

# Utah Data Guide

## A Newsletter For Data Users

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

### Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2004

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released a population characteristics report entitled *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2004*. The report examines voting and registration in the November 2004 presidential election. Voting and registration rates have historically been higher in presidential election years compared to congressional election years. The report also looks at the characteristics of citizens who voted or were registered to vote and the reasons why registered voters did not vote. The majority of the report focuses on national data, as state specific data is limited.

The November 2004 presidential election saw 64% of the voting-age citizens in the nation participate in the vote. This is higher than the rate of 60% in the 2000 presidential election. In Utah, 62% of the voting-age population participated in the 2004 elections, higher than the 56% in 2000. The registration rate for the voting-age citizen population in the nation in 2004 was 72%, higher than the rate of 70% in the 2000 election. Of the voting-age citizens in Utah, 70% were registered, this is higher than the 65% who registered in the 2000 election. Utah continued to have a lower percentage of participation in registration and voting than the nation in 2004. However, growth in participation from 2000 to 2004 was greater in Utah than the U.S. Also, Utah is closing the gap in participation rates with the nation.

#### Characteristics of Voters

Historically, men have voted at higher rates than women; however, women's rates passed those of men for the first time in the 1984 presidential election. The 2004 presidential election saw this trend continue as 74% of women, and 71% of men among the citizen voting-age population were registered to vote. Women were also more likely to vote with 65% of women and 62% of men participating in the 2004 election.

The older citizen population was more likely to vote than the younger citizen population. The rate for citizens 55 and older participating in the 2004 election was 72%, compared with the 18- to 24-year-old rate of

47%. Older citizens were also more likely to register to vote with 79% of citizens 55 years and older registered to vote in 2004. The rate of registration for younger citizens was 58%.

Educational attainment played a role in the rate of voter participation. The voting rate of the voting-age citizen population who had a bachelor's degree was 78%, compared to the rate of 40% for citizens who had not completed high school.

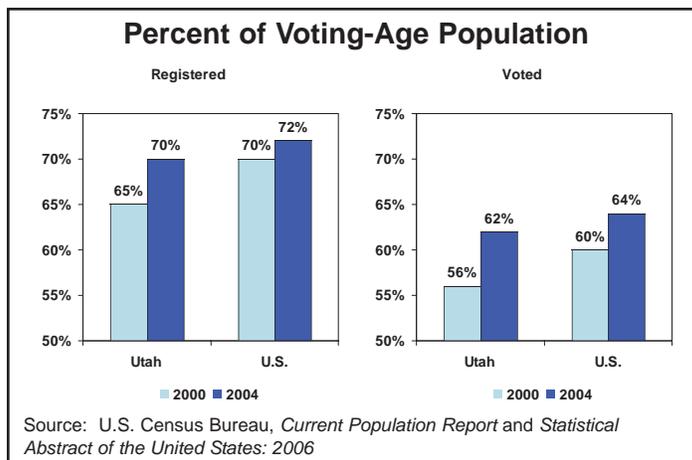
Voting and registration varied among racial groups and Hispanics. The racial group with the highest rate of registration was non-Hispanic Whites with 75%, followed by Blacks (69%), Asians (52%), and Hispanics (58%). The voter participation rates varied slightly from the registration rate. Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest rate with 67%, followed by Blacks (60%), Hispanics (47%), and Asians (44%).

#### Reasons for not registering or voting

In 2004, 32 million people in the nation were not registered to vote. Of those 32 million people, 47% reported that they were not interested in the election or were not involved in politics; 17% said that they did not meet the registration deadlines; 7% were not eligible to vote; 6% had a permanent illness or disability; 5% did not know where or how to register; 4% did not think their vote would make a difference; and 4% reported they did not meet residency requirements.

In the 2004 election, 142 million people in the nation were registered to vote. Of those 142 million, 12% (16 million) did not vote. Of those who were registered to vote but did not participate, 20% said that they did not vote because they were too busy or had conflicting work or school schedules; 15% said they were ill, disabled, or had a family emergency; 11% reported they were not interested or felt their vote would not make a difference; and 10% did not like the candidates or the issues.

For more information, visit the U.S. Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p20-556.pdf>.



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## U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates

### Fastest Growing

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2005 county population estimates on March 16, 2006. Of the counties with a population of 10,000 or more, Flagler County, Florida was the fastest-growing county for the second year in a row. This county experienced a population increase of 10.7% from July 1, 2004 to July 1, 2005. Nine of the top-ten fastest-growing counties were located in the South or the West. Lyon County, Nevada ranked second at 9.6% followed by Kendall County, Illinois (9.4%); Rockwall County, Texas (7.7%); Washington County, Utah (7.7%); Nye County, Nevada (7.4%); Pinal County, Arizona (6.9%); Loudoun County, Virginia (6.8%); King George County, Virginia (6.7%); and Caroline County, Virginia (6.5%).

Utah had three counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties in the nation. Washington County ranked fifth with a growth rate of 7.7% from July 1, 2004 to July 1, 2005. Iron County ranked 37th and Wasatch County ranked 54th, with growth rates of 5.2% and 4.6% respectively.

### Numerical Increase

Maricopa County, Arizona had the largest numerical increase in population from July 1, 2004 to July 1, 2005 with an increase of 136,941 people. It was followed by Riverside County, California (76,954); Clark County, Nevada (62,027); Harris County, Texas (51,936); and San Bernardino County, California (47,117). Maricopa County, has gained 563,193 people since 2000, the largest increase in the nation for that period.

Utah had four counties rank in the top 100 largest numerical increases in the nation. Salt Lake County's population increased by 13,334, ranking the county 38th of the 3,141 counties in the nation. During the same period, Utah County's population increased by 9,624, ranking the county 64th. Washington County ranked 77th and Davis County ranked 97th, with increases of 8,460 and 6,792 respectively.

### Largest Counties

The largest county in the nation was once again Los Angeles County, California with 9.9 million residents followed by Cook County, Illinois (5.3 million); Harris County, Texas (3.7 million); Maricopa County, Arizona (3.6 million); and Orange County, California (2.9 million).

Salt Lake County was the only county in the Utah to make the top 100 list, ranking 39th with a population of 948,172. Salt Lake County continues to be Utah's most populous county followed by Utah (434,738), Davis (268,187), Weber (210,749), and Washington (188,885) counties. To find more information about the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates visit [www.census.gov/popest/counties](http://www.census.gov/popest/counties).

### Census Bureau vs. Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) released July 1, 2005 county estimates for the State of Utah in November 2005. The Census Bureau county estimates vary from the UPEC estimates. For the majority of the counties in Utah, the Census Bureau's estimates as well as the growth rates are lower than the Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates and growth rates. The percent difference between estimates was largest in Iron, Morgan, Millard, Washington, and Sanpete counties. Salt Lake County had the largest numerical difference between the Census Bureau and UPEC estimates, followed by Davis, Washington, Iron, and Cache counties. The largest difference between the Census Bureau's growth rates and the UPEC growth rates was in Cache County, followed by Utah, Grand, Piute, and Garfield counties.

County Population Estimates							
	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	2004-2005 % Change
Utah	2,243,136	2,287,736	2,336,673	2,378,696	2,420,708	2,469,585	2.0%
Beaver	6,018	6,024	6,099	6,072	6,089	6,204	1.9%
Box Elder	42,885	43,717	44,626	45,527	45,966	46,440	1.0%
Cache	91,682	92,683	95,729	96,831	97,137	98,055	0.9%
Carbon	20,376	19,768	19,830	19,848	19,612	19,437	-0.9%
Daggett	929	923	899	907	933	943	1.1%
Davis	240,307	244,220	249,155	255,343	261,395	268,187	2.6%
Duchesne	14,379	14,563	14,851	14,905	15,013	15,354	2.3%
Emery	10,952	10,751	10,705	10,750	10,724	10,711	-0.1%
Garfield	4,750	4,691	4,607	4,540	4,459	4,470	0.2%
Grand	8,404	8,490	8,629	8,653	8,687	8,743	0.6%
Iron	33,966	34,561	35,335	35,684	36,422	38,311	5.2%
Juab	8,283	8,469	8,636	8,772	8,995	9,113	1.3%
Kane	6,080	5,957	6,036	6,078	6,125	6,202	1.3%
Millard	12,409	12,396	12,381	12,399	12,365	12,284	-0.7%
Morgan	7,162	7,306	7,421	7,495	7,633	7,906	3.6%
Piute	1,438	1,400	1,381	1,380	1,389	1,365	-1.7%
Rich	1,967	1,950	1,952	2,042	2,069	2,051	-0.9%
Salt Lake	900,623	910,045	917,557	924,896	934,838	948,172	1.4%
San Juan	14,370	13,607	13,824	13,829	14,042	14,104	0.4%
Sanpete	22,809	23,207	23,357	23,547	23,710	24,044	1.4%
Sevier	18,881	19,042	19,110	19,142	19,404	19,386	-0.1%
Summit	29,991	30,949	31,855	32,816	33,937	35,001	3.1%
Tooele	41,681	43,954	45,993	48,105	49,739	51,311	3.2%
Uintah	25,272	25,773	26,232	26,318	26,567	26,995	1.6%
Utah	370,865	389,866	408,139	422,409	434,114	443,738	2.2%
Wasatch	15,436	16,172	16,916	17,603	18,134	18,974	4.6%
Washington	91,234	94,583	99,571	104,529	110,425	118,885	7.7%
Wayne	2,536	2,529	2,540	2,474	2,470	2,450	-0.8%
Weber	197,451	200,140	203,307	205,802	208,315	210,749	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates

The Census Bureau has increased the rate of growth in Washington and Iron counties in the past few years. The year-over increase in 2001 for Washington County was 3.7%, however it increased to 5.3% in 2002, 5.0% in 2003, 5.6% in 2004 and finally to 7.7% in 2005. Similarly, the year-over change for Iron County in 2001 was 1.8%, 2.2% in 2002, 1.0% in 2003, 2.1% in 2004, and 5.2% in 2005. Despite this, the Census continues to under-estimate the population in the

southwestern Utah. In 2001, the Census estimate was 2.4% lower than the UPEC estimate for Washington County; in 2005 it was 6.5% lower. In 2001, The Census estimate was 2.8% lower than the UPEC estimate for Iron County; in 2005 it was 7.5% lower. To find more information about the Utah Population Estimates Committee visit [www.governor.utah.gov/dea/People.html](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/People.html).

### Population Estimates for the 100 Fastest-Growing U.S. Counties by Percentage Growth from July 1, 2004 to July 1, 2005

Rank	Geographic area	Population estimates		Change, 2004 to 2005		Rank	Geographic area	Population estimates		Change, 2004 to 2005			
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	Number	Percent			July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	Number	Percent		
1	Flagler County	FL	76,410	69,016	7,394	10.7	51	Hamilton County	IN	240,685	229,840	10,845	4.7
2	Lyon County	NV	47,515	43,336	4,179	9.6	52	Dallas County	IA	51,762	49,455	2,307	4.7
3	Kendall County	IL	79,514	72,704	6,810	9.4	53	Hoke County	NC	41,016	39,193	1,823	4.7
4	Rockwall County	TX	62,944	58,422	4,522	7.7	54	<b>Wasatch County</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>18,974</b>	<b>18,134</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>4.6</b>
5	<b>Washington County</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>118,885</b>	<b>110,425</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>7.7</b>	55	Kendall County	TX	28,607	27,342	1,265	4.6
6	Nye County	NV	40,477	37,686	2,791	7.4	56	Berkeley County	WV	93,394	89,267	4,127	4.6
7	Pinal County	AZ	229,549	214,704	14,845	6.9	57	Sandoval County	NM	107,460	102,725	4,735	4.6
8	Loudoun County	VA	255,518	239,325	16,193	6.8	58	Cornal County	TX	96,018	91,839	4,179	4.6
9	King George County	VA	20,637	19,342	1,295	6.7	59	Williamson County	TN	153,595	146,992	6,603	4.5
10	Caroline County	VA	25,563	24,000	1,563	6.5	60	Tuolumne County	CA	59,380	56,843	2,537	4.5
11	Grundyl County	IL	43,838	41,178	2,660	6.5	61	Denton County	TX	554,642	530,982	23,660	4.5
12	Forsyth County	GA	140,393	131,950	8,443	6.4	62	Scott County	MN	119,825	114,765	5,060	4.4
13	St. Lucie County	FL	241,305	227,110	14,195	6.3	63	Montgomery County	TX	378,033	362,192	15,841	4.4
14	Newton County	GA	86,713	81,624	5,089	6.2	64	Lincoln County	MO	47,727	45,733	1,994	4.4
15	Paulding County	GA	112,411	106,035	6,376	6.0	65	Hays County	TX	124,432	119,274	5,158	4.3
16	Union County	NC	162,929	153,720	9,209	6.0	66	Kaufman County	TX	89,129	85,447	3,682	4.3
17	Sumter County	FL	64,182	60,569	3,613	6.0	67	Horry County	SC	226,992	217,635	9,357	4.3
18	Culpeper County	VA	42,530	40,151	2,379	5.9	68	Coweta County	GA	109,903	105,395	4,508	4.3
19	Lincoln County	SD	33,381	31,524	1,857	5.9	69	Kootenai County	ID	127,668	122,447	5,221	4.3
20	Barrow County	GA	59,954	56,656	3,298	5.8	70	Mohave County	AZ	187,200	179,563	7,637	4.3
21	Lake County	FL	277,035	261,845	15,190	5.8	71	Canyon County	ID	164,593	157,883	6,710	4.2
22	Lee County	FL	544,758	514,923	29,835	5.8	72	Pike County	PA	56,337	54,041	2,296	4.2
23	St. Johns County	FL	161,525	152,724	8,801	5.8	73	Louisa County	VA	30,020	28,797	1,223	4.2
24	Franklin County	WA	63,011	59,651	3,360	5.6	74	Spotsylvania County	VA	116,549	111,805	4,744	4.2
25	Henry County	GA	167,848	158,939	8,909	5.6	75	Wakulla County	FL	28,212	27,074	1,138	4.2
26	Jackson County	GA	52,292	49,564	2,728	5.5	76	Yavapai County	AZ	198,701	190,737	7,964	4.2
27	Spencer County	KY	15,651	14,840	811	5.5	77	Yuba County	CA	67,153	64,470	2,683	4.2
28	Effingham County	GA	46,924	44,515	2,409	5.4	78	Boone County	IL	50,483	48,471	2,012	4.2
29	Brunswick County	NC	89,162	84,590	4,572	5.4	79	Riverside County	CA	1,946,419	1,869,465	76,954	4.1
30	Cherokee County	GA	184,211	174,851	9,360	5.4	80	Will County	IL	642,813	617,494	25,319	4.1
31	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	AK	76,006	72,166	3,840	5.3	81	Weld County	CO	228,943	219,961	8,982	4.1
32	Douglas County	GA	112,760	107,084	5,676	5.3	82	Clay County	FL	171,095	164,387	6,708	4.1
33	Dorchester County	SC	112,858	107,204	5,654	5.3	83	Benton County	AR	186,938	179,609	7,329	4.1
34	Delaware County	OH	150,268	142,747	7,521	5.3	84	Rutherford County	TN	218,292	209,739	8,553	4.1
35	Hernando County	FL	158,409	150,540	7,869	5.2	85	Walton County	FL	50,324	48,368	1,956	4.0
36	Osceola County	FL	231,578	220,127	11,451	5.2	86	Wake County	NC	748,815	719,733	29,082	4.0
37	<b>Iron County</b>	<b>UT</b>	<b>38,311</b>	<b>36,422</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>5.2</b>	87	Ascension Parish	LA	90,501	87,019	3,482	4.0
38	Pasco County	FL	429,065	408,046	21,019	5.2	88	Marion County	FL	303,442	291,768	11,674	4.0
39	Deschutes County	OR	141,382	134,618	6,764	5.0	89	Sherburne County	MN	81,752	78,621	3,131	4.0
40	Walton County	GA	75,647	72,044	3,603	5.0	90	St. Croix County	WI	77,144	74,234	2,910	3.9
41	Douglas County	CO	249,416	237,551	11,865	5.0	91	Bryan County	GA	28,549	27,473	1,076	3.9
42	Collin County	TX	659,457	628,426	31,031	4.9	92	New Kent County	VA	16,107	15,500	607	3.9
43	Juneau County	WI	26,725	25,474	1,251	4.9	93	Maricopa County	AZ	3,635,528	3,498,587	136,941	3.9
44	Orange County	VA	30,246	28,838	1,408	4.9	94	Scott County	KY	39,380	37,901	1,479	3.9
45	DeSoto County	MS	137,004	130,704	6,300	4.8	95	Fluvanna County	VA	24,751	23,835	916	3.8
46	Williamson County	TX	333,457	318,149	15,308	4.8	96	Montgomery County	TN	147,202	141,806	5,396	3.8
47	Fort Bend County	TX	463,650	442,389	21,261	4.8	97	Hendry County	FL	39,561	38,113	1,448	3.8
48	Currituck County	NC	23,112	22,055	1,057	4.8	98	Columbia County	FL	64,040	61,710	2,330	3.8
49	Boone County	KY	106,272	101,431	4,841	4.8	99	Ellis County	TX	133,474	128,631	4,843	3.8
50	Christian County	MO	67,266	64,222	3,044	4.7	100	Baldwin County	AL	162,586	156,688	5,898	3.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

## The Aging Population

In March of 2006, the Census Bureau released the report, *65+ in the United States: 2005*. This report was commissioned by the National Institute on Aging (NIA), a component of the National Institutes of Health. According to the report, older Americans today are very different from their predecessors, living longer, having lower rates of disability, achieving higher levels of education and less often living in poverty.

In 2000, 12.4% of the nation's population or 35.0 million people was 65 years or older. This segment of the population grew by 12.0% between 1990 and 2000, below the rate of 13.2% for the entire population. However, the population 65 years or older is expected to double in size within the next 25 years. By 2030, 19.6% of the population, or 72 million people, will be 65 years or older.

The population 65 years or older grew fastest between 1990 and 2000 in Nevada, at 71.5%, followed by Alaska (59.6%), Arizona (39.5%), New Mexico (30.1%), and Hawaii (28.5%). Utah ranked sixth with a growth rate of 26.9%.

Currently, the age group 85 and older is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population. This group grew from 3.1 million in 1990, to 4.2 million in 2000, representing a growth rate of 37.6%. Nevada also had the fastest growth rate for this group at an astonishing 127.6%. It was followed by Alaska (110.6%), Arizona (81.7%), Hawaii (68.9%), and New Mexico (63.8%). Utah ranked seventh with a growth rate of 59.8%; this was well above the growth rate of 29.6% for Utah's entire population.

The "oldest" states in the nation were Florida, with 17.6% of its population 65 years or older. Followed by Pennsylvania (15.6%) and West Virginia (15.3%). Utah (8.5%) ranked as the second "youngest" state, only above Alaska (5.7%).

The health of older Americans is improving. Still, many are disabled and suffer from chronic conditions. The proportion with a disability fell significantly from 26.2% in 1982 to 19.7% in 1999. But 14 million people age 65 and older reported some level of disability in 2000, mostly linked to a high prevalence of chronic conditions such as heart disease or arthritis.

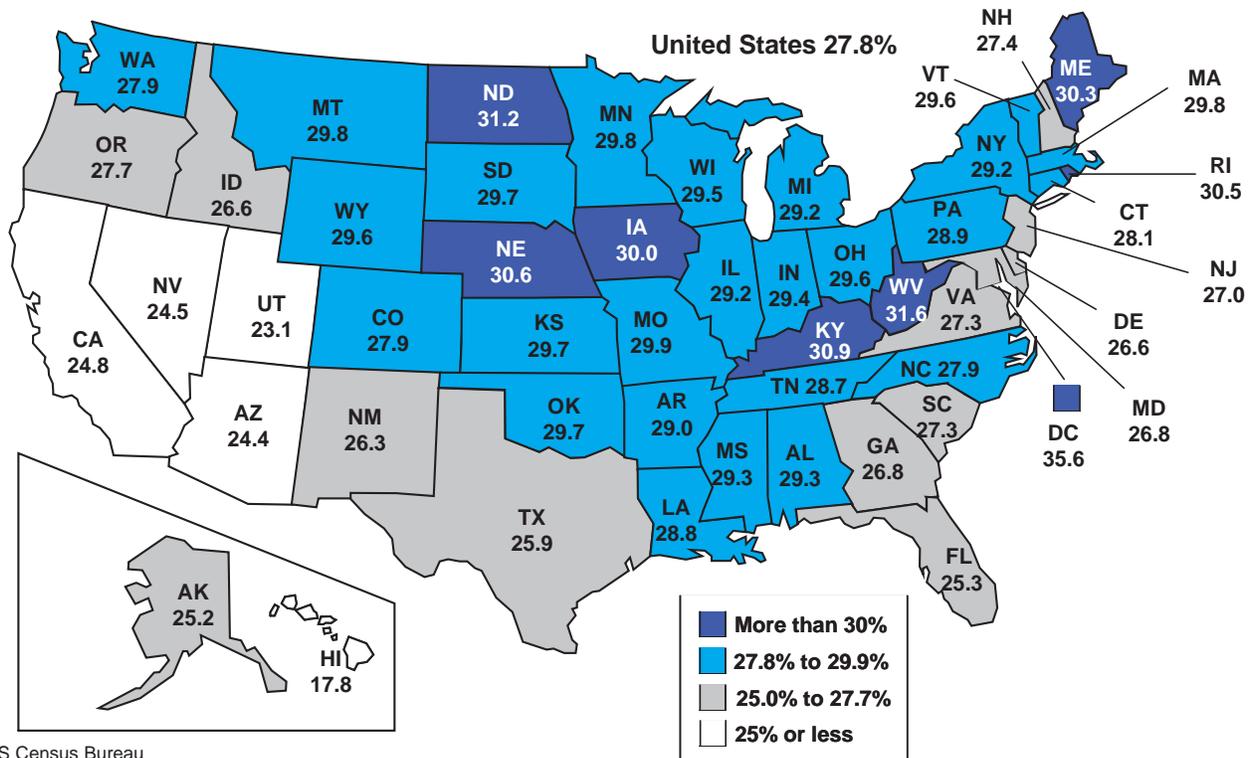
The financial circumstances of older people have improved dramatically, although there are wide variations in income and wealth. The proportion of people aged 65 and older in poverty decreased from 35% in 1959 to 10% in 2003, mostly attributed to the support of Social Security.

The number of persons aged 65 and over residing in a nursing home decreased by 2.1% between 1990 and 2000. Nevada saw the largest increase (41.6%), followed by South Carolina (19.2%), and Mississippi (16.5%). Alaska saw the largest decrease (36.5%), followed by the District of Columbia (35.4%), and Washington (29.8%). In Utah, the number of persons aged 65 and older residing in a nursing home increased by 10.4%, the ninth highest rate in the nation.

In 2000, 27.8% of those aged 65 and older were living alone. This rate was highest in the District of Columbia (35.6%), followed by West Virginia (31.6%), and North Dakota (31.2%). It was lowest in Hawaii (17.8%), followed by Utah (23.1%), and Arizona (24.4%).

For additional information on the nation's aging population, or to access the full report, visit the Census Bureau website: [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/age.html).

**Percent of the Population Age 65 and Older Living Alone: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## The Aging Population

	Percent of Population 65+ 2000		Growth Rate of Population 65+ 1990 to 2000		Growth Rate of Population 85+ 1990 to 2000		Growth Rate of Population 65+ Residing in Nursing Homes 1990 to 2000		Percent of Population 65+ Living Alone 2000	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	12.4	(X)	12.0	(X)	37.6	(X)	-2.1	(X)	27.8	(X)
Alabama	13.0	21	10.9	26	38.7	23	10.7	6	29.3	21
Alaska	5.7	51	59.6	2	110.6	2	-36.5	51	25.2	46
Arizona	13.0	21	39.5	3	81.7	3	-4.6	30	24.4	49
Arkansas	14.0	9	6.8	37	32.0	32	0.1	20	29.0	26
California	10.6	46	14.7	21	42.3	21	-17.9	47	24.8	47
Colorado	9.7	48	26.3	7	46.3	16	0.1	20	27.9	31
Connecticut	13.8	10	5.4	39	36.8	27	5.4	16	28.1	30
Delaware	13.0	21	26.0	8	47.7	15	1.7	18	26.6	41
District of Columbia	12.2	31	-10.2	51	14.4	51	-35.4	50	35.6	1
Florida	17.6	1	18.5	16	57.7	9	10.6	7	25.3	45
Georgia	9.6	49	20.0	14	53.5	10	-4.2	29	26.8	39
Hawaii	13.3	15	28.5	5	68.9	4	-5.5	33	17.8	51
Idaho	11.3	41	20.3	13	58.4	8	-9.0	37	26.6	41
Illinois	12.1	32	4.4	43	30.1	35	-2.0	25	29.2	23
Indiana	12.4	28	8.1	30	27.6	39	-2.1	26	29.4	20
Iowa	14.9	4	2.4	49	17.8	49	-6.1	35	30.0	8
Kansas	13.3	15	4.0	45	22.6	46	-1.5	24	29.7	13
Kentucky	12.5	27	8.1	30	25.7	41	7.2	12	30.9	4
Louisiana	11.6	40	10.2	27	34.5	28	-3.2	27	28.8	28
Maine	14.4	7	12.3	24	27.9	38	-6.3	36	30.3	7
Maryland	11.3	41	15.8	19	43.9	18	-3.3	28	26.8	39
Massachusetts	13.5	12	5.0	41	26.6	40	0.2	19	29.8	10
Michigan	12.3	30	10.0	28	33.3	29	-10.8	40	29.2	23
Minnesota	12.1	32	8.7	29	24.4	45	-13.6	42	29.8	10
Mississippi	12.1	32	6.9	36	32.6	31	16.5	3	29.3	21
Missouri	13.5	12	5.3	40	21.4	47	-5.6	34	29.9	9
Montana	13.4	14	13.6	23	43.7	19	-16.4	45	29.8	10
Nebraska	13.6	11	4.1	44	16.3	50	-14.7	44	30.6	5
Nevada	11.0	45	71.5	1	127.6	1	41.6	1	24.5	48
New Hampshire	12.0	36	18.3	17	37.2	26	15.2	4	27.4	35
New Jersey	13.2	18	7.9	32	42.3	21	9.1	10	27.0	38
New Mexico	11.7	38	30.1	4	63.8	5	10.5	8	26.3	43
New York	12.9	24	3.6	47	25.5	42	-0.7	23	29.2	23
North Carolina	12.0	36	20.5	12	50.7	11	11.4	5	27.9	31
North Dakota	14.7	5	3.8	46	31.0	33	-9.5	39	31.2	3
Ohio	13.3	15	7.2	35	28.1	37	-0.3	22	29.6	16
Oklahoma	13.2	18	7.5	34	24.7	44	-5.2	31	29.7	13
Oregon	12.8	25	12.0	25	48.0	13	-19.1	48	27.7	34
Pennsylvania	15.6	2	4.9	42	38.3	25	8.1	11	28.9	27
Rhode Island	14.5	6	1.2	50	30.5	34	-9.0	37	30.5	6
South Carolina	12.1	32	22.3	9	63.5	6	19.2	2	27.3	36
South Dakota	14.3	8	5.7	38	20.6	48	-12.4	41	29.7	13
Tennessee	12.4	28	13.7	22	38.6	24	6.0	14	28.7	29
Texas	9.9	47	20.7	11	42.8	20	3.2	17	25.9	44
Utah	8.5	50	26.9	6	59.8	7	10.4	9	23.1	50
Vermont	12.7	26	17.2	18	32.9	30	-13.7	43	29.6	16
Virginia	11.2	43	19.2	15	46.2	17	6.7	13	27.3	36
Washington	11.2	43	15.1	20	49.3	12	-29.8	49	27.9	31
West Virginia	15.3	3	3.0	48	24.9	43	-5.3	32	31.6	2
Wisconsin	13.1	20	7.9	32	28.7	36	-16.5	46	29.5	19
Wyoming	11.7	38	22.2	10	48.0	13	6.0	14	29.6	16

Notes: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Source: 65+ in the United States: 2005, U.S. Census Bureau

## Affiliates Corner: Population Research Laboratory

### Background

The Population Research Laboratory (PRL) at Utah State University was established in 1968 by Professor Yun Kim. It was one of the first population research units to be established in the western part of the United States and has supported numerous state, national, and international research and educational projects. The PRL is housed in the Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology in the College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences. It was selected in 1979 for affiliation with the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography and is a member of the Association of Population Centers, an organization of leading demographic centers in the United States.

### Mission

The main mission of the PRL is to promote demographic research and to provide graduate training for students interested in professional careers in demography. A significant part of its mission is devoted to research on Utah's population and to supplying information about population issues as they relate to Utah. The mission of the PRL is also to engage in research on national and international topics in the field of demography.

### Demographic Training

Students working toward the PhD in Sociology may specialize in demography and receive training through the PRL. The orientation of this training is twofold: (1) to provide opportunities to engage in basic and policy oriented research on sociological aspects of demographic structure and processes including migration, marriage and fertility, morbidity and mortality; and, (2) to support ongoing research projects and future careers in demography by equipping students with essential tools in research methodology and statistics. Research endeavors encompass a broad range of local, regional, national, and international projects in the areas of migration and population redistribution, family demography, life course and aging, health and disability, labor force, and population estimates and projections. Graduate course work is provided in social demography, population theories and policy, demographic methods as well as various special topic seminars. Over 100 MS and PhD degrees have been awarded to students supported by the PRL. Many of these graduates are working in Utah agencies and businesses as well as in colleges and universities in the United States and other countries. In addition to the training it provides to graduate students, the PRL has offered demographic training to professionals from every corner of the world, including (of course) the State of Utah.

### Research Projects

Over the years, the faculty and students in the PRL have conducted research on nearly all basic aspects of Utah's population. The PRL, under the leadership of Professor Yun Kim, provided expertise for some of the first formal demographic projections of Utah's population and helped establish the foundation for up-to-date population estimates and projections now produced by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Research has also been conducted

on Utah's patterns of fertility, mortality and migration. Recent research has focused on comparisons of race/ethnic patterns of migration in the United States with an emphasis on frequency of migration during the young adult ages and the selection of urban and rural destinations. This research includes comparisons of tendencies for return and other types of migration by Hispanics, Blacks and Whites. Some research has analyzed the rapid growth of the Hispanic population in Utah and other western states. A recently funded project will provide a comprehensive analysis of obesity in Utah that complements an ongoing study of obesity in other parts of the United States. Results of PRL research have appeared in news media and leading academic journals such as *Demography*, *Rural Sociology* and *Journal of Marriage and the Family*.

### Commitment to Service

Faculty members in the PRL have been involved in numerous community, state, national and international service activities. These include long-term membership on the Utah Population Estimates Committee, service on Utah Department of Health committees, service on local school committees and involvement in other local activities where demographic expertise is needed. A high level of participation in professional associations such as the Population Association of America is characteristic of demographers at USU. The PRL is a periodic cosponsor of "Demographics for Data Users Workshop" and is an active member of the Utah Demography Research Network.

For more information, please visit <http://www.usu.edu/sswa/population%20researchlab.htm>

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### 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 36 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 or email [dea@utah.gov](mailto:dea@utah.gov).

## Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: February 2006

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY03-04	CY04-05	CY05-06	CY06-07
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	10,320.6	10,755.7	11,131.1	11,494.2	11,807.9	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	7,306.5	7,588.6	7,858.1	8,123.9	8,335.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.6
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,600.0	1,755.1	1,896.1	1,982.8	2,034.6	9.7	8.0	4.6	2.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	449.7	481.3	492.2	506.3	511.1	7.0	2.3	2.9	1.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,031.2	1,117.9	1,193.3	1,268.5	1,377.9	8.4	6.7	6.3	8.6
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,594.4	7,287.7	14.7	28.3	8.9	10.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	23.1	21.8	24.0	27.0	27.5	-5.4	10.0	12.5	1.9
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	13.1	14.8	16.2	16.4	16.8	13.0	9.4	1.3	2.4
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	242.3	251.6	271.5	285.1	302.2	3.8	7.9	5.0	6.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	621.3	581.4	486.3	529.1	534.4	-6.4	-16.3	8.8	1.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.6	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.6	1.3	-0.3	-1.3	0.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.85	1.95	2.07	1.90	1.81	5.2	6.0	-8.1	-4.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	572.5	673.8	756.0	766.7	739.7	17.7	12.2	1.4	-3.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	276.9	298.4	334.5	400.2	426.1	7.8	12.1	19.6	6.5
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	293.3	325.3	365.6	385.7	392.7	10.9	12.4	5.5	1.8
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	170.0	184.1	206.9	218.3	222.2	8.3	12.4	5.5	1.8
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,623.8	3,888.8	4,180.1	4,406.3	4,615.4	7.3	7.5	5.4	4.7
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.4	101.4	105.2	102.6	102.6	9.7	3.7	-2.5	0.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	22.8	24.3	28.3	27.5	25.0	6.4	16.4	-2.8	-9.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,046.4	3,552.6	4,662.6	4,700.0	4,500.0	16.6	31.2	0.8	-4.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,017.4	1,089.9	1,217.8	1,500.0	1,700.0	7.1	11.7	23.2	13.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	497.0	476.0	707.6	700.0	600.0	-4.2	48.7	-1.1	-14.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	255.8	264.5	289.9	311.1	326.6	3.4	9.6	7.3	5.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.0	158.0	173.2	185.8	195.1	6.8	9.6	7.3	5.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,808	20,351	22,223	23,706	25,045	8.2	9.2	6.7	5.6
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	290.8	293.6	296.3	299.0	301.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966 = 100	87.6	95.2	88.6	92.9	93.2	8.6	-7.0	4.9	0.3
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,414	2,469	2,547	2,622	2,696	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	18.4	40.6	37.0	36.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,379	2,421	2,470	2,542	2,614	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.8
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	937.1	1,059.4	1,430.4	1,570.4	1,539.1	13.0	35.0	9.8	-2.0
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	916.9	1,039.1	1,404.6	1,539.2	1,504.9	13.3	35.2	9.6	-2.2
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	31.1	41.5	56.6	61.5	59.0	33.2	36.4	8.7	-4.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	100.0	109.3	115.8	124.4	127.9	9.3	6.0	7.5	2.8
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.6	17.7	19.0	19.5	20.1	6.4	7.2	2.7	3.1
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.9	39.4	52.7	60.6	56.5	36.3	33.8	15.1	-6.7
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	4.11	5.24	7.37	6.78	6.65	27.5	40.6	-8.0	-1.9
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.81	1.30	1.68	2.16	1.93	60.5	29.2	28.6	-10.6
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	184.0	188.9	195.3	200.1	203.7	2.7	3.4	2.5	1.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	106.3	109.1	112.1	115.1	117.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.13	1.35	3.21	4.67	4.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.01	1.36	3.14	4.53	4.58	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.02	4.27	4.29	4.80	4.98	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.82	5.84	5.84	6.76	6.85	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.0	131.4	133.5	135.5	137.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	37,765	39,348	41,066	42,496	44,183	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,909	5,171	5,481	5,758	6,070	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.1	1,104.3	1,149.2	1,198.6	1,235.8	2.8	4.1	4.3	3.1
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,617	31,684	32,988	34,407	35,769	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,887	34,990	37,910	41,241	44,202	6.4	8.3	8.8	7.2
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,156	9,703	10,227	10,859	11,448	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.4
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	60,320	64,376	69,590	74,740	79,673	6.7	8.1	7.4	6.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.0	na	na	na	na

Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.Com, and Global Insight

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section  
 Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
 Capitol Complex, East Building, Suite 210  
 P.O. Box 142210  
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210**

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 Dept. of Workforce Services . . . . .Kim Bartel (801-526-9457)  
 Governor's Office of Economic Development . . . . . (801-538-8700)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory . . . . .Michael Toney (435-797-1238)  
 Center for Health Data . . . . .Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)  
 Dept. of Community & Culture . . . . .Luz Robles (801-538-8700)  
 Utah State Office of Education . . . . .Randy Raphael (801-538-7802)  
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**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
 801-538-1027**

Richard Ellis, Director  
 Marvin Dodge, Deputy Director  
 Mindy Powers, Assistant to the Director



**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section**

Robert Spendlove, DEA Manager  
 Morgan Lyon Cotti, Research Analyst  
 Peter Donner, Senior Economist  
 Effie Johnson, Research Analyst  
 Lance Rovig, Economic Consultant  
 David Stringfellow, Research Analyst

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

**State Data Center  
 Phone: 801-538-1036  
 Fax: 801-538-1547**

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

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