

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 8, Number 2

1990 Census

Local Government Involvement

ensures that a community will receive the appropriate political representation in the state legislature. At the same time, it will be the basis for planning and allocating millions of federal and state dollars to local governments to address their community's needs. The 1990 Census will describe each community in the state of Utah — who lives there, where they live, how they are housed, and their social and economic conditions.

The U.S. Census Bureau has designed a number of promotional and operational projects in order to obtain an accurate census count throughout the nation. With all their efforts nothing can replace the active involvement of local government officials as a key to the success of the 1990 Census. Local officials are the experts in their area. Local expertise and knowledge can be invaluable in promoting the 1990 Census and in reviewing census counts for completeness.

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget, in conjunction with the Denver Regional Office of the U.S. Census Bureau, will sponsor nine Local Government 1990 Census Workshops throughout the state during August and September. These workshops will have a morning and an afternoon session.

Local Review Program

The afternoon session of each workshop will explain the Local Review Program and train those in attendance to participate in this program. The purpose of the Local Review Program is to provide

Now is the time for local government officials to get involved so that a complete and accurate population count is taken in 1990. An accurate census

local governments with the opportunity to review preliminary census counts. This enables governments to identify potential problems with the census of their area while the Census Bureau is conducting the 1990 Census. While participation by local officials in this program is voluntary, it is the only opportunity they will have to check the census coverage in their area for completeness and accuracy. The chief elected official of each local government or their representative (liaison) should attend this workshop to be trained in the procedures, maps and materials that are required for the Local Review Program. Many local governments already have a designated Local Review liaison or representative; this person should attend this workshop.

Promotion by Local Governments

Besides reviewing the census counts, local officials can enhance the success of the census in their community by promotional activities. Local governments are in a unique position to add

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essential reinforcement, at the community level, of the importance of being counted. The Census Bureau has already mailed a *1990 Census Governments Promotion Handbook* to each governmental unit in the state. The morning session of the workshop will explain the 1990 Census process and then focus on promotion activities that local officials can sponsor, including the organization of a Complete Count Committee.

In addition to the regular morning and afternoon workshop sessions, there will be an optional evening session at some locations for

people to attend if they cannot make the regular sessions. The evening session, of necessity, will be abbreviated. Local government representatives should attend the day sessions if possible.

The tentative dates for the Local Review workshops are provided below. Also shown is the proposed agenda. The Census Bureau will send invitations to each local government to attend a workshop two to three weeks before the workshop is to take place. If there are any questions concerning these workshops call (801) 538-1550. ¶

1990 Census Workshop Agenda	
9:00-11:30 a.m.	1990 Census Overview and Local Government Promotion
1:00-4:00 p.m.	Local Review Program Training
7:00-8:30 p.m.	1990 Census and Your Community (Review of Promotion and Local Review)

1990 Census Local Review Workshop Schedule	
Provo	Wednesday, August 9, 1989
Ogden	Thursday, August 10
*Logan	Wednesday, August 16
Salt Lake	Wednesday, August 23
*Moab	Tuesday, September 12
*Price	Wednesday, September 13
*Vernal	Thursday, September 14
*St. George	Tuesday, September 19
*Richfield	Thursday, September 21
*Includes a night session	

1990 Census

Calendar of Activities in Utah

June 1989	Local Review technical guides mailed to all local governments Salt Lake District Office verifies and corrects any errors in the Pre-Canvas
July 1989	Geography of Census Designated Places (CDPs) determined (July through September 1989) Release of TIGER/Line files for each county in the U.S. (July through August 1989)
August 1989	Local Review workshops held around the state (August through September 1989) Precensus Local Review maps mailed to local governments (August through September 1989)
November 1989	District Offices open in Ogden and Provo Local Review precensus housing counts mailed to local governments
December 1989	Final Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) prior to the 1990 Census conducted
January 1990	Distict Office open house Local Review response from precensus governmental units due by January 5, 1990
February 1990	Census Bureau responds to precensus Local Review corrections
March 1990	Peak hiring for the 1990 Census (March and April 1990) Street and Shelter Night -- enumeration of the homeless population March 20, 1990
April 1990	Census Day, April 1, 1990 Group quarters enumeration (April 2-13, 1990) Postcensus Local Review maps mailed (April through June 1990)
May 1990	None-response follow-up (May through June 1990)
July 1990	Postcensus Local Review
August 1990	Provo and Ogden District Offices close Governmental units receive postcensus Local Review counts from Census Bureau
September 1990	Governmental units respond to postcensus Local Review counts within 15 working days of receiving the counts
October 1990	Salt Lake District Office closes Census Bureau responds to postcensus Local Review corrections
December 1990	Census state population counts are due to the president by December 31, 1990 to be used in reapportioning the House of Representatives
April 1991	Census Bureau provides states with population figures broken down to the block level for the states to use to redraw legislative districts (April 1, 1991)

Note: Many of these activities are tentative and are subject to change. For information about a particular activity call the Demographic and Economic Analysis section (801) 538-1036.

Growth in the Early 1980's Keeps Utah Among the Fastest Growing States this Decade

In spite of the slower population growth rates Utah has experienced in the last few years, Utah still ranks as the ninth fastest growing state since the 1980 Census, growing 15.7 percent. The primary reason for Utah's high ranking is the large population increases that occurred in the first few years of the 1980's. From 1980 to 1983, Utah's population increased by 2.8 percent per year, nearly three times the national average. Since 1983, however, Utah's population has increased by an average rate of 1.2 percent per year, much closer to the national growth rate over the same period.

Nevada was the fastest growing state from 1980 to 1988 with a growth rate of 31.8 percent. The other top growth states for the 1980's include Alaska, 30.3 percent; Arizona, 28.4 percent; Florida, 26.6 percent; and California, 19.6 percent. Figure 1 shows the ten fastest growing states since the 1980 Census.

The fastest growing states from July 1, 1987 to July 1, 1988 included Nevada, growing 4.8 percent; New Hampshire, 2.7 percent; Arizona and Florida, both 2.6 percent; and California, 2.4 percent. Utah grew 0.6 percent from 1987 to 1988 according to the Bureau of the Census.

One out of six states lost population from July 1, 1987 to July 1, 1988, according to the Bureau of the Census estimates. States with declining populations had economies dependent on agriculture and/or energy related industries. Three states -- Iowa, Michigan, and West Virginia -- and the District of Columbia had smaller populations in 1988 than they did in 1980. Wyoming and West Virginia have had five straight years of population decline and North Dakota and Oklahoma have had four years of population decline.

Households

While the nation's population grew by 1.0 percent, households grew at a 1.7 percent rate from 1987 to 1988. The number of households in Utah grew from 518,000 in 1987 to 524,000 in 1988, a growth rate of 1.2 percent. The average persons per household has declined in every state since 1980. Nationally the average fell from 2.75 in 1980 to 2.62 in 1988. Utah has the largest average household size of any state in the nation at 3.17.

Household growth continues to outpace population growth for several reasons. The primary reason is the change in the national age structure. The baby boomers continue to age through their twenties, thirties, and into their forties, the ages they are most likely to set up households. Other reasons include later marriages, continued high divorce rates, and an increasing widowed elderly population.

Table 1 provides population, households and persons per household for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. These data have been released electronically and in a press release, but are not yet available in a published report form. The Census Bureau will publish these data in the Current Population Reports, Series P-25, later this year.¶

Figure 1
Ten Fastest Growing States
April 1, 1980 through July 1, 1988

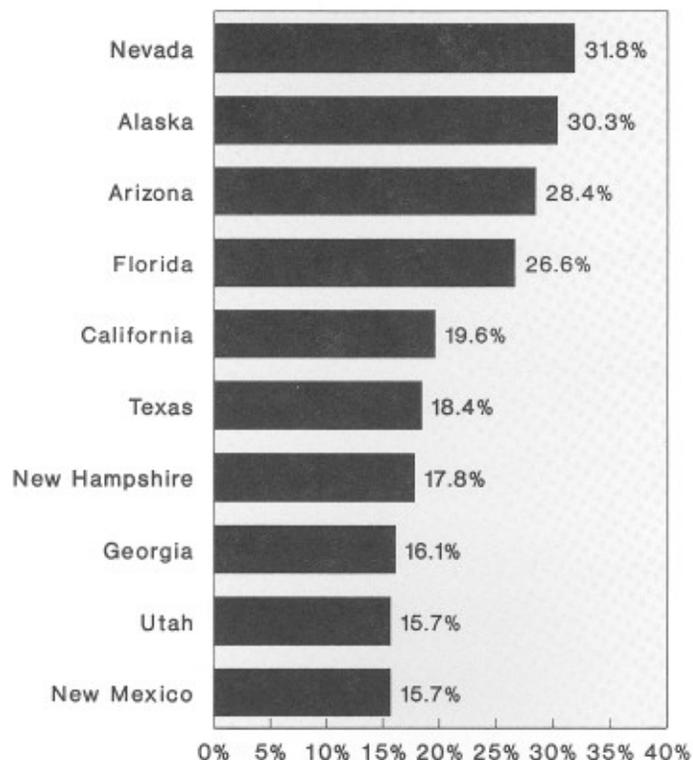


Table 1
Population and Households by State
and the District of Columbia

	Population (000)					Households* (000)					Persons per Household	
	1980 Census	1987 Estimate	1988 Estimate	% Change 1980-88	% Change 1987-88	1980 Census	1987 Estimate	1988 Estimate	% Change 1980-88	% Change 1987-88	1980	1988
United States	226,546	243,419	245,807	8.5%	1.0%	80,390	90,031	91,538	13.9%	1.7%	2.75	2.62
Alabama	3,894	4,084	4,102	5.3%	0.4%	1,342	1,483	1,502	11.9%	1.3%	2.84	2.67
Alaska	402	524	524	30.3%	0.0%	131	175	178	34.2%	0.6%	2.93	2.85
Arizona	2,718	3,400	3,489	28.4%	2.6%	957	1,240	1,281	33.9%	3.3%	2.79	2.67
Arkansas	2,286	2,388	2,395	4.8%	0.3%	816	895	903	10.7%	0.9%	2.74	2.59
California	23,668	27,653	28,314	19.6%	2.4%	8,630	10,076	10,326	19.6%	2.5%	2.68	2.67
Colorado	2,890	3,293	3,301	14.2%	0.2%	1,061	1,255	1,266	19.3%	0.9%	2.65	2.54
Connecticut	3,108	3,212	3,233	4.0%	0.7%	1,094	1,189	1,204	10.1%	1.3%	2.76	2.60
Delaware	594	648	660	11.1%	1.9%	207	238	244	17.9%	2.5%	2.79	2.63
Dist. of Columbia	638	621	617	-3.3%	-0.6%	253	248	248	-2.1%	0.0%	2.40	2.35
Florida	9,746	12,022	12,335	26.6%	2.6%	3,744	4,787	4,992	31.4%	4.3%	2.55	2.48
Georgia	5,463	6,227	6,342	16.1%	1.8%	1,872	2,258	2,314	23.6%	2.5%	2.84	2.68
Hawaii	965	1,082	1,098	13.8%	1.5%	294	345	353	20.0%	2.3%	3.15	2.99
Idaho	944	1,000	1,003	6.3%	0.3%	324	357	363	11.9%	1.7%	2.85	2.71
Illinois	11,427	11,584	11,614	1.6%	0.3%	4,045	4,271	4,324	6.9%	1.2%	2.76	2.62
Indiana	5,490	5,530	5,556	1.2%	0.5%	1,927	2,049	2,077	7.8%	1.4%	2.77	2.60
Iowa	2,914	2,823	2,834	-2.7%	0.4%	1,053	1,072	1,087	3.3%	1.4%	2.68	2.51
Kansas	2,364	2,475	2,495	5.5%	0.8%	872	943	956	9.6%	1.4%	2.62	2.52
Kentucky	3,661	3,723	3,727	1.8%	0.1%	1,263	1,366	1,383	9.5%	1.2%	2.82	2.62
Louisiana	4,206	4,448	4,408	4.8%	-0.9%	1,412	1,566	1,557	10.3%	-0.6%	2.91	2.77
Maine	1,125	1,186	1,205	7.1%	1.6%	395	447	460	16.3%	2.9%	2.75	2.54
Maryland	4,217	4,536	4,622	9.6%	1.9%	1,461	1,656	1,696	16.1%	2.4%	2.82	2.66
Massachusetts	5,737	5,856	5,889	2.6%	0.6%	2,033	2,190	2,220	9.2%	1.4%	2.72	2.58
Michigan	9,262	9,205	9,240	-0.2%	0.4%	3,195	3,355	3,394	6.2%	1.2%	2.84	2.66
Minnesota	4,076	4,244	4,307	5.7%	1.5%	1,445	1,585	1,619	12.0%	2.1%	2.74	2.58
Mississippi	2,521	2,624	2,620	3.9%	-0.2%	827	909	919	11.1%	1.1%	2.97	2.78
Missouri	4,917	5,107	5,141	4.6%	0.7%	1,793	1,940	1,968	9.7%	1.4%	2.67	2.55
Montana	787	809	805	2.3%	-0.5%	284	303	304	7.2%	0.3%	2.70	2.58
Nebraska	1,570	1,594	1,602	2.0%	0.5%	571	608	615	7.6%	1.2%	2.66	2.52
Nevada	800	1,006	1,054	31.8%	4.8%	304	397	417	37.0%	5.0%	2.59	2.49
New Hampshire	921	1,056	1,085	17.8%	2.7%	323	391	403	24.6%	3.1%	2.75	2.61
New Jersey	7,365	7,674	7,721	4.8%	0.6%	2,549	2,807	2,843	11.6%	1.3%	2.84	2.66
New Mexico	1,303	1,496	1,507	15.7%	0.7%	441	533	538	21.9%	0.9%	2.90	2.75
New York	17,558	17,835	17,909	2.0%	0.4%	6,340	6,722	6,800	7.3%	1.2%	2.70	2.56
North Carolina	5,882	6,409	6,489	10.3%	1.2%	2,043	2,390	2,444	19.6%	2.3%	2.78	2.57
North Dakota	653	671	667	2.1%	-0.6%	228	247	248	8.8%	0.4%	2.75	2.58
Ohio	10,798	10,816	10,855	0.5%	0.4%	3,834	4,035	4,104	7.0%	1.7%	2.76	2.59
Oklahoma	3,025	3,259	3,242	7.2%	-0.5%	1,119	1,244	1,239	10.8%	-0.4%	2.62	2.54
Oregon	2,633	2,723	2,767	5.1%	1.6%	992	1,074	1,102	11.1%	2.6%	2.60	2.46
Pennsylvania	11,964	11,942	12,001	1.2%	0.5%	4,220	4,447	4,502	6.7%	1.2%	2.74	2.60
Rhode Island	947	986	993	4.9%	0.7%	339	369	373	10.3%	1.1%	2.70	2.56
South Carolina	3,122	3,426	3,470	11.1%	1.3%	1,030	1,199	1,225	18.9%	2.2%	2.93	2.75
South Dakota	691	709	713	3.2%	0.6%	243	264	268	10.6%	1.5%	2.74	2.57
Tennessee	4,591	4,855	4,895	6.6%	0.8%	1,619	1,820	1,852	14.4%	1.8%	2.77	2.58
Texas	14,229	16,781	16,841	18.4%	0.4%	4,929	5,960	6,016	22.0%	0.9%	2.82	2.74
Utah	1,461	1,680	1,690	15.7%	0.6%	449	518	524	16.9%	1.2%	3.20	3.17
Vermont	511	547	557	9.0%	1.8%	178	204	210	17.8%	2.9%	2.75	2.55
Virginia	5,347	5,914	6,015	12.5%	1.7%	1,863	2,171	2,228	19.6%	2.6%	2.77	2.60
Washington	4,132	4,542	4,648	12.5%	2.3%	1,541	1,761	1,817	17.9%	3.2%	2.61	2.49
West Virginia	1,950	1,898	1,876	-3.8%	-1.2%	686	707	708	3.1%	0.1%	2.79	2.61
Wisconsin	4,706	4,807	4,855	3.2%	1.0%	1,652	1,785	1,819	10.1%	1.9%	2.77	2.59
Wyoming	470	490	479	1.9%	-2.2%	166	177	176	6.1%	-0.6%	2.78	2.67

* Household estimates are provisional.

Note: The Utah Population Estimates Committee's 1988 population estimate for Utah is 1,695,000, slightly different from the Bureau of the Census estimate shown here.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Utah the Youngest State . . . Of Course

According to U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, Utah clearly ranks number one for having the most youthful population, with Alaska coming in at a distant second place. Utah's young age structure is one of the state's most unique demographic characteristics. Utah's median age, the age at which half the population is older than and half is younger than, was 25.7 years in 1988. That is 6.6 years younger than the U.S. median age of 32.3 years. Utah is the youngest state by three years; Alaska, the next youngest state, has a median age of 28.7 years.

Table 3 shows the number of people and the percent of the total population in selected age groups for all 50 states and the District of Columbia as well as the median age for each state.

Only 26 percent of the nation's population is under 18 years of age compared with 37 percent of Utah's population. Utah has the highest percent of population ages 5 to 17 compared to all states and the District of Columbia, but is second to Alaska in the percent of the population under age 5. Utah has the smallest percentage of working age adults (ages 18 to 64) of any state at 54.4 percent. Only 8.4 percent of Utah's population was 65 and older in 1988, ranking Utah fiftieth among the states and the District of Columbia for the percent of people over 65 years of age.

Implications

Utah's youth are both an opportunity and a challenge. By using the dependency ratio the significance of Utah's age structure becomes clear. The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of dependents, children 0 to 17 years old and retired persons 65 and over, by the working age population, ages 18 to 64. The ratio is defined as the number of dependents per 100 working age adults. Table 2 shows the dependency ratios for all the states and the District of Columbia.

In Utah, for every 100 working age adults there are 84 dependents. In contrast, the nation has only 62 dependents for every 100 persons of working age. Consequently, Utah's working age population must support 22 more dependents than the national average. Working Utahns are challenged because they must bear a greater burden than their counterparts in other states in order to maintain comparable living conditions.

As a result of a relative abundance of children, Utah will have a growing indigenous labor force in the future when most states will be experiencing labor shortages. Utah's labor force is expected to grow at twice the national rate in the next decade as Utah's young population moves into the working years. Utah's growing labor force may give Utah a distinct advantage in bringing new economic activity into the state. ¶

Table 2
Dependency Ratios by State 1988

Ranking	Dependents Per 100 of Working Age
- U.S. Average	62
1 Utah	84
2 Idaho	73
3 Mississippi	72
4 Arkansas	72
5 South Dakota	71
6 North Dakota	69
7 Louisiana	67
8 Montana	67
9 Oklahoma	67
10 Nebraska	67
11 Iowa	67
12 New Mexico	67
13 Arizona	67
14 Kansas	66
15 West Virginia	66
16 Alabama	66
17 Texas	65
18 Wisconsin	65
19 Missouri	65
20 Wyoming	63
21 Kentucky	63
22 Pennsylvania	63
23 Ohio	63
24 Florida	63
25 Maine	63
26 Oregon	63
27 Minnesota	63
28 Indiana	63
29 South Carolina	62
30 Michigan	62
31 Illinois	62
32 Tennessee	62
33 Georgia	61
34 Rhode Island	61
35 Washington	60
36 New York	60
37 Vermont	59
38 North Carolina	59
39 California	59
40 Connecticut	59
41 Delaware	58
42 New Jersey	58
43 New Hampshire	58
44 Hawaii	57
45 Massachusetts	57
46 Nevada	56
47 Colorado	56
48 Alaska	56
49 Maryland	55
50 Virginia	54
51 District of Columbia	53

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Utah Office of Planning and Budget

Table 3
Rankings of States and the District of Columbia
by Selected Age Groups and Median Age
July 1, 1988
(in thousands)

Ranking by % of Total	Population Under 5	% of Total	Population 5-17	% of Total	Population 18-64	% of Total	Population 65+	% of Total	Median Age
- United States	18,456	7.5%	45,389	18.5%	151,596	61.7%	30,367	12.4%	32.3
1 Alaska	57	10.9%	452	26.8%	402	65.2%	2,201	17.8%	25.7
2 Utah	177	10.5%	223	22.2%	3,906	64.9%	1,793	14.9%	28.7
3 New Mexico	134	8.9%	574	21.9%	2,979	64.4%	423	14.9%	29.8
4 Texas	1,488	8.8%	102	21.3%	336	64.2%	146	14.7%	29.9
5 Arizona	299	8.6%	110	21.0%	2,118	64.2%	350	14.6%	30.0
6 Louisiana	372	8.4%	924	21.0%	675	64.0%	268	14.3%	30.1
7 California	2,381	8.4%	315	20.9%	3,750	63.7%	100	14.0%	30.4
8 Wyoming	39	8.1%	3,498	20.8%	698	63.5%	710	13.8%	30.7
9 Hawaii	89	8.1%	1,280	20.2%	688	63.4%	221	13.8%	30.8
10 Idaho	81	8.1%	819	20.0%	4,880	63.2%	381	13.8%	30.9
11 Colorado	264	8.0%	476	19.9%	417	63.2%	806	13.7%	31.3
12 South Dakota	57	8.0%	690	19.9%	2,040	63.1%	338	13.5%	31.4
13 Mississippi	206	7.9%	159	19.8%	17,810	62.9%	90	13.5%	31.8
14 Georgia	496	7.8%	131	19.6%	4,079	62.9%	435	13.4%	31.7
15 North Dakota	52	7.8%	140	19.6%	350	62.8%	161	13.4%	31.7
16 Nevada	82	7.8%	635	19.6%	11,226	62.7%	641	13.2%	31.8
17 Montana	62	7.7%	728	19.5%	2,907	62.5%	1,009	13.1%	31.8
18 Kansas	191	7.7%	364	19.4%	617	62.1%	422	13.0%	31.8
19 Oklahoma	247	7.6%	1,072	19.3%	3,929	62.0%	2,328	13.0%	31.8
20 District of Columbia	47	7.6%	1,776	19.2%	3,031	61.9%	447	12.8%	31.9
21 Minnesota	325	7.5%	303	18.9%	7,188	61.9%	103	12.8%	31.9
22 Nebraska	120	7.5%	2,049	18.9%	5,710	61.8%	1,372	12.6%	32.0
23 Washington	348	7.5%	916	18.9%	2,143	61.7%	540	12.5%	32.0
24 Maryland	346	7.5%	921	18.8%	3,414	61.5%	513	12.5%	32.1
25 South Carolina	259	7.5%	653	18.7%	2,647	61.5%	612	12.5%	32.1
26 New Hampshire	81	7.5%	462	18.5%	1,699	61.4%	77	12.5%	32.1
27 Illinois	859	7.4%	2,144	18.5%	740	61.4%	463	12.4%	32.2
28 Wisconsin	357	7.4%	795	18.5%	7,339	59.5%	321	12.3%	32.2
29 Michigan	677	7.3%	523	18.5%	6,660	61.4%	680	12.2%	32.0
30 Delaware	48	7.3%	605	18.3%	7,360	61.3%	1,421	12.2%	32.3
31 Arkansas	173	7.2%	942	18.3%	2,282	61.2%	775	11.9%	32.4
32 Alabama	296	7.2%	1,187	18.3%	293	61.2%	551	11.9%	32.4
33 Missouri	370	7.2%	220	18.3%	3,120	60.7%	66	11.8%	32.4
34 Vermont	40	7.2%	101	18.1%	2,940	60.6%	118	11.8%	32.4
35 Virginia	430	7.1%	842	18.1%	10,188	60.5%	77	11.7%	32.6
36 Ohio	774	7.1%	5,113	18.1%	2,475	60.3%	1,076	11.6%	32.7
37 New York	1,275	7.1%	198	18.0%	1,131	60.3%	123	11.3%	32.7
38 Indiana	389	7.0%	496	17.9%	1,504	60.3%	379	10.9%	32.7
39 Maine	84	7.0%	118	17.9%	2,090	59.9%	479	10.9%	33.0
40 North Carolina	449	6.9%	194	17.9%	902	59.9%	498	10.8%	33.0
41 Oregon	190	6.9%	184	17.5%	1,697	59.9%	113	10.7%	33.0
42 Connecticut	222	6.9%	801	17.3%	958	59.8%	640	10.6%	33.3
43 New Jersey	529	6.9%	1,040	17.3%	1,937	59.8%	3,011	10.6%	33.3
44 Massachusetts	400	6.8%	3,081	17.2%	481	59.8%	114	10.4%	33.3
45 Kentucky	253	6.8%	2,057	17.1%	2,632	59.7%	155	10.3%	33.5
46 Tennessee	332	6.8%	1,302	16.9%	394	59.1%	637	10.0%	33.7
47 Iowa	191	6.7%	538	16.6%	416	58.3%	1,866	9.9%	33.8
48 Rhode Island	66	6.6%	164	16.5%	1,395	58.3%	314	9.5%	34.4
49 Pennsylvania	791	6.6%	932	15.8%	1,519	58.0%	45	9.4%	34.4
50 Florida	848	6.9%	1,947	15.8%	581	57.9%	141	8.4%	34.5
51 West Virginia	113	6.0%	91	14.7%	918	54.4%	20	3.8%	36.4

* May not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Per Capita Income Can Portray a Misleading Image of Utah

This article explains how per capita income measurements can depict a misleading image of Utah. The income data for this article is based on the April 1989 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis data release. This release includes personal income by major source; earnings by industry; wages and salaries by major source and industry; full and part-time employees by major industry; transfer payments; and farm income and expenses for the U.S., regions, states, and counties. For information about these data contact the Demographic and Economic Analysis section, (801) 538-1036.

Most Utahns are familiar with the state's per capita income ranking: Utah ranks forty-ninth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in per capita income. Only West Virginia and Mississippi rank lower. While its true that Utahns have less personal income per person in the state than all but two states, the per capita figure can create a distorted image of Utah.

Per capita income is obtained by dividing the total personal income of an area by the population residing within the area. Per capita income is often used by social scientists to compare economic well-being among areas. As with all per capita measures, the per capita income measure works well in making general comparisons but can be misleading in areas with unique demographics such as Utah.

Thirty-seven percent of Utah's population is under age 18 compared with 26 percent in the nation. Since children contribute such a small amount to the personal income total, Utah's economic well-being, when compared with other states, is misconstrued by the per capita measurement. For example, low per capita income is often associated with a poorly educated population. Utah, however, ranks among the top three states in median years of school completed.

Low per capita income is also associated with poor, economically disadvantaged areas. Although Utah wage rates are lower than the national average, Utah's 1987 average monthly wage ranks fortieth among the 50 states and District of Columbia, nine places higher than the per capita income ranking of forty-ninth. Often Utahns confuse the per capita income measurement with wage

levels. This is not an accurate comparison because personal income includes much more than wages and salaries. Income earned from dividends, interest, rents, profits and transfer payments are also part of personal income. Furthermore, wage levels are calculated using only wage earners and not children who receive very little income.

Table 4 presents two alternative ways to compare personal income among states and the District of Columbia. Both measures provide additional information which is helpful in understanding Utah's personal income relationship with other states.

Utah's personal income per population 18 years old and over shows Utah ranked thirty-fifth among the states and the District of Columbia in 1988. This measurement highlights just how much Utah's young population can distort income levels in the state. The personal income per adult population may be more appropriate than the per capita measurement when dealing with an issue that pertains to the income earning ages. The rankings show that no other state is affected nearly as much as Utah by this adjustment.

Utah ranked thirty-third in personal income per household in 1988. The per household ranking may serve as a better comparison when working with issues which are more closely tied to the household and not to the individual. The household ranking shows that even though Utah households earn less than the national average, this disparity is not near as much as the per capita ranking of forty-ninth implies.

Certainly, no measure is a perfect indication of economic well-being. All three of the measures shown in Table 4 provide some information about the relative income levels of Utahns compared with the other states. Per capita income and other per capita measures are the most well-known and, therefore, are the standard and should be used in many, if not most, situations. But use of the per capita measure often deserves an explanation about Utah's unique demographics. Alternative measures, such as personal income per household and per adult, offer two examples of measurements that, in some cases, may be more appropriate to use than the per capita income measurement alone. ¶

Table 4
1988 Total Personal Income
Per Capita, Per Adult and Per Household
For States and the District of Columbia

Personal Income Per Total Population			Personal Income Per 18 and Over Population			Personal Income Per Household		
		Rank			Rank			Rank
Connecticut	\$22,818	1	Connecticut	\$29,807	1	Connecticut	\$61,272	1
New Jersey	\$21,878	2	New Jersey	\$28,684	2	New Jersey	\$59,417	2
District of Columbia	\$21,769	3	Alaska	\$28,128	3	Alaska	\$56,895	3
Massachusetts	\$20,638	4	District of Columbia	\$28,041	4	Massachusetts	\$54,747	4
Maryland	\$19,405	5	Massachusetts	\$26,676	5	District of Columbia	\$54,159	5
New York	\$19,288	6	Maryland	\$25,796	6	Maryland	\$52,884	6
New Hampshire	\$19,226	7	New Hampshire	\$25,721	7	Hawaii	\$52,310	7
Alaska	\$19,110	8	California	\$25,508	8	New Hampshire	\$51,762	8
California	\$18,758	9	New York	\$25,485	9	California	\$51,433	9
Delaware	\$17,700	10	Delaware	\$23,648	10	New York	\$50,798	10
Virginia	\$17,585	11	Illinois	\$23,615	11	Delaware	\$47,878	11
Nevada	\$17,533	12	Nevada	\$23,451	12	Virginia	\$47,475	12
Illinois	\$17,505	13	Virginia	\$23,267	13	Illinois	\$47,018	13
Rhode Island	\$16,827	14	Hawaii	\$22,741	14	Michigan	\$44,903	14
Hawaii	\$16,817	15	Minnesota	\$22,681	15	Rhode Island	\$44,796	15
Minnesota	\$16,783	16	Michigan	\$22,458	16	Minnesota	\$44,648	16
Florida	\$16,602	17	Colorado	\$22,206	17	Nevada	\$44,315	17
Michigan	\$16,494	18	Washington	\$22,134	18	Pennsylvania	\$43,194	18
Washington	\$16,467	19	Rhode Island	\$21,899	19	Colorado	\$42,658	19
Colorado	\$16,360	20	Kansas	\$21,477	20	Washington	\$42,123	20
Pennsylvania	\$16,204	21	Florida	\$21,467	21	Georgia	\$41,438	21
Kansas	\$15,856	22	Pennsylvania	\$21,245	22	Kansas	\$41,382	22
Ohio	\$15,508	23	Georgia	\$21,000	23	Wisconsin	\$41,247	23
Missouri	\$15,484	24	Ohio	\$20,959	24	Florida	\$41,024	24
Wisconsin	\$15,454	25	Wisconsin	\$20,952	25	Ohio	\$41,020	25
Vermont	\$15,342	26	Missouri	\$20,784	26	Texas	\$40,835	26
Nebraska	\$15,172	27	Texas	\$20,724	27	Vermont	\$40,694	27
Georgia	\$15,119	28	Nebraska	\$20,615	28	Missouri	\$40,449	28
Maine	\$14,991	29	Vermont	\$20,543	29	Arizona	\$40,275	29
Oregon	\$14,842	30	Arizona	\$20,336	30	Nebraska	\$39,520	30
Arizona	\$14,787	31	Maine	\$20,049	31	Indiana	\$39,517	31
Indiana	\$14,772	32	Indiana	\$20,048	32	Maine	\$39,271	32
Iowa	\$14,765	33	Oregon	\$19,744	33	Utah	\$38,770	33
Texas	\$14,587	34	Iowa	\$19,738	34	Iowa	\$38,495	34
North Carolina	\$14,209	35	Utah	\$19,183	35	North Carolina	\$37,725	35
Tennessee	\$13,725	36	Wyoming	\$19,099	36	Oregon	\$37,267	36
Wyoming	\$13,477	37	North Carolina	\$18,994	37	Wyoming	\$36,679	37
Oklahoma	\$13,353	38	Tennessee	\$18,442	38	South Carolina	\$36,397	38
South Carolina	\$12,849	39	Oklahoma	\$18,352	39	Tennessee	\$36,276	39
Kentucky	\$12,773	40	Idaho	\$18,088	40	New Mexico	\$35,021	40
Alabama	\$12,681	41	New Mexico	\$17,825	41	Oklahoma	\$34,941	41
Montana	\$12,654	42	South Carolina	\$17,679	42	Idaho	\$34,831	42
North Dakota	\$12,639	43	Montana	\$17,442	43	Alabama	\$34,633	43
Idaho	\$12,606	44	North Dakota	\$17,418	44	Louisiana	\$34,612	44
South Dakota	\$12,506	45	Alabama	\$17,409	45	Kentucky	\$34,420	45
New Mexico	\$12,503	46	Kentucky	\$17,342	46	North Dakota	\$33,993	46
Arkansas	\$12,308	47	Louisiana	\$17,323	47	Montana	\$33,507	47
Louisiana	\$12,226	48	South Dakota	\$17,280	48	South Dakota	\$33,271	48
Utah	\$12,021	49	Arkansas	\$16,893	49	Arkansas	\$32,645	49
West Virginia	\$11,706	50	West Virginia	\$15,697	50	Mississippi	\$31,419	50
Mississippi	\$11,021	51	Mississippi	\$15,693	51	West Virginia	\$31,017	51
U.S. Average	\$16,444	--	U.S. Average	\$22,214	--	U.S. Average	\$44,158	--

Sources:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1989 Release.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, May 4 and 5 Press Release.

State of Utah Revenue Forecasts

The state of Utah quarterly revenue forecasts will now appear in the Utah Data Guide as a regular feature. These forecasts are not only valuable to the public sector in assessing available revenues, but to the private sector for charting actual and anticipated economic changes. The readers of the Data Guide have shown increasing interest in economic data and these revenue forecasts and accompanying economic indicators provide timely forecasts of economic activity in Utah. These forecasts used to appear in the report, State of Utah Revenue Forecast, which will no longer be published.

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission recently released fiscal year 1989 and 1990 revenue forecasts. These forecasts are made officially four times a year to coincide with the general legislative session and preparation and monitoring of the state budget. The forecasts include revenues for the state's General Fund, Uniform School Fund, Transportation Fund and Mineral Lease account. These forecasts do not include federal funds, restricted revenues, the state-mandated property tax monies, dedicated credits or minor funds.

Since the state's budget is developed and voted on well in advance of actual tax collections, quarterly forecasts of current and future tax receipts are essential. Economic conditions can vary substantially during a year and impact tax collections accordingly. By monitoring tax collections during the year, the state can adjust expenditures to ensure a balanced budget at the end of the year.

Revenue forecasts are made using econometric, time-series and simulation models. Both U.S. and Utah economic indicators are used in these models. Table 5 provides many of the actual and estimated economic indicators used to make the revenue forecasts. The 1989 and 1990 estimates shown in this table represent the best judgement of economists at the State Tax Commission and Planning and Budget Office. Among the many economic indicators provided, estimates of gross national product, retail sales, population, migration, inflation, employment and wages are frequently requested by data users.

Table 6 shows the actual revenue collections for fiscal years 1987 and 1988 and

revenue collection estimates for fiscal years 1989 and 1990. **Because economic conditions are uncertain, these forecasts do not represent actual conditions or receipts. Instead, they represent the state's best estimate of what is likely in the future.**

Because of a recovering economy and the March 1987 tax increase, actual revenue collections from all funds increased by 14 percent from fiscal year 1987 to fiscal year 1988. The forecast for all funds in fiscal year 1989 indicates a more modest increase of 7 percent and is followed in fiscal year 1990 by a less than 1 percent increase. After adjusting for known one-time collections in 1989, the growth is a modest 5 percent in fiscal year 1989 and 3 percent in 1990.

The revenue forecast for fiscal year 1989 indicates a surplus of approximately \$94 million in the General Fund and Uniform School Fund. This surplus includes beginning balances, over-withholding reserves and excess rebate monies. In addition to the \$94 million, the rainy day fund is expected to be at its statutory maximum of \$48 million.

The surplus in fiscal year 1990 is forecasted at \$86 million. This amount includes Governor Bangerter's original \$19 million tax decrease recommendation less \$3 million appropriated for fusion research. The state's spending limitation bill (H.B. 270), passed during the 1989 general session of the legislature, would allow approximately \$30 million of this surplus to be spent without exceeding the limitation. A special session of the legislature is planned on September 19, 1989 to make decisions about these surpluses and other legislative issues. ¶

Table 5
Utah and United States
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
May 1989

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1987 Actual	1988 Actual	1989 Estimate	1990 Forecast	% CHG 87-88	% CHG 88-89	% CHG 89-90
PRODUCTION								
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	4,526.7	4,864.2	5,243.4	5,568.5	7.5	7.8	6.2
U.S. Real Gross National Product	1982\$	3,847.0	3,996.0	4,113.1	4,183.4	3.9	2.9	1.7
U.S. Industrial Production	1967=100	129.8	137.2	141.7	143.9	5.7	3.3	1.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	16.5	18.1	18.0	18.0	9.7	(0.6)	0.0
Utah Oil Conser. Tax Production	Million Barrels	37.1	32.3	30.0	28.5	(12.9)	(7.1)	(5.0)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	120.0	489.0	489.0	450.0	307.5	0.0	(8.0)
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	10.3	10.6	9.8	10.0	2.9	(7.5)	2.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.49	1.40	1.41	(8.6)	(6.0)	0.7
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	226.9	229.7	236.8	250.7	1.2	3.1	5.9
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	58.3	60.7	58.5	59.0	4.1	(3.6)	0.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	(21.9)	(3.5)	7.3
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	495.2	413.0	420.0	435.0	(16.6)	1.7	3.6
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	413.4	272.1	350.0	300.0	(34.2)	28.6	(14.3)
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	6,982	7,376	7,825	8,190	5.6	6.1	4.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. Population	Millions	243.9	246.2	248.6	250.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	90.6	93.7	93.0	91.8	3.4	(0.7)	(1.3)
Utah Population	Thousands	1,680.0	1,695.0	1,717.0	1,741.0	0.9	1.3	1.4
Utah Migration	Thousands	(11.7)	(11.5)	(5.8)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(49.6)	(65.5)
Utah Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	77.9	80.0	79.9	79.1	2.7	(0.1)	(1.0)
INFLATION AND COMMODITY PRICES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	113.6	118.3	124.6	130.4	4.1	5.3	4.7
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	117.7	121.7	127.5	133.1	3.4	4.8	4.4
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.9	14.7	17.0	14.9	(17.7)	15.6	(12.4)
Utah Oil Conser. Tax Prices	\$ Per Barrel	16.6	14.2	19.0	16.0	(14.5)	33.8	(15.8)
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.3	23.7	24.0	24.3	(6.2)	1.3	1.3
Utah Weighted Ave. Copper Price	\$ Per Pound	0.71	1.06	1.15	1.00	49.3	8.5	(13.0)
FINANCING AND PROFITS								
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.77	6.67	8.84	7.87	15.6	32.5	(11.0)
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.30	9.29	10.14	10.02	(0.1)	9.1	(1.2)
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	276.7	306.6	321.1	319.7	10.8	4.7	(0.4)
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	102.30	106.03	108.84	109.91	3.6	2.7	1.0
U.S. Unit Labor Cost	1977=100	173.7	179.3	188.1	196.4	3.2	4.9	4.4
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	3,780.0	4,062.1	4,425.7	4,722.9	7.5	9.0	6.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	640.3	660.1	682.0	694.0	3.1	3.3	1.8
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	18,015	18,590	19,346	20,095	3.2	4.1	3.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	11,535	12,271	13,194	13,946	6.4	7.5	5.7
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	19,129	20,315	21,839	23,040	6.2	7.5	5.5

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 6
Revenue Comparisons
General, Uniform School, Transportation and Mineral Lease Funds
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY87 ACTUAL	FY88 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	JUNE FY89 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	JUNE FY90 FORECAST	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX	559,256	616,228	56,972	10.19	667,000	50,772	8.24	680,000	13,000	1.95
LIQUOR PROFITS	17,111	15,918	(1,193)	-6.97	15,500	(418)	-2.63	15,200	(300)	-1.94
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	27,762	28,223	461	1.66	27,000	(1,223)	-4.33	27,400	400	1.48
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	23,995	29,153	5,158	21.50	31,000	1,847	6.34	30,500	(500)	-1.61
OIL OCCUPATION TAX	20,775	25,513	4,738	22.81	25,000	(513)	-2.01	23,500	(1,500)	-6.00
METAL OCCUPATION TAX	755	3,643	2,888	382.52	4,500	857	23.52	4,300	(200)	-4.44
INHERITANCE TAX	2,318	3,443	1,125	48.53	10,200	6,757	196.25	4,000	(6,200)	-60.78
INVESTMENT INCOME	3,836	10,688	6,852	178.62	16,000	5,312	49.70	13,000	(3,000)	-18.75
OTHER	24,679	26,464	1,785	7.23	25,000	(1,464)	-5.53	25,500	500	2.00
PROPERTY & ENERGY CREDITS	(1,242)	(1,152)	90	-7.25	(1,100)	52	-4.51	(3,400)	(2,300)	209.09
SUBTOTAL	679,245	758,121	78,876	11.61	820,100	61,979	8.18	820,000	(100)	-0.01
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	533,190	607,519	74,329	13.94	630,000	22,481	3.70	665,000	35,000	5.56
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	68,898	79,103	10,205	14.81	94,000	14,897	18.83	86,000	(8,000)	-8.51
SCHOOL LAND INCOME	7,940	0	(7,940)	-100.00	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	NA	2,075	NA	NA	2,900	825	39.76	3,200	300	10.34
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	510	4,498	3,988	781.96	3,000	(1,498)	-33.30	3,000	0	0.00
OTHER	12,337	9,850	(2,487)	-20.16	10,700	850	8.63	11,800	1,100	10.28
SUBTOTAL	622,875	703,045	80,170	12.87	740,600	37,555	5.34	769,000	28,400	3.83
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,302,120	1,461,166	159,046	12.21	1,560,700	99,534	6.81	1,589,000	28,300	1.81
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	99,985	129,370	29,385	29.39	130,700	1,330	1.03	131,700	1,000	0.77
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	20,627	27,554	6,927	33.58	30,000	2,446	8.88	30,200	200	0.67
OTHER	34,838	35,524	686	1.97	35,500	(24)	-0.07	36,000	500	1.41
SUBTOTAL	155,450	192,448	36,998	23.80	196,200	3,752	1.95	197,900	1,700	0.87
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,457,570	1,653,614	196,044	13.45	1,756,900	103,286	6.25	1,786,900	30,000	1.71
MINERAL LEASE PAYMENTS	22,385	28,836	6,451	28.82	50,000	21,164	73.39	29,700	(20,300)	-40.60
GRAND TOTAL	1,479,955	1,682,450	202,495	13.68	1,806,900	124,450	7.40	1,816,600	9,700	0.54

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission.

1987 Economic Censuses

Once every five years the U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts a census of the nation's business and industrial establishments. These censuses, called the economic censuses, provide businesses, researchers and the government with the best information available about the number of establishments, sales, payroll, and number of employees by detailed industry. Many of these reports are now available for Utah. In anticipation of the release of more economic censuses in the coming months, this article provides an overview of the uses, content and background information about the economic censuses.

Release Dates

The economic censuses include seven separate censuses, each covering a specific sector of the economy. These censuses as well as their approximate release dates for Utah are listed below.

<u>Census</u>	<u>Approximate Release Date</u>
Census of Transportation	February 1989
Census of Retail Trade	April 1989
Census of Wholesale Trade	June 1989
Census of Service Industries	October 1989
Census of Mineral Industries	Early 1990
Census of Manufactures	Late 1990
Census of Construction Industries	Late 1990

In addition to these censuses, the economic censuses include special programs that provide statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses. There is also a 1987 Census of Agriculture and a 1987 Census of Governments conducted separately from the economic censuses.

Purposes and Uses

The economic censuses provide essential information for business, industry, government, academic and general public use. For instance, businesses use sales data reported in economic censuses to determine their market share, analyze

sales performance, determine new sales territories, allocate funds for advertising and decide on locations for new stores, warehouses or plants.

Furthermore, the economic censuses provide government with an important part of the framework for estimating the nation's gross national product and measures of productivity and inflation. State and local governments use census data to assess and promote economic activity in their jurisdictions.

Confidentiality

The economic censuses are mandated by law under Title 13 of the United States Code. The law requires firms to respond, but it also requires the Census Bureau to maintain the confidentiality of the information that firms report. No data are published that could reveal the identity or activities of any specific individual or firm. Individual questionnaires cannot be used for taxation, investigation or regulation.

Content

Several key statistics are collected and tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses:

- o Number of establishments
- o Number of employees
- o Payroll
- o Sales, receipts, or value of shipments or construction work

Other data items vary from sector to sector.

Statistics are reported by detailed industry based on the revised 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The economic censuses cover most, though not all, sectors of the economy. Not included are data about the finance, insurance and real estate industries (except for subdividers and developers classified in the construction industries); service industries such as education, agricultural services, labor/political/religious organizations, and private household services; and industries regulated by the federal government such as selected transportation industries, communications and utilities. Together with the Census of Agriculture, the economic censuses cover more than 800 of the approximately 1,000 industries within the SIC system.

Geography Covered

Data are available for the nation, regions, states, metropolitan areas, counties, places or cities with population over 2,500 and zip codes (retail and wholesale trade only). Within each census, fewer statistics appear for smaller areas than for larger areas to avoid disclosing information about individual firms.

Differences from Past Economic Censuses

The 1987 Economic Censuses include more industries than prior years. The Census of Service Industries has been expanded to include hospitals, motor freight, water transportation and transportation services. In addition, new questions about export activity and the use of components manufactured overseas in domestically produced products have been added to the Census of Transportation and Manufactures.

The 1987 data incorporate the recently revised SIC system. Each report, however, includes "bridge" tables showing 1987 data classified according to the old SIC system to ensure compatibility with the 1982 Economic Census.

The 1987 reports include metropolitan data based on the revised metropolitan statistical area boundaries. While the titles of most metropolitan areas have remained unchanged, about one third, including the Salt Lake City-Ogden metropolitan area, have new boundaries since the 1982 Economic Censuses.

The Census Bureau will not publish 1987 reports for major retail centers and central business districts. Instead, limited retail trade and service industry data for individual zip codes will be available on computerized media.

Format

The results of the 1987 Economic Censuses will appear in many forms. Printed reports consist of separate series for industries, geographic areas, subjects and special reports. Computer tapes for large computers and compact discs with read-only-memory (CD-ROM) will contain much of the same data as printed reports, but in a form that can be used with a commercially available data base,

spreadsheet, graphics or statistical software. Finally, CENDATA, the Census Bureau's online service, will provide selected highlights from the economic censuses as well as updates on the availability of products.

The Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget plans to arrange for training on 1987 Economic Censuses in the Fall. The dates and times of training sessions will be published in the *Utah Data Guide*. Questions about the economic censuses should be directed to the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, (801) 538-1036. ¶

Property Tax Report Update

The *Historic Analysis of Property Taxes Update* will be released this month by the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Office of Planning and Budget. The report gives a historical synopsis of property taxes in Utah. The emphasis is on historical facts and not theoretical analysis. The historic time period of the analysis begins in the 1940's while the data used for analysis is from 1965 to 1988.

Some results of the study are summarized below:

The percentage of centrally assessed valuation has decreased while the percentage of locally assessed valuation has increased from 1965 to 1988.

In 1965 property tax revenues were the major source of revenue for the state of Utah. Since then sales and use taxes have begun to generate as much and in some years more revenue than property taxes.

Revenues from individual income taxes have grown faster than any other type of tax revenue.

In real per capita dollar terms property tax revenues fell from \$444 in 1965 to \$435 in 1988.

Copies of the report are available in paper and in electronic formats for \$3.00. For more information call Demographic and Economic Analysis at (801) 538-1036. ¶

1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States State Rankings

Total 1988 Population			Population 1988 (Under Age 18)			Population/ Sq. Mile Land		
U.S.	Thousands	Rank	U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	1987	Rank
Utah	245,807	---	Utah	26.00%	---	Utah	68.8	---
California	1,690	35	Florida	37.30%	1	New Jersey	20.5	42
Wyoming	28,314	1		22.70%	50	Alaska	1,027.3	1
	479	50					.9	50
1987 Population Metro Areas			Population Increase 1980-88			Total Net Migration 1980-87		
U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Thousands	Rank
Utah	76.9%	---	Utah	8.5%	---	Utah	4,884	---
New Jersey	77.2%	17	Nevada	15.7%	9	California	-2	26
Idaho	100.0%	1	West Virginia	31.8%	1	Michigan	2,167	1
	19.6%	50		-3.8%	50		-503	50
Birth Rate 1986			1986 Infant Mortality			Unmarried Births--1986		
U.S.	/1,000	Rank	U.S.	/1000	Rank	U.S.	/1000	Rank
Utah	15.6	---	Utah	10.4	---	Utah	23.4	---
Alaska	21.9	2	Alabama	8.6	46	Mississippi	9.8	50
West Virginia	22.9	1	North Dakota	13.3	1		34.0	1
	12.1	50		8.4	50			
Births to Teen Mothers 1986			Hospital Beds--1986			1986 Physicians		
U.S.	/1000	Rank	U.S.	/100,000	Rank	U.S.	/100,000	Rank
Utah	12.6	---	Utah	532	---	Utah	205	---
Mississippi	9.3	41	North Dakota	325	50	Maryland	175	27
Minnesota	20.5	1		870	1	Idaho	317	1
	7.3	50					119	50
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate 1987			Female Labor Force Participation Rate 1987			Non-Ag. Empl. % Increase 1980-87		
U.S.	Rate	Rank	U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Percent	Rank
Utah	61.5	---	Utah	56.0%	---	Utah	13.2%	---
Vermont	65.2	14	Nevada	59.9%	12	Arizona	16.0%	16
West Virginia	71.3	1	West Virginia	65.8%	1	Wyoming	36.5%	1
	46.1	50		40.4%	50		-14.3%	50
Unempl. Rate 1987			Avg. Annual Pay-1987			Disposable Income-1987		
U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Amount	Rank	U.S.	Per Cap.	Rank
Utah	6.2%	---	Utah	\$20,855	---	Utah	\$13,143	---
Louisiana	6.4%	20	Alaska	\$18,303	36	Connecticut	\$9,727	48
New Hampshire	12.0%	1	South Dakota	\$19,575	1	Mississippi	\$17,784	1
	2.5%	50		\$14,963	50		\$8,868	50
Federal Funds Per Capita 1987			1987 Fed Grants to St & Lcl Gvts			Public Aid Recipients 1987		
U.S.	Dollars	Rank	U.S.	Per Cap.	Rank	U.S.	% of Pop	Rank
Utah	\$3,365	---	Utah	\$427	---	Utah	6.2%	---
Alaska	\$3,396	22	Alaska	\$467	16	Mississippi	3.2%	45
Wisconsin	\$5,421	1	Florida	\$1,188	1	New Hampshire	11.1%	1
	\$2,536	50		\$262	50		1.7%	50
St Tax Collect. % Indiv. Inc. 1987			Housing Starts 1986-87			Retail Sales Per Capita 1987		
U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Percent	Rank	U.S.	Total	Rank
Utah	30.8%	---	Utah	-10.2%	---	Utah	\$6,348	---
Oregon	37.0%	13	Montana	-44.6%	50	New Hampshire	\$4,871	49
New Hampshire	64.5%	1		66.7%	1	Mississippi	\$9,200	1
	1.6%	50					\$4,742	50

Note: These rankings were taken from the 1989 Statistical Abstract of the United States. The Statistical Abstract is released in the spring of every year and provides the finest collection of data and data sources available in one volume. Copies of the Statistical Abstract can be ordered prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402-9325. The paperback (GPO # 003-024-06905-9) sells for \$26.00 and the hardback (GPO # 003-024-06906-7) sells for \$32.00.



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget is the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census State Data Center program. The Data Center Program 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. The nineteen affiliates listed below assist in the data dissemination process.

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	Becky Butler	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	Carvel V. Magleby	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Bill Howell	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518