1994

Economic Report To The Governor

STATE OF UTAH

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT, GOVERNOR

1994

Economic Report To The Governor

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MICHAEL O. LEAVITT
GOVERNOR

OLENE S. WALKER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 6, 1994

My Fellow Utahns:

I am pleased to accept the 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor.* This year's report is again filled with valuable information about employment, income, demographics, tax collections, sales and exports. Several industries are focused on including agriculture, defense, energy, hi-technology and tourism.

The Economic Report highlights Utah's economic conditions of the past, present and future. Economic conditions are vital to public and private sector decision-making and I believe that this report serves the public by providing sound information.

I am pleased to be governor of a state with a vibrant, productive and healthy economy. This year's Economic Report documents that Utah finished 1993 with one of the strongest economies in the nation. For the most recent data in 1993, Utah ranked first in percent job growth among all states, second in percent growth in personal income, and third in the percent growth in housing permits.

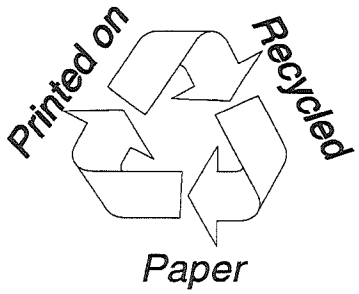
These high rankings are largely a result of the quality of the people in this state. I am proud of our strong work ethic, young and healthy work force, and well-educated population. Utah also has a pro-business regulatory environment, moderate business taxes, and solid utility, communication, and transportation infrastructure. All Utahns should be proud of our state's economic performance over the past year.

Despite all of Utah's favorable economic achievements, 1994 and beyond bring many challenges. Utah's economy is influenced by national and international events beyond our control. Just in the next year Utah's economy will face the challenges of declining federal defense spending, international recessions in Europe and Japan, proposed changes in the nation's health care industry, and growing global competition. I hope this report will be an important source of information for wise economic decisions over the next year. As governor I am committed to doing my part to maintain and improve Utah's economy.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Leavitt

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor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PREFACE

Utah's *Economic Report to the Governor* presents an annual summary of significant economic events and trends and presents a short and long-term economic outlook. The Economic Report is the single best reference publication on Utah's economy and incorporates the consensus view of many of the state's economists. While several other states compile economic reports to or from the governor, Utah's is among the most comprehensive.

Each year approximately 1200 Economic Reports are distributed to legislators, mayors, county commissioners, Utah's congressional delegation, libraries, state departments, local government, students, university faculty, businesses, and the public. Many reports are provided to out-of-state companies or groups that are interested in making decisions involving Utah. A few each year are requested by people in foreign countries.

The success of the Economic Report over the past eight years is largely due to the contributions of the State Economic Coordinating Committee. The Economic Coordinating Committee meets monthly to discuss critical economic issues. In December of each year the Economic Coordinating Committee authors this report. The mission of the committee is to improve the economy in Utah by providing economic information and analysis, leadership, and coordination that enhances economic decisions. This report is the foundation for the committee's mission. The committee is comprised of members from the following organizations:

- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
- Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
- Utah State Tax Commission
- Utah Department of Employment Security
- Utah Department of Natural Resources, Policy and Planning
- Utah Geological Survey
- Utah Division of Water Resources
- Utah Foundation
- First Security Bank
- Key Bank
- Wasatch Front Economic Forum
- Salt Lake County Commission
- Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah
- Department of Managerial Economics, Brigham Young University
- Economics Department, Utah State University
- Department of Economics, Weber State University

This 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor* includes both a U.S. and Utah economic outlook, a discussion about current state economic development activities, and chapters on economic indicators and highlighted industries. This year's special chapters include analyses on Utah's export activity and the housing/construction boom.

Because most of the data for 1993 have not been finalized, preliminary estimates have been made. The estimates in this report are the most recently available as of December 9, 1993. County-level data are often based on 1992 information, since 1993 estimates are not available.

This report is available electronically for a minimal charge or paper copies can be purchased for $15.00. To obtain copies or find out more information about any of the topics discussed in this report please contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis section, 116 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114, (801) 538-1036.

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Utah economy is healthy, well-diversified and growing. The state finishes 1993 with the highest job growth rate in the nation. Nearly every indicator of economic activity during the past year proved positive. Tax revenues are higher than earlier estimates, the unemployment rate is 2.8 points below the national average, and personal income increased at 1.6 times the national rate. This stunning economic performance translates into more wealth and opportunity for Utah residents. The strong economy also means that Utah enters 1994 with a sturdy base on which to build future economic successes.

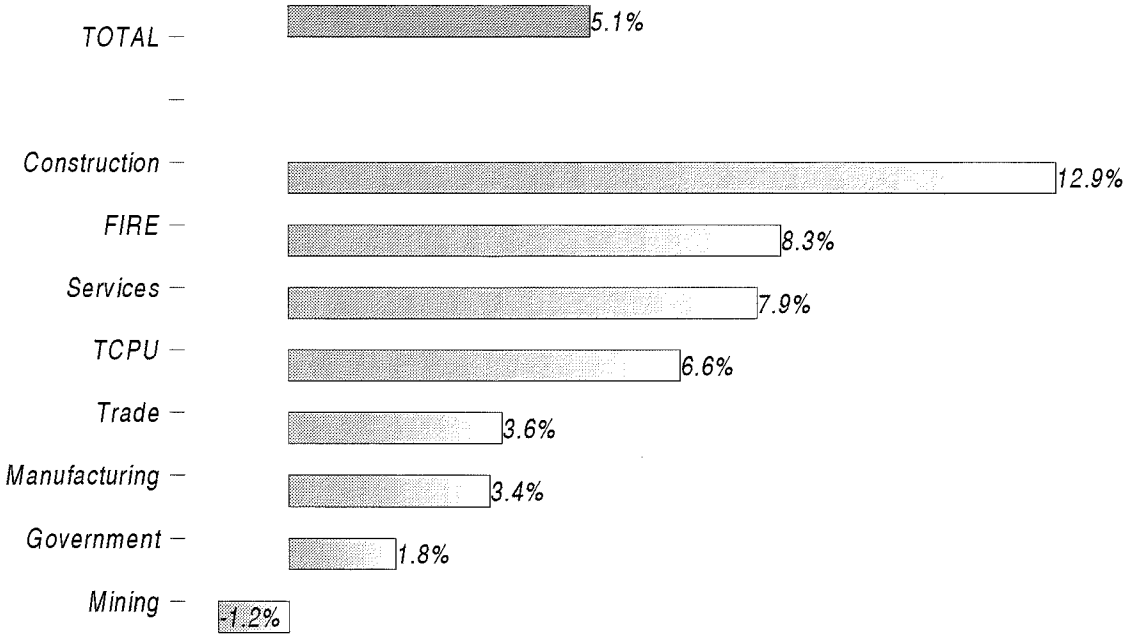
Even with Utah's enviable economic performance, its economy, like those of all states and nations, will face several challenges over the next several years. Utah's economy is a participant in a worldwide structural transformation that is dramatically changing the way people create wealth. Global competition is the new reality and corporate restructuring, defense cutbacks, deficit reduction, technological innovation, privatization, and new ways to work and think are just some of the challenges and opportunities.

The 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor* presents historic economic indicators, estimates for 1993, and an outlook for the future. The themes and highlights in this year's report relate to this single thesis: Utah's economy is very strong, but vulnerable to future conditions.

1993 Themes and Highlights

The substance of Utah's economic prosperity over the past year is the boom in construction; the related growth in finance/insurance/real estate employment; moderate growth in manufacturing employment, despite defense-spending cuts; above average growth in transportation/communication/utilities; and solid growth in services employment, particularly computer services, medical services and temporary-help services. Figure A shows Utah's job growth rates by industry from 1992 to 1993.

Figure A
Utah Job Growth Rates: 1992 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

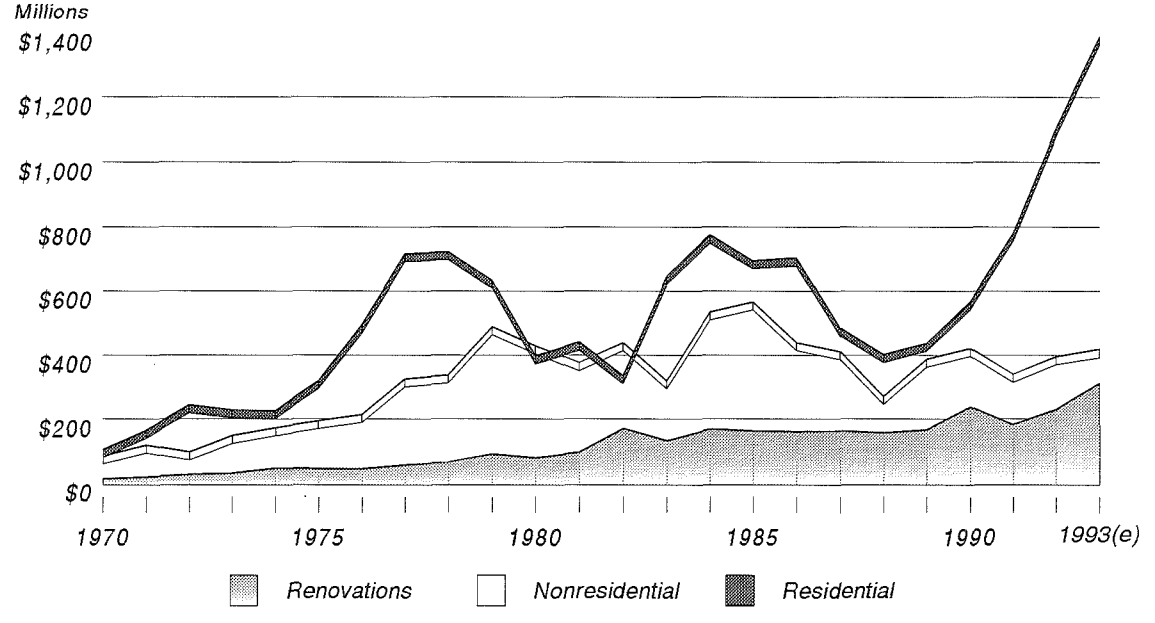
Construction Activity Booms

The major catalyst for Utah's current economic prosperity is the vibrant construction sector. The value of residential construction increased by 25.3 percent in 1993. Total construction employment increased by 12.9 percent in 1993, faster than any other major industry. This rate is more than four times higher than the historic 1950 - 1993 average annual rate of 2.8 percent. Residential construction was bolstered by low and stable mortgage rates, net in-migration, solid job growth and low vacancy rates for multifamily dwellings. Nonresidential construction also increased in 1993 with the construction of large projects such as:

- the Wal-Mart distribution center,
- Kennecott's modernization project,
- Brigham Young University's Benson Science Center,
- Franklin Quest baseball stadium, and
- Geneva Steel facilities.

The residential, nonresidential and renovation construction activity resulted in 4,500 new construction jobs and the third consecutive year of construction employment growth in the double-digits. Finance/insurance/real estate employment also increased rapidly because of the services provided by banks, mortgage companies, realtors and insurers. Figure B provides the value of construction in Utah since 1970

Figure B
Value of New Construction in Utah

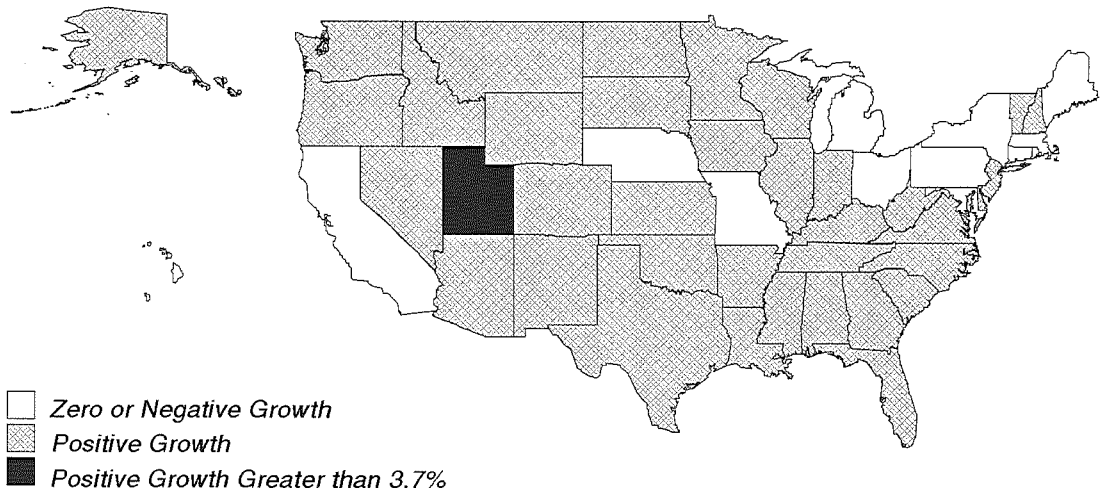


SOURCE: U OF U, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

Utah Leads the Nation in the Rate of Job Growth

Jobs in Utah increased at a faster rate than any other state from September 1992 to September 1993. Utah's job growth rate of 5.1 percent far exceeds the next closest state, New Mexico, at 3.7 percent. Eight states actually lost jobs, including California, with a loss of nearly 171,000 jobs during this period. Utah's annual job growth rates show that 1993 is the sixth consecutive year of 3.0 percent or higher. Figure C shows the geographic distribution of job change in the country.

Figure C
Employment Growth by State: September 1992 - September 1993



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

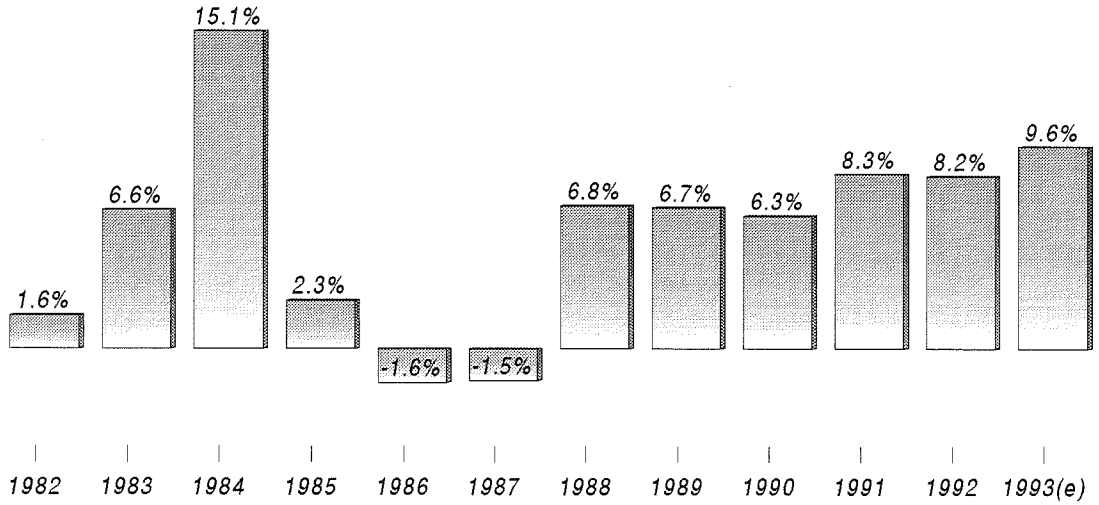
Gross Taxable Sales Highest Increase in Nine Years

The construction boom has translated into dramatic increases in gross taxable sales, which occur because most materials that are incorporated into housing construction are taxable at the time of purchase. The 1993 increase in gross taxable sales of 9.6 percent is the highest growth rate since 1984. The low interest rates and net in-migration that benefitted construction also resulted in 9.8 percent growth in taxable business investment. Tourism and business growth have also helped increase sales in taxable services by 9.2 percent. The result of the construction boom, low interest rates, and tourism and business growth is sizeable increases in taxable sales. Figure D provides historic percent increases in gross taxable sales.

Acceleration Distorts Monetary Measurements

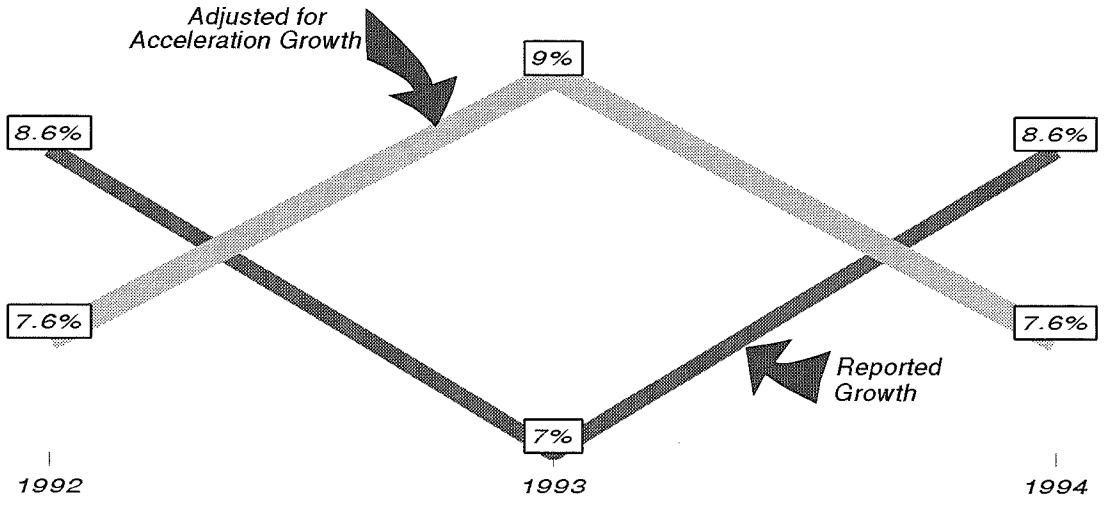
An acceleration of income into 1992 to avoid higher federal taxes in 1993 distorts the monetary measurements in 1992, 1993 and 1994. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 raised income taxes on the wealthy. As a result, an estimated $160 million in nonagricultural wages were accelerated into fourth quarter 1992 to avoid higher tax rates in 1993. This acceleration means growth rates of monetary measurements are overstated in 1992 and 1994, and understated in 1993. The effect of this distortion on Utah's nonagricultural wage is illustrated in Figure E. The ramifications of this acceleration are important because actual economic activity in many cases differs from what the reported numbers show. As an example, because of the acceleration the reported average wage in Utah in 1993 did not keep up with inflation, while the average wage when adjusted for income acceleration kept pace.

Figure D
Utah Gross Taxable Sales -- Annual Percent Change



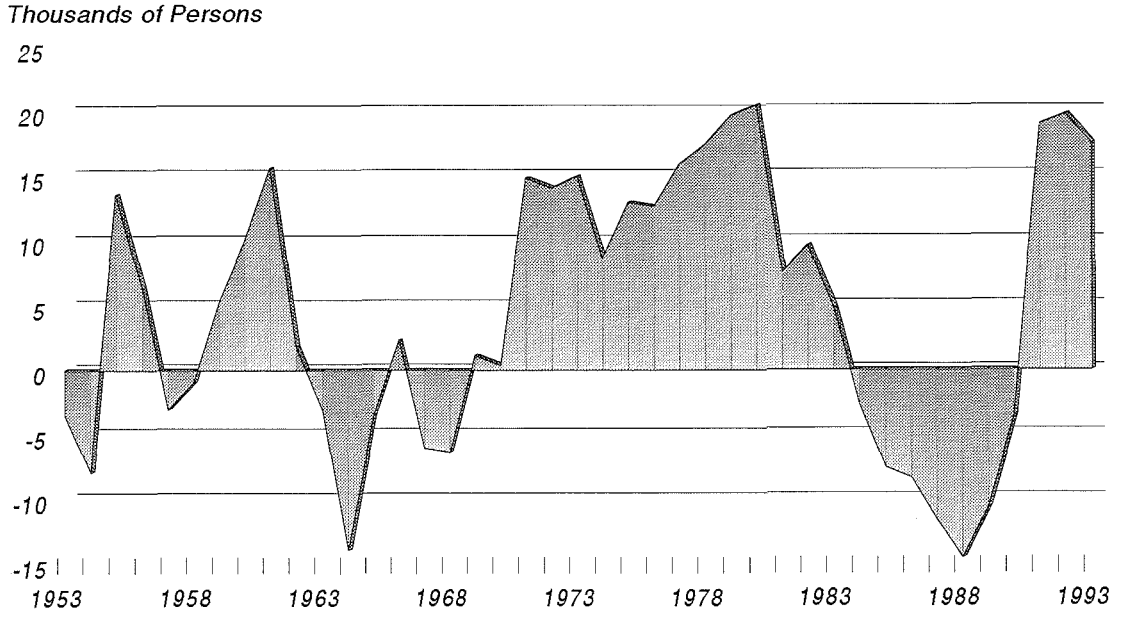
SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION

Figure E
Effect of Income Acceleration on Percent Growth in Utah's Nonagricultural Wages



SOURCE: GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

Figure F
Utah Net Migration



SOURCE: UTAH POPULATION ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

In-Migration Continues

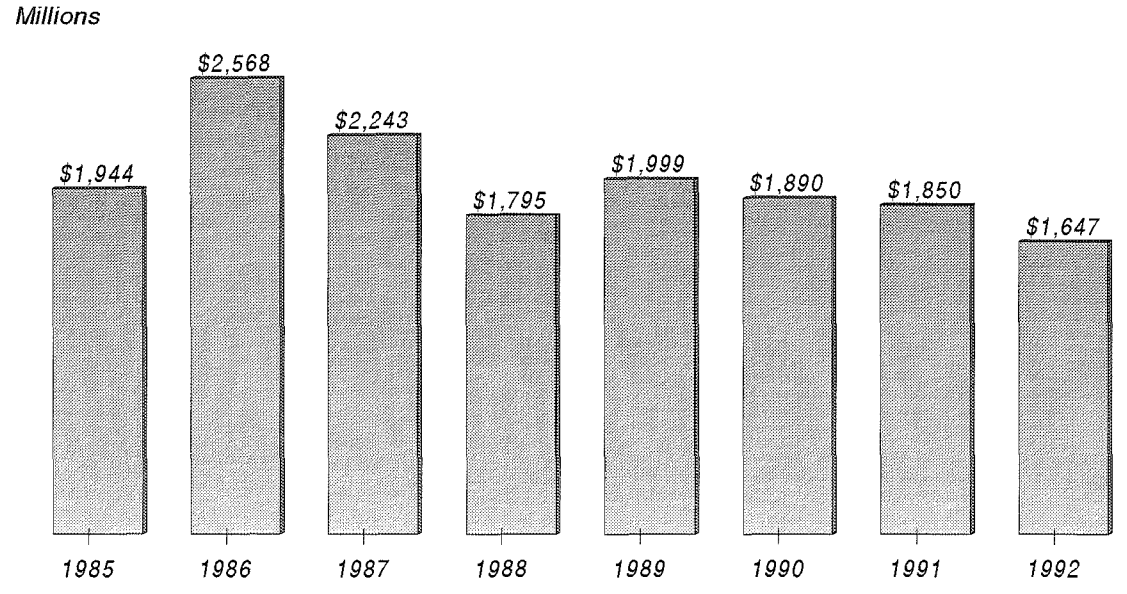
In-migration has now occurred for the third consecutive year. The net in-migration in 1991 (19,000), 1992 (20,000) and 1993 (18,000) totals 57,000, an amount high enough to nearly offset the 59,000 estimated to have out-migrated during the 1984 - 1990 period. These high levels of in-migration are a sign of a relatively strong economy and result in higher tax revenues. In-migration brings with it, however, the challenge of providing more government services and infrastructure to an expanded population. Figure F shows net migration in Utah since 1953.

Defense Reduction/Base Closures and Corporate Restructuring Cause Concern

Federal defense-related spending in Utah has now fallen from $2.6 billion in 1986 to $1.6 billion in 1992. These declines have resulted in the loss of thousands of Utah jobs. The outlook is equally grim. Tooele Army Depot's maintenance facility is slated for closure beginning in 1995 and Hill Air Force Base will be considered by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission for the 1995 base closure list. Figure G provides federal defense-related spending in Utah since 1985.

Corporate restructuring is also a concern because the computer software and health services industries are vulnerable to large reductions during the next few years. Because of defense and corporate restructuring, Utah's current prosperity must be considered within the larger context of future challenges for the state's economy.

Figure G
Federal Defense Spending in Utah



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Section Highlights

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

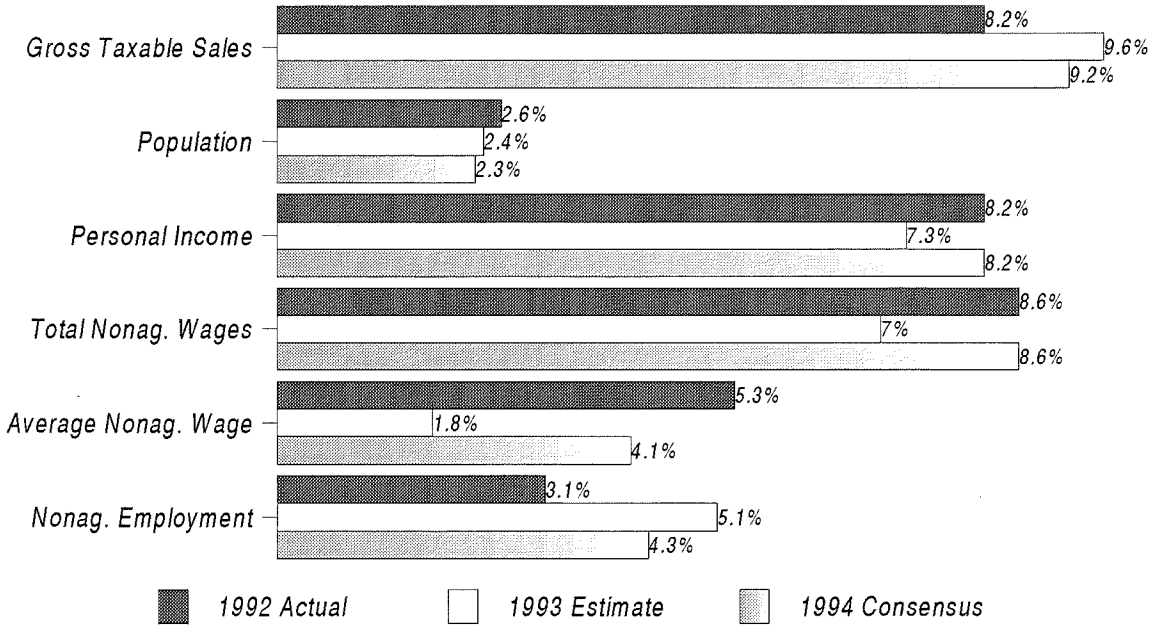
The national economic recovery has been fueled by low interest rates and slowed by structural forces. Nominal interest rates are the lowest in 20 years. Structural changes include defense cutbacks, corporate downsizing and intensified international competition. Economic activity in 1993 was characterized by moderate growth in economic indicators; real gross domestic product (GDP) increased approximately 2.8 percent. The forecast over the next few years is for moderate growth between 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent in real GDP. This moderate pace should be accompanied by slightly higher interest and inflation rates and slightly lower unemployment rates.

Utah Outlook

The Utah economy is expected to experience solid, above-average growth in 1994. Employment is forecasted to increase 4.3 percent, well above the historical average of 3.4 percent. The Internal Revenue Service Center in Ogden, which employs 4,500 persons, survived the agency's reorganization by being chosen as a regional center. Many other companies have announced permanent work force expansions for 1994. Forecast for 1994 are increases of:

- population -- 2.3 percent;
- average wage -- 4.1 percent;
- inflation-adjusted average wage -- 1.2 percent;
- total wages -- 8.6 percent;
- personal income -- 8.2 percent; and
- gross taxable sales -- 9.2.

Figure H
Utah Economic Indicators -- Annual Percent Change



SOURCE: STATE ECONOMIC COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Figure H and Table A provide the State Economic Coordinating Committee estimates and forecasts for selected economic indicators.

The trouble spots for the 1994 outlook may include federal defense and non-defense cutbacks; building constraints; restructuring in the health care, computer software, and other industries; slower export growth; and a potentially improved business climate in California. Even after considering these factors, however, Utah's economy should continue to perform well because of the strong work ethic, young and healthy work force, pro-business regulatory environment, moderate business taxes and solid infrastructure.

Utah Long-Term Outlook

Utah is projected to have over 1.2 million more inhabitants in the year 2020 than were counted in the 1990 Census. The projected population of 2.94 million in 2020 represents an annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent from 1990 - 2020. Over this 30-year period, approximately 250,000 people are projected to migrate to Utah. Births are projected to exceed 50,000 annually by 2015, as compared to approximately 36,500 births in 1993.

Economic Development Activities

Utah is actively assisting and supporting existing companies, creating and nurturing new enterprises, and recruiting new businesses and investment from outside the state. The Utah Department of Community and Economic Development sponsors several initiatives to improve economic conditions and the quality of life for Utah residents. At the Governor's direction, Utah has embarked on an ambitious project to make Utah an "Electronic Highway" hub. The Electronic Highway concept has enormous potential to enhance economic development opportunities in Utah by improving the flow of knowledge and information within and outside of the state. The Governor has also formed the Utah Defense Conversion Team to aid defense contractors and residents impacted by cutbacks.

The 1993 Legislature amended the Utah Enterprize Zone Act to include information technology firms, warehousing, and recycling operations. The Legislature also established the Utah Main Street Program office to promote economic growth and diversification in participating communities by revitalizing historic business districts.

Economic Indicators

Labor Market Activity

In 1993 Utah led the nation in the rate of job growth and experienced a 15-year low in unemployment rates. Utah added 39,000 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of 5.1 percent -- the strongest expansion since 1984 and the sixth consecutive year of 3.0 percent or higher job growth. Construction employment increased by 12.9 percent; followed by finance/insurance/real estate at 8.3 percent and services at 7.9 percent. Mining was the only major industry to show employment losses with a drop of 100 jobs.

Total wages were up about 7 percent, while the average monthly wage expanded 1.8 percent in 1993. This seemingly low growth in the average monthly wage can be attributed to income acceleration in 1992 to avoid higher tax rates in 1993. Despite the rise in wages, the average wage in Utah did not keep up with inflation unless an adjustment is made for income acceleration.

Roughly 70 percent of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older was in the labor force in 1992. Youth, males, and females all show higher rates of labor force participation than their national counterparts.

Personal Income

Utah's 1993 total personal income is forecast to be $30.4 billion, up 7.3 percent from the 1992 total. This reflects a modest slowdown from 1992's growth of 8.2 percent, but both figures are distorted by the acceleration. The relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is reflected by Utah's 1993 personal income growth of 7.3 percent compared to the national estimate of 4.6 percent.

Utah's 1993 per capita personal income is estimated at $16,300. Utah's 1992 per capita personal income of $15,624 was only 78 percent of the national figure and ranked 47th among the 50 states. Because Utah's population has a large number of children, per capita comparisons portray Utah as a low-income state. However, adult per capita income based on 1990 census adult population figures improves Utah's comparison considerably: Utah's per capita income by this measure is 88 percent of the national figure. Similarly, Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1990 in Utah was $45,300, which is 90 percent of the nation's $50,600.

Gross State Product

A new series of gross state product estimates was released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on December 15, 1993. According to BEA, Utah's gross state product reached $30.6 billion in 1990, the most recent year available. Gross state product estimates are also compiled by Regional Financial Associates (RFA), a national forecasting firm. RFA's 1993 gross state product estimate for Utah is $39.2 billion.

Demographics

Utah's population reached 1,866,000 in 1993, a 2.4 percent increase. During 1993, approximately 36,500 babies were born and fertility appeared to hold constant. An estimated 18,000 people migrated into the state over the past year, the third consecutive year of at least 18,000 people. When data for all 50 states are available, Utah should continue to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation.

Summit County was the fastest growing county in the state with a 7.1 percent increase. Growth in Washington, Iron, Morgan, Grand and Utah Counties exceeded a 4 percent rate. No counties lost population during 1993 and 25 of Utah's counties experienced net in-migration.

Prices, Inflation, Cost of Living

Consumer price inflation for 1993 is estimated at 3.0 percent. Inflation in the GDP implicit price deflator for 1993 is estimated at 2.6 percent. Salt Lake City's cost of living measured 96.8 percent of the national average in first quarter 1993. Other Utah cities included in the first quarter were Cedar City (90.7 percent), Provo-Orem (100.2 percent), and St. George (99.9 percent).

Gross Taxable Sales

During 1993, gross taxable sales increased by an estimated 9.6 percent. Utah's construction boom has been the primary catalyst for increases in gross taxable sales. The retail sales component increased rapidly at 9.9 percent. Low interest rates, higher capital investment, and strong construction purchases have also resulted in high growth in the taxable business investment component. Tourism and business growth have also helped increase the taxable services component.

Tax Collections

Inflation-adjusted receipts grew by 4.1 percent during 1993, well above the historic average of 3.3 percent. The rate of increase in constant dollar sales tax collections was the highest since fiscal year 1984. During 1993, inflation-adjusted general fund revenues increased by 6.3 percent; uniform school fund, 2.8 percent; and transportation fund, 1.9 percent. Inflation-adjusted mineral lease collections decreased in 1993 by 9.3 percent.

Regional/National Comparisons

Economic conditions in the mountain region are stronger than any other region in the United States. The states of the intermountain west have been recognized nationally as having moderate business taxes, less government regulation, a relatively young and educated populace, lower wages, and affordable housing. In addition, the quality of life in the mountain states has been praised because of low crime rates, viable schools, and abundant recreational opportunities.

In 1992, among the eight mountain states, Utah ranked seventh in per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S., third in personal income per household, fourth in annual average pay as a percent of the U.S., and fourth in population growth.

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Relatively high beef prices, low feed prices and favorable weather conditions will likely result in farm income growth in Utah in 1993. Utah is a relatively important producer of several agricultural commodities: Utah ranks 11th nationally in barley production, ninth in spring wheat, third in apricots, fifth in sweet cherries, second in tart cherries, eighth in pears, seventh in summer onions, sixth in sheep/lambs, and second in mink pelts.

Rich and Piute Counties are the most agricultural-dependent counties in the state. In November of 1993, a new integrated hog production, slaughtering and packing operation was started in Beaver County. This facility is expected to eventually produce 2.2 million hogs a year.

Construction

A total of 16,650 units are estimated to be authorized in 1993, an increase of 28.1 percent over 1992 figures. The value of residential construction is estimated to be $1.4 billion, a 25.3 percent increase over last year. Demand has been strongest along the Wasatch Front and in the Southwest corner of the state, although most regions of the state report substantial increases in residential construction activity.

Nonresidential construction increased 5.8 percent to $420 million and additions, alterations and repairs increased 34.2 percent to $315 million.

Defense/Aerospace

After peaking in 1986 at $2.6 billion, total defense-related spending has dropped by $1 billion to the 1992 total of $1.6 billion. The $203 million drop in 1992 was the fourth consecutive decline. Defense reductions continue to be the primary soft spot for Utah's economy.

The Tooele Army Depot's large vehicle repair facility will be closed. This realignment will be completed in 1997 and will result in the loss of about 1,200 civilian jobs. Hill Air Force Base will be considered by the Base Realignment and Closing Commission for the 1995 base closure list. Hill Air Force Base is one of Utah's largest employers and tremendously important to the state's economy.

Energy and Minerals

Utah's primary energy-producing sectors produced an estimated 908 trillion BTU of primary energy during 1993. Coal accounted for 54 percent; natural gas, 31 percent; crude oil, 13 percent; and electricity generated from non-fossil fuel resources, the remaining 1 percent.

Production from oil wells in Utah's producing fields is expected to fall to 21.8 million barrels in 1993, a 9 percent decrease. A record 339.8 million Mcf of natural gas is expected to be produced by Utah's gas wells in 1993. Utah's coal production will reach 21.4 million tons in 1993. During the last decade, Utah coal mines have been the most productive underground coal mines in the country. Utah ranks 11th nationally in oil production and 14th nationally in coal production.

Employment in the four primary energy producing sectors continues to fall from a peak of 11,900 in 1981 to 4,500 in 1993. This decline is a function of both global natural resource prices and increasing efficiencies in Utah's coal mines.

Utah ranked seventh in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production during 1992. Utah ranks second in copper and magnesium metal production; third in gold, iron ore, and molybdenum production; and sixth in silver production. Industrial rocks and minerals continue to be an important segment of Utah's mineral industry.

High Technology

Utah's high tech sector is comprised of 464 companies and a work force of approximately 42,340. The reported sales of these high tech companies totaled $7.48 billion in 1992, with research and development spending of slightly more than $588 million.

The high tech sector of Utah's economy includes many of the state's largest employers and represents 30 percent of all manufacturing employment in the state.

Tourism, Travel and Recreation

During 1993, an estimated 15 million travelers visited Utah. These travelers injected an estimated $3.3 billion into the Utah economy, generated an estimated $241 million in state and local taxes, and created approximately 8.3 percent of total jobs. Tourism in 1993 resulted in the eighth consecutive increase in real room rents, the largest number of skier visits in the state's history, and the 12th consecutive record year in Salt Lake International Airport passenger traffic.

The Salt Lake Convention and Visitor's Bureau booked 157,588 room nights during 1993, creating an estimated $64.3 million in economic activity. In February of 1993, Utah hosted the NBA All-Star game with an estimated attendance of over 20,000 people. In March of 1994, the state will break ground for the expansion and renovation of the Salt Palace. This will be a jointly funded, $70 million construction project and has already resulted in $198 million in booked convention business through the year 2002.

Special Topics

International Export Activity

Utah exported $2.9 billion worth of products in 1992, up 41 percent from 1991. U.S. exports increased only 6 percent over the same period. Utah's international exports supported an estimated 53,000 jobs in the state's economy in 1992.

Primary metal products continue to dominate Utah exports, capturing 45 percent of the total. Also among the top five export products in dollar value for 1992 are electrical/electronic machinery, metallic ores and concentrates, transportation equipment, and industrial machinery. The United Kingdom is Utah's largest export partner, followed by Taiwan, Hong Kong, Canada and Japan.

While final year-end data for 1993 are not available, manufacturing exports in Utah are down 28.5 percent from September 1992 - September 1993. This trend will need to be monitored. Another significant development in 1993 is the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Both of these agreements are positive steps toward expanding Utah exports worldwide.

Utah's Housing Market

Utah's housing market has rebounded vigorously from the severe 1987-1990 slump. Since 1990 new residential construction has increased by 30 percent annually, existing home sales have increased 60 percent from the bottom of the downturn in 1989 and real estate appreciation in some counties has reached near double-digit levels. The two most important components of this housing market recovery have been high levels of net in-migration and exceptionally low mortgage interest rates.

Conclusions

The 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor* documents Utah's outstanding economic performance during 1993. The outlook is for continued strength in 1994. Despite Utah's favorable economic achievements, future years bring many challenges and opportunities. The challenges of reduced defense-spending and corporate restructuring require constant monitoring. The purpose of the Economic Report is to provide information and analysis to enhance decision-making in the state. Further details on the economic indicators and industries highlighted in this executive summary can be found in the report.

Table A
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: December 1993

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1993 Estimate	1994 Forecast	Percent Change 91-92	Percent Change 92-93	Percent Change 93-94
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987$	4,861.4	4,986.2	5,125.8	5,279.6	2.6	2.8	3.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987$	3,258.5	3,341.8	3,448.7	3,552.2	2.6	3.2	3.0
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987$	514.5	529.2	587.4	642.0	2.9	11.0	9.3
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987$	281.2	261.2	242.9	228.3	-7.1	-7.0	-6.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987$	543.4	578.0	591.9	615.5	6.4	2.4	4.0
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	104.1	106.6	110.7	114.2	2.4	3.8	3.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	21.0	21.4	21.5	-4.1	1.9	0.5
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	25.9	24.1	21.8	20.0	-6.9	-9.5	-8.2
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	529.8	646.7	650.0	650.0	22.1	0.5	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	12.3	12.8	13.8	14.9	4.2	7.8	8.2
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.01	1.21	1.26	1.39	19.5	4.1	10.6
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	189.6	223.6	248.9	274.0	17.9	11.3	10.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	182.6	172.6	177.4	186.7	-5.5	2.8	5.2
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Demand	Billion 1987$	4,515.4	4,648.2	4,831.5	5,015.0	2.9	3.9	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	55.5	63.2	68.7	74.2	13.9	8.7	8.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	9.4	13.0	16.7	19.0	37.7	28.5	13.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	791.0	1114.0	1396.0	1566.2	40.8	25.3	12.2
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	342.6	396.9	420.0	650.0	15.8	5.8	54.8
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,939	9,889	10,872	11,737	10.6	9.9	8.0
Utah Total Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	15,998	17,312	18,969	20,706	8.2	9.6	9.2
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. Pop. Less Overseas Military	Millions	252.2	255.1	257.9	260.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	77.6	77.2	83.4	88.2	-0.5	8.0	5.8
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,775.0	1,822.0	1,866.0	1,909.0	2.6	2.4	2.3
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	19.0	20.0	18.0	16.0	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	81.3	85.3	95.8	95.0	4.8	12.4	-0.9
Utah Business Confidence	50 = Same	56.8	59.3	63.5	63.0	4.4	7.2	-0.8
PROFITS AND PRICES								
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	362.4	395.4	440.1	474.0	9.1	11.3	7.7
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	280.2	310.2	357.3	374.0	10.7	15.2	4.7
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	$ Per Barrel	19.1	18.4	17.1	18.0	-3.6	-6.8	5.0
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.2	95.0	95.6	96.6	-2.3	0.6	1.0
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	$ Per Metric Ton	91.8	84.8	108.0	137.00	-7.6	27.4	26.9
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	20.0	19.4	17.8	16.7	-3.0	-8.4	5.0
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	1.06	1.04	0.80	0.78	-1.9	-23.1	2.7
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	117.7	121.1	124.2	127.7	2.9	2.6	2.8
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,407.0	3,473.0	3,511.2	3,627.1	1.9	1.1	3.3
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987$	2,894.6	2,867.9	2,827.1	2,840.3	-0.9	-1.4	0.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.69	3.52	3.02	3.31	-38.1	-14.2	9.6
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.46	6.25	6.00	6.04	-26.1	-4.0	0.7
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.77	2.73	2.98	2.73	-1.4	9.2	-8.4
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.50	2.90	3.40	2.90	-35.6	17.2	-14.7
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.37	3.43	2.97	3.26	-36.1	-13.4	9.8
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.14	7.67	6.55	6.11	-5.8	-14.6	-6.7
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.3	8.1	7.0	6.6	-12.7	-13.9	-6.4
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.26	108.52	110.19	112.52	0.2	1.5	2.1
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	26,002	27,397	27,967	29,272	5.4	2.1	4.7
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,815.0	2,973.1	3,081.7	3,293.7	5.6	3.7	6.9
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,833.5	5,130.6	5,366.6	5,715.4	6.1	4.6	6.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.4	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	745.2	768.6	807.6	842.3	3.1	5.1	4.3
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	20,523	21,612	22,004	22,913	5.3	1.8	4.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	15,294	16,611	17,770	19,300	8.6	7.0	8.6
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	26,171	28,328	30,400	32,890	8.2	7.3	8.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.3	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Economic Outlook

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

The fourth quarter of 1993 is the 11th quarter of the current national economic expansion. Although this recovery has been relatively slow to materialize and uneven in its development, the emerging consensus is that the economy has established a solid base with a positive trajectory which should continue at least into the mid-1990s. The interest rate sensitive sectors, such as business fixed investment, automobile sales, and construction, are providing the fuel for the recent acceleration of economic growth. By the end of 1993, many key economic indicators, such as factory orders, business investment, real GDP growth, consumer confidence and purchases, auto sales, and new home starts, have turned so positive that a growing number of economists are quite optimistic about the prospects for the next few years.

Economic growth in this expansion has been slow compared to other recoveries in the post-war era primarily because of the structural forces that are transforming the economy. These forces include the defense build-down, corporate downsizing, and intensified international competition. Most recently, the trade deficit has become more negative and fiscal policy has turned contractive; these exogenous forces have constrained economic growth as well. Thus the apparent paradox posed by simultaneous economic growth and continued major corporate layoffs cannot be explained by reference to cyclical movements alone. Although the structural transformation poses short-run adjustment challenges, it also presents long-run possibilities.

Economic Performance in 1993

Overview

The performance of the national economy has, in aggregate, improved over the course of the year. Lower interest rates appear to be providing the stimulus necessary to overcome the fiscal drag introduced by a contractionary fiscal policy, a widening trade gap, and structural adjustment in general. A cautious consensus is emerging: the economy is on solid ground and has established a respectable momentum heading into 1994. In general the year has been characterized by:

- Relatively slow growth which has accelerated in the second half of the year,
- Increasing demand in the interest rate sectors of the economy,
- Low interest rates,
- Low inflation,
- Unemployment that has remained stubbornly high,
- Growth of some income measures,
- Budget legislation that has resulted in deficit reduction and contractionary fiscal policy, and
- Increasing momentum for trade liberalization efforts.

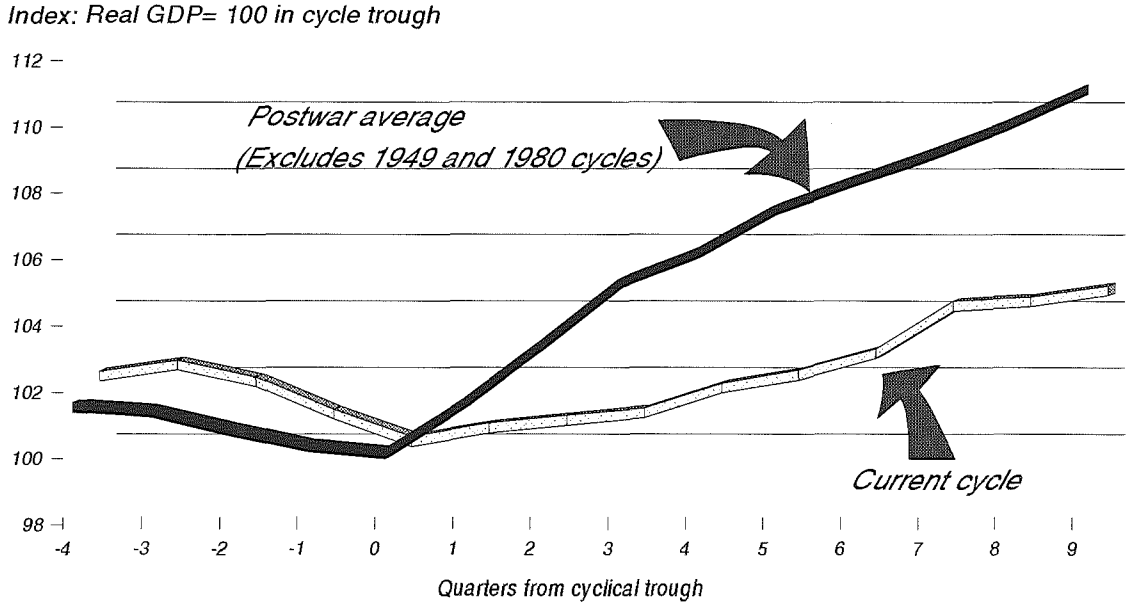
Macroeconomic Indicators

Economic Growth

Real GDP growth has been slow in this recovery as compared to others of the post-war era, Figure 1. However, after a slow start in 1993, economic growth has accelerated for the second half of 1993. Fourth quarter 1993 real GDP is expected to show a significant rate of increase resulting in an annual rate of growth in 1993 of 2.8 percent.

Increases in manufacturing output, particularly that which is driven by housing and autos, are making a significant contribution to the growth of national production in 1993. Despite the structural shifts toward a service economy, conditions in these two sectors still exert enormous influence over the general condition of the economy. Production of business equipment has also been strong. Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA) forecasts that for 1993 there will be an annual increase of 3.8 percent for industrial production, 7.0 percent for consumer durable production, 8.3 percent for autos and auto parts production, and 10.7 percent for production of business equipment. Meanwhile, capacity utilization increased to 82.4 percent in October and inventories have been depleted. New home construction in October reached its highest level since February 1990. WEFA forecasts that for 1993 single unit housing starts will have increased by 5.3 percent and that constant dollar, single unit, private residential construction will have increased by 8.6 percent.

Figure 1
Real Gross Domestic Product in Recovery -- U.S. Cycles



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF THE TREASURY

Demand Factors

Growth in aggregate demand for goods and services produced in the U.S. in 1993 has come from consumers and business fixed investment. In contrast, government purchases of goods and services have declined and the growth rate of exports has moderated from its 1992 rate.

Constant dollar consumer spending, which shrank in 1991 and increased by 2.6 percent in 1992, is expected to post a 3.2 percent increase in 1993. This increase has been led by durables (especially autos and auto parts and furniture and household equipment) and housing; these have been fueled by low interest rates. WEFA projects annual increases in real spending for 1993 to be 6.8 percent for durables, 4.3 percent for motor vehicles and parts, and 10.4 percent for furniture and housing equipment. Home sales have not been so brisk since 1986. Houses continue to be affordable, mostly because of low mortgage rates. Comparing the third quarter of 1993 with that of 1992, affordability of new houses increased by 6.2 percent. According to the National Association of Realtors' index of housing affordability, new houses have not been so affordable since 1973. Inflation adjusted retail sales increased for the seventh consecutive month in October and initial surveys of consumers and retailers indicate strong holiday sales as well.

Business investment in durable equipment has contributed significantly to the present expansion; its annual real rate of growth for 1993 is expected to be near 15.0 percent according to Regional Financial Associates (RFA) and 15.4 percent according to WEFA. Further, business spending on information processing equipment is the fasting growing component; WEFA projects a real growth rate of 21.3 percent for 1993.

Government purchases of goods and services will, when adjusted for inflation, be about 0.8 percent lower this year compared to 1992. This reduction is attributable to defense spending which will decline an estimated real rate of 7.0 percent this year, nearly equalling the 7.1 percent decline last year. These continuing defense cuts have reduced the aggregate growth rate of the economy and have contributed to structural unemployment.

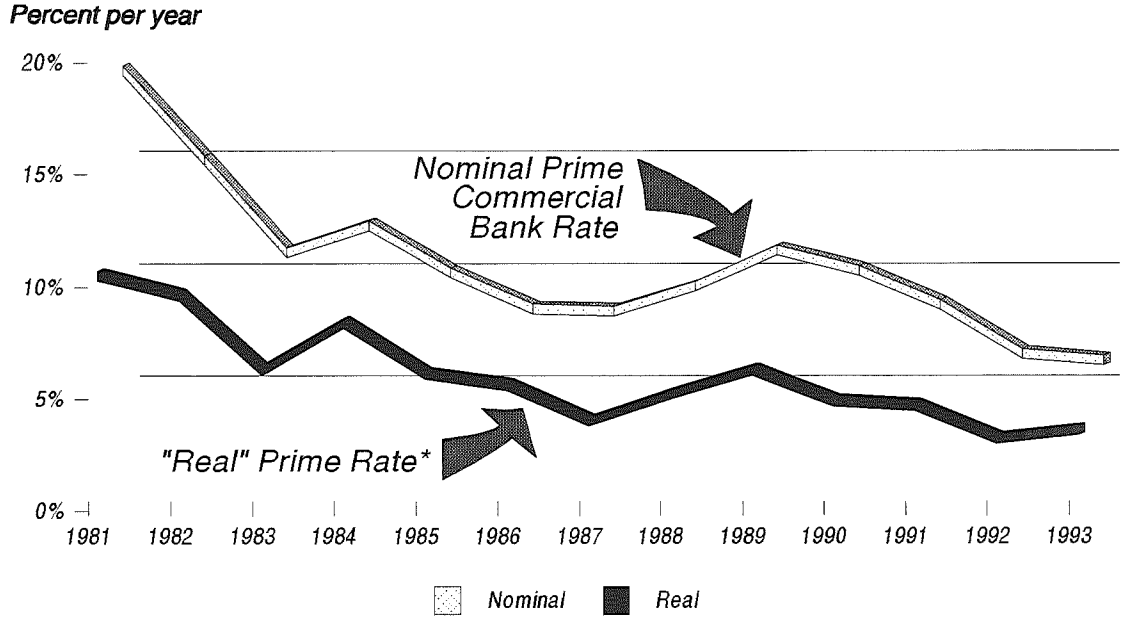
Growth of exports of goods and services slowed in real terms in 1993 to 2.4 percent, down from 6.4 percent real growth for 1992. Meanwhile, the real rate of growth of imports over the past year has accelerated from 8.7 percent in 1992 to an

expected rate of 9.2 percent in 1993. *Business Week* indicates that the trade gap constitutes the greatest fiscal drag on the U.S. economy. Further, they estimate that, in the absence of the trade gap, real GDP would have grown by 3.8 percent rather than 2.9 percent over the past year and a half. In contrast, foreign trade contributed to economic growth in the U.S. in the late 1980s and early 1990s. While the service account is generally in surplus and its growth has been slow and steady, the merchandise account is increasingly in deficit. This deficit is partly attributable to the weakened condition of European and Japanese economies and more generally to the fact that the growth of the U.S. economy is more rapid than elsewhere. Nearly one fourth of all non-oil goods purchased in the U.S. in the third quarter were produced outside the U.S.

Interest Rates

Much of the strength in business investment and consumer spending is primarily attributable to the significant reduction in both real and nominal interest rates. Nominal interest rates have fallen to their lowest levels in over 20 years, (Figure 2). As the cost of capital has fallen, both business and consumers have refinanced at lower rates. This has reduced debt burden, made further borrowing more affordable, and reduced the loan delinquency rate. One component of the federal debt reduction strategy follows from the same logic. That is, lower interest rates have reduced the debt burden for the federal government as well. Over $1 trillion in mortgages have been refinanced over the past two years and the cost of business capital purchases has not been so affordable in two decades. The benefits of interest rate reduction have not been equally shared. People who live on asset yields, such as the retired, have been quite adversely impacted by interest rate developments. Similarly, in deflationary real estate markets, such as in California, refinancing mortgages is often not possible. However, on balance, interest rate reduction has played a key role in fueling this recovery.

Figure 2
Real and Nominal Interest Rates: 1981 - 1993



*Adjusted by the the personal consumption expenditure deflator

SOURCE: WEFA, ECONOMIC COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Interest rates are a linkage between real (i.e., production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services) and monetary (i.e., financial) spheres of the economy. Prevailing interest rates at any given point in time are determined by multiple relationships and dynamics within the economy. Interest rates are lower as expectations of inflation are lower, the savings rate increases, the supply of credit increases more rapidly than does the demand for credit, monetary policy is expansionary, and the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies is lower. All of these conditions presently exist and are favorable to maintaining lower interest rates for the foreseeable future. Of particular significance is the fact that investors and analysts are increasingly convinced that ongoing federal deficit reduction efforts are and will continue to be successful.

Inflation

The rate of inflation has continued to be quite low over the past year. The GDP implicit price deflator is expected to finish 1993 with a modest 2.6 percent increase above its 1992 level. The rate of inflation as measured by CPI-u (Consumer Price Index - Urban Consumers) is expected to be 3.0 percent for the year. The core CPI, which excludes food and energy items, had by October recorded its smallest 12-month increase in two decades. WEFA projects that the rate of annual increase for the producer price index (PPI) in 1993 should be 1.7 percent.

Multiple reasons are responsible for this slow rise in prices. Intense competition among sellers and increasingly price-conscious consumers are often cited as primary causes. In addition, businesses have been operating more efficiently, reducing labor inputs per unit of output and investing in labor-replacing technology. Because employment growth has been slow, this means that much of the economic growth has resulted from productivity increases. Oil prices have continued to fall and medical care cost inflation has slowed. Finally, unemployment has been stubborn and labor markets are still slack. All of this adds up to decelerating inflation.

Employment

Employment growth has continued to be slow in this recovery. Corporate restructuring and defense reductions continue to result in permanent job reductions (i.e., structural unemployment). Nonfarm employment is expected to expand by 1.5 percent in 1993, an improvement over the 0.2 percent increase in 1992. The November Labor Department figures indicate a significant improvement in unemployment with hiring in those sectors that are leading the recovery -- manufacturing and construction. Unemployment is expected to average 6.8 percent for the year, representing a decline from the average of 7.4 percent for 1992.

In order for the unemployment rate to fall, job creation must remain brisk to compensate for structural job losses. Even though the economy has improved this year, announced corporate layoffs through September have totalled 450,000, an increase over the 300,000 laid off in 1992. The defense reductions and corporate downsizing result in structural unemployment; these jobs are never going to return, regardless of the pace of economic growth. Further, many of the jobs that continue to be eliminated by restructuring tend to have better pay and benefits than those service sector jobs which are being created. Those displaced from white collar, middle income jobs that are permanently disappearing are often having to settle for involuntary part time employment that under-utilizes existing skill levels. Official unemployment statistics do not capture this phenomenon. These conditions in the labor market continue to adversely affect consumer confidence.

Income Measures

Both personal income and pre-tax corporate profits are expected to increase for 1993. Nominal aggregate personal income growth is expected to be 4.6 percent this year; this is a decline from 6.1 percent growth in 1992. Disposable personal income growth for 1993 is expected to be 4.4 percent, again a decrease from the 6.4 percent increase posted last year. Average nonfarm wages are expected to grow 2.1 percent in 1993. The growth rate of pre-tax profits is expected to increase by 11.3 percent in 1993, an improvement from the 9.1 percent growth of 1992.

Legislative Developments with Economic Relevance

The 1993 Budget Act

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 consists of a combination of tax increases and spending cuts that result in a short-term contractionary fiscal effect on the macroeconomy. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) estimates that cuts in federal outlays reduced economic growth in the first half of the year by 1 percent; this is before the new round of spending cuts and tax increases mandated by the new budget went into effect. *Fortune* notes that its surveys of business people indicated that the concern over the federal deficit has been greatly reduced since the passage of this legislation. The deficit for FY 1993 was smaller than that for 1992 and is expected to fall further in FY 1994.

The tax increases in the legislation consist of increases in income, payroll, and social security taxes on high income persons, increased petroleum products tax, and increases in the corporate tax rate. Spending cuts are primarily defense-related, although it appears that there will be some savings in Medicare as well.

The logic behind the plan is that the fiscal drag created by this budget will be more than offset by the lower interest rates which result from deficit reduction. These lower interest rates will hopefully lead to refinancing in the short run and continued greater affordability of credit over the longer period. If all goes as planned, this cheap credit will encourage investment, construction, purchases of durable goods and homes. The interest sensitive sectors of the economy have thus far responded well, especially in the second half of 1993, as have the stock and bond markets. However, it is too early to tell if the resulting economic growth will be adequate to generate sufficient jobs to replace those that continue to be structurally eliminated, as well as those that should be created as the economy reaches closer to full capacity.

NAFTA/GATT

Although the short-run effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement will not be extreme, the longer-run implications of creating the trading bloc appear to be potentially significant. The forces of globalization that have led to the internationalization of production predate the NAFTA agreement by more than a decade and are at this point apparently irreversible. Failure to adopt NAFTA could not have significantly restrained the process of continued internationalization of capital and production. Further, the contribution of the free trade agreement in terms of sales to Mexico is quite small as Mexico currently buys 9 percent of the goods that the U.S. exports, the equivalent of 0.5 percent of U.S. GDP. There will, however, be particular industries and regions that could be disproportionately affected by the pact. And, the consensus holds that NAFTA will result in increased employment in the U.S. However, in aggregate, even if Mexican imports increase significantly, this will not make a major contribution to short-run U.S. economic growth. Still, the passage of NAFTA sends a clear signal about the commitment of the U.S. to pursue more open markets. Further, the agreement with Mexico and Canada may facilitate similar agreements with other countries either within or in addition to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) process.

The much larger trade issue than NAFTA is GATT. GATT was passed on December 15, 1993 and is a very positive step toward improving U.S. and global economic conditions. The majority of world trade occurs between developed countries, although it is true that U.S. trade with developing countries is growing quite rapidly in relative terms. Given the current slow growth track of the global economy, GATT could provide the engine for economic growth that is currently lacking in the global economy. Further, developing countries have undergone at least a decade of structural adjustment policies that have been the condition necessary to obtain World Bank and IMF loans. These structural policy shifts have meant the abandonment of import substitution policies in favor of export promotion and open markets.

Outlook for 1994

Economic Growth

The consensus emerging indicates that over the next few years, economic growth should continue at a moderate pace of between 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent. It is becoming increasingly clear that the economy has shifted into a slower growth path than that of the past four decades. While growth rates in the 1980s were comparable with those in the post-war era, these rates were sustained only by substantially increasing the indebtedness, particularly, though not exclusively, of the federal government. This slower growth path could be symptomatic of a new economic era and trade regime or a temporary phenomenon in the short run as the economy adjusts structurally to deficit reduction, global competition, and the new international division of labor.

Inflation, Interest, and Unemployment Rates

The moderate economic growth over the next few years should be accompanied by slightly higher interest and inflation rates and slightly lower unemployment rates. Higher expected inflation rates lead to increases in the nominal interest rates. Ten-year T-bill yields should increase from the current 5.25 percent to between 5.5 percent and 6.0 percent in 1994. Inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator, is expected to increase to 2.8 percent in 1994. Unemployment is expected to fall to 6 percent in 1994. Nonagricultural job growth will continue to advance slowly and corporate downsizing should continue.

Contributors to Economic Growth

This optimism for the near term is based on the belief that real business fixed investment, real consumer expenditures, real exports, and real corporate profits will continue to increase and that the U.S. will successfully adjust to global structural changes, the defense build-down, and deficit reduction. This forecast also assumes that the net savings position of the U.S. will continue to improve as will the trade imbalance. Another component of this fairly optimistic outlook is the operating assumption that the national health program will not significantly alter the level of economic activity.

Threats to Economic Growth

RFA identifies three threats to economic growth in 1994. First, increased taxes for deficit reduction and health care and reduction of defense spending could potentially slow the economy. Second, if the trade gap increases, this increase could cause continued contractionary pressures. Imports are a growing share of domestic good purchases, now 1/5 of the total, up threefold over the last 25 years. Forty percent of capital goods purchases in this country are now imported, an eightfold increase over the same period. Third, deregulation, beginning in the 1980s and continuing to the present, introduces competitive pressures. These pressures will now be extended to the health care sector.

The Longer View: Global Structural Change

Structural Shifts Slow Short-Run Economic Growth in this Expansion

The course of the current economic expansion is constrained by a whole series of structural factors which present obstacles to short-run growth but are the seemingly unavoidable consequence of long-run adjustment to participation in the emerging global economy. Corporate restructuring (i.e., downsizing) and defense cutbacks are part of this often painful adjustment process as is deficit reduction. The emergence and development of computer technology has introduced enormous changes to the economy which have brought opportunity but also permanent changes in the job structure. Macroeconomic indicators simply do not adequately illuminate the enormity and pervasiveness of the structural changes that are reshaping the global economy and daily lives.

Characteristics of the Structural Transformation

The present era is characterized by what has been aptly characterized as revolutionary structural transformation. Businesses must compete globally by internationalizing production and distribution. Capital can move instantaneously from one location to another. Production takes place in a global factory. New financial instruments emerge and transform themselves with unintended results in the nonfinancial or "real" sphere of the economy. Mega-corporations reduce their work forces in favor of subcontracting operations. The public sector is adapting to privatization. Information technology has introduced new ways of working and managing work in the public and private sectors; it has led to the creation of some jobs, the restructuring of others, and the elimination of others. Workers in all settings are being asked to reshape the work process and products to meet the challenges of global competition. In this intensely competitive environment, consumers have greater leverage and customer service is an imperative of survival for public and private sector endeavors. The service and information economy emerges as the force to harness and adapt to, moving into the next century. Individuals opt out of the formal into the informal sector where there may be more flexibility to exploit and adapt to dynamically-changing opportunities. And, while effects of these changes are pervasive, they are often concentrated more heavily according to region and industry.

New Paradigms of Work and Thought

Changing economic conditions require people to "think outside the box" and try to understand and adapt to changing conditions. Conventional measures and analytical frameworks used by economists do not adequately capture the impacts, both positive and negative, of these changes. Along with new ways of producing and working, people need to develop new ways of conceptualizing and understanding the rapidly changing world. Economic growth is no longer a simple matter of the business cycle. Rather, it is global competition that shapes the economic landscape.

The Previous Ten Years

Nonagricultural job growth in Utah increased about 42.4 percent over the past ten years for an average annual growth rate of around 3.6 percent. This growth surpasses Utah's average yearly growth rate since 1950 of approximately 3.4 percent. By comparison, job growth in the nation from 1983 to 1993 increased 22.2 percent for an average of about 2 percent per year.

Private Sector

During this period the state's economy continued to undergo structural changes, that began in the late 1960s, away from government jobs and goods-producing industries, toward private employment and services-producing industries. Utah's economy added over 241,000 jobs from 1983 to 1993 with most of the growth, 210,000 jobs, occurring in private-sector industries.

Private-sector jobs averaged 4.0 percent growth over the past ten years. Private employment increased from 77.3 percent of total jobs to 80.2 percent, the first time since 1950 that private-sector employment exceeded 80 percent of total employment. Private employment only made up 70 percent of total employment as recently as 1967.

Goods-Producing and Services-Producing Industries

The private sector is composed of goods-producing and services-producing industries. Goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing) decreased from 22.6 percent to 19.5 percent of total employment from 1983 to 1993. This figure is the lowest percentage since records have been kept (1939) and compares to a high of 29.8 percent in 1962.

Most of the goods-producing percentage decline occurred in mining and durable manufacturing. Mining actually lost 5,600 jobs from 1983 to 1993, a decrease from 2.5 percent of total employment to 1.0 percent. In contrast, mining made up 6.9 percent of total employment in 1957. Improved technology and productivity have resulted in the losses of thousands of coal and copper mining jobs. Utah's mining sector averaged an annual employment loss of nearly 5.0 percent over the past ten years.

Non-government, services-producing industries (transportation, communications, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate) increased from 54.7 percent in 1983 to 60.7 percent of total employment in 1993. Only finance, insurance and real estate, services, and retail trade experienced percentage-of-total employment gains in share of total employment over the past ten years.

The service industry gained around 99,500 jobs and increased from 19.8 percent of total employment in 1983 to 26.3 percent in 1993. During this period annual growth in services averaged 6.5 percent, the highest ten-year average since 1950. Retail trade grew at an average annual rate of 4.2 percent over the past decade, and is estimated to have gained 51,200 jobs, increasing from 17.5 percent to 18.6 percent of total employment.

Government added about 31,000 jobs but decreased in its share of total jobs from 22.7 percent in 1983 to 19.8 percent in 1993. Federal employment actually decreased by 2,100 jobs, due to defense cut-backs that began in 1991, and declined from 6.5 percent of total employment to only 4.3 percent. State and local governments added 33,100 jobs over this period but both declined as percentages of total jobs.

Inflation, Income, Population, and Wages

The Utah economy kept pace with the nation in inflation- (CPI-U) and population-adjusted personal income growth over the past ten years. Real-per-capita personal income grew 17.4 percent from $13,870 to $16,300 in Utah; and, it grew 17.4 percent from $17,730 to $20,800 nationwide (1993 dollars).

Utah's population increased 17.0 percent, while the nation's population only grew 10.3 percent. Inflation-adjusted personal income also grew faster in Utah (37.4 percent) than in the nation (29.5 percent); just fast enough to prevent population growth in Utah from holding real-per-capita personal income growth under the national average.

The average-yearly wage in Utah over the past decade, adjusted for CPI-U inflation, decreased 6.5 percent from $23,530 to $22,000 (1993 dollars). By comparison, the national inflation-adjusted, average-annual wage increased 3.1 percent from $27,130 to $27,970.

Recent Conditions

Utah was not totally immune to the national recession which officially began July 1990 and ended March 1991. Employment growth slowed to 3.0 percent in 1991 from 4.7 percent in the previous year. Growth in nonagricultural wages (the combination of employment and average wage growth) slowed to 7.1 percent from 8.6 percent. Nonetheless, Utah's personal income growth was almost double the national average in 1991 despite the slowdown in economic activity.

Population growth surged in 1991, largely due to a big jump in net in-migration of 19,000 persons. While this surge helped increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 percent in 1990 to 4.9 percent in 1991, the growth in new dwelling unit permits, residential construction values, and retail sales was also improved.

Acceleration -- Tax Avoidance

At first glance economic activity appears to have picked up significantly in Utah in 1992. Total nonagricultural wages increased by 8.6 percent; job growth increased by 3.1 percent; average wage growth exploded by 5.3 percent from 4.0 percent in the previous year; and, the inflation-adjusted average wage increased 2.2 percent (the first positive growth rate since 1984). Upon closer inspection, however, economic activity only increased moderately in 1992. Most of the growth in personal income, total nonagricultural wages, and the average wage was due to taxpayers' reactions to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. An estimated $160 million in nonagricultural wages was accelerated into the fourth quarter of 1992 in anticipation of higher federal income tax rates in 1993.[1]

Growth in total nonagricultural wages in 1992 would have been about 7.6 percent, instead of 8.6 percent, without the acceleration. Average wage growth, therefore, would have been around 4.3 percent versus 5.3 percent, and the inflation-adjusted average wage would have grown about 1.3 percent versus 2.2 percent.

As a result of the acceleration, year-end monetary measurements will understate the strength of economic activity in 1993 for the same reason that they overstated the growth in 1992. Only nonmonetary measurements such as employment growth are unaffected by the $160 million acceleration. Consequently, growth in total nonagricultural wages in 1993 is estimated at around 7.0 percent by year-end, down considerably from the reported 8.6 percent in 1992.

In contrast, total wage growth would have increased significantly in 1993 without the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The growth in 1993 total nonagricultural wages would have been around 9.0 percent, compared to 7.6 percent in 1992, without the acceleration.

The reported 1993 average wage and the inflation-adjusted average wage are also expected to show large decreases from the previous year due to the acceleration. The reported, inflation-adjusted average wage is expected to decline 1.1 percent in 1993, compared to an increase of 2.2 percent in 1992. In fact, the inflation-adjusted average wage, without the acceleration, would have increased 0.7 percent in 1993 compared to an increase of 1.3 percent in 1992. Thus, rather than falling below inflation growth in 1993, the average wage is actually expected to grow faster than inflation in 1993, for the second year in a row.

[1]Contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget for information about how the magnitude of the acceleration was derived.

Employment

Employment growth in 1993 is expected to be around 5.1 percent, considerably higher than the 3.1 percent of 1992. Most of the growth in 1993 is expected to come from the private sector at 5.9 percent, compared to 1.8 percent for the public sector. Industries with growth rates above the 5.1 percent average include construction at 12.9 percent; nondurable manufacturing at 6.8 percent; transportation, communications, and utilities at 6.6 percent; finance, insurance, and real estate at 8.3 percent; and, services at 7.9 percent. Both mining and federal government are estimated to show losses at -1.2 and -7.2 percent, respectively.

New firm openings and major expansions of existing firms with 100 or more workers in 1993 included, but were not limited to:

- Novell
- Morton International
- Weider Foods
- Wal-Mart
- Holiday Inn Reservations
- Payless Drug
- Morris Air Service
- Associates Financial Services
- Anderson Hickey
- Classic Cabinet
- AT&T Universal Card
- RE/MAX
- Brunswick
- Litton Industries
- Dillard's
- Mervyn's
- Paradign Medical
- Parker-Hannifin
- South Davis Hospital
- O.E.A.
- Delta Airlines
- Fidelity Investments
- Gart Brothers
- Pace American of Utah
- O.E.C. Medical
- Megahertz

Contractions and closures with 100 or more workers in 1993 included, but were not limited to, layoffs at:

- Hill Air Force Base
- Tooele Army Depot
- Army Reserve
- Ogden Defense Depot
- Hercules
- Thiokol
- National Semiconductor
- U.S. Postal Service
- IOMEGA
- Weinstocks
- Herman's
- Charter Medical
- Saddleman

Media Attention

Utah continued to receive favorable national rankings and press coverage in 1993. Utah ranked second in the nation, at 8.6 percent, for personal income growth from second quarter 1992 to second quarter 1993. Utah ranked first in the nation in growth in nonagricultural employment, at 5.2 percent, for September 1993 over September 1992. And, the state placed first in the nation in service employment growth, at 7.1 percent, for the same period. Utah will quite likely rank first in the nation by the end of the year in employment growth.

Utah is one of only six states to receive a triple-A bond rating from all three of the nation's leading bond rating agencies -- Moody's, Standard and Poor's, and Fitch. And, for the second year in a row, Utah ranked number two as the best-managed state in the nation in the May 11, 1993 issue of *Financial World* magazine; having ranked second in the U.S. in the May 12, 1992 issue. Utah was ranked number one by the magazine in 1991.

Many Utah cities and firms were also recipients of good press coverage in 1993. Ballard Medical, Novell, Utah Medical, and Research Industries were all listed on *Financial World's* April 27th list of "America's Best 200 Growth Companies." *Inc.* magazine listed Union Pointe Construction, System Connection, Teletrust, Quality Composites, and Enrich International among the 500 fastest-growing companies in the country.

Forbes magazine put Franklin Quest, Megahertz, Utah Medical, and Ballard Medical on its list of "The 200 Best Small Companies in America." *Business Week* listed Franklin Quest, Utah Medical, and Ballard Medical among its list of "100 Best Small Companies." And, the owners of Morris Air and Nu Skin were named among the top 50 businesswomen in the nation by *Working Woman* magazine.

"Places Rated Almanac" ranked Salt Lake City/Ogden as the eighth best place in the nation to live in 1993, and as one of only five "super-solid metro areas" because of not scoring poorly in any criteria. *Money* magazine ranked Provo/Orem 13th and Salt Lake City/Ogden 14th in its 1993 best places to live in America. Cedar City and Vernal were listed in the top 50 by the reference guide titled "The 100 Best Small Towns in America."

Also in 1993, Salt Lake City was officially nominated as the U.S. candidate to bid for the 2002 Winter Olympics; the Salt Lake City International Airport was named as the ninth best airport in the nation by *Conde Nast Traveler* magazine; *Entrepreneur* magazine listed Salt Lake City as one of the hottest places to start a small business; and, *Home Office Computing* magazine ranked Provo as the fourth best place in the nation to start a home-based business.

Outlook

The Utah economy is expected to experience solid, above-average growth in 1994. Employment should grow at about 4.3 percent in 1994. The historic (1950-92) average job growth rate in Utah is about 3.4 percent. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in November 1993 that Utah would rank first in the nation in job growth for 1994 at 3.8 percent. RFA also predicted that Utah was the least likely state in the nation to experience a recession in 1994.

Several companies have announced permanent work force expansions and new firm openings in 1994. These include, but are not limited to:

- Morton International
- R.R. Donnelley
- Novell
- Fidelity Investments
- Delta Air Lines
- TheraTech
- Matrixx Marketing
- Mill-Grow
- Cressona Aluminum
- Parker-Hannifin
- National Standard
- American Pacific
- Paradigm Medical
- Litton Industries
- Marriott
- Nature's Herbs
- Schaeffer Industries
- O.E.A.
- Smithfields Foods
- Realty Executives
- Teleperformance
- DCI
- Quality Park Products
- Professional Manufacturing
- Pace American of Utah
- MTI
- Prime Option

In addition, the 4,500-person Internal Revenue Service center in Ogden survived an agency reorganization. The U.S. Treasury Department reduced the number of centers that process tax returns from ten to five in 1993. The Ogden center's future was confirmed when it was chosen as one of five regional centers that would continue to process paper returns.

Nonagricultural wages, personal income, and population in Utah are also expected to show solid growth through 1994. Population growth should increase at 2.3 percent, the average wage by 4.1 percent, the inflation-adjusted average wage by 1.2 percent, total nonagricultural wages by 8.6 percent, and personal income by 8.2 percent in 1994.

Kennecott Expansion

Kennecott Copper announced a $510 million tailings modernization project which will begin in 1994 and be completed in 1998. This project is in addition to the $880 million smelter-refinery project started last year. These large investments of Kennecott will contribute to Utah's economic growth in 1994.

Acceleration -- Tax Avoidance

On the surface these data seem to suggest that 1994's economic performance, except for employment growth, is expected to improve markedly over 1993's activity. However, due to the aforementioned $160 million acceleration of nonagricultural wages into fourth quarter 1992, the 1993 reported financial measurements will be considerably understated; and 1992's and 1994's monetary measurements will be overstated.

Thus, while still above-average, 1994's economic activity is expected to slow somewhat from 1993's levels. Total nonagricultural wages would be projected to decrease to 7.6 percent in 1994, from around 9.0 percent in 1993, without the acceleration. And, the inflation-adjusted wage, rather than increasing 1.2 percent, would be projected to increase only 0.3 percent in 1994. Even so, this expected increase in the inflation-adjusted wage will be the third year in a row that average wage growth has surpassed consumer-price inflation growth.

Slower Economic Growth

Economic growth is expected to slow slightly in Utah in 1994 for several reasons:

- federal defense and nondefense cutbacks;
- building constraints and slower construction growth;
- lower net in-migration;
- restructuring in the health-services industry and at WordPerfect, Thiokol, and other corporations;
- a less affordable housing market; slower export growth; and, an improved business climate in California.

California's Economy

A study by Regional Financial Associates, which appeared in the February 22, 1993 issue of *Fortune* magazine titled "Low-Cost States Get the Jobs," found that Utah had the lowest cost of doing business of any state in the nation. California by contrast was ranked as the fifth most-costly state in the nation. These rankings were based on wages, electricity rates, and taxes.

California has lost many jobs to neighboring states including Utah in recent years. The chief economist for the WEFA Group, a national forecasting firm, recently stated that employers are leaving California because of lower wages and housing costs in nearby states, and crowding, and heavier taxes and regulation in California.

Articles in *U.S. News & World Report* in February, 1993; *Investor's Business Daily* in June, 1993; and *The Economist* in July, 1993 all read that California jobs were lost to states like Utah due to burdensome taxation and regulation. Recently, however, California has begun to review its regulations and to enact legislation reducing its business taxes. California is expected to make further necessary adjustments to become more competitive. Housing costs have also continued to decline in some areas of California.

Manufacturing Exports

Utah ranked second in the nation in growth (up 43.6 percent) in manufacturing exports for 1992 over 1991. Unfortunately, manufacturing exports in Utah are down 28.5 percent through September 1993 compared to September 1992, placing Utah at 42nd in national performance rankings. Utah's total merchandise exports ranked 42nd in the nation for second quarter 1993 over second quarter 1992.

It remains to be seen if this downturn in manufacturing exports will continue for the rest of 1993 or into 1994. International exports alone accounted for $2.9 billion in sales in Utah in 1992. *World Trade* magazine in September, 1993 named Salt Lake City as one of the top ten cities for U.S. companies that engaged in business abroad.

Defense Reductions

Roughly 2,500 defense-related jobs were lost in Utah in 1993, with more layoffs scheduled for subsequent years. Tooele Army Depot is not scheduled to begin closing until 1995 but has already experienced reductions in its work force, as have other military installations throughout the state. Additional work force reductions in 1994 are scheduled at the Tooele Army Depot and within the Army Reserve. Perhaps most distressing is the recent talk of realigning or closing Hill Air Force Base. The new base closure and realignment list will be released March 1995.

Positive Economic Factors

Utah's economy should continue doing well in 1994 for many of the same reasons it did well in 1993. Utah has:

- a pro-business regulatory environment;
- moderate business taxes; a balanced, comprehensive tax system;
- a solid utility, communications, education and transportation infrastructure;
- numerous recreational opportunities;
- a youthful and educated labor force;
- good universities;
- healthy lifestyles;
- inexpensive health insurance and workmen's compensation; and,
- a strong work ethic.

These factors should continue to favorably influence economic activity in the state.

A July 1993 Utah Foundation study found that in 1992 employer costs in Utah for workmen's compensation "totaled about 1.25 percent of payroll, well below the national average of 2.40 percent." The Corporation for Enterprise Development's (CAD) "honor roll" of economic performance ranked Utah third in the nation for business vitality and capacity for new development.

Utah was praised by CAD for its low unemployment and "the most equitable income distribution in the nation." Utah also was ranked second in the nation in 1993 by *State Policy Reports* for having the smallest income disparity between the top fifth of the population as compared to the bottom fifth throughout the late 1980s. In addition, Utah had the third lowest poverty rate in the nation in 1992.

Despite crowded schools and the lowest per-pupil expenditures in the nation, Utah was ranked among the top ten states in the nation by the American Legislative Exchange Council in 1993 for education. Utah, along with nine other states, had the highest graduation rates and the best scores on national proficiency tests and college entrance exams. Utah was also ranked the healthiest state in the nation by Morgan Quitno Corporation in its book *"Health Care State Rankings 1993."*

UTAH'S LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Utah is projected to have over 1.2 million more inhabitants in the year 2020 than were counted during the census in 1990. The projected population of 2.94 million in the year 2020 represents an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent from 1990 to 2020. The 70 percent increase in population over the 30-year projection period implies that approximately one-quarter million persons will migrate to Utah. The magnitude of this growth has far-reaching implications for Utah's future.[2]

Components of Population Change

Population change in any area over time results from three phenomena: (1) births; (2) deaths; and (3) net in- or out-migration. Utah's birth rate has historically been the highest in the nation. Total fertility (a measure of the average number of births per woman) in Utah is still high relative to the national average. Utah's rate declined steadily during the 1980s, while the national rate held fairly constant until the past two years, when there has been some increase.

Births

After a historical comparison of Utah and U.S. fertility rates, a reasonable assumption was made that the Utah total fertility rate would stabilize at a level above the U.S. average, which is currently at about 2.0 births per woman. These projections assume that Utah's total fertility rate remains constant at approximately 2.6 births per woman.

It is projected that 1.29 million births will occur to Utah residents between 1993 and 2020. The number of births is expected to increase gradually over the projection period averaging over 50,000 births per year by the year 2015, as compared with the 36,500 births expected in 1993.

Deaths

The number of deaths in the state is expected to rise continually through 2020, even though the survival rates for each age level are assumed to remain constant. This increase occurs because the population as a whole becomes more heavily concentrated in the older age groups, which experience lower survival rates. For example, in 1990, it was estimated that 8.7 percent of the population was 65 years old or older. By 2020, this age group is projected to increase to 11.4 percent. The total number of deaths between 1993 and 2020 should total over 400,000.

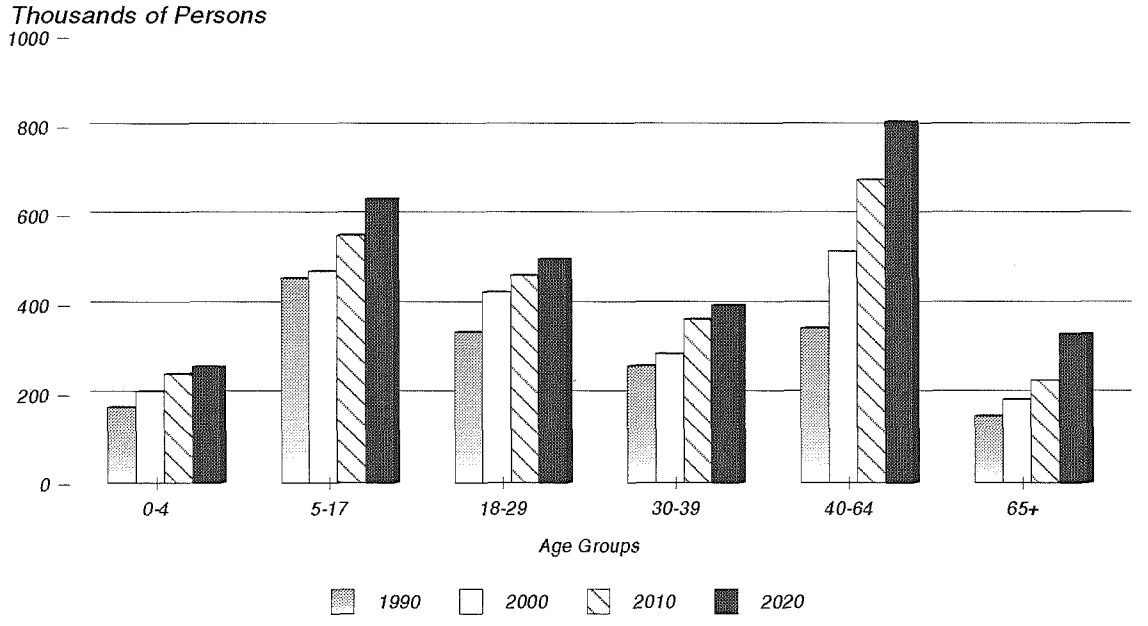
Migration

Migration is typically the most volatile component of population change because it varies with demographic changes and economic conditions. Since 1950, Utah has experienced two extended periods of net out-migration (1951 to 1968 and 1983 to 1990), and one extended period of net in-migration (1969 to 1982). These periods depict the volatility of migration. For the decade of the 1980s, the total net out-migration for the state was approximately 25,000, which was very different from the 1970s when there was a net in-migration totalling 150,000 people.

During the period 1993 to 2020, a net in-migration of over 225,000 people is expected (i.e., in-migration is expected to exceed out-migration by 225,000). In past projection series, periods of net out-migration were anticipated in the mid-1990s because the economy did not grow fast enough to provide adequate jobs for the growing labor force. However, given the

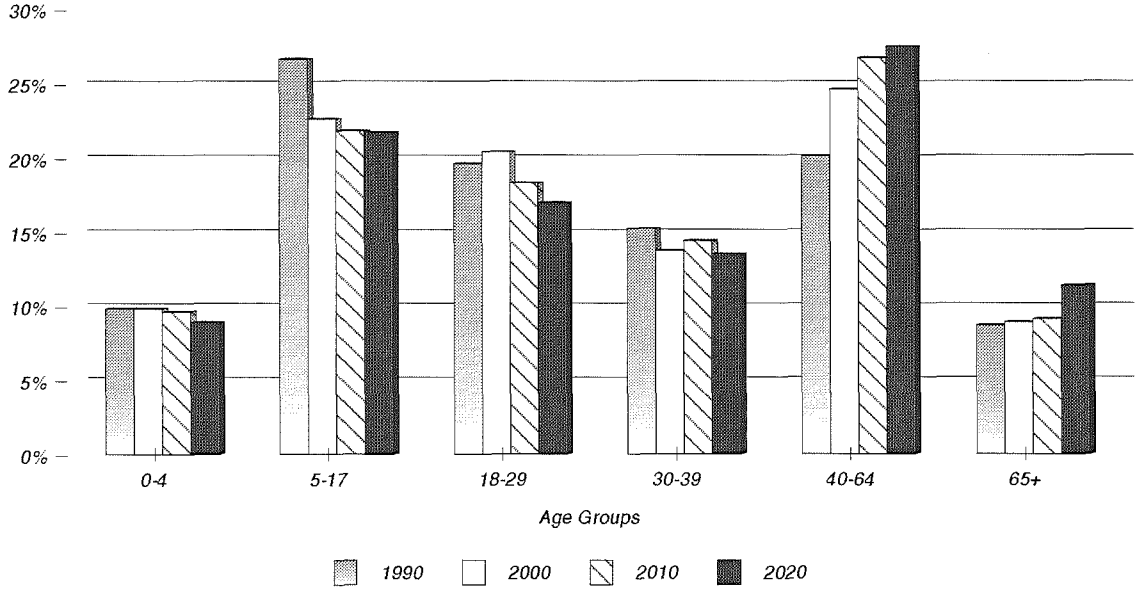
[2]These projections incorporate 1993 data for population, employment and vital records. These projections were completed in time for inclusion in this report, but have not yet been published elsewhere. Detailed projections, which may vary slightly from those presented in this report, will be available in the *Economic and Demographic Projections Report*, in February 1994. Reports may be obtained from Demographic and Economic Analysis section, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Figure 3
Utah Population by Age Group for Selected years



SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS AND UPED MODEL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

Figure 4
Percent of Total Utah Population by Age Group for Selected Years



SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS AND UPED MODEL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

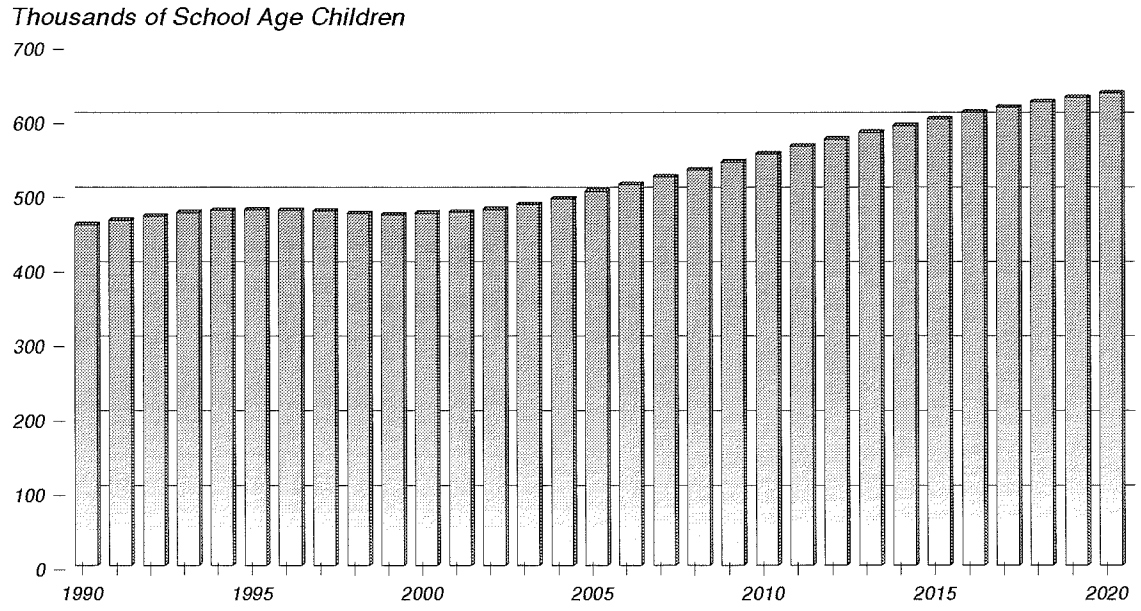
strong population and employment growth of the past three years, these projections now indicate that there will be no net out-migration from the state during the projection period.

Age Structure

School Age Population (Ages 5 to 17)

Figures 3 and 4 provide projected populations by age group. The ratio of school age population to total population increased in the 1980s, from 23.5 percent in 1980, to almost 26 percent in 1990. However, this ratio is expected to decline in the 1990s. The decline in fertility rates, the age structure of women in the childbearing years, and the net out-migration from 1983 to 1990 are responsible for the slowdown in the growth of the school age population. Small declines in the school age population are anticipated over a fairly short period in the late 1990s. This trend could be offset, however, if larger levels of in-migration than are currently anticipated occur in future years. Also, while total enrollment may decline, it will be concentrated in the elementary grades. Enrollment in the middle and secondary schools will, in fact, increase during the period of projected enrollment declines. After the turn of the century, growth in school age population is projected to resume, as a new demographic cycle begins and children of the baby boomers enter the childbearing years. Between 1990 and 2020, school age population is projected to increase by almost 180,000, a growth of 39 percent (Figure 5). Table 2 presents population projections by selected age groups.

Figure 5
Utah's School Age Population, Ages 5 - 17



SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS AND UPED MODEL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

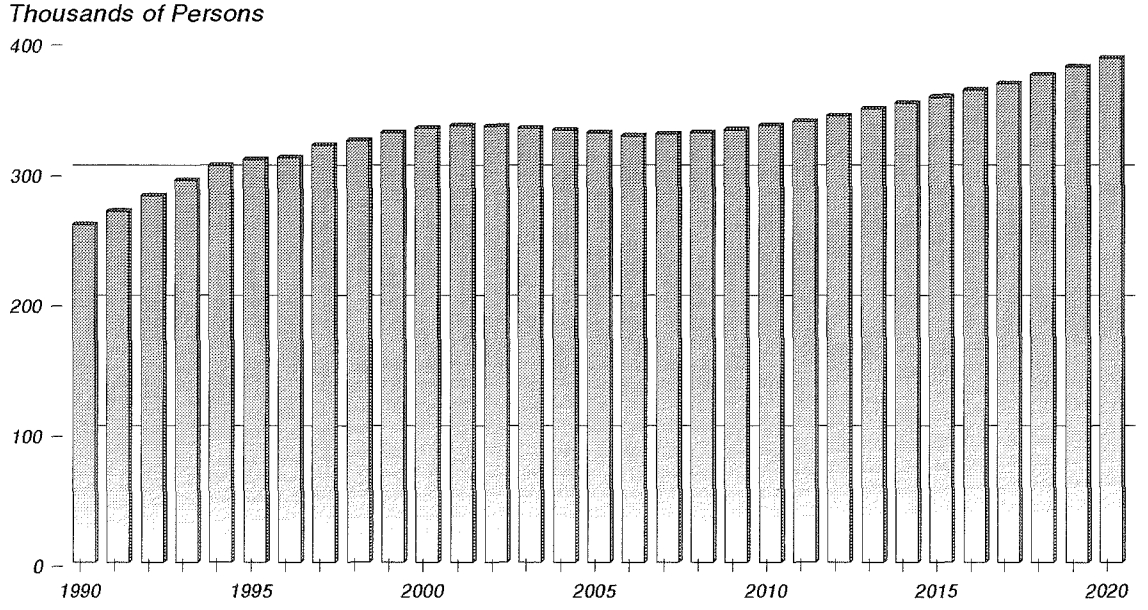
Young Adult Population (Ages 16-24)

Increases or decreases in the labor force are caused by one or more of the following circumstances:

- more entrants joining the labor force for the first time (defined as the population between 16 and 24 years of age);
- changes in the labor force participation rates for persons already in the 16-64 age group; and
- changes in net migration which result in modification of the number of people in the labor force pool.

The most dramatic demographic changes that will be occurring in the 1990s is the number of new entrants moving into the labor force (Figure 6). While the population in the 16-24 age group actually declined in the 1980s by 3 percent, the 1990s will show an increase of more than 28 percent in this group. This rate is over twice the national increase. Over the entire 30-year projection period, the young adult population will increase by 50 percent. Because of this growth, Utah will continue to have the youngest labor force in the nation. This factor has positive implications for future employers in the state, including an ample supply of labor.

Figure 6
Utah's Young Adult Population, Ages 16-24



SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS AND UPED MODEL, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

Older Adult Population (Ages 40-64)

The age group of 40-64 year olds is expected to more than double in size in the next 28 years, increasing by over 460,000 persons. This large increase of the older adult population is a result of the aging of baby boomers. This group comprised 20 percent of the population in the 1990 Census, and is expected to account for 27.5 percent of the population by the year 2020. The 40-64 age group enjoys significantly higher income levels than the general population, and therefore has a greater amount of disposable income to spend on cars, trucks, upscale housing, etc. The 1990 Census indicates that a full one-third (33.8 percent) of householders aged 45-64 have household income greater than $50,000. This figure compares to less than 15 percent enjoying that level of income for the rest of the population. Clearly, the affluence offered by higher income levels will significantly impact the future economy of the state

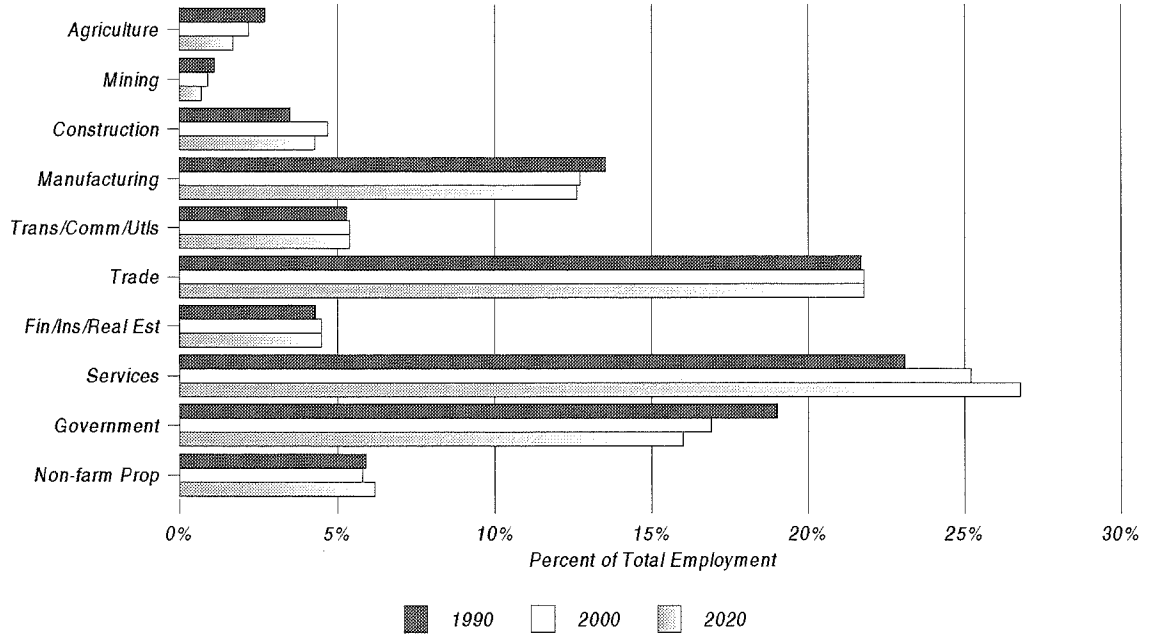
Employment

Total state employment (including self-employment and agriculture) is projected to increase from over 840,000 in 1992 to 1,383,000 jobs in 2020. This increase of over 543,000 jobs represents an average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent. The overall pattern of job growth continues to show a significant movement away from dependence on the state's traditional goods-producing economic base and toward service-producing industries as the driving sectors in the Utah economy (Figure 7 and Table 3). This shift to service-producing industries is also evident when the fastest growing industries (having annual

growth rate of at least 2.5 percent) are surveyed, where three of the five industries are in the services area. The specific industries include (by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code):

SIC	Industry
07	Agricultural Services
45	Air Transportation
47	Transportation Services
73	Business Services
87	Engineering and Management Services

Figure 7
Utah Employment by Industry for Selected Years



SOURCE: 1990, UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY; 2000-2020, UPED MODEL, GOPB

Summary of Long-Term Projections: Utah and the U.S.

- Utah's total fertility rate is assumed to remain constant at approximately 2.6 average births per woman. Nationally, total fertility rates average 2 births per woman.
- Utah's population is projected to have an annual growth rate of 1.7 percent between now and 2020, while the nation is projected to grow at less than half that rate.
- Utah is projected to continue to have the youngest population in the nation. Utah's median age in the year 2020 is projected to be 30, while the nation's median age is projected to be 38.
- Utah will continue to have the youngest labor force in the nation. While Utah's labor force will see periods of rapid increase over the next two decades, many parts of the U.S. are already seeing labor shortages, and are expected to become more prevalent in the future.

Implications of the Long-Term Projections

- Utah is expected to experience continued relatively good growth through the last decade of the 20th century and well into the 21st century.
- The overall picture for the state is generally one of adequate job growth to meet Utah's needs.
- Growth in Utah will not be evenly distributed across the state. Geographic distribution of new jobs may cause migration from rural areas to metropolitan counties.
- These projections are based on assumptions which represent a consensus of a large number of planners, demographers, economist, officials, and analysts at both state and local levels. The projections and assumptions are plausible and reasonable as viewed from this point in time.

Table 1
Utah Economic and Demographic Projections Summary

Year	Total Population	Percent Change	School Age Population (Ages 5-17)	Percent Change	Total Employment	Percent Change	Nonag. Wage and Salary Employment	Percent Change	Households	Percent Change	Average Household Size
1993	1,866,000	--	475,000	--	878,000	--	809,000	--	596,000	3.2%	3.13
1994	1,907,000	2.2%	478,000	0.6%	900,000	2.5%	830,000	2.6%	612,000	2.8%	3.11
1995	1,944,000	1.9%	479,000	0.2%	921,000	2.3%	849,000	2.3%	630,000	2.8%	3.09
1996	1,974,000	1.5%	478,000	-0.2%	938,000	1.8%	866,000	2.0%	646,000	2.5%	3.06
1997	2,003,000	1.5%	477,000	-0.2%	956,000	1.9%	882,000	1.8%	659,000	2.1%	3.04
1998	2,034,000	1.5%	474,000	-0.6%	974,000	1.9%	899,000	1.9%	674,000	2.3%	3.02
1999	2,065,000	1.5%	472,000	-0.4%	993,000	2.0%	917,000	2.0%	689,000	2.2%	3.00
2000	2,100,000	1.7%	474,000	0.4%	1,013,000	2.0%	936,000	2.1%	705,000	2.4%	2.98
2001	2,131,000	1.5%	475,000	0.2%	1,030,000	1.7%	952,000	1.7%	720,000	2.1%	2.96
2002	2,167,000	1.7%	479,000	0.8%	1,049,000	1.8%	970,000	1.9%	735,000	2.2%	2.95
2003	2,208,000	1.9%	485,000	1.3%	1,070,000	2.0%	989,000	2.0%	753,000	2.4%	2.93
2004	2,252,000	2.0%	493,000	1.6%	1,092,000	2.1%	1,010,000	2.1%	771,000	2.4%	2.92
2005	2,301,000	2.2%	503,000	2.0%	1,115,000	2.1%	1,031,000	2.1%	792,000	2.6%	2.91
2006	2,342,000	1.8%	512,000	1.8%	1,134,000	1.7%	1,049,000	1.7%	809,000	2.2%	2.89
2007	2,387,000	1.9%	522,000	2.0%	1,154,000	1.8%	1,068,000	1.8%	827,000	2.2%	2.89
2008	2,433,000	1.9%	532,000	1.9%	1,175,000	1.8%	1,088,000	1.9%	845,000	2.3%	2.88
2009	2,484,000	2.1%	543,000	2.1%	1,197,000	1.9%	1,108,000	1.8%	866,000	2.4%	2.87
2010	2,535,000	2.1%	554,000	2.0%	1,220,000	1.9%	1,129,000	1.9%	886,000	2.4%	2.86
2011	2,575,000	1.6%	564,000	1.8%	1,236,000	1.3%	1,144,000	1.3%	903,000	1.9%	2.85
2012	2,616,000	1.6%	574,000	1.8%	1,252,000	1.3%	1,160,000	1.4%	919,000	1.8%	2.85
2013	2,657,000	1.6%	583,000	1.6%	1,269,000	1.4%	1,175,000	1.3%	936,000	1.8%	2.84
2014	2,697,000	1.5%	592,000	1.5%	1,285,000	1.3%	1,190,000	1.3%	952,000	1.7%	2.83
2015	2,737,000	1.5%	601,000	1.5%	1,301,000	1.2%	1,205,000	1.3%	969,000	1.8%	2.82
2016	2,776,000	1.4%	609,000	1.3%	1,317,000	1.2%	1,220,000	1.2%	986,000	1.7%	2.81
2017	2,816,000	1.4%	616,000	1.1%	1,334,000	1.3%	1,234,000	1.1%	1,003,000	1.7%	2.81
2018	2,857,000	1.5%	624,000	1.3%	1,350,000	1.2%	1,250,000	1.3%	1,021,000	1.8%	2.80
2019	2,897,000	1.4%	630,000	1.0%	1,367,000	1.3%	1,265,000	1.2%	1,038,000	1.7%	2.79
2020	2,937,000	1.4%	636,000	1.0%	1,383,000	1.2%	1,280,000	1.2%	1,056,000	1.7%	2.78

Note: These projections are long-term projections and are not always consistent with short-term forecasts. Long-term projections provide a future perspective which is relatively unaffected by their beginning level.

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

Table 2
State of Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	169,633	205,800	243,900	260,100
5-17	457,811	473,900	553,600	635,800
18-29	337,307	427,300	463,800	500,600
30-39	261,786	288,500	366,000	397,600
40-64	346,355	517,400	677,900	808,500
65+	149,958	186,800	229,500	334,000
16-24	258,911	333,200	335,300	386,800
15-44	789,847	969,100	1,093,800	1,234,200
Total	1,722,850	2,099,700	2,534,700	2,936,600
Median Age	25	27	29	30
Dependency Ratio	82	70	68	72

Age Group	Percent of Total Population			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	9.8%	9.8%	9.6%	8.9%
5-17	26.6%	22.6%	21.8%	21.7%
18-29	19.6%	20.4%	18.3%	17.0%
30-39	15.2%	13.7%	14.4%	13.5%
40-64	20.1%	24.6%	26.7%	27.5%
65+	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%	11.4%
16-24	15.0%	15.9%	13.2%	13.2%
15-44	45.8%	46.2%	43.2%	42.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990) and
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model (2000-2020).

Table 3
State of Utah Employment Projections by Industry

Industry	1990 Number of Jobs	1990 Percent of Total	2000 Number of Jobs	2000 Percent of Total	2010 Number of Jobs	2010 Percent of Total	2020 Number of Jobs	2020 Percent of Total	1990-2020 Average Annual Growth
Agriculture (1)	21,044	2.7%	21,800	2.2%	22,900	1.9%	23,800	1.7%	0.4%
Mining	8,602	1.1%	8,700	0.9%	9,100	0.7%	9,500	0.7%	0.3%
Construction	27,836	3.5%	47,600	4.7%	54,400	4.5%	59,600	4.3%	2.6%
Manufacturing	107,096	13.5%	128,800	12.7%	152,700	12.5%	174,600	12.6%	1.6%
TCU (2)	42,274	5.3%	55,000	5.4%	65,600	5.4%	74,600	5.4%	1.9%
Trade	172,385	21.7%	221,400	21.8%	267,100	21.9%	301,500	21.8%	1.9%
FIRE (3)	34,136	4.3%	45,500	4.5%	54,900	4.5%	61,800	4.5%	2.0%
Services (4)	183,613	23.1%	254,900	25.2%	319,900	26.2%	370,800	26.8%	2.4%
Government	150,550	19.0%	170,800	16.9%	201,000	16.5%	221,800	16.0%	1.3%
Non-farm Proprietors (5)	46,549	5.9%	59,000	5.8%	72,400	5.9%	85,100	6.2%	2.0%
Total Employment	794,085		1,013,500		1,220,000		1,383,100		1.9%
Non Agricultural Wage & Salary En	723,629	91.1%	936,000	92.4%	1,129,000	92.5%	1,280,000	92.5%	1.9%

(1) Both Agriculture and Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment include Agricultural Services.
(2) Transportation, Communications and Utilities.
(3) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.
(4) Includes Private Household employment; excludes Agricultural Services employment.
(5) Estimated based on 1990 Census data.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Economic Development Activities

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The past year was a good year for economic growth and development in Utah. Among many indicators, Utah is projected to come in first or second among the states in projected percentage growth of Gross State Product, non-farm employment, and total personal income. Regional Financial Associates, a national forecasting firm, rates Utah with the lowest probability of experiencing a recession through 1994. These positive ratings come in spite of significant employment and output losses in the government and aerospace sectors, primarily due to declining defense spending by the federal government.

Goals and Strategies

The overall goal of Utah's economic development activities continues to be to guide the state's economic cultural, and human resource infrastructure in a manner that will increase household income, the tax base, out-of-state visitors, and bring greater diversification to the economy, while enhancing Utah's quality of life. The following strategies are being followed to achieve this goal:

- Assistance and support to existing Utah companies,
- Creation and nurturing of new enterprises within Utah, and
- Recruitment of new businesses and investment to Utah from outside the state.

These strategies depend, in large part, on maintaining Utah's favorable position in three areas -- the relative cost of doing business in the state, and the quality of our work force and infrastructure.

Companies surveyed repeatedly point to lower labor and workmen's compensation costs as primary reasons for locating in Utah. Also mentioned are simpler and faster permitting for building and other regulated activities. In addition, analysis by the Utah State Tax Commission shows that Utah's business tax burden remains competitive with other western states.

Perhaps Utah's greatest asset is its workers. Since 1990 *Fortune Magazine* has ranked the quality of Salt Lake City's work force first among major metropolitan areas; citing a strong work ethic, high levels of job skills, education, and an "extraordinary" literacy rate. To maintain this quality, the state provides a high level of financial and faculty support for its educational system. Despite being near the bottom in per-pupil expenditures, Utah consistently ranks first among states in the percent of state and local expenditures for education, and in the top four both for state and local expenditures for education as a percent of personal income and for higher education employment per 10,000 population. In addition, Utah is often praised for its vocational education, "Custom Fit", and "High Tech" training programs.

Infrastructure, particularly highway and transportation access, is a third prerequisite for economic growth and development. While Utah's Salt Lake International Airport, interstate highways and railroads are notable achievements, the quality of Utah's infrastructure is coming to the fore as an issue. With highway traffic counts and public transportation ridership increasing approximately 10 percent per year along the Wasatch Front, concern over unfunded highway construction needs has led to a search for additional funding sources for Utah's transportation needs.

One of the few concerns mentioned by economic development periodicals in connection with locating in Utah is the perception of a certain isolation from the international and corporate intellectual communities. In one effort to address this perception, Utah is actively seeking direct international flight routes for the Salt Lake International Airport.

Electronic Highways

At the Governor's direction Utah has embarked on an ambitious project to position Utah as an "Electronic Highway" hub. Committees have been formed to map strategies and policies, provide transport (the physical building of electronic highways), address issues of privacy and security, explore the tools (hardware and software) that may be used by electronic highways, and target users of the highways. Potential users include emerging and existing businesses, health systems, education systems, federal, state and local governments, and individual citizens.

The Electronic Highway concept carries with it enormous potential for enhanced economic development opportunities in Utah by providing the flow of knowledge and information both within the state and between Utah and the world. Access to information is a key issue in helping businesses to expand and grow. Entrepreneurs need access to information to help them take an idea and create a business with the greatest opportunity for success. Economic development agencies need access to information in order to determine what kinds of help would be most useful in assisting industry and business.

Information exists in many organizations -- state, federal and private. In addition, numerous data bases are available to help both economic development organizations and businesses access the information needed. The electronic highway concept provides a means for all of these needs to be met in a timely, efficient manner.

Among the challenges of creating a state information and services network that is of real value to the business community and citizens, are the following:

- Telecommuting: allowing employees to work at home, connected on-line to the office, with the potential of increased productivity, lower building and maintenance costs, and reduced traffic congestion;
- Video conferencing, to reduce costs and enhance system participation;
- Wireless technologies and communications, to connect and maintain the electronic highway;
- Availability and potential of Internet and similar electronic highway networks;
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode, with its capacity for interactive video and other applications; and
- Expansion of the state's Wide Area Network, allowing better management and use of E-Mail, electronic calendaring, task management, and work flow management.

Utah's electronic highway will help the state achieve the goals of building a world class education system, creating quality jobs and maintaining a quality business climate, bettering government customer service, increasing work force productivity, fostering self reliance, and enhancing the state's quality of life.

Defense Conversion and Economic Diversification

For the past several years, Utah has anticipated continued cuts in defense spending and has been working to mitigate the effects on the state's economy. A report commissioned from the University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, recommended that state government play an active role in economic diversification by helping businesses affected by defense reductions, helping workers displaced by reductions, and assisting local governments in their adjustments.

To help address the issues of defense conversion, economic diversification, and potentially lower income levels, the Governor has formed the Utah Defense Conversion Team. The three major areas of focus are: (1) Stimulating the economies of defense and government-dependent counties by helping defense contractors diversify and by encouraging new business growth; (2) Fostering the development of high value and thus high paying businesses within those counties that are essentially single-industry dependent; and (3) Stimulating the economies of Utah's non-metropolitan counties in the process of conversion.

All four of Utah's urban counties and two semirural counties, Box Elder and Tooele, have been and will continue to be impacted by cutbacks in defense spending. The situation is most precarious for Box Elder and Tooele Counties because their economies depend heavily upon the defense industry to employ their citizens. Thus, Utah's most immediate economic diversification need is to help its defense-related contractors convert their businesses to a mix of commercial/defense rather than strictly defense. The announced closure of the north end of Tooele Army Depot served to underscore the issue.

Recognizing the need to target the state's efforts, the 1993 Legislature appropriated $1 million and established the Utah Economic Diversification Fund to help spur government assistance programs. Additional funding is being sought from the Office of Economic Adjustment in the U.S. Department of Commerce and other federal agencies, to supplement the state monies. While the Economic Diversification Fund will obviously not be able to solve all of the economic problems associated with defense conversion, the fund will assist Utah industries and communities as they begin diversifying. The State will also act as an information clearinghouse to help companies and universities form partnerships in commercializing technologies they have developed.

International Development

The *1993 State of Utah Export Directory* is the most complete source of current information regarding Utah's exporters. The alphabetic listing of exporters contains the name of the company and contact person, address, telephone, fax number, product description, geographic market areas, Standard Industrial Classification, and Harmonized (Schedule B) Numbers.

In addition, the directory contains narrative chapters on topics such as Getting Started in Exporting, Responding to Foreign Business Inquiries, Pricing the Product for Export, Financing Export Sales, and Shipping the Product. A glossary of terms used in international business is also included.

Travel and Tourism Research Initiatives

The Utah Travel Council is currently reassessing its mission, goals, objectives, and programs. The Council is also attempting to measure the effectiveness of its programs and is committed to putting its resources into areas that would be most beneficial to the state. In this endeavor, research will be a much higher priority than it has been in the past.

To this end, several research efforts have already begun. The first is a survey, currently underway, of a sample of the people (some 180,000) who have called or written to the Travel Council for information during the past year.

The second effort involves gathering data to estimate some basic tourism indicators. The intent is to have an outline, or "basic contour", of the travel and tourism industry in the state and its different regions. Among the indicators proposed for inclusion in the tourism indicators database are:

- estimated tourism- and recreation-related employment,
- estimated spending by travelers and tourists,
- local tax impacts from tourism spending,
- tourism-related gross taxable sales and room rents,
- traffic counts from strategic points, and
- visitation counts for parks and attractions.

These data are included in the chapter on Tourism, Travel and Recreation in this report. A series of meetings with local officials and tourism representatives will be held around the state between January and April. The Council wishes to obtain local input into the development of a tourism master plan.

Utah Main Street Program

The Utah Main Street Program is a cooperative venture between Utah state government, municipal government, and the private sector to promote economic growth and diversification in participating communities by revitalizing their historic business districts. The Utah program was instituted with the passage of House Bill 13 by the 1993 Legislature, which established the Utah Main Street Program office in the Division of Community Development.

Since 1980, almost 800 cities and towns have taken part in 34 state or regional Main Street programs across the country. In addition, hundreds of communities have independently adopted the Main Street approach. The Main Street program is based on a comprehensive strategy that is tailored to local needs and opportunities through a broad four-point approach:

- Design - enhancing the physical appearance of the business district by rehabilitating historic buildings, encouraging supportive new construction, and developing sensitive design management systems;
- Organization - building consensus and cooperation among the many groups and individuals who have a role in the revitalization process;
- Promotion - marketing the business district's assets to customers, potential investors, new businesses, local citizens, and visitors;
- Economic Restructuring - strengthening the business district's existing economic base while finding ways to expand it to meet new opportunities.

The State program office--the State Main Street Program Coordinator--will act as a resource coordinator, providing information and assistance to communities and serving as a liaison between the National Main Street Center and participating communities. It will also assist in securing "brick and mortar" dollars from existing private and public sources, such as Community Development Block Grants and Community Impact Board Grants.

Poverty In Utah, A Report To The Governor

Report to the Governor: Poverty in Utah 1993 documents the extent, and in many instances some of the trends, for both the populations involved and the conditions surrounding the critical areas of employment, child care, housing, education and training, access to health care, and nutrition. These factors constitute multiple barriers that families and individuals must overcome in order to improve their circumstances.

Enterprise Zones

The 1988 Legislature enacted the Utah Enterprise Zone Act, which was meant to foster growth and manufacturing employment in Utah's rural counties. The act provides for credits against taxes due, in return for investment and job creation. The 1993 Legislature amended the act to include information technology firms, warehousing, and recycling operations. The tax credit carry-forward period was shortened to three years. The new criteria to qualify as an Enterprise Zone requires that counties meet two of three conditions:

1) an average unemployment rate that is 150 percent of the statewide average,
2) median family income that is 80 percent or less of the state average, or 120 percent of families living below the poverty rate, or a percentage of families living below the poverty rate that is more than the state average,
3) net out-migration over the preceding three years.

Only counties not included in a Metropolitan Area may qualify. Currently, the following counties qualify:

- Carbon
- Duchesne
- Emery
- Garfield
- Grand
- Kane
- Piute
- San Juan
- Sanpete
- Uintah
- Wayne

Economic Indicators

LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY

The following items highlight the labor market activity in the state for 1993.

- Utah's unemployment rate--4 percent--dropped almost a full percentage point from the 1992 figure of 4.9 percent.
- Joblessness was pushed down to the lowest level in over 15 years due to extremely strong job growth.
- Utah added 39,000 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of 5.1 percent--the strongest expansion since 1984.
- Utah's performance is even more phenomenal given the employment cuts resulting from reductions in defense spending.
- Construction showed the highest growth rate (12.9 percent) of any major industry (for the third year in a row), while services added the highest number (15,600) of net additions.
- Mining was the only major industry to show employment losses--100 jobs.
- Government expansion remained relatively slow because of defense cutbacks.
- Total wages were up about 7 percent, while the average monthly wage expanded 1.8 percent. This seemingly low growth in the average monthly wage can be attributed to income acceleration in 1992 to avoid higher tax rates in 1993.
- The average wage in Utah did not keep up with inflation, despite the rise in wages.
- Roughly 70 percent of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older was in the labor force in 1992.
- Young people, women, and men all show higher rates of labor force participation than their national counterparts.
- Utahns are more likely to work part-time than the U.S. labor force in general.

The Utah Labor Market

While the U.S. economy managed only limited employment expansion, Utah jobs almost boomed. The state experienced robust job growth, while expansion nationally fell far behind the state's spirited lead of over 5 percent. Utah consistently ranked at the top of the nation in terms of job creation during 1993. And, during the last half of the year, Utah was the fastest growing employment base in the nation.

The state started the year with an unemployment rate near 5 percent, but by the end of the year, joblessness was registering slightly above 3 percent -- a 15-year low. The unemployment rate did jump in the middle of the year attributable to stronger than average youth participation in the work force and in-migration. Ironically, Utah's relatively strong economy seems to be the reason behind this mid-year surge in joblessness. The increase came primarily from an influx of out-of-state workers looking for work. Utah's "good figures" attracted many unemployed individuals from depressed areas.

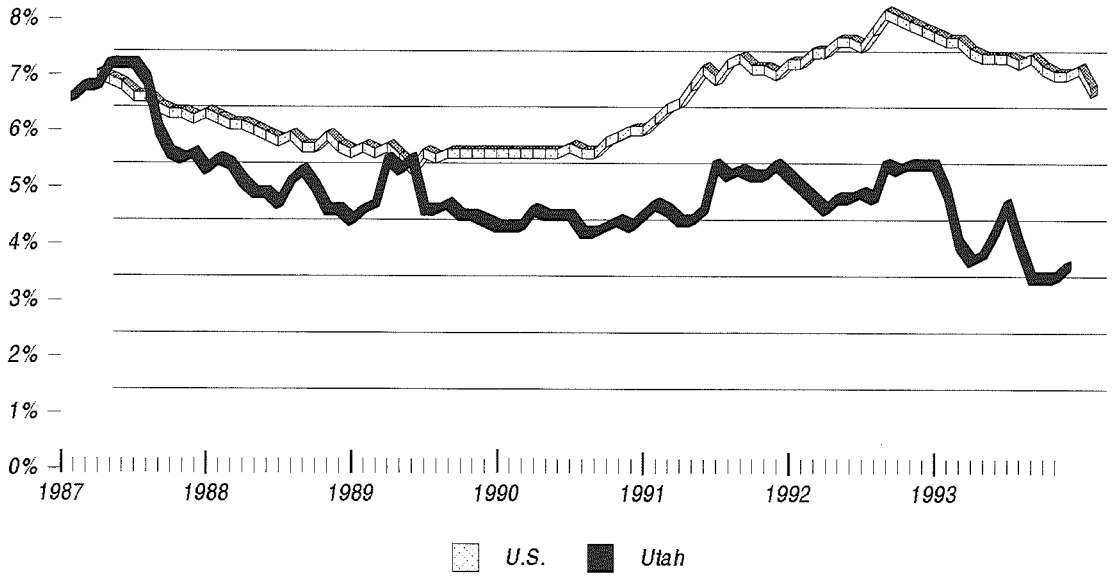
On average, 1993 unemployment averaged 4.0 percent--almost a full percentage point below the 1992 rate of 4.9 percent. An average of 34,000 individuals were out of work during 1993--6,000 fewer than the year before. For most of the year, Utah's unemployment rate registered between 2.5 and 3.0 percentage points below the national average--following the trend of 1992 with the largest gap in over 30 years, Figure 8. Utah also registered the third lowest unemployment rate in the country for much of 1993.

During 1993, Utah added a record 39,000 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of 5.1 percent--two points higher than in 1992, Figure 9. Utah continued to create jobs while the nation struggled with employment expansion.

Construction continued its unusually strong performance in 1993. Usually during any kind of national slowdown, Utah's goods-producing industries feel the economic squeeze. However, in 1991, 1992, and 1993, construction showed the highest growth rate of all the major industries--an astounding 12.9 percent (4,500 jobs) in 1993. A strong housing market and a few large nonresidential projects kept this sector humming.

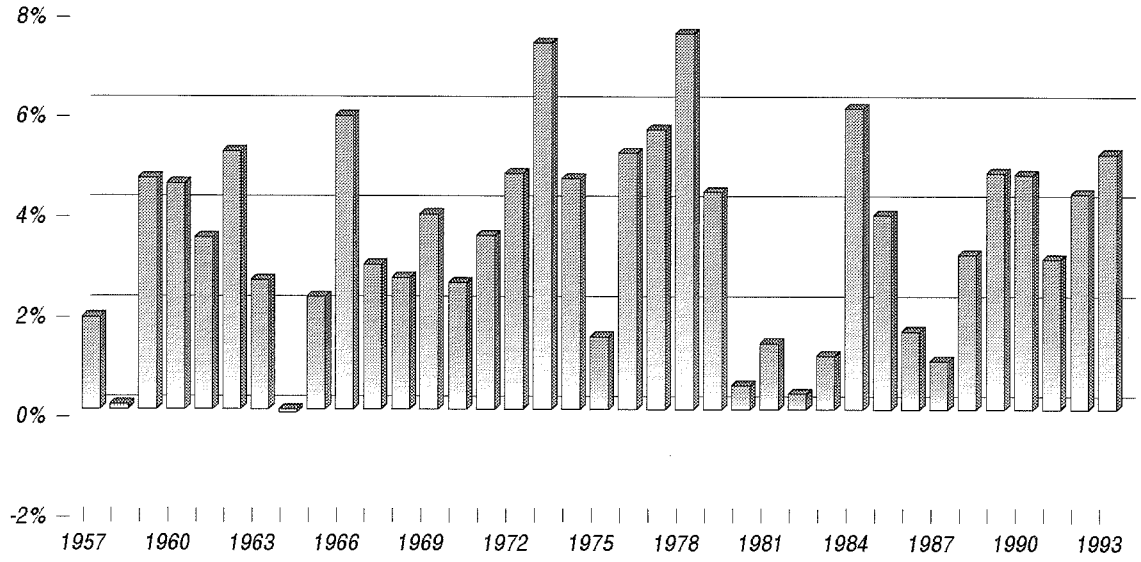
However, manufacturing's moderate 3.4 percent, 4,500 job expansion may be the best news for 1993. The national recession and defense spending cuts caused manufacturing employment declines in 1991, and the industry only added a few jobs in 1992. This industry (along with federal government) suffered tremendously during the past several years. However, with strong growth in the automobile airbag industry, sporting goods equipment, food processing, fabricated

Figure 8
Unemployment Rates for Utah and the U.S.: 1987 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Figure 9
Utah Nonagricultural Employment -- Annual Percent Change: 1957 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

metals/computers, and chemicals, the entire industry made moderate gains in 1993. That this expansion occurred despite continued cutbacks in the aerospace industry and electronics is a testament to Utah's excellent economic health. Nationally, manufacturing continued to show employment declines through 1993. The one jarring note may be the fact that the new manufacturing jobs do not usually pay as well as the old defense-related jobs.

Another goods-producing industry did not fare quite as well. Mining lost 100 jobs in 1993 as mines continued to close and productivity increased. Figure 10 shows percent of Utah employment in goods-producing industries.

Services showed stronger than average growth with an expansion rate of almost 8 percent and the largest number of new jobs--15,600. Computer services (software companies) medical services, temporary-help supply firms provided much of the new employment in this sector.

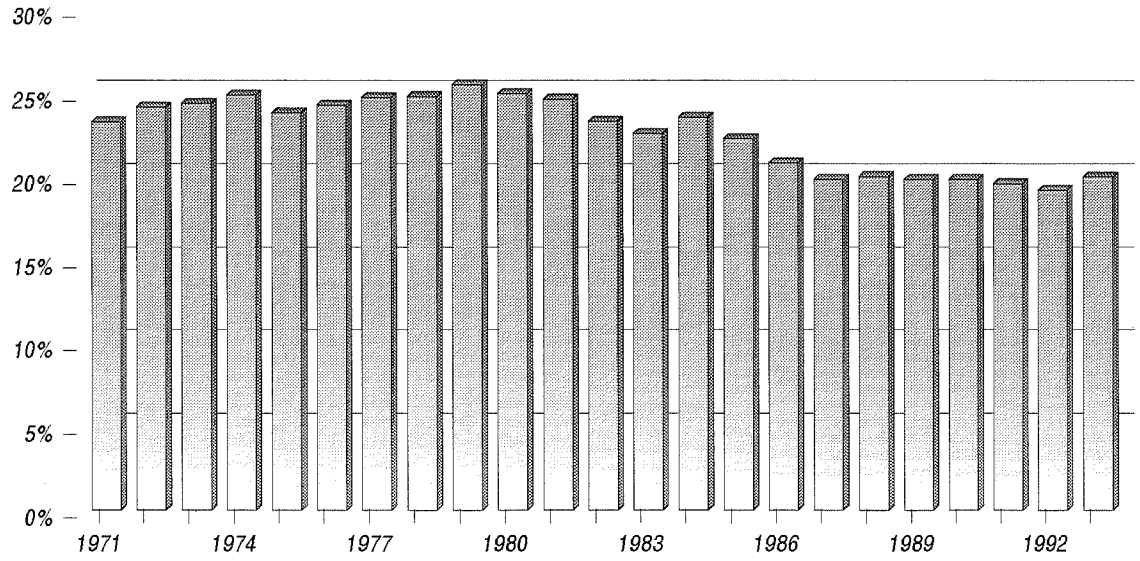
Transportation/communications/utilities added 2,900 new jobs in 1993 for a vigorous growth rate of 6.6 percent. Growth in air transportation and trucking provided the most new jobs, Figure 11.

Finance/insurance/real estate generated 3,100 jobs in 1993. This remarkable 8 percent growth rate was spurred by addition and expansion of several financial services centers in the state and the addition of jobs in the mortgage industry as masses of people refinanced their loans to take advantage of low interest rates.

Trade experienced less than average expansion, but its growth rate registered a moderate 3.6 percent. Employment additions in retail trade help push this sector's employment total up 6,600 jobs. This expansion appeared to be fairly broad-based and can be traced, at least partially to the additional demands for goods from in-migrants, and to demands for furniture to go in newly constructed houses.

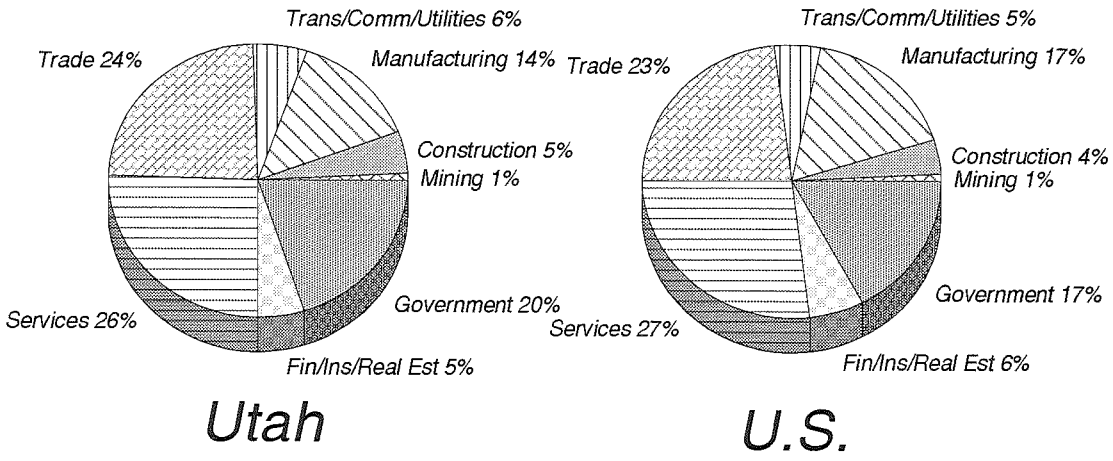
Government managed to add 2,900 new jobs in 1993 despite substantial cutbacks in federal defense employment. Fortunately, a percentage of the federal cutbacks were accomplished through early retirements and attrition. This meant that the cutbacks did not have a major effect on the unemployment rate. Robust growth on the part of state and local governments more than offset the losses in federal employment. Government ended 1993 with a 1.8 percent growth rate.

Figure 10
Percent of Utah Employment in Goods-Producing Industries: 1971 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Figure 11
Nonagricultural Employment by Industry -- Utah and the U.S.



SOURCE: UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Wages

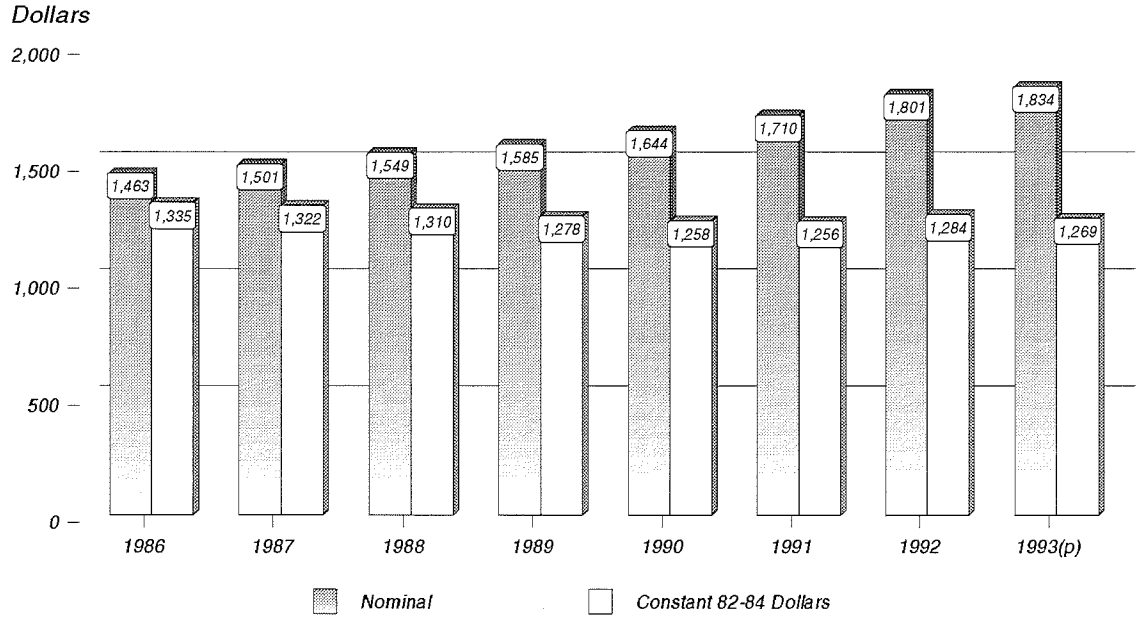
Final 1993 figures are expected to show a 7 percent increase in total nonfarm wages. This figure may appear unfavorable compared to the almost 9 percent growth experienced in 1992. If job growth was stronger in 1993 than in 1992, why did growth in total wages lag behind 1992? The answer can be found in a business response to higher 1993 tax rates. Many employers "accelerated" income--such as bonuses--into 1992 in order to avoid the tax increases which took effect in 1993. This action caused total wages for 1992 to appear abnormally high, while total wages in 1993 will appear low. If this "acceleration" had not occurred, growth in total wages for 1993 would have outstripped the 1992 expansion.

Changes in Utah's average monthly wage reflected the pattern in total wages. The state's 1993 average monthly wage is expected to reach $1,834 -- up almost 2 percent from 1992, Figure 12. Again, the growth in the average 1993 would have been significantly higher had the "acceleration" in 1992 not occurred.

The average Utah worker did not keep up with inflation in 1993 but would have if not for the wage acceleration of 1992. In addition, despite a relatively 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 percent in 1981 to a low of 84.8 percent in 1992, Figure 13. However, the declines have moderated substantially during the 1990s.

The loss of high-paying, goods-producing jobs in the early and mid-1980s helped contribute to this 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 in general. 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. In addition, a lower cost of living helps offset the lower average wage.

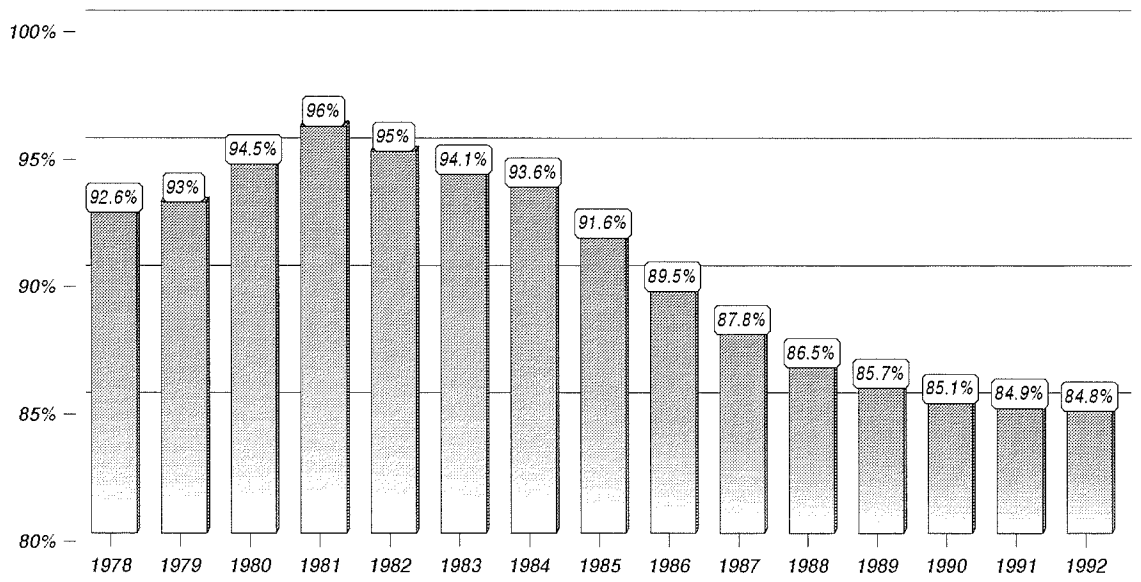
Figure 12
Utah Nonfarm Average Monthly Wages -- Nominal and Constant* Dollars: 1986 - 1993



*Constant 1982-84 $ using CPI-U

SOURCE UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Figure 13
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.: 1978 - 1992



*For workers covered by unemployment insurance

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Labor Force Characteristics

What was the composition of Utah's labor force in 1992 (the most recent data available)? Roughly 70 percent of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized population -- over the age of 16 -- participated in the labor force during the year. This "participation rate" ranks significantly higher than the national average of 66 percent. Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) are more likely to take part in the labor market than their national counterparts (58 and 76 percent respectively), Figure 14 and 15. In addition, Utah teenagers showed a very high propensity toward labor force participation. Roughly 67 percent of Utah's population 16-19 years old are part of the labor force compared to 51 percent nationally. In fact, Utah has the third highest rate of teenager labor force participation in the nation.

Just why are Utahns more likely to work than their national counterparts? Is it just Utah's much touted work ethic? Not entirely -- Utah has a relatively young population, and young people are most likely to work -- particularly given recent trends toward early retirement. Plus, as mentioned, Utah's young people are much more likely to work than U.S. teenagers in general. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower than average wages may require families to utilize more than one wage earner. These factors coupled with Utahns' relatively higher education levels and "work ethic" account for most of the difference between Utah and U.S. participation rates.

Single (never married) Utahns are most likely to work -- 77 percent participate in the labor force. However, never married men are less likely to work than married men, while single women are more likely to work than married females. Those in the "other marital status" group (separated, divorced, widowed) are least likely (of both sexes) to be labor force members -- 56 percent of women and men. Of course, this "other" group includes a larger number of older widowed individuals who are more likely to be retired -- participation rates include those over 65 years of age.

Roughly 97 percent of experienced Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Trade, services, and government each employ about one-fifth of the experienced labor force. Government employs a noticeably larger share of individuals in Utah than it does in the nation generally (about 15 percent). This stems from the state's large school age population which requires a large number of jobs in the educational sector. Manufacturing employs another 14 percent of experienced Utah workers. Smaller sectors include mining (less than 1 percent), construction (5 percent), transportation/communications/utilities (5 percent), and finance/insurance/real estate (5 percent). Agriculture accounts for only 3 percent of experienced workers, while about 10 percent of Utahns are self-employed.

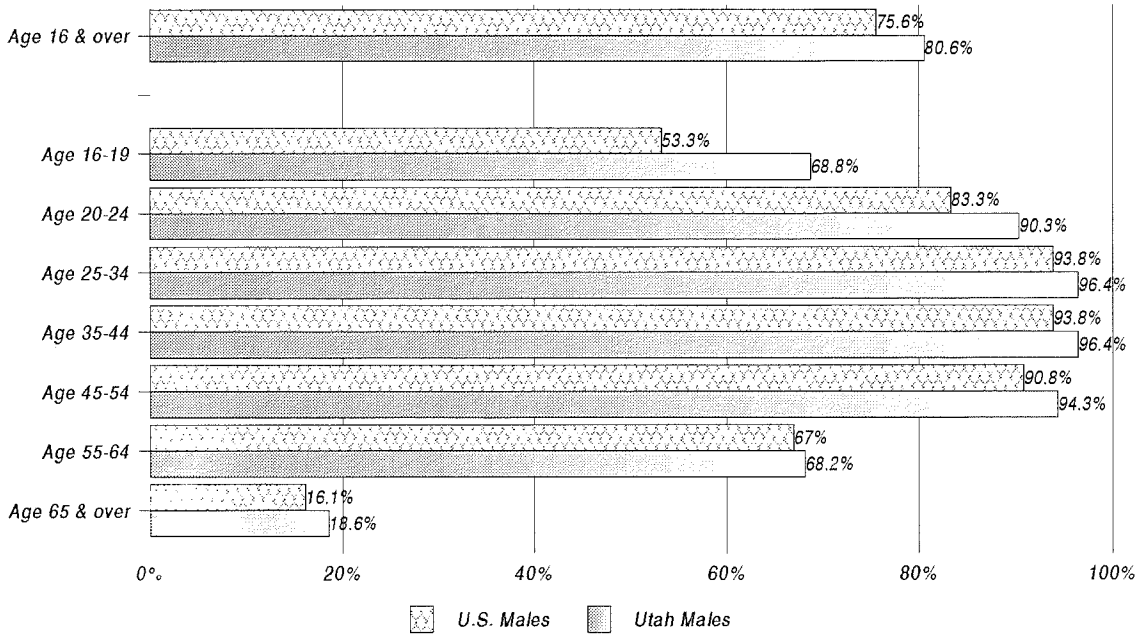
Occupational Outlook

Occupational projections of employment mirror trends in Utah industries. Of the eight major occupational categories, (representing the 700 job titles), by far the largest -- both in number of jobs and number of different job titles -- is the production, operating, and maintenance category. One-fourth, 225,000 of total jobs in 1994, is included in this group. Between 1994 to 2000, 22,720 new employment positions are projected to swell the ranks of this category for an annual growth rate of slightly less than the average for all occupations.

After production-related occupations, clerical occupations account for the next largest slice of the jobs pie in Utah. Nearly 155,000 individuals are employed in this group, which is expected to add 16,150 new positions. Although this is a substantial number of employment opportunities, the rate of job creation in the clerical category (1.7 percent per year) is slower than the 2.0 percent rate for all occupations. This slower rate of job creation is due in part to the rapid infusion of productivity-enhancing, computer technology into the office environment.

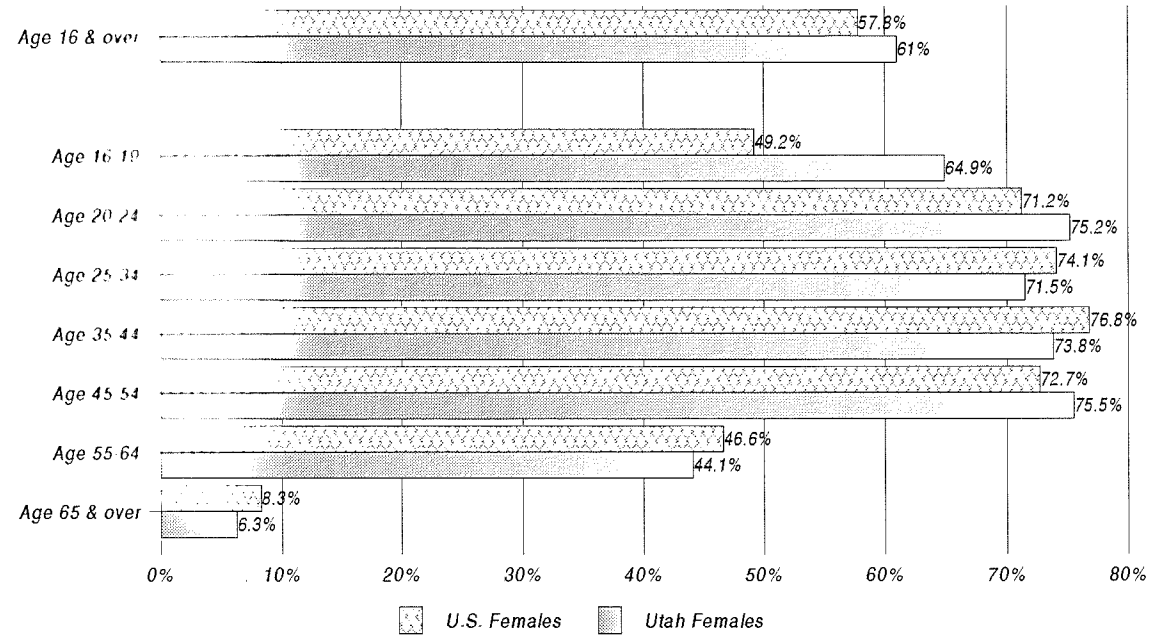
The professional and service occupational groups each claim about 15 percent of total jobs with sales jobs accounting for one in eight employment positions in the state. Managerial and administrative employment adds 7 percent to the total with the technical occupations making up about 5 percent. Occupations associated with agriculture claim the smallest portion of total jobs with just over 3 percent.

Figure 14
Labor Force Participation -- Males by Age: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Figure 15
Labor Force Participation – Females by Age: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Rates of Job Growth

In terms of rates of job creation, the technical category leads the way with an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent, followed closely by the managerial and the service categories each increasing at 2.4 percent per year. Sales occupations will grow at a 2.3 percent per year rate with professional jobs an above average rate at 2.1 percent. Three job categories will not keep pace with the other five groups. These are production-related and clerical with 1.7 percent rates, and agriculture with 0.6 percent rate of employment increase.

Managerial/administrative, technical, sales, and service occupational groups will increase their share of total jobs between 1994 and 2000. Those occupational groups just holding their own or declining in their share of total jobs are production-related, professional, clerical, and agriculture.

Training Requirements of Utah Jobs

By the year 2000, roughly 43 percent of jobs in Utah will call for short-term training of less than six months, another 41 percent will require training from six months up to, but not including a baccalaureate (B.S.) degree, and about 16 percent will call for a B.S. degree or more. The trend in training requirements shows a slightly increasing percent of jobs requiring a B.S. degree and jobs calling for six months training and up to a B.S. degree, and a declining percent for jobs requiring less than six months of training.

Conclusion

Utah's economy virtually boomed in 1993. The state created more jobs than ever before. Utah led the nation in job growth and experienced a 15-year low in unemployment rates. Even so, growth was retarded by cutbacks in defense-related employment.

Table 4
Utah Labor Force, Employed and Unemployed Persons by District and County: 1992

Planning District and County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	811,000	771,000	40,000	4.9%
Bear River	49,885	47,678	2,207	4.4%
Box Elder	15,754	14,983	771	4.9%
Cache	33,274	31,868	1,406	4.2%
Rich	857	827	30	3.5%
Wasatch Front	536,247	510,753	25,494	4.8%
North	162,717	154,205	8,512	5.2%
Davis	85,004	81,268	3,736	4.4%
Morgan	1,763	1,654	109	6.2%
Weber	75,950	71,283	4,667	6.1%
South	373,530	356,548	16,982	4.5%
Salt Lake	362,362	346,035	16,327	4.5%
Tooele	11,168	10,513	655	5.9%
Mountainland	133,802	127,741	6,061	4.5%
Summit	8,941	8,412	529	5.9%
Utah	120,199	115,008	5,191	4.3%
Wasatch	4,662	4,321	341	7.3%
Central	20,528	20,024	1,504	7.3%
Juab	2,196	3,013	183	8.3%
Millard	4,912	4,649	263	5.4%
Piute	348	308	40	11.5%
Sanpete	6,092	5,545	547	9.0%
Sevier	5,890	5,498	392	6.7%
Wayne	1,090	1,011	79	7.2%
Southwestern	38,245	36,246	2,089	5.5%
Beaver	1,992	1,984	98	4.9%
Garfield	1,570	1,328	242	15.4%
Iron	9,750	9,302	448	4.6%
Kane	2,573	2,370	203	7.9%
Washington	22,360	21,262	1,098	4.9%
Uintah Basin	13,183	12,143	1,040	7.9%
Daggett	492	467	25	5.1%
Duchesne	4,537	4,140	397	8.8%
Uintah	8,154	7,536	618	7.6%
Southeastern	19,108	17,502	1,606	8.4%
Carbon	8,087	7,409	678	8.4%
Emery	3,469	3,158	311	9.0%
Grand	3,516	3,251	265	7.5%
San Juan	4,036	3,684	352	8.7%

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 5
Utah Unemployment Rates by District and County, 1985 - 1992

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992(p)
State Total	5.9	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9
Bear River	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Box Elder	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.9
Cache	5.1	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
Rich	3.7	5.1	5.8	4.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5
Wasatch Front	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.8
North	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.2
Davis	4.0	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
Morgan	6.5	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.2	5.9	6.1	6.2
Weber	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1
South	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.5
Salt Lake	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.5
Tooele	6.0	6.3	7.4	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.9
Mountainland	6.8	6.7	7.3	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.5
Summit	7.8	8.6	8.6	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.6	5.9
Utah	6.5	6.3	6.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.3
Wasatch	11.3	13.3	13.5	8.7	8.3	6.6	7.8	7.3
Central	8.9	10.2	10.0	7.9	7.2	6.5	7.5	7.3
Juab	15.5	15.8	15.3	9.7	7.7	6.4	6.5	8.3
Millard	5.5	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.4
Piute	13.3	14.8	12.6	12.7	7.6	11.4	13.7	11.5
Sanpete	13.2	14.9	13.4	11.2	10.4	9.1	10.1	9.0
Sevier	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.0	5.6	5.5	7.0	6.7
Wayne	8.1	9.4	9.4	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.2
Southwestern	6.0	5.9	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.5
Beaver	6.1	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.9
Garfield	13.5	12.3	12.2	8.6	9.5	10.5	12.6	15.4
Iron	6.2	6.3	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6
Kane	8.6	7.1	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.1	7.4	7.9
Washington	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.9
Uintah Basin	9.1	13.1	13.2	9.2	8.5	6.7	6.9	7.9
Daggett	3.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.9	5.1
Duchesne	10.5	15.4	16.4	12.0	10.6	8.1	8.0	8.8
Uintah	8.5	12.0	11.8	8.0	7.7	6.3	6.4	7.6
Southeastern	10.9	10.7	10.9	8.6	8.1	7.1	8.1	8.4
Carbon	10.0	10.1	10.3	8.5	8.2	6.4	7.3	8.4
Emery	12.9	12.6	14.9	9.3	7.6	8.0	9.4	9.0
Grand	13.1	12.9	11.0	8.8	9.5	7.2	7.4	7.5
San Juan	9.0	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.4	7.5	9.2	8.7

(p) = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 6
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs, and Wages, Selected Years

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993(p)	Percent Change 86-87	Percent Change 87-88	Percent Change 88-89	Percent Change 89-90	Percent Change 90-91	Percent Change 91-92	Percent Change 92-93
Civilian Labor Force (thousands)	754.0	757.0	759.0	789.0	792.0	804.0	811.0	849.0	0.4%	0.3%	4.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	4.7%
Employed	709.0	709.0	722.0	752.0	758.0	765.0	771.0	815.0	0.0%	1.8%	4.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	5.7%
Unemployed	45.0	48.0	37.0	37.0	34.0	39.0	40.0	34.0	6.7%	-22.9%	0.0%	-8.1%	14.7%	2.6%	-15.0%
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.0%							
Nonagricultural Jobs (thousands)	634.1	640.3	660.1	691.2	723.6	745.2	768.6	807.6	1.0%	3.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.0%	3.1%	5.1%
Mining	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	-1.2%	-1.2%
Construction	32.2	26.7	25.0	25.9	27.8	31.5	34.9	39.4	-17.1%	-6.4%	3.6%	7.3%	13.3%	10.8%	12.9%
Manufacturing	92.1	92.5	99.0	103.1	107.1	105.7	106.2	109.8	0.4%	7.0%	4.1%	3.9%	-1.3%	0.5%	3.4%
Trans., Comm., & Util.	37.5	37.9	39.4	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.9	46.8	1.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%	0.2%	3.5%	6.6%
Trade	152.4	152.6	156.5	166.4	172.4	178.8	184.4	191.0	0.1%	2.6%	6.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%	3.6%
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	32.9	33.8	33.4	33.4	34.1	35.8	37.3	40.4	2.7%	-1.2%	0.0%	2.1%	5.0%	4.2%	8.3%
Services	137.9	147.5	155.9	167.2	180.8	188.4	196.4	212.0	7.0%	5.7%	7.2%	8.1%	4.2%	4.2%	7.9%
Government	141.3	141.5	142.7	146.3	150.6	154.0	156.9	159.8	0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%
Nonagricultural Wages (millions)	$11,131	$11,536	$12,271	$13,148	$14,275	$15,294	$16,610	$17,770	3.6%	6.4%	7.1%	8.6%	7.1%	8.6%	7.0%
Average Monthly Wage	$1,463	$1,501	$1,549	$1,585	$1,644	$1,710	$1,801	$1,834	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	4.0%	5.3%	1.8%
Adjusted for Inflation (1985 $)	$1,335	$1,322	$1,310	$1,278	$1,258	$1,256	$1,284	$1,269	-1.0%	-0.9%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-0.2%	2.2%	-1.1%

(p) = preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 7
Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry, District and County: 1992

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	Trade	Finance Ins.,& Real Estate	Services	Government
State Total	768,600	8,487	34,902	106,242	43,870	184,439	37,307	196,413	156,940
Bear River	45,958	54	1,728	16,151	1,024	8,392	1,029	6,709	10,871
Box Elder	14,871	45	589	7,352	314	2,857	272	1,366	2,076
Cache	30,695	9	1,137	8,793	703	5,452	721	5,274	8,606
Rich	392	0	2	6	7	83	36	69	189
Wasatch Front	533,382	3,304	23,368	70,515	35,165	130,179	30,893	131,785	108,173
North	132,226	89	5,942	20,072	4,395	30,561	4,172	27,292	39,703
Davis	61,478	67	3,220	7,882	2,219	15,296	1,808	10,768	20,218
Morgan	1,163	0	84	281	11	404	20	48	315
Weber	69,585	22	2,638	11,909	2,165	14,861	2,344	16,476	19,170
South	401,156	3,215	17,426	50,443	30,770	99,618	26,721	104,493	68,470
Salt Lake	390,679	2,963	17,022	49,458	30,213	98,133	26,569	103,308	63,013
Tooele	10,477	252	404	985	557	1,485	152	1,185	5,457
Mountainland	113,533	177	5,799	14,286	2,357	27,167	3,474	42,813	17,460
Summit	8,963	102	455	492	231	2,924	796	2,710	1,253
Utah	101,903	75	5,042	13,663	2,040	23,555	2,629	39,388	15,511
Wasatch	2,667	0	302	131	86	688	49	715	696
Central	15,820	581	591	1,674	1,308	3,652	357	2,433	5,224
Juab	1,978	74	87	325	57	494	34	386	521
Millard	3,431	196	116	174	694	745	69	486	951
Piute	192	0	0	29	12	18	6	9	118
Sanpete	4,508	0	157	672	123	895	115	540	2,006
Sevier	5,088	311	179	417	408	1,388	126	900	1,359
Wayne	623	0	52	57	14	112	7	112	269
Southwestern	30,475	197	1,903	2,629	1,413	8,712	1,062	7,500	7,059
Beaver	1,406	6	32	90	150	419	33	187	489
Garfield	1,524	9	31	117	64	231	22	575	475
Iron	8,499	28	419	863	303	2,380	241	1,684	2,581
Kane	1,708	12	35	44	36	490	43	547	501
Washington	17,338	142	1,386	1,515	860	5,192	723	4,507	3,013
Uintah Basin	11,521	1,711	415	396	1,105	2,476	195	1,952	3,271
Daggett	370	0	4	3	29	36	0	86	212
Duchesne	3,993	490	156	232	448	769	86	418	1,394
Uintah	7,158	1,221	255	161	628	1,671	109	1,448	1,665
Southeastern	17,911	2,463	1,098	591	1,498	3,861	297	3,221	4,882
Carbon	7,658	1,102	386	302	428	1,839	156	1,404	2,041
Emery	3,807	888	340	17	789	418	35	474	846
Grand	2,921	198	94	50	129	1,052	70	697	631
San Juan	3,525	275	278	222	152	552	36	646	1,364

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 8
Utah's Largest Private and Public Nonagricultural Employers, December 1992
Ranked by Employment Size

Rank	Firm Name	Approximate Employment
1	University of Utah	14,500
2	Brigham Young University	14,000
3	Hill Air Force Base	11,000
4	Granite School District	7,500
5	Jordan School District	7,000
6	Davis School District	6,000
7	Smith's Food King	6,000
8	Thiokol Corporation	5,500
9	Utah State University	5,500
10	Utah Social Services	5,000
11	Delta Airlines	4,500
12	U.S. Treasury Dept.	4,500
13	ZCMI	4,500
14	U.S. Post Office	4,000
15	Salt Lake County	4,000
16	WordPerfect	4,000
17	Albertsons	4,000
18	Alpine School District	4,000
19	Salt Lake School District	3,500
20	Sears Roebuck & Company	3,500
21	Pacific Corp.	3,000
22	U.S. West Communications	3,000
23	Shopko Stores	3,000
24	LDS Hospital	3,000
25	Weber School District	3,000
26	K Mart	3,000
27	Tooele Army Depot	3,000
28	Geneva Steel, Inc.	2,500
29	Morton International	2,500
30	Hercules	2,500
31	Kennecott Mining	2,500
32	Salt Lake City Corp.	2,500
33	U.S. Defense Depot-Ogden	2,500
34	Matrixx Marketing	2,500
35	Healthtrust, Inc.	2,500
36	Wal-Mart Stores	2,500
37	Proform Fitness	2,000
38	Utah Valley Regional Medical Center	2,000
39	McKay-Dee Hospital	2,000
40	JC Penney Company	2,000
41	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000
42	United Parcel Service	2,000
43	Zions First National Bank	2,000
44	Primary Children's Medical Center	2,000
45	Provo School District	2,000
46	FHP of Utah	2,000
47	Utah Dept. of Transportation	2,000
48	Nebo School District	2,000
49	Utah State Corrections	1,500
50	Fred Meyer, Inc.	1,500

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 9
Utah's Largest Private Nonagricultural Employers, December 1992
Ranked by Employment Size

Rank	Firm Name	Approximate Employment
1	Brigham Young University	14,000
2	Smith's Food King	6,000
3	Thiokol Corporation	6,000
4	Delta Airlines	4,500
5	ZCMI	4,500
6	WordPerfect	4,000
7	Albertsons	4,000
8	Sears Roebuck & Company	3,500
9	Pacific Corp.	3,000
10	U.S. West Communications	3,000
11	Shopko Stores	3,000
12	LDS Hospital	3,000
13	K Mart	3,000
14	Geneva Steel, Inc.	3,000
15	Morton International	2,500
16	Hercules	2,500
17	Kennecott Mining	2,500
18	Matrixx Marketing	2,500
19	Healthtrust, Inc.	2,500
20	Wal-Mart Stores	2,500
21	Proform Fitness	2,000
22	Utah Valley Regional Medical Center	2,000
23	McKay-Dee Hospital	2,000
24	JC Penney Company	2,000
25	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000
26	United Parcel Service	2,000
27	Zions First National Bank	2,000
28	Primary Children's Medical Center	2,000
29	FHP of Utah	2,000
30	Fred Meyer Inc.	1,500
31	Union Pacific Railroad	1,500
32	American Express Company	1,500
33	O.C. Tanner Manufacturing	1,500
34	Pizza Hut	1,500
35	Harmon City	1,500
36	Novell, Inc.	1,500
37	Mervyns, Inc.	1,500
38	Holy Cross Hospital	1,500
39	Deseret Industries	1,500
40	Discover Card	1,500
41	Mountain Fuel Supply	1,500
42	PST Vans Inc.	1,500
43	7-Eleven Stores	1,500
44	Abbott Laboratories	1,500
45	Nordstrom	1,500
46	C R England & Sons	1,500
47	St. Marks Hospital	1,000
48	Cottonwood Hospital	1,000
49	Unisys Defense Systems	1,000
50	Newspaper Agency Corp.	1,000

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 10
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry, Selected Years

Industry	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Percent Change 86-87	Percent Change 87-88	Percent Change 88-89	Percent Change 89-90	Percent Change 90-91	Percent Change 91-92
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	$1,463	$1,501	$1,549	$1,585	$1,644	$1,710	$1,801	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	4.0%	5.3%
Mining	$2,758	$2,708	$2,820	$2,905	$2,976	$3,002	$3,217	-1.8%	4.1%	3.0%	2.4%	0.9%	7.2%
Construction	$1,636	$1,665	$1,742	$1,799	$1,843	$1,917	$1,878	1.8%	4.6%	3.3%	2.4%	4.0%	-2.0%
Manufacturing	$1,864	$1,896	$1,968	$2,009	$2,066	$2,125	$2,246	1.7%	3.8%	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%	5.7%
Trans., Comm., & Util.	$2,087	$2,175	$2,270	$2,355	$2,424	$2,552	$2,613	4.2%	4.4%	3.7%	2.9%	5.3%	2.4%
Trade	$1,052	$1,063	$1,103	$1,133	$1,173	$1,231	$1,264	1.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.5%	4.9%	2.7%
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	$1,568	$1,641	$1,702	$1,760	$1,818	$1,907	$2,092	4.7%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	4.9%	9.7%
Services	$1,226	$1,315	$1,350	$1,385	$1,458	$1,534	$1,682	7.3%	2.7%	2.6%	5.3%	5.2%	9.6%
Government	$1,574	$1,597	$1,625	$1,663	$1,735	$1,805	$1,891	1.5%	1.8%	2.3%	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 11
Utah and U.S. Labor Force Participation Rates, Selected Years

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992
UTAH	52.2	57.4	58.4	64.2	70.5	70.8	70.4
Male	82.5	82.3	77.4	79.3	80.5	80.9	80.6
Female	25.3	33.5	41.5	49.8	60.6	61.2	61.0
U.S.	54.0	60.0	58.0	62.0	66.4	65.6	66.3
Male	80.0	83.3	79.7	75.1	76.1	74.7	75.6
Female	30.0	37.7	43.3	49.9	57.5	57.3	57.8

Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security and
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 12
Characteristics of Utah Unemployed Persons, 1992 Annual Averages

	Number	Percent
Total Unemployed	40,000	100.0%
Men	22,000	55.0%
Women	18,000	45.0%
Both Sexes, Ages 16-19	10,000	25.0%
Unemployment Rate		
Total		4.9%
Men		4.9%
Women		5.0%
Both Sexes, Ages 16-19		13.5%
Marital Status of Unemployed		
Single (never married)	17,000	42.5%
Married, Spouse Present	18,000	45.0%
Other: Widowed, Divorced, & Separated	5,000	12.5%
Length of Unemployment		
Less than 5 Weeks	18,300	45.8%
5-14 Weeks	11,600	29.0%
15-26 Weeks	5,500	13.8%
27 Weeks and Over	4,600	11.5%
Males		
Less than 5 Weeks	9,900	45.0%
5-14 Weeks	6,900	31.4%
15-26 Weeks	3,100	14.1%
27 Weeks and Over	2,100	9.5%
Females		
Less than 5 Weeks	8,400	46.7%
5-14 Weeks	4,700	26.1%
15-26 Weeks	2,400	13.3%
27 Weeks and Over	2,500	13.9%
Full and Part-Time Status		
Looking for Full-Time Work	27,000	67.5%
Looking for Part-time Work	13,000	32.5%
Males		
Looking for Full-Time Work	16,000	72.7%
Looking for Part-time Work	6,000	27.3%
Females		
Looking for Full-Time Work	11,000	61.1%
Looking for Part-time Work	7,000	38.9%
Reason for Unemployment		
Job Losers	18,600	46.5%
Job Leavers	6,700	16.8%
Re-entrants	10,400	26.0%
New Entrants	4,400	11.0%
Males		
Job Losers	11,000	50.0%
Job Leavers	4,100	18.6%
Re-entrants	3,900	17.7%
New Entrants	2,600	11.8%
Females		
Job Losers	7,600	42.2%
Job Leavers	2,600	14.4%
Re-entrants	6,500	36.1%
New Entrants	1,800	10.0%

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 13
Duration of Unemployment in Utah as a Percent of Total Unemployed

Year	Less than 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks +	27 Weeks +
1992	45.8	29.0	25.3	11.5
1991	47.5	31.2	21.3	8.6
1990	50.0	29.4	20.6	8.8
1989	47.4	28.9	23.7	7.9
1988	47.3	34.3	37.6	7.5
1987	50.2	27.2	22.6	10.2
1986	45.9	32.2	21.9	10.7
1985	46.7	32.2	21.1	9.8
1984	47.3	29.9	22.7	11.1
1983	37.3	32.0	30.3	15.0
1982	38.2	36.6	25.3	10.1
1981	49.6	29.9	20.5	8.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14
Reasons for Unemployment in Utah as a Percent of Total Unemployed

Year	Job Losers	Job Leavers	New & Re-entrants
1992	46.5	16.8	37.0
1991	45.2	17.1	37.7
1990	38.2	20.6	38.2
1989	42.1	23.7	34.2
1988	44.2	12.2	43.5
1987	45.7	12.8	41.5
1986	48.5	13.1	38.4
1985	45.0	14.5	40.5
1984	44.3	10.8	44.9
1983	52.9	8.4	38.7
1982	57.5	9.0	36.5
1981	45.0	16.1	38.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERSONAL INCOME

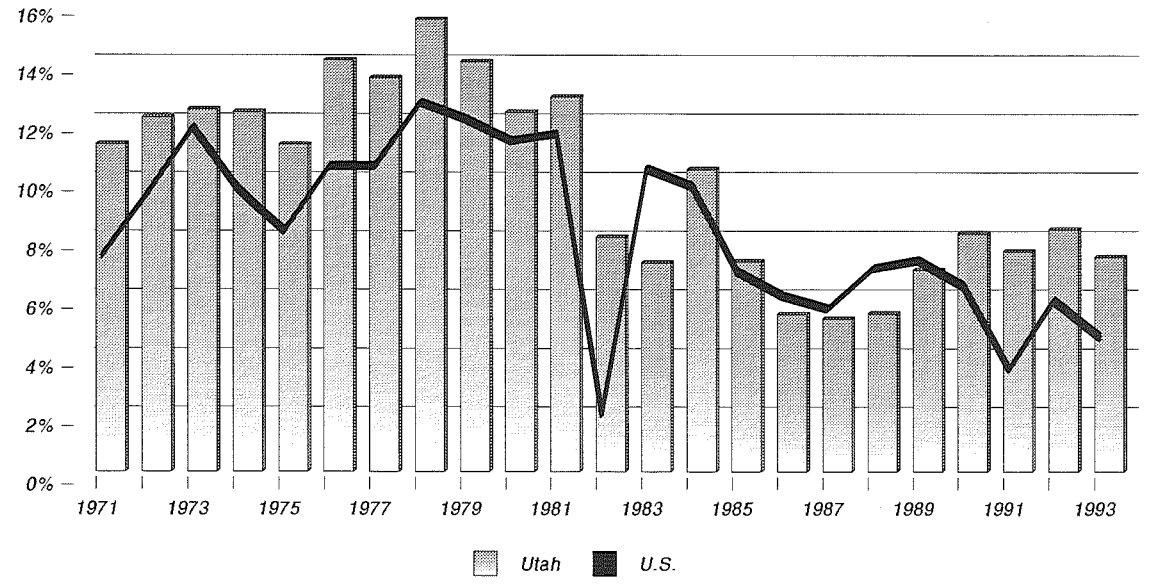
Total Personal Income

Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area. The statistical series comprising the components of total personal income, by area and by year, constitutes the most extensive body of consistent economic information available for the nation, states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This entire data series was developed and is maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Utah Department of Employment Security assists BEA in this service by providing wage and employment data by industry for the state and its counties.

Utah's 1993 total personal income (TPI) is forecast to be $30.4 billion, up 7.3 percent from the 1992 total. This reflects a modest slowdown from 1992's growth of 8.2 percent. This slowdown occurred nationwide and can be attributed to income acceleration in 1992 to avoid higher tax rates in 1993. Still, Utah's 1993 TPI grew 59.0 percent faster than the forecasted U.S. TPI (4.6 percent), Figure 16.

Thus, the relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is clearly reflected in these TPI growth comparisons. Comparison of Utah and United States TPI growth rates for previous years from Table 15 shows that Utah has also weathered previous economic "hard times" relatively well.

Figure 16
Utah and U.S. Personal income Growth Rates: 1971 - 1993



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND UTAH ECONOMIC COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Components of Personal Income

The largest single component of total personal income is "Earnings by Place of Work." As depicted in Table 16, this portion consists of the total earnings from both farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. It may also be viewed as the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income--both farm and nonfarm.

In 1992, earnings by place of work was $21.8 billion, representing 76 percent of TPI. Approximately 10 percent of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90 percent was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($21.5 billion) was 99 percent of total earnings; farm income comprised only 1 percent. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for 79 percent of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 21 percent.

The other components of TPI are (1) dividends, interest, and rent (DIR), and (2) transfer payments. In 1992, DIR amounted to $3.4 billion, and transfer payments were $4.3 billion. These two components, plus "Earnings by Place of Residence," constitute TPI.

Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States can be observed in Table 16. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR comprise a much smaller (12.8 vs. 16.1 percent) share of TPI than the national figure. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this situation is that Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the last two recession periods, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's total earnings. By 1992 that share had dropped to 23 percent. This change means that service-producing industries (including government) correspondingly increased their importance -- from 67 percent of total earnings in 1980 to 76 percent in 1992. These comparisons reflect the continuing historical shift from goods- to service-producing jobs in the state's economy. Similar shifts have been experienced nationally.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 26 percent of earnings; government (including military) pays 20 percent. Both manufacturing and trade account for 16 percent of Utah's total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities at 8 percent, construction and finance/insurance/real estate at 6 percent each, and mining at 2 percent of earnings. Agriculture and agricultural services make up the remaining 2 percent. Figure 17 illustrates these industrial shares of earnings for Utah for 1982 and 1992.

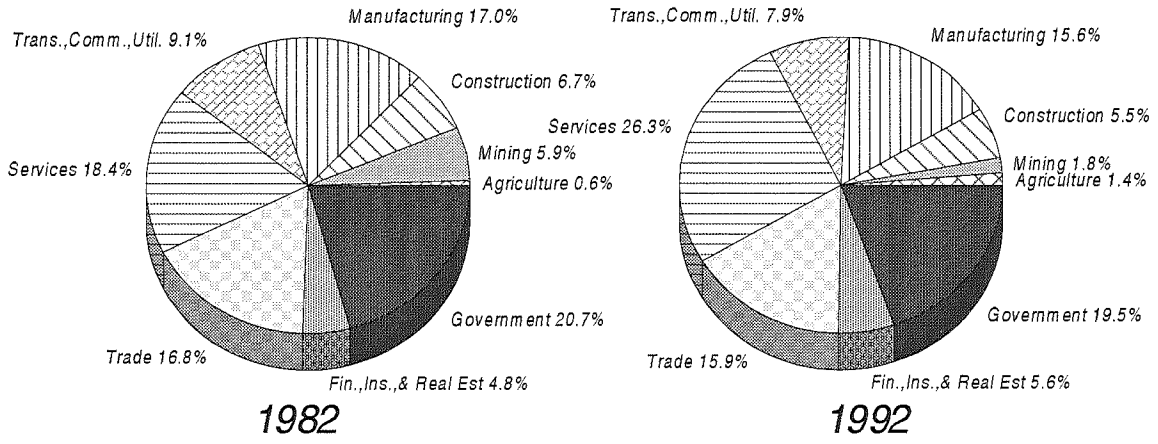
Per Capita, Per Adult, Per Household Personal Income

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 1993 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately $16,300. From 1980 to 1993, Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) PCI has increased only $2,450, compared to the $3,450 increase in the United States' real PCI.

Utah's 1992 per capita personal income of $15,624 was only 78 percent of the national PCI and ranked 47th among the 50 states. Because Utah's population has a large number of children (the result of many years of high birth rates), these PCI comparisons portray Utah as a low-income state. However, adult per capita income based on 1990 census adult population figures improves Utah's picture considerably: Utah's per capita income by this measure is 88 percent of the national figure. Similarly, Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1990 in Utah was $45,300, which is 90 percent of the nation's $50,600.

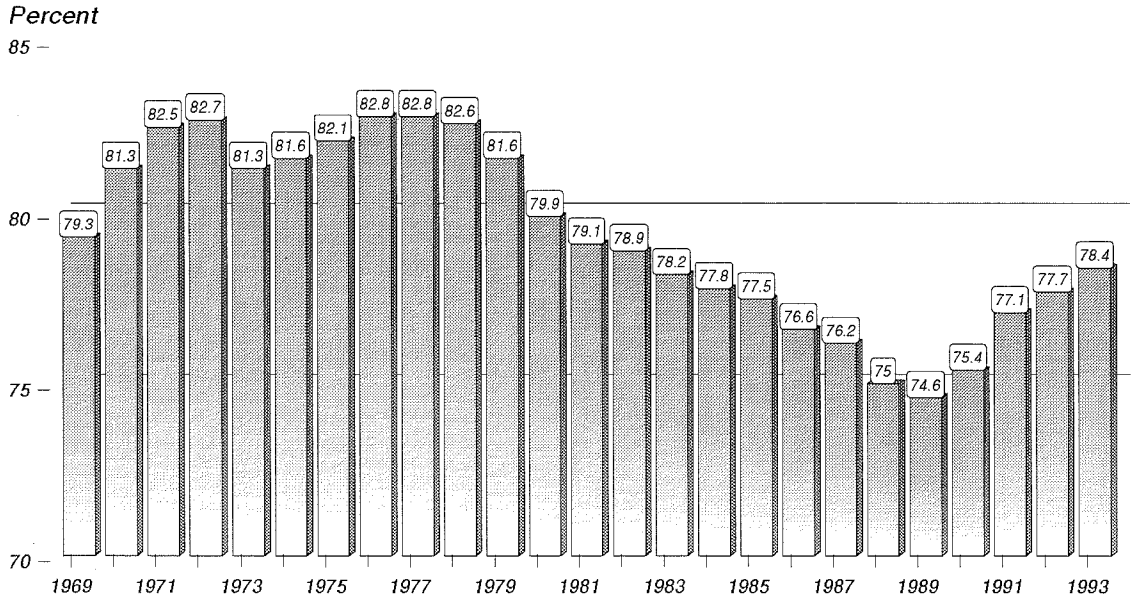
During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 81 and 83 percent of the United States PCI. However, as shown in Figure 18, from 1978 to 1988 this parameter dropped eight percentage points--from 83 to 75 percent. But the years 1990 through 1993 all saw improvements in this comparison--the 1993 ratio stands at 78 percent, the highest level since 1982. Utah's PCI for 1969-93 appears in Table 15.

Figure 17
Utah's Distribution of Earning by Industry: 1982 - 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND UTAH DEPT. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Figure 18
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.: 1969 - 1993



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND GOPB

County Personal Income

Eleven of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1991-92 growth in total personal income, up from only one the previous year. Most of these counties had large nonfarm employment increases which led to large wage increases; their total personal income thus increased rapidly too. On the other end of the scale, only Millard County suffered a year-over loss of TPI, a minor drop of 2 percent which was due to a large but temporary employment increase in 1991.

With few exceptions, the per capita income estimates in northern Utah's counties are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state. Summit County's $23,500 leads Utah; San Juan County's $9,400 is lowest. Interestingly, Carbon, Grand, and

Daggett are the only counties outside the northern Utah group with PCI's greater than the state figure. The 1992 per capita income of the United States, at $20,114, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit. Table 17 presents county and planning district TPI and PCI estimates for 1990 through 1992.

Table 15
Utah and U.S. Personal Income and Growth Rates: 1969 - 1993

Year	Utah Total Personal Income (millions)	U.S. Total Personal Income (millions)	Utah Growth Rates	U.S. Growth Rates	Per Capita Personal Income		Utah as Percent of U.S.
					Utah	U.S.	
1969	$3,167	$767,608	--	--	$3,024	$3,813	79.3%
1970	$3,507	$824,823	10.7%	7.5%	$3,291	$4,047	81.3%
1971	$3,898	$888,002	11.1%	7.7%	$3,541	$4,294	82.5%
1972	$4,369	$974,938	12.1%	9.8%	$3,851	$4,659	82.7%
1973	$4,908	$1,092,217	12.3%	12.0%	$4,199	$5,168	81.3%
1974	$5,509	$1,200,575	12.2%	9.9%	$4,595	$5,628	81.6%
1975	$6,123	$1,302,532	11.1%	8.5%	$4,963	$6,045	82.1%
1976	$6,982	$1,442,221	14.0%	10.7%	$5,488	$6,629	82.8%
1977	$7,920	$1,596,944	13.4%	10.7%	$6,016	$7,267	82.8%
1978	$9,142	$1,802,663	15.4%	12.9%	$6,702	$8,117	82.6%
1979	$10,419	$2,024,812	14.0%	12.3%	$7,358	$9,017	81.6%
1980	$11,695	$2,259,006	12.2%	11.6%	$7,942	$9,940	79.9%
1981	$13,189	$2,525,871	12.8%	11.8%	$8,703	$11,008	79.1%
1982	$14,243	$2,583,556	8.0%	2.3%	$9,140	$11,584	78.9%
1983	$15,256	$2,857,887	7.1%	10.6%	$9,564	$12,223	78.2%
1984	$16,828	$3,144,513	10.3%	10.0%	$10,372	$13,333	77.8%
1985	$18,033	$3,368,244	7.2%	7.1%	$10,975	$14,155	77.5%
1986	$19,001	$3,580,017	5.4%	6.3%	$11,426	$14,907	76.6%
1987	$19,990	$3,789,372	5.2%	5.8%	$11,910	$15,638	76.2%
1988	$21,066	$4,063,045	5.4%	7.2%	$12,468	$16,615	75.0%
1989	$22,515	$4,367,719	6.9%	7.5%	$13,199	$17,696	74.6%
1990	$24,344	$4,657,120	8.1%	6.6%	$14,077	$18,668	75.4%
1991	$26,171	$4,833,548	7.5%	3.8%	$14,785	$19,169	77.1%
1992	$28,328	$5,130,617	8.2%	6.1%	$15,624	$20,114	77.7%
1993	$30,400	$5,366,600	7.3%	4.6%	$16,300	$20,800	78.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 16
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income: 1990 - 1992
(Millions of Dollars, Except Percentages, Population and Per Capita Income)

Components	1990	1991	1992	Percentage Change '90-91	Percentage Change '91-92	1992 Percentage Distribution Utah	1992 Percentage Distribution U.S.	
Total Personal Income	$24,344	$26,171	$28,328	7.5	8.2	100.0	100.0	
Total Earnings - Place/Work	18,580	19,987	21,771	7.6	8.9	76.4	72.1	
Less:								
Personal Cont. for Soc. Ins.	1,081	1,186	1,259	9.7	6.2	4.5	4.8	
Plus: Resid. Adjustment	84	85	87	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	
Equals: Earnings by Residence	17,582	18,885	20,599	7.4	9.1	72.2	67.2	
Plus:								
Dividends, Interest, & Rent	3,218	3,339	3,389	3.8	1.5	12.8	16.1	
Plus:								
Transfer Payments	3,544	3,947	4,340	11.4	10.0	15.1	16.7	
Components of Earnings	18,580	19,987	21,771	7.6	8.9	76.4	72.1	
Wages & Salaries	15,240	16,324	17,670	7.1	8.2	62.4	57.8	
Other Labor Income	1,502	1,697	1,880	13.0	10.8	6.5	6.3	
Proprietors' Income	1,837	1,966	2,222	7.0	13.0	7.5	8.0	
Farm	204	193	246	-5.4	27.5	0.7	0.8	Utah
Nonfarm	1,634	1,773	1,976	8.5	11.4	6.8	7.2	Distrib.
Earnings by Industry	18,580	19,987	21,771	7.6	8.9	76.4	72.1	100.0
Farm	256	244	295	-4.7	20.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Nonfarm	18,323	19,743	21,476	7.7	8.8	75.4	71.1	98.6
Private Sector	14,586	15,742	17,229	7.9	9.4	60.2	59.3	79.1
Ag. Services, Etc.	56	67	75	19.6	11.9	0.3	0.5	0.3
Mining	364	376	402	3.3	6.9	1.4	0.7	1.8
Construction	959	1,073	1,202	11.9	12.0	4.1	3.8	5.5
Manufacturing	3,101	3,241	3,404	4.5	5.0	12.4	13.4	15.6
Trans., Comm., Utilities	1,524	1,613	1,724	5.8	6.9	6.2	4.8	7.9
Wholesale Trade	1,154	1,269	1,282	10.0	1.0	4.8	4.6	5.9
Retail Trade	1,849	1,948	2,184	5.4	12.1	7.4	6.9	10.0
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	957	1,069	1,221	11.7	14.2	4.1	5.2	5.6
Services	4,621	5,085	5,735	10.0	12.8	19.4	19.4	26.3
Government (Incl. Military)	3,737	4,001	4,247	7.1	6.1	15.3	11.8	19.5
Federal, Civilian	1,235	1,288	1,338	4.3	3.9	4.9	2.4	6.1
Military	237	258	268	8.9	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
State and Local	2,265	2,454	2,641	8.3	7.6	9.4	8.4	12.1
Per Capita Personal Income	$14,077	$14,785	$15,624	5.0	5.7			
Population (thousands)	1,729	1,770	1,813	2.4	2.4			

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business (September 1993) and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 17
Total and Per Capita Personal Income By County and District, 1990 - 1992

	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)					Per Capita Personal Income				
				Percentage Change					Percentage Change	
	1990	1991	1992	90-91	91-92	1990	1991	1992	90-91	91-92
State Total	$24,274.0	$25,893.1	$28,328.0	6.7	9.4	$14,077	$14,785	$15,600	5.0	5.5
Bear River	1,435.2	1,515.4	1,633.3	5.6	7.8	13,191	13,714	14,500	4.0	5.7
Box Elder	549.4	575.3	612.1	4.7	6.4	15,008	15,579	16,300	3.8	4.6
Cache	859.7	913.6	993.9	6.3	8.8	12,191	12,712	13,500	4.3	6.2
Rich	26.1	26.5	27.3	1.4	3.2	15,294	16,047	15,700	4.9	-2.2
Wasatch Front	16,728.5	17,803.5	19,474.0	6.4	9.4	15,088	15,682	16,800	3.9	7.1
North	5,021.3	5,344.4	5,834.7	6.4	9.2	14,217	14,792	15,700	4.0	6.1
Davis	2,545.8	2,717.8	2,947.2	6.8	8.4	13,477	13,996	14,700	3.9	5.0
Morgan	81.9	85.8	95.6	4.9	11.4	14,745	15,231	16,400	3.3	7.7
Weber	2,393.6	2,540.8	2,791.9	6.1	9.9	15,085	15,709	16,900	4.1	7.6
South	11,707.3	12,459.0	13,639.2	6.4	9.5	15,496	16,097	17,300	3.9	7.5
Salt Lake	11,312.3	12,039.7	13,182.9	6.4	9.5	15,520	16,121	17,300	3.9	7.3
Tooele	394.9	419.4	456.4	6.2	8.8	14,858	15,437	16,500	3.9	6.9
Mountainland	3,528.5	3,857.7	4,268.0	9.3	10.6	12,142	13,015	14,000	7.2	7.6
Summit	338.2	369.3	410.4	9.2	11.2	21,569	21,716	23,500	0.7	8.2
Utah	3,069.7	3,360.3	3,721.9	9.5	10.8	11,592	12,467	13,400	7.5	7.5
Wasatch	120.6	128.1	135.7	6.2	5.9	11,915	12,281	12,600	3.1	2.6
Central	595.6	627.9	653.9	5.4	4.1	11,389	11,780	12,000	3.4	1.9
Juab	61.3	68.0	73.7	11.0	8.3	10,540	11,470	12,000	8.8	4.6
Millard	139.1	145.6	142.4	4.7	-2.2	12,340	12,586	12,200	2.0	-3.1
Piute	13.9	14.3	15.0	2.5	5.4	10,948	11,096	11,200	1.4	0.9
Sanpete	172.2	183.2	192.9	6.4	5.2	10,579	10,961	11,100	3.6	1.3
Sevier	185.6	192.8	200.9	3.9	4.2	12,027	12,332	12,600	2.5	2.2
Wayne	23.5	23.9	29.0	1.6	21.3	10,792	10,941	13,500	1.4	23.4
Southwestern	963.9	1,026.0	1,138.5	6.4	11.0	11,476	11,659	12,500	1.6	7.2
Beaver	56.4	57.9	60.0	2.6	3.5	11,863	12,075	12,300	1.8	1.9
Garfield	50.0	51.0	52.2	1.9	2.4	12,553	12,727	12,800	1.4	0.6
Iron	231.4	236.2	267.1	2.1	13.1	11,108	11,039	12,000	-0.6	8.7
Kane	58.7	60.2	68.3	2.5	13.4	11,286	11,788	12,800	4.4	8.6
Washington	567.4	620.7	691.0	9.4	11.3	10,719	11,523	12,600	7.5	9.3
Uintah Basin	409.8	431.9	466.0	5.4	7.9	11,545	11,833	12,500	2.5	5.6
Daggett	11.5	12.4	13.2	7.2	6.8	16,723	16,853	18,900	0.8	12.1
Duchesne	152.6	158.6	174.8	3.9	10.2	12,143	12,380	13,600	2.0	9.9
Uintah	245.7	261.0	278.0	6.2	6.5	11,092	11,325	11,800	2.1	4.2
Southeastern	612.3	630.7	694.3	3.0	10.1	12,296	12,590	13,700	2.4	8.8
Carbon	304.4	314.3	330.8	3.3	5.2	15,102	15,487	16,100	2.5	4.0
Emery	115.4	116.1	129.4	0.6	11.5	11,233	11,187	12,700	-0.4	13.5
Grand	88.8	93.3	111.8	5.1	19.8	13,494	13,841	16,300	2.6	17.8
San Juan	103.8	107.0	122.3	3.1	14.3	8,194	9,015	9,400	10.0	4.3
Salt Lake/Odgen MSA	16,251.8	17,298.3	18,922.0	6.4	9.4	15,097	15,690	16,800	3.9	7.1

Note: These 1990-91 Utah TPI estimates agree with the corresponding county estimates; they do not show the 10/7/93 revision.

Source: 1980-1991: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1993.
1992: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information.

Table 18
Personal Income Trends -- Utah and U.S.: 1983, 1988, 1993

				Average Annual Change*			Percent of U.S. Total		
	1983	1988	1993	1983-88	1988-93	1983-93	1983	1988	1993
Population (Thousands)									
U.S.	233,806	244,534	257,900	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah **	1,595	1,690	1,860	1.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.68%	0.69%	0.72%
Total Personal Income (Billions)									
U.S.	$2,857.9	$4,063.0	$5,366.6	7.3%	5.7%	6.5%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah	$15.3	$21.1	$30.4	6.6%	7.6%	7.1%	0.54%	0.52%	0.57%
Per Capita Personal Income									
U.S.	$12,223	$16,615	$20,800	6.3%	4.6%	5.5%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah	$9,564	$12,468	$16,300	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	78.25%	75.04%	78.37%

* Compounded Annually.

** These are Bureau of the Census population estimates which are used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the purposes of computing per capita income estimates for all states. They differ slightly from population estimates provided in the Demographic chapter, which are estimated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Gross State Product (GSP) is the broadest measure of the aggregate production that occurs within a state for a given year and is the analogue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the national level. More precisely, GSP is the total market value of final goods and services produced with labor and capital located within the state in a year.

The GSP series has been produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), although it is issued relatively infrequently and is not kept as up-to-date as other series. Recently the BEA established a Gross State Product Branch within its Regional Economics Division. On December 15, 1993 the BEA released its 1990 GSP figures along with revisions back to 1977. The methodology and data used to derive these have been revised as well. Because the details on these will not be released until the December *Survey of Current Business*, a discussion of these figures is not included.

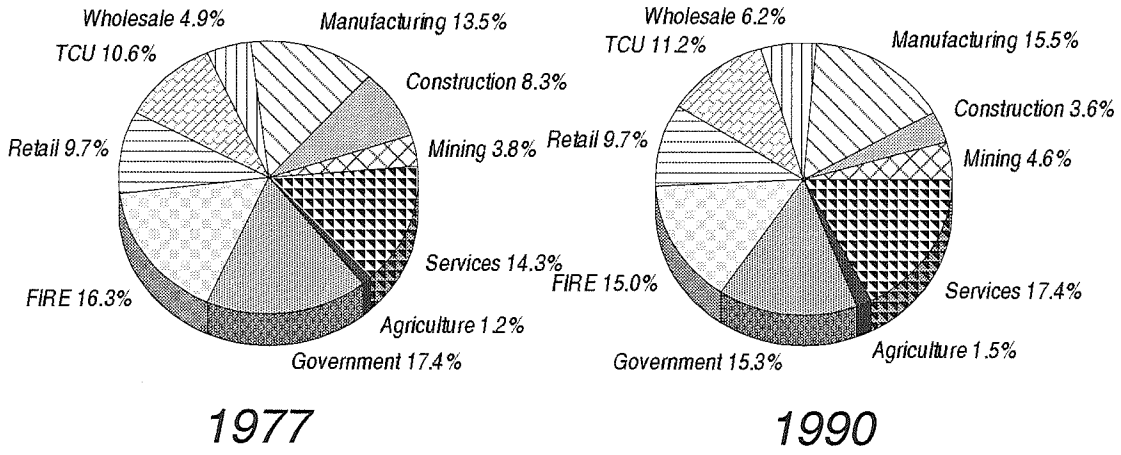
BEA has released state level data for industry output but the productive income allocation (i.e., employee compensation, proprietors' income, indirect business taxes, and capital charges) is not yet available. The inflation-adjusted GSP figures are deflated by a method called "double deflation", as outlined in the May 1993 *Survey of Current Business* article entitled "Gross Product by Industry, 1977-1990." The important point to note is that BEA does not use the GDP deflator.

Regional Financial Associates (RFA) also estimates GSP at the state level. RFA's estimates Utah's 1993 GSP at $39.2 billion and ranks Utah first in the nation in the rate of GSP growth from 1992 to 1993.[3]

The figures (Figure 19 and 20) on the following page show portions of gross state product by industry for the U.S. and for Utah for the years 1977 and 1988. The figures are followed by tables of corresponding data and by tables that show GSP by region and state.

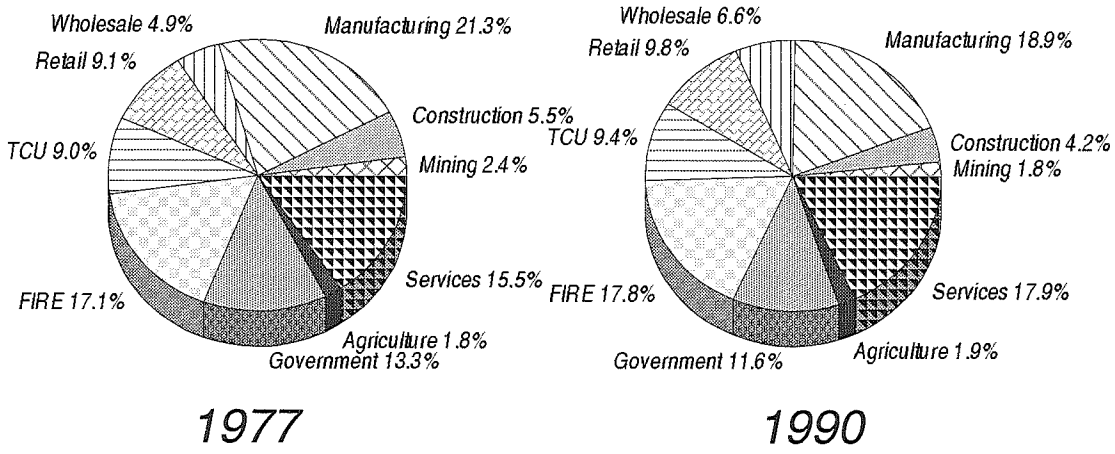
[3] *Regional Financial Review*, November 1993, Regional Financial Associates.

Figure 19
Utah Gross State Product -- Percent Share by Industry: 1977 and 1990



SOURCE: SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Figure 20
United States Gross State Product -- Percent Share by Industry: 1977 and 1990



SOURCE: SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Table 19
Gross State Product by Region and State (Current Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
United States	$1,955,745	$2,217,048	$2,466,361	$2,684,787	$3,008,661	$3,144,553	$3,382,160	$3,772,152	$4,038,177	$4,252,198	$4,549,171	$4,912,778	$5,233,909	$5,498,793
New England	102,744	116,146	128,482	141,080	155,783	167,373	185,551	210,263	229,464	252,142	277,367	303,001	319,841	327,196
Connecticut	29,633	33,424	37,010	40,592	44,696	48,400	53,443	60,268	65,350	71,430	78,668	85,958	90,999	93,910
Maine	7,482	8,316	9,177	10,036	10,946	11,729	12,909	14,512	15,642	17,148	19,100	21,021	22,573	23,267
Massachusetts	48,829	55,213	60,840	66,965	74,054	79,256	88,183	100,349	109,799	120,864	132,210	144,545	152,105	153,928
New Hampshire	6,246	7,285	8,231	9,086	10,129	11,090	12,641	14,674	16,453	18,295	20,748	22,462	23,119	23,885
Rhode Island	7,132	7,913	8,781	9,573	10,573	11,179	12,130	13,572	14,740	16,130	17,491	19,015	20,201	20,978
Vermont	3,421	3,996	4,444	4,827	5,384	5,719	6,246	6,888	7,481	8,274	9,150	10,002	10,844	11,228
Mideast	386,635	431,969	473,144	510,133	561,573	595,298	648,797	716,059	773,457	835,990	903,247	983,588	1,040,035	1,084,538
Delaware	5,634	6,258	6,796	7,327	8,165	8,801	9,812	10,777	11,970	13,067	14,748	16,150	18,291	19,628
District of Columbia	14,031	15,467	16,639	17,848	19,317	20,370	22,142	23,907	25,676	27,191	29,240	31,997	34,833	36,455
Maryland	33,630	37,697	41,463	45,020	50,200	53,153	58,796	65,974	73,062	79,721	87,767	96,448	103,443	108,570
New Jersey	65,744	74,420	81,974	89,236	98,883	105,846	117,885	131,662	143,816	157,663	172,251	190,547	201,212	208,422
New York	167,905	186,785	203,904	221,320	244,448	263,622	286,643	315,559	340,421	367,903	394,602	427,868	448,166	466,828
Pennsylvania	99,490	111,343	122,368	129,381	140,560	143,504	153,518	168,181	178,512	190,445	204,638	220,578	234,090	244,634
Great Lakes	389,596	435,481	472,853	483,339	526,796	530,650	570,341	641,035	683,176	721,221	760,938	812,908	865,476	894,831
Illinois	114,840	128,096	139,672	144,877	158,496	161,470	170,525	190,956	203,242	215,844	228,675	245,209	261,437	272,197
Indiana	48,105	53,994	58,693	59,315	64,387	64,336	69,262	78,911	82,857	87,921	93,657	100,154	108,575	111,851
Michigan	89,040	99,379	105,400	103,248	112,858	111,246	123,801	140,286	152,766	160,880	167,165	177,006	185,764	188,041
Ohio	97,375	108,664	118,734	122,735	133,725	134,471	144,145	161,076	170,469	178,921	189,123	201,504	214,277	222,126
Wisconsin	40,237	45,348	50,354	53,165	57,331	59,128	62,607	69,807	73,842	77,656	82,319	89,035	95,423	100,617
Plains	147,751	168,567	187,744	195,725	219,938	224,201	235,495	266,813	281,318	291,433	308,508	326,678	351,601	369,431
Iowa	26,387	30,571	33,079	33,945	38,097	36,480	36,178	40,978	42,356	43,390	45,413	48,057	52,991	56,099
Kansas	20,365	22,705	26,262	27,911	31,622	33,134	34,875	38,515	40,490	41,182	43,862	46,425	48,205	51,112
Minnesota	35,745	40,611	45,840	49,073	53,780	55,808	59,583	68,431	72,599	76,297	81,986	87,802	95,715	100,005
Missouri	41,124	46,033	50,913	52,526	57,857	59,950	65,066	73,839	79,214	84,086	89,150	94,367	100,281	103,674
Nebraska	13,618	15,775	17,209	17,749	20,667	20,680	21,238	24,190	25,608	26,002	26,772	29,092	31,168	33,375
North Dakota	5,366	6,741	7,558	7,852	10,334	10,404	10,393	11,392	11,181	10,194	10,473	9,897	11,091	12,087
South Dakota	5,145	6,132	6,884	6,669	7,582	7,745	8,162	9,469	9,870	10,282	10,852	11,038	12,151	13,078
Southeast	383,398	437,559	488,202	537,992	607,109	636,028	691,834	776,717	831,767	881,636	952,444	1,034,540	1,100,242	1,159,099
Alabama	26,033	29,670	32,677	35,156	38,946	40,433	44,024	48,843	52,005	54,862	58,901	63,434	66,767	70,346
Arkansas	14,879	17,437	19,002	19,890	22,335	22,832	24,612	28,121	29,039	30,369	32,171	34,584	36,731	38,737
Florida	63,212	73,588	83,854	95,640	108,669	117,918	132,747	149,320	163,430	178,844	196,283	214,701	231,061	244,624
Georgia	40,292	46,196	51,286	55,544	62,263	66,775	75,327	87,115	96,019	105,953	114,282	124,106	131,058	136,875
Kentucky	28,455	31,767	35,063	36,548	40,417	41,437	43,213	48,624	50,329	52,675	55,959	60,145	64,289	67,492
Louisiana	39,909	45,375	52,287	64,614	77,538	78,691	78,131	83,650	85,329	73,798	75,576	83,058	84,641	90,882
Mississippi	16,337	18,416	21,058	22,195	24,857	25,335	26,156	29,389	30,829	31,263	33,832	36,270	38,057	39,821
North Carolina	44,089	50,358	54,914	59,060	65,904	68,315	77,475	88,001	95,643	104,817	113,882	124,644	134,147	141,149
South Carolina	19,748	22,740	25,320	27,353	30,642	31,966	35,372	40,374	42,770	46,773	51,138	55,866	59,673	63,756
Tennessee	33,513	38,133	42,257	45,217	50,241	51,707	56,402	63,503	68,129	73,618	81,121	86,961	92,049	95,447
Virginia	42,354	47,857	52,947	58,033	65,159	69,765	77,560	87,098	95,035	104,887	115,112	125,027	134,733	141,658
West Virginia	14,576	16,022	17,538	18,743	20,138	20,854	20,816	22,678	23,211	23,777	24,189	25,743	27,035	28,312
Southwest	186,824	214,740	248,414	293,446	349,455	368,999	378,733	415,373	438,067	420,435	430,809	464,563	490,981	521,960
Arizona	18,778	22,404	26,582	29,453	32,642	33,625	38,169	44,173	48,638	53,782	57,538	61,765	64,670	67,265
New Mexico	10,154	11,748	13,511	16,319	18,997	19,681	20,085	22,028	23,057	21,815	22,419	23,273	24,807	26,687
Oklahoma	24,002	27,433	32,011	38,169	45,792	49,721	47,644	50,466	51,455	47,632	48,189	51,355	53,538	56,019
Texas	133,890	153,154	176,310	209,504	252,023	265,972	272,836	298,706	314,917	297,206	302,664	328,171	347,965	371,988
Rocky Mountain	54,268	63,627	72,708	82,995	94,712	99,188	105,322	115,425	119,764	120,009	123,186	130,431	138,439	146,553
Colorado	24,581	28,584	32,804	37,394	42,730	46,259	49,891	54,807	57,630	59,119	60,817	64,090	67,627	71,470
Idaho	7,363	8,644	9,585	10,154	10,912	10,875	12,172	13,247	13,632	13,714	14,600	15,630	17,542	18,555
Montana	6,477	7,692	8,423	9,262	10,485	10,608	10,958	11,530	11,094	11,487	11,842	11,969	13,200	13,331
Utah	10,213	11,854	13,582	15,191	17,249	18,383	19,926	22,471	23,949	24,362	24,922	27,043	28,486	30,603
Wyoming	5,635	6,853	8,314	10,994	13,337	13,063	12,375	13,369	13,459	11,328	11,004	11,698	11,585	12,594
Far West	304,529	348,959	394,816	440,076	493,292	522,817	566,089	630,469	681,162	729,330	792,676	857,072	927,295	995,185
Alaska	7,350	8,983	10,873	15,608	22,262	23,793	23,156	24,775	25,783	21,460	21,214	21,647	23,217	26,270
California	224,142	255,128	287,434	319,642	358,441	381,548	415,174	465,971	507,506	548,318	598,846	647,121	697,783	744,729
Hawaii	8,782	9,774	11,036	12,402	13,259	14,183	15,574	16,731	18,063	19,583	21,342	23,550	26,055	28,649
Nevada	7,281	8,948	10,288	11,687	13,185	13,786	15,050	16,551	17,985	19,600	21,637	25,035	27,995	30,749
Oregon	21,971	25,231	28,430	29,956	30,934	30,810	33,515	37,359	39,341	41,681	44,870	48,479	52,364	55,426
Washington	35,003	40,894	46,754	50,780	55,210	58,695	63,620	69,083	72,483	78,688	84,766	91,241	99,882	109,362

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 20
Gross State Product by Region and State (Constant 1987 Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
United States	$3,533,261	$3,703,489	$3,796,823	$3,776,335	$3,843,144	$3,760,318	$3,906,617	$4,148,537	$4,279,760	$4,404,484	$4,549,171	$4,718,565	$4,838,049	$4,877,503
New England	184,635	193,499	198,473	199,789	203,161	206,195	215,683	234,370	246,308	260,980	277,367	291,743	296,567	290,918
Connecticut	53,033	55,462	57,020	57,521	58,378	59,691	62,178	67,346	70,285	73,872	78,668	82,858	84,560	83,643
Maine	13,338	13,759	14,007	14,129	14,181	14,396	15,114	16,207	16,846	17,856	19,100	20,149	20,769	20,662
Massachusetts	88,121	92,480	94,581	95,163	96,767	97,834	102,420	111,748	117,688	125,050	132,210	139,160	141,104	136,683
New Hampshire	11,153	12,019	12,576	12,758	13,147	13,549	14,620	16,216	17,592	18,891	20,748	21,598	21,390	21,254
Rhode Island	12,843	13,182	13,524	13,453	13,737	13,747	14,073	15,188	15,860	16,734	17,491	18,320	18,680	18,608
Vermont	6,148	6,596	6,765	6,765	6,950	6,978	7,277	7,665	8,037	8,576	9,150	9,658	10,064	10,068
Mideast	700,655	727,090	736,943	727,849	733,442	734,507	758,743	801,966	830,937	863,449	903,247	946,860	963,691	961,694
Delaware	10,051	10,407	10,361	10,134	10,374	10,725	11,421	11,972	12,843	13,523	14,748	15,379	16,734	17,292
District of Columbia	27,695	28,546	28,479	28,088	27,389	26,522	27,064	27,666	28,068	28,414	29,240	30,711	31,994	31,961
Maryland	61,874	63,988	65,054	65,098	66,670	66,513	69,355	74,308	78,965	83,024	87,767	92,407	95,271	95,866
New Jersey	117,137	123,355	125,587	125,054	126,959	128,530	137,067	146,969	154,231	163,147	172,251	181,798	184,968	183,805
New York	308,077	318,986	323,756	320,541	323,128	328,560	336,594	355,000	366,187	378,840	394,602	415,308	418,931	415,927
Pennsylvania	175,821	181,808	183,706	178,933	178,921	173,656	177,242	186,050	190,643	196,501	204,638	211,257	215,792	216,842
Great Lakes	682,640	706,251	706,786	665,654	664,499	633,536	653,512	702,282	725,779	742,194	760,938	782,830	801,871	798,188
Illinois	201,034	207,626	208,796	199,616	199,764	192,522	196,460	210,072	216,197	222,093	228,675	235,785	242,282	242,174
Indiana	83,235	86,128	86,225	80,904	80,841	76,875	78,840	85,700	87,725	90,486	93,657	96,012	99,877	99,921
Michigan	158,927	164,547	161,292	144,980	144,301	134,317	142,080	154,386	162,770	165,601	167,165	171,901	173,590	168,847
Ohio	169,412	175,028	175,954	167,428	167,170	158,705	163,855	175,650	180,491	183,901	189,123	193,493	198,193	197,792
Wisconsin	70,031	72,922	74,519	72,726	72,422	71,117	72,277	76,475	78,596	80,113	82,319	85,637	87,930	89,454
Plains	255,873	266,982	273,558	265,320	272,189	265,615	270,096	289,417	297,790	301,169	308,508	314,318	324,540	328,066
Iowa	44,818	46,900	47,147	45,462	46,818	43,408	41,594	44,202	44,870	44,825	45,413	46,176	48,636	49,655
Kansas	35,832	36,791	38,342	37,419	38,611	38,850	39,055	41,056	42,099	42,404	43,862	44,775	44,720	45,377
Minnesota	61,627	64,275	66,799	66,322	67,300	66,796	68,736	74,811	77,399	78,885	81,986	84,187	88,206	88,777
Missouri	72,281	74,807	76,281	73,015	73,562	72,047	75,446	81,559	84,578	86,837	89,150	90,985	93,030	92,557
Nebraska	23,209	24,381	24,720	24,101	25,446	24,450	24,579	26,208	27,174	26,908	26,772	27,954	28,629	29,575
North Dakota	9,293	10,362	10,549	9,955	11,026	10,821	11,129	11,346	11,125	10,555	10,473	9,626	10,213	10,608
South Dakota	8,813	9,467	9,719	9,047	9,428	9,242	9,558	10,235	10,545	10,756	10,852	10,615	11,106	11,518
Southeast	679,187	717,294	734,458	738,219	757,948	751,460	785,213	843,914	876,451	912,267	952,444	994,041	1,014,555	1,025,937
Alabama	45,549	47,921	48,494	48,275	48,948	48,106	50,241	53,284	55,026	56,673	58,901	60,859	61,572	62,766
Arkansas	25,605	27,248	27,497	26,842	27,280	26,583	27,887	30,276	30,541	31,291	32,171	33,302	33,814	34,483
Florida	114,750	123,571	130,268	136,199	141,620	143,345	155,628	167,048	176,287	186,077	196,283	206,424	213,324	216,570
Georgia	70,160	74,599	77,051	77,281	79,960	82,039	87,360	96,461	102,707	109,761	114,282	119,245	121,345	122,222
Kentucky	49,242	51,126	51,705	49,945	50,723	48,882	49,158	52,652	53,149	54,169	55,959	58,046	59,611	60,314
Louisiana	71,067	73,981	73,247	74,869	76,090	75,091	74,862	78,582	78,982	75,476	75,576	80,435	77,761	78,189
Mississippi	28,138	29,153	30,035	29,167	29,722	28,872	29,003	31,230	31,959	32,077	33,832	34,958	35,199	35,318
North Carolina	80,521	85,105	86,413	85,992	88,761	86,286	90,888	98,205	103,066	108,920	113,882	119,067	122,800	123,757
South Carolina	34,016	36,372	37,731	37,780	39,016	38,478	40,754	44,466	45,684	48,396	51,138	53,560	55,084	56,896
Tennessee	58,003	61,637	63,197	62,396	63,896	62,647	65,223	70,165	72,767	76,212	81,121	83,407	84,929	84,841
Virginia	77,821	81,800	84,087	85,274	88,028	87,874	91,558	97,795	102,500	108,932	115,112	119,766	123,738	124,722
West Virginia	24,316	24,781	24,734	24,198	23,905	23,257	22,650	23,749	23,782	24,284	24,189	24,973	25,379	25,860
Southwest	333,244	351,804	361,432	370,303	386,383	393,027	396,829	423,426	438,632	432,364	430,809	449,133	454,919	460,051
Arizona	33,780	37,145	40,473	41,196	41,980	40,918	44,437	49,146	52,387	55,832	57,538	59,510	60,118	60,239
New Mexico	18,314	19,357	19,497	19,927	20,055	20,077	20,567	21,958	22,682	22,478	22,419	22,614	23,047	23,589
Oklahoma	42,813	44,750	46,105	47,679	49,420	51,210	49,275	50,827	51,089	49,026	48,189	49,911	49,737	49,535
Texas	238,336	250,553	255,357	261,502	274,928	280,822	282,549	301,495	312,474	305,028	302,664	317,099	322,018	326,689
Rocky Mountain	96,163	102,996	106,860	109,355	112,364	113,712	116,663	122,328	123,735	123,865	123,186	126,188	128,527	130,502
Colorado	44,060	47,239	49,735	51,288	53,605	55,783	57,003	59,892	60,794	61,234	60,817	61,867	62,720	63,499
Idaho	12,791	13,673	14,022	13,770	13,716	13,124	14,070	14,449	14,532	14,217	14,600	15,009	16,066	16,409
Montana	11,363	12,102	11,978	11,887	11,951	11,846	12,102	12,129	11,466	11,851	11,842	11,554	12,199	11,864
Utah	18,212	19,414	20,213	20,557	21,117	21,409	22,348	24,091	24,965	25,096	24,922	26,035	26,430	27,305
Wyoming	9,737	10,568	10,912	11,853	11,975	11,550	11,141	11,767	11,977	11,468	11,004	11,722	11,112	11,424
Far West	547,003	578,302	600,788	610,653	621,004	621,566	648,051	690,643	721,810	755,729	792,676	825,321	857,611	881,486
Alaska	13,633	14,552	15,082	16,753	18,250	19,620	19,789	20,905	21,723	21,889	21,214	22,136	22,174	22,840
California	402,349	423,887	438,857	446,311	455,940	455,871	478,343	513,783	541,079	568,069	598,846	622,725	645,429	659,616
Hawaii	16,332	16,846	17,545	17,961	17,695	17,977	18,646	19,009	19,603	20,424	21,342	22,557	23,944	25,226
Nevada	13,741	15,566	16,421	16,783	17,390	17,248	17,844	18,697	19,478	20,494	21,637	23,950	26,010	27,461
Oregon	38,687	40,565	42,248	41,585	39,792	37,869	38,992	41,397	42,209	43,284	44,870	46,468	48,031	49,227
Washington	62,262	66,886	70,634	71,260	71,937	72,981	74,437	76,852	77,717	81,568	84,766	87,485	92,023	97,117

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 21
Utah Gross State Product by Major Industry (Current Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	$10,213	$11,854	$13,582	$15,191	$17,249	$18,383	$19,926	$22,471	$23,949	$24,362	$24,922	$27,043	$28,486	$30,603
Private Industries	8,577	10,031	11,610	12,993	14,797	15,701	17,015	19,166	20,175	20,651	20,983	22,824	24,064	25,788
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	193	223	291	281	286	306	286	326	338	346	382	441	465	499
Farms	171	198	262	250	250	269	242	271	275	291	316	378	401	427
Agricultural Services, Forestry, and Fisheries	22	25	29	32	35	37	44	55	63	54	66	63	64	72
Mining	568	635	778	1,071	1,343	1,230	1,243	1,543	1,398	980	1,049	1,214	1,168	1,326
Metal Mining	161	182	254	276	283	221	293	277	138	129	186	301	308	322
Coal Mining	159	168	219	259	294	365	242	237	253	284	260	272	290	294
Oil and Gas Extraction	217	253	267	490	719	602	667	985	963	518	561	601	528	663
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	30	33	38	46	47	42	41	44	44	49	43	40	43	47
Construction	742	842	946	915	878	884	974	1,212	1,258	1,234	1,073	1,026	1,059	1,137
Manufacturing	1,563	1,806	2,217	2,437	2,860	2,970	2,999	3,300	3,547	3,696	3,559	4,170	4,374	4,658
Durable Goods	1,057	1,243	1,480	1,693	1,984	2,071	2,119	2,375	2,554	2,656	2,431	2,795	2,961	3,232
Lumber and Wood Products	67	78	83	77	70	65	73	83	85	82	87	87	105	115
Furniture and Fixtures	16	20	19	29	33	36	45	57	69	72	72	74	77	87
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	99	116	137	127	119	103	117	158	191	208	145	137	138	150
Primary Metal Industries	221	235	299	358	502	389	292	277	309	248	197	482	538	516
Fabricated Metal Products	128	124	141	161	187	182	172	225	205	201	207	229	274	294
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	242	322	372	436	530	573	622	628	651	724	539	481	322	342
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	66	92	117	157	174	196	204	245	236	253	247	264	445	450
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	37	48	50	36	45	47	47	71	83	95	119	120	122	127
Other Transportation Equipment	111	133	167	197	200	360	412	487	574	604	640	655	624	752
Instruments and Related Products	45	47	61	73	76	76	88	88	87	99	102	153	178	237
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	24	28	34	42	47	43	47	56	65	69	75	115	138	160
Nondurable Goods	507	562	737	745	876	900	880	924	992	1,040	1,128	1,375	1,413	1,426
Food and Kindred Products	147	149	163	169	189	220	229	240	262	284	300	323	360	384
Tobacco Manufactures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	6	7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	66	73	83	71	71	71	76	76	76	79	77	79	82	80
Paper and Allied Products	11	13	16	16	19	21	24	26	36	42	42	45	50	58
Printing and Publishing	86	84	107	126	148	174	187	226	228	259	278	291	295	319
Chemicals and Allied Products	65	97	113	131	165	174	151	142	137	124	140	172	200	210
Petroleum and Coal Products	99	112	217	190	242	202	177	174	209	204	225	375	340	292
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	30	35	38	37	34	33	36	41	45	61	82	77	74
Leather and Leather Products	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	1,098	1,303	1,448	1,707	2,016	2,299	2,671	2,820	2,759	2,761	2,786	2,993	3,140	3,206
Transportation	493	577	641	704	757	770	886	971	984	1,002	1,094	1,267	1,356	1,414
Railroad Transportation	143	166	188	207	226	211	242	284	292	260	233	257	230	239
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	23	27	31	36	36	19	19	21	21	25	23	22	24	24
Trucking and Warehousing	232	267	307	325	339	335	339	367	389	419	451	516	572	603
Water Transportation	1	2	4	6	7	9	13	1	1	1	1	2	4	3
Transportation by Air	52	67	62	74	79	117	203	225	209	233	321	406	446	466
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	24	26	28	36	42	48	38	34	30	22	22	16	16	14
Transportation Services	17	21	20	19	28	32	32	39	42	42	43	47	65	64
Communication	264	302	336	381	450	495	573	613	687	696	708	723	771	793
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	341	424	471	623	809	1,035	1,212	1,236	1,088	1,064	983	1,003	1,013	998
Wholesale Trade	720	859	1,003	1,091	1,225	1,243	1,288	1,427	1,539	1,627	1,560	1,706	1,854	1,897
Retail Trade	1,058	1,229	1,327	1,379	1,534	1,643	1,813	2,067	2,246	2,441	2,348	2,531	2,706	2,861
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,407	1,680	1,957	2,229	2,461	2,675	3,033	3,344	3,591	3,721	3,929	4,114	4,260	4,598
Depository Institutions	161	190	230	256	274	333	383	447	467	477	562	555	541	738
Nondepository Institutions	51	72	78	47	7	0	72	69	123	116	115	117	123	119
Holding Cos. And Investment Services	17	23	17	39	84	87	112	100	143	177	152	129	138	178
Insurance Carriers	98	121	126	133	126	114	130	135	142	176	188	220	253	231
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	54	53	60	67	70	76	80	85	90	108	134	146	152	179
Real Estate	1,025	1,221	1,445	1,688	1,900	2,056	2,256	2,509	2,625	2,668	2,779	2,946	3,053	3,152
Services	1,230	1,453	1,643	1,883	2,196	2,449	2,707	3,127	3,498	3,845	4,297	4,629	5,040	5,606
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	75	96	113	127	140	157	191	208	231	243	276	269	301	330
Personal Services	67	76	84	88	90	98	107	125	144	158	160	180	184	195
Business Services	168	199	238	282	327	357	416	514	598	663	636	749	858	999
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	86	103	122	132	140	148	166	195	225	242	238	255	263	290
Miscellaneous Repair Services	44	53	60	70	71	79	79	92	93	100	95	106	113	131
Motion Pictures	30	54	48	40	36	42	42	63	63	82	94	85	100	104
Amusement and Recreation Services	47	55	64	70	78	85	93	109	130	138	151	159	183	209
Health Services	348	389	449	542	636	723	760	817	904	1,002	1,179	1,253	1,355	1,511
Legal Services	67	69	76	87	107	130	146	168	179	204	229	239	259	278
Educational Services	83	88	100	125	137	153	173	194	213	233	251	269	293	319
Social Services and Membership Organizations	88	121	125	137	222	266	315	379	432	491	582	611	629	651
Other Services	114	137	152	170	199	197	206	247	270	271	389	434	483	569
Private Households	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	16	16	17	17	18	19	20
Government	1,636	1,823	1,971	2,198	2,452	2,682	2,911	3,305	3,774	3,711	3,939	4,219	4,421	4,816
Federal Civilian Government	611	668	696	770	867	917	994	1,063	1,192	1,230	1,253	1,308	1,471	1,516
Federal Military Government	111	124	141	164	190	212	229	257	283	282	267	284	281	304
State and Local Government	914	1,032	1,134	1,264	1,395	1,553	1,688	1,985	2,299	2,198	2,419	2,628	2,669	2,996

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 22
Utah Gross State Product by Major Industry (Constant 1987 Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	$18,212	$19,414	$20,213	$20,557	$21,117	$21,409	$22,348	$24,091	$24,965	$25,096	$24,922	$26,035	$26,430	$27,305
Private Industries	15,035	16,091	16,845	17,077	17,606	17,908	18,748	20,256	20,834	21,209	20,983	22,024	22,430	23,139
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	225	206	240	263	255	289	312	277	328	356	382	413	386	419
Farms	195	174	205	227	218	248	264	218	263	298	316	354	327	354
Agricultural Services, Forestry, and Fisheries	30	32	34	36	37	41	48	59	65	59	66	59	59	65
Mining	701	690	583	626	631	658	712	888	866	992	1,049	1,288	1,211	1,269
Metal Mining	123	106	106	98	157	181	243	239	139	152	186	275	321	344
Coal Mining	147	138	153	193	208	254	183	186	207	263	260	300	334	345
Oil and Gas Extraction	375	390	270	282	217	177	240	414	473	525	561	674	514	534
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	56	57	55	53	50	47	45	49	47	51	43	39	42	45
Construction	1,508	1,511	1,518	1,319	1,186	1,127	1,201	1,434	1,466	1,278	1,073	952	955	982
Manufacturing	2,454	2,592	2,847	2,864	3,108	3,123	3,047	3,277	3,519	3,577	3,559	3,956	4,031	4,222
Durable Goods	1,686	1,789	1,939	2,024	2,157	2,138	2,097	2,302	2,488	2,580	2,431	2,721	2,797	3,048
Lumber and Wood Products	95	92	90	87	79	76	76	87	90	85	87	83	95	105
Furniture and Fixtures	27	32	28	40	42	42	52	63	72	73	72	71	72	77
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	171	178	195	168	149	119	134	171	197	205	145	141	143	156
Primary Metal Industries	362	336	361	398	518	404	291	266	306	259	197	384	392	418
Fabricated Metal Products	191	173	183	193	211	194	185	234	206	197	207	225	251	255
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	360	431	452	461	502	491	525	531	583	673	539	466	311	313
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	91	126	156	201	206	217	213	247	235	249	247	277	466	487
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	67	83	81	54	58	55	52	78	89	95	119	128	129	134
Other Transportation Equipment	206	224	261	287	256	412	432	479	556	577	640	678	637	736
Instruments and Related Products	74	70	88	90	87	82	93	89	87	98	102	153	171	221
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	41	43	46	44	49	44	44	58	66	69	75	115	130	146
Nondurable Goods	767	803	907	840	952	985	950	974	1,031	997	1,128	1,235	1,235	1,174
Food and Kindred Products	195	203	212	210	215	256	254	245	272	282	300	321	326	331
Tobacco Manufactures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	6	7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	84	92	105	84	77	71	77	76	76	78	77	79	80	77
Paper and Allied Products	20	22	24	22	24	25	30	30	39	44	42	40	42	53
Printing and Publishing	174	157	186	203	225	244	242	273	256	267	278	282	268	275
Chemicals and Allied Products	108	157	162	158	184	196	166	146	137	127	140	152	169	180
Petroleum and Coal Products	150	133	177	117	183	156	148	166	207	153	225	274	268	181
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	34	34	38	42	39	34	31	35	41	43	61	79	73	70
Leather and Leather Products	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	1,934	2,102	2,234	2,401	2,514	2,604	2,845	2,921	2,760	2,696	2,786	2,911	3,004	3,053
Transportation	749	780	812	803	772	785	929	980	972	994	1,094	1,165	1,256	1,328
Railroad Transportation	147	169	178	186	184	172	206	244	257	234	233	259	245	262
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	58	59	63	58	51	24	24	24	23	25	23	20	22	21
Trucking and Warehousing	396	398	422	410	375	365	391	417	422	427	451	454	497	509
Water Transportation	2	4	6	7	9	11	14	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
Transportation by Air	65	87	82	78	82	132	225	223	196	240	321	366	412	463
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	55	31	32	37	41	45	33	28	27	20	22	18	19	15
Transportation Services	27	32	29	27	31	35	37	41	46	46	43	46	59	56
Communication	388	430	471	522	560	564	626	680	707	683	708	723	748	762
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	798	891	952	1,076	1,181	1,255	1,290	1,262	1,081	1,019	983	1,023	1,000	963
Wholesale Trade	887	1,016	1,100	1,085	1,195	1,253	1,292	1,433	1,520	1,717	1,560	1,615	1,737	1,704
Retail Trade	1,766	1,934	1,905	1,804	1,883	1,931	2,061	2,274	2,421	2,642	2,348	2,506	2,604	2,651
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,961	3,221	3,502	3,681	3,616	3,644	3,903	4,086	4,075	3,897	3,929	4,011	3,970	4,090
Depository Institutions	448	453	479	490	503	529	552	580	540	528	562	547	504	657
Nondepository Institutions	140	154	164	151	22	2	149	141	192	152	115	110	107	98
Holding Cos. And Investment Services	44	52	40	69	102	96	114	107	140	134	152	156	167	186
Insurance Carriers	182	203	211	221	206	192	193	217	214	207	188	205	243	205
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	103	94	100	102	105	113	111	113	110	117	134	138	137	151
Real Estate	2,045	2,265	2,507	2,649	2,678	2,712	2,782	2,928	2,880	2,759	2,779	2,855	2,811	2,793
Services	2,599	2,818	2,916	3,036	3,217	3,279	3,376	3,665	3,879	4,054	4,297	4,372	4,532	4,748
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	195	213	213	200	196	207	246	250	254	255	276	257	276	285
Personal Services	140	144	144	140	132	132	135	147	161	167	160	173	167	166
Business Services	312	350	386	422	448	445	483	573	632	679	636	704	798	887
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	187	201	218	219	214	207	214	240	265	260	238	244	234	245
Miscellaneous Repair Services	84	96	99	106	101	103	96	103	95	103	95	105	111	123
Motion Pictures	52	89	75	60	53	57	53	75	71	87	94	81	86	83
Amusement and Recreation Services	74	82	90	96	102	107	111	124	143	144	151	152	166	180
Health Services	813	831	878	954	1,001	1,023	992	996	1,037	1,077	1,179	1,159	1,156	1,188
Legal Services	182	181	179	181	199	207	203	211	211	223	229	230	234	231
Educational Services	169	170	176	200	197	202	214	225	234	245	251	254	261	270
Social Services and Membership Organizations	160	203	197	197	299	334	374	430	470	514	582	602	612	612
Other Services	216	240	245	245	262	239	240	274	291	284	389	394	413	459
Private Households	18	19	16	15	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	18	19	19
Government	3,177	3,323	3,368	3,479	3,511	3,502	3,600	3,835	4,131	3,887	3,939	4,011	4,000	4,166
Federal Civilian Government	1,214	1,251	1,210	1,242	1,221	1,158	1,210	1,216	1,282	1,284	1,253	1,250	1,346	1,337
Federal Military Government	202	210	223	238	248	257	265	285	299	293	267	272	256	263
State and Local Government	1,762	1,863	1,935	2,000	2,042	2,087	2,125	2,334	2,550	2,310	2,419	2,488	2,398	2,566

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 23
U.S. Gross State Product by Major Industry (Current Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	$1,955,745	$2,217,048	$2,466,361	$2,684,787	$3,008,661	$3,144,553	$3,382,160	$3,772,152	$4,038,177	$4,252,198	$4,549,171	$4,912,778	$5,233,909	$5,498,793
Private Industries	1,716,098	1,954,638	2,180,936	2,370,234	2,661,659	2,769,007	2,979,864	3,340,348	3,570,833	3,755,289	4,019,406	4,343,963	4,622,189	4,842,685
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	54,387	63,311	74,570	66,711	81,095	77,040	62,722	83,714	84,343	81,671	88,540	90,788	104,796	111,308
Farms	47,205	54,745	64,450	56,106	69,896	65,143	49,152	68,532	67,100	62,899	66,047	67,623	81,122	84,984
Agricultural Services, Forestry, and Fisheries	7,182	8,566	10,120	10,605	11,199	11,897	13,570	15,182	17,243	18,772	22,493	23,165	23,674	26,324
Mining	54,085	61,399	71,191	112,633	148,121	146,124	127,933	137,075	130,592	82,669	83,045	87,920	84,245	98,524
Metal Mining	2,188	2,595	3,811	4,431	4,445	3,156	3,299	3,244	2,506	2,450	2,609	4,842	5,213	5,573
Coal Mining	10,284	10,861	12,249	13,603	14,600	15,995	13,415	14,616	13,763	14,009	12,501	12,533	12,864	13,286
Oil and Gas Extraction	38,002	43,527	50,309	89,085	124,046	122,645	106,286	113,037	108,425	59,544	60,780	63,240	58,783	71,841
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	3,612	4,416	4,823	5,514	5,030	4,328	4,934	6,178	5,898	6,666	7,154	7,306	7,386	7,825
Construction	93,929	110,715	124,783	128,656	129,431	129,414	137,883	161,220	179,228	201,879	213,038	227,622	235,885	241,324
Manufacturing	466,800	521,925	575,692	588,285	652,993	647,508	693,322	773,884	798,490	829,287	877,825	960,963	1,004,603	1,018,265
Durable Goods	277,694	317,470	343,779	348,882	385,323	372,863	396,008	461,210	471,529	479,969	501,898	541,077	562,554	563,357
Lumber and Wood Products	16,283	19,615	21,621	19,179	17,369	16,534	21,385	24,049	23,594	26,612	31,270	31,589	32,646	31,632
Furniture and Fixtures	6,527	7,486	7,474	8,376	9,157	9,264	10,719	12,128	13,550	14,189	15,217	15,677	16,461	15,986
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	14,955	17,429	18,692	18,007	17,890	15,701	19,145	22,187	23,735	24,303	24,044	24,255	25,086	25,086
Primary Metal Industries	33,437	40,542	44,950	44,170	49,448	36,544	32,368	39,250	35,658	36,928	36,313	43,329	45,725	43,407
Fabricated Metal Products	35,155	39,304	43,998	45,423	48,937	46,041	47,240	54,210	57,367	57,650	59,323	63,024	66,550	67,937
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	54,947	63,546	70,738	76,748	86,141	80,969	79,177	87,147	86,961	80,234	88,231	100,369	106,081	111,440
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	39,258	44,202	48,469	54,548	61,337	60,531	67,574	80,000	83,502	84,947	76,791	80,584	86,874	81,217
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	36,756	39,697	37,465	26,791	35,369	33,896	42,685	53,980	58,317	57,905	58,748	59,191	53,390	45,760
Other Transportation Equipment	19,104	21,673	24,394	26,307	25,322	38,572	39,890	46,297	48,203	53,581	56,564	56,365	59,769	65,663
Instruments and Related Products	13,436	15,398	16,873	19,511	22,655	23,365	24,799	27,734	26,791	27,558	40,388	49,656	51,618	56,446
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7,835	8,579	9,104	9,822	11,697	11,447	11,027	14,228	13,851	14,061	15,009	17,038	18,354	18,783
Nondurable Goods	189,106	204,455	231,913	239,403	267,670	274,645	297,314	312,674	326,961	349,318	375,927	419,886	442,049	454,907
Food and Kindred Products	42,653	44,786	47,819	51,781	57,853	63,029	65,116	69,824	71,730	73,672	78,925	82,768	87,713	94,534
Tobacco Manufactures	5,609	6,323	6,718	7,091	7,966	7,271	10,346	10,409	11,196	12,952	13,008	13,899	14,248	16,611
Textile Mill Products	13,019	14,024	14,642	14,803	15,653	14,985	17,085	17,563	17,264	19,091	20,288	20,467	21,111	21,979
Apparel and Other Textile Products	14,831	16,225	17,073	17,333	18,497	18,749	20,385	21,045	20,991	22,443	22,598	23,518	25,306	24,620
Paper and Allied Products	17,942	19,575	21,834	22,762	24,835	26,253	27,429	31,435	32,863	35,029	38,529	44,123	47,121	46,538
Printing and Publishing	24,395	27,537	31,482	32,662	35,082	38,279	42,464	47,493	52,464	56,710	60,992	65,094	70,538	72,192
Chemicals and Allied Products	39,212	41,930	45,520	47,556	55,662	56,636	61,981	64,674	66,959	73,450	82,310	94,414	99,570	103,120
Petroleum and Coal Products	13,886	14,923	25,972	24,267	28,398	25,546	26,084	21,603	23,548	25,800	25,899	40,654	38,475	36,734
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	14,547	15,819	17,282	17,012	19,330	19,630	22,369	24,811	26,364	27,046	29,887	31,125	34,022	34,289
Leather and Leather Products	3,011	3,312	3,572	4,136	4,394	4,267	4,055	3,818	3,582	3,125	3,492	3,823	3,945	4,289
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	179,160	202,179	219,131	242,236	273,304	292,144	326,716	358,826	378,022	393,842	419,841	442,122	463,252	481,945
Transportation	76,266	86,882	96,680	102,928	110,648	108,920	118,385	131,844	136,008	141,826	152,729	163,682	168,884	175,362
Railroad Transportation	15,624	17,282	19,179	20,630	21,943	19,053	20,362	22,815	22,229	21,603	21,696	22,910	20,792	21,511
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	4,040	4,358	4,730	5,264	5,389	5,685	5,952	7,070	7,357	8,308	8,672	8,834	9,475	9,869
Trucking and Warehousing	30,816	35,233	38,925	40,323	42,524	42,262	45,201	50,397	53,632	58,396	61,026	65,801	69,931	72,035
Water Transportation	4,932	5,538	6,579	7,179	7,898	7,353	7,682	7,993	8,329	8,125	7,963	8,958	9,672	9,876
Transportation by Air	13,758	15,518	16,428	18,082	18,565	18,954	23,031	26,713	27,236	29,378	35,074	38,553	38,560	40,202
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	2,668	3,841	5,069	5,195	6,108	7,168	7,255	6,527	6,072	4,661	5,227	4,377	4,250	4,612
Transportation Services	4,428	5,112	5,770	6,255	8,221	8,446	8,902	10,330	11,153	11,355	13,072	14,250	16,204	17,258
Communication	52,214	56,712	61,591	68,883	79,198	88,554	98,488	104,818	112,582	119,969	127,597	135,068	139,900	146,213
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	52,680	58,585	60,861	70,425	83,457	94,670	109,843	122,165	129,432	132,047	139,515	143,372	154,469	160,370
Wholesale Trade	131,909	157,100	178,552	191,596	212,660	216,540	223,572	258,426	276,556	290,942	303,072	330,968	351,641	359,731
Retail Trade	196,443	214,882	233,227	244,673	269,305	286,577	321,116	361,337	390,937	418,712	441,757	471,714	502,503	515,842
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	280,048	328,573	370,786	418,438	469,612	503,877	565,344	619,002	681,761	743,481	809,745	866,344	926,475	974,746
Depository Institutions	30,377	40,693	49,093	55,952	60,476	71,010	78,734	88,128	100,500	106,590	134,701	136,734	145,396	151,974
Nondepository Institutions	8,570	9,219	9,948	6,659	6,594	3,159	11,700	13,044	18,515	24,199	17,374	18,583	19,819	22,159
Holding Cos. And Investment Services	8,429	10,753	11,053	15,624	25,503	26,605	35,718	33,416	41,784	55,445	54,724	44,465	48,856	55,497
Insurance Carriers	28,922	33,940	35,088	36,924	34,677	31,721	35,627	36,707	39,056	47,070	51,248	65,261	68,932	64,989
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	11,260	12,187	13,057	14,639	15,778	17,290	18,313	20,242	22,246	25,399	30,171	33,177	33,999	38,871
Real Estate	196,264	221,781	252,548	288,639	326,584	354,090	385,253	427,465	459,661	484,777	521,527	568,124	609,473	641,255
Services	292,759	294,554	333,004	377,005	425,138	469,783	521,255	586,863	650,903	712,805	782,544	865,522	948,789	1,041,001
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12,896	15,657	17,892	19,630	22,151	23,882	26,934	30,863	35,703	38,814	42,565	45,208	49,331	51,266
Personal Services	13,615	15,164	16,333	17,480	18,417	19,741	21,778	24,099	27,884	30,381	30,959	34,167	35,390	36,071
Business Services	42,880	50,413	59,940	69,279	80,232	90,864	104,849	124,517	143,260	158,611	141,569	162,221	175,485	194,121
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	13,335	16,009	18,239	19,138	20,495	21,688	24,747	28,280	33,304	36,248	38,186	41,120	42,865	46,362
Miscellaneous Repair Services	5,818	6,820	7,610	8,902	9,177	9,525	10,597	12,674	12,235	13,583	13,683	15,149	16,284	17,153
Motion Pictures	4,387	6,096	6,062	5,988	6,313	7,268	7,725	8,818	9,937	11,315	13,704	13,787	17,385	17,627
Amusement and Recreation Services	10,509	11,704	12,964	14,221	15,632	16,866	18,845	19,950	22,624	24,744	28,114	30,417	34,571	39,928
Health Services	75,360	85,416	95,962	111,460	128,364	145,885	159,389	171,836	186,201	201,193	228,925	248,537	272,963	302,075
Legal Services	16,881	18,845	21,323	24,912	27,862	32,889	37,060	43,625	47,968	55,946	61,138	68,657	73,011	79,236
Educational Services	12,154	13,206	14,517	16,428	18,003	19,903	21,656	23,978	25,901	27,377	30,344	33,430	36,293	38,989
Social Services and Membership Organizations	18,733	21,319	23,457	26,143	28,281	30,311	32,741	35,570	38,085	41,607	45,659	50,845	55,969	60,692
Other Services	23,334	27,367	32,327	37,320	44,047	44,711	48,650	55,361	60,460	65,257	99,991	113,672	130,320	148,130
Private Households	5,931	6,538	6,378	6,103	6,163	6,250	6,283	7,292	7,341	7,730	7,709	8,315	8,922	9,351
Government	239,647	262,410	285,425	314,553	347,002	375,546	402,296	431,804	467,344	496,909	529,765	568,815	611,720	656,108
Federal Civilian Government	54,183	60,148	64,587	70,263	78,625	82,802	88,305	93,570	100,950	102,889	108,881	117,434	129,674	137,256
Federal Military Government	27,807	29,553	31,614	35,496	41,533	46,524	49,635	52,282	55,528	57,643	60,902	63,143	62,307	65,295
State and Local Government	157,657	172,709	189,224	208,794	226,844	246,220	264,356	285,952	310,866	336,377	359,982	388,238	419,739	453,557

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 24
U.S. Gross State Product by Major Industry (Constant 1987 Dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	$3,533,261	$3,703,489	$3,796,823	$3,776,335	$3,843,144	$3,760,316	$3,906,617	$4,148,537	$4,279,760	$4,404,484	$4,549,171	$4,718,565	$4,838,049	$4,877,503
Private Industries	3,017,414	3,169,709	3,234,246	3,192,222	3,253,944	3,227,727	3,347,091	3,607,112	3,749,248	3,871,358	4,019,406	4,189,918	4,299,795	4,310,769
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	63,652	59,227	62,428	63,199	72,723	73,327	68,443	71,492	81,885	84,506	88,540	85,059	87,978	94,181
Farms	53,834	48,177	50,438	50,973	60,798	60,226	53,661	55,136	64,181	64,265	66,047	63,201	66,221	70,527
Agricultural Services, Forestry, and Fisheries	9,818	11,050	11,990	12,226	11,925	13,101	14,782	16,356	17,704	20,241	22,493	21,858	21,757	23,654
Mining	83,593	85,075	68,039	69,430	55,504	54,516	56,533	68,672	73,376	83,158	83,045	96,342	84,735	87,046
Metal Mining	1,662	1,518	1,584	1,567	2,472	2,579	2,738	2,793	2,513	2,900	2,609	4,418	5,440	5,962
Coal Mining	9,510	8,913	8,544	10,122	10,329	11,119	10,175	11,469	11,292	12,976	12,501	13,816	14,824	15,569
Oil and Gas Extraction	65,747	67,146	50,864	51,318	37,394	36,011	38,201	47,561	53,233	60,341	60,780	70,983	57,210	57,937
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	6,674	7,498	7,047	6,423	5,309	4,807	5,419	6,849	6,338	6,941	7,154	7,125	7,261	7,578
Construction	190,817	198,773	200,294	185,393	174,742	164,873	169,968	190,863	208,972	209,113	213,038	211,179	212,788	208,451
Manufacturing	741,551	773,095	777,129	725,428	746,719	711,118	733,759	791,437	810,486	819,126	877,825	924,606	932,395	922,839
Durable Goods	440,892	460,925	457,963	424,333	429,659	392,397	402,484	458,422	468,115	471,463	501,898	536,997	542,969	535,015
Lumber and Wood Products	23,078	23,261	23,383	21,572	19,524	19,320	22,474	25,281	24,928	27,481	31,270	30,307	29,382	28,703
Furniture and Fixtures	11,079	11,965	11,094	11,601	11,767	10,980	12,343	13,545	14,254	14,280	15,217	15,190	15,395	14,237
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	25,804	26,817	26,671	23,801	22,295	18,221	21,981	23,927	24,548	25,919	24,044	25,088	26,026	25,998
Primary Metal Industries	54,668	57,981	54,146	49,181	51,008	37,985	32,313	37,745	35,323	38,494	36,313	34,492	33,297	35,143
Fabricated Metal Products	52,680	54,927	57,331	54,573	55,162	49,058	50,612	56,381	57,578	56,439	59,323	61,929	61,087	58,972
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	81,770	85,011	85,902	81,237	81,568	69,422	66,814	73,683	77,948	74,564	88,231	97,275	102,556	101,969
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	54,065	60,052	64,305	69,820	72,687	66,888	70,641	80,422	83,359	83,769	76,791	84,616	90,841	87,927
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	66,686	68,084	60,540	39,767	44,971	39,437	47,182	59,304	62,753	58,024	58,748	62,971	56,526	48,071
Other Transportation Equipment	35,297	36,547	38,234	38,261	32,326	44,179	41,848	45,513	46,708	51,206	56,564	58,337	60,969	64,286
Instruments and Related Products	22,138	23,097	24,264	24,151	26,125	25,272	26,098	27,942	26,651	27,283	40,388	49,804	49,576	52,654
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	13,627	13,183	12,092	10,369	12,226	11,635	10,178	14,679	14,065	14,004	15,009	16,988	17,314	17,055
Nondurable Goods	300,659	312,170	319,166	301,095	317,060	318,721	331,275	333,015	342,371	347,663	375,927	387,609	389,426	387,824
Food and Kindred Products	56,552	60,945	62,374	64,270	65,927	73,311	72,218	71,158	74,655	73,072	78,925	82,412	79,548	81,448
Tobacco Manufactures	18,898	19,877	19,821	19,657	20,946	17,298	15,705	14,660	14,362	14,504	13,008	12,158	10,381	9,963
Textile Mill Products	17,031	17,250	17,782	17,314	17,191	16,327	18,143	18,300	17,993	19,295	20,288	20,014	20,881	21,238
Apparel and Other Textile Products	18,719	20,466	21,491	20,412	19,909	18,632	20,443	21,026	20,853	21,932	22,598	23,502	24,683	23,685
Paper and Allied Products	32,817	33,940	33,469	30,937	30,981	31,917	34,443	35,373	35,684	36,874	38,529	39,723	39,511	42,199
Printing and Publishing	49,104	51,545	54,536	52,686	53,578	53,758	54,934	57,376	58,861	58,613	60,992	63,112	64,053	62,212
Chemicals and Allied Products	65,069	67,668	65,096	57,540	62,017	63,839	68,096	66,358	66,963	74,823	82,310	83,232	84,095	87,973
Petroleum and Coal Products	21,041	17,647	21,147	14,981	21,399	19,647	21,726	20,625	23,289	19,422	25,899	29,702	30,355	22,765
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	16,520	17,779	18,905	18,528	20,367	19,426	21,345	24,154	26,122	25,975	29,887	30,029	32,175	32,484
Leather and Leather Products	4,908	5,053	4,545	4,770	4,745	4,566	4,222	3,985	3,589	3,153	3,492	3,725	3,744	3,857
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	314,312	325,099	335,511	336,306	337,057	331,282	351,733	377,580	381,793	386,874	419,841	431,482	442,962	456,036
Transportation	117,163	121,156	126,232	120,211	116,456	115,461	127,300	136,607	137,362	142,646	152,729	150,113	154,722	160,862
Railroad Transportation	16,056	17,561	18,163	18,473	17,890	15,553	17,310	19,637	19,562	19,491	21,696	23,108	22,118	23,528
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	9,940	9,615	9,529	8,465	7,718	7,293	7,400	8,266	8,267	8,552	8,672	8,070	8,709	8,743
Trucking and Warehousing	52,680	52,511	53,522	50,821	47,118	46,078	52,189	57,211	58,236	59,472	61,026	57,811	60,710	60,726
Water Transportation	8,588	9,182	9,319	9,319	9,684	8,999	8,542	8,634	8,405	8,177	7,963	7,688	7,826	8,055
Transportation by Air	17,044	19,965	21,657	19,223	19,143	21,508	25,497	26,467	25,511	30,225	35,074	34,788	35,623	39,915
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	6,084	4,523	5,729	5,254	5,904	6,731	6,335	5,422	5,382	4,259	5,227	4,805	5,035	4,852
Transportation Services	6,771	7,799	8,313	8,656	8,999	9,299	10,027	10,970	11,999	12,470	13,072	13,843	14,701	15,043
Communication	73,494	80,720	86,189	94,447	98,694	100,968	107,590	116,276	115,812	117,761	127,597	135,100	135,688	140,406
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	123,655	123,223	123,090	121,648	121,907	114,853	116,843	124,697	128,619	126,467	139,515	146,269	152,552	154,768
Wholesale Trade	170,078	185,761	195,810	190,512	207,529	218,241	224,205	259,489	273,021	307,087	303,072	313,426	329,428	323,052
Retail Trade	317,980	338,099	334,810	320,134	330,578	336,757	365,069	397,672	421,372	453,226	441,757	466,966	483,657	477,957
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	596,536	631,045	667,394	692,808	704,670	708,428	727,876	762,119	776,367	776,613	809,745	847,358	869,038	868,298
Depository Institutions	92,625	96,917	102,281	107,074	111,151	113,010	113,439	114,441	116,157	118,089	134,701	134,638	135,451	135,201
Nondepository Institutions	17,961	19,686	20,902	21,412	22,078	22,118	24,353	26,902	28,824	31,725	17,374	17,422	17,326	18,092
Holding Cos. And Investment Services	21,801	24,569	25,710	27,616	30,682	29,523	36,298	35,766	40,920	41,976	54,724	53,803	59,080	58,260
Insurance Carriers	53,798	56,954	58,605	61,122	56,947	53,361	52,903	58,780	58,657	55,400	51,248	60,888	66,196	57,569
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	21,340	21,533	21,594	22,537	23,646	25,590	25,649	27,059	27,083	27,470	30,171	31,225	30,830	32,854
Real Estate	389,011	411,386	438,302	453,047	460,166	464,826	475,234	499,171	504,726	501,953	521,527	549,382	560,155	566,322
Services	538,895	573,535	592,831	609,012	624,422	629,185	649,505	687,788	721,976	751,655	782,544	813,500	846,814	872,909
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	33,278	34,810	33,734	31,008	30,912	31,568	34,630	37,004	39,211	40,700	42,565	43,113	45,294	44,208
Personal Services	28,352	28,814	28,138	27,620	27,095	26,518	27,414	28,386	31,117	32,028	30,959	32,843	32,154	30,699
Business Services	79,466	88,369	97,183	103,885	109,894	113,217	121,640	138,595	151,186	162,564	141,569	152,326	163,223	172,309
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	28,915	31,217	32,619	31,736	31,415	30,330	31,925	34,779	39,339	38,969	38,186	39,311	38,210	39,193
Miscellaneous Repair Services	10,990	12,209	12,589	13,530	13,022	12,434	12,799	14,258	12,551	13,971	13,683	14,946	15,950	16,110
Motion Pictures	7,647	10,190	9,379	8,951	9,252	9,999	9,862	10,466	11,139	12,045	13,704	13,012	15,064	14,075
Amusement and Recreation Services	16,533	17,319	18,363	19,545	20,542	21,202	22,615	22,778	24,903	25,816	28,114	29,082	31,379	34,370
Health Services	175,979	182,410	187,621	196,095	202,099	206,428	208,237	209,607	213,557	216,134	228,925	229,918	232,840	237,587
Legal Services	46,055	49,618	50,567	51,530	51,559	52,313	51,582	54,793	56,516	61,034	61,138	66,009	65,981	65,872
Educational Services	24,671	25,480	25,558	26,255	25,886	26,242	26,787	27,765	28,442	28,746	30,344	31,561	32,266	32,965
Social Services and Membership Organizations	33,905	35,835	36,858	37,767	38,103	38,042	38,957	40,335	41,435	43,541	45,659	50,123	54,384	57,070
Other Services	44,021	47,977	52,107	53,902	57,907	54,327	56,492	61,473	65,074	68,291	99,991	103,040	111,382	119,629
Private Households	9,083	9,287	8,115	7,188	6,736	6,565	6,565	7,549	7,506	7,816	7,709	8,216	8,687	8,822
Government	461,986	474,509	485,052	494,919	497,045	491,890	497,700	501,235	512,193	520,660	529,765	540,515	552,486	566,073
Federal Civilian Government	107,599	112,676	112,274	113,331	110,661	104,508	107,502	107,052	108,521	107,346	108,881	112,277	118,607	121,074
Federal Military Government	50,386	50,004	49,897	51,317	54,361	56,477	57,502	57,895	58,802	59,785	60,902	60,661	56,841	56,609
State and Local Government	304,001	311,829	322,881	330,271	332,023	330,905	332,696	336,288	344,870	353,529	359,982	367,577	377,038	388,390

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

DEMOGRAPHICS

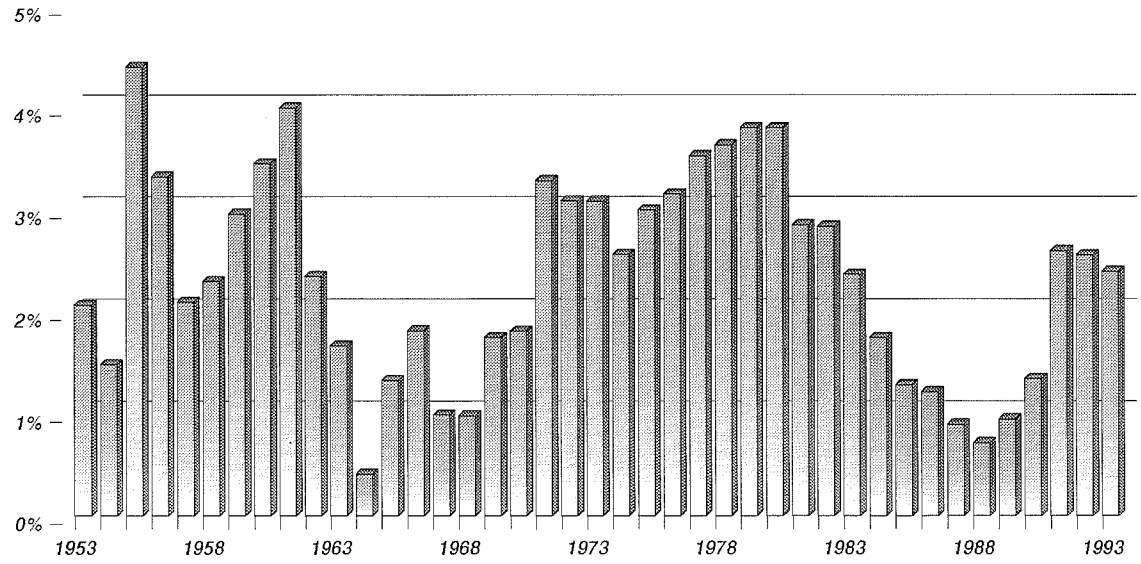
Demographic characteristics play an important role in the analysis of a state's economy. Population growth, resulting from natural increase and migration, is a factor which provides insight into the economic health of Utah.

Population estimates for Utah by county are prepared annually by both the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Utah Population Estimates Committee. Because the Estimates Committee utilizes more recent data and has the input of local population analysts, the Committee's estimates are generally preferable to Census estimates for planning and analysis. However, Bureau of the Census population estimates are frequently used for allocating revenues, including transportation funds and local option sales taxes. This section focuses on the estimates generated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee, and concludes with Census Bureau age estimates and household characteristics.

State Population Change

Between July 1, 1992 and July 1, 1993, Utah's population grew by approximately 44,000 people -- from 1,822,000 to 1,866,000. This preliminary estimate was produced by the Utah Population Estimates Committee and implies a net in-migration of 18,000 persons. As shown in Figure 21, the level of change indicates an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent between 1992 and 1993, a rate slightly less than that for 1991 to 1992. Table 25 presents population estimates, along with the components of population change -- migration and natural increase -- for the past 41 years.

Figure 21
Utah Population, Annual Percent Change: 1952 - 1993



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND UTAH POPULATION ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

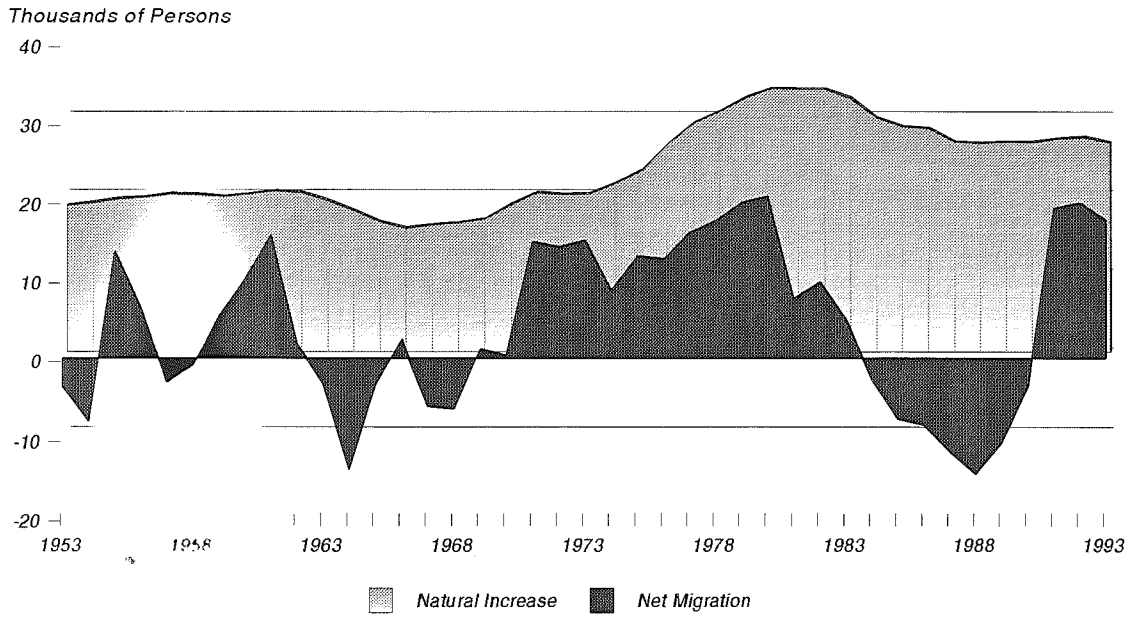
Migration

For the third year in a row, Utah has experienced net in-migration. 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 increase, while net out-migration occurs when the natural increase exceeds the population increase. During 1993, Utah experienced a net in-migration of 18,000, Figure 22. The last three years account for the only

years of net in-migration since 1983. Utah in 1993, as in 1992 and 1991, experienced robust employment growth. The last time Utah experienced net in-migration of over 17,000 for three years in a row was during the late 1970s (1978, 1979, and 1980).

While Utah has experienced rapid employment growth during the last several years, it is assumed that a large number of the people moving to, or back to Utah are doing so as a result of continuing poor economic conditions in the area they were living in, rather than solely due to economic opportunities in Utah. For example, the largest migration flow has historically been with California: 1991 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data showed that 75 percent of Utah's net in-migration occurred with California. This trend will likely continue since 1993 was another economically challenging year for California.

Figure 22
Utah Components of Population Change -- Net Migration and Natural Increase



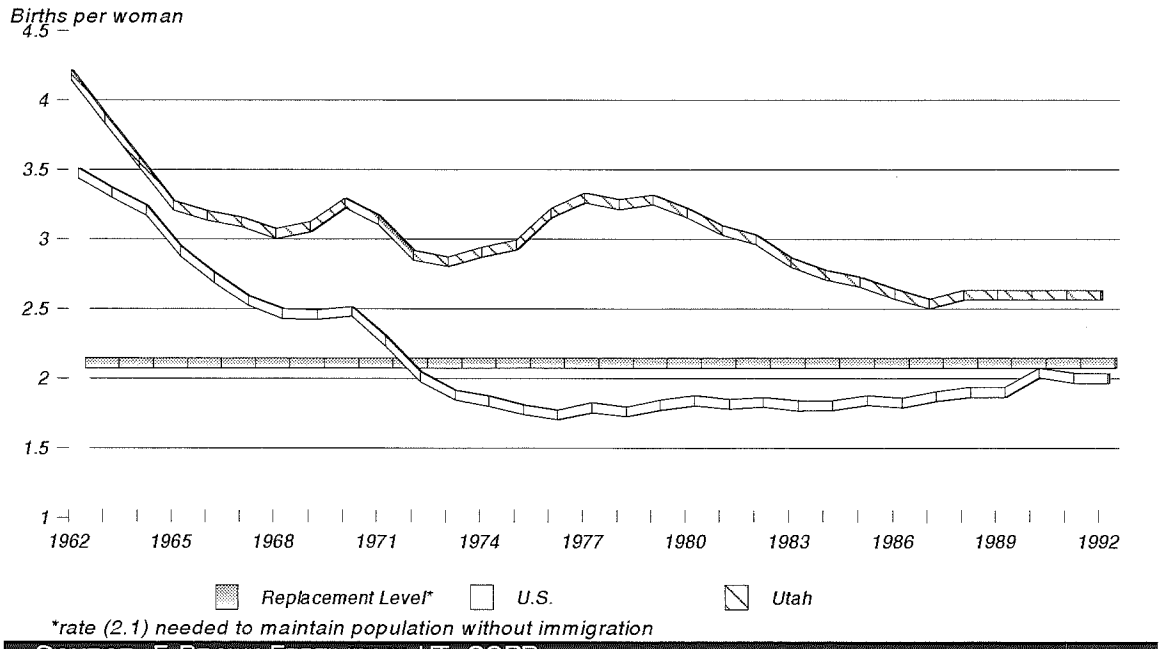
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, UTAH POPULATION ESTIMATES COMMITTEE, AND UTAH BUREAU OF HEALTH STATISTICS

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. The most current data, while preliminary, show that births have stayed nearly constant. Fiscal year 1993 births and deaths are provided in Table 25.

The total fertility rate is the number of births that a woman would have during her lifetime if, at each year of age, she experiences the birth rate occurring for that specific year. Fertility rates declined in Utah from 3.3 births per woman in 1979 to 2.6 in 1992. The national rate held constant at approximately 1.8 births per woman from 1977 through 1986. The Utah rate now appears to have stabilized at about 2.6, while the national rate has increased to 2.0. Despite the decline in Utah's fertility rate, it remains the nation's highest. Historical fertility rates for Utah and the nation are illustrated in Figure 23 and listed in Table 27.

Figure 23
Total Fertility: 1961 - 1992



SOURCE: E.BROWN-FERTILITY IN UT; GOPB

County Population

Almost every county in Utah experienced population increases between 1992 and 1993. Utah County experienced the largest net in-migration with approximately 6,600 persons. Five other counties -- Washington, Davis, Salt Lake, Summit, and Iron -- also experienced net in-migration of at least 1,000 persons. Twenty-five of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration in 1993, compared to 23 in 1992.

In terms of growth rates, Summit County led the state with 7.1 percent growth. Washington County had the second fastest growth with 6.7 percent, followed by Iron County (6.3 percent), Morgan County (5.1 percent), and Grand County (4.9 percent). In 1993, 17 of Utah's counties experienced growth of 2 percent or more, compared to 16 in 1992.

Table 26 presents the preliminary 1993 county population estimates, along with the intercensal county estimates for Utah during the 1980s.

Age Composition

The U.S. Bureau of the Census produces annual state population estimates by age group. The most recent data available are for 1992 and are shown in Table 28. These data demonstrate that Utah continues to have a very young population relative to the nation. Utah ranks second in the percent of the population under five years of age -- 9.7 percent -- and first in the percent of the population aged 5 to 17 -- 26.4 percent. In contrast, Utah ranks 50th in the percent of the population over age 64.

Utah's age characteristics can be summarized in terms of a demographic component 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 81 compared to the national average of 63. This means that for every 100 persons of working age in Utah, 18 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 29 provides dependency ratios for every state and the District of Columbia.

Household Characteristics

Table 30 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 percent. 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 percent. Group quarters include both institutionalized quarters -- prisons or nursing homes -- and noninstitutionalized quarters -- college dormitories or shelters.

Of Utah's total households, 64.8 percent are comprised of married-couple families, which ranks Utah first. Utah has a lower than average ranking of single-headed households -- 11.7 percent 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.

Table 25
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths: 1952 - 1993

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration*	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births**	Fiscal Year Deaths**
1952	724,000	2.55%	18,000	(209)	18,209	23,251	5,042
1953	739,000	2.07%	15,000	(3,522)	18,522	23,658	5,136
1954	750,000	1.49%	11,000	(7,906)	18,906	23,944	5,038
1955	783,000	4.40%	33,000	13,589	19,412	24,454	5,042
1956	809,000	3.32%	26,000	6,372	19,629	24,787	5,158
1957	826,000	2.10%	17,000	(3,058)	20,058	25,518	5,460
1958	845,000	2.30%	19,000	(972)	19,972	25,724	5,753
1959	870,000	2.96%	25,000	5,330	19,671	25,515	5,844
1960	900,000	3.45%	30,000	9,980	20,021	25,959	5,938
1961	936,000	4.00%	36,000	15,608	20,392	26,431	6,039
1962	958,000	2.35%	22,000	1,802	20,199	26,402	6,203
1963	974,000	1.67%	16,000	(3,148)	19,148	25,583	6,435
1964	978,000	0.41%	4,000	(13,924)	17,924	24,398	6,474
1965	991,000	1.33%	13,000	(3,515)	16,515	23,053	6,538
1966	1,009,000	1.82%	18,000	2,330	15,670	22,431	6,761
1967	1,019,000	0.99%	10,000	(6,092)	16,092	22,775	6,683
1968	1,029,000	0.98%	10,000	(6,372)	16,372	23,071	6,699
1969	1,047,000	1.75%	18,000	1,124	16,876	23,713	6,837
1970	1,066,000	1.81%	19,000	327	18,674	25,601	6,927
1971	1,101,000	3.28%	35,000	14,800	20,200	27,407	7,207
1972	1,135,000	3.09%	34,000	14,090	19,910	27,146	7,236
1973	1,170,000	3.08%	35,000	14,955	20,045	27,562	7,517
1974	1,200,000	2.56%	30,000	8,620	21,380	28,876	7,496
1975	1,236,000	3.00%	36,000	12,949	23,051	30,566	7,515
1976	1,275,000	3.16%	39,000	12,605	26,395	33,773	7,378
1977	1,320,000	3.53%	45,000	15,886	29,114	36,709	7,595
1978	1,368,000	3.64%	48,000	17,422	30,578	38,265	7,687
1979	1,420,000	3.80%	52,000	19,712	32,288	40,134	7,846
1980	1,474,000	3.80%	54,000	20,517	33,483	41,591	8,108
1981	1,515,000	2.78%	41,000	7,601	33,399	41,511	8,112
1982	1,558,000	2.84%	43,000	9,630	33,370	41,774	8,404
1983	1,595,000	2.37%	37,000	4,789	32,211	40,557	8,346
1984	1,622,000	1.69%	27,000	(2,757)	29,757	38,643	8,886
1985	1,643,000	1.29%	21,000	(7,585)	28,585	37,508	8,923
1986	1,663,000	1.22%	20,000	(8,355)	28,355	37,145	8,790
1987	1,678,000	0.90%	15,000	(11,656)	26,656	35,469	8,813
1988	1,690,000	0.72%	12,000	(14,526)	26,526	35,648	9,122
1989	1,706,000	0.95%	16,000	(10,633)	26,633	35,549	8,916
1990	1,729,000	1.35%	23,000	(3,619)	26,619	35,569	8,950
1991	1,775,000	2.66%	46,000	18,961	27,039	36,312	9,273
1992	1,822,000	2.65%	47,000	19,746	27,254	36,813	9,559
1993 (p)	1,866,000	2.41%	44,000	17,500	26,500	36,500 ***	10,000 ***

(p) = preliminary

* Net migration figures are based on rounded population estimates to maintain consistency with the historical database. These 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 1992, actual fiscal year births and deaths are shown.

*** Preliminary adjusted to account for incomplete data.

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

Table 26
Utah Population Estimates by County, 1980 - 1993

	July 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1986	July 1, 1987	July 1, 1988	July 1, 1989	July 1, 1990	July 1, 1991 (1)	July 1, 1992 (2)	July 1, 1993 (3)	Avg. Ann. Percent Chg 1980-93	Percent Change 1992-93	1993 Percent of Total Pop.
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	1.0%	2.0%	0.3%
Box Elder	33,500	33,800	34,200	34,700	34,900	35,500	36,000	36,300	36,300	36,500	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	1.0%	1.6%	2.0%
Cache	57,700	59,400	61,200	63,500	64,300	65,200	66,300	67,500	68,500	69,200	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	2.2%	2.8%	4.1%
Carbon	22,400	23,000	24,300	24,100	23,100	22,800	22,300	21,700	21,100	20,400	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	-0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	700	700	650	700	700	700	700	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	186,000	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	2.6%	2.5%	11.0%
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	12,800	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	0.3%	2.3%	0.7%
Emery	11,600	12,000	12,700	12,700	11,900	11,100	11,100	10,900	10,500	10,400	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	-0.8%	2.0%	0.6%
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,950	4,000	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	1.0%	2.4%	0.2%
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,150	8,050	7,750	7,200	7,050	6,900	6,750	6,700	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	-0.7%	4.9%	0.4%
Iron	17,500	18,100	18,600	19,500	20,000	20,100	20,300	20,300	20,100	20,400	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	2.4%	6.3%	1.3%
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,950	6,200	6,300	5,900	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,200	4,500	4,700	4,950	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	2.3%	1.9%	0.3%
Millard	9,050	9,450	10,100	10,800	12,400	12,900	12,200	11,400	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Morgan	4,950	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,450	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	1.7%	5.1%	0.3%
Piute	1,350	1,350	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,350	2,250	2,100	2,050	2,000	1,850	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	-1.4%	2.9%	0.1%
Salt Lake	625,000	641,000	659,000	673,000	686,000	697,000	706,000	710,000	713,000	720,000	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	1.7%	1.6%	41.6%
San Juan	12,400	12,600	12,500	12,900	12,600	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Sanpete	14,800	15,200	15,800	16,400	16,400	16,300	15,800	15,900	16,000	16,000	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	1.6%	3.4%	1.0%
Sevier	14,900	15,100	15,300	15,600	15,800	15,900	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	0.7%	2.5%	0.9%
Summit	10,400	11,100	11,600	12,200	12,800	13,000	13,400	14,200	14,300	15,100	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	5.0%	7.1%	1.1%
Tooele	26,200	26,500	26,700	26,800	27,100	27,300	27,000	27,100	26,500	26,500	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Uintah	20,700	22,100	24,800	26,000	25,200	24,900	24,000	23,000	22,700	22,200	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Utah	220,000	227,000	232,000	238,000	243,000	245,000	247,000	252,000	255,000	258,000	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	2.2%	4.3%	15.6%
Wasatch	8,650	8,850	8,700	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,750	10,000	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	2.0%	3.7%	0.6%
Washington	26,400	27,900	29,800	31,300	33,300	36,800	40,700	43,200	45,000	47,200	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	6.3%	6.7%	3.1%
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	0.9%	2.3%	0.1%
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	153,000	154,000	154,000	156,000	156,000	157,000	158,000	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	1.2%	1.8%	9.1%
State	1,474,000	1,515,000	1,558,000	1,595,000	1,622,000	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	1.8%	2.4%	100.0%

(1) Summit County revised
(2) Revised
(3) Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 27
Total Fertility Rates, Utah and the U.S.: 1960 to 1992

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.3	3.7	1976	3.2	1.7
1961	4.2	3.6	1977	3.3	1.8
1962	4.2	3.5	1978	3.3	1.8
1963	3.9	3.3	1979	3.3	1.8
1964	3.6	3.2	1980	3.2	1.8
1965	3.2	2.9	1981	3.1	1.8
1966	3.2	2.7	1982	3.0	1.8
1967	3.1	2.6	1983	2.8	1.8
1968	3.0	2.5	1984	2.7	1.8
1969	3.1	2.5	1985	2.7	1.8
1970	3.3	2.5	1986	2.6	1.8
1971	3.1	2.3	1987	2.5	1.9
1972	2.9	2.0	1988	2.6	1.9
1973	2.8	1.9	1989	2.6	1.9
1974	2.9	1.8	1990	2.6	2.0
1975	3.0	1.8	1991	2.6	2.0
			1992	2.6	2.0

Source: Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985;"
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1023; and
the Utah Department of Health.

Table 28
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups: July 1, 1992

Ranking by Percent of Total		Population Under 5 (000)	Percent of Total		Population 5-17 (000)	Percent of Total		Population 18-64 (000)	Percent of Total		Population 65+ (000)	Percent of Total		Total Population (000)
	United States	19,512	7.6%	United States	46,655	18.3%	United States	156,630	61.4%	United States	32,285	12.7%	United States	255,082
1	Alaska	57	9.7%	Utah	478	26.4%	District of Columbia	395	67.1%	Florida	2,485	18.4%	California	30,867
2	Utah	176	9.7%	Idaho	241	22.6%	Virginia	4,118	64.6%	Pennsylvania	1,882	15.7%	New York	18,119
3	California	2,763	9.0%	Wyoming	104	22.3%	Alaska	377	64.2%	Iowa	433	15.4%	Texas	17,656
4	Texas	1,489	8.4%	Alaska	128	21.8%	Maryland	3,143	64.0%	Rhode Island	153	15.2%	Florida	13,488
5	New Mexico	133	8.4%	New Mexico	336	21.3%	Colorado	2,213	63.8%	West Virginia	275	15.2%	Pennsylvania	12,009
6	Arizona	320	8.4%	South Dakota	150	21.1%	Nevada	843	63.5%	Arkansas	358	14.9%	Illinois	11,631
7	Nevada	106	8.0%	Louisiana	898	20.9%	North Carolina	4,335	63.3%	South Dakota	105	14.8%	Ohio	11,016
8	Louisiana	340	7.9%	Mississippi	545	20.8%	Georgia	4,269	63.2%	North Dakota	93	14.6%	Michigan	9,437
9	Georgia	530	7.9%	Montana	168	20.4%	Hawaii	733	63.2%	Nebraska	227	14.1%	New Jersey	7,789
10	Hawaii	91	7.8%	Texas	3,583	20.3%	Massachusetts	3,780	63.0%	Missouri	734	14.1%	North Carolina	6,843
11	Maryland	383	7.8%	North Dakota	127	20.0%	New Hampshire	700	63.0%	Connecticut	457	13.9%	Georgia	6,751
12	Idaho	83	7.8%	Nebraska	320	19.9%	Vermont	358	62.8%	Massachusetts	834	13.9%	Virginia	6,377
13	Mississippi	203	7.8%	Oklahoma	626	19.5%	Delaware	432	62.7%	Kansas	350	13.9%	Massachusetts	5,998
14	Illinois	899	7.7%	Kansas	491	19.5%	Connecticut	2,053	62.6%	Oregon	410	13.8%	Indiana	5,662
15	Michigan	724	7.7%	Minnesota	871	19.4%	New Jersey	4,868	62.5%	Maine	168	13.6%	Missouri	5,193
16	South Dakota	54	7.6%	Wisconsin	970	19.4%	New York	11,323	62.5%	New Jersey	1,057	13.6%	Washington	5,136
17	Washington	390	7.6%	Iowa	541	19.2%	Tennessee	3,137	62.4%	Oklahoma	435	13.5%	Tennessee	5,024
18	South Carolina	273	7.6%	Arkansas	458	19.1%	South Carolina	2,242	62.2%	Montana	111	13.5%	Wisconsin	5,007
19	Colorado	262	7.6%	Arizona	727	19.0%	California	19,198	62.2%	Arizona	513	13.4%	Maryland	4,908
20	Delaware	52	7.5%	Michigan	1,785	18.9%	Washington	3,181	61.9%	Wisconsin	668	13.3%	Minnesota	4,480
21	New York	1,366	7.5%	Georgia	1,270	18.8%	Maine	762	61.7%	Ohio	1,457	13.2%	Louisiana	4,287
22	Minnesota	335	7.5%	Alabama	778	18.8%	Kentucky	2,313	61.6%	New York	2,374	13.1%	Alabama	4,136
23	Kansas	187	7.4%	Kentucky	706	18.8%	Rhode Island	619	61.6%	District of Columbia	77	13.1%	Arizona	3,832
24	Nebraska	119	7.4%	Washington	965	18.6%	Indiana	3,483	61.5%	Alabama	538	13.0%	Kentucky	3,755
25	New Hampshire	82	7.4%	Missouri	973	18.7%	Illinois	7,138	61.4%	Tennessee	640	12.7%	South Carolina	3,603
26	New Jersey	573	7.4%	South Carolina	672	18.7%	Michigan	5,777	61.2%	Kentucky	477	12.7%	Colorado	3,470
27	Virginia	468	7.3%	Indiana	1,056	18.7%	Ohio	6,740	61.2%	Indiana	718	12.7%	Connecticut	3,281
28	Wyoming	34	7.3%	Colorado	647	18.6%	Texas	10,787	61.1%	Illinois	1,464	12.6%	Oklahoma	3,212
29	Connecticut	239	7.3%	Oregon	555	18.6%	Alabama	2,521	61.0%	Minnesota	562	12.5%	Oregon	2,977
30	Missouri	377	7.3%	Ohio	2,027	18.4%	West Virginia	1,099	60.7%	Mississippi	326	12.5%	Iowa	2,812
31	Massachusetts	434	7.2%	California	5,660	18.3%	Pennsylvania	7,282	60.6%	North Carolina	846	12.4%	Mississippi	2,614
32	Oklahoma	232	7.2%	Illinois	2,130	18.3%	Minnesota	2,712	60.5%	Delaware	85	12.3%	Kansas	2,523
33	Alabama	298	7.2%	Vermont	104	18.2%	Oregon	1,801	60.5%	Michigan	1,151	12.2%	Arkansas	2,399
34	Ohio	793	7.2%	West Virginia	330	18.2%	Wisconsin	3,008	60.1%	Vermont	68	11.9%	Utah	1,813
35	Wisconsin	360	7.2%	Maine	223	18.1%	Louisiana	2,569	59.9%	Idaho	127	11.9%	West Virginia	1,812
36	North Carolina	491	7.2%	New Hampshire	198	17.8%	Wyoming	279	59.9%	New Hampshire	131	11.8%	Nebraska	1,606
37	Indiana	405	7.2%	Tennessee	893	17.8%	Missouri	3,109	59.9%	Washington	600	11.7%	New Mexico	1,581
38	Arkansas	171	7.1%	Nevada	232	17.5%	Oklahoma	1,920	59.8%	South Carolina	417	11.6%	Nevada	1,327
39	Oregon	211	7.1%	Delaware	120	17.4%	New Mexico	940	59.5%	Hawaii	133	11.5%	Maine	1,235
40	North Dakota	45	7.1%	Hawaii	202	17.4%	Arizona	2,272	59.3%	Louisiana	481	11.2%	Hawaii	1,160
41	Rhode Island	71	7.1%	Maryland	843	17.2%	Kansas	1,494	59.2%	Nevada	146	11.0%	New Hampshire	1,111
42	Montana	58	7.0%	Virginia	1,094	17.2%	Montana	487	59.1%	Maryland	539	11.0%	Idaho	1,067
43	Tennessee	353	7.0%	North Carolina	1,171	17.1%	Mississippi	1,540	58.9%	New Mexico	173	10.9%	Rhode Island	1,005
44	Vermont	40	7.0%	Pennsylvania	2,031	16.9%	Arkansas	1,412	58.9%	Virginia	697	10.9%	Montana	824
45	Florida	943	7.0%	New York	3,056	16.9%	Florida	7,898	58.6%	Wyoming	50	10.7%	South Dakota	711
46	District of Columbia	41	7.0%	New Jersey	1,290	16.6%	Nebraska	940	58.5%	California	3,246	10.5%	Delaware	689
47	Iowa	194	6.9%	Connecticut	532	16.2%	Iowa	1,645	58.5%	Texas	1,797	10.2%	North Dakota	636
48	Kentucky	258	6.9%	Rhode Island	162	16.1%	North Dakota	371	58.3%	Georgia	682	10.1%	District of Columbia	589
49	Pennsylvania	813	6.8%	Florida	2,163	16.0%	Idaho	615	57.6%	Colorado	349	10.1%	Alaska	587
50	Maine	83	6.7%	Massachusetts	950	15.8%	South Dakota	402	56.5%	Utah	160	8.8%	Vermont	570
51	West Virginia	108	6.0%	District of Columbia	76	12.9%	Utah	999	55.1%	Alaska	25	4.3%	Wyoming	466

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, Current Population Reports, Series P25-1106.

Table 29
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 1992

Rank	Dependents Per 100 of Working Age		Pre-School Per 100 of Working Age		School Age Per 100 of Working Age		Retirement Age Per 100 of Working Age	
	United States	63	United States	12	United States	30	United States	21
1	Utah	81	Utah	18	Utah	48	Florida	31
2	South Dakota	77	Alaska	15	Idaho	39	Iowa	26
3	Idaho	73	California	14	South Dakota	37	South Dakota	26
4	North Dakota	71	New Mexico	14	Wyoming	37	Pennsylvania	26
5	Iowa	71	Arizona	14	New Mexico	36	Arkansas	25
6	Nebraska	71	Texas	14	Mississippi	35	North Dakota	25
7	Florida	71	Idaho	13	Louisiana	35	West Virginia	25
8	Arkansas	70	South Dakota	13	Montana	34	Rhode Island	25
9	Mississippi	70	Louisiana	13	North Dakota	34	Nebraska	24
10	Montana	69	Mississippi	13	Nebraska	34	Missouri	24
11	Kansas	69	Nebraska	13	Alaska	34	Kansas	23
12	Arizona	69	Illinois	13	Texas	33	Montana	23
13	New Mexico	68	Nevada	13	Iowa	33	Oregon	23
14	Wyoming	67	Michigan	13	Kansas	33	Oklahoma	23
15	Oklahoma	67	Kansas	13	Oklahoma	33	Arizona	23
16	Missouri	67	Georgia	12	Arkansas	32	Connecticut	22
17	Louisiana	67	Hawaii	12	Wisconsin	32	Wisconsin	22
18	Wisconsin	66	Minnesota	12	Minnesota	32	Massachusetts	22
19	Oregon	65	Washington	12	Arizona	32	Maine	22
20	Minnesota	65	Wyoming	12	Missouri	31	New Jersey	22
21	Pennsylvania	65	Maryland	12	Michigan	31	Ohio	22
22	West Virginia	65	South Carolina	12	Alabama	31	Alabama	21
23	Alabama	64	North Dakota	12	Oregon	31	Mississippi	21
24	Texas	64	Missouri	12	Kentucky	31	New York	21
25	Ohio	63	Arkansas	12	Washington	30	Minnesota	21
26	Michigan	63	Oklahoma	12	Indiana	30	Idaho	21
27	Illinois	63	New York	12	Ohio	30	Kentucky	21
28	Indiana	63	Delaware	12	West Virginia	30	Indiana	21
29	Rhode Island	62	Wisconsin	12	South Carolina	30	Illinois	21
30	Kentucky	62	Florida	12	Illinois	30	Tennessee	20
31	Maine	62	Montana	12	Georgia	30	Michigan	20
32	Washington	61	Colorado	12	California	29	Delaware	20
33	California	61	Alabama	12	Maine	29	North Carolina	20
34	South Carolina	61	Iowa	12	Colorado	29	District of Columbia	19
35	Tennessee	60	New Jersey	12	Vermont	29	Vermont	19
36	New York	60	Ohio	12	Tennessee	28	Washington	19
37	New Jersey	60	Oregon	12	New Hampshire	28	Louisiana	19
38	Connecticut	60	New Hampshire	12	Pennsylvania	28	New Hampshire	19
39	Delaware	59	Connecticut	12	Delaware	28	South Carolina	19
40	Vermont	59	Indiana	12	Hawaii	28	New Mexico	18
41	New Hampshire	59	Massachusetts	11	Nevada	28	Hawaii	18
42	Massachusetts	59	Rhode Island	11	Florida	27	Wyoming	18
43	Georgia	58	Virginia	11	North Carolina	27	Nevada	17
44	Hawaii	58	North Carolina	11	New York	27	Maryland	17
45	North Carolina	58	Tennessee	11	Maryland	27	Virginia	17
46	Nevada	57	Vermont	11	Virginia	27	California	17
47	Colorado	57	Pennsylvania	11	New Jersey	26	Texas	17
48	Maryland	56	Kentucky	11	Rhode Island	26	Utah	16
49	Alaska	56	Maine	11	Connecticut	26	Georgia	16
50	Virginia	55	District of Columbia	10	Massachusetts	25	Colorado	16
51	District of Columbia	49	West Virginia	10	District of Columbia	19	Alaska	7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, Current Population Reports, Series P25-1106.

Table 30
Population and Household Characteristics -- U.S., States and D.C.: 1990 Census

	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	1,256,044	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

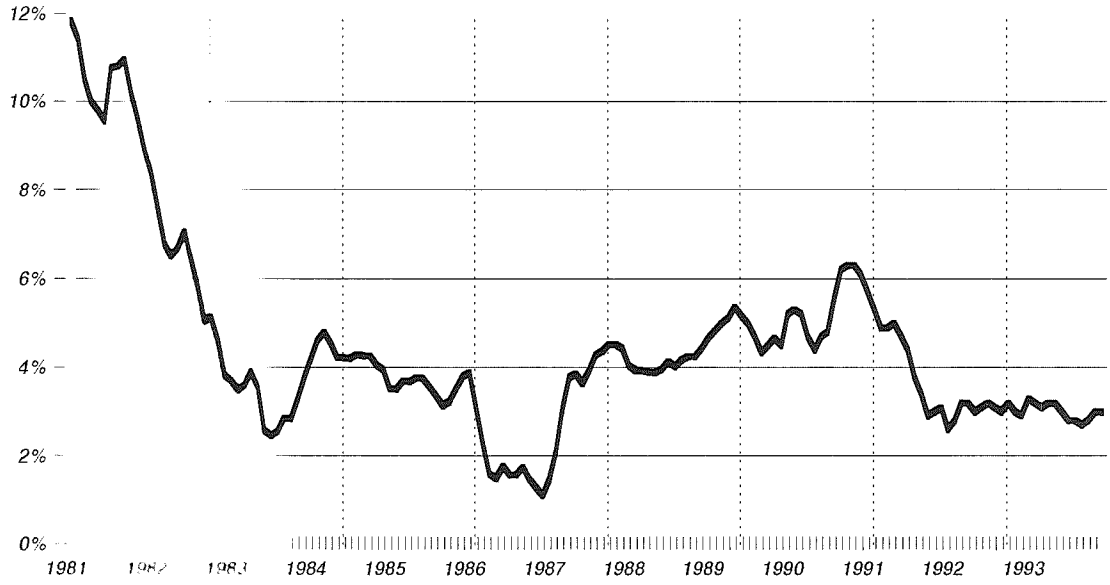
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File 1C.

PRICES, INFLATION, AND UTAH'S COST OF LIVING

The pace of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, stabilized in 1993, and the expected 1994 change will be near 3.0 percent. Throughout 1993, the year-to-year Consumer Price Index increase consistently varied between 2.75 to 3.25 percent (Figure 24). The 1993 annual average increase is estimated at 3.0 percent (Table 31).

Several factors contribute to the benign outlook for inflation in 1994. A modestly improved national economic environment will continue to limit the extent of the price gains that can be absorbed in most markets. Wage gains continued modest in 1993 and will likely remain in the 2.5 to 3.0 percent range in 1994. International competition and availability of lower-cost labor in many nations will continue to put a premium on productivity and cost containment. Growth in the nation's money supply, while admittedly hard to interpret, has been below target ranges. The expectation is that inflation will likely remain near the 3 percent growth rate for 1994.

Figure 24
CPI Price Increases Over the Previous Twelve Months: January 1981 - December 1993



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Gross Domestic Product Deflators

In the third quarter of 1993, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) implicit price deflator is estimated to increase 2.6 percent compared with 2.9 percent in 1992. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 1993 rose approximately 2.7 percent compared to 3.3 percent in 1992.

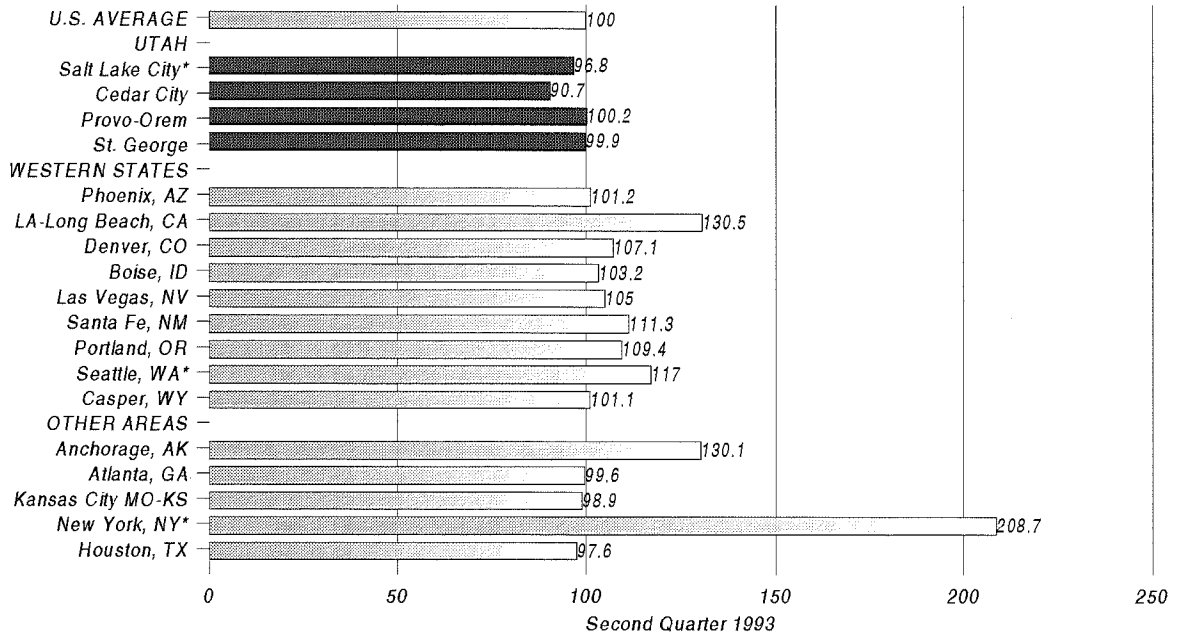
Utah Cost of Living

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 25). The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, but it does not measure inflation or price changes over time. It does measure the difference between areas in the cost of consumer goods and services, as compared with a national average of 100. The composite index is

based on six components, including 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.

The first quarter 1993 composite index of Salt Lake City was 96.8 percent of the national average for the quarter. Other Utah cities included in the first-quarter survey were Cedar City (90.7), Provo-Orem (100.2), and St. George (99.9), as found in Table 33. Historical figures by component for the Salt Lake City Area may be found in Table 34.

Figure 25
Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: Second Quarter 1993*



Only 1st Quarter 1993 data available for these cities

SOURCE: AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION (ACCRA)

Table 31
U.S. Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)
1982 - 1984 = 100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Avg.	Percent Change Dec.-Dec.	Percent Change Annual Avg.
1954	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	-0.7	0.7
1955	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.8	0.4	-0.4
1956	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.2	3.0	1.5
1957	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.1	2.9	3.3
1958	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.9	1.8	2.8
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	360.4	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	120.7	118.3	4.6	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	146.0 (e)	144.5 (e)	2.9 (e)	3.0 (e)

(e) = estimate

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

Table 32
Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflators (IPD)
(1987 = 100)

Year	Gross Domestic Product Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1974	44.9	8.7%	45.2	10.2%
1975	49.2	9.6%	48.9	8.2%
1976	52.3	6.3%	51.8	5.9%
1977	55.9	6.9%	55.4	6.9%
1978	60.3	7.9%	59.4	7.2%
1979	65.5	8.6%	64.7	8.9%
1980	71.7	9.5%	71.4	10.4%
1981	78.9	10.0%	77.8	9.0%
1982	83.8	6.2%	82.2	5.7%
1983	87.2	4.1%	86.2	4.9%
1984	91.0	4.4%	89.6	3.9%
1985	94.4	3.7%	93.1	3.9%
1986	96.9	2.6%	96.0	3.1%
1987	100.0	3.2%	100.0	4.2%
1988	103.9	3.9%	104.2	4.2%
1989	108.5	4.4%	109.3	4.9%
1990	113.3	4.4%	114.9	5.1%
1991	117.7	3.9%	119.9	4.4%
1992	121.1	2.9%	123.9	3.3%
1993 (e)	124.2	2.6%	127.2	2.7%

(e) = estimate

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

Table 33
American Chamber of Commerce Researcher's Association
Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: Second Quarter 1993

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS:	100% All Items	13% Groceries	28% Housing	9% Utilities	10% Transportation	5% Health Care	35% Misc-Goods-Services
US AVERAGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UTAH AREAS							
Salt Lake City*	96.8	99.7	86.0	89.4	104.0	99.6	103.7
Cedar City (Nonmetro)	90.7	102.6	78.6	82.7	97.2	90.1	96.3
Provo-Orem	100.2	97.7	104.4	86.4	110.6	103.8	97.7
St George (Nonmetro)	99.9	101.8	103.0	81.1	101.5	102.6	100.7
WESTERN AREAS							
Phoenix AZ	101.2	101.6	92.9	89.6	116.8	117.4	103.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach CA	130.5	110.5	169.6	83.2	122.1	153.0	118.1
Denver CO	107.1	95.5	118.4	91.4	108.8	126.3	103.3
Boise ID	103.2	100.9	111.6	74.7	96.0	113.5	105.2
Las Vegas NV	105.0	95.5	114.2	83.4	115.9	110.6	102.8
Santa Fe NM	111.3	97.0	143.4	86.2	102.0	100.0	101.7
Portland OR	109.4	103.3	125.6	76.6	108.2	126.5	105.0
Seattle WA*	117.0	118.1	147.0	61.8	108.7	125.8	107.9
Casper WY	99.5	110.6	102.5	72.2	94.4	110.8	99.8
OTHER AREAS							
Anchorage AK	130.1	136.1	137.4	106.1	115.4	186.1	124.3
Atlanta GA	99.6	101.2	97.4	110.3	102.5	129.6	92.9
Kansas City MO-KS	98.9	96.7	97.6	100.5	98.4	96.1	101.0
New York NY*	208.7	144.8	359.3	149.2	133.9	199.2	150.0
Houston TX	97.6	95.1	92.5	101.6	111.1	111.3	95.8

* First Quarter 1993; Salt Lake City not included in Second Quarter 1993 ACCRA Report.

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

Table 34
American Chamber of Commerce Researcher's Association Cost-of-Living Index
Salt Lake City Metropolitan Index: Second Quarter 1981 - 1992 and First Quarter 1993

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS:	100% All Items	13% Groceries	28% Housing	9% Utilities	10% Transportation	5% Health Care	35% Misc-Goods
U.S. AVERAGE:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	100.1	96.1	107.3	80.7	107.8	100.9	101.8
1982	100.9	101.2	107.5	89.4	103.5	100.6	99.0
1983	96.0	96.2	104.9	88.0	95.2	98.6	92.2
1984	98.0	100.3	97.4	88.2	97.5	106.8	98.9
1985	101.7	100.6	97.9	95.3	102.2	103.2	107.1
1986	101.4	102.9	94.4	97.2	98.6	105.3	107.5
1987	99.3	95.4	94.0	96.2	105.5	101.6	103.4
1988	98.3	94.6	88.4	94.0	105.4	106.1	104.4
1989	95.6	94.8	86.9	89.8	101.1	100.9	100.9
1990	92.0	88.8	81.5	84.4	97.0	93.7	101.9
1991	93.8	95.4	81.5	93.4	100.4	93.3	99.2
1992	96.9	105.3	84.8	92.8	104.8	101.1	101.6
1993*	96.8	99.7	86.0	89.4	104.0	99.6	103.7

* First Quarter 1993; Salt Lake City not included in Second Quarter 1993 ACCRA Report.

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

GROSS TAXABLE SALES

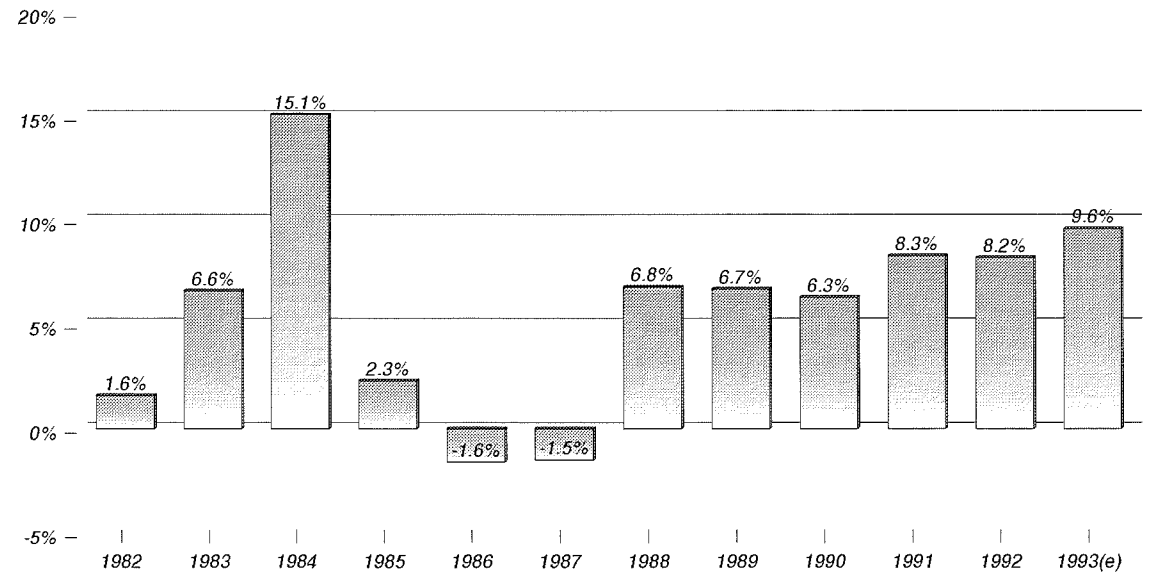
The highlights for 1993 in gross taxable sales include:

- The gross taxable sales increase of 9.6 percent is the highest growth rate since 1984.
- Utah's construction boom contributed to an increase of 9.9 percent in retail sales.
- The low interest rates and in-migration that benefitted construction also benefitted taxable business investment, which grew 9.8 percent.
- Tourism and business growth helped increase sales in taxable services by 9.2 percent.

Overview

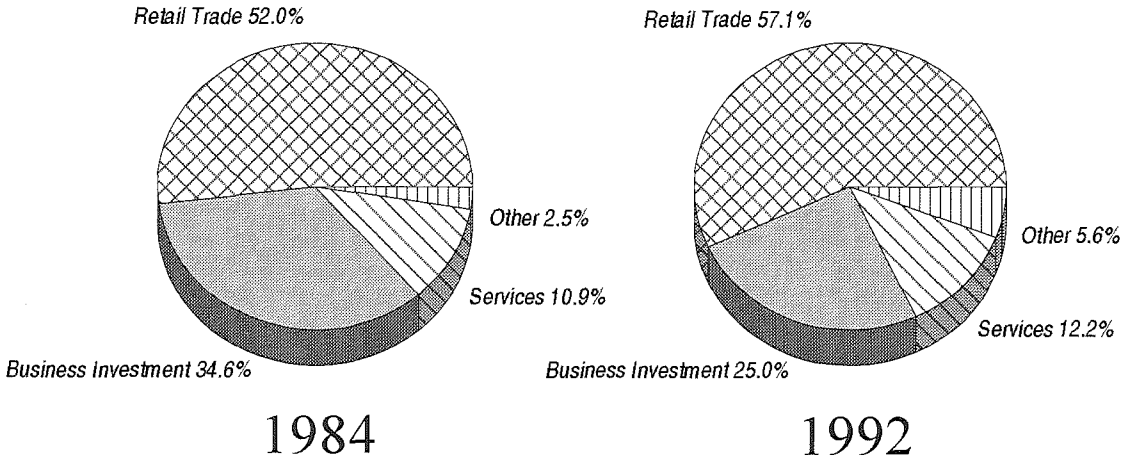
Gross taxable sales consist of all final sales of tangible personal property in the state, except for various exempted items. Also taxable are selected services such as: hotel and lodging; leases, rents, and repairs to tangible property; and admissions to most amusement and recreation services (skiing, motion pictures, amusement parks, and professional and college sports). In 1989, taxable sales of $13.9 billion comprised almost half of Utah's gross state product of $28.1 million. Besides the 35 specific exempted items in the law, major exclusions from the tax base are: medical, personal, and professional services; primary and intermediate goods production; and sales of real estate and intangible property (stocks and bonds). Utah's state and local sales and use taxes brought in over $1 billion in revenue during the past fiscal year and is the largest revenue source for state and local governments. Figure 26 shows the growth in gross taxable sales.

Figure 26
Gross Taxable Sales -- Percent Change from Previous Year: 1982 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION

Figure 27
Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base -- Four Major Sectors



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION

Following a strong 8.2 percent gain in 1992, gross taxable sales during the first half of 1993 rose 9.4 percent. Gains this strong have not been achievable since the 1984 oil and power plant boom. Preliminary data in the third calendar quarter show that the growth is escalating into double digits. Monthly data reveals that August taxable sales jumped 15 percent compared to a year earlier. September data indicates an even stronger 21 percent gain. Given that wage and salary growth is increasing at about an 8 percent clip, why are taxable sales rising in double digits?

The answer to this is a widespread construction boom across the state of Utah. Construction values hit bottom in 1986 at $685 million after the economy lapsed into recession following the 1984 boom. By 1992, however, as interest rates fell and as net in-migration put pressure on the housing markets; residential construction took off, resulting in an overall construction value of $1.5 billion. Since most of the materials which are incorporated into real property are taxable at the time of purchase, the impact on the sales tax base is profound.

Wage and salary gains of 8 percent during the first half of 1993 combined with a booming construction sector to push up the retail sales component of gross taxable sales to a 10.3 percent gain in the first half compared to a year earlier.

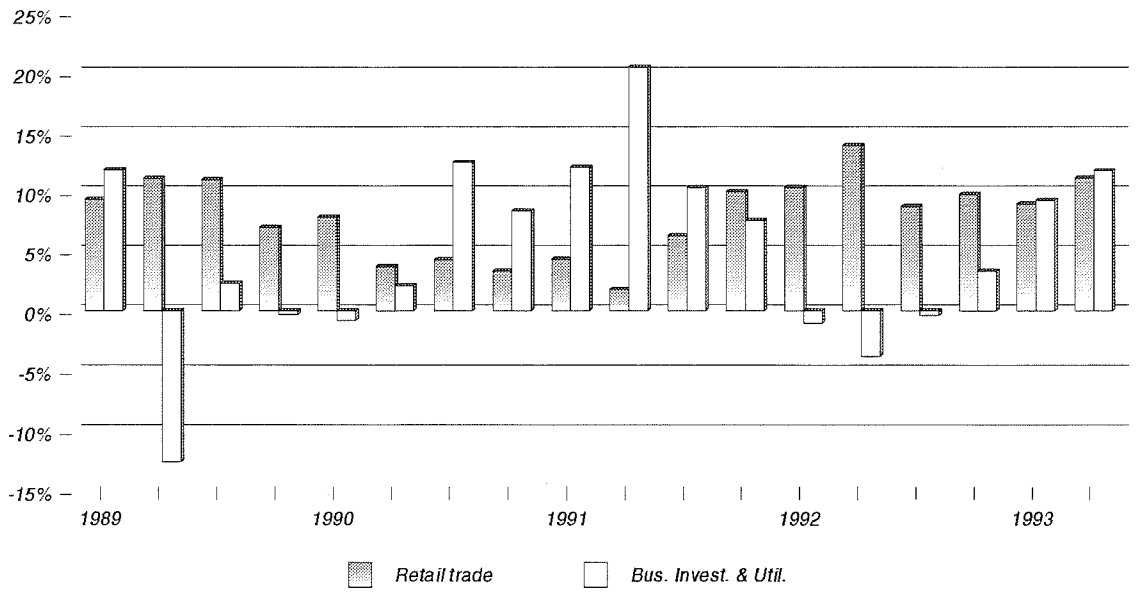
In fact, construction purchases show up across the industry classifications -- construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail -- building and garden stores, retail -- furniture and home furnishing stores. Economic models indicate that there appears to be an effective multiplier of 2.0 at work due to increased construction spending.

The decline of mortgage rates to 20-year lows have enabled Utah households not only to build more home for the money, with many more amenities, but it also has allowed many to refinance old mortgages. This decline has eased existing homeowner budgets, freeing up disposable income to either pay off old debts or upgrade existing homes.

Lower interest rates have also helped spur an expansion of Utah's capital equipment spending. Final purchases of business equipment and supplies are taxable under Utah law (except for certain special exemptions in the manufacturing sector). A reduction in interest rates effectively reduces the cost of capital and spurs business investment. Another

important factor spurring business investment in Utah and the United States has been the fact that computer equipment is finally being utilized to its full potential, enabling business to be more productive and cut costs. Taxable business investment was up over 10 percent in the first half of 1992.

Figure 28
Growth in Retail Sales vs. Business Investment and Utilities



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION

The final major sector of taxable sales, services, has also continued its upward trend. Taxable services include: hotel and lodging sales, leases, rents and repairs to tangible property, and admissions to certain amusement and recreational activities (motion picture theaters, skiing, amusement parks, professional and college sporting events). Taxable services in Utah are a function of household wage and salary levels, tourism, business and household leases and rentals of cars and equipment, demand for automobile and other repair. During the first half of 1993 taxable service growth approached 12 percent compared to the same period in 1992.

Because of the strong growth in 1993, continued low interest and vacancy rates, strong U.S. investment in plant and equipment, healthy wage and salary gains just under 8 percent, and continued interest in Utah both as a tourist spot and also as a quality place to live, taxable sales are expected to reach at least 8 percent growth rate for 1993. The estimate as of publication of this report is a 9.6 percent growth. That this kind of growth can continue unabated into the second half of the decade is not likely. But, given the fact that the demand for housing continues at current levels and that employment gains are up, Utah taxable sales will respond appropriately.

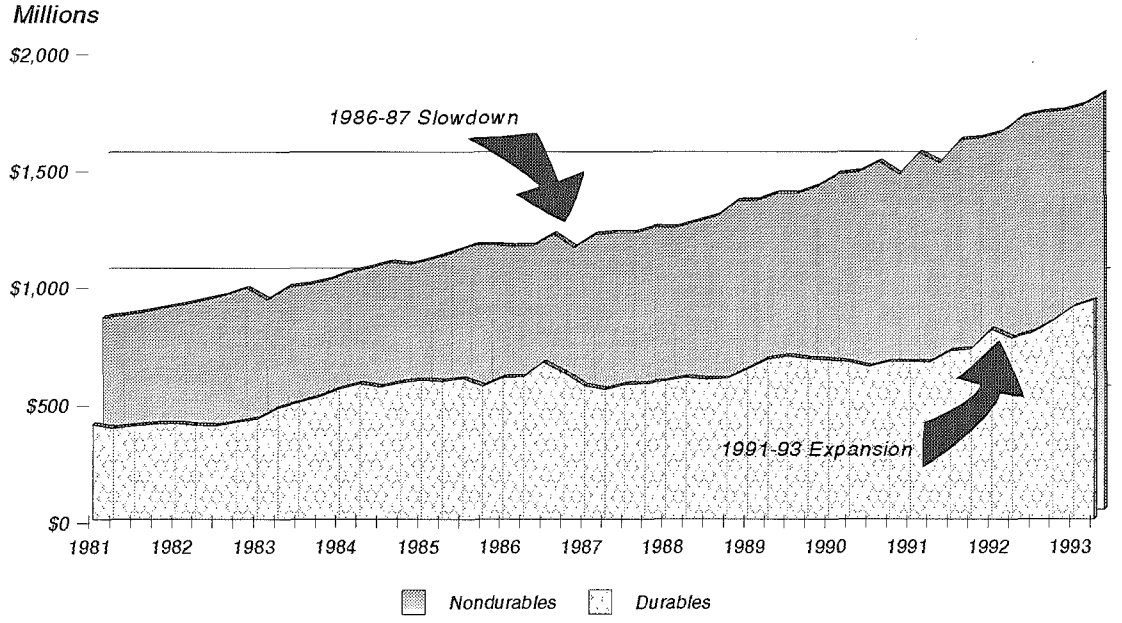
Retail Trade Sales

As mentioned above, retail trade sales in Utah gained 10.3 percent during the first half of 1992. To understand how impressive this gain was, recall that the 1992 first half gain was 12 percent over the Gulf War impacted first half of 1991. A visual representation of these gains is presented in Figure 28. Quarterly data from 1981 was seasonally adjusted for both retail durable goods sales (those items lasting three years or more) and retail nondurable goods sales (less than three years). As expected nondurable retail sales is a much smoother, upward tending series. One reason for this is that food and clothing spending is not as sensitive to swings in the business cycle, since they are necessities. Much more cyclical

and sensitive to interest rates, consumer confidence, and steady employment growth is the upward path of retail durable goods. Clearly, sales of automobiles and housing materials are sensitive not only to demographic trends and wage and salary growth, but also to these business cycle variables.

Nondurable retail sales, including sales in the general merchandise, apparel, food, eating and drinking, and retail shopping goods store sectors, comprise almost 40 percent of gross taxable sales and over two thirds of retail trade sales. Nondurable sales increased 8.5 percent in 1992 and rose 7 percent during the first half of 1993. These sales are expected to continue in the 7 percent range for the remainder of 1993 and increase to an 8 percent growth rate in 1994. Influencing nondurable sales are strong wage and salary growth in the 7 to 8 percent range. Eating and drinking establishment sales, however, are expected to grow closer to 10 percent over the forecast period due to strong tourism, not only along the

Figure 29
Utah Retail Sales -- Durables and Nondurables Seasonally Adjusted: 1981 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION

Wasatch Front, but also in some of the southern counties. Double digit growth in enplaning and deplaning at Salt Lake City's International Airport is just one factor indicating that tourism is doing well in the Beehive State. Food store sales are expected to grow only about 6 percent in the forecast period, somewhat due to heavy spending in durable goods areas and also due to increasing food store purchases in Utah's thriving discount department stores, Figure 29.

Durable retail sales consist of sales by Utah's motor vehicle dealers and sales related to housing and home improvements (building, garden and furniture store sales). Durable sales grew 15.5 percent in 1992 over 1991. Double-digit growth continued in 1993 as first half durable sales jumped 16.8 percent. Unit sales of new cars and trucks in Utah at almost 52,000 during the first three quarters were up over 9 percent compared to 1992, (Table 37). Employment growth of 5 percent gave consumers the confidence they needed to spend over $1 billion on motor vehicles in the first half of 1993, an increase of 18 percent over 1992. One interesting feature in the motor vehicle buying is that new truck sales almost equal new car sales in the current year. Although part of this change is due to new classification methods, a significant shift in consumer tastes is also apparent. Trucks have recently been loaded with consumer amenities making them more attractive. However, light weight recreational jeeps and trucks have taken on new images in style as well. In addition,

lower interest rates and attractive leasing packages have lowered effective monthly payments and encouraged consumers to use up pent-up demand and buy cars while all the variables are attractive.

The two other sectors in retail nondurable trade are related to the construction industry. With new dwelling unit permits up almost 35 percent in the first three quarters of 1993 -- building, garden and furniture stores sales are growing in double digits. Retail building and garden store sales jumped almost 19 percent in the second quarter. Once the homes are built, new furnishings are usually necessary. Furniture and home furnishing sales were up almost 15 percent in the second quarter. Both building and garden and furniture and home furnishing sectors together were up almost 15 percent in the first half of 1993. At least 10 percent growth is expected by the end of the year. Assuming 7 to 8 percent mortgage rates hold up for 1994, a 12 percent increase in building, garden and furniture store sales is likely to occur next year.

Also, nonresidential construction will boost construction material sales over the $500 million level in 1994. A major expansion of Kennecott's smelter, in addition to low industrial vacancy rates, will spur more nonresidential construction next year. Somewhat tempering taxable sales next year may be an end to the state taxing religious, charitable and governmental construction taxes. A recent Supreme Court case upheld a religious institution's charge that it served as the contractor in fact and in deed. It is expected that about $200 million in taxable sales may be at risk if this exemption is taken by all of these entities.

Business Equipment Investment and Utility Purchases

Last year lower interest rates, higher capital investment nationally, firming oil prices and strong construction purchases were responsible for an 8 percent gain in taxable business investment during 1993. Except for firming oil prices, the other three factors merged to form a 10 percent gain for the first half of 1993. Taxable purchases should approach a 10 to 12 percent gain next year, largely due to the fact that interest rates have remained low, U.S. investment in business equipment is expected to improve from 8 percent to almost 10 percent growth in 1994, and Utah's construction sector is expected to expand for the sixth straight year.

Leading the pack is the wholesale trade sector, where taxable final sales jumped over 15 percent in the first half of 1993. Durables and nondurables alike made 19 percent gains in the second quarter. Particularly strong (more than 25 percent gains) were subsectors relating to construction such as wholesale lumber sales, commercial equipment sales and hardware, plumbing and heating sales. Surprisingly, contract construction purchases only rose 10 percent in the second quarter, quite mild compared to other construction related sector gains. Transportation, communication and public utility sales and purchases rose 10 percent in the first half. Manufacturing purchases rose slightly over 5 percent in the first half, while taxable mining purchases fell 5 percent.

Taxable Services

During the first half of 1993, taxable services rose almost 12 percent. Taxable services are expected to grow at least 9 percent in 1993 and then rise another 11 percent in 1994.

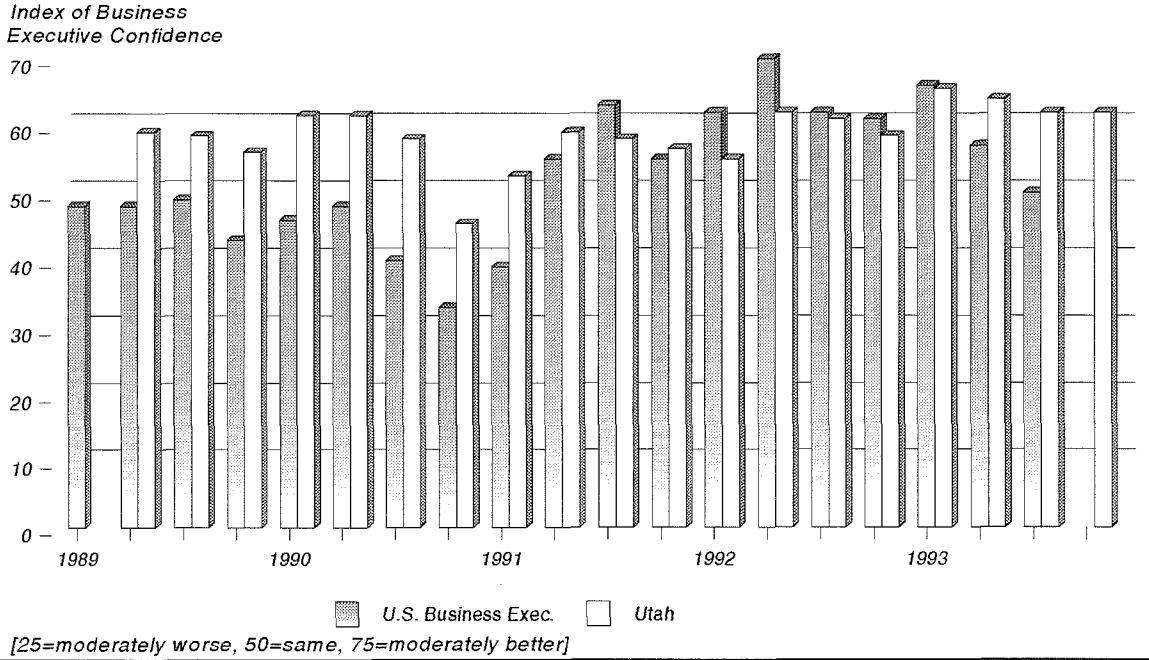
Several factors will contribute to this growth. First, permanent nonfarm wages and salaries are growing at a relatively strong rate over the forecast period. Second, strong tourist growth (as evidenced by double digit growth at the Salt Lake International Airport and skier visits) is spurring taxable hotel and sales and recreation admissions. More of the same is expected for 1994. In addition, business investment in computer-related equipment has pushed these sales, rentals and leases to a 17 percent growth clip in the first half of 1993. During the second quarter, 9 percent gains were made in automobile repair, amusement and recreation sales and hotel sales. Personal services jumped 18 percent and taxable purchases by the health industry rose 12 percent.

One sector which receives little attention, but which is also riding the tail of the construction boom is the finance, real estate and insurance sector. Taxable sales and rentals in this sector grew over 25 percent in the first half of 1993. Part of the story here might be some reclassifications, but most is probably due to increased condominium and automobile leasing, both of which are taxable under Utah law.

Utah Business Executive Confidence Survey

The Utah Business Executive Confidence Survey is a quarterly survey of the state's largest sales tax payers. The survey includes questions on financial conditions, profits, employment changes, capital purchases, and price changes. Utah's business executive's confidence has been higher than the nation for the past several quarters, reflecting the strong economic condition in Utah. Figure 30 compares executive confidence in Utah and the nation.

Figure 30
Utah Business Executive Confidence Survey



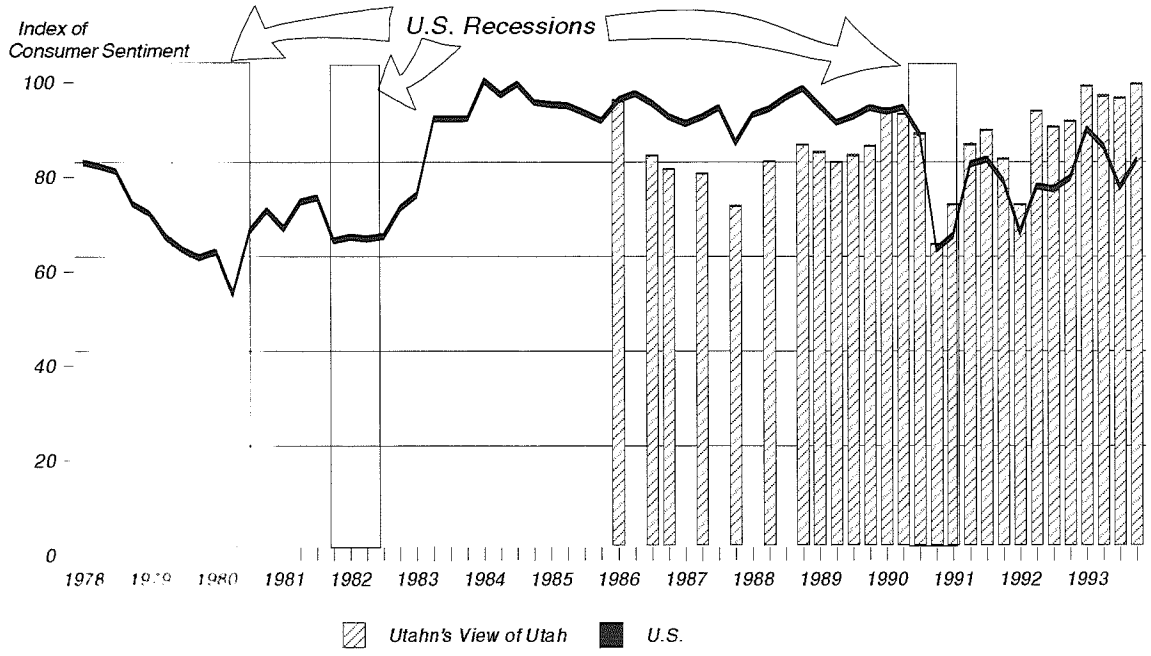
[25=moderately worse, 50=same, 75=moderately better]

SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

Consumer Sentiment

The University of Utah Survey Research Center conducts the quarterly Utah Consumer Survey. The survey is sponsored by representatives from the University of Utah, state government, and private industry. One component of the survey is the Index of Consumer Sentiment. This index provides a general measure of Utah consumers' opinions about the economy. Utah's index is comparable to the U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index compiled by the University of Michigan. Utah's Consumer Sentiment Index has been higher than the nation for 11 consecutive quarters. This relative optimism of Utah's consumers is indicative of the state's favorable economy. Figure 31 shows Utah and U.S. consumer sentiment.

Figure 31
U.S. and Utah Consumer Sentiment Indices



SOURCE: U S -UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, UTAH-UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

Table 35
Utah Gross Taxable Sales by Components
(Millions of Dollars)

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1981	$4,911	$3,545	$873	$528	$9,857
1982	$5,225	$3,271	$1,018	$505	$10,019
1983	$5,655	$3,423	$1,088	$519	$10,685
1984	$6,399	$4,254	$1,337	$304	$12,294
1985	$6,749	$4,122	$1,379	$324	$12,574
1986	$7,022	$3,689	$1,342	$325	$12,378
1987	$6,982	$3,398	$1,520	$289	$12,189
1988	$7,376	$3,684	$1,649	$309	$13,018
1989	$8,080	$3,676	$1,753	$384	$13,893
1990	$8,424	$3,864	$1,749	$737	$14,774
1991	$8,939	$4,345	$1,946	$769	$15,998
1992	$9,889	$4,328	$2,117	$978	$17,312
1993 (e)	$10,872	$4,750	$2,311	$1,036	$18,969
			Percent Change		
1982	6.4%	-7.7%	16.6%	-4.4%	1.6%
1983	8.2%	4.6%	6.9%	2.8%	6.6%
1984	13.2%	24.3%	22.9%	-41.4%	15.1%
1985	5.5%	-3.1%	3.1%	6.6%	2.3%
1986	4.0%	-10.5%	-2.7%	0.3%	-1.6%
1987	-0.6%	-7.9%	13.3%	-11.1%	-1.5%
1988	5.6%	8.4%	8.5%	6.9%	6.8%
1989	9.5%	-0.2%	6.3%	24.3%	6.7%
1990	4.3%	5.1%	-0.2%	91.9%	6.3%
1991	6.1%	12.4%	11.3%	4.3%	8.3%
1992	10.6%	-0.4%	8.8%	27.2%	8.2%
1993 (e)	9.9%	9.8%	9.2%	5.9%	9.6%

(e)=estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 36
Utah Gross Taxable Sales by County
(Millions of Dollars)

County	1986	Percent Change 85-86	1987	Percent Change 86-87	1988	Percent Change 87-88	1989	Percent Change 88-89	1990	Percent Change 89-90	1991	Percent Change 90-91	1992	Percent Change 91-92
Beaver	$22.0	31.2%	$20.8	-5.5%	$24.8	19.3%	$24.5	-1.1%	$22.2	-9.5%	$36.4	64.0%	$30.0	-17.5%
Box Elder	$193.6	-2.1%	$203.6	5.2%	$202.2	-0.7%	$212.8	5.2%	$218.6	2.7%	$224.7	2.8%	$243.1	8.2%
Cache	$336.4	0.5%	$337.4	0.3%	$364.0	7.9%	$396.5	8.9%	$414.7	4.6%	$435.4	5.0%	$487.9	12.1%
Carbon	$178.3	-4.3%	$170.4	-4.4%	$173.1	1.6%	$193.7	11.9%	$188.9	-2.5%	$196.0	3.8%	$209.8	7.1%
Daggett	$5.1	26.2%	$3.7	-27.5%	$5.3	42.6%	$7.1	34.0%	$8.0	12.1%	$6.2	-22.0%	$6.5	4.5%
Davis	$919.7	6.5%	$868.4	-5.6%	$912.8	5.1%	$1,002.3	9.8%	$1,057.4	5.5%	$1,170.9	10.7%	$1,276.9	9.1%
Duchesne	$99.9	-25.1%	$77.5	-22.5%	$71.5	-7.8%	$77.1	7.9%	$81.4	5.6%	$79.3	-2.6%	$89.7	13.1%
Emery	$60.4	13.5%	$42.3	-30.0%	$50.2	18.8%	$53.9	7.4%	$61.1	13.2%	$51.1	-16.3%	$56.2	10.0%
Garfield	$24.1	7.3%	$27.4	13.8%	$30.5	11.2%	$33.1	8.5%	$34.7	5.0%	$36.6	5.5%	$40.3	10.1%
Grand	$51.9	-9.4%	$50.2	-3.4%	$60.5	20.7%	$65.6	8.4%	$69.2	5.5%	$75.8	9.5%	$95.4	25.8%
Iron	$136.8	-17.4%	$139.3	1.9%	$149.5	7.3%	$164.8	10.2%	$167.4	1.6%	$201.2	20.2%	$212.8	5.8%
Juab	$33.2	-10.9%	$33.8	1.9%	$28.3	-16.2%	$31.3	10.6%	$30.6	-2.3%	$34.7	13.4%	$36.7	5.8%
Kane	$33.1	4.9%	$35.9	8.5%	$40.7	13.2%	$46.4	14.1%	$43.7	-5.9%	$47.6	8.9%	$58.1	22.1%
Millard	$159.5	-13.1%	$38.2	-76.0%	$180.5	372.0%	$70.0	-61.2%	$68.5	-2.2%	$124.1	81.2%	$72.4	-41.7%
Morgan	$21.4	-10.4%	$19.6	-8.3%	$18.8	-4.1%	$23.4	24.2%	$19.4	-17.0%	$32.2	66.0%	$23.6	-26.6%
Piute	$2.6	0.8%	$2.6	0.9%	$2.5	-6.9%	$3.3	36.3%	$2.8	-16.4%	$2.8	0.0%	$2.9	2.4%
Rich	$8.2	-2.2%	$6.8	-17.0%	$6.0	-11.8%	$9.8	63.3%	$8.3	-15.6%	$7.2	-13.3%	$8.5	18.7%
Salt Lake	$6,243.9	1.1%	$6,141.7	-1.6%	$6,493.0	5.7%	$6,859.7	5.6%	$7,305.5	6.5%	$7,835.3	7.3%	$8,460.9	8.0%
San Juan	$42.9	-18.3%	$48.2	12.5%	$44.5	-7.7%	$57.7	29.6%	$61.9	7.3%	$52.0	-16.0%	$51.4	-1.2%
Sanpete	$51.1	-1.5%	$54.3	6.2%	$53.8	-1.0%	$57.7	7.4%	$63.0	9.1%	$60.5	-4.0%	$67.0	10.7%
Sevier	$102.4	-7.8%	$101.7	-0.6%	$101.7	0.0%	$124.6	22.5%	$125.5	0.7%	$115.8	-7.7%	$122.7	5.9%
Summit	$173.0	0.5%	$185.1	7.0%	$200.9	8.5%	$228.8	13.9%	$242.6	6.0%	$292.4	20.5%	$327.8	12.1%
Tooele	$113.4	-2.4%	$112.6	-0.6%	$120.3	6.8%	$120.7	0.4%	$154.7	28.1%	$164.5	6.3%	$164.8	0.2%
Uintah	$161.6	-34.8%	$146.0	-9.7%	$155.7	6.7%	$156.1	0.2%	$176.8	13.2%	$200.8	13.6%	$228.5	13.8%
Utah	$1,233.7	-1.6%	$1,255.9	1.8%	$1,366.2	8.8%	$1,530.4	12.0%	$1,653.9	8.1%	$1,785.0	7.9%	$1,934.8	8.4%
Wasatch	$41.6	-6.1%	$41.2	-0.9%	$45.3	10.1%	$50.8	12.1%	$55.8	9.8%	$54.9	-1.6%	$62.5	13.9%
Washington	$300.2	12.6%	$290.5	-3.2%	$316.2	8.8%	$365.0	15.5%	$408.1	11.8%	$484.1	18.6%	$528.8	9.2%
Wayne	$7.1	5.9%	$7.9	10.5%	$8.8	11.9%	$11.9	35.7%	$10.5	-12.0%	$9.1	-13.3%	$10.7	17.4%
Weber	$1,145.3	2.8%	$1,144.2	-0.1%	$1,175.4	2.7%	$1,228.7	4.5%	$1,268.0	3.2%	$1,303.5	2.8%	$1,427.6	9.5%
Out of State Use Tax	$476.2	-24.8%	$581.1	22.0%	$613.3	5.6%	$684.2	11.6%	$750.5	9.7%	$878.1	17.0%	$974.2	10.9%
Total	$12,378.4	-1.6%	$12,188.4	-1.5%	$13,016.5	6.8%	$13,892.2	6.7%	$14,773.6	6.3%	$15,998.2	8.3%	$17,312.6	8.2%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 37
Utah New Car and Truck Sales (Registrations)
Regular and Seasonally Adjusted Series

	Car Sales				Truck Sales					
	Car Sales (nsa**)	Percent Change Prior Year	Cars Seasonally Adjusted	Percent Change Prior Quarter	Truck Sales (nsa**)	Percent Change Prior Year	Trucks Seasonally Adjusted	Percent Change Prior Quarter	Cars & Trucks	Percent Change Prior Year
1986										
Q1	11,769	-5.6%	13,047		5,663	-10.3%	5,936		17,432	-7.2%
Q2	13,093	-4.2%	12,529	-4.0%	6,677	-9.9%	6,423	8.2%	19,770	-6.2%
Q3	14,401	3.7%	12,973	3.5%	7,238	-1.1%	6,644	3.4%	21,639	2.0%
Q4	11,271	1.7%	11,948	-7.9%	5,789	-4.4%	6,312	-5.0%	17,060	-0.5%
	50,534	-1.1%			25,367	-6.4%			75,901	-2.9%
1987										
Q1	7,647	-35.0%	8,480	-29.0%	3,922	-30.7%	4,113	-34.8%	11,569	-33.6%
Q2	10,679	-18.4%	10,218	20.5%	5,642	-15.5%	5,438	32.2%	16,321	-17.4%
Q3	11,028	-23.4%	9,950	-2.6%	5,487	-24.2%	5,006	-7.9%	16,515	-23.7%
Q4	9,101	-19.3%	9,618	-3.3%	4,745	-18.0%	5,201	3.9%	13,846	-18.8%
	38,455	-23.9%			19,796	-22.0%			58,251	-23.3%
1988										
Q1	10,789	41.1%	11,989	24.7%	4,979	27.0%	5,230	0.6%	15,768	36.3%
Q2	10,253	-4.0%	9,780	-18.4%	4,636	-17.8%	4,471	-14.5%	14,889	-8.8%
Q3	10,158	-7.9%	9,227	-5.7%	5,694	3.8%	5,149	15.2%	15,852	-4.0%
Q4	9,192	1.0%	9,665	4.7%	4,963	4.6%	5,479	6.4%	14,155	2.2%
	40,392	5.0%	40,661		20,272	2.4%			60,664	4.1%
1989										
Q1	8,728	-19.1%	9,677	0.1%	5,662	13.7%	5,987	9.3%	14,390	-8.7%
Q2	10,777	5.1%	10,265	6.1%	6,033	30.1%	5,809	-3.0%	16,810	12.9%
Q3	11,265	10.9%	10,335	0.7%	6,503	14.2%	5,807	-0.0%	17,768	12.1%
Q4	7,941	-13.6%	8,278	-19.9%	5,317	7.1%	5,929	2.1%	13,258	-6.3%
	38,711	-4.2%	38,555		23,515	16.0%			62,226	2.6%
1990										
Q1	8,580	-1.7%	9,502	14.8%	5,559	-1.8%	5,929	0.0%	14,139	-1.7%
Q2	9,785	-9.2%	9,309	-2.0%	6,108	1.2%	5,858	-1.2%	15,893	-5.5%
Q3	10,499	-6.8%	9,718	4.4%	6,760	4.0%	5,972	1.9%	17,259	-2.9%
Q4	9,276	16.8%	9,612	-1.1%	4,661	-12.3%	5,235	-12.3%	13,937	5.1%
	38,140	-1.5%			23,088	-1.8%			61,228	-1.6%
1991										
Q1	7,598	-11.4%	8,374	-12.9%	4,132	-25.7%	4,458	-14.8%	11,730	-17.0%
Q2	9,056	-7.5%	8,636	3.1%	5,654	-7.4%	5,399	21.1%	14,710	-7.4%
Q3	9,160	-12.8%	8,525	-1.3%	6,083	-10.0%	5,321	-1.4%	15,243	-11.7%
Q4	9,036	-2.6%	9,314	9.3%	4,806	3.1%	5,432	2.1%	13,842	-0.7%
	34,850	-8.6%			20,675	-10.5%			55,525	-9.3%
1992										
Q1	9,243	21.7%	10,368	11.3%	4,890	18.3%	5,322	-2.0%	14,133	20.5%
Q2	10,160	12.2%	9,707	-6.4%	5,972	5.6%	5,682	6.8%	16,132	9.7%
Q3*	9,567	4.4%	8,920	-8.1%	7,442	22.3%	6,476	14.0%	17,009	11.6%
Q4*	7,990	-11.6%	8,222	-7.8%	7,959	65.6%	9,022	39.3%	15,949	15.2%
	36,960	6.1%			26,263	27.0%			63,223	13.9%
1993										
Q1*	6,960	-24.7%	7,646	-7.0%	7,083	44.8%	7,751	-14.1%	14,043	-0.6%
Q2*	9,459	-6.9%	9,046	18.3%	8,928	49.5%	8,479	9.4%	18,387	14.0%
Q3*	9,634	0.7%	8,990	-0.6%	9,586	28.8%	8,321	-1.9%	19,220	13.0%

*In the third quarter of 1992 changes occurred in the manner in which vehicles are classified as cars versus trucks. Therefore, for certain makes, the data are not comparable to prior year data.

**nsa = not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Actual and estimated tax collections and trends are presented in Tables 38-42 for fiscal years 1978 to 1994. In Tables 39 to 42 collections are presented in nominal (current) dollars and in inflation-adjusted (constant) dollars. Table 38 data are presented only in nominal dollars since the ratio trends presented in the table are not affected by adjusting for inflation. Table 38 shows the distribution of revenue funds as a percent of total revenues and as a percent of total personal income.

The general fund, transportation 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. Explanations for these trends include, but are not limited to:

- stronger growth in sales tax-exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries;
- income tax bracket creep;
- tobacco and alcohol health warnings;
- increased fuel efficiency of vehicles;
- new sales tax exemptions;
- general fund monies transferred to restricted accounts;
- increased circuit breaker credits; and,
- sliding-scale severance tax rates and tax credits.

Tables 40 and 42 show the annual and average annual percent changes in unrestricted revenues in both nominal and inflation-adjusted dollars. The revenue changes in these tables result from tax rate and base changes, changes in resource prices, payment accelerations and windfalls, the elimination or addition of revenue categories, and swings in national and local economic activity.

Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1983

The historic collections presented in these tables began with strong growth. Nominal revenue collections for fiscal year 1978 through fiscal year 1980 averaged 14.8 percent, while constant dollar growth averaged 5.6 percent. These years were at the tail-end of a ten-year period of strong net in-migration and relatively high growth in employment in Utah.

Major tax changes during this period included increases in motor and special fuel taxes of 2 cents per gallon effective July 1978; and, cigarette tax increases of 2 cents per package in July 1979. Subsequent fiscal year revenue collections for these tax categories increased significantly following the tax rate increases.

Revenue growth slowed considerably during fiscal years 1981 through 1983. Nominal revenue growth averaged 7.5 percent, but constant dollar average growth was negative at -0.2 percent. Net in-migration growth began to slow in calendar year 1981, and employment growth declined sharply in calendar year 1980 and again in 1982 as Utah and the nation experienced recessions in those years.

Constant dollar growth in corporate tax collections decreased every year during this period, and the transportation fund felt the effects of higher fuel prices. Consequently, the corporate franchise tax was increased from 4.0 to 4.65 percent effective January 1983, and motor fuel and special fuel taxes were raised another 2 cents effective July 1981.

Beer taxes were also increased from $3.10 to $4.12 per barrel effective July 1981. Cigarette taxes were increased another 2 cents in July 1982. Additionally, the mineral production withholding tax was enacted in July 1982.

Fiscal Year 1984 to Fiscal Year 1985

Fiscal year 1984 saw a strong rebound in employment growth and income growth despite a continued drop in net in-migration. Nominal revenue receipts rebounded sharply by 22.7 percent in FY 1984 due to economic recovery, windfall payments, and numerous tax increases. FY 1985 produced moderate growth of 10.1 percent in nominal revenues as the recovery continued and taxes were again increased.

Significant revenue changes affecting this two-year time period included: $67.8 million in sales and severance tax windfalls in FY 1984; sales tax increases of 1/8 cent in July 1983 and 1/2 cent in October 1983; a corporate franchise tax increase from 4.65 to 5.0 percent effective January 1984; oil and gas severance tax increases from 2.0 to 4.0 percent as of January 1984; and, motor and special fuels tax increases of 3 cents per gallon effective July 1984.

Fiscal Year 1986 to Fiscal Year 1987

Net in-migration continued to decline, and income and employment growth slowed considerably in FY 1986 and FY 1987. Constant dollar revenue growth turned negative at -0.5 percent for both FY 1986 and FY 1987. Without accelerated corporate payments, an income tax surcharge, and windfalls from the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986, nominal collections would also have fallen during FY 1987.

Fiscal Year 1987 nominal receipts would have declined due to the closures of Geneva Steel (August 1986) and Kennecott Copper (September 1985), the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (May 1987), and depressed oil prices. Total gross taxable sales, and constant dollar sales tax collections, declined in both years due to a sharp drop in taxable business purchases. Nominal and constant retail sales growth also declined in FY 1987.

Fiscal Year 1988 to Fiscal Year 1989

Employment and income growth began to rebound in the second half of calendar year 1987. FY 1988 nominal revenue collections increased 11.2 percent while constant dollar receipts went up 7.6 percent. Income tax windfalls, state income tax reform, increased oil prices, the reopening of Geneva (September 1987) and Kennecott (June 1987), and multiple tax increases contributed to the growth.

Major tax changes during this period included repealing the deductibility of federal income taxes paid against state income taxes owed as of January 1987; a 1/2 cent increase in sales taxes as of March 1987; an 11 cents per pack increase in cigarette taxes effective April 1987; and, a 5 cents per gallon increase in motor and special fuels taxes as of April 1987.

Economic activity continued to improve throughout FY 1989. Nominal FY 1989 receipts increased 9.4 percent while inflation-adjusted growth was 4.7 percent. Large tax receipts, due to strong economic growth and federal income tax reform, prompted a special session of the Legislature in July 1988 to reduce income tax rates by 5 percent and to allow 1/3 of federal income taxes paid to be deducted against state income taxes owed. A second special session of the Legislature in September 1989 reduced income tax rates another 2 percent and increased the deductibility of federal taxes allowed against state taxes from 33.3 percent to 50 percent.

Fiscal Year 1990

Nominal receipts increased 4 percent in FY 1990 but constant dollar receipts declined .3 percent largely due to a mineral lease windfall payment in the previous year, previous years' income tax reductions, new severance tax workover credits, and a decrease in the sales tax rate from 5.09375 percent to 4.984375 percent as of January 1990. The decline in inflation-adjusted revenues, however, was not due to a slowdown in economic activity. Employment and income growth remained strong, and net out-migration slowed, in FY 1990.

Fiscal Year 1991

Constant dollar receipts only increased .3 percent in FY 1991. Net migration turned positive that year even though employment growth diminished. Still, income growth remained strong due to a pick-up in average wage growth. Receipts would have increased more in FY 1991 were it not for large corporate income tax refunds; new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing mineral leases and bonuses; and, lower motor fuels taxes due to higher gasoline prices caused by the war in the Middle East.

Fiscal Year 1992

Strong net in-migration continued into FY 1992, despite declines in employment and income growth, because Utah income and employment growth remained significantly above national averages. Earlier restructuring and downsizing by Utah companies during the 1986-87 economic downturn helped the state lessen the adverse effects of the 1990-91 national recession.

Current and constant dollar receipts in FY 1992 registered moderate gains of 5.6 and 2.2 percent respectively. Cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack effective July 1991. The large decline in the General Fund Other category in FY 1992 was due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. The decline in severance taxes resulted from workover tax credits and new sliding scale tax rates effective January 1992.

Fiscal Year 1993

Employment, income and revenue growth picked up strongly in FY 1993. Inflation-adjusted receipts grew 4.1 percent, well above the FY 1978 to FY 1993 average annual constant dollar growth rate of 3.3 percent. Constant dollar sales tax collections growth at 7.1 percent was the highest since FY 1984. This growth was partially due to the one-time $10 million acceleration in payments from changing to monthly from quarterly collections.

Fiscal Year 1994

The outlook for FY 1994 is for solid, above-average growth in inflation-adjusted receipts of 5.3 percent. This rate is significantly above the FY 1978 - FY 1994 average annual constant dollar growth rate of 3.4 percent. A one-time change in income tax withholding rates of $13 million, and a $10 million one-time corporate tax payment from a major corporation, explains some of the above normal growth. Still, corporate profits in general are up and sales tax collections have been, and are expected to be particularly strong.

Table 38
Distribution of Unrestricted Revenue Funds as a Percentage of Total Revenues and of Personal Income
Fiscal Years 1978 - 1994

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	Transpor-Tation Fund (Thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income	Mineral Lease Payments (Thousands)	Percent of Total Revenues	Percent of Personal Income
1978	$638,804	$8,503	7.5%	$318,209	50%	3.7%	$235,856	37%	2.8%	$75,100	12%	0.9%	$9,639	2%	0.1%
1979	$739,250	$9,756	7.6%	$352,767	48%	3.6%	$282,476	38%	2.9%	$91,682	12%	0.9%	$12,325	2%	0.1%
1980	$841,315	$11,090	7.6%	$403,410	48%	3.6%	$333,179	40%	3.0%	$89,794	11%	0.8%	$14,933	2%	0.1%
1981	$901,590	$12,408	7.3%	$437,169	48%	3.5%	$359,518	40%	2.9%	$86,750	10%	0.7%	$18,153	2%	0.1%
1982	$1,019,275	$13,782	7.4%	$497,916	49%	3.6%	$392,979	39%	2.9%	$101,490	10%	0.7%	$26,891	3%	0.2%
1983	$1,042,788	$14,667	7.1%	$484,540	46%	3.3%	$409,909	39%	2.8%	$112,177	11%	0.8%	$36,162	3%	0.2%
1984	$1,279,693	$16,079	8.0%	$656,983	51%	4.1%	$468,734	37%	2.9%	$116,508	9%	0.7%	$37,468	3%	0.2%
1985	$1,409,339	$17,489	8.1%	$704,634	50%	4.0%	$529,594	38%	3.0%	$140,921	10%	0.8%	$34,190	2%	0.2%
1986	$1,445,595	$18,583	7.8%	$706,013	49%	3.8%	$560,809	39%	3.0%	$146,195	10%	0.8%	$32,578	2%	0.2%
1987	$1,479,818	$19,401	7.6%	$679,010	46%	3.5%	$622,973	42%	3.2%	$155,449	11%	0.8%	$22,385	2%	0.1%
1988	$1,645,922	$20,511	8.0%	$759,555	46%	3.7%	$665,082	40%	3.2%	$192,449	12%	0.9%	$28,836	2%	0.1%
1989	$1,800,178	$21,774	8.3%	$823,703	46%	3.8%	$728,259	40%	3.3%	$197,416	11%	0.9%	$50,800	3%	0.2%
1990	$1,871,433	$23,342	8.0%	$869,060	46%	3.7%	$767,181	41%	3.3%	$200,252	11%	0.9%	$34,941	2%	0.1%
1991	$1,960,264	$25,333	7.7%	$893,951	46%	3.5%	$826,524	42%	3.3%	$207,412	11%	0.8%	$32,378	2%	0.1%
1992	$2,069,193	$27,145	7.6%	$932,284	45%	3.4%	$890,047	43%	3.3%	$214,336	10%	0.8%	$32,526	2%	0.1%
1993	$2,210,496	$29,410	7.5%	$1,017,065	46%	3.5%	$938,962	42%	3.2%	$224,182	10%	0.8%	$30,287	1%	0.1%
1994*	$2,385,200	$31,689	7.5%	$1,089,000	46%	3.4%	$1,031,500	43%	3.3%	$235,200	10%	0.7%	$29,500	1%	0.1%

*FY94 personal income and revenues are estimates.

Note: These revenues include tax rate and base changes. These monies primarily reflect Tax Commission cash collection annual reports, and not the Department of Finance's accrual reports which are used for budgeting.

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

Table 39
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues
General Fund, Uniform School Fund, Transportation Fund, and Mineral Lease Monies: Fiscal Years 1978 - 1994
(Thousands of Current Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994**
General Fund:																	
Sales & Use Tax	257,988	288,603	320,454	347,382	385,260	388,771	526,158	555,415	558,581	558,998	617,624	667,403	707,443	740,307	802,391	882,257	952,000
Liquor Profits	12,492	12,991	15,054	17,604	17,851	17,266	19,159	18,413	19,008	17,111	15,918	15,984	16,602	17,571	16,596	18,132	19,000
Insurance Premiums	11,917	13,452	14,718	15,778	21,494	18,013	19,890	22,262	26,077	27,762	28,223	26,406	30,020	27,845	30,175	34,012	36,500
Beer Cig. & Tobacco	9,989	10,156	12,445	13,521	14,108	16,241	19,998	21,314	21,053	24,000	29,190	30,733	30,183	31,008	34,581	34,347	35,200
Severance Taxes	8,446	8,423	10,568	15,344	23,307	19,433	36,235	46,880	43,797	21,548	29,156	28,135	30,096	31,016	18,160	19,199	21,200
Inheritance Tax	4,055	1,423	1,695	2,046	4,514	1,977	3,121	4,786	4,725	2,318	3,443	9,766	7,593	4,811	3,975	7,606	7,000
Investment Income	6,827	10,884	22,370	14,743	21,485	11,253	11,204	14,368	12,020	3,836	10,688	19,236	17,893	10,959	7,002	4,358	2,900
Other Fines and Fees	7,315	8,052	8,990	13,125	12,403	13,924	23,042	23,409	22,237	24,679	26,464	27,437	32,593	33,946	23,473	21,339	19,500
Circuit Breaker	(820)	(1,217)	(2,884)	(2,373)	(2,506)	(2,337)	(1,824)	(2,213)	(1,485)	(1,242)	(1,152)	(1,396)	(3,363)	(3,513)	(4,069)	(4,185)	(4,300)
GF Subtotal	318,209	352,767	403,410	437,169	497,916	484,540	656,983	704,634	706,013	679,010	759,555	823,703	869,060	893,951	932,284	1,017,065	1,089,000
Uniform School Fund:																	
Individual Income	183,894	225,956	265,328	294,947	331,139	347,977	390,913	435,510	454,290	533,288	569,853	615,604	647,593	717,600	784,430	843,034	915,000
Corporate Franchise	29,448	32,874	40,377	40,667	40,894	33,763	53,226	65,918	84,048	68,898	78,806	92,982	99,693	87,766	80,944	79,436	100,000
School Land Income	7,403	8,860	10,728	14,443	18,857	30,428	18,985	18,409	11,227	7,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perm. Fund Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,075	3,110	4,533	4,593	4,721	6,491	7,200
Gross Receipts Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	4,498	2,814	4,172	3,685	3,577	4,505	4,500
Federal Rev. Sharing	11,993	13,443	14,045	6,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USF Other	3,118	1,343	2,701	2,462	2,088	(2,259)	5,610	9,757	11,244	12,337	9,850	13,749	11,189	12,880	16,375	5,496	4,800
USF Subtotal	235,856	282,476	333,179	359,518	392,979	409,909	468,734	529,594	560,809	622,973	665,082	728,259	767,181	826,524	890,047	938,962	1,031,500
Transportation Fund:																	
Motor Fuel Tax	48,808	61,372	60,451	56,508	67,734	68,697	68,979	89,337	92,164	99,985	129,370	131,220	132,475	131,056	136,352	141,315	148,500
Special Fuel Tax	7,391	9,852	10,470	10,107	12,672	12,637	14,449	17,791	19,369	20,626	27,555	29,305	29,092	36,786	33,405	35,569	36,700
TF Other	18,901	20,459	18,873	20,135	21,084	30,843	33,080	33,793	34,662	34,838	35,524	36,891	38,685	39,570	44,579	47,298	50,000
TF Subtotal	75,100	91,682	89,794	86,750	101,490	112,177	116,508	140,921	146,195	155,449	192,449	197,416	200,252	207,412	214,336	224,182	235,200
Mineral Lease Payt.	9,639	12,325	14,933	18,153	26,891	36,162	37,468	34,190	32,578	22,385	28,836	50,800	34,941	32,378	32,526	30,287	29,500
Total	638,804	739,250	841,315	901,590	1,019,275	1,042,788	1,279,693	1,409,339	1,445,595	1,479,818	1,645,922	1,800,178	1,871,433	1,960,264	2,069,193	2,210,496	2,385,200

*FY93 revenues are preliminary TC-23 collections.
**FY94 values are estimates.

Note: These revenues include tax rate and base changes. These monies primarily reflect Tax Commission cash collection annual reports, and not the Department of Finance's accrual reports which are used for budgeting.

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

Table 40
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues: Fiscal Years 1978 - 1994
Current Dollar Percent Changes

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994**
General Fund:																	
Sales & Use Tax	na	11.9	11.0	8.4	10.9	0.9	35.3	5.6	0.6	0.1	10.5	8.1	6.0	4.6	8.4	10.0	7.9
Liquor Profits	na	4.0	15.9	16.9	1.4	-3.3	11.0	-3.9	3.2	-10.0	-7.0	0.4	3.9	5.8	-5.5	9.3	4.8
Beer Cig. & Tobacco	na	1.7	22.5	8.6	4.3	15.1	23.1	6.6	-1.2	14.0	21.6	5.3	-1.8	2.7	11.5	-0.7	2.5
Severance Taxes	na	-0.3	25.5	45.2	51.9	-16.6	86.5	29.4	-6.6	-50.8	35.3	-3.5	7.0	3.1	-41.5	5.7	10.4
Inheritance Tax	na	-64.9	19.1	20.7	120.7	-56.2	57.9	53.4	-1.3	-50.9	48.5	183.6	-22.3	-36.6	-17.4	91.3	-8.0
Investment Income	na	59.4	105.5	-34.1	45.7	-47.6	-0.4	28.2	-16.3	-68.1	178.6	80.0	-7.0	-38.8	-36.1	-37.8	-33.5
Other Fines and Fees	na	10.1	11.6	46.0	-5.5	12.3	65.5	1.6	-5.0	11.0	7.2	3.7	18.8	4.2	-30.9	-9.1	-8.6
Circuit Breaker	na	48.4	137.0	-17.7	5.6	-6.7	-22.0	21.3	-32.9	-16.4	-7.2	21.2	140.9	4.5	15.8	2.9	2.7
GF Subtotal	na	10.9	14.4	8.4	13.9	-2.7	35.6	7.3	0.2	-3.8	11.9	8.4	5.5	2.9	4.3	9.1	7.1
Uniform School Fund:																	
Individual Income	na	22.9	17.4	11.2	12.3	5.1	12.3	11.4	4.3	17.4	6.9	8.0	5.2	10.8	9.3	7.5	8.5
Corporate Franchise	na	11.6	22.8	0.7	0.6	-17.4	57.6	23.8	27.5	-18.0	14.4	18.0	7.2	-12.0	-7.8	-1.9	25.9
School Land Income	na	19.7	21.1	34.6	30.6	61.4	-37.6	-3.0	-39.0	-29.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Perm. Fund Interest	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.9	45.8	1.3	2.8	37.5	10.9
Gross Receipts Tax	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	782.0	-37.4	48.3	-11.7	-2.9	25.9	-0.1
Federal Rev. Sharing	na	12.1	4.5	-50.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
USF Other	na	-56.9	101.1	-8.8	-15.2	-208.2	-348.3	73.9	15.2	9.7	-20.2	39.6	-18.6	15.1	27.1	-66.4	-12.7
USF Subtotal	na	19.8	17.9	7.9	9.3	4.3	14.4	13.0	5.9	11.1	6.8	9.5	5.3	7.7	7.7	5.5	9.9
Transportation Fund:																	
Motor Fuel Tax	na	25.7	-1.5	-6.5	19.9	1.4	0.4	29.5	3.2	8.5	29.4	1.4	1.0	-1.1	4.0	3.6	5.1
Special Fuel Tax	na	33.3	6.3	-3.5	25.4	-0.3	14.3	23.1	8.9	6.5	33.6	6.4	-0.7	26.4	-9.2	6.5	3.2
TF Other	na	8.2	-7.8	6.7	4.7	46.3	7.3	2.2	2.6	0.5	2.0	3.8	4.9	2.3	12.7	6.1	5.7
TF Subtotal	na	22.1	-2.1	-3.4	17.0	10.5	3.9	21.0	3.7	6.3	23.8	2.6	1.4	3.6	3.3	4.6	4.9
Mineral Lease Payt.	na	27.9	21.2	21.6	48.1	34.5	3.6	-8.7	-4.7	-31.3	28.8	76.2	-31.2	-7.3	0.5	-6.9	-2.6
Total Ann. Pct. Chg.	na	15.7	13.8	7.2	13.1	2.3	22.7	10.1	2.6	2.4	11.2	9.4	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.8	7.9
Avg. Ann. Grth. Rates	na	15.7	14.8	12.2	12.4	10.3	12.3	12.0	10.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6

*FY93 revenues are preliminary TC-23 collections.
**FY94 values are estimates.

Note: These revenues include tax rate and base changes. These monies primarily reflect Tax Commission cash collection annual reports, and not the Department of Finance's accrual reports which are used for budgeting.

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

Table 41
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues
General Fund, Uniform School Fund, Transportation Fund, and Mineral Lease Monies: Fiscal Years 1978 - 1994
(Thousands of Constant 1987 Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994**
General Fund:																	
Sales & Use Tax	445,344	459,193	467,953	461,147	471,555	454,809	590,857	598,508	583,984	568,203	607,300	628,144	638,660	640,127	671,457	719,182	757,058
Liquor Profits	21,564	20,670	21,983	23,369	21,849	20,199	21,515	19,842	19,872	17,393	15,652	15,044	14,988	15,193	13,888	14,781	15,109
Insurance Premiums	20,571	21,403	21,493	20,945	26,308	21,072	22,336	23,990	27,263	28,219	27,751	24,853	27,101	24,077	25,251	27,725	29,026
Beer Cig. & Tobacco	17,243	16,159	18,174	17,948	17,268	19,000	22,457	22,967	22,010	24,395	28,702	28,925	27,248	26,812	28,938	27,998	27,992
Severance Taxes	14,580	13,402	15,432	20,369	28,528	22,734	40,690	50,517	45,789	21,903	28,669	26,480	27,170	26,819	15,197	15,650	16,859
Inheritance Tax	7,000	2,264	2,475	2,716	5,525	2,312	3,504	5,157	4,940	2,356	3,385	9,192	6,855	4,160	3,326	6,200	5,567
Investment Income	11,785	17,317	32,666	19,571	26,297	13,164	12,582	15,483	12,567	3,899	10,509	18,104	16,153	9,476	5,659	3,552	2,306
Other Fines and Fees	12,627	12,811	13,128	17,423	15,181	16,289	25,875	25,225	23,248	25,085	26,022	25,823	29,424	29,352	19,643	17,395	15,507
Circuit Breaker	(1,416)	(1,936)	(4,211)	(3,150)	(3,067)	(2,734)	(2,048)	(2,385)	(1,553)	(1,262)	(1,133)	(1,314)	(3,036)	(3,038)	(3,405)	(3,411)	(3,419)
GF Subtotal	549,299	561,284	589,092	580,338	609,444	566,846	737,769	759,304	738,121	690,191	746,858	775,250	784,563	772,979	780,154	829,073	866,004
Uniform School Fund:																	
Individual Income	317,442	359,516	387,453	391,540	405,311	407,086	438,981	469,300	474,950	542,069	560,328	579,392	584,629	620,493	656,427	687,210	727,634
Corporate Franchise	50,834	52,306	58,962	53,985	50,054	39,498	59,771	71,033	87,870	70,033	77,489	87,513	90,000	75,889	67,736	64,753	79,523
School Land Income	12,779	14,097	15,666	19,173	23,081	35,597	21,319	19,837	11,738	8,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perm. Fund Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,040	2,927	4,092	3,971	3,951	5,291	5,726
Gross Receipts Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	4,423	2,648	3,767	3,186	2,993	3,672	3,579
Federal Rev. Sharing	20,703	21,389	20,510	9,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USF Other	5,382	2,137	3,944	3,268	2,556	(2,643)	6,300	10,514	11,755	12,540	9,685	12,940	10,101	11,137	13,703	4,480	3,817
USF Subtotal	407,140	449,444	486,534	477,258	481,002	479,537	526,372	570,684	586,313	633,231	653,965	685,420	692,589	714,677	744,809	765,406	820,278
Transportation Fund:																	
Motor Fuel Tax	84,253	97,648	88,276	75,014	82,906	80,366	77,461	96,269	96,356	101,632	127,207	123,501	119,595	113,321	114,102	115,195	118,091
Special Fuel Tax	12,759	15,675	15,289	13,417	15,511	14,784	16,226	19,171	20,250	20,966	27,094	27,581	26,263	31,808	27,954	28,994	29,185
TF Other	32,627	32,552	27,560	26,729	25,807	36,082	37,148	36,415	36,238	35,412	34,930	34,721	34,924	34,215	37,305	38,556	39,761
TF Subtotal	129,639	145,875	131,124	115,160	124,223	131,232	130,834	151,854	152,844	158,009	189,232	185,803	180,782	179,344	179,361	182,745	187,038
Mineral Lease Payt.	16,639	19,611	21,806	24,098	32,914	42,304	42,075	36,843	34,060	22,754	28,354	47,812	31,544	27,997	27,218	24,689	23,459
Total	1,102,717	1,176,214	1,228,556	1,196,854	1,247,583	1,219,920	1,437,049	1,518,685	1,511,338	1,504,185	1,618,409	1,694,285	1,689,477	1,694,997	1,731,542	1,801,912	1,896,779

*FY93 revenues are preliminary TC-23 collections.
**FY94 values are estimates.

Note: These revenues include tax rate and base changes. These monies primarily reflect Tax Commission cash collection annual reports, and not the Department of Finance's accrual reports which are used for budgeting.

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

Table 42
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues: Fiscal Years 1978 - 1994
Constant 1987 Dollar Percent Change

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994**
General Fund:																	
Sales & Use Tax	na	3.1	1.9	-1.5	2.3	-3.6	29.9	1.3	-2.4	-2.7	6.9	3.4	1.7	0.2	4.9	7.1	5.3
Liquor Profits	na	-4.1	6.4	6.3	-6.5	-7.6	6.5	-7.8	0.2	-12.5	-10.0	-3.9	-0.4	1.4	-8.6	6.4	2.2
Beer Cig. & Tobacco	na	-6.3	12.5	-1.2	-3.8	10.0	18.2	2.3	-4.2	10.8	17.7	0.8	-5.8	-1.6	7.9	-3.2	-0.0
Severance Taxes	na	-8.1	15.1	32.0	40.1	-20.3	79.0	24.2	-9.4	-52.2	30.9	-7.6	2.6	-1.3	-43.3	3.0	7.7
Inheritance Tax	na	-67.7	9.3	9.7	103.5	-58.1	51.5	47.2	-4.2	-52.3	43.7	171.5	-25.4	-39.3	-20.0	86.4	-10.2
Investment Income	na	46.9	88.6	-40.1	34.4	-49.9	-4.4	23.1	-18.8	-69.0	169.5	72.3	-10.8	-41.3	-38.2	-39.4	-35.1
Other Fines and Fees	na	1.5	2.5	32.7	-12.9	7.3	58.8	-2.5	-7.8	7.9	3.7	-0.8	13.9	-0.2	-33.1	-11.4	-10.9
Circuit Breaker	na	36.8	117.5	-25.2	-2.6	-10.9	-25.1	16.4	-34.9	-18.7	-10.3	16.0	131.1	0.1	12.1	0.2	0.2
GF Subtotal	na	2.2	5.0	-1.5	5.0	-7.0	30.2	2.9	-2.8	-6.5	8.2	3.8	1.2	-1.5	0.9	6.3	4.5
Uniform School Fund:																	
Individual Income	na	13.3	7.8	1.1	3.5	0.4	7.8	6.9	1.2	14.1	3.4	3.4	0.9	6.1	5.8	4.7	5.9
Corporate Franchise	na	2.9	12.7	-8.4	-7.3	-21.1	51.3	18.8	23.7	-20.3	10.6	12.9	2.8	-15.7	-10.7	-4.4	22.8
School Land Income	na	10.3	11.1	22.4	20.4	54.2	-40.1	-7.0	-40.8	-31.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Perm. Fund Interest	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	43.5	39.8	-3.0	-0.5	33.9	8.2
Gross Receipts Tax	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	753.2	-40.1	42.2	-15.4	-6.1	22.7	-2.6
Federal Rev. Sharing	na	3.3	-4.1	-54.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
USF Other	na	-60.3	84.6	-17.1	-21.8	-203.4	-338.4	66.9	11.8	6.7	-22.8	33.6	-21.9	10.3	23.0	-67.3	-14.8
USF Subtotal	na	10.4	8.3	-1.9	0.8	-0.3	9.8	8.4	2.7	8.0	3.3	4.8	1.0	3.2	4.2	2.8	7.2
Transportation Fund:																	
Motor Fuel Tax	na	15.9	-9.6	-15.0	10.5	-3.1	-3.6	24.3	0.1	5.5	25.2	-2.9	-3.2	-5.2	0.7	1.0	2.5
Special Fuel Tax	na	22.9	-2.5	-12.2	15.6	-4.7	9.8	18.2	5.6	3.5	29.2	1.8	-4.8	21.1	-12.1	3.7	0.7
TF Other	na	-0.2	-15.3	-3.0	-3.5	39.8	3.0	-2.0	-0.5	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	0.6	-2.0	9.0	3.4	3.1
TF Subtotal	na	12.5	-10.1	-12.2	7.9	5.6	-0.3	16.1	0.7	3.4	19.8	-1.8	-2.7	-0.8	0.0	1.9	2.3
Mineral Lease Payt.	na	17.9	11.2	10.5	36.6	28.5	-0.5	-12.4	-7.6	-33.2	24.6	68.6	-34.0	-11.2	-2.8	-9.3	-5.0
Total Ann. Pct. Chg.	na	6.7	4.5	-2.6	4.2	-2.2	17.8	5.7	-0.5	-0.5	7.6	4.7	-0.3	0.3	2.2	4.1	5.3
Avg. Ann. Grth. Rates	na	6.7	5.6	2.8	3.1	2.0	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4

*FY93 revenues are preliminary TC-23 collections.
**FY94 values are estimates.

Note: These revenues include tax rate and base changes. These monies primarily reflect Tax Commission cash collection annual reports, and not the Department of Finance's accrual reports which are used for budgeting.

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

REGIONAL/NATIONAL COMPARISONS

The 1990s have been a period of sustained economic growth for the Mountain Division[4]. The relative prosperity of this region of the country contrasts sharply with the national recession (July 1990 to March 1991) and the painfully slow recovery during 1992 and 1993.The Division's prosperity is essentially the reverse of conditions that prevailed during the late 1980s. As an energy-rich region, the mountain states suffered from the collapse of energy prices in 1985. Agricultural and other natural resource-based industries such as timber and metal mining struggled. Weakness in natural resource-based industries spread to related industries such as construction and financial services. As a result, many states in the mountain region experienced serious economic difficulties during 1986 and 1987. The nation, meanwhile, experienced continued economic growth.

In 1988, there were signs that economic conditions for the mountain states were improving. Significant job growth was occurring in various service industries, agriculture rebounded, and commodity prices strengthened. During 1989, while the national economy began to show weakness, the economies of most mountain states had restructured and were growing at a healthy pace. Nationally the economy slowed from a crawl into recession in 1990. Since the end of 1991, while no longer in recession, the national economic picture has remained weak, with job losses among many restructuring industries and depressed consumer confidence. Economic growth in the mountain states was relatively strong in 1990, slowed a little in 1991 and has sustained healthy broad-based growth in 1992 and 1993. An examination of basic demographic and economic statistics demonstrates the relatively favorable economic conditions among most mountain states compared to the national economy.

Population Growth

The rate of population growth in the mountain states has increased since 1988 reported at 1.2 percent over the previous year. In 1992, population growth was 2.5 percent. The favorable economic conditions in the mountain west combined with the considerable employment losses found in other parts of the country (particularly California) will support continued above average population growth. In-migrants from California have been moving into the intermountain area. From 1991 to 1992, the population in mountain division states increased by 345,000, to a total of 14,381,000 inhabitants or growth of 2.5 percent compared to a 1.2 percent increase nationally. For 1993, the favorable economic conditions in the mountain states are continuing to attract in-migrants to the area (Figure 32).

Personal Income Growth

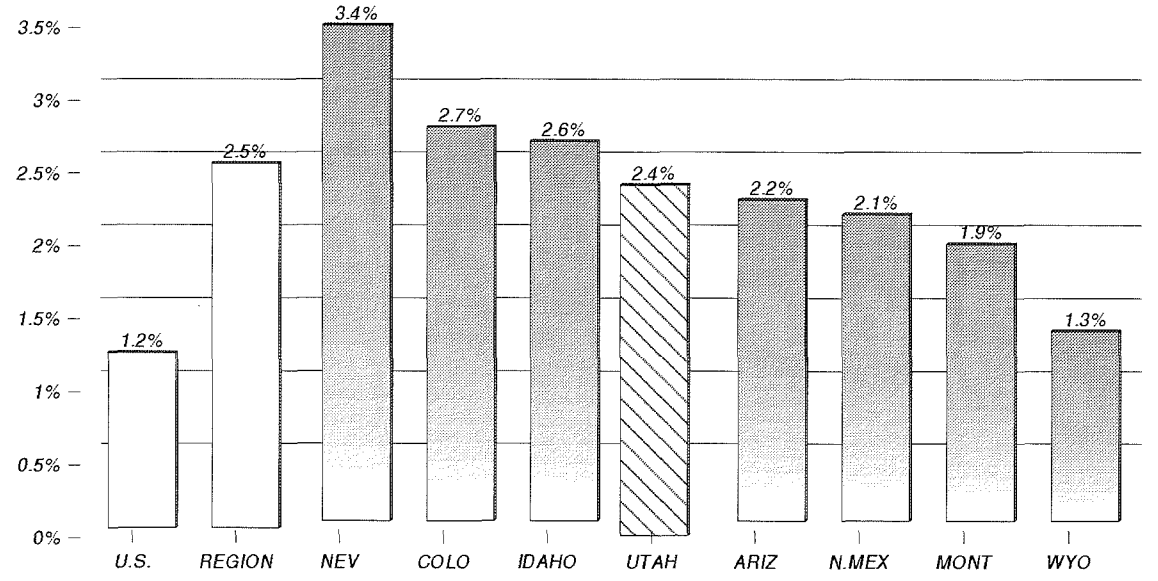
Total personal income for the region grew at an average annual rate of 6.9 percent from 1987 to 1992, as compared to the national rate of 6.2 percent. Utah's average annual growth of personal income was 7.2 percent during this period. Of the eight states in the mountain region, five -- Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico -- had personal income growth rates above the national average since 1987 (Figure 33 and 34).

From 1991 to 1992, income grew by 7.5 percent in the mountain states compared to 6.1 percent 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 7.9 percent and by 5.5 percent in the mountain states and the U.S. respectively from the second quarter of 1992 to the second quarter of 1993. During this same time, personal income grew 10.7 percent in Nevada and 8.6 percent in Utah. These were the two largest percent increases of all 50 states.

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 1987 to 1992, income in the mountain region grew a little faster than the national rate, while population grew almost twice the U.S. rate. The result is

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

Figure 32
Population Growth -- U.S. and Mountain Division: 1991 - 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

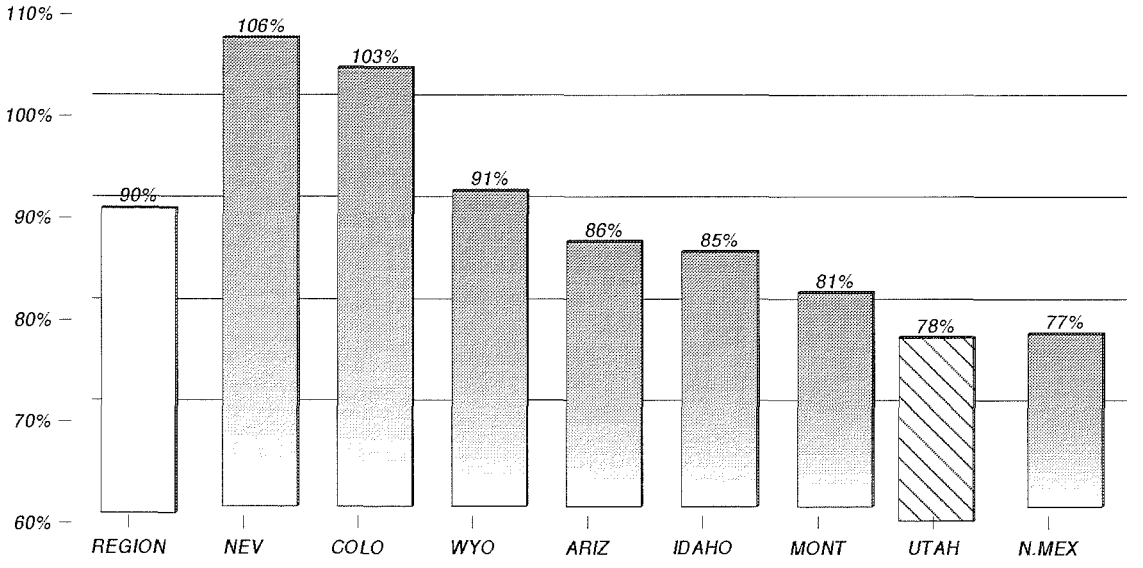
that per capita income for the mountain states has deteriorated a little relative to national per capita income. In 1987, per capita income in the mountain region was $14,072 or 90 percent of the national figure of $15,638. By 1992, per capita income for the mountain states was 89.5 percent of the national figure--$17,996 compared to $20,114.

Seven of the eight mountain states experienced an increase in per capita personal income relative to the U.S. average from 1987 to 1992. Only Arizona declined, rather significantly, from 92.6 percent to 86.1 percent of the U.S. average.

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 36.4 percent of Utah's population under the age of 18 compared to 25.6 percent nationally, Utah's per capita income is just 77.7 percent of the national figure of $20,114 for 1992. This rate of 77.7 percent is the second lowest of any state in the region.

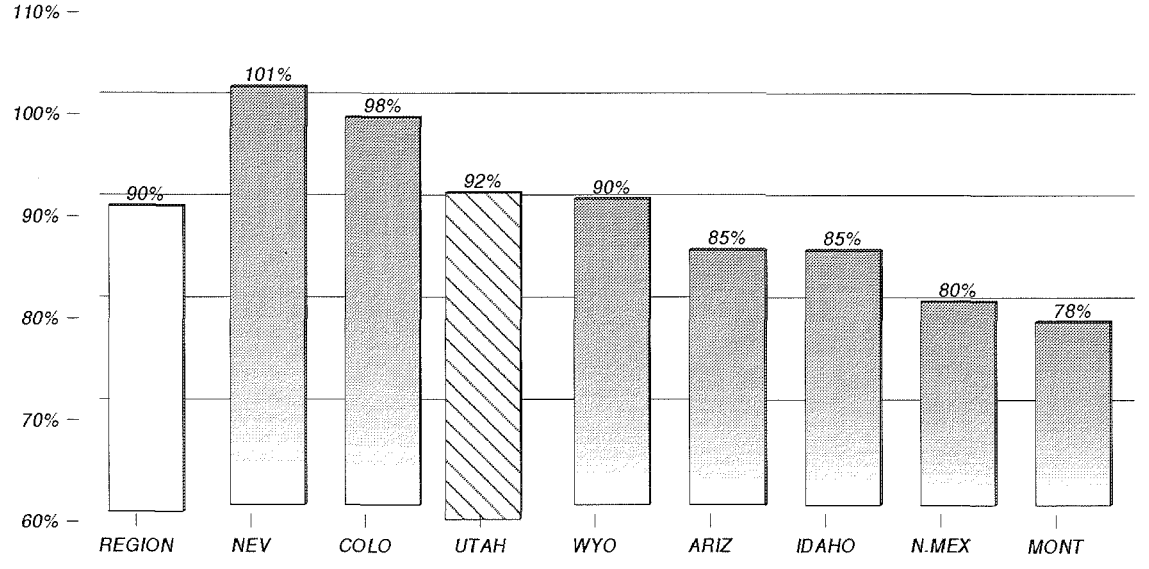
Another measure of relative economic prosperity, total personal income per household, recognizes that most people live in households and not as individuals. In 1992, Utah's per household income was third out of the eight mountain states, and was 92.1 percent of the national figure of $54,400. Total personal income per household in the mountain region at $48,800 was 89.7 percent of the U.S. average.

Figure 33
Per Capita Personal Income -- Mountain Division as a Percent of U.S Per Capita Personal Income: 1991 - 1992



U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Figure 34
Personal Income per Household (PIH) -- Mountain Division as a Percent of U.S (PIH: 1991 - 1992

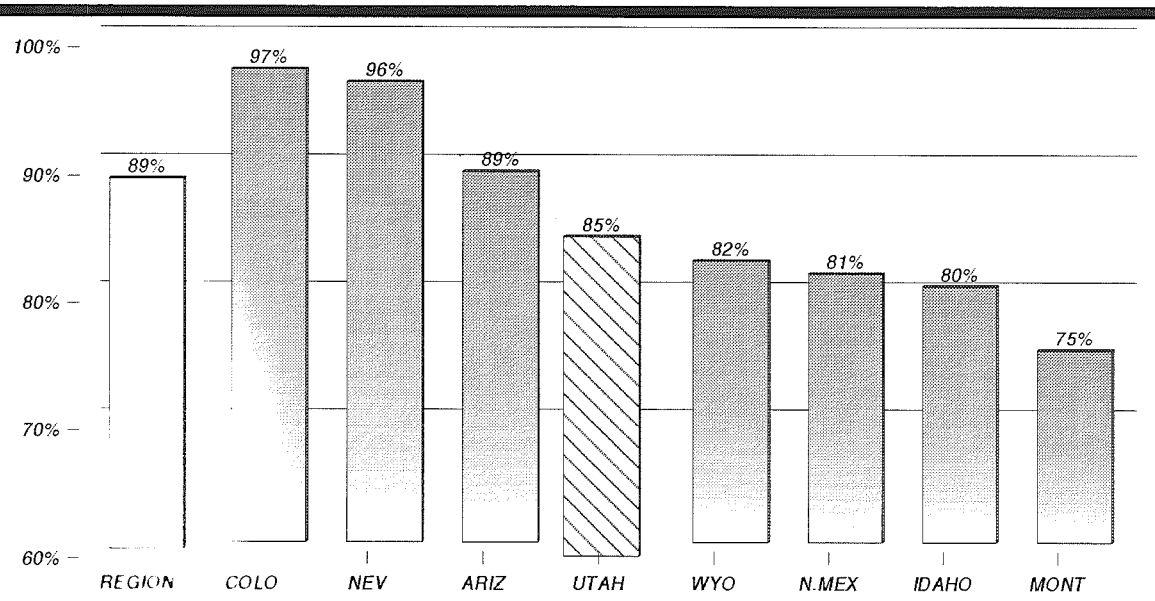


SOURCE: U.S. BEA, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, AND THE UTAH FOUNDATION

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 averaged 3.7 percent per year from 1987 to 1992, compared to the national growth rate of 4.4 percent. With a slower growth rate in wages for the mountain states, wages dropped from 92 percent of the U.S. average in 1987 to 89 percent by 1992. As a percent of the national average, wages dropped in seven of the eight mountain states over this five-year period. Only Nevada wages increased, from 93.6 percent to 95.5 percent of the U.S. average. In 1992, average pay in Utah was 84.8 percent of the U.S. average, ranking fourth among the eight mountain states (Figure 35).

Figure 35
Average Annual Pay* as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay*: 1992



*For workers covered by unemployment insurance

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Labor Market Activity

From 1987 to 1992, the mountain region's employment growth rate was more than twice that of the nation. Nonagricultural job growth in the region averaged 2.9 percent per year, while the national rate was 1.3 percent. Among the eight states of the region job growth per year was the highest in Nevada (5.1 percent), Idaho (4.5 percent) and Utah (3.7 percent). These were the fastest job growth rates for all 50 states over this five year period. During this period, every mountain state increased in employment at a faster rate than the national growth rate.

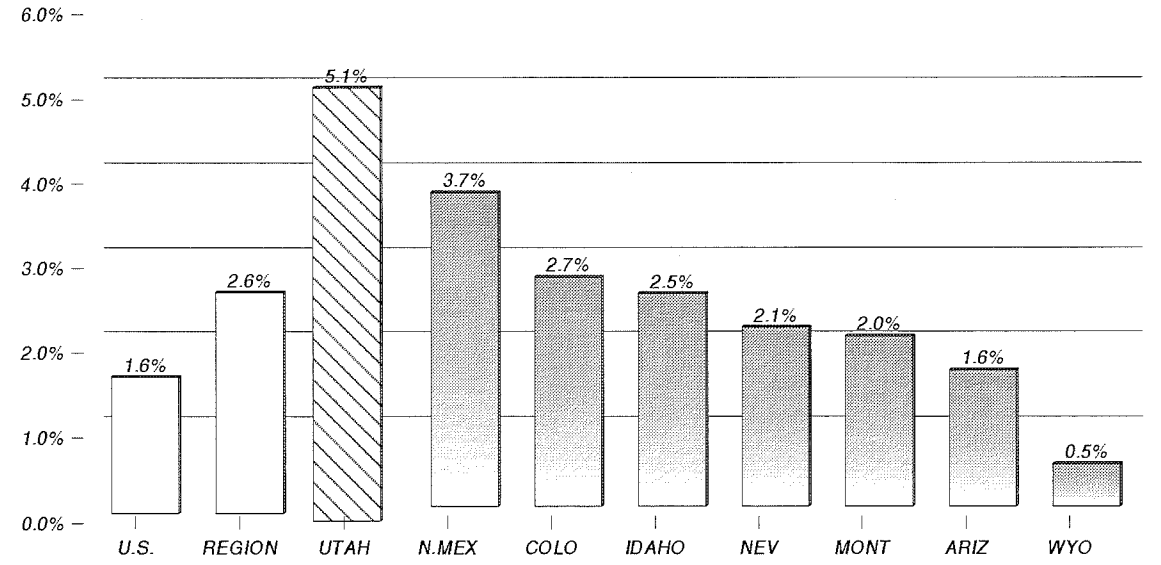
The most recent complete year for which data is available is 1991 to 1992. During this time, nonagricultural employment growth in the mountain region was 2.7 percent, compared to the negligible national rate of 0.2 percent. Of the 50 states, Idaho and Montana led the way with job increases of 4.6 and 4.4 percent respectively, while Colorado and Utah at 3.1 percent growth each ranked fourth and fifth in the nation from 1991 to 1992.

Latest available information for all states, September 1992 to September 1993, indicates that the job picture in the mountain region is still the strongest of any region of the country. Utah and New Mexico rank first and second among the 50 states with employment increasing at 5.1 and 3.7 percent respectively. Nonagricultural job growth averaged 2.6 percent for mountain states, while for the nation it was 1.6 percent.

Unemployment rates among mountain states have been similar to the national average until the recession in 1990. The latest data indicate that unemployment in this region is about 1.3 percent below the national rate of 6.4 percent. This

relatively favorable unemployment situation for the mountain states is indicative of the economic strength this region has maintained during the 1990s (Figure 36).

Figure 36
Nonagricultural Employment Growth: U.S. and Mountain Division: September 1992 - September 1993



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Broad-Based Strength

Economic conditions in the mountain region are stronger than that of any other region in the United States. 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, 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 Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah. The largest number of these jobs and people have been relocating from California.

This influx of people and jobs has helped to fuel increased economic activity in residential housing, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, and government throughout the mountain west. Regional employment growth is broad based across most of the mountain states and across most of the major industries. The effects of the strong regional economy, lower interest rates, and net in-migration have had a particularly noticeable effect in the construction industries. From September 1992 to September 1993, construction jobs were increasing at double digit rates in four mountain states -- Nevada (14.4 percent), New Mexico (13.5 percent), Utah (13.4 percent), and Colorado (10.2 percent). The region average of 9.2 percent is well above the national rate of about 2.1 percent for new construction jobs.

Nationally, manufacturing employment decreased about 1.1 percent from September 1992 to September 1993. Manufacturing jobs have been adversely affected because of cuts in defense, productivity gains, and foreign competition. Even with these adverse trends, manufacturing employment has increased by 1.1 percent among mountain states with Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah all growing by 3 percent or more.

The national economy is showing signs of increasing strength as 1994 begins. Most economists are projecting improvement through the coming year. This region continues to show substantial economic resilience. The economies of the mountain states are more diverse than ever. There is every reason to expect that the economic fortunes of the states in the Mountain Division will continue to outperform the nation as a whole during 1994.

Table 43
Population and Households -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Population Estimate as of July 1st* (in Thousands)								Census Count as of April 1, 1990		
	Number 1987	Number 1991	Number 1992	1992 Rank	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1987-91	Rank	Percent Change 1991-92	Rank	Households (in Thousands)	Persons Per Household	Rank
United States	242,321	252,160	255,082		1.0%		1.2%		91,947	2.63	
Mountain States	13,146	14,036	14,381		1.8%		2.5%		5,033	2.65	
Arizona	3,438	3,748	3,832	23	2.2%	4	2.2%	7	1,369	2.62	18
Colorado	3,261	3,378	3,470	26	1.3%	18	2.7%	3	1,282	2.51	49
Idaho	985	1,040	1,067	42	1.6%	10	2.6%	4	361	2.73	9
Montana	805	809	824	44	0.5%	33	1.9%	12	306	2.53	44
Nevada	1,024	1,283	1,327	38	5.3%	1	3.4%	1	466	2.53	43
New Mexico	1,479	1,549	1,581	37	1.3%	15	2.1%	8	543	2.74	7
Utah	1,678	1,770	1,813	34	1.6%	12	2.4%	6	537	3.15	1
Wyoming	477	460	466	51	-0.5%	48	1.3%	20	169	2.63	17
Other States											
Alabama	4,016	4,091	4,136	22	0.6%	28	1.1%	25	1,507	2.62	20
Alask	539	570	587	49	1.7%	7	3.0%	2	189	2.80	3
Arkansas	2,343	2,373	2,399	33	0.5%	32	1.1%	26	891	2.57	31
California	27,781	30,380	30,867	1	2.1%	5	1.6%	15	10,381	2.79	4
Connecticut	3,248	3,289	3,281	27	0.2%	44	-0.2%	50	1,230	2.59	26
Delaware	637	680	689	46	1.6%	11	1.3%	19	247	2.61	21
D.C.	637	595	589	48	-1.6%	51	-1.0%	51	250	2.26	51
Florida	11,999	13,267	13,488	4	2.4%	3	1.7%	14	5,135	2.46	50
Georgia	6,209	6,623	6,751	11	1.7%	8	1.9%	10	2,367	2.66	13
Hawaii	1,068	1,137	1,160	40	1.7%	9	2.0%	9	356	3.01	2
Illinois	11,393	11,541	11,631	6	0.4%	36	0.8%	34	4,202	2.65	15
Indiana	5,474	5,610	5,662	14	0.7%	26	0.9%	31	2,065	2.61	23
Iowa	2,767	2,795	2,812	30	0.3%	39	0.6%	39	1,064	2.52	47
Kansas	2,446	2,495	2,523	32	0.6%	27	1.1%	24	945	2.53	46
Kentucky	3,684	3,713	3,755	24	0.4%	37	1.1%	23	1,380	2.60	25
Lousisiana	4,345	4,254	4,287	21	-0.3%	47	0.8%	35	1,499	2.74	6
Maine	1,185	1,234	1,235	39	0.8%	25	0.1%	47	465	2.56	34
Maryland	4,566	4,859	4,908	19	1.5%	13	1.0%	29	1,749	2.67	12
Massachusetts	5,936	5,996	5,998	13	0.2%	43	0.0%	48	2,247	2.58	29
Michigan	9,189	9,380	9,437	8	0.5%	29	0.6%	40	3,419	2.66	14
Minnesota	4,236	4,432	4,480	20	1.1%	20	1.1%	27	1,648	2.58	30
Mississippi	2,589	2,593	2,614	31	0.2%	45	0.8%	33	911	2.75	5
Missouri	5,057	5,157	5,193	15	0.5%	30	0.7%	36	1,961	2.54	40
Nebraska	1,567	1,593	1,606	36	0.5%	31	0.8%	32	602	2.54	39
New Hampshire	1,054	1,104	1,111	41	1.1%	22	0.6%	38	411	2.62	19
New Jersey	7,672	7,753	7,789	9	0.3%	40	0.5%	43	2,795	2.70	10
New York	17,871	18,055	18,119	2	0.3%	42	0.4%	45	6,639	2.63	16
North Carolina	6,405	6,736	6,843	10	1.3%	16	1.6%	16	2,517	2.54	41
North Dakota	661	635	636	47	-0.8%	50	0.2%	46	241	2.55	37
Ohio	10,762	10,941	11,016	7	0.5%	34	0.7%	37	4,088	2.59	27
Oklahoma	3,211	3,175	3,212	28	0.0%	46	1.2%	22	1,206	2.53	45
Oregon	2,701	2,922	2,977	29	2.0%	6	1.9%	11	1,103	2.52	48
Pennsylvania	11,812	11,958	12,009	5	0.3%	38	0.4%	44	4,496	2.57	33
Rhode Island	990	1,005	1,005	43	0.3%	41	0.0%	49	378	2.55	38
South Carolina	3,381	3,560	3,603	25	1.3%	17	1.2%	21	1,258	2.68	11
South Dakota	696	704	711	45	0.4%	35	1.0%	30	259	2.59	28
Tennessee	4,784	4,953	5,024	17	1.0%	23	1.4%	18	1,854	2.56	35
Texas	16,624	17,348	17,656	3	1.2%	19	1.8%	13	6,071	2.73	8
Vermont	540	567	570	50	1.1%	21	0.5%	41	211	2.57	32
Virginia	5,933	6,280	6,377	12	1.5%	14	1.5%	17	2,292	2.61	24
Washington	4,533	5,012	5,136	16	2.5%	2	2.5%	5	1,872	2.53	42
West Virginia	1,858	1,803	1,812	35	-0.5%	49	0.5%	42	689	2.55	36
Wisconsin	4,779	4,956	5,007	18	0.9%	24	1.0%	28	1,822	2.61	22

* These are population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They differ slightly from population estimates provided in the Demographic chapter, which are estimated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 43 (Continued)
Total Personal Income -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Total Personal Income								Total Personal Income			
	(Millions of Dollars)				Avg. Ann.		Percent		(Millions of Dollars, saar)		Percent	
	Amount 1987	Amount 1991	Amount 1992	1992 Rank	Growth Rate 1987-92	Rank	Change 1991-92	Rank	2nd Quarter 1992	2nd Quarter 1993	Change 1992-93	Rank
United States	$3,789,392	$4,833,548	$5,130,617		6.2%		6.1%		$5,079,491	$5,359,994	5.5%	
Mountain States	$184,990	$240,833	$258,806		6.9%		7.5%		$255,805	$276,036	7.9%	
Arizona	$49,764	$62,206	$66,386	25	5.9%	34	6.7%	22	$65,666	$70,600	7.5%	8
Colorado	$52,023	$66,471	$71,654	22	6.6%	18	7.8%	9	$70,854	$76,217	7.6%	6
Idaho	$11,990	$16,218	$17,634	43	8.0%	4	8.7%	4	$17,427	$18,762	7.7%	5
Montana	$10,154	$12,660	$13,397	46	5.7%	41	5.8%	37	$13,251	$14,142	6.7%	16
Nevada	$16,812	$25,980	$28,254	36	10.9%	1	8.8%	3	$27,732	$30,688	10.7%	1
New Mexico	$17,681	$23,004	$24,609	40	6.6%	19	7.0%	18	$24,424	$26,233	7.4%	9
Utah	$19,990	$26,171	$28,328	35	7.2%	8	8.2%	7	$27,953	$30,362	8.6%	2
Wyoming	$6,375	$8,125	$8,545	51	6.0%	30	5.2%	42	$8,497	$9,030	6.3%	21
Other States												
Alabama	$48,911	$63,774	$68,221	23	6.9%	13	7.0%	19	$67,389	$72,132	7.0%	13
Alask	$9,588	$12,393	$13,157	47	6.5%	21	6.2%	31	$13,076	$13,787	5.4%	32
Arkansas	$27,212	$34,661	$37,817	32	6.8%	15	9.1%	1	$37,667	$39,862	5.8%	27
California	$496,480	$634,134	$662,786	1	5.9%	33	4.5%	47	$657,824	$678,563	3.2%	51
Connecticut	$68,708	$84,596	$89,036	20	5.3%	44	5.2%	40	$87,798	$92,845	5.7%	29
Delaware	$10,775	$14,698	$15,301	45	7.3%	6	4.1%	51	$15,206	$15,924	4.7%	45
D.C.	$12,094	$14,905	$15,590	44	5.2%	48	4.6%	46	$15,484	$16,199	4.6%	46
Florida	$188,430	$251,992	$262,929	4	6.9%	11	4.3%	49	$262,614	$283,198	7.8%	4
Georgia	$89,647	$116,393	$124,803	12	6.8%	14	7.2%	15	$123,477	$131,850	6.8%	15
Hawaii	$17,126	$24,065	$25,255	38	8.1%	3	4.9%	44	$25,529	$27,097	6.1%	23
Illinois	$190,876	$239,916	$255,651	5	6.0%	32	6.6%	25	$252,791	$266,486	5.4%	33
Indiana	$77,210	$96,985	$104,204	16	6.2%	28	7.4%	13	$103,130	$109,585	6.3%	22
Iowa	$39,072	$48,598	$52,103	30	5.9%	35	7.2%	16	$51,417	$54,140	5.3%	34
Kansas	$36,898	$45,527	$48,807	31	5.8%	40	7.2%	17	$48,372	$51,204	5.9%	26
Kentucky	$45,001	$58,587	$63,261	26	7.0%	9	8.0%	8	$62,639	$65,812	5.1%	36
Lousisiana	$51,211	$63,959	$68,055	24	5.9%	37	6.4%	28	$68,011	$70,759	4.0%	47
Maine	$16,871	$21,293	$22,360	41	5.8%	38	5.0%	43	$22,204	$23,086	4.0%	49
Maryland	$83,586	$109,046	$114,115	14	6.4%	24	4.6%	45	$113,079	$118,468	4.8%	42
Massachusetts	$112,775	$137,119	$142,828	10	4.8%	51	4.2%	50	$141,528	$147,241	4.0%	48
Michigan	$143,595	$175,961	$185,713	9	5.3%	46	5.5%	38	$184,738	$193,735	4.9%	38
Minnesota	$67,589	$85,266	$91,512	19	6.2%	27	7.3%	14	$89,858	$96,963	7.9%	3
Mississippi	$26,915	$34,343	$36,936	33	6.5%	20	7.5%	12	$36,663	$39,049	6.5%	20
Missouri	$75,114	$93,928	$98,963	17	5.7%	42	5.4%	39	$98,146	$102,796	4.7%	44
Nebraska	$22,241	$28,744	$30,438	34	6.5%	23	5.9%	35	$30,176	$31,990	6.0%	24
New Hampshire	$19,418	$23,852	$25,100	39	5.3%	47	5.2%	41	$24,770	$25,976	4.9%	39
New Jersey	$157,575	$197,135	$210,059	7	5.9%	36	6.6%	26	$207,195	$218,575	5.5%	31
New York	$322,499	$407,942	$432,001	2	6.0%	31	5.9%	34	$424,841	$445,431	4.8%	40
North Carolina	$86,723	$114,219	$123,074	13	7.3%	7	7.8%	10	$121,712	$129,882	6.7%	17
North Dakota	$8,498	$10,024	$10,934	49	5.2%	49	9.1%	2	$10,733	$11,542	7.5%	7
Ohio	$157,837	$195,544	$207,769	8	5.7%	43	6.3%	30	$206,005	$215,788	4.7%	43
Oklahoma	$40,788	$49,706	$52,847	29	5.3%	45	6.3%	29	$52,536	$55,061	4.8%	41
Oregon	$38,305	$51,286	$54,840	28	7.4%	5	6.9%	21	$54,172	$58,141	7.3%	10
Pennsylvania	$182,417	$231,100	$244,814	6	6.1%	29	5.9%	32	$242,223	$254,225	5.0%	37
Rhode Island	$15,588	$19,148	$19,996	42	5.1%	50	4.4%	48	$19,804	$20,567	3.9%	50
South Carolina	$41,528	$55,110	$58,362	27	7.0%	10	5.9%	33	$57,859	$61,191	5.8%	28
South Dakota	$8,744	$11,385	$12,147	48	6.8%	16	6.7%	23	$11,982	$12,851	7.3%	11
Tennessee	$63,509	$81,719	$88,584	21	6.9%	12	8.4%	6	$87,601	$93,923	7.2%	12
Texas	$233,848	$300,560	$323,687	3	6.7%	17	7.7%	11	$319,960	$340,895	6.5%	19
Vermont	$7,897	$10,074	$10,732	50	6.3%	25	6.5%	27	$10,649	$11,191	5.1%	35
Virginia	$98,518	$127,520	$135,003	11	6.5%	22	5.9%	36	$133,622	$141,608	6.0%	25
Washington	$71,199	$99,757	$108,301	15	8.8%	2	8.6%	5	$106,806	$113,806	6.6%	18
West Virginia	$20,976	$26,047	$27,784	37	5.8%	39	6.7%	24	$27,541	$29,105	5.7%	30
Wisconsin	$70,611	$89,702	$95,936	18	6.3%	26	6.9%	20	$94,857	$101,429	6.9%	14

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 43 (Continued)
Per Capita Personal Income -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Per Capita Personal Income								As a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income		
	Number 1987	Number 1991	Number 1992	1992 Rank	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1987-92	Rank	Percent Change 1991-92	Rank	1987	1991	1992
United States	$15,638	$19,169	$20,114		5.2%		4.9%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mountain States	$14,072	$17,158	$17,996		5.0%		4.9%		90.0%	89.5%	89.5%
Arizona	$14,477	$16,597	$17,323	37	3.7%	51	4.4%	41	92.6%	86.6%	86.1%
Colorado	$15,954	$19,680	$20,648	16	5.3%	31	4.9%	34	102.0%	102.7%	102.7%
Idaho	$12,171	$15,599	$16,523	41	6.3%	8	5.9%	14	77.8%	81.4%	82.1%
Montana	$12,611	$15,648	$16,264	44	5.2%	32	3.9%	44	80.6%	81.6%	80.9%
Nevada	$16,426	$20,249	$21,285	13	5.3%	29	5.1%	29	105.0%	105.6%	105.8%
New Mexico	$12,092	$14,853	$15,563	49	5.2%	34	4.8%	36	77.3%	77.5%	77.4%
Utah	$11,910	$14,785	$15,624	48	5.6%	24	5.7%	21	76.2%	77.1%	77.7%
Wyoming	$13,363	$17,680	$18,330	33	6.5%	3	3.7%	45	85.5%	92.2%	91.1%
Other States											
Alabama	$12,180	$15,590	$16,496	42	6.3%	10	5.8%	18	77.9%	81.3%	82.0%
Alask	$17,777	$21,723	$22,419	8	4.7%	45	3.2%	47	113.7%	113.3%	111.5%
Arkansas	$11,616	$14,603	$15,765	47	6.3%	9	8.0%	2	74.3%	76.2%	78.4%
California	$17,871	$20,874	$21,472	12	3.7%	50	2.9%	49	114.3%	108.9%	106.8%
Connecticut	$21,156	$25,722	$27,137	1	5.1%	37	5.5%	26	135.3%	134.2%	134.9%
Delaware	$16,914	$21,616	$22,201	9	5.6%	21	2.7%	50	108.2%	112.8%	110.4%
D.C.	$18,986	$25,041	$26,485	3	6.9%	1	5.8%	19	121.4%	130.6%	131.7%
Florida	$15,704	$18,995	$19,494	21	4.4%	48	2.6%	51	100.4%	99.1%	96.9%
Georgia	$14,438	$17,574	$18,485	29	5.1%	39	5.2%	28	92.3%	91.7%	91.9%
Hawaii	$16,035	$21,172	$21,779	11	6.3%	6	2.9%	48	102.5%	110.4%	108.3%
Illinois	$16,754	$20,789	$21,980	10	5.6%	23	5.7%	20	107.1%	108.5%	109.3%
Indiana	$14,106	$17,288	$18,405	31	5.5%	25	6.5%	7	90.2%	90.2%	91.5%
Iowa	$14,119	$17,385	$18,526	28	5.6%	22	6.6%	6	90.3%	90.7%	92.1%
Kansas	$15,087	$18,246	$19,348	22	5.1%	38	6.0%	12	96.5%	95.2%	96.2%
Kentucky	$12,216	$15,780	$16,848	40	6.6%	2	6.8%	4	78.1%	82.3%	83.8%
Lousisiana	$11,787	$15,036	$15,874	46	6.1%	11	5.6%	22	75.4%	78.4%	78.9%
Maine	$14,240	$17,249	$18,100	34	4.9%	42	4.9%	32	91.1%	90.0%	90.0%
Maryland	$18,306	$22,444	$23,249	6	4.9%	43	3.6%	46	117.1%	117.1%	115.6%
Massachusetts	$18,998	$22,870	$23,811	5	4.6%	47	4.1%	43	121.5%	119.3%	118.4%
Michigan	$15,627	$18,759	$19,680	20	4.7%	46	4.9%	35	99.9%	97.9%	97.8%
Minnesota	$15,957	$19,237	$20,427	17	5.1%	40	6.2%	8	102.0%	100.4%	101.6%
Mississippi	$10,396	$13,243	$14,128	51	6.3%	5	6.7%	5	66.5%	69.1%	70.2%
Missouri	$14,852	$18,212	$19,058	24	5.1%	36	4.6%	37	95.0%	95.0%	94.7%
Nebraska	$14,195	$18,041	$18,957	25	6.0%	14	5.1%	31	90.8%	94.1%	94.2%
New Hampshire	$18,415	$21,596	$22,596	7	4.2%	49	4.6%	39	117.8%	112.7%	112.3%
New Jersey	$20,540	$25,426	$26,969	2	5.6%	20	6.1%	10	131.3%	132.6%	134.1%
New York	$18,046	$22,595	$23,842	4	5.7%	17	5.5%	25	115.4%	117.9%	118.5%
North Carolina	$13,541	$16,957	$17,986	35	5.8%	15	6.1%	11	86.6%	88.5%	89.4%
North Dakota	$12,852	$15,787	$17,193	38	6.0%	13	8.9%	1	82.2%	82.4%	85.5%
Ohio	$14,667	$17,873	$18,860	26	5.2%	35	5.5%	24	93.8%	93.2%	93.8%
Oklahoma	$12,704	$15,655	$16,452	43	5.3%	30	5.1%	30	81.2%	81.7%	81.8%
Oregon	$14,180	$17,554	$18,419	30	5.4%	27	4.9%	33	90.7%	91.6%	91.6%
Pennsylvania	$15,443	$19,326	$20,385	18	5.7%	18	5.5%	27	98.8%	100.8%	101.3%
Rhode Island	$15,750	$19,052	$19,895	19	4.8%	44	4.4%	40	100.7%	99.4%	98.9%
South Carolina	$12,283	$15,479	$16,197	45	5.7%	19	4.6%	38	78.5%	80.8%	80.5%
South Dakota	$12,561	$16,181	$17,081	39	6.3%	4	5.6%	23	80.3%	84.4%	84.9%
Tennessee	$13,277	$16,498	$17,632	36	5.8%	16	6.9%	3	84.9%	86.1%	87.7%
Texas	$14,067	$17,325	$18,333	32	5.4%	26	5.8%	17	90.0%	90.4%	91.1%
Vermont	$14,615	$17,781	$18,834	27	5.2%	33	5.9%	15	93.5%	92.8%	93.6%
Virginia	$16,605	$20,305	$21,170	14	5.0%	41	4.3%	42	106.2%	105.9%	105.3%
Washington	$15,709	$19,903	$21,088	15	6.1%	12	6.0%	13	100.5%	103.8%	104.8%
West Virginia	$11,291	$14,447	$15,332	50	6.3%	7	6.1%	9	72.2%	75.4%	76.2%
Wisconsin	$14,777	$18,101	$19,162	23	5.3%	28	5.9%	16	94.5%	94.4%	95.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 43 (Continued)
Total Personal Income per Household -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Total Personal Income per Household										
	Number 1987	Number 1991	Number 1992	1992 Rank	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1987-92	Rank	Percent Change 1991-92	Rank	As a Percent of U.S. Personal Income per Household 1987	1991	1992
United States	$42,300	$51,800	$54,400		5.2%		5.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mountain States	$38,800	$46,600	$48,800		4.7%		4.7%		91.7%	90.0%	89.7%
Arizona	$39,700	$44,400	$46,400	38	3.2%	51	4.5%	40	93.9%	85.7%	85.3%
Colorado	$41,900	$50,600	$53,100	19	4.9%	40	4.9%	33	99.1%	97.7%	97.6%
Idaho	$34,100	$43,500	$46,100	39	6.2%	4	6.0%	14	80.6%	84.0%	84.7%
Montana	$33,700	$40,900	$42,500	48	4.7%	43	3.9%	44	79.7%	79.0%	78.1%
Nevada	$41,600	$52,200	$54,900	14	5.7%	14	5.2%	28	98.3%	100.8%	100.9%
New Mexico	$33,900	$41,400	$43,400	46	5.1%	32	4.8%	35	80.1%	79.9%	79.8%
Utah	$38,600	$47,400	$50,100	26	5.4%	24	5.7%	20	91.3%	91.5%	92.1%
Wyoming	$37,000	$47,400	$49,200	31	5.9%	12	3.8%	45	87.5%	91.5%	90.4%
Other States											
Alabama	$33,500	$41,800	$44,200	45	5.7%	16	5.7%	19	79.2%	80.7%	81.3%
Alask	$53,300	$63,300	$65,200	4	4.1%	50	3.0%	49	126.0%	122.2%	119.9%
Arkansas	$31,000	$38,500	$41,600	49	6.1%	8	8.1%	2	73.3%	74.3%	76.5%
California	$49,000	$59,800	$61,600	9	4.7%	44	3.0%	48	115.8%	115.4%	113.2%
Connecticut	$57,100	$68,700	$72,500	2	4.9%	37	5.5%	23	135.0%	132.6%	133.3%
Delaware	$46,100	$60,000	$63,100	8	6.5%	1	5.2%	29	109.0%	115.8%	116.0%
D.C.	$47,500	$59,100	$61,000	11	5.1%	29	3.2%	47	112.3%	114.1%	112.1%
Florida	$39,400	$47,900	$49,100	32	4.5%	48	2.5%	51	93.1%	92.5%	90.3%
Georgia	$39,800	$48,100	$50,600	24	4.9%	35	5.2%	27	94.1%	92.9%	93.0%
Hawaii	$50,300	$65,900	$67,800	3	6.2%	7	2.9%	50	118.9%	127.2%	124.6%
Illinois	$45,400	$56,500	$59,800	12	5.7%	17	5.8%	16	107.3%	109.1%	109.9%
Indiana	$38,100	$46,400	$49,400	30	5.3%	25	6.5%	7	90.1%	89.6%	90.8%
Iowa	$37,200	$45,400	$48,400	33	5.4%	22	6.6%	6	87.9%	87.6%	89.0%
Kansas	$39,600	$47,800	$50,700	23	5.1%	31	6.1%	10	93.6%	92.3%	93.2%
Kentucky	$33,300	$42,100	$45,000	42	6.2%	5	6.9%	4	78.7%	81.3%	82.7%
Lousisiana	$33,500	$42,300	$44,700	44	5.9%	10	5.7%	21	79.2%	81.7%	82.2%
Maine	$37,800	$45,600	$47,800	34	4.8%	42	4.8%	36	89.4%	88.0%	87.9%
Maryland	$50,100	$61,400	$63,600	7	4.9%	38	3.6%	46	118.4%	118.5%	116.9%
Massachusetts	$50,800	$61,200	$63,800	6	4.7%	45	4.2%	43	120.1%	118.1%	117.3%
Michigan	$42,900	$51,000	$53,500	18	4.5%	47	4.9%	34	101.4%	98.5%	98.3%
Minnesota	$42,700	$51,100	$54,200	16	4.9%	39	6.1%	11	100.9%	98.6%	99.6%
Mississippi	$30,000	$37,400	$39,900	50	5.9%	11	6.7%	5	70.9%	72.2%	73.3%
Missouri	$39,100	$47,500	$49,700	29	4.9%	36	4.6%	38	92.4%	91.7%	91.4%
Nebraska	$37,200	$47,300	$49,700	28	6.0%	9	5.1%	32	87.9%	91.3%	91.4%
New Hampshire	$49,800	$58,300	$61,000	10	4.1%	49	4.6%	39	117.7%	112.5%	112.1%
New Jersey	$56,200	$70,300	$74,600	1	5.8%	13	6.1%	9	132.9%	135.7%	137.1%
New York	$47,900	$61,200	$64,600	5	6.2%	6	5.6%	22	113.2%	118.1%	118.8%
North Carolina	$36,300	$44,700	$47,400	36	5.5%	21	6.0%	12	85.8%	86.3%	87.1%
North Dakota	$34,900	$41,800	$45,600	41	5.5%	20	9.1%	1	82.5%	80.7%	83.8%
Ohio	$39,300	$47,400	$50,000	27	4.9%	34	5.5%	25	92.9%	91.5%	91.9%
Oklahoma	$33,300	$40,800	$42,900	47	5.2%	28	5.1%	30	78.7%	78.8%	78.9%
Oregon	$36,000	$45,200	$47,500	35	5.7%	15	5.1%	31	85.1%	87.3%	87.3%
Pennsylvania	$41,500	$51,100	$53,900	17	5.4%	23	5.5%	26	98.1%	98.6%	99.1%
Rhode Island	$42,100	$50,600	$52,800	20	4.6%	46	4.3%	42	99.5%	97.7%	97.1%
South Carolina	$35,100	$42,900	$44,900	43	5.0%	33	4.7%	37	83.0%	82.8%	82.5%
South Dakota	$33,700	$43,500	$45,900	40	6.4%	2	5.5%	24	79.7%	84.0%	84.4%
Tennessee	$35,400	$43,400	$46,400	37	5.6%	19	6.9%	3	83.7%	83.8%	85.3%
Texas	$39,600	$48,500	$51,300	22	5.3%	26	5.8%	17	93.6%	93.6%	94.3%
Vermont	$39,200	$47,400	$50,200	25	5.1%	30	5.9%	15	92.7%	91.5%	92.3%
Virginia	$45,200	$54,800	$57,200	13	4.8%	41	4.4%	41	106.9%	105.8%	105.1%
Washington	$40,500	$51,700	$54,800	15	6.2%	3	6.0%	13	95.7%	99.8%	100.7%
West Virginia	$30,300	$37,600	$39,900	51	5.7%	18	6.1%	8	71.6%	72.6%	73.3%
Wisconsin	$39,800	$48,600	$51,400	21	5.2%	27	5.8%	18	94.1%	93.8%	94.5%

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 43 (Continued)
Average Annual Pay for all Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance
U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance										
	Number 1987	Number 1991	Number 1992	1992 Rank	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1987-92	Rank	Percent Change 1991-92	Rank	As a Percent of U.S. 1987	1991	1992
United States	$20,857	$24,578	$25,903		4.4%		5.4%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mountain States	$19,230	$21,996	$23,028		3.7%		4.7%		92.2%	89.5%	88.9%
Arizona	$19,610	$22,207	$23,161	27	3.4%	45	4.3%	43	94.0%	90.4%	89.4%
Colorado	$20,830	$23,981	$25,040	17	3.8%	37	4.4%	41	99.9%	97.6%	96.7%
Idaho	$17,062	$19,688	$20,649	45	3.9%	33	4.9%	31	81.8%	80.1%	79.7%
Montana	$16,438	$18,648	$19,378	48	3.3%	46	3.9%	44	78.8%	75.9%	74.8%
Nevada	$19,521	$23,083	$24,743	21	4.9%	12	7.2%	2	93.6%	93.9%	95.5%
New Mexico	$17,767	$20,272	$21,051	43	3.5%	44	3.8%	46	85.2%	82.5%	81.3%
Utah	$18,303	$20,874	$21,976	37	3.7%	39	5.3%	21	87.8%	84.9%	84.8%
Wyoming	$18,817	$20,591	$21,215	42	2.4%	51	3.0%	51	90.2%	83.8%	81.9%
Other States											
Alabama	$18,318	$21,267	$22,340	32	4.0%	28	4.9%	30	87.8%	86.6%	86.2%
Alask	$28,008	$30,830	$31,825	5	2.6%	50	3.2%	50	134.3%	125.4%	122.9%
Arkansas	$16,529	$19,008	$20,108	47	4.0%	30	5.8%	11	79.2%	77.3%	77.6%
California	$23,100	$27,513	$28,934	7	4.6%	16	5.2%	26	110.8%	111.9%	111.7%
Connecticut	$24,322	$30,689	$32,587	2	6.0%	3	6.2%	7	116.6%	124.9%	125.8%
Delaware	$20,764	$25,647	$26,596	11	5.1%	9	3.7%	48	99.6%	104.3%	102.7%
D.C.	$28,477	$35,570	$37,971	1	5.9%	4	6.8%	4	136.5%	144.7%	146.6%
Florida	$18,674	$21,992	$23,144	28	4.4%	23	5.2%	24	89.5%	89.5%	89.3%
Georgia	$19,651	$23,165	$24,373	22	4.4%	21	5.2%	25	94.2%	94.3%	94.1%
Hawaii	$19,091	$24,104	$25,613	13	6.1%	2	6.3%	6	91.5%	98.1%	98.9%
Illinois	$22,250	$26,317	$27,910	8	4.6%	15	6.1%	8	106.7%	107.1%	107.7%
Indiana	$19,692	$22,522	$23,570	24	3.7%	40	4.7%	35	94.4%	91.6%	91.0%
Iowa	$17,292	$19,810	$20,937	44	3.9%	32	5.7%	13	82.9%	80.6%	80.8%
Kansas	$18,424	$21,002	$21,982	36	3.6%	42	4.7%	34	88.3%	85.5%	84.9%
Kentucky	$18,008	$20,730	$21,858	38	4.0%	31	5.4%	18	86.3%	84.3%	84.4%
Lousisiana	$18,707	$21,503	$22,340	33	3.6%	41	3.9%	45	89.7%	87.5%	86.2%
Maine	$17,447	$20,870	$21,808	39	4.6%	17	4.5%	38	83.7%	84.9%	84.2%
Maryland	$21,324	$25,962	$27,145	10	4.9%	10	4.6%	37	102.2%	105.6%	104.8%
Massachusetts	$22,486	$28,041	$29,664	6	5.7%	5	5.8%	10	107.8%	114.1%	114.5%
Michigan	$23,081	$26,125	$27,463	9	3.5%	43	5.1%	27	110.7%	106.3%	106.0%
Minnesota	$20,450	$23,962	$25,315	15	4.4%	24	5.6%	14	98.0%	97.5%	97.7%
Mississippi	$15,938	$18,411	$19,237	49	3.8%	35	4.5%	39	76.4%	74.9%	74.3%
Missouri	$19,601	$22,574	$23,550	25	3.7%	38	4.3%	42	94.0%	91.8%	90.9%
Nebraska	$16,526	$19,372	$20,355	46	4.3%	26	5.1%	29	79.2%	78.8%	78.6%
New Hampshire	$19,414	$23,600	$24,925	19	5.1%	8	5.6%	15	93.1%	96.0%	96.2%
New Jersey	$23,842	$29,991	$32,125	4	6.1%	1	7.1%	3	114.3%	122.0%	124.0%
New York	$24,634	$30,011	$32,399	3	5.6%	6	8.0%	1	118.1%	122.1%	125.1%
North Carolina	$17,861	$21,095	$22,248	34	4.5%	19	5.5%	17	85.6%	85.8%	85.9%
North Dakota	$16,157	$18,132	$18,945	50	3.2%	48	4.5%	40	77.5%	73.8%	73.1%
Ohio	$20,568	$23,602	$24,846	20	3.9%	34	5.3%	22	98.6%	96.0%	95.9%
Oklahoma	$18,615	$20,968	$21,699	40	3.1%	49	3.5%	49	89.3%	85.3%	83.8%
Oregon	$18,888	$22,338	$23,514	26	4.5%	20	5.3%	23	90.6%	90.9%	90.8%
Pennsylvania	$20,408	$24,393	$25,785	12	4.8%	13	5.7%	12	97.8%	99.2%	99.5%
Rhode Island	$18,858	$23,082	$24,315	23	5.2%	7	5.3%	20	90.4%	93.9%	93.9%
South Carolina	$17,280	$20,439	$21,423	41	4.4%	22	4.8%	32	82.8%	83.2%	82.7%
South Dakota	$14,963	$17,143	$18,016	51	3.8%	36	5.1%	28	71.7%	69.7%	69.6%
Tennessee	$18,501	$21,541	$22,807	30	4.3%	25	5.9%	9	88.7%	87.6%	88.0%
Texas	$20,463	$23,760	$25,080	16	4.2%	27	5.6%	16	98.1%	96.7%	96.8%
Vermont	$17,703	$21,355	$22,347	31	4.8%	14	4.6%	36	84.9%	86.9%	86.3%
Virginia	$19,963	$23,805	$24,937	18	4.5%	18	4.8%	33	95.7%	96.9%	96.3%
Washington	$20,110	$23,942	$25,553	14	4.9%	11	6.7%	5	96.4%	97.4%	98.6%
West Virginia	$18,820	$21,356	$22,169	35	3.3%	47	3.8%	47	90.2%	86.9%	85.6%
Wisconsin	$18,890	$21,838	$23,022	29	4.0%	29	5.4%	19	90.6%	88.9%	88.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 43 (Continued)
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls											
	(in Thousands)				Avg. Ann.		Percent		Not Seasonally Adjusted (in Thousands)		Percent	
	Amount 1987	Amount 1991	Amount 1992	1992 Rank	Growth Rate 1987-92	Rank	Change 1991-92	Rank	September 1992	September 1993(p)	Change 1992-93	Chg. Rank
United States	101,958.0	108,256.0	108,519.0		1.3%		0.2%		109,129.0	110,926.0	1.6%	
Mountain States	5,258.0	5,900.6	6,057.3		2.9%		2.7%		6,102.7	6,263.3	2.6%	
Arizona	1,385.8	1,491.4	1,519.9	26	1.9%	27	1.9%	16	1,540.6	1,564.5	1.6%	23
Colorado	1,412.6	1,545.0	1,592.7	23	2.4%	14	3.1%	4	1,601.8	1,645.4	2.7%	6
Idaho	333.4	398.1	416.3	44	4.5%	2	4.6%	1	418.5	428.9	2.5%	8
Montana	274.1	303.7	317.1	46	3.0%	8	4.4%	2	318.0	324.4	2.0%	15
Nevada	500.2	628.7	640.9	37	5.1%	1	1.9%	15	647.4	661.1	2.1%	12
New Mexico	529.3	585.4	597.5	39	2.5%	12	2.1%	12	598.3	620.2	3.7%	2
Utah	640.0	745.2	768.1	34	3.7%	3	3.1%	5	773.4	813.1	5.1%	1
Wyoming	182.6	203.1	204.8	51	2.3%	16	0.8%	30	204.7	205.7	0.5%	36
Other States												
Alabama	1,507.7	1,642.0	1,673.1	21	2.1%	21	1.9%	17	1,675.8	1,688.9	0.8%	31
Alask	210.1	242.8	247.2	50	3.3%	6	1.8%	19	247.1	252.4	2.1%	10
Arkansas	836.6	936.4	963.1	32	2.9%	10	2.9%	6	966.8	982.4	1.6%	22
California	11,678.5	12,360.0	12,140.4	1	0.8%	40	-1.8%	49	12,094.7	11,924.0	-1.4%	50
Connecticut	1,644.7	1,555.8	1,521.6	25	-1.5%	50	-2.2%	51	1,511.6	1,479.6	-2.1%	51
Delaware	320.7	341.8	343.6	45	1.4%	33	0.5%	34	345.0	347.1	0.6%	33
D.C.	655.6	677.3	676.8	36	0.6%	41	-0.1%	41	676.4	675.0	-0.2%	42
Florida	4,848.1	5,294.3	5,338.7	4	1.9%	24	0.8%	29	5,353.0	5,472.9	2.2%	9
Georgia	2,782.0	2,937.5	2,981.7	11	1.4%	32	1.5%	23	2,990.4	3,080.4	3.0%	4
Hawaii	460.0	539.1	540.5	40	3.3%	7	0.3%	38	538.3	530.9	-1.4%	49
Illinois	4,928.3	5,231.5	5,204.8	5	1.1%	37	-0.5%	45	5,197.2	5,245.3	0.9%	29
Indiana	2,304.9	2,507.3	2,537.8	14	1.9%	25	1.2%	25	2,538.2	2,569.7	1.2%	24
Iowa	1,109.1	1,238.1	1,251.3	29	2.4%	13	1.1%	26	1,252.4	1,257.8	0.4%	38
Kansas	1,005.1	1,095.4	1,115.1	31	2.1%	23	1.8%	20	1,113.1	1,135.7	2.0%	14
Kentucky	1,328.2	1,474.7	1,510.7	27	2.6%	11	2.4%	8	1,514.7	1,529.0	0.9%	28
Lousisiana	1,483.6	1,613.0	1,624.6	22	1.8%	29	0.7%	31	1,627.9	1,630.1	0.1%	40
Maine	501.1	513.4	512.1	41	0.4%	44	-0.3%	43	515.1	513.4	-0.3%	44
Maryland	2,028.0	2,099.8	2,078.6	20	0.5%	43	-1.0%	46	2,071.0	2,062.4	-0.4%	45
Massachusetts	3,061.8	2,821.2	2,778.3	13	-1.9%	51	-1.5%	47	2,761.3	2,753.2	-0.3%	43
Michigan	3,735.8	3,891.1	3,916.7	8	1.0%	39	0.7%	33	3,907.2	3,950.7	1.1%	27
Minnesota	1,958.4	2,136.8	2,185.9	19	2.2%	18	2.3%	10	2,198.6	2,243.8	2.1%	13
Mississippi	864.4	937.5	961.9	33	2.2%	20	2.6%	7	966.4	983.8	1.8%	18
Missouri	2,197.8	2,309.1	2,319.7	16	1.1%	38	0.5%	36	2,316.8	2,337.9	0.9%	30
Nebraska	667.2	739.2	746.9	35	2.3%	17	1.0%	27	747.7	751.5	0.5%	35
New Hampshire	512.8	482.1	485.3	42	-1.1%	48	0.7%	32	485.5	491.5	1.2%	25
New Jersey	3,581.6	3,498.6	3,440.8	9	-0.8%	46	-1.7%	48	3,423.6	3,398.0	-0.7%	48
New York	8,053.6	7,887.6	7,728.4	2	-0.8%	47	-2.0%	50	7,697.4	7,654.1	-0.6%	46
North Carolina	2,862.6	3,072.2	3,132.8	10	1.8%	30	2.0%	14	3,143.9	3,223.7	2.5%	7
North Dakota	252.8	270.6	277.2	48	1.9%	28	2.4%	9	278.3	285.9	2.7%	5
Ohio	4,582.6	4,818.6	4,842.4	7	1.1%	36	0.5%	35	4,841.6	4,858.0	0.3%	39
Oklahoma	1,108.5	1,208.5	1,210.1	30	1.8%	31	0.1%	39	1,197.6	1,212.1	1.2%	26
Oregon	1,100.1	1,250.8	1,270.9	28	2.9%	9	1.6%	22	1,272.6	1,296.8	1.9%	16
Pennsylvania	4,915.1	5,083.7	5,070.8	6	0.6%	42	-0.3%	44	5,062.3	5,064.9	0.1%	41
Rhode Island	451.9	421.5	420.9	43	-1.4%	49	-0.1%	42	420.5	417.4	-0.7%	47
South Carolina	1,392.2	1,513.4	1,529.1	24	1.9%	26	1.0%	28	1,532.2	1,558.3	1.7%	21
South Dakota	256.9	296.4	307.0	47	3.6%	5	3.6%	3	307.7	317.1	3.1%	3
Tennessee	2,011.6	2,183.6	2,232.1	17	2.1%	22	2.2%	11	2,235.6	2,274.2	1.7%	20
Texas	6,516.9	7,174.7	7,270.9	3	2.2%	19	1.3%	24	7,287.8	7,442.6	2.1%	11
Vermont	245.6	248.9	249.1	49	0.3%	45	0.1%	40	248.5	250.2	0.7%	32
Virginia	2,680.4	2,828.9	2,839.8	12	1.2%	35	0.4%	37	2,838.7	2,852.3	0.5%	37
Washington	1,851.8	2,175.4	2,216.1	18	3.7%	4	1.9%	18	2,217.0	2,229.8	0.6%	34
West Virginia	599.0	629.1	639.3	38	1.3%	34	1.6%	21	639.9	651.2	1.8%	19
Wisconsin	2,089.6	2,302.0	2,349.2	15	2.4%	15	2.1%	13	2,356.7	2,399.2	1.8%	17

(p) = preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 43 (Continued)
Unemployment Rate -- U.S., Mountain Division, and States: 1987, 1991 and 1992

	Unemployment Rate in Percent					Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate in Percent			
	1987	1991	1992	Change 1987-92	Change 1991-92	Rank 1987	Rank 1991	Rank 1992	September* 1992	Rank	September* 1993(p)	Rank
United States	6.2	6.7	7.4	1.2	0.7				7.2		6.4	
Mountain States	7.2	5.6	6.4	-0.8	0.9				5.8		5.1	
Arizona	6.2	5.7	7.4	1.2	1.7	25	38	19	6.9	19	5.5	29
Colorado	7.7	5.0	5.9	-1.8	0.9	13	43	38	4.9	42	4.6	38
Idaho	8.0	6.1	6.5	-1.5	0.4	11	32	33	5.2	39	4.7	37
Montana	7.4	6.9	6.7	-0.7	-0.2	15	18	27	6.3	26	5.0	35
Nevada	6.3	5.5	6.6	0.3	1.1	24	39	29	6.5	25	6.8	12
New Mexico	8.9	6.9	6.8	-2.1	-0.1	5	19	28	6.3	28	6.6	17
Utah	6.4	4.9	4.9	-1.5	0.0	22	45	45	4.8	44	3.2	49
Wyoming	8.6	5.1	5.6	-3.0	0.5	7	42	39	4.8	45	4.3	42
Other States												
Alabama	7.8	7.2	7.3	-0.5	0.1	12	13	21	6.6	23	6.9	9
Alask	10.8	8.5	9.1	-1.7	0.6	2	5	2	7.5	13	6.0	25
Arkansas	8.1	7.3	7.2	-0.9	-0.1	10	11	22	6.8	20	5.8	26
California	5.8	7.5	9.1	3.3	1.6	28	8	3	9.2	2	9.1	2
Connecticut	3.3	6.7	7.5	4.2	0.8	49	21	13	7.5	12	6.2	23
Delaware	3.2	6.2	5.3	2.1	-0.9	48	30	42	5.0	41	5.3	31
D.C.	6.3	7.7	8.4	2.1	0.7	21	7	9	8.8	4	7.4	4
Florida	5.3	7.3	8.2	2.9	0.9	34	12	10	9.1	3	6.8	11
Georgia	5.5	5.0	6.9	1.4	1.9	32	44	25	7.3	16	4.8	36
Hawaii	3.8	2.8	4.5	0.7	1.7	45	50	48	4.8	43	4.1	43
Illinois	7.4	7.1	7.5	0.1	0.4	16	16	14	6.1	31	7.5	3
Indiana	6.4	5.9	6.5	0.1	0.6	20	34	31	6.1	32	4.3	41
Iowa	5.5	4.6	4.6	-0.9	0.0	31	46	47	3.9	49	3.0	50
Kansas	4.9	4.4	4.2	-0.7	-0.2	37	47	49	4.2	48	4.5	40
Kentucky	8.8	7.4	6.9	-1.9	-0.5	6	10	26	6.7	22	6.3	22
Lousisiana	12.0	7.1	8.1	-3.9	1.0	1	17	12	8.0	10	6.6	15
Maine	4.4	7.5	7.1	2.7	-0.4	40	9	24	6.2	30	6.8	13
Maryland	4.2	5.9	6.6	2.4	0.7	41	35	30	6.5	24	6.2	24
Massachusetts	3.2	9.0	8.5	5.3	-0.5	50	3	7	8.4	9	7.1	8
Michigan	8.2	9.2	8.8	0.6	-0.4	9	2	5	8.5	8	6.6	18
Minnesota	5.4	5.1	5.1	-0.3	0.0	33	41	43	4.6	46	4.5	39
Mississippi	10.2	8.6	8.1	-2.1	-0.5	4	4	11	8.0	11	5.2	34
Missouri	6.3	6.6	5.7	-0.6	-0.9	23	23	40	5.6	35	5.4	30
Nebraska	4.9	2.7	3.0	-1.9	0.3	36	51	51	2.7	50	2.4	51
New Hampshire	2.5	7.2	7.5	5.0	0.3	51	14	20	7.4	15	5.7	27
New Jersey	4.0	6.6	8.4	4.4	1.8	44	24	8	8.6	6	7.4	6
New York	4.9	7.2	8.5	3.6	1.3	38	15	6	8.8	5	7.1	7
North Carolina	4.5	5.8	5.9	1.4	0.1	39	36	37	5.4	38	3.7	46
North Dakota	5.2	4.1	4.9	-0.3	0.8	35	48	46	4.2	47	3.6	47
Ohio	7.0	6.4	7.2	0.2	0.8	18	27	23	6.3	27	6.4	20
Oklahoma	7.4	6.7	5.7	-1.7	-1.0	17	22	41	5.4	37	5.6	28
Oregon	6.2	6.0	7.5	1.3	1.5	26	33	18	7.0	17	6.9	10
Pennsyivania	5.7	6.9	7.5	1.8	0.6	29	20	17	7.0	18	6.3	21
Rhode Island	3.8	8.5	8.9	5.1	0.4	46	6	4	8.6	7	6.8	14
South Carolina	5.6	6.2	6.2	0.6	0.0	30	31	36	5.9	34	6.6	16
South Dakota	4.2	3.4	3.1	-1.1	-0.3	43	49	50	2.7	51	3.3	48
Tennessee	6.6	6.6	6.4	-0.2	-0.2	19	25	34	6.0	33	5.3	32
Texas	8.4	6.6	7.5	-0.9	0.9	8	26	15	7.5	14	6.5	19
Vermont	3.6	6.4	6.6	3.0	0.2	47	28	32	5.6	36	4.0	44
Virginia	4.2	5.8	6.4	2.2	0.6	42	37	35	6.2	29	5.2	33
Washington	7.6	6.3	7.5	-0.1	1.2	14	29	16	6.8	21	7.4	5
West Virginia	10.8	10.5	11.3	0.5	0.8	3	1	1	11.2	1	9.3	1
Wisconsin	6.1	5.4	5.1	-1.0	-0.3	27	40	44	5.1	40	3.8	45

* Not seasonally adjusted
(p) = preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry Focus

AGRICULTURE

The National Perspective

The production and well being of few, if any, industries are governed by the actions of weather more than agriculture. These impacts were particularly evident in 1993. The devastating floods in the mid west had not only a major impact on individual farm operations but these floods also affected national production. For example, United States farmers will likely harvest 3 billion fewer bushels of corn and 350 million fewer bushels of soybeans in 1993 than was harvested in 1992. Grain prices would have increased to a greater degree had large stockpiles of grain not been in existence from the record making production that occurred in 1992. Farmers whose lands were not flooded gained as a result of higher prices. Grain farmers in areas such as the northern great plains and Utah benefitted from the cool wet conditions that existed during most of the growing season. The effect of higher grain prices will not only be felt by consumers in the long run but livestock producers are beginning to feel these impacts in the short run.

Utah Perspective

Utah has never been a major agriculture production state -- California, Nebraska, Texas, Iowa and Florida were the leading states in the value of agricultural production in 1992. But, Utah was a relatively important producer of some commodities in the 1991-93 period. These include:

- barley (11th nationally),
- spring wheat (9th),
- apricots (3rd),
- sweet cherries (5th),
- tart cherries (2nd),
- pears (8th),
- summer onions (7th),
- sheep/lambs (6th), and mink (2nd).

The impact of the droughts that occurred in the Western U.S. during 1991 are evident in the data shown in Figure 38. These data indicate that net farm income declined sharply in 1991. While the data are not yet available, preliminary indications suggest that farm income in 1993 will be significantly higher than the levels that existed in 1991 and 1992.

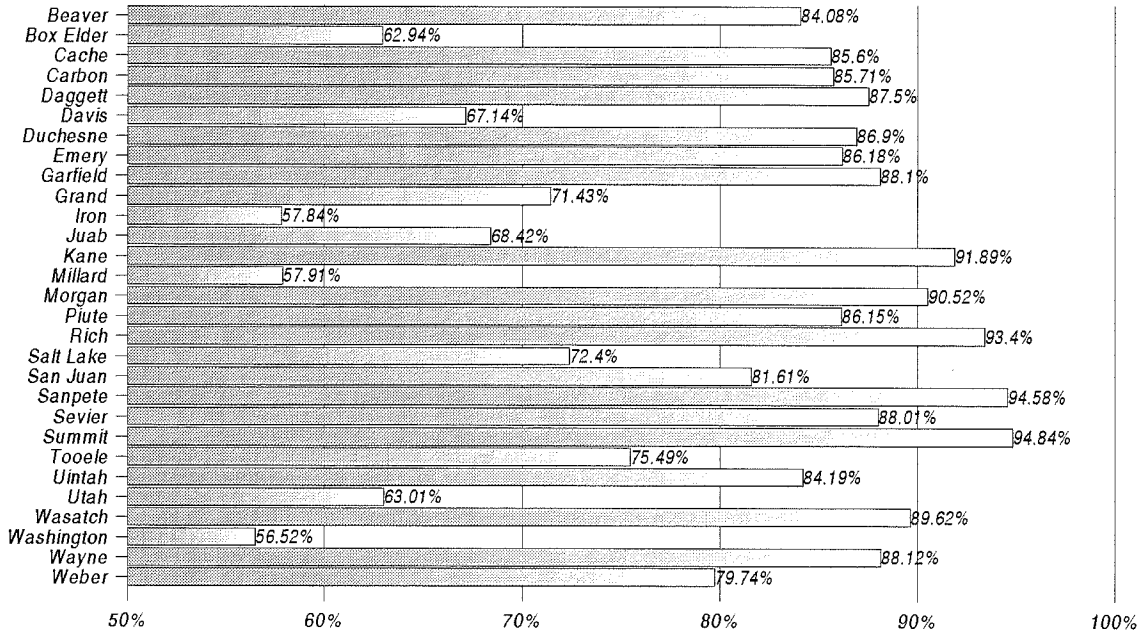
Even though farm income declined in 1991, most farmers in Utah were not in financial trouble. The lack of financial stress among Utah farmers stems from two interrelated factors. First, a large share of Utah's farmers work off the farm. Secondly, most Utah farmers have low levels of debt (most of the assets are owned). Farm assets and equity are shown in Figure 40 and Table 44.

The drop in farm income also had a dramatic effect on the personal income obtained by farmers as compared to other Utah residents. These data are shown in Table 45 and indicate that the percentage of personal income from farming declined between 1990 and 1991 for every county in the state except Daggett, Davis, Sever and Wayne counties. But, income from farming grew in comparison to nonfarm income in most counties relative to 1980 with the major exceptions being Millard, Summit, Box Elder and Cache Counties.

The relatively high prices that have existed for beef in 1993 coupled with the favorable weather conditions and feed prices will likely result in farm income growth in 1993. This will likely be most pronounced for counties that are heavily dependent on both agricultural income and beef production (e.g., Rich, Wayne, Piute and Beaver Counties).

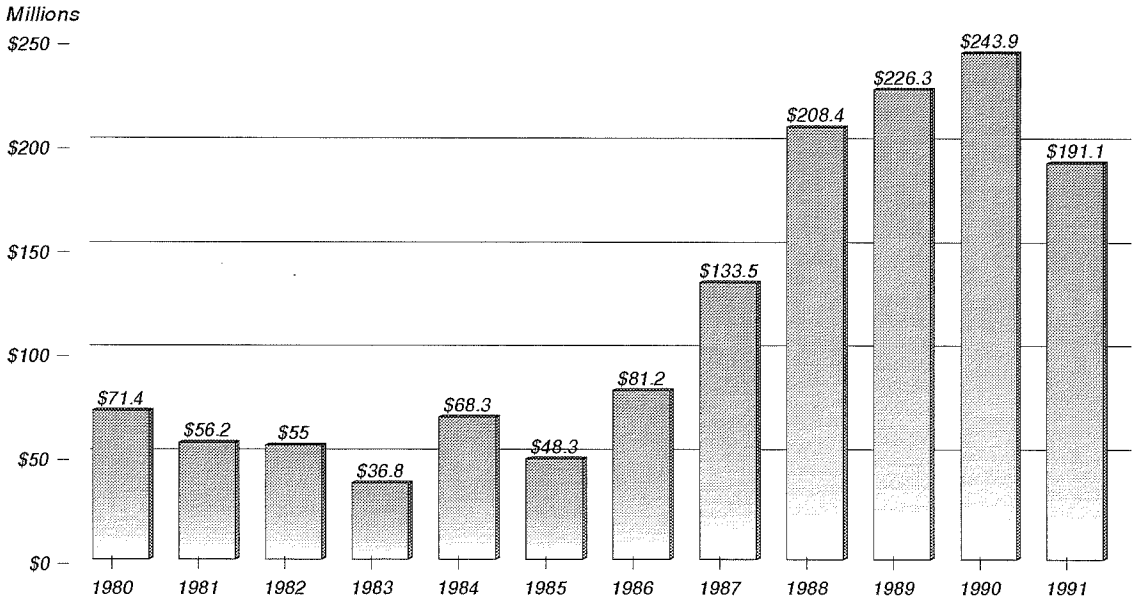
Figure 39 shows that agriculture in Utah is dominated by animal production. About three-fourths of gross farm receipts are from livestock and livestock products and this percentage has been relatively constant for more than a decade. There is, however, considerable variation by county. For example, Rich, Kane, and Wayne Counties are dominated by livestock operations (Figure 37) while turkey production is important in Sanpete County and dairying dominates animal production in Cache County. But, every county is heavily dependent on the sale of livestock and livestock products---the only counties which had less than 60 percent of total cash sales in 1991 from livestock were Washington, Millard, and Iron Counties where hay production for export is important.

Figure 37
Livestock and Products as a Percent of Total Farm Receipts by County: 1991



SOURCE: UTAH AG STATISTICS

Figure 38
Net Farm Income in Utah: 1980 - 1991



SOURCE: UTAH AG STATISTICS

Livestock producers, primarily beef operators, have received relatively high incomes for several years. These high incomes will likely decline in 1994 as a result of two interrelated factors. First, beef supplies are expected to increase nationally, causing a dampening effect on beef prices. In addition, increased feed costs will reduce the profit margins of feedlot operators which will also cause feeder cattle, the principal product of Utah beef operations, prices to decline in 1994.

County Perspective

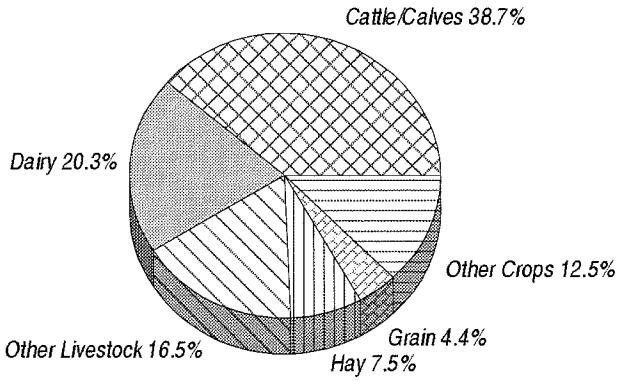
Agriculture has a much larger role in some counties than others. For example, the data in Figure 41 shows that Utah, Cache, Sanpete, Box Elder, and Millard are the leading agricultural producing counties---more than 50 percent of Utah's cash receipts are from these five counties. However, as the data in Figure 41 show, agricultural incomes are most important in counties such as Rich and Piute because nonagricultural economic activity is limited.

Some major changes in Utah agricultural production in Utah are expected in the near future. But, these impacts, like production, will not be evenly distributed by county. Major changes include a new hog production facility, low lamb prices, and proposed changes in grazing fees.

Hog Farm Production

A new modern integrated hog production, slaughtering and packing operation was started in Beaver County in November 1993. The first pigs from this facility are expected to be ready for market in late 1994. This facility is planned to eventually produce 2.2 million hogs a year. While this level of production is not expected to occur in the near future, hog production in Utah could double within 18 months. Most of the benefits of this facility will occur in Beaver and Millard Counties.

Figure 39
Cash Farm Receipts by Source in Utah: 1980 - 1991



SOURCE: UTAH AG STATISTICS

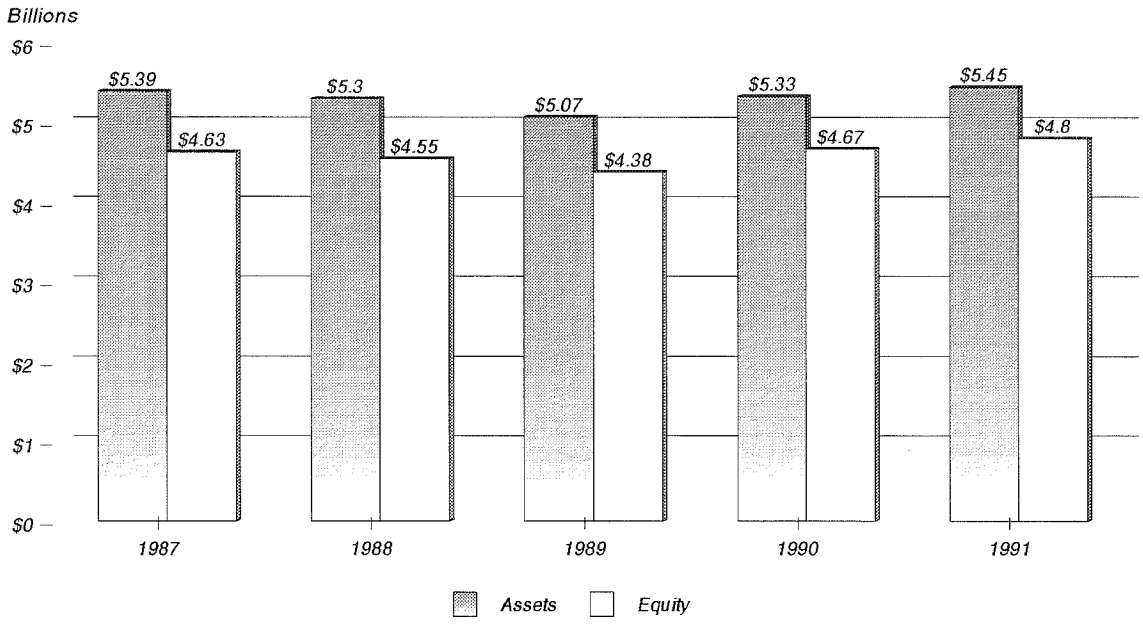
Lamb Prices

Sheep producers have not received high incomes for several years, most of which has been the result of low prices for lamb. While lamb prices have increased from their all-time low in 1991, they will not likely increase enough to offset the loss in wool revenues that will occur starting in 1994. In November 1993 Congress passed legislation that will phase out wool incentive payments by 1996. In addition, Australia has announced a policy that will result in depressed world prices for wool. Wool sales and incentive payments have been a major source of income for most sheep operators, which will primarily affect agricultural incomes in Sanpete, Utah and Iron Counties.

Political pressure in Congress may bring about reduction of livestock grazing on federal lands and/or increase the cost of obtaining this forage. This action has the potential to severely impact ranchers and local communities where public lands grazing is important. This issue has the potential to affect a large number of operators and communities in southern Utah which is the most beef-production-dependent region in the state.

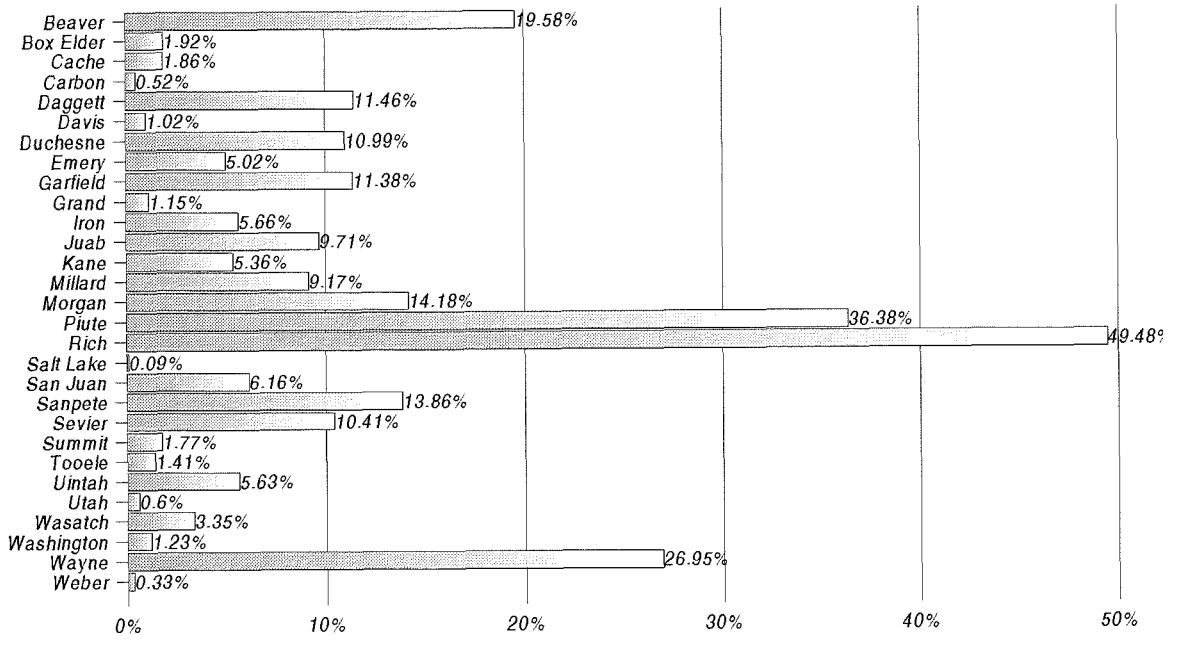
Livestock operators will likely experience some decline in revenue in 1994 while crop producers will likely obtain higher revenues from increased prices. These and other changes will affect the welfare of many rural communities in Utah. These impacts will generally be small from the perspective of the state but have the potential to affect the well being of those who choose to live in rural communities where agriculture is relatively important.

Figure 40
Farm Assets and Net Worth in Utah: 1987 - 1991



SOURCE: UTAH AG STATISTICS

Figure 41
Farm Earning as a Percent of Total Earnings by County: 1991



SOURCE: UTAH AG STATISTICS

Table 44
Farm Balance Sheet for Utah: December 31, 1987 - 1991
(Millions of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Assets	5390.3	5295.5	5067.9	5325.8	5453.4
Real Estate	4197.0	4112.7	3888.0	4066.4	4256.3
Livestock and Poultry	484.4	536.5	572.0	582.7	566.3
Machinery & motor vehicles	429.1	427.9	441.8	453.5	460.9
Crops	112.4	123.5	94.9	114.5	113.9
Purchased inputs	7.6	12.2	12.4	15.5	22.4
Financial	159.8	82.7	58.8	93.2	33.6
Claims	756.3	743.0	691.6	655.2	657.2
Real estate debt	447.0	428.2	393.7	364.9	340.7
Non real estate debt	309.3	314.8	297.9	290.3	316.5
Equity	4634.0	4552.5	4376.3	4670.6	4796.2
Debt/ Eqity	16.3	16.3	15.8	14.0	13.7

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Table 45
Farm and Nonfarm Earnings for Counties in Utah: 1980, 1990, and 1991
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1980			1990			1991		
County	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total
Beaver	$1,365	$16,541	$17,906	$11,295	$26,266	$37,561	$7,098	$29,158	$36,256
Box Elder	$12,101	$205,175	$217,276	$30,739	$499,961	$530,700	$9,950	$507,960	$517,910
Cache	$15,569	$239,901	$255,470	$29,493	$564,103	$593,596	$11,799	$622,801	$634,600
Carbon	$771	$154,072	$154,843	$2,670	$202,042	$204,712	$1,108	$210,452	$211,560
Daggett	$636	$5,264	$5,900	$684	$6,675	$7,359	$1,019	$7,873	$8,892
Davis	$7,499	$815,373	$822,872	$16,060	$1,674,144	$1,690,204	$18,413	$1,781,214	$1,799,627
Duchesne	$3,340	$69,866	$73,206	$14,445	$93,135	$107,580	$12,016	$97,311	$109,327
Emery	$432	$101,858	$102,290	$6,840	$120,971	$127,811	$6,347	$120,172	$126,519
Garfield	$949	$23,843	$24,792	$5,231	$28,767	$33,998	$3,813	$29,699	$33,512
Grand	$744	$53,282	$54,026	$782	$49,390	$50,172	$634	$54,629	$55,263
Iron	$1,283	$73,880	$75,163	$12,864	$154,329	$167,193	$9,692	$161,513	$171,205
Juab	$328	$23,070	$23,398	$4,587	$32,137	$36,724	$4,196	$39,014	$43,210
Kane	$382	$12,213	$12,595	$1,913	$27,976	$29,889	$1,666	$29,421	$31,087
Millard	$8,153	$25,914	$34,067	$16,592	$94,176	$110,768	$10,771	$106,679	$117,450
Morgan	$2,053	$17,330	$19,383	$4,741	$25,080	$29,821	$4,576	$27,699	$32,275
Piute	$1,239	$3,308	$4,547	$3,050	$3,416	$6,466	$2,218	$3,879	$6,097
Rich	$1,217	$4,207	$5,424	$6,886	$5,694	$12,580	$6,909	$7,055	$13,964
Salt Lake	$11,474	$4,712,579	$4,724,053	$12,477	$9,526,423	$9,538,900	$9,384	$10,311,495	$10,320,879
San Juan	$2,048	$55,548	$57,596	$5,902	$68,955	$74,857	$4,636	$70,606	$75,242
Sanpete	$2,139	$34,911	$37,050	$19,998	$75,703	$95,701	$13,611	$84,607	$98,218
Sevier	$3,829	$73,229	$77,058	$10,583	$114,577	$125,160	$13,675	$117,747	$131,422
Summit	$3,498	$54,395	$57,893	$9,074	$165,540	$174,614	$3,616	$201,006	$204,622
Tooele	$2,152	$171,706	$173,858	$6,262	$304,141	$310,403	$4,499	$315,252	$319,751
Uintah	$3,190	$130,614	$133,804	$12,900	$175,574	$188,474	$11,246	$188,347	$199,593
Utah	$8,620	$911,262	$919,882	$23,743	$2,120,998	$2,144,741	$14,547	$2,409,155	$2,423,702
Wasatch	$1,486	$29,939	$31,425	$4,226	$52,283	$56,509	$1,890	$54,521	$56,411
Washington	$3,031	$80,418	$83,449	$4,819	$314,586	$319,405	$4,557	$364,810	$369,367
Wayne	$917	$7,328	$8,245	$3,241	$10,084	$13,325	$3,821	$10,356	$14,177
Weber	$4,261	$717,303	$721,564	$10,762	$1,519,717	$1,530,479	$5,418	$1,644,705	$1,650,123
State	$104,706	$8,824,329	$8,929,035	$292,859	$18,056,843	$18,349,702	$203,125	$19,609,136	$19,812,261

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

Table 46
Cash Receipts by Source in Utah Counties: 1984-1991
(Millions of Dollars)

County	1991			1990			1989			1988			1987			1986			1985			1984		
	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total	Crops	Livestock	Total
Beaver	3.2	16.9	20.1	3.9	17.1	21.0	4.0	16.0	20.0	3.3	15.2	18.5	6.0	13.9	16.3	2.5	12.6	15.0	2.5	11.7	14.2	2.9	14.0	16.9
Box Elder	26.2	44.5	70.7	26.4	47.3	73.7	27.4	47.7	75.1	26.6	42.7	69.3	20.7	40.0	60.7	19.9	36.7	56.6	21.7	33.8	55.5	20.6	38.7	59.3
Cache	12.6	74.9	87.5	13.4	78.6	92.0	13.5	75.0	88.5	12.4	67.2	79.6	10.1	61.5	71.6	9.8	55.8	65.5	10.9	53.0	63.9	10.6	54.3	64.9
Carbon	0.6	3.6	4.2	0.6	4.3	4.9	0.7	4.2	4.9	0.8	4.9	5.7	0.5	4.3	4.8	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.6	2.8	3.4	0.7	3.9	4.6
Daggett	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.3
Davis	11.6	23.7	35.3	22.4	12.4	34.8	20.9	11.2	32.1	20.6	10.6	31.2	14.0	10.1	24.1	10.0	9.0	19.0	11.3	8.3	19.6	10.7	9.3	20.0
Duchesne	3.8	25.2	29.0	4.4	26.0	30.4	5.0	26.0	31.0	4.8	22.9	27.7	3.5	19.4	22.9	2.9	17.3	20.2	2.7	16.5	19.2	3.0	19.2	22.2
Emery	1.7	10.6	12.3	2.0	10.6	12.6	2.1	10.8	12.9	2.2	8.4	10.6	1.4	7.7	9.1	1.6	6.8	8.4	1.7	6.1	7.8	1.8	7.4	9.2
Garfield	1.0	7.4	8.4	1.2	7.7	8.9	1.7	8.0	9.7	1.5	6.7	8.2	1.2	5.7	6.9	1.0	5.0	6.0	0.9	4.6	5.5	1.0	5.8	6.8
Grand	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.5	2.0	2.5	0.5	2.8	3.3	0.3	2.2	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.2	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.4	1.9	2.3
Iron	8.6	11.8	20.4	9.7	12.1	21.8	9.6	12.2	21.8	8.4	11.0	19.4	6.5	10.7	17.2	7.8	9.7	17.5	8.4	8.8	17.2	7.6	9.8	17.4
Juab	2.4	5.2	7.6	2.9	5.3	8.2	3.2	5.5	8.7	2.7	5.0	7.7	2.1	4.6	6.7	2.5	3.9	6.4	2.5	3.7	6.2	3.0	4.8	7.8
Kane	0.3	3.4	3.7	0.4	4.0	4.4	0.4	3.9	4.3	0.3	3.7	4.0	0.3	2.9	3.2	0.3	2.2	2.5	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.3	2.1	2.4
Millard	18.9	26.0	44.9	21.5	27.8	49.3	20.4	27.3	47.7	18.6	25.2	43.8	15.5	22.1	37.6	20.4	19.5	39.8	19.3	18.8	38.1	19.2	23.1	42.3
Morgan	1.1	10.5	11.6	1.3	11.5	12.8	1.3	11.5	12.8	1.1	12.4	13.5	0.8	10.0	10.8	0.8	10.7	11.5	0.8	10.2	11.0	0.7	9.8	10.5
Piute	0.9	5.6	6.5	1.0	7.0	8.0	1.1	6.8	7.9	0.8	5.9	6.7	0.7	5.5	6.2	0.6	5.1	5.7	0.6	4.7	5.3	0.8	5.3	6.1
Rich	1.3	18.4	19.7	1.7	17.1	18.8	3.4	17.2	20.6	3.2	14.9	18.1	2.6	12.0	14.6	1.3	9.9	11.3	1.5	8.6	10.1	1.7	11.4	13.1
Salt Lake	9.3	24.4	33.7	9.0	23.1	32.1	9.1	23.5	32.6	8.5	21.0	29.5	5.7	18.2	23.9	6.3	17.5	23.8	5.9	19.3	25.2	4.1	21.8	25.9
San Juan	1.6	7.1	8.7	1.6	8.1	9.7	2.8	8.0	10.8	3.1	7.0	10.1	2.9	6.2	9.1	3.2	5.3	8.5	4.4	4.3	8.7	4.1	5.9	10.0
Sanpete	4.1	71.5	75.6	4.7	75.7	80.4	6.0	73.6	79.6	5.0	74.4	79.4	4.1	62.6	66.7	4.1	70.9	75.0	4.1	63.9	68.1	4.3	53.4	57.7
Sevier	3.5	25.7	29.2	4.2	24.1	28.3	4.4	23.7	28.1	3.4	21.3	24.7	3.0	18.6	21.6	4.1	20.6	24.7	3.9	18.4	22.1	4.1	18.1	22.2
Summit	0.8	14.7	15.5	0.9	15.6	16.5	1.5	16.5	18.0	1.5	16.8	18.3	1.3	13.2	14.5	1.0	12.8	13.8	1.0	12.2	13.2	1.1	12.8	13.9
Tooele	2.5	7.7	10.2	2.9	8.7	11.6	3.1	9.1	12.2	3.0	8.7	11.7	2.3	7.2	9.5	3.2	6.7	9.9	2.9	6.0	8.9	2.3	7.5	9.8
Uintah	3.4	18.1	21.5	3.9	20.2	24.1	4.1	19.8	23.9	3.9	16.9	20.8	3.1	14.9	18.0	3.0	12.6	15.6	3.0	11.6	14.6	3.0	14.1	17.1
Utah	32.4	55.2	87.6	22.5	56.5	79.0	26.1	55.7	81.8	22.5	54.9	77.4	18.3	48.9	67.2	18.0	45.7	63.8	20.5	43.7	64.2	17.5	46.4	63.9
Wasatch	1.1	9.5	10.6	1.3	9.9	11.2	1.4	9.5	10.9	1.4	8.6	10.0	1.1	8.6	9.7	0.9	8.3	9.3	1.0	8.2	9.2	1.1	8.9	10.0
Washington	5.0	6.5	11.5	6.0	7.6	13.6	5.8	7.6	13.4	5.4	6.7	12.1	4.2	6.0	10.2	3.6	5.3	8.3	3.7	4.8	8.5	3.3	5.9	9.2
Wayne	1.2	8.9	10.1	1.5	8.6	10.1	1.6	9.1	10.7	1.3	7.9	9.2	1.0	6.6	7.6	1.1	6.1	7.2	1.0	5.6	6.6	1.2	6.9	8.1
Weber	6.3	24.8	31.1	6.6	25.4	32.0	6.8	24.2	31.0	5.9	23.3	29.2	4.1	21.2	25.3	3.3	20.0	23.3	4.1	19.2	23.3	4.1	21.1	25.2
Total	166.2	564.7	730.9	178.7	576.1	754.8	188.2	567.1	755.3	173.0	528.3	701.3	133.9	465.7	599.6	133.8	442.0	575.8	142.1	412.9	555.0	135.7	444.4	580.1

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Residential Construction

Residential construction activity accelerated during 1993. Single-family homes continued to grow as mortgage interest rates remained low and continued economic growth stimulated demand for new housing. Construction of multifamily housing units also increased in 1993. Demand for multifamily housing increased due to low vacancy rates (2 percent or less) combined with the increase in population spurred by net in-migration. A total of 16,650 units are estimated to be authorized in 1993, an increase of around 28 percent over 1992 figures.[5] The value of residential construction is estimated to be $1.4 billion, an increase of about 25 percent over last year's $1.1 billion.

The factors that stimulated the growth of residential construction activity in 1992 continued to bolster residential building in 1993. These factors include:

- low and stable mortgage interest rates;
- population growth enhanced by net in-migration;
- solid economic and job growth; and
- low vacancy rates for multifamily dwellings.

Demand has been strongest along the Wasatch Front (including Summit County) and in the Southwest corner of the state. However, most regions of the state reported increased residential activity in 1993.

Residential construction activity should remain strong in 1994. The previously-mentioned factors should continue to keep demand for new housing high. Total new dwelling units are expected to grow to 19,000 in 1994. Single-family construction may provide 13,200 units, while multifamily buildings are expected to increase to 4,800 units. Mobile homes and cabins will increase slightly to 1,000 units in 1994.

Multifamily construction, which improved dramatically in 1992, and even more so in 1993, should expand again in 1994. Continued economic growth combined with low vacancy rates helped fuel the authorization of the most multifamily units since 1986. These factors will make multifamily construction more feasible and should encourage development of additional multifamily projects in 1994. A number of large projects were approved in 1993, including a 276-unit apartment complex in Sandy. Multifamily housing will remain strongest along the Wasatch Front and in areas around colleges and universities. More multifamily construction in recreational areas is also likely. Residential construction activity since 1970 is summarized in Table 47 and Figure 42.

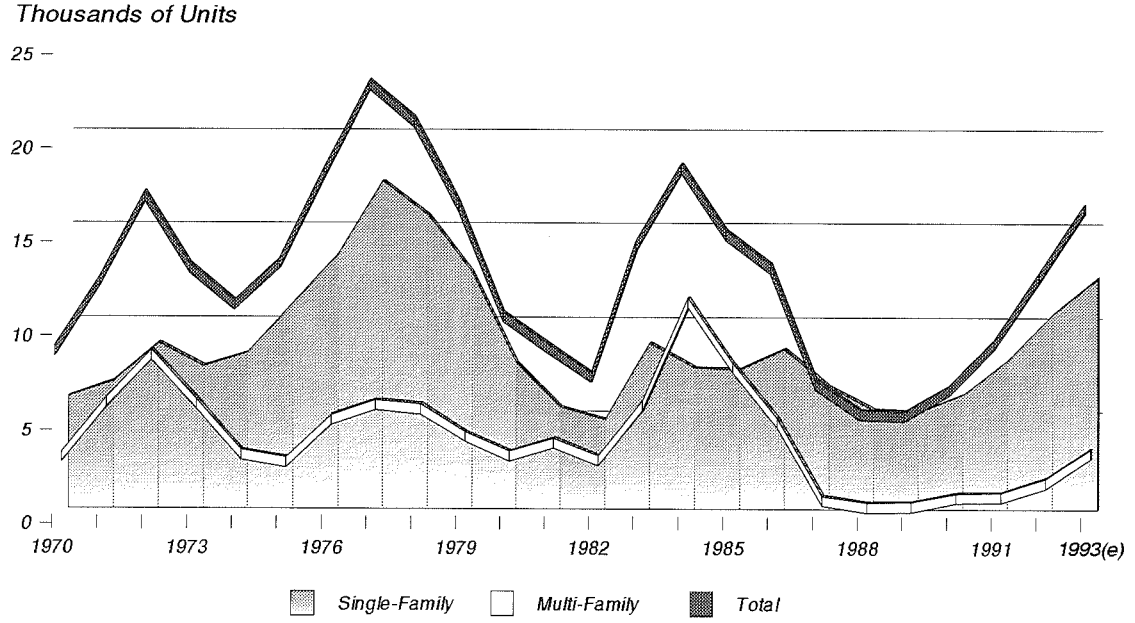
Nonresidential Construction

Nonresidential construction activity also increased in 1993, but at a rate lower than that experienced by residential construction. Nonresidential construction increased 5.8 percent to $420 million (Figure 43 and Table 48). Major projects that helped spur nonresidential construction activity included:

- the $17.5 million Wal-Mart distribution center in Hurricane;
- a $15.0 million industrial building as part of Kennecott's modernization project;
- BYU's Benson Science Center for $25.5 million;
- the $11.5 million spent in Salt Lake City to construct a new baseball stadium; and
- the largest project in 1993 -- a $46 million alteration to a manufacturing facility as part of modernization improvements by Geneva Steel Company.

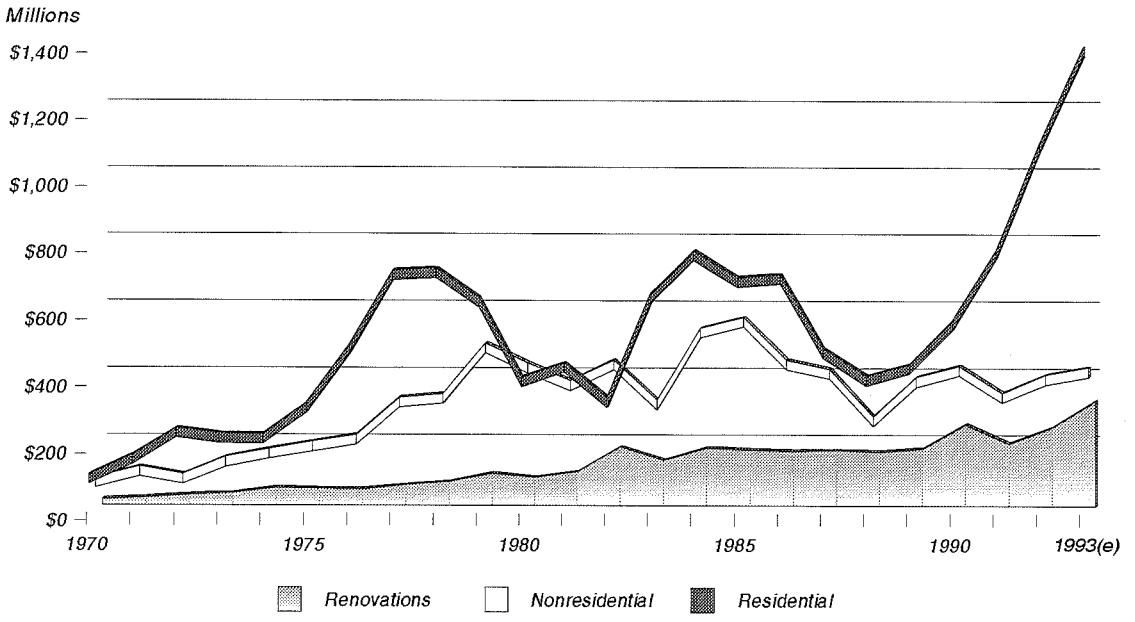
[5] Through the first three quarters of 1993 (January-September) a total of 13,485 units was authorized. An additional 3,165 units are estimated to be added to this figure during the fourth quarter of 1993 (October-December).

Figure 42
Utah Residential Construction Activity -- Permit Authorized Construction: 1970 - 1993



SOURCE: U OF U, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

Figure 43
Value of New Construction Activity -- Residential, Nonresidential, Renovations



SOURCE: U OF U, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH

Industrial buildings activity improved from $108 million in 1992 to an estimated $120 million in 1993. Low vacancy rates have tightened the availability of industrial space and have help increase demand. Vacancy rates for industrial buildings remain low at 4.7 percent and this low rate should help maintain industrial construction activity in 1994. Office buildings and retail buildings experienced slight decreases in valuation in 1993. Still, 1994's outlook is positive as the economy expands and as population increases fuel the need for new retail buildings. Office buildings construction should also improve in 1994 since vacancy rates have declined significantly in 1993 and are reported to be about 11 percent.

Hotel and motel construction values dipped below 1992 figures but still show above average activity. Recreation and tourism continue to grow, and with this growth comes increased demand for new infrastructure and infrastructure improvements in order to meet the needs of this expanding segment of the Utah economy. Religious building construction also declined in 1993 but should rise next year with the construction of a new LDS Temple in American Fork. Public buildings and other buildings expanded in 1993 and should remain stable in 1994 because of population growth and stable economic growth projected for the state. The outlook for 1994 is also brightened by anticipated work on the Kennecott Smelter project, as well as an improved climate for the construction of industrial, office and retail buildings. Nonresidential construction values are estimated to be $650 million in 1994.[6]

Additions, Alterations, and Repairs

The additions, alterations and repairs category increased 34.2 percent to $315.0 million in 1993. Continued economic growth, strong demand for housing and low interest rates have spurred renovations for both residential and nonresidential structures. This demand should continue in 1994 with additions, alterations and repairs increasing to a projected $320 million with a significant impact from the $70 million Salt Palace renovation.

Total Construction Activity

The value of total permit-authorized construction increased 21.7 percent, from $1.75 billion in 1992 to $2.12 billion in 1993. With increased construction activity forecast for residential, nonresidential and additions, alterations and repairs, the value of total construction will rise to $2.67 billion in 1994.

Nonbuilding Construction

Nonbuilding construction is an important contributor to Utah's construction industry. Major projects such as highways, bridges, dams and power plants are included in this category. Most of these construction activities do not require a permit so data are not readily available. Nonbuilding construction values were obtained by telephone interviews with personnel from the Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Water Resources, Utah Facilities Management and Construction, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The total value of nonbuilding construction for 1993 was approximately $440 million. This total was primarily because of increased highway construction spending. Nonbuilding construction should increase slightly in 1994 as construction on the Central Utah Project continues and as improvements to infrastructure are implemented. The long-term prospects are for increased activity associated with the Central Utah Project, the possibility of increased infrastructure funding under the Clinton administration, and increased activity as the demand for water, sewer and power increases to meet the needs of Utah's economy and population.

[6]Figures for nonresidential construction reflect the significant impact associated with the Kennecott Smelter project and modernization.

Table 47
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity in Utah: 1970 - 1993

Year	Single Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (Millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (Millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	$176.8	$121.6
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	$256.5	$99.0
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	$240.9	$150.3
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	$237.9	$174.2
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	$330.6	$196.5
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	$507.0	$216.8
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	$728.0	$327.1
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	$734.0	$338.6
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	$645.8	$490.3
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	$408.3	$430.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	$451.5	$378.2
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	$347.6	$440.1
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	$657.8	$321.0
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	$786.7	$535.2
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	$706.2	$567.7
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	$715.5	$439.9
1987	6,530	775	na	7,305	$495.2	$413.4
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	$413.0	$272.1
1989	5,179	453	na	5,632	$447.8	$389.6
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	$579.4	$422.9
1991 (r)	7,911	958	572	9,441	$791.0	$342.6
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	$1,113.6	$396.9
1993 (e)	12,300	3,300	950	16,650	$1,396.0	$420.0

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

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

Table 48
Utah Nonresidential Construction Activity by Sector
(Millions of Dollars)

Sector	1989	1990	1991(r)	1992	1993 (e)	Average Percent of Total (a)
Hotels and Motels	$6,073.3	$8,331.3	$3,634.2	$15,324.1	$13,000.0	2.4
Churches and Religious Buildings	23,036.0	15,401.7	35,846.0	39,355.3	30000.0	7.3
Industrial Buildings	65,510.2	92,655.1	46,266.0	108,116.8	120000.0	21.9
Offices, Banks and Professional Buildings	102,310.6	47,838.1	28,035.3	56,780.1	52000.0	14.6
Stores and Other Mercantile Buildings	58,753.5	86,717.5	71,808.8	68,432.7	46000.0	16.8
Publicly Owned Buildings (b)	60,673.9	55,003.2	29,565.3	26,654.5	31000.0	10.3
Other Nonresidential Construction	73,245.3	116,999.0	127,204.6	82,248.1	128000.0	26.8
Total Nonresidential Construction	$389,602.8	$422,945.9	$342,360.2	$396,911.6	$420,000.0	100.0

(e) = estimate
(r) = revised
(a) = Data represents five-year average, 1989 to 1993.
(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: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

DEFENSE

Overview

Utah's strong economy is good news for most industries, but the defense industry will not do as well. The proposed Defense Authorization Bill for fiscal 1994 of $261 billion will do little to allay the fears of defense contractors or civilian U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) employees that further cutbacks are on the horizon.

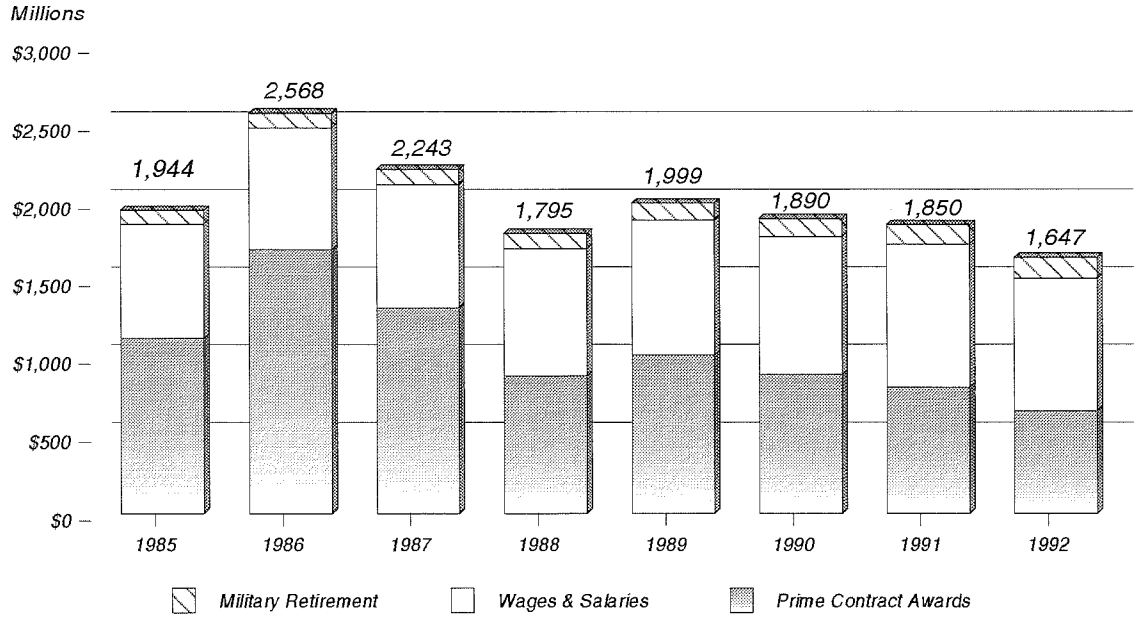
Utah's defense sector has been almost evenly split between defense contracting and subcontracting and federal defense operations. Defense contractors and subcontractors receive DoD monies from Prime Contract Awards (PCAs) which flow through the Department of Defense Procurement System. Four military installations account for the other half of defense-related activity in Utah. In 1992, total defense-related spending in Utah was $1.6 billion; down $203 million from 1991 (Figure 44, Table 49). Defense cutbacks which continued throughout 1993 will push total spending even lower for 1993.

Defense Contractors Downsize

Defense contractors have been downsizing since 1989 when the value of PCAs hit a five-year high of $1.0 billion. In comparison, the value of PCAs in 1992 was only $651 million, a drop of about 36 percent. Thiokol and Hercules, Utah's two largest defense contractors, saw their PCA awards drop by more than 50 percent in 1992, after more gradual declines which had been occurring since 1989. In response, both have been downsizing for several years. Further reductions are expected at Thiokol later in 1994, when approximately 800 jobs are scheduled to be transferred from Utah to the company's facility in Mississippi.

In terms of PCA awards, those counties which experienced the greatest declines are Box Elder (-$71.8 million), Salt Lake (-$40.0 million), Utah (-$10.9 million), and Weber (-$55.6 million). These declines are shown in Table 51.

Figure 44
Federal Defense Spending in Utah: 1985 - 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Military Installations Face Closure

Federal defense operations in Utah fared only slightly better in 1993. While Hill Air Force Base, Utah's largest military installation, escaped inclusion in the 1993 round of base closures, Hill Air Force Base may be on the 1995 base hit list competing with similar air force facilities in California, Texas, Georgia, and Oklahoma.

Tooele Army Depot was not so fortunate. In 1993, the Pentagon announced the closure of Tooele Army Depot's large vehicle repair facility. This realignment will be completed in 1997, and will result in the loss of about 1,200 civilian jobs.

The most recent data available from the Utah Department of Employment Security bear out the fact that Utah's federal defense operations are scaling down. Wage and salary payments to military and Civilian DoD personnel dropped for the first time in eight years in 1992. And, while wage and salary information is not available for 1993, another downturn will likely occur based on information available from the Utah Department of Employment Security. Preliminary federal defense employment figures for October 1993 indicate that 15,200 people are on the federal defense payroll; down 17.4 percent from October 1992.

Outlook -- Long-term Adjustment

Federal budget plans call for $104 billion in defense cuts over the next five years. Almost 28,000 civilian DoD jobs will be lost nationwide, and spending for nearly all procurement programs is down. In short, the heyday of defense spending which occurred in the mid-1980s is over, and not likely to return. Defense contractors, military bases, and those industries which support defense activities will all continue to experience the long-term drag of defense cuts.

Experts anticipate that defense spending will stabilize within four to five years. During that period, the defense industry will continue to restructure as contractors struggle with intense competition and soaring overcapacity.

Seven defense depots were closed throughout the U.S. in 1993 and more face closure in the coming years as the defense department opts to cut forces. Utah's remaining military installations must constantly be aware of further reductions as politicians throughout the country compete to keep bases in their respective states open and functioning.

Table 49
Federal Defense-Related Spending: 1985 - 1992
(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Wages and Salaries (a)	Prime Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/ Local Grants	Total
1985	$737,548	$1,115,879	$90,220	$695	$1,944,342
1986	$784,567	$1,688,947	$94,612	$301	$2,568,427
1987	$794,294	$1,313,924	$98,743	$5,766	$2,212,727
1988	$817,787	$876,681	$98,876	$1,318	$1,794,662
1989	$870,295	$1,010,016	$108,005	$10,186	$1,998,502
1990	$890,892	$881,947	$115,442	$1,232	$1,889,513
1991	$922,035	$802,182	$125,526	$598	$1,850,341
1992	$852,772	$651,076	$134,844	$8,431	$1,647,123

(a) Does not include fringe benefits.

Source: Wages and Salaries, Military Retirements, State/Local Government Grants:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census;
Prime Contract Awards: Federal Procurement Data System, U. S. Department of Defense.

Table 50
Prime Contract Awards to Selected Utah Firms: 1984 - 1992
(Thousands of Dollars)

Company	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Thiokol	$280,111	$178,742	$228,865	$586,652	$185,262	$293,244	$159,020	$155,461	$77,711
Hercules	$161,503	$320,749	$352,919	$253,867	$114,023	$158,987	$110,741	$78,808	$41,346
Litton	$42,297	$67,460	$119,334	$55,936	$20,346	$15,098	$16,436	$4,551	$1,392
Amoco Oil	$29,953	$25,980	$26,303	$0	$0	$49,710	$75,077	$80,383	$80,695
TRW	$28,741	$28,976	$31,936	$8,502	$60,081	$30,836	$3,304	$7,545	$8,490
Rockwell	$24,377	$8,630	$17,313	$26,812	$6,639	$6,836	$3,377	$1,088	$227
Phillips Petroleum	$19,630	$20,879	$24,129	$0	$4,882	$7,879	$9,193	$0	$11,071
Eaton Kenway	$17,188	$329	$329	$0	$20,614	$429	$271	$116	$244
Boeing	$16,966	$1,516	$1,516	$0	$92	$66	$0	$0	$0
Eyring Research	$10,378	$9,648	$11,103	$9,311	$9,655	$3,601	$15,358	$1,894	$538
UP&L	$9,965	$15,458	$24,067	$12,499	$14,027	$11,225	$9,544	$10,840	$11,540
USU	$9,578	$15,480	$25,258	$10,940	$15,732	$31,705	$48,224	$42,435	$3,549
Mountain Fuel	$7,915	$8,480	$13,069	$5,620	$4,952	$1,147	$954	$3,161	$835
Kitco	$7,328	$7,663	$12,838	$7,241	$5,638	$3,109	$3,147	$4,974	$2,405
Flameco	$7,096	$3,325	$4,823	$13,372	$1,452	$875	$21,879	$2,248	$703
Unisys	$6,798	$18,211	$30,506	$80,172	$69,935	$11,478	$68,514	$8,517	$7,003

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Federal Procurement Data Systems.

Table 51
Department of Defense Contract Awards by County: 1983 - 1992
(Thousands of Dollars)

County	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Beaver	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$38	$0	$0	$0	$120
Box Elder	$151,158	$281,643	$179,409	$226,967	$572,965	$186,480	$286,668	$159,787	$141,406	$69,538
Cache	$13,780	$10,543	$19,696	$31,376	$13,281	$17,535	$35,659	$47,643	$44,248	$31,582
Carbon	$1,673	$2,270	$845	$1,844	$650	$7,323	$4,215	$0	$1,010	$2,893
Davis	$112,951	$145,684	$222,453	$352,129	$154,528	$211,153	$143,119	$113,247	$114,041	$136,223
Duchesne	$0	$0	$0	$0	$98	$0	$4,029	$1,316	$0	$0
Emery	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$237	$0	$0	$0	$0
Grand	$9,077	$5,944	$451	$451	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Iron	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	($1,432)	$1,787	$610
Juab	$0	$0	$0	$0	$91	$217	$0	$0	$55	$52
Millard	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$82	$295	$1,281
Morgan	$0	$0	$109	$145	$62	$35	$0	$0	$0	$65
Rich	$0	$0	$0	$30	$0	$56	$0	$0	$0	$0
Salt Lake	$377,225	$358,195	$596,535	$896,425	$485,485	$333,418	$318,662	$336,058	$229,134	$189,112
San Juan	$1,513	$339	$2,115	$2,974	$972	$794	$1,410	$626	$0	$490
Sanpete	$156	$0	$0	$0	$92	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sevier	$129	$206	$1,126	$1,747	$532	$357	$605	$29	$0	$0
Summit	$0	$44	$92	$121	$45	$0	$1,232	$655	$7,223	$2,189
Tooele	$19,918	$26,055	$32,774	$77,377	$44,989	$47,187	$131,824	$115,036	$148,102	$170,016
Uintah	$0	$0	$0	$0	$135	$392	$225	$0	$296	$321
Utah	$9,813	$23,264	$21,558	$33,928	$23,023	$35,542	$34,727	$41,685	$23,992	$13,054
Washington	$182	$161	$9,679	$9,679	$0	$489	$199	$1,500	$3,785	$3,013
Weber	$24,649	$31,198	$29,037	$53,754	$61,379	$35,428	$47,442	$65,715	$86,181	$30,517
State	$722,224	$885,546	$1,115,879	$1,688,947	$1,358,327	$876,681	$1,010,016	$881,947	$801,555	$651,076

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Federal Procurement Data Systems.

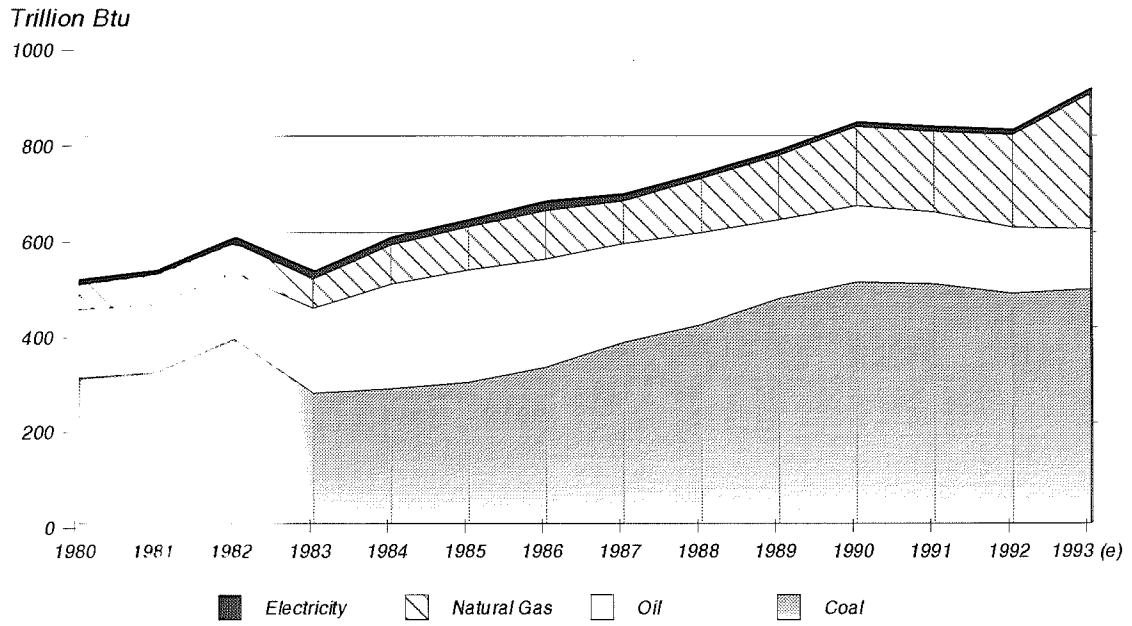
ENERGY AND MINERALS

Energy

Utah's strong energy industry has been built upon reserves of coal, crude oil, natural gas, and uranium. The production of these primary fuels, as well as their conversion into other forms of energy such as petroleum products and electricity, has formed the basis of Utah's energy industry. Utah's primary energy-producing sectors will produce an estimated 908 trillion BTUs of primary energy during 1993. This energy production will be used for consumption in Utah, shipped to other states, and exported to overseas markets. In 1993, coal will account for 54 percent of the total primary energy production in Utah, while natural gas production will contribute 31 percent. An additional 13 percent will be produced in the form of crude oil, and electricity generated from non-fossil fuel resources such as hydro and geothermal energy will make up the remaining 1 percent, Figure 45.

At the point of extraction, the value of Utah energy production is estimated to be $1.3 billion in 1993. Coal, valued at $468 million, will rank first in value among Utah's primary energy resources and will account for 36 percent of the total value of all energy produced. The value of crude oil and natural gas production is expected to be $387 million and $371 million respectively, while electricity generated from non-fossil fuel sources will contribute $46 million.

Figure 45
Utah Energy Production by Primary Source



SOURCE: UTAH ENERGY OFFICE

Crude Oil

In 1993 crude oil prices were strongly influenced by actions of OPEC and a sluggish world economy. Having rebuilt many of the oil fields and production facilities destroyed by Iraqi troops in 1990-91, Kuwait began producing 2.6 million barrels per day during second and third quarters of 1993 -- 400,000 barrels per day above its OPEC assigned quota. Predictably, this additional supply has created a surplus of crude oil on the world market and caused a softening of prices throughout the world in 1993.

In Utah crude oil prices began the year at $18.01, over $3/barrel lower than the levels of June 1992 when prices were $21.38. Prices in 1993 have ranged between a low of $16.74 to a high of only $19.23 per barrel. On the year the wellhead price paid for a barrel of Utah-produced crude oil is projected to average $17.78 per barrel, an 8 percent decrease from 1992's $19.39.

One year ago drilling activity in Utah appeared to have rebounded from the record lows of the mid-1980s. By the end of 1992 the average number of rigs operating in Utah stood at 13, more than twice the average operating during the period 1987 - 1990. However, much of the rise in drilling activity appears to have been driven by the impending expiration of the Section 29 gas well tax incentives. The number of operating rigs in the state's oil fields plummeted to four immediately following the expiration of the tax credit on December 31, 1992. Rig activity rebounded following January's dip, rising through the spring and summer so by the end of the second quarter, the number of rigs operating in Utah averaged six for the first half of 1993. For the year the rig count is expected to average seven, a drop in rig activity of 46 percent from 1992.

Oil drilling again slumped badly in 1993. Oil drilling in Utah is projected to hit a near record low of 40 wells, a drop of 35 percent from 1992's 62 wells. The 40 oil wells drilled in 1993 account for only 22 percent of the projected total of oil and gas wells drilled this year and represents the lowest number drilled since 1971. Four counties reported oil well completions in 1993 -- Duchesne, Uintah, San Juan and Grand Counties. Almost 54 percent of the 40 oil wells completed in Utah during 1993 were drilled in Duchesne County with Uintah, San Juan, Grand and Uintah Counties contributing 27 percent, 16 percent and 2 percent respectively.

Due in large part to this drilling slump, Utah crude oil production will continue its eight-year decline that began in 1986. Production from oil wells in Utah's producing fields will fall to 21.8 million barrels in 1993, a decrease of 9 percent from 1992's, 23.7 million barrels. San Juan led all Utah Counties with 7.5 million barrels of production, most of which was exported to be processed at New Mexico and Texas refineries. Duchesne County was the second largest producing county with 6.2 million barrels, followed by Summit County, whose production fell from 5.5 million barrels to 4.3 in 1993, and Uintah County with 3.5 million barrels.

Petroleum Products

The production of petroleum products by Utah's six refineries is projected to exceed 47 million barrels in 1993. Crude oil inputs at the refinery are down approximately 3 percent, decreasing refinery utilization rates from 88 percent in 1992 to 85 percent in 1993. Although production of petroleum products has declined slightly in 1993, consumption continues to rise. Utahns will consume a record 820 million gallons of motor fuel, 345 million gallons of distillate fuels, and 181 million gallons of aviation fuel.

In order to meet this increase in demand for petroleum products, exports decreased by 6.5 percent while imports increased by 2.6 percent, resulting in a net increase in the total supply of product to the market. Coupled with the rise in supply was a decrease in price, particularly in motor fuel. Motor fuel prices fell 11.5 percent in 1993.

Due to requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendment, oxygenated motor fuels were again required in Utah County beginning November 1, 1993. Although Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties were also required to use oxygenated motor fuels beginning November 1, 1993, they have asked for a waiver and are not currently marketing oxygenated fuels. New this year was the requirement to market low sulfur diesel for on-highway use. In response to the new regulations, area refineries have made multimillion dollar improvements, with individual costs of $50 million or more.

Natural Gas

The number of completed natural gas wells is expected to be lower than last year's record by about 21 percent. Expiration of the federal, non-conventional fuel tax credit on December 31, 1992 removed some of the incentive to drill for natural gas. However, an expected 16 percent increase in the average wellhead price for natural gas during 1993 has partially offset the disincentive associated with the tax credit expiration. Total natural gas well completions should be in the neighborhood of 140 while Utah wellhead natural gas prices should average around $1.88 per Mcf for 1993.

A record 339,758,422 Mcf of natural gas is expected to be produced by Utah's gas wells in 1993. This represents a 7 percent increase over gross production in 1992 and reflects, at least partially, production from the record number of gas wells that were completed in 1992. Net production is also expected to rise significantly in 1993 as natural gas prices increase and access to markets improves. Net production, gross production less lease use, is expected to increase by 13 percent over last year's level.

Coal

During 1993, coal production in Utah is estimated to be 21,418,000 tons. This production involves 2,055 employees working for 12 coal operators in 16 mines. In 1990, Utah's production hit an all time high of just over 22 million tons. This was the highest level of production in the 124-year history of coal production in Utah. For the last two years, coal production has been over 21 million tons. For the next three years, coal production should stay at just over 21 million tons, and should rise from that level as more electric utility generators in the midwest and other parts of the country switch to low sulfur coal.

The increased production in the near future will not, however, have an increased employment component. More operators are opting to use more capital- and less labor-intensive techniques.

During the last decade, Utah coal mines have been the most productive underground coal mines in the entire country. These mines also have been more productive than the majority of coal mines in states with surface operations. In 1992, productivity rose from 38 tons per miner day to 41 tons per miner day, and in 1993 it will be 43 tons per miner day. More than 70 percent of Utah coal production is distributed to the electric utilities in Utah, Nevada and California. During 1992, there were also coal shipments to electric utilities in Illinois, Washington, Oregon, Missouri and Florida.

Three percent of Utah's coal production (or approximately 600,000 tons) is shipped to coke plants (Geneva Steel), and 13 percent (or 2.8 million tons) is shipped to other industrial sectors in California, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon. Two percent of Utah coal is distributed to residential and commercial sectors, and more than 10 percent is shipped to the Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong.

Utah coal prices have fallen precipitously since 1982, but appear to be stabilizing around $22 per ton. The value of coal produced in 1991 was $472 million; in 1992, $459 million; and in 1993 the estimation is $468 million.

Electricity

An estimated 33,076 gigawatthours of electricity was generated in 1993, primarily from coal, hydro, natural gas, geothermal and petroleum energy resources. Roughly half of this amount was consumed in Utah and the other half exported to California and other states. Coal-fired generation continued to account for the majority of Utah electricity generation, providing about 96 percent of the state's total. Utah's hydro resources provided the second greatest source of generation in 1993. Contributing over 2 percent of the state's total, hydro generation was about 27 percent higher than in 1992. This substantial increase is primarily due to increased precipitation which ended six years of drought in Utah. Natural gas-fired generation provided nearly 2 percent of the state's total generation, as Utah Power's Gatsby Plant, unit #3, continued its second year of operation. Electricity generation from natural gas will increase in 1994 if Gatsby units #1 and #2 come on line as expected. Output from Utah's geothermal resources declined by roughly 21 percent in 1993 due to a forced outage at Utah Power's Blundell Plant early in January. By March, the faulty turbine was rebuilt and back on line for the remainder of the year, providing 0.4 percent of the state's total electricity generation. The contribution of petroleum as a

source of electricity generation continued to decline, down by about 24 percent from 1992, and is expected to provide less than 1/10 of 1 percent of the state's total.

Energy Industry Employment

Employment in the four primary, energy-producing sectors continues to fall. Following a downward trend that began at a high of 11,898 in 1981, estimated employment in 1993 is 4,476. Although overall employment in the energy industry has continued to fall, employment in oil and gas production has increased since its low in 1989 of 1,891. Employment in 1993 should decrease slightly from 1992's nine-year high of 2,455 to just over 2,300, resulting from a decrease in drilling and workover activity in the oil and gas industry in 1993.

Despite annual increases in production since 1983, employment in Utah's coal industry continues to decline. The installation of longwall mining equipment in Utah's coal mines has been the primary reason for the reduction in manpower. Between 1983 and 1992, employment in Utah's coal fields has declined 24 percent to 2,055, while production has increased by 81 percent to 21,418,000 tons.

Similarly, the uranium industry achieved record levels of production during the 1980s, yet employment through the third quarter of 1993 was only 5 percent of what it was in 1980. With the White Mesa Mill on standby status for all of 1992, due to an oversupply of yellowcake on the world market, the employment growth prospects for the uranium industry are all but nonexistent for the near future. Should White Mesa and/or Ticaboo mills go on line at the end of 1994 or early 1995, some growth in employment can be expected.

The seven-year decline in employment in the electricity industry is expected to begin to level off with a modest 1 percent decline in 1993. The long decline is primarily the result of the Utah Power/Pacific Power merger of 1986. This decline in employment is expected to continue to level off because the price reductions required by the merger agreement have been completed and the majority of personnel cost reductions made possible by the merger have been accomplished.

Minerals

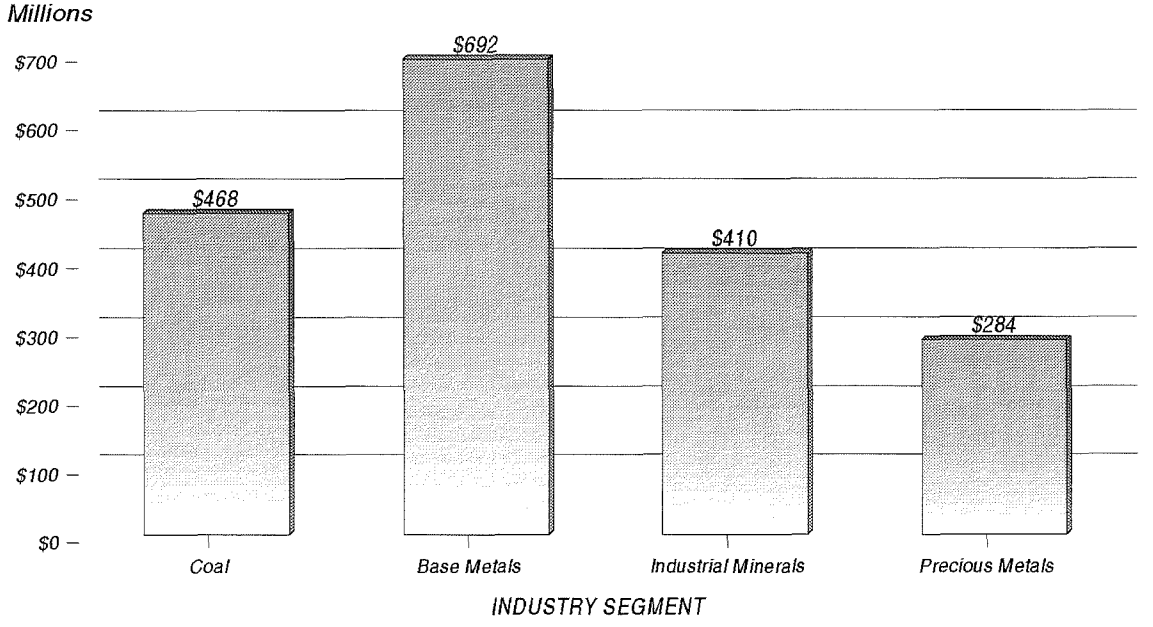
The value of Utah's mineral production in 1993 is estimated at $1.85 billion, a decrease of less than $100 million from 1992. Contributions from each of the major industry segments are projected as follows:

- base metals, $692 million (37 percent of total),
- coal, $468 million (25 percent of total),
- industrial minerals, $410 million (22 percent of total),
- precious metals, $284 million (15 percent of total).

These data are shown in Figure 46.

Production of precious metals showed a slight decline in 1993, while production of industrial minerals and base metals increased. Commodity prices for base metals and precious metals declined significantly over 1992 price levels, while prices for industrial minerals, especially magnesium, improved. Coal prices remained steady to slightly improved.

Figure 46
1993 Mineral Valuation -- Gross Value Estimate



SOURCE: UTAH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Outlook

The outlook for 1994 is mixed. Market prices for precious metals and base metals are expected to remain depressed, while industrial minerals are expected to remain steady or slightly improve.

Through November 23, 1993, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining received applications for 52 new Small Mine permits (less than 5 acres disturbance) and four Regular Mine permits (5 acres and larger disturbance). As of the same date, 67 regular mines and 205 small mines were classified as active operations. Ninety-six mines reported production in 1992.

National Rankings

The U.S. Bureau of Mines ranked Utah seventh in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production in 1992. Utah remains the only source of mined beryllium in the nation and is one of only three states that reported the production of mercury. Utah ranked:

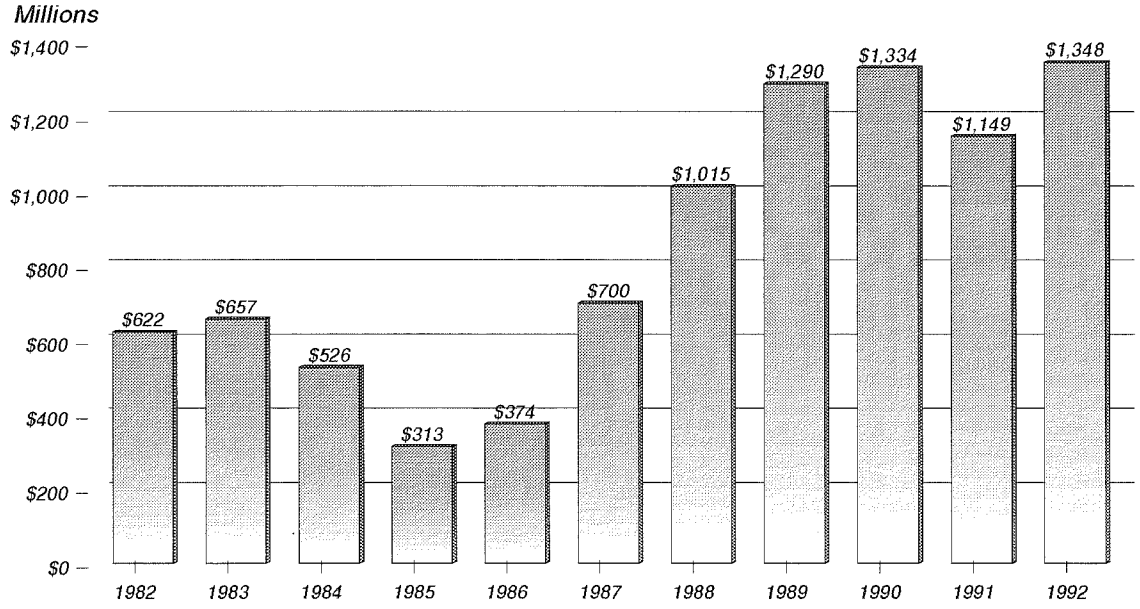
- second in copper and magnesium metal;
- third in gold, iron ore, and molybdenum; and
- sixth in silver production.

Nonfuel Minerals

From 1982 through 1992 the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah has increased from $622 million to over $1.3 billion (Figure 47). In 1992 the value of nonfuel minerals reached an all-time high of $1.35 billion.

Mineral exploration statewide has reversed a four-year decline. Notices of Intent to explore on public lands filed to November 23, 1993 totaled 67 compared to 65 for all of 1992, 52 in 1991, and 73 for 1990. Due to the continued weakness in precious-metal prices, changes in the holding cost for mineral claims, and proposed changes in the mining law, mineral exploration is expected to continue at a slower pace for the next several years.

Figure 47
Value of Nonfuel Minerals



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

Base and Precious Metals

Copper

Copper production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine in Salt Lake County, increased in 1993 over the 1992 production of more than 300,000 tons and accounted for over half of the value of all metals produced from Utah's mines. Increased production was due to the completion of the mill expansion program, which increased total milling capacity. In addition to copper, Kennecott recovers substantial amounts of gold, silver, and molybdenum as by-products through the smelting and refining processes.

Kennecott is currently in the early stages of an $880 million smelter-rebuilding and refinery-expansion project which is scheduled for completion in 1995. When complete, Kennecott will be able to refine all smelter products on-site. At present a substantial amount of copper concentrate is shipped overseas for refinement.

Beryllium

Brush Wellman, Inc. continued to be the nation's leading producer of beryllium. Ore is produced at its Topaz-Spor Mountain mine and processed at the company's facility a few miles north of Delta in Juab County. In 1993, approximately 400,000 pounds of beryllium oxide will be produced at the Delta plant and sent to the company-owned refinery and finishing plant in Ohio. The demand for beryllium is currently depressed due to curtailments in the defense industry. Foreign markets for beryllium products are also affected by the depressed European economy. However, new markets are developing in the computer, airline, and automobile industries.

Molybdenum

The sole molybdenum producer in Utah is Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine. Molybdenum is recovered as a by-product from the smelter operation. The market price for molybdenum concentrates increased substantially from last year's low ($1.98/lb) and is expected to continue to improve in relation to the overall economy.

Iron Ore

In 1993, Geneva Steel will produce over 500,000 tons of iron ore from its operations west of Cedar City in Iron County for use in its steel plant at Vineyard, Utah County. This production represents a decrease over 1992 production and is attributed to the continued slump in the steel industry. Some improvement in the industry is forecast for 1994.

Gold

Gold production statewide in 1993 is estimated at over 740,000 Troy ounces, a decrease of nearly 27,000 Troy ounces from the 1992 production of 767,000 Troy ounces. All five Utah gold producers reported lower production for the year. Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine was the largest gold (as a by-product) producer in the state. The largest primary producer was the Mercur Gold mine located in Tooele County. Other primary producers are, in descending order of production: Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine in Salt Lake County, USMX's Goldstrike mine in Washington County, and North Lily Mining Company's leaching operation at Mammoth in Juab County. The Trixie Mine, Utah County, was idled in October 1992, and did not produce in 1993.

Silver

Silver is produced primarily as a by-product from the Bingham Canyon mine with lesser amounts from other precious metals producers. The estimate for 1993 production is 4 million Troy ounces, a decrease of 600,000 Troy ounces from the 1992 production of 4.6 million Troy ounces. All silver producers reported lower production levels for 1993.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial rocks and minerals continued to be an important segment of Utah's mineral industry. Major commodities produced include:

- magnesium metal,
- Portland cement,
- sand and gravel,
- salt,
- sodium sulfate,
- magnesium chloride,
- lime,
- phosphate,
- common clay, and
- gypsum.

Commodities produced in lesser amounts include bentonite and fuller's earth, potassium sulfate, building stone, lightweight aggregate, fluorspar, masonry cement, gemstones, and industrial sand.

Magnesium Metal

Magnesium Corporation of America (Magcorp) was the largest contributor to the value of industrial minerals in the state. Magnesium metal is produced at its electrolytic plant at Rowley in Tooele County. The plant has a capacity to produce 38,000 tons of magnesium metal (99.9 percent purity) per year and is the third largest magnesium plant in the world. Magnesium compounds are derived from brines from Great Salt Lake. The market price for magnesium metal has increased substantially over the past two years. The market for magnesium metals is expanding and should show good improvement over the next several years.

Portland Cement

Portland cement was the second-largest contributor to the value of industrial minerals. Two operators produce Portland cement in Utah: Holnam, Inc., which purchased Ideal Basic Industries: and Ash Grove Cement Company, Inc., which purchased Martin Marietta's Leamington cement operation. Holnam's Devils Slide operation is located east of the town of Morgan in Morgan County, and Ash Grove's Leamington plant is located east of Lynndyl in Juab County. The two plants are operating at capacity and will produce nearly 1.4 million tons of cement products in 1993.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel, and crushed stone are the third largest contributors to industrial minerals. The 1993 production value estimated to exceed $60 million.

Limestone

Limestone usage continues to expand while dolomite production remains steady. Chemstar, Inc. and Continental Lime, Inc. are the two largest commercial suppliers of calcined limestone (quick lime) in Utah with a combined capacity of 550,000 tons per year. Both operations are running near capacity and serve markets in Utah and surrounding states. Chemstar's operation is located near Grantsville in Tooele County. Continental Lime's facility is located in the Cricket Mountains, approximately 35 miles southwest of Delta in Millard County.

In addition to mining iron ore, Geneva Steel produces over 200,000 tons of limestone and dolomite annually from a quarry located near the southeast end of Utah Lake. The limestone is used in its steel plant; dolomite is processed and marketed for use as a fire suppressant in underground coal mines.

Salt, Sodium Sulfate, Magnesium Chloride, and Potassium Sulphate

Salt production is estimated to exceed 2.0 million tons in 1993. Most production comes from companies operating around Great Salt Lake. In addition to salt (sodium chloride), other products including sodium sulphate, magnesium chloride, and sulfate of potash are produced from Great Salt Lake brines.

Great Salt Lake (GSL) Minerals is the largest domestic supplier of sulfate of potash, a key ingredient in a specialty fertilizer marketed primarily to Pacific Rim countries as well as to Kentucky and North Carolina. GSL has doubled its pond acreage (40,000 acres) during the past two years and will produce over 1 million tons of brine products in 1993. In late October, the company dedicated a 21-mile-long underwater trench which provides access to brines west of Promontory Point. The additional brines will allow GSL to increase sulfate of potash production to 200,000 tons per year.

Potash

Potash production is estimated to exceed 375,000 tons in 1993. An expanded market and product price increases were dominant factors in 1993. Three companies produce potash in Utah: GSL Minerals (from Great Salt Lake brines), Reilly Wendover, Inc. (from subsurface brines near Wendover), and Moab Salt Company (from solution mining of a sylvite bed near Moab in Grand County).

Phosphate

Utah's only phosphate operation (FS Industries' Little Brush Creek mine) is located 11 miles north of Vernal in Uintah County. FS Industries is a partnership comprised of Farmland Industries of Kansas City, Missouri and J. R. Simplot of Boise, Idaho.

Approximately 2.5 million tons of ore are processed annually into 900,000 tons of slurry concentrate and transported to the company's Rock Springs, Wyoming fertilizer plant via a 90-mile-long underground pipeline. Although fertilizer prices are at a 30-year low, the mine will continue to operate at the same level due to its unique situation as a captive operation.

Gypsum

Gypsum production remained steady in 1993. The two major producers are Georgia Pacific Corporation and United States Gypsum. Both companies have wallboard manufacturing facilities located near Sigurd in Millard County. Several independent operators supply raw gypsum to these two plants as well as to regional cement companies, used as an additive to retard the setting time of cement.

Uranium

The uranium market continues to be depressed and no production occurred in 1993. The only processing facility in the state (Umetco's White Mesa mill) remained idle during the year. The mill is one of only three permitted uranium mills in the U.S.

Events Affecting Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Industry

In February, Tenneco Minerals Company sold its Goldstrike precious metals mine to USMX, Inc. of Denver, Colorado. USMX is in the process of acquiring a mining permit for additional reserves to continue the life of the mine.

Kennecott, through a joint-venture mining agreement with Centurion Mines Corporation, has acquired mining rights to additional lands located near its Barneys Canyon gold mine and is completing a geologic evaluation in anticipation of mining within the next several years.

Energy Fuels Nuclear, one of the largest uranium producers in the U.S., acquired the Bullfrog uranium deposit in Garfield County. The deposit contains in excess of 20 million pounds of uranium oxide and represents one of the larger remaining underground minable reserves in the U.S.

In another uranium-related transaction, U.S. Energy Corporation of Riverton, Wyoming, acquired the Ticaboo townsite and Shootaring Canyon mill from Consumers Power Company of Jackson, Michigan. Not included in the sale is the adjacent Tony M uranium mine which is currently owned by Energy Fuels Nuclear.

Buena Ventura Resources of Salt Lake City, recently received a conditional use permit to begin operation of a tar sands plant near Vernal in Uintah County. The process removes the oil from the tar sands without the use of heat.

As a result of the increased holding fees for mining claims, the Bureau of Land Management reports that Utah has lost some 43,202 claims. Prior to the September 1, 1993 due date for holding fees, Utah had 59,263 recorded mining claims. After September 1, only 16,061 remain valid.

Table 52
Utah Energy Prices

Year	Field Price (Dollars per Unit)			Average End-Use Price (Dollars per Unit)					
						Petroleum Products			
	Coal (Tons)	Crude Oil (Barrels)	Natual Gas (MCF)	Coal (Tons)	Electricity (Kwh)	No. 2 Distillate (Gallons)	Motor Fuel (Gallons)	Aviation Fuel (Gallons)	Natural Gas (MCF)
1980	$25.63	$19.79	$1.86	$29.63	$0.045	--	--	--	$3.12
1981	$26.87	$34.14	$1.87	$32.79	$0.047	--	--	--	$3.43
1982	$29.42	$30.50	$2.47	$33.38	$0.051	--	--	--	$3.10
1983	$28.32	$28.12	$2.56	$30.64	$0.054	$0.832	$0.864	--	$3.91
1984	$29.20	$27.21	$3.16	$32.14	$0.064	$0.851	$0.819	--	$4.83
1985	$27.69	$23.98	$3.23	$31.62	$0.067	$0.796	$0.814	$0.844	$4.40
1986	$27.64	$13.33	$2.42	$31.33	$0.069	$0.497	$0.529	$0.547	$4.27
1987	$25.67	$17.22	$1.80	$26.90	$0.068	$0.631	$0.580	$0.565	$4.58
1988	$22.85	$14.24	$1.70	$28.58	$0.065	$0.524	$0.562	$0.533	$4.27
1989	$22.00	$18.63	$1.61	$27.87	$0.060	$0.632	$0.654	$0.631	$4.33
1990	$21.78	$22.61	$1.70	$26.47	$0.056	$0.733	$0.750	$0.796	$4.52
1991	$21.56	$19.99	$1.56	$26.20	$0.054	$0.653	$0.680	$0.767	$4.56
1992	$21.83	$19.39	$1.62	$26.51	$0.052	$0.652	$0.695	$0.736	$4.45
1993 (e)	$21.89	$17.78	$1.88	$26.51	$0.053	$0.659	$0.609	$0.718	$3.93

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 53
Energy Employment in Utah

Year	Uranium	Coal	Oil/Gas Production	Petroleum Refineries	Petroleum Distribution	Electricity	Natural Gas Distribution	Total
1980	1,532	4,536	4,519	879	2,075	3,777	2,863	20,181
1981	1,471	4,512	5,915	939	2,363	3,948	2,769	21,917
1982	1,113	5,063	5,401	875	2,302	4,163	2,960	21,877
1983	744	3,148	4,493	859	2,236	4,249	2,992	18,721
1984	376	2,784	3,962	811	1,952	4,736	2,809	17,430
1985	281	2,858	3,845	816	1,997	5,031	2,451	17,278
1986	353	2,770	2,426	794	1,933	5,262	2,360	15,898
1987	344	2,577	1,903	778	1,677	5,046	2,308	14,633
1988	290	2,575	2,023	788	1,418	4,687	2,279	14,060
1989	261	2,506	1,891	826	1,452	4,592	2,233	13,761
1990	235	2,535	2,138	897	1,371	4,452	2,238	13,866
1991	96	2,265	2,451	905	1,390	4,386	2,243	13,736
1992	91	2,216	2,455	843	1,379	4,172	2,212	13,367
1993 (e)	40	2,106	2,330	964	1,289	4,140	2,233	13,094

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 54
Oil and Natural Gas Development in Utah

Year	Drilling Permits	Average Active Rotary Rigs	Wells completed			
			Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1980	523	43	71	99	140	310
1981	678	68	199	168	205	572
1982	664	41	172	136	156	464
1983	588	36	167	110	150	427
1984	622	46	228	80	141	449
1985	392	28	201	71	102	374
1986	219	13	109	53	57	219
1987	195	8	55	24	46	125
1988	165	6	62	27	44	133
1989	97	5	44	16	23	83
1990	253	5	49	16	28	93
1991	400	11	80	92	37	209
1992	360	13	62	177	48	287
1993 (e)	150	7	40	140	27	208

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 55
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil in Utah
(Thousand Barrels)

Year	Supply			Disposition			
	Field Production	Marketed Production	Imports	Utah Crude Exports	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Stocks
1980	24,979	24,529	28,769	8,232	45,516	45,599	665
1981	24,309	25,744	27,257	7,866	43,700	42,673	762
1982	23,595	22,966	25,477	7,826	41,246	40,368	614
1983	31,045	31,043	20,886	8,316	43,615	43,185	632
1984	38,054	41,693	19,234	13,616	43,672	43,746	607
1985	41,144	41,167	19,002	14,597	45,549	45,021	695
1986	39,244	39,233	21,609	15,721	45,132	45,034	559
1987	35,835	35,779	21,966	12,137	45,664	44,483	612
1988	33,346	33,263	23,947	8,411	48,882	47,618	599
1989	28,513	28,606	24,441	6,179	46,775	46,767	609
1990	27,712	27,623	29,117	7,725	49,104	48,985	656
1991	25,930	25,941	31,677	8,961	48,646	48,852	749
1992	24,077	23,962	32,903	6,901	50,079	49,776	513
1993 (e)	21,791	21,711	34,062	7,843	48,279	48,159	564

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 56
Supply and Consumption of Petroleum Products in Utah
(Thousand Gallons)

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use					
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	277,536	1,482,684	937,692
1990	1,929,270	503,917	72,786	698,376	226,254	308,784	254,688	1,488,102	1,069,984
1991	1,894,201	477,078	76,566	721,770	205,017	327,852	305,199	1,559,838	1,105,248
1992	1,931,817	442,428	67,998	774,336	206,998	335,335	320,288	1,636,957	1,105,889
1993 (e)	1,871,091	453,823	72,196	820,285	181,086	345,335	324,885	1,671,591	1,033,854

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 57
Supply and Consumption of Natural Gas in Utah
(Million Cubic Feet)

	Supply		Consumption by End-Use					
Year	Gross Production	Net Production	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Other	Total
1980	87,766	47,857	42,949	22,503	38,386	4,758	8,445	117,041
1981	90,936	58,865	40,589	21,753	35,568	2,732	1,231	101,873
1982	100,628	56,367	53,003	27,798	34,574	2,573	7,091	125,039
1983	96,933	54,700	42,813	23,640	29,632	740	5,756	102,581
1984	183,062	73,154	47,719	27,023	31,606	576	9,390	116,314
1985	208,803	78,906	44,884	25,120	27,072	657	10,202	107,935
1986	239,411	91,036	47,199	25,434	21,589	704	14,391	109,317
1987	262,045	96,360	40,597	21,685	16,914	556	18,493	98,245
1988	278,463	101,925	43,356	20,672	25,310	537	18,251	108,126
1989	278,437	120,445	45,438	20,537	29,032	758	17,248	113,013
1990	323,151	149,394	43,408	20,660	31,094	516	20,594	116,272
1991	329,470	150,295	52,605	28,056	34,236	4,684	14,602	134,183
1992	317,747	173,843	47,857	25,366	37,141	5,594	14,029	129,987
1993 (e)	339,758	197,060	53,159	26,801	40,162	4,486	15,055	139,489

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 58
Supply and Consumption of Coal in Utah
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use				
Year	Utah Production	Imports	Exports	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total
1980	13,236	1,215	6,728	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106
1981	13,808	1,136	8,764	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,432
1982	16,912	797	8,261	177	841	822	4,947	6,787
1983	11,829	937	6,133	191	839	629	5,223	6,882
1984	12,259	1,539	6,432	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905
1985	12,831	1,580	6,549	252	1,288	438	6,325	8,303
1986	14,269	1,145	5,366	191	814	351	6,756	8,112
1987	16,521	1,165	5,633	123	231	276	11,175	11,806
1988	18,164	2,448	5,925	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513
1989	20,517	2,367	7,283	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044
1990	22,012	2,137	7,467	181	1,318	676	13,563	15,738
1991	21,945	2,007	7,954	320	1,310	535	12,829	14,834
1992	21,015	2,155	8,332	347	1,183	497	13,136	15,160
1993 (e)	21,418	2,203	8,293	362	1,225	501	13,196	15,284

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System.

Table 59
Supply and Consumption of Electricity in Utah
(Gigawatthours)

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use				
Year	Fossil Fuel	Renewable	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1980	11,291	823	12,114	3,293	3,569	3,800	512	11,174
1981	11,139	623	11,762	3,476	3,909	3,930	530	11,845
1982	10,867	1,024	11,891	3,630	3,033	4,610	745	12,018
1983	11,030	1,394	12,424	3,678	3,375	4,786	769	12,608
1984	12,359	1,429	13,788	3,825	3,935	4,656	950	13,366
1985	14,283	1,128	15,411	3,996	4,272	4,663	658	13,589
1986	15,235	1,584	16,819	3,984	4,262	4,583	662	13,491
1987	25,326	1,020	26,346	3,991	4,127	4,570	784	13,472
1988	28,870	767	29,637	4,186	4,356	5,259	765	14,566
1989	29,761	735	30,496	4,134	4,365	5,622	782	14,902
1990	31,622	638	32,260	4,188	4,713	5,553	772	15,225
1991	29,368	789	30,160	4,458	5,009	5,674	722	15,862
1992	32,155	754	32,909	4,473	5,153	6,001	674	16,302
1993 (e)	32,208	868	33,076	4,760	5,092	5,986	904	16,740

(e) = estimate

Source: Utah Office of Energy, Energy Data Information System

HIGH TECHNOLOGY

Overview

Utah's high tech sector is comprised of 464 companies and a work force of approximately 42,340. The reported sales of these high tech companies totaled $7.48 billion in 1992, with research and development spending of slightly more than $588 million (Table 60).[7]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses a range of concepts to define high tech. The criteria used for the data reported here are the utilization of technology-oriented workers, and research and development expenditures. Manufacturing companies that have a proportion of technology-oriented workers greater than the average for all manufacturing industries (6.3 percent); and have a ratio of research and development expenditures to sales about the same as the average for all manufacturing industries (3.1 percent) are defined as high tech. Two service sectors are also considered high tech: research and development laboratories, and software development companies.[8] The high tech sector of Utah's economy includes many of the state's largest employers and represents 30 percent of all manufacturing employment in the state. (Software-related employment is not included in this percentage as software companies are classified under "Business Services", rather than manufacturing.)

Reflecting the overall composition of Utah's business community, the high tech sector is characterized by many small companies (firms with fewer than 100 employees), and a handful of large firms (companies with more than 2,000 employees). As shown in Table 62, only four high tech companies employed more than 2,000 people in 1992. That list expands by a mere four companies when the cut-off level is reduced to 1,000 employees.

Employment trends in the high tech sector are shown in Table 62 and 63. From 1986 to 1990, employment at Utah-based high tech firms grew steadily from 37,732 to 42,480—a full 13 percent in four years. However, both 1991 and 1992 were difficult years for Utah businesses and by the end of 1991, high tech employment dropped to 41,525; a loss of 755 jobs. Not surprisingly, the number of high tech companies doing business in Utah also dropped from 531 to 496. A slight employment rebound which occurred in 1992 was welcome, but not sufficient enough to offset 1991 losses. And, what was perhaps most interesting, was the continued decline in the number of high tech firms, which dropped to 464.

Declines in 1991 and slow growth in 1992 stemmed from three factors:

- the consolidation of non-Utah headquartered branch operations to non-Utah facilities;

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[7]This article summarizes the results of a survey done in 1992 by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of high tech companies located throughout Utah. Since 1986 BEBR has surveyed high tech companies, identifying industry trends and reporting on issues and challenges facing these firms as they conduct business in Utah.

Surveys were mailed to approximately 600 companies located in Utah in 1992. The list of companies was derived from several sources including referrals from business owners, and community leaders, publications from the Utah Department of Employment Security, and directories published by organizations such as UITA, and Leading Edge Communications, Inc. Follow-up telephone requests for information were made to companies approximately three weeks after the initial survey was mailed.

Identifying those characteristics which define a high technology company is a difficult proposition. An important distinction is made between users of high tech processes, such as Kennecott Copper, Geneva Steel, and U.S. West, and producers of high technology products. BEBR has chosen to use the following definition of a high technology company developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[8]*Monthly Labor Review*, "High Technology Today and Tomorrow: Small Slice of Employment", U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 1983.

- slow job growth and reductions in some of Utah's medium-size high tech firms; and
- employment declines at two of the state's largest high tech defense employers.

Branch Consolidations

In Spring 1992, SIGNETICS, a manufacturer of integrated computer circuits, announced the closing of its Utah County facility. Activities were transferred to a non-Utah location. Strand Electro Controls, a manufacturer of lighting control systems, and Sanyo/ICON, a computer equipment manufacturer also moved operations to non-Utah locations. The combined losses from these three firms totaled 1,500 jobs.

Sluggish National Economy

Secondly, a sluggish national economy forced many of Utah's medium-sized high tech employers (firms with fewer than 2,000 employees) to scale back in 1991. Among these were Eaton-Kenway, Evans and Sutherland, National Semiconductor, Hercules Composite Products Group, ParaMax (formerly a division of Unisys), Unisys and Varian Power Grid and X-Ray Products. Combined job losses totaled nearly 2,000 from 1990 to 1992.

Declining Aerospace Sector

The final and probably most serious setback occurred in the defense-related aerospace sector. In 1986, nearly 38 percent of all high tech employment was concentrated in the aerospace sector primarily at Hercules Aerospace Company and Thiokol Corporation. For each year between 1986 and 1988, aerospace-based employment exceeded 14,000, reflecting large defense contracts and NASA research contracts being performed by Utah companies, including Hercules Aerospace Company, Thiokol Corporation, Unisys, Williams International, and Litton.

Beginning in 1989, aerospace companies responded to cutbacks in the defense budget by downsizing their respective work forces. By 1992, aerospace employment had dropped to 9,343; a loss of 5,132 jobs in just six years. Over half of these jobs were eliminated after 1990.

As the high tech sector continues to evolve, so does the relative importance of specific technologies. In 1986, Utah's high tech employment was heavily concentrated in aerospace (38 percent). Hercules Aerospace Company and Morton-Thiokol were the largest employers in the aerospace group and in the high tech industry as a whole. Employment concentrations in electronics and software trailed significantly (15 percent and 14 percent respectively).

The shift began in 1987, as the burgeoning software sector moved into second place, surpassing electronics by 152 people. While aerospace employment dipped slightly in response to declining Prime Contract Awards (PCAs), it still held its number one position, and actually showed some growth in 1988.

However, economic conditions, i.e., intense foreign competition and recessionary pressures nationally, created problems for Utah's electronics group which experienced almost no growth between 1987 and 1990, at which point employment began a steady and unabated drop

By 1989, it was apparent that Utah's software companies were the primary force behind the high tech sector's expansion. The unprecedented growth of WordPerfect, and to a lesser extent Novell, partially compensated for the losses which were occurring at Hercules and Thiokol.

By year-end 1992, software finally displaced aerospace as the state's number one high tech employer with a labor force of over 11,000—an increase of approximately 5,700 jobs. Another surprise has been the advent of Utah's automotive products group with the formation of Morton International Automotive Safety Products, an automobile airbag manufacturer. Established as a separate entity from Morton Thiokol in 1989, this small company employed fewer than 300. By the end of 1992, Morton's work force reached approximately 2,500.

Finally, with few exceptions, Utah-based companies which design and manufacture computer equipment and peripherals experienced modest growth between 1990 and 1992, reporting an increase of 453 jobs. Of special note were Iomega, Dayna Communications, Megahertz, and Radix Corporation.

Outlook

For its size, Utah has been remarkably successful in developing a solid base of high tech companies. And, while all sectors face stiff competition and none are assured of success, no sector appears destined to face the downsizing impacts of the defense contractors. High tech employment could likely grow by 1 to 2 percent over the next two years. Obstacles to high tech employment growth will come primarily from the aerospace group and other technology-based companies which depend heavily upon defense contracting. The state's aerospace sector has sustained dramatic losses resulting from cutbacks in defense spending. Calls for further reductions continue, and Utah defense contractors will likely respond with deeper employment cuts for the next two years.

Employment growth in software should proceed, though it is questionable how long software development companies can compensate for lost aerospace jobs. The software sector is maturing. Five software companies essentially control most of the software market. Niche markets exist, but the odds of a small or medium-sized Utah-based software company gaining significant market share from one of these software giants is remote.

Furthermore, the rate of software company formation is slowing as competition becomes more intense. Many of Utah's smaller software companies have abandoned product development efforts altogether having opted to become software consultants.

Competition in the "computing industry", which includes manufacturers of computers and peripheral equipment is fierce and shows no signs of abating. With few exceptions, Utah's computer equipment manufacturers are likely to remain at their present employment levels for the next few years. This component of the state's high tech sector is not likely to grow significantly.

Other sectors which should continue to perform well are automotive products, and equipment/machinery manufacturers. Many Utah companies in these two sectors are involved in the development of highly specialized products for niche markets that are growing rapidly.

Table 60
Employment and Business Formation -- Utah's High Technology Sector: Selected Years

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Number of Companies	463	480	496	531	531	496	464
Total Employment	37,732	39,745	40,494	41,010	42,480	41,525	42,340

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

Table 61
Trends in Utah's High Technology Sector: 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992
Number of Companies	496	464
Employment	41,525	42,340
R&D Spending	$563,113,235	$588,075,144
Sales	$6,719,206,958	$7,482,082,628

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

Table 62
Major High Technology Sector Employers: 1992

Year Founded	Company	Employment 1986	1990	1992	Product Description
1957	Thiokol Corporation	8,000	6,900	6,000	Solid propulsion systems, ordnance and composite products.
1976	Morton Automotive Products Group	360	2,200	4,500	Office automation software.
1989	Word Perfect Corporation	0	700	2,500	Automobile air bags.
1912	Hercules Aerospace Group	5,000	3,300	2,100	High energy solid propellants used in aerospace applications.
1983	Novell, Inc.	380	1,200	1,400	Network systems software products.
1956	ParaMax (1)	na	1,650	1,200	Communication systems for DoD and other government agencies.
1980	Iomega	760	900	1,150	High performance, removable, mass storage products for computer systems.
1968	Evans & Sutherland	950	1,300	1,100	Special purpose computers used for graphics and simulation applications.

Note: Employment totals have been rounded.

(1) Formerly the Government Systems Divisions of Unisys.

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

Table 63
Employment Trends in Utah's High Technology Sector: Selected Years

Research Sector	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Aerospace Components	14,475	14,022	14,286	12,897	11,954	10,562	9,343
Analytical/Measuring Devices	440	462	470	515	549	536	536
Automotive Products	3	3	3	276	733	2,058	2,712
Biomedical/Medical Products	3,671	3,882	4,302	4,292	4,543	3,724	4,209
Chemicals	421	395	377	398	420	372	367
Communication Products	2,810	2,666	2,611	2,600	2,418	2,278	2,200
Composite Materials	158	156	323	370	1,424	905	782
Computer Equipment and Peripherals	2,293	3,070	2,725	2,848	2,989	3,159	3,442
Electronic Equipment and Components	5,741	6,097	5,902	6,092	5,857	5,301	4,576
Equipment/Machinery	1,488	1,455	1,560	1,582	1,619	1,632	1,777
Lasers/Optics	281	290	274	317	300	288	300
Pharmaceuticals	203	358	379	391	399	440	509
Agricultural Products	228	316	200	218	139	96	86
Robotics	52	49	60	66	68	49	60
Software Systems	5,219	6,249	6,776	7,780	8,666	9,665	11,032
Other	249	275	246	368	402	460	409
Total Employment	37,732	39,745	40,494	41,010	42,480	41,525	42,340

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

TOURISM, TRAVEL AND RECREATION

Overview

The tourism, travel and recreation industry includes money spent by non-resident tourists, business travelers, and residents. Money spent by non-residents creates new jobs and wealth in the Utah economy, while money spent by residents generally redistributes wealth.[9] Taken together, tourism, travel and recreation in Utah represent a sizable amount of economic activity and are important to the health of the overall economy.

Utah's tourism industry is large and diverse. The largeness and diversity are probably best illustrated by the significant and varied tourism attractions found in the state. These attractions include the amenities associated with a metropolitan area over one million people and several other important attractions such as:

- Five national parks
- Six national monuments
- Seven national forests
- 12 ski resorts
- 45 state parks
- LDS genealogical library
- Seven LDS temples
- Two large convention centers
- Utah Jazz NBA basketball
- Two national recreation areas
- Abundant wildlife
- One national historic site
- 22 million acres of BLM lands

In addition, Utah's business travel is affected by the business activity of over 46,000 establishments, fine research universities, and the consumer market of over 1.8 million people.

The tourism industry is dispersed throughout the state with conventions, skiing, and metropolitan attractions concentrated in Salt Lake, Summit, Weber, Davis and Utah County, many of the public land attractions are concentrated in non-metropolitan Utah. Tourism is more than just the most commonly recognized tourism industries of hotels and lodging, eating and drinking and amusement and recreation. The industry crosses most if not all industry lines with construction, trade, manufacturing, services, government, public utilities, real estate, and agriculture all part of and impacted by the tourism industry.

Economic Impact

Because of the benefits that non-resident and resident tourism bring to the State of Utah, the tourism industry is vital to the state's economic prosperity. These benefits are even more critical to many local communities.

Non-Residents

Each year over 14 million travelers visit Utah. In 1993 it is estimated these travelers:

- Injected $3.27 billion into the Utah economy
- Generated $241 million in state and local taxes
- Employed 8.3 percent of total jobs[10]

[9] To the extent that residents substitute in-state travel for out-of-state travel, resident spending does prevent a leakage of money. This phenomenon is known as import substitution.

[10] Includes some jobs associated with resident recreation.

These visitors came from every state and all major countries. Foreign visitors currently account for one of the most rapidly growing segments of visitors and also tend to spend more per day. Table 64 provides a profile of the Utah tourism industry.

Convention business booked by the Salt Lake Convention and Visitor's Bureau resulted in 157,588 room nights during 1993 and an estimated $64.3 million in economic activity. In February of 1993 Utah hosted the NBA all-star game with an estimated attendance of over 20,000 people. In March of 1994 the state will break ground for the expansion and renovation of the Salt Palace. This expansion will be a jointly funded $70 million construction project and has already resulted in $198 million in booked convention business through the year 2002.

Utah's ski industry brought in an estimated 1.71 million non-resident skier visits during 1993. An analysis of Utah's ski industry in 1991 determined that non-resident skiers spent approximately $308 million while visiting Utah, creating $180 million in earnings and approximately 12,000 year-round equivalent jobs.[11]

Residents

In addition to these out-of-state visitors, residents of Utah travel within the state and redistribute existing monies or substitute out-of-state travel for in-state travel to create an economic impact on local communities. While in-state travel does not inject significant new money into the Utah economy it does have the following advantages:

- Redistributes monies from economically diverse and often prosperous areas to economically challenged areas and/or areas dependent on tourism.
- Attracts new migrants or retains existing residents because of the contribution that outstanding recreation opportunities make to Utah's quality of life. These residents make up the large majority of Utah's state and local government household tax base.
- Through taxes, fees and charges contributes to the infrastructure base of the state whether that be the maintenance and operation of state parks, development or maintenance of roads, economic viability of rural health care systems, or other facilities or services dependent on tourism use.

Dependency

Tourism-related employment constitutes 8.3 percent of total jobs and is one of Utah's largest private sector industries. Tourism dependency, however, as measured by room rents as a percent of personal income, varies dramatically among counties. Garfield, Grand, Summit and Kane are the most tourism-dependent counties in the state. Figure 48 provides tourism dependency in 1992.

1993 Activity

The linkages between total economic growth and tourism growth are strong. Utah's economy prospered in 1993 and so did the state's tourism industry. The highlights for 1993 include:

- Visits by over 15 million non-residents
- The eighth consecutive increase in real room rents, with a 1992-93 estimated increase of 3.7 percent
- The largest number of skier visits in the state's history
- The 12th consecutive record year in Salt Lake Airport passenger traffic, resulting in a two-fold increase over the past decade

Table 65 and 66, and Figures 49 through 52 provide 1993 estimates and historic tourism indicators. The 1993 estimates show that Utah's tourism industry continues to grow faster than the economy as a whole. From 1983 to 1993, inflation-adjusted room rents increased by 63.5 percent compared to an increase in inflation-adjusted personal income of 37.4 percent.

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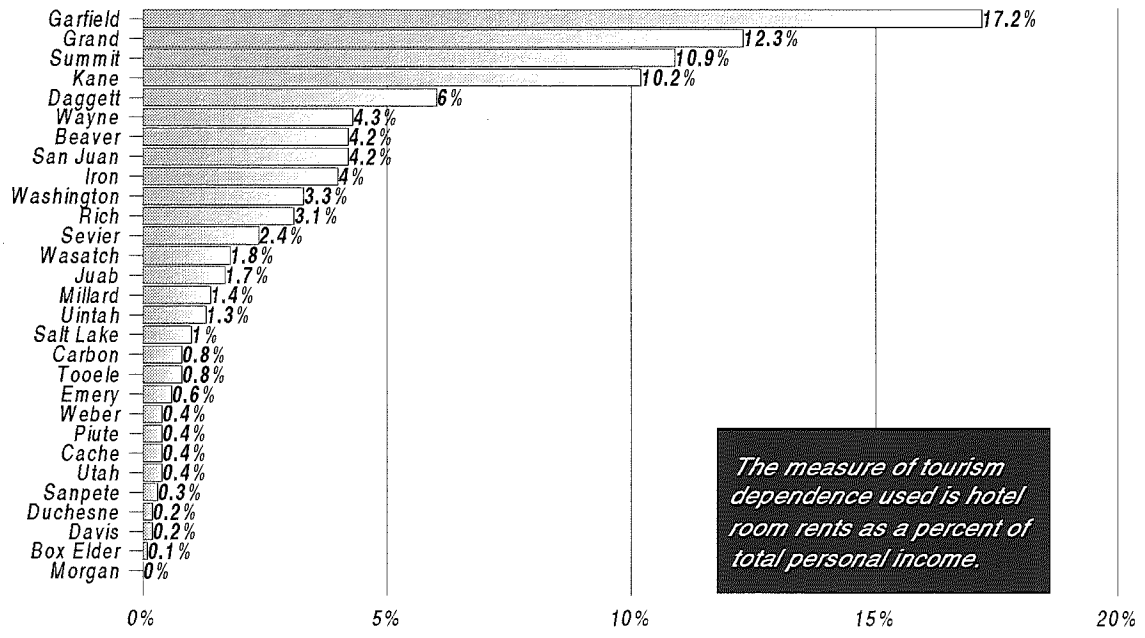
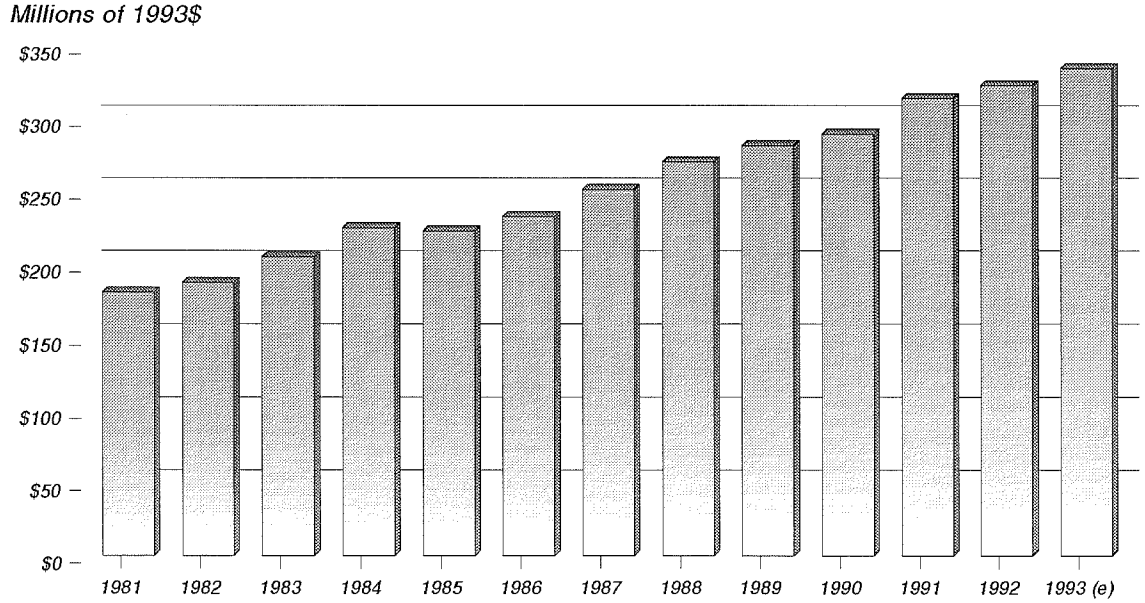
[11] *Utah Economic and Business Review*, "Results of the 1990-91 Utah Skier Survey", Graduate School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Figure 48
1992 Tourism Dependency by County: 1992



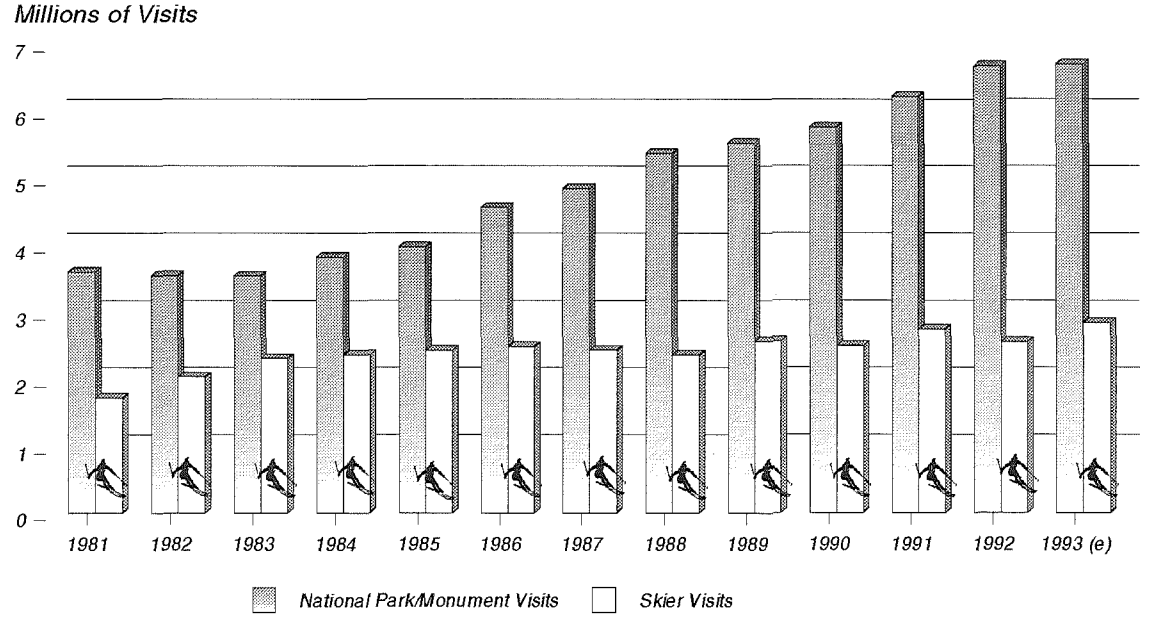
SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Figure 49
Utah Tourism Indicators -- Hotel Room Rents: 1981 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, & UTAH SKI ASSOCIATION

Figure 50
Utah Tourism Indicators -- National Park/Monument and Skier Visits: 1981 - 1993



SOURCE: UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, & UTAH SKI ASSOCIATION

Outlook

Utah's tourism industry is expected to continue to be one of the fastest growing segments of the state's economy. Three tourism industries are projected to be among the fastest growing industries over the next 30 years.[12] These industries are:

- Hotels and lodging
- Air transportation
- Amusement and recreation

Several factors are expected to contribute to tourism growth:

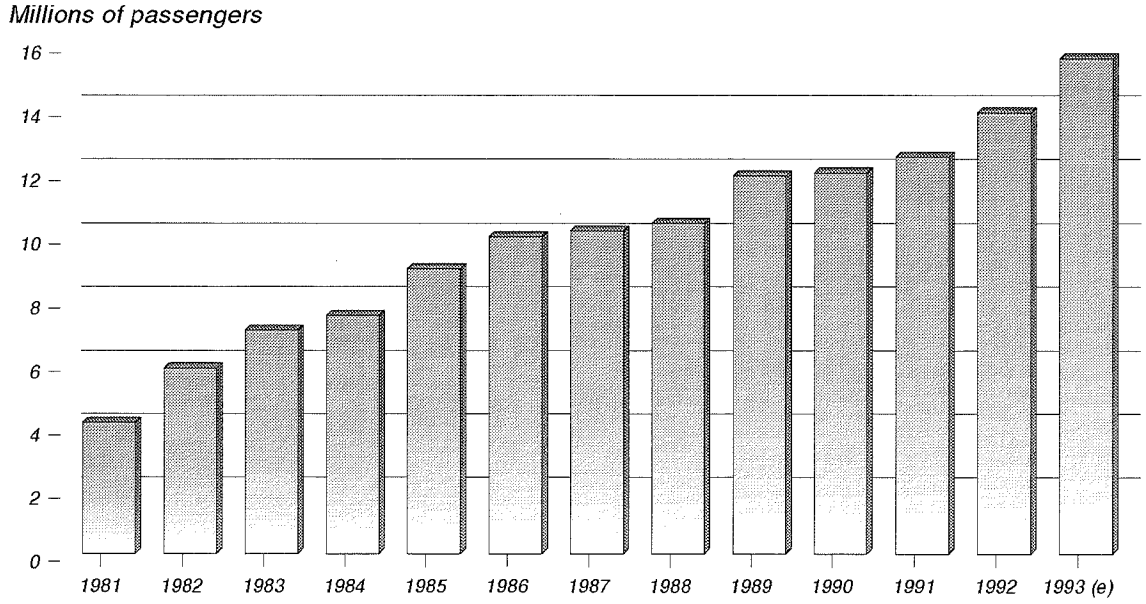
- Large increases in foreign travel
- Improved national economic conditions
- Growth in the LDS church
- Favorable exchange rates for foreign travelers
- Growing popularity of the American Southwest
- Increased visibility because Salt Lake City is the U.S. bid city for the 2002 Winter Olympics
- Increasing popularity of national parks

Factors that may offset tourism growth include:

- Reduced leisure time
- Increased dual income households
- International economic recessions (Europe and Japan)
- Corporate layoffs
- Military base closures
- Changing demographics

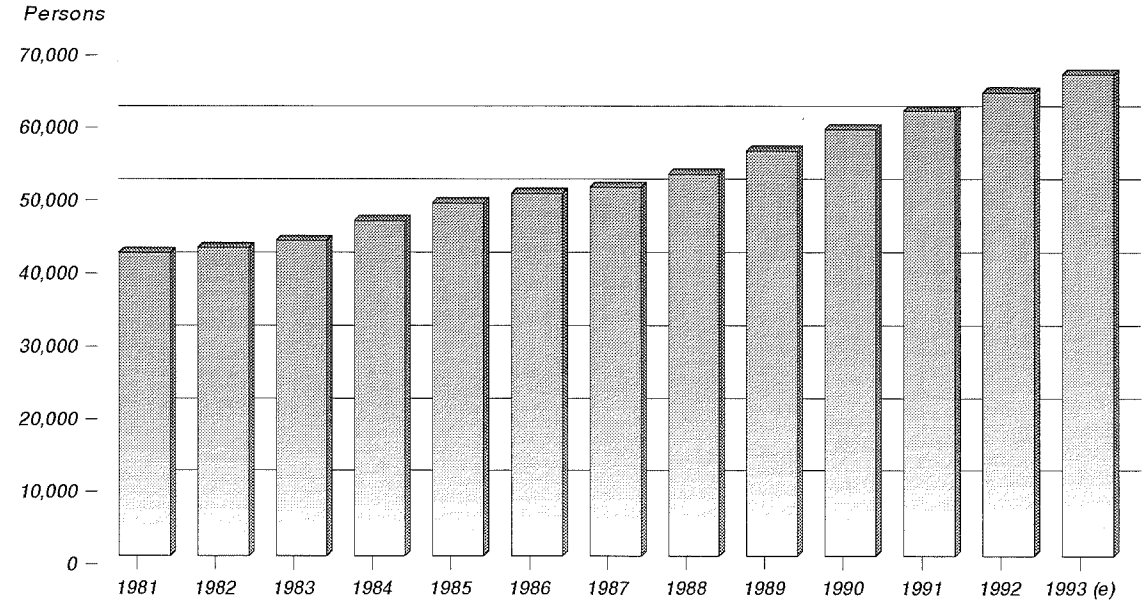
Overall, however, Utah's tourism industry is expected to continue the historical growth at rates similar to recent years.

Figure 51
Salt Lake International Airport Passengers: 1981 - 1993



SOURCE: SALT LAKE AIRPORT AUTHORITY

Figure 52
Travel-Related Employment in Utah: 1981 - 1993



Planning Efforts

Utah Division of Travel Development

The Utah Division of Travel Development is currently reassessing its mission, goals, objectives, and programs. The Division would like to measure the effectiveness of its programs and is committed to putting resources into areas that are most beneficial to the state. Tourism research will be a much higher priority than in the past. Between January and April of 1994, a series of public meetings will be held with local officials and tourism representatives around the state. These meetings will culminate in a new tourism master plan for the Division.

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is actively involved with legislators, local government leaders, the Division of Travel Development and federal land management agencies to:

- Improve the state's understanding on how to capitalize on the economic opportunities that tourism affords
- Find new ways to develop tourism infrastructure
- Explore ideas on how to mitigate tourism impacts, particularly for local government

Formal efforts that relate to tourism planning issues include the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Project and the Southwestern Cooperative Planning Coordination Process. The Governors Office of Planning and Budget is also involved in a variety of informal research and coordination efforts to enhance the benefits Utahns receive from tourism.

Table 64
Profile of the Utah Tourism Industry

	1990	1991	1992	1993 (e)
Total Spending by Out-of-State Travelers	$2.66 billion	$2.90 billion	$3.05 billion	$3.27 billion
Expenditures Per Person Per Day				
Winter	$145.00	$151.55	$156.10	$161.09
Summer	$25.82	$26.92	$27.73	$28.61
Total Number of Out-of-State Visitors	13.0 million	14.0 million	14.4 million	15.2 milllion
Number of U.S. Visitors	12.4 million	13.3 million	13.6 million	14.3 million
Number of Foreign Visitors	0.6 million	0.7 million	0.7 million	0.9 million
Total Tourism-Related Employment	58,560	61,100	63,700	66,200
Percent of Utah Jobs in Tourism	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Total State & Local Taxes Generated				
by Tourism Spending	$196 million	$214 million	$225 million	$241 million
State Portion	$147 million	$161 million	$169 million	$181 million
Local Portion	$49 million	$53 million	$56 million	$60 million
National Park and Monument Recreation				
Visits	5.8 million	6.2 million	5.3 million	5.3 million
Skier Visits	2.50 million	2.75 million	2.56 million	2.85 million
Room Rents (93$)	$289 million	$314 million	$323 million	$335 million

(e) = estimate

Source: Estimates based on information from U.S. Travel Data Center; 1987 Utah Tourism Study; Utah Skier Survey; and travel indicators including visitor counts, interstate border crossings, and air traffic.

Table 65
Utah Historical Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current$)	Hotel Room Rents (1993$)	National Park and Monument Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Travel, Tourism Recreation Employment
1981	$113,273,174	$180,564,168	3,604,759	6,430,174	4,149,316	1,726,000	41,694
1982	$124,787,207	$187,374,780	3,547,385	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	42,442
1983	$140,728,877	$204,735,083	3,538,331	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	43,378
1984	$161,217,797	$224,835,984	3,819,315	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	46,072
1985	$165,280,248	$222,575,353	3,975,100	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	48,533
1986	$175,807,344	$232,431,425	4,562,393	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	49,845
1987	$196,960,612	$251,228,809	4,844,947	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	50,689
1988	$220,687,694	$270,309,779	5,369,296	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	52,485
1989	$240,959,095	$281,572,362	5,520,983	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	55,637
1990	$261,017,079	$289,375,476	5,764,409	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	58,560
1991	$295,490,324	$314,134,614	6,220,786	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	61,100
1992	$312,895,967	$322,924,684	6,668,900	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	63,700
1993 (e)	$334,798,685	$334,798,685	6,700,000	6,400,000	15,576,000	2,850,000	66,200
Percent Change							
1981-93	195.6%	85.4%	85.9%	-0.5%	275.4%	65.1%	58.8%
1992-93	7.0%	3.7%	0.5%	8.3%	12.3%	11.3%	3.9%
Average Annual Rate of Change							
1981-93	9.5%	5.3%	5.3%	-0.0%	11.7%	4.3%	3.9%

(e) = estimate

Source: 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.

Table 66
Utah National Park and Monument Recreation Visits

NATIONAL PARKS

	Arches	Bryce Canyon	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks	Total National Parks and Monuments
1981	326,508	474,092	89,915	397,789	1,288,808	2,577,112	3,604,759
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787	3,547,385
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294	3,538,331
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301	3,819,315
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693	3,975,100
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694	4,562,393
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069	4,844,947
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791	5,369,296
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399	5,520,983
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086	5,764,409
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317	6,220,785
1992	799,800	1,018,200	395,700	675,800	2,390,600	5,280,100	6,668,900
Percent Change							
1981-92	145.0%	114.8%	340.1%	69.9%	85.5%	104.9%	85.0%
1991-92	13.3%	9.6%	16.6%	9.3%	6.9%	9.3%	7.2%
Annual Average Rate of Change							
1981-92	8.5%	7.2%	14.4%	4.9%	5.8%	6.7%	5.8%

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

	Cedar Breaks	Dinosaur	Natural Bridges	Rainbow Bridge	Timpanogos Cave	Total National Monuments
1981	402,680	345,784	60,131	114,555	104,497	1,027,647
1982	374,695	396,938	55,209	172,126	104,630	1,103,598
1983	329,268	427,375	56,368	161,551	98,475	1,073,037
1984	353,092	493,140	59,123	177,971	119,688	1,203,014
1985	385,381	418,187	61,179	177,038	128,622	1,170,407
1986	425,732	430,891	73,069	283,597	124,410	1,337,699
1987	430,559	412,089	88,243	210,708	137,279	1,278,878
1988	477,493	474,452	98,559	238,307	138,694	1,427,505
1989	480,276	436,303	103,822	238,307	126,876	1,385,584
1990	417,330	450,368	101,958	255,420	114,247	1,339,323
1991	456,000	447,781	124,596	258,346	104,745	1,391,468
1992	392,600	480,400	139,200	256,200	120,400	1,388,800
Percent Change						
1981-92	-2.5%	38.9%	131.5%	123.6%	15.2%	35.1%
1991-92	-13.9%	7.3%	11.7%	-0.8%	14.9%	-0.2%
Annual Average Rate of Change						
1981-92	-0.2%	3.0%	7.9%	7.6%	1.3%	2.8%

Source: National Park Service, Socio-Economic Statistical Unit.

Special Topics

INTERNATIONAL EXPORT ACTIVITY

International economic interdependence, global economy, protectionism, free trade, and foreign trade--terms once familiar only to economists and academicians--now occupy debate amongst politicians and stir emotions of citizens throughout the nation. Complex in theory, as there are many relative to a global economy, international export activity becomes more complex in practice. However, complex as it may seem, international trade is vital to Utah's economic success, spelling continued economic development of Utah and a better quality of life for its citizens.

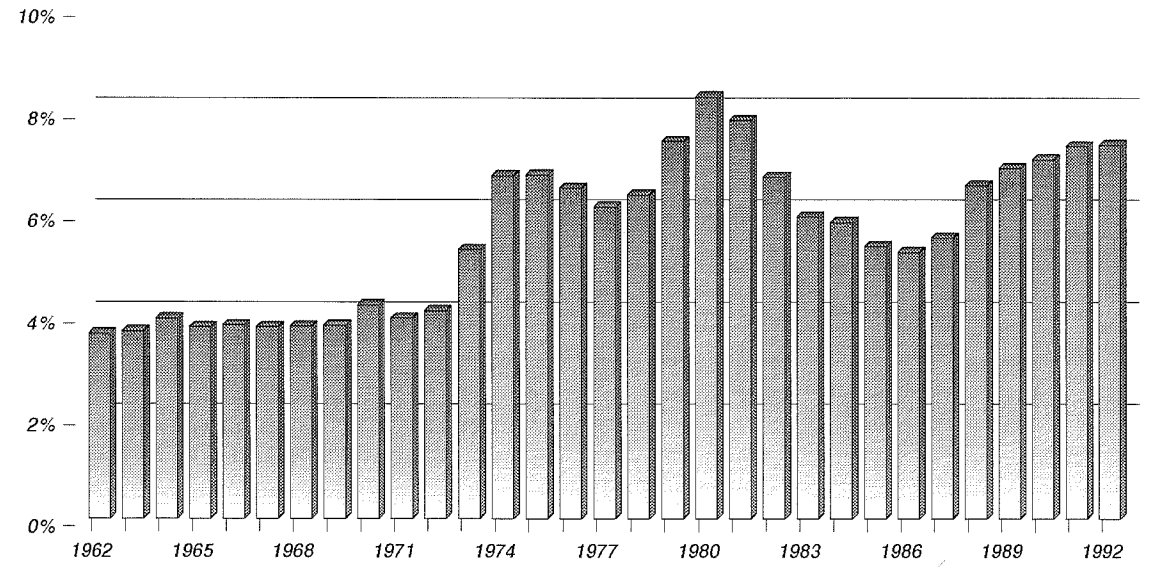
The existence and dynamics of the global economy and the challenges and opportunities which it presents are undeniable. The task then is to prepare Utah citizens to compete in the global economic environment and to continue to link Utah to those international trade arrangements which facilitate economic development consistent with quality of life values. Utah is no longer a simple or isolated society; complexities of increasing magnitude must be comprehended and managed.

Utah's economic success has become increasingly dependent on export activity. This success and trend toward integration with the global economy reflects that of U.S. trade activity.

Global and National Trade

U.S. merchandise exports, shown in Figure 53, which include trade of agricultural, mining, and manufactured products, have increased substantially over the past two decades, growing more than nine times since 1972. However, this astounding growth rate, over 45 percent a year, slowed to six percent between 1991 and 1992.

Figure 53
U.S. Merchandise Exports as a Percent of GDP: 1962-1992

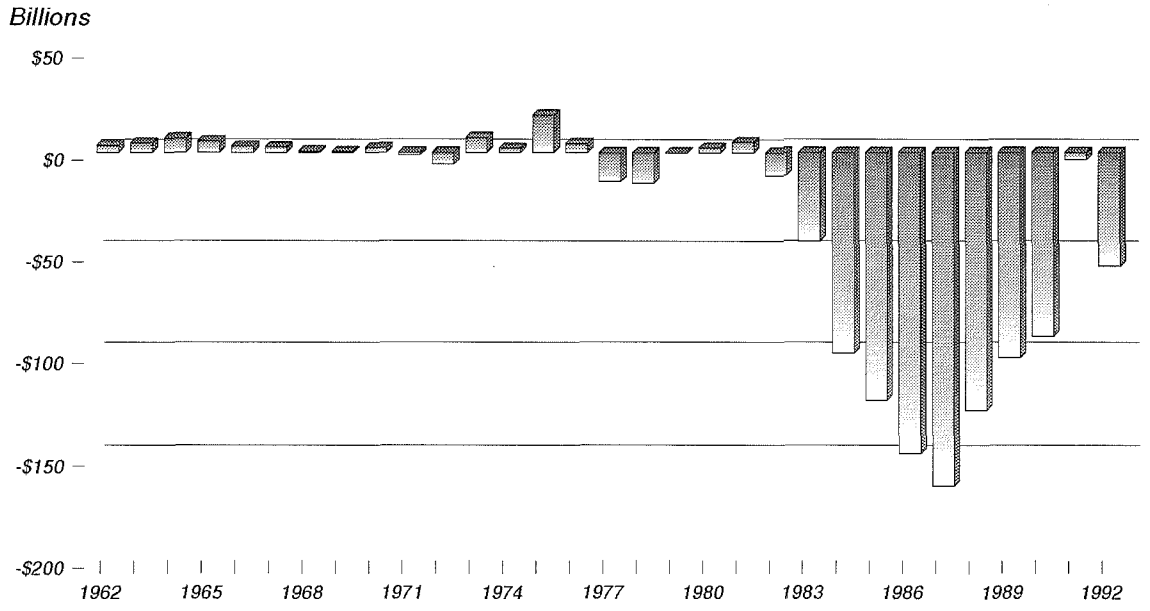


SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BEA

The vast increase in U.S. exports has been accompanied by increased imports. In fact, in 1983, the United States started to import far more than it exported. The "balance on current account," shown in Figure 54, includes a broader range of trade transaction than merchandise exports. The balance on current account encompasses the exchange of services and investment. These figures demonstrate the dynamics of international economic interdependence, with increasing flows of products, services, and capital between nations.

Multilateral agreements, such as the European Community (EC) and the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), facilitate this interdependence and have improved the conditions of the global economy. Bilateral agreements like the Canadian Free Trade Agreement between the U.S. and Canada have definitely benefitted the nations (producers and consumers) involved. The proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), too, will increase the elements necessary to promote fair trade and economic growth. Thus, NAFTA may better be termed the "fair" trade agreement, as no trade is ever "free," producing fairness and net benefits to all involved, especially Utah and its citizens.

Figure 54
U.S. International Transactions -- Balance on Current Account: 1962 - 1992



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BEA

NAFTA

The North American Free Trade Agreement will eliminate trade and investment barriers across Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a strategic economic alliance. This alliance will boast the largest and richest market in the world, with a combined GDP of $6.3 trillion in 1990 and a population of 363 million. NAFTA expands the existing standards, environmental protection, and intellectual property rights from the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and in the US. across the continent, making not only for more efficient but "safe" and effective trade.

Initially negotiated in October 1992 by the Bush Administration, President Clinton renegotiated side agreements to NAFTA before presenting it to congress in September 1993. On November 17, 1993, Congress passed the agreement to take effect starting January 1, 1994. The new Canadian leadership has now endorsed NAFTA as well.

The impact of NAFTA on Utah's economy and the U.S. economy, however, should not be under- or over- stated. The Mexico economy is very small compared to the U.S., comprising only 6 percent of U.S. gross domestic product. The U.S. economy is simply too large and diverse to be significantly affected, either positively or negatively, by trade liberalization with Mexico. Utah exports to Mexico currently account for an estimated 560 jobs, or less than 1/10 of 1 percent of total

Utah employment, and comprise less than 1 percent of total Utah exports. Even if NAFTA doubles or triples Utah's exports to Mexico, the new jobs created in Utah will be relatively small. Thus, NAFTA will not significantly affect the Utah economy because Utah's economy is not dependent on trade with Mexico. Mexico ranks as Utah's 18th largest trading partner, with countries much farther away geographically like the Netherlands, Australia, Malaysia, Turkey, Spain and the Philippines all consuming a larger share of Utah exports than Mexico.

Even though Utah's economy is not dependent on exports to Mexico, NAFTA is important to Utah because it will open up new markets for Utah products, benefit Utah consumers, and support quality jobs that pay 17 percent more per hour than average wages. Utah's competitive advantage with Mexico is in the high-tech, manufactured product industries such as computer software, biomedical products, and industrial machinery. The jobs that Utah will lose to Mexico will typically be in labor intensive industries that are low-paying jobs.

Other Global Issues

NAFTA, though important in many respects, is very minuscule in the scope of a global economy. It is only a precursor and sets the stage for future trade negotiations in the international arena, such as GATT. GATT was passed in December 1993. NAFTA reflects the U.S. position on international trade and a possible formation of a western trading bloc to extend through all of South America. This western trading block would resemble and be more capable of competing with the likes of current regional blocks already in existence, the European Community (EC) C and Pacific Rim.

Since January of 1993 the EC has been operating as a monetary union with no trade barriers across national borders. This integration has benefited individual countries and Europe's economy as a whole, increasing the importance of Europe in the world marketplace and investment and export activities abroad. The EC has yet to adopt a single currency, but hopes to by the end of the decade.

Japan's economy, recovering from a slight recession in late 1992 and early 1993, is continuing its influence in the international arena. Foreign direct investment in the U.S. is minimal compared to Japan's presence in other Asian countries. Increasingly, reference is made to the "Pacific Rim" rather than Japan anymore. However, Japan's investment strategies and corporate influence drive much of the Asian economies. Thus, the recent rise in the NICs (newly industrialized countries) of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan and other ASEAN nations in the international economy is not surprising.

Export Data

Existing trade data are fairly reliable, and the only credible sources to track possible international trade flows for the U.S. and by state. Figures, however, are never exact and three important limitations are inherent in this export data: determining state trade figures, tracking services, and record keeping and data type changes.

The data presented are from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, and called state-of- origin of movement export data, which tracks exports from where the merchandise begins its export journey. Although detailed, only shipments over $2,500 ($1,500 before 1990) that leave the United States are recorded. Also, the state that contains the port of exportation is recorded as the origin of movement. In other words, state of origin of movement value totals for non-manufactured commodities, by and large, reflect the state in which the U.S. port of export is located. For example, metals extracted and produced in Utah may be credited to the port in California from which it is shipped overseas.

The data recorded only include "exports." Actual "trade" figures comparable to those for nations who keep an accounting of imports and exports do not exist. Thus, trade data on the state level are not really "trade" data, but "export" data. There is no way to currently account for imports to states and determine a trade balance on the state level.

Export data detail only "international exports." Interstate commerce, or state-to-state flows, are not tracked. Thus, Utah may have twice as much interstate export trade as international trade, but we do not know. Implications of this may include an underestimation of Utah's export business.

Export data more specific than state level are not available. A list of exporting firms is produced, privately and publicly (by the Department of Community and Economic Development), but law prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing the names of the firms, how much they export, and the destination of the exports.

Of the international export data available, only "exports of merchandise" by Standard Industrialization Classification (SIC) codes are available. What this means is that services are not included. Sensitive to Utah, information technology (including software) is not included. More than two-thirds of Utah's exporting firms, many of which are small, are classified as information and high technology. Thus, a major component of Utah's business remains untraced. If included, the International Development Division of the Department of Community and Economic Development estimates Utah's exports would be almost 20 percent, or $500 million higher.

In the past six years, various changes have occurred in the recording of export data, resulting in possible distortion of figures in time series.

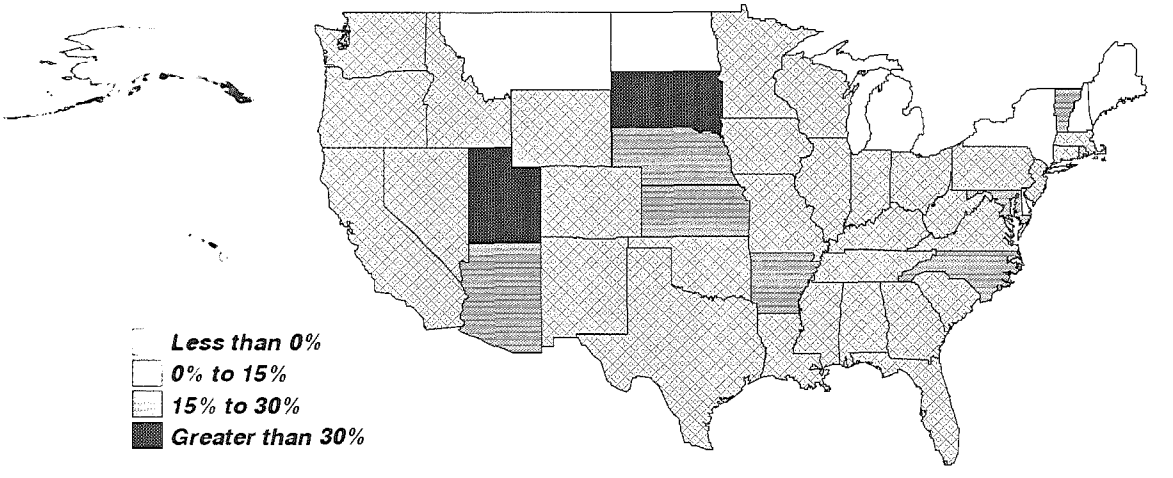
The above limitations at times may be particular, but when accounting for and trying to understand trends they are very important. Again, the data in the following section are fairly reliable but may substantially underestimate the magnitude of Utah exports, interstate and overseas.

Export Trends

Utah exported $2.9 billion worth of products in 1992, up 41 percent from 1991--whereas, U.S. totals only increased 6 percent. These international exports supported nearly 53,000 jobs in the state's economy in 1992--jobs estimated at paying wages 17 percent higher than the average.

Since 1987, Utah's exports have grown 260 percent, averaging 3-1/2 times the growth of total U.S. exports. Utah ranks third in the nation in growth of Gross State Product (GSP) due to exports from 1987-92. Entering the 1990s, Utah is second only to Vermont. Export growth by state of origin are shown in Figure 55. In total percentage growth of exports from 1991 to 1992, Utah ranks second. In total volume of exports, Utah only ranks 31st in 1992, up from 38th in 1988.

Figure 55
Percent Growth in Exports by State of Origin: 1991 - 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

Export Commodities

Primary Metal Products continue to dominate Utah exports, grabbing 45 percent of total exports, as shown in Figure 56 and Table 67. Exports of primary metal products have doubled nearly every year, increasing to a total of $1.3 billion in 1992.

Table 68 compares the U.S. and Utah's top five export commodities. Also among the top five export products in dollar value for 1992 are:

- Electrical/electronic machinery, equipment and supply down 19.2 percent at $325.6 million
- Metallic ores and concentrates up 43.5 percent at $282 million
- Transportation equipment at $277 million, up 97 percent
- Industrial machinery down 21.4 percent to $153 million

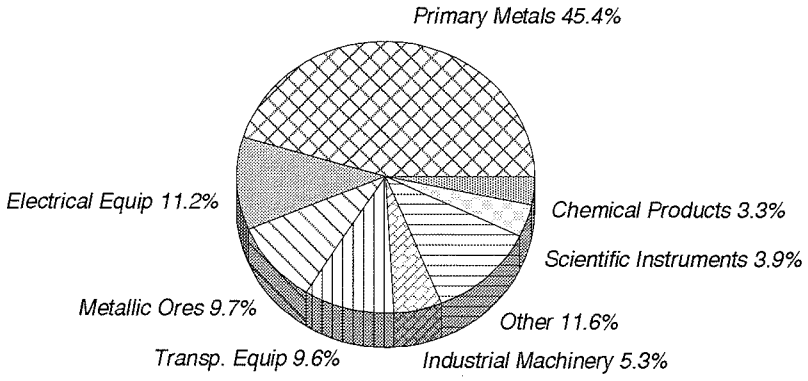
The five most rapidly growing exports from 1991 to 1992 include:

- Lumber and wood products (227.2 percent)
- Furniture and fixtures (127.4 percent)
- Chemicals and allied products (57.8 percent)
- Nonmetallic minerals--except fuels (50.2 percent)
- Miscellaneous manufactured commodities (28.8 percent)

Utah ranked second in the nation in growth of manufacturing exports, 43.6 percent over last year. These figures are consistent with Utah having the largest growth rate in overall nonagricultural employment, and seventh in manufacturing employment.

The following industries, on sharp decline since 1988, continued the same downward pattern with reductions over 50 percent in 1992: rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (-62.6 percent); petroleum refining and related products (-61.8 percent); fishing, hunting, and trapping (-54.3 percent); and paper and allied products (-52.3 percent). These industries now combine to less than 1.2 percent of total Utah exports. (Used or second-hand merchandise decreased 65 percent in 1992, but is still up from 1989 figures).

Figure 56
Composition of Utah Exports: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

Export Markets

Table 69 includes the 1992 Utah merchandise exports by country of destination, and Figure 57 shows the top ten countries. The United Kingdom, which includes Northern Ireland for record-keeping purposes, remained Utah's number one export market. Canada and Japan were bumped from second and third to fourth and fifth by Taiwan and Hong Kong. These five countries alone consume almost 70 percent of Utah's total exports.

Korea, Thailand, Germany, Netherlands, and Singapore round out the top ten. China, a previous top ten importer of Utah goods, increased Utah exports by 12 percent to almost $50 million, but dropped to 11th.

The new nations of the former Soviet Union have created lucrative markets, importing more in their first year than the USSR in the past ten years combined. Russia alone imported $6.6 million in 1992, more than 10 times as much as the Soviet Union in 1991. Together, these new nations of the former USSR established markets for over $10 million worth of Utah exports.

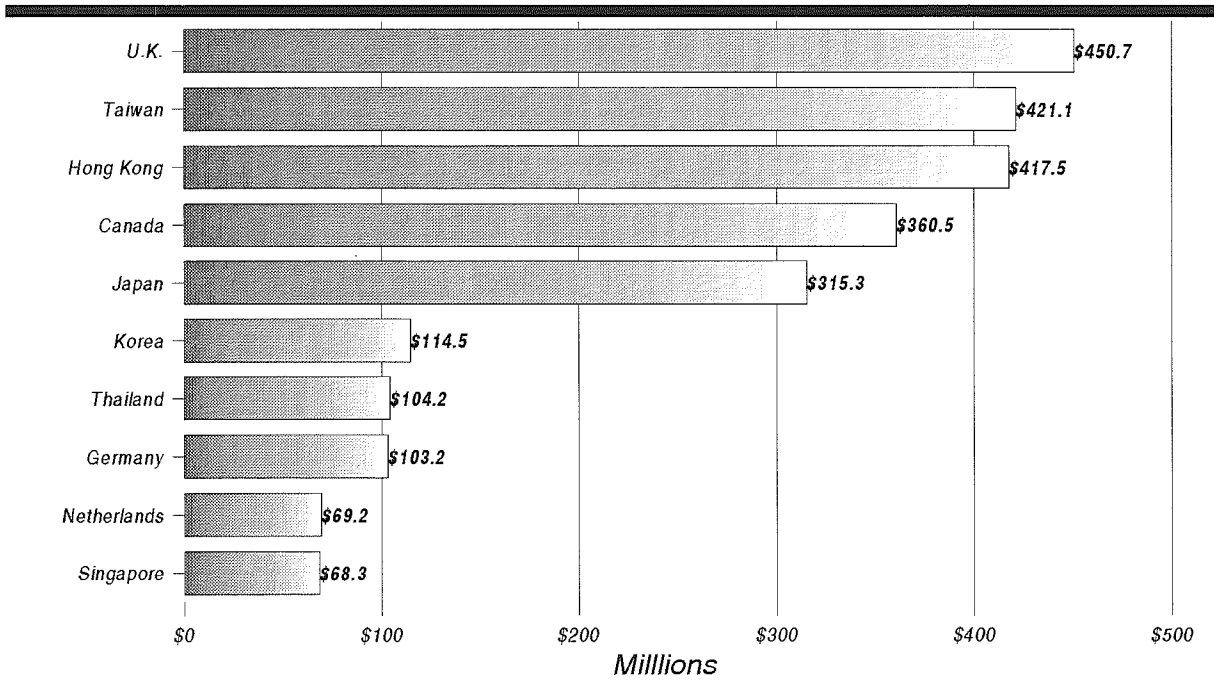
Utah exports entered 19 more countries for the first time, totalling 134 different markets in 1992. Meanwhile 36 previously-marketed-to countries received no exports.

Utah is number one in the nation in percent of exports to the Asian NICs (newly industrialized countries of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan), totaling 35.3 percent of exports. However, Utah has the third lowest percentage of exports to Mexico.

The top three countries to which Utah exports--U.K., Taiwan, and Hong Kong--each consume a large amount of Primary Metal Products, as shown in Table 70. In fact, Primary Metal Products make up 84.6, 84.5, and 94.1 percent of total exports to these countries, respectively.

Over the five years that the data are available, 1988-1992, Canada has the highest average of Utah exports. In other words, Canada has been the strongest market for Utah exports since the data have been tracked. The United Kingdom comes in second, with Japan a close third.

Figure 57
Utah Merchandise Exports by Country of Destination: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION

Trade Corridors

An issue fundamental to export trade is transportation infrastructure. Over 90 percent of foreign trade for North America is done by land (i.e., trucking and railroads). Air and sea account for 5 percent each. Utah's trade patterns with Mexico have decreased from 96 percent by land in 1988 to 83.5 percent in 1992. (Utah exports to Canada have seen a reversed pattern, increasing from 65 percent by land in 1988 to nearly 89 percent in 1992.)

Interestingly, the United States' first and third largest trading partners, Canada and Mexico, are its neighbors--the only nations bordering the U.S. Many of the states have taken advantage of transportation accessibility, as 45 of the 50 states have increased exports to Mexico. Utah has not. Utah exports to Mexico have grown only 6 percent since 1987, as compared to U.S. total of 163 percent. Inadequate transportation routes may be one reason for the decrease.

The majority of trade with Mexico takes place in Texas, where Utah does not have sufficient transportation routes. Due to the increased land trade with Canada and Mexico (the United States' fastest growing markets), many states are developing multi-state coalitions to facilitate the movement of goods, services, people, and information. These multi-state coalitions, or trade corridors, activate and accelerate economic activity throughout the corridor and surrounding regions.

Numerous states have realized these benefits and established trade corridors. Established and nationally recognized trade corridors (horizontal and vertical) include: the High Plains Trade and Development Corridor, the Southwest Border Transportation Alliance, the Pacific Coast Corridor, and the Camreal Coalition. The latter two are western trade corridors extending from Canada to Mexico both on the east and west side of, but not including Utah. Utah is being left out.

The International Trade Division of the Department of Community and Economic Development has noticed and acted on this deficiency. This department and the Utah Department of Transportation have positively responded to Canada and Mexican officials' attempts to establish CANAMEX, a trade corridor connecting Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge (Canada) with Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, and Mexico. CANAMEX comes down from Canada through Utah on I-15 to two different destinations: continuing on I-15 to Los Angeles and a proposed connection with Arizona into Mexico.

Utah supports one of three alternatives connecting I-15 and I-17. In fact, the Utah Department of Transportation has commissioned a private study to determine the most feasible route (economic, strategic, and environmentally safe). The Utah Department of Transportation independent research has previously determined that the exchange of regulatory truck traffic (over 26,000 lbs. commercial vehicles) has grown 7 percent a year continuously over the past five years and forecasted an increase with the elimination of trade barriers resulting from NAFTA.

Trucking, though, is not the only land form of transportation. Utah's railroad systems are involved in trade corridor developments, but to a much lesser degree.

Table 67
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry
(Thousands of Dollars)

SIC Code	Industry Description	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Percent of Total 1992	Percent Change 1991-92	Average Annual Rate of Change
01	Agricultural Products	$278.6	$1,687.1	$1,864.1	$1,477.2	$1,057.6	0.0%	-28.4%	39.6%
02	Livestock and Livestock Products	$501.8	$562.0	$153.6	$98.4	$173.8	0.0%	76.6%	-23.3%
08	Forestry Products	$189.0	$32.2	$52.5	$5.0	$74.2	0.0%	1384.0%	-20.8%
09	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	$3,521.2	$213.2	$572.0	$732.4	$334.7	0.0%	-54.3%	-44.5%
10	Metallic Ores and Concentrates	$15,668.7	$213,167.4	$209,220.6	$196,613.3	$282,205.1	9.7%	43.5%	106.0%
12	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	$32,775.4	$80,003.3	$64,021.2	$84,073.2	$78,485.8	2.7%	-6.6%	24.4%
13	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas				$2.6		0.0%		
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	$1,842.7	$10,265.9	$5,166.0	$7,833.0	$11,766.7	0.4%	50.2%	59.0%
20	Food and Kindred Products	$33,230.1	$53,931.7	$57,903.5	$54,963.2	$60,006.5	2.1%	9.2%	15.9%
21	Tobacco Manufacturers			$569.5			0.0%		
22	Textile Mill Products	$1,577.8	$2,240.1	$2,162.2	$1,644.9	$1,590.6	0.1%	-3.3%	0.2%
23	Apparel and Related Products	$10,967.0	$3,077.6	$3,368.5	$4,969.3	$7,538.9	0.3%	51.7%	-8.9%
24	Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture	$572.9	$594.7	$1,687.3	$947.0	$3,098.8	0.1%	227.2%	52.5%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	$1,364.5	$2,093.4	$1,806.4	$2,964.6	$6,742.7	0.2%	127.4%	49.1%
26	Paper and Allied Products	$10,495.0	$10,691.9	$12,563.5	$6,650.0	$3,175.0	0.1%	-52.3%	-25.8%
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products	$9,053.1	$24,885.4	$34,539.9	$19,731.5	$22,619.8	0.8%	14.6%	25.7%
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	$22,224.5	$40,406.4	$66,567.4	$60,072.8	$94,803.4	3.3%	57.8%	43.7%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related Products	$2,124.7	$530.6	$3,925.5	$758.8	$289.5	0.0%	-61.8%	-39.2%
30	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	$27,050.7	$11,242.0	$9,675.8	$23,318.5	$8,724.5	0.3%	-62.6%	-24.6%
31	Leather and Leather Products	$584.2	$395.2	$1,404.0	$2,413.5	$3,902.0	0.1%	61.7%	60.8%
32	Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	$7,366.1	$3,366.5	$3,676.3	$3,552.2	$5,477.2	0.2%	54.2%	-7.1%
33	Primary Metal Products	$200,209.8	$95,443.0	$322,645.9	$616,094.1	$1,313,756.9	45.4%	113.2%	60.1%
34	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran.	$21,653.2	$33,571.1	$36,721.2	$65,105.2	$61,756.7	2.1%	-5.1%	30.0%
35	Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical	$117,563.4	$146,628.1	$202,848.0	$195,040.1	$153,313.0	5.3%	-21.4%	6.9%
36	Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies	$281,318.0	$287,844.1	$446,497.0	$402,726.3	$325,596.4	11.2%	-19.2%	3.7%
37	Transportation Equipment	$25,825.0	$68,319.4	$144,321.3	$140,653.5	$277,191.4	9.6%	97.1%	81.0%
38	Scientific Instruments	$85,323.9	$116,766.7	$128,715.6	$109,561.9	$111,647.5	3.9%	1.9%	7.0%
39	Misc. Manufactured Commodities	$18,348.1	$19,649.8	$22,642.4	$31,033.1	$39,975.9	1.4%	28.8%	21.5%
91	Scrap and Waste	$8,633.2	$7,482.0	$20,099.5	$14,665.8	$8,700.7	0.3%	-40.7%	0.2%
92	Used or Second-Hand Merchandise	$451.1	$66.1	$4,653.4	$2,871.5	$1,001.9	0.0%	-65.1%	22.1%
98*	Special Classification Provisions	$2,606.4	$8,843.5	$5,299.5	$5,234.5	$7,715.0	0.3%	47.4%	31.2%
99	GDS Imported From Canada and Returned UN			$3,101.8	$5,433.7	$3,811.6	0.1%	-29.9%	10.9%
	TOTAL	$943,320.1	$1,244,000.4	$1,815,343.6	$2,055,807.4	$2,896,533.8	100.0%	40.9%	32.4%

*In 1988 and 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.

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

Table 68
U.S. and Utah Top Five Export Commodities: 1992
(Millions of Dollars)

		United States			Utah		
SIC Code	Description	Rank	Total $447,471.0	Percent Share	Rank	Total $2,896.5	Percent Share
37	Transport. Equipment	1	$86,693.0	19.4%	4	$277.2	9.6%
35	Industrial Equipment	2	$75,565.3	16.9%	5	$153.3	5.3%
36	Electrical Equipment	3	$53,933.7	12.1%	2	$325.6	11.2%
28	Chemical Products	4	$43,844.6	9.8%	7	$94.8	3.3%
38	Instruments	5	$24,665.2	5.5%	6	$111.6	3.9%
	U.S. Top 5		$284,701.8	63.6%		$962.5	33.2%

		Utah			United States		
SIC Code	Description	Rank	Total $2,896.5	Percent Share	Rank	Total $447,471.0	Percent Share
33	Primary Metals	1	$1,313.8	45.4%	8	$15,415.8	3.4%
36	Electrical Equipment	2	$325.6	11.2%	3	$53,933.7	12.1%
10	Metallic Ores	3	$282.2	9.7%	28	$1,258.4	0.3%
37	Transport. Equipment	4	$277.2	9.6%	1	$86,693.0	19.4%
35	Industrial Equipment	5	$153.3	5.3%	2	$75,565.3	16.9%
	Utah Top 5		$2,352.1	81.2%		$232,866.2	52.0%

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

Table 69
Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries: 1988 - 1992
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Percent Change 1991-1992	Percent of total 1992	Percent Change 1988-92	Average Annual Rate of change 1988-1992	5 yr. average
U.K.(& N. Ireland)	$61,267.9	$70,707.0	$130,598.1	$366,163.4	$450,659.2	23.1%	15.56%	635.6%	64.7%	$215,879.1
Taiwan	$41,495.1	$46,815.4	$45,885.8	$68,049.2	$421,116.6	518.8%	14.54%	914.9%	78.5%	$124,672.4
Hong Kong	$10,778.8	$15,645.5	$55,429.4	$131,887.4	$417,473.7	216.5%	14.41%	3773.1%	149.5%	$126,243.0
Canada	$209,526.1	$183,645.5	$430,093.0	$303,256.0	$360,507.1	18.9%	12.45%	72.1%	14.5%	$297,405.5
Japan	$77,782.7	$257,319.9	$210,624.8	$211,503.0	$315,343.6	49.1%	10.89%	305.4%	41.9%	$214,514.8
Korea (Republic)	$65,823.1	$86,556.0	$121,126.2	$89,940.4	$114,535.9	27.3%	3.95%	74.0%	14.9%	$95,596.3
Thailand	$100,516.3	$92,671.0	$163,010.4	$162,290.2	$104,182.8	-35.8%	3.60%	3.6%	0.9%	$124,534.1
Germany	$59,402.5	$59,061.3	$115,135.6	$119,862.5	$103,195.9	-13.9%	3.56%	73.7%	14.8%	$91,331.6
Netherlands	$23,571.4	$26,029.3	$28,070.4	$27,577.9	$69,175.7	150.8%	2.39%	193.5%	30.9%	$34,884.9
Singapore	$17,750.3	$39,690.4	$33,487.1	$42,522.0	$68,324.8	60.7%	2.36%	284.9%	40.1%	$40,354.9
China (mainland)	$11,554.8	$10,557.5	$47,251.6	$44,359.7	$49,673.7	12.0%	1.71%	329.9%	44.0%	$32,679.5
Australia	$15,186.8	$24,604.7	$30,566.0	$28,420.1	$42,526.2	49.6%	1.47%	180.0%	29.4%	$28,260.8
Turkey	$4,680.6	$694.3	$1,146.6	$13,512.8	$39,798.6	194.5%	1.37%	750.3%	70.8%	$11,966.6
Malaysia	$30,221.1	$41,250.1	$33,545.3	$38,066.2	$37,586.7	-1.3%	1.30%	24.4%	5.6%	$36,133.9
Switzerland	$25,235.1	$15,598.6	$20,377.4	$101,678.9	$28,871.3	-71.6%	1.00%	14.4%	3.4%	$38,352.3
Philippines	$1,949.7	$10,095.6	$12,532.3	$32,604.1	$27,458.1	-15.8%	0.95%	1308.3%	93.7%	$16,928.0
Spain	$13,982.4	$7,966.9	$11,144.3	$23,656.0	$27,290.3	15.4%	0.94%	95.2%	18.2%	$16,808.0
Mexico	$50,985.2	$31,758.3	$40,081.8	$39,340.2	$26,609.7	-32.4%	0.92%	-47.8%	-15.0%	$37,755.0
Belgium	$13,862.2	$51,909.8	$38,469.5	$23,238.8	$25,478.0	9.6%	0.88%	83.8%	16.4%	$30,591.7
France	$24,320.3	$30,668.4	$33,710.1	$30,109.9	$23,334.4	-22.5%	0.81%	-4.1%	-1.0%	$28,428.6
Italy	$9,659.9	$14,562.5	$34,905.4	$16,722.1	$20,324.3	21.5%	0.70%	110.4%	20.4%	$19,234.8
Chile	$1,767.0	$5,110.9	$8,003.4	$11,300.5	$12,177.9	7.8%	0.42%	589.2%	62.0%	$7,671.9
Bulgaria	$160.4	$317.0	$73.1	$7,021.5	$11,685.9	66.4%	0.40%	7185.5%	192.2%	$3,851.6
New Zealand	$2,139.1	$3,523.4	$3,733.9	$6,524.9	$7,866.1	20.6%	0.27%	267.7%	38.5%	$4,757.5
Ireland	$4,187.8	$3,659.6	$5,532.7	$6,559.0	$7,541.6	15.0%	0.26%	80.1%	15.8%	$5,496.1
Saudi Arabia	$2,486.0	$1,902.4	$2,146.5	$1,824.3	$7,461.1	309.0%	0.26%	200.1%	31.6%	$3,164.1
Russia					$6,645.3	N/A	0.23%	N/A	N/A	$1,329.1
Sweden	$2,955.1	$9,105.1	$13,927.7	$5,235.6	$5,978.0	14.2%	0.21%	102.3%	19.3%	$7,440.3
Israel		$5,291.1	$31,983.1	$10,509.7	$5,001.2	-52.4%	0.17%	N/A	N/A	$10,557.0
Norway	$4,300.1	$2,037.4	$56.1	$3,634.6	$4,738.6	30.4%	0.16%	10.2%	2.5%	$2,953.4
Indonesia	$1,450.2	$2,912.2	$2,270.9	$2,999.7	$4,593.2	53.1%	0.16%	216.7%	33.4%	$2,845.2
Austria	$1,682.6	$1,979.5	$3,573.2	$5,068.1	$4,212.1	-16.9%	0.15%	150.3%	25.8%	$3,303.1
Republic of S. Africa	$3,167.7	$3,178.9	$4,922.0	$5,220.2	$3,883.4	-25.6%	0.13%	22.6%	5.2%	$4,074.4
Venezuela	$2,655.6	$1,355.6	$2,101.6	$2,433.8	$3,683.0	51.3%	0.13%	38.7%	8.5%	$2,445.9
Denmark	$1,950.8	$2,846.9	$2,983.5	$2,736.9	$2,521.5	-7.9%	0.09%	29.3%	6.6%	$2,607.9
Total (All Countries)	$943,319.6	$1,244,000.2	$1,818,446.0	$2,061,241.2	$2,896,533.2	40.5%	100.00%	207.1%	32.4%	$1,792,708.0

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

Table 70
Utah Top Five Export Markets by Top Five Industries: 1992
(Millions of Dollars)

Country	Industry Group	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
U.K.			
	Primary Metal Products	$381,204.7	84.6%
	Mach. (except electrical)	$19,267.2	4.3%
	Elec. Mach. & Equip.	$10,781.1	2.4%
	Scrap and Waste	$7,476.6	1.7%
	Scientific Instruments	$6,382.0	1.4%
Taiwan			
	Primary Metal Products	$355,866.8	84.5%
	Bituminous Coal/Lignite	$20,980.6	5.0%
	Chemical Products	$16,834.5	4.0%
	Elect. Mach. & Equip.	$5,453.7	1.3%
	Food Products	$4,988.9	1.2%
Hong Kong			
	Primary Metal Products	$393,020.9	94.1%
	Bituminous Coal/Lignite	$13,377.9	3.2%
	Elect. Mach. & Equip.	$3,281.4	0.8%
	Chemical Products	$1,964.1	0.5%
	Mach. (except electrical)	$1,176.9	0.3%
Canada			
	Transportation Equip.	$92,049.0	25.5%
	Elect. Mach & Equip.	$52,590.9	14.6%
	Primary Metal Products	$41,583.3	11.5%
	Chemical Products	$35,341.6	9.8%
	Machinery	$32,506.7	9.0%
Japan			
	Metal Ores	$84,146.0	26.7%
	Transportation Equip.	$70,607.0	22.4%
	Primary Metal Products	$50,625.6	16.1%
	Bituminous Coal/Lignite	$39,228.4	12.4%
	Scientific Instruments	$28,612.8	9.1%

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

UTAH'S HOUSING MARKET

Housing

Utah's housing market has rebounded vigorously from the severe 1987-1990 slump. Since 1990 new residential construction has increased by 30 percent annually, existing home sales have increased 60 percent from the bottom of the downturn in 1989 and real estate appreciation in some counties has reached near double-digit levels. The two most important components of this housing market recovery have been high levels of net in-migration and exceptionally low mortgage interest rates.

Demographics and the Housing Market

Unlike the housing recession of the 1980s the current boom does not signal any significant long-term demographic changes for the housing market. In the 1980s the sharp drop in housing demand was caused by a decline in new household formations created by important demographic changes in the housing market---a shifting age structure of the population and an end to rapid changes in marital status and headship rates.

The demographic changes of the 1980s continue to characterize and dominate the housing market of the 1990s. For example, aging baby-boomers are creating the rising demand for move-up homes which is stimulating price appreciation in the real estate market. Hence, it is within the context of the demographic changes of the 1980s that today's housing market is prospering. Extraordinary employment growth attracts new households to Utah creating a surge in the demand for housing. In the past three years the net in-migration to Utah exceeded 50,000 people, offsetting most of the net out-migration of 59,000 that occurred between 1984-1990.

Mortgage Interest Rates and Housing Affordability

Today's dramatically lower interest rates have restored home ownership opportunities and improved housing affordability for many households. The improved affordability may reverse the modest decline in home ownership rates in Utah during the 1980s. The percentage of owner-occupied units in Utah declined from 70.7 percent in 1980 to 68.1 percent in 1990.

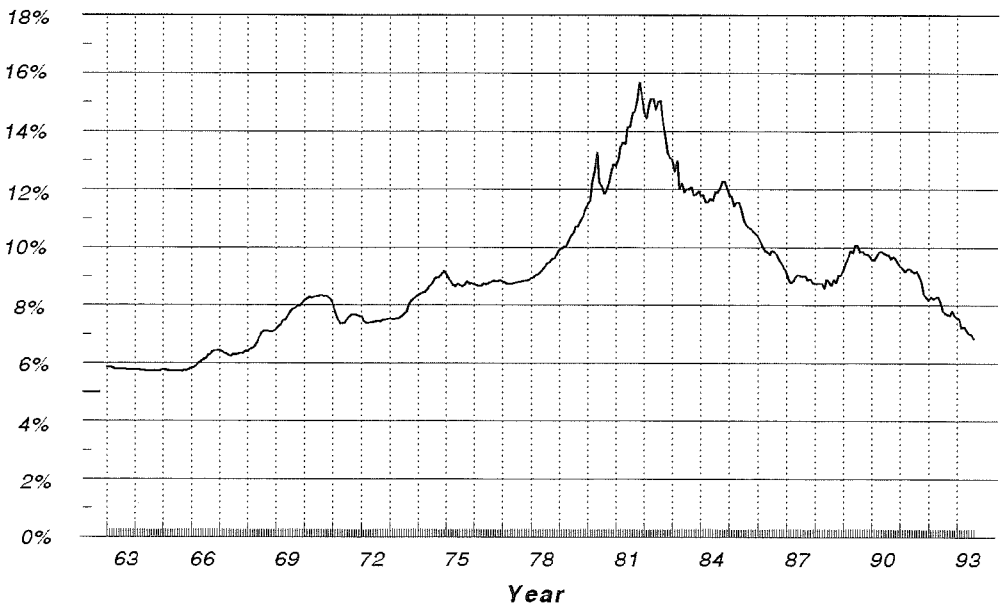
Interest rates, pulled lower because of continuing good news on inflation and weakness in the U.S. economy have moved below the 7 percent mark for the first time in 25 years (Figure 58). Lower rates have brought considerable financial relief to current owners who have been able to refinance high-priced loans. This improved affordability has substantially increased the number of single-family home sales. In 1992 the Salt Lake Area Board of Realtors reported the number of single-family sales at 9,100, the highest year on record and 60 percent higher than the 5,600 home sales in 1989, when the real estate market hit bottom. However, a shrinking inventory of "homes for sale" has suppressed the number of existing home sales in Salt Lake County in 1992 by 30 percent. Spurred by higher levels of demand and the dwindling supply of "homes for sale" prices have started to climb. The average sales price of homes listed by the Salt Lake Board of Realtors for the third quarter of 1993 was $114,496, 14.9 percent higher than in 1992. Table 71 provides sales prices and volume of homes sold in selected Utah counties.

For some households, despite the decline in mortgage interest rates, weak income growth has limited the improvement in home ownership affordability. A primary constraint for young potential buyers who have not yet entered the market often is insufficient funds for a down payment or concern of future employment prospects.

The Multifamily Market

The low income renter has been excluded from the benefits of lower interest rates while facing higher rent burden as rental rates increase. For some segments of the rental market, rates have increased at 1 percent a month for the past three years as a result of the severe shortage of rental units. In Utah's metropolitan area and high growth non-metropolitan counties such as Washington County, the rental vacancy rate is 3 percent or less. Housing choices are limited and such a

Figure 58
Conventional First Mortgage Interest Rates -- New Home Purchases: 1963 - 1993



SOURCE: SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

serious imbalance between demand and supply creates a financially harmful housing situation for many renters. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in *The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Databook*, 1990 reported that nearly 65,000 renter households in Utah (38 percent of all renter households) have housing problems; i.e., occupy units with physical defects, live in overcrowded housing, gross housing costs including utility costs exceeding 30 percent of gross income. For 24,000 renter households, gross housing costs exceed 50 percent of gross income.

To ease the rental market imbalance the Utah Housing Finance Agency introduced in 1987 a low-income tax credit program to provide incentives for contractors to built multifamily units. This program has provided financial support for the construction of 3,177 multifamily units; 61 percent of total multifamily construction in the state between 1987 and 1992. Rising rental rates are also providing financial incentives for developers to enter the multifamily market with the fading of the lingering effects (depressed values, falling rental rates and vacancy rates of 15 percent) of the 1986 to 1989 apartment market glut. However, the production of multifamily units is being hampered by growing neighborhood opposition to apartment development, zoning restrictions and high equity requirements of lenders.

The Size of Utah's Housing Inventory

Data from the 1990 Census describe the characteristics of Utah's housing inventory. In 1990 the inventory of housing units included nearly 600,000 total units of which 366,000 were owner occupied units and 171,300 were renter-occupied units (Table 72). The 1993 housing inventory by county has been estimated by adding permit-authorized residential construction (1990-1993) to 1990 Census data (Table 73). The estimated housing inventory for September 1993 is 640,000 housing units.

Table 71
Average Sales Price and Sales Volume for Selected Areas in Utah

Area	Average Sales Price of Listed Single Family Homes Sold (3rd Qtr.)	Total Sales Volume for Single Family Homes (1992)
Cache County	$88,399	$37,643,887
Salt Lake Country & South Davis County	$114,496	$884,768,068
Summit County	$240,745	$95,316,794
Utah County	$107,127	$156,012,159
Washington County	$106,300	na
Weber County & North Davis County	$86,237	$197,946,099

Source: Local Real Estate Boards.

Table 72
Characteristics of the Housing Inventory in Utah: 1990

County	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units			Vacant Housing Units
		Total Occupied	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	
State	598,388	537,273	365,979	171,294	61,115
Beaver	2,200	1,594	1,356	238	606
Box Elder	11,890	10,954	8,653	2,301	936
Cache	22,053	21,021	13,161	7,860	1,032
Carbon	8,713	6,907	5,230	1,677	1,806
Daggett	825	253	152	101	572
Davis	55,777	53,598	39,711	13,887	2,179
Duchesne	5,860	3,707	3,020	687	2,153
Emery	3,928	2,998	2,467	531	930
Garfield	2,488	1,321	1,082	239	1,167
Grand	2,992	2,489	1,831	658	503
Iron	8,499	6,269	4,378	1,891	2,230
Juab	2,311	1,801	1,442	359	510
Kane	3,237	1,724	1,335	389	1,513
Millard	4,125	3,349	2,655	694	776
Morgan	1,681	1,555	1,286	269	126
Piute	704	449	385	64	255
Rich	1,859	521	410	111	1,338
Salt Lake	257,339	240,680	156,753	83,927	16,659
San Juan	4,650	3,375	2,609	766	1,275
Sanpete	6,570	4,859	3,875	984	1,711
Sevier	6,059	4,877	4,019	858	1,182
Summit	11,256	5,271	3,753	1,518	5,985
Tooele	9,510	8,581	6,027	2,554	929
Uintah	8,142	6,670	5,052	1,618	1,472
Utah	72,820	70,168	43,990	26,178	2,652
Wasatch	4,465	3,074	2,337	737	1,391
Washington	19,523	15,256	10,805	4,451	4,267
Wayne	1,061	699	571	128	362
Weber	57,851	53,253	37,634	15,619	4,598

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 73
Estimated Inventory of Housing Units by County: September 1993

County	Housing Units
Beaver	2,258
Box Elder	12,201
Cache	23,824
Carbon	8,814
Daggett	829
Davis	60,596
Duchesne	6,072
Emery	3,969
Garfield	2,566
Grand	3,254
Iron	9,694
Juab	2,385
Kane	3,419
Millard	4,218
Morgan	1,792
Piute	710
Rich	1,924
Salt Lake	271,814
San Juan	4,685
Sanpete	6,871
Sevier	6,171
Summit	13,257
Tooele	9,955
Uintah	8,300
Utah	80,821
Wasatch	4,783
Washington	24,128
Wayne	1,064
Weber	60,385
State	640,759

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Appendix

APPENDIX

Select Publications of the Organizations Comprising the State Economic Coordinating Committee*

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol, S.L.C., Ut. 84114 (801) 538-1036

Regular Reports
Economic Report to the Governor (Annually)
Economic and Demographic Projections Report (Biennially)
Executive Budget (Annually)
Governor's Summary of Legislative Action (Annually)
State Planning Report (Annually)
Utah Data Guide (Quarterly)
Utah Demographic Report (Annually)
Utah Economic and Demographic Profiles (Annually)
Utah Economic and Demographic Projections (Triennially)
Utah Planning Newsletter (Quarterly)

Special Reports
1990 Census Brief: Age Distribution in Utah
1990 Census Brief: Cities and Counties of Utah
1990 Census Brief: Equal Employment Opportunity Data for Utah
1990 Census Brief: Income and Poverty in Utah
1990 Census Brief: Minorities of Utah
2002 Utah Winter Olympic Games: Preliminary Economic Impact Analysis
Analysis of the Demand for Recreational Uses in the Wasatch Front Canyons
Federal Land Payments in Utah
Historic Analysis of Property Taxes 1989 Update
Initiative A: Fiscal Impacts of Removing the Sales Tax From Food (joint publication)
Issues of Fertility in Utah
Migration in Utah
Resident Population and Recreational/Seasonal Visitation Projections for a Portion of Wasatch County and the Francis/Woodland Area of Summit County
Rural Utah Tourism Report
Technical Report on the Economic Analysis of the Brighton Ski Area Master Plan
The Impact of Lake Powell Tourism on State and Local Tax Revenues
The Impact of Tax Limitation in Utah
The Value of the 1990 Census to Utah: An Examination of Federal and State Funds Distributed Based on Population Statistics
Utah's Defense Economy
Utah in the Global Economy
Utah State and Local Government Fiscal Benefit-Cost Model

Utah Geological Survey
2363 Foothill Dr., S.L.C., Ut. 84109-1491 (801) 467-7970

Survey Notes (Quarterly)

***This list includes only the reports which are particularly relevant to the *Economic Report to the Governor.* To obtain a complete list of the publications of each agency or copies of reports, contact the appropriate agencies.**

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
324 South State, Suite 500, S.L.C., Ut. 84111 (801) 538-8700

Regular Reports
Legislative Report of the Permanent Community Impact Fund (Annually)
Legislative Report of the Utah Disaster Relief Board (Annually)
Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program (Annually)
Utah Directory of Business and Industry (Annually)
Utah Export Directory (Bi-Annually)
Utah Facts (Annually)

Special Reports
Going Into Business in Utah
Governor's Blueprint for Utah's Economic Future
Poverty in Utah (Triennially)
Utah's Rural Development Strategy
County Profiles
Tourism Indicators

Utah Department of Employment Security
140 East 300 South, S.L.C., Ut. 84111 (801) 536-7400

Regular Reports
Annual Report of Labor Market Information
Employment, Wages and Reporting Units by Firm Size (Annually)
Labor Market Information (Quarterly, by District)
Occupations in Demand (Quarterly)
Utah Affirmative Action Information (Annually)
Utah Job Outlook for Occupations (Biennially)
Utah Labor Market Report (Monthly)

Special Reports
Utah Workforce 2000
Women in the Utah Labor Force
Utah Equal Employment Opportunity Information -- 1990 Census

Utah State Tax Commission
160 East 300 South, S.L.C., Ut. 84134 (801) 530-6088

Regular Reports
Annual Report of the Utah State Tax Commission (Annually)
Gross Taxable Retail Sales and Purchases (Quarterly)
Hotel Sales, Room Rents and Transient Room Taxes in Utah (Annually)
New Car and Truck Sales (Quarterly)
Statistical Study of Assessed Valuations (Annually)
Utah Consumer Sentiment Index (Quarterly)
Utah Statistics of Income (Annually)

Special Reports
An Evaluation of Utah's Business Tax Competitiveness
Broadening the Base: An Evaluation of a Sales Tax on Services
Distribution of Local Sales Tax Revenue
Initial Tax Burdens on Business and Households in Ten Western States
Outlook for Utah's Defense Industry in the Post-Cold-War Era
Selected State Tax Rates in the U.S.
The Review of Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Manufacturing Machinery

Bureau of Economic and Business Research
University of Utah, S.L.C., Ut. 84112 (801) 581-6333

Regular Reports
Statistical Abstract of Utah (Triennially)
Utah Construction Report (Quarterly)
Utah Economic and Business Review (9 Per Year)

Special Reports
Great Salt Lake Mineral Royalties
The 1990-91 Utah Skier Survey, Final Report
The Brine Shrimp Industry of the Great Salt Lake
Utah's High Technology Directory

Utah Department of Natural Resources, Office of Energy and Resource Planning
3 Triad Center, Suite 450, S.L.C., Ut. 84180-1204 (801) 538-5428

Regular Reports
Utah Petroleum Monitor
Utah Energy Statistical Abstract, 1990

First Security Bank Corporation
79 South Main, #201, P.O. Box 30006, S.L.C., Ut. 84111 (801) 350-5259

Regular Reports
Insights (Quarterly)
Local Index of Leading Economic Indicators (Monthly)
Wasatch Front Cost of Living Index (Monthly)

Utah Foundation
10 West 100 South, 323 Crandall Bldg., S.L.C., Ut. 84101 (801) 364-1837

Regular Reports
Research Briefs (Monthly)
Research Reports (Monthly)
Statistical Review of Government in Utah (Annually)

Special Reports
State and Local Government in Utah
(Textbook published approximately every five years with annual updates in Statistical Review of Government in Utah)

Utah State University
Economics Department, Logan, Ut. 84322-3530 (801) 750-2290

Perspectives (Quarterly)