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TOURISM JOBS AND WAGES IN UTAH: A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Tourism is increasingly the focus of public attention as more and more communities grasp the importance of traveler spending on their economies. The contribution of tourism to the fiscal strength and well-being of both state and local economies is well documented. In 1998, spending by international and domestic travelers in the U.S. totaled $495.1 billion, generating millions of jobs and billions of dollars in tax revenues for federal, state and local governments.

Reflecting trends at the national level, Utah's travel and tourism sector is vibrant and growing. Travelers to Utah in 1998 spent more than $4.0 billion in the state, creating thousands of jobs for Utah residents and thousands of dollars in tax revenues for local units of government.

For many rural communities in Utah, encouraging tourism is one alternative in dealing with structural changes in regional employment such as job losses in traditional sectors like agricultural, mining and forestry. Typically, expansion in the tourism sector has engendered shifts in the structure of the local economy, generally marked by a rising share of employment in the services sector. This phenomenon is the essence of debates regarding the desirability of pursuing travel and tourism as an economic development strategy.

Issues frequently raised in the tourism debate concern job quality. Concerns about tourism focus on issues such as earnings (wages and benefits), seasonality, underemployment and limited career opportunities. To explore the validity of these concerns, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) has undertaken a multifaceted study that provides a trend analysis of Utah's tourism sector including (1) the levels and changes in employment and wages in the tourism sector over the past two decades, (2) a comparison of travel-related employment and wages with non-travel-related sectors of the Utah economy, (3) wage comparisons between travel-related occupations and other common occupations in the Utah economy and (4) tourism-generated employment and wages in Utah viewed in relation to tourism-generated employment and wages in surrounding states.

Defining Travel and Tourism

Defining the travel and tourism sector is a difficult proposition. Unlike other industrial sectors such as mining and manufacturing, there is no clear delineation of what comprises the travel sector. Rather, it is diverse and complex, composed of segments from many industries. However, based on research undertaken by the U.S. Travel Data Center, a nonprofit research organization, most expenditures in the tourism sector are in the following categories. Examples of activities in each category have been provided.

Public Transportation – Airlines, bus lines and motor coach, Amtrak, cruise lines, taxicabs, limousines.

Auto Transportation – Car rental, gasoline service stations, RV's, and campers.

Food Service – Restaurants and beverage establishments, grocery stores, other food stores.

Amusement, Entertainment, and Recreation – Golfing, skiing, gaming, museums, art galleries, zoos, etc.

Lodging – Hotels and motels, campgrounds, trailer parks, vacation homes (ownership and rental).

General Retail and Merchandise Stores – Gift stores, clothing stores, souvenirs and other incidental retail stores.

Travel Planning – Travel agencies, tour operators, and other travel-related service firms.

In additional to these broad categories, the Utah Travel Council adds in its description of the tourism sector a “General Services” category that includes a variety of personal services and health care services.

Utah's Tourism Sector–An Overview

Utah's wealth of natural resources has been a major factor in the cultivation of the state's travel and tourism sector. With five national parks, seven national monuments, seven national forests, two national recreation areas, 45 state parks, and millions of acres of BLM-administered deserts and range land, Utah's "wide open spaces" attract millions of visitors each year. In tandem with a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities offered in Utah are the man-made attractions that include ski resorts, LDS genealogical library, LDS temples, four large convention centers, and an NBA basketball team.

According to estimates from the Division of Travel Development (Utah Travel Council) about 17.8 million people visited Utah in 1998. These visitors spent an estimated $4.1 billion on travel-related goods and services in Utah, comprising between 7 and 8 percent of the state's Gross State Product in 1998. Travel-related spending generated an estimated $328 million in state and local tax revenues.

Direct spending by travelers to Utah translates to jobs and earnings in the local economy. Using location quotient analysis[1], BEBR estimated the number of tourism-generated jobs in the private sector during the 20-year period from 1977 to 1997. As shown in Table 1, according to BEBR estimates, 26,656 workers in Utah were employed as a result of tourism spending in 1977. That number more than doubled by 1997, reaching 63,345 workers in just 20 years.

The jobs created as a result of tourism spending are not limited to those that are typically viewed as tourism-related jobs, i.e., hotel workers, travel agents and airport employees. Tourism spending also generates jobs in other segments of the services and retail sectors. The estimates presented here include the traditional tourism jobs (hotel workers, airport employees, etc.) as well as those supported by the tourism industry (healthcare workers, grocery store employees, etc.).

Table 1
Travel and Tourism Employment Trends in Utah
1977 to 1997

Year	Total Private Sector Nonagricultural Employment	Employment in Tourism-Related Sectors[1]	Tourism-Generated Employment[2]	Tourism-Generated as a % of Total Private Sector	Tourism-Generated as a % of Tourism-Related Employment
1977	372,898	96,314	26,656	7.15	27.68
1978	404,453	104,310	29,631	7.33	28.15
1979	425,190	107,217	30,461	7.16	28.41
1980	425,741	107,081	29,939	7.03	27.96
1981	433,177	112,655	30,823	7.12	27.36
1982	433,304	116,890	32,067	7.40	27.43
1983	438,229	119,901	33,273	7.59	27.75
1984	469,572	126,852	35,843	7.63	28.26
1985	486,581	134,283	38,190	7.85	28.44
1986	492,849	139,854	40,155	8.15	28.71
1987	498,809	143,911	41,654	8.35	28.93
1988	517,346	149,608	43,463	8.40	29.05
1989	544,942	154,916	45,063	8.27	29.09
1990	573,079	164,040	47,754	8.33	29.11
1991	591,243	168,198	47,303	8.00	28.12
1992	611,660	176,849	50,015	8.18	28.28
1993	650,291	186,773	52,914	8.14	28.33
1994	698,192	196,499	54,554	7.81	27.76
1995	744,220	205,376	55,631	7.48	27.09
1996	787,711	216,279	58,667	7.45	27.13
1997	822,183	225,577	63,326	7.70	28.07

Source: Calculated by BEBR using data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, years as indicated.

[1] Tourism-related employment includes all employment in each of the 95 tourism-related SIC Codes.

[2] Tourism-generated employment includes all employment that was generated by tourism spending in Utah.

Tourism Jobs – Increase in Number not Share

As shown in Table 1, travel spending in Utah generated about 7.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the private sector. After hovering at the 8.0 percent level during the late 1980s and early 1990s, the share of nonagricultural employment in the private sector generated by travel spending dipped to 7.7 percent. However, during this same time period, in absolute measures, the number of jobs generated by traveler spending increased almost every year. So, although the number of jobs generated by travel spending more than doubled in 20 years, as a percentage of the labor force, the increase has been modest. This raises an interesting question, that is, "Why hasn't the travel and tourism sector garnered a larger share of the Utah economy?"

The answer is explained by Utah's unprecedented growth over much of the last decade. The location quotient methodology used to estimate travel and tourism activity in the local economy assumes that when excess capacity occurs (in this case additional employment) it is generated by outside influences including, but not limited to, tourist and traveler spending. In the 1997 estimates of travel-generated employment in Utah only 55 of the 95 travel-sensitive SIC codes had excess capacity. Therefore, many sectors that serve the needs of travelers also serve the needs of the state's resident population. If the local population's needs are not being met then no excess capacity exists. This situation has arisen in Utah partly as a result of the state's population growth rate. Utah's population growth has been higher than the national rate for most of the last 50 years. Population increases generate demands on the local economy. So, although tourist visits to Utah have been increasing, a cursory analysis suggests that population growth and the corresponding demand for local services, have been increasing more rapidly.

Structural Change Underway in the Tourism Sector

Because location quotient analysis incorporates employment activity at the national level, significant fluctuations in employment share may occur locally even if the real employment figure at the local level remains stable. Therefore, each industry segment's share of employment within the travel sector will generally fluctuate year-to-year. Even with this caveat, it appears that Utah's travel sector is undergoing structural and compositional shifts (Tables 2 and 3).

In 1977, the three largest industry segments of the travel sector were food service (29.5%), general retail (23.2%), and lodging (22.9%). Together, they accounted for almost 76 percent of all travel-generated employment. One of the smallest industry segments was transportation which represented just 7.7 percent of the employment total.

By 1997, the number of travel-generated jobs increased to 63,327. While food service maintained the top position, lodging moved into the second position, accounting for one-quarter of all travel-generated employment. General retail, the second largest industry segment in 1977, accounted for only 13.0 percent of all employment, usurped by transportation whose relative share of employment increased to 14.0 percent. By 1997 then, the three largest industry segments were food service, lodging and transportation accounting for just 67 percent of travel-generated employment.

What stands out in this analysis is the changing structure of tourism in Utah. As demonstrated, Utah now has a greater concentration in those segments that cater directly to the tourist, i.e., restaurants, hotels, and air transportation. And, to an increasing degree, they are defining travel-related employment in Utah. At the same time, the travel sector is also becoming more diversified with fewer industry sectors holding dominant positions within the travel industry as a whole.

Tourism Wages Low But Gaining Ground

A defining characteristic of Utah's tourism sector is a low average straight hourly wage rate[2]. The average yearly earnings for all tourism jobs in 1997 was $20,544, or about 71.0 percent of the average yearly earnings for all nonagricultural workers in the private sector. However, segments within the tourism sector show wide variation in wages. Of the seven broad industrial categories that comprise the tourism sector, the transportation segment (which includes air transportation workers) had annual earnings of a $34,370-a rate significantly above that reported for all non-agricultural workers in 1997. With annual earnings of $29,957, wages in the general services group were also above the average for all non-agricultural workers, due in large part to high rates of pay in health services.

Two of the lowest-paying segments of the tourism sector include food service ($11,427) and lodging ($15,864). The high proportion of workers in

Table 2
Travel and Tourism-Generated Employment in Utah
by Major Industry Segment
1977 to 1997

Year	Trans-portation	Travel Planning	Food Service	General Retail	Lodging	General Services	Amuse-ment	Total
1977	2,065	394	7,866	6,174	6,094	1,560	2,503	26,656
1978	2,474	459	8,764	6,499	9,882	1,744	2,810	29,632
1979	2,438	547	8,735	6,692	7,291	1,771	2,988	30,462
1980	2,975	604	8,761	6,972	6,877	1,162	2,599	29,939
1981	3,095	655	8,966	7,168	7,227	1,187	2,524	30,822
1982	3,273	777	9,293	6,902	7,788	1,411	2,622	32,066
1983	4,388	781	9,448	6,506	8,255	1,401	2,493	33,272
1984	4,493	883	10,863	6,262	8,956	1,493	2,895	35,845
1985	4,830	1,036	12,280	5,821	9,291	1,535	3,395	38,188
1986	5,503	1,079	13,788	5,367	9,568	1,361	3,490	40,156
1987	5,797	1,205	14,181	5,319	10,006	1,589	3,536	41,633
1988	6,218	1,265	14,101	5,577	10,359	2,274	3,668	43,462
1989	6,296	1,546	14,305	5,521	11,100	2,469	3,826	45,063
1990	6,908	1,565	15,115	5,667	11,928	2,383	4,189	47,755
1991	6,721	1,674	14,409	5,808	12,323	2,110	4,259	47,304
1992	7,346	1,888	15,027	5,751	12,486	2,789	4,728	50,015
1993	8,007	2,198	14,174	6,985	13,414	2,980	5,156	52,914
1994	8,497	1,581	14,620	7,328	14,162	2,923	5,445	54,556
1995	7,849	1,772	15,289	7,402	14,327	2,693	6,300	55,632
1996	8,309	1,879	16,241	7,553	14,888	2,890	6,906	58,666
1997	8,910	1,869	17,666	8,398	16,048	3,064	7,390	63,345

Source: Calculated by BEBR using data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, years as indicated.

these two segments of the tourism sector (more than half of all travel-related employment) bring the average earnings down significantly. Table 4 shows the average yearly earnings and average annual growth rate for each segment of the travel sector from 1977 to 1997.

Although wages on average are comparatively low in the tourism sector, they are increasing at a faster pace than wages in the nonagricultural sector as a whole. Based on BEBR estimates, the yearly earnings of a worker in the tourism sector in 1977 were $6,276 - roughly 63.0 percent of the average yearly earnings of all private sector nonagricultural workers in Utah.

By 1997, the average yearly earnings in the tourism sector had increased to $20,544, or about 71.0 percent of the average yearly earnings of all private sector nonagricultural job holders in

Table 3
Total Travel-Generated Employment in Utah
By Industry Share
1977 to 1997

Year	Transportation	Travel Planning	Food Service	General Retail	Lodging	General Services	Amusement
1977	7.8%	1.5%	29.5%	23.2%	22.9%	5.9%	9.4%
1978	8.4%	1.6%	29.6%	21.9%	23.2%	5.9%	9.5%
1979	8.0%	1.8%	28.7%	22.0%	23.9%	5.8%	9.8%
1980	9.9%	2.0%	29.3%	23.3%	23.0%	3.9%	8.6%
1981	10.0%	2.1%	29.1%	23.3%	23.5%	3.9%	8.2%
1982	10.2%	2.4%	29.0%	21.5%	24.3%	4.4%	8.2%
1983	13.2%	2.4%	28.4%	19.6%	24.8%	4.2%	7.5%
1984	12.5%	2.5%	30.3%	17.5%	25.0%	4.2%	8.1%
1985	12.7%	2.7%	32.2%	15.2%	24.3%	4.0%	8.1%
1986	13.7%	2.7%	34.3%	13.4%	23.8%	3.4%	8.7%
1987	13.9%	2.9%	34.1%	12.8%	24.0%	3.8%	8.5%
1988	14.3%	2.9%	32.4%	12.8%	23.8%	5.2%	8.4%
1989	14.0%	3.4%	31.7%	12.3%	24.6%	5.5%	8.5%
1990	14.5%	3.3%	31.7%	11.9%	25.0%	5.0%	8.8%
1991	14.2%	3.5%	30.5%	12.3%	26.1%	4.5%	9.0%
1992	14.7%	3.8%	30.0%	11.5%	25.0%	5.6%	9.5%
1993	15.1%	4.2%	26.8%	13.2%	25.4%	5.6%	9.7%
1994	15.6%	2.9%	26.8%	13.4%	26.0%	5.4%	10.0%
1995	14.1%	3.2%	27.5%	13.3%	25.8%	4.8%	11.3%
1996	14.2%	3.2%	27.7%	12.9%	25.4%	4.9%	11.8%
1997	14.1%	3.0%	27.9%	13.3%	25.3%	4.8%	11.7%

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Calculated by BEBR using data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, years as indicated.

Table 4
Growth in Tourism Wages by Major Industry Segment
1977 to 1997

Industry Segment	Average Annual Wage - 1977	Average Annual Wage - 1997	Annual Growth Rate
Transportation	$13,478	$34,370	4.7%
Travel Planning	$11,143	$18,671	2.6%
Food Service	$4,510	$11,427	4.8%
General Retail	$4,804	$16,035	6.2%
Lodging	$5,371	$15,864	5.6%
General Services	$9,333	$29,957	6.0%
Recreation/Amusement	$4,840	$14,401	5.6%

Source: Calculated by BEBR using data from the U.S., Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, years as indicated.

the state. Furthermore, earnings growth in tourism-related sectors in Utah has outstripped that of the nation. At the national level, the average yearly earnings in tourism-related sectors as a percent of the average yearly earnings for all nonagricultural workers actually declined in 1997 (Table 5).

This wage level comparison is, in some respects, incomplete because it only includes information on payroll wages paid by employers. Income from some sources, including tips and

Table 5
Travel and Tourism Wage Trends in Utah
1977 to 1997

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Average Annual Nonag. Wage All Private Sector	Average Annual Nonag. Wage Tourism Sector	Tourism as a Percentage of Private	Average Annual Nonag. Wage All Private Sector	Average Annual Nonag. Wage Tourism Sector	Tourism as a Percentage of Private
1977	$10,034	$6,276	63%	$11,252	$7,825	70%
1982	$15,521	$10,163	65%	$16,602	$11,324	68%
1986	$17,172	$11,450	67%	$19,746	$13,381	68%
1990	$19,440	$14,001	72%	$23,258	$16,228	70%
1994	$22,085	$15,925	72%	$26,388	$18,621	71%
1997	$25,092	$17,869	71%	$30,053	$20,544	68%

Source: Calculated by BEBR using data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, years as indicated.

gratuities, are frequently reported by the employee rather than the employer. Information on these additional sources of income is not reported by the employer to the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Some workers in the tourism sector derive a significant portion of their wages from tip income. Therefore, while payroll wages reported in the tourism sector provide a base comparison, they do not reflect full compensation. If tip income is factored into the equation, the average wage could be substantially higher, especially in the food service segment.

Although wage growth in Utah's tourism sector has shown marked improvement over the years, several factors may limit the capacity for continued expansion. The most important limitation lies in the composition of the tourism sector. More than half of all employment in Utah's tourism sector is in food services and lodging. Many occupations in these segments of the industry require few skills and/or formal training so wages tend to be low.

For example, occupational wage data published by UDWS in 1999 show that, of the 15 occupations reporting the lowest wage rates, nine occupations were in food services. Maids and room cleaners averaged $6.80 per hour while wait staff averaged $5.90. Occupations in Utah with the highest and lowest average hourly wage rates are shown in Table 6.

A second factor that could affect wage growth is the nature of tourism jobs. Many positions in the tourism sector are either part-time, seasonal, or both. This is especially true of jobs directly related to tourism in the outlying, or rural areas of the state. According to information published by the Bureau of

Table 6
Average Hourly Wages for Selected Occupations

Occupations with the Highest Average Hourly Wage		Occupations with the Lowest Average Hourly Wage	
Position	**Wage**	**Position**	**Wage**
Physicians and Surgeons	$45.80	Waiters and Waitresses	$5.90
Dentists	$43.20	Fast Food Workers	$6.20
Lawyers	$32.10	Fast Food Cooks	$6.20
Engineering and Math Managers	$31.30	Hosts/Hostesses	$6.50
Pharmacists	$29.70	Child Care Workers	$6.50
Tax Preparers	$27.80	Counter Attendants	$6.50
General Managers/Top Executives	$26.60	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants	$6.60
Engineers	$26.10	Ushers, Lobby Attendants	$6.70
Managers/Industrial Production	$26.00	Hand Packers and Packagers	$6.70
Education Administrators	$25.80	Sewing Machine Operators	$6.80
Architects (except landscape)	$25.70	Food Preparation Workers	$6.80
Medicine and Health Service Manager	$25.60	Cashiers	$6.80
Physical Therapists	$25.30	Service Station Attendants	$6.80
Financial Managers	$25.00	Short Order Cooks	$6.80
Computer Engineers	$24.90	Maids and Room Cleaners	$6.80

Source: *Utah Occupational Wages*, Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, January 1999.

Labor Statistics, nationally the proportion of part-time workers in services, a large component of the travel sector, is 30.5 percent. Utah has traditionally had a higher level of part-time employment than the nation, consequently the rate of part-time employment in the service sector in Utah is at least the national average, and could very likely be much higher.

While the *average* wage in the tourism sector is low, not all jobs in travel and tourism are low-paying. In fact, there are many tourism-related jobs that pay respectable, or “living” wages. A comparison of wages between tourism jobs and other *common* occupations in the tourism sector is shown in Table 7.

The purpose of these data is to provide a comparison between occupations in Utah with similar wage rates. It is not intended to pit one job against another. Rather, its intent is to show that tourism jobs do exist at all wage levels.

Finally, although many jobs in the tourism sector are low-paying, some studies have suggested that many of these jobs should be viewed as entry-level positions that are not meant to be compared with career positions in the travel sector. Rather, entry level jobs provide employment opportunities for new entrants into the work force providing skills and training that can enable workers to move into more lucrative careers.

Tourism in Utah and Surrounding States

To put Utah's tourism sector in perspective, BEBR has undertaken an analysis of the tourism industry in several surrounding states. Using location quotient analysis, BEBR developed statewide estimates of travel-related employment and earnings in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico. Nevada was excluded from the analysis due to the unique nature of that state's tourism industry.

As shown in Table 8, each of the states used in this comparison all depended on tourism to varying degrees. In terms of employment, New Mexico and Colorado had more employees in travel-related sectors than did Arizona, Idaho and Utah. Almost one-third of all nonagricultural, private sector employment in New Mexico in 1997 was in sectors related to tourism. Slightly more than 29 percent of all nonagricultural private sector employment in Colorado was in tourism-related sectors. In comparison, Arizona had the lowest share of its private sector employment in tourism-related sectors (26 percent). Utah and Idaho each had about 27 percent of all private, nonagricultural employment in tourism-related sectors.

Employment generated by tourism spending (the portion of employment in tourism-related sectors that exceeded local demand) was also highest in New Mexico and Colorado. Tourism-generated employment was lowest in Idaho (7.14%) followed by Utah (7.70%) and Arizona (7.93%). Therefore, based on BEBR's analysis, of the five states used in this comparison, only Idaho had a smaller share of private sector employment generated by tourism than did Utah.

An analysis of wages paid to workers in tourism-related sectors as a share of all wages paid in the private sector shows a slightly different picture. As with employment, New Mexico also had the largest share of tourism-related wages as a percentage of all nonagricultural wages paid in the private sector. Almost 22 percent of private sector wages in New Mexico were paid to workers in tourism-related businesses. In comparison, only 16 percent of all wages paid in the private sector in Arizona were in tourism-related businesses. Wages in tourism activities, as a percent of all nonagricultural wages in the private sector for the remaining states (Colorado, Idaho and Utah), ranged from a low of 19.47 percent in Idaho to 19.70 percent in Colorado.

A cursory analysis of the differential between employment in tourism-related sectors and wages paid in those sectors suggests that overall, the average wage paid to workers in tourism-related

Table 7

Wage Comparisons Between Tourism and Other Types of Occupations - 1998

Tourism Type Occupations	Average Hourly Wage	Other Common Occupations	Average Hourly Wage
Commercial Airline Pilot	$32.30	Education Administrator	$25.80
Forester	$20.00	Architects	$25.70
Property Manager	$16.90	Financial Manager	$25.00
Sales Supervisor - Retail Chain Store	$14.10	Mechanical Engineers	$24.80
Food Service Manager	$13.30	Computer Programmer	$22.40
Hotel/Motel Manager	$13.30	Construction Manager	$21.90
Auto Mechanic	$12.70	Registered Nurse	$19.20
Bus Driver	$10.50	Radio or Television Announcer	$17.50
Museum/Zoo Director	$10.30	Accountant	$17.30
Recreation Facility Manager	$10.30	Secondary School Teacher	$17.10
Service Station Manager	$10.30	Production Supervisor	$16.00
Theater Manager	$10.30	Truck Driver	$14.50
Travel Agent	$10.20	Clerical Supervisor	$14.00
Reservation Agent	$ 8.50	Machinist	$13.90
Sales Clerk	$ 8.40	Carpenter	$13.20
Recreation Worker	$ 8.10	Welder	$13.00
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Operator	$ 7.90	Licensed Practical Nurse	$11.40
Janitor	$ 7.80	Secretary	$10.30
Taxi Driver	$ 7.80	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	$10.20
Restaurant Cook	$ 7.70	Bill Collector	$10.20
Rental Clerk	$ 7.50	School Bus Driver	$ 9.90
Counter Clerk	$ 7.50	General Office Clerk	$ 9.10
Parking Lot Attendant	$ 7.40	Human Services Worker	$ 8.70
Hotel Desk Clerk	$ 7.20	Assembler, Production	$ 8.70
Bartender	$ 7.00	Security Guard	$ 8.40
Cashier	$ 6.80	Switchboard Operator	$ 8.40
Short Order Cook	$ 6.80	Receptionists	$ 8.00
Food Preparation Worker	$ 6.80	File Clerks	$ 8.00
Maid	$ 6.80	Cosmetologists	$ 8.00
Service Station Attendant	$ 6.80	Electronic/Electrical Assemblers	$ 7.80
Dining Room Helper	$ 6.60	Teacher's Aide	$ 7.80
Counter Attendant	$ 6.50	Teller, General	$ 7.80
Host or Hostess	$ 6.50	Telemarketer	$ 7.50
Fast Food Cook	$ 6.20	Child Care Worker	$ 6.50

businesses is lower than the average wage paid to all nonagricultural workers in the private sector. And, indeed, this is the case in all five states. In 1997, the average annual wage received by workers in travel-related sectors in all five states was lower than the respective statewide average. The most striking difference was in Arizona where the average annual tourism-related wage was about 62 percent of the average annual wage received by all nonagricultural workers in the private sector. Idaho had the lowest wage disparity with an average annual tourism wage that was 27 percent less than the nonagricultural private sector wage.

Wages generated by tourism activity provide another assessment of tourism dependency. Wages generated by tourism represent the wages associated with tourism-generated employment. This is referred to as the "Tourism-generated Wage Ratio." Of the states included in this comparative analysis Idaho had the highest tourism-generated wage ratio at 6.12 percent, or approximately 6.12 percent of all wages paid in the private sector in Idaho came from tourism-related activities. This would suggest that tourism activity plays a somewhat more prominent role in Idaho than it does in the other four states.

The tourism-generated wage ratios for New Mexico and Arizona were only slightly less at 6.04 percent and 6.03 percent, respectively. Utah and Colorado had the lowest tourism-generated wage ratios at 5.65 percent and 5.62 percent.

Overall, of the five states included in the comparison, Utah's economy is less reliant on tourism than are the economies of New Mexico, Colorado or Arizona. By most measures, Utah ranks near the bottom in terms of tourism-generated employment and wages as a share of total activity within the private sector.

Conclusions

Over the past 20 years, Utah's economy has flourished. Growth and expansion in tourism and travel have been important factors in Utah's thriving economy. Travel and tourism is a sizable contributor to Utah's economy. In 1998, an estimated 17.8 million domestic and international visitors spent roughly $4.1 billion in Utah - an increase of 2.5 percent over the estimated $4.0 billion in total visitor spending during 1997. The impact of visitor spending on the state's economy is manifested in the employment and income it generates. More than 63,300 jobs and $1.1 billion in wages and salaries were generated by visitor spending in 1997. These travel-generated jobs represented 7.7 percent of all nonagricultural employment in Utah's private sector.

As a microcosm of the broader economy, tourism in Utah has also undergone certain transitions over the past two decades. In 1998, the three largest segments of the local tourism industry were food service, lodging and transportation. Combined, these segments accounted for about 67 percent of all travel-generated employment. In comparison, in 1977, the three largest components were food service, general retail, and lodging, and accounted for 76 percent of all travel-generated employment. The upshot is that Utah's tourism sector is becoming more concentrated in those segments that cater directly to the traveler (restaurants, lodging, transportation), but it is also affecting a wider range of industries.

A defining characteristic of tourism, unfortunately, is a low average straight hourly wage rate. As estimated by BEBR, in 1997, the average annual nonagricultural wage in the tourism sector in Utah was $20,544, or about 71 percent of the average annual wage for all nonagricultural workers in the private sector. Two of the lowest-paying sectors were food service and lodging.

On the other hand, not all tourism jobs are low-paying. There are segments within the tourism sector that exhibit very high rates of pay. The transportation sector, for ex-

Table 8
Estimates of Tourism Sector Activity - 1997
Selected States

	Arizona	Colorado	Idaho	New Mexico	Utah
Total Nonagricultural, Private Sector Employment	1,688,282	1,654,110	416,492	534,161	822,163
Total Private Sector Employment in Travel-Related Sectors[1]	447,072	484,438	111,402	164,974	224,991
Tourism-Generated Employment[2]	133,888	139,098	29,717	46,195	63,326
Tourism-Generated Employment Ratio[3]	7.93%	8.41%	7.14%	8.65%	7.70%
Total Wages - Nonagricultural, Private Sector ($000s)	$45,826,754	$49,249,552	$9,889,650	$12,618,061	$20,629,846
Total Wages in all Tourism Sectors ($000s)[4]	$7,503,434	$9,703,181	$1,925,500	$2,723,154	$4,029,341
Tourism Wages as a % of all Nonagricultural, Private Sector Wages	16.37%	19.70%	19.47%	21.58%	19.53%
Wages generated by Tourism Activity ($000s)[5]	$2,763,835	$2,766,452	$605,317	$761,801	$1,165,827
Tourism-Generated Wage Ratio[6]	6.03%	5.62%	6.12%	6.04%	5.65%
AAW-Nonagricultural, Private Sector	$27,144	$29,774	$23,745	$23,622	$25,092
AAW-Tourism Sector	$16,784	$20,030	$17,284	$16,507	$17,909
Tourism Wage as a % of Nonagricultural, Private Sector Wage	61.83%	67.27%	72.79%	69.88%	71.37%

Notes: AAW=Average Annual Wage
[1]Private sector employment in all tourism-related sectors before location quotients have been applied.
[2] Private sector employment generated by tourism activities based on location quotient analysis.
[3]Percentage of all employment in the private sector that results from tourism spending.
[4]Private sector wages paid to workers in all tourism sectors.
[5]Private sector wages associated with tourism-generated employment.
[6]Percentage of all wages paid in the private sector that are associated with tourism-generated employment.
Source: Calculated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

ample, has wage rates that are 37 percent higher than the average nonagricultural wage rate paid to workers in the private sector. And, within broad segments of the tourism sector there are high-paying jobs that compare well with jobs that are not closely tied with tourism. These high paying jobs include commercial air line pilots, food management positions and museum and zoo directors.

Furthermore, while wages in the tourism sector are, on average, comparatively low they are also increasing more rapidly than nonagricultural wages as a whole. In 1977, the average earnings for a worker in the tourism sector were 63 percent of the average earnings for a nonagricultural worker in the private sector. By 1997, the average tourism worker's earnings were about 71 percent of the average for all workers.

Although tourism is an important component of Utah's economy, comparatively, Utah's economy is less reliant on tourism than are the economies in most surrounding states. In a five-state analysis that includes Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and New Mexico, only Idaho had a smaller percentage of its economy dependent on tourism activity that did Utah.

End Notes

[1]Methodology Used in Deriving Estimates of Utah's Travel Sector – To develop estimates of Utah's travel sector, BEBR augmented the list of industry sectors developed by the U.S. Travel Data Center with more detailed categories as defined by the Division of Travel Development (Utah Travel Council), developed through a collaborative effort with economists at the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Department of Community and Economic Development. The list developed as a result of this collaboration includes 102 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes at the four-digit level which have been identified as either directly or indirectly related to travel and tourism activities. Due to data limitations, BEBR limited its analysis to the private sector which ultimately excluded seven of the 102 SIC codes included by the Division of Travel Development.

In making its estimates of both the employment and earnings impacts of travel and tourism, BEBR utilized location quotient analysis. Location quotients estimate the portion of each industry that is "basic" or export-related versus "non-basic" by comparing the percentage share of SIC employment to total employment in Utah to that of the entire U.S. If this ratio is greater than one, per capita employment in that particular industry is greater than the U.S. average and can be considered export-related, or generated by spending other than resident spending. Location quotients were derived for each of the 95 SIC codes used in the analysis. This location quotient was then applied to the employment and earnings in each sector to identify that portion which was generated by travel and tourism spending. Location quotients of less than one were treated as zeros, indicating that no portion of employment or earnings in that particular sector was the result of travel and tourism spending.

[2]The wages received by workers in the tourism sector were estimated by BEBR based on total wages and salaries received by workers in travel and tourism-related sectors of the economy. BEBR did not utilize a location quotient analysis in making this estimate. However, BEBR did estimate total wages in the tourism sector in 1997 that were generated by tourist spending.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	January 1999	January 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, mil. of dol., qtly.)	na	na	na	49,745	45,075	10.4
New Corporations (no.)	7,004	na	na	741	1,251	-40.7
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales (no.)	5,672	na	na	7,375	6,973	5.8
Agriculture						
Average Prices Received by Farmers (dol.)						
Lambs (cwt.)	69.00	84.0	21.7	75.53	70.25	7.5
Milk, All (cwt.) [1]	17.50	na	na	13.50	14.87	-9.2
Barley (per bushel)	1.87	2.05	9.6	1.86	2.02	-7.9
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton) [2]	75.00	75.00	0.0	72.50	79.33	-8.6
Commercial Red Meat Production (thous. of lbs.)	39,400	37,900.00	-3.8	41,458.3	38,536.3	7.6
Construction						
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	269,400.4	208,541.4	-22.6	325,834.5	313,879.2	3.8
Residential	124,553.1	124,856.5	0.2	186,535.0	182,052.4	2.5
Nonresidential	125,360.5	55,397.1	-55.8	93,784.2	96,254.8	-2.6
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	19,486.8	28,287.8	45.2	45,515.3	35,552.5	28.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,228	1,114	-9.3	1,686	1,795	-6.0
Employment [3]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	1,083.3	1,092.7	0.9	1,100.8	1,070.6	2.8
Employed	1,046.1	1,060.9	1.4	1,064.3	1,031.8	3.1
Unemployed	37.2	31.8	-14.5	36.6	38.8	-5.7
Percent of Labor Force	3.4	2.9	-14.7	3.3	3.6	-8.3
Nonagricultural Jobs (thous.)	1,019.2	1,043.8	2.4	1,052.6	1,026.0	2.6
Mining	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.6	8.0	-5.0
Contract Construction	64.3	69.8	8.6	73.6	68.6	7.3
Manufacturing	133.1	132.1	-0.8	133.2	133.8	-0.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	58.9	59.2	0.5	59.7	58.5	2.1
Wholesale Trade	49.3	50.6	2.6	50.6	50.2	0.6
Retail Trade	191.2	196.2	2.6	197.8	195.2	1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.0	56.7	1.3	58.1	55.2	5.1
Services [4]	281.8	291.9	3.6	292.6	281.3	4.0
Federal Government	29.8	29.8	0.0	31.1	30.9	0.8
State Government [5]	56.3	55.8	-0.9	56.6	55.6	1.8
Local Government [5]	90.8	94.0	3.5	92.1	89.8	2.6
Average Weekly Hours						
Mining	47.6	42.2	-11.3	48.4	48.5	-0.4
Manufacturing	40.1	39.0	-2.7	40.5	40.3	0.5
Wholesale Trade	37.8	38.3	1.3	38.4	38.9	-1.2
Retail Trade	28.1	27.4	-2.5	28.1	28.5	-1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	10,198.1	12,171.9	19.4	7,708.6	6,379.7	20.8
Finance (qtly.)						
Total State and National Chartered In-State Banks	na	na	na	32	33	-3.1
Total Assets (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	28,499.2	26,004.6	9.6
Total Liabilities (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	28,684.2	23,963.5	19.7
Total Equity Capital (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	2,315.1	2,041.1	13.4
Capital to Assets [6]	na	na	na	8.97	8.69	3.3
Loan Loss Reserve Ratio	na	na	na	1.34	1.30	3.3
Loans to Assets	na	na	na	62.86	61.92	1.5
Temporary Investment Ratio	na	na	na	12.04	10.99	9.5
Return on Assets	na	na	na	0.96	1.38	-30.4
Production						
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	1,485.4	1,364.4	-8.1	1,350.1	1,565	-13.8
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	25,002.7	22,924.6	-8.3	22,904.8	24,957	-8.2
Coal (thous. short tons)	2,520	1,969.0	-21.9	2,138	2,090	2.3
Crude Oil to Refineries, Barrels Received (thous. of bbls.)	3,916	4,222	7.8	4,246	4,167	1.9
Travel/Tourism						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off, S.L. Int'l. Airport)	1,572,149	1,488,309	-5.3	1,625,615	1,674,881	-2.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines (both directions)	49,062	51,303	4.6	65,120	63,345	2.8
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments	387,334	na	na	1,432,332	1,364,077	5.0
Utilities						
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	659,656	682,081	3.4	669,109	645,540	3.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	1,032	1,080	4.7	1,072	1,020	5.1
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	751,224	777,482	3.5	764,700	734,952	4.0
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business/public access)	346,439	353,115	1.9	349,633	340,255	2.8

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	January 1999	January 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Davis County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	80.3	80.7	0.5	82.6	80.9	2.0
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.0	2.6	-13.3	3.0	3.4	-9.9
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	19,333.6	15,667.5	-19.0	28,139.2	30,697.5	-8.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	109	98	-10.1	190	192	-1.0
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	714	na	na	784	628	24.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	71,183	73,979	3.9	72,503	69,496	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	99	95	-4.0	97	95	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	89,626	93,376	4.2	91,822	82,272	11.6
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	26,205	27,251	4.0	26,698	25,653	4.1
Salt Lake County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	518.5	531.2	2.4	533.8	520.9	2.5
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	2.9	2.5	-13.8	3.0	3.2	-7.6
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	87,243.7	61,897.0	-29.1	114,869.3	117,169.4	-2.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	429	275	-35.9	428	543	-21.2
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	2,771	na	na	3,544	3,212	10.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	284,881	290,955	2.1	287,412	278,698	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	470	487	3.6	481	466	3.3
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	341,017	347,450	1.9	344,527	335,524	2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	193,923	195,545	0.8	194,682	192,195	1.3
Utah County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	141.2	146.3	3.6	146.2	140.8	3.8
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	2.9	2.2	-24.1	2.7	3.0	-9.9
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	80,369.9	42,968.6	-46.5	57,024.3	56,448.8	1.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	255	231	-9.4	341	342	-0.3
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	585	na	na	719	707	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	93,476	97,868	4.7	95,337	91,011	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	139	149	7.2	145	137	5.9
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	106,559	111,700	4.8	109,047	103,630	5.2
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	44,039	45,464	3.2	44,780	43,728	2.4
Weber County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	84.7	88.0	3.9	88.1	86.9	1.4
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1	3.5	-14.6	3.9	4.6	-14.6
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,291.6	14,384.1	-5.9	26,047.5	24,508.2	6.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	104	82	-21.2	144	146	-1.2
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	303	na	na	423	444	-4.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	63,913	66,696	4.4	65,433	63,210	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	105	102	-2.9	105	106	-1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	63,015	64,831	2.9	64,085	62,342	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	22,537	22,879	1.5	22,705	22,343	1.6

na Not Available

[1] Before deductions for hauling and government withholding, but includes quality, quantity and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies. [2] Mid-month prices. [3] Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification. [4] Includes services by nonprofit and religious organizations. [5] Includes public schools and college institutions. [6] Includes allowance for loan losses.

Sources:

Personal Income	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
New Corporations	Utah Department of Commerce, Division of Corporations and Commercial Code.
New Car and Truck Sales	Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistics Unit, *Utah Car and Truck Sales.*
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, *Utah Agriculture.*
Construction Data	Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, *Utah Construction Report.*
Employment Data	Utah Department of Workforce Services, *Utah Labor Market Report.*
Finance Data	Utah Department of Financial Institutions.
Crude Oil Production	Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, *Oil and Gas Production Report, and* Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.
Natural Gas Production	Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, *Oil and Gas Production Report*.
Coal Production	U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
Air Passengers	SLC International Airport, Statistics Division, *Air Traffic Statistics and Activity Report*.
Highway Traffic Count	Utah Department of Transportation, *Automatic Traffic Recorder Data Report*.
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments	U.S. Forest Service and Utah State Parks and Recreation Department.
Utilities Data	Cooperating Utility Companies.

Utah Business Statistics

NATIONAL DATA	January 1999	January 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
U.S. Gross Domestic Product (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qtly.)	na	na	na	8,910.5	8,533.2	4.4
Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	7,320.2	8,052.7	10.0	7,684.0	7,148.4	7.5
Industrial Production Index (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100)	132.7	141.7	6.8	136.3	132.1	3.2
Capacity Utilization Rate (seasonally adjusted, percent)	79.6	81.4	2.3	80.7	80.9	-0.2
Net Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	-16,269.0	-27,425.0	68.6	-19,204.3	-14,294.4	34.3
Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	77,903.0	83,583.0	7.3	80,325.8	77,542.1	3.6
Imports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	94,172.0	111,008.0	17.9	103,727.3	91,836.5	12.9
Composite Index of 11 Leading Indicators (1992=100)	106.9	106.3	-0.6	107.2	105.7	1.5
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted, 1982-84=100)						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	164.3	168.7	2.7	167.0	163.2	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food and Beverages	163.9	166.6	1.6	164.8	161.4	2.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	161.8	165.8	2.5	164.1	160.6	2.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	140.4	148.3	5.6	149.5	141.4	5.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	246.6	255.5	3.6	251.4	242.6	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	98.1	112.5	14.7	107.4	102.8	4.4
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted, 1982=100)						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	131.5	134.7	2.4	133.3	129.7	2.8
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100, qtly.)	na	na	na	109.2	112.7	-3.1
Corporate Profits (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qtly.)						
Profits Before Taxes	na	na	na	812.7	719.3	13.0
Profits-Tax Liability	na	na	na	259.5	241.7	7.4
Profits After Taxes	na	na	na	553.1	477.6	15.8
Civilian Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Labor Force (mil.)	139.3	140.9	1.1	139.5	137.8	1.2
Employment (mil.)	133.4	135.2	1.3	133.6	131.7	1.5
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.0	-7.0	4.2	4.4	-5.4
Value of New Construction Put In Place						
Total Construction (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	697.9	746.2	6.9	710.5	669.3	6.2
Private Const.: Residential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)[b]	315.8	337.2	6.8	323.6	296.8	9.0
New Housing Units (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	235.1	256.5	9.1	242.4	216.6	11.9
Private Const.: Nonresidential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	185.8	185.3	-0.3	184.2	182.7	0.8
Interest Rates						
Federal Funds Rate	4.63	5.45	17.7	5.05	5.30	-4.7
Discount Rate on New 91-Day Treasury Bills	4.34	5.34	23.0	4.74	4.73	0.3
Yield on Long-Term Treasury Bonds	4.72	6.81	44.3	6.09	5.59	8.9
Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks	7.75	8.50	9.7	8.06	8.29	-2.8
Mortgage Rate (conventional 1st mortgage, new home, U.S. avg.)	6.79	8.21	20.9	7.50	6.92	8.4

na Not Available
[b] Includes residential improvements, not shown separately.
Sources:

U.S. Gross Domestic Product	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Total Personal Income	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Industrial Production Index	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.
Capacity Utilization Rate	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.
Export/Import Data	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Composite Index of 11 Leading Indicators	The Conference Board, Inc.
Consumer Price Indices	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
Producer Price Index	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Corporate Profits	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
National Employment Data	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
National Construction Data	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Value of New Construction Put in Place.*
Interest Rates	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	February 1999	February 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, mil. of dol., qtly.)	na	na	na	49,745	45,075	10.4
New Corporations (no.)	715	na	na	744	1,225	-39.3
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales (no.)	6,229	na	na	7,539	7,020	7.4
Agriculture						
Average Prices Received by Farmers (dol.)						
Lambs (cwt.)	67.00	86.00	28.4	77.11	69.50	10.9
Milk, All (cwt.) [1]	16.00	na	na	13.25	15.04	-11.9
Barley (per bushel)	1.82	1.97	8.2	1.87	1.98	-5.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton) [2]	76.00	74.00	-2.6	72.33	79.00	-8.4
Commercial Red Meat Production (thous. of lbs.)	41,200	37,100	-10.0	41,117	39,170	5.0
Construction						
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	199,266.7	340,250.3	70.8	337,583.1	314,683.5	7.3
Residential	129,924.8	136,407.6	5.0	187,075.2	183,189.5	2.1
Nonresidential	44,756.7	161,941.8	261.8	103,549.6	96,258.0	7.6
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	24,585.2	41,900.9	70.4	46,958.3	35,216.3	33.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,224	1,176	-3.9	1,682	1,800	-6.6
Employment [3]						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	1,059.8	1,091.4	3.0	1,103.4	1,072.7	2.9
Employed	1,013.4	1,055.7	4.2	1,067.8	1,033.7	3.3
Unemployed	46.4	35.7	-23.1	35.7	39.0	-8.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	3.3	-25.0	3.2	3.7	-11.2
Nonagricultural Jobs (thous.)	1,025.3	1,052.5	2.7	1,054.9	1,027.9	2.6
Mining	7.5	7.7	2.7	7.7	8.0	-4.1
Contract Construction	65.1	70.1	7.7	74.0	69.0	7.3
Manufacturing	130.9	132.2	1.0	133.3	133.6	-0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	58.0	59.2	2.1	59.8	58.6	2.2
Wholesale Trade	49.8	50.9	2.2	50.7	50.2	1.0
Retail Trade	191.1	195.3	2.2	198.2	194.4	2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.4	56.6	0.4	58.1	55.5	4.7
Services [4]	285.7	295.9	3.6	293.5	282.2	4.0
Federal Government	31.5	31.4	-0.3	31.1	30.9	0.7
State Government [5]	56.7	58.2	2.6	56.7	55.7	1.9
Local Government [5]	92.6	95.0	2.6	92.3	90.0	2.6
Average Weekly Hours						
Mining	39.0	42.4	8.7	48.7	47.8	1.8
Manufacturing	40.3	39.0	-3.2	40.4	40.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	39.4	38.5	-2.3	38.3	38.9	-1.6
Retail Trade	27.3	27.1	-0.7	28.1	28.4	-1.3
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	10,312.0	10,735.0	4.1	7,743.9	6,555.2	18.1
Finance (qtly.)						
Total State and National Chartered In-State Banks	na	na	na	32	33	-3.1
Total Assets (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	28,499.2	26,004.6	9.6
Total Liabilities (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	28,684.2	23,963.5	19.7
Total Equity Capital (mil. of dol.)	na	na	na	2,315.1	2,041.1	13.4
Capital to Assets [6]	na	na	na	8.97	8.69	3.3
Loan Loss Reserve Ratio	na	na	na	1.34	1.30	3.3
Loans to Assets	na	na	na	62.86	61.92	1.5
Temporary Investment Ratio	na	na	na	12.04	10.99	9.5
Return on Assets	na	na	na	0.96	1.38	-30.4
Production						
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	1,312.5	1,272.3	-3.1	1,346.7	1,546.8	-12.9
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	22,657.4	21,407.0	-5.5	22,800.6	24,970.3	-8.7
Coal (thous. short tons)	2,612	1,882	-27.9	2,077	2,151	-3.4
Crude Oil to Refineries, Barrels Received (thous. of bbls.)	3,796	3,573	-5.9	4,228	4,188	1.0
Travel/Tourism						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off, S.L. Int'l. Airport)	1,531,361	1,520,459	-0.7	1,624,707	1,678,583	-3.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines (both directions)	45,262	54,181	19.7	65,931	63,013	4.6
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments	415,815	na	na	1,533,984	1,367,310	12.2
Utilities						
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	662,573	684,753	3.3	670,958	647,480	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	1,044	1,075	3.0	1,075	1,026	4.7
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	754,422	780,378	3.4	766,863	737,490	4.0
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business/public access)	346,995	352,893	1.7	350,124	341,074	2.7

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	February 1999	February 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
Davis County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	78.6	81.2	3.3	82.8	81.0	2.2
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.0	2.8	-6.7	3.0	3.3	-9.1
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	24,268.7	20,270.1	-16.5	27,805.9	31,146.8	-10.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	195	136	-30.3	185	197	-5.9
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	765	na	na	785	667	17.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	71,626	74,368	3.8	72,732	69,748	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	99	94	-5.1	96	96	0.0
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	90,162	93,715	3.9	92,118	87,654	5.1
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	26,322	26,955	2.4	26,750	25,773	3.8
Salt Lake County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	521.9	534.6	2.4	534.8	522.0	2.5
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	2.8	2.7	-3.6	2.9	3.1	-6.4
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	66,874.5	89,677.3	34.1	116,769.5	116,610.2	0.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	344	270	-21.5	422	539	-21.8
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	3,056	na	na	3,592	3,262	10.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	286,166	291,933	2.0	287,893	279,589	3.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	470	484	3.0	482	468	3.0
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	342,120	348,492	1.9	345,058	336,464	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	194,035	195,364	0.7	194,792	192,495	1.2
Utah County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	143.5	147.3	2.6	146.5	141.2	3.7
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	2.9	2.4	-17.2	2.7	3.0	-10.6
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	42,510.8	50,257.0	18.2	57,669.8	57,386.7	0.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	277	268	-3.2	340	349	-2.5
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	659	na	na	725	723	0.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	93,551	98,123	4.9	95,718	91,338	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	139	149	7.2	146	138	5.9
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	107,130	112,138	4.7	109,464	104,056	5.2
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	44,192	45,737	3.5	44,909	43,803	2.5
Weber County						
Nonagricultural Employment (thous.)	87.8	90.2	2.7	88.3	87.0	1.4
Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.8	3.7	-2.6	3.9	4.5	-13.2
Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,644.0	123,588.5	690.0	35,042.8	23,822.5	47.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	87	104	19.5	146	144	1.0
New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.)	310	na	na	434	450	-3.5
Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial)	64,930	66,921	3.1	65,598	63,386	3.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	102	101	-1.0	105	106	-1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, residential access)	63,187	64,982	2.8	64,234	62,490	2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (U.S. West, business access)	22,500	22,856	1.6	22,735	22,390	1.5

na Not Available

[1] Before deductions for hauling and government withholding, but includes quality, quantity and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies. [2] Mid-month prices. [3] Some figures are not strictly comparable due to reclassification. [4] Includes services by nonprofit and religious organizations. [5] Includes public schools and college institutions. [6] Includes allowance for loan losses.

Sources:

Personal Income	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
New Corporations	Utah Department of Commerce, Division of Corporations and Commercial Code.
New Car and Truck Sales	Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistics Unit, *Utah Car and Truck Sales.*
Agriculture	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, *Utah Agriculture.*
Construction Data	Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, *Utah Construction Report.*
Employment Data	Utah Department of Workforce Services, *Utah Labor Market Report.*
Finance Data	Utah Department of Financial Institutions.
Crude Oil Production	Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, *Oil and Gas Production Report, and* Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning.
Natural Gas Production	Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, *Oil and Gas Production Report*.
Coal Production	U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.
Air Passengers	SLC International Airport, Statistics Division, *Air Traffic Statistics and Activity Report*.
Highway Traffic Count	Utah Department of Transportation, *Automatic Traffic Recorder Data Report*.
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments	U.S. Forest Service and Utah State Parks and Recreation Department.
Utilities Data	Cooperating Utility Companies.

Utah Business Statistics

NATIONAL DATA	February 1999	February 2000	% Change from Year Ago	12-Month Average Current Year	12-Month Average Last Year	12-Month Average % Change
U.S. Gross Domestic Product (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qrtly.)	na	na	na	8,910.5	8,533.2	4.4
Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	7,352.9	8,094.9	10.1	7,745.9	7,177.5	7.9
Industrial Production Index (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100)	132.5	142.1	7.2	137.1	132.6	3.5
Capacity Utilization Rate (seasonally adjusted, percent)	80.2	81.5	1.6	80.8	80.7	0.1
Net Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	-18,358.0	-28,144.0	53.3	-20,019.8	-14,839.1	34.9
Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	76,240.0	84,731.0	11.1	81,033.4	77,421.8	4.7
Imports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.)	94,598.0	112,875.0	19.3	105,250.4	92,260.8	14.1
Composite Index of 11 Leading Indicators (1992=100)	107.1	106.0	-1.0	107.1	105.8	1.2
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted, 1982-84=100)						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	164.5	169.7	3.2	167.4	163.5	2.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food and Beverages	163.8	166.8	1.8	165.1	161.7	2.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	162.3	166.9	2.8	164.5	160.9	2.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	193.8	149.7	-22.8	145.9	145.7	0.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	247.7	257.0	3.8	252.1	243.3	3.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	97.3	116.7	19.9	109.0	102.3	6.5
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted, 1982=100)						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	130.9	136.0	3.9	133.7	129.8	3.1
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100, qrtly.)	na	na	na	109.2	112.7	-3.1
Corporate Profits (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qrtly.)						
Profits Before Taxes	na	na	na	812.7	719.3	13.0
Profits-Tax Liability	na	na	na	259.5	241.7	7.4
Profits After Taxes	na	na	na	553.1	477.6	15.8
Civilian Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Labor Force (mil.)	139.3	141.2	1.4	139.7	137.9	1.3
Employment (mil.)	133.1	135.4	1.7	133.8	131.8	1.5
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.1	-6.8	4.2	4.4	-5.6
Value of New Construction Put In Place						
Total Construction (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	710.7	756.0	6.4	714.3	674.8	5.8
Private Const.: Residential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)[b]	318.5	339.8	6.7	325.4	299.9	8.5
New Housing Units (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	238.1	258.8	8.7	244.1	219.4	11.2
Private Const.: Nonresidential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.)	189.0	200.9	6.3	185.1	183.8	0.7
Interest Rates						
Federal Funds Rate	4.76	5.73	20.4	5.13	5.24	-2.0
Discount Rate on New 91-Day Treasury Bills	4.45	5.57	25.2	4.84	4.67	3.5
Yield on Long-Term Treasury Bonds	5.00	6.49	29.8	6.22	5.51	12.7
Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks	7.75	8.73	12.6	8.14	8.23	-1.1
Mortgage Rate (conventional 1st mortgage, new home, U.S. avg.)	6.81	8.33	22.3	7.62	6.89	10.6

na Not Available
[b] Includes residential improvements, not shown separately.

Sources:

U.S. Gross Domestic Product	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Total Personal Income	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Industrial Production Index	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.
Capacity Utilization Rate	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.
Export/Import Data	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Composite Index of 11 Leading Indicators	The Conference Board, Inc.
Consumer Price Indices	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
Producer Price Index	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
Corporate Profits	U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*
National Employment Data	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*.
National Construction Data	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Value of New Construction Put in Place*.
Interest Rates	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

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