



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

Home Values in Utah

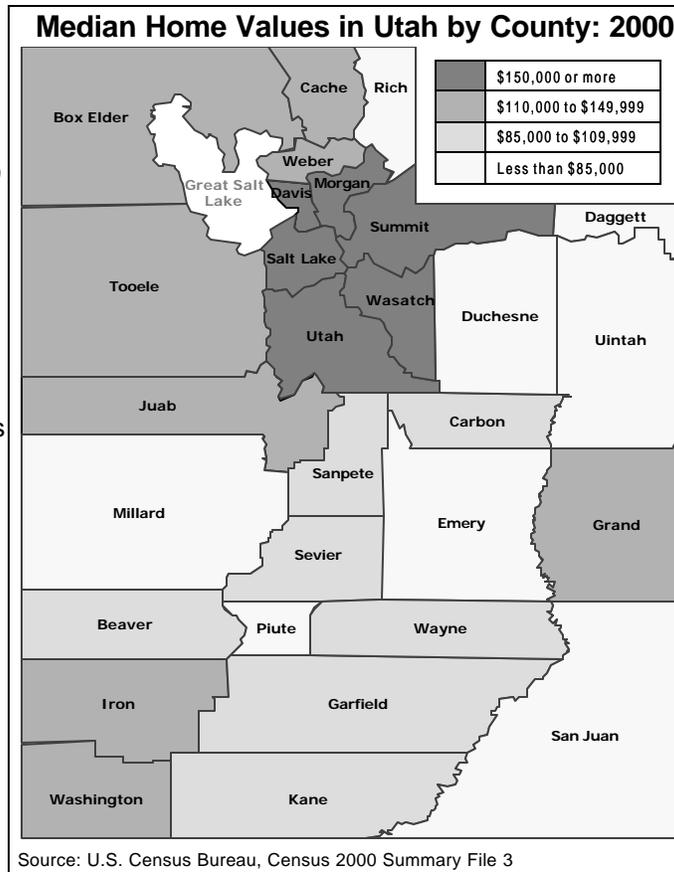
In May 2003 the U.S. Census Bureau released a report on housing prices in the U.S. that covered data on median home values for the nation, states, counties, and places with populations of 100,000 or more. Median value indicates the middle of a distribution: half the values are above the median and half are below the median. To qualify as a home, the property had to be an owner-occupied single-family home on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data are based on the sample of households who responded to the census long form, which represent nationally about 1-in-6 housing units. This article summarizes the data in the census report, as well as additional analysis of values in Utah by county, cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs).

Nation

The median value of single-family homes in the United States rose from \$65,300 in 1970 to \$119,600 in 2000, after adjusting for inflation. The fastest rise from decade to decade was 43.0% in the 1970s, while the slowest was 8.2% in the 1980s. Median prices rose 18.3% in the 1990s. This represents a 2.0% average annual rate of change over the 30-year span.

Of all 55.2 million owner-occupied homes in the nation, 70% were mortgaged and 30% were not. The median value of mortgaged homes (\$128,800) was much higher than those

without a mortgage (\$96,900). Homeholders who were 45 to 64 years old had homes with the highest median value (\$131,100), and homeholders younger than 25 years old had the lowest (\$84,700).



Among the states, Hawaii recorded the highest median value for single-family homes at \$272,000, more than twice the national median of \$119,600. The lowest median value was Oklahoma at \$70,700, one-third below the national median.

Between 1990 and 2000 Oregon had the sharpest rise in median home values of any state, up 78%. Other western states experiencing large increases were Utah (66%), Colorado (58%), Michigan (49%), and Idaho (43%). Values decreased in 11 states and the District of Columbia, with Connecticut posting the sharpest drop (27%).

Utah

The inflation-adjusted median value of single-family homes in Utah rose from \$64,500 in 1970 to \$146,100 in 2000. Growth between decades has been quite volatile. Median home prices

grew 75.8% in the 1970s, then dropped 22.4% in the 80s before climbing 66.0% in the 90s. During this 30 year span the median value grew at an average annual rate of 2.8%. Utah's 2000 median home value was \$26,500 higher than the median value for the nation. Of the 427,244 owner-occupied homes in Utah, 76% were mortgaged and 24% were not.

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Home Values in Utah

The counties with the highest median home value in 2000 were located along the Wasatch Front. Listed in order; Summit (\$296,000), Wasatch (\$185,300), Morgan (\$174,500), Salt Lake (\$157,000), and Davis (\$156,400) counties had the highest median value.

Counties with the highest growth in median value from 1990 to 2000, after adjusting for inflation, were Summit (115%), Juab (110%), Wasatch (108%), Grand (78%), and Morgan (75%). Counties in which home values grew the least were Dagget (19%), Kane (29%), and Carbon (31%). Generally, county rankings in terms of home value do not vary much from 1990 to 2000. Most movement occurs within 3 or 4 placements. Three counties, however, did experience more dramatic changes. Juab county jumped 16 places from 28th to 12th. Dagget experienced the largest drop from 18th to 28th and Grand fell 8 positions from 13th to 21st.

Among Utah's cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), the top 10 highest median value of homes were in Park City (\$450,900), Alta town (\$375,000), Summit Park CDP (\$344,800), South Snyderville (\$329,100), Peter CDP (\$302,300), Granite CDP (\$297,800), Little Cottonwood Creek Valley (\$295,700), Alpine city (\$294,200), Woodland Hills town (\$292,000), and Holladay city (\$273,100). The lowest median value of homes were in Tselakai Dezza CDP (\$9,999), Montezuma Creek CDP (\$11,800), Aneth CDP (\$12,500), Whiterocks CDP (\$18,300), Navajo Mountain CDP (\$22,500), White Mesa CDP (\$23,800), Randlett CDP (\$26,300), Halchita CDP (\$32,300), Oljato-Monument Valley CDP (\$32,500), and Fort Duchesne CDP (\$44,200).

The top 10 cities or CDPs with the highest median value growth from 1990 to 2000, after adjusting for inflation, were Levan town (184.0%), Oakley city (133.6%), Bluffdale (131%), Francis town (126%), Alpine city (125%), Rockville town (121%), Midway city (121%), Lindon city (116%), Park City city

(112%), and Castle Valley town (111%). The 10 cities or CDPs with the lowest median home value growth were Montezuma Creek CDP (-61.8%), Alta town (-41.3%), Whiterocks CDP (-14.7%), Hildale town (1.2%), Randlett CDP (2.9%), Kingston town (4.7%), Randolph city (8.5%), Holden town (12.2%), Delta city (13.3%), and Sterling town (14.2%).

Affordability Index

The Governor's Office of Planning & Budget calculated an Affordability Index by comparing the monthly median

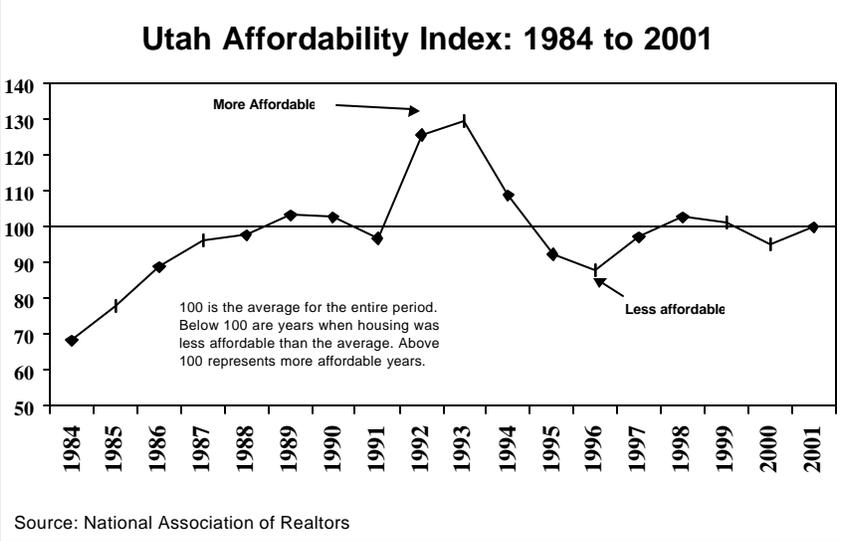
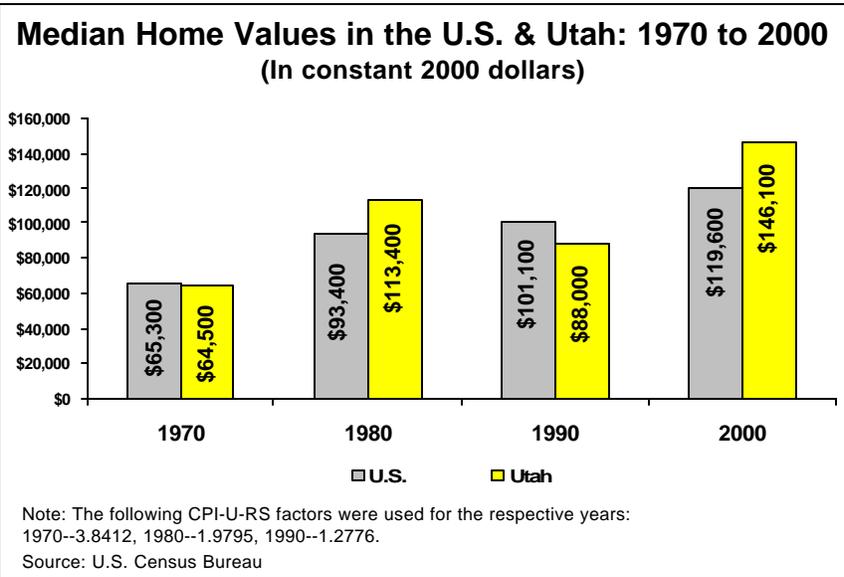
household income from the Census Bureau with the monthly mortgage payment to determine how the increase in home prices over time has affected the affordability of purchasing a home in Utah. The 30-year monthly mortgage payment was computed using the National Association of Realtors (NAR) median existing housing prices and their mortgage rates on existing homes.

Since 1984 the median value of homes in Utah grew from \$65,800 to \$147,600 in 2001. Similarly, Utah household income increased from \$23,057 in 1984 to \$47,342 in 2001. During this period, mortgage rates fell from 12.5% in 1984 to 7.0% by 2001.

From 1987 through 1991 the index stayed very close to 100, the average for the period. In 1992 the index increased dramatically and then peaked in 1993 at nearly 30% above the average. 1993 was the year in which homes in

Utah were the most affordable; the monthly mortgage payment dropped to \$574 largely due to lower interest rates. After 1993 the index declined rapidly and bottomed out at 12% below average in 1996 as monthly mortgage payments grew to \$875. From 1997 to 2001 the index remained close to the average. This index shows that although median home values have increased steadily, rising income levels and falling interest rates have generally kept homes affordable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Home Values: 2000. National Association of Realtors. Governors Office of Planning and Budget.



Median Home Value by County

County	1990*		2000		1990-2000	
	Median Value (dollars)	Rank	Median Value (dollars)	Rank	Percent Change	Rank
Beaver County	65,415	17	89,200	20	36.4%	24
Box Elder County	83,046	10	118,900	11	43.2%	17
Cache County	85,729	8	131,800	8	53.7%	11
Carbon County	65,798	16	86,100	21	30.9%	27
Daggett County	64,393	18	76,400	28	18.6%	29
Davis County	96,717	4	156,400	5	61.7%	10
Duchesne County	55,449	27	81,800	26	47.5%	14
Emery County	61,965	23	84,200	25	35.9%	25
Garfield County	63,626	20	90,500	19	42.2%	18
Grand County	63,499	21	112,700	13	77.5%	4
Iron County	81,002	11	112,000	14	38.3%	23
Juab County	55,322	28	115,900	12	109.5%	2
Kane County	80,619	12	103,900	16	28.9%	28
Millard County	64,393	19	84,700	23	31.5%	26
Morgan County	99,656	3	174,500	3	75.1%	5
Piute County	58,132	25	80,900	27	39.2%	22
Rich County	58,643	24	84,300	24	43.8%	16
Salt Lake County	90,712	5	157,000	4	73.1%	7
San Juan County	48,295	29	68,400	29	41.6%	19
Sanpete County	62,604	22	104,800	15	67.4%	8
Sevier County	65,926	15	95,700	18	45.2%	15
Summit County	137,729	1	296,000	1	114.9%	1
Tooele County	77,169	13	127,800	9	65.6%	9
Uintah County	56,727	26	84,800	22	49.5%	12
Utah County	89,435	6	156,400	6	74.9%	6
Wasatch County	89,307	7	185,300	2	107.5%	3
Washington County	100,167	2	139,800	7	39.6%	21
Wayne County	68,992	14	97,600	17	41.5%	20
Weber County	84,324	9	125,600	10	48.9%	13
State of Utah	88,029	NA	146,100	NA	66.0%	NA

* Adjusted to 2000 dollars, using CPI-U-RS factor 1.277636.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

National Population Estimates by Sex, Race & Hispanic Origin

On June 18 estimates of the U.S. population by sex, race, and Hispanic origin were released for 2002. New estimates are derived by updating the modified Census 2000 population with data on the components of population change.

The enumerated resident population in Census 2000 is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways for purposes of developing new estimates. First, the race data were modified to eliminate the "Some Other Race" category. Second, the April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two or more races to indicate their racial identity. On the Census 2000 questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category--"Some Other Race"--for respondents unable to identify with any of the five race categories.

About 18.5 million people checked "Some Other Race" alone or in combination with another race. For purposes of estimates production, responses of "Some Other Race" alone were modified by imputing an OMB race alone or in combination with another race response. Responses of both "Some Other Race" and an OMB race were modified by keeping only the OMB race response.

Highlights

According to the 2002 estimates, the population of the United States grew by 6.8 million, or 2.5% from 284.1 million in April of 2000 to 288.4 million in July of 2002.

The U.S. median age continued to rise, from 35.3 years in 2000 to 35.7 years in 2002. The "baby boom" generation continued to get older, and proportionally fewer children were being born to offset the aging of this generation.

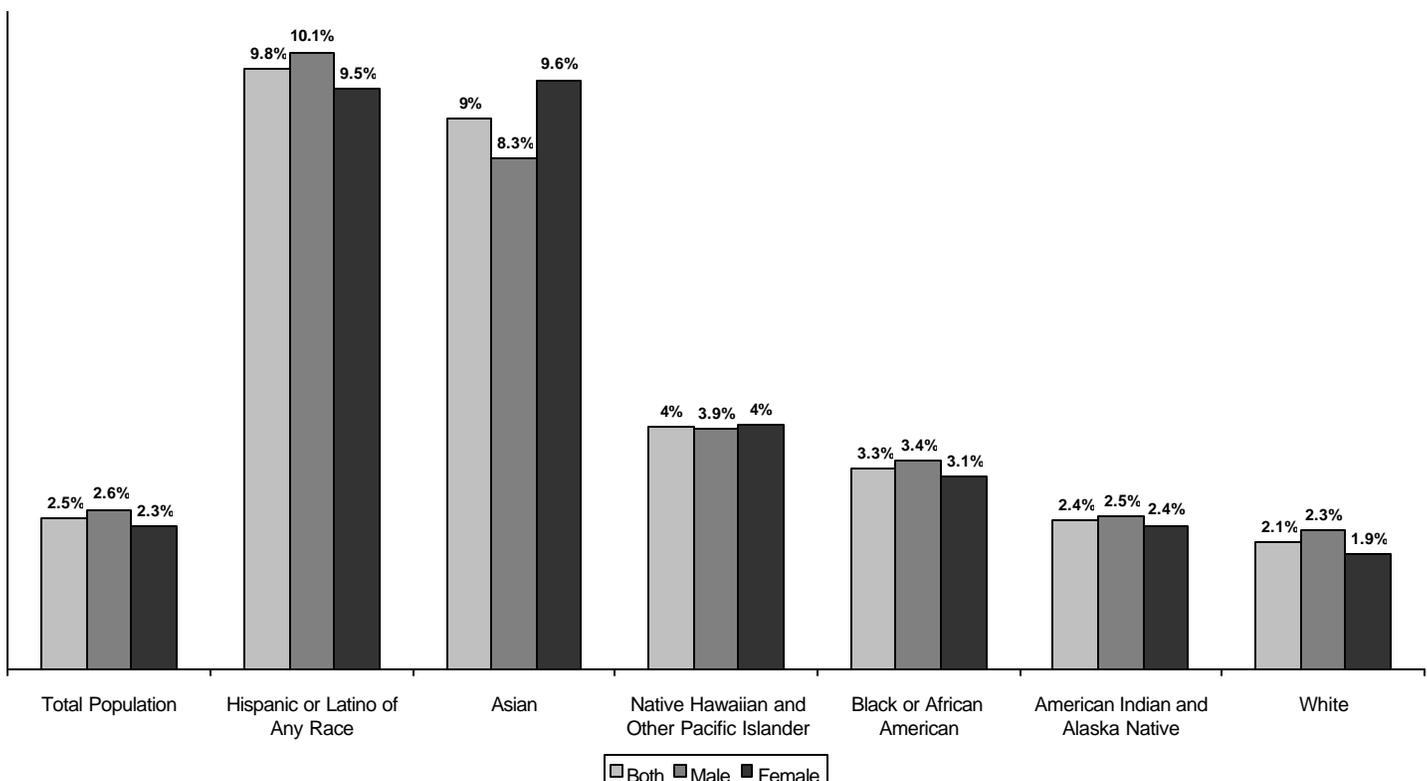
When tabulated by race alone or in combination with one or more other races, the White population continued to make up the majority of the total U.S. population (81.9%), followed by Black or African Americans (13.3%), Asians (4.5%), American Indian and Alaskan Natives (1.5%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (0.3%). This trend was the same for Census 2000.

In 2002 those classifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino made up 13.4% of the total U.S. population. The Hispanic population was the fastest growing minority group, increasing 9.8% from 2000 to 2002. With a population high of 38.8 million in 2002, the average annual growth rate was 2.5%.

Results show that about 53% of the recent growth among Hispanics can be attributed to international migration, while natural increase accounted for the remaining 47%.

The full results of the latest population estimates can be found online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro.php>.

Fastest Growing Race & Ethnic Groups in the U.S. by Sex: 2000 to 2002



Note: These percentages represent race alone *and* race in combination with one or more other races.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Housing Costs of Renters

In May of 2003 the Census Bureau released a report on the housing costs of renters in 2000. The report delineates gross rent by characteristics such as age, race, and geography in real dollar terms and as a percent of household income. The Census Bureau defines gross rent as the amount of rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of fuel and utilities. The data are based on the sample of households responding to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, about 1-in-6 households were included in the sample. Estimates in the report are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. The full report, "Housing Costs of Renters: 2000," is available at the Census website, www.census.gov. The following includes highlights of the report, as well as Utah-specific analysis.

The State of Utah led the nation with the highest percent increase in median gross rent between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. Utah's increase of 26.8% was nearly five times the United States increase of 5.4%. Other states following Utah were Colorado (25.9%), Idaho (22.0%), Oregon (19.0%), and Washington (16.5%).

Ten states experienced decreases in median gross rent. Rhode Island experienced the largest decrease at 11.5%, followed by Connecticut (10.9%), New Hampshire (7.9%), Massachusetts (7.7%), Maine (7.1%), Hawaii (6.1%), California (5.7%), Vermont (3%), Maryland (1.6%), and New Jersey (0.7%).

In Utah, the leading 26.8% increase brought the median gross rent from \$471 in 1990 to \$597 in 2000. However, Utah remains below the national average of \$602 per month.

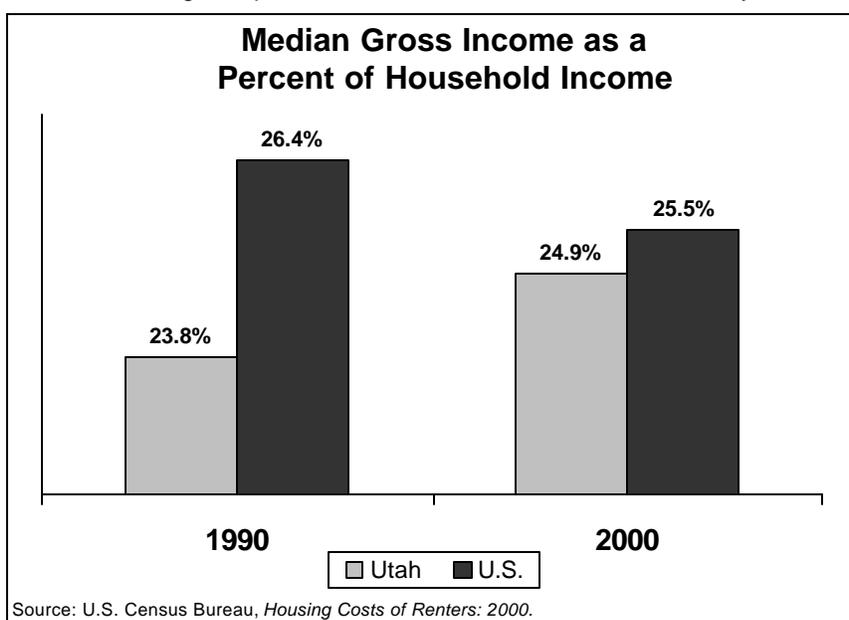
At \$779 median gross rent in Hawaii surpassed that of all other states, just as it did in 1990. New Jersey was second at \$751, followed by California (\$747), Alaska (\$720), and Nevada (\$699). Median monthly rents were lowest in West Virginia (\$401), North Dakota (\$412), South Dakota (\$426), Wyoming (\$437), and Mississippi (\$439).

For the first time in 50 years the proportion of national household income spent on rent decreased between decades, from 26.4% in 1990 to 25.5% in 2000. Only nine states, including Utah, experienced an increase in the percent of income spent on rent. With the exception of New York, all of these states are in the West.

Renters in California led the nation with 27.7% of their incomes spent on rent. Utah was tied with Georgia, ranking 24th with 24.9% of household income spent on rent in 2000. The cities of Irvine, Sunnyvale, and Santa Clara, California; recorded the highest median gross rents among large U.S. cities, all above \$1,200 a month. The only non-California city that topped \$1,000 in median gross rent was Stamford, Connecticut.

In Brownsville, Texas, and Erie, Pennsylvania, renters paid the lowest monthly rents at \$405 and \$424 a month, respectively.

In Utah's cities and Census Designated Places (CDP), median gross rent ranged from a high of \$1120 in Oquirrh CDP to a low of \$453 in Cedar City. The table below shows the ten highest and lowest rent places in Utah.



Due to the smaller population sample of local cities and CDPs, the median gross rent is significantly affected by the median household income in that area. For example, although Cottonwood Heights CDP is among the highest rent areas in Utah at \$787, it is also among the areas that spends the least percentage of household income on rent (23.3%). Similarly, while Provo city is among the lowest rent

places at \$521, it is among the highest in the percent of household income spent on rent (26.1%).

Highest		Lowest	
Place	Median gross rent	Place	Median gross rent
Oquirrh CDP	\$1,120	Cedar City city	\$453
South Jordan city	\$1,049	Logan city	\$499
Keams CDP	\$830	Ogden city	\$504
Clinton city	\$796	Provo city	\$521
Cottonwood Heights CDP	\$787	Brigham City city	\$524
Sandy city	\$768	Tooele city	\$544
Canyon Rim CDP	\$747	South Salt Lake city	\$564
Draper city	\$742	South Ogden city	\$568
West Jordan city	\$730	Springville city	\$569
Farmington city	\$730	St. George city	\$589

Note: Because of sampling error, the estimates in these tables may not be significantly different from one another or from rates for geographic areas not listed in these tables.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Housing Costs of Renters: 2000*. Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF3).

Note: CDP or "Census Designated Place" is a statistical area defined as a densely settled concentration of population that is not incorporated but which resembles an incorporated place in that it can be identified with a name.

New Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently announced the designation and definitions of 49 new Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). There are now 370 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. As of June 2003, Utah has five Metropolitan Statistical Areas and two Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

History and Background

The Office of Management and Budget is charged with overseeing the Metropolitan Area program, which has provided standard statistical area definitions for over 50 years. In an effort to create comparable data products for Metropolitan Areas, the Bureau of the Budget (OMB's predecessor) developed "Standard Metropolitan Areas" (SMAs) in 1949. In 1959 the designation was changed to "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" (SMSA), and to "Metropolitan Statistical Area" (MSA) in 1983. In 1990 the term "Metropolitan Area" (MA) was adopted and referred collectively to Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). Finally, the term "Core Based Statistical Area" (CBSA), launched in 2000, was implemented in June of 2003 and refers collectively to Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

The general concept of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area, also known as a CBSA, is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core measured by commuting ties. Definitions of CBSAs are to be updated every five years using commuting data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Although many funding agencies use CBSA-level data, the Office of Management and Budget maintains that CBSAs are established for statistical purposes only and warns that CBSA definitions should not be used to develop and implement nonstatistical programs and policies without considering the effects of using these definitions for such purposes.

New Criteria for Defining a CBSA

Core Based Statistical Areas are defined and characterized by: 1) population size requirements; 2) central counties; 3) outlying counties; 4) merging of adjacent CBSAs; 5) identification of principal cities; 6) categories and terminology (i.e. Metropolitan Statistical Area, or Micropolitan Statistical Area); 7) divisions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas; 8) combining adjacent CBSAs; 9) titles of CBSAs, and Combined Statistical Areas; 10) an update schedule; 11) local opinion; 12) and definitions of key terms. These twelve concepts have been modified with new definitions and are outlined in detail in the Federal Register/Vol. 65, No. 249.

Core Based Statistical Areas are titled according to their principal city, or cities. The largest city in each Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met, concerning population size and employment. The title of each Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state into which the Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area extends.

Under the new standards, an all-encompassing statistical area called a Combined Statistical Area (CSA) was also defined. If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and

Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a CSA. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area, or a CSA may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. This criterion has resulted in the creation of the Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield CSA. This encompassing area includes the Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Ogden-Clearfield and Salt Lake City, as well as the Micropolitan Statistical Area of Brigham City.

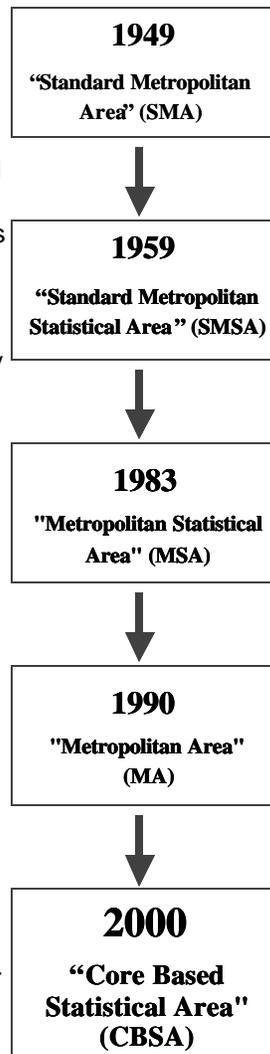
How New Definitions Affect Utah

The population standard under the new definitions no longer requires that an urbanized area of 50,000 or more have a metropolitan population of 100,000 or more. The standard has lowered the population requirement such that it now allows for an urban cluster of 10,000 or more to be included in the size of the core area. These changes resulted in the creation of two Micropolitan Statistical Areas and additional Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah.

Under the old definitions, Utah had three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Salt Lake-Ogden MSA that included Weber, Davis and Salt Lake counties; Provo-Orem MSA that included Utah County; and Flagstaff MSA that included Utah's Kane County and Arizona's Coconino County.

Under the new definitions, there are now five new Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Ogden-Clearfield MSA that includes Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties; Salt Lake City MSA that includes Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties; St. George MSA that includes Washington County; Provo-Orem MSA that includes Juab and Utah counties; and Logan MSA that includes Utah's Cache County, and Idaho's Franklin County.

No Metropolitan Statistical Areas, in terms of geography, have remained the same. Although the Provo-Orem MSA name has not changed, the geography has. Under the old definitions, the Provo-Orem MSA included only Utah County. Under the new definitions, the Provo-Orem MSA now includes both Utah and Juab counties.



New Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Utah

Five New Metropolitan Statistical Areas



One New Combined Statistical Area



1. Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield

Two New Micropolitan Statistical Areas



1. Brigham City



2. Cedar City

Consolidated Federal Funds Distribution in Utah

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released its annual Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) for Fiscal Year 2002. This report documents federal government expenditure obligations at the state and county levels, and is the only consolidated source of state and local data on a majority of direct federal expenditures. Its companion report, Federal Aid to States (FAS) for Fiscal Year 2002 contains federal agency and program-level data on grants on a state-by-state basis. While the CFFR data represents federal government obligations to the various state and local governments that may or may not result in actual expenditure, the FAS contains data on the actual federal government expenditure to state and local governments. Furthermore, while the CFFR provides data on several categories of federal funds (such as salaries and wages, retirement and disability, other direct payments, etc.), the FAS only provides information on grants.

Total Spending

Federal government expenditures increased 7.7% over 2001, with \$1.9 trillion spent in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and outlying areas during 2002. Categories receiving the largest increases in federal spending in 2002 were Other Direct Payments, Grants, and Procurement Contracts. The total of Other Direct Payments was \$422 billion, increasing 12% over 2001.

As in the past several years, California continued to benefit more than any other state in the amount of federal funds received, with a total of \$206 billion, followed by New York (\$129 billion), Texas (\$123 billion), Florida (\$105 billion), and Pennsylvania (\$86 billion). The people residing in these five states make up 36% of the total U.S. population and received one-third of the total federal expenditures in 2002.

In 2002 Utah ranked 34th among 50 states and the District of Columbia in population, making up 0.8% of the total U.S. population. However, Utah ranked 37th in the amount of federal funds received with \$12.3 billion. As in the past five years, Utah's receipts made up 0.6% of the U.S. total federal expenditures in 2002. Total federal expenditures to Utah increased 8.1% over 2001. This was 5.3 percentage points lower than the previous year (13.4% from 2000 to 2001).

Of the \$12.3 billion allocated to Utah, Retirement and Disability made up 30.3% of Utah's total receipts, followed by Grants (21.9%), Procurement Contracts (16.9%), Salaries and Wages (15.7%), and Other Direct Payments (15.2%). Grant awards, up 20.2% over 2001, had the highest increase of spending among major categories of expenditure. Grants was the only category that experienced a higher increase in 2002 than in the previous year. All other categories had lower increases than in the previous year: Procurement Contracts (from 30.5% increase in 2001 to 0.0% in 2002); Other Direct Payments (16.9% to 11.3%); Retirement and Disability (8.0% to 3.3%); and Salaries and Wages (10.1% in 2001 to 9.3% in 2002).

The following is a summary of the 2002 spending activity in Utah by the major categories of expenditures.

Retirement and Disability

Total direct payments to individuals for retirement and disability in Utah made up 0.6% of the nation's \$613 billion in 2002. Direct payments to individuals for retirement and disability increased 3.2%, from \$3.6 billion in 2001 to \$3.7 billion in 2002, slightly higher than the national increase of 2.2%.

Salaries and Wages

Total salaries and wages in the state increased 9.3% from \$1.8 billion in 2001 to \$1.9 billion in 2002. Department of Defense (DOD) spending on salaries and wages increased 10.3% from \$867.4 million in 2001 to \$957.4 million in 2002, slightly lower than the 13.8% increase experienced the previous year.

Grants

Grants awarded to Utah in 2002 totaled \$2.7 billion, or 0.7% of the U.S. total. The grants expenditure category was the only category that had a higher percent change in 2002 than in 2001 (20.2% increase in 2002, from an 8.7% increase in 2001).

Other Direct Payments

Other Direct Payments in the state was \$1.9 billion, or 0.4% of the national total. This was an increase of 11.3% from 2001, slightly lower than the 16.9% increase in 2000.

Procurement Contracts

The State of Utah received \$2.1 billion, or 0.8% of the total procurement contracts awarded in the United States in 2002, as it did in 2001. Of the total procurement contracts awarded to Utah, DOD received 62.3% in 2002, while nondefense agencies received 37.7%.

In Utah, the Air Force received 70.9% of DOD's awarded procurement contracts in 2002, followed by the Army (10.8%), Navy (9.2%), Other defense (8.6%), and the Army Corps of Engineers (.6%); this trend was the same in 2001. The top five nondefense agencies receiving procurement contracts in 2002 include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (receiving 52.3% of the total nondefense contracts awarded), Postal Service (11.6%), General Services Admin. (7.0%), Department of the Interior (6.7%), and the Department of Energy (4.5%).

Per Capita Federal Spending

Utah ranked 48th in total per capita federal spending (\$5,311), 49th in per capita Retirement and Disability (\$1,607), 50th in per capita Other Direct Payments (\$807), 43rd in per capita Grants (\$1,164), 20th in per capita Procurement Contracts (\$900), and 13th in per capita Salaries and Wages (\$833).

Total per capita federal spending in Utah increased 4.3% from \$5,095 in 2001 to \$5,311 in 2002. This number boosted 13.4% in 2001, compared to 3.6% in 2000.

In Utah, per capita expenditure to DOD increased 1.5%, from \$1,066 in 2001 to \$1,083 in 2002. Although the increase was 5.2 percentage points smaller than that of the U.S., Utah's per capita DOD expenditure was 12.4% higher than the national number of \$964.

Consolidated Federal Funds Distribution in Utah

Federal Funds Distribution in Utah's Counties

	Population	Total Funds (in thousands)	Expenditure by Category (in thousands of dollars and by percent of county total)														
			Retirement & Disability			Other Direct Payments			Grants			Procurement			Salaries & Wages		
			Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total	
Utah	2,316,256	\$12,301,970	30.27%	\$1,868,695	15.19%	\$2,697,032	21.92%	\$2,084,046	16.94%	\$1,928,950	15.66%						
Beaver County	6,099	\$29,340	44.20%	\$6,105	20.81%	\$7,881	26.86%	\$640	2.18%	\$1,747	5.95%						
Box Elder County	44,032	\$578,890	15.63%	\$33,197	5.73%	\$26,954	4.66%	\$416,623	71.97%	\$11,658	2.01%						
Cache County	93,895	\$334,768	34.00%	\$57,867	17.29%	\$86,309	25.78%	\$56,858	16.98%	\$19,920	5.95%						
Carbon County	19,879	\$95,516	54.32%	\$25,640	26.84%	\$25,326	26.51%	-\$15,674	-16.41%	\$8,343	8.73%						
Daggett County	886	\$8,618	29.18%	\$689	7.99%	\$1,572	18.24%	\$1,044	12.11%	\$2,798	32.47%						
Davis County	249,224	\$2,161,572	21.00%	\$82,224	3.80%	\$84,186	3.89%	\$807,053	37.34%	\$734,134	33.96%						
Duchesne County	14,844	\$69,596	40.65%	\$13,210	18.98%	\$22,566	32.42%	\$2,207	3.17%	\$3,320	4.77%						
Emery County	10,626	\$44,003	46.34%	\$8,503	19.32%	\$11,590	26.34%	\$967	2.20%	\$2,552	5.80%						
Garfield County	4,584	\$30,936	36.30%	\$3,506	11.33%	\$4,306	13.92%	\$6,301	20.37%	\$5,592	18.08%						
Grand County	8,735	\$53,110	33.64%	\$4,564	8.59%	\$17,497	32.94%	\$3,288	6.19%	\$9,897	18.63%						
Iron County	35,204	\$123,720	46.98%	\$25,609	20.70%	\$17,436	14.09%	\$6,493	5.25%	\$16,058	12.98%						
Juab County	8,569	\$30,804	48.88%	\$6,864	22.28%	\$7,096	23.04%	\$573	1.86%	\$1,213	3.94%						
Kane County	6,121	\$32,499	52.20%	\$5,242	16.13%	\$2,091	6.43%	\$3,743	11.52%	\$4,460	13.72%						
Millard County	12,446	\$55,855	40.04%	\$10,637	19.04%	\$16,128	28.87%	\$1,613	2.89%	\$5,110	9.15%						
Morgan County	7,380	\$22,051	70.65%	\$2,913	13.21%	\$2,330	10.57%	\$524	2.38%	\$705	3.20%						
Piute County	1,361	\$9,481	41.75%	\$1,973	20.81%	\$3,001	31.65%	\$197	2.08%	\$352	3.71%						
Rich County	1,966	\$23,921	16.71%	\$1,527	6.38%	\$17,627	73.69%	\$142	0.59%	\$628	2.63%						
Salt Lake County	919,308	\$4,456,987	29.91%	\$514,367	11.54%	\$1,467,928	32.94%	\$530,176	11.90%	\$611,276	13.72%						
San Juan County	13,781	\$94,246	19.26%	\$11,125	11.80%	\$55,965	59.38%	\$1,852	1.97%	\$7,149	7.59%						
Sanpete County	23,392	\$87,363	45.01%	\$20,286	23.22%	\$20,373	23.32%	\$2,643	3.03%	\$4,735	5.42%						
Sevier County	19,091	\$84,489	49.61%	\$17,593	20.82%	\$13,325	15.77%	\$1,740	2.06%	\$9,918	11.74%						
Summit County	31,857	\$105,282	28.43%	\$6,917	6.57%	\$47,692	45.30%	\$12,433	11.81%	\$8,311	7.89%						
Tooele County	46,032	\$289,385	31.32%	\$18,830	6.51%	\$18,511	6.40%	\$108,101	37.36%	\$53,312	18.42%						
Utah County	26,155	\$108,472	39.61%	\$15,839	14.60%	\$25,868	23.85%	\$5,655	5.21%	\$18,149	16.73%						
Wasatch County	387,817	\$928,941	45.51%	\$193,420	20.82%	\$205,902	22.17%	\$41,618	4.48%	\$65,281	7.03%						
Wasatch Mountain	16,996	\$39,372	54.08%	\$6,131	15.57%	\$7,938	20.16%	\$997	2.53%	\$3,015	7.66%						
Washington	99,442	\$390,873	59.37%	\$61,675	15.78%	\$42,816	10.95%	\$6,090	1.56%	\$48,212	12.33%						
Wayne County	2,567	\$14,591	35.78%	\$2,356	16.15%	\$2,900	19.88%	\$628	4.30%	\$3,488	23.91%						
Weber County	204,167	\$1,188,708	42.43%	\$133,733	11.25%	\$203,523	17.12%	\$79,522	6.69%	\$267,617	22.51%						
State undistributed	-	\$808,584	0.25%	\$2,037	0.25%	\$230,395	28.49%	-	-	-	-						

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2002



New Affiliate: Utah Children



Utah Children, founded in 1985, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide child advocacy organization. The goal of Utah Children is to encourage preventative investment in children and families before they are in dire straits, or crumble. Utah Children believes that all children deserve the same opportunity at health, happiness and success. For the past seventeen years, Utah Children has worked on behalf of children to ensure that their physical and emotional needs are met, and that they become healthy, contributing adults. Although we work to protect and improve the situation for all of Utah's children, we are especially concerned about the more than 70,000 children living in poverty. Utah Children is part of a national network of child advocates, Voices for America's Children, and strives to be the voice for Utah's children at the policy-making level.

Outlined below is an overview of several key projects of Utah Children.

1) Utah Children launched its new website, www.utahchildren.org, in June 2002. Through efficient use of the Internet, we can reach families in need, provide advocates and volunteers with new and better resources, and provide policy makers and elected officials with information they need. This unique, user-friendly website addresses the specific areas that encompass our work and includes three interactive "wizards"--a data wizard, an eligibility wizard, and the advocacy wizard.

2) The 2002 Candidate Pledge Program was a key project for the Children's Campaign that was supported by a generous contribution from Primary Children's Medical Center. All candidates for the state legislature received an invitation to attend a briefing on issues that affect children and families. Candidates were not asked to complete questionnaires or commit to future support on issues, only that they agree to listen. Eleven meetings were conducted across the state and included approximately 60% of candidates. The Pledge Program gave Utah Children an opportunity to communicate directly with candidates on issues in the 2003 session and let them know that we can be a resource to them.

3) **Kids Count** is an initiative funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to measure, monitor and improve the health and well-being of children. Utah Kids Count Project releases a variety of publications including:

- *Measures of Child Well-Being* is an annual compilation of statistics that assess twenty-six different risk factors for the state, by county. In some cases, data is available at the zip code level. A recent survey of children's agencies indicated that using the research and statistics from the data book resulted in more than \$3 million in grants for direct services. The report is released every January during the legislative session.

- *The Utah Self-Sufficiency Standard* defines the income working families need to meet their basic necessities without public or private assistance. The Standard can be used by government, advocates, and service providers to change policies and programs in a number of ways, including as a benchmark to measure effects of programs and policies; to demonstrate the impact of policy alternatives; and to change how welfare and workforce development caseworkers counsel clients.
- *Child Care and Utah's Economy - Making the Connection* highlighted the significance of child care for personal, social, ethical, and economic reasons. At Utah Children, it is our belief that Parents can only be good, productive workers and help Utah's economy run if they have safe, reliable care for their children, and that children can only succeed in school if they have good learning opportunities.

In December 2002 Utah Children received a four-year grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to connect uninsured children with low-cost health coverage programs. Called the Covering Kids project, the funds will be used during the next four years to find and enroll eligible children in CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) and Medicaid; work with the Department of Health, which administers those programs, to simplify the enrollment and renewal processes; and look for ways to coordinate existing health care programs. Under the Covering Kids grant, Utah Children will support three pilot projects that will provide direct assistance to families in need of health care coverage.



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.: JUNE 2003

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY00-01	CY01-02	CY02-03	CY03-04
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,191.4	9,214.5	9,439.9	9,666.5	10,082.1	0.3	2.4	2.4	4.3
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,223.9	6,377.2	6,576.0	6,733.8	6,989.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,691.9	1,627.4	1,577.3	1,597.8	1,692.1	-3.8	-3.1	1.3	5.9
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.7	366.0	400.0	426.4	444.3	5.0	9.3	6.6	4.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,137.2	1,076.1	1,058.8	1,084.2	1,195.9	-5.4	-1.6	2.4	10.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,651.7	5,130.9	8.9	29.6	2.4	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.9	27.0	25.1	25.3	25.6	0.4	-7.2	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	13.7	13.1	12.4	-1.9	-10.5	-4.4	-5.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	262.5	275.6	10.6	-0.7	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	573.6	580.0	600.0	5.7	-16.8	1.1	3.4
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.3	17.2	-1.7	-1.8	-3.0	5.5
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.71	1.66	1.56	1.9	6.9	-2.9	-6.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	471.9	507.8	508.3	4.4	6.1	7.6	0.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	269.3	252.6	273.6	3.3	-17.0	-6.2	8.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.4	259.9	279.1	294.5	307.7	8.1	7.4	5.5	4.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	158.3	167.0	174.5	6.3	7.1	5.5	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,374.2	3,471.8	3,581.7	3,737.8	3,927.3	2.9	3.2	4.4	5.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	85.0	83.6	92.1	91.0	94.0	-1.6	10.2	-1.2	3.3
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	18.2	19.7	19.5	20.0	18.5	8.4	-0.9	2.6	-7.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,491.6	2,600.0	2,450.0	10.0	5.9	4.4	-5.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	969.8	897.0	775.0	800.0	-20.0	-7.5	-13.6	3.2
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	392.9	425.0	425.0	-3.5	-30.2	8.2	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	238.8	250.2	255.1	260.2	266.7	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.8	151.8	155.6	4.3	0.8	2.0	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,748	18,356	19,035	19,911	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.6
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	282.1	284.8	287.4	289.9	292.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)	1966=100	107.6	89.2	89.6	86.3	92.4	-17.1	0.4	-3.7	7.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,377	2,416	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	1.6	2.4	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,354	2,393	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	85.4	91.4	-11.6	-7.1	-3.4	7.1
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	665.2	729.8	903.6	-14.3	-0.7	9.7	23.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	642.3	710.9	885.2	-14.6	0.0	10.7	24.5
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.0	26.6	22.0	-18.4	4.3	10.8	-17.3
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.3	99.8	97.6	96.5	9.4	3.6	-2.2	-1.1
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.8	18.3	18.1	17.9	4.9	2.8	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.5	24.1	23.9	29.4	30.0	-15.6	-0.9	23.3	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.42	3.66	2.04	4.50	4.64	7.0	-44.3	120.6	3.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.82	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.79	-12.2	-1.4	9.9	1.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	172.2	177.1	179.9	183.9	186.7	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.5
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.4	110.7	112.5	114.7	2.3	1.2	1.6	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.24	3.89	1.67	1.27	1.68	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.14	1.59	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	3.78	4.52	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.54	5.70	6.22	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.8	130.6	132.8	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	1.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	36,920	38,234	39,593	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,829	4,993	5,258	2.7	1.1	3.4	5.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,074.1	1,074.1	1,088.1	0.6	-0.7	0.0	1.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,639	30,113	30,384	30,992	2.9	1.6	0.9	2.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,060	32,345	32,637	33,722	3.5	0.9	0.9	3.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,921	9,242	9,714	3.3	2.8	3.6	5.1
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,518	54,764	56,299	57,481	59,723	4.3	2.8	2.1	3.9
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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

www.governor.utah.gov/dea