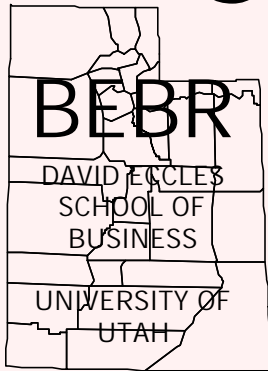


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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AFFECTING PUBLIC EDUCATION IN UTAH

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Beginning in 2004 and continuing for at least a decade, the school age population (5 to 18 year olds) in Utah will increase significantly. Throughout the 1990s, the school age population in Utah grew more slowly than did the population in general so that its share in the total population declined. This trend is expected to soon reverse. Given that Utah currently has more school age persons per capita than any other state, this increase will complicate an already challenging public education funding situation.

The growth in the number of school age persons is

explained by the historic and projected pattern of births. Importantly, the expected increase in the number of births is **not** the result of a **rising** fertility rate. Rather, it is the fact that there will be a substantial increase in the number of women in childbearing years. There are two major reasons for this. First, Utah's seemingly never-ending Baby Boom peaked in the early 1980s and the children of this cohort will begin to fill our schools over the next 10 to 15 years. Second, people who migrate to the state for jobs are generally young, often bring children, and

continue to have children once they arrive. The in-migration of the 1990s and a substantial in-migration projected over the next 20 years contribute significantly to the coming increase in the number of school children.

The great uncertainty in the projections of the school age population is migration. People tend to move to the state when economic conditions are better here than elsewhere. Therefore, forecasting migration really amounts to forecasting economic conditions. The official state projections are based on a relatively optimistic economic growth path with a

decades. If the state's economy grows at a much slower rate such that there is zero net migration to the state, Utah can expect an additional 169,600 students—an increase of 35 percent—by the year 2020. The rate of economic growth will affect the magnitude, although not the direction, of the change in the number of school age Utahns.

Demographic Cycles and the 1990s

The 1990s were a period of economic expansion for the state. At the end of the decade there were 392,000 more Utahns than at the beginning. Of these, 128,500 (or about a third) are accounted for by immigration, while the balance is attributable to natural increase.² Population increased by 23 percent from 1990 to 1999, an average rate of 2.3 percent per year³. In contrast, the number of school age persons increased from an estimated 458,400 in 1990 to 483,500 in 1999. This is a total increase of about 5.5 percent, and an average growth rate of far less than 1 percent. In consequence, the school age population declined from over 26 percent of the population in 1990 to an estimated 23 percent in 1999 (Table 1).

After over a decade of decelerating growth rates in the number of school age persons in Utah, this trend will soon reverse.⁴ Growth rates of the school age population will accelerate significantly over the next five years and remain high for the subsequent ten years. According to projections from

**School Age Population Projections
with Alternative Economic Forecasts**

| Levels | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Optimistic Economic Projections | 458,429 | 484,309 | 598,767 | 715,818 |
| Conservative Economic Projections | 458,429 | 484,309 | 572,046 | 653,914 |
| Difference | 0 | 0 | 26,721 | 61,904 |

| Average Annual Increments | 1990-2000 | 2000-10 | 2010-20 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Optimistic Economic Projections | 2,588 | 11,446 | 11,705 |
| Conservative Economic Projections | 2,588 | 8,774 | 8,187 |

the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), the school age population is expected to increase to 523,000 by 2005 and to about 600,000 in 2010. From 2005 through 2015, an average of nearly 15,000 school age persons will be added to the Utah population each year. If these projections are correct, there will be 114,000 more school age persons in the state in 2010 as compared to 2000, which is an increase of 24 percent. The total population is expected to grow by roughly the same rate to 2010, so that the school age population share of the total population is expected to remain constant at about 22.5 percent (Figure 1).

So why, after a decade of very slow growth, will the growth rate of the school age population accelerate over the next five years? The answer is found in the number of births over time. The cumulative number of births that occurred five years ago (1995) through 17 years ago (1983) is about 483,000, which is within 1 percent of the estimated school age population. Similar calculations have been

performed on the historical and projected birth population series and are shown in Table 1 and Figure 2. It is clear that the pattern of births explains the changes in the school age population over time.

Historic Pattern of Births

Fluctuations in the number of births of a given population have a profound influence on the age distributions for current and future generations. Nationally the post World War II Baby Boom, which lasted from 1946 through 1964, was followed by a Baby Bust (1965-1976). As this large cohort of Boomers came of age and began having their own children, they created the Echo Boom (1977-present). In this way, birth patterns have an effect many years into the future as successive generations are impacted.

Utah also had a postwar Baby Boom. However, this was **not** followed by a Baby Bust. Instead, in 1965 when the national Baby Bust began, the number of births in Utah began a 16-year run of increases, peaking at record levels in 1982.

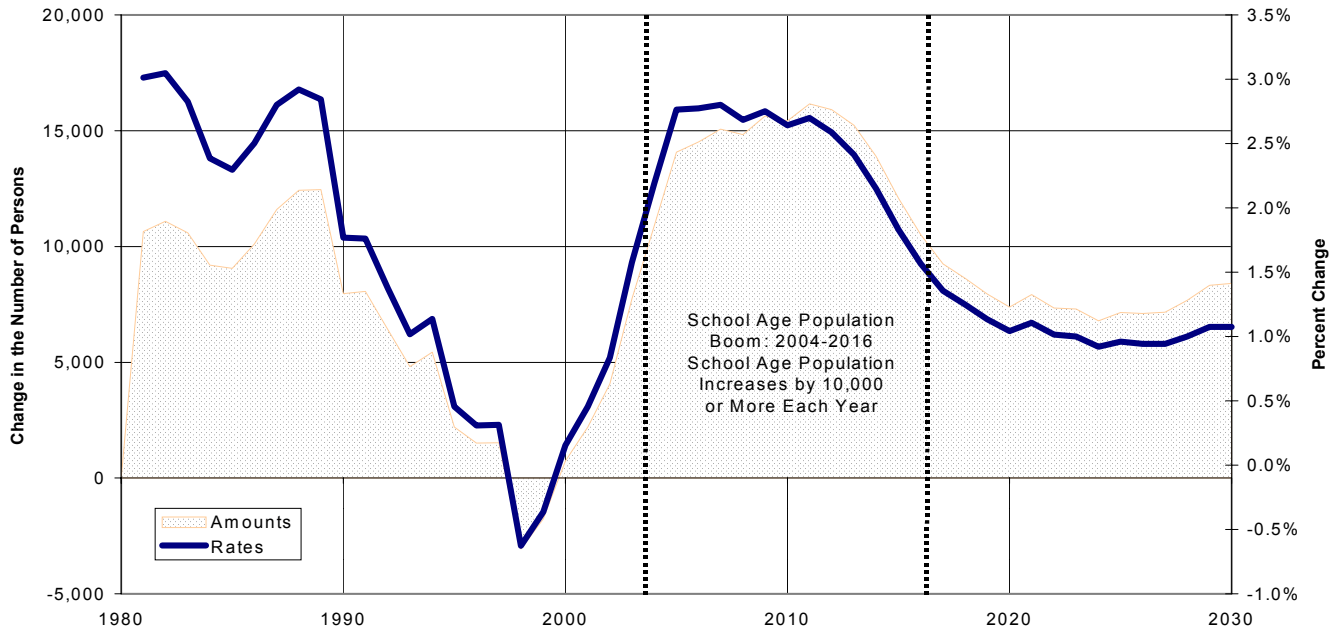
Table 1
Utah School Age Population
Growth, Share and Cumulative Birth Comparison

| Year | Total Population | | Cumulative Births 5-17 Years Prior | School Age Population | | | | Female Population 15-44 | | |
|------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Number | Growth Rate | | Annual Change | | | Share of Population | Number | Annual Growth | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Rate | | | Rate | Share |
| 1980 | 1,474,000 | 4.1% | 331,781 | 353,265 | na | na | 24.0% | 342,817 | na | 23.3% |
| 1981 | 1,515,000 | 2.8% | 339,906 | 363,907 | 10,642 | 3.0% | 24.0% | 354,104 | 3.3% | 23.4% |
| 1982 | 1,558,000 | 2.8% | 352,152 | 374,998 | 11,091 | 3.0% | 24.1% | 364,805 | 3.0% | 23.4% |
| 1983 | 1,595,000 | 2.4% | 367,359 | 385,590 | 10,592 | 2.8% | 24.2% | 373,353 | 2.3% | 23.4% |
| 1984 | 1,622,000 | 1.7% | 385,622 | 394,783 | 9,193 | 2.4% | 24.3% | 380,038 | 1.8% | 23.4% |
| 1985 | 1,643,000 | 1.3% | 404,237 | 403,848 | 9,065 | 2.3% | 24.6% | 385,335 | 1.4% | 23.5% |
| 1986 | 1,663,000 | 1.2% | 423,003 | 413,958 | 10,110 | 2.5% | 24.9% | 390,531 | 1.3% | 23.5% |
| 1987 | 1,678,000 | 0.9% | 440,743 | 425,554 | 11,596 | 2.8% | 25.4% | 392,732 | 0.6% | 23.4% |
| 1988 | 1,690,000 | 0.7% | 456,017 | 437,980 | 12,426 | 2.9% | 25.9% | 392,274 | -0.1% | 23.2% |
| 1989 | 1,706,000 | 0.9% | 467,260 | 450,435 | 12,455 | 2.8% | 26.4% | 392,606 | 0.1% | 23.0% |
| 1990 | 1,729,100 | 1.4% | 477,778 | 458,408 | 7,973 | 1.8% | 26.5% | 395,781 | 0.8% | 22.9% |
| 1991 | 1,775,500 | 2.7% | 487,525 | 466,478 | 8,070 | 1.8% | 26.3% | 410,106 | 3.6% | 23.1% |
| 1992 | 1,821,950 | 2.6% | 494,280 | 472,890 | 6,412 | 1.4% | 26.0% | 423,145 | 3.2% | 23.2% |
| 1993 | 1,866,450 | 2.4% | 499,523 | 477,708 | 4,818 | 1.0% | 25.6% | 436,287 | 3.1% | 23.4% |
| 1994 | 1,916,000 | 2.7% | 501,189 | 483,136 | 5,428 | 1.1% | 25.2% | 451,177 | 3.4% | 23.5% |
| 1995 | 1,959,351 | 2.3% | 500,312 | 485,336 | 2,200 | 0.5% | 24.8% | 463,847 | 2.8% | 23.7% |
| 1996 | 2,002,400 | 2.2% | 498,217 | 486,846 | 1,510 | 0.3% | 24.3% | 475,709 | 2.6% | 23.8% |
| 1997 | 2,048,753 | 2.3% | 494,797 | 488,378 | 1,532 | 0.3% | 23.8% | 486,592 | 2.3% | 23.8% |
| 1998 | 2,082,502 | 1.6% | 489,890 | 485,320 | -3,058 | -0.6% | 23.3% | 492,370 | 1.2% | 23.6% |
| 1999 | 2,121,053 | 1.9% | 486,004 | 483,559 | -1,761 | -0.4% | 22.8% | 498,067 | 1.2% | 23.5% |
| 2000 | 2,150,205 | 1.4% | 483,295 | 484,305 | 746 | 0.2% | 22.5% | 499,917 | 0.4% | 23.2% |
| 2001 | 2,187,276 | 1.7% | 483,235 | 486,511 | 2,206 | 0.5% | 22.2% | 503,331 | 0.7% | 23.0% |
| 2002 | 2,216,175 | 1.3% | 487,104 | 490,578 | 4,067 | 0.8% | 22.1% | 503,468 | 0.0% | 22.7% |
| 2003 | 2,254,500 | 1.7% | 493,566 | 498,321 | 7,743 | 1.6% | 22.1% | 506,340 | 0.6% | 22.5% |
| 2004 | 2,301,301 | 2.1% | 501,691 | 509,237 | 10,916 | 2.2% | 22.1% | 511,891 | 1.1% | 22.2% |
| 2005 | 2,355,120 | 2.3% | 512,413 | 523,315 | 14,078 | 2.8% | 22.2% | 519,339 | 1.5% | 22.1% |
| 2006 | 2,409,802 | 2.3% | 523,477 | 537,825 | 14,510 | 2.8% | 22.3% | 526,598 | 1.4% | 21.9% |
| 2007 | 2,470,278 | 2.5% | 535,670 | 552,893 | 15,068 | 2.8% | 22.4% | 536,562 | 1.9% | 21.7% |
| 2008 | 2,532,770 | 2.5% | 547,874 | 567,730 | 14,837 | 2.7% | 22.4% | 546,256 | 1.8% | 21.6% |
| 2009 | 2,598,568 | 2.6% | 560,358 | 583,356 | 15,626 | 2.8% | 22.4% | 557,783 | 2.1% | 21.5% |
| 2010 | 2,661,902 | 2.4% | 573,047 | 598,775 | 15,419 | 2.6% | 22.5% | 569,399 | 2.1% | 21.4% |
| 2011 | 2,723,333 | 2.3% | 586,784 | 614,935 | 16,160 | 2.7% | 22.6% | 581,437 | 2.1% | 21.4% |
| 2012 | 2,784,211 | 2.2% | 600,520 | 630,848 | 15,913 | 2.6% | 22.7% | 594,236 | 2.2% | 21.3% |
| 2013 | 2,843,786 | 2.1% | 613,812 | 646,079 | 15,231 | 2.4% | 22.7% | 606,859 | 2.1% | 21.3% |
| 2014 | 2,899,066 | 1.9% | 626,662 | 659,974 | 13,895 | 2.2% | 22.8% | 617,715 | 1.8% | 21.3% |
| 2015 | 2,951,006 | 1.8% | 638,498 | 672,057 | 12,083 | 1.8% | 22.8% | 626,723 | 1.5% | 21.2% |
| 2016 | 2,999,680 | 1.6% | 649,550 | 682,585 | 10,528 | 1.6% | 22.8% | 634,153 | 1.2% | 21.1% |
| 2017 | 3,046,746 | 1.6% | 660,039 | 691,834 | 9,249 | 1.4% | 22.7% | 643,311 | 1.4% | 21.1% |
| 2018 | 3,093,597 | 1.5% | 670,339 | 700,467 | 8,633 | 1.2% | 22.6% | 652,191 | 1.4% | 21.1% |
| 2019 | 3,138,573 | 1.5% | 680,806 | 708,420 | 7,953 | 1.1% | 22.6% | 660,818 | 1.3% | 21.1% |
| 2020 | 3,183,388 | 1.4% | 691,099 | 715,815 | 7,395 | 1.0% | 22.5% | 668,785 | 1.2% | 21.0% |
| 2021 | 3,232,739 | 1.6% | 701,508 | 723,738 | 7,923 | 1.1% | 22.4% | 677,627 | 1.3% | 21.0% |
| 2022 | 3,280,563 | 1.5% | 711,768 | 731,085 | 7,347 | 1.0% | 22.3% | 684,719 | 1.0% | 20.9% |
| 2023 | 3,329,881 | 1.5% | 721,725 | 738,390 | 7,305 | 1.0% | 22.2% | 691,754 | 1.0% | 20.8% |
| 2024 | 3,377,841 | 1.4% | 731,287 | 745,189 | 6,799 | 0.9% | 22.1% | 698,181 | 0.9% | 20.7% |
| 2025 | 3,428,230 | 1.5% | 740,596 | 752,349 | 7,160 | 1.0% | 21.9% | 704,457 | 0.9% | 20.5% |
| 2026 | 3,478,682 | 1.5% | 749,595 | 759,459 | 7,110 | 0.9% | 21.8% | 710,390 | 0.8% | 20.4% |
| 2027 | 3,528,477 | 1.4% | 758,533 | 766,627 | 7,168 | 0.9% | 21.7% | 717,534 | 1.0% | 20.3% |
| 2028 | 3,580,083 | 1.5% | 767,403 | 774,308 | 7,681 | 1.0% | 21.6% | 724,601 | 1.0% | 20.2% |
| 2029 | 3,632,794 | 1.5% | 776,482 | 782,628 | 8,320 | 1.1% | 21.5% | 732,775 | 1.1% | 20.2% |
| 2030 | 3,683,687 | 1.4% | 785,848 | 791,043 | 8,415 | 1.1% | 21.5% | 740,835 | 1.1% | 20.1% |

Sources: Decennial Censuses, Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System, Utah Bureau of Vital Records, Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

Note: Cumulative birth comparison is a calculation of the total number of births that occurred 5 through 17 years prior to the given year. For

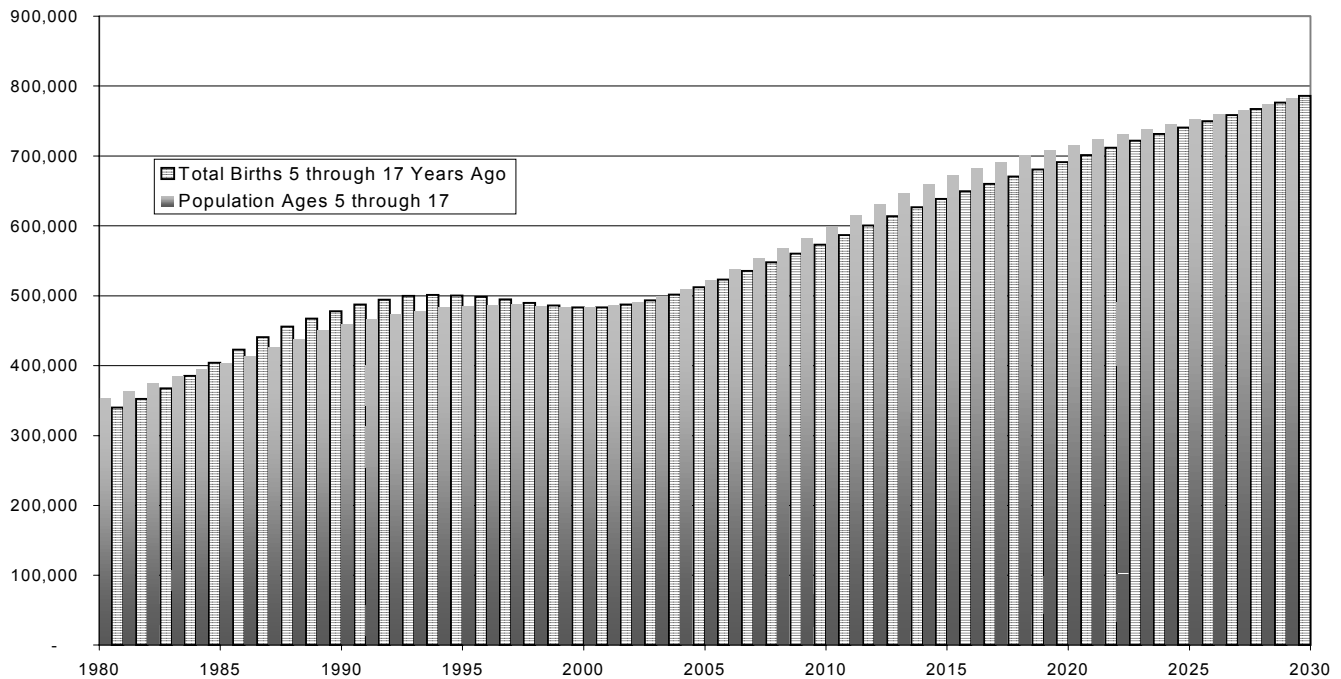
Figure 1
Utah Year Over Amounts and Rates of Change in the School Age Population
1980 - 2030



Source: UPED Model System (Baseline 2000).

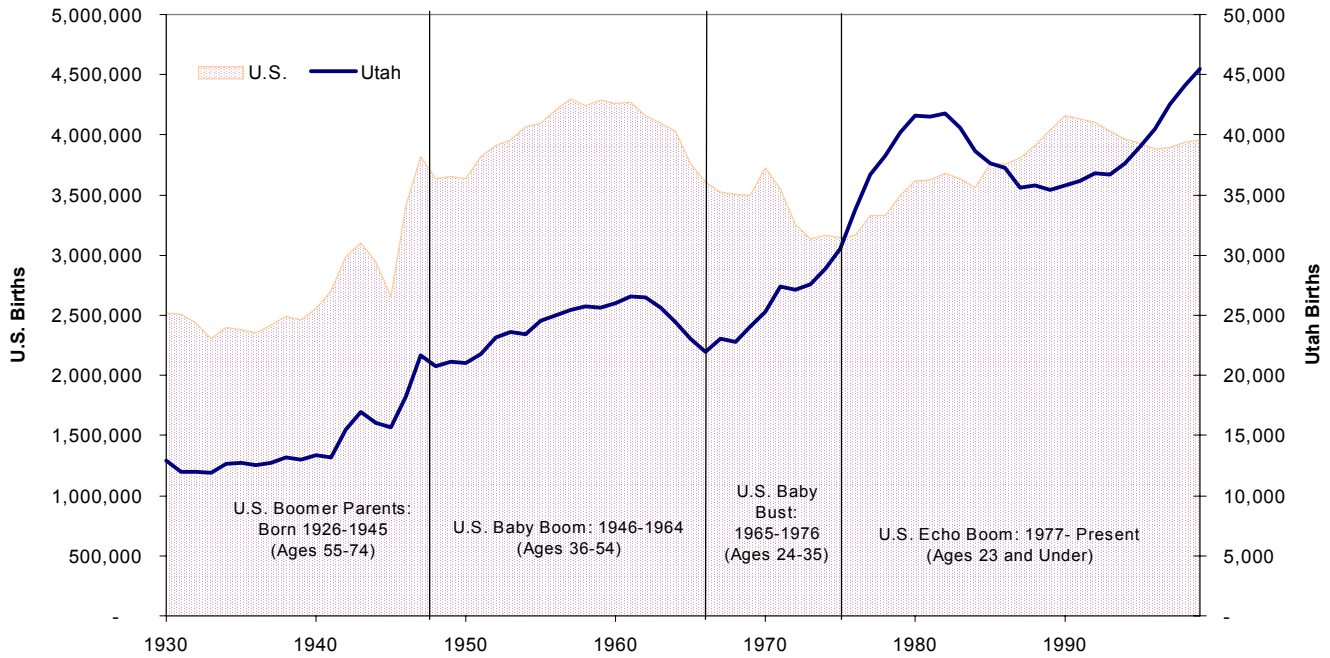
example, in the year 2000, births for 1983 through 1995 were totaled.

Figure 2
School Age Population and Cumulative Births 5 through 17 Years Prior
1980 - 2030



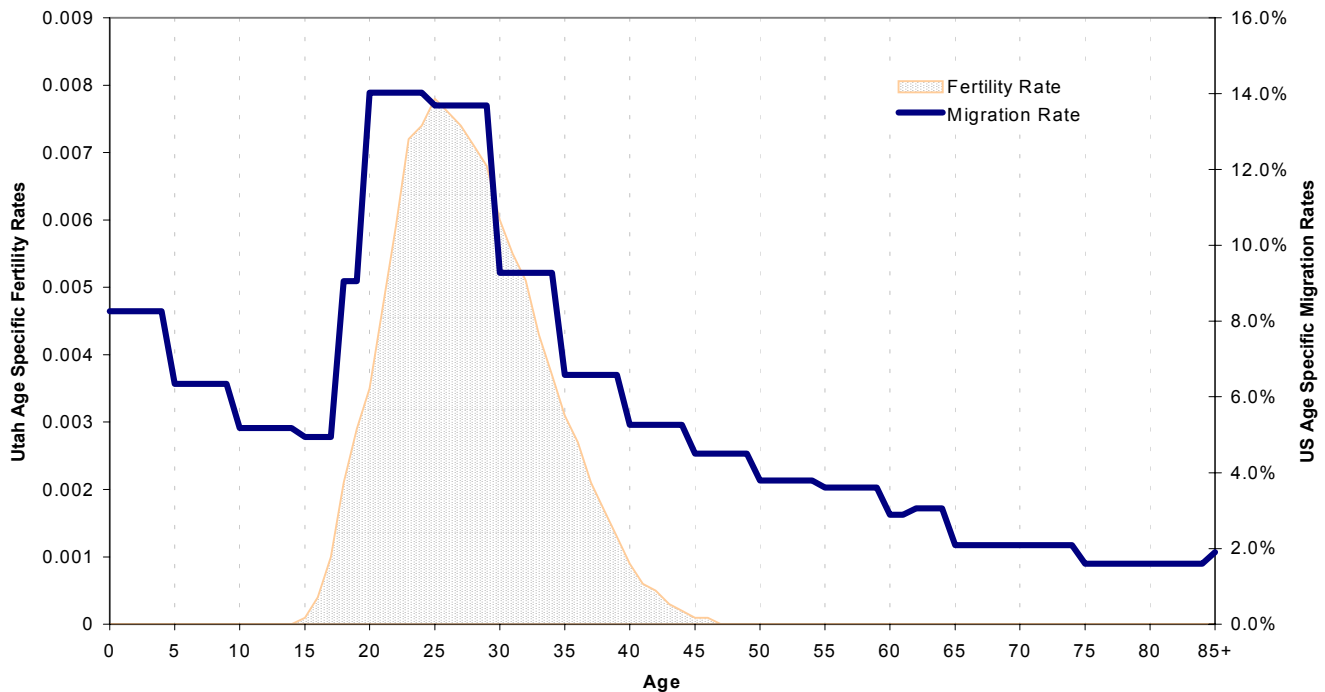
Source: Utah Bureau of Vital Records and the UPED Model System (Baseline 2000).

Figure 3
U.S. and Utah Fiscal Year Births
1930-1999



Source: Utah Bureau of Vital Records and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 4
Age Specific 1999 Utah Fertility Rates and U.S. Migration Rates



Sources: 1999 Age Specific Fertility Rates from the UPED Model System; 1999 U.S. Age Specific Migration Rates are computed from all movers less in-county movers in the March 1999 Current Population Survey.

Utah's Baby Boom has never really ended. Births declined and remained fairly constant from 1987 through 1990, then began another period of increase. A record number of births have occurred for each year since 1997. State projections indicate another 30-year run of increasing births. It is this pattern of births that explains changes in the school age population (Figure 3).

Recent and Projected Demographic Cycles

The number of births in any given year is the combined result of the size and age structure of the female population and age-specific fertility rates.⁵ The demographic characteristics of in- and out-migrants in turn affect these. Long waves of in- and out-migration over the past 50 years have generally been shaped by economic conditions. The state had a net gain of 175,000 residents because of migration during the 1970s expansion (1969-1983). The downturn in the 1984 through 1990 period resulted in a net out-migration of 59,000, while the 1990s expansion resulted in a net in-migration of 128,500 people. The state projects a prolonged period of net in-migration especially pronounced between 2007 and 2012. If correct, this would bring an additional 245,000 persons to the state through migration between 2004 and 2020. These cycles particularly influence number of births because the peak years for individuals to migrate for employment reasons (mid-20s) are also the years in which they are most likely to have children

(Figure 4). The net migration estimates for any given year underestimate the full impact of these predominantly young migrants because, once they relocate, they tend to continue to have children.

The anticipated increase in Utah's school age population is a consequence of the cumulative impact of these influences. So, in sorting out the reasons for this projected increase, we separately consider the influences of 1) the number and age structure of women, 2) changes in fertility rates, 3) the in-migration of the 1990s and 4) the projected in-migration in the 2000-2030 period.

Fertility and the Population of Women Aged 15-44

In the U.S., the total fertility rate was about 4.0 births per woman in 1900.⁶ It fell to 2.2 during the Great Depression, followed by an upward postwar cycle that hit a peak of 3.7 in 1957—also the peak year for births. Fertility fell to 1.8 births in the mid-1980s then fluctuated at around 2.0. Nationally the total fertility rate is projected to increase slightly over the next several decades (Figure 5).

The Utah postwar Baby Boom peaked in 1961. In that year the national total fertility rate was 3.6 and the Utah total fertility rate was 4.2. In contrast to the long national decline in fertility, Utah women's fertility rates declined to about 2.9 by 1972 then increased significantly in the late 1970s (peaking again at about 3.3) and remained high throughout the early 1980s (remaining near 3.0). The sustained in-migration

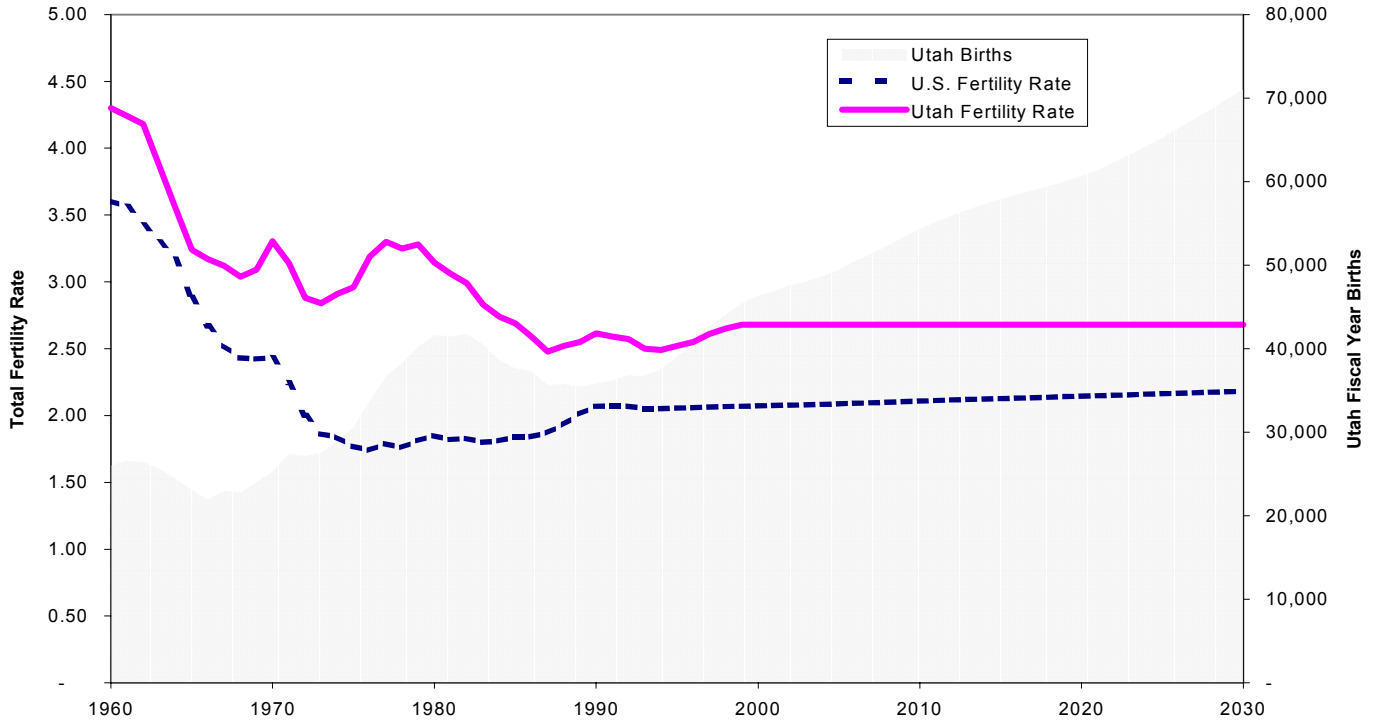
to Utah in the 1969-1983 period brought 175,000 more persons to the state (Figure 6). Growth rates in the number of women in childbearing ages were quite high in the early 1980s, increasing more rapidly than the population in general (Figures 7 and 8). These high fertility rates, in combination with increasing numbers of women aged 15 through 44 explain Utah's never-ending Baby Boom.

After declining significantly from this peak, Utah's fertility rate remained well above that of the nation, but has been mostly unchanged around 2.6. As is true nationally, women are deferring childbearing on average by several years as compared to previous decades. Growth rates of women in childbearing years were relatively high in 1991 through 1995 and are projected to be high in the 2009 through 2013 period. Because these projections assume constant (relatively high) fertility rates, increases in births therefore, are attributable to increases in the number of women having children. This is in contrast to the 1980s when fertility had increased in combination with a large cohort of young women.

Effects of In-Migration

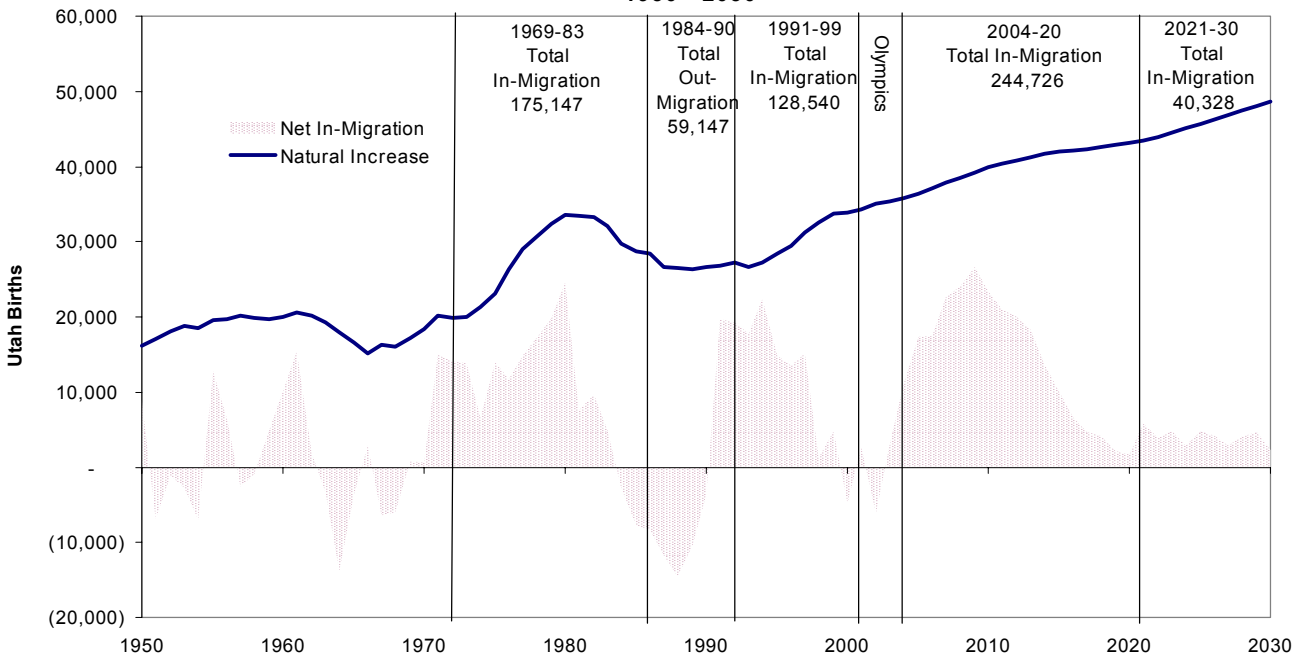
Two major waves of in-migration that affect the projected pattern of births and therefore the projected school age population are the in-migration of 128,500 persons that occurred in the 1991-99 period and the projected in-migration occurring after 2003. Once people relocate to the state in these waves of migration,

Figure 5
Total Fertility Rates and Utah Births
1960 - 2030



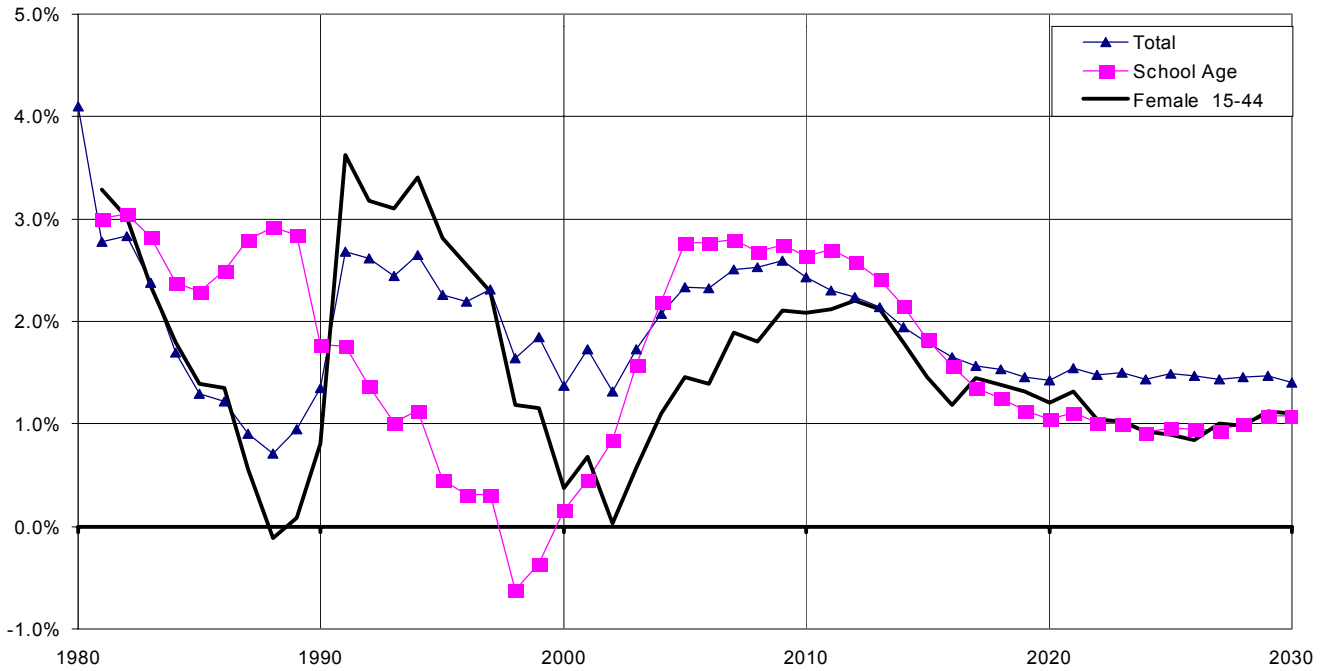
Source: Utah Bureau of Vital Records, National Center for Health Statistics, Bureau of the Census, UPED Model System.

Figure 6
Utah Components of Population Change
1950 - 2030



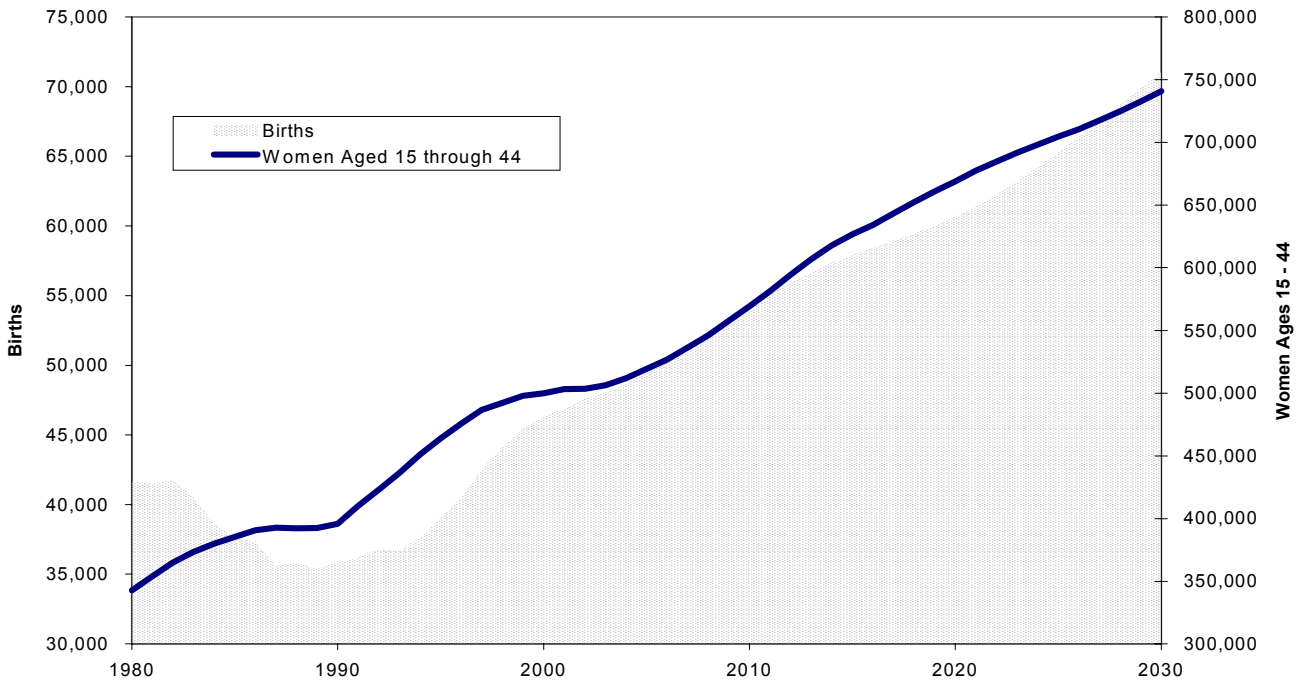
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Utah Bureau of Vital Records, UPED Model System.

Figure 7
Population Growth Rates: Total, School Age, and Female 15-44
1980 - 2030



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System, Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

Figure 8
Utah Women Ages 15 through 44 and Fiscal Year Births
1980 - 2030



Source: Utah Bureau of Vital Records, UPED Model System, Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

their family formation, childbearing, labor force participation, productive activity, and demand for goods and services affect the state far into the future.

The State's long-term projections model (UPED) separates labor market-induced migration (job-seekers and associated others) from migration based on non-economic factors (i.e., retirement, college, religious service, etc.) The most recent projections include historic demographic data for 1999 (and previous years) and the forecast begins in 2000. This model produces estimates of detailed employment-related migration for the historical period and projections for 2000 and beyond. Estimates prior to 2000 were analyzed using a simple cohort-component technique.⁷ In this way, the estimated population that moved to the state in the 1991-99 period was separated from the baseline projection. For the projection period, the UPED model itself was used to analyze the effects of employment-related migration⁸ (Tables 2 through 5, Figures 9 and 10).

The peak growth years for the school age population are 2003 through 2020. This analysis indicates that the employment-induced migration of the 1990s contributes about 10,000 (4%) of the expected increase of 225,000 increase in the school age population in the 2003 through 2020 period. Most of the impact is realized in 2003 through 2009 so that this wave of migration is estimated to have contributed about 14 percent (6,500) of the projected

47,000 increase in the school age population between 2003 and 2006.

In the projected period, this in-migration of the 1990s becomes part of the demographic momentum – demographic forces already introduced to the system or people already “in the pipeline.” This analysis indicates that the projected in-migration will contribute over a quarter of the projected increase in the school age population between 2003 and 2020. This means that, by the year 2020, about 64,000 of the projected increase of 225,000 school age persons are added because of the projected wave of in-migration. Demographic momentum (births and deaths attributable to the year 2000 population) accounts for 161,000 of the projected increase in school age population.

Separating the projected economically motivated migration effects from the baseline is important because modeling this migration really amounts to forecasting relative economic opportunities. These migration forecasts are much more uncertain than are more strictly defined demographic forces of fertility and mortality. What this analysis shows is that, even if conservative assumptions concerning the state's economic expansion and resulting in-migration are assumed, the wave of increase in the school age population is still substantial.

Conclusion

The coming increase in the school age population is primarily the result of the pattern of births that peaked in

the early 1980s. As this large cohort moves out of the school age population and into the labor force and childbearing years, the growth of the school age population has been declining. This is the major reason for the slow growth of the school age population in the 1990s. As the peak of the Utah Baby Boom (born 1978-1984) is now 16 through 22 years old, they are leaving the educational system and beginning to have their own children who will begin to enter school in 2005. At the peak of the projected school age population boom in 2011, this cohort subset will be 27 through 33 years old. Even though fertility rates are projected to be constant, the sheer size of this cohort creates another increase in births and the subsequent increase in the school age population. This demographic momentum explains about 70 percent of the projected increase in school age population between from 2003 through 2020. And, without question, the state's relatively high fertility rate is the source of this never-ending Baby Boom.

The official baseline projections of the state include a large and sustained net in-migration to the state. These in-migration projections are based on a relatively optimistic economic forecast. Importantly, even if a very conservative economic growth path and no future employment related in-migration are assumed, the school age population is still projected to increase significantly over the next two decades. Even with this more conservative view of the future, the school age population will

increase to about 70 percent of the Planning Office's projections and Utah can expect an additional 90,000 school age persons by the year 2010.

References

¹ The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget produces the official projections for the State of Utah. The most recent of these was produced December 1999.

² According to demographic accounting conventions, population change is the sum of natural increase (the number of births less the number of deaths) and net migration (the number of in-migrants less the number of out-migrants) over a given year. These are flows that are added to or subtracted from the population at the beginning of the year. In the following year, in-migrants from the previous year are counted as residents in the beginning population in the following year.

³ Annual rates of change for a series reported here are log linear regression calculations.

⁴ Both the Bureau of the Census and the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget have projected increases in the school age population. See "Utah's Long Term Projections" in *Economic Report to the Governor, 2001*, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, January 2001, and Campbell, Paul R., "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025." Population Projections Branch, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 1996.

⁵ An age specific fertility rate is the proportion of women of a specific age who give birth during a given year. It is calculated as follows: $f_x = \frac{B_x}{F_x}$ Where f_x is the age specific fertility rate of women aged x to $x+n$, B_x is the number of births to women aged x to $x+n$ over the year, and F_x is the number of women aged x to $x+n$ at midyear.

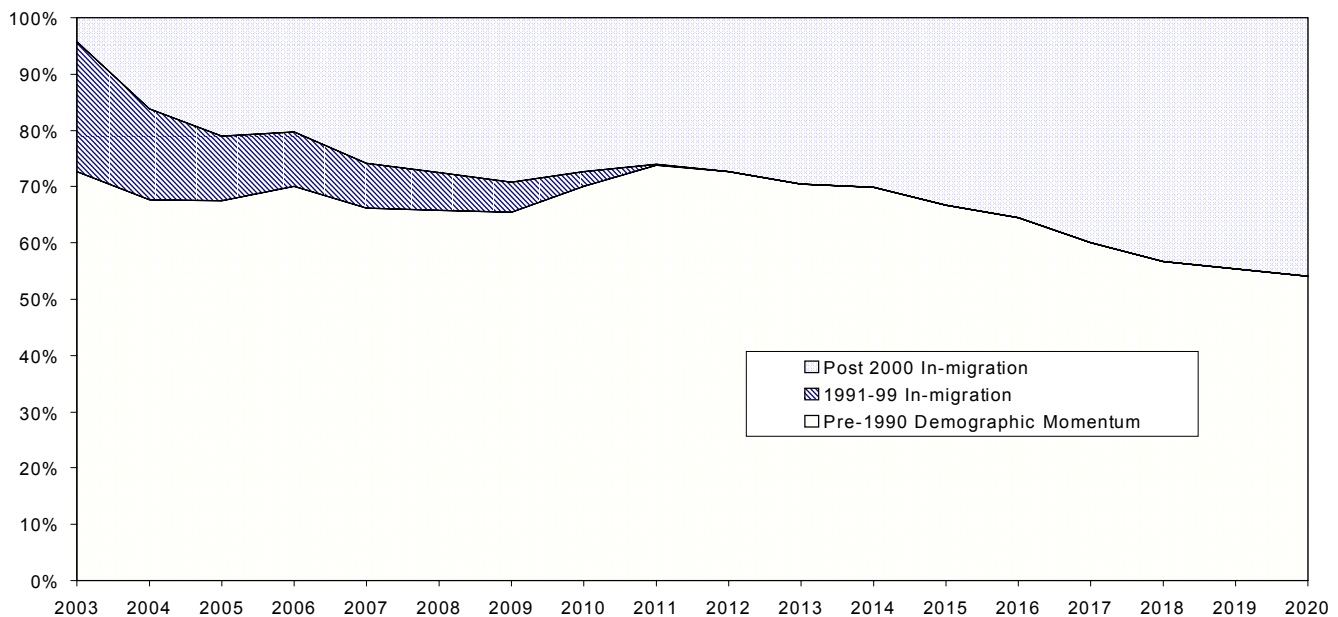
⁶ Total fertility rates are the sum of age specific rates for a particular year. Because these are computed on a per woman basis, they are not affected by age structure.

Total fertility rates represent the total number of children that a hypothetical woman would have over her entire childbearing years if her birthing pattern matched that of the age specific fertility rates for the given year.

⁷ The cohort component demographic accounting technique takes the initial population dimensioned by age and sex, applies survival rates (to calculate deaths), ages the population and applies fertility rates (to calculate births). The result (assuming no migration) is the beginning population of the next year. Single year of age and sex estimates for employment-related migration were taken from UPED projections: www.qget.state.ut.us/projections. These were survived and aged for each year using rates from the 1990 Decennial Life Table for Utah (NCHS). Births were calculated from the age specific fertility rates reported on the same website. No migration component was calculated.

⁸ This is the Zero Employment-Related scenario for the UPED model.

Figure 9
Contributions to the Projected Growth in Utah School Age Population
2003 - 2020



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Bureau of the Census, UPED Model System, BEBR calculations.

Table 2
Impact of Migration Waves

| Year | Population | | | Births | | | School Age Population | | | Women Ages 15-44 | | |
|------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | |
| | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 |
| 1990 | 1,729,100 | na | na | 35,830 | na | na | 458,429 | na | na | 395,767 | na | na |
| 1991 | 1,775,500 | 18,493 | na | 36,194 | na | na | 466,503 | 3,002 | na | 410,093 | 5,935 | na |
| 1992 | 1,821,950 | 36,145 | na | 36,796 | 633 | na | 472,925 | 5,885 | na | 423,136 | 11,310 | na |
| 1993 | 1,866,450 | 52,993 | na | 36,738 | 1,168 | na | 477,733 | 8,687 | na | 436,279 | 16,234 | na |
| 1994 | 1,916,000 | 74,952 | na | 37,623 | 1,654 | na | 483,153 | 12,418 | na | 451,170 | 22,566 | na |
| 1995 | 1,959,351 | 90,699 | na | 39,064 | 2,294 | na | 485,353 | 15,089 | na | 463,843 | 26,725 | na |
| 1996 | 2,002,400 | 105,644 | na | 40,495 | 2,697 | na | 486,863 | 17,709 | na | 475,698 | 30,466 | na |
| 1997 | 2,048,753 | 122,470 | na | 42,512 | 3,076 | na | 488,395 | 20,966 | na | 486,595 | 34,673 | na |
| 1998 | 2,082,502 | 125,769 | na | 44,126 | 3,468 | na | 485,315 | 21,950 | na | 492,367 | 34,594 | na |
| 1999 | 2,121,053 | 132,445 | na | 45,435 | 3,376 | na | 483,563 | 23,780 | na | 498,063 | 35,543 | na |
| 2000 | 2,150,205 | 135,272 | na | 46,353 | 3,341 | na | 484,309 | 25,294 | -1,095 | 499,911 | 35,344 | -1,539 |
| 2001 | 2,187,276 | 137,924 | -3,679 | 46,873 | 3,179 | -194 | 486,503 | 26,900 | -858 | 503,322 | 35,173 | -1,076 |
| 2002 | 2,216,175 | 140,403 | -10,374 | 47,632 | 3,017 | -159 | 490,579 | 28,691 | -2,237 | 503,460 | 34,867 | -3,021 |
| 2003 | 2,254,500 | 142,714 | -8,337 | 48,034 | 2,863 | -414 | 498,298 | 30,470 | -1,904 | 506,331 | 34,521 | -2,334 |
| 2004 | 2,301,301 | 144,867 | 1,556 | 48,678 | 2,719 | -324 | 509,226 | 32,219 | -127 | 511,882 | 34,100 | 607 |
| 2005 | 2,355,120 | 146,877 | 18,242 | 49,485 | 2,589 | 46 | 523,294 | 33,836 | 2,829 | 519,331 | 33,584 | 5,395 |
| 2006 | 2,409,802 | 148,756 | 35,540 | 50,475 | 2,476 | 660 | 537,817 | 35,241 | 5,782 | 526,594 | 33,047 | 10,150 |
| 2007 | 2,470,278 | 150,524 | 58,334 | 51,359 | 2,381 | 1,263 | 552,879 | 36,449 | 9,678 | 536,562 | 32,494 | 16,302 |
| 2008 | 2,532,770 | 152,196 | 83,304 | 52,356 | 2,305 | 2,029 | 567,721 | 37,443 | 13,753 | 546,258 | 31,980 | 22,813 |
| 2009 | 2,598,568 | 153,792 | 111,644 | 53,345 | 2,248 | 2,824 | 583,354 | 38,264 | 18,326 | 557,776 | 31,561 | 30,044 |
| 2010 | 2,661,902 | 155,330 | 137,635 | 54,348 | 2,212 | 3,691 | 598,767 | 38,666 | 22,527 | 569,394 | 31,250 | 36,352 |
| 2011 | 2,723,333 | 156,831 | 161,823 | 55,178 | 2,197 | 4,409 | 614,919 | 38,703 | 26,721 | 581,432 | 31,107 | 41,988 |
| 2012 | 2,784,211 | 158,317 | 185,312 | 55,923 | 2,206 | 5,010 | 630,842 | 38,428 | 31,063 | 594,223 | 31,073 | 47,312 |
| 2013 | 2,843,786 | 159,806 | 207,642 | 56,653 | 2,235 | 5,538 | 646,075 | 37,764 | 35,565 | 606,853 | 31,101 | 52,231 |
| 2014 | 2,899,066 | 161,318 | 225,938 | 57,340 | 2,289 | 5,971 | 659,967 | 36,884 | 39,750 | 617,705 | 31,142 | 55,919 |
| 2015 | 2,951,006 | 162,875 | 241,097 | 57,925 | 2,365 | 6,220 | 672,049 | 35,777 | 43,771 | 626,714 | 31,083 | 58,609 |
| 2016 | 2,999,680 | 164,499 | 253,064 | 58,443 | 2,465 | 6,316 | 682,594 | 34,575 | 47,524 | 634,147 | 30,978 | 60,251 |
| 2017 | 3,046,746 | 166,204 | 263,135 | 58,938 | 2,582 | 6,269 | 691,836 | 33,377 | 51,213 | 643,304 | 31,026 | 61,275 |
| 2018 | 3,093,597 | 168,005 | 272,436 | 59,442 | 2,713 | 6,144 | 700,469 | 32,284 | 54,959 | 652,191 | 31,214 | 62,143 |
| 2019 | 3,138,573 | 169,906 | 279,379 | 60,037 | 2,853 | 5,985 | 708,418 | 31,405 | 58,509 | 660,817 | 31,485 | 62,448 |
| 2020 | 3,183,388 | 171,909 | 285,358 | 60,668 | 2,995 | 5,742 | 715,818 | 30,760 | 61,904 | 668,778 | 31,840 | 62,584 |
| 2021 | 3,232,739 | 174,005 | 295,046 | 61,355 | 3,132 | 5,476 | 723,749 | 30,367 | 66,072 | 677,613 | 32,246 | 63,872 |
| 2022 | 3,280,563 | 176,182 | 302,565 | 62,283 | 3,259 | 5,374 | 731,084 | 30,233 | 69,679 | 684,712 | 32,669 | 64,704 |
| 2023 | 3,329,881 | 178,421 | 310,725 | 63,218 | 3,369 | 5,228 | 738,399 | 30,356 | 73,081 | 691,749 | 33,149 | 65,734 |
| 2024 | 3,377,841 | 180,700 | 316,646 | 64,257 | 3,460 | 5,147 | 745,200 | 30,731 | 75,579 | 698,177 | 33,576 | 66,228 |
| 2025 | 3,428,230 | 182,995 | 324,239 | 65,289 | 3,529 | 5,043 | 752,355 | 31,339 | 77,862 | 704,460 | 33,986 | 67,272 |
| 2026 | 3,478,682 | 185,281 | 331,128 | 66,423 | 3,575 | 5,060 | 759,469 | 32,159 | 79,391 | 710,387 | 34,373 | 67,997 |
| 2027 | 3,528,477 | 187,532 | 336,772 | 67,572 | 3,598 | 5,117 | 766,623 | 33,159 | 80,128 | 717,532 | 34,729 | 68,410 |
| 2028 | 3,580,083 | 189,727 | 343,195 | 68,705 | 3,601 | 5,198 | 774,303 | 34,305 | 80,398 | 724,592 | 35,065 | 68,939 |
| 2029 | 3,632,794 | 191,842 | 350,419 | 69,878 | 3,585 | 5,371 | 782,629 | 35,555 | 80,327 | 732,768 | 35,423 | 69,700 |
| 2030 | 3,683,687 | 193,864 | 355,453 | 71,065 | 3,554 | 5,622 | 791,043 | 36,865 | 79,359 | 740,827 | 35,779 | 69,920 |

Sources: Decennial Censuses, Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System; Utah Bureau of Vital Records; Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

Table 3
Impact of Migration Waves: Annual Changes

| Year | Population | | | School Age Population | | | Women Ages 15-44 | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | |
| | Baseline | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | Baseline | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | Baseline | 1991-99 | 2000-30 |
| 1990 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1991 | 46,400 | 18,493 | na | 8,074 | 3,002 | na | 14,326 | 5,935 | na |
| 1992 | 46,450 | 17,652 | na | 6,422 | 2,883 | na | 13,043 | 5,375 | na |
| 1993 | 44,500 | 16,849 | na | 4,808 | 2,801 | na | 13,143 | 4,924 | na |
| 1994 | 49,550 | 21,959 | na | 5,420 | 3,732 | na | 14,891 | 6,331 | na |
| 1995 | 43,351 | 15,747 | na | 2,200 | 2,670 | na | 12,673 | 4,159 | na |
| 1996 | 43,049 | 14,945 | na | 1,510 | 2,620 | na | 11,855 | 3,741 | na |
| 1997 | 46,353 | 16,826 | na | 1,532 | 3,256 | na | 10,897 | 4,208 | na |
| 1998 | 33,749 | 3,299 | na | -3,080 | 985 | na | 5,772 | -79 | na |
| 1999 | 38,551 | 6,676 | na | -1,752 | 1,830 | na | 5,696 | 949 | na |
| 2000 | 29,152 | 2,827 | na | 746 | 1,514 | na | 1,848 | -199 | na |
| 2001 | 37,071 | 2,653 | na | 2,194 | 1,605 | 237 | 3,411 | -171 | 463 |
| 2002 | 28,899 | 2,479 | -6,695 | 4,076 | 1,791 | -1,379 | 138 | -306 | -1,945 |
| 2003 | 38,325 | 2,311 | 2,037 | 7,719 | 1,779 | 333 | 2,871 | -346 | 687 |
| 2004 | 46,801 | 2,153 | 9,893 | 10,928 | 1,749 | 1,777 | 5,551 | -422 | 2,941 |
| 2005 | 53,819 | 2,009 | 16,686 | 14,068 | 1,617 | 2,956 | 7,449 | -515 | 4,788 |
| 2006 | 54,682 | 1,879 | 17,298 | 14,523 | 1,404 | 2,953 | 7,263 | -538 | 4,755 |
| 2007 | 60,476 | 1,767 | 22,794 | 15,062 | 1,209 | 3,896 | 9,968 | -553 | 6,152 |
| 2008 | 62,492 | 1,672 | 24,970 | 14,842 | 994 | 4,075 | 9,696 | -515 | 6,511 |
| 2009 | 65,798 | 1,596 | 28,340 | 15,633 | 821 | 4,573 | 11,518 | -419 | 7,231 |
| 2010 | 63,334 | 1,538 | 25,991 | 15,413 | 402 | 4,201 | 11,618 | -311 | 6,308 |
| 2011 | 61,431 | 1,501 | 24,188 | 16,152 | 37 | 4,194 | 12,038 | -143 | 5,636 |
| 2012 | 60,878 | 1,486 | 23,489 | 15,923 | -275 | 4,342 | 12,791 | -34 | 5,324 |
| 2013 | 59,575 | 1,489 | 22,330 | 15,233 | -664 | 4,502 | 12,630 | 29 | 4,919 |
| 2014 | 55,280 | 1,512 | 18,296 | 13,892 | -880 | 4,185 | 10,852 | 40 | 3,688 |
| 2015 | 51,940 | 1,557 | 15,159 | 12,082 | -1,107 | 4,021 | 9,009 | -59 | 2,690 |
| 2016 | 48,674 | 1,624 | 11,967 | 10,545 | -1,202 | 3,753 | 7,433 | -106 | 1,642 |
| 2017 | 47,066 | 1,705 | 10,071 | 9,242 | -1,197 | 3,689 | 9,157 | 48 | 1,024 |
| 2018 | 46,851 | 1,800 | 9,301 | 8,633 | -1,093 | 3,746 | 8,887 | 188 | 868 |
| 2019 | 44,976 | 1,901 | 6,943 | 7,949 | -879 | 3,550 | 8,626 | 271 | 305 |
| 2020 | 44,815 | 2,003 | 5,979 | 7,400 | -645 | 3,395 | 7,961 | 355 | 136 |
| 2021 | 49,351 | 2,096 | 9,688 | 7,931 | -393 | 4,168 | 8,835 | 406 | 1,288 |
| 2022 | 47,824 | 2,177 | 7,519 | 7,335 | -135 | 3,607 | 7,099 | 423 | 832 |
| 2023 | 49,318 | 2,239 | 8,160 | 7,315 | 124 | 3,402 | 7,037 | 480 | 1,030 |
| 2024 | 47,960 | 2,279 | 5,921 | 6,801 | 375 | 2,498 | 6,428 | 427 | 494 |
| 2025 | 50,389 | 2,295 | 7,593 | 7,155 | 608 | 2,283 | 6,283 | 410 | 1,044 |
| 2026 | 50,452 | 2,286 | 6,889 | 7,114 | 819 | 1,529 | 5,927 | 387 | 725 |
| 2027 | 49,795 | 2,251 | 5,644 | 7,154 | 1,000 | 737 | 7,145 | 355 | 413 |
| 2028 | 51,606 | 2,194 | 6,423 | 7,680 | 1,146 | 270 | 7,060 | 336 | 529 |
| 2029 | 52,711 | 2,115 | 7,224 | 8,326 | 1,250 | -71 | 8,176 | 359 | 761 |
| 2030 | 50,893 | 2,022 | 5,034 | 8,414 | 1,310 | -968 | 8,059 | 356 | 220 |

Sources: Decennial Censuses, Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System, Utah Bureau of Vital Records, Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

Table 4
Impact of Migration Waves: Share of Increments

| Year | Population | | | School Age Population | | | Women Ages 15-44 | | |
|------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | |
| | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 |
| 1990 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1991 | 100% | 40% | na | 100% | 37% | na | 100% | 41% | na |
| 1992 | 100% | 38% | na | 100% | 45% | na | 100% | 41% | na |
| 1993 | 100% | 38% | na | 100% | 58% | na | 100% | 37% | na |
| 1994 | 100% | 44% | na | 100% | 69% | na | 100% | 43% | na |
| 1995 | 100% | 36% | na | 100% | 121% | na | 100% | 33% | na |
| 1996 | 100% | 35% | na | 100% | 174% | na | 100% | 32% | na |
| 1997 | 100% | 36% | na | 100% | 213% | na | 100% | 39% | na |
| 1998 | 100% | 10% | na | 100% | -32% | na | 100% | -1% | na |
| 1999 | 100% | 17% | na | 100% | -104% | na | 100% | 17% | na |
| 2000 | 100% | 10% | na | 100% | 203% | na | 100% | -11% | na |
| 2001 | 100% | 7% | na | 100% | 73% | na | 100% | -5% | na |
| 2002 | 100% | 9% | na | 100% | 44% | na | 100% | -222% | na |
| 2003 | 100% | 6% | 5% | 100% | 23% | 4% | 100% | -12% | 24% |
| 2004 | 100% | 5% | 21% | 100% | 16% | 16% | 100% | -8% | 53% |
| 2005 | 100% | 4% | 31% | 100% | 11% | 21% | 100% | -7% | 64% |
| 2006 | 100% | 3% | 32% | 100% | 10% | 20% | 100% | -7% | 65% |
| 2007 | 100% | 3% | 38% | 100% | 8% | 26% | 100% | -6% | 62% |
| 2008 | 100% | 3% | 40% | 100% | 7% | 27% | 100% | -5% | 67% |
| 2009 | 100% | 2% | 43% | 100% | 5% | 29% | 100% | -4% | 63% |
| 2010 | 100% | 2% | 41% | 100% | 3% | 27% | 100% | -3% | 54% |
| 2011 | 100% | 2% | 39% | 100% | 0% | 26% | 100% | -1% | 47% |
| 2012 | 100% | 2% | 39% | 100% | -2% | 27% | 100% | -0% | 42% |
| 2013 | 100% | 2% | 37% | 100% | -4% | 30% | 100% | 0% | 39% |
| 2014 | 100% | 3% | 33% | 100% | -6% | 30% | 100% | 0% | 34% |
| 2015 | 100% | 3% | 29% | 100% | -9% | 33% | 100% | -1% | 30% |
| 2016 | 100% | 3% | 25% | 100% | -11% | 36% | 100% | -1% | 22% |
| 2017 | 100% | 4% | 21% | 100% | -13% | 40% | 100% | 1% | 11% |
| 2018 | 100% | 4% | 20% | 100% | -13% | 43% | 100% | 2% | 10% |
| 2019 | 100% | 4% | 15% | 100% | -11% | 45% | 100% | 3% | 4% |
| 2020 | 100% | 4% | 13% | 100% | -9% | 46% | 100% | 4% | 2% |
| 2021 | 100% | 4% | 20% | 100% | -5% | 53% | 100% | 5% | 15% |
| 2022 | 100% | 5% | 16% | 100% | -2% | 49% | 100% | 6% | 12% |
| 2023 | 100% | 5% | 17% | 100% | 2% | 47% | 100% | 7% | 15% |
| 2024 | 100% | 5% | 12% | 100% | 6% | 37% | 100% | 7% | 8% |
| 2025 | 100% | 5% | 15% | 100% | 9% | 32% | 100% | 7% | 17% |
| 2026 | 100% | 5% | 14% | 100% | 12% | 21% | 100% | 7% | 12% |
| 2027 | 100% | 5% | 11% | 100% | 14% | 10% | 100% | 5% | 6% |
| 2028 | 100% | 4% | 12% | 100% | 15% | 4% | 100% | 5% | 7% |
| 2029 | 100% | 4% | 14% | 100% | 15% | -1% | 100% | 4% | 9% |
| 2030 | 100% | 4% | 10% | 100% | 16% | -12% | 100% | 4% | 3% |

Sources: Decennial Censuses, Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System, Utah Bureau of Vital Records, Bureau of Economic and Business Research calculations.

Table 5
Impact of Migration Waves: Annual Changes

| Year | School Age Population | | | | | | Cumulative Impacts | | | | | | Cumulative Impact Shares | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Pre-1990 Demographic Momentum | Projection Effects | | Baseline | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Pre-1990 Demographic Momentum | Projection Effects | | Base-line | Employment-related Migration Impacts | | Pre-1990 Demographic Momentum | Projection Effects | |
| | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | Employment-related Migration | Pre-2000 Demographic Momentum | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | Employment-related Migration | Pre-2000 Demographic Momentum | | 1991-99 | 2000-30 | | Employment-related Migration | Pre-2000 Demographic Momentum |
| 2003 | 7,719 | 1,779 | 333 | 5,607 | 333 | 7,386 | 7,719 | 1,779 | 333 | 5,607 | 333 | 7,386 | 100% | 23% | 4% | 73% | 4% | 96% |
| 2004 | 10,928 | 1,749 | 1,777 | 7,402 | 1,777 | 9,151 | 18,647 | 3,528 | 2,110 | 13,009 | 2,110 | 16,537 | 100% | 19% | 11% | 70% | 11% | 89% |
| 2005 | 14,068 | 1,617 | 2,956 | 9,495 | 2,956 | 11,112 | 32,715 | 5,146 | 5,066 | 22,503 | 5,066 | 27,649 | 100% | 16% | 15% | 69% | 15% | 85% |
| 2006 | 14,523 | 1,404 | 2,953 | 10,166 | 2,953 | 11,570 | 47,238 | 6,550 | 8,019 | 32,669 | 8,019 | 39,219 | 100% | 14% | 17% | 69% | 17% | 83% |
| 2007 | 15,062 | 1,209 | 3,896 | 9,957 | 3,896 | 11,166 | 62,300 | 7,758 | 11,915 | 42,627 | 11,915 | 50,385 | 100% | 12% | 19% | 68% | 19% | 81% |
| 2008 | 14,842 | 994 | 4,075 | 9,773 | 4,075 | 10,767 | 77,142 | 8,753 | 15,990 | 52,399 | 15,990 | 61,152 | 100% | 11% | 21% | 68% | 21% | 79% |
| 2009 | 15,633 | 821 | 4,573 | 10,239 | 4,573 | 11,060 | 92,775 | 9,573 | 20,563 | 62,639 | 20,563 | 72,212 | 100% | 10% | 22% | 68% | 22% | 78% |
| 2010 | 15,413 | 402 | 4,201 | 10,810 | 4,201 | 11,212 | 108,188 | 9,975 | 24,764 | 73,449 | 24,764 | 83,424 | 100% | 9% | 23% | 68% | 23% | 77% |
| 2011 | 16,152 | 37 | 4,194 | 11,921 | 4,194 | 11,958 | 124,340 | 10,013 | 28,958 | 85,369 | 28,958 | 95,382 | 100% | 8% | 23% | 69% | 23% | 77% |
| 2012 | 15,923 | 0 | 4,342 | 11,581 | 4,342 | 11,581 | 140,263 | 10,013 | 33,300 | 96,950 | 33,300 | 106,963 | 100% | 7% | 24% | 69% | 24% | 76% |
| 2013 | 15,233 | 0 | 4,502 | 10,731 | 4,502 | 10,731 | 155,496 | 10,013 | 37,802 | 107,681 | 37,802 | 117,694 | 100% | 6% | 24% | 69% | 24% | 76% |
| 2014 | 13,892 | 0 | 4,185 | 9,707 | 4,185 | 9,707 | 169,388 | 10,013 | 41,987 | 117,388 | 41,987 | 127,401 | 100% | 6% | 25% | 69% | 25% | 75% |
| 2015 | 12,082 | 0 | 4,021 | 8,061 | 4,021 | 8,061 | 181,470 | 10,013 | 46,008 | 125,449 | 46,008 | 135,462 | 100% | 6% | 25% | 69% | 25% | 75% |
| 2016 | 10,545 | 0 | 3,753 | 6,792 | 3,753 | 6,792 | 192,015 | 10,013 | 49,761 | 132,241 | 49,761 | 142,254 | 100% | 5% | 26% | 69% | 26% | 74% |
| 2017 | 9,242 | 0 | 3,689 | 5,553 | 3,689 | 5,553 | 201,257 | 10,013 | 53,450 | 137,794 | 53,450 | 147,807 | 100% | 5% | 27% | 68% | 27% | 73% |
| 2018 | 8,633 | 0 | 3,746 | 4,887 | 3,746 | 4,887 | 209,890 | 10,013 | 57,196 | 142,681 | 57,196 | 152,694 | 100% | 5% | 27% | 68% | 27% | 73% |
| 2019 | 7,949 | 0 | 3,550 | 4,399 | 3,550 | 4,399 | 217,839 | 10,013 | 60,746 | 147,080 | 60,746 | 157,093 | 100% | 5% | 28% | 68% | 28% | 72% |
| 2020 | 7,400 | 0 | 3,395 | 4,005 | 3,395 | 4,005 | 225,239 | 10,013 | 64,141 | 151,085 | 64,141 | 161,098 | 100% | 4% | 28% | 67% | 28% | 72% |
| Total | 225,239 | 10,013 | 64,141 | 151,085 | 64,141 | 161,098 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share | 100% | 4% | 28% | 67% | 28% | 72% | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sources: Decennial Censuses, Utah Population Estimates Committee, UPED Model System, Utah Bureau of Vital Records, BEBR calculations.

Utah Business Statistics

| UTAH DATA | September | September | % Change from Year Ago | 12-Month | 12-Month | 12-Month Average % Change |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | | Average Current Year | Average Last Year | |
| Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, mil. of dol., qtlly.) | 50,200 | 53,628 | 6.8 | 52,271.8 | 49,019 | 6.6 |
| New Corporations (no.) | 440 | 406 | -7.7 | 685.7 | 1,280 | -46.4 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales (no.) | 7,273 | 7,260 | -0.2 | 7,017.5 | 7,015 | 0.0 |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Average Prices Received by Farmers (dol.) | | | | | | |
| Lambs (cwt.) | 73.00 | 82.00 | 12.3 | 84.5 | 70.11 | 20.5 |
| Milk, All (cwt.) ¹ | 15.40 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Barley (per bushel) | 1.84 | 1.81 | -1.6 | 1.9 | 1.84 | 4.3 |
| Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton) ² | 74.00 | 82.00 | 10.8 | 74.0 | 73.83 | 0.2 |
| Commercial Red Meat Production (thous. of lbs.) | 43,400 | 43,400 | 0.0 | 40,891.7 | 41,328 | -1.1 |
| Construction | | | | | | |
| Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 385,090.9 | 330,452.8 | -14.2 | 338,577.3 | 325,289.2 | 4.1 |
| Residential | 208,189.0 | 187,655.1 | -9.9 | 182,506.9 | 186,052.8 | -1.9 |
| Nonresidential | 122,685.5 | 82,933.7 | -32.4 | 110,579.3 | 94,789.6 | 16.7 |
| Additions, Alterations, and Repairs | 54,216.4 | 59,864.0 | 10.4 | 45,491.0 | 44,446.8 | 2.3 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 2,044 | 1,483 | -27.4 | 1,572.1 | 1,715.8 | -8.4 |
| Employment ³ | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force (thous.) | 1,108.6 | 1,123.2 | 1.3 | 1,108.1 | 1,088.7 | 1.8 |
| Employed | 1,072.5 | 1,090.6 | 1.7 | 1,074.6 | 1,049.7 | 2.4 |
| Unemployed | 36.1 | 32.6 | -9.7 | 33.5 | 39.1 | -14.4 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.3 | 2.9 | -12.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | -15.8 |
| Nonagricultural Jobs (thous.) | 1,066.8 | 1,089.1 | 2.1 | 1,068.0 | 1,042.9 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 7.6 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.8 |
| Contract Construction | 78.2 | 78.8 | 0.8 | 75.1 | 71.6 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing | 133.2 | 133.3 | 0.1 | 133.0 | 133.1 | -0.1 |
| Transportation, Communications, and Utilities | 60.0 | 61.1 | 1.8 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50.7 | 52.8 | 4.1 | 51.5 | 50.5 | 2.1 |
| Retail Trade | 198.7 | 201.9 | 1.6 | 199.9 | 196.6 | 1.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 59.0 | 57.1 | -3.2 | 57.3 | 56.7 | 1.1 |
| Services ⁴ | 297.8 | 312.0 | 4.8 | 300.1 | 289.6 | 3.6 |
| Federal Government | 31.5 | 32.5 | 3.2 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 3.3 |
| State Government ⁵ | 58.3 | 58.0 | -0.5 | 57.3 | 56.0 | 2.4 |
| Local Government ⁵ | 91.8 | 94.0 | 2.4 | 93.9 | 91.1 | 3.1 |
| Average Weekly Hours | | | | | | |
| Mining | 55.0 | 42.8 | -22.2 | 45.0 | 45.0 | -0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 40.1 | 40.8 | 1.7 | 40.0 | 40.4 | -0.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 39.2 | 38.0 | -3.1 | 38.6 | 39.1 | -1.3 |
| Retail Trade | 27.8 | 27.5 | -1.1 | 27.9 | 28.3 | -1.4 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.) | 5,493.9 | 6,529.9 | 18.9 | 7,985.2 | 7,518.6 | 6.2 |
| Finance (qtlly) | | | | | | |
| Total State and National Chartered In-State Banks | 31 | 33 | 6.5 | 32.0 | 32 | 0.8 |
| Total Assets (mil. of dol.) | 29,314.0 | 29,271.9 | -0.1 | 29,924.7 | 27,990.2 | 6.9 |
| Total Liabilities (mil. of dol.) | 26,986.0 | 26,811.3 | -0.6 | 27,472.5 | 28,234.7 | -2.7 |
| Total Equity Capital (mil. of dol.) | 2,328.0 | 2,460.6 | 5.7 | 2,452.2 | 2,255.6 | 8.7 |
| Capital to Assets ⁶ | 8.76 | 8.41 | -4.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | -1.1 |
| Loan Loss Reserve Ratio | 1.33 | 1.70 | 27.8 | 1.4 | 1.35 | 2.6 |
| Loans to Assets | 61.52 | 65.75 | 6.9 | 64.8 | 63.15 | 2.7 |
| Temporary Investment Ratio | 12.91 | 6.40 | -50.4 | 9.6 | 11.82 | -18.6 |
| Return on Assets | 1.14 | 0.23 | -79.8 | 1.0 | 0.89 | 7.0 |
| Production | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.) | 1,282.1 | 1,265.2 | -1.3 | 1,309.3 | 1,403.3 | -6.7 |
| Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.) | 21,048.1 | 23,634.3 | 12.3 | 22,911.5 | 23,791.8 | -3.7 |
| Coal (thous. short tons) | 1,966 | 2,057 | 4.6 | 2,063.3 | 2,221 | -7.1 |
| Crude Oil to Refineries, Barrels Received (thous. of bbls.) | 4,299 | 4,122 | -4.1 | 4,098.0 | 4,205 | -2.5 |
| Travel/Tourism | | | | | | |
| Air Passengers (total no. on and off, S.L. Int'l. Airport) | 1,566,331 | 1,548,127 | -1.2 | 1,659,549.4 | 1,642,160 | 1.1 |
| Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines (both directions) | 72,407 | 72,205 | -0.3 | 66,969.5 | 64,270 | 4.2 |
| Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments | 2,004,236 | 1,817,965 | -9.3 | 1,153,830.0 | 1,339,583 | -13.9 |
| Utilities | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 666,932 | 687,477 | 3.1 | 680,555.2 | 661,410 | 2.9 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 1,078 | 1,050 | -2.6 | 1,069.4 | 1,056 | 1.3 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 768,401 | 776,925 | 1.1 | 776,716.7 | 754,868 | 2.9 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business/public access) | 350,607 | 687,477 | 96.1 | 600,140.7 | 347,216 | 72.8 |

Utah Business Statistics

| UTAH DATA | September 1999 | September 2000 | % Change from Year Ago | 12-Month Average Current Year | 12-Month Average Last Year | 12-Month Average % Change |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Davis County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 83.9 | 86.3 | 2.9 | 84.3 | 82.2 | 2.5 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 3.4 | 2.8 | -17.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | -15.5 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 32,418.7 | 76,392.6 | 135.6 | 29,573.1 | 30,968.7 | -4.5 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 261 | 369 | 41.4 | 175 | 209 | -16.5 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 837 | 741 | -11.5 | 718 | 779 | -7.9 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 72,285 | 74,712 | 3.4 | 74,119 | 71,571 | 3.6 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 97 | 96 | -1.0 | 95 | 98 | -2.6 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 92,420 | 94,572 | 2.3 | 93,806 | 90,348 | 3.8 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 26,752 | 75,453 | 182.0 | 63,189 | 26,333 | 140.0 |
| Salt Lake County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 536.9 | 549.0 | 2.3 | 541.3 | 528.7 | 2.4 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 3.3 | 2.8 | -15.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | -13.2 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 140,766.6 | 111,813.6 | -20.6 | 124,504.7 | 113,138.4 | 10.0 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 609 | 308 | -49.4 | 393 | 467 | -15.8 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 4,123 | 3,732 | -9.5 | 3,617 | 3,455 | 4.7 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 286,518 | 291,763 | 1.8 | 288,779 | 285,304 | 1.2 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 478 | 461 | -3.6 | 481 | 477 | 0.9 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 345,518 | 344,533 | -0.3 | 346,317 | 342,072 | 1.2 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 195,505 | 295,495 | 51.1 | 268,360 | 193,960 | 38.4 |
| Utah County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 149.9 | 156.6 | 4.5 | 149.4 | 144.6 | 3.3 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 2.9 | 2.5 | -13.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 | -21.8 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 53,980.7 | 68,392.4 | 26.7 | 61,327.1 | 57,799.7 | 6.1 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 336 | 369 | 9.8 | 343 | 324 | 5.8 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 541 | 1,000 | 84.8 | 886 | 697 | 27.1 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 95,211 | 99,575 | 4.6 | 98,385 | 93,892 | 4.8 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 146 | 155 | 6.2 | 150 | 142 | 5.7 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 109,886 | 112,738 | 2.6 | 111,722 | 107,173 | 4.2 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 44,632 | 100,575 | 125.3 | 86,458 | 44,215 | 95.5 |
| Weber County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 88.0 | 87.7 | -0.3 | 89.2 | 87.6 | 1.8 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 4.3 | 3.9 | -9.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | -11.3 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 46,352.6 | 13,652.7 | -70.5 | 32,451.5 | 26,023.5 | 24.7 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 140 | 80 | -42.9 | 139 | 136 | 1.8 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 475 | 470 | -1.1 | 466 | 414 | 12.6 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 65,195 | 67,215 | 3.1 | 66,506 | 64,637 | 2.9 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 106 | 102 | -3.8 | 103 | 106 | -2.8 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 64,394 | 62,253 | -3.3 | 64,266 | 63,646 | 1.0 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 22,754 | 67,685 | 197.5 | 56,105 | 22,586 | 148.4 |

na Not Available

¹ Before deductions for hauling and government withholding; includes quality, quantity and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies. ² Mid-month prices. ³ Some figures 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, <i>Utah Car and Truck Sales</i> . |
| Agriculture | U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, <i>Utah Agriculture</i> . |
| Construction Data | Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, <i>Utah Construction Report</i> . |
| Employment Data | Utah Department of Workforce Services, <i>Utah Labor Market Report</i> . |
| Finance Data | Utah Department of Financial Institutions. |
| Crude Oil Production | Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, <i>Oil and Gas Production Report</i> , and Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning. |
| Natural Gas Production | Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, <i>Oil and Gas Production Report</i> . |
| Coal Production | U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. |
| Air Passengers | SLC International Airport, Statistics Division, <i>Air Traffic Statistics and Activity Report</i> . |
| Highway Traffic Count | Utah Department of Transportation, <i>Automatic Traffic Recorder Data Report</i> . |
| 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

| UTAH DATA | October 1999 | October 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., qtlly.) | na | na | na | 52,272 | 49,019 | 6.6 |
| New Corporations (no.) | 466 | 644 | 38.2 | 701 | 1,245 | -43.7 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales (no.) | 6,440 | na | na | 7,070 | 6,971 | 1.4 |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Average Prices Received by Farmers (dol.) | | | | | | |
| Lambs (cwt.) | 70.00 | 75.00 | 7.1 | 84.92 | 70.78 | 20.0 |
| Milk, All (cwt.) ¹ | 14.10 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Barley (per bushel) | 1.81 | 1.79 | -1.1 | 1.92 | 1.85 | 3.6 |
| Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton) ² | 74.00 | 82.00 | 10.8 | 74.67 | 73.50 | 1.6 |
| Commercial Red Meat Production (thous. of lbs.) | 41,500 | 44,200 | 6.5 | 41,117 | 41,286 | -0.4 |
| Construction | | | | | | |
| Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 323,187.5 | 337,374.8 | 4.4 | 339,759.5 | 324,216.9 | 4.8 |
| Residential | 180,826.9 | 182,163.4 | 0.7 | 182,618.3 | 183,677.9 | -0.6 |
| Nonresidential | 100,632.9 | 78,018.4 | -22.5 | 108,694.8 | 95,655.9 | 13.6 |
| Additions, Alterations, and Repairs | 41,727.7 | 77,183.0 | 85.0 | 48,445.6 | 44,883.1 | 7.9 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 1,656 | 1,523.0 | -8.0 | 1,561 | 1,675 | -6.8 |
| Employment ³ | | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force (thous.) | 1,114.5 | 1,129.7 | 1.4 | 1,109.4 | 1,089.9 | 1.8 |
| Employed | 1,077.9 | 1,095.8 | 1.7 | 1,076.1 | 1,050.8 | 2.4 |
| Unemployed | 36.5 | 33.9 | -7.1 | 33.3 | 39.2 | -15.3 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.3 | 3.0 | -9.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | -16.7 |
| Nonagricultural Jobs (thous.) | 1,066.6 | 1,090.3 | 2.2 | 1,070.0 | 1,045.4 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 7.5 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 1.8 |
| Contract Construction | 77.9 | 77.5 | -0.5 | 75.1 | 72.1 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 133.2 | 133.1 | -0.1 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 0.1 |
| Transportation, Communications, and Utilities | 60.4 | 61.2 | 1.3 | 60.1 | 59.4 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50.6 | 52.8 | 4.3 | 51.7 | 50.5 | 2.3 |
| Retail Trade | 198.5 | 202.2 | 1.9 | 200.2 | 196.9 | 1.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 59.5 | 57.4 | -3.5 | 57.1 | 57.2 | -0.0 |
| Services ⁴ | 295.4 | 311.3 | 5.4 | 301.4 | 290.6 | 3.7 |
| Federal Government | 30.7 | 31.9 | 3.9 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 3.5 |
| State Government ⁵ | 58.8 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 57.3 | 56.1 | 2.1 |
| Local Government ⁵ | 94.1 | 96.3 | 2.3 | 94.1 | 91.1 | 3.3 |
| Average Weekly Hours | | | | | | |
| Mining | 53.3 | 43.2 | -18.9 | 44.2 | 45.9 | -3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 40.2 | 40.8 | 1.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | -0.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 39.6 | 38.6 | -2.5 | 38.5 | 39.1 | -1.5 |
| Retail Trade | 28.5 | 27.5 | -3.5 | 27.8 | 28.2 | -1.3 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.) | 5,824.1 | 8,058.9 | 38.4 | 8,171.4 | 7,603.9 | 7.5 |
| Finance (qtlly.) | | | | | | |
| Total State and National Chartered In-State Banks | na | na | na | 32 | 32 | 0.8 |
| Total Assets (mil. of dol.) | na | na | na | 29,924.7 | 27,990.2 | 6.9 |
| Total Liabilities (mil. of dol.) | na | na | na | 27,472.5 | 28,234.7 | -2.7 |
| Total Equity Capital (mil. of dol.) | na | na | na | 2,452.2 | 2,255.6 | 8.7 |
| Capital to Assets ⁶ | na | na | na | 8.82 | 8.91 | -1.1 |
| Loan Loss Reserve Ratio | na | na | na | 1.38 | 1.35 | 2.6 |
| Loans to Assets | na | na | na | 64.84 | 63.15 | 2.7 |
| Temporary Investment Ratio | na | na | na | 9.62 | 11.82 | -18.6 |
| Return on Assets | na | na | na | 0.95 | 0.89 | 7.0 |
| Production | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.) | 1,311.4 | 1,277.5 | -2.6 | 1,306.4 | 1,379.5 | -5.3 |
| Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.) | 22,863.2 | 24,134.5 | 5.6 | 23,017.4 | 23,522.1 | -2.1 |
| Coal (thous. short tons) | 1,866 | 2,523 | 35.2 | 2,118 | 2,212 | -4.3 |
| Crude Oil to Refineries, Barrels Received (thous. of bbls.) | 4,266 | 4,111 | -3.6 | 4,085 | 4,192 | -2.5 |
| Travel/Tourism | | | | | | |
| Air Passengers (total no. on and off, S.L. Int'l. Airport) | 1,581,914 | 1,574,436 | -0.5 | 1,658,926 | 1,640,325 | 1.1 |
| Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines (both directions) | 66,408 | 63,827 | -3.9 | 66,735 | 64,439 | 3.6 |
| Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments | 1,368,680 | 1,227,624 | -10.3 | 1,142,075 | 1,342,555 | -14.9 |
| Utilities | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 669,737 | 688,907 | 2.9 | 682,153 | 663,403 | 2.8 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 1,085 | 1,050 | -3.2 | 1,067 | 1,060 | 0.6 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 771,367 | 775,306 | 0.5 | 777,045 | 757,619 | 2.6 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business/public access) | 351,847 | 688,907 | 95.8 | 628,229 | 347,837 | 80.6 |

Utah Business Statistics

| UTAH DATA | October 1999 | October 2000 | % Change from Year Ago | 12-Month Average Current Year | 12-Month Average Last Year | 12-Month Average % Change |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Davis County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 83.6 | 86.0 | 2.9 | 84.5 | 82.3 | 2.7 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 3.1 | 2.9 | -6.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | -16.2 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 26,720.6 | 68,250.4 | 155.4 | 33,033.9 | 30,332.9 | 8.9 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 169 | 357 | 111.2 | 190 | 202 | -5.8 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 678 | na | na | 721 | 775 | -7.0 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 72,572 | 74,792 | 3.1 | 74,304 | 71,814 | 3.5 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 97 | 93 | -4.1 | 95 | 98 | -2.7 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 92,740 | 94,876 | 2.3 | 93,984 | 90,737 | 3.6 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 26,907 | 74,792 | 178.0 | 67,180 | 26,407 | 154.4 |
| Salt Lake County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 536.1 | 550.5 | 2.7 | 542.5 | 529.5 | 2.5 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 3.1 | 2.9 | -6.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 | -14.2 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 124,250.6 | 134,192.6 | 8.0 | 125,333.2 | 112,520.3 | 11.4 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 378 | 371 | -1.9 | 393 | 448 | -12.3 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 3,054 | na | na | 3,669 | 3,419 | 7.3 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 287,262 | 291,838 | 1.6 | 289,161 | 285,830 | 1.2 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 487 | 451 | -7.4 | 478 | 478 | 0.1 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 345,851 | 343,305 | -0.7 | 346,104 | 342,875 | 0.9 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 195,610 | 291,838 | 49.2 | 276,379 | 194,173 | 42.3 |
| Utah County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 151.2 | 155.0 | 2.5 | 149.7 | 145.4 | 3.0 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 2.7 | 2.5 | -7.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | -22.0 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 53,723.5 | 68,250.4 | 27.0 | 62,537.7 | 57,174.1 | 9.4 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 352 | 357 | 1.4 | 343 | 315 | 8.9 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 807 | na | na | 893 | 692 | 29.0 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 95,668 | 99,824 | 4.3 | 98,731 | 94,258 | 4.7 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 146 | 152 | 4.1 | 151 | 143 | 5.6 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 110,557 | 112,508 | 1.8 | 111,884 | 107,682 | 3.9 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 45,071 | 99,824 | 121.5 | 91,021 | 44,304 | 105.4 |
| Weber County | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural Employment (thous.) | 88.6 | 88.3 | -0.3 | 89.2 | 87.6 | 1.8 |
| Unemployment Rate (seasonally adjusted) | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | -10.9 |
| Authorized Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) | 30,150.9 | 22,644.0 | -24.9 | 31,825.9 | 26,714.1 | 19.1 |
| New Dwelling Units (no.) | 186 | 102 | -45.2 | 132 | 141 | -6.3 |
| New Car, Truck, and Motor Home Sales, Owner's County (no.) | 526 | na | na | 461 | 416 | 10.9 |
| Natural Gas Customers (residential and commercial) | 65,475 | 67,294 | 2.8 | 66,657 | 64,836 | 2.8 |
| Natural Gas Customers (industrial) | 106 | 99 | -6.6 | 102 | 105 | -3.2 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, residential access) | 64,585 | 60,924 | -5.7 | 63,960 | 63,850 | 0.2 |
| Telephone Lines in Service (Qwest, business access) | 22,838 | 67,294 | 194.7 | 59,809 | 22,616 | 164.5 |

na Not Available

¹ Before deductions for hauling and government withholding; includes quality, quantity and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies. ² Mid-month prices. ³ Some figures 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:

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|--|---|
| 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, <i>Utah Car and Truck Sales</i> . |
| Agriculture | U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, <i>Utah Agriculture</i> . |
| Construction Data | Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, <i>Utah Construction Report</i> . |
| Employment Data | Utah Department of Workforce Services, <i>Utah Labor Market Report</i> . |
| Finance Data | Utah Department of Financial Institutions. |
| Crude Oil Production | Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, <i>Oil and Gas Production Report</i> , and Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning. |
| Natural Gas Production | Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, <i>Oil and Gas Production Report</i> . |
| Coal Production | U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. |
| Air Passengers | SLC International Airport, Statistics Division, <i>Air Traffic Statistics and Activity Report</i> . |
| Highway Traffic Count | Utah Department of Transportation, <i>Automatic Traffic Recorder Data Report</i> . |
| 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

| | October 1999 | October 2000 | % Change from Year Ago | 12-Month Average Current Year | 12-Month Average Last Year | 12-Month Average % Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NATIONAL DATA | | | | | | |
| U.S. Gross Domestic Product (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qrtly.) | na | na | na | 9,685.8 | 8,816.0 | 9.9 |
| Total Personal Income (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.) | 7,940.8 | 8,405.7 | 5.9 | 8,204.3 | 7,504.3 | 9.3 |
| Industrial Production Index (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100) | 138.5 | 148.5 | 7.2 | 144.7 | 135.0 | 7.2 |
| Capacity Utilization Rate (seasonally adjusted, percent) | 80.7 | 81.9 | 1.5 | 81.9 | 80.4 | 1.9 |
| Net Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.) | -24,910.0 | -33,552.0 | 34.7 | -29,521.8 | -20,220.7 | 46.0 |
| Exports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.) | 82,349.0 | 91,128.0 | 10.7 | 87,963.0 | 78,865.8 | 11.5 |
| Imports of Goods & Services (millions of dollars; seasonally adj.) | 107,259.0 | 124,680.0 | 16.2 | 117,484.8 | 99,086.5 | 18.6 |
| Composite Index of 11 Leading Indicators (1992=100) | 107.9 | 109.4 | 1.4 | 107.6 | 107.3 | 0.3 |
| Price Indexes | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted, 1982-84=100) | | | | | | |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items | 168.2 | 174.0 | 3.4 | 171.2 | 165.9 | 3.2 |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food and Beverages | 165.5 | 169.6 | 2.5 | 167.7 | 164.1 | 2.2 |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing | 165.0 | 171.7 | 4.1 | 168.4 | 163.2 | 3.2 |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation | 147.3 | 154.4 | 4.8 | 152.2 | 147.7 | 3.0 |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care | 252.8 | 263.7 | 4.3 | 259.0 | 249.2 | 3.9 |
| CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy | 111.6 | 129.3 | 15.9 | 121.8 | 105.0 | 16.0 |
| Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted, 1982=100) | | | | | | |
| Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods | 135.0 | 140.0 | 3.7 | 137.1 | 132.4 | 3.6 |
| GDP Implicit Price Deflator (seasonally adjusted, 1992=100, qrtly.) | na | na | na | 106.2 | 111.2 | -4.5 |
| Corporate Profits (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil., qrtly.) | | | | | | |
| Profits Before Taxes | na | na | na | 919.8 | 795.6 | 15.6 |
| Profits-Tax Liability | na | na | na | 286.2 | 248.5 | 15.2 |
| Profits After Taxes | na | na | na | 634.8 | 522.1 | 21.6 |
| Civilian Employment (seasonally adjusted) | | | | | | |
| Labor Force (mil.) | 139.7 | 141.0 | 0.9 | 140.7 | 139.1 | 1.1 |
| Employment (mil.) | 133.9 | 135.5 | 1.2 | 135.0 | 133.2 | 1.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.1 | 3.9 | -4.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | -5.7 |
| Value of New Construction Put In Place | | | | | | |
| Total Construction (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.) | 756.9 | 805.4 | 6.4 | 805.0 | 757.9 | 6.2 |
| Private Const.: Residential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.) ^b | 350.0 | 348.9 | -0.3 | 360.4 | 344.6 | 4.6 |
| New Housing Units (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.) | 249.6 | 253.1 | 1.4 | 260.7 | 246.4 | 5.8 |
| Private Const.: Nonresidential (seas. adj. at ann. rates, bil. of dol.) | 191.5 | 222.1 | 16.0 | 213.1 | 196.1 | 8.7 |
| Interest Rates | | | | | | |
| Federal Funds Rate | 5.20 | 6.51 | 25.2 | 6.06 | 4.89 | 24.0 |
| Discount Rate on New 91-Day Treasury Bills | 4.88 | 6.00 | 23.0 | 5.69 | 4.51 | 26.2 |
| Yield on Long-Term Treasury Bonds | 6.26 | 5.80 | -7.3 | 6.05 | 5.68 | 6.4 |
| Average Prime Rate Charged by Banks | 8.25 | 9.50 | 15.2 | 9.06 | 7.89 | 14.8 |
| Mortgage Rate (conventional 1st mortgage, new home, U.S. avg.) | 7.85 | 7.80 | -0.7 | 8.06 | 7.24 | 11.3 |

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 Indexes

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

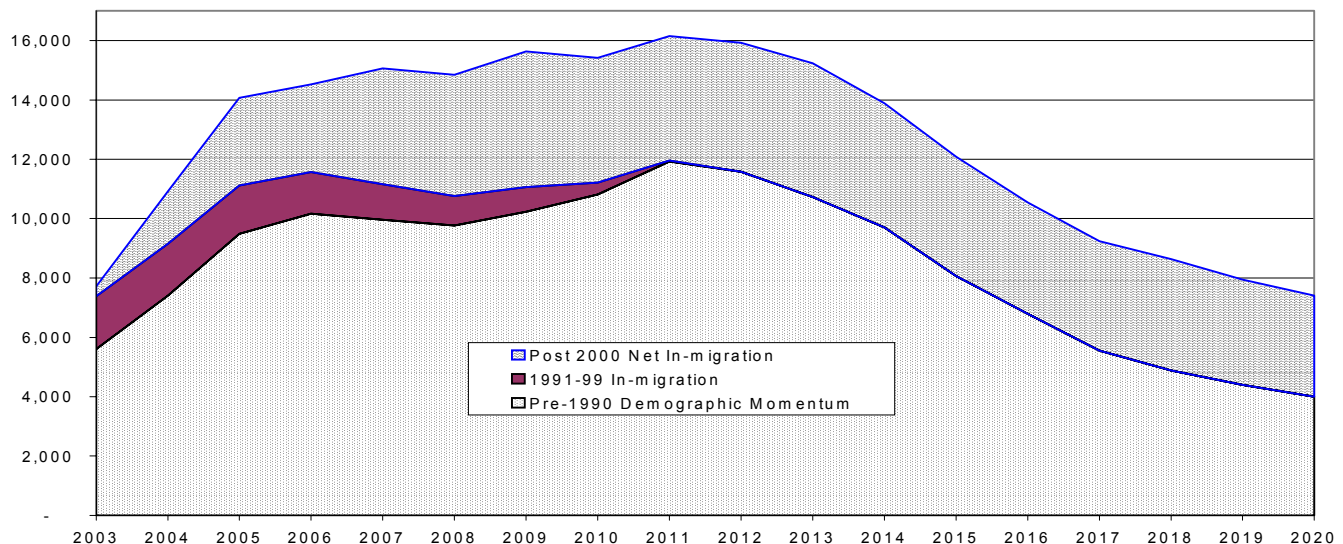
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Value of New Construction Put in Place*.

Interest Rates

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

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Figure 10
Contributions to the Projected Growth in Utah School Age Population
2003 - 2020



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Bureau of the Census, UPED Model System, BEBR calculations.

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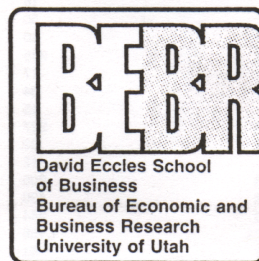
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