



Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

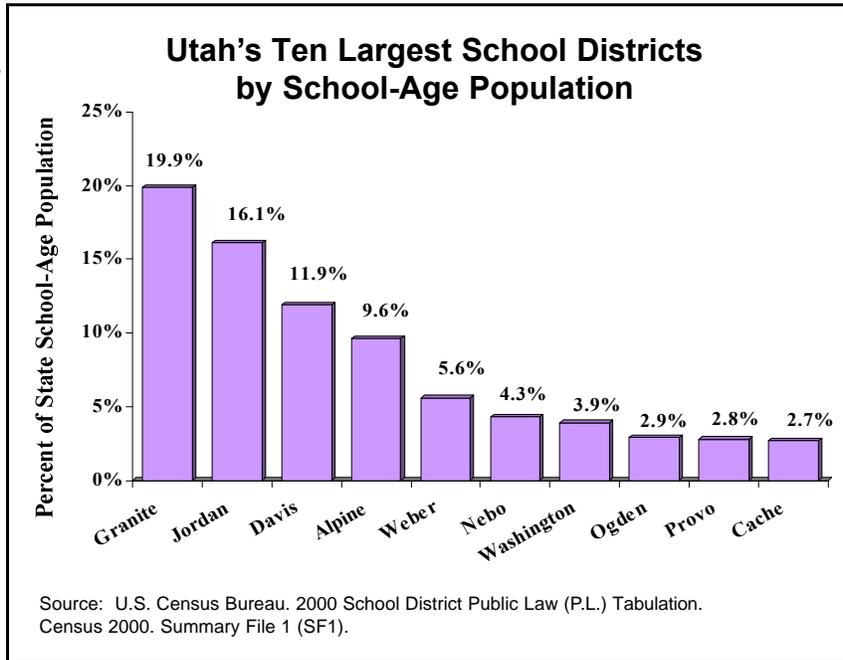
Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

In February 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau released the 2000 Census School District Tabulation (STP2) on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website, at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys>. This file is a special tabulation of Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) for school districts based on geography reported in the 1999-2000 boundary update. The STP2 tabulation contains sample data on population and housing characteristics similar to those available in Summary File 3 (SF3). Population items include: basic population totals; urban and rural; households and families; marital status; grandparents as caregivers; language and ability to speak English; ancestry; place of birth; citizenship status with year of entry; migration; place of work; journey to work; educational attainment; veteran status; disability; employment status; industry; occupation; class of worker; and income and poverty status. Housing items include: basic housing totals; urban and rural; number of rooms; number of bedrooms; year moved into unit; household size and occupants per room; units in structure; year structure built; heating fuel; telephone service; plumbing and kitchen facilities; vehicles available; value of home; monthly rent; and shelter costs. All the data are reiterated for the different race and ethnic groups categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau. A major difference between the STP2 and SF3 is that the STP2 tabulates standard SF3 data for multiple, child-specific universes, resulting in one of the largest, most detailed sources of demographics for children ever developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Background

Under the ordinance of Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the U.S. Census Bureau has been directed to make special preparations to provide

redistricting data needed by the 50 states. The objective of the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Program was to produce the data that the Census Bureau provides to states to meet the requirements of P.L. 94-171. State officials are given an opportunity before each decennial census to define the small areas for which they wish to receive census population totals for redistricting purposes.



The school district tabulation of the 2000 Redistricting Data was created for the NCES as part of a larger special tabulation effort to provide 2000 census data for school districts. It provides the first glimpse of basic school district population characteristics from the 2000 census, and it is the earliest school district special tabulation ever produced from a decennial census. The school district P.L. tabulation aggregates data from more than 8 million census blocks into 14,405 defined district areas based on the 1999-2000 school district boundary update.

School District Geography

School districts are geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. However, school districts are *not* standard census geographic areas. They are defined by local education agencies and supported at the request of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the purpose of producing school district poverty estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau obtains the boundaries and names for school districts from state officials. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau tabulated data for three types of school districts: Elementary, Secondary, and Unified.

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Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Since school districts are not standard census geographic areas, school district population and housing summaries and special tabulations are not available as in standard Census Bureau 2000 data products.

Many states have school districts with boundaries that overlap. This typically occurs in areas where elementary and secondary districts share territory but serve children of different ages within that territory. One of the consequences of this unique spatial arrangement is that it causes the population and housing characteristics in the shared areas to be assigned more than once for each district. Therefore, in states where boundaries overlap, the state or county level aggregates based on district summaries may not match state or county level summaries provided from standard Census 2000 products.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UTAH'S 2000 (STP2) TABULATION

The 2000 Census School District Tabulation has detailed demographic and economic data for Utah's 40 school districts. Some of the data highlights for Utah's school districts in 2000 follow.

Total School-Age Population - Utah's five largest school districts based on total school-age population (5-17 years) were Granite, Jordan, Davis, Alpine, and Weber. These are all situated along the Wasatch Front, and together, comprised close to two-thirds (63%) of the state's school-age population in 2000. Granite, which is the largest school district, had one-fifth (20%) of the state's school-age population. The remaining school-age population was distributed among the rest of the 36 school districts, the smallest of which were Daggett, Tintic, and Piute. Each of these had a school-age population that was less than the population of an average elementary school.

Average Household Size - School districts with the highest average household size were Alpine (3.74), Nebo (3.60), Cache (3.57), and Morgan (3.48). All of these surpassed the state average household size of 3.13. Interestingly, they did not include the three largest school districts by school-age population. Those with the smallest average household size included Grand (2.44), Salt Lake City (2.47) and Daggett (2.48).

Minority Population - The minority population consists of all the race and ethnic groups categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau, excluding the White Non-Hispanic group. Based on this classification, school districts with the highest minority population -- or the most ethnically and racially diverse -- were San Juan (60.4% minority population), Salt Lake City (34.3%), Ogden (29.8%), and Granite (23.8%). When compared to the minority population for the State of Utah (14.8%), these were all significantly higher. A closer look at the breakdown of the minority population shows some interesting features about residential segregation. The Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Granite school districts showed high Hispanic or Latino populations, at 23.6%, 22.4% and 15.0% respectively. Other school districts that had a concentration of the Hispanic or Latino population were Provo (10.5%), Carbon (10.3%), and Tooele (10.3%) school districts. The high minority population in the San Juan school district (the highest among all school districts) is due to the presence of the Navajo Nation Reservation, predominantly comprised of the American Indian and Alaskan Native race group.

The least ethnically and racially diverse school districts were Morgan, Rich, and Juab, all of which had a minority population of less than 4%.

Non-Citizen Population - School districts with the highest percent of non-citizens were Salt Lake City (13.8%), Ogden (10.0%), Granite (9.7%), and Logan (8.3%). Garfield, San Juan and Duchesne school districts had the lowest percent of non-citizens. Non-citizens in the State of Utah accounted for 4.9% of the population. It is important to note that not all foreign-born persons are non-citizens. A substantial number of them do become 'naturalized citizens' over the course of time. A majority of the non-citizen population are recent immigrants into the country.

Non-English Language Households - Non-English language households are those households where one or more persons (five years and over) speak a language other than English in their home. The U.S. Census Bureau determines non-English language households in the following manner: "In households where one or more people (five years and over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-laws, other relatives, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other non-relatives. Therefore, a person who speaks only English may have a non-English household language assigned to him/her."

In 2000, 16.9% of Utah's households were non-English language households. Among Utah's 40 school districts, those with the highest proportion of non-English language households were San Juan (50.1%), Morgan (30.8%), Salt Lake City (25.6%) and Provo (25.1%). None of the households in Box Elder County were non-English language households, although the county had a 9.4% minority population, as well as a 1.9% non-citizen population.

Income Levels - School districts with the highest median household income were Park City (\$76,455), Jordan (\$60,832), Davis (\$53,865), and Alpine (\$51,916). These school districts had median household incomes that were significantly higher than the state's median household income of \$45,726. Those with the lowest median household income were San Juan (\$27,363), Salt Lake City (\$29,908), and Daggett (\$30,333).

Poverty Rates Among Families with School-Age Children - Poverty rates among families with school-age children varied among all of the 40 school districts, from a high of 30.7% for Nebo school district to a low of 2.6% for Park City school district. Other school districts with relatively high poverty rates among families with school-age children included San Juan (23.9%), Piute (23.5%), and Tintic (19.4%).

Additional Information

Any additional information on Utah's school districts can be accessed from the Utah State Office of Education website at <http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us>. The Utah State Office of Education provides many sources of data and analysis for educators, as well as the general public. Some items of interest that can be attained online include annual financial reports of Utah's school districts, private school data, test scores for school districts, the Utah core curriculum, a clearinghouse for miscellaneous school district data, as well as a special curriculum website.

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Race and Hispanic or Latino Population as a Percent of Total Population by School District: Census 2000 (STP2)

State of Utah / School District	Total Population	TOTAL POPULATION										Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		White (Non-Hispanic)	
		ONE RACE										Total	Percent	Total	Percent
		White	Black	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races							
State of Utah	2,233,189	1,962,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559	1,904,265	85.0%	201,559	9.0%	1,904,265	85.0%
Alpine	182,658	170,728	500	986	1,738	1,025	4,508	3,173	10,718	165,493	90.6%	10,718	5.9%	165,493	90.6%
Beaver	6,005	5,589	16	54	37	5	188	106	333	5,491	91.4%	333	5.5%	5,491	91.4%
Box Elder	42,745	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	694	2,791	38,717	90.6%	2,791	6.5%	38,717	90.6%
Cache	48,721	46,339	76	168	277	56	1,286	519	2,277	45,531	93.5%	2,277	4.7%	45,531	93.5%
Carbon	20,422	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097	17,671	86.5%	2,097	10.3%	17,671	86.5%
Daggett	921	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47	853	92.6%	47	5.1%	853	92.6%
Davis	238,994	220,496	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955	214,636	89.8%	12,955	5.4%	214,636	89.8%
Duchesne	14,371	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508	12,764	88.8%	508	3.5%	12,764	88.8%
Emery	10,860	10,396	20	71	34	11	203	135	568	10,050	92.5%	568	5.2%	10,050	92.5%
Garfield	4,735	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136	4,440	93.8%	136	2.9%	4,440	93.8%
Grand	8,485	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471	7,568	89.2%	471	5.6%	7,568	89.2%
Granite	516,082	427,993	6,504	5,470	16,101	9,103	35,433	15,488	77,489	393,256	76.2%	77,489	15.0%	393,256	76.2%
Iron	33,779	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383	30,829	91.3%	1,383	4.1%	30,829	91.3%
Jordan	326,233	299,938	2,013	1,547	5,682	1,594	9,435	6,024	21,817	289,660	88.8%	21,817	6.7%	289,660	88.8%
Juab	7,177	6,988	6	34	23	3	52	71	162	6,902	96.2%	162	2.3%	6,902	96.2%
Kane	6,046	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140	5,724	94.7%	140	2.3%	5,724	94.7%
Logan	42,670	37,947	272	361	1,537	125	1,740	888	3,509	36,458	85.4%	3,509	8.2%	36,458	85.4%
Millard	12,405	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891	11,168	90.0%	891	7.2%	11,168	90.0%
Morgan	7,129	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103	6,937	97.3%	103	1.4%	6,937	97.3%
Murray	34,024	31,153	336	213	624	112	942	644	2,549	29,805	87.6%	2,549	7.5%	29,805	87.6%
Nébo	80,712	76,566	110	374	255	215	2,098	1,094	4,060	74,993	92.9%	4,060	5.0%	74,993	92.9%
North Sanpete	9,709	9,043	7	43	26	29	387	174	632	8,862	91.3%	632	6.5%	8,862	91.3%
North Summit	4,253	4,064	3	13	13	3	126	31	202	4,006	94.2%	202	4.7%	4,006	94.2%
Ogden	77,226	61,016	1,785	927	1,105	133	9,997	2,263	18,253	54,216	70.2%	18,253	23.6%	54,216	70.2%
Park City	20,514	18,421	59	66	262	8	1,393	305	2,010	17,882	87.2%	2,010	9.8%	17,882	87.2%
Plute	1,435	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64	1,339	93.3%	64	4.5%	1,339	93.3%
Provo	105,166	93,094	486	846	1,924	882	5,368	2,566	11,013	88,311	84.0%	11,013	10.5%	88,311	84.0%
Rich	1,961	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36	1,908	97.3%	36	1.8%	1,908	97.3%
Salt Lake City	22,038	16,582	642	662	594	266	2,356	946	4,932	14,476	65.7%	4,932	22.4%	14,476	65.7%
San Juan	14,413	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540	5,710	39.6%	540	3.7%	5,710	39.6%
Sewer	18,842	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	196	481	17,752	94.2%	481	2.6%	17,752	94.2%
South Sanpete	13,054	11,997	64	156	83	52	537	165	878	11,728	89.8%	878	6.7%	11,728	89.8%
South Summit	4,969	4,814	10	12	10	2	96	25	194	4,720	95.0%	194	3.9%	4,720	95.0%
Tintic	1,061	967	6	50	5	1	19	13	55	942	88.8%	55	5.2%	942	88.8%
Tooele	40,735	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214	34,497	84.7%	4,214	10.3%	34,497	84.7%
Uintah	25,224	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894	21,662	85.9%	894	3.5%	21,662	85.9%
Wasatch	15,215	14,549	33	65	45	15	268	210	775	14,188	93.3%	775	5.1%	14,188	93.3%
Washington	90,354	84,543	196	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727	82,293	91.1%	4,727	5.2%	82,293	91.1%
Wayne	2,509	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50	2,409	96.0%	50	2.0%	2,409	96.0%
Weber	119,307	111,323	963	583	1,403	186	2,946	1,903	6,605	108,418	90.9%	6,605	5.5%	108,418	90.9%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 School District Public Law (P.L.) Tabulation, Census 2000, Summary File 1 (SF1).

Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Utah's School Districts

Selected Demographic and Economic Data for Utah's School Districts: Census 2000 (STP2)

State of Utah / School District	Total School-Age Population (5-17 yrs.) Rank	Total Number of Households Rank	Median Household Income (1999 Dollars) Rank	Poverty Rate Among Families with School-age Children (5-17 yrs.) Rank	Percent Non-Citizen Rank	Percent Non-English Households Rank	Percent Minority Population Rank	Average Household Size Rank
State of Utah	509,320 (X)	701,933 (X)	\$45,726 (X)	6.8% (X)	4.9% (X)	16.9% (X)	3.8% (X)	3.13 (X)
Alpine	49,039	48,528	\$51,916	4.3%	3.9%	16.7%	9.4%	3.74
Beaver	1,453	1,982	\$34,219	7.7%	3.1%	9.5%	8.6%	2.93
Box Elder	11,463	13,144	\$44,457	5.9%	2.5%	0.0%	9.4%	3.22
Cache	13,568	13,641	\$47,959	4.3%	2.5%	12.1%	6.5%	3.57
Carbon	4,356	7,413	\$33,021	9.2%	1.0%	12.2%	13.5%	3.57
Daggett	153	340	\$30,333	9.9%	1.6%	7.2%	7.4%	2.68
Davis	60,634	71,201	\$53,865	4.0%	1.9%	13.5%	10.2%	2.48
Duchesne	3,979	4,559	\$31,086	15.7%	0.7%	7.3%	11.2%	3.31
Emery	2,959	3,458	\$40,000	9.1%	1.6%	8.8%	7.5%	3.10
Garfield	1,140	1,576	\$35,474	3.7%	0.4%	6.3%	6.2%	2.92
Grand	1,691	3,434	\$32,134	12.3%	1.8%	10.4%	10.8%	2.44
Granite	101,574	179,744	\$43,296	7.9%	9.7%	22.1%	23.8%	2.83
Iron	82,205	10,627	\$32,662	15.4%	2.0%	12.3%	8.7%	3.11
Jordan	7,381	94,702	\$60,832	3.2%	3.2%	15.7%	11.2%	3.39
Juab	1,981	2,089	\$39,315	8.8%	0.7%	8.6%	3.8%	3.39
Kane	1,378	2,237	\$33,983	6.1%	1.4%	11.0%	5.3%	2.67
Logan	5,949	13,902	\$30,735	14.1%	8.3%	18.2%	14.6%	2.92
Millard	3,623	3,840	\$36,071	9.6%	4.1%	12.6%	10.0%	3.19
Morgan	2,082	2,046	\$50,500	6.0%	1.2%	30.8%	2.7%	3.48
Murray	6,725	12,673	\$45,305	4.0%	3.0%	15.2%	12.4%	2.68
Nebo	21,806	22,217	\$48,594	30.7%	2.6%	11.9%	7.1%	3.60
North Sanpete	2,710	3,025	\$34,286	9.9%	3.9%	11.4%	8.7%	3.18
North Summit	1,064	1,397	\$48,432	4.8%	1.6%	9.2%	5.8%	3.04
Ogden	14,622	27,384	\$34,370	13.9%	10.0%	21.6%	29.8%	2.73
Park City	4,300	7,349	\$76,455	2.6%	7.6%	14.5%	12.8%	2.79
Piute	323	509	\$31,083	23.5%	1.7%	7.9%	6.7%	2.79
Provo	14,269	29,192	\$34,042	11.0%	7.2%	25.1%	16.0%	3.34
Rich	537	645	\$40,298	10.5%	1.5%	6.9%	2.7%	3.01
Salt Lake City	3,247	8,022	\$29,908	18.8%	13.8%	25.6%	34.3%	2.47
San Juan	4,265	4,089	\$27,363	23.9%	0.5%	50.6%	60.4%	3.46
Sewer	4,833	6,081	\$35,714	9.6%	0.8%	7.5%	5.8%	3.03
South Sanpete	2,947	3,522	\$32,083	12.3%	3.6%	14.4%	10.2%	3.34
South Summit	1,291	1,586	\$50,497	3.2%	2.8%	6.5%	5.0%	3.11
Tintic	276	367	\$31,500	19.4%	0.9%	8.2%	11.2%	2.89
Tooele	9,776	12,677	\$45,950	5.8%	2.8%	12.0%	15.3%	3.11
Uintah	6,624	8,187	\$34,412	12.5%	0.7%	11.4%	14.1%	3.05
Wasatch	3,807	4,743	\$49,271	4.7%	3.2%	11.6%	6.7%	3.18
Washington	19,961	29,939	\$37,510	10.5%	2.6%	11.2%	8.9%	2.97
Wayne	591	890	\$32,063	16.3%	1.0%	5.5%	4.0%	2.81
Weber	28,599	38,314	\$51,613	5.5%	1.3%	12.6%	9.1%	3.10

Source: The Census 2000 School District Tabulation (STP2) is a special tabulation prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division and sponsored by the National Center for Education Studies. Computations by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002*. Known as the Nation's Data Book, the Statistical Abstract has been published every year since 1878, and is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political and economic organization of the United States. The publication has been designed for use as a convenient statistical reference, as well as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. Information on the latter is typically provided in the introductory text of each section, in source notes, and in Appendix I of the volume.

This year's statistical abstract has more than 1,400 tables and charts with statistics from the most recent year or period available. It also features 30 new tables with Census 2000 long-form data on educational attainment, disability status, ancestry, language spoken at home, household income, poverty, as well as selected housing characteristics. Another 49 new tables cover a variety of interesting and unique topics, including carpooling, computer and Internet use, volunteerism, state children health insurance programs, computer use by children, as well as characteristics of home-schooled children.

The current volume has 31 sections that together cover statistics in the following core areas: Population; Vital Statistics; Health and Nutrition; Education; Law Enforcement, Courts & Prisons; Geography and Environment; Elections; State and Local Government Finances and Employment; Federal Government Finances and Employment; National Defense and Veteran Affairs; Social Insurance and Human Services; Labor Force, Employment and Earnings; Income, Expenditures and Wealth; Prices; Business Enterprise; Science and Technology; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy and Utilities; Construction and Housing; Manufactures; Domestic Trade; Transportation; Information and Communications; Banking, Finance and Insurance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation;

Accommodation, Food Services, and Other Services; Foreign Commerce and Aid; Outlying Areas; Comparative International Statistics; and the 2000 Census Data Sampler.

Selected Statistics - With a Special Focus on Utah

Population Characteristics

Marriage - The marriage rate in the U.S. continued its downward trend in 2001 with 8.4 marriages per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.9 marriages per

1,000 persons in 1990 and 1995. In 2001, Utah ranked sixth among the fifty states and the District of Columbia, with a marriage rate of 10.6 marriages per 1,000 persons. Nevada ranked first with 75.0 followed by Hawaii (20.4), Arkansas (14.8), Tennessee (13.9), and Idaho (11.4). Oklahoma ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.9.

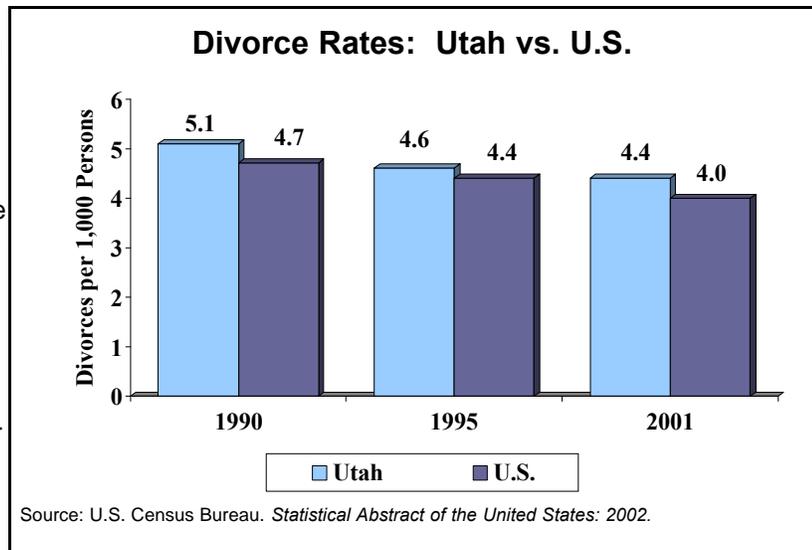
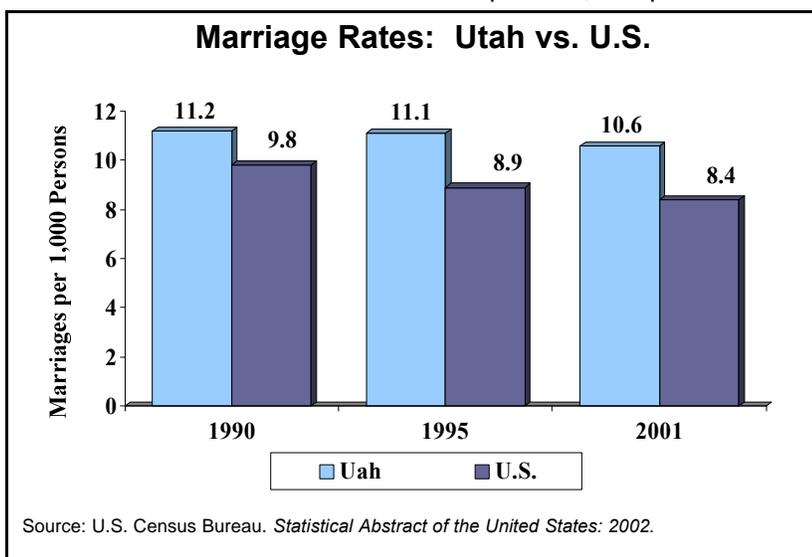
Divorce - National divorce rates¹ have also shown a slow but steady decline, from 4.7 per 1,000 persons in 1990, to 4.4 in 1995, and 4.0 in 2001. In 2001, Utah's divorce rate of 4.4 per 1,000 persons was higher than the nation's divorce rate of 4.0 per 1,000 persons. Utah ranked 16th among 46 states and the District of Columbia for which data were collected. Nevada ranked first with 6.8 followed by Arkansas (6.6), Wyoming (6.1), and Idaho (5.6). The District of Columbia ranked last with a rate of 2.3 divorces per 1,000 persons.

Religion - Among the 50 states in 2000, Utah had the highest percent of the population being Christian church adherents (74.3%). North Dakota had the

second highest with 72.9% of the total population being Christian. Oregon had the lowest with 30.1%.

Schools and Education

Utah ranked fourth highest (94.6%) in total school enrollment for 2000 (5-17 years old). The state's total school enrollment rate in 2000 was 5.7 percentage points higher than the national rate (88.9%). Average teacher salaries (not including benefits) for the state in 2001 (\$36,400) were lower than the national average (\$43,300). Utah teachers made 84% of the salaries of their national counterparts.



Note: ¹The national divorce rate was based on data from 46 states and the District of Columbia. States not included were California, Colorado, Indiana and Louisiana.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

Utah ranked second lowest in average per pupil spending in 2001 (\$4,755). In 2001, Utah's per capita school education expenditure was \$1,151, the sixth lowest in the nation. The national per capita school education expenditure was \$1,393.

Health and Nutrition

In 2000, of the adults 18 years and older who engaged in leisure-time physical activity in the U.S., 26.2% met recommended activity, while 46.2% were persons with "insufficient activity," and 27.6% were "inactive." Among households having problems with access to food in the U.S. in 2000, 89.5% of the surveyed population met the Household Food Security Level of "Food secure." Of the "Food insecure," 7.3% were classified as "without hunger," while 3.1% were "with hunger."

In 2000, Utah had the lowest rate of cigarette smoking among all states, at 12.9%, a little over half the national rate of 23.3%.

Utah's 2000 physician/resident population ratio was the twelfth lowest, at 199 physicians per 100,000 resident population. The national ratio for 2000 was 251 physicians per 100,000 resident population. Utah's 1999 nurse/resident population ratio was the third lowest in the nation, at 600 nurses per 100,000 resident population. The national ratio was 789 nurses per 100,000 resident population.

In 1996, Utah's abortion rate was the sixth lowest in the nation, at 7.8 abortions per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age. The national abortion rate for 1996 was triple that of Utah's, at 22.9 per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age.

Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons

From 1930 to 2001, 4,542 prisoners were executed under civil authority in the U.S., and 81.3% of those prisoners were executed for murder. For prisoners under sentence of death and executed under civil authority by state from 1977 to 2001, Utah had six. Texas had the largest number with 256. The rest of the states ranged from a low of one to a high of 83.

Of the hate crimes reported by state in 2000, Utah tied in 24th place with Kansas and West Virginia with 75 incidents reported. California had the most with 1,943 hate crimes reported, and Mississippi had the least with two incidents reported.

In 1999, Utah ranked 26th highest in per capita justice expenditure. Utah's total justice system expenditure (including police protection, judicial and legal expenditure, and the corrections system) was at \$400.40 per 10,000 population. This was \$42 less than the national expenditure per 10,000 population (\$442.10).

Geography and Environment

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Utah ranked second with 64.5% of its land being owned by the federal government. Nevada ranked first with 83.0%, followed by Utah (64.5%), Idaho (62.5%), Alaska (60.4%), and Oregon (52.5%).

The highest temperature in Utah through 2000 was 117 degrees (F) in St. George on June 5, 1985. The lowest was -69 degrees (F) in Peter's Sink on February 1, 1985.

In 1995, Utah's per capita fresh water consumption was 2,200 gallons per day. This was close to double that of the nation, at 1,280 gallons per capita. Utah's per capita fresh water consumption in 1995 was the 10th highest in the nation.

Utah ranks 19th in the total number of hazardous waste sites (21) on the national priority list. New Jersey had the highest with 116 waste sites, followed by California (99) and Pennsylvania (97).

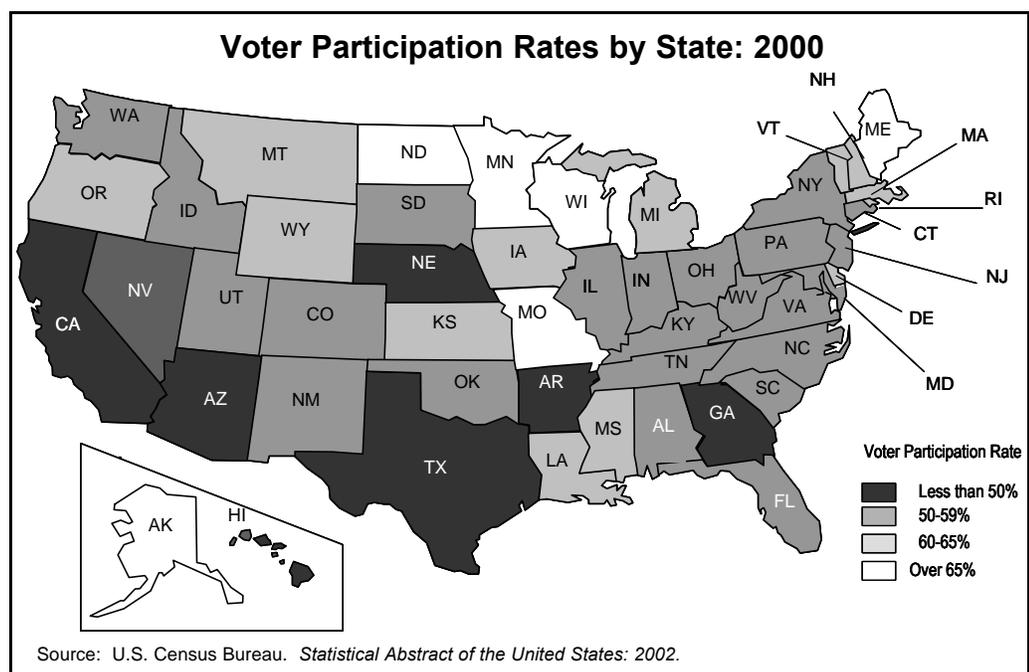
Elections

In 2000, of the 1,472,000 persons who were eligible to vote in Utah, 64.7% were registered while 56.3% voted, making Utah the 18th lowest state in the percent of the population that voted in the 2000 election.

The highest percent of registered voters were in North Dakota, with 91.1% of their 449,000 eligible voters being registered. North Dakota also had the highest percent (69.8%) of the registered voters who voted.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Utah was included in the top states visited by overseas travelers in 1999 and 2000. There were 391,000 overseas visitors in 1999 with a market share of 1.6%. In 2000, there were 416,000 overseas visitors, also with a market share of 1.6%.



Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002

Cost Of Living Index

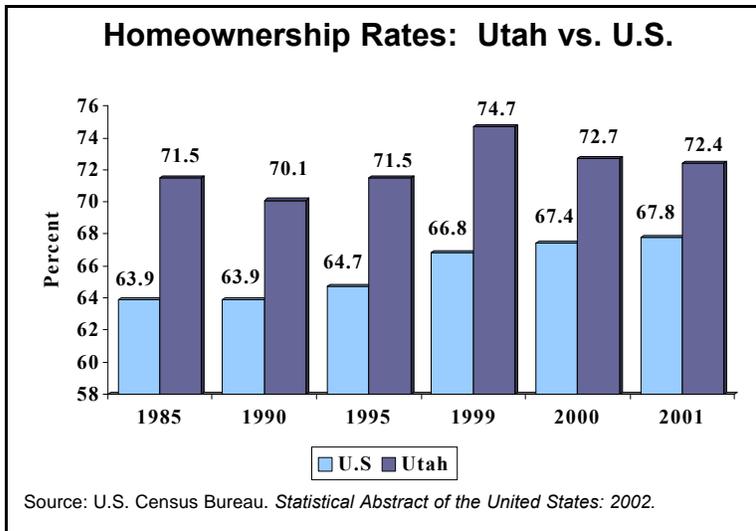
The cost-of-living index for Utah's two metropolitan areas was nearly at par with the nation in 2001. The Provo-Orem MSA had a composite index of 101.3 while the SLC-Ogden MSA had a composite index of 99.0. The cost of groceries in Utah's metropolitan areas are significantly higher (110.7 and 108.9 respectively), as compared to any of the other categories (housing, utilities, transportation, health care, miscellaneous goods and services) nationally.

State Prison Expenditures by State

Utah's total expenditure on state prisons in FY1996 was \$113.4 million. Operating expenditures per inmate for FY 1996 were \$32,361 per year or \$88.66 per day. Utah ranked fifth highest among all states in terms of operating expenditures per inmate in FY 1996.

Homeownership

Utah's homeownership rates have been consistently higher than the nation's over the past sixteen years. In 2001, Utah's homeownership rate was at 72.4%, 4.6 percentage points higher than the national rate.



Social Security - Beneficiaries, Annual Payments, and Average Monthly Benefits

In 2001, the State of Utah disbursed benefits to 180,000 retired workers and dependents, 35,000 survivors, and 31,000 disabled workers and dependents.

Utah ranks 20th highest in average monthly benefits to retired workers (\$878), 27th highest in average monthly benefits to disabled workers (\$805), and sixth highest in average monthly benefits to widows and widowers (\$892).

Bond Ratings

In 2001, Utah was among the only nine states that had AAA bond ratings for state governments by performance measuring agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

Traffic-Related

U.S. traffic death rates have dropped gradually since 1980. In 2000, Utah's motor vehicle deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (373 per 100,000 million vehicle miles) was the 11th lowest in the nation. In 2000, Utah had the lowest alcohol-related traffic fatalities (24% of all traffic fatalities) in the nation. The U.S. rate of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in 2000 was significantly higher at 40%.

State Parks and Recreation

In 2001, Utah had 6,296,000 visitors come to its state parks and recreation areas. These visitors brought in a revenue of \$7,929,000 to the state. Revenues comprised 35.5% of total operating expenditures of these parks and areas. Nationally, revenues comprised 38.9% of operating expenditures.

Civilian Labor Force (Employment) Characteristics

In 2001, Utah had the eighth highest employment/population ratio at 68.7 (i.e. employed population as a proportion of employable civilian population). The national employment/population ratio for 2001 was lower than Utah's, at 63.8.

In 2001, Utah's overall unemployment rate was 21st lowest in the nation, at 4.4%. In 2001, the national unemployment rate was higher than Utah's, at 4.8%. Utah's 2001 male labor force participation rate of 81.7% is the highest among all states. The state's male participation rate is higher than the national male participation rate by 7.3 percentage points. Utah's 2001 female labor force participation rate of 62.3% is the 23rd highest in the nation. The state's female labor force participation rate is higher than the national female participation rate by 2.2 percentage points.

Labor Union Membership

The national union membership rate (as a percent of total workers) dropped from 20.1% to 13.5% between 1983 and 2001. In the same period, Utah's union membership (as a percent of total workers) rates dropped by more than half, from 15.2% to 6.9%. In 2001, Utah's union membership rate of 6.9% was the tenth lowest in the nation. States with the highest union membership rates in 2001 were New York (26.7%), Hawaii (23.4%), Alaska (22%), Michigan (21.8%), and New Jersey (19.5%).

Immigration

In 2000 (year ending September 30th), Utah had a total of 3,710 immigrants admitted in the state. This was less than half a percent (0.4%) of the total number of immigrants that entered the country in that period. The largest immigrant group was from Mexico, (1,036), followed by Vietnam (152), China (146), Phillipines (79), India (57), El Salvador (52), Nicaragua (30), and Haiti (3). Of the total number of Mexican immigrants that were legally admitted into the country in 2000, 0.6% came to Utah.

County-to-County Worker Flow

Categorized under the Journey to Work and Place of Work data, the County-to-County Worker Flow Files were compiled from Census 2000 responses to the long-form (sample) questions on where workers 16 years old and over in the commuter flow worked. The files present data at the county level for residents of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data are available on the U.S. Census Bureau's website in two separate files, one sorted by county of residence, and the other sorted by county of work.

County-by-County Breakdown of Utah's Workers

According to Census 2000, Salt Lake County was the workplace for the highest proportion of Utah's working population. About two of every five, or 42.5% of the state's workers had their workplace in Salt Lake County, followed by Utah and Davis counties, with 15.8% and 10.9% of the state's worker population working in these counties respectively. With Weber County being the workplace of 8.8% of the state's workers in 2000, the four Wasatch Front counties made up 78.1% of the State of Utah's working population. Daggett County was the workplace for the lowest proportion of the state's workers with 377 people, or 0.0% of the state's workforce, followed by Piute (0.1%) and Rich (0.1%) counties.

Workers Working in Resident/Home County

In the State of Utah, 83.4% of the working population worked in their resident, or home county in 2000. Salt Lake County had the highest proportion of its working population (93.8%) working in the resident county, followed by Grand (93.5%), Washington (93.3%), Millard (92.5%), and Beaver (91.8%) counties. Morgan County had the highest proportion of its working population (61.6%) working outside the home county in 2000, followed by Davis (45.7%), Tooele (45.5%), Wasatch (43.8%), and Juab (40.3%) counties.

Most of the people working outside the home counties of Tooele, Davis, and Summit worked in Salt Lake County. In Tooele County, 39.1% of the working population who worked outside the home county worked in Salt Lake County, followed by Davis County with 30.0%, and Summit County with 27.6%.

Worker-Flow from County-to-Neighboring Counties

About 13.7% of Utah's working population worked in a neighboring county within the state. Morgan county had the highest percentage of its working population working in a neighboring county (60.2%). This was followed by Davis (43.3%), Wasatch (41.3%) and Summit (30.8%) counties. The counties of Washington (1.7%), Millard (2.1%) and Grand (2.8%) had the lowest percentage of its workforce working in a neighboring county.

Note: In reviewing the Census 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files before release, some errors were discovered in a number of the county-to-county flows. These errors have been corrected. However, as a result of the corrections the data in these files may not agree with data previously released in Summary File 3 (SF3) and related products. In particular, there may be differences in the number of people working in the state and/or county of residence between SF3 and similar estimates derived from these files.

Worker flow from County-to-Non-Neighboring Counties within the State of Utah

Approximately 2.2% of the state's working population worked in non-neighboring counties within the state. Daggett County had the highest proportion of its working population working in non-neighboring counties (86.5%). It was followed by Weber (7.8%) and Rich (7.3%) counties. The non-neighboring county worker flows reflect the gravitation of Utah's workers to Salt Lake County from these peripheral counties.

Within-State Worker Flow

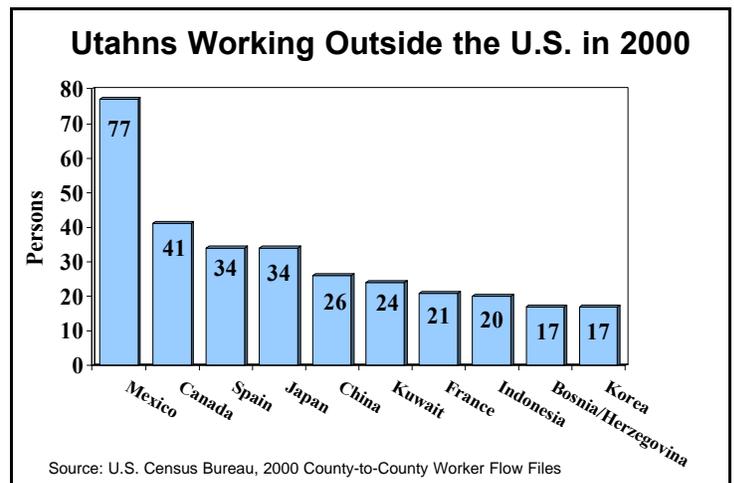
In 2000, 98.9% of Utah's working population worked within the State of Utah. Wasatch County had the highest proportion of its workforce (99.5%) working within the State of Utah. Rich and Kane counties had the lowest proportion of their working population working within the State of Utah, at 79.9% and 80.9% respectively.

Out-of-State (but within the United States) Worker Flow

Rich County had the highest percent of its working population (20.1%) working outside the State of Utah in 2000, followed by Kane (19.1%), San Juan (10.4%), Daggett (10.1%), and Washington (3.8%) counties. The majority, or 18.5% of those working outside the State of Utah, worked in Nevada. Other states listed in respective order were California (15.6%), Arizona (13.0%), Colorado (7.7%), and Wyoming (5.7%).

Worker-Flow Outside the United States

In the State of Utah, there were 530 persons, or 0.05% of the working population working outside the United States in 2000. Salt Lake County had the highest number of its working population working outside the United States with 241 persons working abroad, followed by Utah (99), Uintah (42), Davis (36), and Summit (33) counties. Uintah County had the highest proportion of its working population (0.41%) working outside the United States, followed by Summit (0.20%), Wasatch (0.16%), Emery (0.09%), and Washington (0.08%) counties. The majority of Utahns (77) working outside the U.S. in 2000 were working in Mexico. Other countries in respective order include, Canada (41), Spain (34), Japan (34), China (26), Kuwait (24), France (21), Indonesia (17), and Bosnia/Herzegovina (17).



County-to-County Worker Flow

2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Place	Total Population	Number of People Working	Percent of the State Workers	County to Home County	Percent of People Working	County to Neighboring Counties	Percent of People Working	County to Non-neighboring Counties	Percent of People Working	Working Within the State	Percent of People Working	County to Other States	Percent of People Working	Rank
Utah	2,233,169	1,032,858	100.0%	861,503	83.4%	141,138	13.7%	22,541	2.2%	1,021,289	98.88%	11,039	1.07%	X
Beaver County	6,005	2,460	0.2%	2,258	91.8%	140	5.7%	42	1.7%	2,440	99.19%	20	0.81%	20
Box Elder County	42,745	18,030	1.7%	13,570	75.3%	3,846	21.3%	484	2.7%	17,900	99.28%	130	0.72%	24
Cache County	91,391	43,731	4.2%	39,235	89.7%	3,014	6.9%	973	2.2%	43,222	98.83%	507	1.16%	15
Carbon County	20,422	8,460	0.8%	7,489	88.5%	806	9.5%	105	1.2%	8,400	99.29%	60	0.71%	26
Daggett County	921	377	0.0%	297	78.8%	13	3.4%	326	86.5%	339	89.92%	38	10.08%	4
Davis County	238,994	112,717	10.9%	61,206	54.3%	48,623	43.3%	2	1.742	111,773	99.16%	908	0.81%	21
Duchesne County	14,371	5,370	0.5%	4,255	79.2%	862	16.1%	192	3.6%	5,309	98.86%	14	1.10%	17
Emery County	10,660	4,293	0.4%	3,220	75.0%	922	21.5%	97	2.3%	4,239	98.74%	50	1.16%	14
Garfield County	4,735	1,983	0.2%	1,776	89.6%	56	2.8%	123	6.2%	1,955	98.59%	28	1.41%	13
Grand County	8,485	3,958	0.4%	3,699	93.5%	111	2.8%	40	1.0%	3,850	97.27%	108	2.73%	8
Iron County	33,779	15,249	1.5%	13,862	91.0%	929	6.1%	164	1.1%	14,975	96.20%	274	1.80%	11
Juab County	8,238	3,369	0.3%	2,011	59.7%	1,141	33.9%	5	0.1%	3,345	99.29%	24	0.71%	25
Kane County	6,046	2,621	0.3%	1,967	71.2%	225	8.6%	28	1.1%	2,120	80.89%	501	19.11%	2
Millard County	12,405	4,820	0.5%	4,457	92.5%	102	2.1%	207	4.3%	4,766	98.89%	54	1.12%	16
Morgan County	7,129	3,168	0.3%	2,127	66.4%	1,906	60.2%	1	0.0%	3,147	99.34%	21	0.66%	28
Plute County	1,435	523	0.1%	362	69.2%	113	21.6%	7	0.4%	509	97.32%	14	2.68%	9
Rich County	1,961	791	0.1%	512	64.7%	62	7.8%	58	7.3%	632	79.90%	159	20.10%	1
Salt Lake County	898,367	438,627	42.5%	411,283	93.8%	21,106	4.8%	3,063	0.7%	435,472	99.28%	2,914	0.66%	27
San Juan County	14,413	4,117	0.4%	3,283	79.7%	313	7.6%	92	2.2%	3,688	89.59%	429	10.42%	3
Sanpete County	22,763	8,412	0.8%	6,706	79.7%	1,241	14.8%	12	0.1%	8,323	98.94%	88	1.05%	18
Sevier County	18,842	7,444	0.7%	6,714	90.2%	357	4.8%	308	4.1%	7,379	99.13%	65	0.87%	19
Summit County	29,736	16,295	1.6%	10,486	64.4%	5,019	30.8%	289	1.8%	15,794	96.93%	468	2.87%	7
Tooele County	40,735	17,966	1.7%	9,784	54.5%	7,202	40.1%	4	0.0%	17,439	97.07%	527	2.93%	6
Uintah County	25,224	10,145	1.0%	8,910	87.8%	771	7.6%	158	1.6%	9,839	96.98%	264	2.60%	10
Utah County	368,536	163,577	15.8%	140,834	86.1%	19,693	12.0%	13	1.674	162,201	99.16%	1,277	0.78%	22
Wasatch County	15,215	6,860	0.7%	3,857	56.2%	2,836	41.3%	3	0.0%	6,825	99.49%	24	0.35%	29
Washington County	90,354	35,064	3.4%	32,708	93.3%	585	1.7%	399	1.1%	33,692	96.09%	1,345	3.84%	5
Wayne County	2,509	1,087	0.1%	952	87.6%	72	6.6%	47	4.3%	1,071	98.53%	16	1.47%	12
Weber County	196,533	91,344	8.8%	64,671	70.8%	18,872	20.7%	7,102	7.8%	90,645	99.23%	667	0.73%	23

Note: In reviewing the Census 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files before release, some errors were discovered in a number of the county-to-county flows. These errors have been corrected. However, as a result of the corrections, the data in these files may not agree with data previously released in Summary File 3 (SF3) and related products. In particular, there may be differences in the number of people working in the state and/or county of residence between SF3 and similar estimates derived from these files.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files.



Affiliate's Corner



Small Business Development Center at Southern Utah University

The mission of the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) is to be southern Utah's leader in facilitating small business development and entrepreneurship education. The SUU-SBDC is dedicated to helping small businesses throughout Iron, Garfield, and Beaver counties achieve their goals in growth, expansion, innovation, increased productivity, management improvement, and success. The SBDC's goal is to transition prospective business owners into successful entrepreneurs.

Existing Business Services

The key to long-term business success is to focus on growth and development of the key components of a business at all stages of the business cycle. The current innovative strategies and practices available for review at the SBDC include planning, marketing and management services. Businesses can successfully move ahead of the competition only when they have a sound marketing plan. The SUU-SBDC provides excellent planning resources that are kept current with local and national business trends.

In addition to planning resources, the Center develops and provides marketing resources and insights in order to assist businesses in increasing exposure to the local and wider market. Management trends and winning strategies are also monitored and applied at the SUU-SBDC. The Center assists its clients in keeping current with the most successful small business management trends and procedures.

The SBDC also conducts regular seminars as well as lecture series. Seminars include evening and daytime services for the most current and relevant business practices, including interactive training and consultation. Guest lectures include presentations by specialists from various fields: marketing, business planning and funding, management, finance, accounting, taxes, and more.

Additional Services

Co-located with SUU-SBDC is the regional office of the Utah Procurement Technical Assistance Center (UPTAC). The UPTAC offers a free service to all eligible small businesses. Through the UPTAC, small businesses are connected to a government sponsored web service designed to link small businesses with government contracts. Contracting opportunities range across most business types such as Aerospace & Defense, Commercial & Residential Construction, Road & Bridge Construction and Maintenance, and Electronics & Telecommunication.

The SBDC also offers counseling and training services. In 2002, consultants from the SBDC at Southern Utah University spent over 500 hours consulting with 199 clients. The SBDC at Southern Utah University exceeded its milestones in the area of training by sponsoring 21 training events at which a total of 360 attendees received close to 1400 hours of training. The SBDC offers customized training in numerous areas of need such as business planning, finance, customer service and marketing.

Economic Development

On a national level, SBDC long term counseling for small businesses helped to start 12,872 new businesses that created approximately 47,000 new full time jobs and \$3.9 billion in small business sales. This service has additionally helped to save 35,000 jobs and \$4.3 billion in sales. SBDC clients obtained an estimated \$15.89 in new capital for every dollar expended on the network. In the Iron-Garfield-Beaver region, which is managed from the SUU campus, it is estimated that over 200 new jobs were created.

The Utah Procurement Technical Assistance Center counseled an additional 153 clients that won over nine government and commercial contracts valued at over \$4.7 million.

The Small Business Development Center at Southern Utah University is working hard to keep our businesses in business!

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.

A special thanks and farewell to Neena Verma for her contribution and enhancement to the Utah State Data Center Program. Neena will be leaving us to pursue new endeavors in the city of Los Angeles. Neena will be missed greatly.



Sophia DiCaro will be the new State Data Center Coordinator, while Justin Farr, Research Analyst, will be assisting in State Data Center activities.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: FEBRUARY 2003

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2000 ACTUAL	2001 ACTUAL	2002 ESTIMATE	2003 FORECAST	2004 FORECAST	% CHG CY00-01	% CHG CY01-02	% CHG CY02-03	% CHG CY03-04
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	9,191.4	9,214.5	9,435.6	9,718.7	10,165.8	0.3	2.4	3.0	4.6
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	6,223.9	6,377.2	6,574.9	6,739.3	7,049.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	4.6
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,691.9	1,627.4	1,575.3	1,627.3	1,738.0	-3.8	-3.2	3.3	6.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	348.7	366.0	400.0	442.8	443.7	5.0	9.3	10.7	0.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,137.2	1,076.1	1,062.1	1,108.8	1,209.7	-5.4	-1.3	4.4	9.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,220.2	3,506.0	3,186.9	3,327.1	3,629.9	8.9	-9.1	4.4	9.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.9	27.0	24.7	24.9	25.2	0.4	-8.7	1.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	15.6	15.3	13.8	13.3	12.7	-1.9	-9.8	-3.6	-4.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	227.7	251.8	250.0	260.0	270.4	10.6	-0.7	4.0	4.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	651.9	689.4	564.8	580.0	600.0	5.7	-18.1	2.7	3.4
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	6.7
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.57	1.60	1.71	1.68	1.64	1.9	6.9	-1.8	-2.4
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	426.1	444.8	471.0	496.5	497.5	4.4	5.9	5.4	0.2
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	314.2	324.5	269.3	264.5	290.9	3.3	-17.0	-1.8	10.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	241.3	261.9	279.7	292.9	305.2	8.5	6.8	4.7	4.2
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	139.0	147.8	158.1	165.6	172.5	6.3	7.0	4.7	4.2
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,360.8	3,488.5	3,603.6	3,718.9	3,897.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.8
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	18.5	18.5	8.4	-0.9	-5.1	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,139.6	2,352.7	2,491.6	2,400.0	2,450.0	10.0	5.9	-3.7	2.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,213.0	969.8	897.0	1,000.0	800.0	-20.0	-7.5	11.5	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	583.3	562.8	392.9	400.0	425.0	-3.5	-30.2	1.8	6.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	239.9	252.3	257.1	263.5	271.4	5.2	1.9	2.5	3.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	141.5	147.6	148.3	152.0	156.6	4.3	0.5	2.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	17,278	17,709	18,427	19,130	20,048	2.5	4.1	3.8	4.8
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	89.0	89.8	96.1	-17.1	-0.2	0.9	7.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,247	2,296	2,339	2,376	2,414	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	14.2	7.4	0.8	0.4	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,243	2,279	2,316	2,353	2,390	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.6	95.1	88.4	86.6	90.1	-11.6	-7.1	-2.0	4.0
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	782.3	670.2	650.7	753.8	859.6	-14.3	-2.9	15.8	14.0
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	752.2	642.3	628.0	734.8	837.1	-14.6	-2.2	17.0	13.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.2	23.0	24.0	28.0	23.0	-18.4	4.3	16.7	-17.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	88.0	96.2	99.9	98.6	96.0	9.3	3.8	-1.3	-2.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.9	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.2	4.9	-2.4	-0.5	-0.5
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.5	24.1	24.1	27.0	25.0	-15.6	-0.2	12.3	-7.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.42	3.66	2.04	3.00	3.20	7.0	-44.3	47.1	6.7
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	183.6	187.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.9
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	106.9	109.5	110.7	112.7	114.9	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.24	3.89	1.67	1.57	3.28	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.81	3.43	1.61	1.51	3.08	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.44	5.93	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	8.06	6.97	6.53	6.50	7.06	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.7	131.9	130.7	131.2	134.3	0.2	-0.9	0.4	2.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	35,320	36,214	37,091	38,495	40,038	2.5	2.4	3.8	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,652	4,777	4,848	5,052	5,375	2.7	1.5	4.2	6.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.9	1,081.7	1,073.4	1,081.8	1,108.8	0.6	-0.8	0.8	2.5
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	28,817	29,637	30,171	30,774	31,420	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	30,975	32,058	32,385	33,291	34,840	3.5	1.0	2.8	4.7
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,399	8,678	8,939	9,359	9,920	3.3	3.0	4.7	6.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.1	5.3	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	52,622	54,884	56,366	58,507	61,433	4.3	2.7	3.8	5.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.3	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.

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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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