



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 11, Number 3

1990 Census

Summary Tape File 3A

questionnaire that was mailed to one in six households in the United States. STF-3A, the first file in STF-3, provides economic and social characteristics of the population to the block group geographic level.

Currently, the Utah State Data Center has four-page profiles (in hard copy) available from STF-3A. These profiles -- available for the state, counties and cities -- were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. For those in need of data below the city-level (i.e., for census tracts or block groups), or in electronic form, the information should be available in July or August.

STF-3A contains 1990 data for the following geographic areas: the state, counties, census county divisions (CCDs), places, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNAs), and block groups as well as metropolitan areas (MSAs), urbanized areas, and American Indian and Alaskan Native areas.

STF-3B will provide sample data summarized for 5-digit ZIP Codes within each state. This data will not be released until late 1992/early 1993. STF-3C will provide sample data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. STF-3D, the last file from STF-3, will provide data for congressional districts.

In addition to STF-3, STF-4 will provide the same sample data with much greater subject detail.

The U.S. Census Bureau has released the first file from the 1990 Census sample data. Information on Summary Tape File 3 (STF-3) is from the long-form

But because of the greater delineations of data, STF-4 will not provide data below the census tract level. STF-4 should be released in late 1992.

Data users should note that since STFs 3 and 4 are based on a sample, they may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. These sample data are also subject to sampling error and other limitations. For those users needing only demographic data, STF-1 would provide the necessary information. This first file, released in June of 1991, provides the 100-percent count data from the short-form questionnaire.

Table 1 provides a listing of some of the data items available on the summary tape files, both from the 100-percent and sample components.

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STF-3A for Utah and the U.S.

Table 2 presents social and economic characteristics for Utah and the United States. According to the census sample results, about 85.1% of persons 25 years old and over in Utah had at least a high school degree; this compares with 75.2% for the U.S. Furthermore, 22.3% of Utahns 25 years old and over had at least a bachelor's degree, while 20.3% did for the nation as a whole.

Utah's poverty rate in 1989 was lower than that for the nation -- 11.4% for persons in Utah compared to 13.1% for the U.S. The poverty rate for families was also lower for Utah -- 8.6% for Utah versus 10% for the U.S.

Utah had a higher labor force participation rate than the U.S.: 68% in 1990 for Utah; 65.3% for the U.S. The same was true for Utah's males (77.8%

vs. 74.4%), females (58.6% vs. 56.8%) and females with children 6-17 years old (76.2% vs. 75.0%). Women in Utah with children under the age of 6 had a lower labor force participation rate than their U.S. counterparts -- 57% and 59.7%, respectively.

STF-3A for Utah's Counties

Table 3 presents selected STF-3A data for counties in Utah. As was stated previously, four-page profiles are available from the Utah State Data Center for counties and cities in Utah.

According to results from the 1990 Census sample questionnaire, Summit County had the highest 1989 income in three income measures: median household income, \$36,756; median family income, \$40,162; and per capita income, \$16,739. San Juan County had the lowest income in the three categories presented in Table 2: median household

(continued page 4)

Table 1: 1990 Census Content
100-Percent Component (STFs 1 & 2)

Population

Sex
Age
Detailed Race
Hispanic Origin
Household Relationship
Marital Status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure: owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

Sample Component (STFs 3 & 4)

Population

Social Characteristics:
Education -- enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry to U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran Status

Economic Characteristics:

Income in 1989
Poverty status in 1989
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

* The items listed in this table are only a portion of the many data items available from the summary tape files. For a complete listing, please contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Table 2
1990 Social and Economic Characteristics for Utah

	1990			1980			1980-90 Change Utah	1980-90 Change U.S.
	Utah	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Percent of Total	Utah	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Percent of Total		
Educational Attainment (for persons 25 years and over)								
High School Graduate & higher	764,006	85.1%	75.2%	563,832	80.0%	66.5%	35.5%	35.4%
Bachelor's Degree or higher	199,753	22.3%	20.3%	140,102	19.9%	16.2%	42.6%	49.9%
Labor Force (16 years+)								
Total	784,501	68.0%	65.3%	626,709	64.3%	62.0%	25.2%	18.0%
Males	438,899	77.8%	74.4%	379,746	79.8%	75.1%	15.6%	11.5%
Females	345,602	58.6%	56.8%	246,963	49.5%	49.1%	39.9%	26.9%
with Children 6-17	84,474	76.2%	75.0%	55,339	64.5%	63.0%	52.6%	15.3%
with Children under 6	76,130	57.0%	59.7%	49,346	37.4%	45.7%	54.3%	46.2%

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women	Utah 1990	Utah 1980	Percent Change	U.S. 1990	U.S. 1980	Percent Change	Utah-U.S. 1990
Women 15-24 years	311	426	-27.0%	305	317	-3.8%	6
Women 25-34 years	1,961	2,088	-6.1%	1,330	1,476	-9.9%	631
Women 35-44 years	2,961	3,515	-15.8%	1,960	2,639	-25.7%	1001

	1989			1979			1980-90 Change Utah	1980-90 Change U.S.
	Utah	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Percent of Total	Utah	Utah Percent of Total	U.S. Percent of Total		
Poverty Status								
U.S. Average Poverty Threshold								
For Family of Four	\$12,674	---	---	\$7,412	---	---	---	71.0%
Real 1989 Dollars*	\$12,674	---	---	\$12,423	---	---	---	2.0%
All Persons	192,415	11.4%	13.1%	148,005	10.3%	12.4%	30.0%	15.9%
Persons 65 Years and Older	12,682	8.8%	12.8%	12,367	11.8%	14.8%	2.5%	5.6%
Related Persons Under 18	75,504	12.2%	17.9%	56,986	10.7%	16.0%	32.5%	11.3%
Related Persons Under 5	26,564	15.8%	20.1%	---	---	---	---	---
Unrelated Persons	55,232	30.6%	24.2%	42,527	30.3%	25.1%	29.9%	29.3%
All Families	35,443	8.6%	10.0%	27,133	7.7%	9.6%	30.6%	12.6%
with children under 18	29,006	11.5%	14.9%	21,590	9.7%	13.2%	34.3%	18.5%
with children under 5	18,167	14.7%	18.3%	---	---	---	---	---
Female Householder Families	14,210	30.3%	31.1%	9,372	28.0%	30.3%	51.6%	30.0%
with children under 18	13,234	38.9%	42.3%	8,790	35.7%	40.3%	50.6%	29.0%
with children under 5	7,485	57.1%	57.4%	---	---	---	---	---
with children under 6	---	---	---	5,686	51.9%	55.6%	---	---
Median Household Income	\$29,470	---	\$30,056	\$17,671	---	\$16,841	66.8%	78.5%
Real Median Household Income*	\$29,470	---	\$30,056	\$29,617	---	\$28,226	-0.5%	6.5%
Per Capita Income	\$11,029	---	\$14,420	\$6,305	---	\$7,298	74.9%	97.6%
Real Per Capita Income*	\$11,029	---	\$14,420	\$10,567	---	\$12,232	4.4%	17.9%
Median Family Income	\$33,246	---	\$35,225	\$20,024	---	\$19,917	39.8%	76.9%
Real Median Family Income*	\$33,246	---	\$35,225	\$33,561	---	\$33,381	-0.9%	5.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

*Real monetary figures are shown in 1989 dollars.

income, \$17,289; median family income, \$19,183; and per capita income, \$5,907.

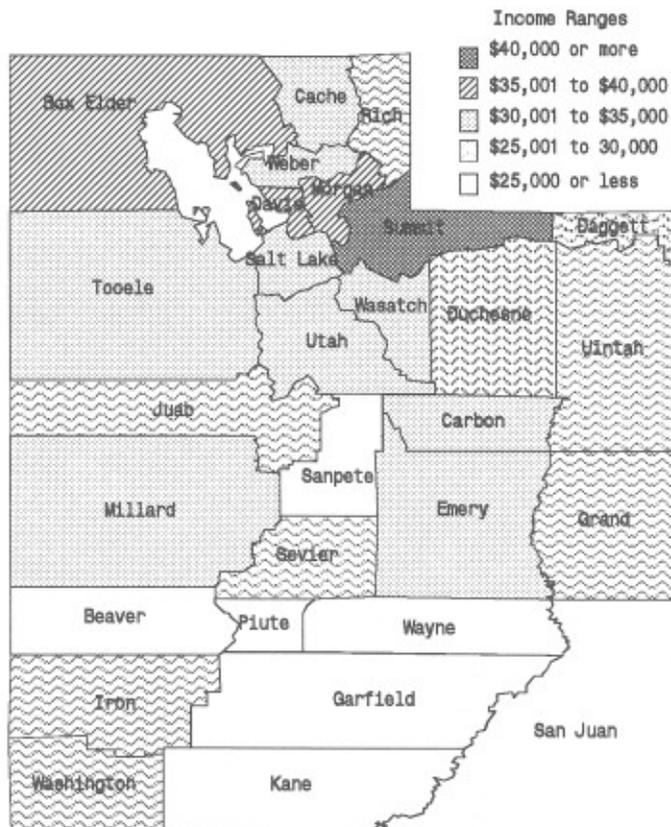
Figure 1 provides median family income for counties by five income ranges. Summit is the sole county with a median family income in the "\$40,000 or more" category.

In addition to 1989 income, the sample taken for the 1990 Census also produced poverty status and rates in 1989. Davis County, with a poverty rate for persons of 7.1%, was the lowest among Utah's counties. Not surprisingly, Summit County had the lowest rate of poverty for families -- 5.1%. San Juan County had the highest poverty rates for both persons and families, 36.4% and 33.1%, respectively.

Table 3 also provides educational attainment statistics for counties in Utah. In 1990, Summit County had the highest percentage of persons 25 years old and over who were at least high school graduates -- 91.6%. The same county also had the highest percentage of persons (25+) who had at least a bachelor's degree -- 32.9%. With only 59.7% of its measured population having at least a high school degree, San Juan County had the lowest percentage of high school graduates. Juab County had the smallest percentage of adults (25+) with a college degree -- 8.8%.

Those needing additional statistics from STF-3A should contact the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

Figure 1
1989 Median Family Income
by County



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

Table 3
1990 Census of Population and Housing
Selected Social and Economic Characteristics by County

County	Income in 1989			Poverty Status in 1989		Educational Attainment	
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Persons (% below Poverty Level)	Families	Percent H.S. grad or higher	Percent B.S. degree or higher
Beaver	\$21,092	\$25,000	\$8,558	13.4%	10.6%	83.4%	9.0%
Box Elder	\$33,468	\$36,648	\$11,045	7.2%	5.7%	83.6%	17.6%
Cache	\$26,949	\$31,562	\$9,544	13.6%	8.7%	89.3%	30.0%
Carbon	\$25,555	\$31,208	\$10,225	14.4%	12.9%	74.3%	12.5%
Daggett	\$22,941	\$26,167	\$9,575	14.8%	10.5%	75.4%	11.7%
Davis	\$35,108	\$38,050	\$11,611	7.1%	5.5%	89.9%	23.5%
Duchesne	\$23,653	\$26,491	\$8,197	18.7%	15.6%	74.8%	11.8%
Emery	\$30,525	\$34,401	\$9,257	10.5%	9.7%	82.4%	10.4%
Garfield	\$21,160	\$23,701	\$8,248	14.8%	11.4%	79.9%	15.0%
Grand	\$21,695	\$26,500	\$9,899	14.6%	11.7%	79.9%	15.4%
Iron	\$23,185	\$27,283	\$8,539	16.8%	12.4%	85.8%	21.9%
Juab	\$23,569	\$27,342	\$8,332	10.6%	7.3%	77.3%	8.8%
Kane	\$21,134	\$24,904	\$8,721	16.3%	13.3%	82.5%	11.8%
Millard	\$26,376	\$30,342	\$8,574	14.0%	10.0%	84.9%	15.9%
Morgan	\$33,274	\$36,105	\$10,448	8.6%	6.9%	90.1%	19.0%
Piute	\$19,125	\$22,273	\$8,160	21.0%	16.9%	79.8%	12.5%
Rich	\$24,940	\$28,333	\$8,610	14.0%	11.4%	81.8%	15.1%
Salt Lake	\$30,149	\$34,699	\$12,222	9.9%	7.7%	85.3%	23.8%
San Juan	\$17,289	\$19,183	\$5,907	36.4%	33.1%	59.7%	13.1%
Sanpete	\$20,197	\$23,956	\$7,585	20.2%	14.4%	82.0%	15.6%
Sevier	\$23,300	\$27,986	\$8,615	14.9%	11.9%	81.9%	12.6%
Summit	\$36,756	\$40,162	\$16,739	7.2%	5.1%	91.6%	32.9%
Tooele	\$30,178	\$33,507	\$10,568	11.5%	9.1%	77.3%	11.3%
Uintah	\$23,968	\$26,489	\$8,379	18.7%	16.5%	73.7%	11.2%
Utah	\$27,432	\$30,536	\$9,051	15.4%	10.6%	87.9%	26.2%
Wasatch	\$27,981	\$30,132	\$10,722	7.9%	6.2%	83.2%	18.5%
Washington	\$24,602	\$27,690	\$9,450	13.3%	9.2%	84.5%	17.7%
Wayne	\$20,000	\$22,017	\$7,692	16.4%	12.5%	82.0%	20.0%
Weber	\$30,125	\$34,464	\$11,637	10.1%	7.8%	82.5%	18.0%
State	\$29,470	\$33,246	\$11,029	11.4%	8.6%	85.1%	22.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Utah's 1991 Total Personal Income Growth: Third in the Nation

Utah's 6.3% growth rate is nearly double the U.S.

Utah's economy continued to outpace the nation's, according to total personal income figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in April. The 6.3% rate is further evidence that Utah has circumvented the national recession.

The strong personal income growth also bolstered per capita income growth -- the nation's ninth highest. Large household sizes however, keep Utah's per capita income of \$14, 529 ranked near the bottom.

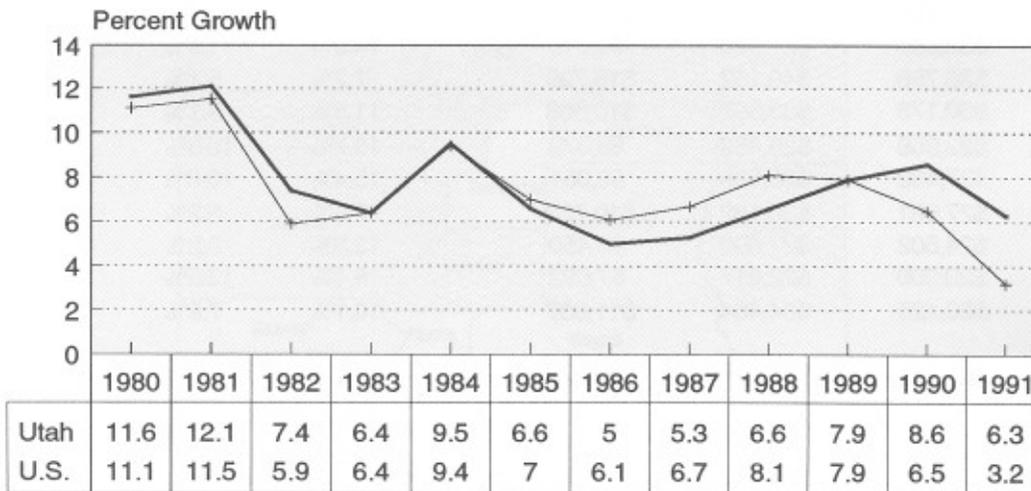
Table 4 provides total personal income and per capita income by state for 1990 and 1991. Figure 2 shows the percent growth in total personal income for Utah and the U.S. Although not presented in a table in this newsletter issue, BEA has also released income data by industry for the state (1991 and prior years) and counties (1990 and prior years).

Earnings growth by component was telling: durables manufacturing increased 3.7%; nondurables manufacturing, 4.7%; mining, 2.1%; services, 9.9%; transportation, communication and public utilities, 4.0%; trade, 5.6%; finance, insurance and real estate, 13.6%; federal government, 1.4%; military, 8.2%; and state and local government, 8.4%. The construction sector grew by 18.4% -- not only the nation's highest rate, but impressive when most states experienced losses. The construction sector, and Utah's economy as a whole, continue to thrive in 1992.

Of counties in Utah, Wasatch's personal income grew the fastest during 1991, at 14.3%. Second was Daggett at 13.1% and third was Washington at 12.5%. Of per capita personal income, Summit (\$20,285), Daggett (\$16,701) and Box Elder (\$15,721) ranked first through third, respectively.

Additional BEA data are available through the Demographic and Economic Analysis section. Please call 538-1036 for more information.

Figure 2 Total Personal Income Growth Utah and U.S.



— Utah — U.S.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4
1990 & 1991 Personal Income by State

	Total Personal Income (millions of dollars)					Total Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)				
			1991	1990-91	Growth			1991	1990-91	Growth
	1990	1991	Size Rank	Growth	Rank	1990	1991	Size Rank	Growth	Rank
United States	\$4,664,057	\$4,812,082	--	3.2%	--	\$18,696	\$19,082	--	2.1%	---
Alabama	60,681	63,656	24	4.9%	11	14,998	15,567	41	3.8%	10
Alaska	11,933	12,509	46	4.8%	13	21,646	21,932	6	1.3%	41
Arizona	58,923	61,499	25	4.4%	17	16,006	16,401	35	2.5%	19
Arkansas	33,361	34,993	32	4.9%	12	14,176	14,753	47	4.1%	7
California	619,762	636,509	1	2.7%	37	20,689	20,952	8	1.3%	42
Colorado	62,280	65,643	22	5.4%	8	18,860	19,440	14	3.1%	16
Connecticut	83,549	85,176	19	1.9%	43	25,395	25,881	1	1.9%	30
Delaware	13,446	13,836	44	2.9%	31	20,095	20,349	11	1.3%	43
Florida	241,836	250,670	4	3.7%	24	18,539	18,880	18	1.8%	34
Georgia	110,860	115,000	12	3.7%	23	17,045	17,364	29	1.9%	32
Hawaii	22,668	24,177	38	6.7%	2	20,361	21,306	7	4.6%	4
Idaho	15,423	16,006	43	3.8%	21	15,250	15,401	44	1.0%	46
Illinois	233,824	240,373	5	2.8%	34	20,433	20,824	10	1.9%	31
Indiana	93,978	96,579	16	2.8%	35	16,921	17,217	32	1.7%	35
Iowa	48,101	48,930	30	1.7%	45	17,301	17,505	28	1.2%	44
Kansas	44,906	46,177	31	2.8%	33	18,104	18,511	21	2.2%	24
Kentucky	55,319	57,702	26	4.3%	18	14,992	15,539	42	3.6%	11
Louisiana	61,178	64,380	23	5.2%	10	14,528	15,143	45	4.2%	5
Maine	21,156	21,366	41	1.0%	48	17,183	17,306	30	0.7%	48
Maryland	104,954	107,305	14	2.2%	41	21,857	22,080	5	1.0%	45
Massachusetts	135,776	137,292	10	1.1%	47	22,555	22,897	3	1.5%	37
Michigan	171,170	174,982	9	2.2%	42	18,378	18,679	20	1.6%	36
Minnesota	82,221	84,688	20	3.0%	29	18,731	19,107	17	2.0%	27
Mississippi	33,027	34,586	33	4.7%	14	12,830	13,343	50	4.0%	8
Missouri	89,611	92,023	17	2.7%	38	17,479	17,842	25	2.1%	25
Montana	12,233	12,970	45	6.0%	5	15,304	16,043	39	4.8%	2
Nebraska	27,641	28,432	34	2.9%	32	17,490	17,852	24	2.1%	26
Nevada	23,314	24,618	37	5.6%	7	19,049	19,175	15	0.7%	49
New Hampshire	23,087	23,145	39	0.3%	49	20,773	20,951	9	0.9%	47
New Jersey	192,464	196,901	7	2.3%	40	24,881	25,372	2	2.0%	29
New Mexico	21,660	22,974	40	6.1%	4	14,254	14,844	46	4.1%	6
New York	398,366	405,495	2	1.8%	44	22,129	22,456	4	1.5%	38
North Carolina	108,215	112,115	13	3.6%	27	16,266	16,642	34	2.3%	23
North Dakota	9,775	10,209	48	4.4%	16	15,355	16,088	38	4.8%	3
Ohio	190,758	195,982	8	2.7%	36	17,568	17,916	23	2.0%	28
Oklahoma	48,602	50,247	29	3.4%	28	15,451	15,827	40	2.4%	20
Oregon	49,159	51,402	28	4.6%	15	17,182	17,592	27	2.4%	22
Pennsylvania	222,141	228,786	6	3.0%	30	18,679	19,128	16	2.4%	21
Rhode Island	18,901	18,921	42	0.1%	50	18,809	18,840	19	0.2%	50
South Carolina	52,971	54,888	27	3.6%	25	15,141	15,420	43	1.8%	33
South Carolina	11,061	11,529	47	4.2%	20	15,890	16,392	36	3.2%	14
Tennessee	77,550	80,854	21	4.3%	19	15,868	16,325	37	2.9%	17
Texas	285,101	300,231	3	5.3%	9	16,717	17,305	31	3.5%	13
Utah	24,185	25,719	35	6.3%	3	13,985	14,529	48	3.9%	9
Vermont	9,886	10,056	49	1.7%	46	17,506	17,747	26	1.4%	40
Virginia	122,401	125,565	11	2.6%	39	19,701	19,976	12	1.4%	39
Washington	92,181	97,553	15	5.8%	6	18,777	19,442	13	3.5%	12
West Virginia	24,602	25,526	36	3.8%	22	13,744	14,174	49	3.1%	15
Wisconsin	86,297	89,419	18	3.6%	26	17,590	18,046	22	2.6%	18
Wyoming	7,363	7,866	50	6.8%	1	16,283	17,118	33	5.1%	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: United States includes Washington, D.C.

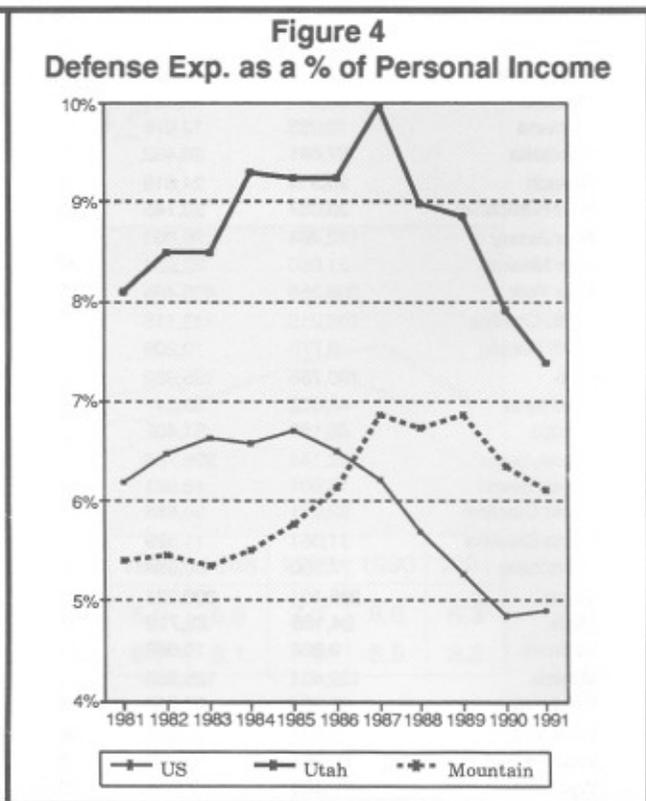
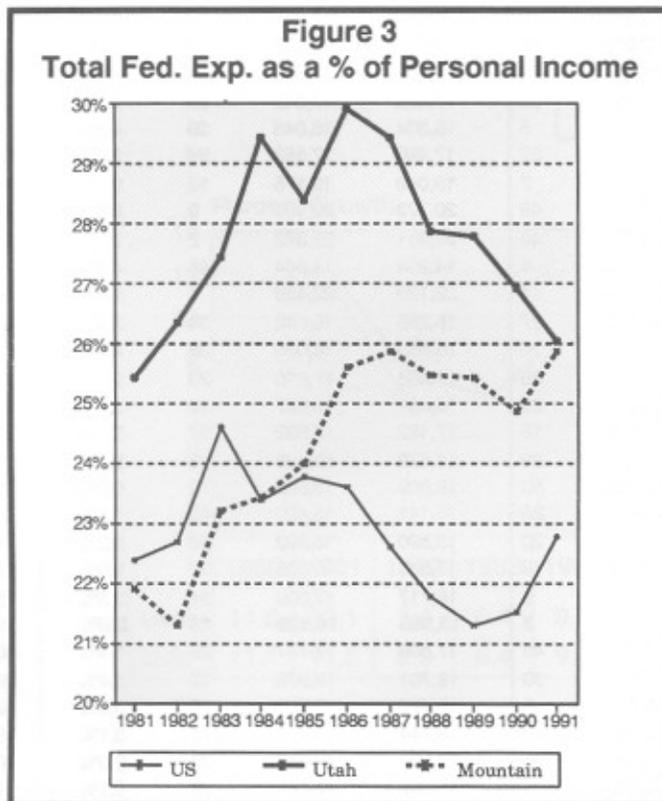
Federal Expenditures in Utah, the Rocky Mountains and the U.S.

Federal expenditures play an important role in the economies of Utah, the Rocky Mountains and the nation as a whole. Moreover, both total federal spending and defense spending play a more important role in Utah's economy than in the national or Rocky Mountain economies. For the purposes of this discussion, the Rocky Mountains [as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)] are the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Figure 3 displays federal expenditures as a percent of personal income from 1981 to 1991, while Figure 4 displays the defense component of federal expenditures as a percent of personal income for the same period. Arguably, there are better measures of economic importance than relative share of personal income, especially since only part of these expenditures are included in personal income, but this measure was readily available for 1991, and thus allows a consistent comparison through time.

Federal expenditures during the 1980s were significantly more important in Utah's economy than

in either the Rocky Mountains or the nation. During 1986, for example, federal expenditures were 30 percent of personal income in Utah, which was 6 percentage points, or one-fourth, greater than in the nation. However, by 1991, the relative importance of federal spending in Utah and the Rocky Mountains had converged at 26% of personal income, though the relative share in Utah was still 3 percentage points, or one-seventh, greater than in the nation.

Many of the differences in the relative importance of federal spending between the three areas might be explained by varying concentrations of defense-related activity. Two features of the data support this assertion. First, although declining as a percentage of personal income, Utah's relative defense share -- 8.72% on average -- is two-fifths higher than for the nation or the Rocky Mountains, which are both about 6.0% on average. And second, Utah's relative non-defense share, which is 18.9% on average, is about one-eighth greater than the nation's average 16.7% and one-tenth greater than the Rocky Mountains' average 18.1%.



Sources: Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System*; Defense Spending: Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State*.

Utah Consumer Survey

Background of the Utah Consumer Survey

Do you ever need data on the economic condition of Utah households? Beginning in April 1992, the University of Utah Survey Research Center is providing quarterly trend data on the economic and financial condition of Utah households. In addition to the economic information, the survey also asks about employment, public policy issues, consumer purchases, health care policy, environmental attitudes, tourism behavior, and several demographic and lifestyle characteristics. The project is called the Utah Consumer Survey, and is sponsored jointly by a partnership between education, government, and industry in Utah.

The Utah Consumer Survey interviews are collected on the Survey Research Center's computer-assisted telephone interviewing system, and are representative of the geographic, age, and sex distributions of Utahns throughout the state. The April survey gathered the information from 503 Utahns, had a completion rate of 69%, and a sampling error of plus or minus 4.5%.

April 1992 Survey Results

The April 1992 survey turned up some interesting findings. Most Utahns find the quality of life in the state to be good (59%) or excellent (28%), and the most frequently cited important issues facing Utah were education, the economy, and the environment.

Of the Utahns interviewed, 56% were employed in a variety of occupations, and worked an average of 46.5 hours during the previous week for a median annual household income of \$33,000. Main wage earners worked an average of 48.4 hours during the same week. Of all employed Utahns, 13% indicated they were working two or more jobs, and 17% had sought other employment during the previous three months. Most seeking other employment were dissatisfied with their pay or the stability of their current job.

Other important issues covered in the Utah Consumer Survey include health care policy and the environment. We asked Utahns whether there was any time in the past 12 months when they probably should have seen a doctor, but could not because of

the cost of health care, and 69% replied in the affirmative. Ten percent of all respondents were not covered by any kind of public or private medical care plan, and 35% of those indicated that the reason for noncoverage was they could not afford health insurance. Utahns believe that health care is a right, not a privilege, as 89% indicated that all Utahns should have equal access to a basic level of health care.

As for the environment, one-third of all respondents indicated that the general quality of the environment where they live is only fair or poor, 45% rated air quality as fair or poor, and 64% believed there was at least some possibility that their health was being hurt by a lack of environmental quality. Almost half, 48%, agreed that we must protect the environment even if it means that jobs in the community will be lost because of it, 17% were neutral, and 31% disagreed. Most Utahns believed that neither the government, industry nor Utah citizens are doing enough to protect the environment.

Consumer Sentiment Index

The Utah Consumer Survey has also integrated the Consumer Sentiment Indices that the University of Utah (U of U) Survey Research Center has been collecting in Utah for the State Tax Commission and the Office of Planning and Budget since 1986, and have been reported nationally by the University of Michigan since 1946. The three indices (Consumer Sentiment, Current Conditions, and Consumer Expectations) are used extensively for economic forecasting. In 1987, for instance, the Consumer Sentiment Index took only a minor dive after "Black Tuesday" when the stock market dropped over 500 points in a single day, and the Dow regained momentum and made record highs throughout the following three years. The index was down much more significantly in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait, an event that marked the beginning of the current U.S. economic recession.

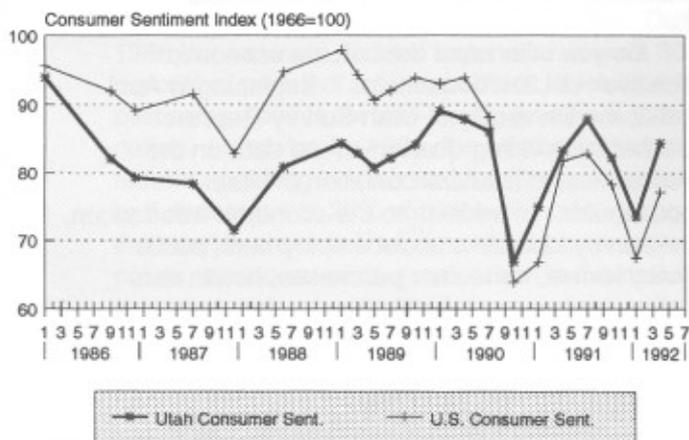
Although the Index of Consumer Sentiment had fallen in the last two surveys -- October 1991 and January 1992 -- the April survey indicates that consumer sentiment is rising again (see Figure 5). Between January and April 1992, Utah's consumer sentiment rose 10.9 points, from 73.5 to 84.4. The

U.S. consumer sentiment index also increased, from 67.5 in January to 77.2 in April -- 9.7 points. Since the October 1990 survey, Utahns have been more optimistic about the Utah economy than the rest of the country has been about the U.S. economy.

Obtaining a Report

By providing actual survey data, the U of U Survey Research Center is performing an extremely valuable service to data people in the state. The Utah Consumer Survey report is available on a subscription basis, with an annual subscription to the quarterly report costing \$550, and a subscription to the report and the data diskette costing \$750 a year. That's a mere fraction of the \$40,000 it costs to conduct the survey. The Survey Research Center can only perform this function, however, if they are able to generate a large number of subscribers. The Center is also looking for individuals and organizations to support the project at the level of "patron." Patrons will contribute \$5,000, which will underwrite a significant portion of

Figure 5
Utah and U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index



Source: U of U Survey Research Center

the survey costs, and will be acknowledged on the title page of each report.

For information about subscribing to the Utah Consumer Survey quarterly report, contact the U of U Survey Research Center, 2120 Annex Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, or call (801) 581-6491.

Utah Current Conditions and Outlook

Final economic data for calendar year 1991 is now available and is presented in the adjacent table of Economic Indicators. The growth in Utah's economy slowed slightly in 1991, but remained well above the national average. Utah's personal income growth was double the national average in 1991 and placed third in state rankings behind only Wyoming and Hawaii. Utah's per capita income growth ranked ninth in the U.S. and fifth in the West.

Utah ranked second, behind Idaho, in nonagricultural job growth for 1991; a year when U.S. job growth was negative. The growth in the Utah average wage also exceeded the growth in the national average. The average wage in Utah in 1991 remained constant when adjusted for inflation, after declining every year since 1985. The unemployment rate increased in Utah in 1991, but remained significantly below the national rate.

Population growth surged in Utah in 1991 largely due to a big jump in net in-migration. These

increases help improve the growth in new dwelling unit permits, residential construction value, and retail sales. Still, nonresidential permit values, new auto and truck sales, and consumer sentiment declined. Copper, steel, oil, coal and other commodity prices also declined in 1991 as did oil and coal production. Copper production increased slightly.

The outlook for 1992/93 is for Utah to continue to outperform the nation. Utah will experience defense related cutbacks, but should realize expansions in other areas. Construction jobs and copper processing will increase significantly as a result of Kennecott's proposed new \$880 million smelter and refinery expansion. Numerous other construction projects have also been announced throughout the state, and many companies such as Novell and Morton International have increased or have announced intentions to expand their permanent workforces.

Table 5
Utah and the United States
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
May 1992

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1989 Actual	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Estimate	% CHG 89-90	% CHG 90-91	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Gross Domestic Product	Billion Dollars	5,244.0	5,513.8	5,672.6	5,952.5	6,320.1	5.1	2.9	4.9	6.2
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,836.9	4,884.9	4,848.9	4,960.4	5,109.2	1.0	-0.7	2.3	3.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,223.0	3,262.6	3,259.0	3,335.9	3,431.3	1.2	-0.1	2.4	2.9
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	542.4	548.8	512.4	525.2	551.5	1.2	-6.6	2.5	5.0
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	280.6	281.3	281.4	262.1	246.9	0.2	0.0	-6.9	-5.8
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	469.2	505.6	537.8	558.2	595.1	7.8	6.4	3.8	6.6
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	108.1	109.2	107.1	109.5	114.2	1.0	-1.9	2.2	4.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	20.5	22.0	21.9	22.6	22.7	7.4	-0.5	3.2	0.4
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	28.4	27.6	24.5	24.2	24.2	-2.8	-11.2	-1.2	0.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	514.5	528.9	529.8	601.0	601.0	2.8	0.2	13.4	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.5	13.9	12.3	13.0	14.5	-4.1	-11.5	5.7	11.5
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.38	1.21	1.02	1.31	1.38	-12.3	-15.7	28.4	5.3
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	230.9	215.7	195.1	220.1	246.0	-6.6	-9.6	12.8	11.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	193.1	198.7	174.6	161.7	169.6	2.9	-12.1	-7.4	4.9
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion 1987\$	4,508.8	4,564.8	4,510.0	4,608.7	4,763.5	1.2	-1.2	2.2	3.4
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	62.2	61.2	55.5	61.1	64.3	-1.6	-9.3	10.0	5.3
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	5.6	7.0	8.9	12.0	13.2	25.0	27.1	34.8	10.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	447.8	579.4	779.7	1059.9	1200.8	29.4	34.6	35.9	13.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	389.6	422.9	349.8	500.0	600.0	8.5	-17.3	42.9	20.0
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,080	8,424	8,879	9,464	9,980	4.3	5.4	6.6	5.5
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Pop. With Overseas Forces	Millions	248.8	250.5	253.2	255.3	257.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.8	81.8	77.6	78.1	89.8	-11.9	-5.1	0.6	15.0
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	1,706.0	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,814.0	1,857.0	1.3	2.7	2.2	2.4
Utah July 1st Migration	Thousands	-10.6	-3.6	19.0	10.0	16.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.9	82.5	82.1	82.5	90.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	9.1
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	344.5	332.3	312.4	379.8	421.5	-3.5	-6.0	21.6	11.0
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	18.0	22.3	19.1	19.5	21.5	24.4	-14.6	2.3	10.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.5	97.5	97.2	94.6	96.0	2.1	-0.3	-2.7	1.5
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.31	1.23	1.10	1.02	1.01	-5.9	-10.8	-7.2	-1.0
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.6	105.5	91.8	91.9	95.0	-0.1	-13.0	0.1	3.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	22.6	20.0	20.5	22.5	21.6	-11.6	2.7	9.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.0	21.8	21.5	20.5	20.8	-0.9	-1.4	-4.7	1.5
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Wage Earners	1982-84=100	122.6	129.1	134.3	138.3	143.1	5.3	4.0	3.0	3.5
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	108.4	112.9	117.0	120.0	123.7	4.2	3.6	2.6	3.1
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,132.2	3,298.3	3,402.4	3,511.2	3,716.1	5.3	3.2	3.2	5.8
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (CPI)	Billion 82-84\$	2,554.8	2,554.8	2,533.4	2,538.8	2,596.9	0.0	-0.8	0.2	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	9.22	8.10	5.69	4.02	5.23	-12.1	-29.8	-29.3	30.1
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.87	10.01	8.46	6.79	8.04	-7.9	-15.5	-19.7	18.4
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.65	1.91	2.77	2.77	2.81	15.8	45.0	0.0	1.4
U.S. Prime Less CPI Inflation	Percent	6.07	4.71	4.43	3.81	4.57	-22.4	-5.9	-14.0	19.9
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	8.11	7.49	5.37	3.91	4.93	-7.6	-28.3	-27.2	26.1
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.45	8.61	8.14	8.01	8.45	1.9	-5.5	-1.6	5.5
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.12	10.04	9.31	8.69	9.04	-0.8	-7.3	-6.7	4.0
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.33	109.98	108.97	109.42	111.94	1.5	-0.9	0.4	2.3
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	23,870	24,904	25,771	26,693	27,778	4.3	3.5	3.6	4.1
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,585.8	2,738.9	2,808.3	2,920.8	3,109.5	5.9	2.5	4.0	6.5
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,378.2	4,664.1	4,812.1	5,038.3	5,385.9	6.5	3.2	4.7	6.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.3	5.5	6.8	7.3	6.6	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	691.2	723.6	745.3	763.6	789.3	4.7	3.0	2.5	3.4
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,022	19,728	20,521	21,340	22,141	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	13,148	14,275	15,294	16,295	17,476	8.6	7.1	6.5	7.2
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	22,272	24,185	25,733	27,431	29,434	8.6	6.4	6.6	7.3
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	na	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee.



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section (DEA) of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget provides economic and demographic data and analysis for the governor's office, state and local governments, state agencies, businesses and the public. DEA is also the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 35 SDC or BIDC affiliates listed below have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. All of the affiliates listed below are in Salt Lake City unless noted otherwise. All telephone area codes in Utah are 801.

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