

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Data Resources Section

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Economic and Demographic Projections for Utah

The Utah State Office of Planning and Budget has released the report, *State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections, 1988*. This annual report is the latest update of population and employment projections to the year 2010 for the State of Utah, its regions and counties. Utah is projected to have a population of 2,442,000 by the year 2010. This represents an average annual rate of growth of 1.7 between the 1980 Census population of 1,461,037 and the year 2010. While this rate of growth is significantly lower than Utah's annual rate of 2.5 percent from 1950 to 1980, it is still almost triple the national rate expected from 1980 to 2010.

Utah's population projections indicate, when compared with recently completed projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for all states, that Utah would be the 9th fastest growing state in the U.S. during the decade of the 1980's and the 8th fastest growing state in the 1990's. Utah ranked 36th among the 50 states in population in 1980, and is expected to rise to 34th place by the year 2000.

The major reason Utah continues to be a relatively fast growing state is its high birth rate and resulting larger family size. "Total fertility" (a measure of average births per woman) in Utah has always been high relative to the national average. During the 1970's, Utah's total fertility rate averaged 3.1 births per woman compared to just 1.9 nationally. Since 1980 the total fertility rate in Utah has declined steadily from 3.2 to 2.6 in 1986. This rate is still significantly above the current average of 1.8 births per woman for the nation as a whole.

Population growth, along with its underlying economic expansion, is expected to occur throughout the state, albeit unevenly. Over the next twenty-three years the report shows that the population growth rate in seven Utah counties is projected to exceed the state average growth

rate of 1.7 percent per year, while twenty-two counties will grow at or below the state average. The fastest growing counties are projected to be Washington, Davis, and Morgan. The slowest growth, with an average of less than 1 percent per year, is projected to occur in Grand, Daggett, Emery, San Juan, Carbon, Piute, Rich, Juab, Wayne, and Garfield counties (see Table 1).

Although school age population (ages 5 through 17) is still increasing, it is expected to grow at an average of 1.2 percent per year from 1987 through 1993. This is substantially less growth than the 3.2 percent annual growth rate experienced from 1980 to 1987. The decline in fertility rates, the changing age structure of women in the childbearing years, and recent net outmigration are responsible for the slowdown in the growth of the school age population. After 1993, there are nine consecutive years that are expected to show an actual decline in the school age population. A new demographic growth cycle in school age population should begin in 2003 as the result of larger cohorts of women entering the childbearing years, five years previously.

Total jobs in the state are projected to reach 1,188,000 by the year 2010. This increase of over 570,000 jobs since 1980, represents an average annual growth rate of 2.2 percent. Also projected is a significant move away from dependence on the state's traditional extractive - heavy manufacturing - government economic base; toward services and trade as the driving employment sectors in the Utah economy.

The state's projections provide additional detailed information on the population (by single year of age and sex), as well as employment by industry; for the state, multi-county planning districts, and counties. For more information about these projections or to order a copy of *State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections, 1988* (cost \$4.00), please call 583-1036. These data are also available in a machine readable format.

Table 1
Utah Population Projections
1988 - 2010

COUNTY	1980	1985	1987	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	ANNUAL % CHANGE 1980-2010
Bear River MCD	93,350	105,400	108,950	112,800	119,400	124,900	135,200	150,300	1.6%
Box Elder	33,500	36,600	37,800	38,900	40,600	41,900	44,800	49,400	1.3%
Cache	57,700	66,700	69,200	71,800	76,600	80,600	87,800	98,100	1.8%
Rich	2,150	2,100	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	0.9%
Wasatch Front MCD	949,150	1,047,750	1,069,750	1,138,700	1,242,500	1,332,000	1,463,200	1,628,100	1.8%
Davis	148,000	170,000	179,000	194,000	217,000	238,000	266,000	300,000	2.4%
Morgan	4,950	5,450	5,650	5,950	6,450	6,950	8,050	9,200	2.1%
Salt Lake	625,000	689,000	700,000	747,000	813,000	869,000	954,000	1,062,000	1.8%
Tooele	26,200	28,300	28,100	29,800	32,500	34,700	38,100	42,300	1.6%
Weber	145,000	155,000	157,000	162,000	174,000	184,000	197,000	215,000	1.3%
Mountainland MCD	239,050	271,600	279,900	287,700	295,600	304,300	317,700	369,100	1.5%
Summit	10,400	12,400	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400	15,300	18,100	1.9%
Utah	220,000	250,000	257,000	264,000	271,000	280,000	292,000	339,000	1.5%
Wasatch	8,650	9,200	9,700	10,100	10,300	10,400	10,700	12,400	1.2%
Central MCD	47,600	57,200	55,000	53,200	55,350	55,850	59,550	64,950	1.0%
Juab	5,550	6,250	5,800	5,900	6,150	6,150	6,550	7,200	0.9%
Millard	9,050	14,200	13,200	11,000	11,400	11,600	12,000	12,900	1.2%
Piute	1,350	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,700	0.8%
Sanpete	14,800	16,900	16,600	16,600	17,300	17,400	18,800	20,700	1.1%
Sevier	14,900	16,200	15,800	16,000	16,700	16,900	18,200	19,900	1.0%
Wayne	1,950	2,100	2,050	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,350	2,550	0.9%
Southwest MCD	56,050	68,900	74,500	80,900	84,800	88,800	97,900	109,700	2.3%
Beaver	4,400	5,050	4,900	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,750	6,200	1.1%
Garfield	3,700	4,050	4,050	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,500	4,850	0.9%
Iron	17,500	19,400	19,500	20,900	21,600	22,400	24,000	26,300	1.4%
Kane	4,050	4,700	4,850	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,250	6,950	1.8%
Washington	26,400	35,700	41,200	45,300	48,000	50,800	57,400	65,400	3.1%
Uintah Basin MCD	34,150	39,400	36,300	39,300	40,300	42,100	47,300	54,100	1.5%
Daggett	750	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	0.2%
Duchesne	12,700	14,700	13,700	14,800	15,200	15,900	17,900	20,500	1.6%
Uintah	20,700	24,000	21,900	23,800	24,400	25,500	28,600	32,800	1.5%
Southeast MCD	54,650	54,750	53,600	54,950	54,750	54,650	59,050	65,600	0.6%
Carbon	22,400	23,400	22,400	23,300	23,200	23,000	25,000	28,000	0.7%
Emery	11,600	11,800	11,600	11,900	11,800	11,800	12,700	14,000	0.6%
Grand	8,250	7,050	6,700	6,950	6,950	6,950	7,700	8,700	0.2%
San Juan	12,400	12,500	12,900	12,800	12,800	12,800	13,700	15,000	0.6%
TOTAL*	1,474,000	1,645,000	1,678,000	1,767,000	1,893,000	2,003,000	2,180,000	2,442,000	1.7%

* May not add due to rounding

Source: 1980-1987, Utah Population Estimates Committee
1990-2010, Utah Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model

Utah and the U.S. are Getting Older

America's population is older than ever with the median age exceeding 32 years for the first time. The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1987 the median age reached 32.1 years, rising from 31.8 years in 1986.

The median age is the point at which half of the population are older than that age and half are younger.

Census Bureau figures also show that Utah's median age of 25.8, while the lowest of any state in the U.S., is also higher in 1987 than ever before (see Figure 1). As these statistics indicate, Utah has a very young population relative to the nation as a whole. Utah's current median age of 25.8 years is still below the national median of 26.4 that was reached back in 1930.

There are two important reasons why the populations in the U.S. and Utah are aging. First, is the effect of the post World War II Baby Boom. The nation's median age first reached 30 years in 1950, but the record growth of the Baby Boom that was occurring reduced the median in subsequent years. The Baby Boom's estimated 20 million births occurred from 1946 to 1965. As this large generational bulge ages the median has been moving higher as well. The leading edge of the Baby Boom is now in the 35 to 44 age group, which has been the fastest growing segment of the population since 1980, up by more than a third.

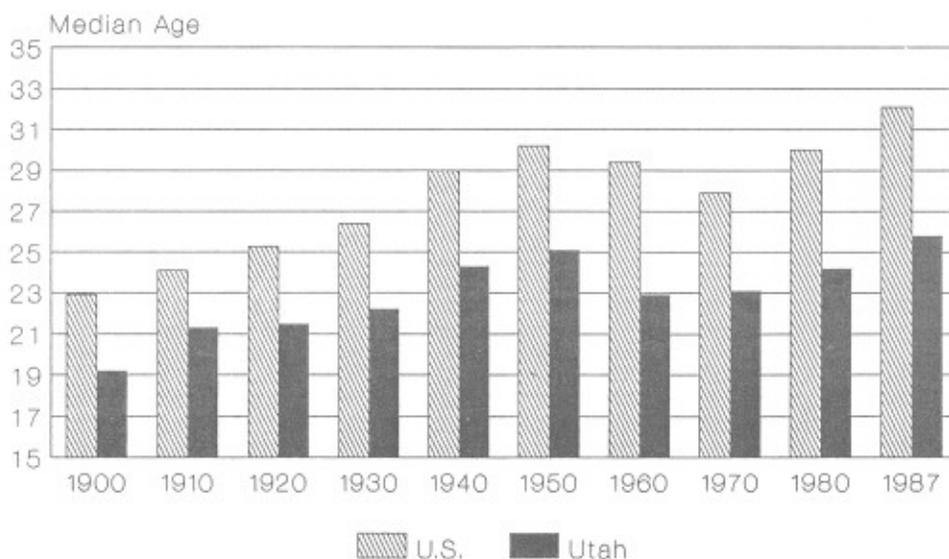
The second reason for an aging population is the extended life spans that are being achieved as a result of 20th Century medical science. The growth in the number of elderly Americans over 74 years of age is the second fastest growing segment of the population.

Table 2
Median Age Comparison
U.S. and Utah

	U.S.	Utah	Difference
1900	22.9	19.2	3.7
1910	24.1	21.3	2.8
1920	25.3	21.5	3.8
1930	26.4	22.2	4.2
1940	29	24.3	4.7
1950	30.2	25.1	5.1
1960	29.4	22.9	6.5
1970	27.9	23.1	4.8
1980	30	24.2	5.8
1987	32.1	25.8	6.3

Both of these effects are aging Utah's population. Yet with much higher birth rates and family sizes, Utah still remains the youngest state in the U.S.

Figure 1
Median Age of the Population
U.S. and Utah



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Utah Bucks National Household Trends

Nationally, household formation is occurring at a much faster rate than the population growth rate. But in Utah there is little difference between the two growth rates. The Bureau of the Census estimates that households in the U.S. increased by 12.0 percent from 1980 to 1987 compared to a 7.4 percent population increase over the same period. By contrast, Utah households grew by 15.4 percent -- just slightly higher than the population increase of 15.0 percent.

The disparity between population and household growth rates is larger in the U.S. than in Utah because of the different age structure. Utah's 18 and younger population continues to increase but the nation's continues to decline.

For the number of households to grow faster than the overall population it is necessary for the average size of a household to be dropping. The Census Bureau estimates that the average size of a household fell from 2.75 persons in 1980 to 2.64 in 1987. In contrast, Utah's household size was virtually unchanged from 3.20 persons per household in 1980 to 3.19 in 1987.

The primary reason for the faster growth rate for households in the U.S. is changes in the country's age structure. Americans born in the post-World War II baby boom are now in their 20's and 30's, the years they are most likely to set up households. Other reasons include later marriages, continued high divorce rates which split one household into two, and the number of the nation's elderly who are widowed, resulting in many one person households.

All of these effects are evident in Utah. The household size has not changed much over the past 15 years because of higher fertility rates in Utah than the nation. The only other state which exhibited similar growth rates for population and households was California. The likely reason for this is the increasing number of Hispanic and Asian residents that tend to have more people per household.

The Census Bureau believes that households nationally will continue to lead population growth rates over the next few years until the smaller "baby bust" generation born following the Baby Boom grows old enough to leave home.

Table 3
Household Size and Number of Households by State
1980 and 1987

STATE	Household Size		Number of Households		Percent Change
	1987	1980	1987 (000)	1980 (000)	
Utah	3.19	3.20	518	449	15.4%
Hawaii	3.02	3.15	345	294	17.3%
Alaska	2.89	2.93	175	131	33.6%
Mississippi	2.81	2.97	909	827	9.9%
Louisiana	2.78	2.91	1,566	1,412	10.9%
New Mexico	2.77	2.90	533	441	20.9%
South Carolina	2.77	2.93	2,258	1,872	20.6%
Texas	2.75	2.82	5,960	4,929	20.9%
Idaho	2.74	2.85	357	324	10.2%
Wyoming	2.72	2.78	177	166	6.6%
Alabama	2.69	2.84	1,483	1,342	10.5%
Georgia	2.69	2.84	2,258	1,872	20.6%
Arizona	2.68	2.79	1,240	957	29.6%
California	2.68	2.68	10,076	8,630	16.8%
Maryland	2.68	2.82	1,656	1,461	13.3%
Michigan	2.68	2.84	3,355	3,195	5.0%
New Jersey	2.68	2.84	2,807	2,549	10.1%
Illinois	2.65	2.75	4,271	4,045	5.6%
Kentucky	2.65	2.82	1,366	1,263	8.2%
Delaware	2.64	2.79	238	207	15.0%
U.S.	2.64	2.75	90,031	80,390	12.0%
Indiana	2.63	2.77	2,049	1,927	6.3%
Virginia	2.63	2.77	2,171	1,863	16.5%
West Virginia	2.63	2.79	707	686	3.1%
Connecticut	2.62	2.76	1,189	1,094	8.7%
North Dakota	2.62	2.75	1,940	1,793	8.2%
Pennsylvania	2.62	2.74	4,447	4,220	5.4%
Wisconsin	2.62	2.77	1,785	1,652	8.1%
Arkansas	2.61	2.74	895	816	9.7%
New Hampshire	2.61	2.75	391	323	21.1%
Ohio	2.61	2.76	4,035	3,834	5.2%
Tennessee	2.61	2.77	1,820	1,609	13.1%
Minnesota	2.60	2.74	1,585	1,445	9.7%
Montana	2.60	2.70	303	284	6.7%
North Carolina	2.60	2.78	2,390	2,043	17.0%
South Dakota	2.59	2.74	264	243	8.6%
Massachusetts	2.58	2.72	2,190	2,033	7.7%
New York	2.58	2.70	6,722	6,340	6.0%
Vermont	2.58	2.75	204	178	14.6%
Maine	2.57	2.75	447	395	13.2%
Rhode Island	2.57	2.70	369	339	8.8%
Colorado	2.56	2.65	1,255	1,061	18.3%
Missouri	2.56	2.67	1,940	1,793	8.2%
Iowa	2.55	2.68	1,072	1,053	1.8%
Oklahoma	2.55	2.62	1,244	1,119	11.2%
Kansas	2.54	2.62	943	872	8.1%
Nebraska	2.54	2.66	264	243	8.6%
Washington	2.51	2.61	1,761	1,541	14.3%
Nevada	2.49	2.59	397	304	30.6%
Oregon	2.48	2.60	1,074	992	8.3%
Florida	2.46	2.55	4,787	3,744	27.9%
Washington, D.C.	2.35	2.40	248	253	-2.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

County Household Estimates

For the first time ever the Bureau of the Census has published postcensal household estimates at the county level for the entire country. The Bureau's new release includes 1985 estimates of the number of households per county, average population per household and the total population per county. These estimates are published in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Estimates of Households, for Counties: July 1, 1985*.

Household estimates are welcomed by many data users who make business and marketing decisions based on household and not population counts. Many consumer items are made specifically for households. In the past, marketing decisions for these items had to be based on population.

In Utah from 1980 to 1985 the average persons per household remained constant at 3.20. This is not surprising because changes in persons per household over time occur very gradually. San Juan County has the most people per household at 4.24 and Grand County the lowest at 2.94.

Twenty-one of the state's 29 counties experienced an increase in average household size. The counties that sustained decreases are Daggett, Emery, Grand, Iron, Kane, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties. Table 4 provides household estimates by county.

According to the Bureau of the Census definition, a household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside through a common hall. The Bureau's household definition should be distinguished from that of a family. To be classified as a family a household must consist of two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage or adoption. All families are households but not all households are families.

For additional information about this report contact the Utah State Data Center.

Table 4
Number of Households by Counties
1980 and 1985

	April 1, 1980 (census)	July 1, 1985 (estimate)	Percent Change	Pop per Household 1980	Pop per Household 1985
Beaver	1,428	1,700	17.1	3.06	3.10
Box Elder	9,808	10,300	5.2	3.31	3.44
Cache	17,558	19,700	11.9	3.16	3.18
Carbon	7,242	7,200	-1.3	3.03	3.13
Daggett	244	200	1.8	3.15	3.11
Davis	39,994	47,200	17.9	3.58	3.64
Duchesne	3,499	4,400	26.9	3.57	3.42
Emery	3,276	3,300	0.6	3.48	3.65
Garfield	1,196	1,300	6.8	3.00	3.08
Grand	2,759	2,500	-9.5	2.98	2.94
Iron	5,168	5,900	14.7	3.28	3.23
Juab	1,707	1,800	7.3	3.21	3.29
Kane	1,286	1,500	15.5	3.12	3.10
Millard	2,728	4,200	55.5	3.28	3.38
Morgan	1,355	1,300	-1.1	3.63	3.82
Piute	435	500	3.7	3.06	3.21
Rich	654	700	5.6	3.21	3.37
Salt Lake	201,742	227,400	12.7	3.03	3.01
San Juan	3,018	2,700	-9.7	4.04	4.24
Sanpete	4,454	4,800	8.4	3.17	3.34
Sevier	4,587	4,900	5.8	3.19	3.21
Summit	3,381	4,100	21.2	3.02	3.04
Tooele	7,966	8,800	10.4	3.23	3.29
Uintah	5,949	7,200	20.8	3.44	3.49
Utah	58,515	65,400	11.7	3.59	3.53
Wasatch	2,595	2,900	13.3	3.26	3.28
Washington	7,801	10,500	34.1	3.28	3.29
Wayne	615	700	6.2	3.11	3.27
Weber	47,643	52,500	10.2	2.99	2.96
STATE TOTAL	448,603	505,000	12.7	3.20	3.20

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau
Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 156

Median Income for 4-person Families by State

Utah ranks 36th out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in median income for 4-person families in 1986 according to recent U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. At \$30,635 Utah's median income for a family of four is 88 percent of the National median of \$34,716 in 1986.

Data on median income for 4-person families by state for the years 1969 and 1974-

1986, developed by the Census Bureau for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program of the Department of Health and Human Services are now available. A partial listing of this information can be seen in Table 5.

You can obtain copies of the entire data set in print or electronically from the Utah State Data Center by calling 583-1036.

Table 5
Median Income for 4-Person Family by State

	1986	1986 Rank	Percent Change 1985-86	Avg Annual Pct Chg 1980-86	1985	1984	1980	1975
United States	\$34,716		5.9%	6.1%	\$32,777	\$31,097	\$24,332	\$15,848
Alabama	\$29,799	38	4.9%	5.2%	\$28,407	\$26,595	\$22,026	\$14,018
Alaska	\$41,292	5	-3.7%	3.9%	\$42,897	\$44,017	\$32,745	\$25,638
Arizona	\$33,477	23	4.2%	5.8%	\$32,129	\$29,431	\$23,832	\$15,829
Arkansas	\$27,157	47	3.4%	5.7%	\$26,255	\$23,075	\$19,448	\$12,969
California	\$37,655	8	4.0%	6.3%	\$36,223	\$33,711	\$26,070	\$17,393
Colorado	\$36,026	14	2.3%	5.6%	\$35,214	\$34,154	\$25,943	\$16,928
Connecticut	\$44,330	2	9.0%	7.7%	\$40,677	\$39,070	\$28,376	\$17,781
Delaware	\$35,766	16	4.9%	5.8%	\$34,104	\$33,809	\$25,479	\$16,243
Washington D.C.	\$35,424	17	8.6%	5.6%	\$32,610	\$31,104	\$25,476	\$16,554
Florida	\$33,368	24	6.4%	7.7%	\$31,364	\$28,858	\$21,355	\$15,303
Georgia	\$34,602	19	8.4%	5.4%	\$31,907	\$29,623	\$25,290	\$14,538
Hawaii	\$36,618	11	5.7%	4.9%	\$34,636	\$33,445	\$27,514	\$18,825
Idaho	\$27,075	49	-1.1%	4.1%	\$27,383	\$25,499	\$21,251	\$14,664
Illinois	\$36,163	12	5.2%	5.5%	\$34,374	\$33,126	\$26,202	\$17,793
Indiana	\$32,026	30	2.1%	4.9%	\$31,369	\$30,302	\$24,043	\$15,731
Iowa	\$30,556	37	3.8%	3.9%	\$29,425	\$28,650	\$24,244	\$16,536
Kansas	\$32,512	27	4.5%	5.7%	\$31,114	\$30,330	\$23,334	\$15,709
Kentucky	\$28,464	45	4.2%	5.2%	\$27,307	\$25,815	\$20,960	\$13,625
Louisiana	\$29,614	39	-1.0%	3.8%	\$29,910	\$28,430	\$23,711	\$13,992
Maine	\$31,297	34	9.7%	6.7%	\$28,537	\$26,237	\$21,207	\$12,948
Maryland	\$42,250	4	5.5%	7.5%	\$40,055	\$38,132	\$27,394	\$18,132
Massachusetts	\$42,295	3	8.2%	8.2%	\$39,079	\$36,731	\$26,381	\$16,546
Michigan	\$36,088	13	6.4%	6.1%	\$33,908	\$32,365	\$25,342	\$16,919
Minnesota	\$36,746	10	6.9%	6.4%	\$34,376	\$33,807	\$25,394	\$16,871
Mississippi	\$26,763	51	4.1%	4.3%	\$25,716	\$23,660	\$20,765	\$12,174
Missouri	\$33,149	25	5.5%	5.9%	\$31,414	\$30,050	\$23,488	\$14,996
Montana	\$29,190	42	4.3%	3.7%	\$27,999	\$26,072	\$23,449	\$14,900
Nebraska	\$31,484	32	2.7%	5.4%	\$30,655	\$28,752	\$22,941	\$15,381
Nevada	\$33,604	22	4.0%	4.9%	\$32,314	\$31,059	\$25,208	\$16,945
New Hampshire	\$39,503	6	10.7%	9.0%	\$35,702	\$33,255	\$23,554	\$14,954
New Jersey	\$44,591	1	9.3%	8.2%	\$40,800	\$39,096	\$27,772	\$17,984
New Mexico	\$27,474	46	1.3%	5.0%	\$27,127	\$25,468	\$20,453	\$13,954
New York	\$36,796	9	6.7%	7.0%	\$34,478	\$32,665	\$24,465	\$16,105
North Carolina	\$31,787	31	4.9%	6.0%	\$30,290	\$27,995	\$22,399	\$13,883
North Dakota	\$29,424	41	1.5%	4.6%	\$28,993	\$28,901	\$22,436	\$15,321
Ohio	\$34,038	20	1.7%	5.3%	\$33,478	\$30,779	\$24,898	\$15,848
Oklahoma	\$29,071	43	0.1%	4.3%	\$29,050	\$28,856	\$22,563	\$14,436
Oregon	\$31,392	33	2.1%	5.2%	\$30,741	\$28,633	\$23,208	\$16,349
Pennsylvania	\$32,700	26	1.3%	4.7%	\$32,265	\$29,573	\$24,814	\$15,753
Rhode Island	\$35,837	15	4.9%	6.8%	\$34,154	\$32,066	\$24,132	\$15,691
South Carolina	\$31,025	35	5.5%	8.1%	\$29,417	\$27,810	\$19,427	\$13,879
South Dakota	\$27,008	50	3.3%	4.5%	\$26,153	\$25,391	\$20,729	\$13,351
Tennessee	\$29,568	40	5.9%	6.1%	\$27,917	\$26,603	\$20,700	\$13,646
Texas	\$32,442	29	0.8%	5.1%	\$32,189	\$31,031	\$24,059	\$15,802
Utah	\$30,635	36	3.4%	5.1%	\$29,634	\$27,497	\$22,711	\$15,352
Vermont	\$32,490	28	8.2%	6.9%	\$30,019	\$26,645	\$21,773	\$14,294
Virginia	\$37,885	7	7.2%	6.9%	\$35,353	\$33,480	\$25,331	\$16,348
Washington	\$35,071	18	7.0%	5.1%	\$32,791	\$31,585	\$25,993	\$16,818
West Virginia	\$27,094	48	3.5%	4.1%	\$26,170	\$25,316	\$21,244	\$14,064
Wisconsin	\$33,739	21	5.4%	5.1%	\$32,007	\$30,622	\$25,050	\$16,593
Wyoming	\$28,742	44	-6.5%	1.8%	\$30,741	\$29,752	\$25,853	\$16,818
Utah as a percent of the U.S.	88.2%				90.4%	88.4%	93.3%	96.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

American Indian Tribe Data

The U.S. Census Bureau has released unpublished information on the American Indian population in Utah by tribe. There were at least 36 different American Indian tribes and sub-tribes represented in the 1980 Census of population in Utah. Of the total Indian population in Utah 45.9 percent were Navajo, 13.1 percent were Ute, 11 percent did not report a tribe, and the remaining 30 percent were divided among 33 other tribe and sub-tribe designations (see Table 6).

These statistics are based on a sample of American Indians that were counted in the 1980

Census. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation and use of the data for very small subgroups of the population as the data are especially subject to the effects of sampling variability.

The tribe data for Utah is available by county by sex. Tribe data for each county are given only if there were 30 or more American Indians who reported a specific tribe in the county. If you would like to obtain copies of the tribe tabulation by county or if you have questions concerning 1980 Census statistics on the American Indian population in Utah, call 583-1036.

Table 6
Utah American Indian Population by Tribe
1980

Tribe	Population	Percent of Total	Tribe	Population	Percent of Total
Apache	284	1.4%	Papago	135	0.7%
Apache (N.E.C.)	214	1.1%	Pima	90	0.5%
White Mountain Apache	46	0.2%	Pueblo	472	2.4%
Assiniboine	73	0.4%	Arizona Tewa	37	0.2%
Blackfoot	87	0.4%	Hopi	171	0.9%
Canadian & Latin American	123	0.6%	Pueblo (N.E.C.)	97	0.5%
Cherokee	955	4.8%	Tewa	34	0.2%
Cheyenne	43	0.2%	Zuni	51	0.3%
Chippewa	221	1.1%	Seminole	37	0.2%
Choctaw	48	0.2%	Shoshone	494	2.5%
Comanche	107	0.5%	Goshute	70	0.4%
Crow	92	0.5%	Shoshone	419	2.1%
Hidatsa	59	0.3%	Sioux	477	2.4%
Iroquois	136	0.7%	Tlingit	49	0.2%
Mohawk	54	0.3%	Ute	2,626	13.1%
Kiowa	77	0.4%	Yakima	68	0.3%
Modoc	32	0.2%	Yuman	81	0.4%
Navajo	9,178	45.9%	Hualapai	34	0.2%
Osage	35	0.2%	Other Specified Tribes	11	0.1%
Paiute	702	3.5%	Tribe Not Reported	2,205	11.0%
Paiute	593	3.0%			
Southern Paiute	100	0.5%			
Total				19,994	100.0%

*Based on a Sample

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Federal Expenditures Very Important to Utah Economy

A report recently released by the Bureau of the Census shows that the federal government spent \$3,396 per person in Utah during fiscal year 1987. This figure is up \$92 per person from that spent in 1986 and represents a healthy 3 percent increase in per capita expenditures.

Utah's Dependence on Federal Funds

A useful way of measuring the importance of federal dollars to the Utah economy is to show how much of every \$1,000 of personal income in Utah is derived from federal expenditures. During fiscal year 1987, \$302 of every \$1,000 of personal income in Utah came from the federal government. Based on this measure, federal monies make up 30 percent of all economic activity in the state. Needless to say, federal expenditures are very important to the Utah economy.

Relative to other states, Utah ranks sixth in federal expenditures per \$1,000 of personal income. According to this measure Utah is 33 percent more dependent on federal dollars than the U.S. average. Utah is led in the rankings by New Mexico, North Dakota, Mississippi, Virginia and Alaska. Table 7 provides a ranking by state of federal expenditures.

Defense Industry

The defense industry is an interesting example of the significance of federal funds in Utah. Department of Defense expenditures make up 35 percent of all federal funds coming into Utah. These monies come in the form of wages and salaries to military and civilian workers, grants and procurement contracts. Utah's defense industry includes public sector activity at Hill Air Force Base, the Tooele Army Depot, Dugway and the Defense Depot in Ogden and private sector activity at Morton Thiokol Inc., Hercules Inc., Litton Systems Inc., Rockwell International Corp. and many others.

During fiscal year 1987 nearly \$2 billion of Department of Defense monies were allocated to Utah. Using the personal income method used earlier, Utah received 105 defense dollars for every \$1,000 of total personal income in 1987 making Utah the fourth most defense dependent state in the country. Furthermore, the three states ranked higher than Utah are Virginia, Hawaii and Alaska, all strategic hot spots.

Utah's high degree of reliance on defense spending proves how important the defense industry is to the state. Certainly, over the past few years of difficult economic times, federal defense spending has helped Utah's economic performance significantly. At the same time, however, this dependence raises questions about the vulnerability of the state's economy to the ebb and flow of federal defense spending with changing federal policies.

Other Federal Expenditures

Federal expenditures are divided among the main categories of wages and salaries to federal workers, direct payments to individuals (social security, medicare, food stamps, etc.), procurement contracts and grants to state and local governments. An "other" category includes such agencies as the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

Of all of these categories Utah receives the most money from direct payments to individuals. Because of Utah's vast amount of federal lands and young population, Utah is less dependent on payments to individuals than the national norm and more dependent on the "other" category.

Information about the defense and other forms of federal spending in Utah can be obtained from a Bureau of the Census report, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1987*. Related reports provide federal expenditure data for counties and subcounty areas. Information about these reports can be obtained by contacting the Utah State Data Center, 538-1036.

1988 U.S. Statistical Abstract Now Available

The Statistical Abstract of the United States 1988 is now available. Paperback copies of the Statistical Abstract may be purchased for \$25.00 prepaid (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06707-2) or \$30.00 for the clothbound edition (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06708-1) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Holders of Mastercard, VISA or GPO account numbers may phone in orders to (202) 783-3238.

Table 7
1987 Federal Expenditures by State
Ranked by Expenditures Per \$1,000 of Personal Income and
Defense Expenditures Per \$1,000 of Personal Income

	Total Personal Income (\$millions)	Total Federal Expenditures (\$millions)	Federal Expenditures Per \$1,000 Per. Income	Rank		Total Defense Expenditures (\$thousands)	Defense Expenditures Per \$1,000 Per. Income	Rank
New Mexico	17,510	7,366	420.7	1	Virginia	15,131,512	157.0	1
North Dakota	8,777	3,002	342.0	2	Hawaii	2,338,148	140.6	2
Mississippi	26,781	8,725	325.8	3	Alaska	1,181,062	125.7	3
Virginia	96,361	31,392	325.8	4	Utah	1,982,157	104.9	4
Alaska	9,395	2,846	302.9	5	Missouri	7,060,696	95.2	5
Utah	18,894	5,705	301.9	6	Maryland	6,942,322	86.4	6
South Dakota	8,873	2,660	299.8	7	Arizona	4,061,828	85.5	7
Montana	9,917	2,887	291.1	8	Massachusetts	9,372,505	84.6	8
Alabama	48,098	13,927	289.6	9	Mississippi	2,247,282	83.9	9
Maryland	80,367	23,186	288.5	10	Connecticut	5,514,123	81.8	10
Hawaii	16,634	4,759	286.1	11	Colorado	3,933,020	75.2	11
Missouri	74,179	21,063	283.9	12	Washington	5,111,303	72.9	12
Arkansas	27,090	7,316	270.1	13	New Mexico	1,244,367	71.1	13
Idaho	11,799	3,164	268.2	14	California	34,393,406	70.4	14
Arizona	47,502	12,561	264.4	15	Georgia	5,915,602	67.4	15
West Virginia	20,791	5,325	256.1	16	Alabama	3,175,508	66.0	16
South Carolina	40,610	10,383	255.7	17	Maine	1,067,486	65.6	17
Maine	16,280	4,109	252.4	18	South Carolina	2,391,950	58.9	18
Washington	70,091	17,619	251.4	19	U.S.	212,841,763	57.0	-
Tennessee	61,842	15,300	247.4	20	Texas	12,958,349	56.1	19
Oklahoma	40,968	10,069	245.8	21	Kansas	2,069,653	55.9	20
Wyoming	6,256	1,535	245.4	22	Rhode Island	766,069	50.6	21
Kansas	37,021	8,760	236.6	23	Louisiana	2,529,607	49.9	22
Colorado	52,287	12,301	235.3	24	Oklahoma	2,029,957	49.5	23
Louisiana	50,681	11,821	233.2	25	North Dakota	429,962	49.0	24
Nebraska	22,867	5,331	233.1	26	Florida	8,824,493	48.2	25
Kentucky	44,541	10,367	232.8	27	New Hampshire	832,419	46.0	26
Massachusetts	110,821	25,513	230.2	28	North Carolina	3,642,226	43.2	27
Rhode Island	15,140	3,453	228.1	29	Arkansas	1,117,538	41.3	28
U.S.	3,733,719	847,810	227.1	-	Minnesota	2,623,087	39.1	29
Florida	183,239	41,398	225.9	30	Indiana	2,936,701	38.4	30
Georgia	87,720	19,166	218.5	31	Ohio	6,014,195	38.3	31
Nevada	16,074	3,461	215.3	32	Kentucky	1,632,786	36.7	32
Pennsylvania	178,995	38,053	212.6	33	Delaware	353,640	33.8	33
Iowa	40,218	8,528	212.0	34	New York	10,834,585	33.7	34
California	488,573	100,753	206.2	35	Pennsylvania	5,798,877	32.4	35
Texas	231,085	47,504	205.6	36	Nevada	500,652	31.1	36
Connecticut	67,371	13,600	201.9	37	Nebraska	708,856	31.0	37
Oregon	37,826	7,532	199.1	38	New Jersey	4,539,853	29.5	38
Ohio	156,826	31,207	199.0	39	South Dakota	242,900	27.4	39
Minnesota	67,010	13,227	197.4	40	Wyoming	164,731	26.3	40
North Carolina	84,366	16,598	196.7	41	Tennessee	1,414,615	22.9	41
Indiana	76,520	14,691	192.0	42	Montana	226,511	22.8	42
Vermont	7,708	1,474	191.2	43	Idaho	241,644	20.5	43
New York	321,832	60,252	187.2	44	Vermont	150,559	19.5	44
Delaware	10,457	1,822	174.2	45	Illinois	3,439,172	18.2	45
Wisconsin	70,463	12,192	173.0	46	Michigan	2,519,726	17.9	46
New Hampshire	18,110	3,042	168.0	47	Iowa	709,448	17.6	47
Michigan	141,034	23,348	165.5	48	Wisconsin	1,226,390	17.4	48
Illinois	189,332	30,947	163.5	49	Oregon	463,465	12.3	49
New Jersey	153,961	23,031	149.6	50	West Virginia	239,795	11.5	50

Sources: "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1987"
Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1988 Press Release

Election Data for the November Elections

This November Utahns will go to the polls to vote for a new U.S. president, one U.S. senator, three U.S. congressmen, a state governor and many other elected officials. In an election year such as this one, the Bureau of the Census publishes population projections of the voting age population, voter turnout from past elections and estimates of the congressional district populations.

Voting Age Population

For the November 1988 election the Bureau of the Census projects that 1,078,000 persons in Utah will be of voting age. If the 1988 presidential election turnout is similar to the 1984 turnout, around 665,000 ballots will be cast in Utah. These votes will make up less than 1 percent of the total votes cast in the U.S.

These votes will be cast by the nation's second to the youngest voting age population. The Bureau of the Census estimates that 17.8 percent of Utah's population is in the 18-24 year age cohort. Alaska, at 18.2 percent is the only state with a higher percentage than Utah. The U.S. average is 14.5 percent.

Utah's racial/ethnic composition is very homogeneous. Blacks will represent less than one percent of the voting age population and Hispanics just over four percent.

The nation's voting age population is expected to total 183 million by November 1988. More than one-third of the voting age population comes from the South region. The West makes up the smallest voting age total of the four regions.

Blacks will represent 11 percent of the voting age population in the U.S. Hispanics are expected to make up about 7 percent of the voting age population, totaling some 13 million. More than 20 percent of the voting age population in California and Texas will be Hispanic.

Voter Participation

Traditionally, Utah ranks very high in voter turnout. In the 1984 presidential election Utah ranked 9th among the states in the percent of the voting age population casting votes. In the 1984 election 61.6 percent of Utah's voting age population voted compared to 53.1 percent nationally. Several factors contribute to the strong voter turnout record in Utah. Utah's high educational attainment and active involvement in civic affairs are all partial explanations.

Although Utah's voter participation record is admirable, in recent years Utah's voter turnout rates have dropped. The primary reason for this, however, is not likely to be voter apathy but the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Starting with the 1972 elections, the 26th Amendment lowered the voting age population from 21 years of age to 18. These younger voters have a much lower voting participation rate than older age groups. Because of Utah's high proportion of voters in the younger age cohort, the lowering of the voting age has reduced this proportion of voter participation in Utah more than in other states.

One other notable factor which may influence the declining voter participation rate is Utah's homogeneous political makeup. The relatively homogeneous political composition in Utah may contribute to political contests which are less interesting than would occur under a strong two party system.

Among Utah's counties the Central and Southwest Multi-County Districts (MCDs) have the highest voter turnout rates -- 78.3 percent and 75.0 percent respectively in the 1980 presidential election. Seven of the top 10 voter turnout rates by county are located in these two MCDs. Wayne County ranked the highest of all counties in voter turnout with an impressive 92.3 percent.

Utah's lowest voter turnout in 1980 occurred in the Southeast MCD which includes the counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan. A lower percentage of people of voting age cast votes in San Juan County than in any other county. In comparison with the nation, however, San Juan County registered a higher rate -- 57.9 percent in San Juan compared to 52.6 in the nation.

Congressional Districts

The population in Utah is divided up fairly evenly among Utah's congressional districts. The Bureau of the Census estimates District 1 (the northern and western portion of Utah) has the largest population at 574,000, followed by District 3 (the eastern half of the state and southwest portion of Salt Lake County), 558,400, and District 2 (Salt Lake County less the southwest area), 532,900. At the time of the 1980 Census District 2 was larger than 3.

Although all three of the districts have grown since the 1980 Census, District 1 and 3 have experienced the most rapid growth. District 1

increased by 17.7 percent from 1980 to 1986 and includes three of the state's fastest growing counties: Washington, Davis, and Morgan. District 2 experienced the lowest rate of growth of 9.3 percent. All three of the districts have grown more rapidly than the national average of 6.4 percent. Table 8 shows population data for the three districts.

Utah gained its third congressional seat in the 98th Congress in 1982 based on the results from the 1980 Census. Using current population projections for Utah and the U.S. and assuming that the number of seats in the House of Representatives remains constant at 435, Utah will likely gain a fourth congressional seat following the Census in the year 2010. Utah's district boundaries, however, will be adjusted to insure equal population counts in the three districts following both the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Of the 435 congressional districts in the country, 34 were estimated to have had population growth of 20 percent or more since 1980, more than three times the national average. All 34 of these districts were in the South and West region. District 26 in Texas -- the Fort Worth area -- experienced the most rapid growth with an increase of 42 percent. Of the top 10 growth districts, five are in Florida and three in Texas.

Ninety-four districts are estimated to have lost population since 1980. Of the 94 districts, 83 of them are in the Midwest and Northeast.

Currently, California has the most seats in the House of Representatives with 45. California is followed by New York with 34. Six states have just one representative and the District of Columbia has one non-voting congressional seat.

These data appear in both a published and unpublished form. Information about these data can be obtained from the Utah State Data Center.

Local Officials Given Opportunity to Update 1980 Census Maps

As part of the voluntary annual Boundary and Annexation Survey beginning in March of this year, the Bureau of the Census will be furnishing municipal and county governments with computer-drawn maps showing the latest legal limits of governmental jurisdiction according to Census Bureau records. Local officials are asked to review the maps, update the boundaries if necessary to January 1, 1988, and certify that the boundaries are correct. Several governmental jurisdictions in Utah have changed their boundaries since the 1980 Census and these annexations need to be reported to the Census Bureau.

The maps are produced by the Census Bureau's new automated map production system called TIGER. Because this is a new digital mapping system it is important that local officials study the maps carefully even if the local boundaries haven't changed since 1980 to ensure there have not been errors in the inputting process. Also, the quality of the 1990 Census will be directly affected by the accuracy of the maps.

Local officials with questions concerning the maps or the survey are encouraged to contact, by writing, Robert W. Marx, chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Table 8
Utah Congressional District Populations
1980 and 1986

Congressional District	Representative	Population April 1, 1980	Population July 1, 1986	Percent Change
1	Hansen	487,833	574,000	17.7%
2	Owens	487,475	532,900	9.3%
3	Nielson	485,729	588,400	15.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census



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The Utah State Data Center assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies as well as state and local governments in Utah. 20 affiliated organizations (listed below) help in the data dissemination process. This newsletter is published quarterly to fulfill a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Census.

Utah State Data Center Participants	Contact Person	Phone Number
Population Research Laboratory	Yun Kim	(801) 750-1231
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Frank Hachman	581-6333
Utah Department of Employment Security	Ken Jensen	533-2372
Utah Department of Health	John Brockert	538-6186
Salt Lake City Library	Tom Leach	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Beverly Norton	378-4090
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Dept.	626-6415
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen	586-7946
State Library Division of Utah	Lennis Anderson	466-5888
Bear River Association of Governments	Roger Jones	752-7242
Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Mick Crandall	292-4469
Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
Mountainland Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Association of Governments	Allen Fawcett	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Les Prall	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518