

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

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

## 1998 POPULATION ESTIMATES for the STATE and COUNTIES of UTAH

Utah's population reached just over 2,083,000 persons in 1998, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is an increase of just over 34,000 persons (the approximate population of Murray, Utah), or 1.7%, over the 1997 estimate of approximately 2,049,000. While this rate of increase is notably less than that experienced by the state in recent years, Utah continues to rank among the fastest growing states in the country. In 1998, Utah ranked 6th in the rate of population increase, exceeded only by Nevada, Arizona, Georgia, Colorado, and Texas.

The state's growth over the past year is composed of a record number of births (44,126) and deaths (11,648), but significantly lower net in-migration (approximately 2,000) than the past seven years. Less net in-migration is occurring because of a general moderation in economic activity locally and improving economic conditions in other states, particularly California. California is now in its fourth year of an economic expansion, after a deep recession in the early part of this decade. The rate of job growth in California (3.1%) exceeded that of Utah's (3.0%) during 1998.

### Population Estimates for the State

Year	July 1st Population	% Change	Increase	Net Migration*	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1990	1,729,000	1.3%	23,000	-3,707	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,775,000	2.7%	46,000	19,235	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,822,000	2.6%	47,000	19,763	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,866,000	2.4%	44,000	17,317	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,916,000	2.7%	50,000	22,788	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,959,351	2.3%	43,351	14,868	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996*	2,002,400	2.2%	43,049	13,555	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,048,753	2.3%	46,353	15,090	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,083,238	1.7%	34,485	2,007	32,478	44,126	11,648

In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded.  
 Sources: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records

...see 1998 Population Estimates on page 2

## ECONOMIC REPORT to the GOVERNOR 1999

As expected, Utah's economy returned to modest rates of growth in 1998. The rate of job growth dropped to 3.0%, after five consecutive years of rates higher than 4.0%. Lower job growth was accompanied by higher unemployment, significantly less net in-migration, and a smaller increase in personal income than the prior year. Utah's economy still experienced strong and stable growth, but it appears the economy has reached the tail-end of a prolonged period of rapid growth. Rates of job, population, and income growth are now below the average annual rates experienced over the past three decades. Utah's economy, in essence, has made a smooth transition from the booming economic conditions seen earlier this decade to a more sustainable pace of economic expansion.

The moderation in economic activity over the past year has occurred within a relevant international, national, and regional context. The primary causes of the slowdown are lower exports and the continued economic recovery of California. The slowdown includes several positive characteristics, but also illuminates several potentially challenging issues and trends. All of these points are elaborated on in the 1999 *Economic Report to the Governor*.

### Utah's Job Growth Rate is Still Strong but Other Western and Southern States Lead the Nation



Percent Change in Employment  
 1997 to 1998  
 National Average = 2.5%  
 □ Below National Average  
 ■ Above National Average  
 ▨ Above National Average and Above 3%

Source: Regional Financial Review, December 1998

...see Economic Report on page 2

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### 1998 Population Estimates...

Among Utah's 29 counties, the most rapid growth occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan counties and two counties in the southwest portion of the state. The populations in Juab, Tooele, Summit, Sanpete, Utah, Wasatch, and Morgan are expanding quite rapidly, with four of these ranking among the five fastest growing counties in the state. These counties are in close proximity to urban services, but still provide many of the desirable characteristics found in a rural setting.

### Ten Largest and Fastest Growing Counties

Largest 1998 Population		Largest Absolute Increase (1997-1998)		Largest Percent Increase (1997-1998)	
Salt Lake	837,710	Utah	10,013	Wasatch	5.6%
Juab	340,816	Salt Lake	7,083	Tooele	4.9%
Jordan	229,529	Davis	5,222	Iron	3.9%
Weber	182,506	Washington	2,257	Summit	3.9%
Cache	86,240	Cache	2,054	Juab	3.6%
Washington	78,605	Tooele	1,572	Sanpete	3.2%
Box Elder	40,996	Weber	1,461	Plute	3.2%
Tooele	33,569	Iron	1,139	Morgan	3.1%
Iron	30,477	Summit	955	Utah	3.0%
Summit	25,630	Box Elder	761	Washington	3.0%

Washington and Iron County, located in southwest Utah where St. George and Cedar City reside, also experienced rapid growth in 1998. Both counties are high amenity counties, offering a diversity of educational, tourism, retirement, and economic opportunities for local residents. Interestingly, the rate of population growth in Iron County exceeded that of Washington County in 1998, something that has not happened for at least 10 years. This reversal has occurred as Washington County's rate of population growth decelerated fairly dramatically in the past two years, while Iron County's rate of growth remained strong and steady. In fact, Washington County's population growth rate dropped below 4% in 1998 or the first time in 24 years.

Not all counties experienced a population increase from 1997 to 1998. The economies in several of the counties that lost population are energy-dependent. The level of population has been impacted by extremely low commodity prices and technological advances that have resulted in fewer people extracting natural resources. Counties that lost population in 1998 include Millard, Wayne, Garfield, Duchesne, Carbon, San Juan, Uintah, Beaver, and Daggett.

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah. The Committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates); school enrollment; LDS membership; and income tax returns. When preparing the estimates the Committee also considers job growth, Bureau of the Census population estimates, utility connections, and building permits. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers and others knowledgeable in the methods used to prepare population estimates.

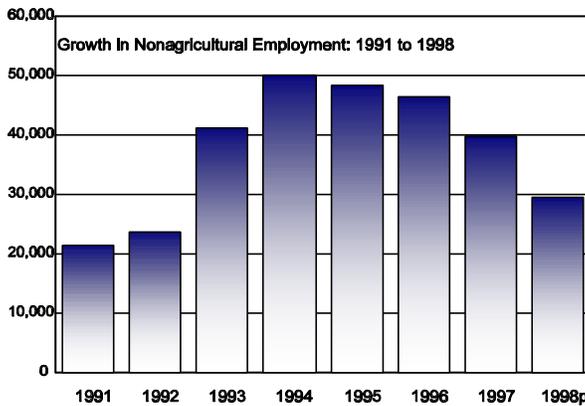
The table on page 4 provides population estimates and rates of change for 1990 through 1998 for the state and counties. The table on page 5 provides estimates of natural increase and net-migration as well as the absolute change from year to year. These tables are also available on the web at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea).

...see tables on pages 4 and 5

### Economic Report...

**Return to Modest Pace of Growth** – The Utah economy has made a smooth transition from the boom or near-boom conditions of recent years to a more sustainable rate of growth. This transition was inevitable and has occurred without severe disruptions. During 1998, the Utah economy created nearly 30,000 jobs for an increase of 3.0%. This is enough new jobs to provide employment for Utah residents, but below our state's historical average rate of growth.

### Nearly 30,000 Jobs Were Created in Utah Last Year



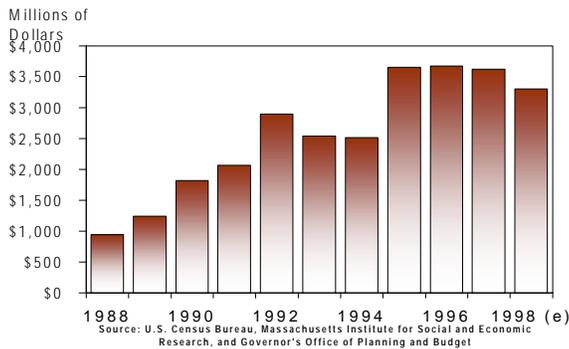
**Still Growing Faster than the Nation** – Job, population, and income growth in Utah continue to outpace that of the nation. This is significant because the U.S. economy performed extremely well in 1998 and is currently experiencing the second longest expansion in history. Consider these favorable economic indicators for the nation:

- Real GDP growth of 3.5%
- Job growth of 2.6%
- Unemployment rate of 4.5%
- S&P 500 index growth of 22.1%
- Inflation of 1.6%
- Mortgage rates at 6.7%

### Struggling World Economy and Expanding California Economy

**Explain Slower Growth** – An estimated 45% of the global economy is currently in recession. Utah companies that export copper, steel, agricultural products, electrical machinery and other products are feeling the sting of low prices. Utah's international exports declined by 8% in 1998, the second consecutive year of reduction. And, as California's economy has improved business relocation and in-migration to Utah has tapered off significantly. California's economy actually grew at a faster rate than the Utah economy last year.

### Merchandise Exports Declined from 1997 to 1998



...see Economic Report on page 3

**Economic Report...**

**Strong Economic Fundamentals Continue to Support Stable Growth**

These fundamentals include a high quality work force, attractive business climate, well-diversified industrial mix, and record-setting investments in transportation.

The quality of the work force is exemplified by Utah's: young population (median age of 27 is eight years younger than the national average); healthy population (life expectancy of Utahns at birth of 77.7 is the third highest in the country); and, well-educated population (Utah ranks second among states in the percent of the population with a high school diploma and leads the nation with an estimated 64% of homes with personal computers).

The quality of the business climate is demonstrated by Utah's low business taxes (Utah ranks sixth lowest among seven comparable western states) and favorable national media coverage (third place rankings in 1998 by *Fortune* and the *Development Report Card for States*).

Utah's economic diversity is confirmed by the economy's ability to thrive despite significant layoffs at Geneva Steel, the end of Corel's operations in Utah (WordPerfect once employed 4,500 Utahns), and the loss of two-thirds of a billion dollars in federal expenditures from 1990 to 1997. Record setting transportation investments also bolster Utah's long term economic stability.

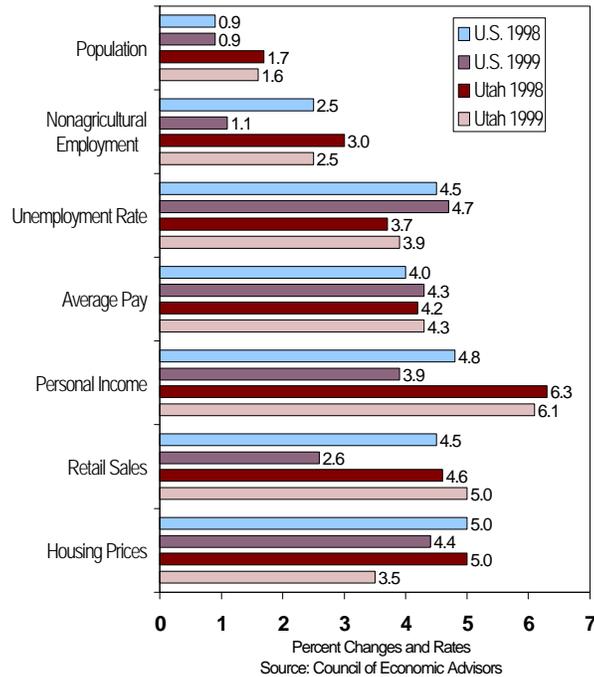
**Bright Spots: Incomes, Housing Affordability, and Computer Hardware** – Income growth in Utah remains very strong. The state's per

capita income ranking has moved from 48<sup>th</sup> to 43<sup>rd</sup> and wage growth continues to outpace inflation. Less housing price appreciation, the lowest mortgage rates in 31 years, and rising wages improved home ownership conditions in Utah during the past year. Computer hardware manufacturing has been bolstered by the opening of Gateway's \$20 million facility and the potential for Intel to locate a major research and development facility in the state.

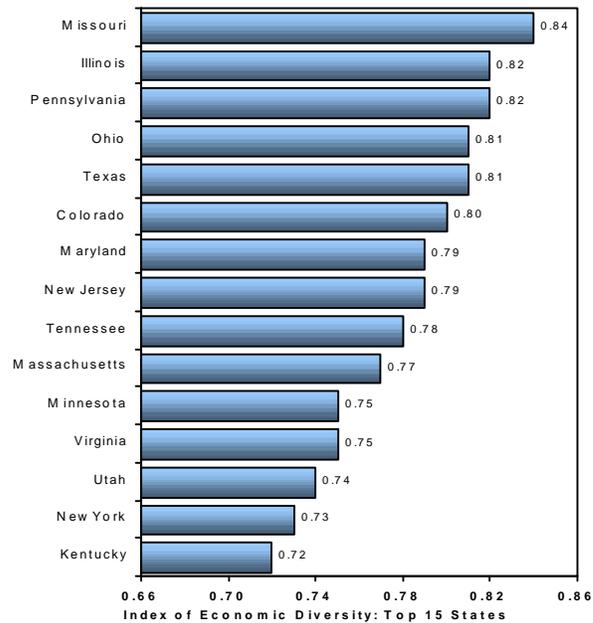
**Outlook and Challenges** – The potential still exists for an even deeper, prolonged global economic downturn and a related slowdown in national economic conditions. The likelihood of a national recession is currently pegged at one in four. If the U.S. economy suffers, Utah will be negatively impacted. Still, Utah's economic performance in 1999 is expected to be stronger than that of the nation. The Council of Economic Advisors' 1999 consensus forecast calls for:

- job growth rate of 2.5%, compared with 1.1% nationally;
- unemployment rate of 3.9%, compared with 4.7% nationally; and,
- population increase of 1.6%, compared with 0.9% nationally. ■

**Utah's Economy is Expected to Out-Perform the Nation's, but Continue to Moderate**



**Utah's Economy Is Among the Most Diversified in the Country**



Call the Utah State Data Center at (801)538-1036 to obtain a copy of the Economic Report to the Governor. The cost is \$15.00. The report is also available on the DEA webpage ([www.governor.state.ut.us/dea](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea)).

## County Population Estimates and Percent Change

County	July 1 Population										Percent Change Over Prior Year							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998(p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Beaver	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,350	5,607	5,742	5,678	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	2.4%	-1.1%	
Box Elder	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,910	39,484	40,235	40,996	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	
Cache	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,259	82,098	84,186	86,240	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	
Carbon	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,054	21,420	21,643	21,547	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.7%	1.0%	-0.4%	
Daggett	700	700	700	700	750	768	803	753	713	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	4.6%	-6.2%	-5.3%	
Davis	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	216,020	219,644	224,307	229,529	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	
Duchesne	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,549	14,032	14,402	14,376	1.6%	0.8%	2.3%	2.3%	0.4%	3.6%	2.6%	-0.2%	
Emery	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,735	10,811	10,929	10,939	-1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	
Garfield	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	4,525	4,517	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	-0.2%	
Grand	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,801	8,830	8,887	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.4%	0.3%	0.6%	
Iron	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,866	28,032	29,338	30,477	2.9%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.6%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%	
Juab	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,149	7,444	7,702	7,978	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%	9.7%	5.1%	4.1%	3.5%	3.6%	
Kane	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,884	5,957	6,039	6,155	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	
Millard	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,931	11,958	12,068	12,054	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	-0.1%	
Morgan	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,497	6,693	6,875	7,086	1.8%	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	
Piute	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,424	1,508	1,534	1,583	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	-1.8%	5.9%	1.7%	3.2%	
Rich	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,806	1,821	1,788	1,791	-2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	-2.4%	0.8%	-1.8%	0.2%	
Salt Lake	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	837,710	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	
San Juan	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,494	13,215	13,541	13,457	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	-2.1%	2.5%	-0.6%	
Sanpete	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,240	19,999	20,581	21,244	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.2%	
Sevier	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,257	17,682	18,238	18,629	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	2.1%	
Summit	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	24,675	25,630	8.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	5.3%	4.7%	3.9%	
Tooele	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,547	30,493	31,997	33,569	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.2%	4.9%	4.9%	
Utah	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,335	24,276	24,637	24,436	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	-1.5%	-0.2%	1.5%	-0.8%	
Utah	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	307,741	317,881	330,803	340,816	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%	4.1%	3.0%	
Wasatch	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,179	12,585	12,925	13,653	5.9%	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	3.2%	3.3%	2.7%	5.6%	
Washington	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,475	72,892	76,348	78,605	5.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%	4.7%	3.0%	
Wayne	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,298	2,390	2,440	2,437	2.3%	-2.3%	2.3%	4.5%	-0.1%	4.0%	2.1%	-0.1%	
Weber	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,276	178,066	181,045	182,506	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%	
State	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,351	2,002,400	2,048,753	2,083,238	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.7%	

(P) Preliminary

Note: The estimates prior to 1995 are rounded. In 1996, Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates. The estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded  
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

# County Population Change and Components

County	July 1 Population Change (a)						Natural Increase (b)						Implied Net Migration (c)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Beaver	50	50	100	150	200	257	135	(64)	28	43	21	33	45	70	55	61	22	7	79	117	155	187	80	(125)
Box Elder	600	400	600	400	410	574	751	761	528	402	496	408	430	440	475	514	72	(2)	104	(8)	(20)	134	276	247
Cache	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,200	1,959	1,839	2,088	2,054	1,318	1,374	1,385	1,425	1,429	1,585	1,691	1,730	82	726	715	775	530	254	397	324
Carbon	400	0	100	400	(46)	366	223	(96)	163	129	118	116	123	102	131	130	237	(129)	(18)	284	(169)	264	92	(226)
Daggett	0	0	0	50	18	35	(50)	(40)	3	1	8	1	5	6	(1)	2	(3)	(1)	(8)	49	13	29	(49)	(42)
Davis	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	4,020	3,624	4,663	5,222	3,159	3,157	3,059	3,019	3,292	3,344	3,533	3,516	3,841	2,843	1,941	2,981	728	280	1,130	1,706
Duchesne	200	100	300	300	49	483	370	(26)	191	188	149	168	167	137	141	156	9	(88)	151	132	(118)	346	229	(182)
Emery	(100)	0	200	200	135	76	118	10	116	138	121	86	104	88	123	130	(216)	(138)	79	114	31	(12)	(5)	(120)
Garfield	150	0	100	0	108	78	139	(8)	33	14	28	39	40	20	49	25	117	(14)	72	(39)	68	58	90	(33)
Grand	200	350	350	450	402	449	29	57	50	14	40	23	57	68	61	66	150	336	310	427	345	381	(32)	(9)
Iron	600	900	1,400	1,400	1,666	1,166	1,306	1,139	339	336	321	385	448	428	475	543	261	564	1,079	1,015	1,218	738	831	596
Juab	200	150	50	600	349	295	258	276	42	47	70	41	59	90	112	106	158	103	(20)	559	290	205	146	170
Kane	100	100	100	250	184	73	82	116	46	47	42	32	27	34	36	45	54	53	58	218	157	39	46	71
Millard	300	100	0	200	31	27	110	(14)	144	133	121	106	115	80	103	98	156	(33)	(121)	94	(84)	(53)	7	(112)
Morgan	100	200	300	200	147	196	182	211	56	41	58	57	67	68	74	85	44	159	242	143	80	128	108	126
Piute	100	0	0	100	(26)	84	26	49	(1)	3	1	5	(1)	3	10	(6)	101	(3)	(1)	95	(25)	81	16	55
Rich	(50)	50	50	50	(44)	15	(33)	3	4	7	10	13	14	13	18	16	(54)	43	40	37	(58)	2	(51)	(13)
Salt Lake	19,000	18,000	12,000	15,000	14,280	12,580	11,767	7,083	10,861	10,928	10,919	10,934	11,039	11,325	11,884	12,386	8,139	7,072	1,081	4,066	3,241	1,255	(117)	(5,303)
San Juan	100	400	0	300	94	(279)	326	(84)	261	264	265	192	208	217	213	169	(161)	136	(265)	108	(114)	(496)	113	(253)
Sanpete	600	600	600	700	440	759	582	663	154	190	102	169	170	186	196	253	446	410	498	531	270	573	386	410
Sevier	300	300	400	500	357	425	556	391	135	177	120	130	119	132	177	166	165	123	280	370	238	293	379	225
Summit	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,267	1,195	1,113	955	226	210	225	269	285	284	324	326	1,074	1,190	1,075	1,131	982	911	789	629
Tooele	500	600	300	1,200	247	946	1,504	1,572	354	347	300	343	337	376	465	500	146	253	0	857	(90)	570	1,039	1,072
Uintah	900	500	0	1,100	(365)	(59)	361	(201)	323	314	309	290	256	234	249	298	577	186	(309)	810	(621)	(293)	112	(499)
Utah	6,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	8,741	10,140	12,922	10,013	5,532	5,993	5,690	6,004	6,670	6,684	7,199	7,347	468	1,007	6,310	1,996	2,071	3,456	5,723	2,666
Wasatch	600	100	400	600	379	406	340	728	118	104	119	157	144	139	151	194	482	(4)	281	443	235	267	189	534
Washington	2,800	3,100	3,700	4,700	5,075	4,417	3,456	2,257	539	564	595	679	703	963	937	1,103	2,261	2,536	3,105	4,021	4,372	3,454	2,519	1,154
Wayne	50	(50)	50	100	(2)	92	50	(3)	13	10	8	23	15	14	17	27	37	(60)	42	77	(17)	78	33	(30)
Weber	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,276	2,790	2,979	1,461	2,030	2,062	1,983	2,065	2,116	2,364	2,365	2,492	970	1,938	1,017	935	1,160	426	614	(1,031)
State	46,000	47,000	44,000	50,000	43,351	43,049	46,353	34,485	26,765	27,237	26,683	27,212	28,483	29,494	31,263	32,478	19,235	19,763	17,317	22,788	14,868	13,555	15,090	2,007

(p) Preliminary

(a) Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates. Accordingly the population change, natural increase and net migration provided in this table are for the period July 1 to June 30.

(b) Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

(c) The net migration figures from 1991 to 1994 are derived from rounded estimates and can be affected significantly by the rounding, particularly at the county level.

Note: The estimates prior to 1995 are rounded. In 1996, Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates; the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records

## COUNTDOWN to CENSUS DAY!

### CENSUS 2000 QUESTIONNAIRE: the LONG and SHORT of IT

April 1, 2000 is just 13 months away. From now until the 2000 census the *Utah Data Guide* will include articles relating to Census 2000, and a calendar outlining activities that will take place prior to and following Census 2000.

#### 1999

January-March

- Complete Count Committees activities begin
- Local government address review process continues

February-June

- Field check of all urban addresses

October-December

- Remaining local census offices open

#### 2000

January-March

- Publicity campaign begins
- Recruiting
- Special population counts

March

- Questionnaires delivered (by mail or door-to-door)
- Enumeration in rural or remote areas

### APRIL 1, 2000 CENSUS DAY!

April-May 30

- Be counted campaign
- Non-response follow-up
- Quality check survey conducted

December 31, 2000

- Count of U.S. by states delivered to the President with reapportionment counts

For additional information about Census 2000, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <http://www.census.gov> or contact the Utah State Data Center at 538-1036.

The Census Bureau has taken several steps to ensure that the long and short form questionnaires are easier to complete in the year 2000. Designers are producing forms that are easy to read and understand, simple to fill out and mail back, and help people understand the importance of answering the census. Some of the user-friendly features are: a larger, easier to read type face; navigational aids to guide the respondent through the questionnaire; instructions written directly on the form instead of in a separate guide; and graphics which illustrate census benefits.

The time required to complete both the short and long forms has been reduced. In 1990, it was estimated to take 14 minutes to complete the short form and 43 minutes for the long form. For Census 2000, it will only take about 10 minutes to complete the short form and 38 minutes for the long form.

The Census Bureau has adopted a six person questionnaire for Census 2000. This is a shift from the five person forms used in 1990. This change applies to both the short and the long forms. The Census Bureau anticipates the change will save time and money by reducing the followup workload related to large households. Planning estimates put the number of mailback households with seven or more persons at slightly more than 1 million households versus about 4 million households with six or more.

**The Short Form.** Most housing units in the country (about 83%) will receive the short form questionnaire. The Census 2000 short form is the shortest form in 180 years. It includes questions on six population subjects and one housing subject:

#### Subjects on the Short Form

Population	Housing
Name	Tenure
Sex	(whether
Age	the home is
Relationship	owned or
Hispanic	rented)
Origin	
Race	

Five subjects that were on the 1990 census short form have moved to the Census 2000 long form. These include: marital status, units in structure, number of rooms, value of home, and monthly rent. For Census 2000, the Census Bureau has proposed subjects on the short form only when the data are both needed in response to legislative requirements and required at the block level--the smallest level of geography for which information is reported.

**The Long Form.** The Census 2000 long form provides socio-economic detail needed for a wide range of government programs and federal requirements. Nationwide, this form goes to one in six housing units. To assure the same level of accuracy everywhere, a larger share of housing units in small towns and rural counties will receive this form.

Only one new subject was added to the Census 2000 long form: grandparents as care givers. This addition complies with legislation passed by the 104th Congress requiring that the decennial census obtain information about grandparents who have primary responsibility for care of grandchildren (13 U.S.C. Chapter 5, Section 141).

Five subjects that appeared on the 1990 census long form were dropped, including: children ever born, year last worked, source of water, sewage disposal and condominium status. Deciding which subjects to include is an interactive process involving the Census Bureau, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Congress. To balance concerns about the intrusiveness of the decennial census, the many requirements placed on Federal agencies, and the needs of states, only those subjects that had specific Federal legislative justification were recommended for Census 2000. Because these five subjects from the 1990 census were not explicitly mandated or required by Federal law, the Census Bureau recommended that they not be included on the Census 2000 form.

#### Subjects on the Long Form

Population	Housing
Name	Tenure
Sex	Units in structure
Age	Number of rooms
Relationship	Number of bedrooms
Hispanic Origin	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Race	Year structure built
Marital Status	Year moved into unit
Place of birth, citizenship and year of entry	House heating fuel
School enrollment and educational attainment	Telephone
Ancestry	Vehicles available
Residence five years ago (migration)	Farm residence
Language spoken at home	Value of home
Veteran Status	Monthly rent
Disability	(including
Grandparents as care givers	congregate
Labor force status (current)	housing)
Place of work and journey to work	Shelter costs
Work status last year	(selected monthly
Industry, occupation and class of worker	owner costs)
Income (previous year)	

## Supreme Court Rules on the Use of Sampling for the Purposes of Apportionment in 2000 Census



On January 25, 1999 the Supreme Court ruled that the 2000 census cannot use statistical sampling for the purposes of congressional apportionment. However, this decision will not affect the Bureau's traditional use of the long form to provide data on a selection of sample households. Sampling with the long form allows the Census Bureau to obtain socio-economic data needed for government programs and federal requirements.

The Court ruling only disallows the use sampling for non-respondents of the short form to produce a population count for the purposes of apportionment.

Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution states that the primary purpose of conducting a decennial census is to determine how many seats in the House of Representatives should be allocated to the states. The Court ruled, in a 5-4 vote, that federal census law bars the use of statistical methods in producing population counts for congressional apportionment.

J.S. Commerce Secretary William M. Daley stated:

*As everyone knows, the 1990 census was the first in fifty years to be less accurate than its predecessor. It contained 12 million mistakes, undercounting millions of Americans, especially children and members of racial and ethnic minority groups. The Census Bureau proposed the use of sampling to correct these*

*errors, an approach that was strongly supported by the National Academy of Sciences and the statistical community. It is very important to understand that the only issue before the Supreme Court was the use of sampling in calculating the population for the purposes of apportionment. In reaching that conclusion, the Court actually affirmed the legality of sampling for other purposes.*

The data collected from the Census Bureau is also used for drawing congressional and state legislative districts and for the distribution of \$180 billion in federal grant money each year. The Supreme Court ruling was not definitive on whether sampling can be used for those purposes. The Census Bureau still wants to use statistical formulas to create population counts for drawing state legislative districts and distributing federal funds, but those figures would be separate from the count used for assigning congressional seats.

Reacting to the ruling, Commerce Secretary William Daley said the Census Bureau may use a two-track system. But he acknowledged conducting the census in two distinct ways would be a "massive undertaking" and would cost "substantially more."

Whether or not the Census Bureau is allowed to produce both the traditional headcount and a statistically adjusted figure depends on whether the Congress provides the Bureau with enough funding. A decision from Congress is expected by June 15, 1999.

For additional information from the Census Bureau, visit their web site at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

## 1997 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE Now available

The 1997 Census of Agriculture has been released. It is now available on the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service's web page: [www.nass.usda.gov/ut/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/). The Census of Agriculture provides information about farms and farm operators, crops, and livestock and poultry.

In 1992, the Census of Agriculture was conducted by the Department of Commerce. In 1997, the Census of Agriculture changed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA NASS). Utah Agricultural Statistics Service is a State Statistical Office of the NASS which has state offices in each state.

The change offers several advantages: NASS employees are closer to the reports, know more about agriculture, and actually go out in the field. This makes the 1997 reports more complete and accurate than previous censuses. Some changes have been made to the terms, definitions, and industries analyzed so that the Census of Agricultural series and the annually published NASS estimates would be compatible.

### Number of Farms, Land in Farms and Average Acreage per Farm in Utah Selected Years: 1950 to 1997

Census Year	Number of Farms	Total Land in Acres	Acres in Farms	Average Acreage	% Farm Land to Total
1950	24,176	52,701,440	10,865,165	449.4	20.62
1954	22,826	52,701,440	12,262,222	537.2	23.27
1959	17,811	52,696,960	12,688,518	712.0	24.08
1964	15,759	52,722,560	12,867,081	817.0	24.41
1969	13,045	52,540,672	11,312,951	867.0	21.53
*1974	12,184	52,540,672	10,610,050	871.0	20.19
1978	12,764	52,540,160	10,470,564	820.0	19.93
1982	13,984	52,526,662	9,772,942	699.0	18.61
1987	14,066	52,526,662	9,989,073	710.0	19.02
1992	13,520	52,587,584	9,624,463	712.0	18.30
*1997	14,181	52,587,584	12,024,661	848.0	22.86

\*The definition of a farm has changed over time. Breaks in the historical series occur in 1974 and 1997. For 1974 and beyond, a farm is defined to include all land on which agricultural operations were conducted and from which \$1,000 or more of agriculture products were sold. Beginning in 1997, operations having five or more horses or ponies and no other agricultural sales were counted as farms. Christmas tree farms also began to be counted.  
Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

## CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS and OUTLOOK

Growth in Utah's economy is slowing, but the economy is still outperforming that of the nation. Lower growth is largely due to the turmoil in the global economy and improvements in other state economies (especially California). Merchandise exports, net in-migration, housing price appreciation, and national job growth rankings slowed significantly in Utah in 1998. Also of importance are the major expansions, contractions, and construction projects of 1998 and expected in 1999.

**Major Expansions and Contractions.** Some of the more noteworthy expansions and contractions that occurred in 1998, and are expected to occur in 1999, include the following firms:

**Geneva Steel-** Geneva has been hit hard by the international economic crisis. The low cost of import steel from Russia, Japan and Brazil has hurt U.S. domestic producers. Since January 1998 the company has cut back 111 jobs from its plant in Vineyard, Utah. As of December 1998, Geneva was firing only one of three furnaces.

**Omega-** The Roy-based company laid off 400 workers in June 1998 as part of a company wide effort to restore profitability. This followed the loss of 600 jobs in 1996 when manufacturing operations were moved to Malaysia. In November 1998, the company announced it would be opening a plant north of its headquarters to manufacture Zip drives. The plant will employ 250 people by the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of next year. Employment could reach 500 to 800 people by 2000.

**Corel-** In June 1998, Corel Corporation (the manufacturer of WordPerfect software) announced the closure of its operations in Orem and the elimination of 340 jobs in Utah. By closing the Utah facilities and consolidating its operations at its corporate headquarters in Ottawa, Canada, the company plans to save \$33 million a year. WordPerfect was founded in Utah in 1980 and was for years the predominant wordprocessor in the industry. WordPerfect eventually lost dominant market share to Microsoft's Word software.

**Gateway-** Gateway completed its \$20 million Salt Lake computer manufacturing plant in August 1998. Gateway has hired 100 salespeople, and expects to hire 300 manufacturing employees by the end of 1998. By the end of 1999 the company plans to employ 1,000 to 1,500 Utahns. The plant will be equipped to produce up to 8,000 PCs per day. The Salt Lake plant is one of three in the U.S.

**American Stores-** In June 1998 the company opened its new \$100 million headquarters in Salt Lake City. American Stores is the only Fortune 500 company currently headquartered in Utah. In August, the announcement was made that American Stores was merging with Albertsons in a \$11.7 billion deal. Albertsons, based in Boise, Idaho, plans to consolidate its administrative functions, which could mean a substantial reduction in the company's 1,900 Utah workforce in 1999.

**Hill Air Force Base-** In Sept. 1998 the Air Force announced that HAFB had been awarded a nine-year \$1.6 billion repair and maintenance contract that will bring 750 new jobs to Utah. These jobs could bring Hill back to 75-80% operating capacity, which would reduce pressure to close the facility. In addition, around 2,000 jobs will be added in the next 3 to 4 years as Kelly Air Force Base (Texas), and McClellan Air Force (California) are closed (by 2001). Pemco Aeroplex, an Alabama firm, had filed a lawsuit to protest the awarded contract. If a court does not overturn the award, the contract will remain.

**Intel-** In September of 1998 Intel was awarded a \$5 million industrial assistance loan from the State, contingent upon the company building a research and development facility in Riverton, Utah. The company will not have to repay the loan if it meets projections to hire 3,000 people with an average salary of \$50,000. Additionally, legislation was passed in the 1998 session that offers sales-tax credits to Intel and other companies that increase spending on research activities and research-related equipment. If the company does decide to locate in Utah it plans to employ up to 8,000 Utahns over 10 to 15 years. A final decision is expected early this year.

**Major Construction Projects.** Some of the more significant construction activities in 1998 and 1999 include the following:

**I-15 Reconstruction-** I-15 reconstruction, which began in May 1997 along 17 miles of highway, continues to move ahead of schedule. The \$1.59 billion project is 42% complete in just 32% of the scheduled time frame. Wasatch Constructors plans to complete the project by July 15, 2001, three months ahead of its contractual commitment to UDOT. The I-15 project is being constructed using design/build contracting, which means that the same contracting team that designing the project builds it. This allows portions to be under construction while other sections are in the final planning stages. This type of planning reduces completion time from eight years to four-and-a-half years. In May 1998 Congress passed The Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. This Act gave Utah an additional \$75 million a year for six years (\$450 million) for highway construction. In addition, the White House granted Utah \$90 million in October 1998 for Olympic discretionary funds for transportation.

**Light Rail-** Construction of the north-south light rail line began in April 1997 and is well within its \$312 million budget. The line is 80% federally funded and is on schedule to be in operation in March 2000. In May 1998, Congress approved \$640 million for mass transit to help with the 2002 Winter Olympics. \$100 million of this money was for completion of the north-south line.

In May 1998, Congress approved money for the construction of another line that would run 10.9 miles from the Salt Lake International Airport to the University of Utah. The estimated cost is \$374 million. If built, it would incorporate an accelerated, design-build construction method similar to that used for I-15 reconstruction. This line must open in time for the 2002 Winter Olympics in order to receive 100% federal funding. Plans to build the line are on hold until \$5 million for annual operating expenses can be secured. The federal money authorized for construction does not cover future operations and maintenance costs. If operating funds are not forthcoming, the construction money reverts back to the federal government.

**LDS Assembly Hall-** Construction of the \$240 million LDS Church Assembly Hall in downtown Salt Lake City began in June 1997. It is set to open in April of 2000 with a seating for 21,000. The building roof top will feature vegetation and fountains in an open-space plaza.

**Little America Hotel-** This hotel will be Utah's first 5-star facility. Construction will be completed around mid-2001. The \$185 million hotel will have 777 rooms, with 435 of the rooms composed of two-room suites. The owner has stated that the 2002 Olympics was a key factor in the decision to build the hotel.

...see economic indicators table on page 9

## Jtah & U.S. Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Dec 1998

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	Units	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% chg	% chg	% chg	% chg
		Actual	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
J.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	6,995	7,270	7,532	7,682	7,813	3.9	3.6	2.0	1.7
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,752.4	4,913.5	5,144.4	5,267.9	5,378.5	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.1
J.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	1,050.6	1,138.0	1,259.8	1,285.0	1,324.8	8.3	10.7	2.0	3.1
J.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	319.1	308.9	300.3	304.8	305.4	-3.2	-2.8	1.5	0.2
J.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	860.0	970.0	972.9	971.9	1,027.3	12.8	0.3	-0.1	5.7
Jtah Coal Production	Million Tons	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.9	28.5	-2.4	1.8	3.9	2.0
Jtah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.1	20.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.5
Jtah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	179.9	183.4	201.8	221.9	244.1	1.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Jtah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	656.3	672.6	618.0	649.0	649.0	2.5	-8.1	5.0	0.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
J.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.8	15.0	0.0	0.7	-2.0	1.4
J.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.47	1.48	1.59	1.46	1.43	0.7	7.4	-8.2	-2.1
J.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	311.9	327.9	365.0	364.6	368.2	5.1	11.3	-0.1	1.0
J.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	217.0	240.2	243.6	242.3	252.5	10.7	1.4	-0.5	4.2
J.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	198.5	206.7	217.0	226.6	235.9	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.1
J.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	118.2	124.1	131.5	137.3	142.9	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.1
J.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,455.2	2,568.2	2,683.8	2,753.5	2,877.5	4.6	4.5	2.6	4.5
Jtah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	82.6	82.4	84.5	85.3	86.2	-0.2	2.5	1.0	1.0
Jtah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	23.7	20.7	21.5	19.0	17.0	-12.8	3.9	-11.6	-10.5
Jtah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,104.5	1,943.5	2,150.0	1,900.0	1,750.0	-7.7	10.6	-11.6	-7.9
Jtah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	951.8	1,371.0	1,050.0	750.0	720.0	44.0	-23.4	-28.6	-4.0
Jtah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	213.3	228.5	239.9	248.3	256.8	7.1	5.0	3.5	3.4
Jtah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	122.7	128.6	133.7	138.4	143.1	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.4
Jtah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	14,404	14,873	15,564	16,348	16,995	3.3	4.6	5.0	4.0
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
J.S. Fiscal Year Population (CENSUS)	Millions	265.2	267.6	270.0	272.5	274.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
J.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	93.6	103.2	105.5	99.5	92.3	10.3	2.2	-5.7	-7.2
Jtah F.Y. Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,002.4	2,048.8	2,083.2	2,116.9	2,151.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Jtah F.Y. Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	13.6	15.0	2.0	1.2	1.7	na	na	na	na
Jtah F.Y. Population (CENSUS)	Thousands	2,017.6	2,059.2	2,094.1	2,128.0	2,162.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Jtah F.Y. Net Migration (CENSUS)	Thousands	13.8	10.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	na	na	na	na
Jtah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.3	106.6	108.9	102.7	95.3	1.2	2.2	-5.7	-7.2
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
J.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	679.0	741.3	734.6	704.5	667.9	9.2	-0.9	-4.1	-5.2
J.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	560.8	618.9	611.2	576.4	527.5	10.4	-1.2	-5.7	-8.5
J.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	20.7	19.1	14.6	14.7	17.5	-7.6	-23.7	0.5	19.6
J.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	94.5	96.3	94.0	92.9	93.2	1.9	-2.4	-1.2	0.4
Jtah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	-0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Jtah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	21.1	19.2	13.0	14.0	15.4	-9.2	-32.0	7.5	10.0
Jtah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.39	1.86	1.93	2.01	2.09	33.8	3.8	4.1	4.0
Jtah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.98	0.98	0.74	0.73	0.75	-0.3	-24.6	-1.0	2.7
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
J.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	156.9	160.5	163.1	166.5	170.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2
J.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.3	116.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.0
J.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.30	5.46	5.34	4.50	4.58	na	na	na	na
J.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.01	5.06	4.70	4.07	4.41	na	na	na	na
J.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.70	6.61	5.56	5.03	5.08	na	na	na	na
J.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.2	6.5	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
J.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	119.6	122.7	125.7	127.1	128.7	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.2
J.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	28,945	30,219	31,442	32,801	34,342	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.7
J.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,462	3,707	3,952	4,169	4,420	7.1	6.6	5.5	6.0
Jtah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	954.2	994.0	1,023.7	1,049.1	1,073.2	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.3
Jtah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	24,198	25,367	26,434	27,578	28,791	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4
Jtah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	23,089	25,215	27,062	28,932	30,900	9.2	7.3	6.9	6.8
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
J.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,771	7,096	7,372	7,741	5.6	4.8	3.9	5.0
J.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	na	na	na	na
Jtah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	38,825	41,689	44,316	47,019	49,934	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2
Jtah Adjusted Gross Income (UTC)	Million Dollars	29,389	32,136	34,167	36,296	38,615	9.3	6.3	6.2	6.4
Jtah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	na	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee (12/98)

## LIFE TABLES from the NATIONAL CENTER for HEALTH STATISTICS

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has produced state and national life tables every ten years since 1940, and has recently released the 1989-1991 decennial life tables for all states. Life tables are calculated using data from the decennial census of population, and deaths occurring in a three-year period centered on the census year. Life tables include age-specific data on the probability of dying and life expectancy for the U.S. and each state, by sex and race.

Life expectancy has increased for men and women over time in Utah and the nation. In 1970, life expectancy at birth in Utah was 69.5 for males, 76.6 for females, and 72.9 for both. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth in Utah was 74.9 for males, 80.4 for females, and 77.7 for both. In the U.S., life expectancy at birth in 1970 was 67.0 for males, 74.6 for females, and 70.8 for both. The life expectancy at birth in 1990 in the U.S. was 71.8 for males, 78.8 for females, and 75.4 for both. Among states, Utah currently ranks third, behind Minnesota and Hawaii, for long life expectancy.

The table below is an example of the NCHS life tables. "Proportion Dying" shows the proportion of people alive at the beginning of the indicated year of age who will die before reaching their next birthday based on age-specific death rates from 1989-91. "Of 100,000 Born Alive" shows how a hypothetical cohort is traced from birth until the death of the last survivor. "Stationary Population" shows the number of persons living in the age interval based on the assumption that a group of 100,000 persons is born every year, and shows the total number of persons in the indicated year of age and all subsequent years of ages. "Average Remaining Years" is life expectancy, that is, the average number of years remaining to be lived by those surviving to that age.

Life tables are available for the U.S. and Utah for females, males, and the total population for 1970, 1980, and 1990 on DEA's web site at [www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/demographic](http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/demographic). More information on life tables by race, for other states, or the methods used can be found at the NCHS web site at [www.cdc.gov/nchswww](http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww)

### Life Table for the Total Population in Utah, 1989-1991

Age Interval	Proportion Dying	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Average Remaining Years
Period of Life Between Two Ages	Proportion Alive at Beginning of Interval Dying During Interval	Number Living at Beginning of Age Interval	Number Dying During Age Interval	In the Age Interval	In This and All Subsequent Intervals	Average Number of Years of Life Remaining at Beginning of Interval
0-1	0.00719	100,000	719	99,471	7,770,315	77.70
1-2	0.00073	99,281	72	99,245	7,670,844	77.26
2-3	0.00048	99,209	48	99,184	7,571,599	76.32
3-4	0.00037	99,161	37	99,142	7,472,415	75.36
4-5	0.00030	99,124	30	99,109	7,373,273	74.38
5-6	0.00026	99,094	26	99,082	7,274,164	73.41
6-7	0.00023	99,068	22	99,057	7,175,082	72.43
7-8	0.00021	99,046	20	99,035	7,076,025	71.44
8-9	0.00019	99,026	19	99,017	6,976,990	70.46
9-10	0.00017	99,007	16	98,999	6,877,973	69.47
10-11	0.00016	98,991	16	98,982	6,778,974	68.48
11-12	0.00016	98,975	16	98,968	6,679,992	67.49
12-13	0.00019	98,959	18	98,950	6,581,024	66.50
13-14	0.00026	98,941	26	98,928	6,482,074	65.51
14-15	0.00035	98,915	35	98,897	6,383,146	64.53
15-16	0.00047	98,880	46	98,857	6,284,249	63.55
16-17	0.00060	98,834	60	98,804	6,185,392	62.58
17-18	0.00070	98,774	69	98,740	6,086,588	61.62
18-19	0.00076	98,705	75	98,668	5,987,848	60.66
19-20	0.00078	98,630	76	98,592	5,889,180	59.71
20-21	0.00079	98,554	79	98,515	5,790,588	58.76
21-22	0.00082	98,475	80	98,435	5,692,073	57.80
22-23	0.00083	98,395	82	98,354	5,593,638	56.85
23-24	0.00084	98,313	83	98,272	5,495,284	55.90
24-25	0.00085	98,230	83	98,189	5,397,012	54.94
25-26	0.00085	98,147	84	98,104	5,298,823	53.99
26-27	0.00086	98,063	84	98,021	5,200,719	53.03
27-28	0.00088	97,979	87	97,936	5,102,698	52.08
28-29	0.00093	97,892	90	97,847	5,004,762	51.13
29-30	0.00099	97,802	97	97,753	4,906,915	50.17
30-31	0.00106	97,705	104	97,653	4,809,162	49.22
31-32	0.00112	97,601	110	97,546	4,711,509	48.27
32-33	0.00119	97,491	115	97,434	4,613,963	47.33
33-34	0.00125	97,376	122	97,315	4,516,529	46.38
34-35	0.00131	97,254	127	97,190	4,419,214	45.44
35-36	0.00137	97,127	133	97,060	4,322,024	44.50
36-37	0.00144	96,994	140	96,924	4,224,964	43.56
37-38	0.00151	96,854	147	96,780	4,128,040	42.62
38-39	0.00158	96,707	153	96,630	4,031,260	41.69
39-40	0.00166	96,554	160	96,474	3,934,630	40.75
40-41	0.00173	96,394	167	96,311	3,838,156	39.82
41-42	0.00182	96,227	176	96,139	3,741,845	38.89
42-43	0.00193	96,051	185	95,958	3,645,706	37.96

Continued on page 11...

Age Interval	Proportion Dying	Of 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Average Remaining Years
Period of Life Between Two Ages	Proportion Alive at Beginning of Interval Dying During Interval	Number Living at Beginning of Age Interval	Number Dying During Age Interval	In the Age Interval	In This and All Subsequent Intervals	Average Number of Years of Life Remaining at Beginning of Interval
43-44	0.00204	95,866	195	95,769	3,549,748	37.03
44-45	0.00217	95,671	207	95,567	3,453,979	36.10
45-46	0.00232	95,464	222	95,353	3,358,412	35.18
46-47	0.00251	95,242	239	95,122	3,263,059	34.26
47-48	0.00271	95,003	257	94,875	3,167,937	33.35
48-49	0.00293	94,746	278	94,606	3,073,062	32.43
49-50	0.00317	94,468	300	94,318	2,978,456	31.53
50-51	0.00345	94,168	325	94,006	2,884,138	30.63
51-52	0.00378	93,843	354	93,666	2,790,132	29.73
52-53	0.00416	93,489	389	93,295	2,696,466	28.84
53-54	0.00460	93,100	428	92,886	2,603,171	27.96
54-55	0.00511	92,672	473	92,435	2,510,285	27.09
55-56	0.00565	92,199	522	91,938	2,417,850	26.22
56-57	0.00624	91,677	572	91,392	2,325,912	25.37
57-58	0.00690	91,105	629	90,790	2,234,520	24.53
58-59	0.00763	90,476	690	90,131	2,143,730	23.69
59-60	0.00842	89,786	756	89,409	2,053,599	22.87
60-61	0.00925	89,030	826	88,618	1,964,190	22.06
61-62	0.01020	88,207	893	87,761	1,875,572	21.26
62-63	0.01101	87,314	961	86,833	1,787,811	20.48
63-64	0.01191	86,353	1,028	85,839	1,700,978	19.70
64-65	0.01287	85,325	1,099	84,776	1,615,139	18.93
65-66	0.01386	84,226	1,167	83,643	1,530,363	18.17
66-67	0.01494	83,059	1,241	82,439	1,446,720	17.42
67-68	0.01626	81,818	1,330	81,153	1,364,281	16.67
68-69	0.01791	80,488	1,442	79,767	1,283,128	15.94
69-70	0.01990	79,046	1,572	78,260	1,203,361	15.22
70-71	0.02211	77,474	1,714	76,617	1,125,101	14.52
71-72	0.02450	75,760	1,856	74,832	1,048,484	13.84
72-73	0.02715	73,904	2,006	72,901	973,652	13.17
73-74	0.03004	71,898	2,160	70,818	900,751	12.53
74-75	0.03318	69,738	2,314	68,581	829,933	11.90
75-76	0.03664	67,424	2,470	66,189	761,352	11.29
76-77	0.04042	64,954	2,626	63,641	695,163	10.70
77-78	0.04443	62,328	2,769	60,944	631,522	10.13
78-79	0.04865	59,559	2,897	58,110	570,578	9.58
79-80	0.05314	56,662	3,011	55,156	512,468	9.04
80-81	0.05800	53,651	3,112	52,095	457,312	8.52
81-82	0.06343	50,539	3,206	48,936	405,217	8.02
82-83	0.06966	47,333	3,297	45,685	356,281	7.53
83-84	0.07703	44,036	3,392	42,340	310,596	7.05
84-85	0.08572	40,644	3,484	38,902	268,256	6.60
85-86	0.09648	37,160	3,585	35,367	229,354	6.17
86-87	0.10836	33,575	3,638	31,756	193,987	5.78
87-88	0.12021	29,937	3,599	28,137	162,231	5.42
88-89	0.13113	26,338	3,454	24,611	134,094	5.09
89-90	0.14153	22,884	3,239	21,265	109,483	4.78
90-91	0.15293	19,645	3,004	18,143	88,218	4.49
91-92	0.16629	16,641	2,767	15,258	70,075	4.21
92-93	0.18063	13,874	2,506	12,621	54,817	3.95
93-94	0.19550	11,368	2,223	10,256	42,196	3.71
94-95	0.21040	9,145	1,924	8,183	31,940	3.49
95-96	0.22502	7,221	1,625	6,409	23,757	3.29
96-97	0.24126	5,596	1,350	4,921	17,348	3.10
97-98	0.25689	4,246	1,091	3,701	12,427	2.93
98-99	0.27175	3,155	857	2,726	8,726	2.77
99-100	0.28751	2,298	661	1,968	6,000	2.61
100-101	0.30418	1,637	498	1,388	4,032	2.46
101-102	0.32182	1,139	366	956	2,644	2.32
102-103	0.34049	773	263	641	1,688	2.19
103-104	0.36024	510	184	418	1,047	2.05
104-105	0.38113	326	124	264	629	1.93
105-106	0.40324	202	82	161	365	1.81
106-107	0.42663	120	51	94	204	1.70
107-108	0.45137	69	31	54	110	1.59
108-109	0.47755	38	18	29	56	1.49
109-110	0.50525	20	10	14	27	1.39

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics



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*Numbers with a "\*" are area code (435).*

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, or if you would like assistance accessing other demographic and economic data call the State Data Center at

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