



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 4

1990 Census

It Pays to be Counted

takes place this April. For Utahns, the census means money and it pays to be counted.

A recent study completed by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section identified approximately \$275 million that were distributed in Utah during 1988 alone based on the 1980 Census count and population estimates benchmarked to the census. Compounded over a decade, population statistics from the 1980 Census helped distribute an estimated \$2.8 billion or \$5,500 for every household in Utah.

Of course, each household did not receive a check in the mail. Rather, the money distributed based on population data benefitted all segments of society and paid for a variety of services including alcohol and drug abuse treatment, libraries, crime victim assistance, public water systems, vocational education, promotion of the humanities, hazardous waste management, and many others. Millions of federal and state dollars are distributed every year based on population data and an accurate and complete census is essential to the fair distribution of these funds.

Federal Money

The largest share of money distributed based on population statistics comes from the federal government, mostly in the form of grants to state and local governments. The Demographic and Economic Analysis section identified 44 federal pro-

grams that used population as a factor in distributing money to Utah. This money helped build and operate neighborhood parks, boys and girls clubs, senior citizen centers, homeless shelters as well as many other public services.

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Medicaid, a program that provides medical assistance to children, pregnant women and the aged who are poor, is the largest federal program that uses population as a variable in distributing funds. During fiscal year 1988, Utah received \$157 million in Medicaid payments and half of this amount is allocated to Utah based on population.

Highway planning and construction is the second most important federal program with population dependent funding. Utah received \$111 million during fiscal year 1988 to help in the improvement and development of the interstate highway system

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and primary, secondary and urban streets. Approximately 50 percent of this money came into Utah based on the state's population.

State Money

The state of Utah also uses population statistics from the census to help allocate money. A portion of all sales taxes collected in Utah are distributed among Utah's 246 municipalities based on population. During fiscal year 1988, for instance, \$26.8 million or 25 percent of the \$107.3 million of local option sales taxes were distributed based on 1980 Census counts. Since the local option sales tax distribution formula is changing, 50 percent instead of 25 percent of local option sales taxes will be allocated according to a municipalities population by July 1993.

The second largest state expenditure that is tied directly to population data is money for improvements and maintenance of class B (county) and C (city) roads. During fiscal year 1988 the state distributed \$21.8 million of population driven funds for B and C road work.

Obviously, a complete and accurate census count on April 1, 1990 will secure hundreds of millions of dollars for Utah during the 1990's. The census occurs only once every decade and Utahns have a vested interest to be counted.

Other Benefits

Beyond just the money Utah receives, it pays to be counted for other reasons. The census ensures Utah of fair political representation both in the U.S. House of Representatives and in local election districts. The national census is required

by the U.S. Constitution so that political representation will be fair.

And perhaps most importantly, many of the decisions Utahns make for the next decade about their businesses, the economy, and economic development will be based on 1990 Census data. Marketing programs, business location decisions and advertising campaigns often are based on census data. Information from the 1990 Census will assist Utahns in making wise decisions during the 1990's.

Confidentiality

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that individual answers from the census must be kept confidential for 72 years. Personal information from the 1990 Census records will be held confidential until the year 2062, when information is made public to assist with genealogical and historical research. Until then, nobody can see any census forms including Immigration, the FBI, the IRS and welfare agencies. Utahns can feel safe in answering their census form accurately.

What Can You Do?

Filling out a census form is safe and easy. It means votes, money and information. This March Utah residents will receive a census form in the mail. Fill it out. Encourage others to others to be counted too.

During the months of February, March and April, the Utah Office of Planning and Budget will provide a speaker or put on a workshop about the census for any interested group. Contact Jim Robson at 538-1550 if you would like to arrange a presentation for your organization.

1990 Census Calendar of Activities in Utah

December 1989	Final Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) conducted prior to the 1990 Census District Offices open in Ogden and Provo
January 1990	Eligible local governments submit discrepancies in precensus Local Review counts by January 5, 1990
February 1990	Census Bureau responds to local governments precensus Local Review discrepancies
March 1990	Peak hiring for the 1990 Census (March and April 1990) Census questionnaires delivered to every household by March 23, 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) Census Bureau visits all housing units that did not return a census form (April through June 1990) Postcensus Local Review maps mailed (April through June 1990)
June 1990	Western Regional Census State Data Center Conference held in Salt Lake City
July 1990	Postcensus Local Review
August 1990	Provo and Ogden District Offices close Local governments receive postcensus Local Review counts within 15 working days of receiving the counts
October 1990	Salt Lake District Office closes Census Bureau responds to local government's postcensus Local Review discrepancies Census Bureau completes all field work
December 1990	Census Bureau delivers state population counts to the president by December 31, 1990 to be used in reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives
April 1991	Census Bureau provides states with population counts on a 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.

1989 Utah Population Estimates by County

Utah's population reached an estimated 1,715,000 on July 1, 1989, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This estimate is 254,000 more persons than were counted in the 1980 Census and represents a 1.7 percent annual average growth rate for the 1980's. Utah's rate of growth nearly doubles the comparable national growth rate of 1.0 percent and makes Utah the ninth fastest growing state since 1980.

This year marked the first year of the 1980's that the population growth rate has increased over the previous year. From 1980 to 1988 the population increased in each year, but at a decreasing rate. The 1989 estimate of 1,715,000 is a 1.2 percent increase over the 1988 estimate of 1,695,000. The 1989 estimate includes a natural increase of 26,633 and an implied net out-migration of approximately 6,300.

Natural Increase

The preliminary natural increase for fiscal year 1989 totalled 26,633, the second lowest since 1976. Natural increase is the measure of births minus deaths. From July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989 births totalled 35,549, compared with 35,649 during the previous 12 months. Deaths during the same period also decreased from 9,122 to 8,916.

Migration

Out-migration continued in Utah for the sixth straight year in 1989. Migration out of Utah peaked in 1987 at 11,700 and dropped to 6,300 in 1989. During the last two years, Utah has had less out-migration due to a stronger economy.

Because of Utah's hardy economic performance of the past two years, a sixth consecutive year of out-migration surprised many economists. Out-migration normally occurs when job growth is too slow to provide work for new entrants into the labor market. During 1989, however, the Utah economy created nearly 32,000 net new jobs, more than any year since 1984. With this significant job growth, Utah's continued out-migration warrants further explanation.

The most obvious reason is that many of the jobs that have been created over the past year have not been household sustaining jobs or the type that

bring people in from out-of-state. Jobs in business services (direct mail advertising, employment agencies, data processing) have led all other job categories in percent growth during 1989. For the most part, these are low paying jobs that do not either keep people in the state or attract new workers into Utah.

Another explanation for rapid job growth yet continued out-migration is the labor shortages that are starting to occur in many other states. Utah's young, well-educated labor force is a sought after commodity, for instance, in the strong economies of the West Coast. Despite Utah's healthy economic performance during 1988 and 1989, the higher pay offered in other states may be a great attraction for Utahns. As a result, many Utah workers are being pulled not pushed out of the Utah economy.

County Population

Population change among Utah's counties reflects the relative health of the local economies. In general, northern Utah and the metropolitan counties have had higher rates of population growth than the counties in eastern and southern Utah.

For example, six of the eight counties with growth rates higher than the state average from 1988 to 1989 were in northern Utah. All of Utah's metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber) increased from 1988 to 1989.

In contrast, all of the counties that lost population from 1988 to 1989 were located in eastern and southern Utah. The Uintah Basin area, which includes Daggett, Duchesne and Uintah Counties, lost a higher percent of their population than any other area in the state. Furthermore, three of the four counties in the southeast portion of the state either lost or showed no change in population from 1988 to 1989.

Although many counties in southern Utah have struggled over the past few years, Washington County leads all counties in population growth for the fifth straight year. From 1988 to 1989, Washington County increased from 43,000 to 45,100, a 4.9 percent increase. Just since 1980, Washington County's population has increased an extraordinary 71 percent. Table 1 shows Utah population estimates by county from 1980 to 1989.

Table 1
Utah Population Estimates
by County

County	July 1 1980	July 1 1981	July 1 1982	July 1 1983	July 1 1984	July 1 1985	July 1 1986	July 1 1987	July 1 1988	July 1 1989*	1980-89 % Change	1988-89 % Change
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	4,800	9.1%	0.0%
Box Elder	33,500	34,000	34,700	35,300	35,800	36,600	37,300	37,800	38,000	38,400	14.6%	1.1%
Cache	57,700	59,800	62,000	64,500	65,600	66,700	67,800	69,200	70,600	71,700	24.3%	1.6%
Carbon	22,400	23,100	24,700	24,500	23,700	23,400	23,000	22,500	22,000	21,500	-4.0%	-2.3%
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	700	700	650	-13.3%	-7.1%
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	187,000	26.4%	1.6%
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	12,800	0.8%	-2.3%
Emery	11,600	12,100	13,000	13,100	12,400	11,800	11,800	11,600	11,300	11,300	-2.6%	0.0%
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,950	3,950	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,100	10.8%	1.2%
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,100	7,950	7,650	7,050	6,850	6,700	6,550	6,500	-21.2%	-0.8%
Iron	17,500	17,900	18,300	18,900	19,300	19,400	19,500	19,500	19,200	19,500	11.4%	1.6%
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,150	6,250	5,800	5,700	5,700	5,800	4.5%	1.8%
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,150	4,350	4,500	4,700	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,900	21.0%	0.0%
Millard	9,050	9,600	10,400	11,400	13,500	14,200	13,600	13,000	12,900	13,000	43.6%	0.8%
Morgan	4,950	5,050	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,500	5,650	5,700	5,850	18.2%	2.6%
Piute	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	14.8%	0.0%
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,400	2,300	2,150	2,100	2,050	1,950	1,850	1,850	-14.0%	0.0%
Salt Lake	625,000	640,000	655,000	667,000	679,000	689,000	697,000	701,000	705,000	712,000	13.9%	1.0%
San Juan	12,400	12,700	12,600	13,000	12,800	12,500	12,700	12,900	12,900	13,000	4.8%	0.8%
Sanpete	14,800	15,400	16,100	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,500	16,600	16,700	16,800	13.5%	0.6%
Sevier	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,200	15,800	15,900	15,900	16,000	7.4%	0.6%
Summit	10,400	10,900	11,300	11,800	12,200	12,400	12,700	13,300	13,400	14,000	34.6%	4.5%
Tooele	26,200	26,800	27,100	27,300	28,200	28,300	28,100	28,100	27,800	27,800	6.1%	0.0%
Uintah	20,700	21,900	24,300	25,300	24,500	24,000	23,000	21,800	21,500	21,000	1.4%	-2.3%
Utah	220,000	228,000	235,000	242,000	247,000	250,000	253,000	258,000	262,000	267,000	21.4%	1.9%
Wasatch	8,650	8,900	8,750	9,050	9,200	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,800	10,000	15.6%	2.0%
Washington	26,400	27,700	29,400	30,700	32,600	35,700	39,100	41,300	43,000	45,100	70.8%	4.9%
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,050	2,100	2,100	7.7%	0.0%
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	154,000	155,000	155,000	157,000	157,000	158,000	159,000	9.7%	0.6%
TOTAL	1,474,000	1,516,000	1,559,000	1,596,000	1,624,000	1,645,000	1,665,000	1,680,000	1,695,000	1,715,000	16.4%	1.2%

* Preliminary
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Note: These estimates are different in some cases than others published in this newsletter.
This occurs because of different estimating techniques and sources.

Utah Economic and Demographic Projections

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget has released *1990 Economic and Demographic Projections*, a report showing population and employment projections to the year 2010 for the state of Utah, its regions and counties. New in this report are population projections by age group for all of the counties in Utah.

Utah is projected to have a population of 2,347,000 by the year 2010, an average annual growth rate of 1.6 percent based on the 1980 population of 1,474,000. While this rate of growth is significantly lower than Utah's annual rate of 2.5 percent from 1950 to 1980, it is still over twice the projected national rate for the same period. The annual rate of growth between now and 2010 is 1.5 percent, slightly less than the rate of growth for the eighties.

Utah is projected to continue to increase more rapidly than the nation primarily because of the state's high birth rate. The total fertility rate, a measure of births to women in childbearing age, has always been high in Utah relative to the nation. Utah's total fertility rate is currently 2.5 births per woman in childbearing age and this rate is assumed to remain relatively constant throughout the projection period. The national total fertility rate is 1.8.

Population growth and the related economic expansion are projected to occur in all parts of the state over the next 20 years. The growth, however, is not projected to occur evenly around the state. The population growth rate in six counties is projected to exceed the state average, while 23 counties will grow at or below the state average. Washington, Davis and Summit counties are projected to be the fastest growing counties during the next two decades. Table 2 provides population projections by county and multi-county district.

These projections are slightly lower on a state level (approximately 4 percent difference in the year 2010) than earlier projections published by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section. There are some multi-county districts, however, with higher population projections. The revisions occur because of new information about the economies and demographics of regions in the state. The Demographic and Economic Analysis section up-

dates these projections semi-annually to keep abreast of changes in the economy that will impact population change.

Net Migration

From 1988 to 2010, over 136,000 net in-migration is projected to occur in the state. However, the large increase in the labor force will create periods of out-migration during the next 20 years.

School Age Population

Although the school age population (ages 5 to 17) continues to increase, it is projected to grow at an average of less than one percent per year from 1988 through 1993. This is substantially less growth than the 3.2 percent annual rate of growth experienced from 1980 to 1987. The decline in fertility rates, the age structure of women in childbearing ages and the recent out-migration are responsible for this slow-down.

Utah's school age population is projected to peak in 1993 at 458,800 persons. After 1993, the school age population begins nine consecutive years of actual declines. Then in 2003, a new demographic growth cycle resumes.

Employment

Total employment in the state is projected to increase from 617,300 in 1980 to 1,225,000 in 2010. This increase of over 600,000 jobs represents an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. These projections indicate that the state will continue to move away from the mining, manufacturing and government base to trade and services as the dominant sectors in the Utah economy.

The industries that are expected to experience the fastest growth are machinery and electronic equipment, air transportation, transportation services, hotels and lodging, business services, and health services

How to Order a Report

1990 Economic and Demographic Projections sells for \$7.00 and can be ordered by calling (801) 538-1036.

Table 2
Utah Population Projections by County
1980 through 2010

Area	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	AARC* 1980-2010
Bear River MCD	93,350	105,400	114,300	117,600	120,800	128,700	140,800	1.4%
Box Elder	33,500	36,600	38,900	40,000	40,500	42,600	46,300	1.1%
Cache	57,700	66,700	73,400	75,400	77,900	83,600	91,900	1.6%
Rich	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,500	2,600	0.6%
Wasatch Front MCD	949,150	1,047,750	1,109,600	1,179,700	1,244,400	1,361,000	1,524,300	1.6%
Davis	148,000	170,000	194,900	212,400	229,300	255,100	289,600	2.3%
Morgan	4,950	5,450	5,800	6,100	6,500	7,500	8,600	1.9%
Salt Lake	625,000	689,000	718,600	760,600	799,500	874,500	979,400	1.5%
Tooele	26,200	28,300	28,500	30,400	32,000	35,000	39,200	1.4%
Weber	145,000	155,000	161,700	170,300	177,200	188,900	207,400	1.2%
Mountainland MCD	239,050	271,600	294,000	310,900	326,300	353,700	392,100	1.7%
Summit	10,400	12,400	14,000	15,200	16,300	18,200	20,800	2.3%
Utah	220,000	250,000	269,700	284,900	298,800	323,600	358,100	1.6%
Wasatch	8,650	9,200	10,300	10,800	11,200	11,900	13,200	1.4%
Central MCD	47,600	57,200	55,800	57,000	57,500	59,600	63,400	1.0%
Juab	5,550	6,250	5,800	5,900	5,950	6,200	6,600	0.6%
Millard	9,050	14,200	13,200	13,400	13,500	14,100	14,900	1.7%
Piute	1,350	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,800	1.0%
Sanpete	14,800	16,900	17,000	17,300	17,500	18,100	19,300	0.9%
Sevier	14,900	16,200	16,200	16,500	16,700	17,200	18,400	0.7%
Wayne	1,950	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,400	0.7%
Southwest MCD	56,050	68,900	80,100	85,400	93,600	103,700	115,500	2.4%
Beaver	4,400	5,050	5,000	5,450	5,550	5,900	6,350	1.2%
Garfield	3,700	4,050	4,200	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,950	1.0%
Iron	17,500	19,400	20,400	21,800	22,900	24,600	26,800	1.4%
Kane	4,050	4,700	5,100	5,550	5,900	6,400	7,100	1.9%
Washington	26,400	35,700	45,400	48,300	54,800	62,300	70,300	3.3%
Uintah Basin MCD	34,150	39,400	36,100	38,200	39,700	43,500	49,100	1.2%
Daggett	750	700	700	700	700	700	700	-0.2%
Duchesne	12,700	14,700	13,600	14,400	15,000	16,500	18,600	1.3%
Uintah	20,700	24,000	21,800	23,100	24,100	26,300	29,800	1.2%
Southeast MCD	54,650	54,750	53,100	53,400	53,200	56,600	61,700	0.4%
Carbon	22,400	23,400	22,200	22,300	22,200	23,500	25,800	0.5%
Emery	11,600	11,800	11,300	11,300	11,300	12,000	12,900	0.4%
Grand	8,250	7,050	6,600	6,700	6,800	7,300	8,000	-0.1%
San Juan	12,400	12,500	13,000	13,100	13,000	13,800	15,100	0.7%
Total	1,474,000	1,645,000	1,743,100	1,842,100	1,935,600	2,106,800	2,346,900	1.6%

* Annual Average Rate of Change.
Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

1988 Bureau of the Census City Population Estimates

The Bureau of the Census recently released 1988 population estimates for all incorporated cities in Utah. These estimates are produced every two years and are the only statewide series of city population data since the 1980 Census. An actual count of the population in these cities will take place in the 1990 Census this April.

Utah's Largest Cities

Salt Lake City remains the largest city in Utah even though its population declined from 163,034 in 1980 to 152,740 in 1988. The population in Salt Lake City peaked in 1960 and has dropped in each census since then. The population decline in Utah's central city follows a national trend of a movement away from central cities to the suburban fringes.

West Valley City is Utah's second largest with a population of 93,030. West Valley City incorporated in 1980 and has sustained healthy population growth since incorporating. Provo, Sandy City, and Ogden are the next largest cities, respectively.

Fastest Growing Cities

West Jordan is Utah's fastest growing city over 5,000 population. Since 1980, West Jordan's population has increased by nearly 23,000 residents, an 84 percent increase. Farmington, St. George, and South Jordan joined West Jordan to be the only cities over 5,000 population that have increased by over 50 percent since the 1980 Census.

For the most part, Utah's high growth cities are bedroom communities of the Salt Lake area. West Jordan, South Jordan, Riverton and Sandy City are all located in the southern portion of Salt Lake County. These cities, along with Farmington, Centerville, and Woods Cross in Davis County, are among Utah's fastest growing cities and have strong commuting ties to Salt Lake City. Table 4 shows Utah's fastest growing cities over 5,000.

Population Decline

Moab lost a higher percent of its population than any other city over 5,000 people. Moab's

population dropped from 5,333 in the 1980 Census to 4,090 in 1988, a 23 percent decline. Sunset, Washington Terrace, Salt Lake City, Price and Provo are the other cities over 5,000 population that have lost population since 1980.

Importance of these Estimates/Challenge Procedure

Because these Bureau of the Census city estimates are used to allocate both federal and state monies, cities have a vested interest in an accurate estimate. House Bill 82, now being considered in the Utah legislature, may change the allocation of local option sales tax to be based on these population estimates instead of the decennial census count. Consequently, local governments will benefit from informing the Census Bureau of problems with these estimates.

To challenge an estimate local governments must provide the Census Bureau with acceptable documentation that proves a revision is necessary. Municipalities can use records of building permits, utility hook-ups and other data sources to point out problems to the Bureau. The Utah Office of Planning and Budget recently mailed a copy of these estimates to every mayor in the state informing them of their cities estimate and information about challenging their estimate. Questions about these estimates can be answered by calling (801) 538-1036.

Table 3
Utah Population by City
1980 Census and 1988 Estimate

	1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change		1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change
UTAH	1,461,037	1,689,700	15.7%	Clinton	5,777	8,420	45.8%
BEAVER COUNTY	4,378	4,700	7.4%	Farmington	4,691	9,180	95.7%
Beaver	1,792	2,020	12.7%	Fruit Heights	2,728	4,490	64.6%
Milford	1,293	1,150	-11.1%	Kaysville	10,249	12,970	26.5%
Minersville	552	720	30.4%	Layton	26,403	36,660	38.8%
Balnc-Beaver	741	810	9.3%	North Salt Lake	5,548	6,720	21.1%
BOX ELDER COUNTY	33,222	38,400	15.6%	South Weber	1,575	2,120	34.6%
Bear River City	540	810	50.0%	Sunset	5,733	5,260	-8.3%
Brigham City	15,596	16,610	6.5%	Syracuse	3,702	4,960	34.0%
Corinne	512	610	19.1%	West Bountiful	3,556	4,900	37.8%
Deweyville	311	440	41.5%	West Point	2,170	3,150	45.2%
Elwood	481	610	26.8%	Woods Cross	4,263	5,640	32.3%
Fielding	325	420	29.2%	Balnc-Davis	11,217	12,280	9.5%
Garland	1,405	1,830	30.2%	DUCHESNE COUNTY	12,565	13,500	7.4%
Honeyville	915	1,320	44.3%	Altamont	247	240	-2.8%
Howell	176	200	13.6%	Duchesne	1,677	1,640	-2.2%
Mantua	484	670	38.4%	Myton	500	580	16.0%
Perry	1,084	1,440	32.8%	Roosevelt	3,842	4,280	11.4%
Plymouth	238	270	13.4%	Tabiona	152	160	5.3%
Portage	196	220	12.2%	Balnc-Duchesne	6,147	6,600	7.4%
Snowville	237	260	9.7%	EMERY COUNTY	11,451	11,300	-1.3%
Tremonton	3,464	4,930	42.3%	Castle Dale	1,910	1,880	-1.6%
Willard	1,241	1,310	5.6%	Clawson	88	100	13.6%
Balnc-Box Elder	6,017	6,450	7.2%	Cleveland	522	550	5.4%
CACHE COUNTY	57,176	66,800	16.8%	Elmo	300	330	10.0%
Amalga	323	390	20.7%	Emery	372	370	-0.5%
Clarkston	562	670	19.2%	Ferron	1,718	1,800	4.8%
Cornish	181	230	27.1%	Green River*	956	730	-23.6%
Hyde Park	1,495	2,190	46.5%	Hiawatha*	0	0	
Hyrum	3,952	5,030	27.3%	Huntington	2,316	2,190	-5.4%
Lewiston	1,438	1,630	13.4%	Orangeville	1,309	1,460	11.5%
Logan	26,844	28,180	5.0%	Balnc-Emery	1,960	1,890	-3.6%
Mendon	663	920	38.8%	GARFIELD COUNTY	3,673	4,100	11.6%
Millville	848	1,300	53.3%	Antimony	94	100	6.4%
Newton	623	750	20.4%	Boulder	113	150	32.7%
Nibley	1,036	1,530	47.7%	Cannonville	134	150	11.9%
North Logan	2,258	2,920	29.3%	Escalante	652	820	25.8%
Paradise	542	620	14.4%	Hatch	121	130	7.4%
Providence	2,675	3,420	27.9%	Henrieville	167	180	7.8%
Richmond	1,705	1,960	15.0%	Panquitch	1,343	1,400	4.2%
River Height	1,211	1,850	52.8%	Tropic	338	340	0.6%
Smithfield	4,993	6,330	26.8%	Balnc-Garfield	711	830	16.7%
Trenton	447	570	27.5%	GRAND COUNTY	8,241	6,500	-21.1%
Wellsville	1,952	2,630	34.7%	Castle Valley	239	200	-16.3%
Balnc-Cache	3,428	3,680	7.4%	Green River*	92	70	-23.9%
CARBON COUNTY	22,179	21,600	-2.6%	Moab	5,333	4,090	-23.3%
East Carbon	1,942	1,580	-18.6%	Balnc-Grand	2,577	2,140	-17.0%
Helper	2,724	2,610	-4.2%	IRON COUNTY	17,349	19,200	10.7%
Hiawatha*	249	210	-15.7%	Brian Head	77	110	42.9%
Price	9,086	8,640	-4.9%	Cedar City	10,972	12,020	9.6%
Scofield	105	100	-4.8%	Enoch	678	960	41.6%
Sunnyside	611	490	-19.8%	Kanarraville	255	290	13.7%
Wellington	1,406	1,540	9.5%	Paragonah	310	330	6.5%
Balnc-Carbon	6,056	6,430	6.2%	Parowan	1,836	1,850	0.8%
DAGGETT COUNTY	769	700	-9.0%	Balnc-Iron	3,221	3,640	13.0%
Manila	272	250	-8.1%	JUAB COUNTY	5,530	5,700	3.1%
Balnc-Daggett	497	450	-9.5%	Eureka	670	540	-19.4%
DAVIS COUNTY	146,540	184,800	26.1%	Levan	453	490	8.2%
Bountiful	32,877	34,000	3.4%	Mona	536	560	4.5%
Centerville	8,069	11,440	41.8%	Nephi	3,285	3,580	9.0%
Clearfield	17,982	22,610	25.7%	Balnc-Juab	586	530	-9.6%

Table 3 Con't
Utah Population by City
1980 Census and 1988 Estimate

	1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change		1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change
KANE COUNTY	4,024	4,900	21.8%	Moroni	1,086	1,200	10.5%
Alton	75	80	6.7%	Mount Pleasant	2,049	2,210	7.9%
Big Water	154	170	10.4%	Spring City	671	860	28.2%
Glendale	237	230	-3.0%	Sterling	199	220	10.6%
Kanab	2,148	2,960	37.8%	Wales	153	170	11.1%
Orderville	423	440	4.0%	Balnc-Sanpete	1,608	1,850	15.0%
Balnc-Kane	987	1,020	3.3%	SEVIER COUNTY	14,727	15,200	3.2%
MILLARD COUNTY	8,970	12,300	37.1%	Annabella	463	510	10.2%
Delta	1,930	2,900	50.3%	Aurora	874	940	7.6%
Fillmore	2,083	2,600	24.8%	Elsinore	612	690	12.7%
Hinckley	464	690	48.7%	Glenwood	447	460	2.9%
Holden	364	550	51.1%	Joseph	217	190	-12.4%
Kanosh	435	510	17.2%	Koosharem	183	170	-7.1%
Leamington	113	190	68.1%	Monroe	1,476	1,700	15.2%
Lynndyl	90	130	44.4%	Redmond	619	700	13.1%
Meadow	265	310	17.0%	Richfield	5,482	5,610	2.3%
Oak City	389	740	90.2%	Salina	1,992	1,950	-2.1%
Scipio	257	360	40.1%	Sigurd	386	430	11.4%
Balnc-Millard	2,580	3,320	28.7%	Balnc-Sevier	1,976	1,850	-6.4%
MORGAN COUNTY	4,917	5,400	9.8%	SUMMIT COUNTY	10,198	13,800	35.3%
Morgan City	1,896	2,010	6.0%	Coalville	1,031	1,470	42.6%
Balnc-Morgan	3,021	3,390	12.2%	Francis	371	300	-19.1%
PIUTE COUNTY	1,329	1,400	5.3%	Henefer	547	620	13.3%
Circleville	445	400	-10.1%	Kamas	1,064	1,610	51.3%
Junction	151	170	12.6%	Oakley	470	540	14.9%
Kingston	146	150	2.7%	Park City*	2,823	4,860	72.2%
Marysvale	359	350	-2.5%	Balnc-Summit	3,892	4,400	13.1%
Balnc-Piute	228	330	44.7%	TOOELE COUNTY	26,033	28,700	10.2%
RICH COUNTY	2,100	2,000	-4.8%	Grantsville	4,419	5,170	17.0%
Garden City	259	250	-3.5%	Ophir	42	50	19.0%
Laketown	271	230	-15.1%	Rush Valley	356	390	9.6%
Randolph	659	630	-4.4%	Stockton	437	460	5.3%
Woodruff	222	230	3.6%	Tooele	14,335	15,380	7.3%
Balnc-Rich	689	660	-4.2%	Vernon	181	190	5.0%
SALT LAKE COUNTY	619,066	720,000	16.3%	Wendover	1,099	1,650	50.1%
Alta	381	480	26.0%	Balnc-Tooele	5,164	5,410	4.8%
Bluffdale	1,300	2,450	88.5%	UINTAH COUNTY	20,506	22,300	8.7%
Draper	5,521	6,080	10.1%	Ballard	558	550	-1.4%
Midvale	10,146	11,320	11.6%	Naples	1,502	1,540	2.5%
Murray	25,750	29,670	15.2%	Vernal	7,177	7,340	2.3%
Riverton	7,032	10,410	48.0%	Balnc-Uintah	11,269	12,870	14.2%
Salt Lake City	163,034	152,740	-6.3%	UTAH COUNTY	218,106	242,700	11.3%
Sandy City	52,210	73,120	40.0%	Alpine	2,649	3,650	37.8%
South Jordan	7,492	12,470	66.4%	American Fork	13,545	15,390	13.6%
South Salt Lake	10,413	12,800	22.9%	Cedar Fort	269	380	41.3%
West Jordan	27,327	50,140	83.5%	Cedar Hills	571	790	38.4%
West Valley City	72,509	93,030	28.3%	Elk Ridge	381	700	83.7%
Balnc-Salt Lake	235,951	265,290	12.4%	Genola	630	750	19.0%
SAN JUAN COUNTY	12,253	11,600	-5.3%	Goshin	582	650	11.7%
Blanding	3,118	3,040	-2.5%	Highland	2,435	4,850	99.2%
Monticello	1,929	1,860	-3.6%	Lehi	6,848	8,250	20.5%
Balnc-San Juan	7,206	6,700	-7.0%	Lindon	2,796	4,120	47.4%
SANPETE COUNTY	14,620	16,400	12.2%	Mapleton	2,726	3,380	24.0%
Centerfield	653	720	10.3%	Orem	52,399	64,420	22.9%
Ephraim	2,810	3,050	8.5%	Payson	8,246	9,780	18.6%
Fairview	916	1,140	24.5%	Pleasant Grove	10,833	13,850	27.9%
Fayette	165	160	-3.0%	Provo	74,111	73,250	-1.2%
Fountain Green	578	710	22.8%	Salem	2,233	2,770	24.0%
Gunnison	1,255	1,390	10.8%	Santaquin	2,175	2,700	24.1%
Manti	2,080	2,200	5.8%	Spanish Fork	9,825	11,150	13.5%
Mayfield	397	520	31.0%	Springville	12,101	13,500	11.6%

Table 3 Con't
Utah Population by City
1980 Census and 1988 Estimate

	1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change		1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change
Woodland Hill	60	80	33.3%	Virgin	169	260	53.8%
Balnc-Utah	12,691	8,290	-34.7%	Washington	3,092	4,660	50.7%
WASATCH COUNTY	8,523	9,900	16.2%	Balnc-Washington	1,492	1,980	32.7%
Charleston	320	370	15.6%	WAYNE COUNTY	1,911	2,100	9.9%
Heber	4,362	4,910	12.6%	Bicknell	296	360	21.6%
Midway	1,194	1,490	24.8%	Loa	364	440	20.9%
Park City*	0	0		Lyman	184	200	8.7%
Wallsburg	239	310	29.7%	Torrey	140	130	-7.1%
Balnc-Wasatch	2,408	2,820	17.1%	Balnc-Wayne	927	970	4.6%
WASHINGTON COUNTY	26,065	43,500	66.9%	WEBER COUNTY	144,616	160,200	10.8%
Enterprise	905	1,010	11.6%	Farr West	1,451	1,670	15.1%
Hildale	1,009	1,780	76.4%	Harrisville	1,371	2,670	94.7%
Hurricane	2,361	3,870	63.9%	Huntsville	577	630	9.2%
Ivins	600	1,460	143.3%	North Ogden	9,309	11,310	21.5%
La Verkin	1,174	2,070	76.3%	Ogden	64,407	66,320	3.0%
Leeds	218	240	10.1%	Plain City	2,379	2,960	24.4%
New Harmony	117	140	19.7%	Pleasant View	3,983	4,800	20.5%
Rockville	156	250	60.3%	Riverdale	6,031	7,260	20.4%
St. George	13,146	22,970	74.7%	Roy	19,694	24,830	26.1%
Santa Clara	1,091	1,970	80.6%	South Ogden	11,366	12,310	8.3%
Springdale	258	390	51.2%	Uintah	439	420	-4.3%
Toquerville	277	450	62.5%	Washington Terrace	8,212	7,630	-7.1%
				Balnc-Weber	15,397	17,390	12.9%

* Split by county boundaries.
** Totals may not add because of rounding.
*** These county estimates are different than those published elsewhere in this newsletter. This occurs because of different estimating techniques and sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 4
Fastest Growing Cities Over 5,000 Population
1980 to 1988

	1980 Census	1988 Estimate	Percent Change
1 West Jordan	27,327	50,140	83.5%
2 Farmington	5,062	9,180	81.4%
3 St. George	13,146	22,970	74.7%
4 South Jordan	7,492	12,470	66.4%
5 Riverton	7,032	10,410	48.0%
6 Clinton	5,777	8,420	45.8%
7 Centerville	8,069	11,440	41.8%
8 Sandy City	52,210	73,120	40.0%
9 Layton	26,403	36,660	38.8%
10 Woods Cross	4,263	5,640	32.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

State of Utah Economic and Revenue Forecast

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission recently released fiscal year 1990 and 1991 revenue estimates. Accompanying the revenue figures are the estimates of important economic indicators for 1989 and 1990. These estimates are made four times a year to coincide with the general legislative session and preparation and monitoring of the state budget. In mid-February these estimates will once again be updated.

1989 Economic Performance

Utah's economy performed very well in 1989. Net new jobs measured 31,900, the second largest growth during the 1980's. Unemployment fell to the lowest annual rate of the decade at 4.7 percent. Total wages, personal income and retail sales all grew at faster rates than in 1988. Retail sales showed a healthy 8.3 percent growth and consumer sentiment increased by two points. Over all, 1989 was the second strongest economic performance of the decade.

An important part of 1989's robust economy was the companies that chose to expand operations in Utah. Although there were many, some of the more visible include McDonnell Douglas, Eastern Airlines, Holiday Inn, US West, Marriott Travelers Service, NCR, Sears and Penney's.

The unfavorable economic news during the year was limited. Out-migration, although significantly lower than in 1988, continued for the sixth straight year. In addition, Grubb and Ellis, Signetics, Castle Gate Mining, Fort Douglas, Thrifty Drug, Beehive International, Rio Algom Mining, American Greetings, Western Savings of Arizona and Hecla Silver Mining Company closed their Utah operations. Despite these closures and layoffs and contractions at some other Utah companies, net new jobs increased by nearly five percent.

Outlook for 1990

The Utah economy is expected to be healthy in 1990, but not as strong as 1989. The state has no major economic events on the horizon that point to a stronger year in 1990 than in 1989. Population,

employment, and wages should all increase moderately in 1990. Nonresidential construction will improve because of declining mortgage rates and plans to construct new office buildings, a sports arena and winter olympic facilities. Companies will continue to be attracted to Utah's youthful population and educated workforce. In addition, the state's economic performance during both 1988 and 1989 suggests that Utah's economy has adjusted to the restructuring of natural resource industries and 1990 will be a good year.

The downside will be the likelihood of declining oil prices and production, lower corporate profits and lower real defense spending. Out-migration is expected to occur again, albeit at half the amount of 1989. Actual and estimated economic indicators are shown in Table 5.

Revenue Estimates

Because of Utah's economic strength during 1988 and 1989, fiscal year 1989 tax collections were up significantly. The general, uniform school, and transportation funds as well as mineral lease payments jumped up 13.4 percent. Tax collections increased because of firm growth in manufacturing, trade and services as well as expansion of new and existing firms in prominent areas such as telecommunications, aerospace and computer and bio-medical technologies. The state also received one-time mineral lease and inheritance tax windfalls as well as increased collections from higher profits and bonus payments at Kennecott and Geneva.

Although the economy showed strength in 1989 and is expected to perform well in 1990, tax collections in fiscal year 1990 are expected to be less than the previous year. Income tax cuts, a reduction in the sales tax rate, declining oil prices and production, a softening of some commodity prices, slower export growth, lower real defense spending and fewer anticipated windfalls in inheritance tax and mineral lease payments all point to more modest collections. In fiscal year 1990, the general fund, uniform school fund, transportation fund and mineral lease payments are forecast to decrease by 0.3 percent. Table 6 shows these revenue estimates along with forecasts for fiscal year 1991.

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

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1987 Actual	1988 Actual	1989 Estimate	1990 Estimate	% CHG 87-88	% CHG 88-89	% CHG 89-90
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	4,524.3	4,880.6	5,235.1	5,565.8	7.9	7.3	6.3
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	3,853.7	4,024.4	4,142.7	4,226.8	4.4	2.9	2.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,513.7	2,598.4	2,669.8	2,739.1	3.4	2.7	2.6
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	455.5	493.8	509.9	515.3	8.4	3.3	1.1
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	265.2	261.5	256.2	250.5	-1.4	-2.0	-2.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	450.9	530.1	585.3	611.5	17.6	10.4	4.5
U.S. Industrial Production	1967=100	129.8	137.2	141.4	143.2	5.7	3.1	1.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	16.5	18.2	19.2	19.2	10.3	5.5	0.0
Utah Energy Off. Oil Production	Million Barrels	35.8	33.0	28.3	24.3	-7.8	-14.2	-14.1
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	120.0	489.0	489.0	489.0	307.5	0.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.5	14.9	14.7	3.3	-3.9	-1.3
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	226.4	232.5	234.5	248.1	2.7	0.9	5.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	133.8	140.4	145.0	151.0	4.9	3.3	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	58.3	60.7	62.6	64.0	4.1	3.1	2.2
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.3	5.7	5.5	6.5	-21.9	-3.5	18.2
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	495.2	413.0	440.0	469.0	-16.6	6.5	6.6
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	413.4	272.1	350.0	400.0	-34.2	28.6	14.3
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	6,982	7,376	7,985	8,348	5.6	8.3	4.5
Utah Gross Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	12,189	13,018	13,859	14,433	6.8	6.5	4.1
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. Population	Millions	244.0	246.4	248.8	251.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	90.6	93.7	93.1	92.6	3.4	-0.6	-0.5
Utah Population	Thousands	1,680.0	1,695.0	1,715.0	1,737.0	0.9	1.2	1.3
Utah Migration	Thousands	(11.7)	(11.5)	(6.3)	(4.0)	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	77.9	80.0	82.3	81.9	2.7	2.9	-0.5
PROFITS AND PRICES								
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	266.8	306.8	285.8	297.6	15.0	-6.8	4.1
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.9	14.7	18.1	16.3	-17.6	22.8	-10.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.1	95.4	95.5	97.7	-1.8	0.1	2.3
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	0.82	1.21	1.25	1.05	47.6	3.3	-16.0
U.S. Steel Melting Scrap Price	\$ Per Long Ton	85.8	109.0	107.6	100.0	27.1	-1.2	-7.1
Utah Energy Off. Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.2	14.2	18.6	16.8	-17.4	31.0	-9.7
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.7	22.9	25.1	25.6	-10.9	9.6	2.0
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	113.6	118.3	124.0	128.6	4.1	4.8	3.7
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	117.4	121.3	126.4	131.7	3.3	4.2	4.2
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	2,863.2	3,009.5	3,122.0	3,348.1	5.1	3.7	7.2
U.S. Real Money Supply (M2)	Billion 1982\$	2,438.8	2,481.0	2,469.9	2,542.2	1.7	-0.4	2.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.66	7.57	9.22	8.17	13.7	21.8	-11.4
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.20	9.32	10.85	10.00	13.7	16.4	-7.8
U.S. Prime Less GNP Inflation	Percent	5.10	6.02	6.65	5.80	18.0	10.5	-12.8
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.78	6.67	8.11	7.56	15.4	21.6	-6.8
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.58	8.96	8.45	8.23	4.4	-5.7	-2.6
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.30	9.29	10.10	9.86	-0.1	8.7	-2.4
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	102.20	105.58	108.58	110.29	3.3	2.8	1.6
U.S. Unit Labor Cost Indexes	1977=100	174.2	178.8	186.9	194.3	2.6	4.5	4.0
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	3,777.6	4,064.5	4,423.8	4,717.6	7.6	8.8	6.6
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	640.3	660.1	692.0	715.5	3.1	4.8	3.4
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	18,015	18,590	19,079	19,560	3.2	2.6	2.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	11,535	12,271	13,203	13,995	6.4	7.6	6.0
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	19,366	20,604	22,200	23,550	6.4	7.7	6.1

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 6
Revenue Estimates
November 1989

	FY88 Actual	FY89 Actual	Change	% Chg.	Nov. FY90 Estimate	Change	% Chg.	Nov. FY91 Estimate	Change	% Chg.
General Fund										
Sales Tax	616,228	666,943	50,715	8.2	695,000	28,057	4.2	720,000	25,000	3.6
Liquor Profits	15,918	15,984	66	0.4	15,700	(284)	-1.8	15,400	(300)	-1.9
Insurance Premiums	28,223	26,406	(1,817)	-6.4	29,000	2,594	9.8	30,800	1,800	6.2
Beer, Cig., & Tobacco	29,153	30,730	1,577	5.4	31,000	270	0.9	30,000	(1,000)	-3.2
Oil Occupation Tax	25,513	23,198	(2,315)	-9.1	21,000	(2,198)	-9.5	19,000	(2,000)	-9.5
Metal Occupation Tax	3,643	4,936	1,293	35.5	4,000	(936)	-19.0	4,000	0	0.0
Inheritance Tax	3,443	9,766	6,323	183.6	3,000	(6,766)	-69.3	4,000	1,000	33.3
Investment Income	10,688	19,236	8,548	80.0	17,000	(2,236)	-11.6	17,500	500	2.9
Other	26,464	27,437	973	3.7	30,000	2,563	9.3	30,400	400	1.3
Property & Energy Credits	(1,152)	(1,396)	(244)	21.2	(3,700)	(2,304)	165.0	(3,700)	0	0.0
Subtotal	758,121	823,240	65,119	8.6	842,000	18,760	2.3	867,400	25,400	3.0
Uniform School Fund										
Income Tax Collections	635,319	615,156	(20,163)	NA	647,000	31,844	NA	693,000	46,000	NA
Income Tax Accruals	(104,800)	33,758	138,558	NA	0	(33,758)	NA	0	0	NA
Sept89 Income Tax Cut	0	0	0	NA	(35,200)	(35,200)	NA	(37,000)	(1,800)	NA
Sept89 Income Tax Cut Accrual	0	(12,400)	(12,400)	NA	12,400	24,800	NA	0	0	NA
Subtotal Income Tax	530,519	636,514	105,995	20.0	624,200	(12,314)	-1.9	656,000	31,800	5.1
Corporate Franchise Tax	79,103	92,979	13,876	17.5	90,000	(2,979)	-3.2	90,000	0	0.0
Permanent Fund Interest	2,075	3,110	1,035	49.9	3,500	390	12.5	3,900	400	11.4
Gross Receipts Tax	4,498	2,814	(1,684)	-37.4	4,000	1,186	42.1	4,500	500	12.5
Other	9,850	13,749	3,899	39.6	14,800	1,051	7.6	10,900	(3,900)	-26.4
Subtotal	626,045	749,166	123,121	19.7	736,500	(12,666)	-1.7	765,300	28,800	3.9
Total Both Funds	1,384,166	1,572,406	188,240	13.6	1,578,500	6,094	0.4	1,632,700	54,200	3.4
Transportation Fund										
Motor Fuel Tax	129,370	131,220	1,850	1.4	133,000	1,780	1.4	135,000	2,000	1.5
Special Fuel Tax	27,554	29,305	1,751	6.4	31,000	1,695	5.8	32,100	1,100	3.5
Other	35,524	36,891	1,367	3.8	37,400	509	1.4	37,900	500	1.3
Subtotal	192,448	197,416	4,968	2.6	201,400	3,984	2.0	205,000	3,600	1.8
Total All Funds	1,576,614	1,769,822	193,208	12.3	1,779,900	10,078	0.6	1,837,700	57,800	3.2
Mineral Lease Payments	28,836	50,800	21,964	76.2	34,900	(15,900)	-31.3	34,300	(600)	-1.7
Grand Total	1,605,450	1,820,622	215,172	13.4	1,814,800	(5,822)	-0.3	1,872,000	57,200	3.2

- 1) Certain funds represent expenses incurred and revenues earned for a given year although such expenses and revenues were not actually paid or received in cash. For example, the FY89 income tax includes \$27.8 million from an overwithholding reserve AND \$5.958 million in undistributed rebate monies; whereas, FY88 income taxes were reduced by \$27.8 million for the reserve account and by \$77 million for income tax rebates.
- 2) The July 1988 special session reduced income taxes by 11.5%, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1988. Tax rates were cut by 5% and 1/3 of the federal deduction was restored. This amounted to \$35 and \$38MM respectively. 11.5% = ((35+38)/635.3). A \$71MM rebate was also approved in the July88 session.
- 3) As a result of the September 1989 special session of the Legislature, FY90 income taxes were reduced a total of \$35.2 million or 5.7% = (35.2/615.156). The components of this reduction include:
 - a) Income tax rates were cut across the board by 2%. The top rate was reduced from 7.35% to 7.2%. This will amount to a \$14 million reduction in FY90. However, since the cut was retroactive to January 1, 1989, the State will accrue an overwithholding liability of \$12.4 million for FY89.
 - b) FY90 income taxes were also reduced during the special session by \$21 million because the Legislature raised the deductibility of federal taxes, that could be claimed against state income taxes, from 33.3% to 50%.
 - c) FY90 income taxes were further reduced by \$3.5 million due to legislative action which increased the retirement exemption from \$6 thousand to \$7.5 thousand.
 - d) Finally, income taxes were RAISED by \$3.3 million due to a legislative decision to start taxing state employee pensioners.
- 4) The general fund sales tax rate drops to 4.984375% from 5.09375% as of Jan. 1, 1990; or 2.15%. The overall rate drops to 5.0%, but 1/64ths of this goes to fund the winter olympics.

1990 Economic Report to the Governor

The fourth annual *Economic Report to the Governor* is now available. The 1990 report reviews the significant economic and demographic trends affecting Utah during 1989 and provides an outlook for 1990. The report covers trends in employment, wages, personal income, energy prices, tax revenues, population and demographics. Also included this year are special chapters on agriculture, occupations, and business and household taxes.

Because 1990 marked the beginning of a new decade, this year's report highlighted several significant economic events that occurred during the eighties:

1. Annual average employment growth was slower than any decade since the 1930's.
2. Real average annual wages declined 4.9 percent.
3. A major restructuring of the Utah economy, characterized by a shift from the goods-producing sector to the service-producing. This shift took place largely because of substantial gains in jobs in the service sector (over 67,000) and a significant drop in jobs in the construction and mining sectors (14,000).
4. The shutdown and reopening of two of Utah's industrial giants, Kennecott Copper and Geneva Steel.
5. The emergence of the travel, recreation and tourism industries as major contributors to the economy, contributing about 8 percent of all jobs.
6. Growth in school enrollments of 27 percent, the largest increase in the nation.
7. A decade of out-migration that was preceded by a decade of substantial in-migration. Net out-migration is 24,000 thus far in the eighties, while net in-migration was over 150,000 during the seventies.
8. The decline of Utah's fertility rate from 3.2 children per woman to approximately 2.5 after 20 years of virtually no change.
9. Major flooding and mudslide problems from 1983 to 1987 creating a substantial economic impact.
10. The emergence of high technology industries in Utah. High tech firms now employ over 34,000 Utah workers.

State Economic Coordinating Committee

The *Economic Report to the Governor* represents a joint effort between several state agencies which form the State Economic Coordinating Committee. The committee was formed in 1986 at the request of Governor Bangerter. The purpose of the committee is to promote better economic data and analysis of economic issues.

The committee consists of the following state agencies: Office of Planning and Budget; Department of Employment Security; Department of Community and Economic Development; Tax Commission; Energy Office and the University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research. First Security Bank Corporation also participates on the committee and contributes to the Economic Report.

Copies of the Report

The *Economic Report to the Governor* can be purchased for \$10.00 from the Utah Office of Planning and Budget. Those interested in a copy of the report should call (801) 538-1036.



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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 twenty-two 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
Utah Economic Development Corporation	Kathy Loveland	328-8824
Utah Dept. of Community and Economic Development	Randy Rogers	538-3406
Utah Foundation	Bruce Bailey	364-1837