1998

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT, GOVERNOR

1998 ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

EXCERPTS

STATE OF UTA

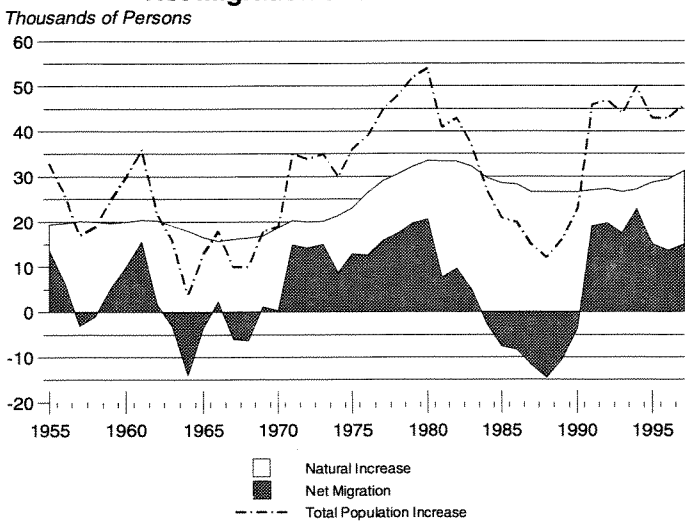
MICHAEL O. LEAVITT, GOVERNO

Demographics

- **Population:** increased 2.3% from July 1, 1996 to July 1, 1997, over twice the national average.
- **Components of Growth:** natural increase accounted for approximately two-thirds of Utah's population growth in 1997. The other third came from net in-migration.
- **Median Age:** increased from 23 in 1980 to 27 in 1996. Utah continues to have the youngest median age in the country. The median age in the U.S. is 35.
- **Projections:** population projected to surpass 3 million by 2015.

Total Population	2,048,753
Increase (1996 to 1997)	46,353
Percent Change (1996 to 1997)	2.3%
Births	42,398
Deaths	11,082
Net Migration	15,037

Utah Components of Population Change
Net Migration and Natural Increase



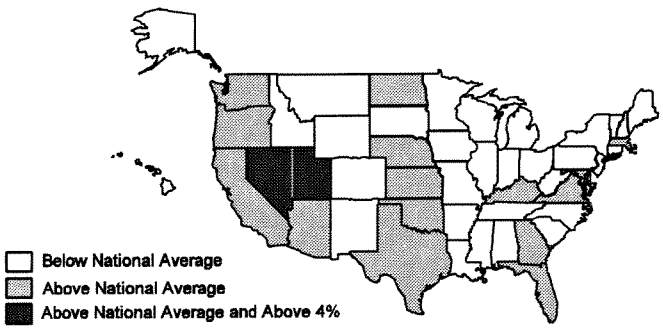
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Bureau of Health Statistics.

Employment

- **Job Growth Rate:** equaled or exceeded 3.0% for ten consecutive years. Job growth rates peaked, however, in 1994.
- **Construction Jobs:** increased by 8.5%, outpacing the rate of job growth in all other industries for the 7th consecutive year.
- **Unemployment Rate:** 3.2%, the lowest rate in 45 years.

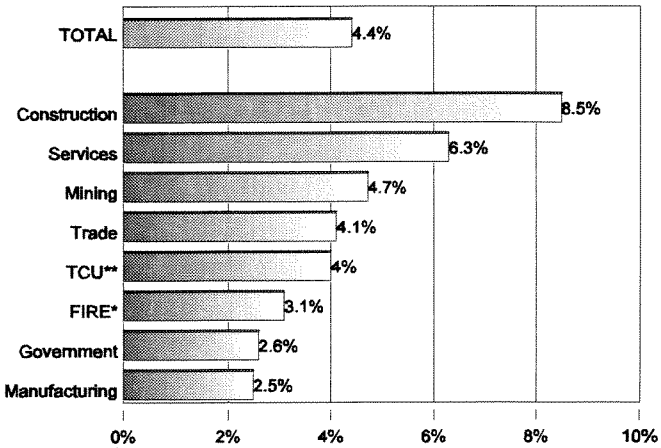
Total Nonagricultural Employment	996,500
Increase (1996-1997)	42,000
Percent Change (1996-1997)	4.4%
Unemployment Rate	3.2%

Percent Change in Employment by State
National Average = 2.3%



Source: Regional Financial Review, November 1997

Utah Job Growth Rates by Industry: 1996 to 1997



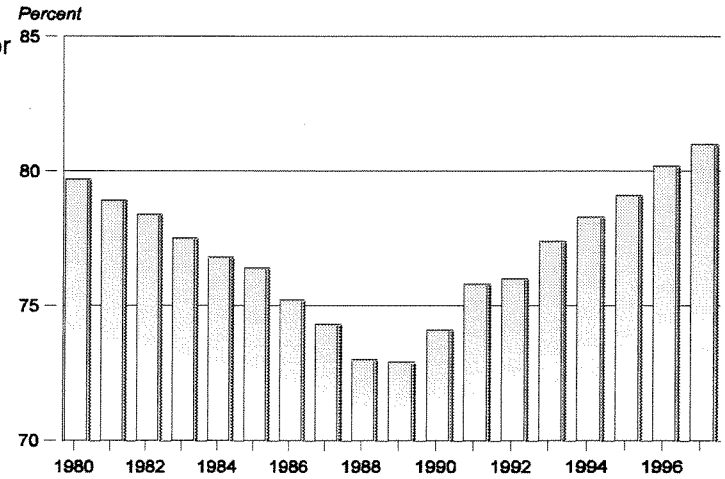
*Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
**Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
Source: Economic Coordinating Committee

Wages and Income

- **Average Wage Per Job:** increased faster than the rate of inflation for the third straight year.
- **Per Capita Income:** increased relative to the nation for the eighth consecutive year. Utah's ranking among states has now moved to 44th from 49th.

Total Nonagricultural Wages	$25.1 billion
Percent Change (1996 to 1997)	8.7%
Average Wage Per Job	$25,190
Percent Change (1996 to 1997)	4.1%
Total Personal Income	$42.5 billion
Percent Change (1996 to 1997)	8.3%
Per Capita Personal Income	$20,739
Per Capita as a % of the Nation	81.0%

Utah Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S.

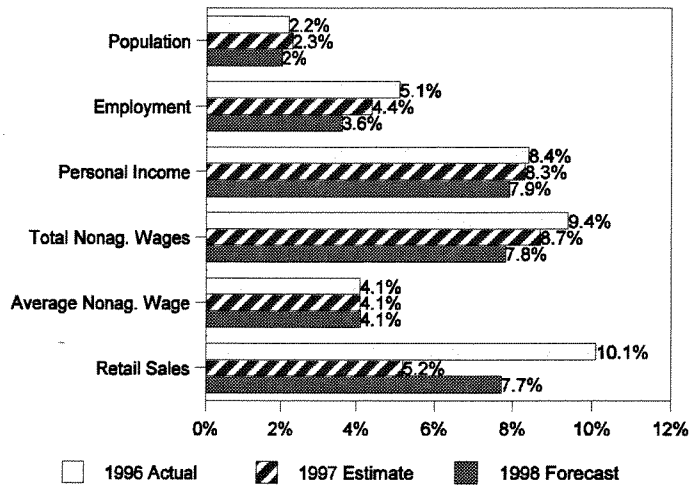


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budg

Major Findings

- **Economic Expansion:** Utah enters 1998 with the longest sustained economic expansion in modern economic history.
- **Economic Activity Peaked:** Growth rates in jobs and housing prices peaked in 1994; growth rates in personal income and wages peaked in 1995; and home sales and construction peaked in 1996.
- **Merchandise Exports:** $3.5 billion total, with largest markets in eastern Asia, Canada and Europe.
- **High Technology Sector:** includes 460 companies which employ approximately 40,000 workers.
- **Federal Defense-Related Spending:** totaled $1.3 billion in 1996, down 9% since 1995.
- **Highways:** state investment will top $3.6 billion over the next decade.
- **Construction Activity:** eighth consecutive year of boom. Nonresidential values reached new high, while residential values declined in 1997.

Utah Economic Indicators—Annual Percent Change Actual, Estimate and Forecast



Source: Utah State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Significant Utah State Rankings

Population Growth Rate	3rd	1997
Birth Rate	1st	1997
Death Rate	50th	1997
Household Size	1st	1996
Urban Status	6th	1990
Rate of Job Growth	2nd	1997
Unemployment Rate	4th	1997
Economic Diversity	7th	1996
Percentage Total Economic Output From Exports	4th	1996
Per Capita Income	44th	1996
Value of Production of:		
Potash and Copper	2nd	1996
Gold, Magnesium	3rd	1996
Salt	6th	1996
Oil and Gas	11th	1996
Coal	14th	1996
Rate of Increase in Housing Prices	1st	1996
Rate of Home Ownership	10th	1996

All data is from the *1998 Economic Report to the Governor.* The *1998 Economic Report to the Governor* is available from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on the web page listed on the front of this sheet, or by calling the office at (801)538-1036.

1998

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
MICHAEL O. LEAVITT,
GOVERNOR

Governor's Office of
Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 538-1036

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January 1998

Preface

The *Economic Report to the Governor*, published annually since 1986, is the principal source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. The report includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a more detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve understanding of the Utah economy. With an improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will then be able to plan, budget, and make policy with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

State Economic Coordinating Committee. The State Economic Coordinating Committee (ECC) provides guidance for the contents of this report. The ECC is an advisory committee to the Governor and includes representatives from a variety of state and local government agencies, First Security Bank, Key Bank, Utah Foundation, University of Utah, Utah State University, Weber State University, and Brigham Young University. The mission of the ECC is to provide information and analysis that enhances economic decision-making in Utah. This report is the primary means of the ECC to communicate economic information to the general public.

Collaborative Effort/Contributors. This report would not be possible without the participation of over 20 different authors from 11 different public and private entities. Each of the contributors devotes a significant amount of time during the very busiest season of the year to make sure that this report has the very latest economic and demographic information included. While this report is a collaborative effort which results in a consensus forecast for next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity (see Contributors list).

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report are from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each Table and Figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available as of mid-December 1997. Since there is a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, the data for 1997 are preliminary estimates. Final estimates can be obtained later in 1998 from the contributing entities. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

Statistics for States and Counties. This report focuses on the state, multi-county, and county geographic level. Additional data at the metropolitan, city, and other sub-county level may be available. For information about data for a different level of geography than shown in this report, the contributing entity should be contacted.

New This Year. While the content of this report, other than introducing a new year of data and analysis, is similar to prior years, several new data series or research efforts are worthy of highlighting. Economic issues associated with the reconstruction of I-15 and information about transportation funding in general, is included. Another chapter in the Special Topics section explores growth in state government.

Electronic Access. This report is available on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget's Internet homepage at http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea.

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 116 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114. The telephone number is (801) 538-1036.

STATE OF UTAH

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY
84114-0601

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT
GOVERNOR

OLENE S. WALKER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 6, 1998

My Fellow Utahns:

It is an honor to accept the 1998 *Economic Report to the Governor*. The Economic Coordinating Committee has once again prepared a careful and thoughtful assessment of Utah's economic performance. I am pleased that decision makers have access to a report that has earned a reputation as the premier source for data, research and analysis about Utah's economy.

Utah begins 1998 with population and job growth rates that are twice the national average. As we prepare for the new century and millennium, there is no question that Utah is very well positioned economically. We are currently experiencing the longest sustained economic expansion in modern Utah's economic history. When I first took office, I pledged that we would take this state to a new level of performance. The significant and prolonged economic achievements characterized in this year's *Economic Report* are evidence of the progress that has been made. I thank all Utahns for your collective contributions that have placed us in this optimal position.

In addition to characterizing the achievements of Utah's economy as significant, strong and sustained, this year's *Economic Report* confirms that Utah is returning to more typical levels of economic activity. We find ourselves at a pivotal moment where we must transition the state's economy back to more normal levels of growth. Many present and future economic challenges are part of this transition. We must maintain the viability of Hill Air Force Base, one of our state's largest employers. We must train our workforce for the jobs of the future. And, we must preserve our quality of life.

The analysis presented in this year's *Economic Report* will help us position ourselves for the 21st Century. I thank you for the opportunity to be in public service and I ask that you join me in meeting the challenges of the present and future.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

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Contributors

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol / Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 / (801) 538-1027
www.governor.state.ut.us/gopb

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director
Brad T. Barber, State Planning Coordinator / Chair, Economic Coordinating Committee
Natalie Gochnour, Manager, Demographic and Economic Analysis
David Abel, Research Analyst
Matt Austin, Research Analyst
Joseph Brown, Policy Analyst
James Coles, Research Analyst
Peter Donner, Economist
Camille Hacking, Executive Secretary
Lisa Hillman, Executive Secretary
Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst
Kirin McInnis, Research Analyst
Pam Perlich, Economist
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist
Susan Rutherford, Research Analyst
Jennifer Taylor, Research Analyst

Chapters: Executive Summary, Utah Outlook, Utah's Long-Term Projections, Demographics, Tax Collections, International Merchandise Exports, Social Indicators, Defense/Aerospace

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
324 South State, Suite 500 / SLC, UT 84111 / (801) 538-8700
www.ce.ex.state.ut.us

Douglass Jex, Research Director
Carol Brinkerhoff, Utah Travel Council
Karen Sudmeier, Utah Travel Council
Chapters: Economic Development Activities; Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112 / (801) 581-6333
www.business.utah.edu/BEBR

R. Thayne Robson, Director
Frank Hachman, Associate Director
Boyd Fjeldsted, Senior Research Economist
Jan Crispin-Little, Research Analyst
Jim Wood, Research Analyst

Chapters: Construction and Housing, High Technology, Utah's Not-for-Profit Sector

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West / Salt Lake City, Utah 84134 / (801) 297-3900
www.tax.ex.state.ut.us

Doug Macdonald, Chief Economist
Tom Williams, Senior Economist
Leslee Katayama, Economist

Chapter: Gross Taxable Sales

Utah Department of Workforce Services
140 East 300 South / Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 / (801) 536-7800
www.udws.state.ut.us

Ron Ahlstrom, Director, Labor Market Information Division
Kenneth E. Jensen, Supervising Economist
John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

Chapters: Employment and Wages; Personal Income

Utah Department of Natural Resources
1594 W. North Temple, Ste 3610 / SLC, UT 84114 / (801) 538-7200
www.nr.state.ut.us
Roger Lee Bon, Geologist, Utah Geological Survey
Jeff Burks, Director, Energy and Resource Planning
F.R. Djahanbani, Senior Energy Analyst
Thomas Brill, Economist
Brett Hanscom, Economist
James Galanis, Economist

Chapter: Energy and Minerals

First Security Bank Corporation
79 South Main, #201 / Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 / (801) 246-5582

Kelly K. Matthews, Vice President and Economist

Chapter: Prices, Inflation, Cost of Living

Utah Foundation
10 West 100 South, Ste 323 / SLC, UT 84101-1544 / (801) 364-1837

Michael E. Christensen, Executive Director
Jim Robson, Research Analyst

Chapter: Regional/National Comparisons; State Government Growth

Utah State University
Economics Department / Logan, Utah 84322-3530 / (801) 797-2310
www.usu.edu

Bruce Godfrey, Professor of Economics

Chapter: Agriculture

Utah Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
425 State Capitol / SLC, UT 84114-0141 / (801)538-1034
www.le.state.ut.us/lfa/lfa.htm

Andrea Wilko, Fiscal Analyst

Chapter: Gross State Product

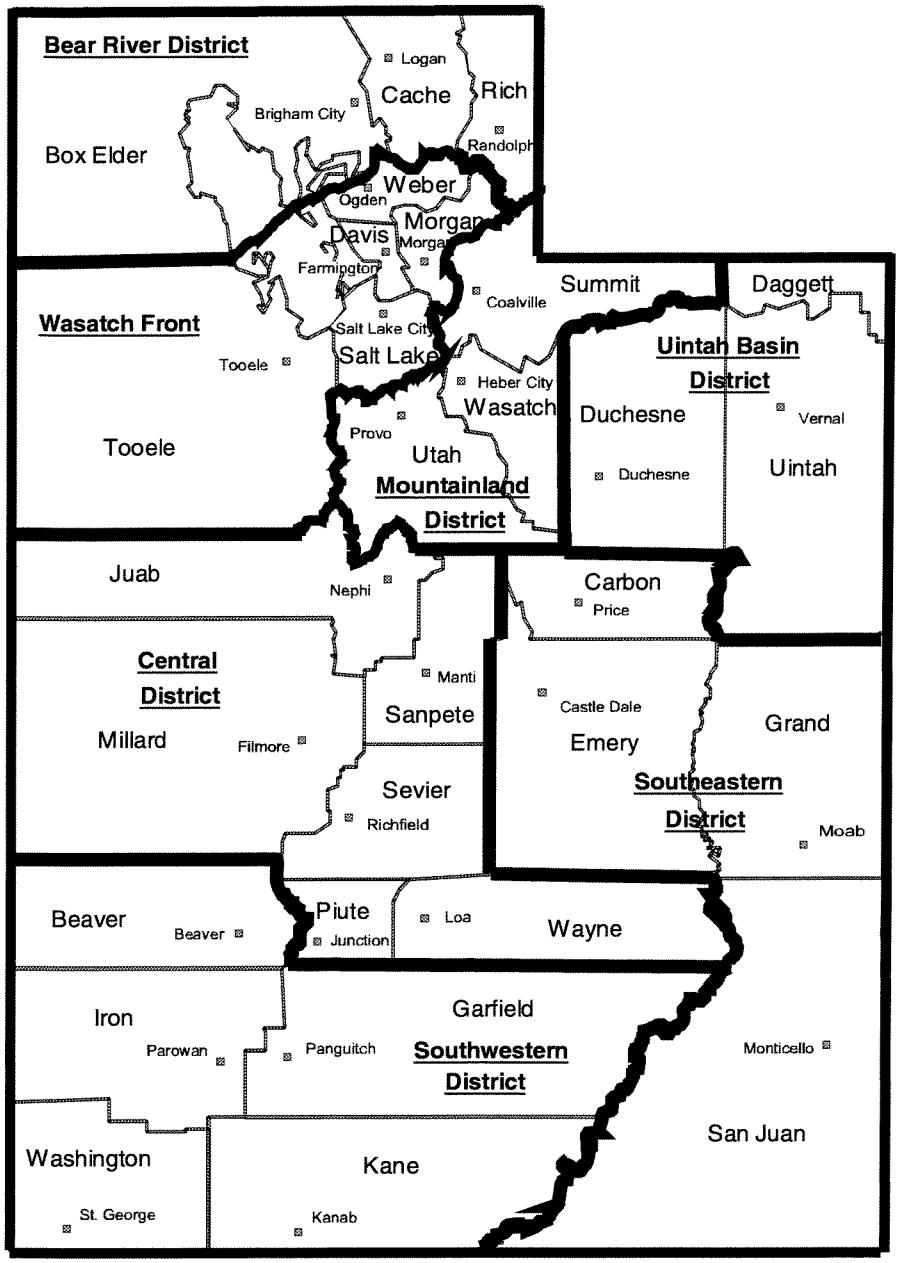
Key Asset Advisers
Key Bank Tower, Ste 1914 / 50 So Main St / SLC, UT 84144 / (801)535-1205

William Wallace, Vice President and Regional Chief Investment Officer

Chapter: National Outlook

State of Utah

Planning Districts, Counties, and County Seats



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

In the past two years, Utahns have commemorated two important historical events: Utah's statehood centennial and the sesquicentennial anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley. Both have occurred during phenomenally prosperous times in Utah. *Utah enters 1998 with the longest sustained economic expansion in modern economic history and continues to record population and job growth rates that are twice the national average.* The current prosperity can be characterized as significant and prolonged. Utah's job growth rate of 4.4% ranked second in the nation in 1997 and has now met or exceeded 3.0% for ten consecutive years. The unemployment rate of 3.2% is the lowest in 45 years. Utah's per capita income rankings have moved from 49th lowest among states to 44th during this expansion and wage growth rates have exceeded the rate of inflation now for three consecutive years.

Because of these significant economic achievements, economists have characterized Utah's economic performance throughout this year's *Economic Report* as significant, strong and sustained. There is no question that 1997 was a successful year for Utah's economy and that the state is well positioned as the 21st Century approaches.

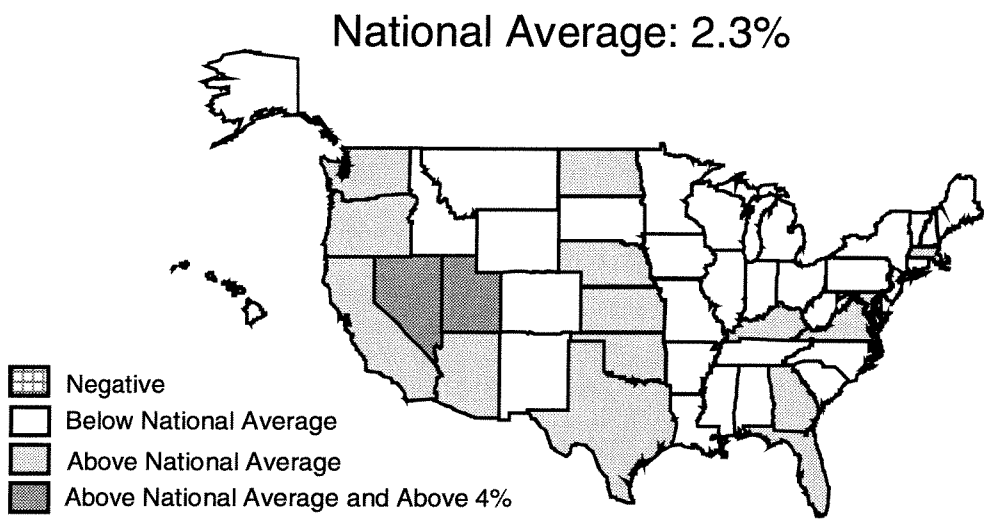
This year's 1998 *Economic Report to the Governor*, however, introduces and elaborates on a second and new theme. This theme is a *general slowdown in economic activity that is now confirmed by as much as three years of economic data.* Many of the forecasts in past *Economic Reports* of a "cooling down" are now coming true as the Utah economy returns to more typical levels of activity. It now appears that the economic expansion has peaked. Growth rates in jobs and housing prices peaked in 1994; growth rates in personal income and wages peaked in 1995; and, home sales and residential construction peaked in 1996.

The 1998 *Economic Report to the Governor* conveys these two contrasting themes of a successful economy and an economy that is decelerating by examining current and historical data. A forecast of the near and long-term future is also presented. The interplay of these divergent themes is highlighted throughout the report by an economy that is:

- Complemented by national and regional economic conditions;
- Sustained by construction activity, particularly nonresidential (hotels, office buildings, etc.), freeway, pre-Olympic, and light rail construction;
- Supported by plentiful job and higher income opportunities;
- Bolstered by a diversity of industries, including contributions from the tourism, high technology, nonprofit, and manufacturing industries;
- Past the peak, as job creation, gross taxable sales, tax collections, housing price appreciation, and residential construction have slowed;
- Tempered by a global economy that has been impacted by the Asian Economic Crisis; and,
- Challenged by ongoing issues regarding Hill Air Force Base, transportation funding, availability of labor, and quality growth.

Each of these themes is described in more detail, followed by a consensus outlook for 1998 and beyond.

Figure A
Percent Change in Employment by State 1997



Source: Regional Financial Review, November 1997

Complemented by National and Regional Economic Conditions

The United States is in its seventh year of economic expansion, posting real gross domestic product growth of 3.8% in 1997. Unemployment of 4.6% in December 1997 is at a 25-year low and consumer price inflation for all of 1997 of 2.4% is an 11-year low. The federal government has made huge strides in taming the federal deficit and the Tax Relief Act of 1997 will provide tax cuts in coming years. These national economic successes are broadly distributed among states; nearly two-thirds of the nation's 300 plus metropolitan areas have unemployment rates below 5 percent. California has now reclaimed its position as an economic leader by posting job growth rates higher than the national average.

The Mountain Division continues to lead all regions in economic vitality and growth and is in the midst of a five year economic boom. Every state in the Mountain Division but Wyoming posted personal income growth greater than the national average during this period. Clearly, Utah's current economic prosperity is complemented and impacted by a national and regional economy that is strong.

Sustained by Construction Activity

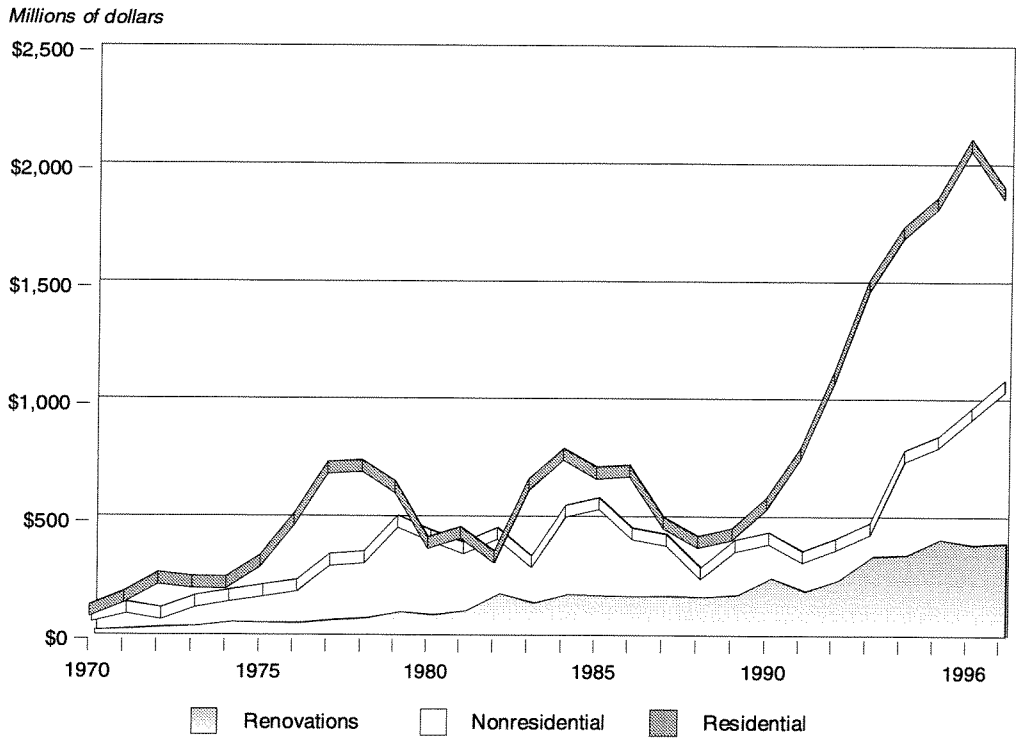
Construction activity continues to be the major driving force sustaining Utah's economic expansion. It is the fastest growing industry in the Utah economy and has been for seven years running. Nonresidential construction reached a record high of $1.07 billion in 1997. Very large projects such as the $1.6 billion reconstruction of I-15, the $312 million TRAX (light rail) project; $240 million Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saint assembly hall; and $185 million Little America Hotel bolster the current boom which has now lasted for eight years. The rebuilding of I-15 alone in its peak will employ 3,000 persons working two 10-hour shifts. TRAX also should directly employ around 400 workers at its peak.

Supported by Job Creation and Higher Incomes

Utah posted the second fastest job growth rate of any state in 1997. Construction, mining, and services all registered job growth rates higher than the state average of 4.4% for all jobs. Federal government was the only industry to lose jobs in 1997. These rapid rates of job growth have resulted in unemployment levels in 1997 of 3.2%, a 45-year low.

Job creation has now contributed to seven consecutive years of net in-migration. Utah's 1997 population is estimated at 2.05 million, a 2.3% growth rate from 1996. Over two-thirds of this growth was indigenous, as Utahns continue to have the highest fertility rate in the country.

Figure B
Value of New Construction: 1970 to 1997



Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Employers are reacting to a fully employed economy by paying Utah workers more. Utah's per capita income rankings have increased steadily for the past four years. Furthermore, the wages of Utah workers are rising faster than inflation and faster than the national average. Average pay in Utah increased by 4.0% in 1996, compared to a 3.0% rise in consumer prices and a 3.9% increase in pay nationwide. Median household income in Utah of $37,038 now ranks 17th in the nation and is over $1,500 higher than the national average.

Disposable income is also higher because of reductions in many taxes during the past four years. The cumulative reduction in state tax collections from fiscal year 1995 through 1999 is approximately $769 million. In future years, the federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 will provide federal tax cuts of about $958 over five years for each Utah tax filer.

Benefitted by a Diversity of Industries

The structure of Utah's economy continues to diversify relative to the nation. A more diverse economy means that it is less specialized and therefore less vulnerable to changes impacting any one industry. Utah's current level of economic diversity is the result of the simultaneous occurrence over time of the: (1) restructuring of the mining and metals industries; (2) downsizing of the federal government; and, (3) emergence and growth of service industries, tourism-related industries, and particular types of manufacturing. In mining and federal government, two areas where Utah has historically been quite specialized relative to the nation, employment levels have decreased over time. Federal government employment in Utah has declined for seven consecutive years resulting in nearly 9,500 fewer federal workers. Mining jobs in Utah surpassed the 20,000 level in 1981, but totaled only 8,300 in 1997.

While mining and federal government have contracted other industries have emerged. Utah's high technology industry now includes more than 460 companies and a workforce of approximately 40,000. Major sectors include aerospace components, automotive products, biomedical and medical products, and software systems. Utah's tourism industry has also grown. In 1997, out-of-state visitors made17 million trips to Utah. These visitors spent an estimated $4.0 billion in the Utah economy. Skier visits reached 3 million in 1997, the second best year ever. Even Utah's nonprofit sector contributes to Utah's economic base and diversity.[1] Approximately one-third of the nonprofit sector's revenue sources come from out-of-state sources. Purchases by the nonprofit sector in 1996 generated $380 million in earnings in Utah and nearly 16,000 jobs. And in manufacturing, Utah's automotive products sector employs approximately 6,100, an increase of 5,400 jobs in five years. These industries have been instrumental in making Utah's economy less vulnerable to fluctuations in any one industry and have helped make the current expansion the longest in recent history.

Past the Peak

A general slowdown in economic activity is evidenced by lower rates of growth in jobs, gross taxable sales, and tax collections; a decline in residential construction value and in home sales; and a slowdown in housing price appreciation. Employment growth slowed again in 1997 for the third consecutive year. This slowdown has now occurred for 11 consecutive quarters. Gross taxable sales in 1997 increased by 4.4%, the lowest rate of increase in ten years. The rate of growth in tax collections-- after adjusting for inflation and rate and base changes-- declined for the second year in a row. While nonresidential construction experienced a record year, residential construction values declined nearly 10% in 1997. This decline is related to a decline in home sales that occurred in every quarter since the end of 1996. The housing market also reached a turning point. The growth rate in housing prices peaked in mid-1994 and has declined ever since. These signs indicate a return to more typical rates of economic growth.

Tempered by Global Economy

Growth in the global economy in recent years has been driven by the United States and Pacific Rim countries. The current turmoil in Asian financial markets adds considerable instability to present and future performance of selected aspects of the U.S. and Utah economy. Multinational corporations face the prospect of lower earnings from Asian markets, as well as increased competition from anxious Asian competitors. Utah's export industry is at risk since Utah ranks 7th among states in per capita exports to Asia and about 40% of Utah's total exports go to Asia. While Utah's export industry has made phenomenal gains by increasing from $943 million in 1988 to an estimated $3.5 billion in 1997, exports have now declined for two consecutive years. Copper is Utah's number one export and Asia is the number one customer. The Asian economic crisis adds the potential for the dumping of chips, automobiles, and electronics into the U.S. market, further aggravating Utah's export industry. On the positive side, consumers may benefit from lower interest rates and lower prices. However, a major player in the global economy is struggling and the economies of both the nation and Utah have and will continue to be impacted.

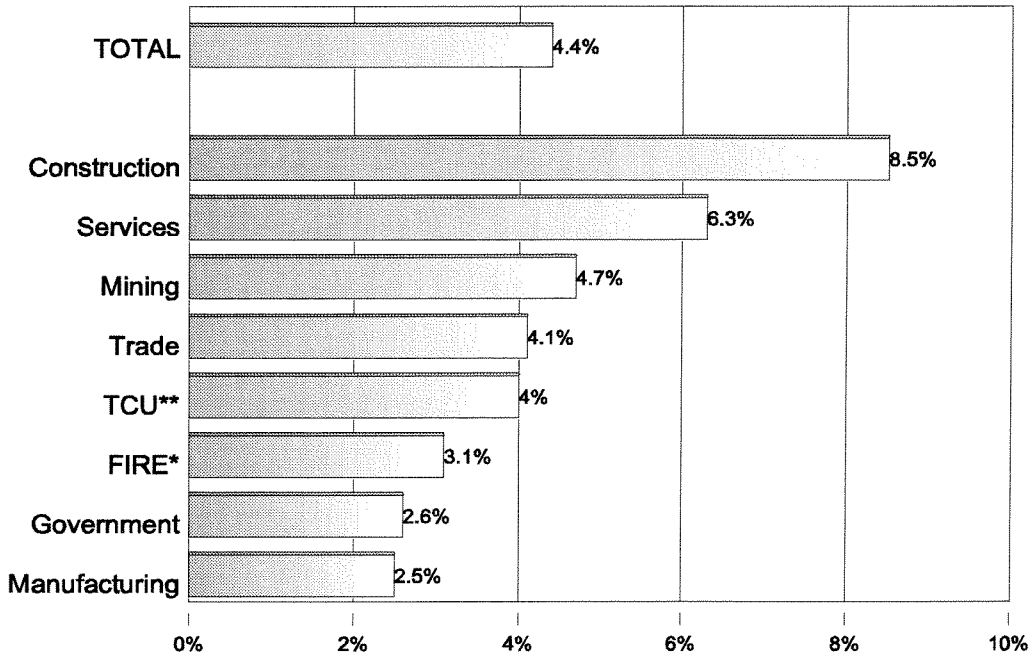
Challenged by Ongoing Issues

The Utah economy continues to face several challenges, some of which have the potential to impact economic activity significantly. Five key challenges are the continuing scrutiny of Hill Air Force Base, the funding for the I-15 rebuilding project, availability of labor, and preserving Utah's enviable quality of life.

Hill Air Force Base. Although President Clinton signed a defense bill that eliminates preferential treatment in the bidding process for competing repair-and-maintenance facilities, the Department of Defense is currently

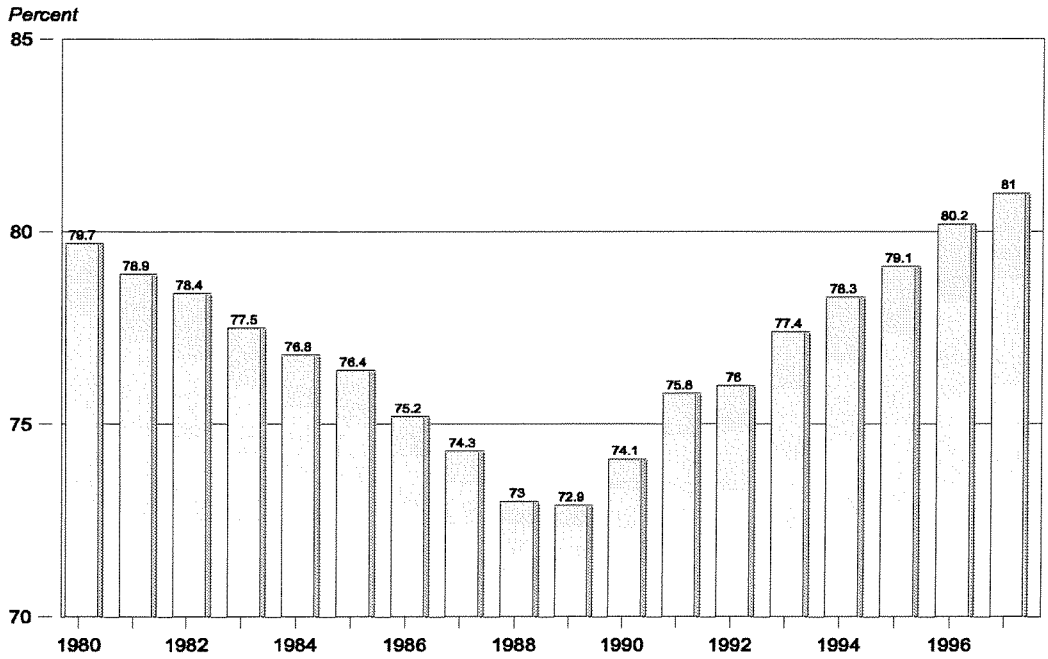
[1] The nonprofit sector here refers to Internal Revenue Service 501(c)(3) organizations.

Figure C
Utah Job Growth Rates by Industry: 1996 to 1997



* Finance Insurance and Real Estate
** Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure D
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.: 1980 to 1997



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

considering the future of the 388th Fighter Wing at Hill Air Force Base. The 388th comprises 2,000 jobs and its presence is vital to the long term viability of Hill. Hill is currently operating at around 50% capacity and the transfer of the 388th would leave Hill extremely vulnerable to future rounds of base closings. The Pentagon has announced that it may decide the future of the 388th as soon as January 1998.

Transportation Funding. The rebuilding of I-15 is currently the largest public works project in North America. The funding of this construction has enormous implications on the economy because of the importance of the source and timing of these funds. I-15 was originally budgeted for $1.36 billion. However, the total cost is now $230 million higher because of enhancements and other changes to the building program. This problem is further impacted by the fact that the contractor is ahead of schedule. This causes cash flow problems. In addition, several of the original funding sources are unpredictable (e.g. federal funds). State government will need to increase bonding, raise transportation taxes and fees, allocate more general fund to monies to transportation; eliminate or delay projects; or a combination of these alternatives in order to pay for the reconstruction. Each of these alternatives introduces different impacts on economic activity and the prospects for future growth.

Availability of Labor. The availability of labor is always a concern in a rapidly growing economy. Several indicators point to an emerging labor shortage in Utah. Non-agricultural employment in Utah has been growing an average of 4.4% over the last ten years, while unemployment rates have plummeted from 6.4% in 1987 to 3.2% today. Salt Lake City's Help Wanted Index has been the highest in the nation for four consecutive years and wages have been rising at about 3.5% a year since 1991. Employers speak of shortages of highly technical computer specialists, telemarketing workers, retail sales workers, and certain construction occupations. State and local government are striving to help with labor availability concerns by: attracting companies that further diversify the economy; increasing the skill level of workers; and coordinating the training of workers with the needs of businesses.

Quality Growth. Urban growth is an issue of concern to many Utahns. A recently compiled baseline scenario prepared by state and local government demonstrated the problem of rapid and sprawling growth in the Greater Wasatch Area[1] by revealing several sobering statistics for the year 2020:

- A population that would reach 2.7 million, the current size of the San Diego metro area
- A transportation system that will on average have longer commute times, lower speeds and increased congestion, despite significant investments in light rail and reconstruction of a major federal interstate
- Increases in every major air pollutant, despite 25 years of improving air quality in the region
- The loss of 66,000 acres of irrigated agricultural lands to accommodate urban growth
- A water and transportation infrastructure price tag of $12.9 billion[2]

Envision Utah is a public-private partnership devoted to the development of a publicly supported growth strategy that will preserve Utah's quality of life and economic vitality during the next 50 years. It is guided by over a 100 community leaders who will develop and share information with the public about alternative future growth scenarios. Residents will be given the opportunity to comment on these scenarios and have a voice on how the future unfolds.

Outlook

Near Term. The Economic Coordinating Committee's consensus forecast calls for a continued slowing of economic growth in 1998 from the peak years in 1994-95. Job growth next year is expected to hover around the long term historical average of 3.6 percent. This rate of growth is still nearly double the forecasted national rate and would be the eleventh consecutive year of job growth higher than 3.0% in Utah. Growth in population; levels of net migration; changes in personal income and wages; and the value of construction are forecast to decline in 1998.

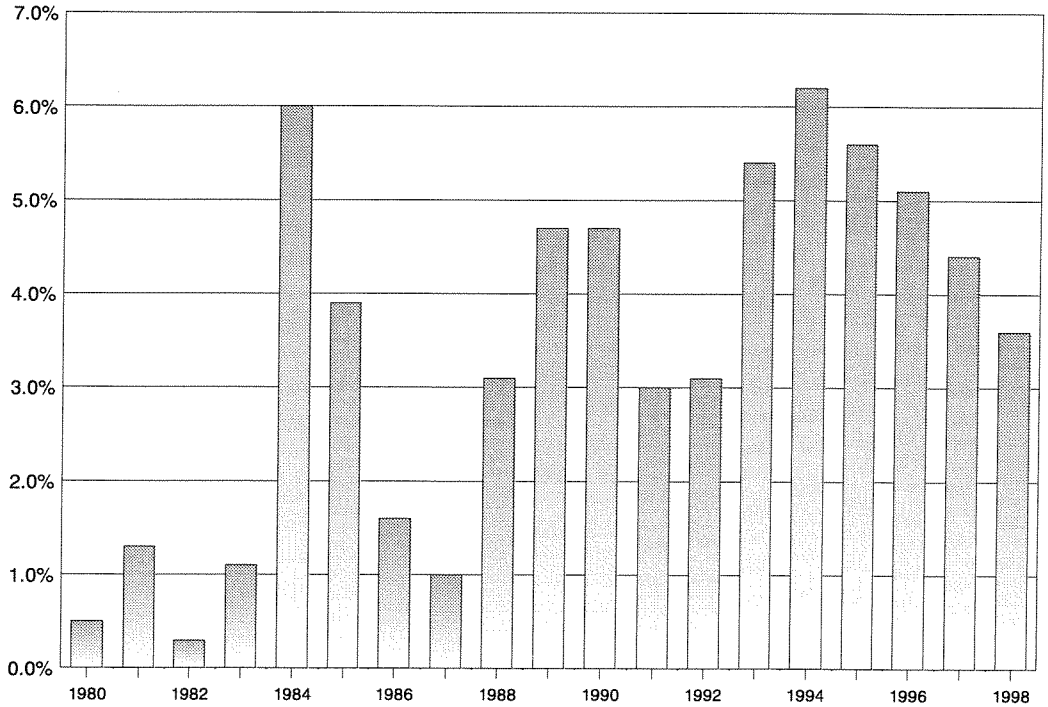
The primary causes for slower growth are 1) a tighter labor market; 2) slower growth in exports; and, 3) improvements in other state economies, particularly California. The major risk is the future of the 388th Fighter Wing at Hill Air Force Base. The Secretary of Defense and the Air Force are currently considering whether to keep the 388th in Utah or move it out-of-state. Even with the anticipated return to more normal rates of growth, 1998 should add another year to Utah's current run of prosperity and position the state well economically to enter the 21st Century.

Long Term. Utah's population is projected to reach 3.3 million by the year 2020, a 2.1% annual average rate of growth since 1995. This rate of growth will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase (births exceeding deaths) and a strong and diversified economy. The most rapid rates of growth are expected in southwest Utah and Grand, Summit, and Wasatch Counties. Employment and population growth statewide is projected to exceed the national average.

[1] A ten-county area that includes counties in and adjacent to Utah's two northern metropolitan areas of Salt Lake City-Ogden and Provo-Orem

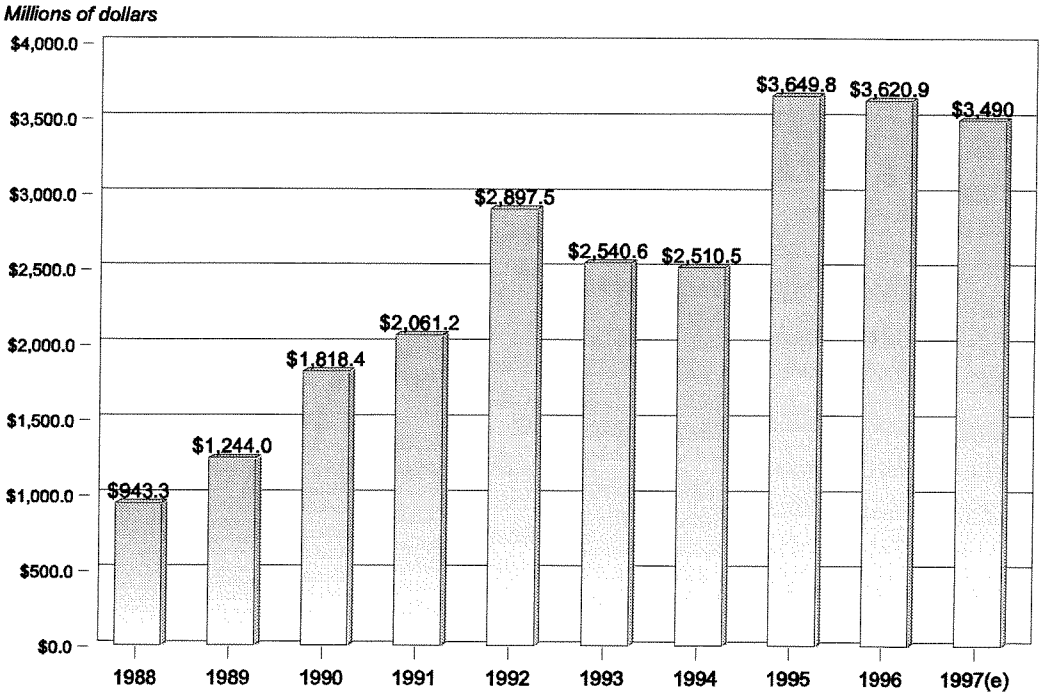
[2] *Baseline Scenario*, September 1997, Utah Quality Growth Efficiency Tools Technical Committee

Figure E
Utah Nonagricultural Employment– Annual Percent Change: 1980 to 1997



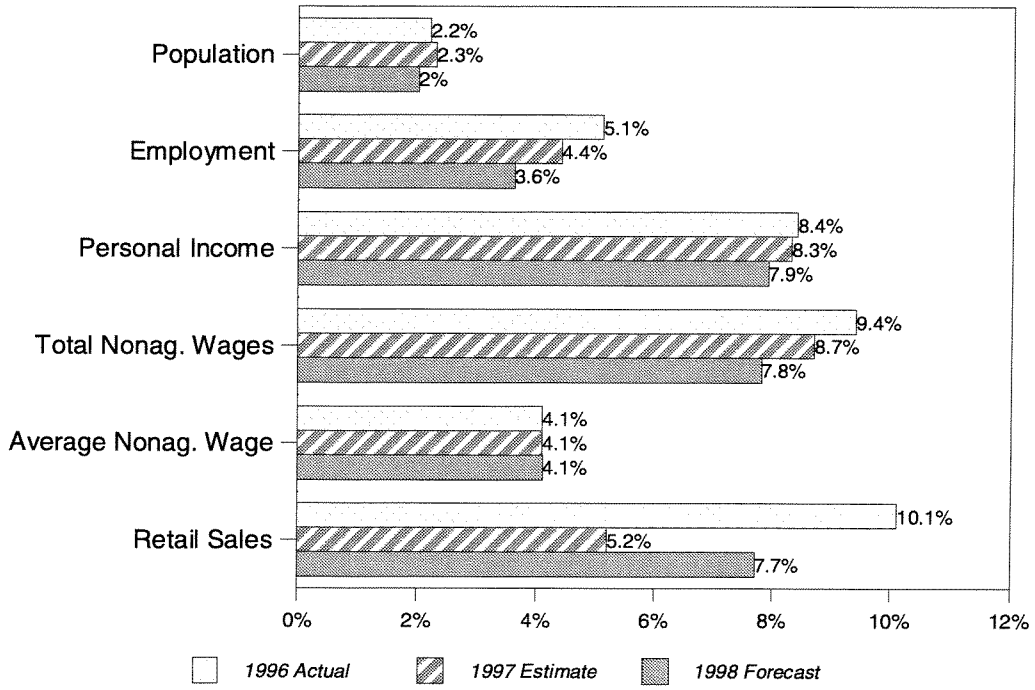
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Figure F
Utah Merchandise Exports: 1988 to 1997



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division
and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

Figure G
Utah Economic Indicators—Annual Percent Change: Actual, Estimate, and Forecast



Source: Utah State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table A
Utah Economic Indicators

	1995 Actual	1996 Estimates	1997 Forecast	1998 Forecast
Population (000)	1,959	2,002	2,049	2,090
Net Migration (000)	15.1	13.6	15	10
Jobs (percent change)	5.6%	5.1%	4.4%	3.6%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.4%
Personal Income (percent Change)	9%	8.4%	8.3%	7.9%
Wages (percent change)	9.5%	9.4%	8.7%	7.8%
Residential Permit Value (percent change)	7.2%	13.5%	-9.7%	-7.4%
Nonresidential Permit Value (percent change)	7.8%	14.3%	12.4%	2.8%
Retail Sales (percent change)	8.1%	10.1%	5.2%	7.7%

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

Overview

The national economy continued in its seventh year of expansion. This robust economy, characterized by low unemployment and inflation rates, is expected to continue through 1998, barring any negative impacts from shaky international financial markets. Inflation should remain at around 2.2% in 1998, with unemployment rates hovering around the 4.6% range. The "wild card" in forecasting U.S. economic performance is uncertainty in Asian financial markets, which could potentially lower inflation and interest rates in the U.S.

1997 Summary

The U.S. economy keeps chugging along in its seventh year of expansion. Early in 1997, the Federal Reserve put a temporary end to the "irrational exuberance" of the U.S. stock market by increasing the federal funds by .25%. However, after an approximate 10% correction in various stock market indices during the spring, the U.S. stock market went on to set record highs in the summer and fall. Despite the early attempt by the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy, further tightening moves proved unnecessary as inflation remained subdued. Thoughts of another tightening in the fall were put off due, in part, to the turmoil in the Asian financial markets. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar, the flight of international funds to the "safe haven" of the U.S. bond market, and the potential of worldwide supply being greater than demand, made further monetary tightening unnecessary.

Signs of the U.S. economy's continued expansion were witnessed in strong job creation. The U.S. unemployment rate stood at 4.6% in December, a 25-year low. With the economy experiencing "full employment," consumers also did their part in helping push the economy along by increasing inflation-adjusted spending by over 3% in 1997. Business investment was also an important factor in economic growth. For example, growth in inflation-adjusted investment in durable equipment rose 13.3% in 1997.

Overall 1997 was a good year for the economy with inflation- adjusted gross domestic product increasing by 3.8% and inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), registering only a 2.4% increase. U.S. residential and commercial construction were up during the year, while corporate profits (before taxes) increased 8%.

1998 Outlook

The longer this expansion lasts, the greater the potential for a recessionary period. However, it appears that 1998 will bring more of the same, that is, continued expansion of about 2.5% in inflation-adjusted gross domestic product and continued subdued inflation of about 2.2% as measured by the consumer price index.

The Federal Reserve will be closely monitoring the economy for signs of increasing inflation. If the Federal Reserve notices increasing inflationary pressures, a monetary policy tightening move is likely. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan clearly sees price stability as a key role for any central bank.

U.S. employment should continue to hover around the 4.6% rate seen in November of 1997. So it appears that employers will continue to have a challenge in competing for the supply of workers. This high level of employment should allow consumers to increase inflation-adjusted consumption by about 3% in 1998.

Significant Issues

Asia–A Wild Card. Probably the most difficult thing to measure regarding the 1998 economic performance is the current turmoil in Asian financial markets. We truly exist in an international economy and even the enormous U.S. economy will be impacted by the problems in Asia. The questions are: What will the impact be? and, How significant will the impact be? Multinational corporations face the prospect of lower earnings from Asian markets as well as increased price competition from anxious Asian competitors. This earnings related scenario is already taking a toll on stock prices of U.S. companies doing business in Asia. Much of the downturn in U.S. stock market that occurred in late October was a result of the Asian financial unrest.

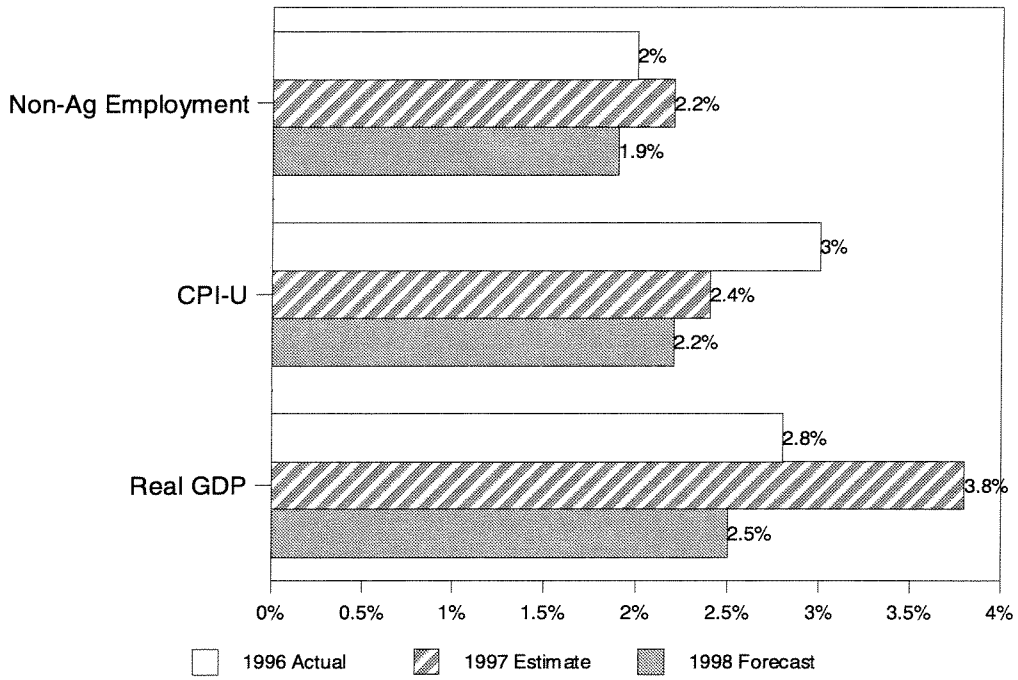
The most likely results of this financial unrest, which in some cases are already occurring, include: lower interest rates, lower inflation, and less growth in the U.S. economy. Weaker growth in Asia and a stronger U.S. dollar will lead to: 1) reduced demand for U.S. exports, and 2) an increase of imported goods as U.S. consumers and businesses substitute imports for domestically produced goods.

Year 2000 Computer Problem. The year 2000 computer problem may become an important issue for the U.S. economy. As companies work toward fixing software programs, expect the salaries of computer programmers to increase. Given these rising wage costs, and because there is no increase in productivity or output from fixing a computer bug, downward pressure on corporate profits is possible. It is difficult to know if the year 2000 computer problem can have a larger recessionary impact on the economy. The negative impact could come as early as 1999 if consumers and investors perceive that business and government are not taking the problem seriously. Think what would happen if in January 2000 consumers received bills on credit cards, or other installment loans, with interest and penalties calculated from 1900. This is in essence the year 2000 computer problem. Current computer programs will interpret the year 2000 as being 1900.

Conclusion

The seven year U.S. economic expansion should continue into 1998. To continue to expand, the U.S. economy has some hurdles to clear. The Asian financial turmoil will put downward pressure on economic growth as will domestic issues such as the year 2000 computer problem. Corporate profits will grow slowly and this should result in lower stock market returns than have been experienced in the last few years. Interest rates and inflation should continue to be relatively low which should be positive for U.S. financial markets. The Federal Reserve will raise short term rates if inflation surprises on the upside, but such a move is probably six months away. Overall, the U.S. economy is providing the best of "both worlds" – economic growth with low inflation. ❄

Figure 1
U.S. Economic Indicators—Annual Percent Change: Actual, Estimate, and Forecast



Source: Utah State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 1
Employment, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 Stock Index

Year	Non-Ag Employment	Inflation Adjusted GDP	Urban Consumers CPI	S&P 500 Stock Index
1980	0.7%	-0.3%	13.5%	15.2%
1981	0.8%	2.5%	10.4%	7.8%
1982	-1.8%	-2.1%	6.2%	-6.5%
1983	0.7%	4.0%	3.2%	34.0%
1984	4.7%	6.8%	4.4%	0.1%
1985	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	16.4%
1986	2.0%	3.0%	1.9%	26.5%
1987	2.6%	2.9%	3.7%	13.8%
1988	3.2%	3.8%	4.1%	-1.1%
1989	2.6%	3.4%	4.8%	21.5%
1990	1.4%	1.3%	5.4%	3.7%
1991	-1.1%	-1.0%	4.2%	12.3%
1992	0.3%	2.7%	3.0%	10.3%
1993	1.9%	2.3%	3.0%	8.8%
1994	3.1%	3.5%	2.6%	2.0%
1995	2.7%	2.0%	2.8%	17.7%
1996	2.0%	2.8%	3.0%	24.4%
1997(e)	2.2%	3.8%	2.4%	28.7%
1998(f)	1.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.9%

(e)=estimate
(f)=forecast

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Statistical Abstract, Regional Financial Associates, Inc., and Utah Economic Coordinating Committee.

Utah Outlook

Overview

The Utah economy continues to be strong with a job growth rate of 4.4% and unemployment of 3.2% in 1997. Construction continues to lead all other industries in the rate of growth. Nonresidential construction reached a historic high in 1997 and should continue at record levels in 1998. Employment growth rates and other economic indicators are moderating, however, and the economy appears to be heading towards more typical rates of growth. The growth rate in jobs and housing prices peaked in 1994 and the growth rate in personal income and wages peaked in 1995. Home sales and residential construction declined in 1997. The outlook remains positive, but the economy is expected to slow in 1998. Employment is forecasted to increase by 3.6% in 1998; population, 2.0%; and personal income, 7.9%.

1997 Summary

Employment and Unemployment. Utah's nonfarm job growth continues to moderate after peaking in 1994. Still, annual growth in employment remains above its long-term (1950-96) historic average of 3.6%. Job growth in Utah has slowed for each of the last 11 quarters of available data. The rolling-year (annual, 4 quarter moving average) job growth rate peaked at 6.2% in the 3rd quarter of 1994, and has declined each quarter thereafter to 4.7% in the 2nd quarter of 1997. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently reported that job growth in Utah was 4.1% for October 1997 compared to the same month in 1996; for an increase of 40,000 jobs. The October BLS data showed that construction had the highest year-over growth rate at 9.1%; whereas, services at 5.9% added that most jobs to the economy (15,500).

The BLS data showed that the unemployment rate in Utah was 3.0% for October 1997. By comparison, the national unemployment rate for October 1997 was 4.4%. Utah placed 2nd (behind Nevada) in the nation in total nonagricultural employment growth, and 1st in the U.S. in services employment for September 1997 over September 1996. Total employment growth in Utah should average about 4.4% in 1997 and then decline to 3.6% in 1998.

Total nonagricultural employment in Utah grew 5.1% in 1996. This was moderately lower than the 5.6% of 1995. Most of the growth in 1996 came from the private-sector at 5.8%, compared to 1.7% for the public-sector. Employment growth slowed slightly in 1997 to 4.4% with private-sector growth of 4.8% and government growth of 2.6%. The unemployment rate declined from 3.6% in 1995 to 3.5% in 1996, and then to 3.2% in 1997.

Industries with growth rates above the 4.4% average for 1997 include construction at 8.5%, mining at 4.7%, and services at 6.3%. All other industries grew below the 4.4% rate. Only federal government employment showed losses in employment at -0.8%.

New Firm Openings and Expansions. New firm openings and major expansions of existing firms with 100 or more workers in 1997 included, but were not limited to: TheraTech Inc., American Pacific Corp., Smithfield Foods, Alliant Techsystems, Prime Option Mastercard, Smead Manufacturing, Detroit Diesel, ZM Direct, Matrixx Marketing, Paunsagaunt Energy Corp., Software Support Inc., Panel Prints, Interim Technology, Intel, Southwest Airlines, Wasatch Technologies, Megahertz, CR England, Interim Services Inc., American Online, Wal-Mart, SuperTarget, Fred Meyer, Teletrust Inc., USANA Inc., Weider Nutrition International, and US Voice Mail.

Contractions and closures with 100 or more workers in 1997 included, but were not limited to: layoffs at Tooele Army Depot, Defense Depot Ogden, Utah Test & Training Range, Mountain Farms Cheese Factory, Thiokol, Iomega, Novell, Incredible Universe, Surety Life, Clive Incineration Facility, and Paracelsus PHC Hospital.

Housing Prices. The average price of the same group of existing houses in Utah increased 74.4% in the 5-year period ending September 30, 1997 (the largest 5 year increase in the nation), according to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's (OFHEO) Housing Price Index. The OFHEO price index measures the average price in repeat sales of the same houses. The growth rate in housing prices as measured by OFHEO peaked at 19.3% in the 2nd quarter of 1994 compared to 2nd quarter 1993, and has since declined to 7.1% year-over growth in the 3rd quarter of 1997, Figure 3.

This 7.1% growth for the period ended September 1997 ranked Utah as 2nd highest in the nation (behind Michigan at 7.2%) for house price appreciation. Utah housing prices as measured by OFHEO increased more than 10% per year for four years in a row, 1993 through 1996. Housing prices are expected to increase 7.5% in 1997 and 5.4% in 1998 as shown on Table 2.

Another housing price measure, the median-average home price in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area, increased to $131,000 in the 3rd quarter of 1997, according to the National Association of Realtors. Median-priced homes in the Salt Lake/Ogden area in the 3rd quarter of 1997 were $4,500 more expensive than the $126,500 national median-existing home average price. The median price is the average price above and below which half of all (old) existing homes sold.

Household Ownership, Income and Annual Pay. The softening of housing prices in 1997 and 1998 is due in part to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (72.7% in Utah versus 65.4% nationwide in 1996, 10th highest in the nation), and the 74.4% run up in housing prices over the last 5 years. Despite low interest rates and high median household incomes, home sales in Utah decreased in 1997. According to the Utah Association of Realtors, home sales declined every quarter from 4th quarter 1996 to 3rd quarter 1997. The declines were 8.1% in 4th quarter 1996, 12.4% for 1st quarter 1997, and 3.1% for both the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1997.

Part of the reason for above average levels of home ownership is higher than average household income levels in Utah compared to the nation. Just released 1996 data from the Bureau of the Census shows that median household income in Utah ranked 17th highest in the nation at $37,038 ($1,546 higher than the national average of $35,492). Higher median household income, despite lower average annual pay, is due to larger household sizes (more wage earners per household) in Utah than in the nation. The Bureau of Census estimates that there were 3.08 persons per household in Utah in 1996 compared to 2.62 persons in national households.

Average annual pay in Utah remained well below the national average in 1996. Just released wage data shows that Utah ranked 34th in the U.S. at $24,572 (versus $28,945 for the nation) in average annual pay for 1996 (Table 3). Still, average pay in Utah grew 4.0% in 1996 (compared to 3.9% nationwide), and in 1997 it grew faster than CPI-U inflation for the 3rd consecutive year in a row.

Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to more part-time workers and a younger workforce than in the rest of the nation. Another part of the explanation, however, is due to structural changes in Utah's economy that occurred in the mid to late 1980s. Restructuring and downsizing at Geneva Steel and Kennecott Copper, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and lower oil prices (exploration) all contributed to lower average annual pay in Utah. Average pay in Utah, adjusted for inflation, was 96% of the national average (about $1,000 less than the U.S. average) as recently as 1981. Utahns average-annual pay, adjusted for inflation, has been about $4,000 less than the national average since 1988.

Vacancies and Rents. Mid-year vacancy rates indicate that most of the Salt Lake City real estate market is not yet overbuilt. Nonetheless, Utah is in the midst of a construction boom and many vacancy rates will increase in subsequent years. Industrial vacancy rates for June were 5.3% in Salt Lake City compared to an 8.1% average in cities nationwide, according to a recent study by CB Commercial. CB Commercial Real Estate Group's survey also reported that metropolitan Salt Lake area office market vacancy rate was 5.6% for June of 1997 compared to the same period in 1996. This rate was the 2nd lowest in the nation. The national office vacancy rate for June was 11.2%.

Continued in-migration, rising rents and a strong economy make the Salt Lake area a desirable place for apartment development according to the Center for Real Estate Studies. Nonetheless, community resistance has made it increasing difficult to build apartments in the Salt Lake area. Most multi-family projects currently under construction are being built on sites acquired before 1996, according to Equimark Properties. Equimark estimates apartment vacancies in the Greater Salt Lake Area at 4.9% for the end of 2nd quarter 1997, with the average rent around $600 per apartment. A rate less than 5% is considered a fully occupied market. Ten years ago in 1986-87 vacancy rates were around 20%.

One area where the real estate market may be overbuilding is in hotel (motel) construction. Recent hotel construction has resulted in declining occupancy rates in Utah. Occupied rooms statewide decreased from 66%, to 64.6%, for the first 10 months of 1997 compared to the same period in 1996, according to the *Rocky Mountain Lodging Report*. The report stated that occupancy rates in the Salt Lake area decreased from 84.4% to 78.4% over the same time period. Planned and current construction of additional hotels along the Wasatch Front could result in lower occupancy rates in subsequent years. These additions include, but are not limited to: the downtown Little America, Royal Crown, Kimpton, and La Quinta hotels to be finished by 1999.

Per Capita Income. Recently revised income data show that Utah ranked near the bottom at 44th with a per capita personal income level of $19,595 in 1996. This was 80.2% of the national level of $24,426. Still, Utah's per capita income rankings have increased steadily over the past five years, from 49th in the nation in 1992, to 44th in the nation for 1996. Per capita income in Utah has been and should remain considerably below the national average in the foreseeable future due to the large percentage of the population comprised of children. Most recent Bureau of the Census data shows that Utah's median age was the youngest in the nation at 26.8 as of July 1, 1996. This compares to a median age of 34.6 for the nation.

Media Reporting and Rankings. Utah continued to receive favorable rankings and press coverage in 1997. A sampling of these include:

- Salt Lake/Ogden was named the 9th most attractive entrepreneurial metropolitan area by *Entrepreneur* magazine.
- *Time* magazine featured an article citing Salt Lake City as the 4th "hottest place" for job growth in the nation. *Time* credited the bio-technology and construction industries for the strong showing.
- *Time* magazine also ran an article on the successful operations and expansions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
- *Point of View* magazine ranked Salt Lake City as the 3rd

best in the U.S. to start a business.

- The *Wall Street Journal* ran an article on Utah's construction boom in 1997.
- The American Electronics Association ranked Utah 7th among the nations top 10 high-tech job creators.
- The Wasatch Front was named the number 1 hot spot for entrepreneurial growth by the Association of Foreign Investors in U.S. Real Estate (AFIRE). AFIRE invested $7 billion in U.S. real estate in 1997.
- Salt Lake/Ogden ranked 6th out of 313 local economies in economic strength according to a recently released book titled *"Where the Money Is ... America's Strongest Local Economies"*.
- Morgan Quinto Press ranked Utah as the 4th most-livable state in the nation in 1997.
- ReliaStar Financial Corporation rated Utah as among the top 10 healthiest places to live in the United States.
- Utah continued to receive AAA bond ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's Rating Group, and Fitch Investors Service.
- Coopers & Lybrand ranked the Salt Lake City International Airport as one of the top 3 best managed airports in the nation.
- Actuarial & Technical Solutions Inc. rated Utah's workers compensation insurance premiums as 3rd lowest in the nation.
- The University of Utah and Brigham Young University were ranked in the top 40 law schools nationwide.

1998 Outlook

Indicators. The Utah economy is expected to slow in 1998 due to lower net in-migration; lower residential construction (due to building moratoriums and restrictions); improvements in other state economies (especially California the source of most of Utah's in-migration); slower growth in exports; a tighter labor market; and a less affordable housing market.

Downtown office vacancies should increase somewhat in 1998 due to congestion associated with the reconstruction of I-15 and the opening of the Courts Complex, and the American Stores and Gateway West office towers.

The 1996 California legislature cut corporate income taxes 5% and deregulated electric utilities. As of January 1, 1998, businesses in California will be able to choose their electric suppliers. With electric rates roughly 30% higher than the national average, this will introduce competition and reduce electric rates in California. With lower business taxes and electricity rates, companies may look more favorably towards California as a place to do business.

Net in-migration will decline from 15,000 in 1997, to 10,000 in 1998, due to stronger employment growth in the nation and weaker employment growth in Utah in 1997. U.S. job growth increased from 2% in 1996, to 2.2% in 1997; whereas, it declined from 5.1% to 4.4% in Utah over the same period. This change in relative economic performance will dampen net in-migration into Utah in 1998.

Still, Utah's economy should continue to do well into 1998 for many of the same reasons it did well in 1997. Utah has a pro-business regulatory environment; low energy costs; low business taxes; numerous recreational opportunities; a youthful and educated laborforce; good universities; healthy lifestyles; and, a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions. The State of Utah Economic Coordinating Committee (ECC) expects employment to grow at about 3.6% in 1998 (almost double the national growth rate). The historic (1950-96) average job growth rate in Utah is about 3.6%. Regional Financial Associates (an independent national economic consulting firm) forecast in November 1997 that Utah would rank 3rd in the nation in job growth for 1998 at 3.5%. As shown on Table 2, population growth will increase at 2.0%, total nonagricultural wages should increase at 7.8%, and personal income growth will come in at 7.9% in 1998. Average wage growth in Utah will grow faster than CPI inflation in 1998 for the 4th consecutive year.

Workforce Expansions and Contractions. Several companies have announced permanent workforce expansions and new firm openings of 100 or more jobs in 1998. These expansions and openings include, but are not limited to, TheraTech Inc., Little America Hotel, Smead Manufacturing, Detroit Diesel, Summo USA Corp., U.S. Energy, Micron Technology Inc., Wholesome & Hearty Foods Inc., Gateway 2000, Teletrust Inc., Smithfield Foods, and American Stores. Entities that have announced workforce reductions of 100 or more jobs in 1998 include the Utah Test & Training Range and Bard Access Systems.

Construction Activity. Nonresidential construction will remain at record levels in 1998 due to continued and new business and government projects. On the other hand, residential construction will slow in 1998 despite continued net in-migration and low apartment vacancy rates. This is due to grass-roots, anti-growth activities in the state. Large apartment developers are having difficulty finding communities in which to build.

Nonresidential construction projects of $20 million or more that will begin or continue into 1998 include, but are not limited to, the Interstate-15 rebuild ($1.6 billion),The Canyons ski resort expansion ($210 million), Bangerter Highway ($72 million), Light Rail ($312 million), Kennecott Tailings Project ($510 million), the Courts Complex ($75 million), the Huntsman Cancer Institute ($48 million), Gateway West Building ($25 million), Salt Lake County Jail ($135 million), Provo Canyon Highway expansion ($43 million), Cottonwood Corp. Center ($150 million), Thanksgiving Point ($60 million), U of U Biology Building ($24 million), Zermatt Swiss Resort ($40 million), Little America Hotel ($185 million), BYU HB Lee Library ($30 million), SnowBasin ski resort expansion ($67 million), Dixie Center Convention Hall ($20 million), Weber State

University VA Browning building ($20 million), the LDS Assembly Hall ($240 million), U of U Rice Stadium ($55 million), Provo Towne Centre ($100 million), Utah Valley Regional Medical Center ($91 million), Logan Canyon Highway rebuild ($60 million), Park City ski resort expansion ($150 million), Deer Valley ski resort ($100 million), Gateway 2000 plant ($22 million), Provo Shops of Riverwoods ($30 million), South Jordan office/movie complex ($70 million), the Skaggs Catholic Center ($50 million), U of U Olympic Village ($120 million), USU Widtsoe Hall rebuild ($24 million), Royal Crown Hotel ($35 million), the Draper Women's Correction Facility ($24 million), Ogden Standard Examiner building ($20 million), Kimpton Hotel ($25 million), the Winter Sports Park expansion ($48 million), and the Richfield Events Center ($20 million). Design of the Salt Lake Airport rebuild ($994 million), will begin in 1998 with construction beginning in April 1999.

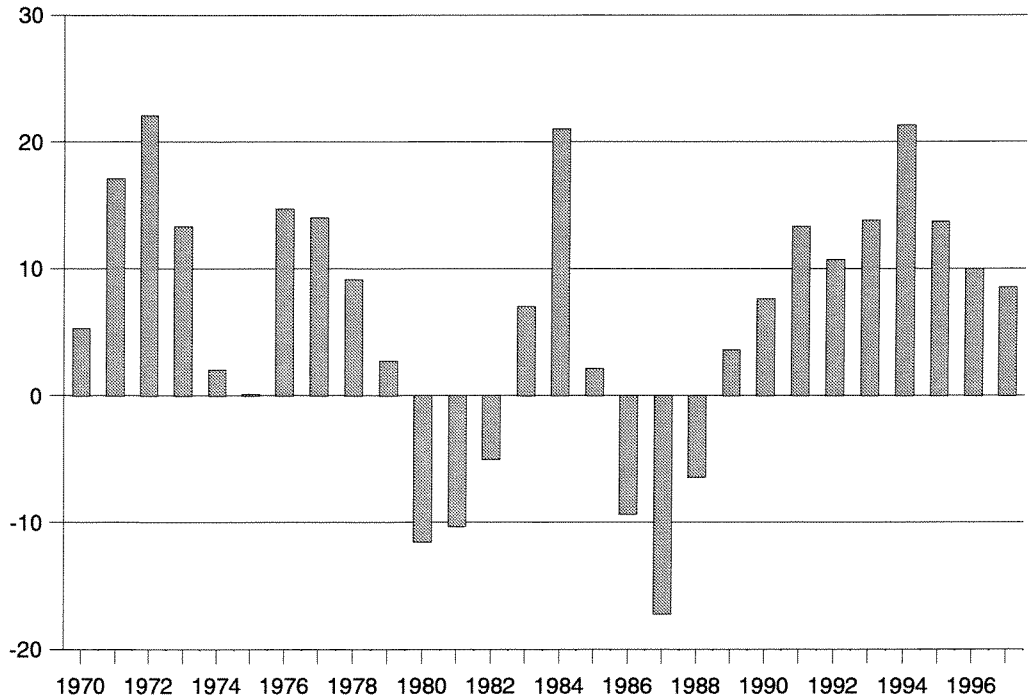
Significant Issues

Construction Activity. Construction continues to be the fastest growing industry in the Utah economy. Nonresidential construction reached new historic highs in 1997 and should continue at record levels into 1998. The largest projects currently under construction include the $1.6 billion reconstruction of Interstate 15, the $312 million TRAX (Light Rail) project, the $135 million Salt Lake County Jail, the $185 million Little America Hotel, and the $240 million LDS Assembly Hall. The rebuild of Interstate 15 will directly employ around 3,000 persons working two 10 hour shifts at peak construction in 1998. Approximately one-half of these jobs will be with the principal contractor (Wasatch Constructors) and the other one-half will be with subcontractors. TRAX should directly employ around 400 workers at peak construction.

Hill Air Force Base. Utah received good news in 1997 regarding one of its largest employers Hill Air Force Base (HAFB). President Clinton signed a defense bill which bans any preferences for keeping defense work at McClellan Air Force Base in California or Kelly Air Force Base in Texas. These bases had been targeted for closure by the 1995 Base Closure Commission. HAFB must still bid against these other bases for defense work, and there remains the danger that the 388th Fighter Wing at HAFB could be relocated to another base. HAFB is currently operating at around 50% capacity and needs additional work to survive future rounds of base closures. The Department of Defense has recommended another round of base closings in 2001. The Pentagon has announced that it may decide the fate of the 388th Fighter Wing as early as January of 1998. Any beneficial or adverse effects from changes at HAFB are not included in the assumptions or economic indicators presented in Table 2.

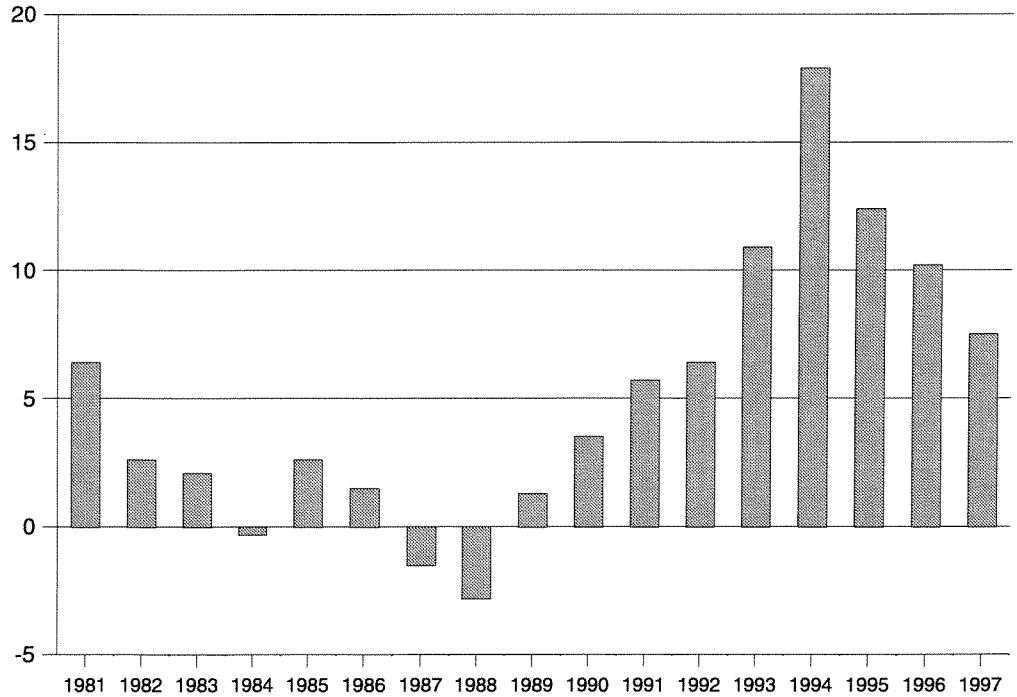
Asian Economic Crisis. A recent report by Standard & Poor's showed Utah among the 10 states that will be most affected by the recent Asian economic crisis. Utah ranks 7th in terms of per capita exports to Asia. About 40% of Utah's exports (mostly coal, copper and equipment) go to Asia. Japan is Utah's largest Asian customer. Utah's exports were $3.49 billion in 1997, down from $3.62 billion in 1996 and $3.65 billion in 1995. ❄

Figure 2
Utah Construction Employment Cycle
Percent Change in Construction Jobs: 1970 to 1997



Source: Utah State Department of Workforce Services and the Economic Coordinating Committee

Figure 3
Percent Change in Housing Prices: 1981 to 1997
Repeat-Sales Prices of Existing Homes in Utah



Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

Table 2
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: November 1997

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1995 ACTUAL	1996 ESTIMATES	1997 FORECAST	1998 FORECAST	% CHG 1995-96	% CHG 1996-97	% CHG 1997-98
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $92	6,742	6,928	7,191	7,371	2.8	3.8	2.5
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $92	4,595.3	4,714.0	4,869.6	5,015.6	2.6	3.3	3.0
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $92	962.1	1,041.7	1,127.1	1,207.1	8.3	8.2	7.1
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $92	322.6	317.8	307.6	303.6	-1.5	-3.2	-1.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $92	791.2	857.0	963.3	1,019.1	8.3	12.4	5.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	25.1	27.1	28.6	28.9	8.1	5.6	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.9	19.4	19.0	18.9	-2.5	-2.0	-1.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	164.1	179.9	171.0	188.1	9.7	-5.0	10.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	677.9	656.3	660.0	660.0	-3.2	0.6	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.7	2.0	-0.7	-1.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.36	1.47	1.45	1.41	8.1	-1.4	-2.8
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	285.1	309.3	325.1	337.1	8.5	5.1	3.7
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	200.6	215.3	230.8	241.0	7.3	7.2	4.4
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	191.4	199.7	207.8	218.4	4.3	4.1	5.1
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	112.9	118.0	123.8	130.1	4.5	4.9	5.1
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,326.5	2,440.9	2,560.5	2,688.5	4.9	4.9	5.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	77.6	82.6	85.2	87.7	6.4	3.1	3.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.6	23.7	20.0	17.7	9.9	-15.7	-11.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,854.6	2,104.5	1,900.0	1,760.0	13.5	-9.7	-7.4
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	832.7	951.8	1,070.0	1,100.0	14.3	12.4	2.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	196.2	216.2	232.5	245.0	10.2	7.5	5.4
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	113.7	122.7	128.0	134.6	7.9	4.4	5.1
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	13,081	14,406	15,153	16,318	10.1	5.2	7.7
Utah Total Gross Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	23,609	25,846	26,977	29,073	9.5	4.4	7.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (BEA)	Millions	262.9	265.3	267.7	270.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.2	93.6	103.6	101.6	1.5	10.7	-1.9
Utah F.Y. Population (GOPB)	Thousands	1,959	2,002	2,049	2,090	2.2	2.3	2.0
Utah F.Y. Net Migration (GOPB)	Thousands	15.1	13.6	15.0	10.0	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	105.9	105.3	106.3	104.3	-0.6	1.0	-1.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	622.6	676.6	730.7	746.8	8.7	8.0	2.2
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	489.5	556.2	609.6	605.0	13.6	9.6	-0.8
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	17.2	20.7	19.5	18.9	20.1	-5.7	-3.0
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.0	94.5	96.1	96.6	-0.5	1.7	0.5
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	19.1	18.5	18.3	18.6	-3.2	-1.0	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	17.7	21.1	19.2	19.5	19.1	-9.2	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.15	1.39	1.59	1.62	20.9	14.4	1.9
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	1.35	0.98	1.02	0.90	-27.4	4.1	-11.8
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS, NSA)	1982-84=100	152.4	156.9	160.7	164.2	3.0	2.4	2.2
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	107.8	110.2	112.4	114.8	2.3	2.0	2.1
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.84	5.30	5.44	5.55	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.83	8.27	8.42	8.57	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	6.03	5.32	6.02	6.37	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.49	5.01	5.02	5.11	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.88	6.70	6.63	6.44	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	117.2	119.5	122.2	124.5	2.0	2.2	1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	27,846	28,945	30,179	31,388	3.9	4.3	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,264	3,460	3,688	3,909	6.0	6.6	6.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (ES)	Thousands	907.9	954.2	996.5	1,032.1	5.1	4.4	3.6
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage (ES)	Dollars	23,236	24,198	25,190	26,223	4.1	4.1	4.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (ES)	Million Dollars	21,096	23,089	25,102	27,064	9.4	8.7	7.8
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	6,138	6,480	6,856	7,205	5.6	5.8	5.1
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	36,166	39,199	42,453	45,807	8.4	8.3	7.9
Utah Adjusted Gross Income	Million Dollars	26,155	28,642	31,208	33,408	9.5	9.0	7.0
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	na	na	na

Sources: Revenue Assumptions Committtee and Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 3
Median Income and Mean Annual Pay and Income

Area	1996 Median Income (a) Per Household	Rank	1996 Mean Annual (b) Pay Per Job	Rank	1996 Mean Income Per Household	Rank
United States	$35,492	na	$28,945	na	$65,619	na
Alabama	30,302	43	25,180	32	52,962	44
Alaska	52,779	1	32,461	6	69,102	12
Arizona	31,637	38	26,387	27	56,061	37
Arkansas	27,123	48	22,294	47	50,050	48
California	38,812	15	31,773	7	72,787	10
Colorado	40,950	7	28,520	15	65,403	17
Connecticut	42,119	4	36,579	3	90,129	1
Delaware	39,309	12	30,711	10	80,149	3
D.C.	31,966	37	44,458	1	72,913	9
Florida	30,641	42	25,640	30	61,763	24
Georgia	32,496	34	27,488	21	62,058	21
Hawaii	41,772	5	27,363	22	77,403	6
Idaho	34,709	25	23,353	43	54,918	39
Illinois	39,554	9	31,285	9	73,076	8
Indiana	35,147	23	26,477	26	59,761	30
Iowa	33,209	31	23,679	42	57,684	34
Kansas	32,585	33	24,609	33	60,692	27
Kentucky	32,413	35	24,462	37	52,026	46
Louisiana	30,262	44	24,528	35	54,426	40
Maine	34,696	26	23,850	40	54,092	41
Maryland	43,993	3	30,293	11	74,863	7
Massachusetts	39,494	10	33,940	5	78,168	5
Michigan	39,225	13	31,522	8	66,933	16
Minnesota	40,991	6	28,869	14	67,784	13
Mississippi	26,677	49	21,822	48	48,763	50
Missouri	34,265	28	26,608	25	60,115	28
Montana	28,684	46	21,146	50	49,576	49
Nebraska	34,014	30	23,291	45	59,960	29
Nevada	38,540	16	27,788	18	67,348	14
New Hampshire	39,407	11	27,691	20	70,537	11
New Jersey	47,468	2	35,928	4	86,652	2
New Mexico	25,086	51	23,716	41	52,029	45
New York	35,410	22	36,831	2	78,767	4
North Carolina	35,601	20	25,408	31	58,154	33
North Dakota	31,470	39	21,242	49	53,356	43
Ohio	34,070	29	27,775	19	61,526	25
Oklahoma	27,437	47	23,329	44	51,001	47
Oregon	35,492	21	27,027	24	59,171	31
Pennsylvania	34,899	24	28,973	12	65,093	19
Rhode Island	36,986	18	27,194	23	64,406	20
South Carolina	34,665	27	24,039	39	53,687	42
South Dakota	29,526	45	20,724	51	56,045	38
Tennessee	30,790	41	25,963	29	57,212	35
Texas	33,072	32	28,129	16	61,828	23
Utah	37,038	17	24,572	34	61,305	26
Vermont	32,358	36	24,480	36	58,398	32
Virginia	39,211	14	28,001	17	67,022	15
Washington	36,676	19	28,881	13	65,151	18
West Virginia	25,247	50	24,075	38	46,421	51
Wisconsin	40,001	8	26,021	28	61,943	22
Wyoming	30,953	40	22,870	46	56,458	36

(a) Median gives the value above and below which one-half of the other values fall; whereas, the mean is the average of all values (including extreme high and low values).
(b) Mean annual pay includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau.

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population surpassed 2.0 million in 1996 and is expected to reach 3.3 million by the year 2020 -- a 65% increase. This rate of population growth, which exceeds that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. The state's employment growth rate is also expected to be more rapid than that of the nation. The most rapid rates of population growth are expected in southwestern Utah and Grand, Summit, and Wasatch Counties.

Long term demographic and economic projections for the state of Utah have been produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB). These projections represent the State's official view of Utah's future and inform a multitude of planning efforts. These county level baseline projections to the year 2020 were released in January 1997.[1]

Subsequent to the release of these numbers, median ages and household projections--including calculations of persons per household--have been revised. Rankings of median ages and Hachman Indices by county are other new data sets which have been organized. An extensive on-line database has been built and is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.qget.state.ut.us/projections/. The system enables customized retrieval, analysis, and visualization of historical and projected demographic and economic information.

State Population and Employment Projections

Utah's population surpassed 2.0 million in 1996 and is expected to reach 3.3 million by the year 2020; a 65% increase. (Table 4) This rate of population growth, which exceeds that expected for the nation, will be sustained by: (1) a rapid rate of natural increase (i.e., births exceeding deaths) and, (2) a strong and diversified economy. The state's employment growth rate is also expected to be more rapid than that of the nation. If these rates of economic growth are obtained, Utah will experience a sustained net in-migration over nearly the entire projection period. This net-in-migration will occur because, even though the state's population is quite young and fertility rates are relatively high, there will not be adequate internal growth of the labor force to match the demand for labor. In absolute numbers, the majority of the 1.3 million new Utahns will reside on the Wasatch Front. The most rapid rates of growth are expected in southwestern Utah, Grand County, and the "Wasatch Back" (Summit and Wasatch Counties). (Table 11)

[1] This means that the last year of historical data in these projections is 1995 for employment and 1996 for population.

Population Growth Rates. The growth rate of Utah's population has historically exceeded that of the nation; this trend is expected to continue throughout the projection period. The average annual rate of growth of Utah's population over the projection period (1995 to 2020) is expected to be 2.1%. This rate compares with an average annual rate of growth of 2.3% in the historical period (1950 to 1995). Corresponding rates of growth for the nation are 1.2% in the historical period and 0.9% in the projected period.

Population growth rates fluctuate over time according to economic conditions, specific events, and population dynamics. Even when Utah experienced difficult economic times in the 1980s, the rate of growth of the population for the decade still exceeded that of the nation. The largest growth rate differential occurred in the 1970s, when Utah's average annual rate of population growth was 3.3% while that of the nation was 1.1%. A similar, yet smaller differential is projected for the first ten years of the next century, when Utah's annual average population growth rate is projected to be 2.4% while the nation's is projected to be 0.8% (Figure 4).

Population Increases. In the 1950-to-1996 period, total population of the state has consistently increased, although the amounts of annual increase have varied cyclically. Population increased an average of 40,800 persons per year throughout the decade of the 1970s, and 25,510 in the 1980s. Projections indicate that population will increase by an average amount of 44,341 in the 1990s, by 56,468 in the 2000s, and by 57,411 in the 2010s. So, while rates of population growth are expected to decelerate in the later years of the projection period, absolute amounts of growth are expected to be quite high relative to history, Table 6.

Natural Increase. Utah's rapid rate of population growth is primarily attributable to natural increase rather than in-migration.[2] This rapid rate of natural increase has occurred because the population is quite young (with a greater share of the population in childbearing years) and fertility rates are quite high. In addition to births and deaths, the third component of population change is net migration. Net in-migration was quite small in the 1950s and net out-migration occurred in the 1960s and 1980s. Over the last 45 years, with only three exceptions (1954, 1964, and 1988), even in times of net out-migration (the 1980s), Utah's rate of population increase has consistently exceeded that of the nation. These projections indicate that natural increase will

[2] The amount of natural increase for a given population is the amount by which the number of births exceeds the number of deaths for a particular year. If deaths exceed births then there is a natural decrease.

contribute 65% of the population increase over the next 25 years. (Figure 5 and Table 6)

The relatively rapid rate of natural increase of the Utah population is mostly attributable to the state's young population in combination with a high fertility rate, although a relatively low death rate and high life expectancy have contributed to a lesser extent. Median age for the state has increased from 24 in 1980 to 27 in 1995, and is projected to increase to 31 by the year 2020. The national median age was 30 in 1980, 34 in 1995, and is projected to increase to 38 in the year 2020. (Table 7 and 8)

Age Structure. Age structure may be summarized by the dependency ratio, which is the number of people in the population not in the working age group per 100 working age persons (18 through 64 years old). Utah's dependency ratio is consistently among the highest in the nation. In 1970 it was 90 for Utah compared with 79 nationally. By 1995 it had fallen to 76 in Utah and 64 for the nation. By 2020, the projected dependency ratio for Utah is 70 and 67 for the nation.

The increasing national dependency ratio toward the end of the projection period is attributable to the aging of the Baby Boom generation. For the nation, the retirement component was 33% of the dependency group in 1995 and is projected to increase to 41% by 2020. In the case of Utah, the retirement age component of the state's dependency ratio was about 20% in 1995 and is projected to increase to 26% in 2020. The school age (ages 5 though 17) portion of the population for the state is projected to decrease from 25% in 1995 to 22% in 2020.

Throughout the projection period, Utah's age structure will maintain its unique character as compared with the nation, although there will be slight tendency to converge. The median age of Utah's population will increase over the projection period, as will that of the nation. However, Utah's population will continue to be between 6.5 and 8 years younger than that of the nation by this measure. (Table 8 through 10, Figures 6 and 7)

Employment. Non-agricultural payroll employment is projected to increase by about 79% from around 908,000 in 1995 to 1,629,281 in the year 2020. Total employment for Utah is projected to increase from 1,100,273 in 1995 to 1,977,156 in 2020; an increase of 80%.[1]

The employment growth rate of Utah has quite consistently out-paced that of the nation and this differential is projected to continue. The average annual rate of growth of non-agricultural payroll employment from 1950 to 1995 was 3.5% for Utah as compared to 2.1% for the nation. The projected rates for 1995 through 2020 are 2.4% and 1.0% respectively. The decade with the highest rate of employment growth for the state was the 1970s, when non-agricultural payroll employment increased at an average annual rate of 4.5%; this increase compares to the national rate of 2.7%. Over the projection period, the 1990s are expected to have an average annual rate of growth of 4.1% with rates decelerating over time. (Table 5)

Although the rates of increase of employment are not projected to reach record levels, the numbers of jobs created are projected to reach record levels. The average annual amounts of increase of non-agricultural payroll employment peaked in the 1970s at 19,316 jobs. This number is projected to increase to 34,629 in the 1990s, 29,072 for the 2000s, and 26,827 for the 2010s.

Employment Growth by Sector. With the exception of agriculture, employment increases are projected for all major sectors of Utah's economy. Services, non-farm proprietors, TCPU (transportation, communication, and public utilities), trade, and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate) are projected to have the most rapid rates of increase (i.e., average annual rates of growth in excess of 2.0% in the years 1995 to 2020). Employment is projected to grow more rapidly (or in the case of agriculture decrease less rapidly) in every sector in the state than in the nation. Manufacturing employment is projected to increase in Utah while declining for the national economy. About one-third (31%) of all jobs created in Utah in the 1995 to 2020 period are projected to be service jobs, which is now and will continue to be the sector with the largest share of the state's employment. This compares to 46% at the national level. A greater share of employment will be created in trade, TCPU, manufacturing, construction, and government in the state as compared to the nation. (Table 5)

At the detailed industry level, the most rapidly growing sectors are business services, transportation services, agricultural services, professional services, medical and health services, repair services, and social services. These sector have average annual rates of growth for the 1995 to 2020 projected period in excess of 3.1%. The industry that is projected to create the largest number of jobs in the next 25 years is non-farm proprietors (156,821 jobs), followed by business services (75,238), medical and health services (73,872), and eating and drinking places (48,481). (Figures 9 and 12)

Diversification. The state's economy has become more diverse (i.e., more similar to the economic structure of the nation) over time as its employment has grown more rapidly in industries in which it was relatively unspecialized. This increasing diversification of the state's economy is evident at both the major industry and detailed industry levels as

[1] Total employment for UPED purposes is non-agricultural payroll employment plus agriculture (payroll employment and proprietors) plus private household employment plus non-farm proprietors. The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates the latter three.

measured by the Hachman Index.[1] A value of one indicates an identical distribution of employment shares between the subject region (the state) and the reference region (the nation). The increase in the value of the index in the 1980 to 1995 period is primarily the result of the simultaneous occurrence of: (1) the restructuring of the mining and metals industries and the downsizing of the federal government, and (2) emergence and/or growth of service industries (e.g., computer software development / production, financial services, temporary services, telemarketing, etc.), tourism related industries (e.g., hotels and lodging, transportation by air, etc.), and particular types of manufacturing (e.g., motor vehicle parts (air bags), aircraft equipment, sporting goods, etc.).

This restructuring and diversification process has nearly run its course. The Hachman Index for the state is approaching one (its theoretical maximum) when calculated at the major industry level and approaching 0.95 at the two-digit detailed industry level. These projections indicate that the industrial structure of the state will become somewhat more diversified (i.e., more similar to that of the nation) over the next 25 years, although a differential as measured by the Hachman Index will be sustained. (Figure 8)

County Population, Household, and Employment Projections

All 29 counties are expected to gain population, households, and employment in the years 1995 to 2020. The most rapid rates of growth are in southwest Utah, Grand County, and the "Wasatch Back" (Summit and Wasatch Counties). In terms of amounts of population, much of the increase is concentrated in the Wasatch Front counties.

Population. The population of the state is geographically concentrated in the Wasatch Front MCD (Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties). These counties have 63% of the state's population and 67% of the state's employment. These proportions are projected to decline somewhat in the next quarter century. The absolute number of persons in the Wasatch Front is projected to increase from 1,233,100 in 1995 to 2,010,354 in the year 2020, for an increase of 777,254 people or 63% (Table 11 through 14).

The most rapidly growing counties (in terms of average annual rates of growth) in the state are projected to be Washington, Grand, Iron, Summit, Wasatch, and Kane. The counties with the largest projected absolute increases in the population from 1990 to 2020 are Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Washington, Weber, and Cache (Table 11).

Median Age. The median age of the population is projected to increase for all counties over the projection period except Piute county, which is ranked as the oldest county from 1990 to 2020. The counties with the youngest population in 1990 were San Juan, Utah, Cache, and Sanpete while the counties with the oldest population were Beaver, Grand, and Piute. By 2020 the counties with the youngest population, as measured by median age, are projected to be Utah, Cache, Iron, and Wasatch, while those projected to have the highest median age are Daggett, Emery, and Piute. (Table 15).

Households. Household growth is projected to be more rapid than population growth, although the growth rate differentials vary from county to county. (Table 12) The rankings of counties by growth rates of households in the 1990 to 2020 period differs slightly from that of population. In terms of rates of growth, the number of households is projected to grow most rapidly in Washington, Grand, Iron, Summit, Kane, and Wasatch. The average number of persons per household is projected to decline for all counties. In 1990, the counties with the highest number of persons per household were San Juan, Utah, Morgan, Davis, and Emery. By 2020, the counties with the highest projected number of persons per household are Utah, Box Elder, Wasatch, Cache, and Rich (Table 13).

Employment. Employment growth is projected to be most rapid from 1990 to 2020 for Washington, Kane, Iron, Summit, Beaver, and Wasatch counties, while the largest number of jobs created in the 1990 to 2020 are projected for Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Davis, and Washington counties (Table 14).

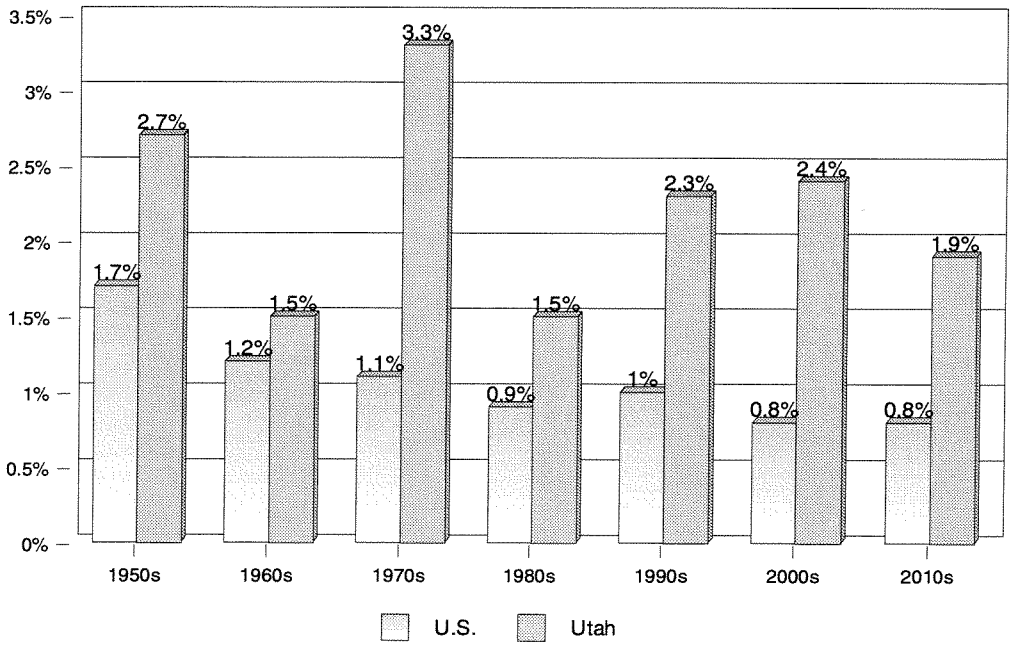
For most counties the Hachman Index is projected to increase from 1980 to 2020. The exceptions are Cache, Box Elder, Beaver, and Piute. The state's largest counties have Hachman Indices closest to one: Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. Emery county's Hachman Index indicates its sectoral distribution is most different from that of the nation; this is because of the specialization in coal mining and electric generation (Table 16).

Additional Information

For additional historical and projected economic and demographic information, visit our web site: http://www.qget.state.ut.us/projections/. ❄

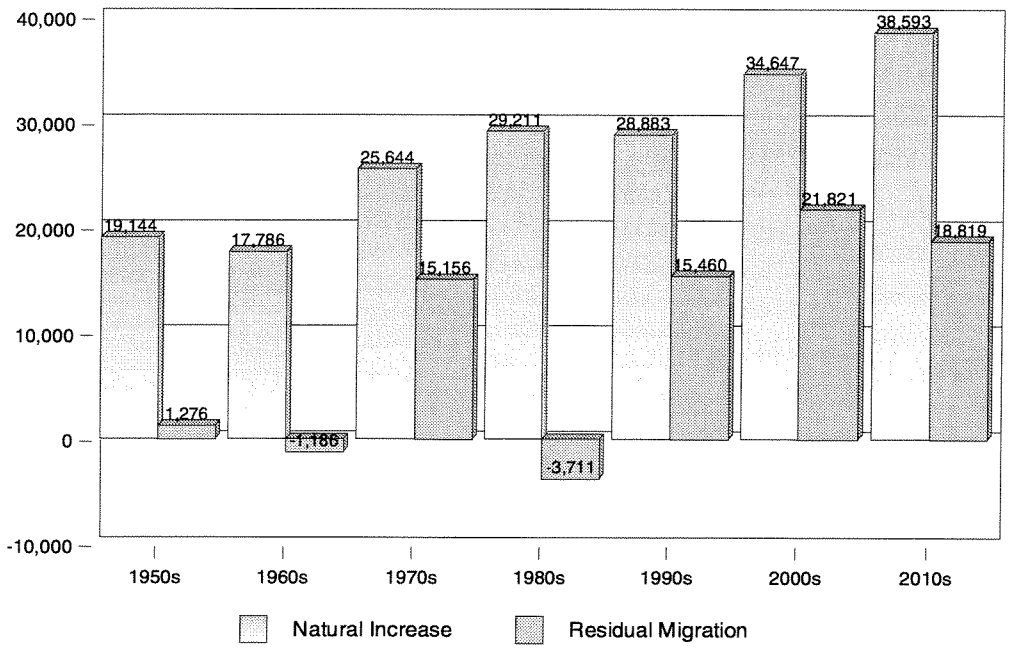
[1] "Diversification of the Utah Economy," pages 207 through 213, 1995 Economic Report to the Governor.

Figure 4
Decade Average Annual Rates of Change of Population: Utah and U.S.



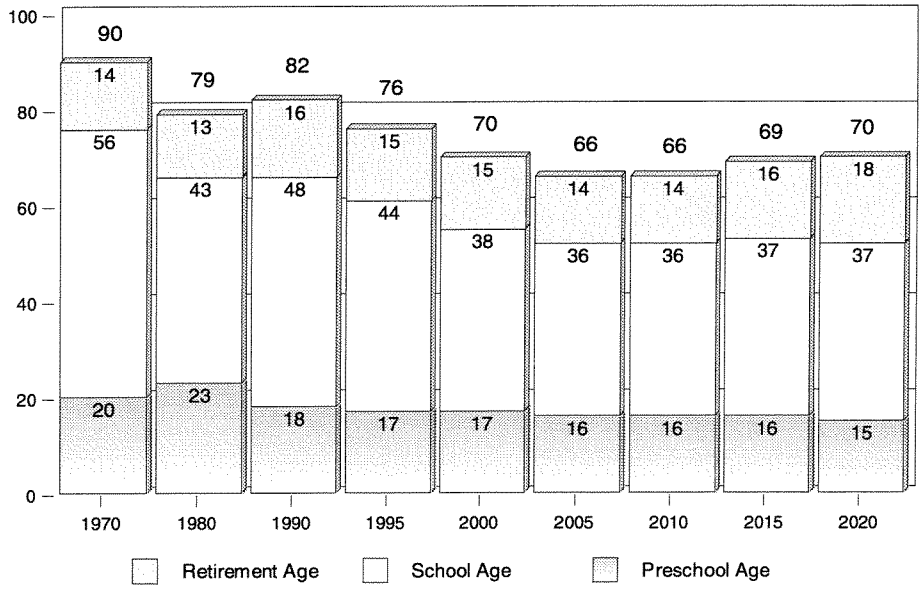
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 5
Utah Historical and Projected Population Increases: Components of Change (Number)



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

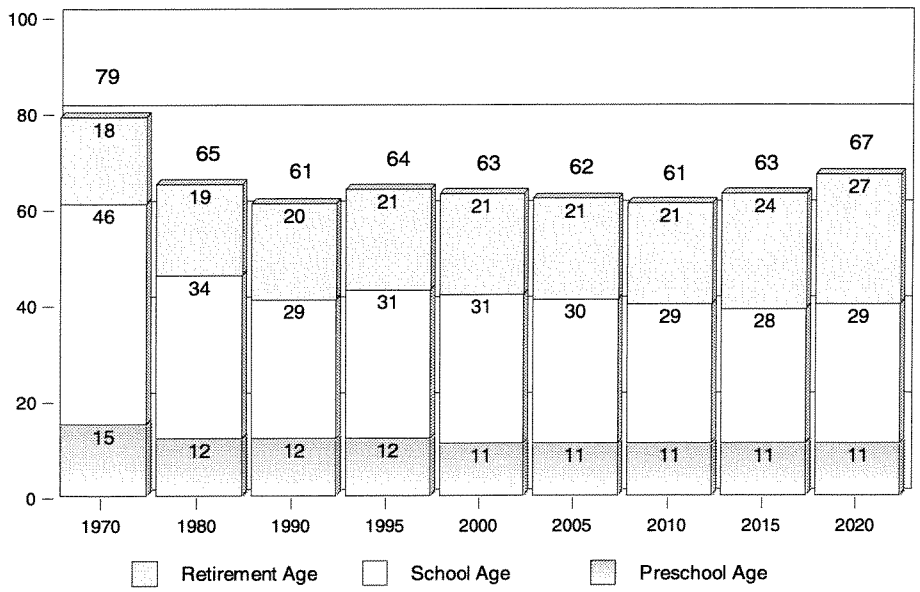
Figure 6
Utah Dependency Ratio Components



Note: These ratios show the number of non-working age persons in each component for every one hundred persons of working-age (ages 16 to 64).

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

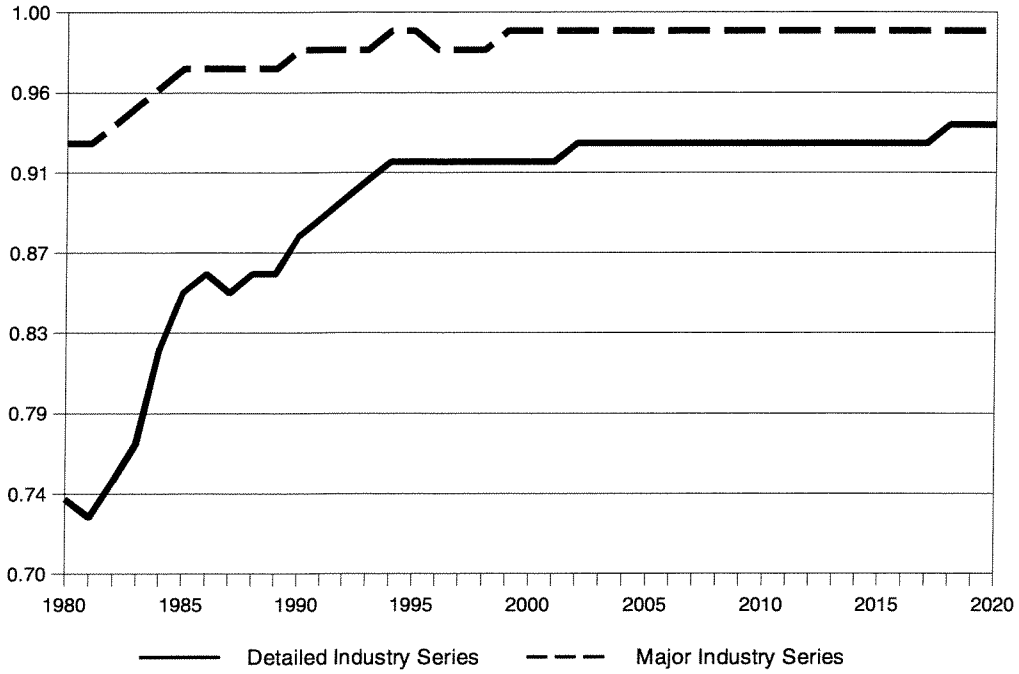
Figure 7
U.S. Dependency Ratio Components



Note: These ratios show the number of non-working age persons in each component for every one hundred persons of working-age (ages 16 to 64).

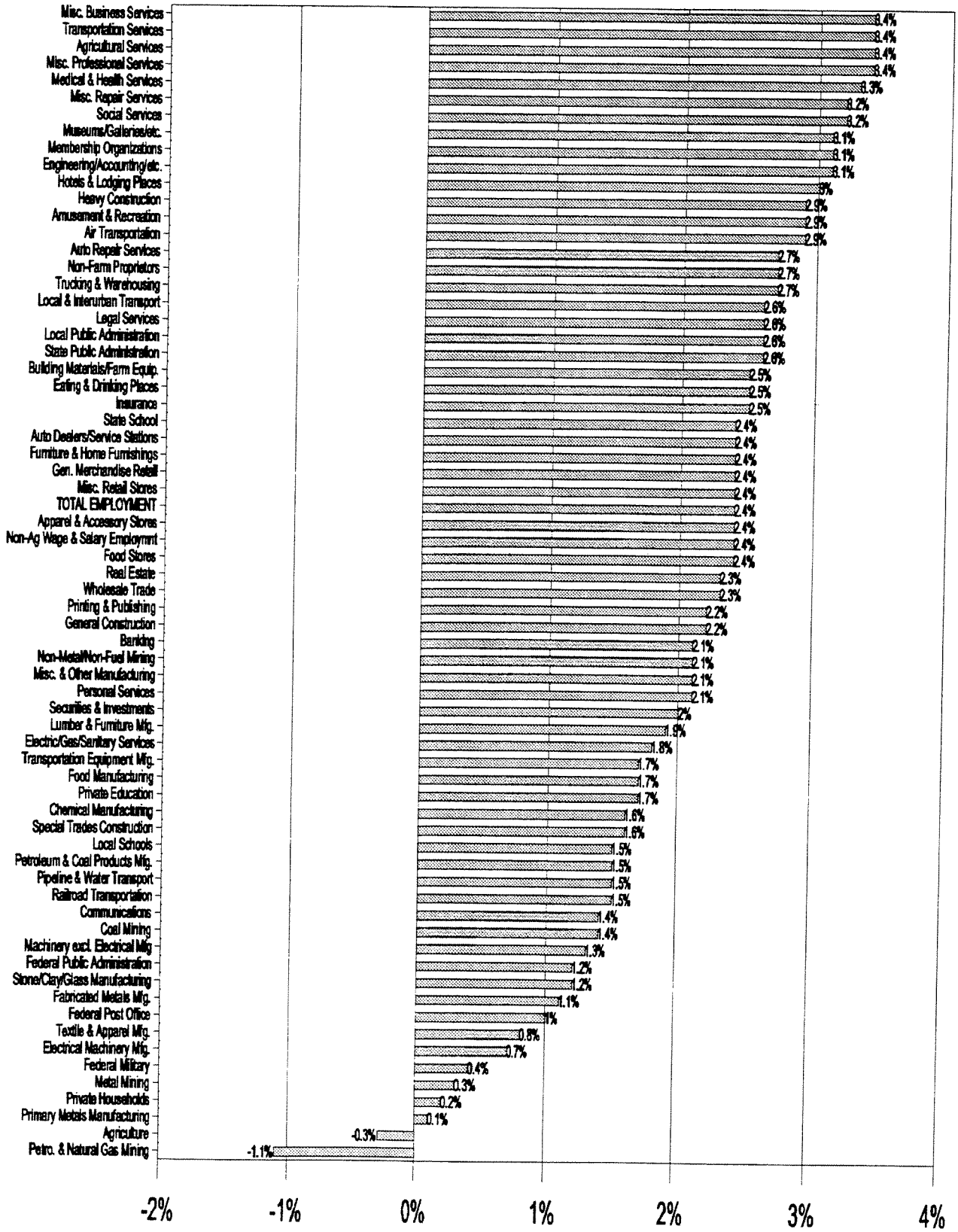
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 8
Hachman Index-- Utah Relative to the Nation: Two Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary Employment Series



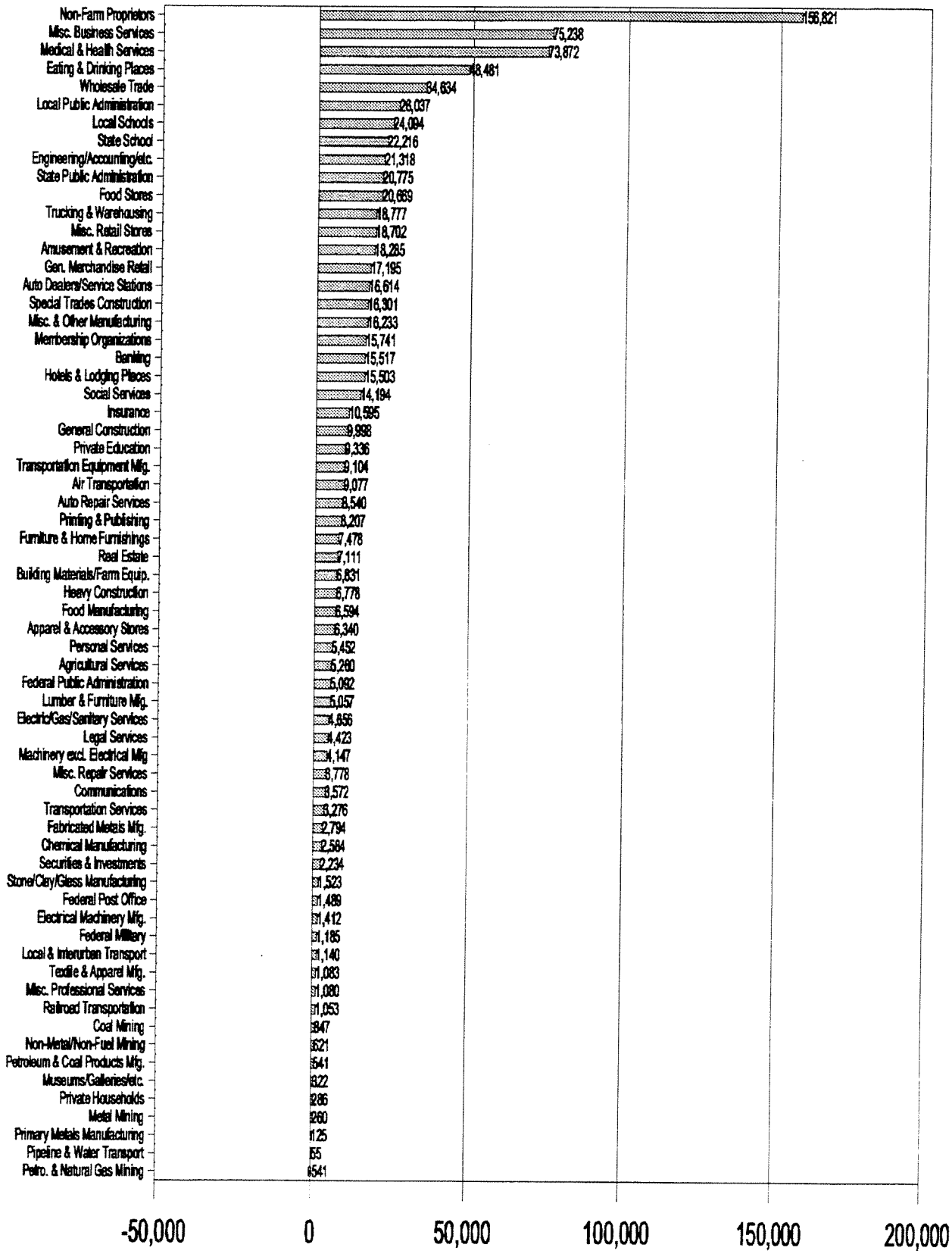
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 9
Utah Industry Employment Ranked by Average Annual Rates of Change: 1995 to 2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Figure 10
Utah Industry Employment Ranked by Absolute Amounts of Change: 1995 to 2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Table 4
Utah Economic and Demographic Projections Summary: 1990, 1995, 2000 to 2020

	Population		School Age Population		Total Employment		Non-Ag Payroll Employment		Households		
Year	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Average Size
1990	1,729,100	--	456,783	--	889,573	--	723,998	--	538,371	--	3.16
1995	1,959,011	2.2	484,736	0.4	1,100,273	5.0	908,363	5.6	631,299	3.0	3.05
2000	2,172,513	1.7	488,630	0.5	1,295,534	2.4	1,070,286	2.4	723,692	2.4	2.95
2001	2,216,213	2.0	491,736	0.6	1,328,904	2.6	1,097,469	2.5	742,478	2.6	2.93
2002	2,279,828	2.9	500,966	1.9	1,373,068	3.3	1,134,306	3.4	768,386	3.5	2.91
2003	2,304,644	1.1	504,547	0.7	1,386,345	1.0	1,142,922	0.8	780,410	1.6	2.90
2004	2,361,467	2.5	515,246	2.1	1,422,865	2.6	1,172,702	2.6	803,306	2.9	2.89
2005	2,419,984	2.5	527,868	2.4	1,460,131	2.6	1,203,082	2.6	826,580	2.9	2.88
2006	2,478,252	2.4	540,735	2.4	1,497,050	2.5	1,233,167	2.5	849,499	2.8	2.87
2007	2,539,016	2.5	553,550	2.4	1,534,866	2.5	1,264,007	2.5	873,117	2.8	2.86
2008	2,603,784	2.6	567,029	2.4	1,574,006	2.6	1,295,984	2.5	898,048	2.9	2.85
2009	2,670,998	2.6	580,988	2.5	1,613,886	2.5	1,328,664	2.5	923,729	2.9	2.84
2010	2,737,190	2.5	595,035	2.4	1,653,224	2.4	1,361,008	2.4	948,918	2.7	2.83
2011	2,799,817	2.3	609,471	2.4	1,690,780	2.3	1,392,025	2.3	972,845	2.5	2.83
2012	2,864,473	2.3	624,173	2.4	1,728,170	2.2	1,422,896	2.2	997,597	2.5	2.82
2013	2,929,118	2.3	638,258	2.3	1,764,769	2.1	1,453,121	2.1	1,022,476	2.5	2.82
2014	2,989,426	2.1	651,481	2.1	1,799,138	1.9	1,481,530	2.0	1,045,990	2.3	2.81
2015	3,047,741	2.0	664,012	1.9	1,832,022	1.8	1,508,716	1.8	1,069,031	2.2	2.80
2016	3,104,106	1.8	675,720	1.8	1,863,316	1.7	1,534,633	1.7	1,091,602	2.1	2.79
2017	3,156,880	1.7	686,264	1.6	1,892,794	1.6	1,559,107	1.6	1,113,012	2.0	2.79
2018	3,210,365	1.7	696,676	1.5	1,921,952	1.5	1,583,304	1.6	1,134,781	2.0	2.78
2019	3,261,253	1.6	706,334	1.4	1,949,840	1.5	1,606,515	1.5	1,155,717	1.8	2.77
2020	3,311,302	1.5	715,362	1.3	1,977,156	1.4	1,629,281	1.4	1,176,490	1.8	2.77

Note: Populations are dated July 1.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 5
Utah Employment Projections by Major Industry: 1980 to 2020

Industry Name	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Agriculture (4)	19,659	18,918	18,744	19,991	19,549	19,029	18,362	17,595
Mining	18,501	8,603	8,114	8,616	8,904	9,359	9,228	9,304
Construction	31,548	27,926	54,793	64,270	65,503	72,585	81,007	87,872
Manufacturing	87,702	107,100	123,867	144,505	152,451	162,112	172,788	183,273
TCPU (1)	34,126	42,283	51,493	61,176	69,319	77,822	85,774	93,093
Trade	128,688	172,391	220,025	259,360	293,528	332,394	367,727	396,981
FIRE (2)	25,767	34,134	47,678	55,762	62,241	69,949	77,272	83,132
Services (3)	105,836	185,896	244,054	302,872	355,557	414,817	470,657	516,690
Government	124,927	150,556	163,666	179,096	200,941	227,493	249,868	264,557
Non-Farm Proprietors (4)	86,526	141,766	167,839	199,889	232,134	267,665	299,340	324,660
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	663,280	889,573	1,100,273	1,295,534	1,460,131	1,653,224	1,832,022	1,977,156
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (5)	551,816	723,998	908,363	1,070,286	1,203,082	1,361,008	1,508,716	1,629,281

(1) Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
(2) Finance , Insurance and Real Estate
(3) Includes Private Household and Agricultural Services employment (SICs 88, 07, 08, and 09).
(4) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis definition.
(5) Excludes Agriculture, Private Household, and Non-Farm Proprietors employment.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 6
Utah Components of Population Change: 1991 to 2020

Year	Beginning Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Residual Migration	Ending Population**	Percent Change
1991	1,729,100	36,194	9,424	26,770	19,589	1,775,460	2.68
1992	1,775,460	36,796	9,553	27,243	19,258	1,821,960	2.62
1993	1,821,960	36,738	10,053	26,685	17,810	1,866,454	2.44
1994	1,866,454	37,623	10,406	27,217	22,338	1,916,008	2.65
1995	1,916,008	39,064	10,577	28,487	14,520	1,959,011	2.24
1996-1999*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2000	2,135,253	43,995	12,281	31,714	5,547	2,172,513	1.74
2001	2,172,513	44,657	12,606	32,051	11,647	2,216,213	2.01
2002	2,216,213	45,556	12,948	32,608	31,006	2,279,828	2.87
2003	2,279,828	47,042	13,367	33,675	(8,858)	2,304,644	1.09
2004	2,304,644	47,291	13,657	33,634	23,194	2,361,467	2.47
2005	2,361,467	48,419	14,059	34,360	24,151	2,419,984	2.48
2006	2,419,984	49,493	14,450	35,043	23,230	2,478,252	2.41
2007	2,478,252	50,393	14,856	35,537	25,228	2,539,016	2.45
2008	2,539,016	51,276	15,266	36,010	28,752	2,603,784	2.55
2009	2,603,784	52,221	15,692	36,529	30,688	2,670,998	2.58
2010	2,670,998	53,165	16,147	37,018	29,172	2,737,190	2.48
2011	2,737,190	54,052	16,604	37,448	25,176	2,799,817	2.29
2012	2,799,817	54,796	17,030	37,766	26,897	2,864,473	2.31
2013	2,864,473	55,607	17,474	38,133	26,506	2,929,118	2.26
2014	2,929,118	56,388	17,939	38,449	21,868	2,989,426	2.06
2015	2,989,426	57,048	18,404	38,644	19,673	3,047,741	1.95
2016	3,047,741	57,662	18,868	38,794	17,567	3,104,106	1.85
2017	3,104,106	58,325	19,350	38,975	13,799	3,156,880	1.70
2018	3,156,880	58,924	19,812	39,112	14,378	3,210,365	1.69
2019	3,210,365	59,570	20,313	39,257	11,631	3,261,253	1.59
2020	3,261,253	60,185	20,836	39,349	10,695	3,311,302	1.53

*For short run outlook, see Table 2, U.S. and Utah Actual and Estimated Indicators.
**Populations are dated July 1.
Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System. Populations are dated July 1.

Table 7
Utah Population Projections by Five Year Age Group: 1980 to 2020

Age	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	189,962	172,252	190,058	211,906	236,059	262,441	282,447	296,693
5-9	146,187	183,402	178,734	193,621	216,671	245,234	270,156	286,166
10-18	125,681	182,953	189,036	181,987	198,344	225,061	252,080	273,407
15-19	138,903	152,885	190,631	194,618	188,838	209,243	234,303	258,347
20-24	155,676	138,216	172,762	207,711	216,662	216,484	235,198	254,357
25-29	135,087	137,009	146,558	171,454	206,374	224,162	223,029	234,264
30-34	105,688	137,815	145,299	148,496	174,122	214,140	230,553	223,125
35-39	79,178	123,377	146,091	150,242	154,105	183,798	221,631	234,101
40-44	63,628	100,585	129,226	149,668	155,688	162,604	189,934	223,677
45-49	57,021	76,405	104,075	131,113	152,788	162,087	167,043	191,014
50-54	55,845	61,285	78,004	104,554	132,386	156,602	164,828	166,974
55-59	52,701	54,672	62,182	77,821	104,737	134,106	157,467	163,452
60-64	46,260	52,512	54,814	61,278	77,031	104,689	132,768	153,809
65-69	38,183	48,517	51,577	53,061	59,505	75,433	101,594	127,021
70-74	29,637	39,443	45,879	48,009	49,592	56,061	70,481	93,686
75-79	20,242	29,268	34,805	39,706	41,751	43,499	48,832	60,659
80-84	12,306	18,811	23,018	26,942	30,862	32,732	33,855	37,586
85+	8,852	13,443	16,262	20,326	24,469	28,814	31,542	32,964
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,959,011	2,172,513	2,419,984	2,737,190	3,047,741	3,311,302
Median	24	26	27	28	29	30	31	31

Note: 1980 and 1990 populations are April1 U.S. Census Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 8
Population Projections by Selected Age Groups: 1980 to 2020

Age	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	189,962	172,252	190,058	211,906	236,059	262,441	282,447	296,693
5-17	350,143	456,783	484,736	488,630	527,868	595,035	664,012	715,362
18-29	351,391	337,682	392,985	460,761	499,021	525,149	550,754	591,179
30-39	184,866	261,192	291,390	298,738	328,227	397,938	452,184	457,226
40-64	275,455	345,459	428,301	524,434	622,630	720,088	812,040	898,926
65+	109,220	149,482	171,541	188,044	206,179	236,539	286,304	351,916
15-44	678,160	789,887	930,567	1,022,189	1,095,789	1,210,431	1,334,648	1,427,871
16-64	864,989	1,003,330	1,189,247	1,360,180	1,523,995	1,725,399	1,908,715	2,050,431
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,959,011	2,172,513	2,419,984	2,737,190	3,047,741	3,311,302
Median	24	26	27	28	29	30	31	31

Note: 1980 and 1990 populations are April1 U.S. Census Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 9
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total: 1980 to 2020

Age	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
0-4	13.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0
5-17	24.0	26.5	24.7	22.5	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.6
18-29	24.1	19.6	20.1	21.2	20.6	19.2	18.1	17.9
30-39	12.7	15.2	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.5	14.8	13.8
40-64	18.9	20.1	21.9	24.1	25.7	26.3	26.6	27.1
65+	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.4	10.6
15-44	46.4	45.8	47.5	47.1	45.3	44.2	43.8	43.1
16-64	59.2	58.2	60.7	62.6	63.0	63.0	62.6	61.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1980 and 1990 populations are April1 U.S. Census Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 10
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1980 to 2020

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Dependency Ratio	80	82	76	69	67	67	68	70
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	23	18	17	17	16	16	16	15
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	43	48	44	38	36	36	37	37
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	13	16	15	15	14	14	16	18

Note: 1980 and 1990 populations are April1 U.S. Census Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 11
Population Projections by County and District: 1980 to 2020

MCD/County	1980*	1990*	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC** 1990-2020
BEAR RIVER	92,498	108,393	120,901	137,964	150,648	167,691	183,969	195,605	1.99
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	38,900	42,667	47,016	52,467	57,579	61,290	1.74
Cache	57,176	70,183	80,201	93,418	101,666	113,128	124,180	132,047	2.13
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,800	1,879	1,966	2,096	2,210	2,268	0.92
WASATCH FRONT	941,172	1,104,356	1,233,099	1,340,966	1,480,984	1,667,557	1,855,658	2,010,354	2.02
Davis	146,540	187,941	216,000	235,610	262,170	295,187	328,208	355,041	2.14
Morgan	4,917	5,528	6,500	6,985	7,654	8,573	9,537	10,369	2.12
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	805,999	872,375	959,002	1,079,237	1,200,812	1,301,094	1.96
Tooele	26,033	26,601	29,600	35,280	40,122	46,474	53,320	59,678	2.73
Weber	144,616	158,330	175,000	190,716	212,036	238,086	263,781	284,172	1.97
MOUNTAINLAND	236,827	289,197	342,599	387,832	441,448	503,540	558,195	611,787	2.53
Summit	10,198	15,518	22,400	27,509	31,578	37,798	44,467	50,728	4.03
Utah	218,106	263,590	307,999	345,906	392,725	445,499	490,629	535,047	2.39
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	12,200	14,417	17,145	20,243	23,099	26,012	3.21
CENTRAL	47,087	52,294	59,255	67,371	72,803	81,134	89,741	96,042	2.05
Juab	5,530	5,817	7,152	8,188	8,871	9,925	11,023	11,847	2.40
Millard	8,970	11,333	11,900	12,909	13,580	14,738	15,910	16,647	1.29
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,400	1,670	1,784	1,938	2,077	2,164	1.77
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	19,201	22,364	24,464	27,571	30,803	33,251	2.41
Sevier	14,727	15,431	17,302	19,619	21,253	23,754	26,342	28,249	2.04
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,300	2,621	2,851	3,208	3,586	3,884	1.95
SOUTHWEST	55,489	83,263	110,955	139,763	167,194	199,426	231,887	261,113	3.88
Beaver	4,378	4,765	5,350	6,936	7,612	8,398	9,115	9,660	2.38
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,300	4,748	5,200	5,730	6,201	6,539	1.67
Iron	17,349	20,789	26,901	34,373	39,008	44,459	49,719	54,149	3.24
Kane	4,024	5,169	5,900	7,484	8,780	10,310	11,837	13,195	3.17
Washington	26,065	48,560	68,504	86,222	106,594	130,529	155,015	177,570	4.42
UINTAH BASIN	33,840	35,546	38,550	40,183	42,403	46,564	51,282	54,705	1.45
Daggett	769	690	750	855	924	1,032	1,153	1,244	1.98
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	13,500	14,390	14,998	16,307	17,824	18,894	1.35
Uintah	20,506	22,211	24,300	24,938	26,481	29,225	32,305	34,567	1.49
SOUTHEAST	54,124	49,801	53,652	58,434	64,504	71,278	77,009	81,696	1.66
Carbon	22,179	20,228	21,100	22,699	24,328	26,031	27,536	28,683	1.17
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,700	11,211	12,060	12,888	13,140	13,343	0.86
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,352	10,989	13,758	16,846	19,795	22,397	4.15
San Juan	12,253	12,621	13,500	13,535	14,358	15,513	16,538	17,273	1.05
STATE OF UTAH	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,959,011	2,172,513	2,419,984	2,737,190	3,047,741	3,311,302	2.20

*1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census modified age, race and sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.
**AARC is average annual rate of change.

Sources: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 12
Projections of Households by County and District: 1980 to 2020

MCD/County	1980*	1990*	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC** 1990-2020
BEAR RIVER	28,020	32,638	37,297	43,932	48,864	54,840	60,316	64,753	2.31
Box Elder	9,808	11,060	12,081	13,918	15,624	17,298	18,710	20,032	2.00
Cache	17,558	21,055	24,629	29,358	32,535	36,791	40,844	43,964	2.48
Rich	654	523	587	656	705	751	762	757	1.24
WASATCH FRONT	298,700	357,257	410,892	461,651	524,127	599,913	675,853	741,693	2.46
Davis	39,994	53,643	66,186	76,290	88,492	102,059	115,033	126,272	2.89
Morgan	1,355	1,555	1,994	2,246	2,570	2,914	3,272	3,620	2.86
Salt Lake	201,742	240,367	273,133	304,258	343,373	392,978	443,120	486,574	2.38
Tooele	7,966	8,581	10,088	12,476	14,513	16,974	19,580	22,140	3.21
Weber	47,643	53,111	59,491	66,381	75,179	84,988	94,848	103,087	2.24
MOUNTAINLAND	64,491	78,499	96,696	111,946	129,529	149,703	168,171	186,771	2.93
Summit	3,381	5,296	8,014	10,119	11,663	14,064	16,657	19,253	4.40
Utah	58,515	70,011	84,653	96,924	112,044	128,877	143,866	158,808	2.77
Wasatch	2,595	3,192	4,029	4,903	5,822	6,762	7,648	8,710	3.40
CENTRAL	14,526	16,237	19,409	23,367	26,066	29,400	32,786	35,701	2.66
Juab	1,707	1,870	2,344	2,827	3,145	3,577	4,015	4,415	2.90
Millard	2,728	3,390	3,730	4,366	4,894	5,388	5,837	6,175	2.02
Piute	435	450	522	622	666	723	782	832	2.07
Sanpete	4,454	4,916	6,178	7,569	8,524	9,770	11,014	12,113	3.05
Sevier	4,587	4,911	5,839	7,035	7,778	8,760	9,807	10,702	2.63
Wayne	615	700	796	948	1,059	1,182	1,331	1,464	2.49
SOUTHWEST	16,879	26,138	37,233	48,751	59,219	71,117	83,081	94,473	4.38
Beaver	1,428	1,583	1,784	2,414	2,658	2,902	3,155	3,392	2.57
Garfield	1,196	1,321	1,489	1,709	1,892	2,073	2,227	2,360	1.95
Iron	5,168	6,258	8,432	11,193	12,881	14,888	16,887	18,677	3.71
Kane	1,286	1,728	2,084	2,753	3,246	3,788	4,349	4,875	3.52
Washington	7,801	15,248	23,444	30,682	38,542	47,466	56,463	65,169	4.96
UINTAH BASIN	9,692	10,633	12,242	13,743	15,324	17,385	19,549	21,311	2.34
Daggett	244	258	307	354	386	429	486	521	2.37
Duchesne	3,499	3,726	4,187	4,839	5,337	6,002	6,737	7,310	2.27
Uintah	5,949	6,649	7,748	8,550	9,601	10,954	12,326	13,480	2.38
SOUTHEAST	16,295	15,794	17,530	20,302	23,451	26,560	29,275	31,788	2.36
Carbon	7,242	6,863	7,340	8,203	9,024	9,695	10,337	10,915	1.56
Emery	3,276	3,002	3,265	3,734	4,311	4,758	4,953	5,185	1.84
Grand	2,759	2,536	3,252	4,375	5,560	6,869	8,138	9,339	4.44
San Juan	3,018	3,393	3,673	3,990	4,556	5,238	5,847	6,349	2.11
STATE OF UTAH	448,603	537,196	631,299	723,692	826,580	948,918	1,069,031	1,176,490	2.65

*1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census modified age, race and sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.
**AARC is average annual rate of change.

Sources: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 13
Projections of Average Household Size by County and District: 1980 to 2020

MCD/County	1980*	1990*	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC** 1990-2020
BEAR RIVER	3.21	3.28	3.20	3.10	3.05	3.02	3.02	2.99	(0.31)
Box Elder	3.31	3.29	3.20	3.05	2.99	3.02	3.06	3.04	(0.25)
Cache	3.16	3.28	3.21	3.13	3.08	3.03	3.00	2.96	(0.34)
Rich	3.21	3.25	3.00	2.79	2.72	2.74	2.84	2.93	(0.34)
WASATCH FRONT	3.11	3.05	2.96	2.86	2.78	2.74	2.71	2.67	(0.44)
Davis	3.58	3.44	3.20	3.03	2.91	2.84	2.80	2.76	(0.73)
Morgan	3.63	3.55	3.26	3.11	2.98	2.94	2.91	2.86	(0.72)
Salt Lake	3.03	2.98	2.91	2.83	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.64	(0.41)
Tooele	3.23	3.07	2.90	2.79	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.66	(0.47)
Weber	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.83	2.78	2.76	2.74	2.72	(0.26)
MOUNTAINLAND	3.54	3.57	3.43	3.36	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	(0.38)
Summit	3.02	2.90	2.76	2.69	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.60	(0.36)
Utah	3.59	3.64	3.51	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.26	(0.36)
Wasatch	3.26	3.14	3.01	2.92	2.93	2.98	3.00	2.97	(0.19)
CENTRAL	3.19	3.17	2.99	2.82	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.64	(0.60)
Juab	3.21	3.06	3.00	2.84	2.76	2.72	2.70	2.64	(0.50)
Millard	3.28	3.32	3.16	2.93	2.75	2.71	2.70	2.67	(0.72)
Piute	3.06	2.84	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.60	(0.30)
Sanpete	3.17	3.20	2.98	2.83	2.76	2.73	2.71	2.66	(0.62)
Sevier	3.19	3.11	2.92	2.75	2.70	2.68	2.66	2.61	(0.58)
Wayne	3.11	3.07	2.85	2.72	2.65	2.68	2.66	2.62	(0.53)
SOUTHWEST	3.23	3.13	2.92	2.81	2.77	2.75	2.74	2.72	(0.47)
Beaver	3.06	2.97	2.95	2.83	2.82	2.85	2.85	2.81	(0.19)
Garfield	3.00	2.99	2.87	2.76	2.73	2.74	2.77	2.75	(0.28)
Iron	3.28	3.21	3.08	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.81	(0.45)
Kane	3.12	2.98	2.81	2.70	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.69	(0.34)
Washington	3.28	3.14	2.88	2.77	2.72	2.71	2.71	2.69	(0.52)
UINTAH BASIN	3.48	3.33	3.13	2.91	2.75	2.66	2.61	2.55	(0.88)
Daggett	3.15	2.70	2.44	2.42	2.39	2.40	2.37	2.38	(0.42)
Duchesne	3.57	3.38	3.21	2.95	2.79	2.70	2.63	2.57	(0.91)
Uintah	3.44	3.33	3.12	2.90	2.74	2.65	2.60	2.55	(0.88)
SOUTHEAST	3.30	3.12	3.02	2.84	2.72	2.65	2.60	2.54	(0.69)
Carbon	3.03	2.91	2.82	2.72	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.59	(0.38)
Emery	3.48	3.43	3.25	2.98	2.78	2.69	2.63	2.55	(0.98)
Grand	2.98	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.45	2.43	2.41	2.37	(0.29)
San Juan	4.04	3.68	3.63	3.35	3.11	2.92	2.79	2.68	(1.05)
STATE OF UTAH	3.20	3.15	3.05	2.95	2.88	2.83	2.80	2.77	(0.44)

*1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census modified age, race and sex (MARS) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

**AARC is average annual rate of change.

Sources: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 14
Employment Projections by County and District: 1980 to 2020

MCD/County	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	1990-2020
BEAR RIVER	41,535	56,332	67,723	82,462	91,096	101,536	111,202	118,275	2.50
Box Elder	15,155	19,354	21,520	25,314	28,219	31,529	34,540	36,773	2.16
Cache	25,640	36,205	45,277	56,133	61,805	68,862	75,458	80,265	2.69
Rich	740	773	926	1,015	1,072	1,145	1,204	1,237	1.58
WASATCH FRONT	454,234	606,194	737,901	856,746	960,165	1,082,670	1,196,770	1,287,462	2.54
Davis	52,895	75,677	88,270	105,031	119,433	135,159	149,883	161,715	2.56
Morgan	1,787	1,912	2,377	2,612	2,825	3,089	3,321	3,487	2.02
Salt Lake	329,159	437,064	542,456	625,119	696,470	783,303	863,955	927,662	2.54
Tooele	11,520	12,434	12,091	15,255	16,991	19,000	20,863	22,329	1.97
Weber	58,873	79,107	92,707	108,729	124,446	142,119	158,748	172,269	2.63
MOUNTAINLAND	87,634	131,431	171,166	202,909	230,575	262,075	289,748	314,024	2.95
Summit	5,484	11,416	16,712	20,866	23,766	27,708	31,465	34,616	3.77
Utah	79,022	116,161	149,686	176,156	199,915	226,362	249,290	269,517	2.85
Wasatch	3,128	3,854	4,768	5,887	6,894	8,005	8,993	9,891	3.19
CENTRAL	19,293	21,909	25,815	30,200	33,454	37,530	41,440	44,361	2.38
Juab	2,402	2,391	2,898	3,364	3,717	4,165	4,592	4,908	2.43
Millard	3,746	5,246	5,569	6,333	6,849	7,501	8,100	8,496	1.62
Piute	508	412	408	472	516	563	607	631	1.43
Sanpete	5,512	6,207	7,757	9,272	10,420	11,845	13,236	14,322	2.83
Sevier	6,268	6,723	7,924	9,322	10,380	11,712	12,993	13,973	2.47
Wayne	857	930	1,259	1,437	1,572	1,744	1,912	2,031	2.64
SOUTHWEST	22,119	36,364	54,761	74,528	90,400	108,697	126,777	142,511	4.66
Beaver	1,804	1,953	2,553	3,959	4,370	4,816	5,210	5,488	3.50
Garfield	2,312	2,123	2,590	3,106	3,451	3,837	4,175	4,396	2.46
Iron	7,311	9,744	13,546	18,408	21,245	24,479	27,514	29,964	3.82
Kane	1,508	2,222	2,931	4,157	4,953	5,876	6,774	7,550	4.16
Washington	9,184	20,322	33,141	44,898	56,381	69,689	83,104	95,113	5.28
UINTAH BASIN	15,090	15,642	17,823	19,556	21,318	23,675	26,118	28,029	1.96
Daggett	404	430	493	568	638	720	808	878	2.41
Duchesne	5,918	5,759	6,583	7,200	7,753	8,529	9,336	9,957	1.84
Uintah	8,768	9,453	10,747	11,788	12,927	14,426	15,974	17,194	2.01
SOUTHEAST	23,375	21,701	25,084	29,139	33,094	37,021	39,954	42,474	2.26
Carbon	9,862	9,144	9,758	10,949	11,969	12,867	13,505	14,019	1.43
Emery	5,385	4,877	4,953	5,406	5,941	6,384	6,455	6,526	0.98
Grand	3,991	3,333	4,980	6,949	8,874	10,919	12,746	14,378	4.99
San Juan	4,137	4,347	5,393	5,835	6,310	6,851	7,248	7,551	1.86
STATE OF UTAH	663,280	889,573	1,100,273	1,295,540	1,460,102	1,653,204	1,832,009	1,977,136	2.70

* AARC is average annual rate of change.

Note: Total Employment includes Agriculture, Private Household and Non-Farm Proprietors employment.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of of Economic Analysis; Utah Department of Work Force Services; 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 15
Projections of Median Age by County: 1990 to 2020

County*	1990	1990 Rank	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2020 Rank	Years Change in Median Age 1990 to 2020	Rank Change 1990 to 2020
San Juan	22.2	1	24.1	26.6	28.7	30.9	32.8	34.7	18	12.5	-17
Utah	22.4	2	23.0	23.2	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.4	1	2.0	1
Cache	23.6	3	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.7	25.9	26.2	2	2.7	1
Sanpete	24.1	4	25.0	27.2	28.6	30.2	31.5	32.6	9	8.5	-5
Iron	24.3	5	25.7	27.1	28.2	29.3	30.0	30.2	3	5.9	2
Davis	24.7	6	26.5	28.3	29.4	30.7	32.1	33.2	10	8.6	-4
Duchesne	24.9	7	25.8	27.7	29.5	31.5	33.6	35.6	21	10.8	-14
Emery	25.6	8	26.0	28.0	29.7	31.9	34.7	37.4	28	11.7	-20
Uintah	26.1	9	27.5	29.0	30.4	32.0	33.9	35.9	24	9.8	-15
Millard	26.3	10	27.0	28.1	29.8	31.4	33.3	35.2	20	8.9	-10
Morgan	26.7	11	27.8	28.6	29.8	31.1	32.6	34.0	15	7.3	-4
Box Elder	26.9	12	27.7	27.6	28.1	29.1	29.9	30.5	5	3.6	7
Rich	27.2	13	29.7	28.0	28.5	29.8	30.9	31.9	7	4.7	6
Wasatch	27.4	14	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.3	4	3.0	10
Salt Lake	27.8	15	28.6	29.5	30.1	30.9	31.9	32.6	8	4.8	7
Tooele	28.3	16	29.5	30.0	31.1	32.1	33.1	33.8	13	5.5	3
Washington	28.4	17	30.1	31.1	32.4	33.0	33.7	34.4	17	6.0	0
Weber	28.9	18	28.6	29.0	29.5	30.3	31.1	31.5	6	2.6	12
Juab	28.9	19	29.4	30.4	31.6	33.0	34.4	35.8	22	6.9	-3
Sevier	29.2	20	30.1	30.3	31.3	32.6	34.2	35.8	23	6.6	-3
Summit	30.0	21	31.5	32.7	32.7	33.3	34.1	34.9	19	4.8	2
Carbon	30.8	22	30.3	29.5	30.3	31.5	33.0	33.8	14	3.1	8
Wayne	30.8	23	32.2	31.6	32.0	33.5	34.8	36.3	25	5.5	-2
Kane	30.8	24	31.1	30.5	30.9	32.0	32.8	33.8	12	2.9	12
Garfield	31.2	25	32.1	31.3	31.5	32.1	32.9	34.1	16	2.8	9
Daggett	31.6	26	34.5	34.6	34.3	34.9	35.9	37.3	27	5.7	-1
Beaver	32.1	27	31.1	29.7	30.4	31.5	32.6	33.4	11	1.3	16
Grand	34.1	28	34.1	33.1	33.5	34.4	35.5	36.9	26	2.8	2
Piute	38.6	29	36.1	34.4	34.8	35.3	36.4	38.0	29	(0.6)	0

*Ranked by 1990 Median Age

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Table 16
Historical and Projected Hachman Indices for Counties: 1980 to 2020

County*	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Index Value Change 1980 to 2020	Index Value Percent Change 1980 to 2020	1980 Rank	2020 Rank	Rank Change 1980 to 2020
Salt Lake	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.02	2.6%	1	2	-1
Utah	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.02	2.5%	2	3	-1
Weber	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.05	5.2%	3	1	2
Cache	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.75	(0.08)	-9.6%	4	12	-8
Washington	0.82	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.08	9.9%	5	5	0
Iron	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.09	11.8%	6	6	0
Box Elder	0.72	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.51	(0.21)	-29.1%	7	23	-16
Kane	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.12	17.3%	8	9	-1
Davis	0.69	0.71	0.80	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.23	33.0%	9	4	5
Juab	0.67	0.56	0.55	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.17	26.0%	10	8	2
Sevier	0.61	0.66	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.67	0.05	8.7%	11	15	-4
Wasatch	0.60	0.57	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.19	31.9%	12	10	2
Beaver	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.31	(0.19)	-38.2%	13	26	-13
Sanpete	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.53	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.19	38.2%	14	14	0
Morgan	0.48	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.01	2.9%	15	24	-9
Summit	0.42	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.45	108.1%	16	7	9
Garfield	0.40	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.20	50.5%	17	17	0
Tooele	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.32	80.5%	18	13	5
Daggett	0.34	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.23	67.3%	19	19	0
Millard	0.33	0.31	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.20	60.4%	20	22	-2
Wayne	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.24	76.4%	21	20	1
Piute	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	(0.04)	-14.7%	22	27	-5
Rich	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.08	35.3%	23	25	-2
Grand	0.22	0.41	0.61	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.56	249.5%	24	11	13
Duchesne	0.21	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.37	171.4%	25	18	7
Uintah	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.43	0.49	0.53	0.32	147.7%	26	21	5
Carbon	0.15	0.23	0.20	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.05	34.6%	27	28	-1
San Juan	0.10	0.42	0.34	0.56	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.53	505.4%	28	16	12
Emery	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.01	21.3%	29	29	0

*Ranked by 1980 Index Value

Note: Hachman Indices with respect to the nation. Calculated on major industry (1 Digit SIC) aggregation.

Source: 1997 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.

Economic Development Activities

Economic Development Activities

Overview

The overriding economic development issue this year is an increasing labor shortage which has resulted from Utah's exceptional economic growth over the last decade. Indicators of such a shortage abound. Nonagricultural employment has averaged 4.4% growth over the last 10 years, while unemployment rates have plummeted from 6.4% in 1987 to 3.2% today. Wages have risen at an average of 3.5% per year since 1991. And while Utah's labor force participation rate has grown to 71.8% in 1995, the rate of growth has tapered off. In response to tight labor market conditions, state and local economic development activities should focus on attracting higher-paying jobs and increasing employees' skills.

Utah's Labor Force

In addition to a central location, abundant natural resources, and relatively low energy costs, economic development efforts in Utah have traditionally benefitted from the state's unique labor force. One advantage has been the rapid growth of the Utah labor force relative to the nation. Since 1960 the population in Utah has increased an average of 2.3% per year, compared to 1% for the U.S. During this period, in-migration averaged 13,000 yearly, until the brief out-migration of the mid-1980s recession, and then a positive 18,000 per year since.

A second advantage is that Utah's labor force is relatively well educated. Utah ranks 2nd in the percentage of the population completing high school, 85.1%. It ranks 4th in those with a high school diploma and a college education up to a Bachelor's (62.9%), and it places 14th (22.2%) for those with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Another advantage is the comparatively young workforce. The average age of the U.S. labor force is over 41 years, while in Utah it is 37 years. Along with a young workforce comes competitive wage rates. The national average annual wage in 1996 was $28,945 compared to $24,572 in Utah.

Another characteristic of the workforce that is a noteworthy advantage is the strong work ethic. Surveys of companies and business executives routinely compliment Utah workers on their strong work ethic.

Labor Shortages

After recovering from the 1991 recession, the national economy is now growing at a record-breaking pace. This is now the third longest expansion since 1920, unemployment and inflation rates are at generational lows, and the current 4.6% jobless rate was last seen on a consistent basis a quarter century ago. The strength of the labor market is even more apparent regionally. Nearly two-thirds of the nation's 300 plus metropolitan areas have unemployment rates below 5%. Even in the late 1980s (the last time labor was in short supply nationally) fewer than one-half of metro areas had jobless rates as low. Virtually every state is now hearing complaints of a shortage of qualified workers.

In Utah, where growth has been stronger and lasted longer than every state except Nevada, there are signs of a similar labor shortage. Non-agricultural jobs have risen an average of 4.5% per year over the last 10 years in Utah, reaching a high of 6.2% in 1994. However, it has now slowed to 4.4% in 1997 and is expected to average 3.3% through 2005. While the number of non-agricultural jobs has grown 4.5% per year, the labor force has increased only 2.9% per year. The unemployment rate has fallen from a high of 6.4% in 1987 to 3.2% in 1997. Indeed, it has been under 5% (essentially at or below full employment) for ten years.

Another indicator is Utah's relatively high labor force participation rates. In 1960, the U.S. labor force participation rate was 60.0% (37.7% for females) versus Utah's 57.4% (33.5% for females). In 1995, the U.S. rate was 66.6% (58.9% for females) and the Utah rate was 71.8% (61.2% for females). However, the ability to continue drawing participants into the labor force has limits. Since 1990, the growth in the labor force participation rate in Utah has slowed to half of what is was, and is approaching the national average.

Rising wages, either generally or in specific occupations or industries, is another sign of labor shortages. While wages in Utah increased an average of 3.4% per year between 1991 and 1996, wages in Retail Trade increased an average of 4.8%, with Eating and Drinking Establishments increasing an average of 4.7%. Wages in Services, Hotels and Motels have increased an average of 3.6%.

Another indicator of a tight labor market is The Conference Board's Help Wanted Index. The Conference Board surveys help-wanted advertising volume in 51 major newspapers across the country every month. Because ad volume has proven to be sensitive to labor market conditions, this measure provides a gauge of change in the local, regional and national supply of jobs. Salt Lake City has had the highest help wanted index of all major metropolitan areas since 1993.

Productivity and Skills

Recent analysis indicates that Utah workers are still some 5% to 6% more productive than the national average. However, this advantage can change because of rising wages and the hiring of individuals that may not have the work experience or education previously available.

Productivity is measured by output per unit of input employed. Increases in productivity result from increased efficiency on the part of capital and labor. Two commonly used measures of productivity are output per hour of work and output per dollar of wage. The average wages and salaries earned per dollar of output created (the Gross State Product) is also termed the unit labor cost, and is a useful estimate of overall worker productivity. Adjusting for various factors that affect wages and GSP (such as levels of part-time workers, industry mix, and proportionally fewer large corporate headquarters), the unit labor cost in Utah is about 94% of the national average–placing Utah in the top 10% of states in terms of labor productivity. However, if everything else remains the same, and Utah's wages continue to increase faster than the national average, some of this "productivity advantage" will erode.

In addition to rising wages, a productivity slowdown may also be caused by deterioration in individual worker productivity. As the labor market tightens, firms begin to hire less skilled and less committed workers to meet demand. These newly hired workers are often not as productive as existing workers.

According to a recent survey conducted by the National Association of Manufacturers and Grant Thornton, 88% of U.S. manufacturers report a shortage of qualified workers in at least one job category. Approximately 60% say their workers lack basic math skills, 55% find their workers are seriously weak in basic writing and comprehension skills, and 63% say their workers are tardy, chronically absent, or unwilling to work a full day. Half found it difficult to give employees more responsibility. Two-thirds say they are having difficulty improving productivity and upgrading technology.

Conditions In Utah are still relatively much better. Nevertheless, a December 1995 survey conducted by Dan Jones and Associates for the Utah Partnership for Educational and Economic Development found that the primary challenge facing employers in Utah is finding qualified applicants (65%). Also, 57% said they needed employees with basic reading, math, and communication skills. A need for worker "teachability" and technological literacy was cited by 20%. Almost 40% claimed problems finding new workers with a strong work ethic/positive character attributes. Again, this can be mostly attributed to the fact that Utah's well qualified labor force is fully employed.

Economic Development Initiatives

Diversification. In response, Utah's economic development agencies are focusing on three areas. First, the state continues to try to diversify its economy. This is especially important in the non-metro areas. Rather than just trying to attract new businesses, Utah attempts to recruit and encourage the expansion of relatively high paying industries, specifically those that fit within its identified (export) industry clusters. Not only does this increase the wealth of the state, but it also stimulates the in-migration of skilled workers, attracted to high paying industries and occupations. Without the expansion of higher wage export industries to attract skilled workers and an increased investment in technology and worker re-training, growth will stagnate, placing the state at a comparative disadvantage.

Industrial Assistance Fund. Specific programs designed to address this need include the Industrial Assistance Fund and the Enterprise Zone program. Established by the 1991 Legislature as an incentive for substantial and extraordinary economic growth within the state, the Industrial Assistance Fund (IAF) recently was amended to give Utah's rural communities broader access to the fund. As a result of this 1994 legislative amendment, (1) out-of-state businesses and (2) Wasatch Front expansions (with 10 to 100 employees) which move to "economically disadvantaged rural areas" will be reimbursed all, or part, of their relocation costs up to $100,000.

Enterprise Zones. The Utah Enterprise Zone Program was established in 1988 and amended in 1996. An enterprise zone comprises a municipality or county in non-metropolitan areas of the state, identified by local elected and economic development officials, and designated by the state, as needing incentives to stimulate and diversify the local economy. Under the program, certain types of businesses locating to, or expanding in a designated zone may claim tax credits provided in the law.

Training and Technology. The second area of focus is to encourage continued investment in technology and workers by Utah businesses. Combined with the investments businesses are making in increasing their use of technology and upgrading their equipment, the advanced skills these investments require are leading employers to enhance programs that retrain workers. In-house training is encouraged by the state.

Employers increasingly recognize the need to retain qualified employees. According to the National Association of Manufacturer's survey, just over 80% of respondents offer educational and training opportunities, beyond remedial programs, to employees. In addition, 96% of respondents spent money to train non-management workers. Nearly half of respondents invested 2% or more of payroll to train shop floor and other hourly workers. This compares to 1991 survey results which found that companies were spending an average of less than 0.5%.

An indication of Utah's lead in this area, is a survey of employers sponsored by the Department of Community and Economic Development, also in 1991. At that time, 87% of Utah employers surveyed offered some "in-house" training, and of those 12% offered basic/remedial skills, 64% offered management training, and 86% offered training in technical skills. The percentages have undoubtedly increased since.

Custom Fit Training/Manufacturing Extension Program. In Utah, a variety of programs are designed to assist this effort. The Custom Fit Training Program offers specialized training to meet employers' specific needs. Also, the Department of Community and Economic Development has been instrumental in the formation of the Utah Manufacturing Extension Program (UMEP). UMEP has field and project engineers throughout the state and service centers in Utah colleges and universities. The programs provide small and mid-sized manufacturers with access to a variety of tools, techniques, and other resources to enhance the productivity and technological performance of manufacturers.

Education and Training Needs. The third focus centers on working to decrease the mismatches that occur between education and job training agencies/workers and students/and businesses. The Utah Partnership Survey revealed that over 2/3 of employers interviewed felt that business, education, and other state agency linkages were an important step in increasing the quality of new workers.

One of the goals of the Utah Partnership itself is to identify and articulate education and training needs in the work place and facilitate delivery of related work force skills and training. The Office of Education is promoting several programs, including the Schools-to-Careers Program, to meet these needs.

Another major step towards increasing these linkages was the creation of the Department of Workforce Services on July 1, 1997. The agencies which have been integrated into the Department of Workforce Services include the Department of Employment Security which oversees Unemployment Insurance, Employment Services, and Labor Market Information; the Office of Family Support which administers public assistance programs such as the Family Employment Program, Food Stamps and subsidized Child Care; the Office of Job Training which coordinates all job training programs including the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA); the Office of Child Care which works with employers in the state to ensure that quality child care is available to those who are employed; and the Turning Point Program which serves displaced homemakers by providing educational opportunities and other employment-related services.

Finally, the Utah Business Resource Network (UBRN) is designed to coordinate access to all the information needed to start a business. The UBRN now includes 19 partners and has 11 regional centers in place.

Conclusion

Labor shortages are a natural economic occurrence, and they are subject to broad supply and demand forces. There are limits to the direct action that government can take to assure an adequate labor supply for businesses in times of rapid economic expansion. What government and the private sector can do is work together to mitigate the costs of such growth, assure the quality of the labor force available, and take the opportunity provided to strengthen and diversify the economy, laying the groundwork for stable growth in the future. While Utah has a variety of programs in place to help this effort, the need is acute and programs to increase the quality of Utah's labor force need to be supported and expanded. ❄

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview

Although the size of Utah's population is still relatively small in comparison to other states, the growth, composition, and distribution of the population is unique. Utah's population grows more rapidly, is younger, lives longer, has larger household sizes, and is more urban than the national average. Changes are occurring, however, as the population becomes older, household formation becomes less oriented toward married-couple families, and the population becomes more racially and ethnically diverse. Further, the concentration of the population continues to spread to counties close to the metropolitan areas and to counties in the Southwest region of the state.

1997 Summary

State Population Growth. Between July 1, 1996 and July 1, 1997, Utah's population grew by approximately 46,353 people--from 2,002,400 to 2,048,753. This preliminary estimate was produced by the Utah Population Estimates Committee and implies a net in-migration of 15,037 persons.[1] As shown in Figure 11, the level of change indicates an annual growth rate of 2.3% between 1996 and 1997, which is slightly higher than the 2.2% growth rate for the previous year. Table 17 presents population estimates, along with the components of population change--migration and natural increase--for the past 45 years.

County Populations. Almost every county in Utah experienced population increases between 1996 and 1997. Utah County experienced the largest net in-migration with approximately 5,722 persons. Three other counties -- Davis, Tooele, and Washington -- also experienced net in-migration of at least 1,000 persons. Twenty-four of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration in 1997, compared to 26 in 1996.

In terms of growth rates, Tooele County led the state with 4.9% growth. Summit, Washington and Iron counties tied for the second fastest growth with 4.7%, followed by Utah County (4.1%) and Juab County (3.5%). In 1997, five of Utah's counties experienced growth of 4% or more, compared to six in 1996. Table 20 presents the preliminary 1997 county population estimates, along with the estimates since 1980.

City Populations. Utah's capital city continues to be the largest city in the state with an estimated 1996 population of 172,575. Salt Lake City has now registered six consecutive years of population growth. This sustained growth is of particular interest because it indicates that Salt Lake City is once again attracting new residents following a 3-decade long decline in the central city's population from 1960 to 1990.

From 1995 to 1996, half of the top ten fastest growing cities with a population over 10,000 were located at least in part in Utah County. These cities, with their respective population growth rates are; Lehi (10.7%), Spanish Fork (8.2%), Pleasant Grove (8.1%), American Fork (4.7%) and part of Draper (21.6%). Related to growth in Utah County is the continued rapid growth in the southern portion of Salt Lake County. Riverton and Draper rank as the two fastest growing cities over 10,000 population from 1995 to 1996 in Utah. Table 27 presents the Bureau of the Census 1996 sub-county population estimates.

Components of Change

Natural Increase. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. The number of deaths in Utah has climbed proportionally with the total population. The number of births peaked in 1982 and has declined almost every year, until 1991 and 1992 when the number of births increased slightly. Births fell once again in 1993 and then increased from 1994 to 1997. Utah births and deaths are provided in Table 17.

The total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have during her lifetime if, at each year of age, she experienced the birth rate occurring for that specific year. Fertility rates declined in Utah from 3.28 births per woman in 1979 to a low of 2.48 in 1987. Since 1987, Utah's total fertility rate has climbed as high as 2.61 and is currently 2.55. Utah's total fertility rate is the highest in the nation. The national rate averaged approximately 1.81 births per woman from 1977 through 1986 and has since climbed as high as 2.08, but is 2.06 currently. Historical fertility rates for Utah and the nation are illustrated in Figure 13 and listed in Table 18.

Data on life expectancy, the average remaining lifetime in years for persons who attain a given age, are computed and published annually for the U.S. by the National Center for Health Statistics. Life expectancy tables for states are published every ten years. Table 19 shows life expectancy for Utah and the U.S. for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990. Life expectancy for Utahns has consistently been higher than the national average, females in both Utah and the nation have a higher life expectancy than males.

Migration. Utah has experienced net in-migration for the seventh year in a row. Net migration is derived by calculating the difference between the population change and the natural increase for a given year. Net in-migration occurs when the population increase exceeds the natural

[1] This article utilizes locally produced estimates when available. Otherwise, the Bureau of the Census is the source for population, race and ethnicity, age structure, and housing characteristics.

increase, net out-migration occurs when the natural increase exceeds the population increase. During 1997, Utah experienced net in-migration of 15,037 persons (Figure 12). The last seven years account for the only years of net in-migration since 1983. Utah in 1997, as in the previous six years, experienced robust employment growth. However, over the last 40 years, the highest annual migration rates (net in-migration as a percent of total population) were during the 1970s.

An estimated 76% of Utah's population is concentrated along the metropolitan area comprised of Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah Counties. Over the last five years, net migration in non-metropolitan counties has steadily increased. In 1992, counties outside the metropolitan area accounted for one-third (32.4%) of total net in-migration. In 1997, almost half (48.7%) of the net in-migration is attributed to non-metropolitan counties.

Table 21 shows net in-migration to Utah by state based on year to year changes in tax return addresses. Data from the Internal Revenue Service and the 1990 Census illuminate several interesting points:

- California dominates the flow of interstate migration to and from Utah.
- The extended Salt Lake area has strong migration ties with major metropolitan areas south and or west of Utah (Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, Las Vegas).
- Employment-related migration accounts for the vast majority of population movement to and from Utah.

The Utah Consumer Survey, conducted by Valley Research Inc., provides detailed information concerning people who have moved to Utah in the last three years. Recent migrants appear to be slightly different from the long time resident population in a number of ways. Migrants are more likely than residents to be college students or other individuals between 18 to 29 years old. As has been the case in all the Consumer Survey's conducted since the 1980s, a modestly higher proportion of non-Whites are migrating to Utah. Migrants tend to prefer living along the Wasatch Front more than residents and there tends to be proportionately fewer who characterize their religious affiliation as Latter Day Saints among recent migrants. Perhaps because they are younger, the median income of migrants is lower, migrants are less likely to be married and , if they are married, they tend to have a smaller household size.

Composition

Age. The U.S. Bureau of the Census produces annual state population estimates by age group. The most recent data available are for 1996. These data demonstrate that Utah continues to have a very young population relative to the nation. Utah ranks first in the percent of the population under five years of age--9.4%--and first in the percent of the population aged 5 to 17, 24.5%. Utah has the youngest median age in the country--26.8 years old--compared to a national median age of 34.6 years old.

Utah's age characteristics can be summarized in terms of a demographic construct called a dependency ratio. The dependency ratio measures the number of dependents (defined as persons younger than age 18 and older than age 64) per 100 persons of working age (defined as persons in the age group 18 to 64). Utah's dependency ratio is 75 compared to the national average of 63. This means that for every 100 persons of working age in Utah, 12 more dependents than the national average must be supported. Utah's dependency ratio is the highest in the country and even significantly higher than the next closest state. Table 23 provides dependency ratios for every state and the District of Columbia.

Race/Ethnicity. The Utah Department of Workforce Services has prepared 1994 estimates of the population by race and Hispanic origin at the county level in Utah. The estimates were based on Utah public school enrollment data by race from 1970 to 1994, and the modified age, race and sex estimates published by the Bureau of the Census for 1980 and 1990.

Table 25 provides race and ethnic population numbers for 1980 and 1990, along with 1994 estimates. These estimates show that Utah's minority population, as a percent of the total population, is still relatively small. However, the minority population's share is gradually increasing. In 1980, Utah's White population comprised 92.7% of the total, compared to 91.2% in 1990, and an estimated 89.4% in 1994. This gradual shift in the racial and ethnic composition of the state is occurring because Utah's minority populations are increasing at a faster rate than the White population. From 1990 to 1994, Utah's White population increased by an estimated 8.9%. In comparison, over the same period, Asian/Pacific Islanders increased by an estimated 39.3%; Hispanics by 37.8%; Blacks by 30.9%; and American Indian/Alaskan Native 18.9%. [1]

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently released a final decision that revises the standards used to classify federal data on race and ethnicity. These revisions replace and supersede Statistical Policy Directive No. 15. The new standards will be used by the Bureau of the Census in the 2000 decennial census. Other Federal programs have been instructed to adopt these standards as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 2003. The new standards retain a minimum set of race and ethnicity categories, and for the first time, give respondents the opportunity to identify themselves by selecting more than one race category. OMB has specified five minimum categories for collecting data on race (White, Black or

[1] Note that the growth rates for Utah's minority population are computed from a much smaller population base and relatively small numeric changes can result in high growth rates.

African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native), and two categories for collecting data on ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino).

Household Characteristics. Table 24 provides household characteristics and rankings from the 1990 Census for the United States, the District of Columbia, and states. Utah ranks first in the percentage of persons living in family households--88.5%. A family household is defined by the Census Bureau as a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Utah ranks last in the percentage of persons living in group quarters--1.7%. Group quarters include both institutionalized quarters--prisons or nursing homes--and noninstitutionalized quarters--college dormitories or shelters.

According to the 1990 Census, 64.8% of Utah households are comprised of married-couple families, which ranks Utah first. Utah has a lower-than-average ranking of single-headed households--11.7% of households are comprised of single parents, ranking Utah 41st in the nation. Utah also has the most persons per household nationally, 3.15, and most persons per family, 3.67.

Data on the number of housing units, households, and persons per household in 1996 is shown in Table 26. Utah currently ranks first in the nation with 3.08 persons per household. From 1990 to 1996, Utah was one of 16 states that experienced a 10% or larger growth rate in the total number of households, almost twice the national rate. During this time period, Utah's population grew 15.8% while the number of households grew 19.0%.

Higher growth in households than population can be explained by significant changes in family formation which have occurred over the past several decades. Figure 14 shows family formation trends in Utah based on 1970, 1980 and 1990 census data. Only single female parent families and 'other' families, show growth from 1970 to 1990. While the number of single-headed households and people living alone have increased, there is a smaller proportion of traditional two-parent families with children. Relatives, such as two siblings living together, would be an example of a family classified in the 'other' category.

Population Distribution

Metropolitan Areas. Utah's population is heavily concentrated along the Wasatch Front, two metropolitan areas comprised of Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah counties.[1] Of the state's twenty-nine counties, Salt Lake County is the most heavily populated with 830,280 residents, followed by Utah County (330,803), Davis (224,307) and Weber County (181,045). These counties represent approximately 76% of the state's total population. Counties in close proximity to the Wasatch Front have shown significant growth over the last several years. The combined population in these counties -- Box Elder, Cache, Tooele, Juab, Morgan, Summit, and Wasatch -- represents 208,595 residents or 10.2% of the state's total population. These counties are currently of great interest because of their proximity to metropolitan Utah and their increasing integration with the employment and trade patterns of the Wasatch Front.

Regional Developments. Cache County to the north and Washington and Iron counties to the south are important to mention due to the phenomenal growth which has occurred in these two areas since 1990. From 1980 to 1997, the state's population increased at an average annual rate of 2.0%. Washington County's population grew an average 6.4%, Iron County grew 3.1%, and Cache County grew more than 2.2% each year. The population concentrated in Washington and Iron counties represent 5.2% of the total population in the state, and 86.6% of the state's Southwest region. The Southwest region includes Beaver, Garfield and Kane in addition to Washington and Iron counties. Cache County represents 4.1% of the state's total population, and 66.7% of the Bear River region, which is comprised of Cache, Box Elder and Rich counties.

Urbanization. In comparison to other states, Utah ranks as the sixth most urban, according to the 1990 decennial census. The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies 87% of Utah's population as urban compared to 75% of the nation's. A person is considered urban if they live in an urbanized area (Utah has four: Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Provo-Orem) or a city over 2,500 persons. Other Federal and State agencies, local officials, and private groups may use the same terms to identify areas based on different criteria.

Density. Utah is considered one of the least densely populated states in the country. Population density indicates the number of persons per square mile in a given geographic area. It is calculated by dividing the square miles of land area by the area's total population. In 1990, Utah had 21 persons per square mile. In 1997, Utah has 24.9 persons per square mile. Salt Lake County at 1,126.4 persons per square mile, and Davis County, at 736.6, are the most densely populated counties in the state. Weber, Utah and Cache counties are the next most densely populated counties. These five counties are significantly more densely populated than the rest of the state. After these five, Washington is the most densely populated county. At 0.9 persons per square mile, Garfield is the least densely populated county.

Utah's population density is affected by the extensive land ownership of the federal and state governments, which impacts how and where population development can occur.

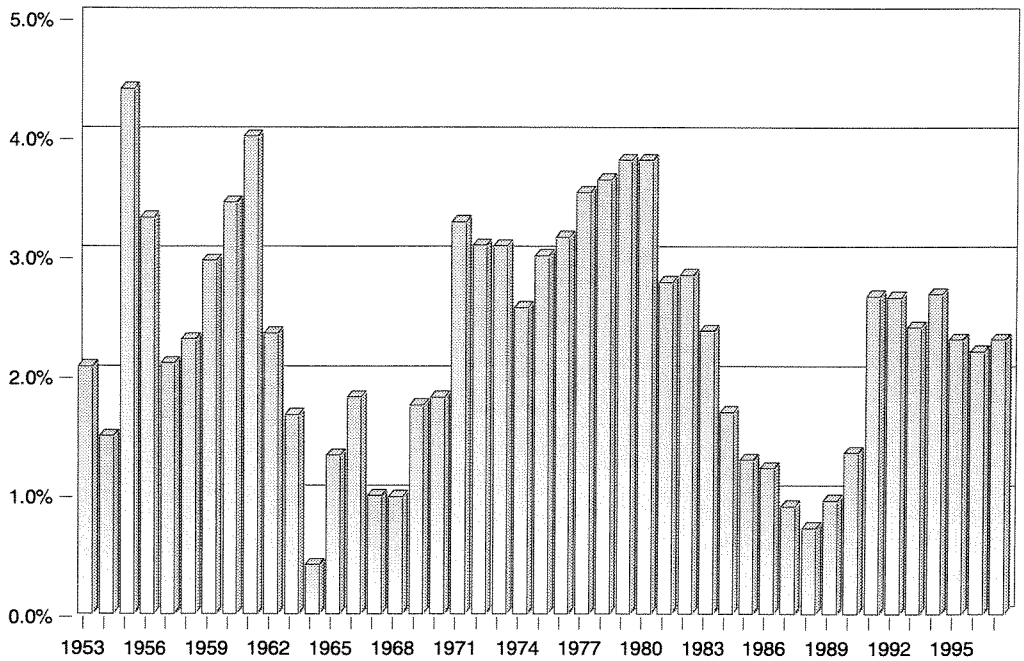
[1] The Wasatch Front can also refer to a multi-county district which is comprised of Salt Lake Davis, Weber, Morgan and Tooele counties.

Approximately one-third of the land in the United States is federally-owned. The federal government owns almost two-thirds (63%) of Utah's land area. Alaska and Nevada are the only two states with a higher percentage of federal ownership. Further analysis of federal- and state-owned land may be found in reports published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Conclusion

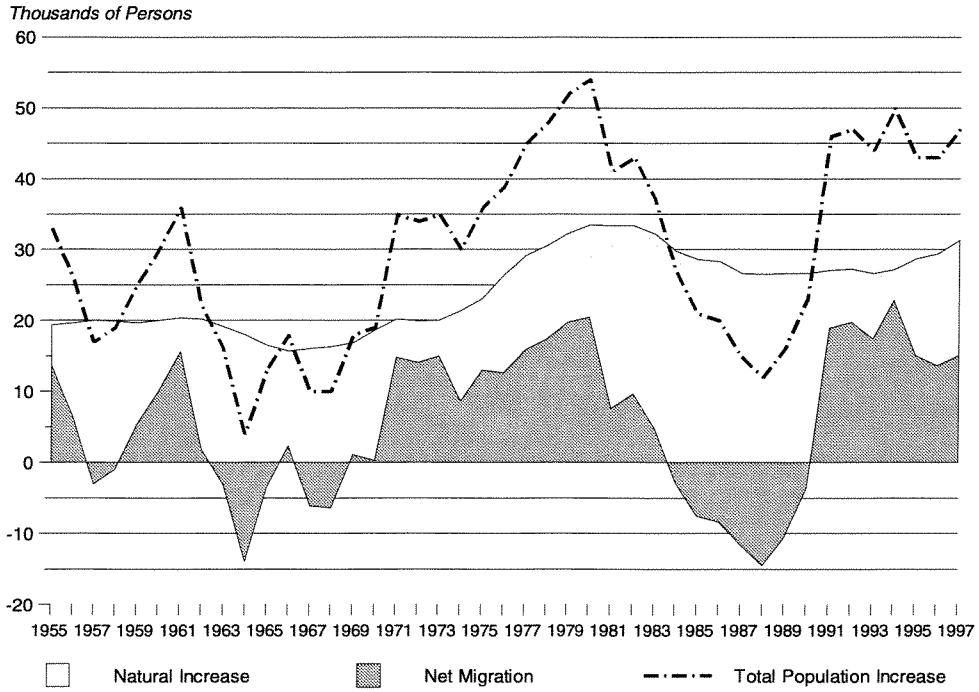
Utah is demographically unique among states for a variety of reasons, all of which tend to reinforce what is perhaps the hallmark of its demographic profile–a rapid population increase. Utah's population is younger and lives longer, has a higher fertility rate and more persons per household than the nation as a whole. This unique demographic profile plays an important role in understanding the state's economy. ❄

Figure 11
Utah Population-- Annual Percent Change: 1953 to 1997



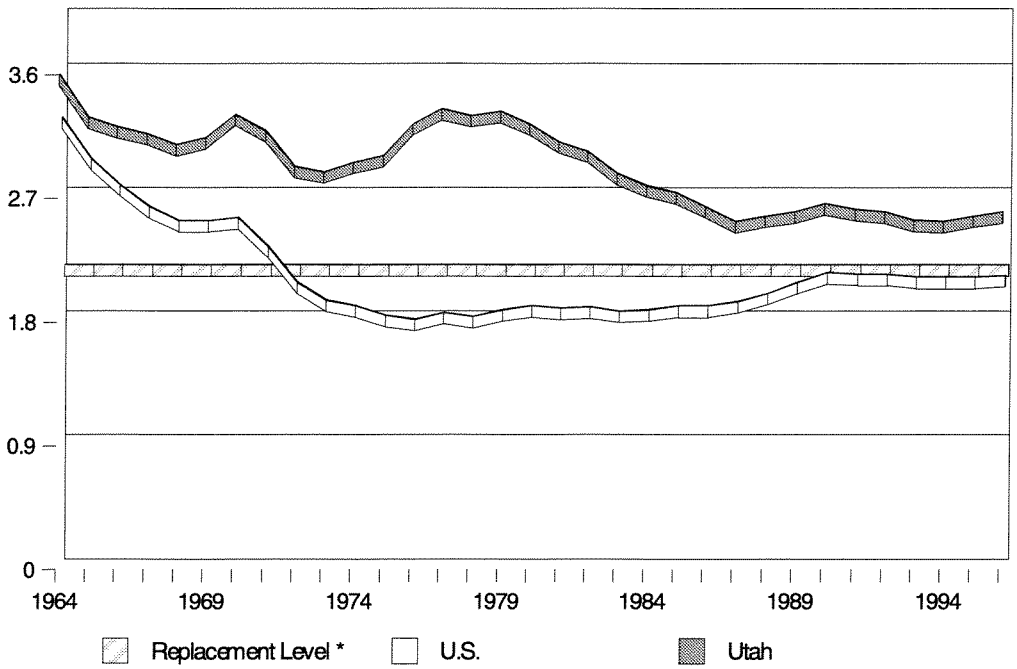
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Figure 12
Utah Components of Population Change--Net Migration and Natural Increase



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Bureau of Health Statistics.

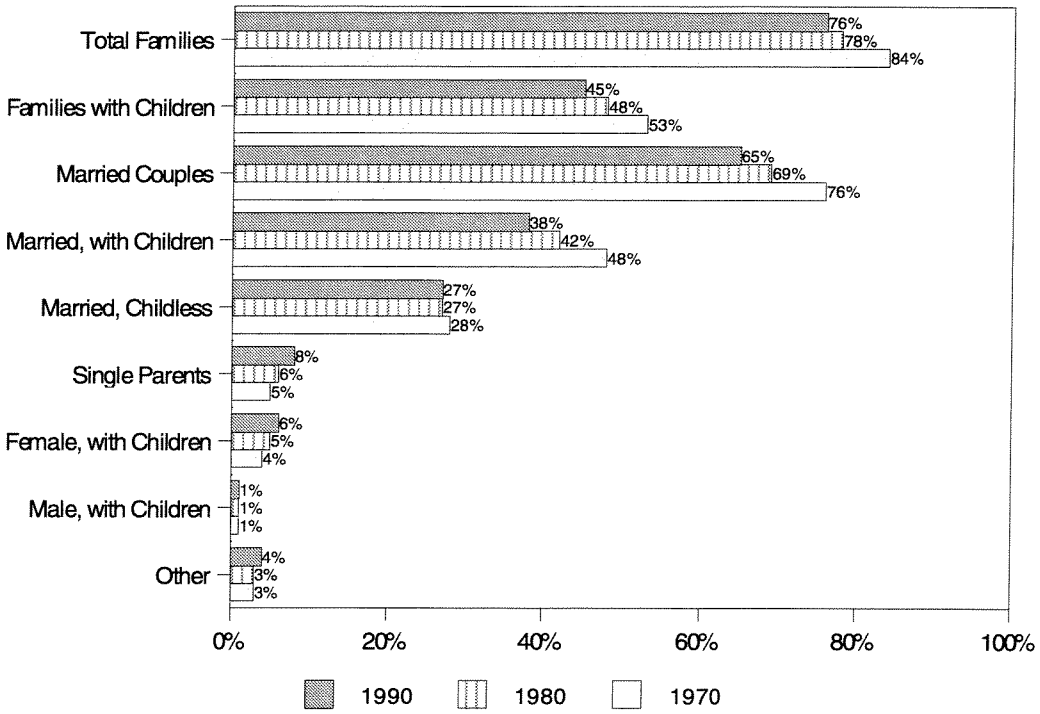
Figure 13
Total Fertility for U.S. and Utah: 1964 to 1996



* Fertility level at which current population is replaced.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Figure 14
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Dept. Of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths: 1952 to 1997

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration**	Net Migration as a Percent of Prev. Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births***	Fiscal Year Deaths***
1952	724,000	2.55	18,000	(209)	na	18,209	23,251	5,042
1953	739,000	2.07	15,000	(3,522)	-0.49%	18,522	23,658	5,136
1954	750,000	1.49	11,000	(7,906)	-1.07%	18,906	23,944	5,038
1955	783,000	4.40	33,000	13,589	1.81%	19,412	24,454	5,042
1956	809,000	3.32	26,000	6,372	0.81%	19,629	24,787	5,158
1957	826,000	2.10	17,000	(3,058)	-0.38%	20,058	25,518	5,460
1958	845,000	2.30	19,000	(972)	-0.12%	19,972	25,724	5,753
1959	870,000	2.96	25,000	5,330	0.63%	19,671	25,515	5,844
1960	900,000	3.45	30,000	9,980	1.15%	20,021	25,959	5,938
1961	936,000	4.00	36,000	15,608	1.73%	20,392	26,431	6,039
1962	958,000	2.35	22,000	1,802	0.19%	20,199	26,402	6,203
1963	974,000	1.67	16,000	(3,148)	-0.33%	19,148	25,583	6,435
1964	978,000	0.41	4,000	(13,924)	-1.43%	17,924	24,398	6,474
1965	991,000	1.33	13,000	(3,515)	-0.36%	16,515	23,053	6,538
1966	1,009,000	1.82	18,000	2,330	0.24%	15,670	22,431	6,761
1967	1,019,000	0.99	10,000	(6,092)	-0.60%	16,092	22,775	6,683
1968	1,029,000	0.98	10,000	(6,372)	-0.63%	16,372	23,071	6,699
1969	1,047,000	1.75	18,000	1,124	0.11%	16,876	23,713	6,837
1970	1,066,000	1.81	19,000	327	0.03%	18,674	25,601	6,927
1971	1,101,000	3.28	35,000	14,800	1.39%	20,200	27,407	7,207
1972	1,135,000	3.09	34,000	14,090	1.28%	19,910	27,146	7,236
1973	1,170,000	3.08	35,000	14,955	1.32%	20,045	27,562	7,517
1974	1,200,000	2.56	30,000	8,620	0.74%	21,380	28,876	7,496
1975	1,236,000	3.00	36,000	12,949	1.08%	23,051	30,566	7,515
1976	1,275,000	3.16	39,000	12,605	1.02%	26,395	33,773	7,378
1977	1,320,000	3.53	45,000	15,886	1.25%	29,114	36,709	7,595
1978	1,368,000	3.64	48,000	17,422	1.32%	30,578	38,265	7,687
1979	1,420,000	3.80	52,000	19,712	1.44%	32,288	40,134	7,846
1980	1,474,000	3.80	54,000	20,517	1.44%	33,483	41,591	8,108
1981	1,515,000	2.78	41,000	7,601	0.52%	33,399	41,511	8,112
1982	1,558,000	2.84	43,000	9,630	0.64%	33,370	41,774	8,404
1983	1,595,000	2.37	37,000	4,789	0.31%	32,211	40,557	8,346
1984	1,622,000	1.69	27,000	(2,757)	-0.17%	29,757	38,643	8,886
1985	1,643,000	1.29	21,000	(7,585)	-0.47%	28,585	37,508	8,923
1986	1,663,000	1.22	20,000	(8,355)	-0.51%	28,355	37,145	8,790
1987	1,678,000	0.90	15,000	(11,656)	-0.70%	26,656	35,469	8,813
1988	1,690,000	0.72	12,000	(14,526)	-0.87%	26,526	35,648	9,122
1989	1,706,000	0.95	16,000	(10,633)	-0.63%	26,633	35,549	8,916
1990	1,729,000	1.35	23,000	(3,619)	-0.21%	26,619	35,569	8,950
1991	1,775,000	2.66	46,000	18,961	1.10%	27,039	36,312	9,273
1992	1,822,000	2.65	47,000	19,746	1.11%	27,254	36,813	9,559
1993	1,866,000	2.41	44,000	17,427	0.96%	26,573	36,573	10,000
1994	1,916,000	2.68	50,000	22,831	1.22%	27,169	37,480	10,311
1995(r)	1,959,351	2.26	43,421	15,063	0.79%	28,683	39,064	10,381
1996(r)*	2,002,400	2.20	43,049	13,596	0.69%	29,453	40,371	10,918
1997(p)	2,048,753	2.31	46,353	15,037	0.75%	31,316	42,398	11,082

(r)= revised
(p)= preliminary
na= not available

*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, 1996 and 1997 are not rounded.

**Previous to 1995, net migration figures are based on rounded population estimates to maintain consistency with the historical database. The migration estimates may differ from those found elsewhere in the report.

***From 1952 to 1970 fiscal year births and deaths are estimated by averaging calendar year births and deaths in the two years that are partially covered by each fiscal year. From 1971 to 1997, actual fiscal year births and deaths are shown.

Sources: Utah Bureau of Health Statistics and Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 18
Total Fertility Rates—Utah and U.S.: 1960 to 1995

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.65	1979	3.28	1.81
1961	4.24	3.63	1980	3.19	1.84
1962	4.18	3.47	1981	3.06	1.82
1963	3.87	3.33	1982	2.99	1.83
1964	3.55	3.21	1983	2.83	1.80
1965	3.24	2.91	1984	2.74	1.81
1966	3.17	2.72	1985	2.69	1.84
1967	3.12	2.56	1986	2.59	1.84
1968	3.04	2.46	1987	2.48	1.87
1969	3.09	2.46	1988	2.52	1.93
1970	3.26	2.48	1989	2.55	2.01
1971	3.14	2.27	1990	2.61	2.08
1972	2.88	2.01	1991	2.57	2.07
1973	2.84	1.88	1992	2.55	2.07
1974	2.91	1.84	1993	2.49	2.05
1975	2.96	1.77	1994	2.48	2.05
1976	3.19	1.74	1995	2.52	2.05
1977	3.30	1.79	1996	2.55	2.06
1978	3.25	1.76			

Sources: Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985"; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED/CASA: 1986-1996; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Projections for the U.S. by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 - Middle Series Vital Rates.

Table 19
Life Expectancy for Utah and U.S.: 1970, 1980, and 1990

	Utah		U.S.	
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female
1970	73.0	80.9	67.1	74.7
1980	76.4	82.9	70.0	77.4
1990	79.1	84.5	71.8	78.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, and Decennial Life Tables.

Table 20
Utah Population Estimates by County: 1980 to 1997

District/County	July 1, 1980	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1986	July 1, 1987	July 1, 1988	July 1, 1989	July 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995(r)	July 1, 1996(r)*	July 1, 1997(p)	Avg. Ann. Percent Change 1980-97	Percent Change 1996-97	1997 Percent of Total Population
Bear River	93,350	102,750	104,300	105,650	106,550	107,450	108,750	110,700	113,250	116,000	118,650	120,975	123,403	126,209	1.8	2.3	6.2
Box Elder	33,500	35,500	36,000	36,300	36,300	36,500	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,910	39,484	40,235	1.1	1.9	2.0
Cache	57,700	65,200	66,300	67,500	68,500	69,200	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,259	82,098	84,186	2.2	2.5	4.1
Rich	2,150	2,050	2,000	1,850	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,806	1,821	1,788	-1.1	-1.8	0.1
Wasatch Front	949,150	1,053,550	1,069,250	1,077,450	1,085,850	1,095,950	1,107,250	1,136,850	1,165,650	1,186,250	1,211,650	1,233,620	1,253,756	1,274,851	1.8	1.7	62.2
Davis	148,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	186,000	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	216,020	219,644	224,307	2.5	2.1	10.9
Morgan	4,950	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,450	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,497	6,693	6,875	2.0	2.7	0.3
Weber	145,000	154,000	156,000	156,000	157,000	158,000	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,276	178,066	181,045	1.3	1.7	8.8
Salt Lake	625,000	697,000	706,000	710,000	713,000	720,000	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	1.7	1.4	40.5
Tooele	26,200	27,300	27,000	27,100	26,500	26,500	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,547	30,493	31,997	1.2	4.9	1.6
Mountainland	239,050	267,200	269,850	275,900	279,050	283,100	291,800	299,700	308,200	321,900	331,900	342,287	354,028	368,403	2.6	4.1	18.0
Summit	10,400	13,000	13,400	14,200	14,300	15,100	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	24,675	5.2	4.7	1.2
Utah	220,000	245,000	247,000	252,000	255,000	258,000	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	307,741	317,881	330,803	2.4	4.1	16.1
Wasatch	8,650	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,750	10,000	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,179	12,585	12,925	2.4	2.7	0.6
Central	47,600	54,900	52,700	51,950	52,000	52,100	52,200	53,750	54,850	55,950	58,150	59,299	60,981	62,563	1.6	2.6	3.1
Juab	5,550	6,300	5,900	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,149	7,444	7,702	1.9	3.5	0.4
Millard	9,050	12,900	12,200	11,400	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,931	11,958	12,068	1.7	0.9	0.6
Piute	1,350	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,424	1,508	1,534	0.8	1.7	0.1
Sanpete	14,800	16,300	15,800	15,900	16,000	16,000	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,240	19,999	20,581	2.0	2.9	1.0
Sevier	14,900	15,900	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,257	17,682	18,238	1.2	3.1	0.9
Wayne	1,950	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,298	2,390	2,440	1.3	2.1	0.1
Southwestern	56,050	70,900	75,050	77,550	79,100	81,650	83,900	87,600	91,750	97,150	103,650	110,883	116,874	121,992	4.7	4.4	6.0
Beaver	4,400	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,350	5,607	5,742	1.6	2.4	0.3
Garfield	3,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,950	4,000	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	4,525	1.2	3.2	0.2
Iron	17,500	20,100	20,300	20,300	20,100	20,400	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,866	28,032	29,338	3.1	4.7	1.4
Kane	4,050	4,950	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,884	5,957	6,039	2.4	1.4	0.3
Washington	26,400	36,800	40,700	43,200	45,000	47,200	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,475	72,892	76,348	6.4	4.7	3.7
Uintah Basin	34,150	40,300	39,000	37,400	36,500	35,650	35,500	36,600	37,200	37,500	38,950	38,652	39,111	39,792	0.9	1.7	1.9
Daggett	750	700	700	700	700	650	700	700	700	700	750	768	803	753	0.0	-6.2	0.0
Duchesne	12,700	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	12,800	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,549	14,032	14,402	0.7	2.6	0.7
Uintah	20,700	24,900	24,000	23,000	22,700	22,200	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,335	24,276	24,637	1.0	1.5	1.2
Southeastern	54,650	53,400	52,850	52,100	50,950	50,100	49,700	50,300	51,050	51,700	53,050	53,635	54,247	54,943	0.0	1.3	2.7
Carbon	22,400	22,800	22,300	21,700	21,100	20,400	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,054	21,420	21,643	-0.2	1.0	1.1
Emery	11,600	11,100	11,100	10,900	10,500	10,400	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,735	10,811	10,929	-0.3	1.1	0.5
Grand	8,250	7,200	7,050	6,900	6,750	6,700	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,801	8,830	0.4	0.3	0.4
San Juan	12,400	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,494	13,215	13,541	0.5	2.5	0.7
State	1,474,000	1,643,000	1,663,000	1,678,000	1,690,000	1,706,000	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,351	2,002,400	2,048,753	2.0	2.3	100.0

(r)=revised
(p)=preliminary

Note: Prior to 1995, totals may not add due to rounding.

*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, 1996 and 1997 are not rounded.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 21
Utah Net In-Migration by State: 1980 to 1995

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Alabama	62	39	(136)	(101)	(20)	(107)	(65)	(209)	(71)	(94)	(62)	(81)	60	136	75
Alaska	(114)	(301)	(225)	(168)	(72)	33	355	130	47	(93)	(43)	(29)	15	128	71
Arizona	27	(111)	(698)	(1,792)	(2,403)	(2,544)	(3,112)	(2,366)	(1,112)	50	429	199	464	(44)	(978)
Arkansas	38	90	(132)	(33)	(25)	71	(314)	(106)	61	29	40	35	(22)	16	(17)
California	3,462	2,474	(860)	(1,774)	(4,277)	(3,821)	(5,003)	(4,094)	(2,109)	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265
Colorado	(370)	(392)	233	(433)	(262)	(195)	(261)	(394)	(412)	25	(87)	153	(308)	186	(153)
Connecticut	55	49	(12)	(14)	(40)	(24)	(117)	(77)	(54)	73	81	137	123	150	104
Delaware	12	10	12	(3)	22	4	(76)	(47)	(65)	20	(1)	22	20	(5)	13
District of Columbia	(25)	2	(22)	(33)	(33)	(29)	(9)	(12)	(13)	(2)	(8)	(23)	(27)	1	11
Florida	290	(24)	56	(336)	(366)	(372)	(508)	(567)	(280)	(297)	274	249	342	254	246
Georgia	69	89	(80)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(349)	(160)	(102)	(51)	144	(86)	(199)	(189)	(156)
Hawaii	168	129	255	173	27	174	3	(2)	39	(2)	217	180	291	413	146
Idaho	974	1,117	968	1,262	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	(429)	9	(186)	(270)
Illinois	449	466	365	103	77	95	(135)	(97)	48	(43)	145	98	248	261	393
Indiana	92	351	176	14	(40)	(28)	(12)	(226)	(105)	9	(12)	34	66	54	23
Iowa	117	182	136	157	196	99	96	(43)	40	(65)	(24)	(37)	(20)	(94)	(31)
Kansas	144	95	(33)	145	9	35	(39)	(66)	79	89	(69)	(52)	121	67	11
Kentucky	106	45	(136)	116	(1)	(7)	(126)	(98)	2	(82)	(64)	(25)	17	(5)	44
Louisiana	(44)	(103)	46	22	18	(7)	200	(27)	121	56	33	64	192	64	(38)
Maine	18	1	(26)	14	(27)	(72)	(68)	(90)	(17)	17	38	50	51	130	33
Maryland	49	84	(38)	46	(168)	(158)	(215)	(304)	(207)	102	41	223	139	155	90
Massachusetts	31	96	(80)	(63)	(160)	(112)	(251)	(307)	(182)	89	162	283	49	122	141
Michigan	528	472	252	91	0	(266)	(189)	(117)	(97)	(71)	29	65	160	84	(62)
Minnesota	145	144	282	100	(48)	(36)	(50)	(161)	(41)	(88)	154	68	(60)	(91)	(53)
Mississippi	61	6	79	(1)	(18)	(9)	(45)	31	40	12	(36)	(65)	38	(42)	(7)
Missouri	118	183	(73)	9	(110)	(205)	(214)	(171)	(153)	(60)	14	217	(127)	(59)	(308)
Montana	157	341	197	359	236	450	172	85	90	77	(29)	(78)	(61)	(111)	(170)
Nebraska	95	242	(15)	71	32	(13)	61	(153)	(32)	(221)	(4)	2	34	(21)	(23)
Nevada	(235)	(70)	221	(254)	(423)	(800)	(1,821)	(2,614)	(3,103)	(2,449)	(508)	419	837	(71)	67
New Hampshire	(7)	30	46	(44)	(27)	(15)	(31)	(67)	(70)	62	152	90	110	18	(17)
New Jersey	215	115	224	(2)	(88)	(61)	(64)	(150)	(25)	99	150	182	290	135	361
New Mexico	301	(107)	(197)	(373)	(244)	(444)	(187)	68	(433)	239	68	(45)	(386)	89	(97)
New York	215	187	445	(74)	(111)	(109)	(33)	(142)	(69)	133	256	288	386	303	143
North Carolina	109	89	(72)	(94)	(74)	9	(226)	(195)	(180)	95	86	(14)	(17)	(69)	72
North Dakota	65	10	117	(19)	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15
Ohio	314	409	75	14	(88)	(137)	(120)	(159)	(232)	(167)	61	10	106	95	(14)
Oklahoma	(103)	(441)	(194)	(106)	16	(62)	261	141	(41)	28	5	(140)	62	7	30
Oregon	6	743	204	(352)	(162)	(162)	(449)	(809)	(790)	(864)	(397)	(87)	(406)	(152)	(217)
Pennsylvania	211	327	62	91	50	(128)	(238)	(323)	(12)	9	70	73	250	226	41
Rhode Island	(6)	(7)	(3)	16	10	(9)	(12)	(22)	(14)	(2)	15	27	10	36	(9)
South Carolina	145	(5)	(82)	(34)	(14)	(76)	(8)	(18)	(64)	(58)	54	94	218	82	33
South Dakota	20	172	21	(19)	19	(48)	11	46	86	52	28	15	(12)	3	(62)
Tennessee	124	56	3	3	(78)	(109)	(257)	(184)	(107)	(25)	26	(73)	(38)	(92)	(124)
Texas	(575)	(954)	(1,099)	(1,129)	(934)	(773)	(201)	(395)	(423)	(295)	(109)	289	24	187	(93)
Vermont	(2)	(18)	(12)	(1)	0	(10)	(37)	(68)	9	(2)	41	74	12	40	30
Virginia	(37)	(62)	(37)	(260)	(239)	(251)	(317)	(408)	(197)	(188)	113	121	161	107	218
Washington	(164)	292	270	(225)	(550)	(818)	(968)	(1,204)	(1,605)	(1,801)	(806)	(585)	(53)	606	14
West Virginia	83	47	11	62	(1)	85	(30)	(45)	5	(38)	(29)	(16)	(15)	22	13
Wisconsin	117	142	131	118	99	52	(83)	(47)	(20)	75	(65)	(135)	19	(68)	(84)
Wyoming	(555)	(126)	575	502	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	(38)	96
State Total	6,955	6,605	1,200	(4,384)	(8,397)	(8,429)	(12,004)	(14,861)	(11,368)	(4,000)	5,571	9,783	14,425	15,062	8,816
Foreign												1,725	1,728	922	1,038
Total including Foreign	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854

NA = Not Available

Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Table 22
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 1996

Rank	Under Age 5 State	Population	Percent of Total	Ages 5-17 State	Population	Percent of Total	Ages 18-64 State	Population	Percent of Total	Ages 65+ State	Population	Percent of Total	All Ages State	Population	State	Median Age
	United States	19,285,967	7.3%	United States	49,762,356	18.8%	United States	162,374,578	61.2%	United States	33,860,882	12.8%	United States	265,283,783	United States	34.6
1	Utah	188,337	9.4%	Utah	490,466	24.5%	District of Columbia	358,203	65.9%	Florida	2,657,255	18.5%	California	31,878,234	Utah	26.8
2	California	2,735,663	8.6%	Alaska	134,742	22.2%	Alaska	391,351	64.5%	Pennsylvania	1,912,220	15.9%	Texas	19,128,261	Alaska	31.9
3	Texas	1,582,955	8.3%	Idaho	258,299	21.7%	Virginia	4,296,458	64.4%	Rhode Island	156,165	15.8%	New York	18,184,774	Texas	32.6
4	Alaska	49,645	8.2%	New Mexico	365,399	21.3%	Colorado	2,440,167	63.8%	West Virginia	277,646	15.2%	Florida	14,399,985	California	32.7
5	New Mexico	135,834	7.9%	Wyoming	102,002	21.2%	Georgia	4,671,024	63.5%	Iowa	432,619	15.2%	Pennsylvania	12,056,112	Mississippi	32.9
6	Arizona	343,107	7.7%	South Dakota	152,857	20.9%	Maryland	3,207,622	63.2%	North Dakota	93,354	14.5%	Illinois	11,846,544	Idaho	33.0
7	Illinois	914,567	7.7%	Louisiana	905,694	20.8%	Vermont	370,703	63.0%	Arkansas	362,314	14.4%	Ohio	11,172,782	Louisiana	33.0
8	Nevada	123,660	7.7%	Mississippi	552,002	20.3%	Delaware	456,313	63.0%	South Dakota	105,440	14.4%	Michigan	9,594,350	Georgia	33.3
9	Hawaii	91,264	7.7%	Texas	3,869,322	20.2%	Tennessee	3,330,064	62.6%	Connecticut	469,788	14.3%	New Jersey	7,987,933	New Mexico	33.3
10	Idaho	90,210	7.6%	Montana	177,091	20.1%	South Carolina	2,314,117	62.6%	Massachusetts	859,205	14.1%	Georgia	7,353,225	Illinois	34.3
11	Louisiana	327,761	7.5%	Minnesota	930,533	20.0%	Nevada	1,002,972	62.6%	Maine	173,419	13.9%	North Carolina	7,322,870	Arizona	34.4
12	Mississippi	204,132	7.5%	Nebraska	328,718	19.9%	Massachusetts	3,811,218	62.6%	District of Columbia	75,451	13.9%	Virginia	6,675,451	South Carolina	34.4
13	Georgia	551,908	7.5%	Oklahoma	653,137	19.8%	New Hampshire	726,984	62.5%	Missouri	741,980	13.8%	Massachusetts	6,092,352	South Dakota	34.5
14	New York	1,321,711	7.3%	North Dakota	127,187	19.8%	Kentucky	2,425,856	62.5%	Nebraska	228,706	13.8%	Indiana	5,840,528	Virginia	34.5
15	New Jersey	571,984	7.2%	Kansas	506,892	19.7%	Washington	3,455,023	62.4%	New Jersey	1,099,596	13.8%	Washington	5,532,939	Michigan	34.6
16	Maryland	359,601	7.1%	Wisconsin	1,006,116	19.5%	North Carolina	4,572,181	62.4%	Kansas	351,835	13.7%	Missouri	5,358,692	Minnesota	34.6
17	Colorado	270,282	7.1%	Michigan	1,865,433	19.4%	Maine	770,378	62.0%	Oklahoma	445,448	13.5%	Tennessee	5,319,654	Kansas	34.7
18	Kansas	180,422	7.0%	Arkansas	484,458	19.3%	Alabama	2,639,531	61.8%	Oregon	429,536	13.4%	Wisconsin	5,159,795	North Carolina	34.7
19	Indiana	409,635	7.0%	California	6,130,750	19.2%	Indiana	3,607,190	61.8%	Ohio	1,496,934	13.4%	Maryland	5,071,604	Indiana	34.8
20	South Dakota	51,299	7.0%	Missouri	1,027,479	19.2%	West Virginia	1,126,175	61.7%	New York	2,434,393	13.4%	Minnesota	4,657,758	Nevada	34.8
21	North Carolina	512,696	7.0%	Georgia	1,400,548	19.0%	New York	11,209,847	61.6%	Wisconsin	685,771	13.3%	Arizona	4,428,068	Alabama	34.9
22	Michigan	671,581	7.0%	Colorado	727,656	19.0%	New Jersey	4,901,365	61.4%	Arizona	585,827	13.2%	Louisiana	4,350,579	Maryland	34.9
23	Washington	385,776	7.0%	Washington	1,051,028	19.0%	Oregon	1,965,793	61.4%	Montana	115,950	13.2%	Alabama	4,273,084	Nebraska	34.9
24	Arkansas	174,990	7.0%	New Hampshire	220,348	19.0%	Texas	11,725,302	61.3%	Alabama	557,117	13.0%	Kentucky	3,883,723	North Dakota	34.9
25	Alabama	296,184	6.9%	Illinois	2,241,338	18.9%	Connecticut	2,006,500	61.3%	Hawaii	152,523	12.9%	Colorado	3,822,676	Oklahoma	34.9
26	Oklahoma	227,659	6.9%	Vermont	111,214	18.9%	Hawaii	724,677	61.2%	Delaware	92,514	12.8%	South Carolina	3,698,746	Washington	34.9
27	Nebraska	113,468	6.9%	Iowa	537,321	18.8%	California	19,495,418	61.2%	Kentucky	489,207	12.6%	Oklahoma	3,300,902	Wyoming	34.9
28	South Carolina	253,791	6.9%	Ohio	2,088,667	18.7%	Michigan	5,864,083	61.1%	Indiana	734,814	12.6%	Connecticut	3,274,238	Colorado	35.0
29	Delaware	49,694	6.9%	Indiana	1,088,889	18.6%	Ohio	6,828,007	61.1%	Tennessee	667,429	12.5%	Oregon	3,203,735	Delaware	35.0
30	Missouri	366,720	6.8%	Oregon	596,700	18.6%	Wyoming	294,102	61.1%	Illinois	1,485,542	12.5%	Iowa	2,851,792	Hawaii	35.1
31	Tennessee	364,027	6.8%	South Carolina	683,974	18.5%	Minnesota	2,833,490	60.8%	North Carolina	917,072	12.5%	Mississippi	2,716,115	Kentucky	35.1
32	Connecticut	223,065	6.8%	Maine	228,335	18.4%	Illinois	7,205,097	60.8%	Michigan	1,193,253	12.4%	Kansas	2,572,150	New Hampshire	35.1
33	Virginia	454,741	6.8%	Kentucky	710,026	18.3%	Arizona	2,692,055	60.8%	Minnesota	577,260	12.4%	Arkansas	2,509,793	Wisconsin	35.1
34	Ohio	759,174	6.8%	Nevada	293,090	18.3%	Wisconsin	3,130,990	60.7%	Mississippi	333,261	12.3%	Utah	2,000,494	Arkansas	35.2
35	Minnesota	316,475	6.8%	Maryland	926,589	18.3%	Rhode Island	598,777	60.5%	Vermont	71,303	12.1%	West Virginia	1,825,754	Missouri	35.2
36	Kentucky	258,634	6.7%	Alabama	780,252	18.3%	Montana	530,671	60.3%	South Carolina	446,864	12.1%	New Mexico	1,713,407	New York	35.3
37	Florida	955,898	6.6%	Arizona	807,079	18.2%	Louisiana	2,620,518	60.2%	New Hampshire	139,631	12.0%	Nebraska	1,652,093	Ohio	35.3
38	Oregon	211,706	6.6%	Hawaii	215,259	18.2%	Missouri	3,222,513	60.1%	Washington	641,112	11.6%	Nevada	1,603,163	Tennessee	35.3
39	Wisconsin	336,918	6.5%	North Carolina	1,320,921	18.0%	Pennsylvania	7,249,216	60.1%	Nevada	183,441	11.4%	Maine	1,243,316	District of Columbia	35.6
40	New Hampshire	75,518	6.5%	Tennessee	958,134	18.0%	Mississippi	1,626,720	59.9%	Louisiana	496,606	11.4%	Idaho	1,189,251	Massachusetts	35.6
41	Wyoming	31,273	6.5%	New Jersey	1,414,988	17.7%	Oklahoma	1,974,658	59.8%	Maryland	577,792	11.4%	Hawaii	1,183,723	Vermont	35.7
42	North Dakota	41,456	6.4%	New York	3,218,823	17.7%	New Mexico	1,023,050	59.7%	Idaho	135,015	11.4%	New Hampshire	1,162,481	Rhode Island	35.8
43	Massachusetts	390,762	6.4%	Pennsylvania	2,133,397	17.7%	Iowa	1,699,834	59.6%	Wyoming	54,023	11.2%	Rhode Island	990,225	New Jersey	36.0
44	Iowa	182,018	6.4%	Virginia	1,177,095	17.6%	Kansas	1,533,001	59.6%	Virginia	747,157	11.2%	Montana	879,372	Iowa	36.1
45	Rhode Island	63,191	6.4%	Connecticut	574,885	17.6%	Nebraska	981,201	59.4%	New Mexico	189,124	11.0%	South Dakota	732,405	Connecticut	36.2
46	Montana	55,660	6.3%	Delaware	126,321	17.4%	Idaho	705,727	59.3%	California	3,516,403	11.0%	Delaware	724,842	Oregon	36.3
47	Pennsylvania	761,279	6.3%	Rhode Island	172,092	17.4%	Arkansas	1,488,031	59.3%	Texas	1,950,682	10.2%	North Dakota	643,539	Montana	36.5
48	District of Columbia	34,242	6.3%	West Virginia	315,157	17.3%	North Dakota	381,542	59.3%	Colorado	384,571	10.1%	Alaska	607,007	Maine	36.6
49	Vermont	35,434	6.0%	Florida	2,467,169	17.1%	Florida	8,319,663	57.8%	Georgia	729,745	9.9%	Vermont	588,654	Pennsylvania	36.9
50	West Virginia	106,776	5.8%	Massachusetts	1,031,167	16.9%	South Dakota	422,809	57.7%	Utah	175,300	8.8%	District of Columbia	543,213	Florida	37.6
51	Maine	71,184	5.7%	District of Columbia	75,317	13.9%	Utah	1,146,391	57.3%	Alaska	31,269	5.2%	Wyoming	481,400	West Virginia	37.7

Note: States are ranked according to the actual number, however the totals shown in this table are rounded.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch

Table 23
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 1996

Rank	State	Pre-School Age per 100 of Working Age	State	School Age per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement Age per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Dependents per 100 of Working Age
	United States	12	United States	31	United States	21	United States	63
1	Utah	16	Utah	43	Florida	32	Utah	75
2	California	14	Idaho	37	Pennsylvania	26	South Dakota	73
3	Texas	14	South Dakota	36	Rhode Island	26	Florida	73
4	New Mexico	13	New Mexico	36	Iowa	25	North Dakota	69
5	Idaho	13	Wyoming	35	South Dakota	25	Arkansas	69
6	Arizona	13	Louisiana	35	West Virginia	25	Idaho	69
7	Illinois	13	Alaska	34	North Dakota	24	Nebraska	68
8	Alaska	13	Mississippi	34	Arkansas	24	Kansas	68
9	Hawaii	13	Nebraska	34	Connecticut	23	Iowa	68
10	Mississippi	13	Montana	33	Nebraska	23	New Mexico	67
11	Louisiana	13	North Dakota	33	Missouri	23	Oklahoma	67
12	Nevada	12	Oklahoma	33	Kansas	23	Mississippi	67
13	South Dakota	12	Kansas	33	Oklahoma	23	Pennsylvania	66
14	Georgia	12	Texas	33	Massachusetts	23	Missouri	66
15	New York	12	Minnesota	33	Maine	23	Louisiana	66
16	Kansas	12	Arkansas	33	New Jersey	22	Montana	66
17	Arkansas	12	Wisconsin	32	Ohio	22	Rhode Island	65
18	New Jersey	12	Missouri	32	Wisconsin	22	Wisconsin	65
19	Nebraska	12	Michigan	32	Oregon	22	Arizona	64
20	Oklahoma	12	Iowa	32	Montana	22	Illinois	64
21	Florida	11	California	31	Arizona	22	Minnesota	64
22	Michigan	11	Illinois	31	New York	22	Wyoming	64
23	Missouri	11	Ohio	31	Alabama	21	Ohio	64
24	Indiana	11	Washington	30	District of Columbia	21	Michigan	64
25	Alabama	11	Oregon	30	Hawaii	21	California	64
26	North Carolina	11	New Hampshire	30	Illinois	21	Hawaii	63
27	Maryland	11	Indiana	30	Mississippi	20	Connecticut	63
28	Minnesota	11	Vermont	30	Minnesota	20	Texas	63
29	Washington	11	Georgia	30	Indiana	20	Oregon	63
30	Ohio	11	Arizona	30	Michigan	20	New Jersey	63
31	Connecticut	11	Colorado	30	Delaware	20	New York	62
32	Colorado	11	Hawaii	30	Kentucky	20	West Virginia	62
33	South Carolina	11	Florida	30	North Carolina	20	Indiana	62
34	Tennessee	11	Maine	30	Tennessee	20	Alabama	62
35	Delaware	11	Alabama	30	South Carolina	19	Maine	61
36	North Dakota	11	South Carolina	30	Vermont	19	North Carolina	60
37	Oregon	11	Pennsylvania	29	New Hampshire	19	Washington	60
38	Wisconsin	11	Kentucky	29	Idaho	19	Kentucky	60
39	Iowa	11	Nevada	29	Louisiana	19	New Hampshire	60
40	Kentucky	11	North Carolina	29	Washington	19	Massachusetts	60
41	Wyoming	11	Maryland	29	New Mexico	18	Nevada	60
42	Virginia	11	New Jersey	29	Wyoming	18	South Carolina	60
43	Rhode Island	11	Tennessee	29	Nevada	18	Tennessee	60
44	Pennsylvania	11	Rhode Island	29	California	18	Delaware	59
45	Montana	10	New York	29	Maryland	18	Vermont	59
46	New Hampshire	10	Connecticut	29	Virginia	17	Maryland	58
47	Massachusetts	10	West Virginia	28	Texas	17	Georgia	57
48	District of Columbia	10	Delaware	28	Colorado	16	Colorado	57
49	Vermont	10	Virginia	27	Georgia	16	Virginia	55
50	West Virginia	9	Massachusetts	27	Utah	15	Alaska	55
51	Maine	9	District of Columbia	21	Alaska	8	District of Columbia	52

Note: States are ranked according to the actual number, however the totals shown in this table are rounded.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch

Table 24
1990 Census of Population and Housing: Household Characteristics for States

State	All Persons					Persons 15 Years and Over				Households								
	Total	Percent in Family Households	Rank	Percent in Group Quarters	Rank	Percent Now Married	Rank	Percent Never Married	Rank	Total	Percent Married-Couple Family	Rank	Percent Single Head-of-Household	Rank	Persons per Household	Rank	Persons per Family	Rank
United States	248,709,873	83.7%	---	2.7%	---	54.8%	---	26.9%	---	91,947,410	55.1%	---	15.0%	---	2.63	---	3.16	---
Alabama	4,040,587	86.3%	3	2.3%	42	56.6%	24	23.9%	38	1,506,790	57.0%	21	16.3%	8	2.62	18	3.13	25
Alaska	550,043	82.7%	38	3.8%	5	56.6%	22	27.2%	17	188,915	56.2%	29	14.2%	27	2.80	3	3.33	3
Arizona	3,665,228	82.9%	34	2.2%	46	55.7%	31	25.5%	26	1,368,843	54.6%	40	14.0%	28	2.62	20	3.16	13
Arkansas	2,350,725	85.9%	6	2.5%	34	59.7%	7	20.7%	51	891,179	59.2%	7	13.9%	30	2.57	31	3.06	41
California	29,760,021	82.8%	37	2.5%	32	51.9%	48	30.1%	4	10,381,206	52.7%	47	16.1%	11	2.79	4	3.32	4
Colorado	3,294,394	81.1%	47	2.4%	36	56.0%	28	25.8%	24	1,282,489	53.8%	44	12.8%	35	2.51	49	3.07	39
Connecticut	3,287,116	83.1%	29	3.1%	14	54.1%	39	29.0%	9	1,230,479	55.6%	34	14.6%	22	2.59	27	3.10	30
Delaware	666,168	83.3%	26	3.0%	17	54.6%	37	27.6%	12	247,497	55.8%	32	15.3%	17	2.61	22	3.09	32
District of Columbia	606,900	66.3%	51	6.9%	1	28.8%	51	47.6%	1	249,634	25.3%	51	23.6%	1	2.26	51	3.15	20
Florida	12,937,926	82.0%	43	2.4%	39	56.3%	27	22.6%	44	5,134,869	54.4%	41	14.0%	29	2.46	50	2.95	51
Georgia	6,478,216	84.9%	15	2.7%	29	54.7%	36	26.2%	22	2,366,615	55.2%	36	17.2%	6	2.66	13	3.16	17
Hawaii	1,108,229	85.2%	14	3.4%	9	55.1%	34	29.8%	5	356,267	59.1%	9	14.9%	20	3.01	2	3.48	2
Idaho	1,006,749	85.8%	9	2.1%	47	62.2%	1	21.2%	49	360,723	62.2%	2	10.8%	47	2.73	9	3.23	10
Illinois	11,430,602	84.0%	21	2.5%	33	53.3%	44	28.8%	10	4,202,240	54.1%	43	15.5%	14	2.65	15	3.23	9
Indiana	5,544,159	84.4%	19	2.9%	22	57.4%	16	24.3%	35	2,065,355	58.2%	13	13.5%	32	2.61	24	3.11	27
Iowa	2,776,755	82.4%	40	3.6%	7	59.5%	8	23.7%	40	1,064,325	59.2%	6	10.4%	50	2.52	48	3.05	47
Kansas	2,477,574	82.9%	32	3.3%	13	59.8%	5	22.7%	43	944,726	58.5%	12	11.2%	46	2.53	42	3.08	37
Kentucky	3,685,296	85.9%	8	2.7%	25	58.7%	13	22.6%	45	1,379,782	59.2%	5	14.4%	25	2.60	25	3.08	38
Louisiana	4,219,973	86.0%	5	2.7%	30	53.0%	45	27.4%	14	1,499,269	53.6%	45	19.1%	3	2.74	6	3.28	5
Maine	1,227,928	82.9%	35	3.0%	16	58.0%	15	24.0%	36	465,312	58.1%	15	12.5%	37	2.56	35	3.03	49
Maryland	4,781,468	84.0%	22	2.4%	38	52.8%	46	29.1%	8	1,748,991	54.2%	42	17.0%	7	2.67	12	3.14	21
Massachusetts	6,016,425	80.8%	48	3.6%	8	50.5%	49	32.8%	2	2,247,110	52.1%	48	15.3%	16	2.58	30	3.15	19
Michigan	9,295,297	84.7%	17	2.3%	43	54.0%	40	27.8%	11	3,419,331	55.1%	37	16.3%	9	2.66	14	3.16	15
Minnesota	4,375,099	82.2%	42	2.7%	28	57.2%	18	27.4%	15	1,647,853	57.2%	19	11.4%	44	2.58	29	3.13	24
Mississippi	2,573,216	86.9%	2	2.7%	27	53.4%	43	26.7%	20	911,374	54.7%	39	19.3%	2	2.75	5	3.27	7
Missouri	5,117,073	83.5%	25	2.8%	24	57.0%	20	23.9%	37	1,961,206	56.3%	28	13.4%	33	2.54	41	3.08	35
Montana	799,065	82.9%	31	3.0%	20	59.8%	4	22.3%	46	306,163	57.7%	17	11.5%	43	2.53	44	3.08	36
Nebraska	1,578,385	82.9%	33	3.0%	18	59.2%	11	24.4%	34	602,363	58.2%	14	10.8%	48	2.54	40	3.11	28
Nevada	1,201,833	80.6%	50	2.0%	49	53.8%	41	23.7%	39	466,297	51.4%	49	14.5%	23	2.53	46	3.06	44
New Hampshire	1,109,252	83.1%	28	2.9%	23	58.2%	14	25.5%	29	411,186	59.7%	4	11.5%	42	2.62	19	3.09	34
New Jersey	7,730,188	85.6%	10	2.2%	45	53.8%	42	29.1%	7	2,794,711	56.5%	25	15.8%	12	2.70	10	3.21	12
New Mexico	1,515,069	85.9%	7	1.9%	50	56.0%	29	25.8%	25	542,709	56.0%	31	16.2%	10	2.74	7	3.26	8
New York	17,990,455	82.5%	39	3.0%	15	49.9%	50	32.1%	3	6,639,322	49.9%	50	17.7%	4	2.63	16	3.22	11
North Carolina	6,628,637	83.9%	23	3.4%	10	56.3%	26	25.1%	31	2,517,026	56.6%	24	15.4%	15	2.54	39	3.03	48
North Dakota	638,800	82.3%	41	3.8%	4	59.7%	6	25.9%	23	240,878	59.1%	8	9.9%	51	2.55	37	3.13	23
Ohio	10,847,115	84.5%	18	2.4%	37	55.9%	30	25.5%	27	4,087,546	56.1%	30	14.7%	21	2.59	26	3.12	26
Oklahoma	3,145,585	84.2%	20	3.0%	19	59.3%	10	20.9%	50	1,206,135	57.7%	16	13.2%	34	2.53	45	3.06	43
Oregon	2,842,321	81.8%	44	2.3%	40	57.3%	17	23.1%	42	1,103,313	55.6%	35	12.5%	39	2.52	47	3.02	50
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	83.6%	24	2.9%	21	54.5%	38	27.3%	16	4,495,966	55.7%	33	14.5%	24	2.57	33	3.10	31
Rhode Island	1,003,464	81.6%	45	3.8%	2	52.4%	47	29.6%	6	377,977	53.5%	46	15.0%	18	2.55	36	3.11	29
South Carolina	3,486,703	85.4%	12	3.3%	12	55.0%	35	26.4%	21	1,258,044	56.4%	27	17.3%	5	2.68	11	3.16	16
South Dakota	696,004	83.0%	30	3.7%	6	59.5%	9	24.4%	33	259,034	58.9%	11	10.7%	49	2.59	28	3.16	14
Tennessee	4,877,185	85.3%	13	2.6%	31	57.1%	19	23.2%	41	1,853,725	57.2%	20	15.6%	13	2.56	34	3.05	46
Texas	16,986,510	85.4%	11	2.3%	41	56.6%	25	25.1%	30	6,070,937	56.6%	23	15.0%	19	2.73	8	3.28	6
Utah	1,722,850	88.5%	1	1.7%	51	60.6%	3	25.5%	28	537,273	64.8%	1	11.7%	41	3.15	1	3.67	1
Vermont	562,758	80.6%	49	3.8%	3	55.5%	33	27.6%	13	210,650	56.4%	26	12.3%	40	2.57	32	3.06	42
Virginia	6,187,358	82.8%	36	3.4%	11	55.7%	32	27.1%	19	2,291,830	56.8%	22	14.3%	26	2.61	23	3.09	33
Washington	4,866,692	81.5%	46	2.5%	35	56.6%	23	24.8%	32	1,872,431	55.0%	38	12.6%	36	2.53	43	3.06	40
West Virginia	1,793,477	86.0%	4	2.1%	48	58.8%	12	22.2%	47	688,557	59.0%	10	13.7%	31	2.55	38	3.05	45
Wisconsin	4,891,769	83.2%	27	2.7%	26	56.7%	21	27.1%	18	1,822,118	57.5%	18	12.5%	38	2.61	21	3.14	22
Wyoming	453,588	84.7%	16	2.3%	44	61.3%	2	21.7%	48	168,839	59.7%	3	11.3%	45	2.63	17	3.16	18

Note: States are ranked according to the actual number, however the totals shown in this table are rounded.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch

Table 25
Race and Hispanic Origin by County: 1980, 1990, and Provisional 1994 Estimates

County	Not of Hispanic Origin																Hispanic Origin			
	White				Black				American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				Asian or Pacific Islander							
	1980	1990	1994(e)	Percent Change 1990-94	1980	1990	1994(e)	Percent Change 1990-94	1980	1990	1994(e)	Percent Change 1990-94	1980	1990	1994(e)	Percent Change 1990-94	1980	1990	1994(e)	Percent Change 1990-94
Beaver	4,245	4,585	4,889	6.6%	0	5	8	60.0%	24	36	48	33.3%	24	19	17	-10.5%	85	120	188	56.7%
Box Elder	30,279	34,093	35,471	4.0%	11	16	21	31.3%	1,231	368	430	16.8%	402	398	355	-10.8%	1,299	1,610	2,222	38.0%
Cache	55,198	65,769	72,373	10.0%	211	213	261	22.5%	196	525	639	21.7%	863	1,896	2,233	17.8%	708	1,780	2,794	57.0%
Carbon	19,464	17,693	18,634	5.3%	73	55	35	-36.4%	122	123	182	48.0%	97	110	168	52.7%	2,423	2,247	2,080	-7.4%
Daggett	754	665	723	8.7%	0	0	0	0.0%	1	6	6	0.0%	1	4	4	0.0%	13	15	16	6.7%
Davis	136,225	174,273	195,911	12.4%	2,233	2,284	2,508	9.8%	687	997	1,031	3.4%	1,959	3,112	3,538	13.7%	5,436	7,275	9,011	23.9%
Duchesne	12,080	11,633	12,126	4.2%	2	8	15	87.5%	268	623	795	27.6%	38	31	41	32.3%	177	350	524	49.7%
Emery	11,037	10,037	10,207	1.7%	0	4	4	0.0%	118	39	48	23.1%	63	33	20	-39.4%	233	219	321	46.6%
Garfield	3,558	3,868	4,057	4.9%	1	1	1	0.0%	66	68	73	7.4%	12	8	16	100.0%	36	35	53	51.4%
Grand	7,680	6,109	7,337	20.1%	1	6	6	0.0%	163	192	195	1.6%	44	22	15	-31.8%	353	291	396	36.1%
Iron	16,652	19,670	23,679	20.4%	17	40	88	120.0%	364	612	682	11.4%	77	85	211	148.2%	239	382	539	41.1%
Juab	5,419	5,651	6,608	16.9%	1	2	4	100.0%	46	81	83	2.5%	9	10	13	30.0%	55	73	92	26.0%
Kane	3,933	4,962	5,469	10.2%	1	5	5	0.0%	38	77	72	-6.5%	6	24	19	-20.8%	46	101	135	33.7%
Millard	8,499	10,647	10,884	2.2%	1	2	2	0.0%	135	178	189	6.2%	178	104	157	51.0%	157	402	669	66.4%
Morgan	4,820	5,421	6,209	14.5%	0	7	7	0.0%	22	7	4	-42.9%	26	15	11	-26.7%	49	78	118	51.3%
Piute	1,306	1,252	1,410	12.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	5	9	6	-33.3%	1	1	5	400.0%	17	15	29	93.3%
Rich	2,068	1,696	1,808	6.6%	0	1	1	0.0%	8	1	1	0.0%	8	6	7	16.7%	16	21	33	57.1%
Salt Lake	570,182	652,017	688,039	5.5%	3,958	5,214	7,241	38.9%	3,872	5,463	7,024	28.6%	10,187	19,651	28,820	46.7%	30,867	43,647	60,877	39.5%
San Juan	6,197	5,353	5,199	-2.9%	11	10	11	10.0%	5,567	6,782	7,664	13.0%	45	36	32	-11.1%	433	440	494	12.3%
Sanpete	14,097	15,334	17,434	13.7%	24	11	22	100.0%	143	109	115	5.5%	88	245	375	53.1%	268	560	854	52.5%
Sevier	14,350	14,799	16,262	9.9%	0	5	16	220.0%	175	312	251	-19.6%	27	26	26	0.0%	175	289	345	19.4%
Summit	9,919	15,035	20,311	35.1%	5	18	41	127.8%	38	62	49	-21.0%	32	77	101	31.2%	204	326	598	83.4%
Tooele	22,941	22,879	24,706	8.0%	163	224	191	-14.7%	351	354	489	38.1%	183	184	225	22.3%	2,395	2,960	3,690	24.7%
Uintah	17,990	19,187	21,301	11.0%	6	10	15	50.0%	1,882	2,243	2,549	13.6%	63	80	97	21.3%	565	691	739	6.9%
Utah	208,776	249,118	278,002	11.6%	148	359	744	107.2%	1,746	1,759	2,196	24.8%	2,396	3,866	5,532	43.1%	5,040	8,488	12,525	47.6%
Wasatch	8,333	9,753	11,327	16.1%	3	3	9	200.0%	53	62	55	-11.3%	13	18	31	72.2%	121	253	379	49.8%
Washington	25,421	46,680	60,757	30.2%	12	63	118	87.3%	248	679	966	42.3%	86	276	384	39.1%	298	862	1,175	36.3%
Wayne	1,868	2,109	2,222	5.4%	2	1	1	0.0%	15	40	37	-7.5%	2	2	8	300.0%	24	25	33	32.0%
Weber	131,523	141,790	149,377	5.4%	2,184	2,319	2,879	24.1%	677	956	1,179	23.3%	1,662	2,223	2,910	30.9%	8,570	11,042	15,654	41.8%
Percent of Total	92.7%	91.2%	89.4%		0.6%	0.6%	0.7%		1.2%	1.3%	1.4%		1.3%	1.9%	2.4%		4.1%	4.9%	6.1%	
Totals	1,354,814	1,572,078	1,712,732	8.9%	9,068	10,886	14,254	30.9%	18,261	22,763	27,058	18.9%	18,592	32,562	45,371	39.3%	60,302	84,597	116,583	37.8%

(e)=estimate

Note: Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) data were used for the analysis because these data have adjusted the census race categories to eliminate "Other race", divided the Hispanic/non-Hispanic population by race so that Hispanics can be added to the race statistic and adjusted the 1980 and 1990 census data for errors in age reporting, especially in the 0-2 ages.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, MARS data by county, Utah, 1980 and 1990. Provisional 1994 estimates were derived by Utah Department of Employment Security with review from Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 26
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State: April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1996 (in Thousands)

State	April 1, 1990 (census)				July 1, 1996				1990-96 Percent Change:		
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Ranking	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Ranking Persons per Household	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household
United States	102,262	91,946	2.63		109,800	98,751	2.62		7.4%	7.4%	-0.5%
Alabama	1,670	1,507	2.62	18	1,814	1,624	2.58	18	8.6%	7.8%	-1.5%
Alaska	233	189	2.80	3	242	214	2.75	4	3.9%	13.2%	-1.9%
Arizona	1,659	1,369	2.62	18	1,890	1,687	2.57	24	13.9%	23.2%	-1.9%
Arkansas	1,001	891	2.57	31	1,077	951	2.58	18	7.6%	6.7%	0.3%
California	11,183	10,381	2.79	4	11,827	11,101	2.81	3	5.8%	6.9%	0.6%
Colorado	1,477	1,282	2.51	49	1,640	1,502	2.49	49	11.0%	17.2%	-0.7%
Connecticut	1,321	1,230	2.59	26	1,365	1,231	2.59	16	3.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Delaware	290	247	2.61	21	318	276	2.56	26	9.7%	11.7%	-1.9%
District of Columbia	278	250	2.26	51	268	231	2.17	50	-3.6%	-7.6%	-4.2%
Florida	6,100	5,135	2.46	50	6,771	5,648	2.50	44	11.0%	10.0%	1.6%
Georgia	2,638	2,366	2.66	13	3,021	2,723	2.64	12	14.5%	15.1%	-0.9%
Hawaii	390	356	3.01	2	433	389	2.96	2	11.0%	9.3%	-1.5%
Idaho	413	361	2.73	7	481	430	2.72	5	16.5%	19.1%	-0.4%
Illinois	4,506	4,202	2.65	15	4,724	4,352	2.66	10	4.8%	3.6%	0.3%
Indiana	2,246	2,065	2.61	21	2,444	2,209	2.57	24	8.8%	7.0%	-1.4%
Iowa	1,144	1,064	2.52	47	1,197	1,103	2.50	44	4.6%	3.7%	-0.6%
Kansas	1,044	945	2.53	41	1,109	982	2.54	31	6.2%	3.9%	0.2%
Kentucky	1,507	1,380	2.60	25	1,638	1,478	2.56	26	8.7%	7.1%	-1.4%
Louisiana	1,716	1,499	2.74	6	1,780	1,572	2.69	9	3.7%	4.9%	-1.8%
Maine	587	465	2.56	34	630	483	2.50	44	7.3%	3.9%	-2.3%
Maryland	1,892	1,749	2.67	12	2,049	1,871	2.65	11	8.3%	7.0%	-0.7%
Massachusetts	2,473	2,247	2.58	29	2,547	2,322	2.53	38	3.0%	3.3%	-2.0%
Michigan	3,848	3,419	2.66	13	4,067	3,576	2.62	13	5.7%	4.6%	-1.4%
Minnesota	1,849	1,648	2.58	29	1,981	1,763	2.58	18	7.1%	7.0%	-0.1%
Mississippi	1,010	911	2.75	5	1,083	979	2.70	8	7.2%	7.5%	-1.7%
Missouri	2,199	1,961	2.53	41	2,374	2,052	2.54	31	8.0%	4.6%	0.2%
Montana	361	306	2.53	41	377	341	2.51	41	4.4%	11.4%	-0.9%
Nebraska	661	602	2.54	39	699	631	2.54	31	5.7%	4.8%	-0.1%
Nevada	519	466	2.53	41	691	619	2.54	31	33.1%	32.8%	0.6%
New Hampshire	504	411	2.62	18	531	439	2.58	18	5.4%	6.8%	-1.5%
New Jersey	3,075	2,795	2.70	10	3,186	2,889	2.71	7	3.6%	3.4%	0.2%
New Mexico	632	543	2.74	6	711	619	2.72	5	12.5%	14.0%	-0.7%
New York	7,227	6,639	2.63	16	7,392	6,737	2.62	13	2.3%	1.5%	-0.3%
North Carolina	2,818	2,517	2.54	39	3,197	2,796	2.54	31	13.4%	11.1%	-0.2%
North Dakota	276	241	2.55	36	291	247	2.51	41	5.4%	2.5%	-1.6%
Ohio	4,372	4,088	2.59	26	4,594	4,260	2.56	26	5.1%	4.2%	-1.1%
Oklahoma	1,406	1,206	2.53	41	1,453	1,265	2.54	31	3.3%	4.9%	0.4%
Oregon	1,194	1,103	2.52	47	1,343	1,249	2.51	41	12.5%	13.2%	-0.2%
Pennsylvania	4,938	4,496	2.57	31	5,163	4,594	2.55	30	4.6%	2.2%	-0.6%
Rhode Island	415	378	2.55	36	427	378	2.53	38	2.9%	0.0%	-0.9%
South Carolina	1,424	1,258	2.68	11	1,604	1,376	2.62	13	12.6%	9.4%	-2.2%
South Dakota	292	259	2.59	26	316	273	2.59	16	8.2%	5.4%	0.1%
Tennessee	2,026	1,854	2.56	34	2,240	2,041	2.54	31	10.6%	10.1%	-0.8%
Texas	7,009	6,071	2.73	7	7,556	6,894	2.71	7	7.8%	13.6%	-0.8%
Utah	598	537	3.15	1	692	639	3.08	1	15.7%	19.0%	-2.3%
Vermont	271	211	2.57	31	289	227	2.50	44	6.6%	7.6%	-2.7%
Virginia	2,497	2,292	2.61	21	2,752	2,511	2.58	18	10.2%	9.6%	-1.1%
Washington	2,032	1,872	2.53	41	2,304	2,139	2.53	38	13.4%	14.3%	-0.2%
West Virginia	781	689	2.55	36	793	714	2.50	44	1.5%	3.6%	-2.0%
Wisconsin	2,056	1,822	2.61	21	2,218	1,943	2.58	18	7.9%	6.6%	-1.2%
Wyoming	203	169	2.63	16	209	184	2.56	26	3.0%	8.9%	-2.5%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
On August 21, 1997 the 1996 estimates were revised. The revisions included small changes to the estimates of housing units and the population per household. The household estimates were not affected.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 27
Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 to 1996

	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 % Change	July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1996 % Change
STATE OF UTAH	1,722,850	1,767,139	1,811,673	1,860,807	1,909,521	1,958,313	2,000,494	2.2	13.2
Metropolitan Areas	1,335,817	1,369,496	1,403,030	1,438,579	1,479,935	1,508,019	1,537,536	2.0	12.3
Non-Metropolitan Areas	387,033	397,643	408,643	422,228	429,586	450,294	462,958	2.8	16.4
Incorporated Areas	1,322,753	1,359,334	1,395,889	1,437,182	1,478,478	1,522,229	1,561,137	2.6	14.8
Unincorporated Areas	400,097	407,805	415,784	423,625	431,043	436,084	439,357	0.8	7.7
BEAVER COUNTY	4,765	4,802	4,939	5,015	5,081	5,301	5,591	5.5	16.4
Beaver	1,998	2,014	2,070	2,107	2,136	2,224	2,318	4.2	15.1
Milford	1,107	1,109	1,135	1,142	1,145	1,180	1,241	5.2	11.9
Minersville	608	616	639	647	655	682	710	4.1	15.3
Balance of Beaver	1,052	1,063	1,095	1,119	1,145	1,215	1,322	8.8	24.4
BOX ELDER COUNTY	36,485	36,920	37,437	38,072	37,987	38,483	39,177	1.8	6.1
Bear River City	700	703	711	715	707	703	715	1.7	1.7
Brigham City	15,644	15,826	16,029	16,294	16,229	16,324	16,398	0.5	3.6
Corinne	639	645	658	669	658	661	665	0.6	3.1
Deweyville	318	318	321	331	327	334	336	0.6	5.7
Elwood	575	583	594	607	604	616	632	2.6	8.4
Fielding	422	423	427	432	427	427	426	-0.2	0.7
Garland	1,639	1,654	1,669	1,681	1,666	1,693	1,757	3.8	6.2
Honeyville	1,112	1,129	1,144	1,171	1,172	1,194	1,215	1.8	7.6
Howell	237	239	242	244	245	252	262	4.0	9.6
Mantua	665	671	678	682	674	670	668	-0.3	-0.4
Perry	1,211	1,238	1,265	1,306	1,354	1,408	1,464	4.0	18.3
Plymouth	267	269	269	272	269	272	274	0.7	1.9
Portage	218	217	219	220	217	217	216	-0.5	-0.5
Snowville	251	253	256	259	256	259	261	0.8	3.2
Tremonton	4,262	4,303	4,358	4,422	4,423	4,503	4,680	3.9	8.8
Willard	1,298	1,319	1,339	1,372	1,364	1,407	1,437	2.1	8.9
Balance of Box Elder	7,027	7,130	7,258	7,395	7,395	7,543	7,771	3.0	9.0
CACHE COUNTY	70,183	71,695	73,327	74,619	74,358	82,451	83,710	1.5	16.8
Amalga	366	383	398	408	417	473	491	3.8	28.2
Clarkston	645	651	655	653	633	675	660	-2.2	1.4
Cornish	205	207	206	206	195	208	204	-1.9	-1.4
Hyde Park	2,190	2,202	2,221	2,212	2,130	2,270	2,220	-2.2	0.8
Hyrum	4,829	4,884	4,939	4,947	4,886	5,399	5,429	0.6	11.2
Lewiston	1,532	1,546	1,559	1,549	1,488	1,578	1,538	-2.5	-0.5
Logan	32,771	33,358	34,200	34,862	34,829	38,905	39,276	1.0	17.7
Mendon	684	693	697	696	687	753	766	1.7	10.5
Millville	1,202	1,254	1,297	1,340	1,306	1,391	1,356	-2.5	8.1
Newton	659	668	679	685	661	707	706	-0.1	5.7
Nibley	1,236	1,243	1,256	1,253	1,209	1,289	1,269	-1.6	2.1
North Logan	3,775	3,998	4,122	4,308	4,461	5,117	5,737	12.1	43.5
Paradise	561	585	605	624	633	715	743	3.9	27.0
Providence	3,344	3,479	3,596	3,668	3,653	3,992	4,009	0.4	15.2
Richmond	1,955	1,963	1,980	1,969	1,897	2,024	1,980	-2.2	0.9
River Heights	1,274	1,293	1,315	1,317	1,270	1,349	1,320	-2.1	2.1
Smithfield	5,566	5,598	5,642	5,750	5,720	6,249	6,320	1.1	12.9
Trenton	464	465	467	466	446	475	464	-2.3	-0.2
Wellsville	2,206	2,301	2,385	2,451	2,493	2,821	2,924	3.7	27.1
Balance of Cache	4,719	4,924	5,108	5,255	5,344	6,061	6,298	3.9	27.9
CARBON COUNTY	20,228	20,212	20,297	20,145	19,967	20,115	20,437	1.6	1.1
East Carbon	1,270	1,268	1,266	1,247	1,229	1,229	1,239	0.8	-2.3
Helper	2,148	2,135	2,128	2,091	2,061	2,057	2,078	1.0	-2.7
Price	8,712	8,699	8,764	8,726	8,610	8,626	8,711	1.0	0.1
Scofield	43	43	42	42	41	41	42	2.4	-2.3
Sunnyside	339	339	338	335	336	338	345	2.1	1.8
Wellington	1,632	1,636	1,641	1,623	1,615	1,631	1,660	1.8	1.5
Balance of Carbon	6,084	6,092	6,118	6,081	6,075	6,193	6,362	2.7	4.4

Note: a "(pt.)" next to any city name means the city crosses a county boundary.

Table 27 (Continued)
Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 to 1996

	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 % Change	July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1996 % Change
DAGGETT COUNTY	690	725	714	707	716	725	752	3.7	3.7
Manila	207	218	215	212	215	220	231	5.0	6.0
Balance of Daggett	483	507	499	495	501	505	521	3.2	2.8
DAVIS COUNTY	187,941	193,963	199,538	205,463	206,265	209,883	214,990	2.4	10.8
Bountiful	37,544	38,379	39,173	39,932	39,423	39,406	39,595	0.5	3.2
Centerville	11,500	12,178	12,753	13,387	13,556	14,011	14,382	2.6	18.1
Clearfield	21,435	21,765	22,022	22,215	21,867	21,658	22,153	2.3	1.8
Clinton	7,945	8,157	8,275	8,633	8,730	8,987	9,386	4.4	15.1
Farmington	9,049	9,429	9,789	10,118	10,155	10,306	10,462	1.5	11.0
Fruit Heights	3,903	3,987	4,085	4,269	4,404	4,627	4,771	3.1	19.7
Kaysville	13,961	14,648	15,249	16,029	16,595	17,200	17,781	3.4	21.4
Layton	41,784	43,555	45,217	47,016	47,810	49,141	50,906	3.6	16.9
North Salt Lake	6,464	6,598	6,716	6,873	6,912	7,218	7,396	2.5	12.1
South Weber	2,863	3,014	3,155	3,288	3,358	3,462	3,539	2.2	17.4
Sunset	5,128	5,189	5,249	5,280	5,130	5,105	5,067	-0.7	-2.4
Syracuse	4,658	4,790	4,909	5,032	5,135	5,362	5,706	6.4	19.1
West Bountiful	4,477	4,577	4,642	4,726	4,662	4,712	4,773	1.3	4.3
West Point	4,258	4,472	4,664	4,898	4,973	5,146	5,481	6.5	22.6
Woods Cross	5,384	5,481	5,567	5,645	5,524	5,537	5,577	0.7	1.8
Balance of Davis	7,588	7,744	8,073	8,122	8,031	8,005	8,015	0.1	3.5
DUCHESNE COUNTY	12,645	12,743	13,046	13,296	13,354	13,522	13,778	1.9	8.1
Altamont	167	170	174	177	179	181	185	2.2	8.8
Duchesne	1,308	1,313	1,341	1,362	1,363	1,374	1,397	1.7	6.4
Myton	468	469	479	486	487	491	501	2.0	6.8
Roosevelt	3,915	3,943	4,031	4,092	4,089	4,104	4,144	1.0	5.1
Tabiona	120	121	124	128	127	129	132	2.3	9.1
Balance of Duchesne	6,667	6,727	6,897	7,051	7,109	7,243	7,419	2.4	10.3
EMERY COUNTY	10,332	10,348	10,247	10,397	10,318	10,308	10,402	0.9	0.5
Castle Dale	1,704	1,707	1,695	1,721	1,705	1,699	1,704	0.3	-0.2
Clawson	151	152	150	152	149	153	156	2.0	2.6
Cleveland	498	497	492	498	493	497	502	1.0	1.0
Elmo	267	274	276	286	289	298	311	4.4	13.5
Emery	300	299	294	298	295	294	295	0.3	-1.3
Ferron	1,606	1,606	1,588	1,613	1,599	1,599	1,629	1.9	1.4
Green River (pt.)	744	745	735	744	737	731	732	0.1	-1.7
Huntington	1,875	1,874	1,856	1,879	1,875	1,873	1,893	1.1	1.0
Orangeville	1,459	1,464	1,448	1,465	1,447	1,439	1,447	0.6	-1.2
Balance of Emery	1,728	1,730	1,713	1,741	1,729	1,725	1,733	0.5	0.2
GARFIELD COUNTY	3,980	3,992	4,063	3,998	3,974	4,033	4,076	1.1	2.1
Antimony	83	83	86	84	83	85	88	3.5	6.0
Boulder	126	125	127	125	128	131	135	3.1	8.0
Cannonville	131	133	136	133	134	138	141	2.2	6.0
Escalante	818	826	843	831	834	853	876	2.7	6.1
Hatch	103	102	104	100	101	101	101	0.0	-1.0
Henrieville	163	163	164	161	159	162	161	-0.6	-1.2
Panguitch	1,444	1,440	1,464	1,440	1,414	1,420	1,408	-0.8	-2.2
Tropic	374	377	384	380	380	389	397	2.1	5.3
Balance of Garfield	738	743	755	744	741	754	769	2.0	3.5
GRAND COUNTY	6,620	6,708	7,086	7,413	7,522	7,638	7,826	2.5	16.7
Castle Valley	211	214	228	241	248	253	262	3.6	22.4
Green River (pt.)	122	123	129	133	136	138	141	2.2	14.6
Moab	3,971	4,017	4,215	4,374	4,381	4,392	4,443	1.2	10.6
Balance of Grand	2,316	2,354	2,514	2,665	2,757	2,855	2,980	4.4	26.6
IRON COUNTY	20,789	21,360	22,009	23,282	24,571	26,062	26,875	3.1	25.8
Brian Head	109	110	110	111	107	106	102	-3.8	-7.3
Cedar City	13,443	13,832	14,278	15,275	16,355	17,360	17,811	2.6	28.8
Enoch	1,947	1,991	2,060	2,151	2,266	2,479	2,576	3.9	29.4
Kanarraville	228	229	234	238	249	254	252	-0.8	10.0
Paragonah	307	338	376	413	448	492	528	7.3	56.2
Parowan	1,873	1,895	1,920	1,966	1,983	2,045	2,068	1.1	9.1
Balance of Iron	2,882	2,965	3,031	3,128	3,163	3,326	3,538	6.4	19.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Table 27 (Continued)
Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 to 1996

	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 % Change	July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1996 % Change
JUAB COUNTY	5,817	5,885	5,934	6,075	6,256	6,536	6,845	4.7	16.3
Eureka	562	564	566	573	584	599	612	2.2	8.5
Levan	416	418	420	432	440	450	456	1.3	9.1
Mona	584	593	599	629	664	742	796	7.3	34.2
Nephi	3,515	3,562	3,592	3,672	3,784	3,939	4,134	5.0	16.1
Balance of Juab	740	748	757	769	784	806	847	5.1	13.2
KANE COUNTY	5,169	5,111	5,196	5,678	5,679	5,858	5,751	-1.8	12.5
Alton	93	93	96	107	107	109	106	-2.8	14.0
Big Water	326	315	317	344	346	360	370	2.8	17.5
Glendale	282	284	292	324	328	339	333	-1.8	17.3
Kanab	3,289	3,251	3,302	3,598	3,582	3,698	3,616	-2.2	11.2
Orderville	422	408	410	442	440	443	430	-2.9	5.4
Balance of Kane	757	760	779	863	876	909	896	-1.4	17.9
MILLARD COUNTY	11,333	11,479	11,586	11,807	11,719	11,924	12,019	0.8	4.7
Delta	2,998	3,018	3,034	3,083	3,041	3,068	3,073	0.2	1.8
Fillmore	1,956	1,970	1,972	1,997	1,969	1,989	1,988	-0.1	0.9
Hinckley	658	661	665	675	672	684	687	0.4	3.9
Holden	402	411	416	427	425	436	442	1.4	7.5
Kanosh	386	394	399	409	409	419	425	1.4	7.9
Leamington	253	255	257	261	262	264	261	-1.1	2.4
Lynndyl	120	121	122	122	121	122	121	-0.8	0.0
Meadow	250	254	260	266	265	271	275	1.5	8.3
Oak City	587	590	593	598	588	592	592	0.0	0.3
Scipio	291	292	291	292	285	287	289	0.7	-1.0
Balance of Millard	3,432	3,513	3,577	3,677	3,682	3,792	3,866	2.0	10.0
MORGAN COUNTY	5,528	5,638	5,808	6,087	6,216	6,458	6,660	3.1	18.1
Morgan	2,023	2,050	2,108	2,210	2,237	2,310	2,371	2.6	15.7
Balance of Morgan	3,505	3,588	3,700	3,877	3,979	4,148	4,289	3.4	19.5
PIUTE COUNTY	1,277	1,280	1,283	1,394	1,371	1,391	1,404	0.9	9.7
Circleville	417	414	414	449	438	441	441	0.0	6.5
Junction	132	132	131	143	138	139	139	0.0	5.3
Kingston	134	135	138	150	150	157	160	1.9	18.5
Marysvale	364	366	365	394	387	386	388	0.5	6.0
Balance of Piute	230	233	235	258	258	268	276	3.0	18.5
RICH COUNTY	1,725	1,667	1,674	1,734	1,762	1,782	1,799	1.0	7.9
Garden City	193	186	186	193	207	217	222	2.3	19.4
Lake	261	252	253	261	265	263	263	0.0	4.4
Randolph	488	473	476	492	496	500	503	0.6	6.3
Woodruff	135	130	131	137	137	139	142	2.2	9.2
Balance of Rich	648	626	628	651	657	663	669	0.9	6.9
SALT LAKE COUNTY	725,956	745,006	763,081	781,075	802,672	815,529	827,818	1.5	11.1
Alta	397	397	402	405	401	402	400	-0.5	0.8
Bluffdale	2,152	2,299	2,439	2,658	2,946	3,137	3,373	7.5	46.7
Draper (pt.)	7,143	7,300	7,573	7,938	8,662	9,847	11,758	19.4	61.1
Midvale[1]	11,886	12,025	12,131	12,178	12,164	12,056	11,867	-1.6	-1.3
Murray	31,274	31,914	32,506	33,014	33,267	33,178	33,089	-0.3	3.7
Riverton	11,261	11,708	12,032	12,899	14,432	16,119	17,924	11.2	53.1
Salt Lake City	159,928	163,412	166,697	169,162	171,055	171,492	172,575	0.6	5.6
Sandy	75,240	79,025	82,642	86,735	90,959	92,918	94,593	1.8	19.7
South Jordan	12,215	13,308	14,669	16,760	19,664	22,045	23,518	6.7	76.7
South Salt Lake	10,129	10,266	10,380	10,428	10,438	10,327	10,166	-1.6	-1.0
West Jordan	42,915	44,342	45,893	47,606	50,691	54,195	57,600	6.3	29.9
West Valley City	86,969	89,755	92,128	94,203	96,108	97,549	99,136	1.6	10.5
Balance of Salt Lake[2]	274,447	279,255	283,589	287,089	291,885	292,264	291,819	-0.2	4.5
SAN JUAN COUNTY	12,621	12,107	12,699	13,104	13,263	13,498	13,221	-2.1	9.2
Blanding	3,162	3,039	3,182	3,283	3,320	3,436	3,378	-1.7	11.2
Monticello	1,806	1,732	1,813	1,866	1,879	1,889	1,835	-2.9	5.9
Balance of San Juan	7,653	7,336	7,704	7,955	8,064	8,173	8,008	-2.0	9.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Table 27 (Continued)
Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 to 1996

	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 % Change	July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1996 % Change
SANPETE COUNTY	16,259	17,162	17,723	18,261	18,487	19,047	19,883	4.4	15.9
Centerfield	766	779	799	814	813	830	861	3.7	10.5
Ephraim	3,363	3,434	3,525	3,588	3,557	3,604	3,699	2.6	7.7
Fairview	960	979	997	1,014	1,009	1,020	1,048	2.7	7.0
Fayette	183	190	197	210	224	239	261	9.2	37.4
Fountain Green	602	623	646	660	657	665	682	2.6	9.5
Gunnison	1,298	1,811	1,889	1,937	1,940	2,005	2,044	1.9	12.9
Manti	2,268	2,353	2,454	2,508	2,496	2,529	2,596	2.6	10.3
Mayfield	438	445	453	460	457	464	474	2.2	6.5
Moroni	1,115	1,153	1,195	1,276	1,357	1,454	1,583	8.9	37.3
Mount Pleasant	2,092	2,133	2,198	2,241	2,235	2,271	2,343	3.2	9.8
Spring City	715	725	741	752	750	762	785	3.0	8.3
Sterling	191	197	206	218	234	249	273	9.6	38.6
Wales	189	195	200	214	229	243	266	9.5	36.4
Balance of Sanpete	2,079	2,145	2,223	2,369	2,529	2,712	2,968	9.4	38.4
SEVIER COUNTY	15,431	15,626	15,919	16,257	16,390	16,745	17,156	2.5	9.8
Annabella	487	490	499	507	505	509	513	0.8	4.7
Aurora	911	919	935	955	951	958	965	0.7	5.0
Elsinore	608	610	619	630	632	637	642	0.8	5.2
Glenwood	437	442	447	458	456	459	459	0.0	3.8
Joseph	198	200	206	210	212	216	217	0.5	8.5
Koosharem	266	267	270	272	271	273	277	1.5	3.7
Monroe	1,472	1,503	1,532	1,572	1,579	1,596	1,610	0.9	7.1
Redmond	648	653	659	668	665	670	678	1.2	3.8
Richfield	5,593	5,652	5,755	5,875	5,957	6,018	6,057	0.6	7.2
Salina	1,943	1,959	1,991	2,026	2,019	2,035	2,050	0.7	4.6
Sigurd	385	393	403	413	420	451	492	9.1	25.2
Balance of Sevier	2,483	2,538	2,603	2,671	2,723	2,923	3,196	9.3	25.9
SUMMIT COUNTY	15,518	17,022	18,218	19,951	21,151	22,768	23,988	5.4	40.9
Coalville	1,065	1,123	1,163	1,223	1,228	1,263	1,262	-0.1	12.4
Francis	381	426	465	527	578	635	679	6.9	59.4
Henefer	554	586	607	636	640	659	664	0.8	13.3
Kamas	1,061	1,122	1,166	1,220	1,267	1,396	1,432	2.6	27.6
Oakley	522	561	590	626	670	754	827	9.7	47.4
Park City (pt.)	4,468	4,875	5,170	5,484	5,590	5,852	6,104	4.3	25.2
Balance of Summit	7,467	8,329	9,057	10,235	11,178	12,209	13,020	6.6	56.3
TOOELE COUNTY	26,601	27,087	27,496	28,045	28,251	28,754	29,558	2.8	9.1
Grantsville	4,500	4,637	4,733	4,834	4,832	4,901	5,105	4.2	10.1
Ophir	25	25	25	27	27	28	29	3.6	16.0
Rush Valley	339	348	350	353	350	357	360	0.8	3.4
Stockton	426	434	439	446	449	451	459	1.8	5.8
Tooele	13,887	14,104	14,301	14,493	14,455	14,548	14,728	1.2	4.4
Vernon	181	186	187	191	193	195	195	0.0	4.8
Wendover	1,127	1,123	1,126	1,148	1,147	1,156	1,169	1.1	4.1
Balance of Tooele	6,116	6,230	6,335	6,553	6,798	7,118	7,513	5.5	20.6
UINTAH COUNTY	22,211	22,988	23,459	24,048	23,989	24,377	24,472	0.4	6.5
Ballard	644	671	686	705	706	724	734	1.4	9.4
Naples	1,334	1,392	1,418	1,454	1,452	1,464	1,465	0.1	5.2
Vernal	6,640	6,793	6,916	7,075	7,035	7,099	7,105	0.1	4.6
Balance of Uintah	13,593	14,132	14,439	14,814	14,796	15,090	15,168	0.5	7.3
UTAH COUNTY	263,590	269,278	275,673	283,578	302,052	310,642	319,694	2.9	18.7
Alpine	3,492	3,702	3,922	4,193	4,634	4,932	5,161	4.6	39.4
American Fork	15,722	16,035	16,511	17,218	18,222	18,569	19,451	4.7	21.3
Cedar Fort	284	285	286	282	288	282	276	-2.1	-3.2
Cedar Hills	769	791	808	825	874	886	883	-0.3	11.6
Draper (pt.)	0	17	52	106	229	418	720	72.2	4135.3
Elk Ridge	771	774	864	980	1,186	1,370	1,522	11.1	96.6

1 Effective December 30, 1997, Midvale City's boundaries will change dramatically due to a large annexation. The population effect of this annexation is not reflected in these estimates. The Utah Population Estimates Committee has estimated Midvales's July 1, 1996 population with the annexation to be 26,778.

2 The city of Taylorsville incorporated on July 1, 1996. The Bureau of the Census will not produce a population estimate until the summer of 1998. The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimated Taylorsville's 1994 population to be 53,876 and the 1996 population to be 56,523.

Table 27 (Continued)
Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates: 1990 to 1996

	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 % Change	July 1, 1991 to July 1, 1996 % Change
Genola	803	814	826	836	859	868	868	0.0	6.6
Goshen	578	577	579	576	588	581	570	-1.9	-1.2
Highland	5,007	5,019	5,034	5,018	5,336	5,543	5,939	7.1	18.3
Lehi	8,475	8,660	8,880	9,454	11,069	12,473	13,810	10.7	59.5
Lindon	3,818	3,997	4,181	4,507	4,890	5,324	5,941	11.6	48.6
Mapleton	3,572	3,696	3,850	4,063	4,391	4,614	4,781	3.6	29.4
Orem	67,561	69,586	71,519	73,359	76,987	77,987	79,736	2.2	14.6
Payson	9,510	9,685	9,861	10,159	10,691	10,991	11,139	1.3	15.0
Pleasant Grove	13,476	13,821	14,201	14,798	16,381	17,901	19,357	8.1	40.1
Provo	86,835	88,618	90,619	92,682	98,244	99,288	99,606	0.3	12.4
Salem	2,284	2,335	2,391	2,499	2,838	3,086	3,240	5.0	38.8
Santaquin	2,386	2,425	2,470	2,493	2,595	2,668	2,685	0.6	10.7
Spanish Fork	11,272	11,417	11,632	11,959	12,902	13,727	14,854	8.2	30.1
Springville	13,950	14,104	14,294	14,675	15,542	15,755	15,855	0.6	12.4
Vineyard	151	152	152	148	150	152	152	0.0	0.0
Woodland Hills	301	333	371	500	747	1,007	1,244	23.5	273.6
Balance of Utah[3]	12,573	12,435	12,370	12,248	12,409	12,220	11,904	-2.6	-4.3
WASATCH COUNTY	10,089	10,416	10,659	10,988	11,214	11,528	12,046	4.5	15.6
Charleston	336	352	365	379	387	402	416	3.5	18.2
Heber	4,782	4,865	4,924	5,004	5,019	5,059	5,299	4.7	8.9
Midway	1,554	1,630	1,681	1,778	1,900	2,013	2,132	5.9	30.8
Park City (pt.)	0	2	4	7	7	9	13	44.4	550.0
Wallsburg	252	262	275	283	289	302	310	2.6	18.3
Balance of Wasatch	3,165	3,305	3,410	3,537	3,612	3,743	3,876	3.6	17.3
WASHINGTON COUNTY	48,560	52,474	55,692	59,633	63,770	68,706	73,161	6.5	39.4
Enterprise	936	976	1,014	1,046	1,046	1,069	1,110	3.8	13.7
Hildale	1,325	1,467	1,578	1,710	1,833	1,951	2,049	5.0	39.7
Hurricane	3,915	4,181	4,393	4,593	4,918	5,313	5,821	9.6	39.2
Ivins	1,630	1,766	1,898	2,121	2,465	2,785	3,149	13.1	78.3
La Verkin	1,771	1,868	1,920	2,031	2,190	2,430	2,684	10.5	43.7
Leeds	254	266	270	275	270	265	263	-0.8	-1.1
New Harmony	101	110	120	130	138	145	154	6.2	40.0
Rockville	182	201	215	233	248	263	277	5.3	37.8
St. George	28,572	30,945	32,898	35,204	37,520	40,466	42,763	5.7	38.2
Santa Clara	2,322	2,588	2,844	3,154	3,401	3,605	3,857	7.0	49.0
Springdale	275	297	309	325	323	323	324	0.3	9.1
Toquerville	488	521	547	582	629	670	724	8.1	39.0
Virgin	229	238	243	247	254	266	271	1.9	13.9
Washington	4,198	4,448	4,656	4,960	5,314	5,730	6,121	6.8	37.6
Balance of Washington	2,362	2,602	2,787	3,022	3,221	3,425	3,594	4.9	38.1
WAYNE COUNTY	2,177	2,196	2,132	2,222	2,220	2,284	2,371	3.8	8.0
Bicknell	327	323	309	316	310	316	329	4.1	1.9
Loa	444	449	437	458	458	470	487	3.6	8.5
Lyman	198	200	196	204	203	207	217	4.8	8.5
Torrey	122	123	119	125	125	129	134	3.9	8.9
Balance of Wayne	1,086	1,101	1,071	1,119	1,124	1,162	1,204	3.6	9.4
WEBER COUNTY	158,330	161,249	164,738	168,463	168,946	171,965	175,034	1.8	8.5
Farr West	2,178	2,235	2,291	2,365	2,427	2,484	2,525	1.7	13.0
Harrisville	3,019	3,114	3,197	3,275	3,272	3,389	3,464	2.2	11.2
Huntsville	561	575	586	596	589	595	606	1.8	5.4
North Ogden	11,593	11,954	12,368	12,800	13,087	13,434	13,731	2.2	14.9
Ogden	63,943	64,398	65,240	65,972	65,192	65,271	65,720	0.7	2.1
Plain City	2,722	2,786	2,862	2,938	2,957	3,070	3,163	3.0	13.5
Pleasant View	3,597	3,676	3,776	3,957	4,109	4,417	4,631	4.8	26.0
Riverdale	6,419	6,492	6,609	6,736	6,722	6,771	6,868	1.4	5.8
Roy	24,595	25,315	26,013	26,798	27,101	27,752	28,517	2.8	12.6
South Ogden	12,105	12,479	12,860	13,177	13,244	13,811	14,272	3.3	14.4
Uintah	760	788	815	887	946	1,006	1,042	3.6	32.2
Washington Terrace	8,189	8,299	8,446	8,604	8,619	8,691	8,701	0.1	4.8
West Haven	2,172	2,188	2,216	2,236	2,203	2,240	2,278	1.7	4.1
Balance of Weber	16,477	16,950	17,459	18,122	18,478	19,034	19,516	2.5	15.1

Note: a "(pt.)" next to any city name means the city crosses a county boundary.
3. Eagle Mountain incorporated on December 4, 1996. The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates the town's 1996 population to be 148 persons. The Bureau of the Census will not produce an estimate for Eagle Mountain until the summer of 1998.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Employment, Wages, Labor Force

Overview

Utah's employment growth rate slowed again in 1997. Expansion in the number of nonfarm jobs, at 4.4% in 1997, is down slightly from the 1996 rate of 5.1%, which was down from the unusually rapid 6.2% growth of 1994. This year is the tenth in the series of consecutive annual job expansions of 3% or greater. The longest previous string since 1950 was only four years. By comparison, the U.S. 1997 job growth rate was 2.2%. In 1997, Utah added 42,000 net new jobs and continued to rank as one of the fastest-growing states in the nation.

1997 Summary

Joblessness Drops. In keeping with Utah's robust economy, the unemployment rate dropped from 3.5% in 1996 to 3.2% in 1997. The jobless rate has not been so low since 1952. This is the fifth consecutive year that Utah's unemployment rate has been below 4.0%. An average of 33,000 individuals were out of work during 1997, 5% fewer than in 1996.

Job Growth in All Industries. One of the strengths of Utah's economy is the diversity of its industry. Moreover, during this present expansion, most industries have gained new jobs at a fairly rapid rate. In 1997, the rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from 2.6% in government to 8.5% in construction.

Construction Industry. After six consecutive years of double-digit job growth rates, Utah's construction industry has finally begun to slow its expansion. Nevertheless, job growth in 1997 was 8.5%, still very rapid. Approximately 5,100 net new jobs were created in this industry in 1997. Residential building slowed, but several large nonresidential projects picked up the slack.

Manufacturing. Like construction, the manufacturing division's growth spurt slowed in 1997 from the previous two years, which averaged 5.2%. Even so, its 3,200 net new jobs, representing a growth rate of 2.5%, is very rapid compared to the minimal expansion of U.S. manufacturing positions. Employment increases in durable-goods industries out-paced those of nondurable goods manufacturing.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities. Transportation/communications/utilities added 2,200 new jobs in 1997 for a moderate growth rate of 4.0%. This division's component industries, with the exception of railroads and non-communications utilities, generally contributed to this expansion.

Trade. The trade division's job growth has also slowed from its breakneck 7% pace of 1994 and 1995. Creation of 9,500 jobs in 1997 registered a growth rate of 4.1%, off slightly from the 4.6% pace of 1996. Robust expansion in this division is often followed by sluggish growth as new businesses seek to sustain their viability in the face of a slowing economy and fierce competition. Wholesale trade and retail trade both grew at the same rates, a relatively unusual occurance. Retail trade's job growth was generally broad-based, with miscellaneous retail stores and auto dealers/service stations clearly leading the pack.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate. The finance/insurance/real estate division has been on a roller-coaster ride. Its component industries have experienced peaks and slumps associated with the overall economic expansion, their own evolutionary changes, and new employment centers locating in Utah. In 1997 the division's employment increased by only 1,600, a 3.1-percent expansion. By comparison, growth was a rapid 6.0% in 1996, while the 1995 and 1994 figures were 3.9% and 10.9%, respectively.

Services. The services division created 16,100 new jobs during 1997 for a growth rate of 6.3%. The diverse industries in this category generally expanded at a moderate pace, with computer-related services and other business services (largely "help-supply" and telemarketing firms) growing by roughly 10%. Combined, these two industries created roughly 8,000 new jobs this year, about one-fifth of all new jobs in the state.

Public Sector. Government employment in Utah has been increasing slowly for the past several years due primarily to federal defense job cutbacks, which have about ended. Thus, the 1997 increase in public employment, at 2.6% (4,300 jobs), is the largest since 1990. Federal defense and non-defense employers experienced minor cutbacks totaling a loss of less than 1%. Both state and local governments job growth accelerated from the pace of recent years. State employment increased by 1,600 jobs, while local government added about 3,000 positions.

Wages on the Upswing. In 1997, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $25,190—up 4.1% from the 1996 average, which also increased by 4.1%. This is the third year in a row that average wage increases in Utah have outpaced increases in inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Despite a sound economy, growth in wages for Utahns covered under unemployment insurance laws has not kept pace with national wage increases. Utah annual pay as a percentage of U.S. annual pay has declined from a high of 96% in 1981 to a low of 84.4% in 1993. Since then, Utah's annual pay has been gaining some of the lost ground, increasing to 84.9% in 1996.

The loss of high paying goods-producing jobs in the early

and mid-80s helped contribute to the decline. However, Utah's demographics may also play a part. Utah has a large percentage of young people in the labor market and a younger labor force. Young people are usually paid less than older workers. In addition, Utah also has a higher percentage of individuals working part-time than the U.S. in general, which also tends to pull the average wage down.

Major Employers. With roughly 19,000 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. Six of the next seven top employers provide educational services. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each have roughly 15,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts each have between 6,000 and 8,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base also falls in this interval, occupying the number six rank. A multi-county telemarketing company (Matrix Marketing) and a producer of automotive airbags (Autoliv Inc., once known as Morton International) round out the top ten largest employers. The U.S. Postal Service and the Internal Revenue Service, Salt Lake County government, major retail chains, additional large school districts, Delta Airlines, United Parcel Service, and Icon Health and Fitness also occupy a strong presence in the Utah economy.

Labor Force Composition. An average of 71% of the State's civilian, noninstitutionalized population over the age of 16 participated in the labor force in 1996. This participation rate ranks significantly higher than the national average of 67%. Both Utah women and men take part in the labor market at a higher rate than their national counterparts.

One reason for Utah's high labor force participation is the young population. Young people are most likely to work. Plus, Utah's young people are much more likely to work than U.S. teenagers in general. Utah's teenage (16-19 year-olds) participation rate generally runs more than 15 percentage points above the national average. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower than average wages may require families to have more than one wage earner. These factors, coupled with Utahns' relatively higher education levels, largely account for the difference between Utah and U.S. participation rates.

Roughly 97% of Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Agriculture accounts for about 3% of experienced workers, while about 7% of Utahns are self-employed nonagricultural workers. Thus, about 90% of employed people are nonagricultural wage and salaried workers.

Unemployment. About 37% of Utah's 34,700 unemployed in 1996 had lost their jobs, compared to 33% in 1995. On the other hand, job leavers were relatively fewer in number, 16% in 1996 compared to 18% in 1995 and 23% in 1994. Re-entrants leveled off at 42%, for which there are two possible explanations. Perhaps the state's reserve labor force is diminishing, or Utah's strong economy enables people to move directly from out-of-the-labor-force to employment without a period of unemployment. Only about one-twentieth of unemployed workers were new entrants compared to one-tenth in 1994.

Occupational Composition of Utah Jobs. Occupational estimates and projections are produced for some 700 specific job titles. These are summarized, for 1998 and 2003, into eight job categories. The largest job category, both in terms of employment and the number of job titles, is the production, operating, and maintenance group. Over one-fourth of all employment in Utah is accounted for by this category. These jobs are commonly called "blue collar" and contain all the skilled crafts along with many semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The professional job group makes up about 16% of all employment with the occupations requiring training at the Bachelor's or higher levels. Significant titles include accountants, engineers, teachers, nurses, and others. Three of the eight occupational categories each claim a 13 to 15% slice of the employment pie. These are sales, clerical, and service job categories. The managerial and administrative group represents about 8% of total employment with the technical and agriculture related categories at 5% and 3% respectively.

Employment Trends in Occupations. The future for occupations in Utah can be viewed in two lights. First, by the growth rates for occupations and occupational categories, and second by the occupations' change in the "share" of total employment.

Professional, technical, managerial, and service jobs are growing at the fastest rate. Each of the job groups will enjoy a 2.9% to 3.2% per year rate of growth over the 1998 to 2003 period. The average for all occupations and industries for the same period is 2.5% per year. Clerical, agriculture-related, and production, operating and maintenance categories will fall well below the 2.5% average with rates of 1.7%, 1.3%, and 1.9% respectively. Important to note is that two (professional and technical) of the three categories with the fastest growth also require a substantial educational investment.

In terms of the share of total employment, managerial, professional, technical, sales, and service occupations will experience an increased share in total employment from 1999 to 2003. Those that will be "losing share" of total jobs are the clerical, agricultural-related, and the production, operating and maintenance job titles. These structural changes are gradual and account for less than a 1% change over the projections period, but they do reflect the changing structure of the labor market.

The Measure of Demand - Job Openings. The growth of employment in an occupation provides only a portion of the true measure of labor demand in the labor market. Job

openings also result from the need to replace workers who leave current employment positions for another occupation or who leave the labor force. These two components comprise the demand for an occupation. An average of about 60,000 of these vacancies will occur each year over the 1998 to 2003 period. Of the 60,000, over one-half will be due to growth in the labor market with another 28,000 caused by the need to replace current workers.

The production, operating, and maintenance job category will provide the largest number–13,200–of job openings each year, followed closely by the professional, service, and sales occupational groups which will each add another 10,000 openings annually. These four categories will account for three out of every four job vacancies. The clerical group will contribute about 7,000, or 12%, of the total with the technical adding another 2,800 and the agricultural group with about 1,100 vacancies.

Utah Jobs and Educational/Training Requirements. Of the roughly 138,000 vacant employment positions in 2003, about 21.8% will require a Bachelor's degree or higher. Those jobs that call for associate degrees of applied technology training will account for about 9% of the total, while another 9% of total jobs need work-related experience. On-the-job training (including some formal classroom time) of one year or longer will account for about 11% of the total; jobs classified as moderate term (from one month to one year) on-the-job training add up to 12%. The largest group of all, containing semi-skilled and unskilled jobs (those that require less than a month of training), claim 36.8% of total jobs.

The Utah Job Outlook, available from the Utah Department of Workforce Services, reports the projections of employment by occupation for Utah. Projections identify the occupations in demand over the 1998-2003 period in Utah and each of the nine substate districts.

Significant Issues

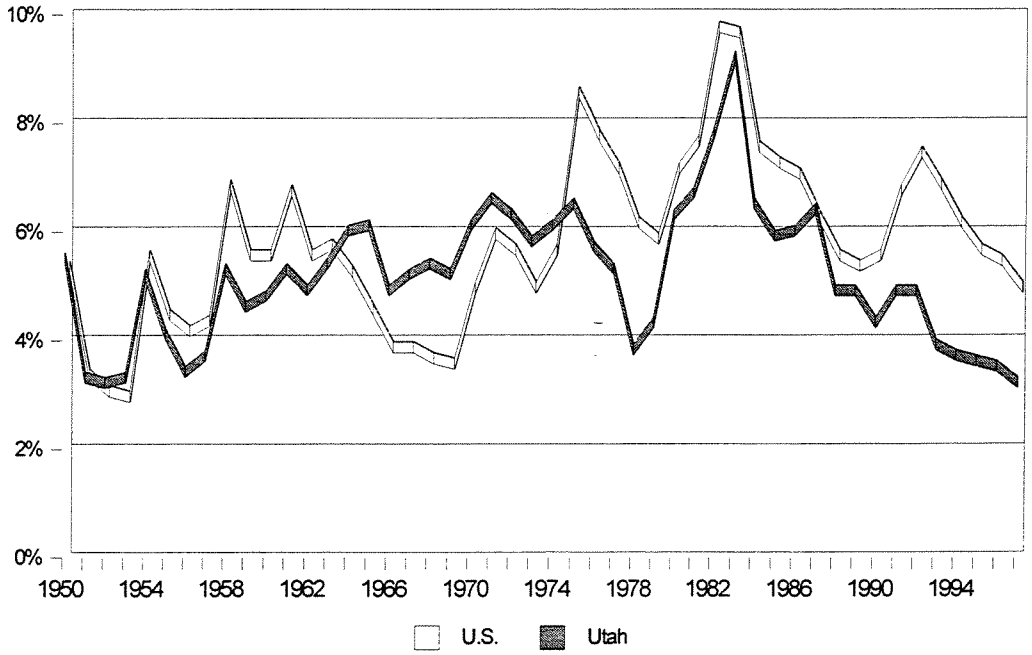
Labor Shortages. Although job growth in Utah was well above average for 1994 through 1996, while 1997 was only slightly faster than average, labor shortages seem to be a continuing problem in the metropolitan counties and in certain occupations. Unfortunately, it is difficult to quantify labor shortages because there is not a system of reporting or measuring these conditions. Nevertheless, several signals indicate their existence. Comments from employers and state government representatives who are in contact with employers point to shortages of highly technical computer specialists, telemarketing workers, retail sales workers, and, in season, certain construction occupations. The industries employing these occupations have grown rapidly for several years. Workers in these positions are known to "job-hop" to obtain higher wages. Affected employers have raised wages or have introduced employee attraction and/or retention techniques. A result of this phenomenon is that new firms are becoming more cautious about relocating to these areas.

One of the anticipated results of labor shortages is rising wages. And wages in affected occupations do seem to be increasing more rapidly than usual. This may be reflected in the relatively rapid growth of Utah's 1995 through 1997 average wages.

Conclusion

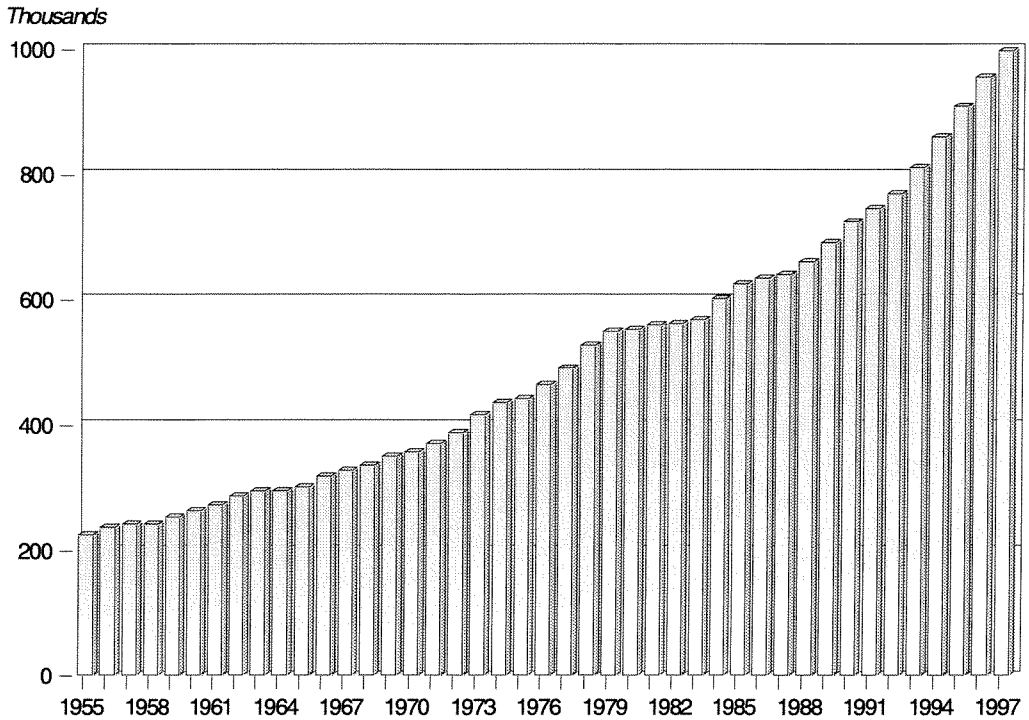
Utah's economy is in excellent condition. Its unprecedented economic expansion seems to be leveling off to around the state's long-term average. Most industries are prospering. Unemployment is at a 45-year low and wages continue to outpace inflation. ❄

Figure 15
U.S. and Utah Unemployment Rates: 1950 to 1997



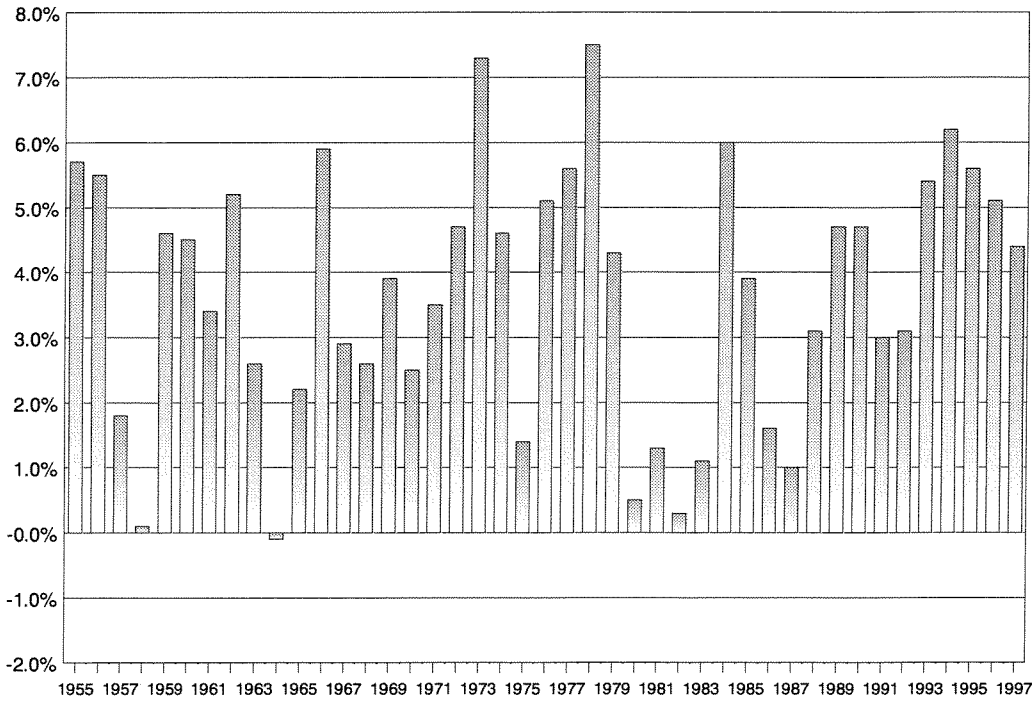
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Figure 16
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: 1955 to 1997



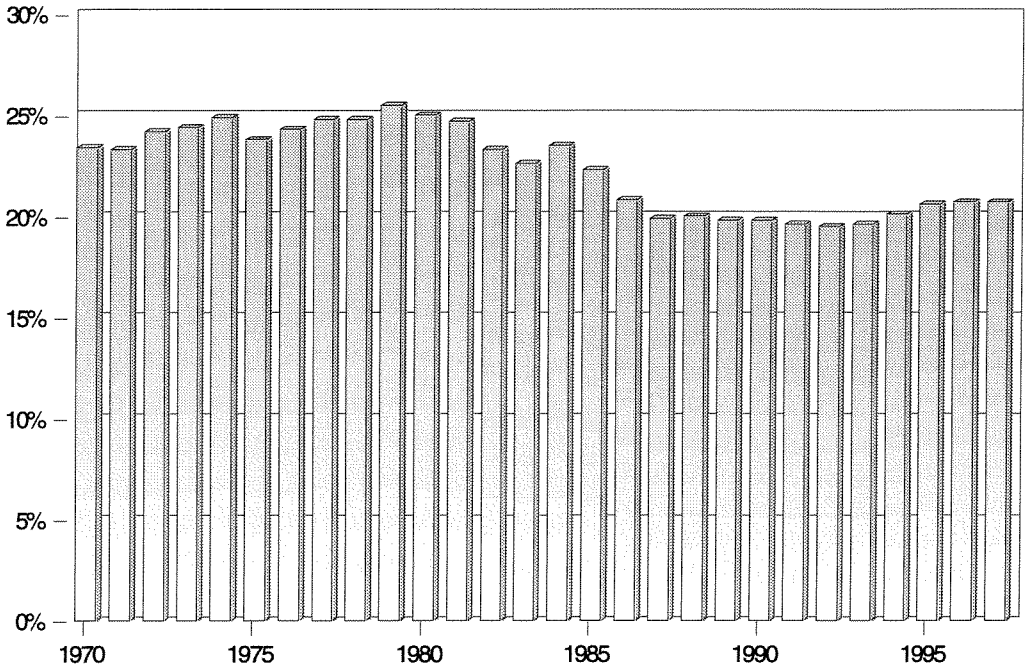
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 17
Utah Nonagricultural Employment--Annual Percent Change: 1955 to 1997



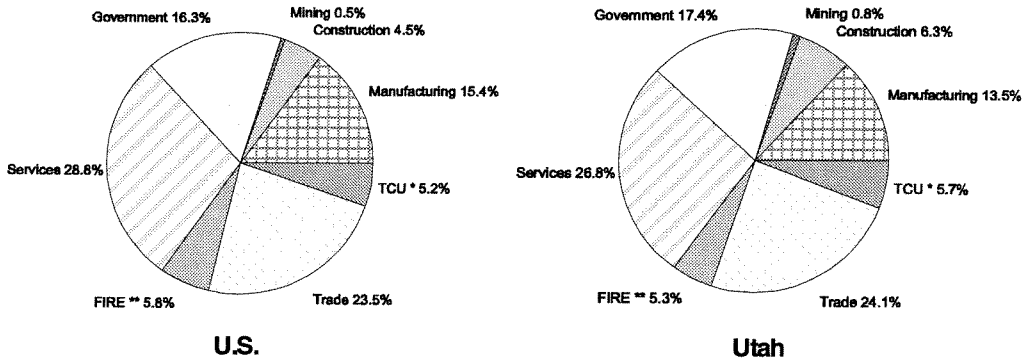
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 18
Percent of Utah Employment in Goods-Producing Industries: 1970 to 1997



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

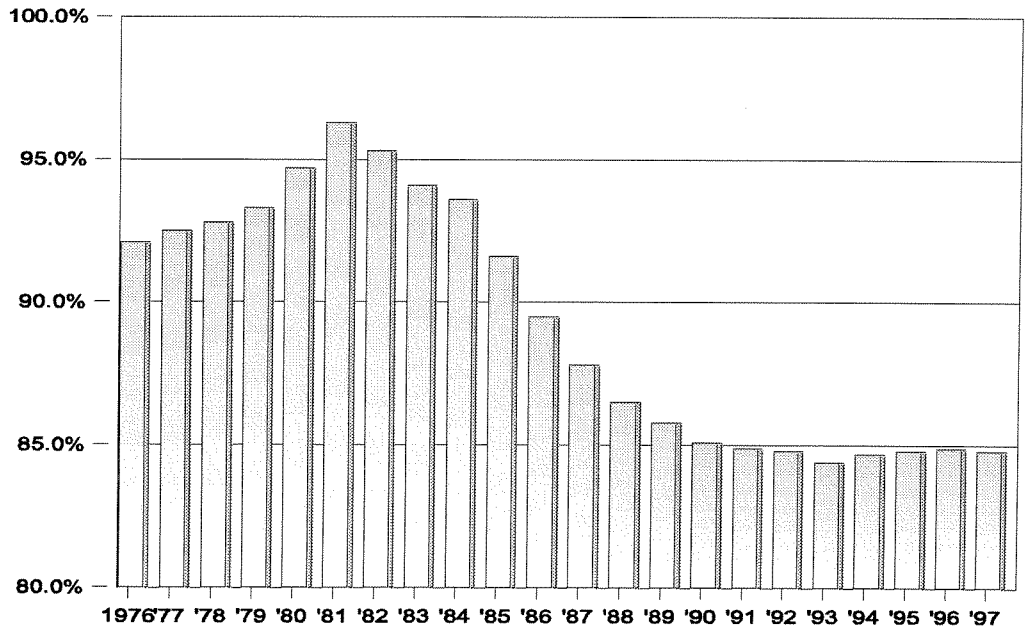
Figure 19
Employment by Industry: 1996



* Transportation, Communications and Utilities.
** Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 20
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.: 1976 to 1997



Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 28
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry and by District and County: 1996

District/County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	1996 Total	1995 Total	1995-96 Percent Change
State Total 1996	7,929	60,283	129,177	54,045	230,229	50,539	255,509	166,471	954,183	907,886	5.1
Bear River	40	2,687	19,475	1,414	10,368	1,203	8,478	11,728	55,392	53,664	3.2
Box Elder	33	719	8,900	436	3,189	295	1,767	2,148	17,488	16,955	3.1
Cache	7	1,963	10,558	965	7,081	852	6,569	9,381	37,374	36,234	3.1
Rich	0	5	17	13	98	56	142	199	530	475	11.6
Wasatch Front	3,166	40,229	82,704	43,524	159,777	41,846	171,720	111,312	654,276	622,863	5.0
North	117	10,368	24,832	4,741	37,849	5,898	37,766	36,513	158,083	149,237	5.9
Davis	110	5,464	10,431	2,560	19,199	2,938	15,185	17,422	73,308	69,616	5.3
Morgan	0	283	292	12	413	25	67	370	1,462	1,383	5.7
Weber	7	4,621	14,109	2,169	18,237	2,935	22,514	18,721	83,313	78,238	6.5
South	3,049	29,861	57,872	38,783	121,928	35,948	133,954	74,799	496,193	473,626	4.8
Salt Lake	2,869	29,142	56,690	37,429	120,285	35,768	132,661	71,143	485,986	463,911	4.8
Tooele	180	719	1,182	1,354	1,643	180	1,293	3,656	10,207	9,715	5.1
Mountainland	187	10,767	19,824	2,790	34,338	4,906	53,920	19,688	146,418	138,188	6.0
Summit	124	953	867	393	4,258	1,206	3,605	1,596	13,001	12,075	7.7
Utah	58	9,392	18,713	2,295	29,038	3,618	49,464	17,335	129,912	122,943	5.7
Wasatch	5	422	244	102	1,042	82	851	757	3,505	3,170	10.6
Central	437	879	2,018	1,572	4,760	367	3,484	5,836	19,351	18,282	5.8
Juab	31	94	296	71	681	35	520	577	2,306	2,192	5.2
Millard	106	125	235	669	927	51	559	981	3,651	3,554	2.7
Piute	0	2	7	28	25	6	6	156	230	208	10.6
Sanpete	1	281	910	226	1,171	141	859	2,311	5,901	5,448	8.3
Sevier	299	333	536	559	1,756	125	1,285	1,504	6,396	6,045	5.8
Wayne	0	44	34	19	200	9	255	307	867	835	3.8
Southwestern	263	4,253	3,842	2,101	13,388	1,657	11,329	8,871	45,703	42,755	6.9
Beaver	15	181	84	178	518	39	231	564	1,809	1,687	7.2
Garfield	30	42	188	112	266	19	763	530	1,950	1,835	6.3
Iron	74	748	1,359	351	2,997	400	2,607	3,235	11,772	11,217	4.9
Kane	3	101	44	24	738	49	758	554	2,271	2,197	3.4
Washington	141	3,181	2,167	1,436	8,869	1,150	6,970	3,988	27,901	25,819	8.1
Uintah Basin	1,580	521	465	1,049	2,855	237	2,357	3,555	12,620	12,418	1.6
Daggett	0	6	2	41	37	0	95	210	392	409	(4.2)
Duchesne	464	204	232	422	950	110	475	1,589	4,446	4,302	3.3
Uintah	1,116	311	231	586	1,868	127	1,787	1,756	7,782	7,707	1.0
Southeastern	2,255	949	850	1,596	4,746	324	4,220	5,483	20,423	19,716	3.6
Carbon	1,072	247	427	528	2,047	162	1,865	2,317	8,665	8,141	6.4
Emery	853	295	25	715	473	40	411	921	3,733	3,662	1.9
Grand	82	207	44	96	1,517	84	1,073	701	3,803	3,641	4.4
San Juan	248	200	354	257	709	38	871	1,544	4,222	4,272	(1.2)
1995-96 Percent Change	(2.3)	10.0	4.3	5.0	4.6	6.0	7.2	1.7	5.1		
Total 1995	8,112	54,791	123,859	51,489	220,019	47,674	238,276	163,666	907,886		

Sorurce: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Table 29
Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by District, County and by Major Industry: 1996

District/County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Annual 1995 Total Wages	1995-96 Percent Change
State Total 1996	$348,407,378	$1,513,082,246	$3,888,706,006	$1,788,086,478	$4,100,608,531	$1,496,114,360	$5,679,393,474	$4,274,629,165	$23,089,027,638	$21,096,062,765	9.4
Bear River	976,929	61,301,720	589,540,968	37,286,517	132,263,010	23,668,367	142,314,833	240,856,041	1,228,208,385	1,150,148,313	6.8
Box Elder	878,338	19,111,333	354,947,124	11,902,396	45,675,725	6,247,377	27,694,641	43,440,225	509,897,159	484,542,306	5.2
Cache	98,591	42,126,920	234,500,661	25,030,143	85,777,609	17,002,832	112,856,063	193,638,111	711,030,930	658,908,784	7.9
Rich	0	63,467	93,183	353,978	809,676	418,158	1,764,129	3,777,705	7,280,296	6,697,223	8.7
Wasatch Front	158,631,729	1,074,391,637	2,554,587,620	1,453,778,025	3,150,598,044	1,299,765,860	3,972,573,887	3,101,948,007	16,766,274,809	15,274,486,403	9.8
North	4,080,422	251,883,327	766,625,063	136,728,167	590,081,398	137,860,398	743,057,420	1,032,457,889	3,662,774,084	3,319,179,753	10.4
Davis	3,867,699	131,553,163	294,732,886	68,577,335	312,225,193	61,482,930	311,867,242	556,251,393	1,740,557,841	1,604,933,625	8.5
Morgan	0	7,676,147	8,230,751	284,323	8,881,404	587,522	1,112,006	7,214,352	33,986,505	29,639,308	14.7
Weber	212,723	112,654,017	463,661,426	67,866,509	268,974,801	75,789,946	430,078,172	468,992,144	1,888,229,738	1,684,606,820	12.1
South	154,551,307	822,508,310	1,787,962,557	1,317,049,858	2,560,516,646	1,161,905,462	3,229,516,467	2,069,490,118	13,103,500,725	11,955,306,650	9.6
Salt Lake	144,210,013	804,169,476	1,744,392,867	1,260,891,713	2,542,587,545	1,158,316,711	3,202,189,686	1,962,035,038	12,818,793,049	11,695,518,616	9.6
Tooele	10,341,294	18,338,834	43,569,690	56,158,145	17,929,101	3,588,751	27,326,781	107,455,080	284,707,676	259,788,034	9.6
Mountainland	6,076,449	250,497,123	587,701,812	84,021,305	491,808,388	120,140,977	1,221,195,800	441,584,118	3,203,025,972	2,932,783,507	9.2
Summit	4,625,086	23,446,777	27,585,864	10,533,055	64,699,590	30,582,583	69,455,808	34,656,210	265,584,973	238,728,988	11.2
Utah	1,375,370	219,168,802	555,720,531	70,122,576	415,247,807	87,725,428	1,139,082,295	390,242,451	2,878,685,260	2,644,028,411	8.9
Wasatch	75,993	7,881,544	4,395,417	3,365,674	11,860,991	1,832,966	12,657,697	16,685,457	58,755,739	50,026,108	17.5
Central	18,146,411	16,515,327	40,221,859	58,089,497	46,573,827	7,267,203	55,144,676	112,208,394	354,167,194	323,553,376	9.5
Juab	945,525	1,934,132	7,756,270	1,584,579	6,447,331	684,586	9,960,601	10,605,674	39,918,698	35,552,446	12.3
Millard	4,119,846	3,220,330	5,392,517	31,081,392	8,165,020	988,464	9,953,053	20,938,017	83,858,639	78,272,755	7.1
Piute	0	20,513	53,777	672,091	148,305	86,277	129,870	2,480,227	3,591,060	3,243,234	10.7
Sanpete	59,969	4,902,450	15,627,224	6,559,400	9,951,622	2,466,741	12,031,971	40,187,352	91,786,729	82,522,770	11.2
Sevier	13,021,071	5,526,809	10,986,068	17,760,131	20,567,168	2,922,445	19,756,197	32,246,511	122,786,400	111,644,286	10.0
Wayne	0	911,093	406,003	431,904	1,294,381	118,690	3,312,984	5,750,613	12,225,668	12,317,885	(0.7)
Southwestern	8,104,433	80,404,180	87,592,117	60,787,165	181,025,636	35,304,296	188,519,289	187,670,017	829,407,133	745,799,156	11.2
Beaver	416,195	3,852,705	1,180,543	9,017,390	4,340,112	621,501	2,668,288	10,871,799	32,968,533	29,003,733	13.7
Garfield	633,985	649,642	3,489,670	3,112,930	2,338,045	280,785	10,618,667	11,273,686	32,397,410	29,666,043	9.2
Iron	2,596,825	12,842,781	31,322,666	11,275,615	37,187,456	8,125,775	37,102,038	65,489,621	205,942,777	188,465,828	9.3
Kane	40,330	1,754,398	804,290	717,055	9,224,076	820,479	10,101,026	11,300,886	34,762,540	31,215,552	11.4
Washington	4,417,098	61,304,654	50,794,948	36,664,175	127,935,947	25,455,756	128,029,270	88,734,025	523,335,873	467,448,000	12.0
Uintah Basin	51,115,161	10,061,082	11,040,671	31,230,496	37,161,721	4,148,546	36,475,169	79,555,951	260,788,797	250,704,616	4.0
Daggett	0	114,228	45,489	1,015,111	338,830	0	1,695,822	5,463,060	8,672,540	8,654,576	0.2
Duchesne	14,201,333	4,216,796	7,247,340	12,034,937	11,657,441	1,875,535	6,613,914	31,223,098	89,070,394	85,042,281	4.7
Uintah	36,913,828	5,730,058	3,747,842	18,180,448	25,165,450	2,273,011	28,165,433	42,869,793	163,045,863	157,007,759	3.8
Southeastern	105,356,266	19,911,177	18,020,959	62,893,473	61,177,905	5,819,111	63,169,820	110,806,637	447,155,348	418,587,394	6.8
Carbon	52,920,041	5,639,808	9,951,519	19,917,055	30,423,580	3,378,276	31,216,621	44,631,994	198,078,894	179,252,785	10.5
Emery	41,116,096	6,845,206	418,113	32,760,814	3,905,291	567,553	6,232,818	18,726,843	110,572,734	107,202,128	3.1
Grand	2,638,269	4,057,192	578,126	3,530,641	18,069,057	1,316,695	14,711,231	16,604,108	61,505,319	57,810,324	6.4
San Juan	8,681,860	3,368,971	7,073,201	6,684,963	8,779,977	556,587	11,009,150	30,843,692	76,998,401	74,322,157	3.6
1995-96 Percent Change	2.7	12.7	9.7	7.1	9.8	13.6	11.0	6.0	9.4		
Total 1995	$339,184,780	$1,342,569,181	$3,543,720,258	$1,670,228,947	$3,733,417,508	$1,317,277,006	$5,116,283,030	$4,033,382,055	$21,096,062,765		

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Table 30
Average Monthly Wage by Industry: 1987 to 1996

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	$1,501	$1,549	$1,585	$1,644	$1,710	$1,801	$1,823	$1,867	$1,936	$2,016
Mining	2,708	2,820	2,905	2,976	3,002	3,217	3,283	3,318	3,484	3,662
Construction	1,665	1,742	1,799	1,843	1,917	1,878	1,875	1,934	2,042	2,092
Manufacturing	1,896	1,968	2,009	2,066	2,125	2,246	2,250	2,302	2,384	2,509
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	2,175	2,270	2,355	2,424	2,552	2,613	2,643	2,699	2,703	2,757
Trade	1,063	1,103	1,133	1,173	1,231	1,264	1,288	1,351	1,414	1,484
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1,641	1,702	1,760	1,818	1,907	2,092	2,177	2,169	2,303	2,467
Services	1,315	1,350	1,385	1,458	1,534	1,682	1,690	1,717	1,789	1,852
Government	1,597	1,625	1,663	1,735	1,805	1,891	1,922	1,983	2,054	2,140

Industry	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	3.2	2.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.1
Mining	4.1	3.0	2.4	0.9	7.2	2.1	1.1	5.0	5.1
Construction	4.6	3.3	2.4	4.0	-2.0	-0.2	3.1	5.6	2.4
Manufacturing	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	5.7	0.2	2.3	3.6	5.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	4.4	3.7	2.9	5.3	2.4	1.1	2.1	0.1	2.0
Trade	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.9	2.7	1.9	4.9	4.7	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.9	9.7	4.1	-0.4	6.2	7.1
Services	2.7	2.6	5.3	5.2	9.6	0.5	1.6	4.2	3.5
Government	1.8	2.3	4.3	4.0	4.8	1.6	3.2	3.6	4.2

Sorurce: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Table 31
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages: 1994 to 1996

	1994	1995	1996(r)	1997(p)	1998(f)	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
Civilian Labor Force	974,500	974,300	998,400	1,033,000	1,071,000	(0.0)	2.5	3.5	3.7
Employed Persons	938,000	939,600	963,700	1,000,000	1,035,000	0.2	2.6	3.8	3.5
Unemployed Persons	36,500	34,700	34,700	33,000	36,000	(4.9)	0.0	(4.9)	9.1
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	-	-	-	-
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	859,700	907,900	954,183	996,500	1,032,100	5.6	5.1	4.4	3.6
Mining	8,300	8,100	7,929	8,300	8,300	(2.4)	(2.1)	4.7	0.0
Construction	48,200	54,800	60,283	65,400	65,500	13.7	10.0	8.5	0.2
Manufacturing	116,700	123,900	129,177	132,400	134,900	6.2	4.3	2.5	1.9
Durable	77,300	82,200	86,433	88,900	90,800	6.3	5.1	2.9	2.1
Nondurable	39,400	41,700	42,744	43,500	44,100	5.8	2.5	1.8	1.4
Transportation, Comm., and Utilities	49,400	51,500	54,045	56,200	58,100	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.4
Trade	205,400	220,100	230,229	239,700	248,200	7.2	4.6	4.1	3.5
Wholesale	42,500	45,800	48,234	50,200	51,900	7.8	5.3	4.1	3.4
Retail	162,900	174,300	181,995	189,500	196,300	7.0	4.4	4.1	3.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	45,900	47,700	50,539	52,100	53,400	3.9	6.0	3.1	2.5
Services	224,400	238,300	255,509	271,600	288,300	6.2	7.2	6.3	6.1
Government	161,400	163,600	166,471	170,800	175,400	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.7
Federal	32,700	31,900	30,937	30,700	30,600	(2.4)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(0.3)
State	49,500	50,600	51,883	53,500	55,200	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.2
Local	79,200	81,100	83,651	86,600	89,600	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.5
Goods-producing	173,200	186,800	197,389	206,100	208,700	7.9	5.7	4.4	1.3
Service-producing	686,500	721,200	756,793	790,400	823,400	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.2
Percent Service-producing	79.9	79.4	79.3	79.3	79.8				
Total Nonagricultural Wages (in millions)	$19,262	$21,096	$23,089	$25,102	$27,064	9.5	9.4	8.7	7.8
Average Annual Wage	$22,405	$23,236	$24,198	$25,190	$26,223	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1

(r) = revised
(p) = preliminary
(f) = forecast

Sorurce: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Table 32
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by Planning District and County: 1996

District/County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	998,421	963,738	34,683	3.5
Bear River	58,415	56,422	1,993	3.4
Box Elder	17,105	16,356	749	4.4
Cache	40,358	39,148	1,210	3.0
Rich	952	918	34	3.6
Wasatch Front	656,830	635,577	21,253	3.2
North	202,824	195,346	7,478	3.7
Davis	106,832	103,391	3,442	3.2
Morgan	3,353	3,210	143	4.3
Weber	92,638	88,746	3,893	4.2
South	454,006	440,231	13,775	3.0
Salt Lake	442,763	429,580	13,183	3.0
Tooele	11,243	10,651	592	5.3
Mountainland	165,375	160,371	5,005	3.0
Summit	12,278	11,839	439	3.6
Utah	147,605	143,278	4,328	2.9
Wasatch	5,492	5,254	238	4.3
Central	25,125	23,858	1,267	5.0
Juab	3,299	3,165	134	4.1
Millard	4,581	4,386	195	4.3
Piute	491	468	23	4.7
Sanpete	7,926	7,438	488	6.2
Sevier	7,546	7,190	356	4.7
Wayne	1,282	1,211	71	5.5
Southwestern	53,902	51,643	2,259	4.2
Beaver	2,380	2,251	129	5.4
Garfield	2,552	2,293	259	10.1
Iron	12,806	12,316	490	3.8
Kane	2,569	2,390	179	7.0
Washington	33,595	32,393	1,202	3.6
Uintah Basin	15,815	14,596	1,219	7.7
Daggett	397	380	17	4.3
Duchesne	5,591	5,114	477	8.5
Uintah	9,827	9,102	725	7.4
Southeastern	22,960	21,272	1,688	7.4
Carbon	9,062	8,505	557	6.1
Emery	4,033	3,724	309	7.7
Grand	4,906	4,560	346	7.1
San Juan	4,959	4,483	476	9.6
Salt Lake-Ogden MSA	642,234	621,716	20,518	3.2

Sorurce: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division 3/97.

Table 33
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: December 1996

Rank	Firm Name	Business	Approximate Employment
1	State of Utah	State Government	19,000
2	University of Utah (Inc. Hospital)	Higher Education	15,000
3	Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000
4	Granite School District	Public Education	8,000
5	Jordan School District	Public Education	7,500
6	Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	7,000
7	Utah State University	Higher Education	7,000
8	Davis School District	Public Education	6,000
9	Matrixx Marketing	Telemarketing	6,000
10	Morton International	Automotive Products Division	6,000
11	U.S. Post Office	Mail Distribution	5,500
12	Smith's Food & Drug Centers	Food Store	5,500
13	Salt Lake County	County Government	5,000
14	Wal-Mart Stores	Drug & Variety Store	5,000
15	Alpine School District	Public Education	4,500
16	Albertsons, Inc.	Food Store	4,500
17	Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	4,500
18	ZCMI	Department Store	4,500
19	Internal Revenue Service Center	Federal Government	4,000
20	United Parcel Service	Air Courier	4,000
21	Icon Health & Fitness	Sporting & Athletic Goods	4,000
22	Salt Lake School District	Public Education	3,500
23	Thiokol Corporation	Aerospace	3,500
24	LDS Hospital	Hospital	3,000
25	K-Mart Stores	Drug & Variety Store	3,000
26	Weber School District	Public Education	3,000
27	Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	3,000
28	U.S. West Communications	Communications	3,000
29	Novell	Computer Software	3,000
30	Pacific Corporation	Electricity	3,000
31	Geneva Steel, Inc.	Steel Products	2,500
32	Unibase Data Entry	Data Entry Service	2,500
33	Weber State University	Higher Education	2,500
34	Shopko Stores	Drug & Variety Store	2,500
35	Utah Valley Regional Medical Ctr.	Hospital	2,500
36	J.C. Penney	Department Store	2,500
37	Kennecott Copper	Copper Mining	2,500
38	Sears Roebuck & Co.	Department Store	2,500
39	Zions First National Bank	Banking	2,000
40	Fred Meyer	Food/Department Stores	2,000
41	First Security Bank	Banking	2,000
42	McKay-Dee Hospital	Hospital	2,000
43	Pizza Hut	Restaurant	2,000
44	Nebo School District	Public Education	2,000
45	CR England & Sons	Trucking	2,000
46	Provo School District	Public Education	2,000
47	Primary Children's Medical Center	Hospital	2,000
48	Alliant Tech Systems	Aerospace	2,000
49	RC Willey	Home Furnishings	2,000
50	Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000

Sorurce: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Table 34
Utah Employment and Job Openings Summary by Major Occupational Category: 1998 to 2003

Occupational Category	Employment		Annual Average Job Openings		
	1998	2003	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Replacement
Total - All Categories	1,229,680	1,381,700	58,810	30,390	28,420
Managerial & Administrative	95,330	109,190	4,620	2,770	1,850
Professional & Paraprofessional	196,320	228,080	9,760	6,350	3,410
Technical	55,340	63,700	2,790	1,670	1,120
Sales & Related	159,750	183,150	9,970	4,680	5,290
Clerical & Administrative Support	187,150	203,410	6,920	3,250	3,670
Service	176,320	202,060	10,450	5,140	5,310
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	30,270	32,290	1,110	410	700
Production, Operating, & Maintenance	329,200	359,820	13,190	6,120	7,070

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Division, November 1997.

Personal Income

Overview

Utah's 1997 total personal income is forecast to be $42.5 billion, up 8.3% from the 1996 total.[1] The state's 1997 total personal income increased considerably faster than the forecasted U.S. growth of 5.8%. Utah's 1997 per capita income is estimated to be $20,750, an increase of 5.8% over the 1996 estimate. Utah's 1996 per capita income ranks 44th among the states, but Utah's relative ranking improves considerably when adjusting for the young population.

1997 Summary and 1998 Outlook

Utah's 1997 total personal income (TPI) is forecast to reach $42.5 billion, up 8.3% from the 1996 total, which increased 8.4% from the 1995 level. Utah's 1997 TPI grew considerably faster than the forecasted national TPI growth of 5.8%. The relative strength of Utah's ongoing economic expansion is clearly reflected in these TPI growth comparisons.

Per capita personal income is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1997 per capita personal income (PCI) is forecast at approximately $20,750, an increase of 5.8% over the 1996 estimate. From 1989 to 1997, Utah's percentage of the national PCI has increased by 8 points (from 73% to 81%).

The gradual slowing of the growth in Utah's nonfarm jobs will likely cause its TPI growth to correspondingly decelerate. Thus, TPI expansion is anticipated to be about 7.9% in 1998. Per capita personal income for 1998 will therefore be approximately $21,920.

Significant Issues

Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is "earnings by place of work." This portion consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 1996 earnings by place of work reached $30.3 billion, representing 77% of TPI. Approximately 10% of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90% was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($30.1 billion) was 99% of total earnings; farm income comprised less than 1%. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for 83% of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 17%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively more important than the U.S. share (16.8% to 15.2%, respectively).

[1]Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area.

The other components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR); and transfer payments. In 1996, DIR amounted to $5.5 billion, and transfer payments were $5.4 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie in these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR comprise a much smaller (13.9% versus 18.1%) share of TPI than the national figure. Transfer payments are also relatively smaller. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this is that Utah's average wage is only 85% (in 1996) of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than the national total personal income.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the last two recessions, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31% of Utah's total earnings. By 1992 that share had dropped to 22.9%, but it had increased to 24.4% by 1996. By comparison, 24.5% of U.S. earnings are from goods-producing jobs.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 27% of earnings; government (including military) pays 17%. Both manufacturing and trade (wholesale plus retail) account for roughly 16% of Utah's total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities and construction both at 8%, finance/insurance/real estate at 7%, and mining at 1.4% of earnings. Agriculture/agricultural services make up the remaining 1.0%.

Per Capita Personal Income. Utah's 1996 per capita personal income of $19,600 ranked 44th among the 50 states, a substantial improvement over the ranking of 49th only a few years ago. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 81% and 83% of the United States' PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, this parameter dropped ten percentage points--from 83% to 73%. All the following years--1990 through 1996--experienced improvements in this comparison--the 1997 ratio, at 81.0%, is the highest level since 1979.

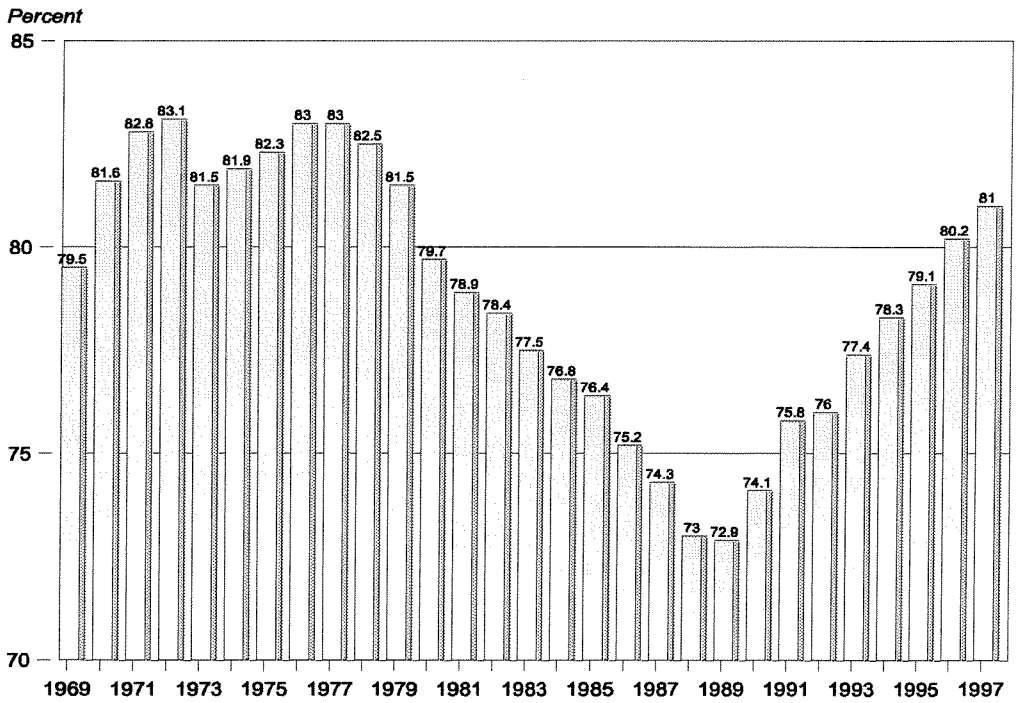
County Personal and Per Capita Income. Six of Utah's 29 counties (Table 38) posted double-digit 1995-1996 growth in total personal income, a modest improvement over 1995 when only four counties did so. This rapid growth is generally tied to rapid increases in nonagricultural wages, which is typically the largest component of total personal income. On the other end of the scale, another six counties, Daggett, Emery, Millard, San Juan, Uintah, and Wayne, suffered TPI expansion half or less of the state rate. This occurs because of the slow growth of nonfarm jobs.

The 1996 PCI estimates in the counties comprising the Salt Lake City-Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state, with one exception: Summit County's $31,900 is the highest in Utah. The remaining 25 counties' PCI estimates are all lower than the state average. San Juan County's $11,500 is lowest. The 1996 per capita income of the United States, at $24,426, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit.

Conclusion

Utah's total and per capita personal income estimates for recent years comprise another important indicator of the strength of Utah's economy. Both of these parameters have been increasing at a more rapid rate than comparable national figures. However, Utahns are generally more dependent on earned income than the national average. And, since the average annual pay of Utah workers is somewhat lower than the U.S. average, Utah's total and per capita personal income are relatively lower. ❄

Figure 21
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.: 1969 to 1997



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 35
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income: 1994 to 1996

Components	(millions of dollars) 1994	1995	1996	Percentage Change 1994-95	1995- 96	1996 Percentage Distribution Utah	U.S.
Total personal income	$33,170.9	$36,165.7	$39,199.4	9.0	8.4	100.0	100.0
Earnings by place of work	25,661.9	27,864.6	30,300.2	8.6	8.7	77.3	70.2
less: Personal contrib. for social insur.	1,694.9	1,842.9	1,989.1	8.7	7.9	5.1	4.7
plus: Adjustment for residence	(3.7)	(4.8)	0.5	--	--	0.0	-0.1
equals: Net earnings by place of resid.	23,963.3	26,016.9	28,311.5	8.6	8.8	72.2	65.4
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	4,450.3	5,028.6	5,461.5	13.0	8.6	13.9	18.1
plus: Transfer payments	4,757.2	5,120.1	5,426.3	7.6	6.0	13.8	16.5
Components of earnings	25,661.9	27,864.6	30,300.2	8.6	8.7	77.3	70.2
Wage and salary disbursements	20,522.8	22,433.9	24,594.4	9.3	9.6	62.7	56.0
Other labor income	2,556.2	2,674.7	2,768.9	4.6	3.5	7.1	6.3
Proprietors' income	2,582.9	2,756.0	2,936.9	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.9
Farm proprietors' income	115.8	77.2	91.7	-33.4	18.9	0.2	0.5
Nonfarm proprietors' income	2,467.1	2,678.8	2,845.1	8.6	6.2	7.3	7.5

	1996 Industry Distribution Utah	U.S.
Earnings by industry	100.0	100.0
Farm earnings	0.6	1.0
Nonfarm earnings	99.4	99.0
Private earnings	82.6	83.7
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, other	0.4	0.7
Mining	1.4	0.9
Construction	7.9	5.6
Manufacturing	15.1	18.0
Durable goods	10.8	11.1
Nondurable goods	4.3	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	7.5	6.8
Wholesale trade	5.8	6.3
Retail trade	10.7	9.1
Finance	7.1	8.3
Services	26.9	28.1
Government and govt. enterprises	16.8	15.2
Federal	4.2	2.9
Military	0.9	1.1
State	5.0	3.3
Local	6.7	7.9

	1994	1995	1996	1994-95	1995- 96
Population (thousands)	1,914	1,958	2,000	2	2
Per capita personal income (dollars)	$17,334	$18,468	$19,595	6.5	6.1

Table 36
Personal Income Trends—Utah and U.S.: 1987, 1992, and 1997

Category	Absolute Amounts			Average Annual Percentage Change*			Amount as a Percent of U.S. Total		
	1987	1992	1997(p)	1987-92	1992-97	1987-97	1987	1992	1997
Population (thousands)									
U.S.	242,289	255,003	267,700	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utah**	1,678	1,812	2,047	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.69	0.71	0.76
Total Personal Income									
U.S.	$3,874.1	$5,260.9	$6,856.0	6.3	5.4	5.9	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utah	19.9	28.4	42.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	0.51	0.54	0.62
Per Capita Personal Income									
U.S.	$15,990	$20,631	$25,611	5.2	4.4	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Utah	$11,886	$15,672	$20,739	5.7	5.8	5.7	74.3	76.0	81.0

* Compounded annually.
**These are Census Bureau estimates and may not agree with Utah Population Estimates Committee data.
(p) = preliminary

Sources: 1987,1992 - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; 1997 - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 37
Personal Income and Growth Rates—Utah and U.S.: 1958 to 1997

Year	Total Personal Income (millions of dollars)		Growth Rates		Per capita personal income (dollars)		Utah as a Percent of U.S.
	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	
1958	$1,589	$368,688	---	---	$1,880	$2,117	88.8
1959	1,707	393,016	7.4	6.6	1,962	2,219	88.4
1960	1,826	409,630	6.9	4.2	2,029	2,276	89.1
1961	1,950	427,007	6.8	4.2	2,083	2,334	89.2
1962	2,117	453,820	8.6	6.3	2,210	2,443	90.5
1963	2,199	476,814	3.9	5.1	2,258	2,530	89.2
1964	2,308	510,875	5.0	7.1	2,360	2,674	88.3
1965	2,447	552,832	6.0	8.2	2,469	2,858	86.4
1966	2,601	600,945	6.3	8.7	2,577	3,074	83.8
1967	2,741	645,199	5.4	7.4	2,690	3,269	82.3
1968	2,944	708,257	7.4	9.8	2,861	3,554	80.5
1969	3,196	772,952	8.6	9.1	3,053	3,840	79.5
1970	3,546	830,848	10.9	7.5	3,327	4,077	81.6
1971	3,943	894,815	11.2	7.7	3,582	4,327	82.8
1972	4,432	983,311	12.4	9.9	3,906	4,699	83.1
1973	4,965	1,101,241	12.0	12.0	4,248	5,211	81.5
1974	5,576	1,210,981	12.3	10.0	4,651	5,676	81.9
1975	6,196	1,314,384	11.1	8.5	5,022	6,100	82.3
1976	7,070	1,455,441	14.1	10.7	5,556	6,690	83.0
1977	8,015	1,611,733	13.4	10.7	6,088	7,334	83.0
1978	9,228	1,820,240	15.1	12.9	6,764	8,196	82.5
1979	10,523	2,047,659	14.0	12.5	7,431	9,118	81.5
1980	11,808	2,286,358	12.2	11.7	8,019	10,062	79.7
1981	13,322	2,557,139	12.8	11.8	8,790	11,144	78.9
1982	14,321	2,717,124	7.5	6.3	9,190	11,729	78.4
1983	15,307	2,895,249	6.9	6.6	9,597	12,384	77.5
1984	16,931	3,204,432	10.6	10.7	10,436	13,588	76.8
1985	18,133	3,437,411	7.1	7.3	11,037	14,448	76.4
1986	18,997	3,646,346	4.8	6.1	11,424	15,185	75.2
1987	19,946	3,874,096	5.0	6.2	11,886	15,990	74.3
1988	21,051	4,171,650	5.5	7.7	12,461	17,062	73.0
1989	22,596	4,485,191	7.3	7.5	13,246	18,172	72.9
1990	24,615	4,786,293	8.9	6.7	14,230	19,191	74.1
1991	26,364	4,963,545	7.1	3.7	14,919	19,689	75.8
1992	28,392	5,260,922	7.7	6.0	15,672	20,631	76.0
1993	30,791	5,507,622	8.5	4.7	16,547	21,365	77.4
1994	33,171	5,774,806	7.7	4.9	17,371	22,180	78.3
1995	36,166	6,137,875	9.0	6.3	18,468	23,348	79.1
1996	39,199	6,479,914	8.4	5.6	19,595	24,426	80.2
1997(p)	42,453	6,856,000	8.3	5.8	20,739	25,611	81.0

(p) = preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1997; 1997 data: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 38
Per Capita Income by District and County: 1993 to 1996

County/MCD	1993(r)	1994(r)	1995(p)	1996(f)	Percentage Change 1994-95	Percentage Change 1995-96
State Total	$16,363	$17,212	$18,166	$19,300	5.5	6.2
Bear River	14,899	15,589	15,849	16,600	1.7	4.7
Box Elder	16,331	16,963	17,697	18,300	4.3	3.4
Cache	14,181	14,937	15,009	15,900	0.5	5.9
Rich	15,646	15,019	14,791	15,500	-1.5	4.8
Wasatch Front	17,602	18,615	19,727	21,100	6.0	7.0
North	16,457	17,657	18,696	19,900	5.9	6.4
Davis	15,896	17,142	18,210	19,300	6.2	6.0
Morgan	14,796	15,234	15,954	17,400	4.7	9.1
Weber	17,201	18,375	19,392	20,700	5.5	6.7
South	18,139	19,055	20,202	21,600	6.0	6.9
Salt Lake	18,243	19,174	20,333	21,800	6.0	7.2
Tooele	15,234	15,673	16,490	17,000	5.2	3.1
Mountainland	14,558	15,047	16,182	17,000	7.5	5.1
Summit	26,102	28,675	30,545	31,900	6.5	4.4
Utah	13,736	14,063	15,099	15,800	7.4	4.6
Wasatch	14,815	15,833	16,997	18,800	7.4	10.6
Central	13,091	13,272	13,546	14,100	2.1	4.1
Juab	13,318	13,369	13,696	14,400	2.4	5.1
Millard	13,974	13,995	14,056	14,400	0.4	2.4
Piute	11,321	11,562	11,910	12,600	3.0	5.8
Sanpete	12,375	12,174	12,428	12,900	2.1	3.8
Sevier	13,519	14,252	14,661	15,400	2.9	5.0
Wayne	11,636	12,157	12,597	12,400	-3.6	-1.6
Southwestern	13,867	14,942	15,320	16,100	2.5	5.1
Beaver	13,240	13,068	13,157	13,900	0.7	5.6
Garfield	13,098	13,704	14,598	15,300	6.5	4.8
Iron	12,833	13,445	13,864	14,700	3.1	6.0
Kane	14,110	15,668	16,225	17,800	3.6	9.7
Washington	14,351	15,681	16,004	16,700	2.1	4.3
Uintah Basin	12,415	13,024	13,271	13,600	1.9	2.5
Daggett	14,245	14,451	14,451	14,600	0.0	1.0
Duchesne	13,502	13,994	14,257	14,600	1.9	2.4
Uintah	11,760	12,442	12,690	13,000	2.0	2.4
Southeastern	13,306	13,897	14,547	15,100	4.7	3.8
Carbon	15,353	16,173	16,909	17,600	4.6	4.1
Emery	12,793	13,408	14,134	14,400	5.4	1.9
Grand	14,068	14,638	15,334	15,500	4.8	1.1
San Juan	10,135	10,429	10,899	11,500	4.5	5.5
Salt Lake/Odgen MSA	17,674	18,703	19,825	21,200	6.0	6.9
United States	21,365	22,180	23,348	24,426	5.3	4.6

(r) = revised
(p) = preliminary
(f) = forecast

Note: To maintain consistency with county data, 1993-1996 state total estimates differ from those shown in other tables.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May and September 1997, and Department of Workforce Services, November 1997.

Gross State Product

Overview

Utah's 1997 gross state product is estimated by Regional Financial Associates to be $47.2 billion. The most recent estimate of gross state product for Utah released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis is for 1994 and shows Utah at $41.7 billion.

Gross state product is the market value of the goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a State. It serves as a regional counterpart of national Gross Domestic Product. GSP is calculated by subtracting intermediate inputs from gross output. When measured, GSP is generally presented in both real and current terms. Real GSP is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state's output based on national prices for goods and services produced within the State. It is not however, a measure of the cost of goods and services consumed in the state. The current dollar measure of gross state product on the other hand is used to measure the relative size of a state economy at a given point in time. Current dollar comparisons allow interested parties a chance to view an industry's claim on state resources and determine if this claim is increasing (or decreasing) over time.

1997 Summary

Inflation-Adjusted Gross State Product. Utah's gross state product in inflation-adjusted terms has been increasing since 1987. In fact, according to the most recent GSP release of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the six western states of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington led the nation in growth in real gross state product from 1987 to 1994 as demonstrated in Table 40. The fastest growing sectors in the western states were construction and wholesale trade. Utah also experienced significant increases in the service sector. Data after 1994 is not yet available through BEA. The average annual rate of change for Utah over the 1987 to 1994 period was 4.2%, making Utah the fourth fastest growing state in real terms.

Current Dollars Gross State Product. Regional Financial Associates provides current (not adjusted for inflation) GSP estimates for Utah. The most recent estimates for 1995, 1996 and 1997 at $41.9, $43.9, and $47.2 billion respectively, demonstrate that gross state product growth continues to remain strong. In 1994, private industry accounted for 84.02% of Utah's gross state product, while government accounted for 15.99%. The change in the industry mix from 1980 to 1994 is seen in Figure 22.

1998 Outlook

The Regional Financial Associates estimate of GSP for 1998 is $49.8 billion in current dollars.

Significant Issues

Several major improvements have been incorporated into the new and revised estimated of GSP released in June 1997 including the following:

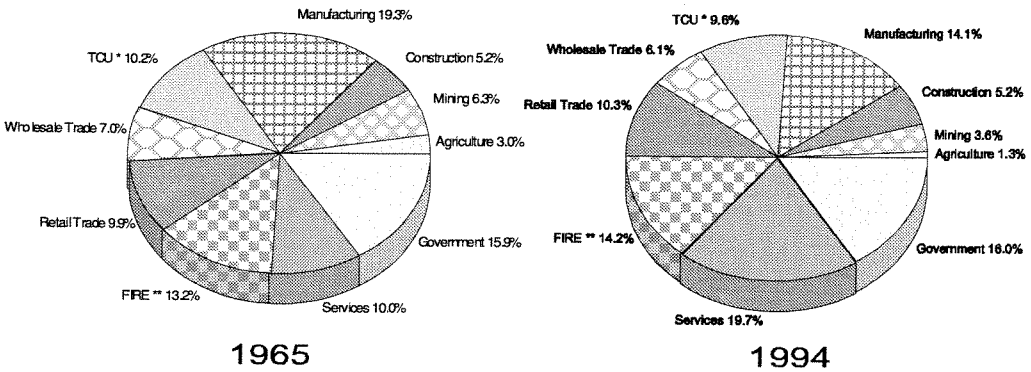
- Chain-type measures of real GSP, which reduce the substitution bias that is inherent in the previously used fixed-weighted measures.
- A new treatment of government investment, which provides a more complete picture of investment through the consistent treatment of investment in both the public and private sectors.
- Additional State source data on sales, on sales taxes, and on gross receipts taxes, which result in better allocations of national commodity taxes by industry.
- State data on receipts and payrolls for industries newly covered in the 1992 economic censuses.

The most recent revised GSP estimates for Utah are presented in the tables.

Conclusion

Gross State Product can be used to measure aggregate production in a state. For Utah this aggregate production has shown solid increases over the past ten years. This growth should continue into the future. GSP can also be utilized to show the change in the industry makeup over time and as such can prove useful in monitoring the diversity in the economic structure of Utah.

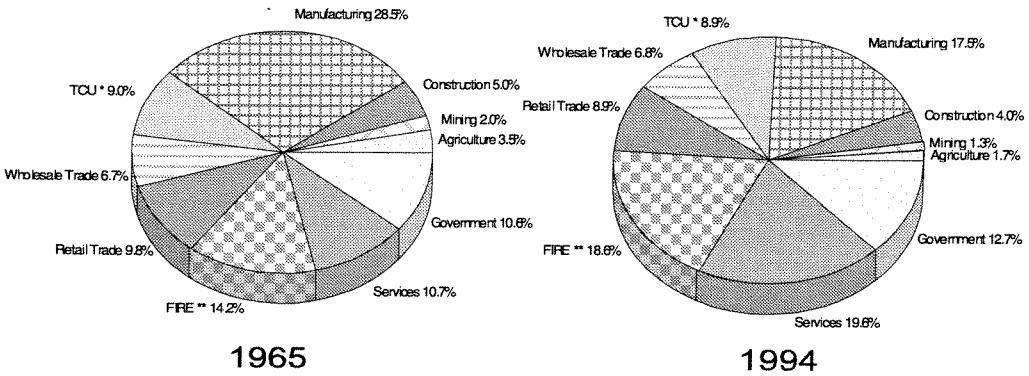
Figure 22
Utah Gross State Product—Percent Share by Industry: 1965 and 1994



* Transportation, Communication and Utilities.
** Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

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

Figure 23
U.S. Gross State Product—Percent Share by Industry: 1965 and 1994



* Transportation, Communication and Utilities.
** Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

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

Table 39
Utah Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total Gross State Product	$15,466	$24,174	$31,101	$33,353	$35,314	$38,013	$41,657
Private industries	12,967	19,897	25,662	27,519	29,201	31,619	34,999
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	269	347	488	459	531	541	541
Farms	238	284	414	374	434	433	418
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	31	64	74	85	97	108	123
Mining	1,137	1,262	1,539	1,422	1,265	1,395	1,484
Metal mining	351	124	348	352	360	496	515
Coal mining	258	218	246	306	300	315	334
Oil and gas	492	906	861	677	542	546	594
Nonmetallic minerals	37	14	85	87	63	38	41
Construction	914	1,308	1,240	1,393	1,516	1,759	2,151
Manufacturing	2,350	3,583	4,646	5,054	5,111	5,255	5,891
Durable goods	1,699	2,600	3,217	3,425	3,349	3,336	3,806
Lumber and wood	78	73	143	145	106	131	178
Furniture and fixtures	28	61	81	99	97	104	129
Stone, clay, and glass products	126	186	129	113	137	147	180
Primary metals	329	284	516	614	459	533	611
Fabricated metals	163	209	298	296	340	361	417
Industrial machinery	440	935	449	420	456	438	416
Electronic equipment	179	218	373	383	413	269	396
Motor vehicles	29	46	117	125	164	244	318
Other transportation equipment	208	432	690	716	671	556	547
Instruments and related	66	69	211	270	274	254	265
Misc. manufacturing industries	51	86	209	243	232	298	348
Nondurable goods	651	983	1,429	1,628	1,762	1,919	2,086
Food and kindred products	158	264	373	451	499	486	472
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mill products	1	2	18	25	12	13	13
Apparel and other textile products	69	78	65	70	92	86	86
Paper products	16	57	93	90	86	162	213
Printing and publishing	128	231	304	297	344	368	438
Chemicals	98	136	205	288	255	266	334
Petroleum products	150	175	274	309	380	439	415
Rubber and plastics	30	39	95	98	92	97	113
Leather products	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Transportation, communications and utilities	1,706	2,715	3,068	3,182	3,201	3,683	4,008
Transportation	707	1,006	1,384	1,450	1,521	1,735	1,841
Railroad transportation	209	288	214	251	271	250	274
Local and interurban	36	21	20	22	24	25	26
Trucking and warehousing	325	409	611	641	684	749	827
Water transportation	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation by air	75	208	454	442	439	585	600
Pipelines, except natural gas	36	35	15	15	17	21	25
Transportation services	19	44	69	77	85	103	88
Communications	365	611	669	690	702	819	907
Electric, gas, and sanitary	635	1,098	1,016	1,042	977	1,128	1,260
Wholesale trade	1,087	1,511	1,845	2,058	2,084	2,262	2,532
Retail trade	1,403	2,321	2,911	3,110	3,503	3,753	4,268
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,223	3,357	4,162	4,546	5,037	5,373	5,905
Depository institutions	255	478	836	965	1,073	1,013	1,094
Nondepository institutions	46	121	96	123	166	270	288
Security brokers	27	58	76	73	74	95	108
Insurance carriers	134	139	243	280	305	414	448
Insurance agents	60	81	171	195	205	232	271
Real estate	1,689	2,407	2,682	2,869	3,160	3,340	3,692
Holding and investment	12	72	57	41	53	7	2
Services	1,876	3,492	5,763	6,296	6,954	7,600	8,221
Hotels and lodging	120	188	246	276	294	331	350
Personal services	89	146	205	209	230	267	291
Business services	284	616	1,078	1,238	1,505	1,632	1,767
Auto repair and parking	135	241	313	322	353	391	420
Misc. repair services	71	93	124	115	116	127	139
Motion pictures	38	62	84	78	98	126	134
Amusement and recreation	70	132	199	220	261	260	290
Health services	542	906	1,590	1,760	1,953	2,078	2,230
Legal services	87	181	279	303	304	323	345
Educational services	122	207	329	356	349	369	400
Social services	32	52	98	113	130	153	168
Membership organizations	105	376	583	619	616	715	762
Other services	169	275	608	658	713	794	891
Private households	12	19	28	27	30	33	34
Government	2,499	4,277	5,439	5,834	6,113	6,394	6,659
Federal civilian	912	1,397	1,716	1,845	1,937	1,930	1,901
Federal military	177	347	392	422	436	420	412
State and local	1,409	2,533	3,332	3,567	3,740	4,044	4,346

Source U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 40
Utah Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Constant 1992 Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total Gross State Product	$30,267	$32,860	$34,151	$35,314	$37,043	$39,666
Private industries	24,439	26,885	28,085	29,201	30,844	33,441
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	371	452	449	531	531	538
Farms	304	379	365	434	426	426
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	67	73	84	97	105	111
Mining	823	1,299	1,368	1,265	1,459	1,525
Metal mining	111	263	339	360	530	464
Coal mining	140	223	290	300	351	391
Oil and gas	566	732	653	542	543	640
Nonmetallic minerals	16	84	87	63	39	41
Construction	1,642	1,251	1,395	1,516	1,704	2,021
Manufacturing	4,242	4,832	5,123	5,111	5,139	5,673
Durable goods	2,901	3,355	3,473	3,349	3,290	3,701
Lumber and wood	99	167	165	106	107	137
Furniture and fixtures	77	83	98	97	106	126
Stone, clay, and glass products	192	132	113	137	143	169
Primary metals	316	472	600	459	548	593
Fabricated metals	251	312	299	340	360	420
Industrial machinery	823	444	412	456	453	445
Electronic equipment	NA	364	375	413	273	421
Motor vehicles	62	144	138	164	223	275
Other transportation equipment	588	788	739	671	539	519
Instruments and related	NA	237	287	274	243	248
Misc. manufacturing industries	106	229	253	232	289	337
Nondurable goods	1,328	1,478	1,650	1,762	1,847	1,973
Food and kindred products	356	409	465	499	480	458
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mill products	3	19	25	12	13	14
Apparel and other textile products	87	68	71	92	85	86
Paper products	71	91	89	86	170	216
Printing and publishing	350	347	317	344	348	399
Chemicals	179	218	292	255	257	316
Petroleum products	268	236	294	380	399	374
Rubber and plastics	39	97	97	92	97	115
Leather products	1	1	1	2	2	2
Transportation, communications and utilities	3,009	3,119	3,185	3,201	3,611	3,882
Transportation	1,119	1,365	1,438	1,521	1,707	1,792
Railroad transportation	219	204	248	271	260	296
Local and interurban	31	23	23	24	24	25
Trucking and warehousing	594	594	646	684	748	779
Water transportation	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation by air	198	455	427	439	545	586
Pipelines, except natural gas	29	14	16	17	23	26
Transportation services	59	75	77	85	103	79
Communications	662	681	701	702	804	877
Electric, gas, and sanitary	1,236	1,076	1,047	977	1,100	1,213
Wholesale trade	1,605	1,812	2,021	2,084	2,238	2,467
Retail trade	2,919	3,159	3,210	3,503	3,701	4,166
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,765	4,546	4,666	5,037	5,126	5,509
Depository institutions	NA	1,062	1,036	1,073	988	1,017
Nondepository institutions	NA	115	136	166	245	316
Security brokers	66	79	74	74	99	115
Insurance carriers	254	247	252	305	308	329
Insurance agents	132	188	203	205	222	251
Real estate	3,147	2,817	2,922	3,160	3,244	3,490
Holding and investment	35	45	45	53	9	3
Services	5,137	6,421	6,662	6,954	7,341	7,670
Hotels and lodging	246	263	281	294	318	328
Personal services	207	224	217	230	257	270
Business services	NA	1,173	1,318	1,505	1,638	1,722
Auto repair and parking	365	346	338	353	369	377
Misc. repair services	139	151	129	116	114	121
Motion pictures	90	91	81	98	125	127
Amusement and recreation	185	219	229	261	252	269
Health services	1,526	1,843	1,892	1,953	1,961	2,012
Legal services	290	316	321	304	308	317
Educational services	310	366	373	349	356	371
Social services	74	107	119	130	150	160
Membership organizations	497	637	638	616	694	733
Other services	NA	660	699	713	777	845
Private households	23	30	28	30	32	32
Government	5,859	5,981	6,068	6,113	6,200	6,231
Federal civilian	1,968	1,941	1,919	1,937	1,856	1,720
Federal military	439	439	455	436	422	410
State and local	3,457	3,602	3,694	3,740	3,922	4,105

NA = Not available

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 41
Average Annual Rates of Change for Real Gross State Products: 1987 to 1994

Industry	Nevada	Idaho	New Mexico	Utah	Oregon	Washington
Total GSP	7.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	6.5%	4.6%	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%
Manufacturing	8.5%	6.6%	17.6%	4.8%	2.7%	0.4%
Construction	11.0%	11.9%	5.2%	7.7%	9.4%	6.9%
Mining	9.2%	0.7%	3.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.2%	6.3%	3.7%	4.2%	3.1%	5.4%
Wholesale Trade	10.4%	8.0%	6.3%	6.3%	7.2%	6.3%
Retail Trade	6.7%	5.5%	4.1%	6.0%	4.9%	5.0%
F.I.R.E	8.2%	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.0%
Services	6.1%	3.6%	3.5%	4.4%	3.9%	5.6%
Government	4.3%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	2.5%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 42
U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total Gross State Product	$2,722,199	$4,128,383	$5,661,950	$5,837,351	$6,135,028	$6,430,519	$6,835,641
Private industries	2,371,400	3,600,680	4,935,282	5,068,453	5,327,174	5,594,955	5,968,759
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	66,663	84,467	108,687	102,900	112,394	105,304	117,848
Farms	56,060	67,044	79,560	72,885	80,506	72,043	82,197
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	10,603	17,423	29,127	30,015	31,888	33,261	35,651
Mining	112,736	132,821	112,322	101,069	92,248	89,030	90,058
Metal mining	4,452	2,556	4,837	5,270	5,474	4,860	4,950
Coal mining	13,650	13,449	13,216	12,867	13,558	12,508	13,828
Oil and gas	89,121	110,671	86,446	74,910	65,046	63,571	62,778
Nonmetallic minerals	5,513	6,145	7,823	8,022	8,170	8,091	8,502
Construction	128,556	185,498	245,232	228,766	229,657	243,601	269,232
Manufacturing	584,406	802,938	1,031,359	1,028,065	1,063,575	1,116,536	1,197,098
Durable goods	348,704	477,081	572,838	558,312	573,373	612,284	673,139
Lumber and wood	19,238	24,176	31,799	29,972	32,016	35,283	40,952
Furniture and fixtures	8,374	13,303	15,404	15,056	16,208	17,644	18,952
Stone, clay, and glass products	18,031	23,291	24,836	22,932	25,076	25,660	27,925
Primary metals	44,168	33,524	42,638	39,571	38,999	40,783	44,166
Fabricated metals	45,424	58,349	69,383	67,590	70,055	74,474	82,465
Industrial machinery	76,796	89,865	114,831	105,739	108,640	111,871	119,341
Electronic equipment	54,704	89,853	94,926	98,191	98,601	111,774	129,990
Motor vehicles	26,805	58,837	46,102	42,328	52,848	66,160	84,064
Other transportation equipment	25,985	46,712	60,470	62,029	56,535	53,235	47,630
Instruments and related	19,516	24,886	52,212	54,625	54,246	53,638	54,507
Misc. manufacturing industries	9,663	14,285	20,237	20,279	20,149	21,762	23,147
Nondurable goods	235,702	325,857	458,521	469,753	490,202	504,252	523,959
Food and kindred products	51,802	71,965	94,160	99,148	102,094	103,673	108,076
Tobacco products	7,096	11,022	16,380	17,790	18,365	16,517	16,550
Textile mill products	14,806	17,111	21,742	22,279	25,434	25,519	25,585
Apparel and other textile products	17,329	21,341	25,151	25,890	27,190	27,268	27,823
Paper products	22,795	32,449	45,323	44,849	45,828	47,610	49,048
Printing and publishing	32,634	53,281	73,875	75,870	79,743	81,684	85,711
Chemicals	47,701	67,681	110,348	114,148	120,457	126,492	132,375
Petroleum products	20,346	21,297	32,985	29,702	28,225	29,771	29,708
Rubber and plastics	17,017	25,888	33,963	35,650	38,095	41,076	44,952
Leather products	4,176	3,822	4,594	4,427	4,771	4,642	4,131
Transportation, communications and utilities	242,309	376,788	482,343	511,799	528,831	566,183	606,354
Transportation	102,879	139,860	176,424	185,834	192,800	207,614	222,790
Railroad transportation	20,651	21,945	19,619	21,934	22,061	23,046	24,322
Local and interurban	5,204	7,630	8,992	10,162	10,878	11,314	11,704
Trucking and warehousing	40,360	56,563	75,832	77,928	82,157	88,357	95,060
Water transportation	7,144	8,168	9,745	10,730	10,284	10,279	10,600
Transportation by air	18,089	27,108	39,402	40,759	42,981	48,596	51,069
Pipelines, except natural gas	5,177	6,893	5,002	4,966	4,876	5,246	5,744
Transportation services	6,254	11,553	17,832	19,355	19,563	20,776	24,291
Communications	68,762	111,296	146,590	154,143	161,001	173,364	188,251
Electric, gas, and sanitary	70,668	125,632	159,329	171,822	175,030	185,205	195,313
Wholesale trade	195,300	280,769	367,292	388,168	406,493	423,074	461,863
Retail trade	245,871	394,983	503,471	517,447	544,316	571,095	609,908
Finance, insurance, and real estate	418,246	691,291	1,025,182	1,082,681	1,148,826	1,213,990	1,273,678
Depository institutions	55,931	103,347	169,152	192,468	200,119	201,991	212,123
Nondepository institutions	6,900	18,178	21,470	23,842	28,336	35,320	31,028
Security brokers	12,711	25,656	39,671	37,293	49,504	62,850	69,463
Insurance carriers	36,970	38,301	69,303	84,281	83,351	99,622	104,084
Insurance agents	13,475	20,840	37,096	37,453	39,451	42,021	45,327
Real estate	289,040	465,731	672,956	695,730	735,771	762,389	802,310
Holding and investment	3,219	19,238	15,534	11,614	12,294	9,797	9,343
Services	377,313	651,125	1,059,394	1,107,558	1,200,834	1,266,142	1,342,720
Hotels and lodging	19,980	31,440	46,080	48,375	50,978	54,624	56,089
Personal services	17,606	28,437	38,162	38,720	40,951	44,510	46,516
Business services	69,419	143,263	198,996	197,728	218,911	233,395	253,482
Auto repair and parking	19,143	34,570	48,918	49,608	51,111	54,012	57,358
Misc. repair services	8,942	12,204	17,679	16,941	17,504	19,212	19,377
Motion pictures	5,901	9,960	20,363	20,063	19,968	22,109	24,847
Amusement and recreation	14,120	22,562	39,055	41,657	47,895	48,674	52,207
Health services	111,509	186,771	307,909	337,708	369,052	384,787	408,293
Legal services	24,798	47,652	80,698	83,653	90,147	92,282	94,446
Educational services	16,390	26,440	39,752	43,912	46,250	48,508	51,376
Social services	9,827	16,358	29,603	33,048	36,877	40,114	43,382
Membership organizations	16,344	22,460	34,979	37,457	38,922	42,084	44,513
Other services	37,231	61,667	147,831	149,586	162,181	171,162	179,991
Private households	6,103	7,341	9,369	9,102	10,087	10,669	10,843
Government	350,799	527,703	726,668	768,898	807,854	835,564	866,882
Federal civilian	80,460	114,587	149,719	161,680	169,628	175,271	182,651
Federal military	39,531	68,584	77,979	80,621	85,997	82,568	79,948
State and local	230,808	344,532	498,969	526,597	552,230	577,725	604,284

Table 43
U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Constant 1992 Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total Gross State Product	$5,256,125	$6,023,917	$5,989,202	$6,135,028	$6,256,478	$6,518,459
Private industries	4,543,433	5,226,744	5,188,070	5,327,174	5,444,300	5,704,396
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	90,501	101,452	100,908	112,394	103,282	115,699
Farms	71,874	72,836	71,100	80,506	70,916	83,879
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	18,354	28,563	29,815	31,888	32,342	32,115
Mining	87,127	96,889	97,460	92,248	90,694	96,694
Metal mining	2,281	3,662	5,069	5,474	5,189	4,456
Coal mining	8,654	11,997	12,192	13,558	13,927	16,181
Oil and gas	69,163	73,516	72,194	65,046	63,281	67,713
Nonmetallic minerals	7,103	7,747	8,011	8,170	8,329	8,561
Construction	232,879	247,503	229,036	229,657	236,079	253,056
Manufacturing	976,518	1,090,112	1,050,388	1,063,575	1,095,312	1,168,029
Durable goods	534,708	600,678	568,132	573,373	601,179	657,864
Lumber and wood	32,747	36,972	34,127	32,016	28,729	31,546
Furniture and fixtures	16,611	15,842	14,947	16,208	17,845	18,448
Stone, clay, and glass products	24,022	25,513	22,916	25,076	24,992	26,213
Primary metals	37,294	38,983	38,638	38,999	41,908	42,853
Fabricated metals	70,094	72,567	68,210	70,055	74,231	82,911
Industrial machinery	79,098	113,363	103,653	108,640	115,781	127,573
Electronic equipment	NA	92,559	95,983	98,601	113,638	138,430
Motor vehicles	78,978	56,840	46,784	52,848	60,573	72,763
Other transportation equipment	63,643	69,059	63,957	56,535	51,649	45,148
Instruments and related	NA	58,622	58,065	54,246	51,346	50,887
Misc. manufacturing industries	17,517	22,154	21,068	20,149	21,123	22,372
Nondurable goods	442,141	489,287	482,249	490,202	494,123	510,171
Food and kindred products	97,152	103,082	102,264	102,094	102,204	104,849
Tobacco products	35,296	24,851	21,527	18,365	17,452	22,005
Textile mill products	19,727	22,573	23,068	25,434	25,858	27,251
Apparel and other textile products	23,880	26,487	26,378	27,190	26,940	27,787
Paper products	40,308	44,146	44,622	45,828	49,914	49,658
Printing and publishing	80,788	84,498	80,822	79,743	77,329	78,183
Chemicals	88,955	117,260	115,814	120,457	122,100	125,128
Petroleum products	32,614	28,434	28,281	28,225	27,081	26,782
Rubber and plastics	25,895	34,436	35,337	38,095	40,872	45,746
Leather products	4,744	4,767	4,527	4,771	4,567	3,899
Transportation, communications and utilities	428,039	494,689	514,679	528,831	555,790	585,347
Transportation	165,620	176,738	185,539	192,800	205,125	215,507
Railroad transportation	16,702	18,682	21,705	22,061	23,967	26,223
Local and interurban	11,171	10,291	10,478	10,878	10,887	11,097
Trucking and warehousing	82,170	73,713	78,533	82,157	88,283	89,578
Water transportation	11,240	10,653	11,146	10,284	10,407	10,900
Transportation by air	25,816	39,525	39,366	42,981	45,213	49,856
Pipelines, except natural gas	5,794	4,778	5,191	4,876	5,655	6,013
Transportation services	15,676	19,231	19,176	19,563	20,779	21,939
Communications	120,752	149,254	156,537	161,001	170,105	182,068
Electric, gas, and sanitary	141,335	168,689	172,603	175,030	180,608	187,990
Wholesale trade	298,223	360,597	381,255	406,493	418,631	449,975
Retail trade	496,771	546,355	534,122	544,316	563,185	595,361
Finance, insurance, and real estate	968,884	1,109,862	1,106,599	1,148,826	1,159,841	1,192,821
Depository institutions	NA	214,898	206,610	200,119	196,923	197,223
Nondepository institutions	NA	25,607	26,447	28,336	32,044	34,003
Security brokers	29,260	41,230	37,979	49,504	65,060	74,428
Insurance carriers	70,325	70,199	75,939	83,351	74,028	76,339
Insurance agents	33,796	40,836	38,985	39,451	40,179	41,893
Real estate	608,912	706,798	708,486	735,771	740,447	758,375
Holding and investment	9,162	12,294	12,769	12,294	12,822	12,927
Services	963,944	1,181,713	1,174,191	1,200,834	1,222,089	1,249,569
Hotels and lodging	41,220	49,192	49,292	50,978	52,537	52,605
Personal services	40,302	41,675	40,162	40,951	42,817	43,145
Business services	NA	216,502	210,401	218,911	234,272	246,957
Auto repair and parking	52,317	54,009	52,042	51,111	50,972	51,598
Misc. repair services	18,289	21,458	19,111	17,504	17,248	16,869
Motion pictures	14,339	22,082	20,779	19,968	21,918	23,594
Amusement and recreation	31,643	42,834	43,254	47,895	47,029	48,401
Health services	314,690	356,862	362,942	369,052	363,105	368,335
Legal services	76,437	91,463	88,777	90,147	87,901	86,710
Educational services	39,642	44,278	46,063	46,250	46,760	47,571
Social services	23,280	32,525	34,683	36,877	39,330	41,176
Membership organizations	29,717	38,253	38,566	38,922	40,811	42,824
Other services	NA	160,374	158,784	162,181	167,515	170,612
Private households	8,699	10,226	9,446	10,087	10,337	10,197
Government	718,171	796,049	800,383	807,854	811,872	815,597
Federal civilian	161,370	169,407	168,151	169,628	168,544	165,265
Federal military	86,820	87,317	86,860	85,997	82,950	79,392
State and local	470,314	539,444	545,404	552,230	560,326	570,830

NA = Not available

Source U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Taxable Sales

Overview

After four consecutive years of between 9% and 12% growth, taxable sales[1] are expected to rise less than 5% in 1997 and then turn up again to just under 8% growth in 1998. Taxable sales include three major components. These components and their 1997 values include:

- Retail Trade at $15.2 billion, represents about 56%, and increased by about 5%
- Taxable Business Investment and Utility Sales at $7.2 billion, represents 26% of taxable sales, and increased by just under 5%
- Taxable Services at $3.7 billion, representing 14% of taxable sales, increased by less than 3%

1997 Summary

Retail Trade. Between 1992 and 1996 retail trade rose in double-digits in four of the five years (Table A). Even in the one year of below 10% growth, retail sales rose 8%. An end to these high growth rates occurred during 1997. Year-to-date growth appears to be in the 3% to 4% range, while year-end growth is estimated to be close to 5%.

Durable Goods. Most of the slack has been felt in durable goods sales. During the residential construction boom of the early 1990s, construction related sales jumped 60% from $2.77 billion to $4.44 in only three years. Even in 1996 durable goods sales rose another 12% to $5.36 billion. More than 20% quarterly declines in residential construction permit values in early 1997 spelled declining growth rates and actual declines in one of the retail durable goods sectors. Building and garden store sales are expected to fall 2% this year as the demand for lumber and building materials has fallen rapidly. Furniture and home furnishings, partially due to the lag in permit values and new construction purchases, rose nearly 20% in 1996, despite the fact that permit values began to ebb. But the construction cycle finally worked its way into furniture store sales in 1997–they grew only 2% in 1997.

Motor vehicle sales have experienced similar volatility. While lower interest rates is certainly one similar factor, vehicle stocks, dealer incentives, new leasing and financing techniques, consumer confidence and current job growth are also important economic drivers. Pent up demands were fulfilled by 1994 after 12%, 20% and 9% growth rates occurred in 1992, 1993 and 1994. Motor vehicles sales then moderated in 1995 rising only 4%, then rebounded to a 12% growth rate in 1996. In 1997, motor vehicle sales increased about 3% to almost $2.8 billion. Unit sales of cars and trucks increased by an estimated 85,000 units in 1997, an increase of 3%. Dealer incentives, which rose to near record levels in 1996, leveled off in 1997, offering no additional boost to car sales. A portion of the drop in sales may also be a data problem caused by industry reclassifications. Vehicle sales are expected to bounce back 6% in 1997 due to 1) strong average wage growth, 2) lower interest rates, 3) continued high consumer confidence, and 4) the end of the reclassification effects.

Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sales rose an estimated 6% in 1997 to $9.7 billion. These sales represent more than one-third of the $27 billion in total taxable sales. They include goods which last generally less than three years, consisting mainly of food, household nondurable goods, and clothing. Year-to-date sales in nondurables are rising only at a 5% rate, but Christmas sales are expected to boost year-end sales an additional 1 or 2 percentage points. General merchandise and apparel store sales increased by 7%. Food store sales increased 11%, due in part to the above-mentioned reclassification effect. Eating and drinking place sales increased 7% in 1997. After several years of double-digit sales, miscellaneous shopping store sales leveled off to only a 2% gain in 1997. These sales include drug, sporting, camera and gift store, as well as the fast-growing nonstore retailers. Unless there have been serious structural changes in 1997, these sales should rebound in 1998.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. A mixture of new telecommunications products, a construction boom, and strong manufacturing and mining investments combined to boost business investment over the past four years. Between 1992 and 1996 business investment rose from $4.34 billion to $6.88 billion, an increase of 58%. The largest share of the increase occurred in the wholesale trade sector. Final sales of equipment are taxable and almost $3 billion will be sold by wholesalers to consumers and businesses across the state in 1997. A good share of these sales are sold from out-of-state vendors to Utah businesses and taxed under Utah's use tax provisions. Another significant share is sold to consumers in the form of final retail sales, despite the fact that the sellers also wholesale goods to businesses. Prominent consumer sales include truck (only) dealers and electrical goods store sales which are categorized in the wholesale area. The downturn in residential construction mixed with a legislative exemption for replacement parts to manufacturers has combined to limit wholesale sales to a 3% to 4% growth rate in 1997. The same two factors have led to a 7% decline in manufacturing investment purchases. Next year, wholesale sales are expected to jump almost 12% as construction growth, particularly nonresidential expands. Manufacturing purchases may continue to decline

[1]Gross taxable sales consist of final sales of most tangible personal property in the state. Taxable sales of selected services such as hotel and lodging; leases, rents and repairs to tangible personal property; and admissions to most amusements and recreation activities are also taxable in Utah.

in 1998 as the normal operating equipment replacement exemption expands to 100% on July 1, 1998.

Taxable mining investment (a volatile mix of copper, oil and gas, and coal equipment purchases) increased about 50% in 1997. Mineral resource producers apparently are investing in equipment with improved technologies. Relatively low interest rates, a surge in stock prices, and the resulting capital liquidity and increasing international competition have probably influenced investment decisions. Investment is likely to decline in 1998 to historically strong levels.

Although public utility sales have been lackluster in 1997 due to the relatively mild 1996-97 winter temperatures, an increase in natural gas prices offset price declines in electricity. Deregulation has compressed marginal prices in the communications sectors, but surging new telecommunication products (such as mobile phones, pagers, fax machines, home-based satellites) have bumped taxable sales, which increased by an estimated 12% in 1997.

Some economists, who specialize in nonresidential business equipment, think the near-term outlook looks brighter than consensus forecasts because the depreciable lives of much of the equipment has been rapidly narrowing in the past five years. Computer and data processing equipment, which comprises between 40% and 50% of this sector, has a life of between three to five years. Big microchip makers must replace about two-thirds of equipment every three years.

Taxable Services. Taxable services have also risen at near break-neck speeds in Utah's economic expansion. Between 1990 and 1996 taxable services doubled from $1.8 billion to $3.6 billion. In 1997, however, taxable services increased by grow less than 3%.

The only subsector refusing to pause in 1997 are amusement and recreations sales, which continue to grow at a 9% clip. A successful professional basketball season and strong movie theater and amusement park sales combined to create another profitable year. Legislative changes in 1994 added about $80 million to the taxable services base. Amusement sales are expected to be strong in 1998.

Business services declined by 3% in 1997. Computer and data processing sales dropped by an estimated 12% and 24%. The large miscellaneous business services sector also experienced declines in 1997.

The largest subsector, auto rentals, repair and other repair shop services increased by 5% in 1997. This follows four consecutive years of double-digit growth. Auto rentals, most closely correlated to tourism increased 10% in 1997. Auto repair, which sometimes runs counter cyclical to new car sales, increased 2%. Sales in this sector should rebound to average growth rates next year.

Another sector which has experienced strong growth in the early 1990s are taxable leases and sales within the finance, insurance and real estate group. For the most part, most of the taxable sales here comprise automobile leasing (banking), rentals and leasing of large household durable items such as televisions and furniture (credit agencies), and leases of condominium (real estate). Taxable sales and leases in this sector have risen three-fold from $79 million in 1990 to $318 million in 1996. A good portion of this phenomenal increase is due to the share of vehicle sales which are leased versus purchased. Nationally, leasing has risen from 7.5% in 1990 to more than 32% of all vehicle sales in 1997. After a 3% growth pause in 1997, this sector should rebound 12% in 1998.

Outlook

The Utah Consumer. Almost 70% of taxable sales are paid initially by the Utah consumer. The economic health of the consumer drives most of the sales made in Utah each year. The best gauge to measure consumer spending in Utah is nonfarm wages and salaries. In 1997, wages are expected to climb 8.7%, 0.7% less than in 1996. This reduction was entirely due to the slip in nonfarm employment growth from 5.1% to 4.4% in 1997. A similar drop in job growth is forecasted in 1998 as it shrinks to 3.6%. In contrast, average wages are expected to grow a constant 4.1% per year from 1996 through 1998. While these small declines will take a toll on wages and salaries, a decline in inflation from 2.4% in 1997 to 2.2% in 1998 may turn into a real dollar gain for wages and salaries.

Another factor relevant to the Utah consumer in 1998 is consumer confidence. Record highs were achieved in 1997. Additional highs will probably be duplicated in 1998 due to lower interest rates, less inflation, continued low unemployment rates and concomitant increased demands for qualified employees. In addition, lower interest rates have spawned a resurgence in refinancing that will increase disposable income in the consumer's pocket.

Demographic trends will also play an important role in Utah consumer spending behavior over the near term. The baby boomlet, which includes those born from 1976-79, continues to impact taxable sales. Between 1990 and the year 2000 the 15 to 19 year old cohort will increase from 153,000 to 195,000, a gain of 27%. Even more spectacular is the gain in the 20 to 24 year old cohorts, which will increase from 138,000 in 1990 to 208,000 in 2000, an increase of 50%. Since most of the gain lies within these five-year cohorts, even greater gains can be found if one examines further. The "baby boomlet" or "echo baby boom" may not have an impact on overall spending, but will impact how that dollar gets spent. As soon as these young people get jobs they will start looking for automobiles, electronics and clothing. After breaking from their parents, they will start demanding apartments and condominiums. Five to seven years from now they will place demands on new single family home construction.

Investment in Plant and Equipment. The outlook for plant and equipment investment looks strong for 1998. The third quarter 1997 real gain in U.S. nonresidential fixed investment was more than 20%. Several factors support this view:

- A shortening of the depreciable lives of capital equipment (as computers become a larger share of investment) in the past five years forces companies to reinvest more frequently
- The influx of capital from stock market gains
- The increase in the ability of manufacturers to finance projects through commercial paper
- Strong profitability enables more investment
- The upgrading of communications equipment, from coaxial cables to satellite dishes
- Continued globalization which increases competitive pressures to reduce costs
- Relatively low wages in Utah stimulates investment here rather than on the West or East coast
- Lower interest rates in 1998 lowers the cost of capital

There are only two negative factors in the horizon. Corporate profits are being squeezed but will remain constant at relatively high levels. The expansion of the manufacturing equipment exemption to 100% on July 1, 1998 to exempt all normal operating replacements with at least a 3-year life will gradually be taken by more and more taxpayers. This will not hurt Utah business investment, but will cut into taxable sales.

Tourism. After several years of brisk growth, selected aspects of the tourism industry slowed down in 1997. National park visitations rose only 4%. Salt Lake International Airport passenger arrivals and departures fell from double-digit advances to only a 1% gain in 1997. Hotel\motel occupancy rate dropped from 73% to 74% levels in 1994 through 1996 to 71% in 1997. The effects of this softening left its mark on taxable sales. Restaurant sales increased 6% in 1997, compared to average increases of 9% from 1991 to 1996. Following two years of near 12% gains in hotel sales, 1997 experienced a 4% gain. Bucking the downturn, however, were amusement and recreation sales which increased 9%. The outlook for 1998 should be brighter: hotel sales should bounce back 7%, eating and drinking place sales may approach 10% growth.

Construction. The impacts of Utah's construction boom have been well documented in this report. Notwithstanding, the effects of primarily residential construction and secondarily of nonresidential construction are difficult to overstate. Purchases by contractors, whether from vendors in or out of the state are taxable. Secondary purchases by consumers once the house is completed add to the impact. The slowdown in the purchase of construction items can be directly observed in the taxable sales of the following economic sectors:

- Construction - up only 3% in 1997
- Manufacturing - off 7% in 1997
- Wholesale Durable Goods - up less than 4% in 1997, after doubling in five years
- Building and Garden Stores - down 2% in 1997, after more than doubling between 1991 and 1996
- Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores - up only 2% in 1997, after rising 137% between 1991 and 1996
- General Merchandise Stores - rising only 5% this year compared to 8% average annual gains in the past five years
- Business Services (equipment rentals) - down 3% after rising 55% between 1991 and 1996

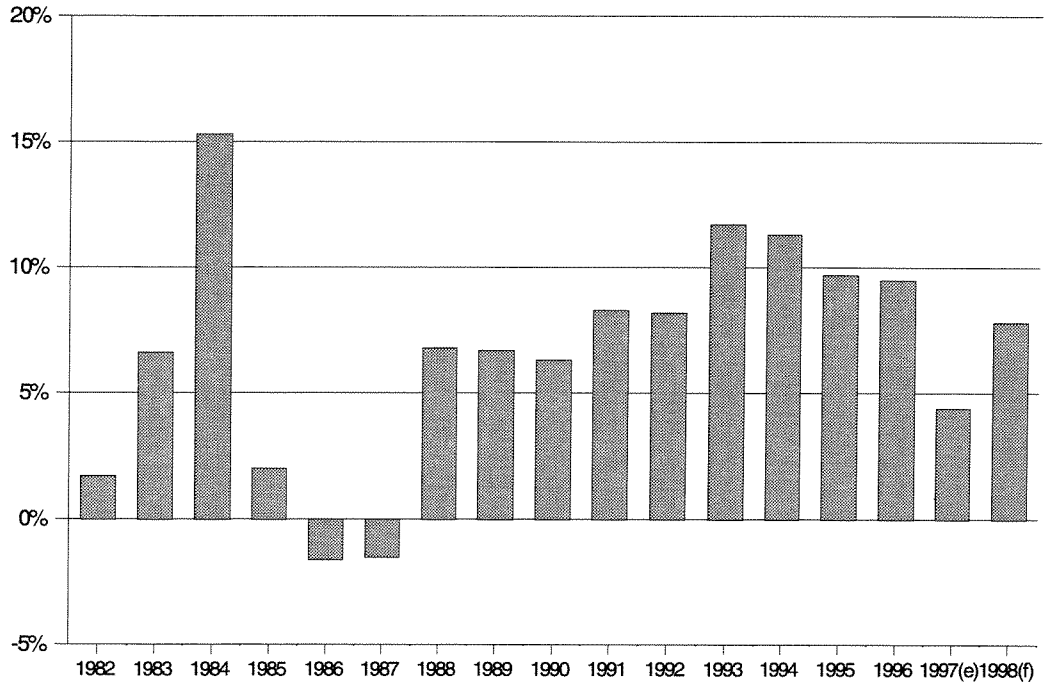
In the past few months residential construction permit valuations have bounced back a bit. But due to the unavailability of multi-family permits in 1998, overall valuations may fall again. Strong nonresidential construction building will boost overall construction activity, making the construction variable a slightly positive driver for taxable sales in 1998.

County Taxable Sales

Following several years of double-digit growth, taxable sales within Utah's 29 counties ebbed in 1997. Growth rates were cut in half for many counties, including Salt Lake County, whose growth rate will slow to just over five percent. Close to 5% growth rates are also expected in five out of the six next biggest counties, such as Cache, Davis, Summit, Washington and Weber. All of those, except Washington County (in Utah's southwest corner), are located along the Wasatch Front, or at least are close to the Front range. The only county which appears to have less sales in 1997 than in 1996 is Morgan County. Between 1992 and 1996, taxable sales in Morgan rose more than 12% per year due to its proximity to Davis and Weber counties in the north part of the Wasatch Front. In contrast to Morgan, Wasatch County taxable sales increased at least 12% in 1997. Wasatch County has become a Mecca of sorts for consumers of recreation and resort activities. Hotel and lodging sales were up five times their normal rate during the first half of the year. Construction purchases were up more than 40%.

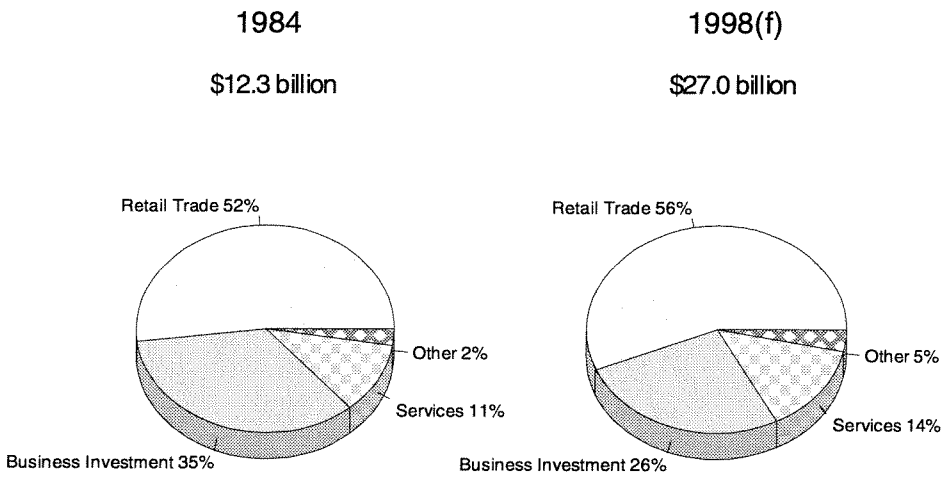
Carbon County also exceeded the 1997 lower average growth rate. Its taxable sales were up almost 12% through September, due in part to strong business investment in its coal and electric industries in addition to wholesale durable goods. Very strong growth also occurred in Duchesne County. Its taxable sales increased 32% in 1997 due to a near doubling of business investment purchases. Retail sales there are also in very high double-digit growth rates. ❄

Figure 24
Annual Percent Change in Gross Taxable Sales: 1982 to 1998



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Figure 25
Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base—Four Major Sectors: 1984 and 1998



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 44
Utah Gross Taxable Sales by Component: 1981 to 1998

Dollar Amounts (millions)

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1981	$4,901	$3,821	$919	$217	$9,857
1982	5,200	3,513	1,062	244	10,020
1983	5,638	3,648	1,138	262	10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	12,324
1985	6,708	4,122	1,440	304	12,574
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,081	6,231	3,205	1,092	23,609
1996(r)	14,406	6,878	3,595	968	25,846
1997(e)	15,153	7,216	3,700	908	26,977
1998(f)	$16,318	$7,764	$4,037	$954	$29,073

Percent Change

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1982	6.1	(8.1)	15.6	12.4	1.7
1983	8.4	3.8	7.2	7.4	6.6
1984	13.5	16.6	21.7	8.5	15.3
1985	4.8	(3.1)	4.0	7.0	2.0
1986	4.5	(10.5)	(1.8)	(12.7)	(1.6)
1987	(0.8)	(7.9)	12.3	(5.0)	(1.5)
1988	5.7	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.8
1989	9.6	(0.2)	7.6	18.8	6.7
1990	4.5	5.4	(1.1)	107.8	6.3
1991	6.1	12.4	11.6	3.2	8.3
1992	10.6	(0.3)	9.0	29.6	8.2
1993	11.5	14.1	12.4	0.5	11.7
1994	10.0	13.2	12.1	14.2	11.3
1995	8.1	11.1	14.4	7.2	9.7
1996(r)	10.1	10.4	12.2	(11.4)	9.5
1997(e)	5.2	4.9	2.9	(6.2)	4.4
1998(f)	7.7	7.6	9.1	5.1	7.8

(r)= revised
(e) = estimate
(f) = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 45
Gross Taxable Retail Sales by Sector: 1990 to 1998

Category	Dollar Amounts (millions)									Percent Change		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(e)	1998(f)	1996-97	1997-98	Average 1990-97
Retail Trade	$8,407	$8,918	$9,860	$10,994	$12,097	$13,081	$14,406	$15,153	$16,318	5.2	7.7	8.8
Retail Nondurables	5,757	6,144	6,657	7,140	7,656	8,297	9,047	9,708	10,543	7.3	8.6	7.7
General Merchandise	1,362	1,484	1,619	1,717	1,816	2,033	2,256	2,369	2,582	5.0	9.0	8.2
Apparel	415	452	506	581	591	614	665	712	776	7.0	9.0	8.0
Food Stores	2,161	2,226	2,374	2,496	2,677	2,784	3,050	3,416	3,706	12.0	8.5	6.8
Eating & Drinking	861	935	1,025	1,140	1,234	1,349	1,473	1,576	1,727	7.0	9.6	9.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	958	1,047	1,133	1,206	1,338	1,517	1,603	1,635	1,751	2.0	7.1	7.9
Retail Durables	2,650	2,774	3,203	3,854	4,441	4,784	5,359	5,445	5,775	1.6	6.1	10.8
Motor Vehicles	1,577	1,591	1,783	2,140	2,331	2,431	2,710	2,797	2,965	3.2	6.0	8.5
Building & Garden	575	630	764	941	1,160	1,241	1,338	1,310	1,351	(2.1)	3.1	12.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	498	553	656	773	950	1,112	1,311	1,336	1,460	1.9	9.3	15.1
Business Investment	3,874	4,355	4,342	4,956	5,609	6,231	6,878	7,216	7,764	4.9	7.6	9.3
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	10	10	13	23	19	13	17	25	19	47.1	(24.0)	14.0
Mining	150	186	153	142	149	176	174	261	209	50.0	(20.0)	8.2
Construction	203	207	228	247	290	343	371	382	588	3.0	53.9	9.5
Manufacturing	889	936	1,000	1,083	1,155	1,368	1,513	1,407	1,268	(7.0)	(9.9)	6.8
Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	1,351	1,644	1,407	1,552	1,657	1,776	1,934	2,172	2,361	12.3	8.7	7.0
Wholesale Trade	1,271	1,372	1,541	1,909	2,339	2,555	2,869	2,969	3,319	3.5	11.8	12.9
Services	1,829	2,040	2,223	2,499	2,802	3,205	3,595	3,700	4,037	2.9	9.1	10.6
Hotels & Lodging	307	351	373	400	423	473	528	549	588	4.0	7.1	8.7
Amusement & Recreation	194	228	256	303	378	451	495	540	594	9.0	10.0	15.7
Personal	91	99	110	130	146	167	178	180	198	1.2	10.0	10.2
Health	76	68	77	85	84	91	90	98	102	9.0	4.0	3.7
Education, Legal & Social	111	126	137	144	160	175	194	183	198	(5.5)	8.0	7.4
Auto Rental & Repairs	525	572	601	677	763	901	1,012	1,065	1,172	5.2	10.1	10.6
Business	446	502	564	625	645	711	780	757	817	(3.0)	8.0	7.8
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	79	94	105	135	203	236	318	329	368	3.4	12.0	22.6
All Other	664	685	888	892	1,019	1,092	968	908	954	(6.2)	5.1	4.6
Grand Total Taxable Sales	$14,774	$15,998	$17,313	$19,341	$21,527	$23,609	$25,846	$26,977	$29,073	4.4	7.8	9.0

(e) = estimate
(f) = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit.

Table 46
Gross Taxable by County: 1992 to 1998

County	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(e)	1998(f)
Beaver	$30,013,775	$30,298,695	$34,626,306	$36,412,579	$41,936,668	$45,270,519	$47,866,150
Box Elder	243,149,974	248,357,092	270,086,492	255,311,338	313,399,510	327,626,244	341,994,583
Cache	487,903,977	539,899,911	592,265,682	643,424,439	700,827,166	737,202,432	787,669,894
Carbon	209,847,771	215,595,511	243,379,366	246,727,509	270,180,228	292,245,910	302,358,831
Daggett	6,482,115	7,613,965	16,367,912	8,026,924	9,433,030	11,038,722	11,546,639
Davis	1,276,871,404	1,471,114,865	1,628,953,240	1,792,686,798	1,948,114,497	2,053,828,968	2,133,471,929
Duchesne	89,691,426	89,830,818	91,128,287	92,152,625	103,539,767	122,800,480	118,822,319
Emery	56,229,040	52,994,187	68,117,764	59,567,320	63,933,988	84,493,071	78,498,360
Garfield	40,308,276	45,108,556	46,588,854	53,989,631	59,463,916	64,197,331	69,544,381
Grand	95,361,611	104,986,304	98,898,658	123,463,929	125,597,997	129,765,841	135,124,662
Iron	212,829,215	241,813,092	269,104,272	296,098,117	328,599,441	342,239,312	374,331,685
Juab	36,717,125	38,724,493	41,049,378	44,498,957	52,093,322	56,167,171	61,907,804
Kane	58,111,416	61,479,124	68,713,093	79,603,840	85,348,929	90,192,516	95,385,419
Millard	72,379,351	73,032,681	80,606,243	84,805,492	86,426,974	95,844,328	96,493,414
Morgan	23,626,869	25,957,057	28,204,835	32,975,103	36,673,879	35,208,746	39,797,576
Piute	2,868,595	3,086,021	4,153,237	5,737,337	5,549,494	5,634,203	6,382,948
Rich	8,544,492	10,923,445	11,515,077	10,252,664	10,848,221	11,900,259	12,529,576
Salt Lake	8,460,915,867	9,516,302,745	10,526,443,225	11,456,330,532	12,495,049,840	13,168,121,343	14,086,704,957
San Juan	51,385,811	64,729,156	65,840,801	73,747,605	83,951,301	85,118,778	93,130,674
Sanpete	66,950,060	75,576,973	84,773,473	93,422,662	101,273,513	108,238,307	116,819,277
Sevier	122,656,942	140,438,641	155,308,506	167,792,163	171,174,291	174,591,251	183,213,410
Summit	327,820,116	376,790,969	424,263,835	481,055,880	532,065,605	560,088,196	609,300,834
Tooele	164,825,252	162,867,836	189,412,717	204,822,816	229,458,354	243,297,790	256,190,889
Uintah	228,469,094	217,434,884	225,274,014	238,265,849	249,885,277	272,185,720	272,787,674
Utah	1,934,824,901	2,258,349,412	2,485,729,203	2,729,006,721	3,018,664,563	3,225,704,394	3,461,835,098
Wasatch	62,516,307	70,176,331	77,853,975	91,141,976	104,349,093	116,848,328	127,946,440
Washington	528,828,340	650,021,451	790,641,230	876,072,647	954,639,002	998,353,150	1,107,440,321
Wayne	10,684,739	13,069,519	14,979,670	17,293,540	17,770,582	18,985,766	20,488,932
Weber	1,427,573,350	1,556,831,699	1,716,143,480	1,871,898,257	2,039,495,130	2,136,350,408	2,261,892,210
Subtotal	$16,338,387,211	$18,363,405,433	$20,350,422,825	$22,166,585,250	$24,239,743,578	$25,613,539,485	$27,311,476,887
Out-of-State Use Tax	974,222,785	977,667,517	1,176,245,745	1,442,191,794	1,604,193,876	1,363,564,900	1,761,793,392
Grand Total	$17,312,609,996	$19,341,072,950	$21,526,668,570	$23,608,777,044	$25,843,937,454	$26,977,104,385	$29,073,270,279

(e)= estimate
(f)= forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Tax Collections

Overview

Tax collections experienced a net reduction of $180.6 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred over the past four years. The cumulative reduction in tax collections from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1999 is $768.7 million. The 1994 general legislative session enacted a net reduction of $18.8 million in taxes. Additional cuts during the 1995 general legislative session reduced taxes another $141.9 million. Taxes were reduced another $109.6 million during the 1996 general and special legislative sessions. Taxes, fines, and fees, were raised a net $89.7 million during the 1997 legislative session primarily to fund reconstruction of Interstate 15 and other roadways.

The federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 will provide tax cuts averaging about $958 over the next five years for each Utah tax filer. This tax relief will come primarily in the form of education and child credits. State of Utah income tax collections will also increase due to the provisions of this Act. State income tax collections will increase due to one-time increased asset selling due to a lower capital gains tax rate ($25 million); and because Utahns will pay lower federal income taxes (they will deduct fewer federal taxes paid against state income taxes owed ($15 million).

Summary of Recent Events

1994 Legislative Session Tax Changes. Tax reductions of $18.8 million (in 1994 dollars) were enacted in the 1994 legislative session, as shown on Table 47. The sales tax rate was reduced by 1/8th cent ($23.6 million in 1994 dollars), and the property tax residential exemption was raised from 29.5% to 32% while the minimum school program property tax rate was lowered from .004275 to .00422 ($8.5 million). Several sales tax exemptions were eliminated (which partially offset the tax cuts).

1995 Legislative Session Tax Changes. Another round of tax cuts during the 1995 general legislative session reduced taxes $141.9 million (in 1995 dollars). The largest tax reduction was a $150.1 million property tax cut. Property taxes were reduced $141.4 million by raising the residential exemption from 32% to 45% and by lowering the minimum school program rate from .00422 to .00264. Property taxes were lowered another $8.7 million due to newly imposed certified levy limits on state mandated property taxes. Gross receipts taxes increased $9.4 million to offset the property tax decrease accruing to electric utilities. Other tax changes are outlined on Table 47.

1996 General and Special Legislative Session Tax Changes. The basic state minimum school program property tax rate was reduced for the third time (in as many years) from .00264 to .002138 to accommodate another property tax cut ($30 million in 1996 dollars). Individual income taxes were decreased ($45 million); and the 1995 general session gross receipts tax increase on electric utilities was partially reversed through a gross receipts tax reduction ($4.8 million).

The November 1996 special legislative session modified a manufacturing sales tax exemption bill for "normal operating replacements" that was passed out of the 1995 general session. This exemption will be phased in over three years. The sales tax exemption for normal operating replacements is phased in as follows (1) beginning July 1, 1996, 30% of the exemption is allowed; (2) beginning July 1, 1997, 60% of the exemption is allowed; and (3) beginning July 1, 1998 (fiscal year 1999), 100% of the exemption is allowed. The revenue loss from this exemption is estimated at $28.6 million for fiscal year 1999 (when it will be fully implemented).

The 1996 general session also reduced general fund sales tax collections by $36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in fiscal year 1998 (in 1998 dollars). This was done in order to earmark (redistribute) these taxes for water and local transportation projects. The earmarking was not a tax reduction since the 1/8th cent will be collected and deposited into a restricted account.

1997 Legislative Session Tax Changes. Taxes, fines, and fees, were raised a net $89.7 million during the 1997 legislative session primarily to fund reconstruction of Interstate 15 and other roadways. The diesel and gasoline tax was increased 5 cents a gallon and the ½ cent per gallon earmarked for underground storage tanks was redirected to fund highways ($63.3 million in 1997 dollars); vehicle registration fees were increased ($16.5 million); a 2.5% tax on rental cars was implemented to pay for transportation corridors ($4.3 million); the diesel fuels tax collection point was changed from dealers to refineries ($10 million); and, cigarette taxes were increased 25 cents per pack ($21.8 million); Finally, sales taxes were reduced by 1/8th cent which partially offsets the tax and fee increases ($34.3 million in 1997 dollars). The details of these tax changes and the bills which enacted them are listed below.

Bills from the 1997 Legislative Session. Tax bills coming out of the 1997 legislative session included:

House Bills:

H.B. 27 Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation - Tanner, J. -- Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack and specifies the programs on which the increased revenue can be spent. Estimated gain of revenue is $21,800,000.

H.B. 84 Sales Tax Exemption for Employee Transportation - Swallow, J. -- Exempts from the sales tax certain employee transportation. Estimated loss of revenue is $9,500.

H.B. 98 Local Taxing Authority - Valentine, J. -- Limits cities authority to impose business license fees as broad taxes, clarifies the authority of municipalities to tax telephone service, authorizes municipalities to impose transient room taxes, authorizes municipalities to impose additional resort community sales taxes, and allows for a 1/4th cent sales tax increase if not in a transit district. Estimated gain of revenue could be as much as $40,300,000.

H.B. 111 Transportation Corridor Funding - Dillree, M. -- Implements a 2.5% tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors. Monies are deposited into the restricted Transportation Corridor Preservation Revolving Loan Fund. Estimated gain of revenue is $4,300,000.

H.B. 124 Licensing of Day Care Facilities - Jones, D. — Extends child care licensing requirements. Estimated revenue gain from new licensees is $15,000.

H.B. 154 Property Tax Circuit Breaker - Short, R. -- Modifies the calculation of property tax credits allowable for homeowners and renters, and changes the maximum amount allowable as a renter's credit. Estimated loss of revenue is $215,000.

H.B. 197 Use of Income Tax Revenues - Garn, K. -- Provides that income tax revenues shall be deposited in the Uniform School Fund except for those appropriated to higher education. No fiscal impact.

H.B. 225 Assessment on Workers' Compensation - Adair, G. -- Permits the Department of Workforce Services to impose an assessment related to the restricted Employers' Reinsurance Fund. Estimated gain of revenue is $6,100,000.

H.B. 247 B And C Roads Formula - Stephens, M. -- Modifies the formula for appropriating Class B and Class C road funds. No fiscal impact.

H.B. 359 Endangered Species Mitigation Fund - Hatch, T. -- Creates an Endangered Species Mitigation Fund and imposes a royalty tax on brine shrimp harvesting. Estimated gain of revenue is $400,000.

H.B. 413 Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding - Fox, C. -- Diverts the state's 1/64th cent sales tax currently earmarked for Olympics facilities to state roads after the tax has raised $59 million for the facilities. Monies are deposited into the restricted Centennial Highway Trust Fund and as such are not shared with local governments. However, counties, cities, and towns are allowed to retain their local 1/64th cent sales tax after Olympics funding has ceased. Estimated gain of revenue to the state is $4,200,000.

H.B. 414 Registration Fee on Vehicles - Valentine, J. -- Increases the vehicle registration fee by $10 and trucking fees by about 10%. Monies are deposited into the restricted Centennial Highway Trust Fund and as such are not shared with local governments. Estimated gain of revenue is $16,500,000.

Senate Bills:

S.B. 26 Sales Tax Option for Counties - Mansell, L. -- Authorizes a county-option sales tax of 1/4th cent which must be offset by property tax reductions, requires the counties to hold public hearings on such a tax, and provides procedures for distributing revenue generated by the tax. Shifts up to $56,368,000 from property taxes to sales taxes.

S.B. 29 Sales Tax Exemption for Scrap Recyclers - Buhler, D. -- Provides for a sales tax exemption for manufacturing equipment purchased by scrap recyclers. Estimated loss of revenue is $79,900.

S.B. 36 Income Tax Energy Savings Tax Credit Extension - Evans, R. -- Reauthorizes the income tax credit for energy saving systems and modifies the maximum amounts allowable as credits for residential and commercial energy systems. Estimated loss of revenue is $27,000.

S.B. 41 Coal Tax Credit - Dmitrich, M. -- Authorizes a tax credit for exported Utah steam coal for an additional five years. Estimated loss of revenue is $250,000.

S.B. 50 Sales Tax Refund On Donated Food - Stephenson, H. -- Provides a sales tax refund for pounds of food donated to qualified emergency food agencies. Estimated loss of revenue is $86,500.

S.B. 139 Clean Burning Stove Tax Credit Amendments - McAllister, L. -- Extends the number of years for which a tax credit is allowed regarding purchase of wood or pellet-burning stoves. Estimated loss of revenue is $35,000.

S.B. 161 Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements - Peterson, C. -- Amends certain uses of the information in the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database. Monies are deposited into a restricted fund and as such are not shared with local governments. Estimated gain of revenue is $870,000.

S.B. 243 Bonds for Highway Funding - Hillyard, L. -- Authorizes bonds for Utah's $2.6 billion highway funding project; exempts bonding for these highways from the state's spending limitation statute; imposes a backup property tax for the repayment of bonds if funds from other sources are insufficient to cover obligations; mandates that all interest income from bond sinking fund investments be used for the payment of debt service on the bonds. Bonding can be up to $600,000,000, but can not exceed $350,000,000 in FY 1998 and FY 1999.

S.B. 251 Uniform Fees on Tangible Personal Property - Peterson, C. -- Decreases the property tax on motor vehicles from 1.7% to 1.5% or by about 12%. Passage of this bill will decrease the property taxes paid by vehicle owners by approximately $16,300,000. The net effect will be revenue neutral, however, because there will be a corresponding increase in the other property tax rates.

S.B. 252 Collection of Fuel Tax - Stephenson, H. -- Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries and terminals. Requires exempt users to apply for a refund as is done with gasoline. Monies are deposited into the Transportation Fund and as such are shared with local governments. Estimated gain of revenue is $10,000,000.

S.B. 253 Sales Tax Reduction, Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum - McAllister, L. -- Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Monies are deposited into the Transportation Fund and as such are shared with local governments. Enactment of this bill will generate $63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the 5 cents increase in the gas tax and the additional ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of $34,300,000 due to the sales tax reduction. Estimated net gain of revenue is $28,950,000.

Outlook

Employment growth, residential construction, in-migration, and overall economic activity should moderate in fiscal year 1998. The outlook for fiscal year 1998 revenue collections should also moderate to around 6.3%. This growth rate is lower than the average annual rate of 8.0% for fiscal years 1980 through 1998. This lower growth rate occurs despite increases in cigarette and motor fuels taxes. The reason for the decline in the growth rate for fiscal year 1998 revenue receipts is due to unrestricted general fund sales tax losses of $78 million.

General fund (unrestricted) sales tax collections were reduced by $36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in fiscal year 1998 in order to earmark (redistribute) these taxes for water and local transportation projects. Although this earmarking was not a tax reduction (since the 1/8th cent will be collected and deposited into a restricted account) it did reduce free (unrestricted) revenues deposited into the general fund. General fund free revenues were further reduced by $33 million due to a 1/8th cent cut in the sales tax rate. (The tax cut in fiscal year 1988 was not the full $36 million due to a one month delay in collections). Finally, unrestricted sales tax revenues decreased another $8.7 million due to an increase in the manufacturing exemption from 30% to 60%.

Significant Issues

Budgetary Reserve Account and Permanent School Trust Fund. The State maintains a Budgetary Reserve Account (the "Rainy Day Fund") which can only be used to cover operating deficits or retroactive tax refunds. Established by the legislature in fiscal year 1987, this fund can retain a maximum of 8% of the general fund appropriation for the year. The "Rainy Day" balance at the end of fiscal year 1997 was $79.4 million. The fund's current maximum allowable level is $116.1 million.

The permanent School Trust Fund was established via a constitutional amendment in fiscal year 1988. Prior to fiscal year 1988 school trust land monies were deposited into the uniform school fund as a funding source for public education budgets. Only real (inflation-adjusted) interest earnings from the permanent fund are currently deposited into the uniform school fund. The permanent fund balance at the end of fiscal year 1997 was $130.2 million. This fund does not have a maximum allowable limit.

Twenty-five percent of the Budgetary Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund) is earmarked to cover public education operating deficits. Voter approval of Proposition No. 6 in November 1996 amended the state constitution to allow for income tax monies to be used to fund higher education.

State Appropriations and Tax Limitation. Appropriations from tax collections are limited by the "State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act". This law limits state appropriations from the general fund, uniform school fund and transportation fund based upon a formula that reflects the average of changes in personal income and the combined changes in population and inflation. Capital developments, debt service payments, mineral lease revenues, and all restricted revenues such as dedicated credits and federal funds are exempt from this limitation.

Significant amendments to the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act occurred in the 1996 and 1997 general legislative sessions. First, H.B. 458 exempted $110 million for the Centennial Highway Trust Fund from the appropriations limit; second, H.B. 401 exempted monies appropriated to fund the costs of construction of capital developments as defined by 63A-5-103(4) from the limit; third, transfers or appropriations made to the Budgetary Reserve Account were exempted; and fourth, contingent appropriations were specifically included under the limit.

The appropriations limitations law restricts the amount of outstanding general obligation debt to 20% of the maximum allowable appropriations limit. S. B. 243 exempted bonding for highway projects from the state's appropriations limitation statute in the 1997 legislative session. Bonding for these projects remains subject to the state's Constitutional debt limit. The statutory appropriations limit in effect for fiscal year 1997 was $3.1 billion. The Governor's budget recommendations, and the final appropriations enacted by the legislature, have been in strict compliance with this law since its inception in fiscal year 1989.

Tax Collection Tables. Historic tax collections are presented in tables to this chapter in current (not adjusted for inflation) dollars and in constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars. Collections are also adjusted for tax rate and base changes, windfalls and payment accelerations, transfers between revenue categories, and the occurrence of large construction projects in order to ascertain the true underlying trends in revenue collections when compared to general economic activity.

Tables in this chapter also show the distribution of unrestricted revenue funds as a percent of total revenues and total personal income. Table 48 shows that unrestricted general fund and mineral lease monies have generally declined as a percent of total revenues and of personal income, while the uniform school fund percentages have increased. The transportation fund has remained fairly constant due to periodic fuels tax increases such as the 5 cent increase that occurred in fiscal year 1998. These revenue trends largely also reflect stronger historic growth in sales tax-exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries; tax credits and exemptions, income tax bracket creep; increased fuel efficiency of vehicles; and, the transfer of unrestricted general fund and transportation fund monies to restricted accounts. Fiscal year 1998 was the first year in which the Uniform School Fund became larger than the General Fund.

Federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. The recently enacted federal tax reform act of 1997 will impact Utahns in many ways. The key provisions of the act are as follows:

Child Tax Credit. Beginning in calendar year 1998, a $400 tax credit for each child under age 17 will be available. For some low income families the credit will be partially refundable against payroll taxes (even if they don't owe any income taxes). The credit will phase out at income levels above $110,000 ($75,000 for singles). The benefit is reduced $50 per child for each $1,000 above the income ceilings. For 1999 and thereafter, the credit will be $500 per child.

Education Tax Breaks. A nonrefundable "Hope" tax credit will be available beginning January 1, 1998 for 100% of the first $1,000, and 50% of the second $1,000, of first and second year post-secondary education tuition expenses (up to a maximum of $1,500 a year). Beginning July 1, 1998, for the third and fourth years of post-secondary schooling, a nonrefundable credit of 20% of up to $5,000 of tuition and related expenses is allowed (up to a maximum of $1,000 a year). Credits are phased out for joint returns with AGI greater than $80,000 per year ($50,000 for single returns).

Beginning in 1998, $1,000 per year of student loan interest is deductible. The student loan interest ceiling increases by $500 per year to $2,500 in 2001. As of January 1, 1998, nontax-deductible contributions of up to $500 per child can be made to Education IRAs, with a phase out of benefits beginning at $95,000 for singles and $150,000 for joint filers. The earnings grow tax free. In addition, penalty-free withdrawals for education expenses are permitted from regular (nonRoth) IRAs.

Home Sales Exclusion. Gains of up to $500,000 on a joint return ($250,000 for single filers) from the sale of a principal residence after May 6, 1997 are excluded from income. The home must have been occupied at least two of the five years prior to the sale. The exclusion can be taken every two years. A home of lesser value can be purchased after the sale without penalty, and the seller does not have to be 55 years of age as required under the old law.

Individual Retirement Accounts. The income ceilings for deductible IRAs for taxpayers who are participants in an employer retirement plan ($50,000 for joint filers and $30,000 for singles in 1998) will gradually increase (to $80,000 for joint filers and $50,000 for singles) by 2007. Nonworking spouses will be able to make full $2,000 annual contributions even if the working spouse is covered by an employer retirement plan (subject to an income ceiling phase-out beginning at $150,000).

Beginning in 1998, new Roth IRAs will be available. Contributions are nondeductible, but withdrawals are tax-free if the account has been established for at least five years and the account holder is at least age 59-1/2. The availability of these accounts will begin to phase-out at income levels of $95,000 for singles and $150,000 for joint filers. The maximum contribution is $2,000 per year per person, which will be indexed to inflation beginning in 1998 (in $50 increments). Penalty-free withdrawals are permitted for first-time home purchase expenses.

Capital Gains Rate Reductions. For sales after May 6, 1997, the top rate on net capital gains drops from 28% to 20%. For sales after July 28, 1997, assets will have to be held for more than 18 months to qualify for the 20% rate. An even lower 18% maximum rate will apply for assets purchased after the year 2000 that are held for at least five years. The 28% maximum rate will remain in effect for assets held for more than 12 months, but for not more than 18 months when they are sold. For taxpayers in the 15% bracket, the top capital gains rate drops to 10%, and to 8% after 2000 for assets held for 5 years. This 8% rate does not require that assets be purchased after 2000.

Estate Tax Relief. The unified tax credit, which now shelters $600,000 of assets from the transfer tax, will be increased gradually until it shelters $1 million of assets by 2006. Relief for owners of family farms and small businesses is more generous. Effective in 1998, they get a $675,000 estate tax exclusion that applies in addition to the $625,000 sheltered by the unified credit, resulting in a total of $1.3 million of sheltered assets.

Excise Taxes. Tobacco taxes are to be increased 10 cents a

pack beginning in 2000, and an additional 5 cents in 2002, bringing the federal tax on cigarettes to 39 cents a pack. Uninsured children's health programs were earmarked $24 billion of the increased tobacco taxes. The airline ticket tax will be reduced from 10% to 7.5% over three years, but each segment of a flight will be subject to a new $1 fee beginning in October 1997, increasing to $2.25 in October 1999, and increasing 25 cents per year through 2002. There also will be a $12 arrival and departure fee for international flights.

Small Business Tax Breaks. Beginning in tax years after 1998, a home office used exclusively on a regular basis as a place of business qualifies for the home office deduction (provided that there is no other fixed location where these activities can be conducted). The health insurance premiums deduction for self-employed taxpayers (currently at 40%) increases to 45% of premiums in 1998, and gradually climbs to 100% by 2007. Small businesses with gross receipts averaging less than $5 million for the three years prior to 1998 will be exempt from the corporate alternative minimum tax. The current 50% deduction for meals consumed away from home while on business is increased gradually to 80% by 2008.

Benefits to Middle- and Upper-Income Earners

Middle Income Earners in the Near-Term. A recent study by the national Tax Foundation found that in the next five years the vast majority of tax filers will see their taxes lowered. Those earning between $35,000 and $100,000 will see the greatest near-term tax relief. The reason being that tax incentives for rearing children and for putting them through college are phased out at upper income levels. Roughly 80% of the average filer's tax cut in the near-term will come from the per child tax credit and the educational tax incentives.

Due to the income-based ceilings on the largest provisions in the tax bill, less affluent states with greater populations of children will see a proportionately greater portion of federal tax relief. While large states can claim the largest total tax relief, they will not see the most tax relief per filer. Over the next five years, Utah is projected to average $958 (total for 5 years) in tax cuts per filer (the highest in the nation), while Idaho filers will average $899 in relief (second highest in the nation). The national average is $764 per filer over the 5 year period.

Upper Income Earners in the Long-Term. The Tax Foundation's long-term (10-year) projection for the impact of the tax law shows that those earning between $35,000 and $100,000 could see decreases of more than $3,000, while filers with incomes of $200,000 or more could see hefty tax cuts of $15,000 or more. This is because some tax cuts such as the estate and capital gains tax reforms are phased in over a period of years. A recent study by the Treasury department states that 50% of the tax cuts will flow to the top 20% of income earners over the long-term when all tax cuts are fully implemented. It should be noted that top 1% of income earners paid 30.2% of federal income taxes in 1995 (the latest data available), according to the Tax Foundation. And, the top 25% of income earners paid 80.3% of federal income taxes in 1995. ❄

Figure 26
Funds as a Percent of Total Revenue

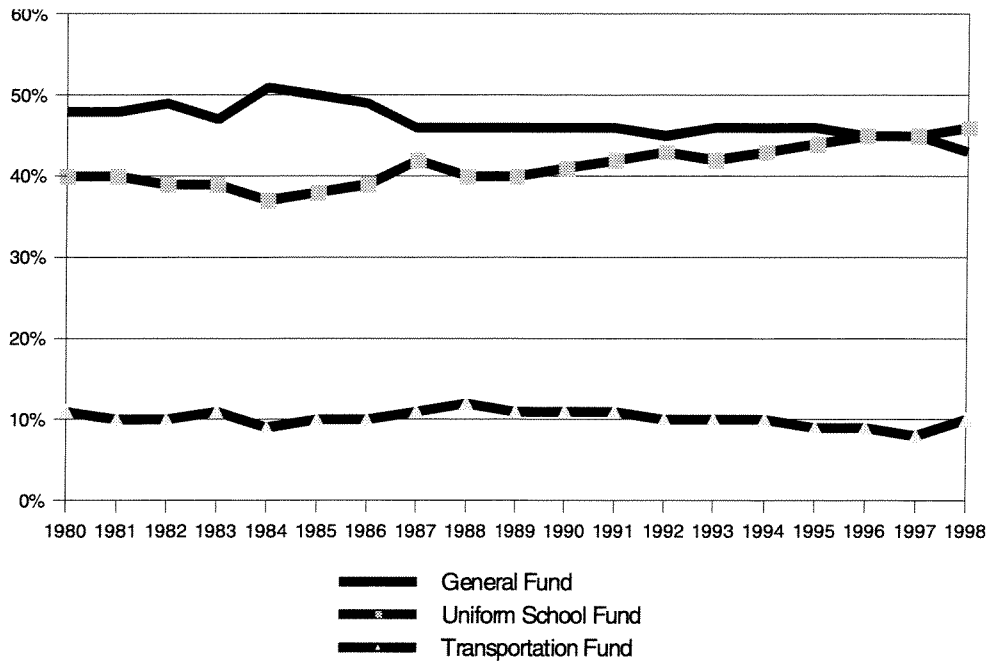


Table 47
Total Budget Tax Increases and Decreases from 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Legislative Sessions*

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax and Fee Changes	Cumulative Through FY1999
FY 1995			
H.B. 145 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption - Replacement Parts for Steel Mills	($516,700)	
H.B. 162 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax - Repeal of Flood Tax Authorization	(23,600,000)	
H.B. 205 (1994 Session)	Tax Credit for Low-Income Housing	(226,600)	
H.B. 279 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax - Container Exemption	380,000	
H.B. 302 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax - Vending Machines	310,400	
H.B. 346 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption - Pollution Control Facilities	1,400,000	
S.B. 090 (1994 Session)	Property Tax Rate & Residence Exemption Changes	(8,500,000)	
S.B. 093 (1994 Session)	Corporate Tax Revisions	50,000	
S.B. 191 (1994 Session)	Treatment of Admission and User Fees	3,290,000	
S.B. 205 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions - Transportation Services	600,000	
S.B. 211 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions - Coin Operated Devices	1,103,100	
S.B. 238 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions - Building Materials	6,920,000	
	Subtotal FY 1995	**($18,789,800)**	**($93,949,000)**
FY 1996			
H.B. 020 (1995 Session)	Tax Incentives to Employ Persons with Disabilities	($64,400)	
H.B. 056 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax - Home Medical Equipment	(288,000)	
H.B. 120 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax - Authorized Carrier Exemption	(150,000)	
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax on Construction Projects	(2,000,000)	
S.B. 043 (1995 Session)	Agricultural Sales Tax Exemptions	275,000	
S.B. 254 (1995 Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes	9,400,000	
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Property Taxes (1)	(141,440,833)	
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Income Taxes (1)	4,500,000	
S.B. 273 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption on School Fund Raisers	(50,000)	
S.B. 289 (1995 Session)	Sales Tax - Mobile Homes	(1,400,000)	
	Subtotal FY 1996	**($131,218,233)**	**($524,872,932)**
FY 1997			
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Property Taxes (Restricted to New Growth, 1995 Session) (1)	(8,703,800)	
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Additional Sales Tax on Construction Projects (1995 Session)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 58 (1996 Regular Session)	Driving Under the Influence – Repeat Offenders (2)	$258,000	
H.B. 145 (1996 Regular Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemption on Coin-Operated Laundromats	(263,000)	
H.B. 291 (1996 Regular Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemption on Coin-Operated Car Washes	(345,000)	
H.B. 309 (1996 Regular Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemption on Coin-Operated Amusement Devices	(462,700)	
H.B. 349 (1996 Regular Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes - Modifications (3)	(4,750,000)	
H.B. 404 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Health Care Insurance Deduction (4)	(4,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Minimum School Program Act (Property Taxes)	(30,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Taxes (1)	1,500,000	
H.B. 1003 (1996 April Session)	College Savings Incentive Program (Tax Deduction, 1996 April Session)	(120,000)	
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (5)	($8,700,000)	
S.B. 50 (1996 Regular Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemption on Taxicabs	(117,600)	
S.B. 102 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Adoption Expenses Deduction	(140,000)	
S.B. 195 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Credit for Disabled Education Costs	(750,000)	
S.B. 237 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax Rate Reductions (6)	(41,000,000)	
S.B. 275 (1996 Regular Session)	Sales Tax - Ski Exemption (7)	(338,000)	
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8)	$462,000	
	Subtotal FY 1997	**($99,470,100)**	**($298,410,300)**
FY 1998			
S.B. 218 (1996 Regular Session)	Reauthorization and Enhancement of Clean-Fuel Incentives (Tax Credits)	($10,000)	
S.B. 239 (1996 Regular Session)	Tax Credits for Rural Economic Resettlement Zones (Tax Credits)	(275,000)	
H.B. 249 (1996 Regular Session)	Recycling Market Development Zones (Tax Credits)	(20,000)	
H.B. 1003 (1996 April Session)	Additional College Savings Incentive Program (Tax Deduction, 1996 April Session)	(120,000)	
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (5)	(8,700,000)	
S.B. 29 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption for Scrap Recyclers	(76,900)	
S.B. 50 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Refund On Donated Food	(86,500)	
S.B. 161 (1997 Session)	Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements	$870,000	
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Collection of Fuel Tax (9)	10,000,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (10)	63,250,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Reduction (10)	(34,300,000)	
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8)	21,800,000	
H.B. 84 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption for Employee Transportation	(9,500)	
H.B. 111 (1997 Session)	Transportation Corridor Funding (11)	4,300,000	
H.B. 124 (1997 Session)	Licensing of Day Care Facilities	15,000	
H.B. 225 (1997 Session)	Assessment on Workers' Compensation (12)	6,100,000	
H.B. 359 (1997 Session)	Endangered Species Mitigation Fund (13)	400,000	
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Registration Fee on Vehicles (14)	16,500,000	
	Subtotals FY 1998	**$79,637,100**	**$159,274,200**
FY 1999			
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (5)	($11,200,000)	
S.B. 29 (1997 Session)	Additional Sales Tax Exemption for Scrap Recyclers	(51,300)	
S.B. 50 (1997 Session)	Additional Sales Tax Refund On Donated Food	(91,500)	
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Additional Collection of Fuel Tax	300,000	
H.B. 154 (1997 Session)	Property Tax Circuit Breaker	(215,000)	
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Additional Registration Fee on Vehicles	495,000	
	Subtotals FY 1999	**($10,762,800)**	**($10,762,800)**
	Totals FY 1995 to 1999 (A)(B)	**($180,603,833)**	**($768,720,832)**

Table 47 (Continued)
Total Budget Tax Increases and Decreases from 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 Legislative Sessions*

Footnotes:

(A) This table shows the fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases only. Changes in local taxes are not included. Extensions of existing exemptions are also not included. S.B. 36 (1997 Session) extends the tax credit for energy savings systems (at a cost of $27,000), S.B. 41 (1997 Session) extends the coal tax credit exemption (at a cost of $250,000); and, S.B. 139 (1997 Session) extends the tax credit for wood or pellet burning stoves (at a cost of $35,000). The April 1996 Special Session of the Legislature passed SB1004 (Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Steel Mill Contracts and Orders) to partially extend the sales tax exemption for steel mills. The original exemption (H.B. 145, 1994 Session) expires in FY1997.
(B) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by $36 million beginning in FY1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill. H.B. 413 (Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding, 1997 Session) diverts $4,200,000 in FY 2001 in sales tax revenues currently earmarked for the Olympics to roads. Finally, H.B. 94 (1997 Session) shifts $210,000 from unrestricted criminal surcharge funds to a restricted Guardian Ad Litem account.
(1) In 1995 the Legislature and Tax Commission increased the residential exemption from 32% to 45%, decreased the basic school rate from .00422 to .00264, and reduced the state assessing and collecting rate from .0003 to .000281. The 1995 Legislature also restricted the growth in taxable valuations to new growth only, effective in fiscal year 1997. In 1996 the Legislature further ordered the Tax Commission to reduce the basic school rate to a level sufficient to generate a $30 million tax cut. Income tax collections will increase due to lower property tax deductions on income tax forms.
(2) Increased fines and surcharges.
(3) Effective January 1, 1996, reduced gross receipts tax rates 53 percent to benefit electric utilities.
(4) Effective January 1, 1996, allows 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, to be deducted against state taxes owed.
(5) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption which raised the fiscal note for FY99 to $71.3 million. In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.
(6) Reduced effective income tax rates as of January 1, 1996. Reduced top rate from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over $7,500. The minimum income tax rate will be reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%.
(7) This is a consensus estimate. The Fiscal Analyst's estimate is $65,000.
(8) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY1997 fiscal impact is from stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.
(9) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.
(10) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate $63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of $34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is $28,950,000.
(11) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.
(12) Permits the Department of Workforce Services to impose an assessment related to the Employers' Reinsurance Fund.
(13) Creates an Endangered Species Mitigation Fund and imposes a royalty tax on brine shrimp harvesting.
(14) Increases the vehicle registration fee by $10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent. This restricted money goes into the Centennial Highway Trust Fund.

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Utah State Tax Commission, Legislative Research Office, and Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office.

Table 48
Distribution of Unrestricted Revenue Funds as a Percent of Total Revenues and Personal Income: FY1980 to FY1998

Fiscal Year	Total Unrestricted Revenues (thousands)	Fiscal Year Personal Income (millions)	Percent of Personal Income	General Fund (thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income	Uniform School Fund (thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income	Transportation Fund (thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income	Mineral Lease Payments (thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income
1980	841,314	11,183.3	7.5%	403,410	47.9%	3.6%	333,178	39.6%	3.0%	89,794	10.7%	0.8%	14,933	1.8%	0.1%
1981	901,574	12,543.8	7.2%	437,153	48.5%	3.5%	359,518	39.9%	2.9%	86,750	9.6%	0.7%	18,153	2.0%	0.1%
1982	1,020,703	13,897.8	7.3%	499,345	48.9%	3.6%	392,978	38.5%	2.8%	101,490	9.9%	0.7%	26,891	2.6%	0.2%
1983	1,045,236	14,703.0	7.1%	486,988	46.6%	3.3%	409,909	39.2%	2.8%	112,177	10.7%	0.8%	36,162	3.5%	0.2%
1984	1,280,116	16,152.8	7.9%	657,399	51.4%	4.1%	468,741	36.6%	2.9%	116,508	9.1%	0.7%	37,468	2.9%	0.2%
1985	1,409,794	17,606.8	8.0%	705,088	50.0%	4.0%	529,594	37.6%	3.0%	140,921	10.0%	0.8%	34,190	2.4%	0.2%
1986	1,445,594	18,642.5	7.8%	706,012	48.8%	3.8%	560,809	38.8%	3.0%	146,195	10.1%	0.8%	32,578	2.3%	0.2%
1987	1,479,884	19,377.5	7.6%	679,076	45.9%	3.5%	622,973	42.1%	3.2%	155,449	10.5%	0.8%	22,385	1.5%	0.1%
1988	1,645,922	20,447.0	8.0%	759,554	46.1%	3.7%	665,082	40.4%	3.3%	192,449	11.7%	0.9%	28,836	1.8%	0.1%
1989	1,800,179	21,826.3	8.2%	823,704	45.8%	3.8%	728,259	40.5%	3.3%	197,416	11.0%	0.9%	50,800	2.8%	0.2%
1990	1,871,433	23,545.0	7.9%	869,059	46.4%	3.7%	767,181	41.0%	3.3%	200,252	10.7%	0.9%	34,941	1.9%	0.1%
1991	1,960,264	25,553.0	7.7%	893,951	45.6%	3.5%	826,524	42.2%	3.2%	207,412	10.6%	0.8%	32,378	1.7%	0.1%
1992	2,073,408	27,297.3	7.6%	936,498	45.2%	3.4%	890,048	42.9%	3.3%	214,336	10.3%	0.8%	32,526	1.6%	0.1%
1993	2,214,107	29,546.8	7.5%	1,021,413	46.1%	3.5%	938,239	42.4%	3.2%	224,168	10.1%	0.8%	30,287	1.4%	0.1%
1994	2,461,038	31,926.8	7.7%	1,129,698	45.9%	3.5%	1,061,826	43.1%	3.3%	236,178	9.6%	0.7%	33,336	1.4%	0.1%
1995	2,716,437	34,670.5	7.8%	1,240,597	45.7%	3.6%	1,198,043	44.1%	3.5%	248,743	9.2%	0.7%	29,054	1.1%	0.1%
1996	2,963,957	37,617.5	7.9%	1,340,601	45.2%	3.6%	1,327,481	44.8%	3.5%	261,156	8.8%	0.7%	34,719	1.2%	0.1%
1997	3,180,714	40,878.5	7.8%	1,441,567	45.3%	3.5%	1,437,639	45.2%	3.5%	267,397	8.4%	0.7%	34,111	1.1%	0.1%
1998(e)	3,381,500	44,130.0	7.7%	1,458,000	43.1%	3.3%	1,547,000	45.7%	3.5%	341,000	10.1%	0.8%	35,500	1.0%	0.1%
Average 1980 to 1998			7.7%		46.8%	3.6%		41.3%	3.2%		10.1%	0.8%		1.9%	0.1%

(e) = estimate

Note: These revenues were not adjusted for tax rate or base changes. As such they include historical changes to the tax structure, including all tax rate and tax base changes. These monies are cash collections as reported by the Tax Commission. They are not the modified accrual collections used for budgeting.

Sources: Utah Department of Finance, Utah State Tax Commission, and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 49
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Thousands of Current Dollars): FY1980 to FY1998

	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998(e)
General Fund (GF)															
Sales and Use Tax	320,454	555,415	558,581	558,998	617,624	667,403	707,443	740,307	802,391	881,917	978,248	1,055,061	1,162,525	1,252,131	1,253,000
Liquor Profits	15,054	18,867	19,008	17,177	15,918	15,984	16,602	17,571	16,596	18,132	17,893	20,080	22,155	24,312	25,500
Insurance Premiums	14,718	22,262	26,077	27,762	28,223	26,406	30,020	27,845	30,175	33,998	38,167	40,942	40,134	43,111	41,000
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	12,445	21,314	21,052	24,000	29,190	30,733	30,182	31,008	34,581	34,282	36,427	37,660	37,784	41,178	56,000
Severance Taxes	10,568	46,880	43,797	21,548	29,156	28,135	30,096	31,016	18,160	19,267	18,873	21,403	20,358	23,780	29,000
Inheritance Tax	1,695	4,786	4,725	2,318	3,443	9,766	7,593	4,811	3,975	7,627	8,189	24,956	8,326	10,282	10,000
Investment Income	22,370	14,368	12,020	3,836	10,688	19,236	17,893	10,959	7,002	4,358	6,370	12,321	16,814	16,337	13,000
Other	8,990	23,409	22,237	24,679	26,464	27,437	32,593	33,946	27,687	26,016	30,010	32,904	37,154	34,882	35,000
Circuit Breaker Credits	(2,884)	(2,213)	(1,485)	(1,242)	(1,152)	(1,396)	(3,363)	(3,513)	(4,069)	(4,185)	(4,477)	(4,730)	(4,649)	(4,446)	(4,500)
Subtotal GF	403,410	705,088	706,012	679,076	759,554	823,704	869,059	893,951	936,498	1,021,413	1,129,698	1,240,597	1,340,601	1,441,567	1,458,000
Uniform School Fund (USF)															
Individual Income Tax	265,327	435,510	454,290	533,288	569,853	615,604	647,593	717,600	784,430	842,275	925,302	1,026,895	1,139,080	1,237,332	1,345,000
Corporate Franchise Tax	40,377	65,918	84,048	68,898	78,806	92,982	99,693	87,766	80,945	79,472	121,062	153,512	168,430	182,918	187,000
School Land Income	10,728	18,409	11,227	7,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Fund Interest	0	0	0	0	2,075	3,110	4,533	4,593	4,721	6,491	4,417	4,897	3,159	3,468	3,800
Gross Receipts Tax	0	0	0	510	4,498	2,814	4,172	3,685	3,577	4,505	4,128	4,389	8,351	9,073	6,400
Federal Revenue Sharing	14,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,701	9,757	11,244	12,337	9,850	13,749	11,189	12,880	16,375	5,496	6,918	8,350	8,461	4,848	4,800
Subtotal USF	333,178	529,594	560,809	622,973	665,082	728,259	767,181	826,524	890,048	938,239	1,061,826	1,198,043	1,327,481	1,437,639	1,547,000
Transportation Fund (TF)															
Motor Fuel Tax	60,451	89,337	92,164	99,985	129,370	131,220	132,475	131,056	136,352	141,306	150,387	155,453	163,169	168,414	220,000
Special Fuel Tax	10,470	17,791	19,369	20,626	27,555	29,305	29,092	36,786	33,405	35,564	36,210	40,662	43,735	46,344	66,000
Other	18,873	33,793	34,662	34,838	35,524	36,891	38,685	39,570	44,579	47,298	49,581	52,628	54,252	52,639	55,000
Subtotal TF	89,794	140,921	146,195	155,449	192,449	197,416	200,252	207,412	214,336	224,168	236,178	248,743	261,156	267,397	341,000
Mineral Lease Payments	14,933	34,190	32,578	22,385	28,836	50,800	34,941	32,378	32,526	30,287	33,336	29,054	34,719	34,111	35,500
Total	841,314	1,409,794	1,445,594	1,479,884	1,645,922	1,800,179	1,871,433	1,960,264	2,073,408	2,214,107	2,461,038	2,716,437	2,963,957	3,180,714	3,381,500

(e) = estimate

Note: These revenues were not adjusted for tax rate or base changes. As such they include historical changes to the tax structure, including all tax rate and tax base changes. These monies are cash collections as reported by the Tax Commission. They are not the modified accrual collections used for budgeting.

Sources: Utah Department of Finance, Utah State Tax Commission, and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 50
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes): FY1980 to FY1998

	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998(e)
General Fund (GF)															
Sales and Use Tax	na	5.6	0.6	0.1	10.5	8.1	6.0	4.6	8.4	9.9	10.9	7.9	10.2	7.7	0.1
Liquor Profits	na	-3.1	0.7	-9.6	-7.3	0.4	3.9	5.8	-5.5	9.3	-1.3	12.2	10.3	9.7	4.9
Insurance Premiums	na	11.4	17.1	6.5	1.7	-6.4	13.7	-7.2	8.4	12.7	12.3	7.3	-2.0	7.4	-4.9
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	na	6.6	-1.2	14.0	21.6	5.3	-1.8	2.7	11.5	-0.9	6.3	3.4	0.3	9.0	36.0
Severance Taxes	na	29.4	-6.6	-50.8	35.3	-3.5	7.0	3.1	-41.5	6.1	-2.0	13.4	-4.9	16.8	22.0
Inheritance Tax	na	53.3	-1.3	-50.9	48.5	183.6	-22.3	-36.6	-17.4	91.9	7.4	204.8	-66.6	23.5	-2.7
Investment Income	na	28.2	-16.3	-68.1	178.6	80.0	-7.0	-38.8	-36.1	-37.8	46.2	93.4	36.5	-2.8	-20.4
Other	na	1.6	-5.0	11.0	7.2	3.7	18.8	4.2	-18.4	-6.0	15.3	9.6	12.9	-6.1	0.3
Circuit Breaker Credits	na	21.3	-32.9	-16.4	-7.2	21.2	140.9	4.5	15.8	2.9	7.0	5.7	-1.7	-4.4	1.2
Subtotal GF	na	7.3	0.1	-3.8	11.9	8.4	5.5	2.9	4.8	9.1	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.5	1.1
Uniform School Fund (USF)															
Individual Income Tax	na	11.4	4.3	17.4	6.9	8.0	5.2	10.8	9.3	7.4	9.9	11.0	10.9	8.6	8.7
Corporate Franchise Tax	na	23.8	27.5	-18.0	14.4	18.0	7.2	-12.0	-7.8	-1.8	52.3	26.8	9.7	8.6	2.2
School Land Income	na	-3.0	-39.0	-29.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Permanent Fund Interest	na	na	na	na	na	49.9	45.8	1.3	2.8	37.5	-32.0	10.9	-35.5	9.8	9.6
Gross Receipts Tax	na	na	na	na	782.0	-37.4	48.3	-11.7	-2.9	25.9	-8.4	6.3	90.3	8.6	-29.5
Federal Revenue Sharing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other	na	73.9	15.2	9.7	-20.2	39.6	-18.6	15.1	27.1	-66.4	25.9	20.7	1.3	-42.7	-1.0
Subtotal USF	na	13.0	5.9	11.1	6.8	9.5	5.3	7.7	7.7	5.4	13.2	12.8	10.8	8.3	7.6
Transportation Fund (TF)															
Motor Fuel Tax	na	29.5	3.2	8.5	29.4	1.4	1.0	-1.1	4.0	3.6	6.4	3.4	5.0	3.2	30.6
Special Fuel Tax	na	23.1	8.9	6.5	33.6	6.4	-0.7	26.4	-9.2	6.5	1.8	12.3	7.6	6.0	42.4
Other	na	2.2	2.6	0.5	2.0	3.8	4.9	2.3	12.7	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.1	-3.0	4.5
Subtotal TF	na	21.0	3.7	6.3	23.8	2.6	1.4	3.6	3.3	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	2.4	27.5
Mineral Lease Payments	na	-8.7	-4.7	-31.3	28.8	76.2	-31.2	-7.3	0.5	-6.9	10.1	-12.8	19.5	-1.8	4.1
Total	na	10.1	2.5	2.4	11.2	9.4	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.8	11.2	10.4	9.1	7.3	6.3
Average Annual Growth Rates	na	10.9	9.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0

(e) = estimate
na = Not applicable or available

Sources: Utah Department of Finance, Utah State Tax Commission, and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 51
Rate and Base Adjusted Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Thousands of Constant 1997 Dollars): FY1980 to FY1997

	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	745,323	818,931	805,332	767,297	769,009	797,318	818,537	832,732	874,366	936,531	1,013,885	1,104,481	1,181,130	1,252,131
Liquor Profits	29,103	27,221	26,619	23,412	21,013	20,243	20,206	20,471	18,731	19,943	19,208	21,017	22,659	24,312
Insurance Premiums	27,808	31,391	35,690	36,983	36,412	32,684	33,924	33,414	33,285	36,546	40,304	41,370	41,866	43,111
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	72,827	57,963	55,793	54,550	46,189	46,764	43,997	43,393	41,994	40,558	42,090	42,419	41,598	41,178
Severance Taxes	34,931	60,190	54,912	26,551	37,379	35,950	36,031	32,753	27,325	30,276	23,765	25,173	23,123	23,780
Inheritance Tax	3,277	6,905	6,617	3,159	4,545	12,368	9,241	5,605	4,486	8,389	8,791	9,374	8,516	10,282
Investment Income	43,246	20,730	16,833	5,229	14,109	24,362	21,777	12,768	7,903	4,793	6,838	12,896	17,197	16,337
Other	15,031	29,209	26,932	29,091	30,213	30,052	34,307	34,204	35,602	32,601	31,863	35,412	36,222	34,882
Circuit Breaker Credits	(5,575)	(3,193)	(2,080)	(1,693)	(1,521)	(1,768)	(4,093)	(4,093)	(4,592)	(4,603)	(4,806)	(4,951)	(4,755)	(4,446)
Subtotal GF	965,969	1,049,347	1,026,648	944,580	957,347	997,973	1,013,928	1,011,246	1,039,100	1,105,034	1,181,938	1,287,192	1,367,555	1,441,567
Uniform School Fund (USF)														
Individual Income Tax	486,564	596,367	603,863	624,323	669,605	716,304	758,962	805,052	852,496	892,029	947,447	1,031,694	1,121,734	1,237,332
Corporate Franchise Tax	97,572	90,090	112,812	89,358	100,921	118,569	112,377	105,896	95,687	99,036	119,169	147,834	172,264	182,918
School Land Income	20,739	26,560	15,722	10,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Fund Interest	0	0	0	0	2,739	3,939	5,517	5,351	5,328	7,139	4,742	5,126	3,231	3,468
Gross Receipts Tax	0	0	0	695	5,938	3,564	5,078	4,293	4,037	4,955	4,431	4,594	8,541	9,073
Federal Revenue Sharing	27,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,222	14,077	15,746	16,816	13,003	17,413	13,618	15,006	18,482	6,045	7,426	8,740	8,654	4,848
Subtotal USF	637,249	727,094	748,143	742,014	792,205	859,788	895,553	935,598	976,030	1,009,204	1,083,216	1,197,988	1,314,424	1,437,639
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	246,714	174,927	175,161	176,629	170,777	166,186	161,234	152,687	153,894	155,420	161,437	162,710	166,883	168,414
Special Fuel Tax	48,215	39,307	41,537	39,921	41,043	41,878	39,952	39,551	37,703	39,116	38,870	42,560	44,730	46,344
Other	33,832	45,210	45,010	44,031	43,483	43,323	43,659	42,748	45,085	46,615	47,692	49,360	49,720	52,639
Subtotal TF	328,761	259,443	261,708	260,581	255,303	251,387	244,846	234,986	236,681	241,152	247,999	254,629	261,333	267,397
Mineral Lease Payments	27,136	46,369	42,885	28,680	35,782	36,667	39,975	37,722	36,710	33,312	35,785	32,922	31,623	34,111
Total	1,959,114	2,082,253	2,079,384	1,975,855	2,040,637	2,145,816	2,194,301	2,219,552	2,288,522	2,388,702	2,548,938	2,772,731	2,974,935	3,180,714

Note: These revenues were adjusted for tax rate and base changes. As such they DO NOT include historical changes to the tax structure. These monies are cash collections as reported by the Tax Commission. They are not the modified accrual collections used for budgeting.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 52
Rate and Base Adjusted Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Constant 1997 Dollar Percent Changes): FY1980 to FY1997

	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	na	6.3	-1.7	-4.7	0.2	3.7	2.7	1.7	5.0	7.1	8.3	8.9	6.9	6.0
Liquor Profits	na	-6.5	-2.2	-12.0	-10.2	-3.7	-0.2	1.3	-8.5	6.5	-3.7	9.4	7.8	7.3
Insurance Premiums	na	7.5	13.7	3.6	-1.5	-10.2	3.8	-1.5	-0.4	9.8	10.3	2.6	1.2	3.0
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	na	1.0	-3.7	-2.2	-15.3	1.2	-5.9	-1.4	-3.2	-3.4	3.8	0.8	-1.9	-1.0
Severance Taxes	na	-3.4	-8.8	-51.6	40.8	-3.8	0.2	-9.1	-16.6	10.8	-21.5	5.9	-8.1	2.8
Inheritance Tax	na	48.1	-4.2	-52.3	43.9	172.1	-25.3	-39.3	-20.0	87.0	4.8	6.6	-9.2	20.7
Investment Income	na	23.8	-18.8	-68.9	169.8	72.7	-10.6	-41.4	-38.1	-39.3	42.7	88.6	33.3	-5.0
Other	na	-1.9	-7.8	8.0	3.9	-0.5	14.2	-0.3	4.1	-8.4	-2.3	11.1	2.3	-3.7
Circuit Breaker Credits	na	17.1	-34.9	-18.6	-10.2	16.3	131.5	-0.0	12.2	0.2	4.4	3.0	-4.0	-6.5
Subtotal GF	na	5.3	-2.2	-8.0	1.4	4.2	1.6	-0.3	2.8	6.3	7.0	8.9	6.2	5.4
Uniform School Fund (USF)														
Individual Income Tax	na	7.6	1.3	3.4	7.3	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	4.6	6.2	8.9	8.7	10.3
Corporate Franchise Tax	na	6.5	25.2	-20.8	12.9	17.5	-5.2	-5.8	-9.6	3.5	20.3	24.1	16.5	6.2
School Land Income	na	-6.4	-40.8	-31.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Permanent Fund Interest	na	na	na	na	na	43.8	40.1	-3.0	-0.4	34.0	-33.6	8.1	-37.0	7.3
Gross Receipts Tax	na	na	na	na	754.2	-40.0	42.5	-15.5	-6.0	22.7	-10.6	3.7	85.9	6.2
Federal Revenue Sharing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other	na	67.9	11.9	6.8	-22.7	33.9	-21.8	10.2	23.2	-67.3	22.9	17.7	-1.0	-44.0
Subtotal USF	na	7.6	2.9	-0.8	6.8	8.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.4	7.3	10.6	9.7	9.4
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	na	-1.7	0.1	0.8	-3.3	-2.7	-3.0	-5.3	0.8	1.0	3.9	0.8	2.6	0.9
Special Fuel Tax	na	-6.6	5.7	-3.9	2.8	2.0	-4.6	-1.0	-4.7	3.7	-0.6	9.5	5.1	3.6
Other	na	-1.4	-0.4	-2.2	-1.2	-0.4	0.8	-2.1	5.5	3.4	2.3	3.5	0.7	5.9
Subtotal TF	na	-2.4	0.9	-0.4	-2.0	-1.5	-2.6	-4.0	0.7	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3
Mineral Lease Payments	na	-11.9	-7.5	-33.1	24.8	2.5	9.0	-5.6	-2.7	-9.3	7.4	-8.0	-3.9	7.9
Total	na	4.6	-0.1	-5.0	3.3	5.2	2.3	1.2	3.1	4.4	6.7	8.8	7.3	6.9
Average Annual Growth Rates	na	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9

na = not applicable or not available.

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

International Merchandise Exports

Overview

The value of Utah's 1997 international merchandise exports is estimated to be $3.49 billion, a slight decrease from1996. Utah's largest merchandise export industries are primary metals, industrial machinery, transportation equipment, electronic machinery, and metallic ores. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in eastern Asia, Canada, and Europe. Current market uncertainties in Asia have the potential to negatively impact Utah's export ties; however, these economies rely heavily on the products they import from Utah.

1997 Summary

Value of Utah's Exports. Merchandise exports from Utah companies to international markets reached an estimated $3.49 billion in 1997, a slight decrease from the previous year's total of $3.62. Because final data on the components and destination of 1997 exports are not yet available analysts can only speculate about the reasons for this decline. The Asian economic crisis and prices for copper (Utah's biggest export), almost certainly accounted for part of the decline.

Detailed data is available for 1996. Exports in 1996 reached the second highest level recorded since data began being compiled in 1988. Utah ranks 31st in the nation in total value of merchandise exports, and 18th in terms of growth in exports between 1995 and 1996.

The state of Utah has become more integrated into the world economy as the value of merchandise exports has grown from $943 million in 1988 to $3.62 billion in 1996, an increase of $2.7 billion or 284%. Over this same period, gross state product (GSP), the broadest measure of the productive activity in the state, has grown from $27.0 billion to an estimated $43.9 billion, an increase of $16.9 billion or 62.6%. Thus merchandise exports have gained in share of GSP from 3.5% in 1998 to 8.2% in 1996.

Composition of Utah's Exports. In 1996, primary metal products were 29.9 % of the value of Utah's international merchandise exports. Other major export industries in 1996 were industrial machinery (11.9%), transportation equipment (10.4%), electronic machinery (9.9%), and metallic ores (6.0%). This composition is shown in Table 53.

From 1995 to 1996, the largest increases in the value of exports were found in the following industries:

- Agricultural products
- Fishing, hunting and trapping
- Lumber and wood products

The largest decreases in the value of exports were found in:

- Livestock products
- Scrap and waste
- Metallic Ores

Utah ranks second nationally in copper production. Copper prices increased from $1.07 per pound in 1994 to $1.35 per pound in 1995, helping to bolster the value of metallic exports. But in 1996, the price of copper dropped to approximately $0.98 per pound. Since metallic ores and primary metals comprise a large portion of Utah's total exports, lower copper prices help explain why there was a slight decrease in total exports in 1996.

Destination of Utah's Exports. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in eastern Asia, Canada, and Europe. In 1996 the top five destination countries for Utah's merchandise exports accounted for $2.27 billion of the $3.62 billion total, or 62.7% of total exports. Further, these top five destination markets purchased 81.5% of primary metal exports, 77.3% of transportation equipment exports, 75.5% of coal exports, 61.9% of chemicals and allied products, 52.4% of instruments and related product exports, 48.0% of electrical and electronic machinery exports, 44.4% of metallic ore exports, and 40.1% of industrial machinery exports from Utah in 1996.

From 1988 to 1996, Utah export markets with the highest average annual growth are predominately Latin American and Asian countries. The United Kingdom also ranks as one of the top ten countries with the highest annual average growth from 1988 to 1996.

The United Kingdom, Utah's second largest export market in 1995, was the state's largest export market in 1996. The great bulk of the $660.5 million in purchases (81.1% or $535.4 million) consisted of primary metals.

Japan was the second largest market for Utah exports in 1996, purchasing a total of $586.1 million of merchandise. Exports to the Japan were disbursed across industries with significant purchases of coal (23.2% or $136.3 million), transportation equipment (20.1% or $117.9 million), metallic ores and concentrates (15.3% or $89.9 million), instruments and related products (9.9% or $57.9 million), and chemicals and allied products (7.2% or $42.2 million). Asian economies are currently struggling with slower economic growth, banking problems, currency devaluations and higher interest rates. If the recent turmoil in this region continues, it could have a negative impact on Utah's export ties to countries like Japan, Taiwan and Singapoare. However, in spite of a decrease in the purchasing power of these countries, their economies rely heavily on many Utah export products.

Canada was Utah's third largest merchandise export destination in 1996 and also had purchases distributed across a range of industries. Of the $432.8 million total of Utah merchandise exports to Canada in 1996, $89.3 million (20.6%) was transportation equipment, $69.0 million (15.9%) was industrial machinery, and $58.9 million (13.6%), primary metal products.

The Republic of Korea, Utah's eighth largest export market for 1995, was the fourth largest export market in 1996. About 65% ($235.8 million) of this was primary metal products, 11.1% ($39.8 million) was chemicals and allied products, and 8.9% ($31.9 million) was electrical and electronic machinery.

Germany, Utah's seventh largest export market for 1995, was Utah's fifth largest export market in 1996. Of the $233.3 million total of Utah merchandise exports to Germany in 1996, $68.2 million (29.2%) was transportation equipment.

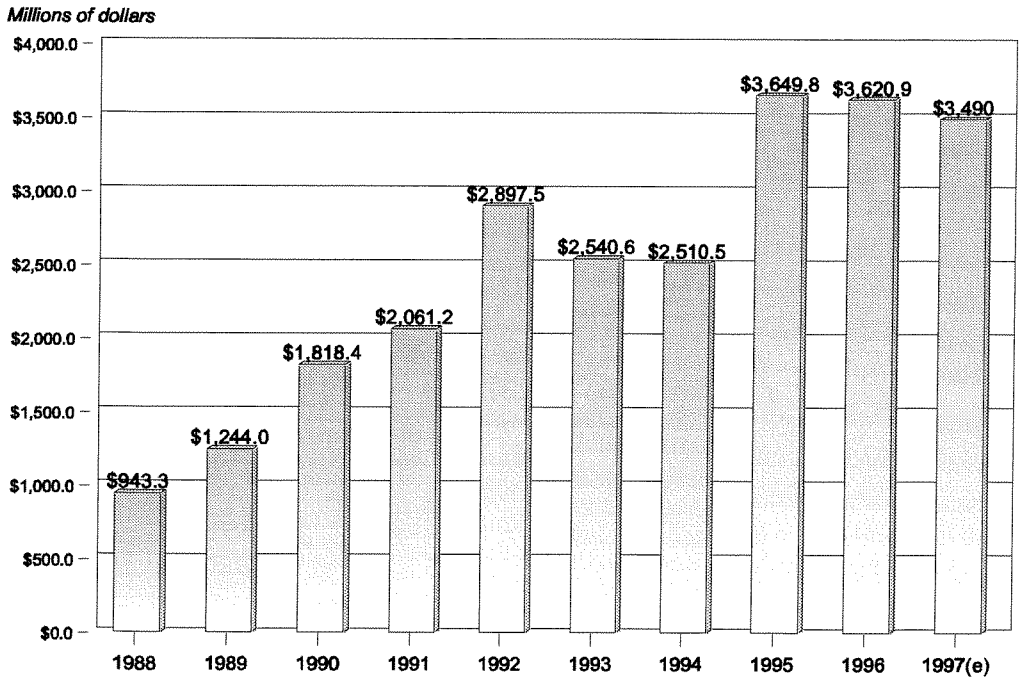
Significant Issues

Asian Economic Crisis. The Asian economic crisis could have major implications for Utah's export sector. Asia is Utah's number one export customer and copper is Utah's number one export. Analysts will monitor Asia's economic problems carefully over the coming months to ascertain the seriousness of the situation to Utah's export industry.

Limitations of Data. The export data presented have been generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division and have been adjusted by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). There are two main reasons why this data series, called "Origin of Movement," may substantially underestimate the magnitude of Utah exports. First, the data series is designed to measure the transportation origin of exports, and accounts for the value of merchandise exports but not service exports. This means that exports of business services (such as financial services or computer software), educational services (such as international students paying tuition to purchase Utah education), tourist services (such as purchases made by international travelers in Utah), and other services sold in international markets are not included in the value of these exports.

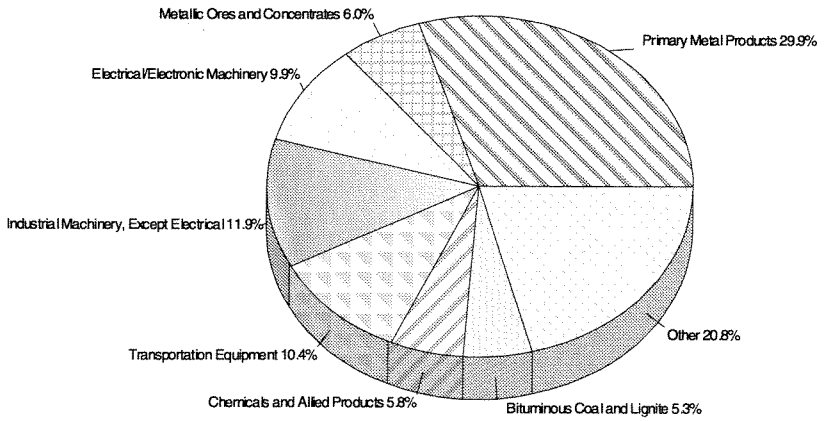
Second, the "Origin of Movement" series tracks the merchandise from where it begins its export journey. The Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) accompanies each commodity shipment of $1,501 or more before 1990, and $2,501 or more since, that leaves the United States and provides the basis for the export information. In other words, the exporter is not necessarily the producer or the manufacturer of the merchandise shipped. For these two reasons, one must exercise caution when comparing this data with other data published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. ❄

Figure 27
Utah Merchandise Exports: 1988 to 1997



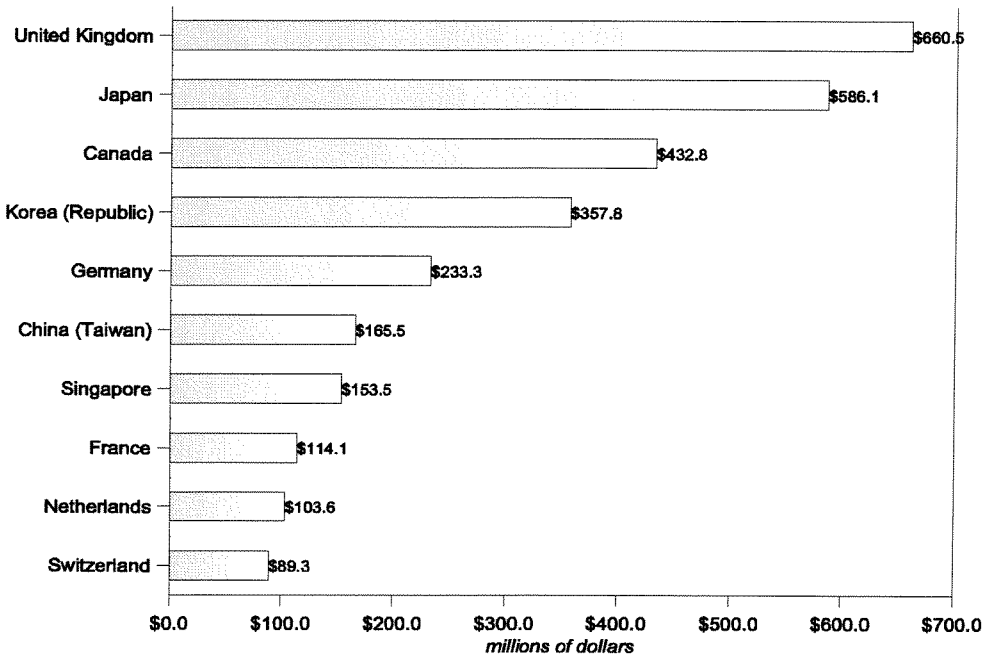
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

Figure 28
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry: 1996



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division
and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

Figure 29
Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries: 1996



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division
and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

Table 53
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars): 1989 to 1996

SIC Code	Industry Description	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Industry as a Percent of 1996 Total	Percent Change 1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	Agricultural Products	$1,687.1	$1,864.1	$1,477.2	$1,057.6	$2,900.1	$4,229.1	$1,992.7	$6,165.9	0.2	-28.4	174.2	45.8	-52.9	209.4
2	Livestock and Livestock Products	562.0	153.6	98.4	173.8	486.4	87.4	576.2	200.4	0.0	76.6	179.9	-82.0	559.1	-65.2
8	Forestry Products	32.2	52.5	5.0	74.2	23.3	43.3	48.6	64.0	0.0	1394.4	-68.7	86.4	12.1	31.6
9	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	213.2	572.0	732.4	334.7	1,279.3	1,097.7	2,583.2	6,379.9	0.2	-54.3	282.3	-14.2	135.3	147.0
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	213,167.4	209,220.6	196,613.3	282,205.1	224,861.2	283,769.2	424,845.9	218,582.5	6.0	43.5	-20.3	26.2	49.7	-48.6
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	80,003.3	64,021.2	84,073.2	78,485.8	81,193.1	81,921.4	132,691.5	193,173.8	5.3	-6.6	3.4	0.9	62.0	45.6
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	10,265.9	5,166.0	7,833.0	11,766.7	8,153.6	8,962.7	10,174.5	9,646.5	0.3	50.2	-30.7	9.9	13.5	-5.2
20	Food and Kindred Products	53,931.7	57,903.5	54,963.2	60,006.5	74,419.4	72,801.8	136,959.4	143,309.7	4.0	9.2	24.0	-2.2	88.1	4.6
21	Tobacco Manufacturers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Textile Mill Products	2,240.1	2,162.2	1,644.9	1,590.6	2,107.2	2,836.0	3,062.3	2,142.0	0.1	-3.3	32.5	34.6	8.0	-30.1
23	Apparel and Related Products	3,077.6	3,368.5	4,969.3	7,538.9	6,276.2	8,154.2	13,427.0	13,873.2	0.4	51.7	-16.8	29.9	64.7	3.3
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	594.7	1,687.3	947.0	3,098.8	917.0	894.3	1,976.9	4,557.8	0.1	227.2	-70.4	-2.5	121.1	130.6
25	Furniture and Fixtures	2,093.4	1,806.4	2,964.6	6,742.7	3,766.4	2,845.8	3,630.1	6,405.0	0.2	127.4	-44.1	-24.4	27.6	76.4
26	Paper and Allied Products	10,691.9	12,563.5	6,650.0	3,175.0	9,241.3	3,184.0	3,794.4	5,753.8	0.2	-52.3	191.1	-65.5	19.2	51.6
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	24,885.4	34,539.9	19,731.5	22,619.8	26,359.0	26,808.8	30,323.8	37,262.0	1.0	14.6	16.5	1.7	13.1	22.9
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	40,406.4	66,567.4	60,072.8	94,803.4	98,883.0	157,377.4	148,209.9	208,889.1	5.8	57.8	4.3	59.2	-5.8	40.9
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	530.6	3,925.5	758.8	289.5	454.7	108.4	253.4	429.4	0.0	-61.8	57.1	-76.2	133.7	69.5
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	11,242.0	9,675.8	23,318.5	8,724.5	11,544.2	14,732.0	30,061.9	27,027.9	0.7	-62.6	32.3	27.6	104.1	-10.1
31	Leather and Leather Products	395.2	1,404.0	2,413.5	3,902.0	2,709.8	3,965.3	4,905.8	5,842.8	0.2	61.7	-30.6	46.3	23.7	19.1
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	3,366.5	3,676.3	3,552.2	5,477.2	8,610.1	4,702.8	4,780.2	6,413.5	0.2	54.2	57.2	-45.4	1.6	34.2
33	Primary Metal Products	95,443.0	322,645.9	616,094.1	1,313,756.9	931,868.6	915,393.7	1,252,373.5	1,084,136.5	29.9	113.2	-29.1	-1.8	36.8	-13.4
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	33,571.1	36,721.2	65,105.2	62,682.0	51,831.0	38,392.7	106,340.8	92,149.4	2.5	-3.7	-17.3	-25.9	177.0	-13.3
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	146,628.1	202,848.0	195,040.1	153,313.0	214,509.6	204,532.0	308,919.6	432,287.8	11.9	-21.4	39.9	-4.7	51.0	39.9
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	287,844.1	446,497.0	402,726.3	325,596.4	329,298.6	228,041.7	323,976.5	359,537.0	9.9	-19.2	1.1	-30.7	42.1	11.0
37	Transportation Equipment	68,319.4	144,321.3	140,653.5	277,191.4	253,965.1	214,563.0	248,791.5	378,348.8	10.4	97.1	-8.4	-15.5	16.0	52.1
38	Instruments and Related Products	116,766.7	128,715.6	109,561.9	111,647.5	124,175.8	141,979.5	156,699.0	186,585.6	5.2	1.9	11.2	14.3	10.4	19.1
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	19,649.8	22,642.4	31,033.1	39,975.9	47,299.8	67,586.0	77,294.2	78,769.6	2.2	28.8	18.3	42.9	14.4	1.9
91	Scrap and Waste	7,482.0	20,099.5	14,665.8	8,700.7	12,598.5	10,622.1	208,184.3	87,671.2	2.4	-40.7	44.8	-15.7	1859.9	-57.9
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	66.1	4,653.4	2,871.5	1,001.9	1,871.5	1,608.1	4,594.5	3,920.4	0.1	-65.1	86.8	-14.1	185.7	-14.7
98	Special Classification Provisions	8,843.5	5,299.5	5,234.5	7,715.0	6,084.8	4,836.1	4,646.1	7,931.0	0.2	47.4	-21.1	-20.5	-3.9	70.7
99	GDS Imported From Canada and Returned UN	0.0	3,101.8	5,433.7	3,811.6	2,848.8	4,389.3	3,671.8	13,444.0	0.4	-29.9	-25.3	54.1	-16.3	266.1
	Statistical Adjustment	0.0	569.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	$1,244,000.4	$1,818,445.4	$2,061,241.3	$2,897,458.8	$2,540,541.4	$2,510,465.8	$3,649,796.8	3,620,907.8	100.0	40.6	-12.3	-1.2	45.4	-0.8

Notes: In 1989, Special Classification Provisions' SIC Code was 99; After which it became 98 and GDS Imported From Canada and Returned UN assumed SIC Code 99.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division; and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Table 54
Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries (Thousands of Dollars): 1989 to 1996

Rank	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Country as a Percent of 1996 Total	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	United Kingdom	$70,707.0	$130,598.1	$366,163.4	$450,659.2	$79,709.7	$63,369.9	$459,829.0	$660,489.8	18.2	23.1	-82.3	-20.5	625.6	43.6
2	Japan	257,319.9	210,624.8	211,503.0	315,343.6	313,588.3	353,372.2	555,628.5	586,100.9	16.2	49.1	-0.6	12.7	57.2	5.5
3	Canada	183,645.5	430,093.0	303,256.0	361,432.4	362,147.6	360,681.3	410,620.3	432,814.2	12.0	19.2	0.2	-0.4	13.8	5.4
4	Korea (Republic)	86,556.0	121,126.2	89,940.4	114,535.9	63,535.2	94,484.5	167,580.6	357,781.5	9.9	27.3	-44.5	48.7	77.4	113.5
5	Germany	59,061.3	115,135.6	119,862.5	103,195.9	166,260.9	197,784.3	201,090.1	233,349.4	6.4	-13.9	61.1	19.0	1.7	16.0
6	China (Taiwan)	46,815.4	45,885.8	68,049.2	421,116.6	380,309.4	203,319.8	274,597.0	165,535.1	4.6	518.8	-9.7	-46.5	35.1	-39.7
7	Singapore	39,690.4	33,487.1	42,522.0	68,324.8	50,894.3	27,524.4	88,968.3	153,491.7	4.2	60.7	-25.5	-45.9	223.2	72.5
8	France	30,668.4	33,710.1	30,109.9	23,334.4	19,516.0	21,926.0	282,154.3	114,085.4	3.2	-22.5	-16.4	12.3	1186.8	-59.6
9	Netherlands	26,029.3	28,070.4	27,577.9	69,175.7	145,810.0	119,164.6	87,840.2	103,629.6	2.9	150.8	110.8	-18.3	-26.3	18.0
10	Switzerland	15,598.6	20,377.4	101,678.9	28,871.3	244,614.2	98,340.8	155,797.2	89,310.5	2.5	-71.6	747.3	-59.8	58.4	-42.7
11	Hong Kong	15,645.5	55,429.4	131,887.4	417,473.7	223,950.8	463,716.0	267,629.2	74,361.4	2.1	216.5	-46.4	107.1	-42.3	-72.2
12	Mexico	31,758.3	40,081.8	39,340.2	26,609.7	51,301.4	112,413.5	71,738.3	73,779.7	2.0	-32.4	92.8	119.1	-36.2	2.8
13	Thailand	92,671.0	163,010.4	162,290.2	104,182.8	71,509.5	51,686.6	72,138.8	63,116.4	1.7	-35.8	-31.4	-27.7	39.6	-12.5
14	Belgium	51,909.8	38,469.5	23,238.8	25,478.0	34,228.4	85,052.2	134,067.5	62,747.0	1.7	9.6	34.3	148.5	57.6	-53.2
15	Philippines	10,095.6	12,532.3	32,604.1	27,458.1	28,025.9	32,761.8	66,773.9	57,199.7	1.6	-15.8	2.1	16.9	103.8	-14.3
16	Chile	5,110.9	8,003.4	11,300.5	12,177.9	17,797.0	17,987.0	69,044.5	52,334.5	1.4	7.8	46.1	1.1	283.9	-24.2
17	Australia	24,604.7	30,566.0	28,420.1	42,526.2	31,615.0	29,646.0	37,031.9	42,927.9	1.2	49.6	-25.7	-6.2	24.9	15.9
18	Italy	14,562.5	34,905.4	16,722.1	20,324.3	12,584.3	13,015.8	17,280.8	27,687.3	0.8	21.5	-38.1	3.4	32.8	60.2
19	Malaysia	41,250.1	33,545.3	38,066.2	37,586.7	66,874.7	14,802.1	9,580.5	27,486.9	0.8	-1.3	77.9	-77.9	-35.3	186.9
20	China (mainland)	10,557.5	47,251.6	44,359.7	49,673.7	20,219.4	17,181.0	33,137.8	26,293.9	0.7	12.0	-59.3	-15.0	92.9	-20.7
21	Ireland	3,659.6	5,532.7	6,559.0	7,541.6	16,510.0	22,294.3	24,805.6	23,274.4	0.6	15.0	118.9	35.0	11.3	-6.2
22	Spain	7,966.9	11,144.3	23,656.0	27,290.3	8,587.8	6,284.2	8,184.5	19,052.6	0.5	15.4	-68.5	-26.8	30.2	132.8
23	Brazil	47,612.5	22,473.7	34,426.8	2,107.2	7,730.7	8,293.2	7,984.1	18,351.4	0.5	-93.9	266.9	7.3	-3.7	129.8
24	Sweden	9,105.1	13,927.7	5,235.6	5,978.0	5,014.6	6,797.9	6,364.8	15,572.3	0.4	14.2	-16.1	35.6	-6.4	144.7
25	Indonesia	2,912.2	2,270.9	2,999.7	4,593.2	5,478.7	6,359.5	8,500.7	12,139.8	0.3	53.1	19.3	16.1	33.7	42.8
26	Dominican Republic	171.1	93.0	32.6	168.0	1,232.1	2,545.9	7,647.9	11,997.3	0.3	414.8	633.5	106.6	200.4	56.9
27	New Zealand	3,523.4	3,733.9	6,524.9	7,866.1	6,468.8	7,804.6	6,555.8	10,164.0	0.3	20.6	-17.8	20.7	-16.0	55.0
28	Israel	5,291.1	31,983.1	10,509.7	5,001.2	6,617.7	3,432.2	8,629.5	8,477.0	0.2	-52.4	32.3	-48.1	151.4	-1.8
29	Republic of S. Africa	3,178.9	4,922.0	5,220.2	3,883.4	3,603.6	2,877.4	4,482.8	7,502.6	0.2	0.0	-7.2	-20.2	55.8	67.4
30	Austria	1,979.5	3,573.2	5,068.1	4,212.1	4,978.9	4,971.2	5,204.7	5,193.1	0.1	-16.9	18.2	-0.2	4.7	-0.2
31	Norway	2,037.4	56.1	3,634.6	4,738.6	4,326.9	3,659.5	5,204.7	4,986.2	0.1	30.4	-8.7	-15.4	42.2	-4.2
32	Peru	2,938.5	519.3	1,005.1	347.5	3,620.9	4,467.8	5,121.5	4,210.3	0.1	-65.4	942.1	23.4	14.6	-17.8
33	India	3,134.9	5,540.9	1,356.1	1,373.2	4,064.7	2,156.6	7,166.4	4,180.9	0.1	1.3	196.0	-46.9	232.3	-41.7
34	Colombia	1,251.7	846.9	1,106.6	1,312.8	2,837.6	5,526.0	11,450.7	4,144.2	0.1	18.6	116.1	94.7	107.2	-63.8
35	Venezuela	1,355.6	2,101.6	2,433.8	3,683.0	2,511.5	2,507.8	3,488.7	2,892.5	0.1	51.3	-31.8	-0.1	39.1	-17.1
36	Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,645.3	4,392.5	2,603.1	10,305.4	2,747.6	0.1	0.0	-33.9	-40.7	295.9	-73.3
37	Denmark	2,846.9	2,983.5	2,736.9	2,521.5	3,136.7	3,795.1	2,226.8	2,468.6	0.1	-7.9	24.4	21.0	-41.3	10.9
38	Saudi Arabia	1,902.4	2,146.5	1,824.3	7,461.1	4,740.2	2,961.9	3,425.5	2,229.2	0.1	309.0	-36.5	-37.5	15.7	-34.9
39	United Arab Emirates	1,153.5	1,156.8	1,390.3	2,062.4	2,604.7	2,130.7	1,712.6	1,899.7	0.1	48.3	26.3	-18.2	-19.6	10.9
40	Turkey	694.3	1,146.6	13,512.8	39,798.6	22,398.8	2,534.6	2,010.9	1,592.5	0.0	194.5	-43.7	-88.7	-20.7	-20.8
	Balance of Countries	27,027.0	69,389.7	43,115.6	39,392.9	35,192.1	28,232.6	46,794.4	53,164.7	1.5	-8.6	-10.7	-19.8	65.7	13.6
	Total (All Countries)	$1,244,000.2	$1,818,446.0	$2,061,241.3	$2,897,458.8	$2,540,541.4	$2,510,465.8	$3,649,796.8	$3,620,907.8	100.0	40.6	-12.3	-1.2	45.4	-0.8

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division; and Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER).

Table 55
Utah Top Five Export Markets by Top Five Industries (Thousands of Dollars): 1996

Country	Industry Group	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
United Kingdom	Primary Metal Products	$535,399.3	81.1
	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	45,448.3	6.9
	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	24,098.0	3.6
	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	12,048.7	1.8
	Instruments and Related Products	9,771.6	1.5
	All Others	33,724.0	5.1
	Total	660,489.8	100.0
Japan	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	$136,250.5	23.2
	Transportation Equipment	117,892.6	20.1
	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	89,884.6	15.3
	Instruments and Related Products	57,897.6	9.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	42,207.3	7.2
	All Others	141,968.2	24.2
	Total	586,100.9	100.0
Canada	Transportation Equipment	$89,334.9	20.6
	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	68,960.0	15.9
	Primary Metal Products	58,947.2	13.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	44,792.3	10.3
	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	44,174.3	10.2
	All Others	126,605.4	29.3
	Total	432,814.2	100.0
Korea (Republic)	Primary Metal Products	$235,802.7	65.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	39,830.1	11.1
	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	31,912.8	8.9
	Food and Kindred Products	11,106.4	3.1
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	9,651.5	2.7
	All Others	29,478.0	8.2
	Total	357,781.5	100.0
Germany	Transportation Equipment	$68,172.1	29.2
	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	66,090.2	28.3
	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	48,026.4	20.6
	Primary Metal Products	28,206.2	12.1
	Instruments and Related Products	8,237.1	3.5
	All Others	14,617.5	6.3
	Total	233,349.4	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division.

Prices, Inflation, Cost of Living

Overview

Inflation grew at a decelerated pace, registering 2.4% in 1997 compared with a 3.0% growth rate in 1996. The gross domestic product chain-type price deflator increased 2.0% in 1997. Utah's cost-of-living index in selected cities remained near the national average. The second quarter 1997 composite index (national average equals 100) for Salt Lake City was 105.1; Provo-Orem, 102.0; Cedar City, 92.4; St. George, 101.1; and Logan, 103.0.

1997 Summary

Consumer Price Index. Despite an accelerated national economic growth rate, a fully employed economy, and modestly rising wages, the national rate of inflation actually slowed in 1997. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is estimated to have increased 2.4% in 1997, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 3.0% in 1996. By October 1997, the year-to-year CPI gain had slowed to 2.1%.

Economic factors contributing to this decelerated pace of price increases include: (1) intense international and domestic competition that minimized sellers' ability to raise prices, (2) a rising U.S.-dollar exchange rate that lowered the price of imported goods, and (3) rising labor productivity that offset much of the gain in wages.

Gross Domestic Product Deflators. In 1997 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) chain-type implicit price deflator is estimated to increase 2.0% compared with 2.3% in 1996. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 1997 rose approximately 2.1% compared to 2.4% in 1996. Beginning in 1996, the Real Gross Domestic Product was reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (the weights) is updated each year (Table 57).

Utah Cost of Living. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is prepared quarterly and includes comparative data for approximately 270 urban areas (Figure 31). The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, but does not measure inflation or price changes over time. The cost of consumer goods and services in the urban areas is measured and compared with a national average of 100.

The composite index is based on six components: grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services. The Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce is a member of ACCRA and submits quarterly data for the local area. Additional Utah-specific price information can be obtained through First Security Bank or Weber State University.

The second-quarter 1997 composite index for Salt Lake City was 105.1, slightly higher than the national average for the quarter. Other Utah cities included in the second-quarter survey were Cedar City (92.4), Logan (103.0), Provo-Orem (102.0), and St. George (101.1), as found in Table 58.

1998 Outlook

The national Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in 1998 is forecast to increase 2% to 2.25%–slightly lower than in 1997. Imported goods from Asia will be considerably less expensive, and prices of computer-related products should also continue their lower-cost trend. Medical costs in 1998, however, may rise faster than has occurred during the past two years, and moderately higher wage rates are also a distinct possibility in 1998.

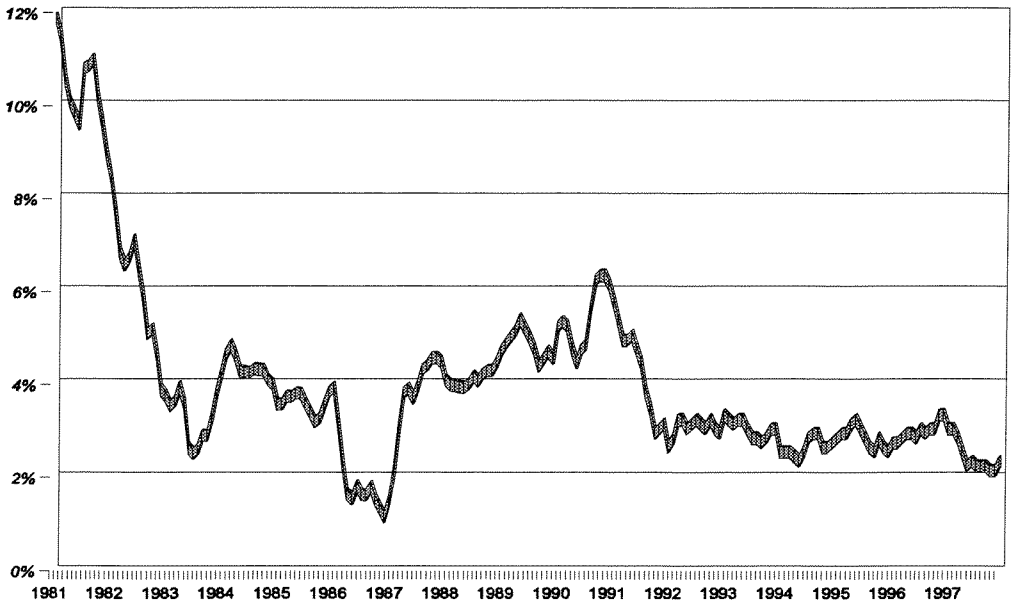
Significant Issues

No Statewide Measure of Inflation. Measuring and understanding price changes over time and cost of living for a point in time are critical to understanding economic issues. In Utah there is no statistically significant, statewide measure of inflation (price change over time). The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics does sample price changes in Utah as part of the national indices of inflation, but the sample size is too small to render meaningful results at the state level. Consequently, monetary measures in Utah are generally adjusted for inflation using national indices such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Gross Domestic Product Deflators.

1998 CPI Revision. Beginning with the January 1998 data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will initiate several improvements to the CPI Index. A new set of expenditure weights, using 1993–1995 Consumers Expenditure Survey data, will replace the 1982–1984 weights now used. The CPI will also utilize a new geographic sample, a new item structure, and a new variance-based publication system.

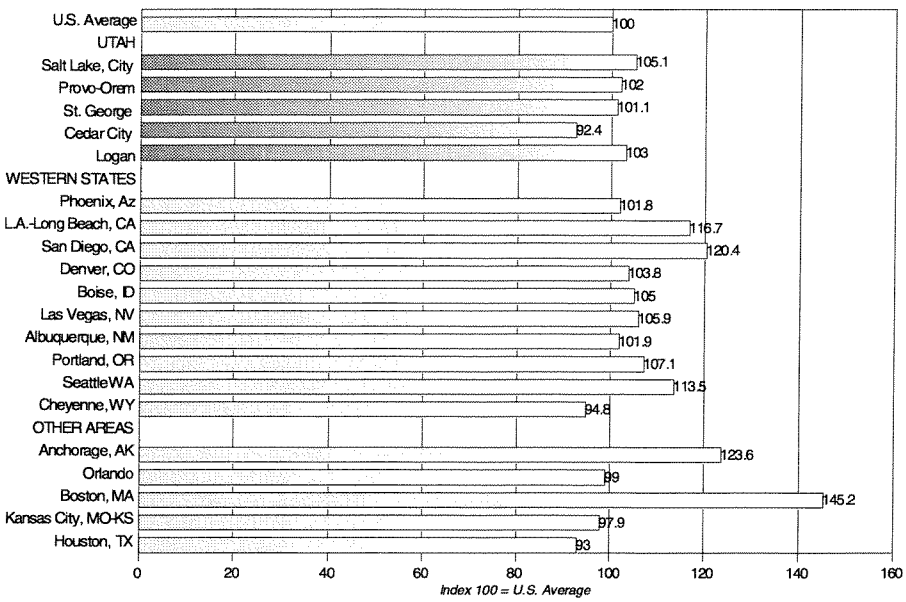
Experimental CPI. In 1997 the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced an experimental CPI using geometric means: the CPI-U-XG. This experimental methodology attempts to measure the impact of consumers' decisions to change spending patterns as relative prices change. If the assumptions employed are accurate, the index using geometric means will provide a closer approximation to a cost-of-living index. In recent months the experimental CPI has shown a rate of price increase only slightly below the CPI-U.

Figure 30
Increase in Prices Measured by CPI: Monthly from 1981 to 1997



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Figure 31
Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: First Quarter 1997



Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).

Table 56
U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): 1959 to 1997 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Index	Dec.-Dec	Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1	1.7	0.7
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4	1.7
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7	1.0
1962	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3	1.0
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6	1.3
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0	1.3
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9	1.6
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5	2.9
1967	32.6	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0	3.1
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7	4.2
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.6	37.7	36.7	6.2	5.5
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6	5.7
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3	4.4
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4	3.2
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7	6.2
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3	11.0
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9	9.1
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9	5.8
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7	6.5
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0	7.6
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3	11.3
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5	13.5
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9	10.3
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8	6.2
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8	3.2
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9	4.3
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8	3.6
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1	1.9
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4	3.6
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4	4.1
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.5	4.8
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1	5.4
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1	4.2
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9	3.0
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7	3.0
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7	2.6
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5	2.8
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3	3.0
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.9(e)	162.3(e)	160.7(e)	2.3(e)	2.4(e)

(e) = estimate

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 57
Gross Domestic Product Implicit and Chain-Type Price Deflators (1992=100): 1960 to 1997

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Implicit) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1960	23.27	1.7%	23.27	1.3%	23.19	1.8%
1961	23.54	1.2%	23.54	1.2%	23.44	1.1%
1962	23.84	1.3%	23.84	1.3%	23.69	1.1%
1963	24.12	1.2%	24.12	1.2%	23.99	1.3%
1964	24.48	1.5%	24.48	1.5%	24.31	1.3%
1965	24.96	2.0%	24.95	1.9%	24.69	1.6%
1966	25.67	2.8%	25.66	2.8%	25.34	2.6%
1967	26.49	3.2%	26.48	3.2%	26.01	2.6%
1968	27.64	4.3%	27.64	4.4%	27.04	4.0%
1969	28.94	4.7%	28.94	4.7%	28.16	4.1%
1970	30.48	5.3%	30.48	5.3%	29.49	4.7%
1971	32.06	5.2%	32.05	5.2%	30.82	4.5%
1972	33.42	4.2%	33.42	4.3%	31.90	3.5%
1973	35.30	5.6%	35.30	5.6%	33.62	5.4%
1974	38.47	9.0%	38.46	9.0%	37.03	10.1%
1975	42.09	9.4%	42.09	9.4%	40.04	8.1%
1976	44.55	5.8%	44.55	5.8%	42.32	5.7%
1977	47.43	6.5%	47.42	6.4%	45.13	6.6%
1978	50.89	7.3%	50.88	7.3%	48.41	7.3%
1979	55.23	8.5%	55.22	8.5%	52.76	9.0%
1980	60.33	9.2%	60.34	9.3%	58.49	10.9%
1981	66.01	9.4%	66.01	9.4%	63.73	9.0%
1982	70.17	6.3%	70.18	6.3%	67.40	5.8%
1983	73.16	4.3%	73.16	4.2%	70.46	4.5%
1984	75.92	3.8%	75.92	3.8%	73.14	3.8%
1985	78.53	3.4%	78.53	3.4%	75.84	3.7%
1986	80.58	2.6%	80.58	2.6%	78.00	2.8%
1987	83.06	3.1%	83.06	3.1%	80.96	3.8%
1988	86.09	3.6%	86.10	3.7%	84.32	4.2%
1989	89.72	4.2%	89.72	4.2%	88.44	4.9%
1990	93.60	4.3%	93.64	4.4%	92.91	5.1%
1991	97.32	4.0%	97.32	3.9%	96.82	4.2%
1992	100.00	2.8%	100.00	2.8%	100.00	3.3%
1993	102.64	2.6%	102.64	2.6%	102.66	2.7%
1994	105.09	2.4%	105.09	2.4%	105.15	2.4%
1995	107.76	2.5%	107.76	2.5%	107.89	2.6%
1996	110.21	2.3%	110.22	2.3%	110.47	2.4%
1997(e)	112.40	2.0%	112.40	2.0%	112.90	2.2%

(e) = estimate

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 58
American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association
Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: First Quarter 1997

Component Index Weights:	100% All Items	16% Groceries	28% Housing	8% Utilities	10% Trans-portation	5% Health Care	33% Misc. Goods & Services
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Utah Areas							
Salt Lake City	105.1	106.9	115.2	75.4	101.9	104.5	103.8
Cedar City (nonmetro)	92.4	103.5	82.3	72.4	95.7	99.8	98.2
Logan (nonmetro)	103.0	101.5	114.3	88.0	101.8	103.0	98.1
Provo-Orem	102.0	99.2	11.8	75.1	101.7	120.9	98.1
St George (nonmetro)	101.1	106.0	105.4	84.7	99.5	96.2	100.5
Western Areas							
Phoenix AZ	101.8	107.1	99.9	104.6	110.5	116.5	95.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach CA	116.7	112.5	124.7	115.9	109.7	126.5	112.2
San Diego CA	120.4	113.7	150.5	99.2	116.6	115.5	105.2
Denver CO	103.8	100.1	117.9	79.0	106.2	121.2	95.8
Boise ID	105.0	95.3	108.0	66.2	97.2	113.0	103.7
Las Vegas NV	105.9	107.9	114.1	74.4	111.4	126.1	100.4
Albuquerque NM	101.9	101.6	104.3	96.5	99.1	105.4	101.3
Portland OR	107.1	99.1	123.6	74.2	105.1	121.2	102.9
Seattle WA	113.5	110.5	123.4	77.1	104.8	145.6	112.0
Cheyenne WY	94.8	104.7	92.0	66.0	99.4	98.7	97.4
Other Areas							
Anchorage AK	123.6	125.0	133.7	85.3	108.1	178.0	118.1
Orlando FL	99.0	98.5	93.8	102.8	98.6	113.6	100.2
Lexington KY	98.2	93.4	99.0	85.3	94.6	100.5	103.6
Boston MA	145.2	115.8	214.8	138.6	121.1	137.6	110.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN	100.4	99.7	93.8	100.0	110.2	123.1	99.6
Jackson MS	93.9	97.8	90.4	109.4	96.3	84.4	92.3
Kansas City MO-KS	97.9	95.8	91.4	98.3	100.2	113.6	100.8
Houston TX	93.0	93.8	82.3	97.8	105.8	104.1	94.9

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).

Social Indicators

Overview

Quality of life is a subjective notion based on perceptions and interpretations that can be contradictory. In Utah, 1997 was a year of continued economic prosperity. And again the state received positive review in studies when compared to others. Utah was named among the top five healthiest states and "most livable" states and as being among the best states in which to raise children. However, sustained economic and population growth can have adverse effects on the quality of life in Utah communities. Utahns have identified growth and crime as being among the most important issues facing Utah today in a recent survey.

1997 Review

State-to-State Comparisons. Several organizations choose a variety of indicators to compare conditions from state-to-state. The strength of these studies is that the final rankings are based on a composite of indicators. Utah has been named among the best in several studies, including:

- Morgan Quitno Press found Utah to be the fifth healthiest state based on factors such as: adult smoking percentages, infant mortality, childhood immunization rates, health insurance coverage, per capita spending on health care, and others.
- The same organization ranked Utah as the fourth most livable state. This study used 42 factors including crime rates, personal income, state and local taxes, public library offerings per capita, days with sunshine, educational attainment, infant mortality, homeownership, and others.
- Utah ranks seventh in caring for its children according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The Foundation uses 10 indicators: low birth weight babies, infant mortality, child death rate, teen violent death rates, teen birth rates, juvenile violent crime arrest rates, high school dropouts, idle teens, poverty, and single-parent headed families.

Utah Quality of Life Information.

State of ALERT. Maintaining Utah's quality of life as we enter the 21st century, will depend heavily on the ability to build human capital—preserving the welfare of children is a crucial first step in this process. Governor Leavitt issued a State of ALERT to the people of Utah that culminated in a volunteer summit in October, 1997. The State of ALERT for Utah's children calls on citizens to assure and preserve public safety, build opportunities for our youth, support existing community efforts, engage in service to others, and safeguard the values that are now enjoyed. The initiative has identified goals to be accomplished by the year 2000, each with a data component, specifically:

- A caring adult in the life of Utah children. Utah will have 3,000 trained foster care families and an increased number of volunteers in new and existing mentoring programs for at-risk children.
- Make Utah a safer place to live. Every community will be part of a community crime prevention council.
- Give Utah children a healthier start The number of low birth weight babies born in Utah will decrease 10%.
- Give Utah youth more marketable skills. Approximately, 12,000 youth who are at risk of becoming functionally illiterate will be reading at the third-grade level.
- Provide opportunities for service. About 75% of youth, ages 12 to 18, will volunteer a significant amount of time in service to others each month.

Utah Kids Count Project. Information about child well-being is a critical part of understanding standard of living. A collection of indicators is reported on in *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah: 1998* [1]. The Utah Kids Count Project tracks data on children for each of the counties in the state and produces the report annually. The data fall into the domains of health, education, safety and economic security—with 20 measures.

Consumer Survey. The *Utah Consumer Survey* is conducted by Valley Research, Inc. and provides valuable information about consumer sentiment in addition to: policy issues; income and employment; purchase intentions and spending; motor vehicles; home buying and building; health care/health insurance; and demographic characteristics. The survey has been administered for several years and allows comparisons over time. The most recent survey was during October 1997. Interviews were conducted by telephone with 515 randomly selected adults throughout Utah. The survey report details the answers given by respondents. One of the questions asked is "what is the most important issue facing Utah today?" Crime and legal issues and growth issues have consistently been identified as being most important.

Utah Tomorrow. Utah's future success also requires the continued development of sound public policies. Utah Tomorrow is a planning effort "designed to enable all segments of Utah society to focus on and measure progress toward specific goals for Utah's future and to move away from reactive methods of public policy-making toward more visionary proactive approaches."[2] The goals are clustered around the following topics: culture; economic development; education; environment, natural resources and agriculture; free enterprise and regulatory systems; government; health

[1] Utah Children, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah: 1998.* Salt Lake City, Utah. 1998.

[2] Utah Tomorrow Strategic Planning Committee, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. *Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan, 1996 Annual Report.* Salt Lake City, Utah

and safety; human services; infrastructure; and justice.

The *Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan*, updated annually, reports on the goals in each topic, as well as related objectives. The report lists over 700 performance measures and provides data detailing the progress on those measures.

Social Indicators

The data items shown as social indicators in this chapter have not been interpreted or analyzed. They are presented here to stimulate thought on the interaction of economic performance and social well-being. No effort has been made to give weights to the measure, or to develop a composite index that would allow the data to be compared over time or by geographic area.

Current Population Survey Data. It should also be noted that the source of the data on educational attainment, poverty, public aid, health insurance coverage, and home ownership is the U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. These agencies provide state rankings from the *Current Population Survey*. The *Current Population Survey* is a monthly survey of approximately 50,000 households nationwide. The sampling variability in state estimates from the survey is problematic because of the small sample size. Precise estimates about rank (and changes in ranks over time) are not possible, but the data provide a general indication of the relative level of indicators from state to state. This caution does not apply to the crime statistics, or vital statistics which are obtained from government records.

Crime. Statistics for 1995 from the FBI's uniform crime reports show the rate of violent crimes per 100,000 persons to be 328.8 in Utah, less than half the U.S. rate of 684.6. Eleven states had lower rates than Utah (Table 60).

Utah also compared favorably to other states for statistics on the number of federal and state prisoners per 10,000 population in 1995, ranking 45th from the highest, with a rate of 17.7. The number for the U.S. as a whole was 42.9 (Table 60).

Education. Table 60 provides 1990 educational attainment percentages from the Decennial Census. Utah had the second highest percentage of persons age 25 and over with at least a high school degree (85.1%). Utah is ranked 15th for the percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher (22.3%).

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's age composition affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. As discussed in the Demographics chapter of this report, Utah has the highest percentage of the population under 18 years of age (33.9% in 1996) of any state and lowest median age (26.8 in 1996). Utah also has among the lowest percentage of the population over age 64 (8.8% in 1996). The statistics in this domain, excluding health insurance coverage, are from the National Center for Health Statistics

Births. The birth rate in 1996 was estimated the highest of all states at 20.7 births per 1,000 people. Arizona had the second highest rate at 18. The U.S. rate is 14.8.

Deaths. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than 1 year-old per 1,000 live births) was 6.2 in Utah in 1994 and five states had lower rates.

Utah's age composition means that most Utah residents are not yet old enough to get cancer or heart disease; consequently, Utah ranks among the best (49th highest) for death from these causes. The death rate per 100,000 people in 1992 from heart disease was 151.8 and from cancer, 108.3.

Health Insurance Coverage. In 1996, approximately 12% of the population was without health insurance coverage. The U.S. average is 15.6%.

Poverty. Utah is among the states with the lowest poverty rates. Statistics from the *Current Population Survey* show 8% of the population in poverty in Utah in 1996. Only one state had a lower poverty rate (New Hampshire, 6.5%). In the U.S. it is estimated that 14% of the population was in poverty in 1996.

Public Assistance. Only 3.6% of the population were recipients of public aid in Utah in 1994, according to *Current Population Survey* data. With that figure Utah ranks 48th from the highest. The U.S. average was 7.7%.

Home Ownership. Home ownership rates show that Utah has the tenth highest percent of home owners at 72.7%. The rate for the nation is 65.4%. The lowest rates were in D.C., Hawaii, New York and California. ❄

Table 59
Social Indicators in Domains of Crime and Education

	CRIME						EDUCATION			
							Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years Old and Over, 1990:			
	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People,1995 (1)		Federal and State Prisoners per 10,000 People, 1995 (2)		Child Abuse Cases Reported (1,000), 1995 (2)		High School or Higher (3)		Bachelor's Degree or Higher (3)	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	(1,000)	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	684.6	--	42.9	--	1,936	--	75.2	--	20.3	--
Alabama	632.4	21	48.7	9	25.7	24	66.9	47	15.7	45
Alaska	770.9	11	58.1	4	9.9	12	86.6	1	23.0	12
Arizona	713.5	13	50.6	8	26.2	26	78.7	20	20.3	23
Arkansas	553.2	23	37.8	20	17.6	19	66.3	48	13.3	50
California	966.0	6	42.9	15	364.4	50	76.2	28	23.4	10
Colorado	440.2	29	29.5	27	32.4	31	84.4	3	27.0	4
Connecticut	405.9	32	45.2	12	24.7	23	79.2	17	27.2	2
Delaware	725.0	12	67.0	2	5.4	5	77.5	23	21.4	17
District of Colombia	2,661.4	--	176.8	--	5.2	4	73.1	39	33.3	1
Florida	1,071.0	1	45.1	13	115.1	48	74.4	37	18.3	30
Georgia	657.1	19	47.6	11	57.1	41	70.9	42	19.3	26
Hawaii	295.6	41	30.0	26	5.6	6	80.1	14	22.9	13
Idaho	322.0	40	28.6	31	13.4	15	79.7	16	17.7	35
Illinois	996.1	3	31.8	24	73.9	45	76.2	28	21.0	20
Indiana	524.7	24	27.8	32	43.4	38	75.6	31	15.6	46
Iowa	354.4	38	20.8	40	22.1	20	80.1	14	16.9	41
Kansas	420.7	31	27.5	33	30.6	30	81.3	10	21.1	19
Kentucky	364.7	35	31.2	25	40.5	36	64.6	50	13.6	49
Louisiana	1,007.4	2	58.6	3	27.6	28	68.3	44	16.1	43
Maine	131.4	47	11.7	48	4.1	2	78.8	18	18.8	28
Maryland	986.9	4	42.5	16	26.1	25	78.4	22	26.5	5
Massachusetts	687.2	15	19.1	42	33.5	32	80.0	15	27.2	2
Michigan	687.8	14	43.1	14	57.9	42	76.8	25	17.4	37
Minnesota	356.1	37	10.5	49	17.0	18	82.4	6	21.8	16
Mississippi	502.8	26	48.2	10	16.8	17	64.3	51	14.7	48
Missouri	663.8	18	36.0	22	52.9	40	73.9	38	17.8	33
Montana	170.6	46	20.5	41	8.9	10	81.0	11	19.8	25
Nebraska	382.0	33	19.0	43	7.9	8	81.8	8	18.9	27
Nevada	945.2	7	51.1	7	12.7	14	78.8	18	15.3	47
New Hampshire	114.5	49	17.5	46	5.6	7	82.2	7	24.4	8
New Jersey	599.8	22	34.1	23	63.7	44	76.7	26	24.9	6
New Mexico	819.2	9	24.9	37	128.9	49	75.1	33	20.4	22
New York	841.9	8	37.8	20	28.0	29	74.8	34	23.1	11
North Carolina	646.4	20	40.8	18	4.6	3	70.0	43	17.4	37
North Dakota	86.7	50	9.5	50	60.0	43	76.7	26	18.1	31
Ohio	482.5	28	40.1	19	95.0	46	75.7	30	17.0	40
Oklahoma	664.1	16	55.4	5	39.8	35	74.6	36	17.8	33
Oregon	522.4	25	25.1	36	26.8	27	81.5	9	20.6	21
Pennsylvania	427.3	30	26.8	34	24.1	22	74.7	35	17.9	32
Rhode Island	368.0	34	29.3	28	9.0	11	72.0	41	21.3	18
South Carolina	981.9	5	53.4	6	22.8	21	68.3	44	16.6	42
South Dakota	207.5	45	25.7	35	8.8	9	77.1	24	17.2	39
Tennessee	771.5	10	28.9	30	36.3	34	67.1	46	16.0	44
Texas	663.9	17	68.2	1	103.0	47	72.1	40	20.3	23
Utah	328.8	39	17.7	45	16.1	16	85.1	2	22.3	15
Vermont	118.3	48	18.3	44	2.2	1	80.8	12	24.3	9
Virginia	361.5	36	41.9	17	36.0	33	75.2	32	24.5	7
Washington	484.3	27	21.4	39	42.1	37	83.8	4	22.9	13
West Virginia	210.2	44	13.7	47	12.4	13	66.0	49	12.3	51
Wisconsin	281.1	42	21.9	38	44.7	39	78.6	21	17.7	35
Wyoming	254.2	43	29.3	28	(NA)	(NA)	83.0	5	18.8	28

Note: Rank is highest value to lowest. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Sources: (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 1995"; (2) Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996; (3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 60
Social Indicators in the Health Domain

	VITAL STATISTICS AND HEALTH											
	Births per 1,000 People, 1996 (1)		Deaths per 1,000 People, 1995 (1)		Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1994 (1)		Death Rate per 100,000 People, 1994: Heart Disease (2)		Death Rate per 100,000 People, 1994: Cancer (2)		Persons Without Health Insurance, 1996 (2)	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.8	--	8.8	---	8.0	---	281.3	---	205.2	---	15.6	---
Alabama	14.4	31	10.0	44	10.1	4	312.2	37	223.0	37	12.9	23
Alaska	16.7	47	4.3	1	7.6	29	88.4	1	93.7	1	13.5	27
Arizona	18	50	8.8	21	7.8	23	245.0	18	195.5	14	24.1	50
Arkansas	14.5	33	10.6	47	9.2	9	340.6	44	241.1	46	21.7	48
California	16.9	48	7.2	5	7.0	36	218.9	9	163.7	8	20.1	46
Colorado	14.6	35	6.8	4	7.0	36	173.2	3	148.5	3	16.6	38
Connecticut	13.5	14	9.0	24	7.9	21	297.4	29	217.6	35	11.0	11
Delaware	14.1	25	9.0	24	6.8	40	281.7	25	230.2	41	13.4	25
District of Colombia	15.3	38	12.1	51	18.2	---	306.9	35	274.0	51	14.8	30
Florida	13.2	12	10.7	48	8.1	19	348.7	48	263.3	50	18.9	45
Georgia	15.6	42	8.0	12	10.2	3	241.4	16	175.0	10	17.8	43
Hawaii	15.5	41	6.7	3	6.7	41	192.9	5	149.8	4	8.6	2
Idaho	16	45	7.3	7	6.9	39	214.0	8	163.1	6	16.5	37
Illinois	15.6	42	9.0	24	9.3	7	301.1	32	213.9	32	11.3	13
Indiana	14.3	27	9.3	31	8.8	12	302.2	33	210.4	28	10.6	10
Iowa	13	8	9.7	41	7.5	30	326.8	43	233.6	44	11.6	18
Kansas	15.4	40	9.3	31	7.7	26	291.0	28	210.1	27	11.4	14
Kentucky	13.6	15	9.6	39	7.8	23	320.0	42	232.5	42	15.4	34
Louisiana	15.2	37	9.3	31	10.6	2	277.4	23	207.6	26	20.9	47
Maine	11.1	1	8.9	22	6.2	45	288.4	27	240.0	45	12.1	20
Maryland	13.7	17	8.2	15	9.0	10	240.5	14	201.2	17	11.4	14
Massachusetts	13.2	12	9.1	29	6.0	49	280.1	24	230.0	40	12.4	21
Michigan	14.3	27	8.7	18	8.6	14	297.5	30	205.0	23	8.9	3
Minnesota	13.7	17	8.0	12	7.0	36	225.7	11	187.7	12	10.2	9
Mississippi	15.3	38	9.8	43	11.0	1	361.8	49	210.5	29	18.5	44
Missouri	13.8	21	10.1	46	8.1	19	345.7	46	227.2	39	13.2	24
Montana	12.2	4	8.7	18	7.4	32	224.5	10	204.0	21	13.6	29
Nebraska	14.1	25	9.4	37	7.7	26	310.1	36	202.0	18	11.4	14
Nevada	16.2	46	8.2	15	6.5	44	236.6	13	203.6	20	15.6	35
New Hampshire	12.5	6	8.1	14	6.2	45	248.3	19	199.6	16	9.5	4
New Jersey	14.3	27	9.0	24	7.7	26	299.4	31	232.5	43	16.7	39
New Mexico	15.9	44	7.3	7	8.3	16	185.2	4	157.2	5	22.3	49
New York	14.9	36	8.9	22	7.8	23	347.9	47	215.6	33	17.0	40
North Carolina	14.4	31	9.1	29	10.0	5	272.6	22	206.4	25	16.0	36
North Dakota	13	8	9.3	31	7.2	33	302.7	34	212.9	31	9.8	7
Ohio	13.7	17	9.4	37	8.7	13	313.0	39	224.7	38	11.5	17
Oklahoma	14	24	10.0	44	8.5	15	342.5	45	216.9	34	17.0	41
Oregon	13.6	15	9.0	24	7.1	34	240.8	15	211.9	30	15.3	33
Pennsylvania	12.4	5	10.7	48	8.2	18	365.8	50	251.9	48	9.5	4
Rhode Island	12.6	7	9.6	39	5.0	50	319.0	41	243.7	47	9.9	8
South Carolina	13.7	17	9.3	31	9.3	7	270.8	21	202.3	19	17.1	42
South Dakota	14.3	27	9.3	31	9.6	6	316.8	40	204.1	22	9.5	4
Tennessee	13.9	23	9.7	41	8.9	11	312.9	38	219.8	36	15.2	32
Texas	17.1	49	7.2	5	7.1	34	226.5	12	171.0	9	24.3	51
Utah	20.7	51	5.5	2	6.2	45	148.0	2	109.6	2	12.0	19
Vermont	11.5	3	8.3	17	7.5	30	262.3	20	199.4	15	11.1	12
Virginia	13.8	21	7.9	11	8.3	16	243.3	17	192.7	13	12.5	22
Washington	14.5	33	7.6	10	6.2	45	209.7	7	181.6	11	13.5	27
West Virginia	11.3	2	11.2	50	6.7	41	377.2	51	259.8	49	14.9	31
Wisconsin	13	8	8.7	18	7.9	21	282.8	26	205.0	23	8.4	1
Wyoming	13.1	11	7.5	9	6.7	41	202.7	6	163.2	7	13.5	26

Note: Rank is highest value to lowest. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources: (1) National Center for Health Statistics, "Monthly Vital Statistics Report"; (2) Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996".

Table 61
Indicators of Public Assistance/Poverty and Homeownership

	POVERTY		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		HOME OWNERSHIP	
	All Ages in Poverty 1996 (a)		Public Aid Recipients 1994 (2)		Home Ownership Rates 1996 (b)	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.0	--	7.7	--	65.4	--
Alabama	16.8	42	6.8	23	71	38
Alaska	8.5	3	7.4	15	62.9	10
Arizona	17.5	45	6.5	27	62	9
Arkansas	15.8	39	6.6	26	66.6	17
California	17.2	44	11.7	1	55	4
Colorado	9.5	7	4.7	41	64.5	13
Connecticut	10.7	18	6.4	29	69	32
Delaware	9.1	6	5.2	37	71.5	40
District of Colombia	22.5	50	16.7	--	40.4	1
Florida	15.1	36	6.8	23	67.1	20
Georgia	13.6	33	8.2	12	69.3	34
Hawaii	10.4	14	6.9	22	50.6	2
Idaho	12.8	30	3.4	50	71.4	39
Illinois	12.3	27	8.3	11	68.2	25
Indiana	10.3	12	5.2	37	74.2	48
Iowa	10.8	19	5.4	35	72.8	43
Kansas	12.3	27	4.7	41	67.5	22
Kentucky	16.7	40	9.3	6	73.2	46
Louisiana	22	49	9.7	4	64.9	15
Maine	10.6	16	7.4	15	76.5	51
Maryland	10.4	14	5.9	33	66.9	19
Massachusetts	10.3	12	7.5	14	61.7	7
Michigan	12.5	29	9.1	7	73.3	47
Minnesota	10.2	10	5.4	35	75.4	50
Mississippi	21.3	48	10.9	2	73	45
Missouri	11.5	23	7.0	20	70.2	35
Montana	14.6	35	5.6	34	68.6	30
Nebraska	9.5	7	4.0	45	66.8	18
Nevada	10.1	9	3.8	47	61.1	6
New Hampshire	6.5	1	3.5	49	64.6	14
New Jersey	8.7	4	6.0	32	65	16
New Mexico	24	51	8.7	9	67.1	20
New York	16.7	40	10.0	3	52.7	3
North Carolina	13	32	7.2	17	68.2	25
North Dakota	11.1	20	3.9	46	70.4	37
Ohio	12.8	30	8.1	13	69.2	33
Oklahoma	16.8	42	6.2	31	68.4	28
Oregon	11.6	24	5.1	39	63.1	11
Pennsylvania	12.1	26	7.2	17	71.7	41
Rhode Island	10.6	16	8.6	10	56.6	5
South Carolina	15.6	38	6.7	25	67.8	23
South Dakota	13.6	33	4.4	44	72.9	44
Tennessee	15.3	37	9.0	8	68.8	31
Texas	17.7	46	6.3	30	61.8	8
Utah	8	2	3.6	48	72.7	42
Vermont	10.2	10	7.0	20	70.3	36
Virginia	11.1	20	4.8	40	68.5	29
Washington	12	25	7.1	19	63.1	11
West Virginia	17.9	47	9.6	5	74.3	49
Wisconsin	8.8	5	6.5	27	68.2	25
Wyoming	11.1	20	4.5	43	68	24

Note: Rank is highest value to lowest. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources: (1) "Annual Demographic Survey, March Supplement", U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Stati
Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996".

(a)*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
(a)Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1997, 1996, and 1995 Current Population Survey.
(b)Housing Vacancies and Homeownership Annual Statistics: 1996, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

The 1990s have been a period of sustained economic growth for the Mountain Division[1]. The mountain region is in the midst of a six year economic boom and leads the nation in economic vitality and growth. Among the eight mountain states in 1996, Utah ranked third in population growth, second in personal income growth, fourth in average annual pay as a percent of the U.S. average, and second in employment growth.

1996 Summary

Population Growth. Population growth in the mountain states continues at a relatively rapid rate, about 2.5 times as fast as experienced nationally. In 1996, the population growth rate was 2.3%. The favorable economic conditions in the mountain west will support continued above-average population growth. From 1995 to 1996, the population in Mountain Division states increased by 368,000, to a total of 16,118,000 inhabitants, for a growth of 2.3% compared to a 0.9% increase nationally (Figure 32 and Table 62). From 1991 to 1996 the five fastest growing states (in terms of percent increase), were Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah, (New Mexico ranked 7th). In 1996, the mountain states continued to attract in-migrants to the area. Net in-migration has been quite strong since 1990 and continues, as a result of the sustained, above average, economic performance of the mountain region.

Personal Income Growth. Total personal income for the region grew at an average annual rate of 7.7% from 1991 to 1996, as compared to the national rate of 5.5%. Utah's average annual growth of personal income was 8.3% during this period (the second fastest rate in the nation behind Nevada). All states in the mountain region except Wyoming have had personal income growth rates above the national average since 1991 (Table 63).

From 1995 to 1996, income grew by 7.2% in the mountain states compared to 5.6% in the U.S. The most recent data show that income growth is quite strong in this region relative to the nation. Personal income grew by 6.8% and 5.7% in the mountain states and the U.S., respectively from the second quarter of 1996 to the second quarter of 1997. During this same time, personal income grew 8.9% in Nevada, 7.9% in Utah, and 7.8% in Arizona; the first, second and third largest percent increases of all 50 states.

Six of eight mountain states experienced an increase in per capita personal income relative to the U.S. average from 1991 to 1996. Per capita personal income for a region can change relative to the U.S. average because the region's total personal income, its population, or both, grow at a faster or slower rate than the U.S. average. From 1991 to 1996, income in the mountain region grew 40% faster than the national rate, while population grew 175% faster. The result is that per capita income for the mountain states has increased relative to national per capita income (Table 64). In 1991, per capita income in the mountain region was $17,540, or 89.1% of the national figure of $19,689. By 1996, per capita income for the mountain states was 90.6% of the national figure--$22,139 compared to $24,426.

Per capita total personal income is one statistic that is used to measure relative economic prosperity between states. In Utah, on average, the birth rate is higher and household size is larger than found in other states. With 34% of Utah's population under the age of 18, compared to 26% nationally, Utah's per capita income is just 80.2% of the national figure of $24,426 for 1996. This rate of 80.2% is the 3rd lowest of any state in the region (Figure 33).

Another measure of relative economic prosperity, total personal income per household, recognizes that most people live in households and not as individuals. In 1996, Utah's per household income ($61,305) was third out of the eight mountain states, and was 93.4% of the national figure of $65,619 (Figure 34 and Table 65). Total personal income per household in the mountain region at $59,258 was 90.3% of the U.S. average.

Wages. The most complete measure of relative wages paid between states is average annual pay for all workers covered either by state or federal unemployment insurance programs. Wage growth for the intermountain region was 3.4% per year and 3.3% in the U.S. from 1991 to 1996, (Table 66). Wages increased slightly from 89.5% of the U.S. average in 1991 to 90.0% by 1996. As a percent of the national average, wages remained the same in Utah, 84.9% of the U.S. average over this five-year period. In 1996, average pay in Utah of $24,572 was fourth among the eight mountain states, and 34th nationally (Figure 35). The most recent data show wages increasing among mountain states relative to wages nationally--from 89.8% of the U.S. average in 1995 to 90.0% in 1996. This is the third consecutive year to show that the strong regional economy is putting some upward pressure on wages. Relative wage increases occurred in 1994, 1995, 1996 and are likely for 1997 and 1998.

Labor Market Activity. From 1991 to 1996, the mountain region's employment growth rate was a little more than twice that of the nation. Nonagricultural job growth in the region averaged 4.5% per year, while the national rate was 2.0%. Among the eight states of the region, job growth per year

[1]As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the Mountain Division includes: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

was the highest in Nevada (6.0%), Utah (5.1%), Arizona (4.9%), Idaho (4.3%) and Colorado (4.2%). These rates were the fastest job growth rates for all 50 states over this five-year period. During this period, every mountain state except Wyoming increased in employment at a faster rate than the national growth rate (Table 67).

The most recent complete year for which data is available is 1996. From 1995 to 1996, nonagricultural employment growth in the mountain region was 4.3%, compared to the national rate of 2.0%. Of the 50 states, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah led the way with job increases of 7.2%, 5.6% and 5.2%.

The latest available information for all states, October 1996 to October 1997, indicates that the job picture in the mountain region, while slowing from last year's rapid pace, is expanding at a healthy rate of 3.2%. Three states, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, are out-pacing all other states with net new job creation of between 5.4% to 4.1% (Figure 36). Nonagricultural job growth averaged 2.4% for the nation.

The latest data indicate that unemployment in this region is about 3.8% compared to 4.4% for the U.S. (October 1996 - not seasonally adjusted, Table 68. This relatively favorable unemployment situation for the mountain states is indicative of the economic strength this region has maintained during the 1990s.

Significant Issues

Broad-Based Strength. Economic growth in the mountain region is moderating from the rapid growth experienced since 1990. The states of the intermountain west have been recognized nationally as having a favorable business climate: including moderate business taxes, less government regulation, a relatively youthful and educated populace, lower wages, and affordable housing. In addition, the quality of life in the mountain states with lower crime, well-functioning schools, and abundant recreational opportunities has been praised. For the past few years there has been a noticeable migration of jobs and people into this region.

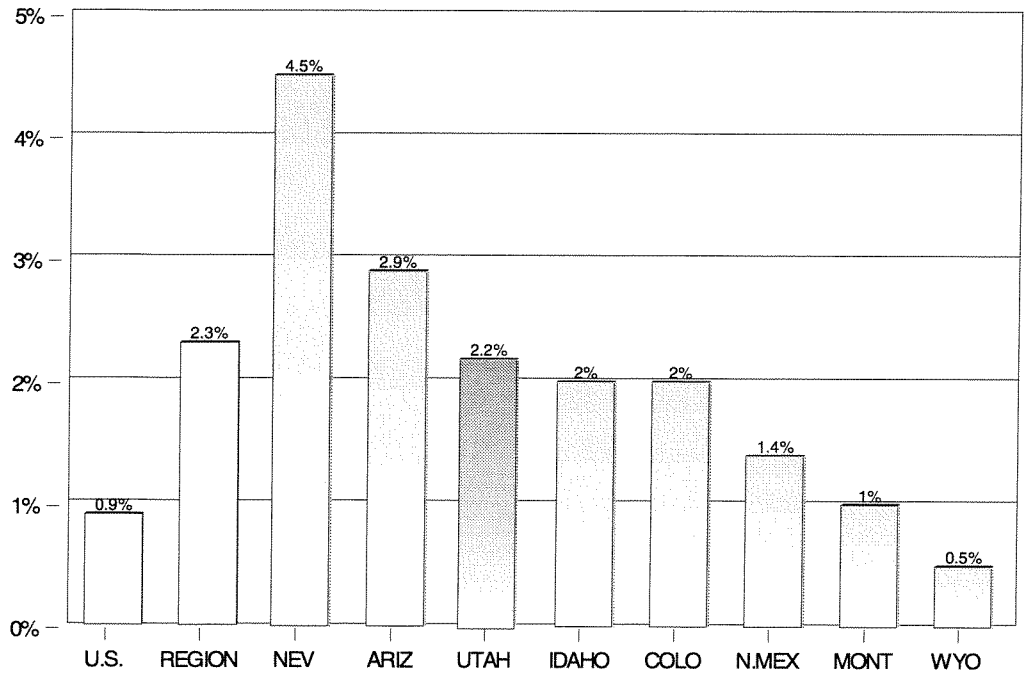
California's Economic Success. The California economy has rebounded from the doldrums experienced earlier in the 1990s. Currently, the California economy out paces the U.S. with 2.6% job growth (October 1996 to October 1997) compared to 2.4%. With a revitalized economy, there has been a reduction in the flow of people and jobs from the west coast into the mountain states. Even with the reduced migration of people and jobs from California, the favorable business climate, youthful and energetic labor force, economic strength and diversity, and the quality of life will continue to attract some migrants into the mountain states from around the country.

Housing Prices and Labor. Sustained strong growth has resulted in increased housing prices and made for a tight labor market. The slower growth that has been witnessed in recent months is welcome to prevent serious economic imbalances from developing. Regional job growth in the 3% to 3.5% range is still very healthy, yet more sustainable.

Conclusion

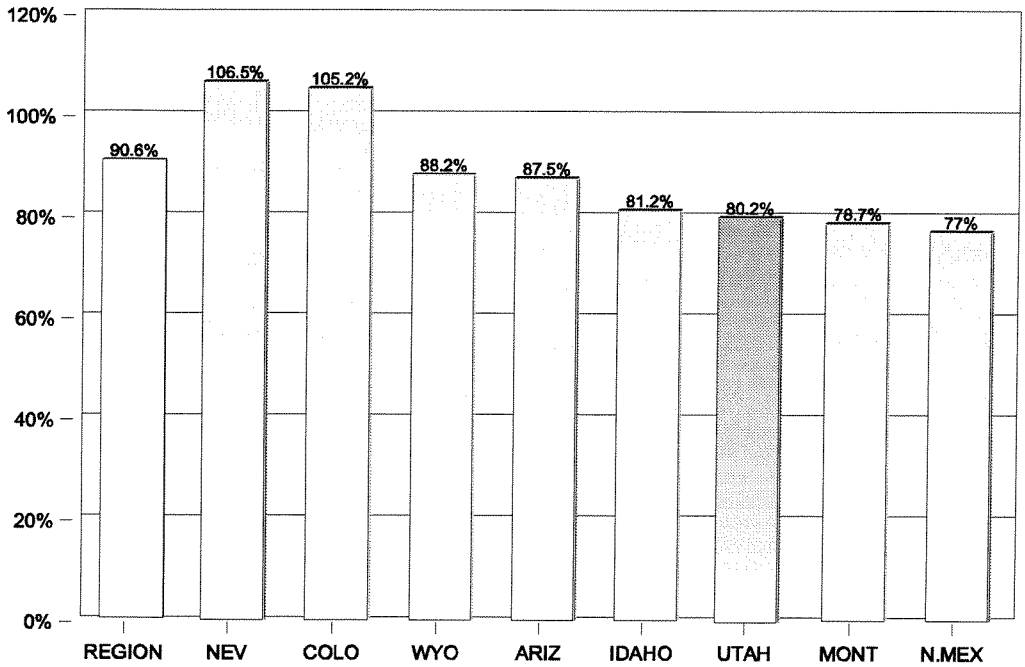
The national economy is expanding at a moderate pace as 1998 begins. Mountain Division state economies are experiencing the sixth straight year of an unprecedented, broad-based expansion. While the mountain states have been able, to this point, to expand economically without developing serious labor shortages or other bottlenecks, the rapid growth since 1990 has put inevitable strains on infrastructures and resources. Increasing housing prices, low rates of unemployment, labor shortages (particularly among skilled workers) and upward pressure on wages are the results. Regardless, the states in the Mountain Division will continue to outperform the nation as a whole during 1998. ❄

Figure 32
Population Growth Rates—U.S. and Mountain Division States: 1995-1996



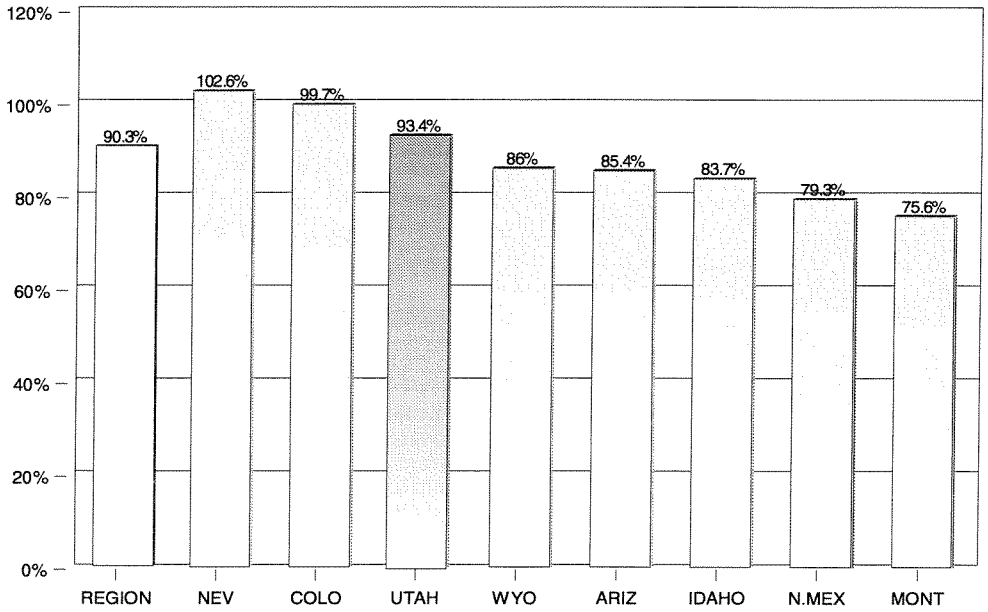
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 33
Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1996



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

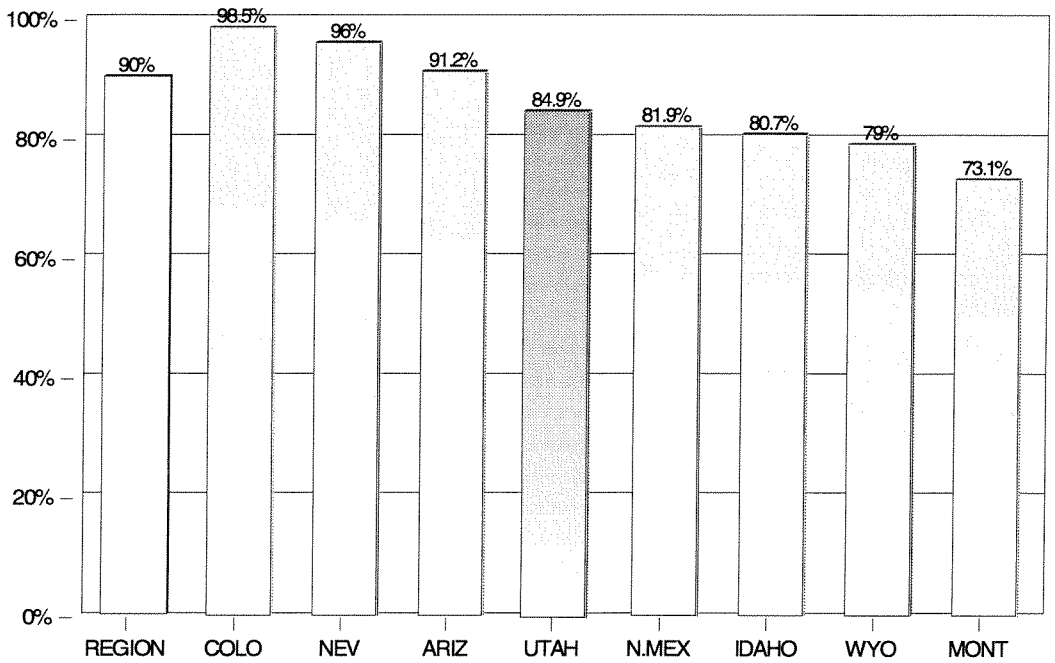
Figure 34
Personal Income per Household as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1996



* Personal income per household estimate calculated by Utah Foundation.

Source: Base data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and tureau of Economic Analysis.

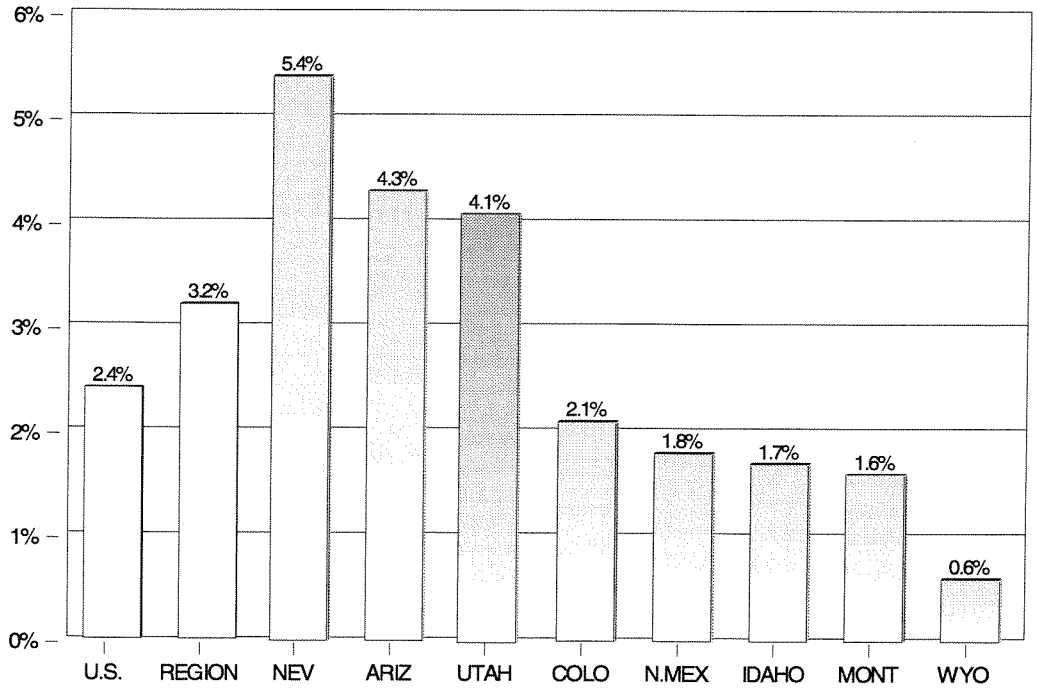
Figure 35
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1996*



* For workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 36
Nonagricultural Employment Growth—U.S. and Mountain Division States: Oct. 1996 to Oct. 1997



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Table 62
Population and Households—U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimates) 1991 (thousands)	1995 (thousands)	1996 (thousands)	Rates of Population Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1991-96	Percent Change 1995-96	Households (July 1 Estimates) 1996 (thousands)	Persons per Household	Rankings: Rank by Population 1996	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1991-96	Rank by Percent Change 1995-96	Rank by Persons per Household 1996
United States	252,106	262,890	265,284	1.0%	0.9%	98,751	2.62				
Mountain States	14,025	15,750	16,118	2.8%	2.3%	6,022	2.62				
Arizona	3,750	4,305	4,428	3.4%	2.9%	1,687	2.57	21	2	2	25
Colorado	3,369	3,748	3,823	2.6%	2.0%	1,502	2.49	25	4	5	50
Idaho	1,039	1,166	1,189	2.7%	2.0%	430	2.72	40	3	6	6
Montana	808	870	879	1.7%	1.0%	341	2.51	44	11	16	44
Nevada	1,286	1,533	1,603	4.5%	4.5%	619	2.54	38	1	1	38
New Mexico	1,548	1,690	1,713	2.0%	1.4%	619	2.72	36	7	12	5
Utah	1,767	1,958	2,000	2.5%	2.2%	639	3.08	34	5	3	1
Wyoming	458	479	481	1.0%	0.5%	184	2.56	51	20	36	28
Other States											
Alabama	4,087	4,246	4,273	0.9%	0.6%	1,624	2.58	23	25	32	21
Alaska	569	603	607	1.3%	0.7%	214	2.75	48	15	25	4
Arkansas	2,371	2,485	2,510	1.1%	1.0%	951	2.58	33	18	17	23
California	30,396	31,565	31,878	1.0%	1.0%	11,101	2.81	1	22	18	3
Connecticut	3,289	3,271	3,274	-0.1%	0.1%	1,231	2.59	28	49	46	18
Delaware	680	717	725	1.3%	1.1%	276	2.56	46	16	15	29
D.C.	595	555	543	-1.8%	-2.0%	231	2.17	50	51	51	51
Florida	13,291	14,184	14,400	1.6%	1.5%	5,648	2.50	4	13	11	45
Georgia	6,625	7,209	7,353	2.1%	2.0%	2,723	2.64	10	6	4	13
Hawaii	1,130	1,179	1,184	0.9%	0.4%	389	2.96	41	24	38	2
Illinois	11,516	11,790	11,847	0.6%	0.5%	4,352	2.66	6	37	35	11
Indiana	5,603	5,797	5,841	0.8%	0.8%	2,209	2.57	14	30	24	26
Iowa	2,792	2,843	2,852	0.4%	0.3%	1,103	2.50	30	42	44	48
Kansas	2,492	2,564	2,572	0.6%	0.3%	982	2.54	32	36	42	35
Kentucky	3,715	3,857	3,884	0.9%	0.7%	1,478	2.56	24	26	29	30
Louisiana	4,241	4,338	4,351	0.5%	0.3%	1,572	2.69	22	39	45	10
Maine	1,236	1,239	1,243	0.1%	0.4%	483	2.50	39	48	39	47
Maryland	4,859	5,039	5,072	0.9%	0.6%	1,871	2.65	19	27	31	12
Massachusetts	5,999	6,071	6,092	0.3%	0.4%	2,322	2.53	13	43	40	40
Michigan	9,366	9,538	9,594	0.5%	0.6%	3,576	2.62	8	40	33	14
Minnesota	4,429	4,615	4,658	1.0%	0.9%	1,763	2.58	20	19	19	19
Mississippi	2,592	2,696	2,716	0.9%	0.7%	979	2.70	31	23	27	9
Missouri	5,157	5,319	5,359	0.8%	0.7%	2,052	2.54	16	33	26	36
Nebraska	1,592	1,639	1,652	0.7%	0.8%	631	2.54	37	34	23	37
New Hampshire	1,108	1,148	1,162	1.0%	1.2%	439	2.58	42	21	14	22
New Jersey	7,767	7,950	7,988	0.6%	0.5%	2,889	2.71	9	38	34	7
New York	18,037	18,191	18,185	0.2%	-0.0%	6,737	2.62	3	47	48	15
North Carolina	6,754	7,202	7,323	1.6%	1.7%	2,796	2.54	11	12	9	34
North Dakota	634	642	644	0.3%	0.3%	247	2.51	47	45	43	43
Ohio	10,929	11,134	11,173	0.4%	0.3%	4,260	2.56	7	41	41	27
Oklahoma	3,168	3,275	3,301	0.8%	0.8%	1,265	2.54	27	31	22	33
Oregon	2,921	3,149	3,204	1.9%	1.7%	1,249	2.51	29	10	7	42
Pennsylvania	11,946	12,060	12,056	0.2%	-0.0%	4,594	2.55	5	46	49	31
Rhode Island	1,005	992	990	-0.3%	-0.1%	378	2.53	43	50	50	41
South Carolina	3,556	3,667	3,699	0.8%	0.9%	1,376	2.62	26	32	21	16
South Dakota	702	730	732	0.8%	0.4%	273	2.59	45	28	37	17
Tennessee	4,949	5,247	5,320	1.5%	1.4%	2,041	2.54	17	14	13	32
Texas	17,367	18,801	19,128	2.0%	1.7%	6,894	2.71	2	9	8	8
Vermont	568	585	589	0.7%	0.7%	227	2.50	49	35	30	49
Virginia	6,286	6,615	6,675	1.2%	0.9%	2,511	2.58	12	17	20	24
Washington	5,018	5,448	5,533	2.0%	1.6%	2,139	2.53	15	8	10	39
West Virginia	1,799	1,825	1,826	0.3%	0.0%	714	2.50	35	44	47	46
Wisconsin	4,948	5,122	5,160	0.8%	0.7%	1,943	2.58	18	29	28	20

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 63
Total Personal Income—U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Total Personal Income 1991 (millions)	Total Personal Income 1995 (millions)	Total Personal Income 1996 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1991-96	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Percent Change 1995-96	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 1996 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 1997 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): Percent Change 1996-97	Rankings: Rank by Total Personal Income 1996	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1991-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 1995-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change (saar) 1996-97
United States	4,963,545	6,137,875	6,479,914	5.5%	5.6%	6,446,004	6,813,131	5.7%				
Mountain States	245,977	332,740	356,828	7.7%	7.2%	354,372	378,440	6.8%				
Arizona	64,094	87,518	94,596	8.1%	8.1%	93,851	101,217	7.8%	23	3	5	3
Colorado	67,918	91,766	98,258	7.7%	7.1%	97,514	103,657	6.3%	22	4	11	11
Idaho	16,312	22,368	23,591	7.7%	5.5%	23,581	24,732	4.9%	43	5	24	34
Montana	12,922	16,157	16,896	5.5%	4.6%	16,788	17,533	4.4%	46	29	41	46
Nevada	26,553	37,951	41,699	9.4%	9.9%	41,286	44,950	8.9%	34	1	2	1
New Mexico	23,375	30,781	32,217	6.6%	4.7%	32,152	33,596	4.5%	38	10	39	44
Utah	26,364	36,166	39,199	8.3%	8.4%	38,848	41,915	7.9%	35	2	4	2
Wyoming	8,438	10,035	10,371	4.2%	3.4%	10,354	10,841	4.7%	51	46	48	38
Other States												
Alabama	65,166	82,067	86,021	5.7%	4.8%	85,655	89,877	4.9%	24	23	36	33
Alaska	12,250	14,563	14,810	3.9%	1.7%	14,789	15,257	3.2%	48	49	50	50
Arkansas	35,093	45,039	47,584	6.3%	5.7%	47,567	50,124	5.4%	33	15	22	25
California	655,102	764,435	807,975	4.3%	5.7%	803,573	851,850	6.0%	1	45	20	13
Connecticut	88,181	105,778	110,916	4.7%	4.9%	110,491	117,084	6.0%	21	40	34	14
Delaware	15,214	18,757	20,095	5.7%	7.1%	19,842	21,240	7.0%	44	22	10	5
D.C.	16,115	18,021	18,539	2.8%	2.9%	18,299	19,086	4.3%	45	51	49	47
Florida	260,004	328,067	348,849	6.1%	6.3%	346,800	368,286	6.2%	4	17	16	12
Georgia	119,065	157,875	168,959	7.3%	7.0%	168,023	179,521	6.8%	11	6	12	6
Hawaii	25,168	29,593	30,072	3.6%	1.6%	30,067	30,694	2.1%	40	50	51	51
Illinois	242,666	301,718	318,061	5.6%	5.4%	316,298	334,400	5.7%	5	28	25	20
Indiana	98,978	125,805	132,001	5.9%	4.9%	131,434	137,988	5.0%	16	20	32	31
Iowa	48,404	59,143	63,613	5.6%	7.6%	63,330	66,542	5.1%	30	26	8	30
Kansas	46,253	56,218	59,585	5.2%	6.0%	59,253	62,199	5.0%	31	35	17	32
Kentucky	58,567	72,739	76,885	5.6%	5.7%	76,525	80,940	5.8%	26	27	19	19
Louisiana	66,284	82,252	85,548	5.2%	4.0%	85,273	89,159	4.6%	25	34	45	40
Maine	21,440	24,966	26,124	4.0%	4.6%	25,984	27,373	5.3%	41	47	40	27
Maryland	111,424	133,769	140,068	4.7%	4.7%	139,245	147,033	5.6%	14	41	37	23
Massachusetts	141,926	172,008	181,505	5.0%	5.5%	180,415	192,335	6.6%	10	37	23	10
Michigan	179,174	229,544	239,330	6.0%	4.3%	238,849	248,911	4.2%	9	19	44	48
Minnesota	88,126	111,031	119,530	6.3%	7.7%	118,885	124,582	4.8%	19	14	7	36
Mississippi	34,738	45,147	47,735	6.6%	5.7%	47,627	49,795	4.6%	32	11	18	41
Missouri	94,748	116,752	123,366	5.4%	5.7%	122,784	129,909	5.8%	17	31	21	17
Nebraska	28,729	35,055	37,862	5.7%	8.0%	37,686	39,840	5.7%	36	25	6	21
New Hampshire	23,765	29,510	30,939	5.4%	4.8%	30,727	32,509	5.8%	39	32	35	18
New Jersey	197,837	239,052	250,295	4.8%	4.7%	249,308	261,436	4.9%	8	38	38	35
New York	426,850	505,812	530,655	4.4%	4.9%	527,239	556,314	5.5%	2	43	33	24
North Carolina	115,821	152,601	162,602	7.0%	6.6%	161,859	172,915	6.8%	13	8	14	7
North Dakota	9,830	11,865	13,159	6.0%	10.9%	13,111	13,695	4.5%	50	18	1	45
Ohio	203,861	251,041	262,077	5.2%	4.4%	261,194	272,994	4.5%	7	36	43	43
Oklahoma	51,102	61,343	64,514	4.8%	5.2%	64,273	67,304	4.7%	29	39	27	37
Oregon	52,389	68,806	73,922	7.1%	7.4%	73,336	78,279	6.7%	27	7	9	8
Pennsylvania	239,478	284,963	299,031	4.5%	4.9%	297,938	311,931	4.7%	6	42	31	39
Rhode Island	20,119	23,541	24,331	3.9%	3.4%	24,270	25,371	4.5%	42	48	47	42
South Carolina	56,047	70,208	73,890	5.7%	5.2%	73,495	77,859	5.9%	28	24	26	15
South Dakota	11,356	13,981	15,303	6.1%	9.5%	15,239	16,035	5.2%	47	16	3	28
Tennessee	84,136	111,674	116,760	6.8%	4.6%	116,169	122,963	5.8%	20	9	42	16
Texas	312,747	400,683	426,212	6.4%	6.4%	423,301	451,724	6.7%	3	12	15	9
Vermont	10,195	12,595	13,227	5.3%	5.0%	13,160	13,845	5.2%	49	33	29	29
Virginia	129,238	160,141	168,300	5.4%	5.1%	167,219	176,702	5.7%	12	30	28	22
Washington	102,644	130,350	139,356	6.3%	6.9%	138,424	148,481	7.3%	15	13	13	4
West Virginia	26,711	32,001	33,155	4.4%	3.6%	32,976	34,209	3.7%	37	44	46	49
Wisconsin	90,625	114,628	120,325	5.8%	5.0%	119,697	126,100	5.3%	18	21	30	26

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 64
Per Capita Personal Income-U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income 1991	Per Capita Personal Income 1995	Per Capita Personal Income 1996	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Percent Change 1995-96	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1991	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1995	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1996	Rankings: Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 1996	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 1995-96
United States	19,689	23,348	24,426	4.4%	4.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	17,540	21,127	22,139	4.8%	4.8%	89.1%	90.5%	90.6%			
Arizona	17,104	20,329	21,363	4.5%	5.1%	86.9%	87.1%	87.5%	36	30	13
Colorado	20,159	24,487	25,704	5.0%	5.0%	102.4%	104.9%	105.2%	11	14	16
Idaho	15,698	19,181	19,837	4.8%	3.4%	79.7%	82.2%	81.2%	42	19	46
Montana	15,988	18,563	19,214	3.7%	3.5%	81.2%	79.5%	78.7%	47	47	45
Nevada	20,654	24,748	26,011	4.7%	5.1%	104.9%	106.0%	106.5%	10	23	12
New Mexico	15,096	18,215	18,803	4.5%	3.2%	76.7%	78.0%	77.0%	49	32	47
Utah	14,910	18,468	19,595	5.6%	6.1%	75.7%	79.1%	80.2%	45	2	6
Wyoming	18,426	20,941	21,544	3.2%	2.9%	93.6%	89.7%	88.2%	35	49	49
Other States											
Alabama	15,946	19,327	20,131	4.8%	4.2%	81.0%	82.8%	82.4%	40	21	35
Alaska	21,517	24,170	24,398	2.5%	0.9%	109.3%	103.5%	99.9%	20	51	51
Arkansas	14,799	18,126	18,959	5.1%	4.6%	75.2%	77.6%	77.6%	48	11	27
California	21,552	24,217	25,346	3.3%	4.7%	109.5%	103.7%	103.8%	14	48	26
Connecticut	26,810	32,341	33,875	4.8%	4.7%	136.2%	138.5%	138.7%	2	20	24
Delaware	22,368	26,159	27,724	4.4%	6.0%	113.6%	112.0%	113.5%	6	34	7
D.C.	27,091	32,499	34,129	4.7%	5.0%	137.6%	139.2%	139.7%	1	22	14
Florida	19,563	23,129	24,226	4.4%	4.7%	99.4%	99.1%	99.2%	21	35	25
Georgia	17,973	21,901	22,977	5.0%	4.9%	91.3%	93.8%	94.1%	27	13	21
Hawaii	22,279	25,095	25,404	2.7%	1.2%	113.2%	107.5%	104.0%	13	50	50
Illinois	21,072	25,590	26,848	5.0%	4.9%	107.0%	109.6%	109.9%	8	15	20
Indiana	17,666	21,702	22,601	5.1%	4.1%	89.7%	93.0%	92.5%	29	12	37
Iowa	17,340	20,802	22,306	5.2%	7.2%	88.1%	89.1%	91.3%	31	10	3
Kansas	18,564	21,929	23,165	4.5%	5.6%	94.3%	93.9%	94.8%	24	31	8
Kentucky	15,765	18,860	19,797	4.7%	5.0%	80.1%	80.8%	81.0%	43	27	17
Louisiana	15,630	18,960	19,664	4.7%	3.7%	79.4%	81.2%	80.5%	44	25	40
Maine	17,352	20,157	21,011	3.9%	4.2%	88.1%	86.3%	86.0%	37	45	32
Maryland	22,930	26,547	27,618	3.8%	4.0%	116.5%	113.7%	113.1%	7	46	39
Massachusetts	23,657	28,332	29,792	4.7%	5.2%	120.2%	121.3%	122.0%	4	24	11
Michigan	19,130	24,066	24,945	5.5%	3.7%	97.2%	103.1%	102.1%	17	4	41
Minnesota	19,898	24,061	25,663	5.2%	6.7%	101.1%	103.1%	105.1%	12	8	5
Mississippi	13,402	16,745	17,575	5.6%	5.0%	68.1%	71.7%	72.0%	51	3	18
Missouri	18,373	21,949	23,022	4.6%	4.9%	93.3%	94.0%	94.3%	26	28	22
Nebraska	18,051	21,385	22,917	4.9%	7.2%	91.7%	91.6%	93.8%	28	17	4
New Hampshire	21,455	25,700	26,615	4.4%	3.6%	109.0%	110.1%	109.0%	9	33	43
New Jersey	25,471	30,071	31,334	4.2%	4.2%	129.4%	128.8%	128.3%	3	40	34
New York	23,665	27,806	29,181	4.3%	4.9%	120.2%	119.1%	119.5%	5	38	19
North Carolina	17,149	21,188	22,205	5.3%	4.8%	87.1%	90.7%	90.9%	33	5	23
North Dakota	15,503	18,495	20,448	5.7%	10.6%	78.7%	79.2%	83.7%	39	1	1
Ohio	18,653	22,547	23,457	4.7%	4.0%	94.7%	96.6%	96.0%	22	26	38
Oklahoma	16,132	18,731	19,544	3.9%	4.3%	81.9%	80.2%	80.0%	46	44	29
Oregon	17,936	21,851	23,074	5.2%	5.6%	91.1%	93.6%	94.5%	25	9	9
Pennsylvania	20,047	23,628	24,803	4.3%	5.0%	101.8%	101.2%	101.5%	18	37	15
Rhode Island	20,028	23,738	24,572	4.2%	3.5%	101.7%	101.7%	100.6%	19	41	44
South Carolina	15,767	19,146	19,977	4.8%	4.3%	80.1%	82.0%	81.8%	41	18	30
South Dakota	16,174	19,165	20,895	5.3%	9.0%	82.1%	82.1%	85.5%	38	6	2
Tennessee	17,005	21,284	21,949	5.2%	3.1%	86.4%	91.2%	89.9%	34	7	48
Texas	18,008	21,311	22,282	4.4%	4.6%	91.5%	91.3%	91.2%	32	36	28
Vermont	17,949	21,538	22,470	4.6%	4.3%	91.2%	92.2%	92.0%	30	29	31
Virginia	20,560	24,208	25,212	4.2%	4.1%	104.4%	103.7%	103.2%	15	42	36
Washington	20,456	23,927	25,187	4.2%	5.3%	103.9%	102.5%	103.1%	16	39	10
West Virginia	14,848	17,532	18,160	4.1%	3.6%	75.4%	75.1%	74.3%	50	43	42
Wisconsin	18,315	22,379	23,320	5.0%	4.2%	93.0%	95.8%	95.5%	23	16	33

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 65
Total Personal Income per Household—U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Total Personal Income per Household (mean average) 1991	1995	1996	Rates of Change for Total Personal Income per Household: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1991-96	Percent Change 1995-96	Total Personal Income per Household as a Percent of U.S. Personal Income per Household 1991	1995	1996	Rankings: Rank by Total Personal Income per Household 1996	Rank by Average Annual Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rank by Percent Change 1995-96
United States	53,269	63,026	65,619	4.3%	4.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	47,729	56,941	59,258	4.4%	4.1%	89.6%	90.3%	90.3%			
Arizona	46,047	53,883	56,061	4.0%	4.0%	86.4%	85.5%	85.4%	37	39	26
Colorado	51,987	62,588	65,403	4.7%	4.5%	97.6%	99.3%	99.7%	17	19	16
Idaho	43,787	53,406	54,918	4.6%	2.8%	82.2%	84.7%	83.7%	39	20	45
Montana	41,796	48,262	49,576	3.5%	2.7%	78.5%	76.6%	75.6%	49	47	46
Nevada	53,528	64,246	67,348	4.7%	4.8%	100.5%	101.9%	102.6%	14	18	10
New Mexico	42,214	50,699	52,029	4.3%	2.6%	79.2%	80.4%	79.3%	45	30	47
Utah	47,637	58,272	61,305	5.2%	5.2%	89.4%	92.5%	93.4%	26	5	7
Wyoming	49,546	55,401	56,458	2.6%	1.9%	93.0%	87.9%	86.0%	36	49	49
Other States											
Alabama	42,525	51,200	52,962	4.5%	3.4%	79.8%	81.2%	80.7%	44	23	37
Alaska	63,116	69,298	69,102	1.8%	-0.3%	118.5%	110.0%	105.3%	12	51	51
Arkansas	39,025	47,992	50,050	5.1%	4.3%	73.3%	76.1%	76.3%	48	8	22
California	62,209	69,872	72,787	3.2%	4.2%	116.8%	110.9%	110.9%	10	48	24
Connecticut	71,499	86,320	90,129	4.7%	4.4%	134.2%	137.0%	137.4%	1	16	18
Delaware	60,071	69,407	72,913	4.0%	5.1%	112.8%	110.1%	111.1%	9	41	9
D.C.	65,175	77,217	80,149	4.2%	3.8%	122.4%	122.5%	122.1%	3	33	30
Florida	49,648	59,096	61,763	4.5%	4.5%	93.2%	93.8%	94.1%	24	24	14
Georgia	49,093	59,484	62,058	4.8%	4.3%	92.2%	94.4%	94.6%	21	15	21
Hawaii	68,859	77,012	77,403	2.4%	0.5%	129.3%	122.2%	118.0%	6	50	50
Illinois	57,246	69,815	73,076	5.0%	4.7%	107.5%	110.8%	111.4%	8	11	12
Indiana	47,101	57,645	59,761	4.9%	3.7%	88.4%	91.5%	91.1%	30	13	32
Iowa	45,270	54,094	57,684	5.0%	6.6%	85.0%	85.8%	87.9%	34	12	4
Kansas	48,810	57,686	60,692	4.5%	5.2%	91.6%	91.5%	92.5%	27	25	6
Kentucky	41,915	49,907	52,026	4.4%	4.2%	78.7%	79.2%	79.3%	46	27	23
Louisiana	43,772	52,757	54,426	4.5%	3.2%	82.2%	83.7%	82.9%	40	26	40
Maine	45,596	52,319	54,092	3.5%	3.4%	85.6%	83.0%	82.4%	41	46	38
Maryland	62,656	72,199	74,863	3.6%	3.7%	117.6%	114.6%	114.1%	7	45	31
Massachusetts	63,096	74,873	78,168	4.4%	4.4%	118.4%	118.8%	119.1%	5	28	19
Michigan	51,899	64,949	66,933	5.2%	3.1%	97.4%	103.1%	102.0%	16	3	41
Minnesota	52,870	63,815	67,784	5.1%	6.2%	99.3%	101.3%	103.3%	13	9	5
Mississippi	37,583	46,820	48,763	5.3%	4.1%	70.6%	74.3%	74.3%	50	2	25
Missouri	47,959	57,472	60,115	4.6%	4.6%	90.0%	91.2%	91.6%	28	21	13
Nebraska	47,421	56,188	59,960	4.8%	6.7%	89.0%	89.1%	91.4%	29	14	3
New Hampshire	57,585	68,530	70,537	4.1%	2.9%	108.1%	108.7%	107.5%	11	36	42
New Jersey	70,338	83,418	86,652	4.3%	3.9%	132.0%	132.4%	132.1%	2	31	29
New York	64,081	75,389	78,767	4.2%	4.5%	120.3%	119.6%	120.0%	4	34	17
North Carolina	45,109	55,734	58,154	5.2%	4.3%	84.7%	88.4%	88.6%	33	4	20
North Dakota	40,903	48,527	53,356	5.5%	10.0%	76.8%	77.0%	81.3%	43	1	1
Ohio	49,315	59,452	61,526	4.5%	3.5%	92.6%	94.3%	93.8%	25	22	35
Oklahoma	42,197	49,074	51,001	3.9%	3.9%	79.2%	77.9%	77.7%	47	43	28
Oregon	46,319	56,271	59,171	5.0%	5.2%	87.0%	89.3%	90.2%	31	10	8
Pennsylvania	52,887	62,291	65,093	4.2%	4.5%	99.3%	98.8%	99.2%	19	32	15
Rhode Island	53,006	62,583	64,406	4.0%	2.9%	99.5%	99.3%	98.2%	20	40	43
South Carolina	43,416	51,946	53,687	4.3%	3.4%	81.5%	82.4%	81.8%	42	29	39
South Dakota	43,625	51,698	56,045	5.1%	8.4%	81.9%	82.0%	85.4%	38	6	2
Tennessee	44,595	55,789	57,212	5.1%	2.6%	83.7%	88.5%	87.2%	35	7	48
Texas	50,474	59,443	61,828	4.1%	4.0%	94.8%	94.3%	94.2%	23	35	27
Vermont	47,709	56,429	58,398	4.1%	3.5%	89.6%	89.5%	89.0%	32	37	36
Virginia	55,412	64,671	67,022	3.9%	3.6%	104.0%	102.6%	102.1%	15	42	33
Washington	53,416	62,155	65,151	4.1%	4.8%	100.3%	98.6%	99.3%	18	38	11
West Virginia	38,436	45,115	46,421	3.8%	2.9%	72.2%	71.6%	70.7%	51	44	44
Wisconsin	49,210	59,792	61,943	4.7%	3.6%	92.4%	94.9%	94.4%	22	17	34

Source: Base data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Personal income per household estimate calculated by Utah Foundation.

Table 66
Average Annual Pay For All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance
U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Average Annual Pay 1991	Average Annual Pay 1995	Average Annual Pay 1996	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Percent Change 1995-96	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1991	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1995	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1996	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Pay 1996	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 1995-96
United States	24,578	27,846	28,945	3.3%	3.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	21,996	25,000	26,045	3.4%	4.2%	89.5%	89.8%	90.0%			
Arizona	22,207	25,324	26,387	3.5%	4.2%	90.4%	90.9%	91.2%	27	20	12
Colorado	23,981	27,122	28,520	3.5%	5.2%	97.6%	97.4%	98.5%	15	18	5
Idaho	19,688	22,839	23,353	3.5%	2.3%	80.1%	82.0%	80.7%	43	23	49
Montana	18,648	20,516	21,146	2.5%	3.1%	75.9%	73.7%	73.1%	50	47	43
Nevada	23,083	26,647	27,788	3.8%	4.3%	93.9%	95.7%	96.0%	18	11	11
New Mexico	20,272	23,040	23,716	3.2%	2.9%	82.5%	82.7%	81.9%	41	39	44
Utah	20,874	23,626	24,572	3.3%	4.0%	84.9%	84.8%	84.9%	34	30	19
Wyoming	20,591	22,351	22,870	2.1%	2.3%	83.8%	80.3%	79.0%	46	50	48
Other States											
Alabama	21,287	24,396	25,180	3.4%	3.2%	86.6%	87.6%	87.0%	32	26	38
Alaska	30,830	32,685	32,461	1.0%	-0.7%	125.4%	117.4%	112.1%	6	51	51
Arkansas	19,008	21,590	22,294	3.2%	3.3%	77.3%	77.5%	77.0%	47	36	37
California	27,513	30,717	31,773	2.9%	3.4%	111.9%	110.3%	109.8%	7	42	34
Connecticut	30,689	35,127	36,579	3.6%	4.1%	124.9%	126.1%	126.4%	3	16	13
Delaware	25,647	29,123	30,711	3.7%	5.5%	104.3%	104.6%	106.1%	10	14	2
D.C.	35,570	42,453	44,458	4.6%	4.7%	144.7%	152.5%	153.6%	1	1	7
Florida	21,992	24,709	25,640	3.1%	3.8%	89.5%	88.7%	88.6%	30	41	27
Georgia	23,165	26,308	27,488	3.5%	4.5%	94.3%	94.5%	95.0%	21	22	10
Hawaii	24,104	26,977	27,363	2.6%	1.4%	98.1%	96.9%	94.5%	22	46	50
Illinois	26,317	30,101	31,285	3.5%	3.9%	107.1%	108.1%	108.1%	9	19	23
Indiana	22,522	25,571	26,477	3.3%	3.5%	91.6%	91.8%	91.5%	26	34	32
Iowa	19,810	22,875	23,679	3.6%	3.5%	80.6%	82.1%	81.8%	42	15	33
Kansas	21,002	23,709	24,609	3.2%	3.8%	85.5%	85.1%	85.0%	33	37	26
Kentucky	20,730	23,502	24,462	3.4%	4.1%	84.3%	84.4%	84.5%	37	27	16
Louisiana	21,503	23,895	24,528	2.7%	2.6%	87.5%	85.8%	84.7%	35	45	46
Maine	20,870	23,125	23,850	2.7%	3.1%	84.9%	83.0%	82.4%	40	44	41
Maryland	25,962	29,143	30,293	3.1%	3.9%	105.6%	104.7%	104.7%	11	40	22
Massachusetts	28,041	32,352	33,940	3.9%	4.9%	114.1%	116.2%	117.3%	5	3	6
Michigan	26,125	30,545	31,522	3.8%	3.2%	106.3%	109.7%	108.9%	8	6	40
Minnesota	23,962	27,363	28,869	3.8%	5.5%	97.5%	98.3%	99.7%	14	9	1
Mississippi	18,411	21,120	21,822	3.5%	3.3%	74.9%	75.8%	75.4%	48	24	36
Missouri	22,574	25,669	26,608	3.3%	3.7%	91.8%	92.2%	91.9%	25	28	31
Nebraska	19,372	22,389	23,291	3.8%	4.0%	78.8%	80.4%	80.5%	45	12	18
New Hampshire	23,600	26,637	27,691	3.2%	4.0%	96.0%	95.7%	95.7%	20	35	21
New Jersey	29,991	34,533	35,928	3.7%	4.0%	122.0%	124.0%	124.1%	4	13	17
New York	30,011	34,938	36,831	4.2%	5.4%	122.1%	125.5%	127.2%	2	2	3
North Carolina	21,095	24,403	25,408	3.8%	4.1%	85.8%	87.6%	87.8%	31	10	14
North Dakota	18,132	20,492	21,242	3.2%	3.7%	73.8%	73.6%	73.4%	49	38	30
Ohio	23,602	26,868	27,775	3.3%	3.4%	96.0%	96.5%	96.0%	19	31	35
Oklahoma	20,968	22,671	23,329	2.2%	2.9%	85.3%	81.4%	80.6%	44	49	45
Oregon	22,338	25,833	27,027	3.9%	4.6%	90.9%	92.8%	93.4%	24	4	8
Pennsylvania	24,393	27,904	28,973	3.5%	3.8%	99.2%	100.2%	100.1%	12	21	24
Rhode Island	23,082	26,375	27,194	3.3%	3.1%	93.9%	94.7%	94.0%	23	29	42
South Carolina	20,439	23,292	24,039	3.3%	3.2%	83.2%	83.6%	83.1%	39	33	39
South Dakota	17,143	19,931	20,724	3.9%	4.0%	69.7%	71.6%	71.6%	51	5	20
Tennessee	21,541	25,046	25,963	3.8%	3.7%	87.6%	89.9%	89.7%	29	8	29
Texas	23,760	26,899	28,129	3.4%	4.6%	96.7%	96.6%	97.2%	16	25	9
Vermont	21,355	23,583	24,480	2.8%	3.8%	86.9%	84.7%	84.6%	36	43	25
Virginia	23,805	26,899	28,001	3.3%	4.1%	96.9%	96.6%	96.7%	17	32	15
Washington	23,942	27,453	28,881	3.8%	5.2%	97.4%	98.6%	99.8%	13	7	4
West Virginia	21,356	23,488	24,075	2.4%	2.5%	86.9%	84.3%	83.2%	38	48	47
Wisconsin	21,838	25,099	26,021	3.6%	3.7%	88.9%	90.1%	89.9%	28	17	28

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 67
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls—U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1991 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1995 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1996 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Percent Change 1995-96	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): October 1996 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): October 1997(p) (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): Percent Change 1996-97	Rankings: Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 1996	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Grwth Rate 1991-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 1995-96	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 1996-97
United States	108,256.0	117,203.0	119,554.0	2.0%	2.0%	121,157.0	124,105.0	2.4%				
Mountain States	5,900.6	7,053.8	7,356.3	4.5%	4.3%	7,489.7	7,728.4	3.2%				
Arizona	1,491.4	1,795.7	1,895.6	4.9%	5.6%	1,938.1	2,022.2	4.3%	22	3	2	2
Colorado	1,545.0	1,834.4	1,896.9	4.2%	3.4%	1,916.0	1,956.1	2.1%	21	5	7	20
Idaho	398.1	477.3	492.3	4.3%	3.1%	505.4	513.9	1.7%	43	4	8	29
Montana	303.7	350.8	359.0	3.4%	2.3%	367.5	373.2	1.6%	46	8	18	31
Nevada	628.7	786.1	842.5	6.0%	7.2%	864.9	911.2	5.4%	35	1	1	1
New Mexico	585.4	682.4	694.0	3.5%	1.7%	700.7	713.3	1.8%	38	7	28	25
Utah	745.2	907.7	954.6	5.1%	5.2%	971.5	1,011.5	4.1%	34	2	3	3
Wyoming	203.1	219.4	221.4	1.7%	0.9%	225.6	227.0	0.6%	51	38	45	49
Other States												
Alabama	1,642.0	1,803.6	1,824.5	2.1%	1.2%	1,839.7	1,860.1	1.1%	23	29	40	40
Alaska	242.8	262.0	263.2	1.6%	0.5%	263.9	266.5	1.0%	50	40	47	43
Arkansas	936.4	1,069.4	1,085.6	3.0%	1.5%	1,099.4	1,109.7	0.9%	33	15	34	44
California	12,359.0	12,422.2	12,775.0	0.7%	2.8%	12,940.4	13,283.3	2.6%	1	47	11	10
Connecticut	1,555.8	1,561.5	1,582.8	0.3%	1.4%	1,606.9	1,636.5	1.8%	27	48	39	22
Delaware	341.8	366.4	376.8	2.0%	2.8%	380.6	395.6	3.9%	45	36	12	4
D.C.	677.3	642.6	623.0	-1.7%	-3.1%	622.2	613.3	-1.4%	39	51	51	51
Florida	5,294.3	5,996.1	6,182.5	3.2%	3.1%	6,223.2	6,442.6	3.5%	4	11	9	6
Georgia	2,937.5	3,402.3	3,528.3	3.7%	3.7%	3,558.5	3,678.4	3.4%	11	6	6	7
Hawaii	539.1	532.8	529.3	-0.4%	-0.7%	527.2	526.4	-0.2%	42	50	50	50
Illinois	5,231.5	5,593.1	5,676.0	1.6%	1.5%	5,733.7	5,807.2	1.3%	5	39	35	37
Indiana	2,507.3	2,786.5	2,812.8	2.3%	0.9%	2,856.8	2,888.4	1.1%	14	24	44	41
Iowa	1,238.1	1,358.1	1,380.4	2.2%	1.6%	1,396.6	1,424.2	2.0%	29	28	31	21
Kansas	1,095.4	1,198.0	1,228.2	2.3%	2.5%	1,250.8	1,282.4	2.5%	31	25	16	12
Kentucky	1,474.7	1,642.8	1,671.1	2.5%	1.7%	1,696.4	1,725.8	1.7%	26	20	26	28
Louisiana	1,613.0	1,772.4	1,810.7	2.3%	2.2%	1,835.3	1,860.0	1.3%	24	23	21	36
Maine	513.4	538.2	540.0	1.0%	0.3%	552.4	564.4	2.2%	41	42	49	19
Maryland	2,099.8	2,182.7	2,205.9	1.0%	1.1%	2,231.4	2,272.0	1.8%	20	43	42	24
Massachusetts	2,821.2	2,976.1	3,036.4	1.5%	2.0%	3,094.8	3,170.3	2.4%	13	41	22	14
Michigan	3,891.1	4,273.9	4,345.0	2.2%	1.7%	4,423.5	4,475.5	1.2%	8	27	30	39
Minnesota	2,136.8	2,378.6	2,431.7	2.6%	2.2%	2,470.1	2,524.1	2.2%	18	19	19	18
Mississippi	937.5	1,074.5	1,090.2	3.1%	1.5%	1,101.9	1,111.5	0.9%	32	12	36	47
Missouri	2,309.1	2,521.0	2,564.2	2.1%	1.7%	2,603.6	2,640.1	1.4%	16	30	27	34
Nebraska	739.2	816.4	834.4	2.5%	2.2%	847.4	862.9	1.8%	36	22	20	23
New Hampshire	482.1	539.7	559.7	3.0%	3.7%	573.2	582.3	1.6%	40	13	5	30
New Jersey	3,498.6	3,600.7	3,640.0	0.8%	1.1%	3,685.9	3,750.0	1.7%	9	46	41	27
New York	7,886.7	7,872.3	7,917.1	0.1%	0.6%	8,009.5	8,118.3	1.4%	3	49	46	35
North Carolina	3,072.2	3,459.5	3,555.2	3.0%	2.8%	3,626.7	3,679.7	1.5%	10	16	13	33
North Dakota	270.6	301.8	308.9	2.7%	2.4%	315.6	324.4	2.8%	48	18	17	9
Ohio	4,818.6	5,221.0	5,295.9	1.9%	1.4%	5,360.7	5,404.6	0.8%	7	37	37	48
Oklahoma	1,211.0	1,316.1	1,354.2	2.3%	2.9%	1,375.4	1,410.7	2.6%	30	26	10	11
Oregon	1,250.8	1,418.4	1,474.7	3.3%	4.0%	1,512.8	1,557.6	3.0%	28	9	4	8
Pennsylvania	5,083.7	5,253.1	5,308.2	0.9%	1.0%	5,396.5	5,514.5	2.2%	6	45	43	17
Rhode Island	421.5	440.1	441.8	0.9%	0.4%	449.5	453.6	0.9%	44	44	48	45
South Carolina	1,513.4	1,646.1	1,676.0	2.1%	1.8%	1,685.7	1,722.8	2.2%	25	33	24	16
South Dakota	296.4	343.5	348.9	3.3%	1.6%	352.8	356.5	1.0%	47	10	32	42
Tennessee	2,183.6	2,499.0	2,534.4	3.0%	1.4%	2,563.2	2,585.6	0.9%	17	14	38	46
Texas	7,174.7	8,022.5	8,242.1	2.8%	2.7%	8,353.2	8,563.8	2.5%	2	17	15	13
Vermont	248.9	270.0	274.8	2.0%	1.8%	280.9	284.5	1.3%	49	35	25	38
Virginia	2,828.9	3,069.7	3,130.3	2.0%	2.0%	3,178.6	3,254.8	2.4%	12	34	23	15
Washington	2,177.4	2,346.9	2,411.8	2.1%	2.8%	2,459.6	2,552.8	3.8%	19	32	14	5
West Virginia	629.1	687.8	698.4	2.1%	1.5%	709.2	719.6	1.5%	37	31	33	32
Wisconsin	2,302.0	2,558.5	2,601.6	2.5%	1.7%	2,647.2	2,694.4	1.8%	15	21	29	26

(p)=preliminary

Note: This data varies slightly from data reported by the State of Utah Department of Employment Security.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 68
Unemployment Rates—U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1991, 1995, and 1996

Division/State	Unemployment Rate 1991	Unemployment Rate 1995	Unemployment Rate 1996	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 1991-96	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 1995-96	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) October 1996	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) October 1997(p)	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 1991	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 1995	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 1996	Rankings by Unemployment Rate (unadjust.) 1996	Rankings by Unemployment Rate (unadjust.) 1997
United States	6.7%	5.6%	5.4%	-1.3%	-0.2%	5.0%	4.4%					
Mountain States	5.6%	4.9%	5.1%	-0.4%	0.3%	5.0%	3.8%	-				
Arizona	5.6%	5.1%	5.5%	-0.1%	0.4%	6.1%	4.3%	38	28	17	10	22
Colorado	5.0%	4.2%	4.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	3.8%	2.8%	44	43	41	41	45
Idaho	6.2%	5.3%	5.2%	-1.0%	-0.2%	4.1%	4.1%	32	24	24	35	27
Montana	6.9%	5.9%	5.4%	-1.6%	-0.6%	4.3%	4.5%	18	14	20	32	19
Nevada	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	-0.1%	0.1%	5.3%	4.0%	39	22	18	16	30
New Mexico	6.9%	6.3%	8.0%	1.1%	1.7%	8.0%	5.7%	20	10	2	1	8
Utah	4.8%	3.6%	3.5%	-1.3%	-0.1%	3.3%	2.9%	45	47	48	46	43
Wyoming	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.4%	4.4%	3.6%	42	36	30	31	34
Other States												
Alabama	7.1%	6.3%	5.1%	-2.0%	-1.1%	4.9%	4.9%	16	11	26	22	12
Alaska	8.5%	7.2%	7.9%	-0.6%	0.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6	4	3	3	2
Arkansas	7.3%	4.8%	5.4%	-1.9%	0.6%	4.9%	4.4%	11	32	19	24	21
California	7.5%	7.8%	7.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%	6.7%	6.0%	9	3	5	5	4
Connecticut	6.7%	5.5%	5.8%	-1.0%	0.3%	5.2%	4.2%	21	19	14	17	23
Delaware	6.3%	4.4%	5.2%	-1.1%	0.8%	5.1%	3.3%	29	39	23	18	39
D.C.	7.8%	8.8%	8.5%	0.7%	-0.3%	7.9%	8.1%	7	1	1	2	1
Florida	7.3%	5.5%	5.1%	-2.3%	-0.4%	5.0%	4.6%	12	18	28	19	16
Georgia	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	-0.4%	-0.3%	4.9%	4.1%	43	30	35	21	26
Hawaii	2.7%	5.9%	6.4%	3.8%	0.5%	6.2%	5.8%	51	15	8	8	5
Illinois	7.1%	5.2%	5.3%	-1.9%	0.1%	4.8%	4.0%	15	26	22	25	28
Indiana	5.9%	4.7%	4.1%	-1.8%	-0.5%	3.4%	3.5%	34	37	43	45	35
Iowa	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	-0.9%	0.3%	3.2%	2.2%	46	48	46	47	49
Kansas	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	0.1%	0.1%	4.5%	3.7%	47	40	37	29	33
Kentucky	7.3%	5.4%	5.6%	-1.7%	0.3%	5.4%	4.8%	10	20	16	14	14
Louisiana	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	-0.3%	-0.1%	6.5%	5.7%	17	6	6	6	7
Maine	7.6%	5.8%	5.1%	-2.5%	-0.7%	4.1%	4.1%	8	17	27	36	24
Maryland	5.9%	5.1%	4.9%	-1.0%	-0.2%	4.6%	4.5%	35	27	32	28	17
Massachusetts	9.0%	5.4%	4.3%	-4.7%	-1.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3	21	40	44	41
Michigan	9.2%	5.3%	4.9%	-4.3%	-0.5%	4.2%	3.3%	2	23	33	34	40
Minnesota	5.1%	3.7%	4.0%	-1.1%	0.3%	3.6%	2.9%	41	46	45	43	44
Mississippi	8.6%	6.1%	6.1%	-2.5%	-0.0%	5.5%	5.7%	4	12	11	13	9
Missouri	6.6%	4.8%	4.6%	-2.0%	-0.2%	4.0%	3.5%	26	33	36	37	36
Nebraska	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	2.8%	2.2%	50	51	51	48	48
New Hampshire	7.3%	3.9%	4.2%	-3.1%	0.2%	3.7%	2.4%	13	44	42	42	47
New Jersey	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	5.8%	4.9%	24	7	10	12	13
New York	7.2%	6.3%	6.3%	-0.9%	-0.1%	5.9%	6.1%	14	9	9	11	3
North Carolina	5.7%	4.3%	4.3%	-1.4%	0.0%	4.0%	3.2%	37	42	39	39	42
North Dakota	4.1%	3.3%	3.2%	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.2%	1.4%	48	49	50	51	51
Ohio	6.4%	4.8%	4.9%	-1.4%	0.2%	4.5%	4.0%	28	34	31	30	29
Oklahoma	6.7%	4.7%	4.1%	-2.6%	-0.7%	3.9%	3.8%	22	35	44	40	32
Oregon	6.0%	4.8%	5.9%	-0.0%	1.1%	5.4%	4.5%	33	31	13	15	18
Pennsylvania	6.9%	5.9%	5.3%	-1.6%	-0.6%	4.6%	4.5%	19	16	21	27	20
Rhode Island	8.6%	7.0%	5.0%	-3.5%	-1.9%	4.8%	5.0%	5	5	29	26	10
South Carolina	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%	-0.2%	0.9%	6.4%	3.8%	31	29	12	7	31
South Dakota	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	2.1%	49	50	49	50	50
Tennessee	6.6%	5.2%	5.2%	-1.5%	-0.0%	4.9%	4.8%	23	25	25	23	15
Texas	6.6%	6.0%	5.6%	-1.0%	-0.4%	5.0%	4.9%	25	13	15	20	11
Vermont	6.4%	4.4%	4.6%	-1.8%	0.3%	4.0%	3.4%	27	41	34	38	38
Virginia	5.8%	4.5%	4.4%	-1.4%	-0.1%	4.2%	3.5%	36	38	38	33	37
Washington	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	0.2%	0.2%	6.1%	4.1%	30	8	7	9	25
West Virginia	10.5%	7.9%	7.5%	-2.9%	-0.3%	6.7%	5.8%	1	2	4	4	6
Wisconsin	5.4%	3.7%	3.5%	-1.9%	-0.2%	2.8%	2.8%	40	45	47	49	46

(p)=preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Agricultural production in Utah during 1997 was affected primarily by above average precipitation in many parts of the state, and price fluctuations as a result of the 1996 farm bill. Passage of the farm bill eliminated many government price-support programs, and many farmers, especially in the dairy sector, experienced lower revenues and increased production costs–resulting in a dramatic decline in profits between 1996 and 1997. The production outlook for 1998 is healthy.

It is unlikely that any industry in Utah is as affected as much by uncertainty as is agriculture. Weather, price risk and changes in the general economy all have a major impact on farm production and profitability. Passage of the 1996 Farm Bill added a new dimension–the elimination of most government programs that were designed to provide some stability in prices (support prices were commonly used for many commodities). As a result, farmers and ranchers throughout the nation have experienced changes in prices and production that have not occurred in the past.

Many of these factors have affected agricultural producers in Utah. Numerous examples could be cited but the changes during the past year that have affected dairy farmers illustrate the problems many farmers and ranchers face. Milk prices were as high had existed for many years in the fall of 1996 but within a year the price of milk received by dairymen declined more than 20% (from $15.20 per hundred in October 1996 to $12.50 in October 1997). This occurred at the same time that hay prices (feed costs are more than 50% of the cost of producing milk for most operators) increased from $67 a ton in October 1996 to $87 in October 1997–an increase of more than 20%. As a result, revenues have declined while costs have increased. Profits dropped dramatically in 1997 when compared to 1996. Changes such as these have recently become more common in most agricultural sectors and will affect agriculture and its role in the state's economy in the future.

1997 Summary

1997 will be remembered by many producers as one that was unique in many ways. The drought that plagued southern Utah in 1996 was followed by above average precipitation in 1997 in most areas of the state. This was very beneficial to some sectors while it had a negative impact on others. Many beef operators using rangelands experienced a phenomenal year of production. The amount of forage that could be grazed was much greater in most areas of the state than had existed in most years. Rainfall not only was higher than usual but the period(s) when it arrived was often at "just the right time." Grazing operations were not the only ones that were positively affected by the high levels of rainfall that were received. Winter wheat production in Utah has been estimated to be 18% above the levels that existed in 1996. This large increase occurred at the same time that winter wheat production only increased about 8% nationally. The above average rainfall had a number of positive impacts including the filling of reservoirs that can be used for irrigation in 1998.

Unfortunately the above average rainfall also had a some negative impacts. The quality of hay produced was reduced in most areas because much of it was rained on after being cut–very few farmers were able to harvest all crops of hay without at least some of it being rained on and many farmers were not able to harvest any hay that had not been rained on after it had been cut. As a result, the quantity of high quality hay is very limited while a relatively large supply of lower quality hay exists in most areas of the state–this tends to help beef operators and hurt dairy producers.

Agricultural Receipts. Utah agricultural receipts have been and continue to be dominated by the production of livestock and livestock products (see figure). The distribution of these receipts, however, has not been stable over time. For example, the production of cattle and calves has generally been about one-third of all agricultural receipts for many years but, the percentage has varied over time (Table 70). A large percentage of the crops grown and sold are for use by the animal sectors (e.g., hay, feed grains). The data in Table 70 also suggest that some sectors have grown relative to others. Sheep production has declined for many years, while hog production has been rapidly increasing the last few years. Sheep production declined about 7% nationally between 1996 and 1997, while the decline was less in Utah–the state remains one of the leaders in the production of sheep and lambs. However, sheep production is becoming less important as a source of receipts nationally, regionally and in the state. This decline is contrasted with the large increases in hog production that have been occurring in Utah the last five years. The number of hogs in Utah more than doubled between 1996 and 1997. The Circle Four complex in southwestern Utah is rapidly becoming one of the leading areas in the production of hogs nationally.

Dairy Products. The production of dairy products has been and continues to be an important part of Utah agriculture. Decisions will be made in 1998 that will affect this industry in the coming years. The large fluctuations in prices are a fairly recent phenomenon that has affected many dairy farmers. These price fluctuations are expected to continue, and may be accentuated in the coming year. The 1996 Farm Bill required a reduction in the number of milk marketing orders. Utah is currently in one milk market order that has a relatively high percentage of class I (primarily fluid milk consumption) use when compared to the milk marketing

order for southern Idaho. If these two milk marketing orders are combined (a most likely scenario), then the price received by Utah dairy farmers will likely decrease. This coupled with the decision by Dannon to delay the opening of their plant in southwest Salt Lake County for the making of yogurt (current plans are to open the plant for the production of bottled water) will probably result in lower local milk prices than predicted a year ago.

The Turkey Industry. There is probably no animal related sector in Utah agriculture that is struggling to a greater degree than is the turkey industry. Prices received by turkey producers have been close to or less than the cost of production for most producers in the past two years. As a result, some have chosen to cease production. If this trend continues, there may not be enough turkeys produced to make the operation of the processing plant feasible. Should this occur, one of the major industries in Sanpete County will be lost. This will not have a major impact on the state's economy, but it will likely have a major impact on the economy of Sanpete County.

The Mink Industry. One industry in Utah that has recently received considerable press is the mink industry because of animal rights groups. Utah ranks second (Wisconsin is first) in the production of mink pelts. But, when production of mink in southern Idaho (primarily Franklin county) is combined with Utah (most mink producers are in northern Utah) this region is the largest production area in the nation. Furthermore, production in this region has increased the last few years while production nationally has declined.

Cattle and Calves. The leading sector in Utah agriculture is the production of cattle and calves. Unlike most other agricultural sectors, it exists in all areas of the state. Its relative importance however, is not evenly distributed. For example, cattle production is especially important in counties such as Rich, Daggett, and most counties in southern Utah. Cattle producers are just recovering from a period of relatively low prices in 1995-96. Prices are expected to increase again in 1998 which will also result in increased demand for feed and forage. This should result in increased agricultural income in most areas of the state.

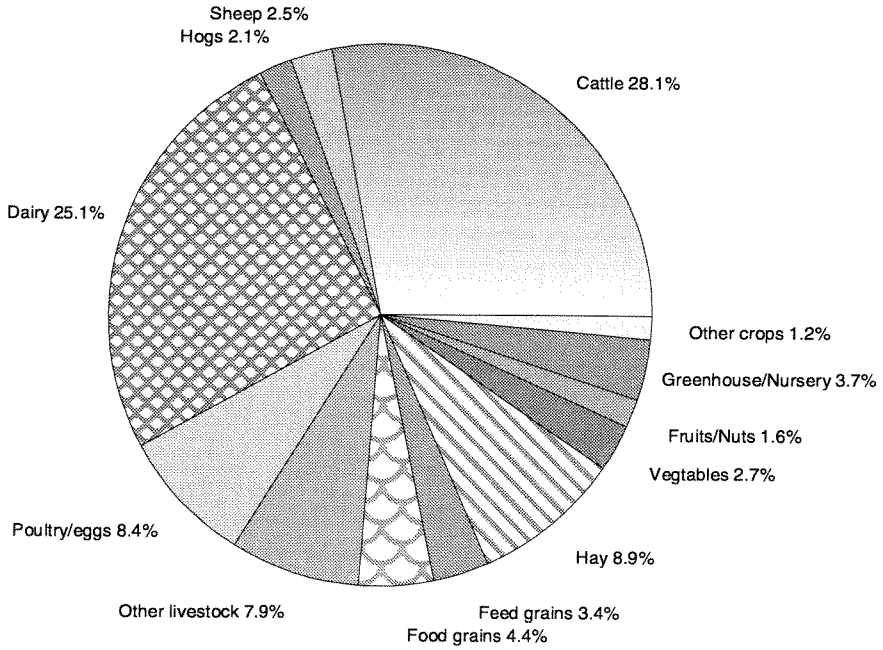
The Greenhouse and Nursery Sector. One sector that continues to make slow but steady progress is the greenhouse and nursery sector. While the number of growers is not large (there were 93 firms in 1997 with sales of $10,000 or more), they are an integral part of Utah–nearly 55% of total sales are for bedding and garden plants that are grown primarily for use by Utah's urban residents. This growth differs significantly from the production of fruits and nuts which has generally declined over time relative to other sectors. These firms are generally located near the major cities and represent a relatively small portion of the economic activity in these areas. This is very different from agriculture in rural Utah, which is generally dominated by livestock enterprises and where agriculture has a much larger impact on the local economy.

Significant Issues and 1998 Outlook

Adjustments in various sectors within agriculture will not be equally distributed within the state. For example, turkeys are primarily located in Sanpete County; dairy in northern Utah and Millard County; sheep in Sanpete, Utah and Box Elder Counties; fruit in Box Elder and Utah Counties; and hog production in Beaver county. Agricultural income is expected to increase in 1998, but some sectors and areas will experience declines as a result of the adjustments noted above. Overall agricultural production should be healthy in 1998 with prospects for high growth in hog production and enhanced profits from the production of beef.

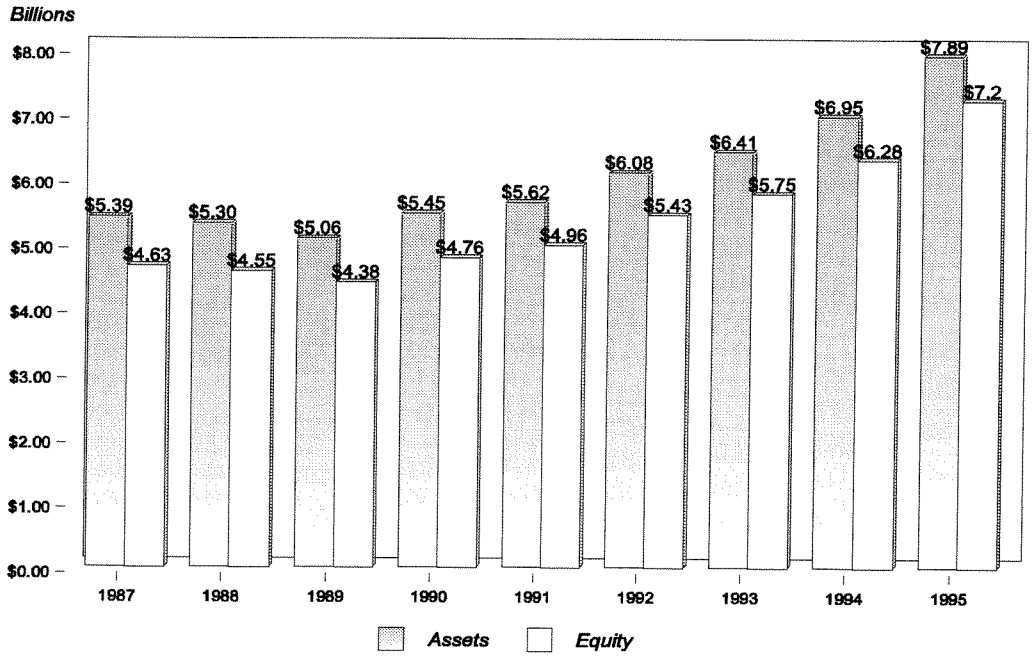
Urban growth that converts farm land to other uses will continue to put upward pressure on land prices. This will continue to increase the value of farm assets and equity, but will make it difficult for new farmers to purchase these assets. This represents a trend that will likely continue in the future–limited ability to acquire farm land that is increasing in value faster than the income that can be derived from using these lands for agricultural production. ❄

Figure 37
Percentage of Agricultural receipts by Sector in Utah: 1996



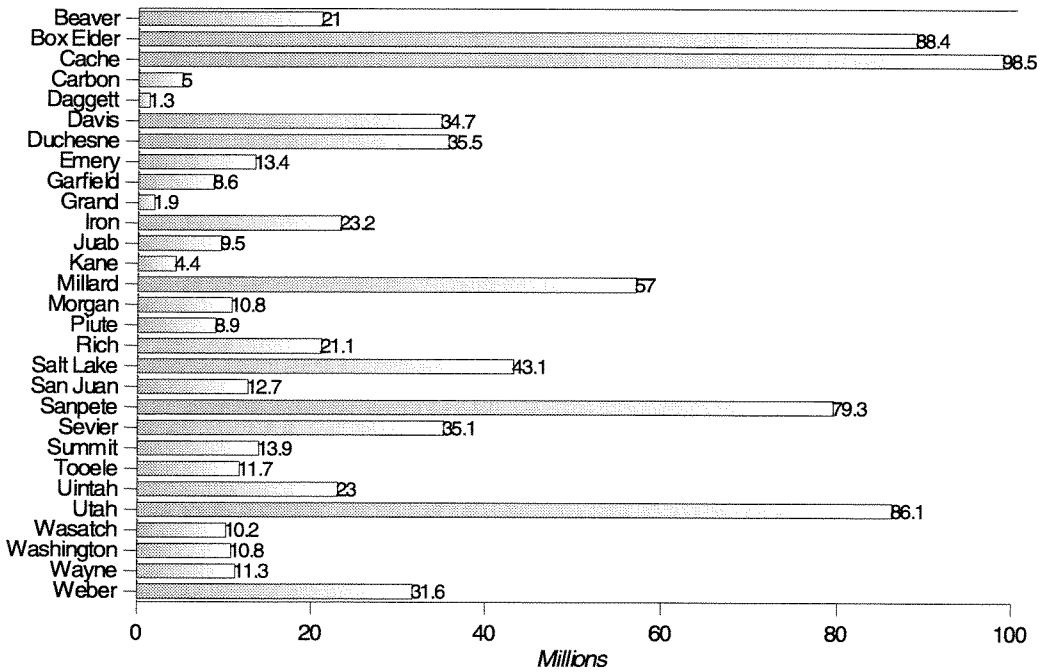
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Figure 38
Farm Assets and Net Worth in Utah: 1987 to 1995



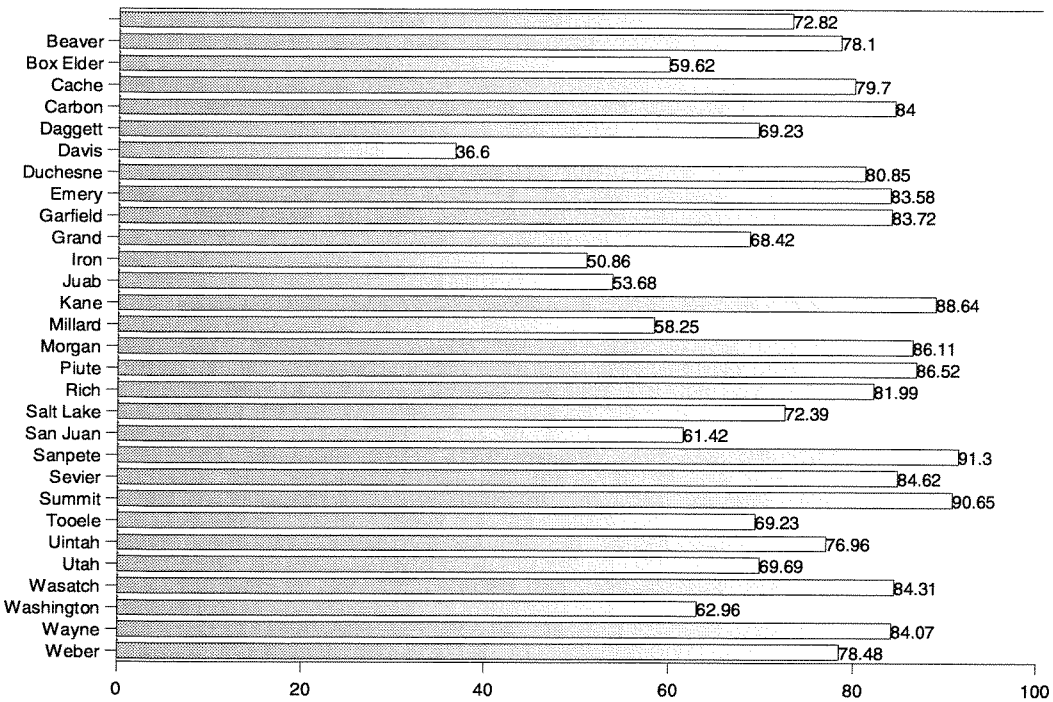
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Figure 39
Farm Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 1995



Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Figure 40
Livestock and Products as a Percent of Total Farm Receipts by County: 1995



Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Table 69
Utah Farm Balance Sheet (Millions of Dollars) December 31,1987 to December 31, 1995

Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Assets	$5,390.3	$5,296.3	$5,063.0	$5,452.2	$5,621.8	$6,081.3	$6,406.4	$6,954.5	$7,894.1
Real Estate	4,197.0	4,112.7	3,881.0	4,160.1	4,433.6	4,841.2	5,172.8	5,725.4	6,589.3
Livestock and Poultry	484.4	536.5	572.0	582.7	566.3	637.9	626.9	626.4	512.9
Machinery & Motor Vehicles	429.1	428.7	444.6	459.1	472.5	471.0	465.2	472.4	454.5
Crops	112.4	123.5	94.9	114.6	95.0	90.6	116.2	1,115.9	94.4
Purchased inputs	7.6	12.2	12.4	15.5	20.8	28.9	27.9	23.4	14.3
Financial	159.8	82.7	58.1	93.1	32.4	12.0	(2.7)	(9.0)	228.7
Claims	756.3	743.0	683.1	661.9	660.8	652.2	652.3	674.6	688.3
Real estate debt	447.0	428.2	390.3	372.7	355.8	352.9	338.3	337.4	348.1
Non real estate debt	309.3	314.8	292.8	289.2	305.0	299.4	314.0	337.2	340.1
Equity	4,634.0	4,553.3	4,379.9	4,763.3	4,961.0	5,429.1	5,754.1	6,280.0	7,205.8
Debt/ Equity	16.3	16.3	15.6	13.9	13.3	12.0	11.3	10.7	9.6

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Table 70
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector: 1980 to 1996

Sector	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996
Cattle	30.0	28.3	37.7	32.1	28.1
Sheep	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.8	2.5
Hogs	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.1
Dairy	24.3	25.1	21.8	22.3	25.1
Poultry/eggs	8.4	11.7	9.5	8.5	8.4
Other livestock	5.2	4.6	4.5	6.2	7.9
Food grains	5.8	4.9	2.5	4.0	4.4
Feed grains	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.9	3.4
Hay	8.0	6.6	9.1	10.8	8.9
Vegtables	2.8	3.1	4.1	2.9	2.7
Fruits/Nuts	2.9	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.6
Greenhouse/Nursery	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.3	3.7
Other crops	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Table 71
Cash Receipts by Source—Counties (Millions of Dollars): 1990 to 1995

County	1991			1992			1993			1994			1995		
	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	$3.2	$16.9	$20.1	$17.8	$2.8	$20.6	$20.0	$3.2	$23.2	$18.5	$4.3	$22.8	$16.4	$4.6	$21.0
Box Elder	26.2	44.5	70.7	46.0	30.5	76.5	51.2	29.8	81.0	49.6	35.4	85.0	52.7	35.7	88.4
Cache	12.6	74.9	87.5	80.0	13.7	93.7	80.8	13.4	94.2	83.1	17.4	100.5	78.5	20.0	98.5
Carbon	0.6	3.6	4.2	3.5	0.5	4.0	4.1	0.6	4.7	4.0	0.7	4.7	4.2	0.8	5.0
Daggett	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3
Davis	11.6	23.7	35.3	11.8	29.7	41.5	14.4	22.1	36.5	12.6	25.8	38.4	12.7	22.0	34.7
Duchesne	3.8	25.2	29.0	25.3	3.5	28.8	28.5	4.4	32.9	26.7	6.3	33.0	28.7	6.8	35.5
Emery	1.7	10.6	12.3	10.8	1.5	12.3	11.4	1.8	13.2	10.4	2.3	12.7	11.2	2.2	13.4
Garfield	1.0	7.4	8.4	7.0	0.9	7.9	8.3	1.0	9.3	6.5	1.4	7.9	7.2	1.4	8.6
Grand	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.6	1.9
Iron	8.6	11.8	20.4	10.5	10.5	21.0	12.4	10.2	22.6	11.5	12.5	24.0	11.8	11.4	23.2
Juab	2.4	5.2	7.6	5.1	2.7	7.8	6.2	2.6	8.8	5.4	3.9	9.3	5.1	4.4	9.5
Kane	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	0.4	4.1	4.5	0.4	4.9	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.5	4.4
Millard	18.9	26.0	44.9	24.4	16.5	40.9	28.1	18.2	46.3	24.5	21.0	45.5	33.2	23.8	57.0
Morgan	1.1	10.5	11.6	10.9	1.0	11.9	10.3	1.2	11.5	10.5	1.4	11.9	9.3	1.5	10.8
Piute	0.9	5.6	6.5	6.4	0.9	7.3	7.3	1.1	8.4	7.7	1.2	8.9	7.7	1.2	8.9
Rich	1.3	18.4	19.7	16.7	2.2	18.9	18.7	2.7	21.4	16.4	4.0	20.4	17.3	3.8	21.1
Salt Lake	9.3	24.4	33.7	24.6	13.7	38.3	34.6	9.6	44.2	33.0	13.0	46.0	31.2	11.9	43.1
San Juan	1.6	7.1	8.7	7.0	2.7	9.7	8.0	2.6	10.6	9.5	3.5	13.0	7.8	4.9	12.7
Sanpete	4.1	71.5	75.6	70.7	3.8	74.5	79.3	4.7	84.0	70.2	6.5	76.7	72.4	6.9	79.3
Sevier	3.5	25.7	29.2	25.4	3.2	28.6	29.4	4.1	33.5	30.5	5.0	35.5	29.7	5.4	35.1
Summit	0.8	14.7	15.5	13.5	0.9	14.4	14.9	1.1	16.0	15.1	1.4	16.5	12.6	1.3	13.9
Tooele	2.5	7.7	10.2	7.4	3.0	10.4	8.3	2.8	11.1	7.5	3.4	10.9	8.1	3.6	11.7
Uintah	3.4	18.1	21.5	19.2	3.2	22.4	21.3	3.4	24.7	21.2	4.3	25.5	17.7	5.3	23.0
Utah	32.4	55.2	87.6	58.7	32.0	90.7	64.3	23.0	87.3	61.6	29.2	90.8	60.0	26.1	86.1
Wasatch	1.1	9.5	10.6	9.5	1.3	10.8	9.9	1.2	11.1	9.0	1.5	10.5	8.6	1.6	10.2
Washington	5.0	6.5	11.5	6.9	4.3	11.2	8.7	3.4	12.1	7.7	4.8	12.5	6.8	4.0	10.8
Wayne	1.2	8.9	10.1	8.7	1.2	9.9	9.4	1.3	10.7	8.0	1.5	9.5	9.5	1.8	11.3
Weber	6.3	24.8	31.1	23.8	7.3	31.1	29.0	6.3	35.3	30.0	7.7	37.7	24.8	6.8	31.6
State	$166.2	$564.7	$730.9	$557.9	$194.9	$752.8	$626.3	$177.2	$803.5	$597.6	$221.3	$818.9	$591.3	$220.7	$812.0

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Construction and Housing

Overview

After eight consecutive years of expansion, the total value of residential and nonresidential construction in Utah declined, falling 2% in 1997 to $3.37 billion. Despite this slight decline, 1997 recorded the second highest valuation for construction in the state's history. The 12% growth in nonresidential construction valuation in 1997 helped to offset a decline in residential construction valuation of nearly 10%. Housing prices continued to increase, but at a slower rate than the past few years. Although the rate is slowing, Utah's measured price increase over the last year of 7.1% ranks 2nd highest among all states. The 1998 outlook anticipates a near repeat of 1997. Total construction valuation is projected to fall slightly to $3.2 billion. Nonresidential construction activity is projected to increase about 3% to $1.1 billion. Residential construction valuation is projected to fall 7%, from $1.9 billion in 1997 to $1.76 billion. The number of building permits issued for new dwelling units is projected to decline from 20,000 in 1997 to 17,700 in 1998. Housing prices are expected to level off to about 5% annual increases over the coming years.

1997 Summary

Residential Construction. Utah's longest residential construction boom ended in 1997 as the number of building permits issued for new dwelling units declined 16%. An estimated 20,000 permits will be issued for new dwelling units in 1997 down from the all-time high of 23,737 registered in 1996. The 20,000 residential building permits will be divided among single-family units, multifamily units and mobile homes/cabins. The number of building permits issued for single-family units in 1997 will be approximately 13,800, for multifamily units 5,000 and for mobile homes and cabins 1,200. The total residential construction valuation for these 20,000 units will be $1.9 billion.

The two most important factors contributing to the decline in residential construction activity are: (1) lower levels of net in-migration and (2) opposition by local residents to new apartment construction. Lower levels of net in-migration are a reflection of the slowdown in Utah's job growth over the last three years. New job opportunities attract people and when job growth slows down, net in-migration also slows down. Lower net in-migration reduced the demand for new housing and combined with local opposition to new apartment construction, led to a decrease in new residential construction activity.

The decline in residential construction activity has been generally widespread throughout the state. Nineteen of the state's twenty-nine counties had lower levels of residential construction in 1997 than in 1996. There are a few notable exceptions, however, such as Weber, Tooele and Box Elder Counties. These counties had significantly higher levels of activity due to lower land costs, which has attracted homebuilders and increased construction activity. Consequently, residential construction in Tooele County is up 105% compared to 1996 and Weber County is up 37%. The list below gives the percent change in residential construction activity through the third quarter of 1996 and 1997 for selected counties:

- Box Elder, +36.9%
- Davis, +1.0%
- Tooele, +105.5%
- Weber, +37.3%
- Cache, -26.9%
- Grand, -10.0%
- Iron, -45.1%
- Salt Lake, -35.3%
- Summit, -44.5%
- Utah, -8.9%
- Washington, -18.4%

Nonresidential Construction. Since 1991, the valuation of nonresidential construction in Utah has risen each year, increasing from $342 million in 1991 to nearly $1.1 billion in 1997. The 12% increase in 1997 pushed nonresidential construction valuation to an all-time high. The largest project reported in 1997 was the Little America Grand Hotel in Salt Lake City, which was issued a building permit for $130 million. Due to the Little America Grand Hotel, the Hotels and Motels sector of nonresidential construction had the highest level of activity and the greatest increase over 1996 levels. In 1996 the construction valuation for new hotels and motels was $64.8 million compared to nearly $200 million in 1997. Construction activity for stores and other mercantile buildings also increased, climbing from $130.9 million in 1996 to $180 million in 1997. Those major nonresidential sectors that experienced lower levels of activity in 1997 were office and professional buildings and industrial buildings.

The state's nonresidential construction activity is highly concentrated in the northern metropolitan counties. In 1997, an estimated 85% of nonresidential construction activity occurred in the four northern metropolitan counties. Salt Lake County alone accounted for over 50% of all nonresidential construction activity in the state in 1997.

Nonresidential construction does not include highways, bridges, dams, and power plants, i.e., construction that does not include buildings. Therefore, highway and road construction expenditures for projects such as I-15 are not included in nonresidential construction valuation.

1998 Outlook

Residential Construction Outlook. The number of building permits issued for new dwelling units in Utah is projected to fall from 20,000 in 1997 to 17,700 in 1998. The residential construction valuation in 1998 is projected to be $1.76 billion. Well over half the decline in new units will be in the multifamily sector. Multifamily construction activity may drop as much 40%, from 5,000 new units in 1997 to 3,000 new units in 1998. Permits issued for new single-family construction will be between 13,000 and 14,000 units, and close to the 13,800 permits issued in 1997. There may be some minor weakness in this sector due to lower levels of net in-migration and an increasing inventory of unsold existing homes. Nevertheless, favorable mortgage rates and continued growth in the Utah economy should support new single-family construction activity of more than 13,000 units.

Nonresidential Construction Outlook. The value of nonresidential construction will rise slightly, increasing from $1.07 billion in 1997 to $1.1 billion in 1998. Nonresidential construction valuation will be pushed to a record level by the $240 million LDS Church Assembly Hall. Other large projects that contribute to the high level of nonresidential activity are: the first phase of the Salt Lake City International Airport (terminals and two new concourses), the $120 million Olympic Village at the University of Utah and the $150 million reconstruction of the McKay-Dee Hospital.

Significant Issues

Local Opposition to High Density Housing. A disproportionate decline in multifamily construction characterized residential construction activity in 1997 and will also characterize residential construction in 1998. Multifamily construction fell by more than 30% in 1997 whereas single-family construction fell by only 8%. Although lower levels of net in-migration have reduced the demand for new apartment construction, the primary cause of the substantial decline in multifamily activity has been the opposition to high density housing by local residents and the unwillingness of planning commissions to permit new apartment buildings. Local opposition is becoming a serious threat to the rental housing market. If the supply of apartments continues to be suppressed by local opposition to new projects, rental rates will rise more rapidly than they otherwise would, thereby increasing housing cost for those least able to afford it.

Housing Prices and Affordability. Housing price increases in Utah, as measured by the Housing Price Index (HPI) of the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight have begun to slow down. Nevertheless, Utah's measured price increase in the last year of 7.1% ranks 2nd highest among all states. In the past five years, the HPI for Utah has risen 74.4%, the greatest increase among all states. Despite the recent rise in prices, any crisis in housing affordability is primarily limited to first-time home buyers and low-income renter households.

In the broader context of all households, price increases have not been all that detrimental to housing afffordability in Utah nor have they curtailed demand for housing or prevented increases in home ownership rates. The recent run-up in prices is one of those relatively short-term distortions that characterize housing markets. There are signs that a correction may be underway. Price increases appear to have slowed down in the past 12 months and for the next few years will probably settle around Utah's long-term average price increase of about 5% a year. ❄

Figure 41
Utah Residential Construction Activity: 1970 to 1997

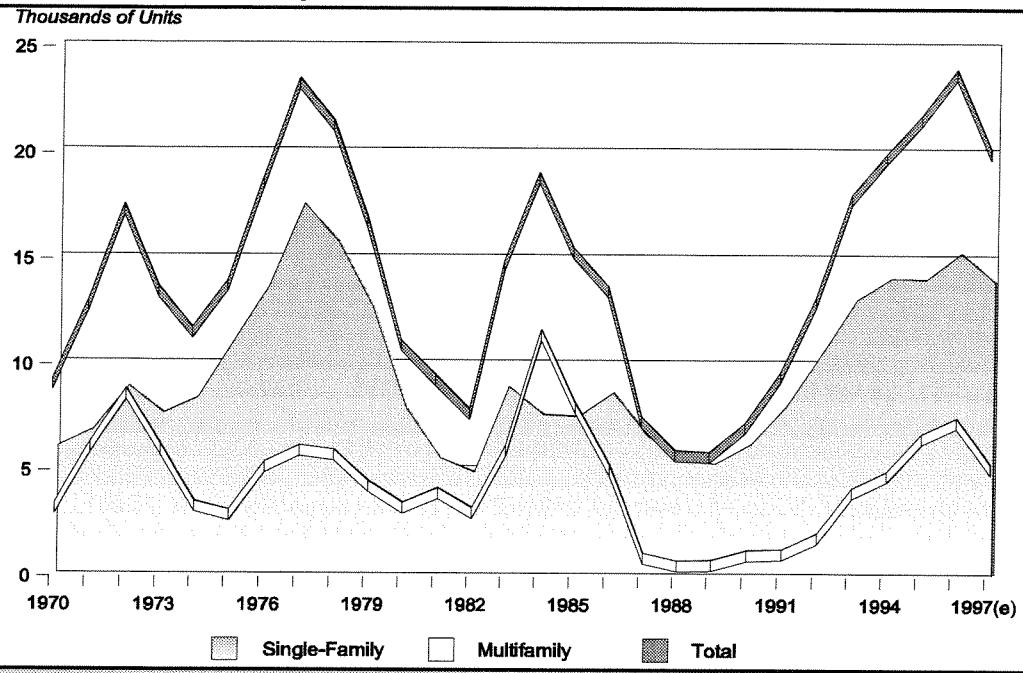
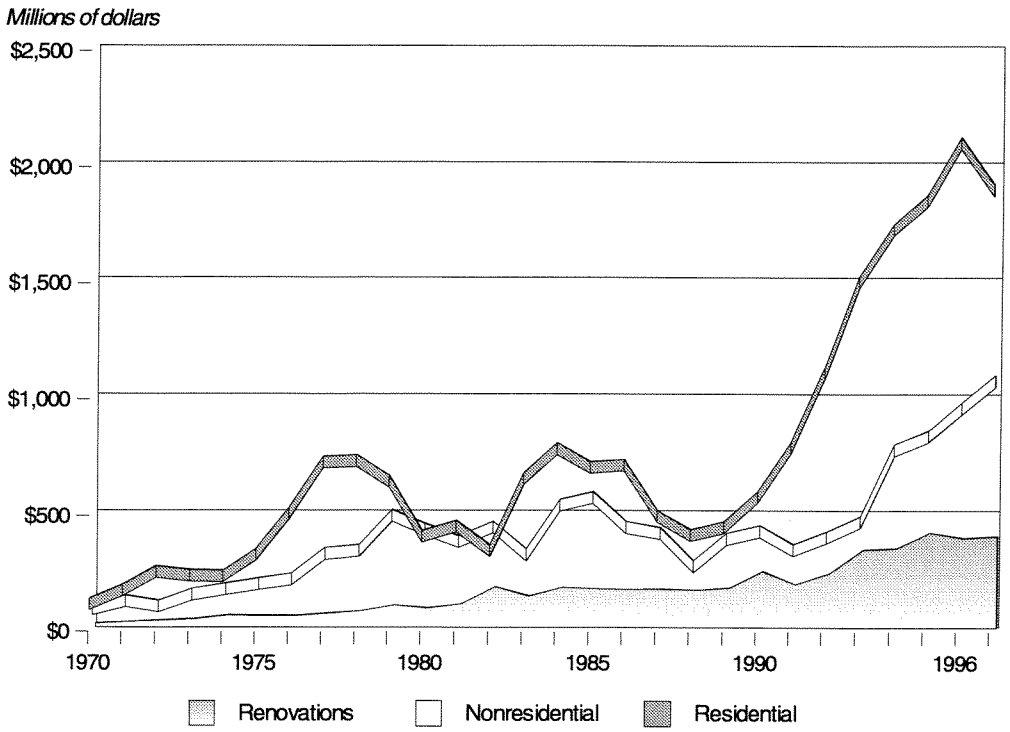
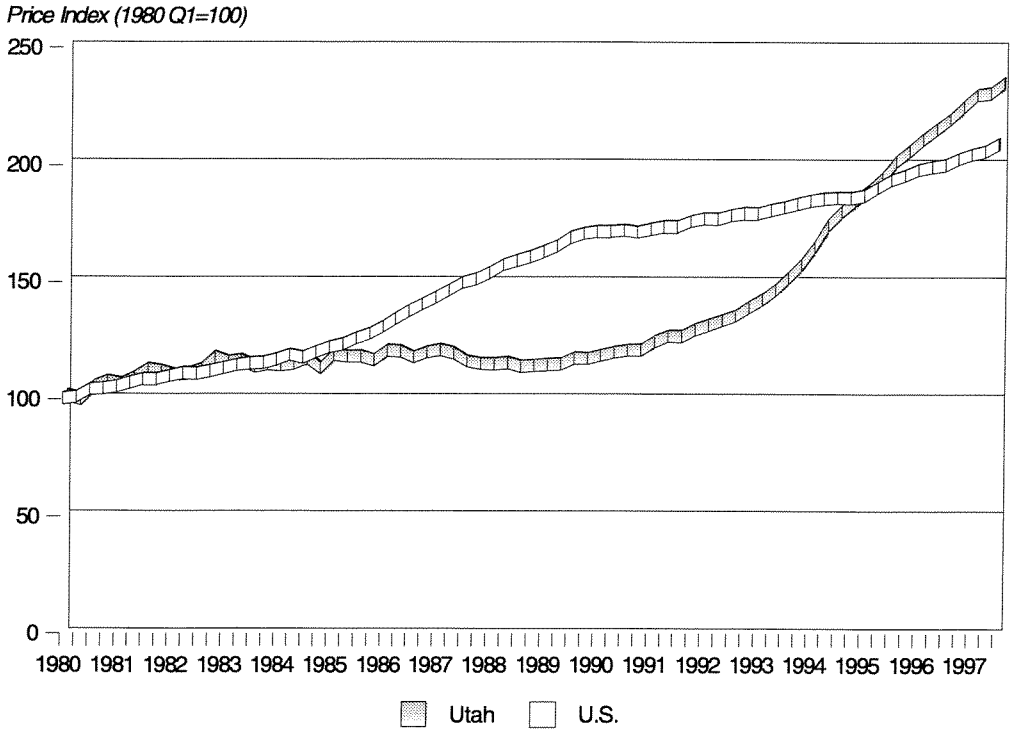


Figure 42
Value of New Construction: 1970 to 1997



Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Figure 43
Housing Price Index for Utah and the U.S.: 1980 to 1997



Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, "House Price Index", Washington D.C. 1996.

Table 72
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity in Utah: 1970 to 1997

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3	$18.0	$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991(r)	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997(e)	13,800	5,000	1,200	20,000	$1,900.0	$1,070.0	$395.0	$3,365.0

(e) = estimate
(r) = revised to be comparable to 1992 data.
na = not available

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 1997.

Table 73
Utah Nonresidential Construction by Sector (Millions of Dollars): 1993 to 1997

Sector	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(e)	Percent of Total (a)
Hotels and Motels	$15,712.1	$19,056.2	$41,452.3	$64,894.7	$200,000	8.4%
Churches and Religious Buildings	32,169.3	55,304.9	37,021.8	21,335.4	$55,000	4.9%
Industrial Buildings	128,789.4	174,855.1	206,150.3	216,436.4	$200,000	22.7%
Offices, Banks and Professional Buildings	48,906.5	114,362.0	153,515.7	222,678.4	$190,000	17.9%
Stores and Other Mercantile Buildings	49,297.4	132,495.1	161,048.2	130,839.2	$180,000	16.0%
Publically Owned Buildings(b)	41,970.6	128,934.6	70,415.2	95,407.5	$45,000	9.3%
Other Nonresidential Construction	146,809.0	141,512.2	163,084.6	200,186.8	$200,000	20.8%
Total Nonresidential Construction	$463,654.3	$766,520.1	$832,688.1	$951,778.4	$1,070,000	100.0%

(e) = estimate
(r) = revised
(a) =Data represents five-year average, 1993-1997.
(b) = Includes only those structures built by public agencies such as state and local governments, for which permits were issued. Not all local entities require public projects to obtain a permit.

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November, 1997.

Table 74
Housing Price Index for Utah: 1980 to Third-Quarter 1997

Year	Index
1980	102.1
1981	108.7
1982	111.5
1983	113.8
1984	113.5
1985	116.4
1986	118.2
1987	116.4
1988	113.1
1989	114.6
1990	118.6
1991	125.4
1992	133.4
1993	148.0
1994	174.6
1995	196.2
1996	216.2
-- 1Q	209.5
-- 2Q	213.8
-- 3Q	218.1
-- 4Q	223.4
1997	--
-- 1Q	228.5
-- 2Q	229.1
-- 3Q	233.6

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight,
House Price Index," Washington D.C., 1997.

Table 75
Percent Change in House Prices with State Ranking: Period Ending September 30, 1997
(Previous Year's Top Five and Bottom Five)

State/District	Previous Year's National Rank	One Year Percent Change	Five Year Percent Change
Top Five:			
Michigan	1	7.2	37.5
Utah	2	7.1	74.4
Oregon	3	6.6	54.1
Colorado	4	5.9	50.2
Georgia	5	5.8	21.7
Bottom Five:			
District of Columbia	47	1.7	-1.8
Vermont	48	1.4	5.9
Wyoming	49	0.7	36.2
Alaska	50	-1.9	15.9
Hawaii	51	-4.2	-9.2

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

Defense

Overview

News concerning Utah's defense industry has grown less dramatic as the effects of national military realignment decisions level off. Defense spending in Utah in 1996 totaled $1.3 billion, down nearly 9%. Continued declines in defense spending both nationally and locally, the closing and redevelopment of military facilities, and continued threats to Hill Air Force Base will continue to dominate defense issues in the coming years.

Trends

Current budget projections developed by the Congressional Budget Office show the total defense budget increasing slightly from $266 billion in 1996 to $287 billion in 2000. While these absolute amounts (both actual and projected) have increased since 1995, the percentage of defense spending relative to the overall economy has decreased. As a percent of gross domestic product (GDP), defense spending was 3.8% in 1995, 3.5% in 1996, and is projected to decline continuously to 2.9% in 2006. Table 76 and Figure 44 track the history of national defense spending.

The importance of defense spending in Utah's economy has declined relative to that of the nation, and will likely continue down this path. Total defense spending in Utah currently stands at $1.3 billion–down nearly 9% from 1995. As a percent of the Gross State Product (GSP), defense outlays have diminished from a high of over 8% in 1987, to less than 3% in 1996. Table 77 and Figure 45 illustrate the history of defense spending in Utah.

Private Contracting Activity. Defense contracts to private firms have decreased considerably at both the state and national level throughout the 1990s. As shown in Table 77, total procurement contracts to Utah firms dropped 20% from 1995 to 1996, continuing a downward trend begun in 1988. While Thiokol remained the state's top contract recipient in 1996, these awards have declined from a peak of $587 million in 1987 to $38 million in 1996. The company cut 200 jobs in 1997 due to restructuring. Former defense giant Hercules, once the recipient of $353 million in contracts (1986), sold its aerospace division to Minnesota-based Alliant Techsystems in March 1995, and its Composite Products division to California-based Hexcel in 1996. Alliant was Utah's second largest defense contractor in 1996, with $33 million in contract awards. Other major defense contractors include Litton Industries (navigational instruments) and Evans and Sutherland (operational training devices), both in Salt Lake City, and Utah State University (research and development) in Logan.

Geographic Distribution. Table 78 presents 1996 defense spending by county, and compares the 1996 total with the 1995 total. Federal defense spending in Utah is concentrated in Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties, with significant spending occurring in Box Elder, Cache, and Utah counties. Payroll and procurement at Hill Air Force Base accounted for over 90% of defense spending in Davis County. Contracting activity associated with a variety of weapons systems and other projects accounts for most of the defense spending in Salt Lake County. Payroll and procurement at Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds account for over 60% of spending in Tooele County. Of defense spending, 70% in Weber County goes to Defense Depot Ogden.

Military Facilities. With major decisions made and plans for redevelopment of closed military facilities in the works, the future of Utah's military facilities is much more certain than in years past. Defense Depot Ogden (DDO) was designated for closure by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) in 1995, and was officially closed in September 1997 after 56 years of operation. Ogden City will sublease the empty buildings for business and warehouse space, and adjacent land has been designated for development as an industrial and business park. The project could create as many as 10,000 jobs.

Workforce reductions at Tooele Army Depot (TAD) amounted to nearly 500 lost jobs in 1997, bringing the total number of jobs lost to reductions in force and realignment since 1988 to 2,400. The current workforce at TAD stands at 600 employees, while another 200 work at the chemical weapons incinerator. A local development firm has been created to turn the surplus military land near the city of Tooele into a business and industrial park, which is expected to create 1,700 jobs by 2001.

Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), the state's largest basic employer and last of the big military installations in the state, continues to defend threats from federal cutbacks. Hill's proponents in Washington were recently victorious in passing a defense spending bill which eliminated preferential treatment in the bidding process for competing repair-and-maintenance facilities in Texas and California. The Clinton Administration had attempted to "privatize in place" most jobs at Kelly AFB (California) and McClellan AFB (Texas), essentially skirting BRAC's closure orders and threatening Hill with more job losses. The latest threat comes from the Air Force, which is currently looking at Hill's 388th Fighter Wing for possible transfer to another base. Such a loss would result in the elimination of 2,000 jobs, as well as leave the base vulnerable to further cutbacks. A decision is expected as early as January 1998.

Outlook

With federal defense spending projections declining, the importance of defense to Utah's economy will also continue to diminish. The Defense Department reportedly is looking at more rounds of closures in the next 5 years; however, Congressional opposition is strong. Despite further threats, the worst of the defense cutbacks appears to be over for Utah, and redevelopment is well underway. The rapid conversion of military facilities at DDO and TAD to commercial use illustrates the strength of the state's economy, as well as its ability to absorb jobs lost from federal cutbacks. The success of these commercial endeavors remains to be seen; but all signs point to a bright future for both projects. Although declining in importance, Utah's defense sector will continue to contribute significantly to both the nation's defense and the state's economy. ❄

Figure 44
Primary Federal Defense-Related Spending in U.S.: 1986 to 1996

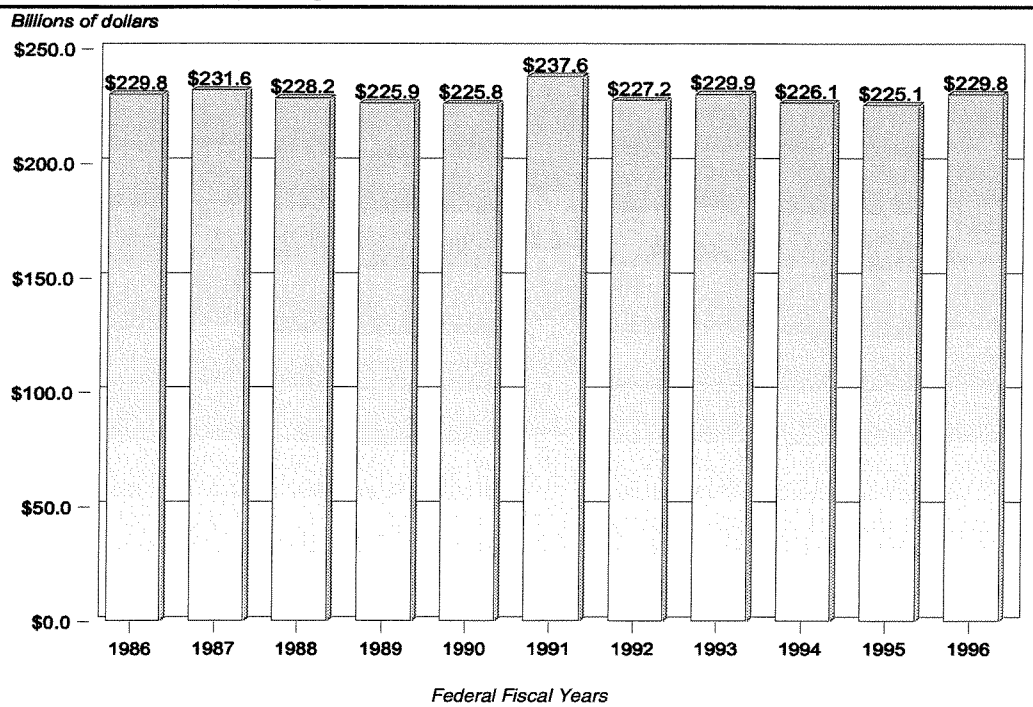


Figure 45
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah: FY 1986 to FY 1996

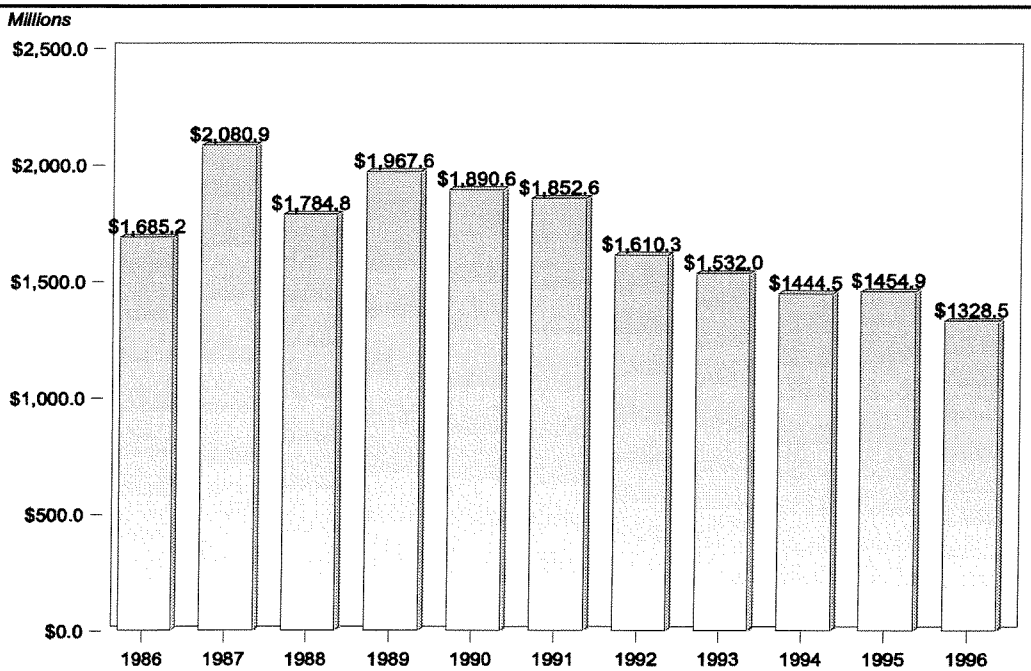


Table 76
Primary U.S. Federal Defense-Related Spending (Selected Categories)
All States and Territories (Thousands of Dollars): FY 1986 to FY 1996

Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries*	Procurement Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/ Local Grants	Total
1986	$61,900,746	$150,055,345	$17,769,127	$111,366	$229,836,584
1987	65,097,948	147,616,385	18,732,723	127,430	231,574,486
1988	67,270,619	142,175,108	18,640,881	113,637	228,200,245
1989	72,771,040	132,259,473	20,669,532	172,125	225,872,170
1990	69,103,253	135,259,039	21,235,041	175,978	225,773,311
1991	75,254,721	139,570,721	22,669,073	111,454	237,605,969
1992	73,851,077	129,124,509	24,024,591	223,899	227,224,076
1993	73,947,670	129,996,047	25,752,104	241,816	229,937,637
1994	73,470,136	125,982,520	26,478,356	212,466	226,143,478
1995	71,192,209	126,003,863	27,695,928	244,824	225,136,824
1996	72,955,074	128,628,822	27,922,897	247,408	229,754,201
Percent Change 1986-1996	17.9	(14.3)	57.1	122.2	0.0
Absolute Change 1986-1996	$11,054,328	($21,426,523)	$10,153,770	$136,042	($82,383)

* Does not include fringe benefits.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 77
Federal Defense-Related Spending—Utah Total (Thousands of Dollars): FY 1986 to FY 1996

Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries*	Procurement Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/ Local Grants	Total**
1986	$784,567	$805,747	$94,612	$301	1,685,227
1987	794,294	1,182,097	98,743	5,766	2,080,900
1988	817,787	866,782	98,876	1,318	1,784,763
1989	870,295	979,116	108,005	10,186	1,967,602
1990	890,892	883,014	115,442	1,232	1,890,580
1991	922,035	804,404	125,526	598	1,852,563
1992	852,772	614,286	134,844	8,431	1,610,333
1993	847,053	532,269	146,743	5,932	1,531,997
1994	763,608	524,001	152,426	4,514	1,444,549
1995	794,333	495,771	161,964	2,845	1,454,913
1996	760,514	393,157	171,978	2,849	1,328,498
Percent Change 1986-1996	(3.1)	(51.2)	81.8	846.5	(21.2)
Absolute Change 1986-1996	($24,053)	($412,590)	$77,366	$2,548	($356,729)

* Does not include fringe benefits.
** These totals do not match those in Table 78 because the data sources and concepts are slightly different.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 78
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah by County (Thousands of Dollars): FY 1995 and FY 1996

County	1996 Wages*	1996 Procurement	1996 Other	1996 Total**	1995 Total**	Change in Total Spending from 1995 to 1996 Absolute	Change in Total Spending from 1995 to 1996 Percentage
Beaver	$420	$0	$427	$847	$1,052	$205	19.5
Box Elder	8,847	42,025	3,005	53,877	77,808	23,931	30.8
Cache	2,081	21,590	5,596	29,267	31,268	2,001	6.4
Carbon	139	0	1,057	1,196	3,532	2,336	66.1
Daggett	0	0	106	106	73	(33)	(45.2)
Davis	506,053	103,484	44,784	654,321	672,670	18,349	2.7
Duchesne	0	0	502	502	422	(80)	(19.0)
Emery	0	0	366	366	372	6	1.6
Garfield	0	0	233	233	199	(34)	(17.1)
Grand	0	44	333	377	354	(23)	(6.5)
Iron	564	0	1,802	2,366	2,407	41	1.7
Juab	0	0	287	287	259	(28)	(10.8)
Kane	0	0	572	572	500	(72)	(14.4)
Millard	298	0	562	860	842	(18)	(2.1)
Morgan	0	410	858	1,268	824	(444)	(53.9)
Piute	0	0	125	125	149	24	16.1
Rich	0	0	161	161	97	(64)	(66.0)
Salt Lake	92,932	137,999	61,421	292,352	309,478	17,126	5.5
San Juan	182	1,400	235	1,817	393	(1,424)	(362.3)
Sanpete	732	0	1,095	1,827	1,951	124	6.4
Sevier	479	345	1,417	2,241	1,715	(526)	(30.7)
Summit	2,901	583	2,550	6,034	6,612	578	8.7
Tooele	63,579	46,225	3,081	112,885	194,462	81,577	42.0
Uintah	225	0	901	1,126	1,136	10	0.9
Utah	5,919	14,877	17,921	38,717	36,182	(2,535)	(7.0)
Wasatch	0	0	509	509	557	48	8.6
Washington	794	155	8,718	9,667	8,790	(877)	(10.0)
Wayne	0	0	84	84	57	(27)	(47.4)
Weber	74,369	24,020	28,840	127,229	120,812	(6,417)	(5.3)
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
State Total	$760,514	$393,157	$187,548	$1,341,219	$1,474,973	$133,754	9.1

* Does not include fringe benefits.
** These totals do not match those in Table 77 because the data sources and concepts are slightly different.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Energy and Minerals

Overview

Production of crude oil and natural gas declined in 1997, while coal production, electric power generation, and uranium production increased. At its currently low level of around $18 per barrel, the price of crude oil is not enough to spur significant exploration. Local development and production costs are high in Utah, further dampening activity. The combination of increasing natural gas prices and the development of coalbed methane may improve natural gas production in the coming years. Coal production reached a new high in 1997 of 28.6 million tons. Electric power generation rebounded in 1997 because of less hydro power circulating on the western power grid. As the electricity industry becomes more competitive, stable or declining prices will support strong levels of consumption. Utah is once again the nation's number one uranium producing state, producing 43% of total U.S. uranium production. Uranium prices are expected to continue to climb and cause further increases in production in 1998.

The total value of minerals (including coal) produced in the state in 1997 is estimated at $2.3 billion, $75 million more than last year. Contributions from each segment are base metals ($938 million), industrial minerals ($533 million), coal ($523 million), and precious metals ($289 million). The value of mineral production is expected to decline moderately in 1998.

Petroleum And Natural Gas

Utah production of both crude oil and natural gas has been in decline over the past few years. The rate of this production decline, however, has been decreasing, and production may soon stabilize. While crude oil production will increasingly turn to technology as a remedy to slow this decline, natural gas production will look to new sources such as coalbed methane.

1997 Review. Utah crude oil production continued the decade-long decline that began in 1986. Production from oil wells is estimated to fall to 19.2 million barrels in 1997, a decrease of only 1.5% from the 1996 production of 19.5 million barrels. San Juan County again led all Utah counties with 7.1 million barrels of production. Duchesne County remained the second-largest producing county with 6.1 million barrels followed by Summit and Uintah Counties, which each produced 2.9 million barrels. All other counties combined amount to about 1% of total state production. Statewide sales of crude oil were 19.4 million barrels in 1996, and 19.0 million barrels in 1997.

As with crude oil, Utah production of natural gas also declined in 1997. Following a significant production decline at Utah's largest natural gas operation, Anschutz Ranch East, a 10-year low for gross production of 267 billion cubic feet (Bcf) is estimated for 1997. This was 5% below the 281 Bcf produced in 1996. Marketed production is also estimated to decline in 1997 to 238 Bcf. Despite production declines, Summit County remained the leader in natural gas production with 56% of Utah's production, followed by Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties. Statewide, sales of natural gas were 180 Bcf in 1996 and 171 Bcf in 1997.

Possibly the most critical factor for the future of oil and gas production is the market price. At its current low level of around $18 per barrel, the price of crude oil in Utah is not high enough to spur significant exploration. Although it is considered unlikely that any large oil field remains undiscovered in Utah, numerous smaller fields may await exploration. Well permits, well completions, footage drilled, and drilling success rates have all shown modest increases in the past few years. Drilling in Utah in 1997 remained strong.

Both development and production costs are particularly high in Utah. Local geology is such that drilling operations require significantly more time than is required in areas such as the Gulf Coast. Relatively deep oil fields and 'waxy' crude in the Uintah Basin add even more to the cost of drilling and production. Additional complications are introduced by the limited number of well servicing companies in the state. As in-state production continues to decline, new support service areas are unlikely to appear. Despite the variety of financial and logistical disadvantages of oil production in Utah, the implementation of innovative drilling and recovery technology may support the industry for years to come. New technology has been so successful, in fact, that production declines appear to be ending. Waterflood techniques are currently tripling the recovery rate of some wells in Duchesne County, and multilateral horizontal drilling is doubling recovery rates in experimental wells in the Aneth area of San Juan County. Widespread incorporation of these and other development technologies are expected to significantly improve the outlook for Utah oil production during the next several years.

Production of refined petroleum products at Utah's five petroleum refineries is estimated to increase slightly in 1997 over 1996 levels. In particular, the Amoco petroleum refinery capacity increase in early 1997 should lead to a greater flow of crude oil and petroleum products. Utah both imports and exports refined petroleum products, with both volumes remaining roughly constant over the past decade.

The combination of increasing natural gas prices and the development of coalbed methane may contribute to a bright future for natural gas production in Utah. Natural gas prices

have been on the increase during the past year and should support new gas production. River Gas has undertaken major coalbed methane operations in Carbon County, and Texaco and Anadarko are expected to soon expand their own operations. New production in this area should not only curb Utah's production decline, but actually boost statewide production over the next few years.

1998 Outlook. Crude oil production should slowly decline over the next few years, but the decline should be less than in past years. Falling an average of 1% each year, crude oil production is estimated to be around 19.2 million barrels in 1997, and projected at close to 19.0 million barrels in 1998. After several years of decline, gross natural gas production in 1998 is expected to remain at the 1997 level. Sales of natural gas in 1998 will increase 10% over the 1997 level.

Significant Issues. Both crude oil and natural gas wellhead prices have been remarkably low over the past few years. Relatively low and stable energy prices play a major role in encouraging increased demand, and energy conservation efforts will remain challenged for years with low prices. Several widely respected forecasting services for the past few years have projected relatively flat and stable oil and gas prices in inflation-adjusted dollars. While the Utah natural gas wellhead price has only gradually recovered from its low in 1995, the Utah crude oil wellhead price has continued to experience downward pressure. With abundant crude oil supplies in the Middle East and other new international sources, this downward pressure is not likely to change. The spot market for natural gas, however, has exhibited some volatility. This was most recently seen in the 1996-1997 winter, although a repeat of the price volatility from last winter is not anticipated for the winter 1997-1998 season. Nevertheless, natural gas price volatility is a seasonal problem and should not obscure the reality of low energy prices and their effect on increasing demand.

Electric Utilities

1997 Review. After 2 years of declining generation, Utah electric power generation in 1997 rebounded, increasing from 32,229 gigawatthours (GWh) in 1996 to an estimated 35,914 GWh in 1997. Coal-fired electric power generation in Utah increased from 30,693 GWh in 1996 to an estimated 34,224 GWh in 1997. The primary force behind the 1995-1996 low generation years was the plentiful hydropower circulating on the Western grid. Since 1994, a relatively dry year which prompted increased coal-fired generation, higher-than-average rainfall in 1995 and a record-breaking level in 1996 have increased the West's demand for low-cost hydropower at the sacrifice of more costly fossil-fired generation. Currently, coal-fired generation in Utah accounts for some 95% of total electric power generation. Coal-fired generation is supplemented by minor contributions from local hydropower, petroleum, natural gas, and geothermal sources.

Excess hydropower resources will continue to exert a strong influence on coal-fired power production in Utah. However, new market forces in the increasingly deregulated market will likely have an equally important effect. One example is the "excess" power contract recently signed between the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) and several of its California customers. Including these excess power sales, IPP production has increased from 10,386 GWh to 13,365 in 1997. Though IPP accounts for only one-third of total Utah coal-fired production, this rise of nearly 30% has increased total fossil-fuel generation to an estimated 34,497 GWh in 1997 from 31,017 GWh in 1996.

Demand for electricity in Utah has slowed in 1997 compared to the record growth in 1996. Following the 8% increase in sales between 1995 and 1996, estimates for 1997 show an increase of 2%. By sector, commercial demand in 1997 registers the highest rate of growth, at 6%, and will likely consume 6,426 GWh by year's end. Residential demand in 1997 is expected to increase to 5,650 GWh, with half the growth rate of the commercial sector. Industrial demand for electricity will likely show a decrease, at less than 2%, falling from 7,423 GWh in 1996 to 7,292 in 1997.

1998 Outlook. For 1998, growth in residential electricity consumption will track the state's strong rate of population growth. In spite of technology and home building improvements, residential electricity consumption is likely to increase as consumers continue to purchase more electric appliances. Indeed, appliance growth rates, as a high as 6% annually over the last decade, will likely establish appliances as the most demanding use of electricity in Utah households. Still another contributor to high consumption is the trend toward larger new homes that require more electricity for cooling and lighting.

Over the past 7 years, Utah's particularly strong economy has witnessed a 10% average annual growth in retail trade. This remarkable trend has fueled high electricity consumption rates in the commercial and industrial sectors and will continue to increase consumption over the next year. While commercial sector electricity intensity (energy use per square foot) remains relatively stable, commercial construction is the primary contributor to increased consumption. In addition, the increased use of electricity-intensive technologies such as computers, faxes, and medical imaging devices will likely continue to offset new efficiency gains.

For the industrial sector, three primary factors will influence future consumption pattern: prices, economic growth, and energy efficiency. As the electricity industry becomes more competitive, stable or declining prices will support strong levels of consumption. Increased efficiency in manufacturing processes and strong economic growth will further bolster demand through the next year and into the next century.

Significant Issues. Both the deregulation of the electric power industry and the effect of climate change policies will

be significant issues for the electric utility industry. While the precise nature of their effect is unknown at the current time, both deregulation and climate change should present a challenge for the Utah electric utility industry with respect to power generation, utility fuel mix, and ultimately end-use consumption.

Coal

Utah coal production, which had been on the rise for the past five years, hit a new high of 28.6 million tons in 1997. Employment also increased from 2,077 in 1996 to 2,168 in 1997. Coal production from Carbon County decreased while Emery and Sevier registered higher levels of production. More than 95% of total production came from federal land. The value of coal produced surpassed $523 million.

1997 Review. In 1997 Utah produced 1.5 million tons of coal above the 1996 level at an all-time high of 28.6 million tons. The Wasatch Plateau coal field, with production of 24.2 million tons, was the major coal-producing field in central Utah. The other coal field, Book Cliffs, produced 4.3 million tons. Emery County produced the most coal in Utah (18.4 million tons) followed by Carbon (5.5 million tons) and Sevier (4.6 million tons). Federal land accounted for almost 96% of Utah coal production.

The export market was the major contributor to the increase in Utah coal production, followed by the electric utility sector. The industrial sector, both outside of Utah as well as in Utah, contributed a small amount to the increase in production. Major consumers of Utah coal were the state of Utah (13.2 million tons), followed by the Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (6.1 million tons), California (3.0 million tons), Nevada (2.3 million tons), Tennessee (2.1 million tons), and Illinois (1.8 million tons). Eight other states also consumed smaller amounts.

1998 Outlook. Coal production in Utah should reach an all-time high of 28.9 million tons in 1998. Productivity should increase by about 1.5%. Coal prices should start to turn around though the increase would be small.

Significant Issues. Electric utility deregulation undoubtedly will set in motion forces, by far much greater than any in the previous decade, which would affect the coal industry/electric utility relationship. The increased vertical integration of electric utility with coal-producing companies would bring about a more efficient entity. This entity could compete better in the new deregulated environment.

The approaching second phase of Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 would force the creation of a bigger market for high Btu, low-sulfur coal found in Utah. Global climate change, however, could adversely affect the consumption of coal. This will affect low-Btu coal much more than high-Btu coal.

As a result of a high degree of mechanization, a highly skilled work force and very favorable geology, productivity continues to rise in the Utah coal industry. In 1997 for the first time, productivity of Utah coal miners rose above 7 tons per man-hour. Utah coal production should continue to rise for the foreseeable future, and coal prices should make a turnaround and start to increase.

Uranium

1997 Review. Uranium production in Utah in 1997 is on the rebound. Aside from the 1991-1994 time period, Utah has been a major player in U.S. uranium production and will most likely continue to be a major player in the near future. In 1986, Utah production represented 43% of the total U.S. uranium production. During 1991 the persistence of a national glut of uranium caused the price to fall below $10.00 per pound, which resulted in the cessation of domestic uranium production. By 1995, the market strengthened and Utah regained its "number one uranium-producing state" status with production at 1.6 million pounds at the White Mesa Mill in Blanding. In 1996 Utah uranium production declined to 700,000 pounds, which represented about 11% of total U.S. production. The price of uranium in 1997 is fluctuating in the $11.00 per pound range. In May 1997 the White Mesa Mill of Energy Fuels Nuclear will produce about 600,000 pounds of U_3O_8 in 1997 from alternative feed, which it received from Allied Signal of Metropolis, and also by using ore from the Arizona Strip and the Colorado Plateau.

1998 Outlook. With prices expected to increase from $12.48 in 1997 to $14.31 in 1998, Utah uranium production should steadily increase. During 1998 the White Mesa Mill of International Uranium Corp. could produce at least 100,000 pounds of uranium. It is also very likely that another 650,000 pounds of uranium could be produced using uranium ore from the Arizona Strip and Colorado. International Uranium Corp. could produce as much as 750,000 pounds of uranium in 1998, and U.S. Energy Corp. could produce 150,000 to 250,000 pounds. In total, Utah uranium production should be about 600,000 pounds in 1997, increase to 900,000 pounds in 1998, and reach 1.9 million pounds in 1999. International Uranium Corporation could produce as much as 750,000 pounds of uranium in 1998, as well as producing about 3 million pounds of vanadium, and could provide employment for nearly 100 people. U.S. Energy Corp. could also obtain all the regulatory approvals to change the status of the Shootering Canyon Mill from "stand-by" to "operating." As such, the mine could produce 150,000 to 250,000 pounds of uranium and provide employment for 20 people in the mill in addition to as many as 40 people in the Tony-M mine.

Minerals Overview

The total value of minerals (including coal) produced in the state of Utah in 1997 is estimated to be $2.3 billion, $75 million more than last year. Contributions from each segment of the industry are: (1) base metals - $938 million, (2) industrial minerals - $533 million, (3) coal $523 million,

and (4) precious metals - $289 million. Base- and precious-metal production was relatively high, while prices were lower for most metals. Coal production established a new record-high production level as prices declined slightly. Industrial mineral production reached new highs in several commodities while prices increased modestly for some commodities and decreased for others.

The U.S. Geological Survey ranked Utah seventh in the nation (down from fourth) in the value of nonfuel minerals produced in 1996. Utah accounted for nearly 4% of the U.S. total nonfuel mineral production value.

The state has 63 active large mine operations (excluding sand and gravel) which are grouped by industry segment as follows: base metals - 3, precious metals - 2, coal - 12, and industrial minerals - 46. Ninety-six small mines reported production in 1996.

Through the end of November, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining received five Large Mine permit applications (five acres and larger disturbance) and 29 new Small Mine permit applications (less than five acres disturbance).

New mines which are in early development include two relatively small copper mines and one lead, zinc, and silver mine. In addition, one new coal mine completed its first full year of operation and two additional coal mines are being planned. Two industrial mineral quarries were opened in 1997 and two additional quarries will open in 1998.

Mineral exploration statewide is expected to be slightly higher in 1997 than in 1996. Thirty-two Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands were filed with the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining through November 1997, compared to 32 for all of 1996, and 22 for 1995.

Operator surveys indicate that base-metal production should remain relatively steady in 1998 while a sharp decline in gold production is expected; coal production will increase as will most industrial mineral commodities. An accelerated decline in base- and precious-metal prices which began in the fourth quarter of 1997 could impact those metal values in 1998 if the trend continues.

1997 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 1997 is estimated to be $2.3 billion, an increase of $75 million from 1996, making 1997 the second-highest year in total value after 1995. Contributions from each of the major industry segments are:

- base metals, $949 million (41% of total);
- industrial minerals, $533 million (23% of total);
- coal, $523 million (23% of total); and
- precious metals, $289 million (13% of total).

The changes in Utah's mineral valuation by industry segment for the period 1995-1997 is shown in Figure 46. Compared to 1996, the 1997 values of: (1) base metals decreased $11 million, (2) industrial minerals increased $100 million, (3) coal increased $23 million, and (4) precious metals decreased $37 million. Prices decreased for most base metals (copper, molybdenum, and magnesium) in 1997, while precious-metal prices were mixed; silver prices increased while gold prices decreased. Coal prices declined slightly in 1997. Industrial mineral prices increased modestly for most commodities but were lower for several others.

New Mine Permits. Through the end of November 1997, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining received five Large Mine permit applications (five acres and larger disturbance) and 29 new Small Mine permit applications (less than five acres disturbance). One application was made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine status (limestone quarry). These numbers represent a decrease of four Large Mine permit applications and a decrease of five Small Mine permit applications compared to 1996. New Large Mine permits include two limestone quarries, a gypsum quarry, and a beryllium mine near an existing operation. New Small Mine permits are grouped as follows: (1) industrial minerals - 20, (2) precious metals - 8, and (3) other - 1 (geodes).

Sixty-three large mines (excluding sand and gravel) were active in 1997. These mines, grouped by industry segment, are: base metals - 3, precious metals - 2, coal - 12, and industrial minerals - 46. Ninety-six small mines reported production in 1996 (latest data available). Small mines are grouped as follows: industrial minerals - 66, gemstones - 13, precious metals - 11, fossils - 3, and other - 3.

National Rankings. The U.S. Geological Survey ranked Utah seventh in the nation (down from fourth) in the value of nonfuel minerals produced in 1996. Utah accounted for nearly 4% of the U.S. total nonfuel mineral production value. Utah ranked:

- first in beryllium, and gilsonite;
- second in potash, molybdenum, and copper;
- third in gold, and magnesium metal;
- fourth in phosphate rock, magnesium compounds, and silver;
- sixth in salt; and
- seventh in bentonite clays.

Mineral Production Trends

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, between 1986 and 1996 the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from $374 million to over $1.8 billion (Figure 47). The total for 1996 (latest data available) represents the second-highest for nonfuel mineral valuation for the state, $280 million less than 1995, the year of record mineral production. The Utah Geological Survey's estimate for nonfuel mineral production for 1997 is $1.8 billion, nearly $100 million more than 1996.

Mineral exploration statewide is expected to be slightly higher in 1997 than in 1996. Thirty-two Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands were filed with the Division

of Oil, Gas and Mining through November 1997, compared to 32 for all of 1996, 22 for 1995, 34 for 1994, and 54 for 1993.

Base and Precious Metals
Base-metal production was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 1977. In descending order of value, those metals are: copper, magnesium metal, molybdenum, and beryllium. Precious metals produced in descending order of value are gold and silver.

Copper. Copper production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine will increase slightly in 1997 from 1996 production of about 330,000 tons of copper metal. The Bingham Canyon mine is the largest copper mine in the U.S.

Magnesium Metal. Magnesium is produced from Great Salt Lake brines by Magnesium Corporation of America (Magcorp). Magcorp's plant has a capacity to produce 42,000 tons of magnesium metal (99.9% purity) annually and is the fourth-largest magnesium plant in the world. Production in 1997 was at or slightly above capacity.

Beryllium. Utah continued to be the nation's largest producer of beryllium metal. Beryllium ore (bertrandite) is mined at Brush Wellman's Topaz mine and processed with domestic and imported beryl at the company's plant a few miles north of Delta. Beryllium hydroxide is produced at the Delta plant and sent to the company-owned refinery and finishing plant in Ohio.

Molybdenum. The sole molybdenum producer is Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which will produce about 19,000 tons of molybdenum concentrate (MoS_2) in 1997. The Bingham Canyon mine was one of only 11 molybdenum producers in the U.S. in 1997.

Gold and Silver. Gold production reached a record-high of nearly 800,000 Troy ounces in 1997. Gold is produced from three surface mines, two primary producers and one byproduct operation. In descending order of production they are: (1) Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, (2) Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine, and (3) American Barrick's Mercur mine.

In 1997, silver production statewide is estimated to be about 4.8 million Troy ounces, the same as last year. Silver is produced as a secondary metal at the Mercur mine and as a byproduct metal from the Bingham Canyon mine. The Bingham Canyon mine is by far the largest silver producer in the state.

Industrial Minerals

The industrial minerals segment was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 1997. Major commodities produced by group or individual commodity in descending order of value include:

- salines, including sulfate of potash, salt, potash, and magnesium chloride;
- sand and gravel, and crushed stone;
- Portland cement;
- phosphate;
- lime;
- gilsonite;
- clay and bentonite; and
- gypsum.

Sulfate of Potash, Salt, Potash (Potassium Chloride), and Magnesium Chloride. Brine-derived products including salt are the largest contributors to the value of industrial mineral production in Utah. The production of these commodities is estimated to be 2.7 million tons in 1997, 400,000 tons less than in 1996. Sulfate of potash (SOP) is produced by GSL Minerals, Inc., one of the largest suppliers of SOP in North America. Salt production alone is estimated to be 2.0 million tons with most of the production from three operators using brine from Great Salt Lake. These operators, in descending order of production are: (1) GSL Minerals, Inc., (2) Morton Salt Company, and (3) Cargill Salt, Inc. In addition, three other companies produce salt and/or potash from operations not related to Great Salt Lake: (1) Reilly Chemical Company, (2) Moab Salt Company, and (3) Redmond Clay and Salt Company (salt only). Potash (KCl) is produced by two operators, Reilly Chemical Company and Moab Salt Company.

Sand and Gravel, and Crushed Stone. Sand and gravel, and crushed stone (including limestone and dolomite) are the second-largest contributors to the value of industrial minerals produced in 1997. These materials are produced by commercial operators, and by state and county agencies in every county in Utah. Data compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey show that in 1996 over 30.2 million tons of sand and gravel and 4.0 million tons of crushed stone were produced with a total value of $117.4 million. Mid-1997 data indicated that production has increased substantially above the mid-1996 level.

Portland Cement. Two operators produce Portland cement in Utah: Holnam, Inc. and Ash Grove Cement Company. The two plants have a combined capacity of more than 1 million tons of cement annually. Both companies have plans to increase cement production over the next several years.

Phosphate. Utah's only phosphate producer is SF Phosphates Limited. The company mines roughly 2.5 million tons of ore annually, which is processed into about 1 million tons of concentrate and transported in slurry form to the company's Rock Springs, Wyoming, fertilizer plant. The mine operates at a nearly constant annual rate since its product is used exclusively in its company-owned fertilizer plant. Production in 1997 is the highest in the past six years.

Lime. Lime usage continues to expand. Continental Lime, Inc, which produces high-calcium lime, and Chemical Lime of Arizona, which produces dolomitic lime, are the two

suppliers of calcined limestone (quick lime) and hydrated lime in Utah, with a combined capacity of nearly 550,000 tons per year. Continental Lime's plant is rated one of the ten largest lime plants in the U.S.

Gilsonite. Gilsonite production in 1997 is estimated to be more than 60,000 tons, the same as in 1996. Gilsonite is an unusual solid hydrocarbon which has been mined in Utah for more than 100 years. The three operations which produce gilsonite, in descending order of production are: (1) American Gilsonite Company, (2) Zeigler Chemical and Minerals Company, and (3) Lexco, Inc.

Clay and Bentonite. Nearly 175,000 tons of common clay and over 40,000 tons of bentonite were produced by four companies in 1997, a slight decrease in clay production and nearly the same bentonite production as last year. In descending order of production the companies are: (1) Interstate Brick Company, (2) Redmond Clay and Salt Company, (3) Interpace Industries, and (4) Western Clay Company.

Gypsum. More than 365,000 tons of gypsum were produced by six companies in 1997, slightly higher than in 1996. In descending order of production they are: (1) U.S. Gypsum Company, (2) Georgia Pacific Corporation, (3) Thomas J. Peck & Sons, (4) H.E. Davis & Sons, Inc., (5) D.K. Gypsum Industries, and (6) Western Clay Company. The majority of gypsum produced in Utah is used for making wall board, but several small operators supply raw gypsum to regional cement plants and to the agriculture industry for use as a soil conditioner.

1998 Outlook

The value of mineral production is expected to decline moderately in 1998. Operator surveys indicate that in 1998; base-metal production should remain relatively high, precious-metal production should decline sharply, and coal production should increase as should most industrial mineral commodities. Metal prices for copper, molybdenum, and gold are at their lows for the year and could significantly affect the value of base- and precious-metal production if the current trend continues. Precious-metal production will be significantly lower in 1998 due to mining lower grade gold values at one existing operation and to scaling down of production at the two other operations.

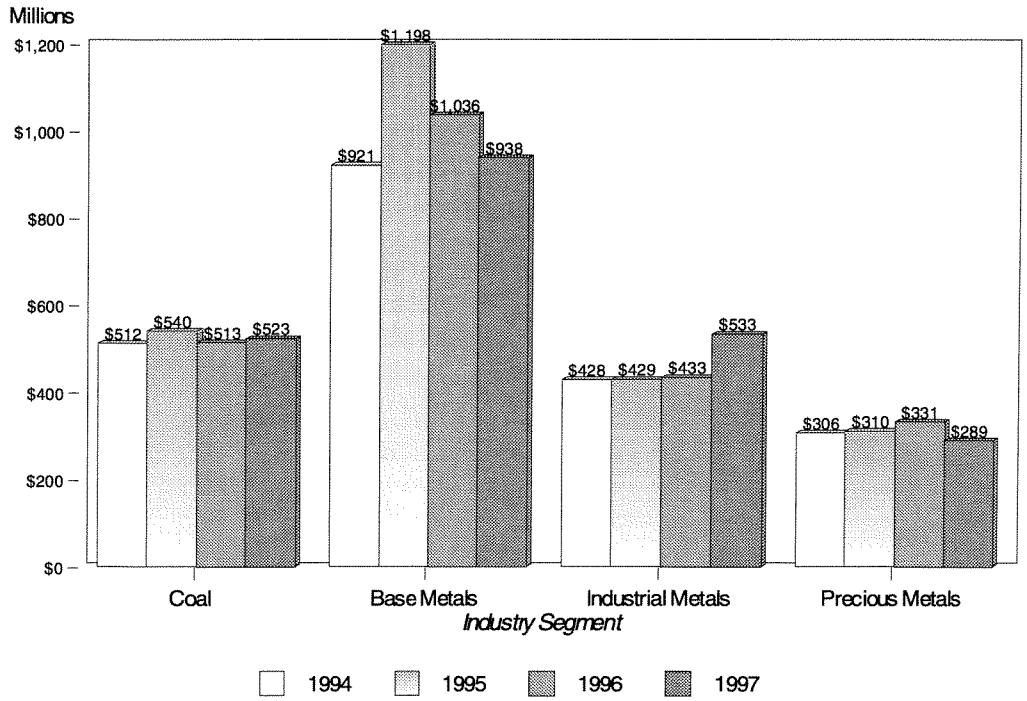
Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant issues which will affect the long term viability of Utah's mineral industry are: (1) the uncertainty over reclamation standards and royalty rates in proposed changes to the 1872 Mining Law, (2) the limited availability of public lands to conduct mineral exploration, especially in Wilderness Study Areas, and (3) the elimination of access to the state's largest remaining coal resource by creation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah.

Conclusion

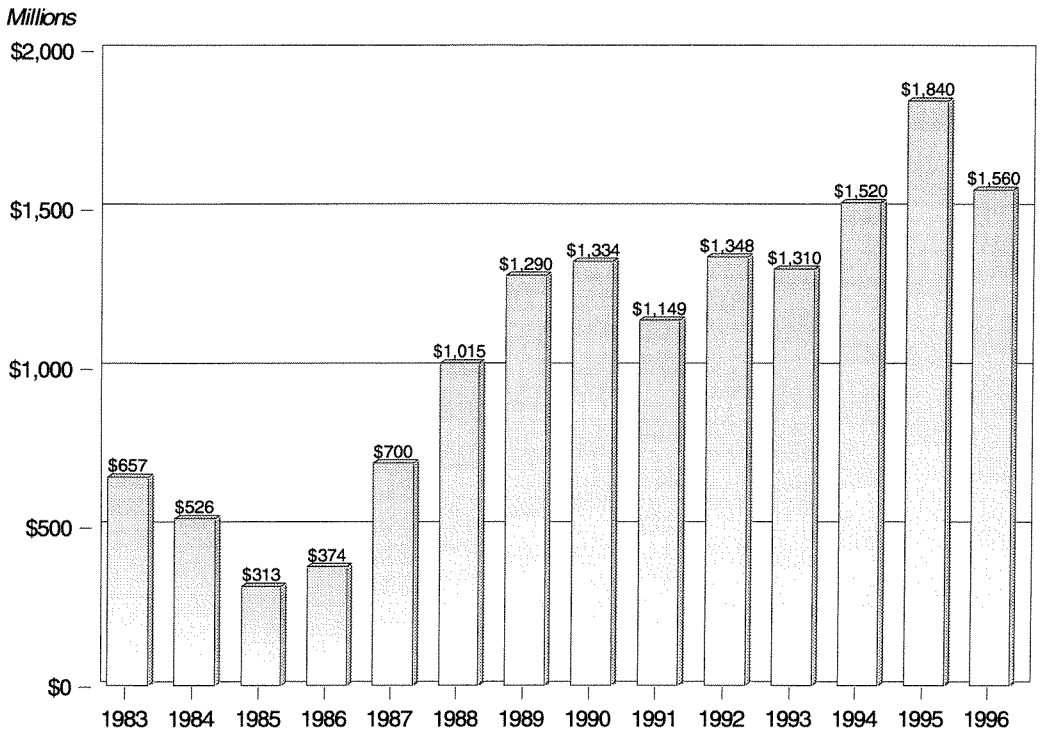
Utah's mining industry is producing most major commodities at near-record levels and will continue to produce at high levels for the foreseeable future. The notable exception is gold production. There are currently three active gold producers, down from a recent high of five. One mine will cease production in 1999 and another will begin phasing out over the next few years. Proposed new mine developments are expected to add only a modest amount of precious-metal production, mostly silver. Current prices for base- and precious-metals are approaching multi-year lows and could have a moderate affect on mineral values in 1998. On the upside, both coal and industrial minerals continue to set production records. Several new operations began in the past year and several more are planning to open over the next two years. Many industrial mineral prices are at or near their historical highs which is encouraging new developments and expansion of existing facilities. Coal prices are at a 15-year low, but should improve in 1998. Two new coal mines are being planned which will help maintain record- and near-record production levels for the next several years. ❄

Figure 46
Mineral Valuation--Gross Value Estimate: 1994 through 1997



Source: Utah Geological Survey.

Figure 47
Value of Nonfuel Minerals: 1983 through 1996



Source: Bureau of Mines.

Table 79
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil (Thousand Barrels) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Supply			Disposition			
Year	Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Utah Crude Exports	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Stocks
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	8,232	45,516	45,599	665
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	7,866	43,700	42,673	762
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	7,826	41,246	40,368	614
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	8,316	43,615	43,185	632
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	13,616	43,672	43,746	607
1985	41,144	13,107	6,827	14,597	45,549	45,021	695
1986	39,245	12,567	7,574	15,721	45,132	45,034	559
1987	35,835	13,246	7,454	12,137	45,664	44,483	612
1988	33,350	12,783	14,739	8,411	48,882	47,618	599
1989	28,512	13,861	18,380	6,179	46,775	46,767	609
1990	27,693	14,494	18,844	7,725	49,104	48,985	656
1991	25,930	14,423	20,113	8,961	48,646	48,852	749
1992	24,075	13,262	21,949	6,901	50,079	49,776	513
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	7,758	48,554	48,307	645
1994	20,662	10,480	26,227	8,048	48,802	48,506	806
1995	19,982	9,929	24,916	7,861	46,695	46,666	767
1996	19,504	9,857	25,079	8,061	44,815	44,684	798
1997(e)	19,211	8,317	28,496	7,787	47,975	48,281	680

(e) = estimate

Source: Energy Data Information System, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

Table 80
Supply and Consumption of Petroleum Products (Thousand Gallons) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Supply			Consumption by Product					
Year	Refined in Utah	Imports	Refinery Stocks	Motor Fuel	Aviation Fuel	Distillates	Other	Total	Exports
1980	1,694,260	313,903	93,954	652,428	116,592	357,126	390,600	1,516,746	929,710
1981	1,617,812	367,721	89,754	653,016	107,688	304,626	232,890	1,298,220	992,451
1982	1,508,690	434,236	92,778	663,306	120,834	278,460	227,430	1,290,030	929,006
1983	1,790,822	340,139	77,746	670,068	142,254	270,690	278,670	1,361,682	1,062,499
1984	1,651,342	422,376	83,244	678,342	146,622	291,606	268,338	1,384,908	1,013,079
1985	1,765,248	394,479	80,430	681,912	163,884	250,824	251,874	1,348,494	981,323
1986	1,776,367	337,091	78,246	736,722	186,690	308,112	234,570	1,466,094	839,288
1987	1,797,929	349,466	66,402	749,784	212,856	285,516	245,616	1,493,772	870,198
1988	1,918,644	361,879	75,936	763,224	213,738	308,826	244,776	1,530,564	979,726
1989	1,913,310	393,766	91,980	726,726	218,442	259,980	272,412	1,477,560	937,692
1990	1,929,270	503,917	72,786	698,376	226,254	308,784	252,546	1,485,960	1,069,984
1991	1,593,121	477,078	76,566	721,812	253,470	327,852	277,200	1,580,334	1,105,248
1992	1,931,817	442,428	67,998	752,178	241,080	338,772	245,910	1,577,940	1,105,889
1993	1,948,257	449,694	71,064	790,902	236,544	336,378	242,424	1,606,248	1,024,397
1994	1,919,848	485,310	90,426	816,480	225,036	353,220	250,824	1,645,560	1,153,457
1995	1,949,717	516,138	84,630	857,304	236,288	370,881	263,365	1,727,838	861,490
1996	1,947,795	529,032	72,414	900,169	248,102	389,425	276,533	1,814,230	824,789
1997(e)	1,973,338	514,889	63,208	947,427	254,845	390,775	286,670	1,880,732	878,632

(e) = estimate

Source: Energy Data Information System, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

Table 81
Supply and Consumption of Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Supply			Consumption by End Use						
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total
1980	87,766	47,857	na	40,578	17,391	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092
1981	90,936	58,865	na	38,592	16,540	42,779	3,087	511	721	102,230
1982	100,628	56,368	na	47,452	20,336	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706
1983	96,933	54,700	na	44,047	18,877	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185
1984	183,062	73,154	na	44,246	18,962	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578
1985	208,803	78,906	na	47,062	20,170	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117
1986	239,411	91,036	na	13,603	18,687	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	75,175
1987	262,045	96,360	na	41,536	14,811	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987
1988	278,463	101,925	na	42,241	17,911	30,365	196	16,889	1,362	108,964
1989	278,081	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537
1990	319,632	145,875	58,350	43,424	16,220	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648
1991	323,660	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766
1992	314,275	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,649
1993	336,183	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	42,301	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,044
1994	347,019	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,073
1995	303,233	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	42,373	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,824
1996	281,208	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	42,213	3,428	27,119	3,601	160,371
1997(e)	267,227	238,299	170,997	57,524	31,038	43,962	2,872	28,090	3,730	166,116

(e) = estimate
na = not available

Source: Energy Data Information System, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

Table 82
Supply and Consumption of Coal (Thousand Short Tons) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Supply				Consumption by End Use				
Year	Production	Marketed Production	Imports	Exports	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total
1980	13,236	13,014	1,215	6,728	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106
1981	13,808	14,627	1,136	8,764	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,432
1982	16,912	15,397	797	8,261	177	841	822	4,947	6,787
1983	11,829	12,188	937	6,133	191	839	629	5,223	6,882
1984	12,259	12,074	1,539	6,432	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905
1985	12,831	14,361	1,580	6,549	252	1,288	438	6,325	8,303
1986	14,269	13,243	1,145	5,366	191	814	351	6,756	8,112
1987	16,521	16,989	1,165	5,633	123	231	276	11,175	11,806
1988	18,164	18,244	2,448	5,925	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513
1989	20,517	21,289	2,367	7,283	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044
1990	22,012	21,680	2,137	7,467	181	1,318	676	13,563	15,738
1991	21,945	21,673	2,007	7,954	320	1,310	535	12,829	14,834
1992	21,015	21,339	2,155	8,332	347	1,182	497	13,136	15,162
1993	21,723	21,935	2,100	8,761	228	1,089	614	13,343	15,274
1994	24,135	23,441	2,588	10,188	157	1,198	647	13,839	15,841
1995	25,051	25,443	1,841	12,848	182	1,062	642	12,550	14,436
1996	27,071	27,816	1,925	15,116	260	1,120	517	12,728	14,625
1997(e)	28,563	29,050	2,497	15,837	204	1,150	688	13,668	15,710

(e) = estimate

Source: F.R. Jahanbani, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

Table 83
Supply and Consumption of Electricity (Gigawatthours) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Net Generation by Fuel Type					Consumption by End Use				
Year	Coal	Other Fossil Fuels	Hydro	Other	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1980	10,870	421	823	-	12,114	3,293	3,569	3,800	512	11,174
1981	10,869	270	623	-	11,762	3,476	3,909	3,930	530	11,845
1982	10,635	232	1,024	-	11,891	3,630	3,033	4,610	745	12,018
1983	10,921	109	1,394	-	12,424	3,678	3,375	4,786	769	12,608
1984	12,321	38	1,391	38	13,788	3,825	3,935	4,656	950	13,366
1985	14,229	54	1,019	109	15,411	3,996	4,272	4,663	658	13,589
1986	15,155	80	1,413	171	16,819	3,984	4,262	4,583	662	13,491
1987	25,221	105	856	164	26,346	3,991	4,127	4,570	784	13,472
1988	28,806	64	593	174	29,637	4,186	4,356	5,259	765	14,566
1989	29,676	85	562	173	30,496	4,134	4,365	5,622	782	14,902
1990	31,519	103	486	152	32,260	4,188	4,713	5,553	772	15,225
1991	28,884	484	604	186	30,160	4,458	5,009	5,674	722	15,862
1992	31,543	612	580	186	32,921	4,458	5,170	6,085	668	16,381
1993	31,919	575	818	148	33,461	4,687	5,130	6,093	921	16,831
1994	32,764	780	716	195	34,455	5,031	5,561	6,322	945	17,860
1995	30,260	775	926	140	32,101	5,056	5,503	7,018	781	18,358
1996	30,693	324	1,019	192	32,229	5,483	6,047	7,423	870	19,824
1997(e)	34,224	273	1,234	183	35,914	5,650	6,426	7,292	887	20,260

(e) = estimate

Source: Energy Data Information System, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

Table 84
Energy Prices (Current Dollars) in Utah: 1980 to 1997

	Field Price (dollars per unit)			Average End-Use Price (dollars per unit)								
					Petroleum Products							
Year	Coal (tons)	Crude Oil (barrels)	Natural Gas (mcf)	Coal (tons)	No. 2 Distillate (gallons)	Motor Fuel (gallons)	Natural Gas Residential (mcf)	Natural Gas Commercial (mcf)	Natural Gas Industrial (mcf)	Electric Power Residential (kWh)	Electric Power Commercial (kWh)	Electric Power Industrial (kWh)
1980	$25.63	$19.79	$1.86	$29.63	$0.91	$1.23	$2.74	$5.59	$2.26	$5.53	$4.33	$3.27
1981	26.87	34.14	1.87	32.79	1.04	1.37	3.23	5.35	2.58	5.95	4.95	3.68
1982	29.42	30.50	2.47	33.38	1.01	1.35	3.41	3.43	2.45	6.30	5.69	4.22
1983	28.32	28.12	2.56	30.64	0.96	1.13	4.26	4.32	3.15	6.91	6.25	4.36
1984	29.20	27.21	3.16	30.64	0.95	1.12	5.68	4.96	3.52	7.43	6.52	4.60
1985	27.69	23.98	3.23	32.34	0.93	1.14	4.86	4.91	3.23	7.78	6.88	4.98
1986	27.64	13.33	2.90	32.32	0.78	0.85	4.64	4.73	3.00	7.95	7.05	5.16
1987	25.67	17.22	1.80	30.95	0.83	0.93	4.97	4.98	3.20	7.95	7.05	4.93
1988	22.85	14.24	1.70	29.50	0.84	0.96	5.11	4.08	3.10	7.81	6.96	4.61
1989	22.00	18.63	1.61	28.05	0.94	1.03	5.14	4.16	3.30	7.39	6.74	4.11
1990	21.78	22.61	1.70	26.80	1.12	1.14	5.28	4.30	3.62	7.09	6.25	3.88
1991	21.56	19.99	1.54	27.40	1.02	1.10	5.44	4.50	3.69	7.12	6.12	3.97
1992	21.83	19.39	1.63	27.54	1.01	1.12	5.44	4.40	3.91	7.00	6.00	3.70
1993	21.17	17.48	1.77	27.34	1.00	1.10	5.13	4.06	3.67	6.85	5.96	3.78
1994	20.07	16.38	1.54	26.10	0.98	1.12	4.96	3.84	2.74	6.91	5.87	3.83
1995	19.11	17.71	1.15	25.27	1.00	1.14	4.74	3.64	2.34	6.87	5.97	3.92
1996	18.50	21.10	1.39	24.50	1.06	1.20	4.47	3.38	2.10	6.93	5.88	3.69
1997(e)	18.32	19.15	1.59	24.00	1.10	1.24	4.92	3.65	2.38	6.90	5.70	3.50

(e) = estimate

Source: Energy Data Information System, Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.

High Technology

Overview

High technology activities continue to be a mainstay of Utah's economy. By year-end 1997, Utah's high technology sector included more than 460 companies and a work force of roughly 40,000. One of the most exciting aspects of the high technology sector is the ever-changing mix of companies and activities.

Technological advances and demand for new and more powerful products drive high technology companies. As technologies change, certain segments of the high technology sector gain or lose importance as sector leaders. In Utah, significant changes in the high technology sector have occurred with employment losses in aerospace, the rise and fall of software, and rapid growth in automotive components. Overviews of several large segments of Utah's high technology sector are provided here.

Aerospace Components

Restructuring and diversification efforts continue in the aerospace sector. Employment in this component of Utah's high technology base, once the largest single high technology sector, has declined steadily over the past ten years. By year-end 1997, aerospace employment is estimated to be less than 6,500 people.

Most of the decline in the high-tech aerospace base is due to the nature of the activities conducted at Utah-based facilities. Aerospace-related companies in Utah are almost all concentrated in the manufacture of guided missile and space vehicle propulsion units and parts. Much of this activity was initially financed through the Department of Defense. The end of the Cold War slowed the robust aerospace industry that had significant impacts on Utah aerospace companies. Since the end of 1990, employment in the aerospace sector has declined by roughly 5,500 people.

Nationally, due to reductions in missile production and stagnant defense budgets the missile sector of the aerospace industry will face continued consolidation well into the next century. Despite the lackluster performance anticipated in the sector at the national level, the worst is likely over for Utah operations. The largest aerospace companies in the state have already been through major restructuring and consolidation. Over the past several years many have begun diversifying their efforts to take advantage of growth in international markets, specifically Asia and Europe. Employment in the aerospace sector should remain at or slightly below present levels throughout the rest of this decade.

Automotive Products

The automotive product component of Utah's high technology sector was nonexistent until the Morton Thiokol split and establishment of Morton International Automotive Safety Products in 1989. Subsequent growth in this component of Utah's high technology sector has been phenomenal. The largest employer in the sector is Autoliv, Inc., a company formed by a 1997 merger between Sweden's Autoliv AB, and Morton International Automotive Safety Products. The remaining company, Autoliv, Inc. is the world's largest supplier of automotive safety systems. The company's primary focus in Utah is the development and manufacture of air bags for the automobile industry.

Five years ago air bags were a growth market. Utah benefitted from broad expansion in the air bag market. Employment in the automotive products sector is expected to reach 6,100 by the end of 1997, an increase of nearly 5,400 people in five years. Beginning in 1996, market saturation in the U.S. and falling prices pushed some air bag manufacturers out of the market and forced the consolidation of others. Over the past two years, the number of major air bag manufacturers has dropped from seven to five. However, Utah has successfully retained its position in the market with the construction of three new automotive safety products facilities under the Autoliv, Inc. umbrella.

The long term forecast for the automotive products sector holds some uncertainty. No new major growth markets currently exist for air bag manufactures; however, demand for air bags in Europe and Asia will provide some expansion for a short time as air bag installation in these markets has trailed the U.S. However, supply is rapidly catching up with demand even in these markets. Some downturn potential could be mitigated with the development and introduction of a "smart bag" (an air bag system that uses sensors to build a three-dimensional picture of a person or object in a seat and automatically adjust deployment accordingly). Utah manufacturers are well-positioned to take advantage of the automotive products market. Although employment growth may be slower in the future, this component of Utah's high technology sector should remain strong.

Biomedical and Medical Products

The biomedical and medical products segment is one of the most well established and stable of Utah's high technology sector. Estimates for 1997 show a continuance of a five-year growth trend with employment exceeding 4,500 workers. Nationally, the U.S. medical instruments and supplies industry is one of the fastest growing manufacturing sectors in the U.S. economy. Strong growth from overseas markets, primarily Western Europe and Japan/Chinese economic areas has spurred growth in the biomedical/medical sector.

Utah companies are well positioned to take advantage of this growth with the presence of both large national medical manufacturing concerns and home-grown medical companies such as Ballard Medical, Research Industries Corporation, and Utah Medical Products. Genetics research activities continue to be an important component of the biomedical and medical supplies sector. Of special note is Myriad Genetics, a company established in 1991 that has become a leader in discovering causes of hereditary diseases. Since its inception, Myriad Genetics has discovered genes that signal a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer in women. Presently, Myriad Genetics employs approximately 215 people in Utah.

The biomedical and medical supplies sector should continue to do well over the next five years. Forces driving this growth include a less adversarial regulatory environment, consolidations, strong foreign demand, and increased access to rapidly growing markets in Asia and Latin America.

Software Systems

Consolidations and restructuring in Utah's computer software companies continue to exact a toll on the software segment of the high technology sector. Since peaking in 1992 at more than 11,000 people, employment in software firms has been steadily declining over the past five years to approximately 7,000 people in 1997. At the national level, the U.S. computer industry has remained a commanding market force with worldwide sales growing throughout 1996. The Utah experience has been less rewarding. The dissolution of the merger between two software giants, Novell, Inc. and WordPerfect Corporation in 1996 brought a significant decline in employment within the sector. In 1997, total employment at Novell, Inc. and Corel (formerly WordPerfect Corporation) was 2,850, less than half the reported 5,900 in 1992. However, despite major restructuring, Novell remains one of the top 10 software suppliers in the world.

Over the long-term, employment in the software sector should stabilize between 6,000 and 6,500 employees. Analysts expect an annual growth rate of 11% in the software market through 2002. And, while it is unlikely they will repeat the rapid growth that occurred in the late 1980s, Utah still has a solid base of computer software companies well-positioned to take advantage of this growing industry segment.

High Technology Outlook

High technology activities have been, and will continue to be a driving force in Utah's economic picture. Employment in the sector has remained stable at 39,000 to 40,000 workers despite significant fluctuations in specific segments. However, this employment range should remain steady over the next two years. The competitive nature of the high-tech sector itself will be the largest impediment to growth into the next decade. Nearly every major segment of the high-tech sector is undergoing rapid transition. Expansion often is dependent not only on increases in domestic consumption, but on garnering a larger share of the international market. The extent to which Utah companies can anticipate and react to technological changes will play an important role in their viability over the long term. ❄

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview

The Utah travel and tourism industry continues to be one of the largest and most important economic activities in the state. An estimated 17 million trips were taken by out-of-state visitors to Utah for leisure and business in 1997. These visitors spent an estimated $4.0 billion which generated $292 million in state and local taxes. The travel and tourism industry provided employment for 97,000 workers in 1997, an impressive 7% gain over last year. Implementing the state's long-range tourism planning, monitoring hotel and motel construction and convention activity, tracking the development of the ski industry, and preparing for the 2002 winter Olympic games will dominate tourism issues in the coming year.

Defining Tourism

The World Tourism Organization defines the travel and tourism industry as the activities of persons traveling and staying in places outside their usual environment. Travel may be for virtually any purpose but is generally limited to a length of stay of less than a year. The "usual environment" is meant to exclude regular commuting between home and work or other frequently visited places. The tourism, travel, and recreation sector contributes significantly to the economic and social well-being of the world, national and state economies. The WEFA Group (international economic consultants) estimates that travel and tourism accounts for more than one in every ten jobs worldwide. Nationally, according to the World Travel & Tourism Council, the U.S. travel and tourism industry directly or indirectly generated 10.5% of the U.S. gross domestic product, 11.4% of employment, 9.9% of tax collections and 10.7% of capital investment.

Measurement of the travel and tourism industry is complex since it is not considered an industry in the traditional sense. Rather, travel and tourism is a combination of parts of other industries that provide goods and services demanded while traveling away from home. These industries, to a greater or lesser extent, include entertainment, recreation, restaurants, accommodations, retail trade and transportation services. Additionally, the tourism industry crosses boundaries with construction, manufacturing, services, government, public utilities, real estate, and agriculture. In general, travel and tourism can be considered one of the top five economic activities in Utah, ranking it along with the other major industries of Trade, Services, Manufacturing, and Government.

Tourism in Utah

Utah's tourism industry is diverse, both in terms of types of jobs created, recreational opportunities, and the multitude of natural and man-made attractions. The state has five national parks, seven national monuments, including the new Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, seven national forests, two national recreation areas, and a significant national historic site, Golden Spike N.H.S. These nationally-designated attractions are complemented by 45 state parks featuring scenery, recreation and history. In addition, millions of acres of BLM-administered deserts and rangelands contribute greatly to Utah's "wide open spaces." In an era when open space has become a major concern, the state still provides opportunities for the tourist to experience the vast emptiness and solitude of the West, with the comforts of nearby cities and towns. Many of the attractions and events, although targeted to tourists, also benefit local communities that may not have access to diverse and quality amenities without outside funding.

1997 Summary

Notable events in 1997 include Sesquicentennial re-enactment ceremonies commemorating the arrival of the first pioneers in Utah. Furthermore, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, instituted by federal public land agencies took effect in 1997 to continue through 2000. As a result, increased camping fees, higher entrance fees at many national parks and day use fees were implemented for the first time at Mirror Lake Highway, American Fork Canyon, Fish Lake, Joe's Valley, Flaming Gorge, and Glen Canyon.

Significant portions of fee revenues will be applied directly in the area in which they were collected toward infrastructure, maintenance, and visitor service demands resulting from increased visitation. The intention is to spread some of the costs for managing public lands among the people who use them. Banner years 1995 and 1996 brought unprecedented numbers of visitors and revenues to Utah, due to a combination of the statehood centennial year and several large national conventions. Though marked by a flattening of visits to national parks in the Intermountain region, Salt Lake City airport arrivals, and Utah State Park visitation, 1997 will be known as a good year. Highway traffic figures continued to increase in 1997.

Economic Impact. In 1997, an estimated 17 million trips were taken by out of state visitors to Utah for leisure and business. These visitors spent an estimated $4.0 billion which generated $292 million in state and local taxes. Growth in traveler spending increased 5.2% on par with growth in GSP for 1997. The travel and tourism industry provided employment for 97,000 workers, an impressive 7% increase over last year. In Utah, travel and tourism employment represents nearly one in every nine employees. Additionally, tourism-related employment and wages increased at a faster rate than overall state employment and wages in 1997, another indication of tourism's increasing importance in the state.

Outlook

With continued economic expansion, both locally and nationally, tourism activity is expected to remain strong and be an important source of growth. In particular, international tourism to the U.S. is expected to increase at twice the rate of domestic tourism through the end of the decade. Utah is well positioned to attract international visitors drawn to national parks, western culture and recreational opportunities. The international market is of particular interest as international visitors tend to stay longer and spend more than domestic travelers. Several factors are expected to contribute to tourism growth:

- Continued high levels of consumer confidence and willingness to spend on leisure activities
- Rigorous competition among airlines which results in favorable air fares
- Increased recognition because of the selection of Salt Lake City to host the 2002 Winter Olympics
- The growing ecotourism market and increasing interest in heritage tourism, for which Utah is well positioned
- Popularity of national parks, the American Southwest, and historic and prehistoric sites
- Growth in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and consequent increased visitation to church headquarters and sites
- Increased convention capacity and hotel capacity resulting from increasing supply in hotel rooms and the renovated Salt Lake Convention Center and Ogden Egyptian Center

Factors that may offset tourism growth include the following:

- National and international economic uncertainties such as currency fluctuations and U.S. dollar appreciation
- Capacity constraints and overcrowding of popular attractions during the peak season
- National press that perpetuates the perception that the national parks and recreation areas are full, discouraging visitation that could be directed to lesser-used areas or the non-peak season
- Degradation of natural resources and the visitor experience
- Inability to meet the service expectations of destination travelers with regards to quality, convenience, and availability
- Natural conditions such as fire or inclement weather
- Overhaul of transportation infrastructure which may deter travel

Significant Issues

Implementing Long-Range Tourism Planning. Since the beginning of his administration, Governor Leavitt has encouraged Utahns to look to the future and become a generation of planners. In 1996, the Division of Travel Development responded with a carefully researched, long-range strategic plan for tourism development. The plan proposed a marked change in tourism economic development—expanding the responsibilities of the Division to include more than advertising and publishing landscapes. Quality of life for Utah residents, as well as visitors, and extracting greater economic benefits from tourism have become the primary focus of the Division. This means emphasizing *quality earnings* above *visitation numbers*, *destination tourism* instead of *windshield* or pass-through tourism, and *career employment* instead of *seasonal employment*.

The strategic plan is constantly being updated as new information becomes available and as the planning environment changes. Utah communities continue to have an opportunity to provide input into the strategic plan through participation in an ongoing community meeting series. In this important implementation phase of strategic planning, the Division of Travel Development conducts three meetings per year that focus on specific tourism issues in selected counties in the state. Representatives from the business and tourism sector, public land managers, and elected officials meet to discuss challenges, trends and opportunities, as well as how the challenges can be turned into opportunities for higher earnings, quality jobs and increased quality of life.

Hotels and Conventions. Hotel construction reached record levels in 1997. In Salt Lake County alone, Hotel/Motel Room supply increased by 17% over 1996.[1] Because supply is increasing faster than demand, occupancy rates ended the year at 71%, down from 73.1% in 1996.[2] Demand for hotel rooms increased a respectable 8% statewide in 1997, while room rates increased nearly 9% over 1996, both indicators of a healthy hotel market. Success in the convention business has largely contributed to increasing demand and room rates. In the Salt Lake Valley, conventions in 1997, comprised approximately 244,828 delegates with an economic impact of approximately $224 million.[3]

Skiing. With 3.04 million skier visits, the 1996-97 ski season proved to be one of the best years for the Utah ski industry, second only to record-breaking 1994-95. These visits represent a 3% increase over the previous year. Increased investments in ski infrastructure also occurred in 1997, estimated at $30 million due to new installations in the Park City area.[4] The proportion of resident skiers continues to increase, up 4% from three years ago, to 46% of all skier visits, or 1,396,630 visits in 1996-97. Non-resident skiers continue to contribute significantly in economic impact to the state, with daily expenditures of $226, up 13% from 1993, and more than three times the average daily visitor spending. For non-resident skiers alone, this amounts to over $300 million spent annually on food and lodging, ski passes and incidentals.

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[1]Salt Lake Convention & Visitors Bureau *1998 Marketing Plan*

[2]Hire, Jim *The Rocky Mountain Lodging Report*

[3]Salt Lake Convention & Visitors Bureau

[4]Ski Utah estimate

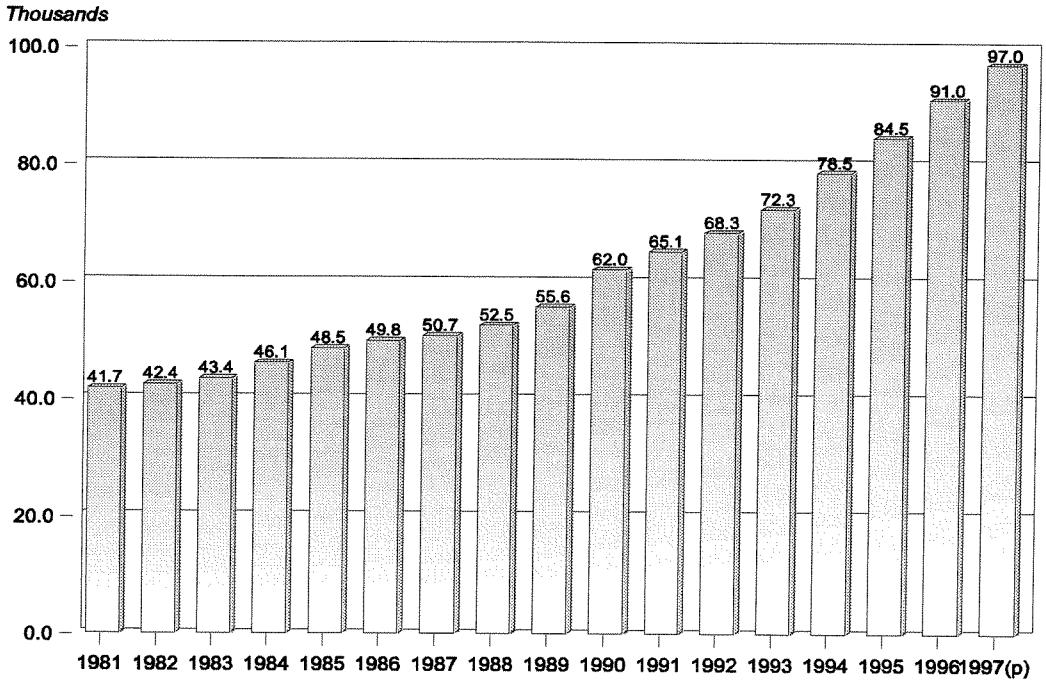
2002 Winter Olympics. With the approach of 2002, the Olympics will become an increasingly important part of tourism in Utah. Increased visibility and mention of Utah is expected to generate curiosity and increased visitation in years before and after the Olympics, although to what extent has yet to be defined.

Conclusion

Major tourism indicators recorded modest growth in 1997, but not at record-breaking levels of banner years 1995 and 1996. Contributing factors include a decline in regional visitation to national parks and unfavorable foreign exchange rates. Skiers came in near-record numbers and new ski investments bode well for the future. Increasing hotel supply has caught up with record-high occupancy rates, whereas hotel demand continues to increase, along with room rates, both indicators of a healthy lodging sector.

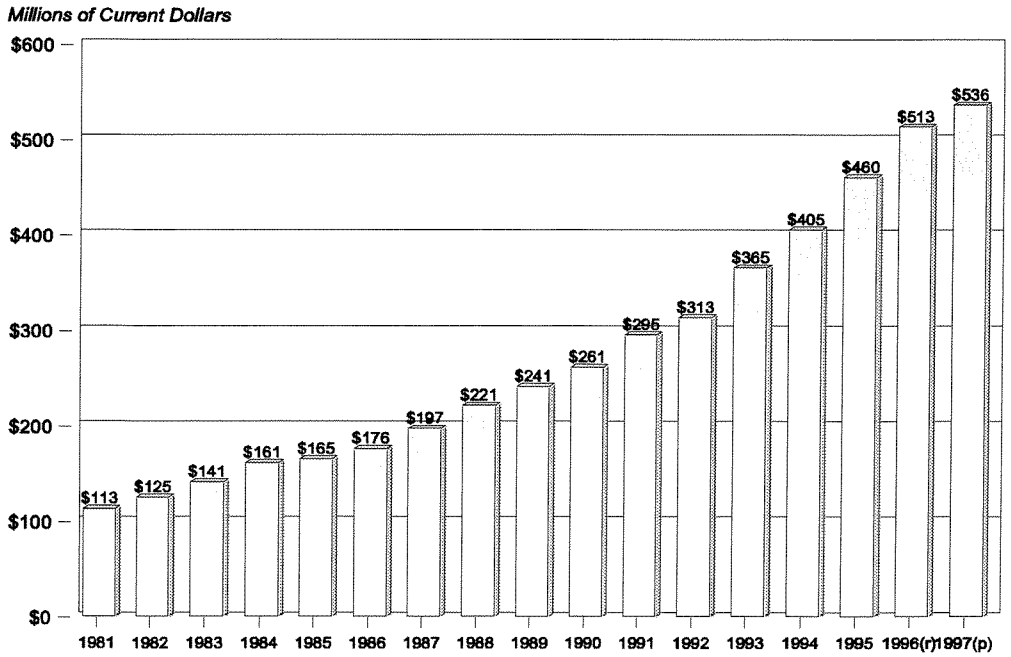
National travel trends point toward increasing interest in ecotourism, heritage tourism, and soft-adventure activities. Utah is well positioned to attract those visitors seeking a higher quality, more unique experience who are willing to pay more and stay longer. By focusing on quality over quantity, tourism, when part of a balanced economic development strategy, can provide higher quality earnings, with fewer of the nuisances often associated with "windshield" tourism. However, capturing the "quality tourist" will not happen on its own, in spite of "free" Olympic publicity but will continue to be part of long-term tourism planning through community input and focused marketing efforts. ❄

Figure 48
Travel-Related Employment in Utah: 1981 to 1997



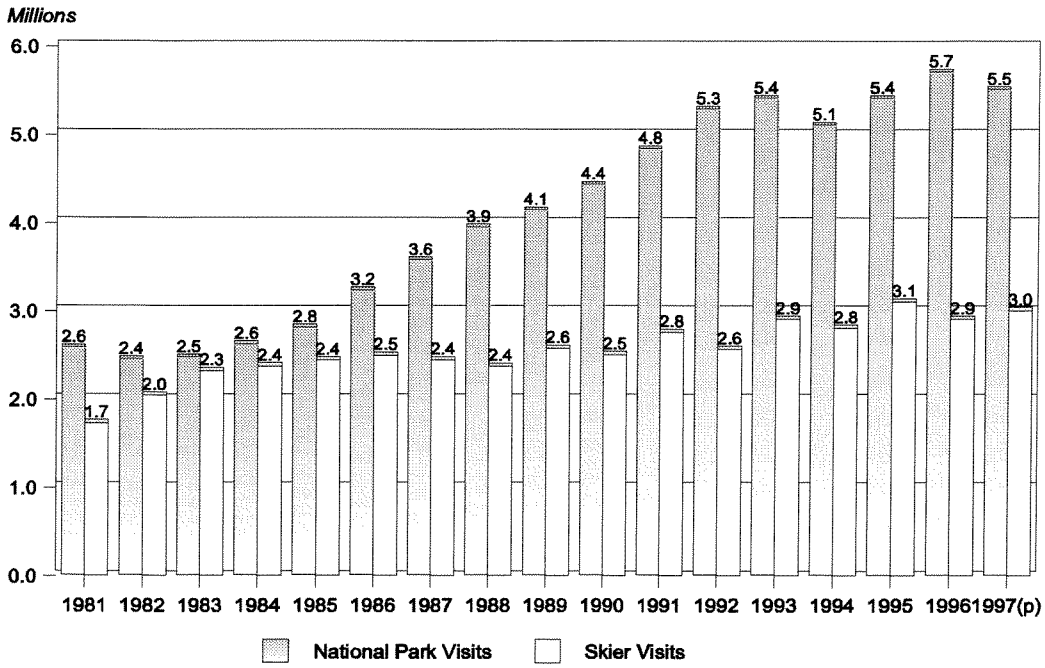
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Figure 49
Utah Tourism Indicators—Hotel Room Rents: 1981 to 1997



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Figure 50
Utah Tourism Indicators—National Park and Skier Visits: 1981 to 1997



Source: National Park Service and Utah Ski Association.

Table 85
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry: 1991 to 1997

Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997(e)
Total Spending by Tourists and Travelers (billions)	$2.9	$3.1	$3.3	$3.4	$3.6	$3.8	$4.0
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	14.0	14.4	15.0	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.0
Number of U.S. Visits	13.3	13.6	14.1	14.3	14.9	15.5	16.0
Number of Foreign Visits	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment*	65,100	68,300	72,300	78,500	84,500	91,000	97,000
Percent of All Utah Jobs	8.7%	8.9%	8.9%	9.1%	9.3%	9.5%	9.7%
Total State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$214	$225	$240	$247	$262	$276	$292
State Government Portion	$161	$169	$180	$185	$193	$203	$214
Local Government Portion	$53	$56	$60	$62	$69	$73	$78
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.5
Total Skier Visits (millions)	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$295	$313	$370	$405	$460	$513	$536
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	69.4%	70.3%	71.9%	73.7%	73.5%	73.1%	71.0%

(e) = estimate

*As a result of recent research by WEFA and Regional Financial Associates, the estimates of travel and recreation-related employment have been revised for the state to achieve both greater internal consistency and comparability with national estimates.

Sources: Estimates based on information from U.S. Department of Commerce, Tourism Industries (Washington D.C.), Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, U.S. National Park Service, and Ski Utah.

Table 86
Utah Tourism Indicators: 1981 to 1997

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	Hotel Room Rents (1997 $)	National Park and Monument Visits*	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Travel, Tourism and Recreation Employment
1981	$113,273,174	$202,191,872	5,400,083	6,430,174	4,149,316	1,726,000	41,700
1982	124,787,207	209,740,438	5,339,306	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	42,400
1983	140,728,877	227,000,916	5,474,770	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	43,400
1984	161,217,797	249,090,836	5,838,832	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	46,100
1985	165,280,248	246,731,440	6,114,954	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	48,500
1986	175,807,344	257,552,854	7,074,521	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	49,800
1987	196,960,612	278,246,675	7,766,553	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	50,700
1988	220,687,694	299,487,007	8,962,088	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	52,500
1989	240,959,095	312,019,624	9,046,397	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	55,700
1990	261,017,079	320,676,326	8,914,692	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	62,000
1991	295,490,324	348,396,289	9,485,947	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	65,100
1992	312,895,967	358,134,968	10,335,082	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	68,300
1993	364,632,516	405,238,968	10,526,422	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,850,000	72,300
1994	405,342,342	439,067,642	9,702,217	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,800,000	78,500
1995	460,213,064	484,924,665	9,578,418	7,070,702	18,460,000	3,100,000	84,500
1996	513,080,390	525,394,319	9,909,243	7,478,764	21,088,482	2,954,690	91,000
1997(e)	536,169,008	536,169,008	9,512,873	7,179,613	21,300,000	3,042,767	97,000
Percent Change							
1981-97	373.3%	165.2%	76.2%	11.7%	413.3%	76.3%	132.6%
1996-97	4.5%	2.1%	-4.0%	-4.0%	1.0%	3.0%	6.6%
Average Annual Rate of Change							
1981-97	10.2%	6.3%	3.6%	0.7%	10.8%	3.6%	5.4%

National Park Recreation Visits: 1981 to 1997

Year	Arches	Bryce Canyon	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1981	326,508	474,092	89,915	397,789	1,288,808	2,577,112
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,800	1,018,200	395,700	675,800	2,390,600	5,280,100
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	660,800	2,361,434	5,338,707
1994	777,200	1,028,100	429,900	605,300	2,270,900	5,111,400
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997(e)	865,000	1,206,100	431,000	630,500	2,453,000	5,524,000
Percent Change						
1981-97	164.9%	154.4%	379.3%	58.5%	90.3%	114.3%
1996-97	1.0%	-5.0%	-3.7%	-7.0%	-1.8%	-3.9%
Annual Average Rate of Change						
1981-97	6.3%	6.0%	10.3%	2.9%	4.1%	4.9%

(e) = estimate

Sources: Utah State Tax Commission, National Park Service, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Salt Lake Airport Authority, Utah Ski Association, and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

* Figures have been revised to include Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Hovenweep National Monument visitation. These areas, along with Dinosaur National Monument are partially located in adjacent states. However, for consistency total visitation is reported.

Special Topics

Utah's Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Sector

Background

Nonprofit organizations are an important component of economic activity in Utah providing a wide range of services, programs, and client support efforts throughout the state. While this sector exerts a significant impact on the state's economy, reliable information on funding sources, employment, and scope of activities undertaken by nonprofit organizations is largely unknown and in many respects misunderstood.

Information about nonprofits is limited, making it difficult to provide a detailed analysis of the sector. Most information about the structure and performance of the nonprofit sector comes from administrative records filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other government agencies. However, nonprofit organizations are, to varying degrees, exempt from many tax laws, reporting requirements, and disclosure requirements that govern for profit organizations. Those reporting requirements that do apply to nonprofits, primarily public disclosure requirements, are often misunderstood and ignored by nonprofit organizations without enforcement penalties.

The IRS is the primary source of information on the nonprofit sector. Using information returns (Forms 990, 990EZ and 990PF) and requests by organizations for tax-exempt status filed with the IRS, a database is compiled known as the Internal Revenue Service Exempt Organizations/Business Master File (IRS EO/BMF). This database is the only source of information on the activities of nonprofit organizations nationwide. It is available free of charge to the public. Furthermore, once an organization has been granted tax-exempt status, it is bound by law to make available to the public copies of its annual reports and most information returns.

While the IRS EO/BMF provides a starting point for analysis of the nonprofit sector, it has many limitations. First, two important segments of the nonprofit community are underrepresented in the database. Religious organizations and their instrumentalities (including church congregations, parochial schools, and missions) are not required to report their activities to the IRS, though they have tax-exempt status. While some religious organizations voluntarily provide information to the IRS, they generally do not provide financial data to the IRS that is open for public inspection. At the state level, no reliable estimate is available on the number of religious organizations or their financial resources. However, as a group, they may constitute one of the largest segments of the nonprofit sector.

Second, the IRS does not require organizations with annual revenues of less than $5,000 to file for tax-exempt status. Moreover, the IRS does not require nonprofit organizations with gross receipts of less than $25,000 to file information returns. Though some small organizations do complete and file a return, the IRS does not record their financial information.

Finally, because of existing tax laws and regulations, the IRS seldom eliminates nonprofits that cease operating from its database. Hence, the number of active organizations is somewhat less than is reported in the database.[1]

A Profile of the Nonprofit Sector

Nonprofit organizations fall under Section 501(c) of the U.S. Tax Code. Within this tax code are 25 tax-exempt categories, all of which provide exemption from federal taxes and property taxation at the local level. The range of nonprofit activities is extraordinary and includes organizations providing educational activities and health care services, sponsors of amateur sports events and family history organizations. It also includes trade associations, fraternal associations, and credit unions. Virtually the only thing nonprofit organizations have in common is their limited tax-exempt status.

Based on the IRS data, 6,110 tax exempt organizations were registered in Utah in 1996. These organizations reported revenues totaling nearly $4 billion. The largest component of the nonprofit sector, using number of organizations and total reported revenues as measures, was the 501(c)(3) category. The 3,650 organizations comprising this segment of the nonprofit sector accounted for almost 60% of total reported revenues in the 1996 IRS database (Table 87).

Characteristics of the 501(c)(3) Segment of the Nonprofit Sector in Utah

Although all nonprofit organizations enjoy tax exempt status, only 501(c)(3) organizations receive additional privileges under U.S. tax law. These organizations are formed to serve broad public purposes and, as such, are the only entities that can receive tax deductible contributions from individuals and corporations. The 501(c)(3) sector is divided into two separate and distinct groups-public charities and

[1]This report summarizes a detailed study of the 501(c)(3) sector undertaken by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Utah commissioned by the Utah Nonprofits Association (UNA) with the objective of developing more reliable information about dimensions of the nonprofit sector. The purpose of the study is to give UNA statistically reliable estimates of the size, activities, and economic contribution of 501(c)(3) segment of the nonprofit community. The analysis provided in this report is based on the IRS EO/MBF, information from Utah Department of Workforce Services, and two surveys conducted by BEBR in 1997.

foundations. Public charities include organizations that serve charitable, religious, educational, scientific, and literary purposes. It also includes organizations involved in conducting public safety testing, fostering national or international amateur sports competition and working to prevent cruelty to children and animals. Foundations are separate entities with a 501(c)(3) designation that are generally formed to support the activities described above.

According to the IRS data 3,650 501(c)(3) organizations were registered in Utah in 1996. However, based on extrapolations of survey data compiled by BEBR on inactive organizations, an estimated 2,117 501(c)(3) organizations were active in Utah during 1996. This total includes 1,763 public charities and 354 foundations. This estimate excludes churches, PTA organizations and other organizations known not to be domiciled in Utah. The number of such organizations totaled 894. Total employment in the sector in 1996 was 72,567. Wage and salary payments totaled $1.7 billion.

Distribution of 501(c)(3) Organizations by Activity

Organizations involved in providing educational services represent the largest single sub sector within the 501(c)(3) community. An estimated 27% of all active 501(c)(3) organizations reported that providing educational programs and services was their primary purpose. The second and third largest sub sectors of activity most commonly provided by 501(c)(3) organizations were philanthropic and social services (Figure 51).

Using employment as a measure, the largest subsector of the 501(c)(3) community was health care services including health care clinics, nursing facilities, hospitals and medical laboratories. Nonprofit organizations involved in this activity employed nearly 32,000 people in 1996, or roughly 44% of all reported employment. The second largest subsector included organizations that provide educational services. Employment in these two sub sectors accounted for nearly 85% of all reported employment in 1996 (Table 88).

Composition of the 501(c)(3) Workforce

Most of Utah's 501(c)(3) organizations are extremely small. Many rely exclusively on volunteer efforts to manage their charitable efforts. In 1996, an estimated 68% of all 501(c)(3) organizations had no employees. More than 90% employed fewer than ten people full-time. Only 1%, or an estimated 21 organizations, employed more than 100 people full-time. Part time workers are a large portion of the employment base in 501(c)(3) organizations. Part time workers accounted for approximately 34% of the estimated workforce of the 501(c)(3) community in 1996.

Employment patterns differ considerably between public charities and foundations. The 501(c)(3) foundations provide significant funding activities in the community, but have few employees and limited payrolls. Almost 87% of Utah foundations have no employees. Comparatively, of the estimated 1,763 public charities, 55% had no employees.

Volunteer efforts in the nonprofit sector are impressive. Only 16.3% of all 501(c)(3) organizations reported using no volunteers in 1996. The estimated number of volunteer hours donated to public charities and foundations averaged 5,602 per organization, or the equivalent of 2.7 full-time workers.

Revenues and Sources of Support for 501(c)(3) Organizations

Traditionally, support for nonprofit organizations comes from a variety of sources including federal, state, and local grants, individual contributions, fee-for-service revenues. In Utah, government funding plays a significant role in furthering the activities of 501(c)(3) organizations.

In 1996, an estimated 28.2% of all 501(c)(3) organizations received grants from federal, state or local agencies. An estimated 14.5% received reimbursements from federal and state agencies for services rendered, primarily in the form or Medicare and Medicaid payments. Over half the organizations received private support as grants, gifts and contributions from individuals and corporations. An estimated 82% received funding from other sources including interest income, dues, asset sales and event revenues (Figure 52).

Following the pattern of employment, most 501(c)(3) organizations have very small budgets. Of the 2,117 active 501(c)(3) organizations in 1996, an estimated 45.4% had revenues of less than $50,000. An estimated 91.7% had revenues less than $1 million. Only 3.0% reported budgets more than $5 million.

Economic Impact of the 501(c)(3) Sector

In deriving the economic impacts presented in this study, only the export portion of each organization's budget was used to estimate the earnings and employment impacts on the Utah economy that result from activities undertaken by 501(c)(3) organizations.

The direct impacts of 501(c)(3) organizations on the Utah economy are derived from operations, construction and capital purchases. Annually, charitable organizations and foundations spend millions of dollars in the Utah to provide a diverse array of services. These purchases exert an impact on the local economy as employment and earnings, both directly and indirectly.

Earnings and Employment Impacts. In 1996, organizations included in these economic impact calculations spent $976,563,385 in the Utah economy; $695,096,453 of this amount was spent for direct labor purchases including wages, salaries and fringe benefits. Of total reported spending, approximately one-third came from

sources outside the state of Utah, primarily from federal programs including Medicare and pass-through funds for Medicaid. Through direct and indirect economic effects, these purchases generated $380,255,580 in earnings for Utah households and 15,942 jobs throughout the state. ❄

Figure 51
Nonprofit Sources of Funding 1996

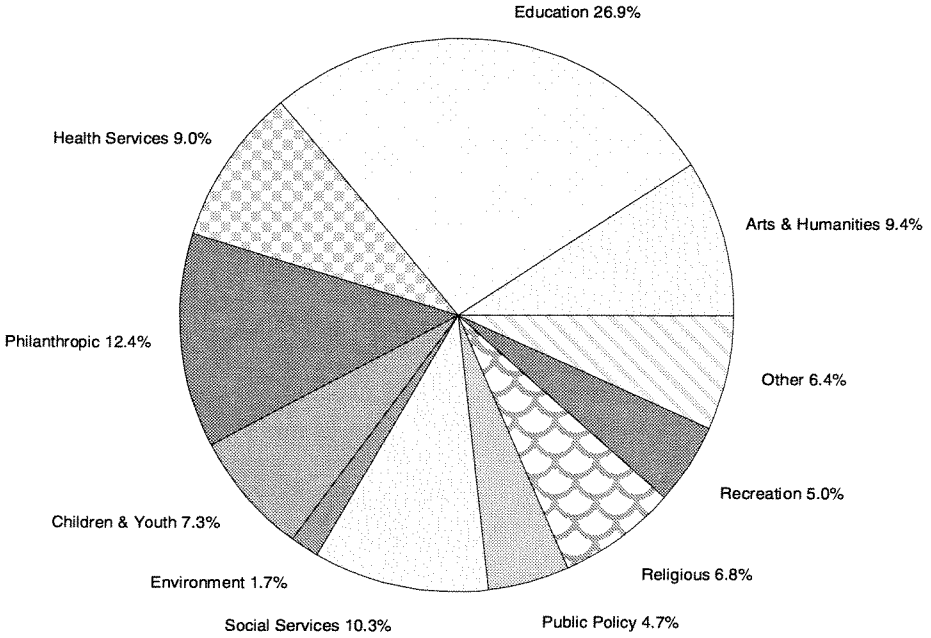
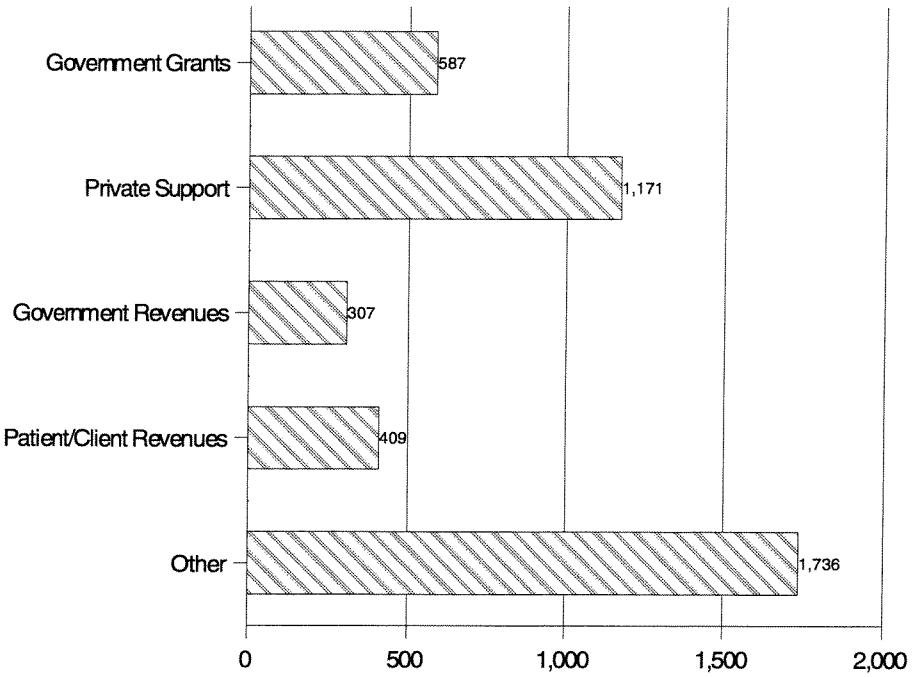


Figure 52
Distribution of 501(c)(3) Organizations by Purpose 1996



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Table 87
Tax-Exempt Organizations in Utah Registered with the Internal Revenue Service: Circa 1996

Sub- Section	Description	Number	Total Assets	Total Income
501 (c) (2)	Titleholding Corporations	12	$141,646,762	$125,028,029
501 (c) (3)	Charitable and Religious Organizations	3,650	2,907,542,886	2,364,059,842
501 (c) (4)	Social Welfare	561	30,451,497	21,720,594
501 (c) (5)	Labor, Agriculture and Horticultural Organizations	278	18,134,624	19,967,363
501 (c) (6)	Business Leagues	478	49,699,944	67,546,488
501 (c) (7)	Social and Recreational Clubs	191	43,915,307	24,904,800
501 (c) (8)	Fraternal Beneficiary Societies	203	7,870,485	2,676,439
501 (c) (9)	Voluntary Employees Beneficiary Associations	96	415,717,283	690,929,700
501 (c) (10)	Domestic Fraternal Beneficiary Societies	121	6,770,221	4,238,572
501 (c) (12)	Benevolent Life Insurance Associations	177	272,390,761	110,861,515
501 (c) (13)	Cemetery Companies	9	4,412,382	2,035,486
501 (c) (14)	State Chartered Credit Unions	107	3,359,212,206	284,347,325
501 (c) (15)	Mutual Insurance Companies	3	1,478,516	474,246
501 (c) (17)	Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Trusts	2	8,762,297	429,023
501 (c) (19)	War Veterans Organizations	219	1,464,307	2,405,343
501 (d)	Religious and Apostolic Organizations	1	0	0
501 (e)	Cooperative Hospital Service Organizations	1	0	0
501 (c) (90)	Not Specified	1	0	0
Totals		6,110	$7,270,469,478	$3,991,624,765

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations/Business Master File, 1997.

Table 88
Employment and Wage Data for 501(c)(3) Organization in Utah (Statewide Totals): 1996

SIC	Description	Employment	Wages and Salaries
41	Local and suburban transit and highway passenger transportation	69	$487,672
59	Miscellaneous retail-drug and liquor stores, nonstore retailers, fuel dealers	57	1,373,668
72	Personal services such as: laundries, beauty and barber shops	26	640,120
73	Business services - advertising, credit agencies, computer programming, personnel services, equipment rental and leasing	123	1,606,288
79	Amusement /recreation services-dance studios, bowling centers, commercial sports, public golf courses, amusement parks	607	18,348,072
80	Health services-medical offices and clinics, nursing facilities, hospitals, medical and dental laboratories	31,968	896,837,000
81	Legal services	188	5,486,444
82	Educational services-elementary, secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, libraries, vocational schools	29,614	598,844,728
83	Social services-family and individual social services, child and residential care, job training	6,402	94,785,620
84	Museums, Art Galleries, Botanical and Zoological Gardens	121	2,379,164
86	Membership organizations-business, labor unions civic, social, political and religious organizations	747	12,428,828
87	Engineering, accounting, and research management	558	15,980,004
91	Executive, legislative, and general government except finance	177	4,115,750
92	Justice, public order and safety-courts, correctional institutions	181	4,212,664
94	Administration of human resource programs	712	14,073,780
95	Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	42	1,069,260
96	Administration of economic programs	33	724,144
Total		72,567	$1,700,469,456

Notes: 1. Employment figures as of December 1996. Wage and salary data are based on fourth quarter estimates. Totals annualized by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research. 2. SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information.

Quality Growth Initiatives

Overview

Urban growth has accelerated throughout the State over the past seven years. The State is the 6th most urban state in the country.[1] Most of Utah's urban population, about 75%, lives along the Wasatch Front (comprised of Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber Counties). Population is also growing rapidly in areas surrounding the Wasatch Front, such as Summit and Tooele counties. Outside of the Wasatch Front, Washington and Grand counties are rural areas that are becoming increasingly urbanized.

Economic growth, in-migration, and high birth rates have placed strains on the State's resources and infrastructure. Leaders must address transportation management, open space preservation, water supply, and air quality issues. In response to these challenges, numerous quality growth initiatives have arisen on federal, state, and local levels. Both government and private entities have been involved in these efforts. With the diversity of quality growth initiatives at all geographic levels, inter-organizational cooperation is essential. Cooperation will require open communication and access to growth-related information. This chapter describes the quality growth initiatives, current collaboration among organizations, and opportunities for increased cooperation.

Federal Initiatives Dealing with Urban Growth

NAAQS. Bills and executive orders have initiated federal programs that deal with urban growth on a nation-wide scale. The Environmental Protection Agency has set new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that require tighter controls on ozone and pollutant particulate emissions. Regional transportation plans must show that they can meet these air quality standards.

ISTEA. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) requires that transportation plans and land use plans are consistent. The act also encourages regional governments to balance highway spending with spending on alternative transportation modes. As an incentive, the act funds intermodal transportation strategies which facilitate access to all forms of transportation, including bus, rail, bicycles, and walking.

Federal Grants. Federal grants to improve geographic information systems also provide states with incentives to plan for growth. The State Automated Geographic Reference Center has received a grant from the U.S. Geologic Survey that will be used to integrate Wasatch Front land use and transportation data. This grant also includes educational outreach, which offers Geographic Information Systems training for local planners.

State-wide Initiatives

The Governor has established state-wide programs that assist local governments in planning for growth. These programs do not implement plans, but provide direction and technical assistance to local governments so that they may prepare their own plans.

Utah Tomorrow. Initiated in 1990 under the direction of a legislative committee, the Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan is an ongoing effort to measure progress toward specific State goals. It is organized around ten broad subject areas: culture; economic development; education; environment; natural resources and agriculture; free enterprise and regulatory systems; government; health and safety; human services; infrastructure; and justice. An updated report will be published in January 1998.

Rural Programs. The Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan measures communities' progress in implementing general plans. The Local Government Planning Project and 21st Century Communities are related initiatives that assist rural counties and communities in preparing for future growth and economic changes. The Local Government Planning Project assists counties in the development and adoption of county level general plans which, through public participation, establish the county's values, goals and future direction. This process also serves as a valuable learning experience for county citizens and officials.

While the Local Government Planning Project focuses on counties, 21st Century Communities assists rural cities and towns in preparing for economic and growth challenges of the next century. Governor Leavitt initiated this program, which seeks to prepare for unprecedented residential and visitor growth, create new jobs, diversify the rural economy, and protect rural Utah quality of life. The program plans to set up a Governor's Rural Partnership Board that will set standards and reward communities for their achievement in community planning, economic development planning, physical infrastructure, and community services. When communities have attained certain standards in these areas, the Board will award them with the designation of "21st Century Community." A 21st Century Community may receive signs at the entrance of the town declaring the community's achievements, a cash award, increased economic development value, and preference in state programs.

State-wide Single Issue Initiatives. Some state-wide initiatives focus on one aspect of growth, such as open space or housing.

[1]The urban area is defined as that with a population of at least 1,000 people per square mile, or a municipality with at least 2,500 residents.

Utah Critical Lands Conservation Committee. The Utah Critical Lands Conservation Committee acts as a catalyst for locally initiated efforts to conserve critical lands in rapidly urbanizing areas. The committee does not purchase land. It only makes recommendations and assists local governments in open space preservation. *Land Conservation in Utah: Tools, Techniques and Initiatives* is a document published by the committee to provide local governments with land conservation contacts, sample programs, and strategies.

Utah Open Lands. Utah Open Lands is a private, non-profit land trust which uses conservation easements and land grants to provide significant tax benefits for contributing land owners. Operating on a budget of just $15,000 a year, Utah Open Lands has saved important open spaces worth more than $16 million. This organization has also raised legislative awareness through conservation bills and functions as a clearinghouse for written information.

HB 295 Affordable Housing Bill. With the passage of the HB 295 Affordable Housing Bill in 1996, the legislature has determined that municipalities and counties should afford a reasonable opportunity for a variety of housing. The bill requires that cities adopt a plan that meets housing needs of moderate income people desiring to live in their community. Moderate income housing means housing occupied by households with a gross household income equal to or less than 80% of the median gross income of the metropolitan statistical area for households of the same size. The housing plan must include: an estimate of the existing supply of moderate income housing located in the municipality or county; an estimate of the future need for moderate income housing; a survey of total residential housing; and an evaluation of how existing zoning densities affect opportunities for moderate income housing. Implementation of HB 295 has an impact on progress toward housing goals of the Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan.

Regional Initiatives

Future urban growth will have a significant impact on the Greater Wasatch Area, bordered by Brigham City on the north, Nephi on the south, Tooele on the west, and Heber City on the east. A population of about 1.6 million lives within this area. The most populous counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber) have received 83% of the state's growth since 1940. Municipalities and counties within the Greater Wasatch Area share many resources which stretch beyond jurisdictional boundaries, such as air, water, power, roads and open space. In order to understand and address these issues, public and private entities have organized regional quality growth initiatives.

Envision Utah. Formerly named the Quality Growth Public/Private Partnership, Envision Utah cooperates with citizens, business leaders and policy-makers to develop growth strategies. Envision Utah is sponsored by the Coalition for Utah's Future, a private non-profit organization dedicated to finding common ground for the common good.

In September 1997, Envision Utah presented a *Baseline Scenario* of the Greater Wasatch Area's projected future if current growth trends and policies continue. The Baseline Scenario demonstrated the problem of rapid and sprawling growth in the Greater Wasatch Area[1] by revealing several sobering statistics for the year 2020:

- A population that would reach 2.7 million, the current size of the San Diego metro area
- A transportation system that will on average have longer commute times, lower speeds and increased congestion, despite significant investments in light rail and a reconstruction of a major federal interstate
- Increases in every major air pollutant, despite 25 years of improving air quality in the region
- The loss of 66,000 acres of irrigated agricultural lands to accommodate urban growth
- A water and transportation infrastructure price tag of $12.9 billion[2]

Utah residents and their leaders must address these issues so that the enviable quality of life currently present will be preserved.

Envision Utah will compare and contrast Baseline Scenario impacts with "Alternative Growth Scenarios." These alternatives modify current transportation infrastructure, land development trends, and growth policies to provide a view of how the Greater Wasatch Area might grow differently. Residents will be encouraged to express their preferences on the alternative growth scenarios through media outreach and town meetings. The public, policy-makers and planners will closely analyze quality of life and fiscal impacts of each alternative growth scenario. This public debate will lead to implementation of a broadly supported growth strategy.

Quality Growth Efficiency Tools. Quality Growth Efficiency Tools (QGET) is a program created by an appropriation from the legislature. The program seeks to improve the quality of information available to plan for Utah's future. QGET has provided technical assistance for the production of Envision Utah's *Baseline Scenario* and will continue to assist in the creation and analysis of alternative growth scenarios. The QGET Technical Committee guides mapping and models subcommittees. The Mapping Subcommittee has prepared maps that provide a visual picture of the Greater Wasatch Area's current status and projected growth. These maps identify transportation, water, sewer, and natural gas infrastructure, as well as commercial, residential, industrial, agricultural and open space land uses. Part of the funding for this work has been

[1] A ten-county area that includes counties in and adjacent to Utah's two northern metropolitan areas of Salt Lake City-Ogden and Provo-Orem

[2] *Baseline Scenario*, September 1997, Utah Quality Growth Efficiency Tools Technical Committee

provided by the U.S. Geological Survey and geographic data development funding from the State Legislature. The Models Subcommittee is responsible for using existing models to analyze growth and to procure additional technical resources to use in analyzing alternative growth scenarios.

Future Moves. The Future Moves Coalition is a public interest group committed to integrated, regional planning for the entire Wasatch Front that will insure a balanced transportation system. This coalition believes that there is currently a lack of regional vision and too much emphasis on building roads for cars in transportation decisions. The coalition proposes the inclusion of integrated land use/transportation alternatives in Major Investment Studies and Environmental Impact Statements. Alternatives would include the following strategies: more efficient use of existing transportation facilities; land development that encourages pedestrian, bicycle and transit use; mobility options for all people in the region, including those that cannot drive; incentive programs that encourage the use of car pool and the development of pedestrian friendly, transit supported communities; and full public participation in the analysis of land use and transportation alternatives.

Local Initiatives

In addition to the federal, state and regional initiatives described above there are numerous local initiatives being undertaken to deal with the challenges of growth in some of the state largest cities.

Salt Lake City Futures Commission. Local governments have responded to regional economic and demographic changes by setting long range goals, and making specific transportation and urban design plans. Mayor Corradini and the Salt Lake City council created the Salt Lake City Futures Commission in February, 1996. Seventy-five citizens from all across the city volunteered two years of their time to look twenty years into the future, and draft a vision statement describing their ideal city. Subcommittees focused on economics, neighborhoods, the natural environment, the built environment, and the social environment. Each subcommittee prepared a vision statement, assertions, and recommendations that fulfill each assertion. The Futures Commission's plan could be very useful to the Envision Utah Scenarios Committee in the creation of growth scenarios which reflect the concerns and values of residents.

The Gateway Project in Salt Lake City. In addition to visioning, Salt Lake City has taken measures to improve the appearance and accessability of the primary gateway to the city from the western part of the valley. The project plans to remove and consolidate rail tracks, and shorten the viaducts which span them. UDOT is providing funds for the project because they will benefit financially from the shortened viaducts and reduction in construction time. The Federal Transportation Association will provide part of the funding because the project provides a site for an intermodal transportation hub which could be serviced by UTA bus and light rail, commuter rail, Greyhound busses, and Amtrak. The Gateway Project will also open up a critical area for retail and housing space.

West Valley City–R/UDAT. A group of advisory architects and planners visited West Valley from November 20-24, 1997, to make planning recommendations for this rapidly growing city. The Regional Urban Design Assistance Team (R/UDAT) considered how to best utilize the Lake Park Corporate Center, the E Center, the Valley Fair Mall, and a planned intermodal transportation center. In addition, the group addressed the community's ethnic diversity by recommending the creation of an International Marketplace.

Technical Assistance

In June of 1997, the State Automated Geographic Reference Center received funds to further develop mapping capabilities that project impacts of land use and transportation policies. This group is working with Quality Growth Efficiency Tools to project current trends and possible changes in current trends due to alternative forms of urban growth.

The Energy and Geoscience Institute, based at the University of Utah, possesses broad-based capabilities in the digital mapping sciences. Currently, this organization is developing a model that quantifies the results of sustainable development in the Greater Wasatch Area.

A research group at BYU is also developing land-use and transportation planning software for the city of Provo. University research could assist Envision Utah in quantifying the impacts of alternative growth scenarios and selection of a preferred alternative.

Conclusion

Growth initiatives are prominent in both government and the private sector. They deal with a broad, yet interrelated, range of issues, from transportation and land use to water and air quality. The initiatives also focus on the national, statewide, regional, and local scales. Further collaboration among these initiatives will enhance the state's ability to address growth challenges. ❄

Table 89
Summary Baseline Statistics for the Greater Wasatch Area: 1995, 2010, 2020, 2050
(Davis, Salt Lake, Weber, Box Elder, Juab, Morgan, Summit, Tooele, and Wasatch Counties)

	1995	2010	2020	AARC* (1995-2020)	2050
Demographics					
Population	1,621,750	2,233,488	2,695,278	2.05%	5,039,000
Increase From Previous Year[1]	32,901	53,209	40,486	0.83%	---
Net Migration[1]	8,460	22,104	7,367	-0.55%	---
Natural Increase[1]	24,442	31,103	33,119	1.22%	---
Births[1]	32,900	43,817	49,678	1.66%	---
Deaths[1]	8,458	12,714	16,559	2.72%	---
Households	523,517	775,190	958,454	2.45%	---
Persons Per Household	3.05	2.85	2.78	-0.37%	---
% of Population 0 through 17 Years	34.4%	31.5%	30.8%	-0.44%	---
% of Population 18 through 64 Years	57.3%	60.1%	58.7%	0.10%	---
% of Population 65 Years and Over	8.2%	8.4%	10.5%	0.99%	---
Median Age	26.8	29.5	30.8	0.56%	---
Economics					
Total Employment	933,485	1,380,452	1,643,179	2.29%	---
Non-Ag Employment	780,553	1,149,097	1,368,024	2.27%	---
Population to Jobs Ratio[2]	2.08	1.94	1.97	-0.21%	---
Transportation					
Average Weekday VMT (millions)	40.7	64.0	76.9	2.58%	100.0
Average Peak Period Speed (mph)[3]	29.0	25.0	23.0	-0.92%	---
Average Peak Period Delay (veh-hrs)[3]	70,000	180,000	250,000	5.22%	---
Peak Period Delay Per Trip (min)[3]	4.4	6.8	9.7	3.21%	---
VMT Per Capita	25.1	27.9	28.5	0.51%	---
Vehicles Per Capita	0.65	0.70	0.71	0.32%	---
Mass Transit Ridership (millions)	23.5	32.1	39.2	2.07%	---
Air Quality					
Particulate Matter (PM10 - tons per summer day)	219.38	271.72	326.14	1.60%	---
Sulfur Oxides (SOx - tons per summer day)	61.94	62.31	73.03	0.66%	---
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx - tons per summer day)	277.88	343.57	411.79	1.59%	---
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC - tons per summer day)	674.04	917.43	1,136.08	2.11%	---
Carbon Monoxide (CO - tons per summer day)	1,783.00	2,099.53	2,563.98	1.46%	---
Water					
Demand (Ac-ft)	698,800	852,000	954,200	1.25%	1,339,200
Supply (Ac-ft)	852,600	925,800	1,040,700	0.80%	1,339,200
Per Capita Use (gcpd)	319	296	279	-0.53%	239
Cost (per 1,000 gallons)	1	2	2	1.62%	3.69
Land Use					
Urban Area (square miles)[4]	320	462	590	2.48%	1,350
Population Per Square Mile	72	99	119	2.03%	221
Total Infrastructure Costs					
Transportation (billions)	---	---	$9.7	---	---
Per Capita	---	---	$3,599	---	---
Per Household	---	---	$10,121	---	---
Water (billions)	---	---	$3.2	---	---
Per Capita	---	---	$1,175	---	---
Per Household	---	---	$3,303	---	---
Total (billions)	---	---	$12.9	---	---
Per Capita	---	---	$4,774	---	---
Per Household	---	---	$13,424	---	---

[1] Annual numbers for specified year
[2] Population: Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Jobs
[3] Metro counties only
[4] Urban Area defined as a thousand or more people or jobs per square mile

*Average Annual Rate of Change

Source: Quality Growth Efficiency Tools Technical Committee.

Transportation Funding

Overview

In 1997, a plan was adopted by the state to finance $2.6 billion of construction projects above current levels of highway construction. One of the projects to be financed by this plan was the reconstruction of Interstate 15 (I-15) estimated at a cost of $1.36 billion. After the plan was adopted and passed by the legislature, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) received and accepted a bid from Wasatch Constructors for reconstruction of I-15 at a price tag of $1.325 billion. However, with enhancements and changes in the program, the total cost of the I-15 project is now $1.59 billion or $230 million higher than the original estimate of $1.36 billion. In a show of support for rural projects, the Governor, along with legislative leadership, decided to pay the additional $230 million without decreasing funding for other projects. The state now must decide upon several funding alternatives to complete the projects.

Standard Transportation Program

The Utah Department of Transportation is in charge of the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program known as the STIP. This program includes highway and transit projects that are scheduled for construction in the next five years. The STIP contains a list of projects that have been approved by the Transportation Commission based on projections of various federal and state funding programs. A project that is needed but not currently funded in the five-year STIP plan is included on a list called "Unfunded Transportation Capacity Needs." The 1997 STIP Legislative Edition total for this list was over $3 billion and included reconstruction of I-15 from 10800 South to 500 North. The major costs for Interstate 80 or I-15 north of 600 North were not included in this list. Before 1997, the STIP program typically funded approximately $100 million of state projects each year. With the increasing population growth of Utah, the STIP program could not keep pace with needed projects and the list of unfunded needs was rapidly growing.

Centennial Highway Trust Fund

A trust fund entitled the "Centennial Highway Trust Fund" was created by the state legislature during the 1996 General Legislative Session. The purpose of the trust fund is to provide financing for the unfunded projects described in the previous section. Funds in this restricted account are to be used solely for the construction of critical transportation needs that previously were not scheduled for construction due to lack of financing. The planned funding sources for the Centennial Highway Trust Fund include General Fund monies; fuel taxes and registration fees; bonding; federal funds, local, private or toll road funding; and department efficiencies.

General Fund. The funding package for fiscal year 1998 includes an $85 million General Fund appropriation growing by $5 million annually through fiscal year 2003 and by $10 million annually through fiscal year 2007. It also includes a $30 million General Fund base adjustment through fiscal year 2007 growing annually at 6.0%, and a sales tax reduction of one eighth cent ($34.25 million) through fiscal year 2007 also growing at 6.0%, see table. Total General Fund appropriations through fiscal year 2007 are estimated to be $1.179 billion. In addition, beginning on January 1, 2001, the state's portion of the sales tax used for Olympic facilities will also go to the Centennial Highway Trust Fund.

Fuel Taxes and Vehicle Registration Fees. The legislature also approved a five cent per gallon motor fuels tax and shifted to the Transportation Fund a half cent per gallon tax formerly collected for the Underground Storage Tank program. Furthermore, the collection of diesel fuel was changed from the pumps to the distributor level and registration fees for vehicles and trucks were increased.

Bonding. Senate Bill 243, *Bonds For Highway Funding*, allowed the state to borrow up to $600 million in general obligation bonds. The state currently has bonded for $340 million and has commercial paper outstanding of $260 million. The bonds sold with a very favorable interest rate and a bond premium of over $11 million. Currently, the interest rate the state is earning on the unspent bond and commercial paper funds is greater than the interest rate owed on the borrowed money, thus creating arbitrage earnings. The state will spend the bond proceeds and commercial paper in less than two years, thus avoiding any federal arbitrage penalties.

Federal and Other Funding. The legislature also anticipated receiving $50 million of federal aid and $7 million in dedicated credits from local/private sources in fiscal year 1998. From fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2002, federal funding is estimated at $400 million ($100 million annually). Local, private or toll road funding is estimated at $120 million for the next ten years.

Department Efficiencies. The legislature adopted department efficiencies of $20 million per year through fiscal year 2007. For the most part, this is not a funding source but rather an offset to construction costs due to department efficiencies. As of yet, the definition of what constitutes a department efficiency has not been decided in the minds of legislators and is currently being debated. UDOT continues to emphasize that department efficiencies will mainly come from a reduction by a third or more in preliminary engineering costs and construction engineering costs thereby saving on total project costs.

Additional Costs of I-15 Reconstruction

The estimated costs of I-15 reconstruction increased $230 million due to enhancements and changes in the program. These changes bring the total cost to nearly $1.6 billion. These changes were presented by the Utah Department of Transportation to the Executive Appropriations Committee on April 22, 1997 and can be summarized as follows:

Changes in scope that affected the design/build bid proposal amount (millions of dollars):

$(10.0)	Cooperative development of drainage facilities with local governments
30.4	Improved structure and pavement strength and durability/maintainability
76.5	Highway design refinements including aesthetics, lighting, etc.
22.5	Utility relocations (D/B contract costs)
(40.0)	Reduction due to owner controlled insurance program
50.7	Embankment stabilization and subsurface consolidation
13.0	Construction options (shorten viaducts, underpass at 10000 South, etc.)

Changes in the total program amount (millions of dollars):

$20.0	Owner controlled insurance program
30.5	Payments for utility relocations, for railroad grad separation projects and for cooperative drainage development projects with local governments
(31.6)	Reductions (preliminary engineering costs incurred prior to Centennial Fund)
18.4	Program management, including design and construction oversight, contract administration, utility and railroad coordination, public information, right-of-way program implementation, etc.

Potential award fee (millions of dollars):

$50.0	Total potential award (incentive) fee contractor can earn

Total change in program costs (millions of dollars): $230.4

Problems and Alternatives

Problems. Three major problems exist with the current funding structure of the plan adopted by the legislature to fund projects in the Centennial Highway Trust Fund. First, the cost of the I-15 project increased by $230 million. Before this additional cost was known, UDOT handed out a list of Centennial projects (projects financed from the Centennial Highway Trust Fund), that would be funded under the plan adopted by the legislature. Legislative leadership and the governor support the funding of other projects on this list.

The second problem is accelerated cash flows. The cash flow schedule submitted by Wasatch Constructors is greatly accelerated over UDOT's original estimate of the cash flow schedule of I-15 costs. This is compounded by the additional costs of I-15 see Tables for details. Increased cash needs up front mean more money will be needed in the earlier years than was anticipated.

The third major problem is the unpredictable nature of several funding sources used to finance the original $2.6 billion plan. These include additional federal funding, support from local or private sources, and toll road revenue.

Alternatives. If the amount to be received from all sources of projected revenue were known, the ability to plan for the future would be far less complicated. For example, additional federal aid that Utah may receive in the next six years is a major uncertainty. Congress failed to pass a new six year transportation plan before they recessed late in 1997. If a transportation bill had been passed, the state would have had a good indication of the amount of extra federal aid that may have been received due to reconstruction of high cost interstates, increased allocation to states, etc. According to UDOT, the earliest Congress may pass a transportation bill may be in April or May of 1998. Unfortunately this is well after the 1998 legislative session. The legislature will need to develop a new plan without knowledge of how much the state may receive from federal sources and when the funds will be available.

Assuming federal dollars will come in at the estimated amount of $450 million, the financing plan will still need to be altered due to the increased costs of I-15 and the increased cash flow needs of Wasatch Constructors. The most likely alternatives are the following: 1) increase bonding or borrowing, 2) increase transportation related taxes or fees, 3) increase allocation of General Fund to transportation, 4) elimination other projects on the Centennial projects list, 5) delay the timing of some of the other projects on the Centennial projects list, or 6) a combination of the above.

If no additional financing is adopted in the next legislative session, there will not be enough financing in the current plan to meet Wasatch Constructor's cash flow needs and keep them on schedule. UDOT estimates that under the current funding plan, money to pay Wasatch Constructors will run out at the end of 1998. This may result in a breach of contract or significant penalties to the state. The state would have to delay many projects that are slated for construction in the next couple of years.

If the bonding amount were increased, projects could remain on schedule only if other sources of funding came through. If federal revenue projections fall short or if collections from the local, private or toll road sectors do not come in as anticipated, additional measures will have to be taken.

Assuming all funding sources come through, Table 90 shows the amount of bonding that would be needed to

accommodate the increased costs and increased cash flow needs of I-15. In comparison with Table 91, the amount of debt service has increased significantly and the amount of debt outstanding at the end of fiscal year 2007 is over $350 million higher.

Conclusion

The governor and the legislature have some major decisions to make about financing for I-15 and other state projects on the Centennial projects list this year. Whatever plan changes are adopted, there is little doubt that additional decisions will have to be made in the future. Projected revenues and expenditures are fluid. Already, the timing of projects, cost estimates of projects, cash needs, estimates of revenues, bond interest rates, etc. have changed, some significantly, since the inception of the funding plan. The revised funding plan submitted by the Fiscal Analyst to the Executive Appropriations Committee in June 1997 (see table 91) already contains outdated information.

This ten year plan, while addressing many of Utah's critical infrastructure needs, will by no means complete all transportation projects vital to Utah. Critical areas, such as the reconstruction of I-15 north of 500 North, and Interstate 80 from Parley's Canyon to downtown Salt Lake, are not included in full amount on the Centennial projects list. Responsible long-term planning necessitates a ten-year plan; however, the plan must be revisited each year for the upcoming ten years because of the changing environment. ❄

Table 90
Plan Adopted by the Legislature, 1997 General Session
Ten Year Funding Option for Transportation Project Needs (Thousands of Dollars): Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2007

Available Funding Sources	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Beginning Balances		($8,634)	$366	$192	$433	$252	$93	$441	$113	$161	$134	
State Sources												
General Fund	110,000	85,000	90,000	95,000	100,000	105,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	1,235,000
Base Adjustments		30,000	31,800	33,708	35,730	37,874	40,147	42,556	45,109	47,815	50,684	395,424
Sales Tax Reduction (one Eighth Cent)		(34,250)	(36,305)	(38,483)	(40,792)	(43,240)	(45,834)	(48,584)	(51,499)	(54,589)	(57,865)	(451,442)
Less: Debt Service Interest		(11,554)	(18,632)	(25,477)	(32,965)	(32,965)	(25,020)	(22,037)	(18,088)	(13,174)	(7,207)	(207,119)
Less: Debt Service Principal				0	0	(135,800)	(51,000)	(67,500)	(84,000)	(102,000)	(121,274)	(561,574)
Net General Funds Available	110,000	69,196	66,863	64,748	61,973	(69,130)	28,292	24,434	21,521	18,052	14,339	410,288
New Transportation Funds												
Fuel Tax Change (UST Shift)		5,750	5,923	6,100	6,283	6,472	6,666	6,866	7,072	7,284	7,502	65,917
Fuel Tax Increase (5.0 Cents)		57,500	59,225	61,002	62,832	64,717	66,658	68,658	70,718	72,839	75,024	659,173
Diesel Tax Collection Change		10,000	10,300	10,609	10,927	11,255	11,593	11,941	12,299	12,668	13,048	114,639
Less B & C Allocation (25% on above changes)	0	(18,313)	(18,862)	(19,428)	(20,011)	(20,611)	(21,229)	(21,866)	(22,522)	(23,198)	(23,894)	(209,932)
Registration Increase Autos	0	14,000	14,420	14,853	15,298	15,757	16,230	16,717	17,218	17,735	18,267	160,494
Registration Increase (Commercial Carriers)		2,100	2,163	2,228	2,295	2,364	2,434	2,508	2,583	2,660	2,740	24,074
Net Transportation Funds Available	0	71,038	73,169	75,364	77,625	79,953	82,352	84,822	87,367	89,988	92,688	814,365
Sales Tax Revenue (Olympics 1/64 cent)					4,200	4,452	4,719	5,002	5,302	5,621	5,958	35,254
Local Match/Toll Road		7,000	7,210	7,426	7,649	14,000	14,420	14,853	15,298	15,757	16,230	119,843
Investment Income	366	2,171	2,074	2,051	2,136	665	665	661	658	656	652	12,755
General Obligation Bonds												
Par Amount of Bond Issued		197,500	121,000	117,000	128,000							563,500
Less Issuance Costs		2,105	1,290	1,247	1,364							6,006
Subtotal Bonds Proceeds		195,395	119,710	115,753	126,636							557,494
Subtotal State Sources	110,366	344,800	269,026	265,342	280,219	29,941	130,447	129,773	130,148	130,073	129,866	1,950,000
New Federal Funds	0	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	450,000
Total Project Funds Available	110,366	386,166	369,392	365,533	380,652	130,193	130,541	130,213	130,261	130,234	130,000	2,400,000
Capital Expenditures												
Project Construction Costs	119,000	405,800	389,200	385,100	400,400	150,100	150,100	150,100	150,100	150,100	150,000	2,600,000
Departmental Efficiencies		(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(200,000)
Net Capital Expenditures	119,000	385,800	369,200	365,100	380,400	130,100	130,100	130,100	130,100	130,100	130,000	2,400,000
Projected Ending Balances	(8,634)	366	192	433	252	93	441	113	161	134	(0)	
Total Capital Expenditure & Ending Balance	$110,366	$386,166	$369,392	$365,533	$380,652	$130,193	$130,541	$130,213	$130,261	$130,234	$130,000	$2,400,000
Projected Ending Pricipal Balances												$1,926

Source: Plan adopted by the legislature, 1997 General Session

Table 91
Plan Submitted to the Executive Appropriations Committee, June 17, 1997 by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office
Ten Year Funding Option for Transportation Project Needs (Thousands of Dollars): Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2007

Available Funding Sources	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Beginning Balances		$48,304	$109,923	$152	$102	$324	$286	$111	$224	$288	$19	
State Sources												
General Fund	110,000	85,000	90,000	95,000	100,000	105,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	1,235,000
Base Adjustments		30,000	31,800	33,708	35,730	37,874	40,147	42,556	45,109	47,815	50,684	395,424
Sales Tax Reduction (one Eighth Cent)		(34,250)	(36,305)	(38,483)	(40,792)	(43,240)	(45,834)	(48,584)	(51,499)	(54,589)	(57,865)	(451,442)
Less: Debt Service Interest		(27,400)	(36,310)	(45,545)	(45,545)	(41,995)	(37,330)	(34,390)	(30,165)	(27,555)	(23,947)	(350,182)
Less: Debt Service Principal				0	(71,000)	(93,300)	(58,800)	(84,500)	(50,400)	(65,600)	(81,593)	(505,193)
Net General Funds Available	110,000	53,350	49,185	44,680	(21,607)	(35,660)	8,182	(4,919)	43,044	40,071	37,280	323,606
New Transportation Funds												
Fuel Tax Change (UST Shift)	960	5,750	5,923	6,100	6,283	6,472	6,666	6,866	7,072	7,284	7,502	66,877
Fuel Tax Increase (5.0 Cents)		57,500	59,225	61,002	62,832	64,717	66,658	68,658	70,718	72,839	75,024	659,173
Diesel Tax Collection Change		10,000	10,300	10,609	10,927	11,255	11,593	11,941	12,299	12,668	13,048	114,639
Less B & C Allocation (25% on above changes)	(240)	(18,313)	(18,862)	(19,428)	(20,011)	(20,611)	(21,229)	(21,866)	(22,522)	(23,198)	(23,894)	(210,172)
Registration Increase Autos	0	14,000	14,420	14,853	15,298	15,757	16,230	16,717	17,218	17,735	18,267	160,494
Registration Increase (Commercial Carriers)		2,100	2,163	2,228	2,295	2,364	2,434	2,508	2,583	2,660	2,740	24,074
Unknown Fiscal Anayst Adjustment (a)		(1,100)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	(1,105)
Net Transportation Funds Available	720	69,938	73,168	75,363	77,624	79,953	82,351	84,822	87,367	89,988	92,687	813,981
Sales Tax Revenue (Olympics 1/64 cent)				2,303	4,883	5,175	5,486	5,815	6,164	6,534	6,926	43,286
Local Match/Toll Road		2,829	40,171	34,000	38,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	135,000
Investment Income	0	4,734	2,798	3,305	965	843	555	494	788	788	789	16,059
General Obligation Bonds												
Par Amount of Bond Issued		340,000	162,000	357,000	0							859,000
Less Issuance Costs		3,060	1,727	3,806	0							8,593
Bond Anticipation Notes		260,000		(260,000)								0
Less Issuance Costs		2,340	0	0	0							2,340
Subtotal Bonds Proceeds		594,600	160,273	93,194	0	0						850,407
Subtotal State Sources	110,720	725,451	325,595	252,844	99,865	70,310	96,574	86,214	137,364	137,381	137,681	2,179,998
New Federal Funds	0	55,622	93,268	97,940	106,612	96,558	0	0	0	0	0	450,000
Total Project Funds Available	110,720	829,377	528,786	350,937	206,579	167,192	96,861	86,324	137,588	137,669	137,700	2,400,000
Capital Expenditures												
I-15 Construction	56,420	668,104	420,471	285,685	110,805	48,515	0	0	0	0	0	1,590,000
Statewide Construction	5,996	71,350	128,163	85,150	115,450	138,391	116,750	106,100	157,300	157,650	157,700	
Departmental Efficiencies		(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(200,000)
Net Capital Expenditures	62,416	719,454	528,634	350,835	206,255	166,906	96,750	86,100	137,300	137,650	137,700	2,630,000
Projected Ending Balances	48,304	109,923	152	102	324	286	111	224	288	19	(0)	
Total Capital Expenditure & Ending Balance	$110,720	$829,377	$528,786	$350,937	$206,579	$167,192	$96,861	$86,324	$137,588	$137,669	$137,700	$2,630,000
Projected Ending Pricipal Balances												$353,807

(a) This change was not detailed in the Fiscal Analyst's plan

Source: Plan submitted to the Executive Appropriations Committee on June 17, 1997 by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office

Table 92
Ten Year Funding Option Comparison (Thousands of Dollars): Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2007

Funding Source	FY 1997 to FY 2007*	Revised FY 1997 to FY 2007**
General Fund	$1,178,982	$1,178,982
New Transportation Funds	814,362	813,981
Sales Tax Revenue	35,254	43,286
Local Match/Toll Road	119,843	135,000
Investment Income	12,755	16,059
Bonds	563,500	859,000
Federal Funds	450,000	450,000
Debt Service Interest	207,119	350,182
Debt Service Principal	561,574	505,193
Bond Issuance Costs	6,007	10,933
Bond Outstanding at FY 2007	1,926	353,807

* This is the plan adopted by the legislature in the 1997 General Session
**This is a plan given to the Executive Appropriations Committee on June 17, 1997 by the Fiscal Analyst's Office

Sources: Utah Legislature, 1997 General Session; and Fiscal Analyst's Office.

State Government Growth

An often discussed issue in Utah is that of the growth of government. Some see government's annual increases in spending as a sign that government is growing faster than can be afforded by taxpayers. Others look upon government growth as unnecessary, or worse, as a threat to freedom and prosperity. Is state government growing? If so, what is causing the growth? To answer these questions, Utah Foundation looked at state government growth from two perspectives.

The first method used to measure government growth was state expenditures per $1,000 of Utah total personal income (TPI). The period studied was from fiscal years (FY) 1981 to 1998. The second method used to measure government growth was state government employment and wage trends as a percent of Utah's nonagricultural workforce and wages. The time series for this measurement was from 1980 to 1996.[1]

Major Findings of 1997 Report

The major findings of the report are highlighted below, then follows a detailed discussion of each major point:

- State expenditures have stabilized relative to personal income over the last 10 years and, though there have been ups (1989, 1997) and downs (1988, 1990, and 1998), government has shown no overall growth relative to personal income. In other words, state government is projected to be no more burdensome on the Utah taxpayer in 1998 than it was in 1988.
- Medicaid expenditures continued to increase through 1996 but declined for the first time in 1997 and are projected to decline again in 1998.
- Law and order expenditures, one of the two main growth categories in the first study, continue to grow rapidly.
- After a long-term decline, a sharp increase in transportation infrastructure spending has occurred in the last two years. However, the five-cent motor fuel tax increase only partially funds the rise in transportation expenditures. Much of the enhanced spending on transportation infrastructure has come from general fund transfers and therefore, at the expense of general fund programs.
- State government employment and wage trends show no signs of increasing as a percent of total nonagricultural wage and employment trends. Rather, state government employment, (including higher education), as a percent of total nonagricultural employment, is at its lowest level of the entire study period.

[1] For the complete report see "A Look at State Government Growth", Utah Foundation *Research Report*, #609, October 1997.

Utah State Government Growth Appropriations as a Percent of Total Personal Income (1981-1998). For this report, actual state expenditures were used for fiscal years (FY) 1981 to 1996[2] and projected expenditures will be used for fiscal years 1997 and 1998.[3]

From FY 1981 through FY 1998, total state expenditures[4] increased from $1.5 billion to $5.7 billion an increase of approximately $4.2 billion. When measured per $1,000 of TPI, state expenditures have risen from $124.63 to $130.88. State government is projected to spend $6.25 more per $1,000 of TPI in FY 1998 than it did in 1981.[5] Operations expenditures[6] grew slightly faster, from $106.11 to $113.41, an increase of $7.30 per $1,000 of TPI. Table 93 shows total state expenditures but divided into operations and non-operations (essentially capital and debt) per $1,000 of TPI from 1981 to 1998. Figure 53 shows these numbers graphically. Of this total growth in state expenditures, almost all of it occurred during the first six years. In the last ten years, there has been virtually no growth in state expenditures, increasing by only $0.44. Below is a brief discussion of the events that have influenced the changes in state expenditures.

The time series shows that from 1981 to 1982 state expenditures decreased. This was due mostly to necessary budget tightening because of a national recession. Then a

[2] The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has developed a consistent time series for state government expenditures from FY 1981 to FY 1996. It is this time series that will be used throughout this section of the report for analyzing state government growth.

[3] Utah Foundation has estimated FY 1998 expenditures. The legislature in its 1997 session authorized appropriations of $5,565,519,350. However, actual expenditures are almost always more than the authorized amount for at least two reasons. First, supplemental appropriations are often authorized for various needs unknown at the time of the legislative session. Second, state agencies often receive federal dollars above what was initially estimated. Utah Foundation analyzed data from the Office of Planning and Budget and from the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and has projected FY 1998 actual expenditures to be $5,767,619,000 when FY 1998 ends on 30 June 1998.

[4] All restricted and unrestricted funds from all sources as compiled by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

[5] Since our 1995 report, the Bureau of Economic Analysis has revised personal income numbers. As a result these revised numbers changed state expenditures per $1,000 of personal income and therefore, are different from the first report.

[6] The operations budget includes expenditures from all agencies and all programs except the capital budget and debt service.

sharp increase occurred in total expenditures over the next three years, while a similar increase occurred in operation expenditures over the next four years. There are two main reasons for this marked increase. First, the state experienced serious flooding problems during these years. Twenty-two of the state's 29 counties were declared federal disaster areas. Major parts of the state's infrastructure needed repairing. Interstate I-80 south of the Great Salt Lake was raised, the lake pumping project was initiated, and infrastructure damage from the Spanish Fork Canyon mud slide needed fixing. As a result, capital expenditures and debt increased from $18.52 per $1,000 of TPI in 1981 to $29.54 in 1985.

Second, there was an increase in operations expenditures because of a significant rise in public education enrollments. Between 1983 and 1986, public education enrollments increased by more than 3% a year. This was substantially higher than in previous years. To address this growth, public education expenditures increased from $46.47 per $1,000 of TPI in 1981 to $49.45 in 1986.

From 1985 to 1988, total expenditures decreased from $143.02 to $130.44. A significant decline in capital and debt expenditures caused this drop in expenditures. The main flooding problems had been addressed, thus allowing capital expenditures to be reduced by half, or from $29.54 to $14.33 per $1,000 of TPI. In 1989, expenditures increased and then declined the next year. Changes in capital and debt service expenditures caused the rise and decline during this period. Expenditures fell by a little more than $3 per $1,000 of TPI in 1990. Again, the reason for the decline was the drop in capital expenditures.

From 1990 through 1994, state expenditures increased every year, rising from $132.34 to $134.08 per $1,000 of TPI. Operations expenditures caused this increase, rising from $115.97 to $120.65. Of this increase, virtually all can be accounted for by the increase in Health Department expenditures. Non-operations expenditures actually declined from $16.37 to $13.43 per $1,000 of TPI.

State expenditures declined slightly in 1995 and 1996 and then jumped in 1997. State government leaders had been in the habit of projecting revenues conservatively and with the strong economy, there had been a series of years with a surplus. Part of the surplus revenues funded property, sales, and income tax cuts of various amounts in fiscal years 1995 to 1997. Because of the perceived needs in some departments, state government officials chose to spend the balance of the surpluses. Much of this one-time money was used for funding ongoing programs in FY 1997, especially in public education. Some $61 million in surplus funds were used in this manner.

In FY 1998 (starting on 1 July 1997) state expenditures are projected to decline to the lowest level since 1988. The main reason for this decline is a substantial decline in operations expenditures. In fact, operations expenditures, which peaked in 1995, have fallen every year since. By contrast, non-operations expenditures, which had fallen in 1995 to their lowest level of the period have risen each year since.

The important point is that since 1988, state expenditures have shown no significant increase relative to personal income. Though there have been increases in some years and decreases in other years, the relative size of state government is unchanged. In 1988, state expenditures amounted to $130.44 per $1,000 of TPI; in 1998 state expenditures are projected to be $130.88 per $1,000 of TPI.

State Expenditures Consolidated into Major Areas. As important as it is to know if government is growing, it is equally important to know where the growth is occurring and what shifts in state expenditures are taking place. In order to understand this part of the story, a close look at state expenditures by department or groups of related departments is necessary. Without this more detailed understanding, a clear knowledge of what is happening and why, is impossible.

In order to put state expenditures into a simpler format for this analysis, several state departments have been combined. The major expenditure categories are: public education, higher education, other operations, transportation (operations and capital), capital and debt, law and order, and health (including environmental quality), Table 94. Expenditures per $1,000 of total personal income (TPI) by major category are illustrated in Figure 54.

Public Education. From 1981 to 1988, public education expenditures (Figure 55) increased from $46.47 to $49.24 per $1,000 of TPI. As already mentioned, the reason for this increase was a significant increase in school enrollment rates. Public education needed more money just to cover the additional costs of new students.

From 1988 to 1998, the story is different. Public education has lost ground, declining from $49.24 to $43.75. This is a reduction of $5.49 per $1,000 of TPI. The reason for this decline is moderating enrollment growth rates and increasing pressure to put resources into other state programs. During the 1980s, public school enrollments increased by an annual average rate of 2.6%. So far in the 1990s, the annual average rate of increase has been 1.2%. For most of the period, Medicaid and law and order demands received the bulk of any increases in expenditures. However, transportation infrastructure has received the greatest attention in the last two years. Demand for resources from these three entities was so great that public education declined relative to the overall size of state government. In FY1998, public education expenditures are projected to be the lowest of the entire period relative to personal income.

Higher Education. Higher education (Figure 56)

expenditures remained relatively stable from 1981 to 1991, declining slightly from $16.65 to $16.42 per $1,000 of personal income. Since then, higher education has declined by $1.78 per $1,000 of personal income to a period low of $14.64. Unlike public education, this decline in expenditures relative to personal income is occurring when the rate of enrollment growth has actually increased. In the 1980s, higher education enrollments increased by an annual average rate of 3.5%. In the 1990s, enrollments have increased by an annual average rate of 5.2%.

Some efficiencies may have been achieved by the majority of new higher education students enrolling in the less expensive community colleges of the state. During this period, almost 62% of all enrollments have occurred in the five community colleges -- most of those in Salt Lake Community College and Utah Valley State College. Students have also been required to pay more of the costs of their education as tuition and fees increase faster than inflation.

Other Operations. Other Operations consists of capital and debt expenditures, and all state departments except Health, Corrections, Courts, Public Safety, and Transportation.[1] Expenditures for these numerous departments and agencies remained quite stable from 1981 to 1995, declining from $24.25 to $23.65 per $1,000 of personal income. Since 1995, other operations expenditures have declined in each year. The total decline through 1998 is projected to be $2.19 per $1,000 of TPI. The reason for the decrease in expenditures in these areas is the same as with the previous agencies discussed. The areas of health, law and order, and most recently transportation capital, are receiving not only all new monies but some of the funding that had been going to other programs (Figure 57).

Transportation. Transportation expenditures (both its operations budget and capital budget) as shown in Figure 58 declined from $17.14 to $12.57 between 1981 and 1995. This is a decline of $4.57 per $1,000 of TPI or 26.7%. This is the largest decline of any agency or groups of agencies. Such a decline created a serious backlog of highway needs. The backlog developed at both the state and local level of government because of the way the motor fuel tax is distributed. Seventy-five percent of the tax revenue goes to the state and 25% to local governments.

Though more fuel efficient cars and declining federal participation are part of the funding problem, the major reason is that the motor fuel tax, unlike most other taxes, loses ground to inflation.[2] As a result, to increase motor fuel tax revenue, the legislature must raise the tax, not a popular thing to do. Prior to the motor fuel tax increase this year, the last time the legislature raised the motor fuel tax was 1987. As the state postponed raising the gas tax, the number of registered cars on the road increased by 27% and the number of vehicle miles traveled increased by 48%.

In the last three years, the legislature has turned the decline around and transportation expenditures have increased steadily to a projected $15.46 per $1,000 of TPI for 1998. However, this is still below the average expenditure of $16.40 for the time period. In other words, the increase in transportation capital expenditures is not high by historic standards and is up sharply only when compared to the last several years of very low expenditures.

In the 1997 session, the legislature approved the borrowing of up to $600 million for transportation construction bonds. The bonds were just recently issued. Though this raises the state's total general obligation bonded indebtedness from $367 million to $962.3 million, the bonds are a sound policy decision for three reasons. First, the amount needed to pay for the highway projects was more than the state could pay for on an on-going basis without significant tax increases. Second, interest rates are currently very low, especially for a state with a AAA bond rating. Third, by shifting some of the costs into the future, taxpayers who will benefit from the project will help pay for it.

Despite a motor fuel tax increase of five cents in the 1997 legislative session, much of the increase in expenditures for transportation has come at the expense of other state agencies. This is because motor fuel tax revenue is insufficient to cover the costs of the highway improvements. The additional revenue has come from bonds and transfers from the general fund. The governor proposed and the legislature created the Centennial Highway Fund in 1996 that has transferred $188 million from the general fund to the transportation fund for highway projects in the last two fiscal years. These transfers are expected to continue. In

[1] The main agencies included in this category are: Administrative Services, Agriculture, Alcohol Beverage Control, Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Employment Security, Financial Institutions, Human Resource Management, Human Services, Industrial Commission, Natural Resources, Public Service Commission, Retirement Board, Tax Commission, and all offices of elected officials. In 1997, the legislature created the Department of Workforce Services which incorporates the previous Department of Employment Security, and the offices of Family Support, Job Training, Child Care, and the Turning Point program. To be consistent with the our time series, FY 1998, in the report, does not show this change. In future reports it will.

[2] The motor fuel tax is a unit tax, currently at 24.5 cents per gallon. As inflation increases, the value of the 24.5 cent tax decreases. For example, in 1987 the legislature raised the motor fuel tax to 19.5 cents. In 1997, the legislature would have had to raise the motor fuel tax to 27.5 cents just to keep the tax from losing ground to 10 years of inflation. Instead, the motor fuel tax was only raised to 24.5 cents. By comparison, the sales tax is an ad valorem tax and as a result it benefits from inflation because the sales tax is a percent of the value of the purchased product. As inflation increases, the revenue from the sales tax increases as well.

addition to the creation of the Centennial Highway Fund which reduces the general fund, the legislature has cut the property tax three times and the sales tax once in the last few years.

The use of bonding, the transfer of general fund monies to the transportation fund, and the tax cuts have resulted in a decline of state expenditures relative to personal income while more money is being spent on the state's highways. In the last three years, with a shift in expenditures to transportation, total state expenditures are projected to have declined by $2.28 per $1,000 of TPI. Stated differently, *the large increase in expenditures on transportation capital has come from the gas tax increase, bonding, and at the expense of General Fund programs, not at the overall expense of the Utah taxpayer.*

Capital (excluding Transportation), Debt, and Other Non-operations. Capital expenditures pay for the maintenance of existing state facilities and for new state buildings. Debt services are the payments on state bonds (general and revenue bonds). Almost all bond proceeds go for infrastructure projects. Over the 17 year period (see Figure 59), capital and debt have had significant fluctuations, bottoming at $4.42 in 1992. Since then, capital and debt expenditures have increased to a projected $6.38 per of $1,000 TPI for 1998.

The $600 million in bonds for transportation issued during the current year will increase debt service payments beginning with FY 1998. Clearly, bonding for I-15 reconstruction will impact state debt service payment significantly in the coming years.

Law and Order. Law and Order (Figure 60) consists of state courts and the departments of Corrections, Public Safety and the National Guard. The combined expenditures of these related agencies have increased from $4.85 to $8.59, an increase of $3.74. Almost all of the increase can be accounted for by the Department of Corrections and the state courts. As mentioned, this category is the only one that has not seen a decline in expenditures to cover the shift in expenditures to transportation, capital and debt.

In 1981, Corrections expenditures amounted to $1.68 per $1,000 of personal income. In 1998, they are projected to be $4.76. Corrections expenditures have almost tripled as a percent of total state expenditures from 1.3% to 3.6%. Utahns' concern over crime and state government's response to that concern are the main reasons for increases in corrections expenditures.

As with the entire nation, Utahns have become increasingly concerned over crime. The federal government and state governments across the country have responded to this rising concern by increasing incarcerations and mandating longer prison sentences.

This get-tough policy has had a profound effect on federal and state prison populations. In 1980, federal prisons held 20,611 inmates while all state prisons held 295,363 for a total prison population of 315,974. By 1994, the number of federal prisoners had increased to 79,795 and the number of state prisoners to 936,965 for a total prison population of 1,016,760. Total prison population in the United States has more than tripled in just 14 years.

In Utah the trends are similar.[1] *The average daily incarcerated population under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections has increased from 1,341 in 1982 to 4,272 in 1996. This is an annual average increase in the incarcerated population of 8.6%, more than four times as fast as the growth in the state's population!* The incarceration rate[2] in Utah has increased from 77 per 100,000 population in 1982 to 182 per 100,000 population in 1996. However, it is not just the inmate population that is requiring more state resources. The state parole population has been increasing sharply as well. Between 1980 and 1996, the number of parolees has increased from 767 to 3,094, a 303% increase.

Corrections is a labor intensive business. All convicted persons must be housed, supervised, fed, cared for medically, etc. After release they must be monitored by parole officers. As the population served by corrections increased, so did the need for corrections employees. Between 1985 and 1996, corrections employment has increased much faster than total state employment but has still not kept pace with the growth in the prison population.

Health and Medicaid. The most significant contributor to the overall growth in state expenditures is the Department of Health. As explained earlier, health expenditures (Figure 61) have increased from $10.99 to $20.60 per $1,000 of TPI. No other state entity has had this kind of increase. It has not only increased substantially in relation to personal income but also as a percent of state expenditures. The Department of Health has grown more than any other state agency and is the main reason for the increase in state expenditures in relation to personal income. Even as significant as is the growth of this category, its expenditures declined in 1997 and are projected to decline in 1998.

The main reason for the growth in the Department of Health's budget is the Medicaid program which it

[1] The causes of the increase in law and order expenditures are discussed in detail in the previous report.

[2] The incarceration rate is the number of incarcerated persons per 100,000 population. Though Utah's 1996 rate of 182 per 100,000 population, is up dramatically, it is still well below both the national rate of 420 per 100,000 population and 373 per 100,000 population for the western states.

administers through the Division of Health Care Financing.[1]

Medicaid expenditures as a percent of the state budget have gone from 6.1% in FY 1983 to 11.7% in FY 1998. The Medicaid budget has risen from 72.3% of the total Health Department budget in 1983 to 81.7% in FY 1998.

There are two main reasons for the rapid increase in Medicaid expenditures. First, medical inflation has substantially exceeded overall inflation in the United States. Second, the federal government has mandated several changes in eligibility requirements and new services since 1987. Some of the changes include expanded coverage of children under the age of six, pregnant women, the aged, blind, and disabled. As more people qualify for the coverage, overall costs are going to increase. The combined effect of higher than average inflation in medical care and an increasing number of participants has forced Medicaid expenditures to increase sharply.

To address this issue of rising health costs and other health care issues, Governor Michael Leavitt sponsored HealthPrint in 1995. This initiative is designed to expand health care coverage to Utah's uninsured, slow health care costs, and improve the quality and delivery of health care. The legislature has been supportive of the governor's proposals and several bills have been passed to address these concerns. Probably the most important change has been the controlling of health care costs by moving Medicaid clients into managed care programs and using the savings to expand Medicaid coverage to the uninsured.

Clearly, additional funding will be required if the third phase is going to be implemented. The question is where will it come from? The governor and legislature are hoping to cover this additional cost by the use of co-premiums for Medicaid clients and new federal matching funds. It seems unlikely that the state can accomplish this expansion, even with the use of the above options, without some additional state dollars.

Though HealthPrint is only three years old, some early signs are encouraging. Medicaid costs seem to have slowed and more Utahns are covered by Medicaid. Health Department expenditures declined in FY 1997 and are projected to decline again in FY 1998 from $21.36 to $20.60 per $1,000 of TPI. If Medicaid expenditures are indeed leveling off, it is a significant turning point. However, most experts in the health care industry are not yet ready to be so optimistic. Nevertheless, medical costs have risen by an average annual rate of only 4.3% between 1992 and 1997 compared to an average annual rate of 7.5% in the previous 10 years. Given the goal of extending health care access to all uninsured Utahns, Medicaid may continue to be a growing portion of the budget.

[1] The Department of Health and the Medicaid program is discussed in more detail in the previous report.

Summary

These are the main points when looking at state expenditures relative to total personal income by major category:

- Over the 17-year period under discussion state expenditures have increased by $6.25 per $1,000 of TPI. All of this increase occurred between 1981 and 1988 due to the historic flooding problems and a significant increase in public school enrollments.
- Since 1988, there has been no real growth in state expenditures relative to personal income. In other words, state expenditures relative to personal income are projected to be no more burdensome on the Utah taxpayer in 1998 than they were in 1988.
- Two categories – Health, and Law and Order grew a combined $13.35. These two agencies have increased by more than the total growth of all state expenditures per $1,000 of TPI. Stated differently, if Health and Law and Order are subtracted, state expenditures declined between 1981 and 1998 from $108.79 to $101.69 per $1,000 of TPI. This is a reduction of $7.10 per $1,000 of personal income.
- A major shift in state expenditures toward transportation and capital and debt service has occurred in the last three years. These major areas have increased by $4.10 per $1,000 of TPI.
- This shift of funds from the general fund to transportation has occurred while total state expenditures have declined. In other words, the increase in transportation and capital and debt service has occurred not at the expense of taxpayers (for expenditures per $1,000 of TPI have declined) but at the expense of other state programs. In the last three years every other major expenditure category has declined, relative to personal income, except law and order.

Utah State Government Growth -- Employment and Wages (1980-1996). The time series for the wage and employment analysis is 1980-1996. The data comes from the Department of Employment Security.

State Government. Between 1980-1996 state government employment has fluctuated very narrowly between 2.5% and 2.7% of Utah's nonagricultural workforce. In the last three years, state employment has fallen steadily and at 2.5% of total nonagricultural employment, is at its lowest level of the period. Utah State government wages have also moved within a narrow range over this period of time, ranging from 3.1% to 2.9%. State government wages were 2.9% of Utah's nonagricultural wage in 1980 and were the same in 1996.

Higher Education. Also part of state government, but tabulated separately, is higher education. Higher education employment has shown virtually no change during the time of study. It stood at 3.2% of employment in 1980 and in 1993. Since then, higher education employment has fallen

three years in a row and in 1996 stood at 2.9%. Higher education wages, also show virtually no change, fluctuating from 2.6% to 2.8% of total Utah wages.

Combined, state government and higher education employment has ranged from 5.4 to 6.0% of Utah's nonagricultural workforce between 1980-96. Currently at 5.4%, combined state government and higher education employment is at its lowest level of the entire study period. Wages have also moved within a narrow range–5.5% to 5.9% of total nonagricultural wages. In 1996, state government and higher education wages amounted to 5.7% of total nonagricultural wages. Utah's strong economy, which is being driven mainly by the private sector, has pushed private sector employment and wages to historic highs. Private sector employment now constitutes 82.6% of total nonagricultural employment, not only the highest during our period of study but the highest since World War II. Likewise, private sector wages, are also at their highest point at 80.1% of total wages. *In summary, state government wages and employment are not increasing as a percent of either Utah's total wages or the state's nonagricultural workforce. Rather, state employment (including higher education) has fallen as a percent of the nonagricultural workforce for the last four years.*

Conclusion

Is state government growing? The answer is: it was growing. Between 1981 and 1998, total state expenditures, per $1,000 of TPI grew from $124.84 to $130.88, an increase of $6.25 or 4.8%. However, all of that increase occurred between 1981 and 1988. During this period there were some important and unique reasons for the growth, such as major flooding problems requiring major investment in infrastructure, and rapidly rising public education enrollments.

Since 1988, state expenditures have stabilized and have shown no overall increase. Though the last 10 years have shown no real growth in state government expenditures, there have been profound shifts within the state budget.

The Department of Health, which administers the Medicaid program, has shown the largest increase in expenditures. In 1997, Medicaid expenditures slowed and decreased slightly relative to total personal income. They are projected to decline again in 1998. Whether this is a turnaround or a temporary respite is yet to be determined. Governor Leavitt's HealthPrint is trying to address health care costs. But the goal of HealthPrint is not only to keep costs down but to provide access to basic health care for all Utahns. The federal government is giving states more flexibility than ever before in managing Medicaid in hopes that solutions can be found in slowing the costs of this program.

Though a smaller part of state government, law and order expenditures have shown substantial growth and, unlike health, show no signs of slowing down. Department directors, the governor and legislative leaders, are concerned about the increased amount of state dollars going to administer these programs. Those involved in corrections are looking at home confinement, fines and other options to incarceration for all but the violent criminals. But these ideas only nibble at the edges. As long as society demands that government get "tough on crime," corrections expenditures are going to grow.

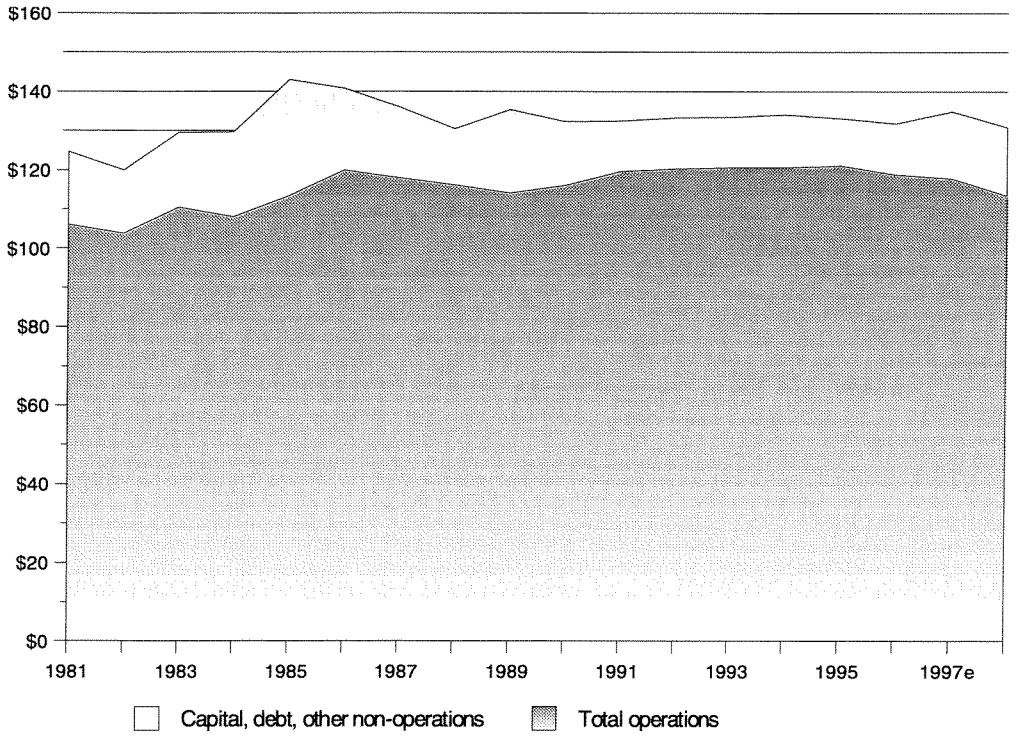
One of the important trends over the last three years is the increase in expenditures on roads, particularly I-15 reconstruction. Greater resources for transportation infrastructure were clearly needed and the shift will be a significant step forward in addressing the state's transportation needs.

With the exception of expenditures for Medicaid, law and order, and the sharp increase in transportation capital expenditures in the last few years, other areas of state government have shown no growth relative to total personal income over the past 17 years. In fact, the last three years show that the increase in transportation capital has come, not at the expense of the Utah taxpayer, but at the expense of general fund programs.

Such a shift keeps the tax burden from increasing, but it places increasing pressure on the programs which are being affected by the shift. Public and higher education, which are arguably a key to Utah's future, are receiving the lowest level of funding, relative to total state personal income, of any time during the past 17 years.

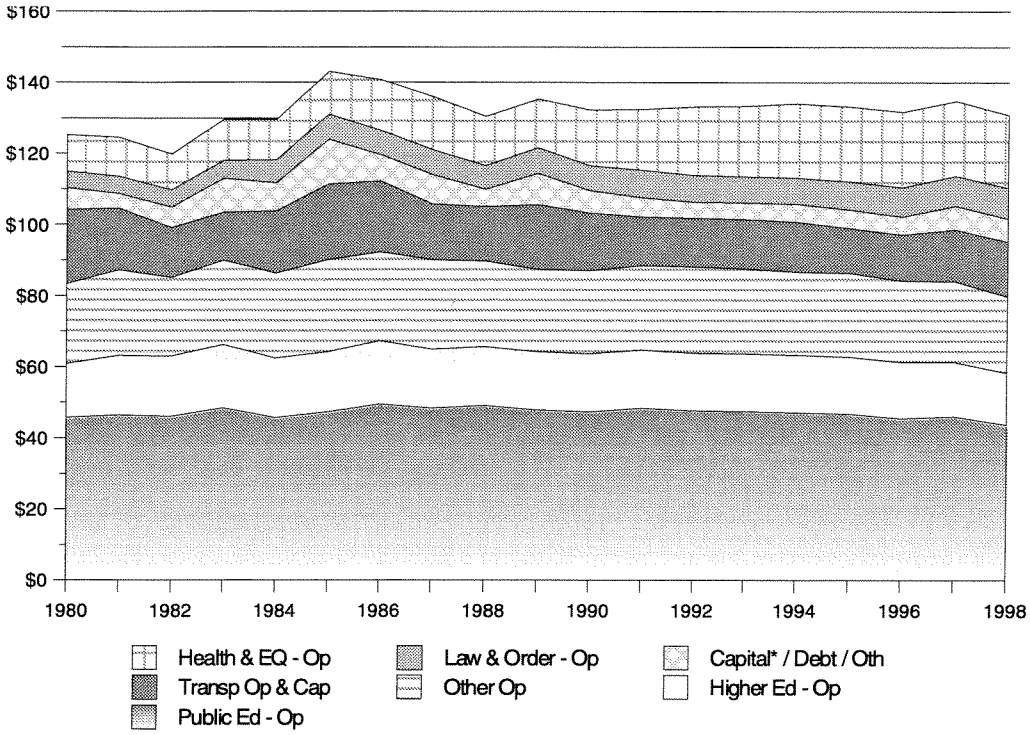
The challenge for Utah's governor and legislature is to find that delicate balance between providing adequate resources for all state programs, while keeping Utah's tax burden within acceptable levels. This is no easy task given Utah's unique demographics and fast-growing population. Great care and a visionary perspective of Utah's future will be needed to successfully deal with this delicate balance. ❄

Figure 53
Utah State Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



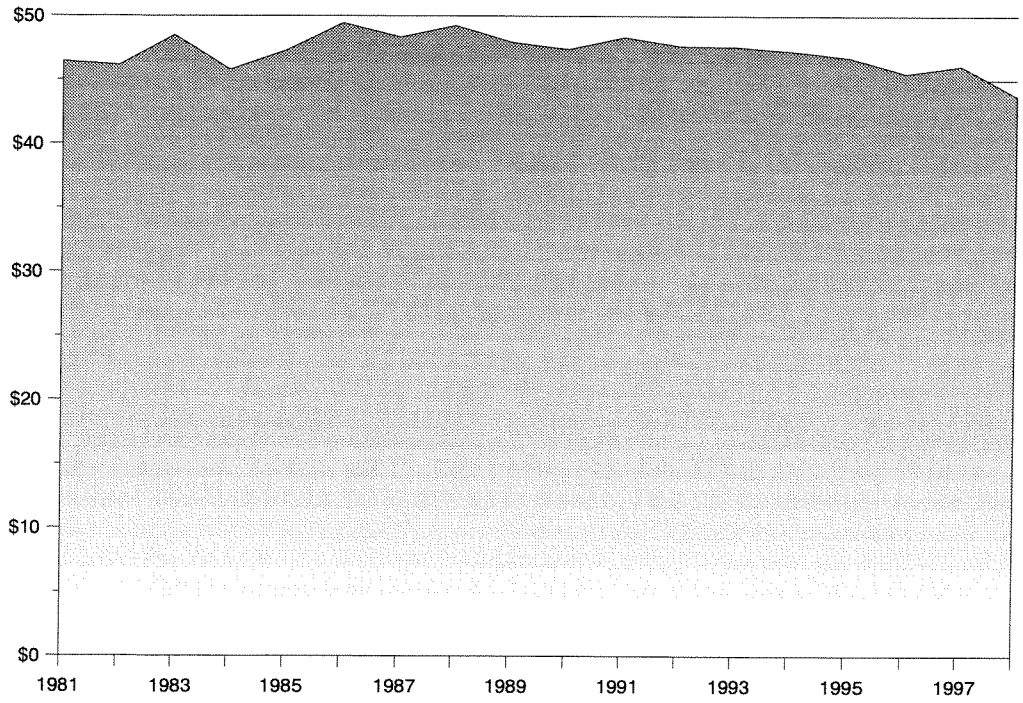
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 54
State Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



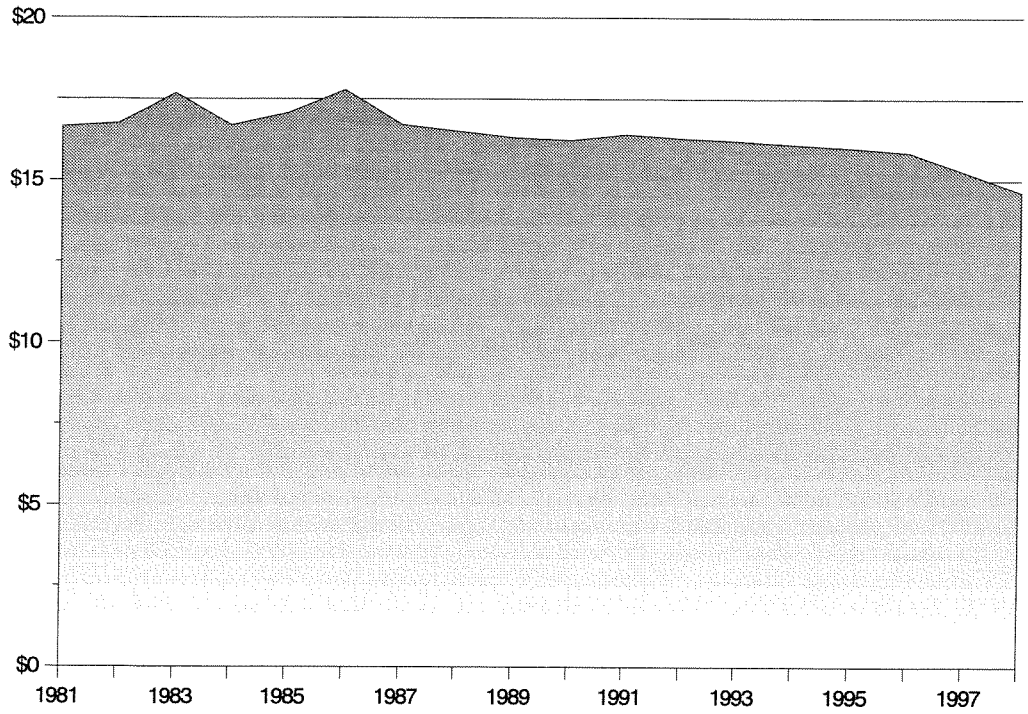
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 55
Public Education Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



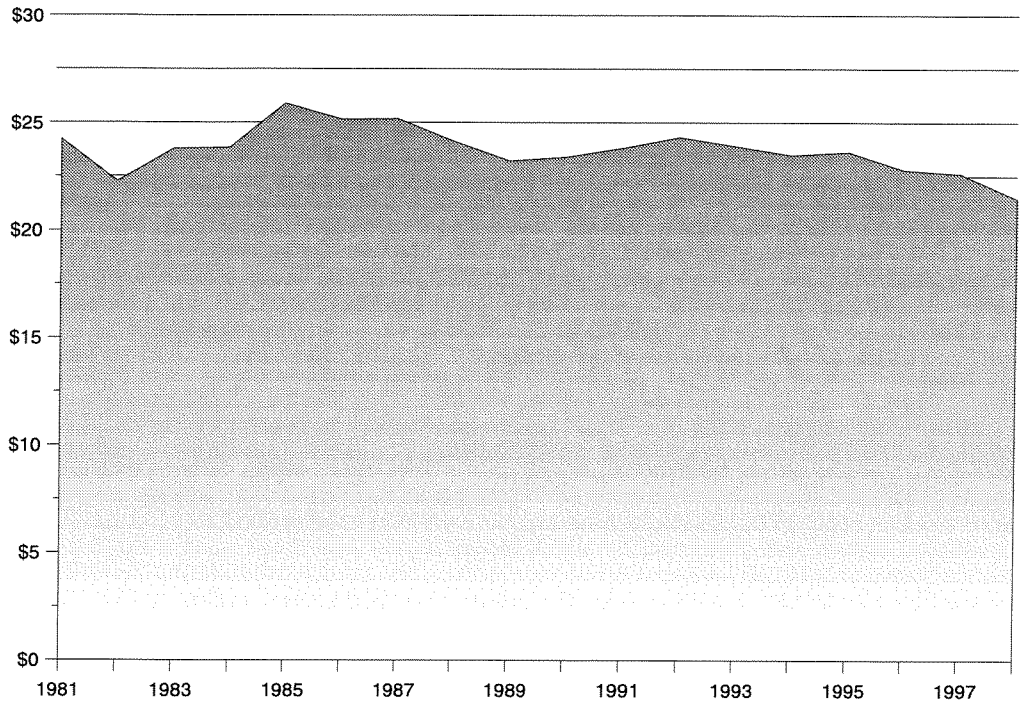
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 56
Higher Education Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



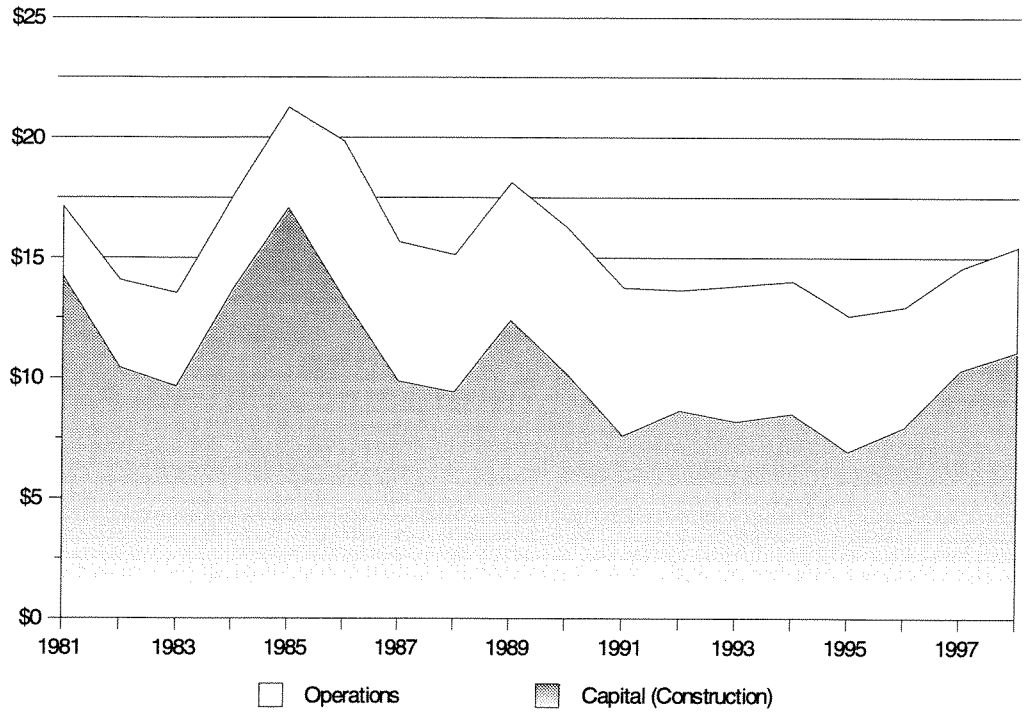
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 57
Other Operations Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



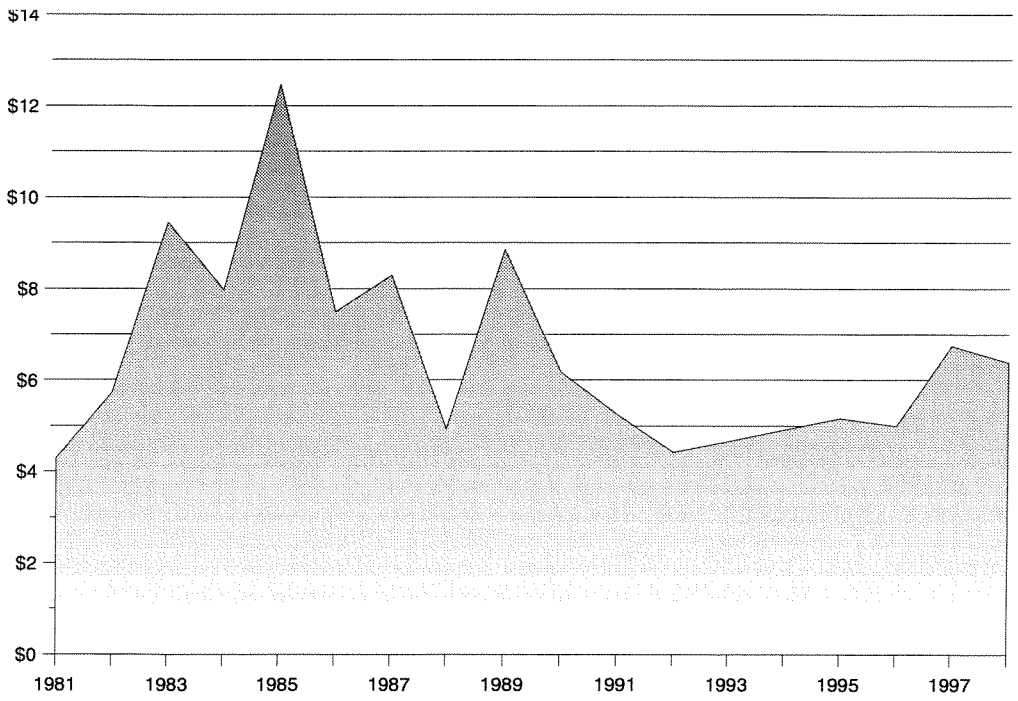
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 58
Transportation Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



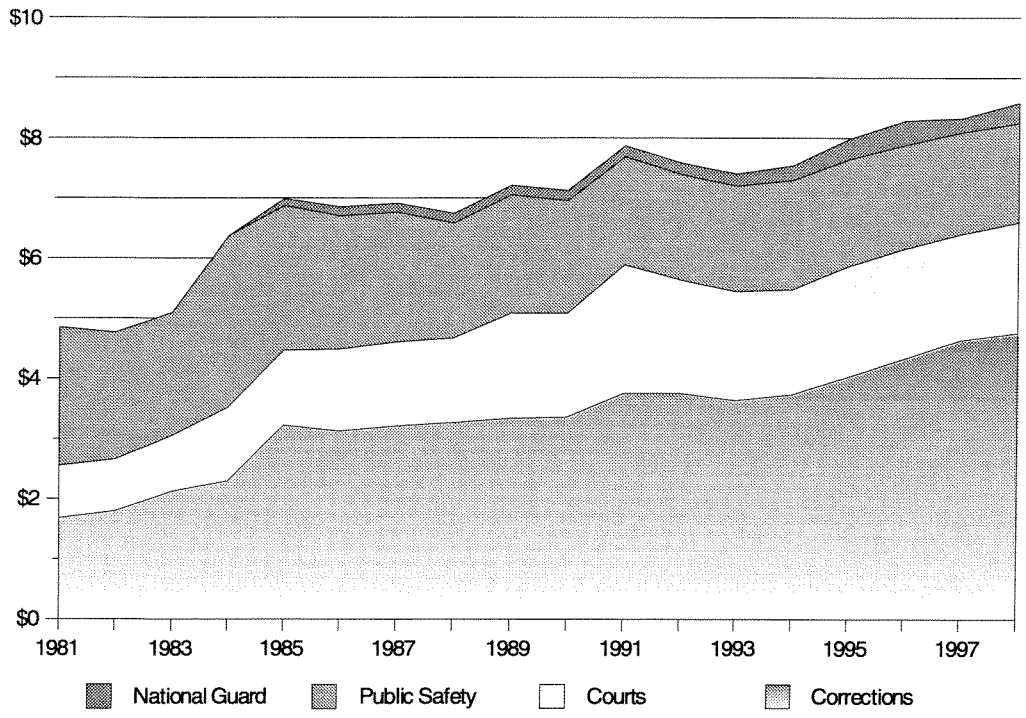
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 59
Capital, Debt, and Other Expenditures (excluding Transportation Expenditures) per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



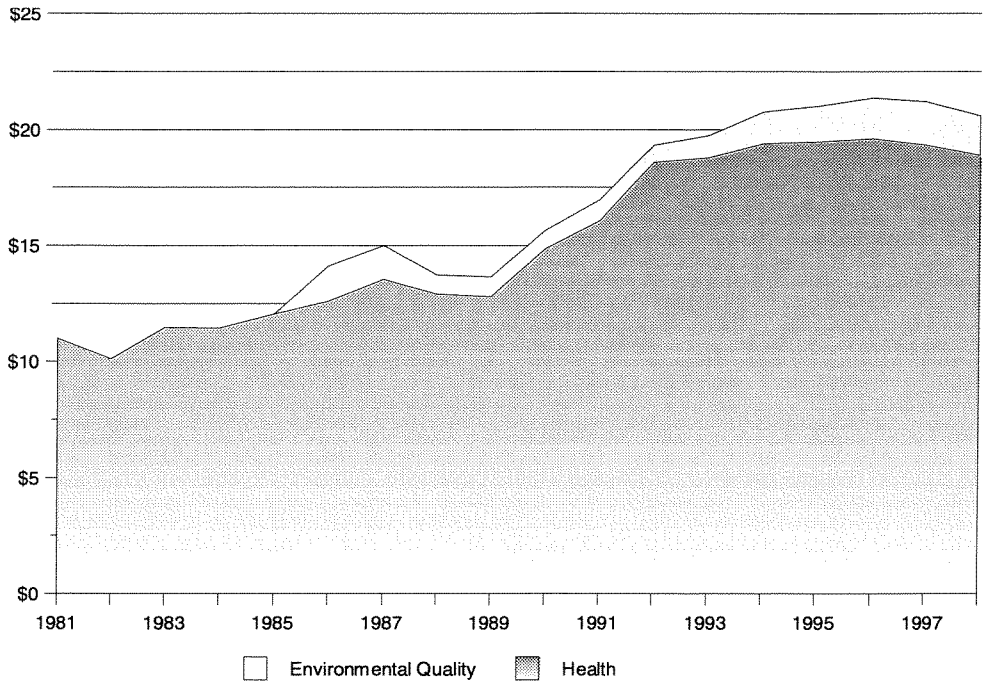
Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 60
Law and Order Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



Source: Utah Foundation

Figure 61
Heath and Environmental Quality Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981-1998



Source: Utah Foundation

Table 93
State Government Expenditures: Operations, Non-Operations, and Total: FY 1981 to 1998

Fiscal Year	(in thousands of dollars) Total Operations	Non-Operations	Total Expenditures	FY Total Personal Income (millions)	Per $1,000 of Personal Income Total Operations	Non-Operations	Total Expenditures
1981	1,333,275	232,695	1,565,969	12,565	106.11	18.52	124.63
1982	1,433,848	223,178	1,657,025	13,821	103.74	16.15	119.89
1983	1,636,053	282,875	1,918,928	14,814	110.44	19.09	129.53
1984	1,741,200	348,483	2,089,683	16,119	108.02	21.62	129.64
1985	1,989,526	517,824	2,507,350	17,532	113.48	29.54	143.02
1986	2,226,838	386,025	2,612,863	18,565	119.95	20.79	140.74
1987	2,296,934	353,602	2,650,536	19,471	117.96	18.16	136.12
1988	2,380,094	293,698	2,673,792	20,499	116.11	14.33	130.44
1989	2,490,214	463,652	2,953,866	21,824	114.10	21.25	135.35
1990	2,737,429	386,485	3,123,914	23,606	115.97	16.37	132.34
1991	3,048,324	327,660	3,375,984	25,489	119.59	12.85	132.45
1992	3,291,216	357,319	3,648,535	27,378	120.22	13.05	133.27
1993	3,565,991	380,740	3,946,731	29,591	120.51	12.87	133.37
1994	3,858,608	429,376	4,287,984	31,981	120.65	13.43	134.08
1995	4,196,819	419,666	4,616,485	34,668	121.06	12.11	133.16
1996	4,478,872	488,020	4,966,892	37,683	118.86	12.95	131.81
1997(e)	4,806,843	696,505	5,503,348	40,807	117.80	17.07	134.86
1998(p)	$4,997,832	$769,787	$5,767,619	$44,068	$113.41	$17.47	$130.88
AAGR*	8.1%	7.3%	8.0%	7.7%	---	---	---
$ Change from 1981 to 1988	---	---	---	---	$10.00	($4.19)	$5.81
$ Change from 1988 to 1998	---	---	---	---	($2.70)	$3.14	$0.44

*AAGR - average annual growth rate for 17 years; 1981 to 1998.
(e)= estimate
(p)= projection

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 94
State Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981 to 1998

Operations Expenditures	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
(a) Public Education	46.47	46.17	48.49	45.78	47.28	49.45	48.35	49.24	47.95	47.42
(b) Higher Education	16.65	16.75	17.69	16.70	17.06	17.79	16.71	16.51	16.31	16.24
(c) Other Operations Expend.	24.25	22.29	23.80	23.86	25.91	25.17	25.18	24.16	23.23	23.42
Business, Labor, Agri.	1.64	1.53	1.79	1.75	3.45	3.35	3.18	3.14	2.72	2.73
Cmmnty & Econ Develop	1.05	0.97	1.64	1.83	3.50	2.43	2.69	2.20	2.24	2.23
Elected Officials	0.64	0.50	1.24	1.14	0.69	0.71	0.79	0.82	0.76	0.92
General Government	3.86	2.63	1.95	2.17	2.27	2.28	2.47	2.42	2.26	2.22
Human Services (1)	14.32	13.70	14.39	13.90	12.91	13.22	13.16	12.69	12.37	12.47
Legislature	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.28
Natural Resources	2.45	2.71	2.50	2.82	2.78	2.85	2.61	2.62	2.59	2.57
(d) Transportation	2.91	3.65	3.89	3.89	4.18	6.56	5.81	5.73	5.75	6.09
(f) Law and Order	4.85	4.78	5.09	6.37	6.99	6.85	6.91	6.75	7.21	7.12
Corrections (1)	1.68	1.79	2.13	2.30	3.22	3.13	3.21	3.27	3.34	3.36
Courts (2)	0.87	0.87	0.92	1.22	1.25	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.74	1.72
Public Safety	2.30	2.11	2.05	2.85	2.40	2.21	2.16	1.92	1.97	1.88
National Guard (3)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17
(g) Health & Environ. Quality	10.99	10.11	11.47	11.43	12.06	14.13	15.00	13.71	13.65	15.67
Health	10.99	10.11	11.47	11.43	12.06	12.60	13.54	12.91	12.78	14.86
Environmental Quality (4)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.46	0.81	0.87	0.81
Total Operations	106.11	103.74	110.44	108.02	113.48	119.95	117.96	116.11	114.10	115.97
Non-Operations Expenditures										
Capital Expenditures	18.00	15.04	18.01	19.25	22.46	15.65	12.05	11.67	16.98	13.31
(d) Transportation Capital	14.23	10.42	9.64	13.65	17.08	13.30	9.87	9.40	12.39	10.20
(e) Non-Trans. Capital	3.77	4.62	8.37	5.61	5.38	2.34	2.18	2.28	4.59	3.12
(e) Debt Service	0.52	1.11	1.09	2.37	3.94	3.26	3.97	2.61	2.98	2.81
(e) Other (5)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.14	1.89	2.14	0.05	1.28	0.25
Total Nonoperations	18.52	16.15	19.09	21.62	29.54	20.79	18.16	14.33	21.25	16.37
Total State Expenditures	$124.63	$119.89	$129.53	$129.64	$143.02	$140.74	$136.12	$130.44	$135.35	$132.34

Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income by Major Groups

Major Groups	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
(a) Public Education	46.47	46.17	48.49	45.78	47.28	49.45	48.35	49.24	47.95	47.42
(b) Higher Education	16.65	16.75	17.69	16.70	17.06	17.79	16.71	16.51	16.31	16.24
(c) Other Operations Expend.	24.25	22.29	23.80	23.86	25.91	25.17	25.18	24.16	23.23	23.42
(d) Trans.-Operations & Capital	17.14	14.07	13.53	17.53	21.26	19.86	15.67	15.12	18.15	16.29
(e) Capital & Debt; excl Trans	4.29	5.72	9.45	7.97	12.46	7.49	8.29	4.93	8.85	6.18
(f) Law and Order	4.85	4.78	5.09	6.37	6.99	6.85	6.91	6.75	7.21	7.12
(g) Health & Environ. Quality	10.99	10.11	11.47	11.43	12.06	14.13	15.00	13.71	13.65	15.67
Total State Expenditures	$124.63	$119.89	$129.53	$129.64	$143.02	$140.74	$136.12	$130.44	$135.35	$132.34

(1) Corrections expenditures for FY 1981 & FY 1982 were originally part of Human Services, they were substracted from Human Services and shown here under corrections. (2) In FY 1989 & FY1990 district courts (not previously part of state courts) were added here with additional expenditures of $4 million per year. (3) Prior to FY 1985, the National Gurard budget was combined with the Public Safety Budget.

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Utah Foundation.

(Footnotes continued on next page.)

Table 94 (Continued)
State Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income: FY 1981 to 1998

Operations Expenditures	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Estimated 1997	Projected 1998	Percent of 1993 Total	Percent of 1998 Total
(a) Public Education	48.35	47.67	47.59	47.23	46.77	45.52	46.12	43.75	35.7%	33.4%
(b) Higher Education	16.42	16.30	16.23	16.11	16.00	15.87	15.26	14.64	12.2%	11.2%
(c) Other Operations Expenditures	23.81	24.32	23.92	23.49	23.65	22.82	22.65	21.46	17.9%	16.4%
Business, Labor, Agri.	2.69	2.65	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.28	2.29	2.16	1.9%	1.7%
Cmmnty and Econ Develop	1.96	2.04	1.99	1.92	2.01	1.82	1.67	1.45	1.5%	1.1%
Elected Officials	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.11	1.03	1.18	1.13	0.8%	0.9%
General Government	2.26	2.23	2.25	2.27	2.21	2.02	2.07	1.98	1.7%	1.5%
Human Services (1)	13.03	13.57	13.52	13.31	13.43	13.19	12.63	12.12	10.1%	9.3%
Legislature	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.2%	0.2%
Natural Resources	2.52	2.44	2.31	2.18	2.18	2.20	2.53	2.35	1.7%	1.8%
(d) Transportation	6.13	5.01	5.63	5.50	5.63	5.01	4.26	4.37	4.2%	3.3%
(f) Law and Order	7.88	7.58	7.41	7.55	7.99	8.28	8.32	8.59	5.6%	6.6%
Corrections (1)	3.75	3.75	3.64	3.73	4.03	4.33	4.64	4.76	2.7%	3.6%
Courts (2)	2.14	1.89	1.81	1.75	1.84	1.83	1.77	1.84	1.4%	1.4%
Public Safety	1.80	1.76	1.75	1.82	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.65	1.3%	1.3%
National Guard (3)	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.34	0.40	0.23	0.34	0.2%	0.3%
(g) Health & Environmental Quality	16.99	19.34	19.74	20.76	21.01	21.36	21.20	20.60	14.8%	15.7%
Health	16.07	18.58	18.77	19.38	19.48	19.61	19.33	18.90	14.1%	14.4%
Environmental Quality (4)	0.93	0.75	0.97	1.39	1.53	1.76	1.87	1.70	0.7%	1.3%
Total Operations	119.59	120.22	120.51	120.65	121.06	118.86	117.80	113.41	90.4%	86.7%
Non-Operations Expenditures										
Capital Expenditures	10.19	10.37	10.48	10.93	9.60	10.31	14.50	14.66	7.9%	11.2%
(d) Transportation Capital	7.61	8.63	8.20	8.51	6.94	7.95	10.32	11.09	6.2%	8.5%
(e) Non-Trans. Capital	2.58	1.74	2.27	2.42	2.67	2.36	4.18	3.57	1.7%	2.7%
(e) Debt Service	2.40	2.41	2.20	2.36	2.50	2.51	2.45	2.61	1.7%	2.0%
(e) Other (5)	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.12	0.20	0.1%	0.2%
Total Nonoperations	12.85	13.05	12.87	13.43	12.11	12.95	17.07	17.47	9.6%	13.3%
Total State Expenditures	$132.45	$133.27	$133.37	$134.08	$133.16	$131.81	$134.86	$130.88	100.0%	100.0%

	Expenditures per $1,000 of Personal Income									
Major Groups	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Percent of 1993 Total	Percent of 1998 Total
(a) Public Education	48.35	47.67	47.59	47.23	46.77	45.52	46.12	43.75	35.7%	35.1%
(b) Higher Education	16.42	16.30	16.23	16.11	16.00	15.87	15.26	14.64	12.2%	12.0%
(c) Other Operations Expenditures	23.81	24.32	23.92	23.49	23.65	22.82	22.65	21.46	17.9%	17.8%
(d) Trans.- Operations & Capital	13.73	13.64	13.84	14.02	12.57	12.96	14.58	15.46	10.4%	9.4%
(e) Capital, Debt, Other; excl Trans	5.25	4.42	4.66	4.91	5.17	5.00	6.75	6.38	3.5%	3.9%
(f) Law and Order	7.88	7.58	7.41	7.55	7.99	8.28	8.32	8.59	5.6%	6.0%
(g) Health & Environmental Quality	16.99	19.34	19.74	20.76	21.01	21.36	21.20	20.60	14.8%	15.8%
Total State Expenditures	$132.45	$133.27	$133.37	$134.08	$133.16	$131.81	$134.86	$130.88	100.0%	100.0%

(See footnotes from the previous page.)
(4) Prior to FY 1991 the Environmental Quality budget was combined with the Health budget. (5) Amounts shown for FY 1985 to FY 1987 were for emergency flood control. 89% of the amount shown for FY 1989 was used for the Savings & Loan Thrift Settlement.

Sources: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Utah Foundation.