54,884	56,366	58,395	4.3	2.7	3.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.3	na	na	na

Note: Figures in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

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

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Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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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.

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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:

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