ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

2002

State of Utah
Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY
84114-0601

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT
GOVERNOR

OLENE S. WALKER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 3, 2002

My Fellow Utahns:

It is with great pleasure that I accept the 2002 Economic Report to the Governor. I appreciate the time and effort that my Council of Economic Advisors has committed in preparing this annual report. The report serves as a foundation of economic data and analysis that is vital to the State of Utah's research and planning needs during the upcoming year.

This past year Utahns, alongside their fellow Americans nationwide, experienced a test of their resolve. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 were intended to drive the nation to its knees. The attacks broke our hearts and sent rippling effects throughout the economy, but did not break our will. The terrorist attacks brought a nation closer together, rather than driving it apart. In fact, Utah has the opportunity to be the face of our great nation's resolve, as we host the 2002 Olympics. The Winter Games pose an opportunity to demonstrate what is great about this state and nation, and it is a time to honor humanity. It is my honor to serve as the Governor of the State of Utah as we host the world in a demonstration of peaceful competition, endurance, teamwork, and personal achievement.

Utah begins 2002 with a downturn in its economy, the first the state has witnessed in a decade. However, Utah today is not the same state that it was when we experienced our last economic downturn. Utah's economy is now well-diversified, allowing for the downturn that is occurring nationwide to be weathered better than in the past. It is also important to note that while nearly half of the states nationwide are experiencing negative job growth, Utah's economy is growing.

In order to help us regain our economic stride, I'll be suggesting a "1000 Day Plan" for economic renewal in my annual State of the State speech. Our strategy is to position Utah within the global marketplace as a capital for technology, investment, employment, and entrepreneurship. I believe that Utah's future resides with being a regional hub of economic activity, and I urge you to support this new blueprint for our economy. I am grateful for the opportunity to be a public servant, and I welcome your feedback as we move forward into Utah's future together.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Leavitt
Governor

Contents (With Links)

Figures v

Tables vi

Contributors viii

Council of Economic Advisors ix

Map of Utah xi

Executive Summary 1

Economic Outlook

- National Outlook 5
- Utah Outlook 7
- Utah's Long-Term Projections 19

Economic Development Activities 33

Economic Indicators

- Demographics 37
- Employment, Wages, Labor Force 55
- Personal Income 71
- Gross State Product 77
- Gross Taxable Sales 81
- Tax Collections 87
- International Merchandise Exports 95
- Price Inflation and Cost of Living 103
- Regional / National Comparisons 109
- Social Indicators 123

Industry Focus

- Agriculture 127
- Residential and Nonresidential Construction 135
- Defense 141
- Energy and Minerals 147
- High Technology 157
- Tourism, Travel, and Recreation 159

Special Topics

- Budget Hold Backs 167
- Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal 171
- The North American Industry Classification System 181
- Transportation Funding 187
- Water Conservation 193
- Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy 195

Figures (With Links)

Executive Summary

A. Utah's Job Growth Reaches an 18 Year Low 1
B. All Large Industries Growing Slowly 1
C. Utah and the Mountain States Faring Better than the U.S. 2
D. Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah is Booming . . . 3
E. Construction Cycling Down 3

National Outlook

1. Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators 6

Utah Outlook

2. Utah Economic Indicators 11
3. Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators 11
4. Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S. 12
5. Percent Married Couple Families 12
6. Homeownership Rates 13
7. Percent of Population in Poverty 13

Utah's Long-Term Projections

8. Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S. 22
9. Median Ages for Utah and the U.S. 22
10. Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S. 23
11. Population Estimates and Projections by MCD 23
12. Nonagricultural Payroll Employment 24

Demographics

13. Population Growth Rates. 39
14. Utah Population--Annual Percent Change 40
15. Utah Components of Population Change 40
16. Total Fertility for Utah and U.S. 41
17. Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households. 41

Employment, Wages, Labor Force

18. Unemployment Rates for Utah, California, and the U.S. . . 57
19. Utah Employment--Annual Percent Change 57
20. Percent Change in Employment by Industry 58
21. Utah and U.S. Employment by Industry 58
22. Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. 59
23. Utah Average Annual Pay Growth Rates 59
24. Growth Rates for Total Wages and Salaries 60
25. Utah and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates . . 60

Personal Income

26. Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. 72

Gross State Product (GSP)

27. Utah GSP--Percent Share by Industry 78
28. U.S. GDP—Percent Share by Industry 78

Gross Taxable Sales

29. Annual Percent Change in Gross Taxable Sales 83
30. Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base—Four Major Sectors . . 83

Tax Collections

31. Base-Adjusted Revenue Growth 88
32. Revenue Growth and Surpluses 89
33. Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of State 89

International Merchandise Exports

34. Utah Merchandise Exports 96
35. Utah Merchandise Exports by Top Ten Industries 96
36. Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries . . 97

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

37. U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) 104
38. CPI-U and GDP Deflator Inflation 104

Regional / National Comparisons

39. Population Growth Rates 111
40. Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S. 111
41. Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S. 112
42. Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. 112
43. Nonagricultural Employment Growth 113
44. Percent of Persons in Poverty 113

Agriculture

45. Percent of Agricultural Cash Receipts by Sector 128
46. Farm Assets and Equity 129
47. Net Farm Income 129
48 Percent Cash Receipts from Livestock by County 130
49. Farm Cash Receipts by County 130

Residential and Nonresidential Construction

50. Residential Construction Activity 137
51. Value of New Construction 137

Defense

52. Primary Federal Defense-Related Spending in U.S. 142
53. Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah 142

Energy and Minerals

54. Mineral Valuation—Gross Value Estimate 151
55. Value of Nonfuel Minerals 151

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

56. Travel-Related Employment 161
57. Hotel Room Rents 161
58. National Park and Skier Visits 162
59. Traveler Spending 162

Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal

60. Percent Distribution of Hispanics by Type 174

The North American Industry Classification System

61. Utah Employment Distribution 184

Water Conservation

62. Water Conservation Funding Program 194

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy

63. Peak Demand Savings for Utah DSM Programs 197
64. Energy Savings for Utah DSM Programs 197

Tables (With Links)

Utah Outlook

1. Large Construction and Employment Summary 14
2. Economic Indicators for Utah and the U.S. 15
3. Economic Condition of Utah Households 16

Utah's Long-Term Projections

4. Economic and Demographic Summary 25
5. Population Projections by County and District 26
6. Total Employment Projections by Major Industry 27
7. Population Projections by Selected Age Groups 28
8. Population by Age Groups as a Percent of Total 28
9. Location Quotients and Hachman Index 29
10. Hachman Index by County 30
11. Utah Dependency Ratios 31
12. Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S. 31

Demographics

13. National and State Population Counts 42
14. Population, Migration, Births and Deaths 43
15. Utah Population Estimates by County 44
16. Total Fertility Rates for Utah and U.S. 45
17. Net In-Migration by State 46
18. Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups 47
19. Dependency Ratios for States 48
20. Hispanic Origin as a Percent of County Population 49
21. County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin 50
22. Housing Units, Households, Persons Per Household 51
23. City Population Counts 52

Employment, Wages, Labor Force

24. Employment by Industry and Unemployment 61
25. Employment by County and Industry 62
26. Wages by County and Industry 63
27. Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry 64
28. Utah Population, Labor Force, and Jobs by Industry 65
29. Labor Force and Components by District & County 66
30. Largest Nonagricultural Employers 67
31. Employment Status of Utah's Population 68
32. Employment Status of Population by Sex and Age 69

Personal Income

33. Components of Total Personal Income 73
34. Personal and Per Capita Income for Utah and U.S. 74
35. Personal Income by District and County 75
36. Per Capita Income by District and County 76

Gross State Product (GSP)

37. GSP by Industry (Current Dollars) 79
38. GSP by Industry (Real Chained Dollars) 80

Gross Taxable Sales

39. Gross Taxable Sales By Component 84
40. Gross Taxable Retail Sales by Sector 85
41. Gross Taxable Retail Sales by County 86

Tax Collections

42. State Tax and Fee Changes in Legislative Sessions 90
43. Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues 92
44. Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (% Changes) . . .93

International Merchandise Exports

45. Merchandise Exports by Country and Region 98
46. U.S. Merchandise Exports by State 99
47. Merchandise Exports by Industry 100
48. Merchandise Export to Top Ten Purchasing Countries . .101

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

49. U.S. Consumer Price Index 105
50. Gross Domestic Product Deflators 106
51. Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Areas 107

Regional/National Comparisons

52. Population and Households 114
53. Total Personal Income 115
54. Per Capita Personal Income 116
55. Median Income of Households 117
56. Average Annual Pay 118
57. Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 119
58. Unemployment Rates 120
59. Percent of People in Poverty 121

Social Indicators

60. Crime, Education, and Home Ownership 124
61. Vital Statistics and Health 125
62. Poverty and Public Assistance 126

Agriculture

63. Utah Farm Balance Sheet 131
64. Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector 132
65. Cash Receipts by Source and County 133
66. Personal Income from Farming by County 134

Residential and Nonresidential Construction

67. Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity . . .138
68. Summary of Construction Activity 139
69. Average Annual Mortgage Rates 139
70. Housing Prices for Utah 140

Defense

71. Federal Defense-related Spending for U.S. 143
72. Federal Defense-related Spending in Utah 144
73. Federal Defense-related Spending by County 145

Energy and Minerals

74. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil 152
75. Supply and Disposition of Petroleum Products 152
76. Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas 153
77. Supply and Disposition of Electricity 153
78. Supply and Disposition of Coal 154
79. Energy Prices 155

High Technology

80. High Tech Sector Employment Trends 158

Tourism, Travel and Recreation

81. Profile of the Utah Travel Industry 163
82. Utah Tourism Indicators 164
83. National Parks' Recreation Visits 165

Tables (Continued)

Budget Hold Backs
84. Administrative Hold Backs 168
85. Budget Reductions and Supplemental Increases 169

Race and Ethnicity
86. Race Counts, Shares, and Growth Rates 175
87. Ethnicity Counts and Shares 176
88. Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah 177
89. Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah and the U.S. 178
90. Hispanic Origin as a Percent of County Population 179
91. County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin 180

SIC/NAICS
92. NAICS Major Distribution Profile 183
93. Example of a NAICS Hierarchy 185

Transportation Funding
94. 2001 Legislature's Funding Option 191
95. Comparison of Legislative Plans for Funding Option . . .192

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy
96. DSM Measures by End-Use Sector 198
97. Benefit-Cost Results for DSM Programs and Measures .199

Contributors

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol / Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 538-1027
www.governor.state.ut.us/gopb
Lynne N. Ward, CPA, Director
Neil Ashdown, Deputy Director / DEA Manager
Joseph Brown, Policy Analyst
Sophia DiCaro, Research Intern
Peter Donner, Senior Economist
Scott Frisby, Economist
Scott Green, Budget Manager
Lisa Hillman, Research Analyst
Jamie Hyde, Research Analyst
Sue Johnson, Administrative Assistant
Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist
Robert Spendlove, Economist
Chapters: Executive Summary; Utah Outlook; Utah's Long-Term Projections; Demographics; Gross State Product; Price Inflation and Cost of Living; Tax Collections; International Merchandise Exports; Social Indicators; Defense/Aerospace; Transportation Funding; Budget Hold Backs; Race and Ethnicity in Utah

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
324 South State, Suite 500 / Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538-8700
www.dced.state.ut.us
Douglass Jex, Research Director
Jon Kemp, Utah Travel Council
Chapters: Economic Development Activities; Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
(801) 581-6333
www.business.utah.edu/BEBR
R. Thayne Robson, Director
Jan Crispin-Little, Senior Research Analyst
Pam Perlich, Senior Research Economist
Jim Wood, Senior Research Analyst
Chapters: Residential and Nonresidential Construction; High Technology; Race and Ethnicity in Utah

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West / Salt Lake City, Utah 84134
(801) 297-3900
www.tax.ex.state.ut.us
Doug Macdonald, Chief Economist
Tom Williams, Senior Economist
Leslee Katayama, Economist
Chapter: Gross Taxable Sales

Utah Department of Workforce Services
140 East 300 South / Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 526-9463
wi.dws.state.ut.us
Kris Beckstead, Senior Data Analyst
Kenneth E. Jensen, Senior Economist
Mark Knold, Regional Economist
Chapters: Employment, Wages, Labor Force; Personal Income; The North American Industry Classification System

Utah Department of Natural Resources
1594 W. North Temple, Suite 3610 / Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538-7200
www.nr.state.ut.us
Roger Lee Bon, Geologist, Utah Geological Survey
Thomas Brill, Economist
Jeff Burks, Director, Energy and Resource Planning
Lyle Summers, Chief Economist, Water Resources
Chapters: Energy and Minerals; Water and Energy

Wells Fargo Bank
79 South Main, #201 / Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 246-5582
Kelly K. Matthews, Exec. Vice President/Chief Economist
Chapter: Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Utah Foundation
10 West 100 South, Suite 323 / Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1544
(801) 364-1837
www.utahfoundation.org
Steve Kroes, Executive Director
Chapter: Regional/National Comparisons

Utah State University
Economics Department / Logan, Utah 84322-3530
(801) 797-2310
www.usu.edu
Bruce Godfrey, Professor of Economics
Chapter: Agriculture

Utah Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
425 State Capitol / Salt Lake City, UT 84114-0141
(801) 538-1034
www.le.state.ut.us/lfa/lfa.htm
Andrea Wilko, Fiscal Analyst
Chapter: National Outlook

Utah Transit Authority
3600 So. 700 West, P.O. Box 30810 / Salt Lake City, UT 84130
(801)262-5626
www.rideuta.com
Richard Hodges, Intelligent Trans. Systems Project Manager
Chapter: Transportation Funding

Council of Economic Advisors

Council Membership

Neil Ashdown, Deputy Director/DEA Manager, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Brad Barber, Consultant to Governor Leavitt

Jeff Burks, Director, Office of Energy and Resource Planning

Natalie Gochnour, Deputy for Policy and Communications, Governor's Office

Bruce Godfrey, Professor of Economics, Utah State University

Ken Jensen, Chief Economist, Utah Department of Workforce Services

Douglass Jex, Research Director, Utah Department of Community and Economic Development

Steve Kroes, Executive Director, Utah Foundation

Doug Macdonald, Chief Economist, Utah State Tax Commission

Kelly Matthews, Vice President and Economist, First Security Bank Corporation

Ray Nelson, Professor of Economics, Brigham Young University

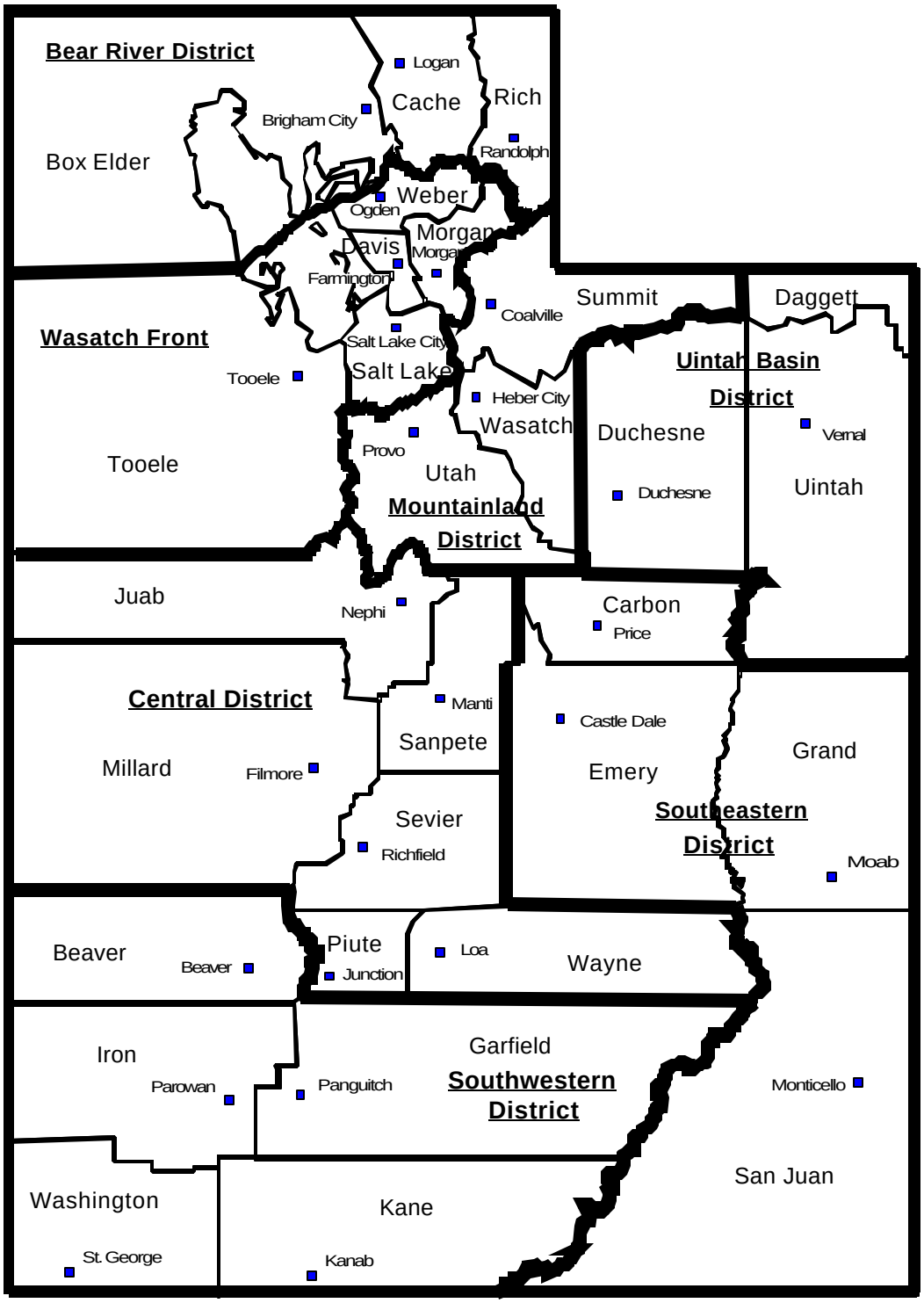
Thayne Robson, Director, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah

Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Jeff Thredgold, President, Thredgold Economic Associates

Andrea Wolcott, Vice President in Charge, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City Branch

Map of Utah

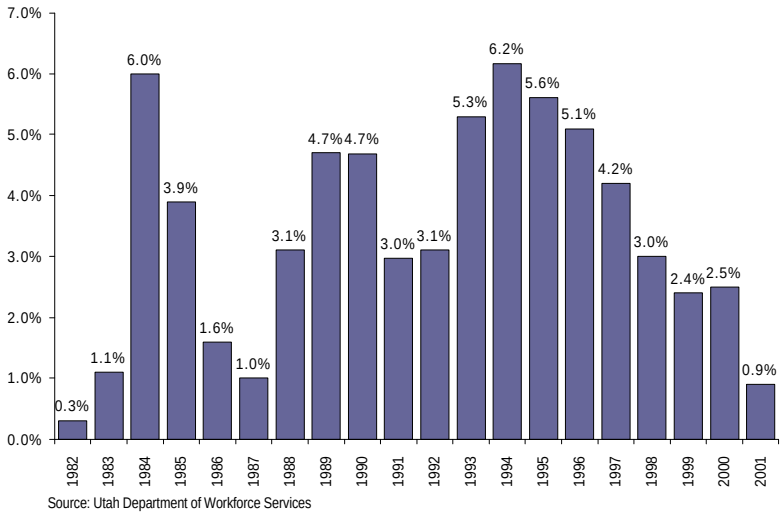

Bear River District
Logan
Cache
Rich
Brigham City
Box Elder
Randolph
Weber
Ogden
Morgan
Davis
Morgan
Farmington
Summit
Daggett
Coalville
Wasatch Front
Salt Lake City
Salt Lake
Uintah Basin District
Tooele
Heber City
Wasatch
Duchesne
Vernal
Provo
Tooele
Utah
Mountainland District
Duchesne
Uintah
Juab
Nephi
Carbon
Price
Central District
Manti
Castle Dale
Sanpete
Grand
Millard
Filmore
Emery
Southeastern District
Sevier
Richfield
Moab
Beaver
Piute
Loa
Wayne
Beaver
Junction
Iron
Garfield
Parowan
Panguitch
Southwestern District
Monticello
San Juan
Washington
Kane
St. George
Kanab

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Utah's economy slowed during 2001, especially after September 11th. Since 1994, the rate of job growth has fallen from 6.2% to 0.9% in 2001. Utah's slowdown is part of a global recession. Current expectations are that the recession in the U.S. will be relatively short and growth will resume at a moderate rate during the second half of 2002. In Utah's case, a short pause in growth should occur in the months after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, followed by moderate growth as 2002 closes.

Figure A. Utah's Job Growth Reaches an 18 Year Low



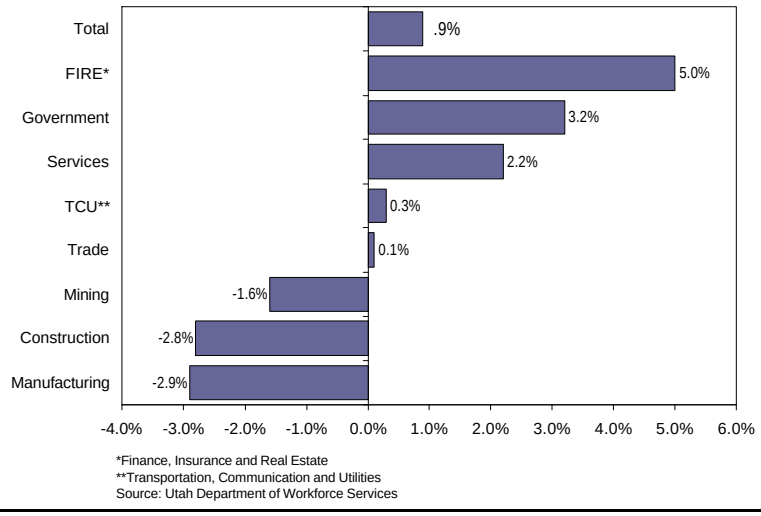
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

End of Construction Boom. For most of the 1990s, construction was a major driving force behind Utah's rapid economic growth. There are currently around 70,000 construction jobs in the state, nearly three times as many as existed in 1990. Construction employment began to decline during 2000 and will continue falling during 2001 and 2002 as many large projects are completed, some of which were accelerated to host the Olympics. Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2002 will still be 5.8% of total non-farm jobs, slightly above the 1978 to 2002 average of 5.5%.

Olympics. With well over $1 billion spent in Utah to host the Games, the Olympics have been softening the impact of the national recession in Utah. The main sources of Olympic-related spending are:

- Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC): $1,240 million
- Infrastructure investment: $435 million
- Visitor spending during the Olympic Games: $348 million
- ISB's spending to broadcast the Games: $99 million
- Direct federal funds to state government for Olympics operations: $17 million

Figure B. All Large Industries Growing Slowly: Employment 2000-2001



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

The total amount of spending directly related to the Olympics is estimated to be approximately $2.1 billion. Only $1.3 billion, however, actually impacts the Utah economy because some of the value of the goods or services used to host the Olympics is created out of state. Most of the airfare visitors will pay to fly to Salt Lake, for example, goes to support airline operations outside Utah.

The total employment impact is estimated to be over 35,000 job years. Employment grows steadily from about 1,100 in 1997 to over 25,000 during February 2002. Employment almost doubles from about 7,300 during 2000 to over 12,500 during 2001, and doubles again during the Games, before falling off to an average of 6,400 for 2002. The largest employment impacts are in the services sector, including SLOC employees, followed by trade and construction. Statewide employment growth rates in 2001 and 2002 would be much lower were it not for the Games.

Outlook. The outlook calls for a brief pause after the Olympics before the economy returns to moderate growth as 2002 closes. Utah's unemployment rate in 2002 should be lower, and job growth higher than nationally, but the pace of activity will be slower than during the late 1990s. Population growth should slow in the months after the Olympics as the frenzy of preparations ends, and many of those helping to host the Games leave the state. Reflecting the Olympics build-up, net migration remained strong during 2001, with about 14,200 more people moving into the state than leaving. During 2002, however, net migration is expected to fall to 3,000. Still, with a record number of births, Utah's population will grow 1.7% in 2002, which is down significantly from the mid-1990s, but well above the nation.

International, National, and Regional Context

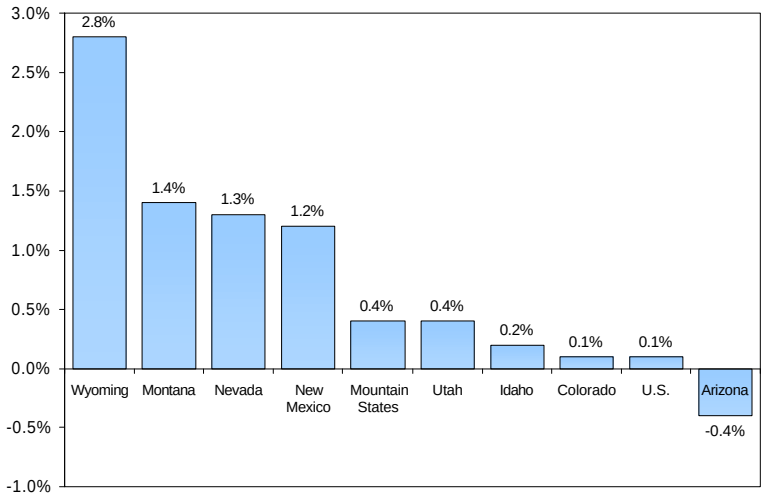
Global Recession. Utah's current slowdown occurs against the backdrop of a very weak international economy and a broadening U.S. slump. All the world's major industrial economies are in recession. Japan's economy grew at less than 1% per year during the 1990s; one-fourth the rate of the 1970s and 1980s. Though Europe's performance over the past decade was better than Japan's, its major economies are currently growing slowly if at all. The industrializing economies, which depend on the industrial world to purchase their exports, are slumping too; some mired in depression. As the U.S. recovers during 2002, the

world economy should pick up as well. With the current slack in world demand, Utah's exports are about $1 billion, or 25%, lower than would be the case with robust growth overseas.

National Recovery. For the U.S., 2002 will be a year of moderate recovery as the recession ends. Consumer spending will grow 1.3%, but GDP will grow just 0.4%, as investment falls 5.3%. However, growth will become stronger in the second half of 2002. Positives for both businesses and consumers include low interest rates and a stable inflation outlook.

Utah and the Mountain Region in Parallel. While Utah and the mountain states experienced robust economic growth in the 1990s, that growth has been slowing for a few years. Utah had been one of the top ten states in income growth and has fallen to slightly below average growth in recent reports. Utah's latest employment growth is barely positive, but better than many states that are experiencing declines. Utah's performance is directly paralleling the performance of the mountain region, which has dramatically slowed in 2001.

Figure C. Utah and the Mountain States Faring Better than the Nation in Nonagricultural Employment Growth: October 2000-October 2001



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Themes of the Past Year

The broad based and rapid growth of the 1990s reflected Utah's deepening integration with the national economy. The global contraction has dampened commerce between Utah businesses and their suppliers and customers in other states and countries. With in-state construction continuing to decline, a booming economy-wide recovery during 2002 is unlikely. Though the state's economy has slowed, Utah continues to outperform the nation, and the current situation is really just a pause.

Sub-themes involve the performance of various sectors. Defense and merchandise exports are up; agriculture, energy and minerals are level; and construction, tourism and high technology are down.

A Pause in Growth

Population. Though Utah's population grew a robust 2.2% during 2001, with net in-migration of 14,200, much of this growth reflects the Olympics build-up. During 2002, population growth is expected to slow to 1.7%, with net in-migration of just 3,000. The 2002 pause marks the end of a decade of booming growth that saw several years in which 30,000 or more people moved into the state.

According to Census 2000, Utah's population increased 29.6% from 1990 to 2000, growing twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked fourth among states in population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

Jobs and Wages

Near the end of 2001, Utah's economy was experiencing its worst slump since the 1980s. Nonfarm employers added just 10,000 net new jobs in 2001, a growth rate of 0.9%. This is Utah's slowest job growth since 1983. It is only a fraction of the long-term average of 3.5%.

Correspondingly, Utah's 4.4% unemployment rate for 2001 is a nine-year high. A monthly average of about 50,000 individuals were out of work in 2001.

The 2001 rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from -3% in manufacturing and construction to 5% in finance, insurance, and real estate. The strong growth in finance results from low interest rates sparking a jump in mortgage refinancing and other interest-sensitive transactions. In 2002, construction will drop even more, but most industries should see some minor improvements.

In 2001, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $29,700-up 3.1% from the 2000 average, which increased by 4.8%. 2001 is the seventh year in a row that wages have grown faster than inflation.

Defense and Exports Up

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Hill Air Force Base has become the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification, the result of a prime military contractor relocating to Hill, will help ensure the viability of this large Utah employer. Although the defense industry in Utah and in the US as a whole has decreased significantly since the end of the Cold War, in the past few years this trend has shown signs of reversing. Defense spending in Utah in 2000 totaled $1.91 billion, up nearly 34% from 1999. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2002 as a result of September 11th.

Merchandise Exports

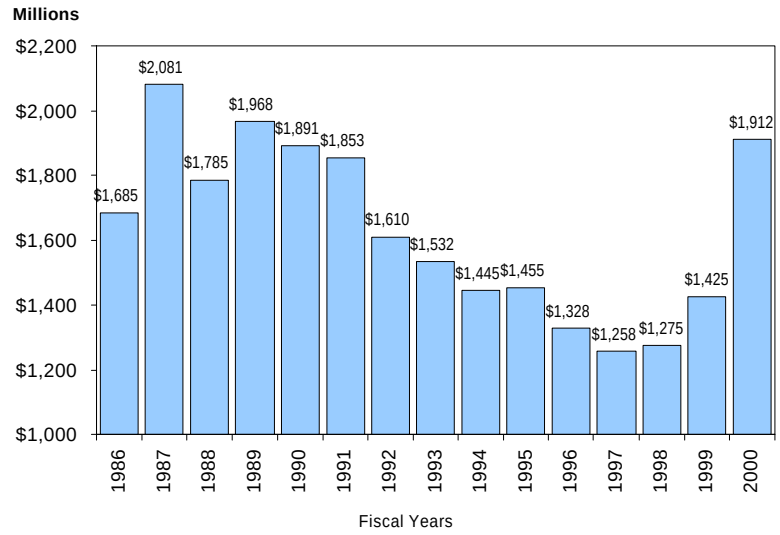
Utah's merchandise exports grew about 5% to an estimated $3.4 billion during 2001. Although Utah's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of $3 billion. If the Asian economies were as strong today as they were in the early 1990s, Utah's exports would likely be in the range of $4.0 billion. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, Utah's

exports may not grow rapidly, but they appear to have held up well relative to other states and the nation. So exports may be softening the national recession's effects in Utah.

Agriculture, Energy and Minerals Level

Agriculture. Net farm income in Utah fell from 1994 to 1996 as livestock prices fell, and has yet to recover. Although the prices for livestock and other farm products have been increasing in recent years, and incomes have risen, at $258 million in 1999, net farm income remains well below the $321 million peak of 1993. The growth trend of recent years is likely to continue in 2001 and 2002, though at a slower rate.

Figure D. Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah is Booming

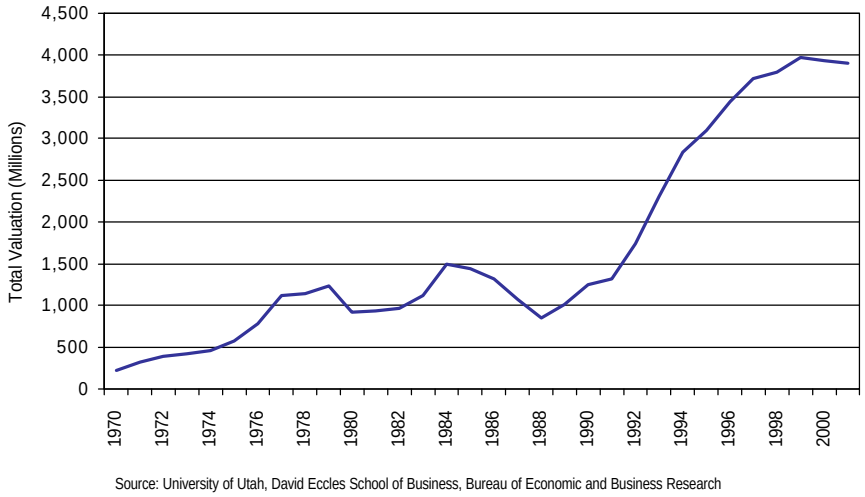


Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Department of Defense

Energy. While crude oil production declined slightly in 2001, natural gas production continued to increase. Utah coal production has settled around 26.5 million tons per year for the past 5 years, as coal employment has fallen from 2,100 in 1997 to under 1,600 in 2001.

Minerals. The estimated value of mineral production in Utah was $1.9 billion in 2001, marginally higher than the total for 2000, despite a year of continued low metal prices and a faltering national economy. The value of base metal production, which includes copper, magnesium, molybdenum, and the like, was $703 million; industrial minerals production, which includes sand, gravel, crushed stone, potash, lime, gypsum, and others, was $514 million; coal production was $469 million; and precious metals production, gold and silver, was $236 million. In 2002, the value of mineral production in Utah is expected to remain near the 2001 level of $1.9 billion.

Figure E. Construction Cycling Down as Olympics Projects are Completed



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

Construction, Tourism, and High Tech Down

Construction. Construction employment fell 3%, from 71,500 to 69,500 during 2001. Despite the decline in employment, at $3.9 billion, the value of construction was within 1% of the all-time high set in 1999. The near record valuation is due, in part, to the continued strength of the residential sector, which in 2001 produced nearly 19,000 new units valued at $2.25 billion. The surprising strength of the residential sector is due in large part to favorable mortgage rates-the 30-year conventional mortgage rate has been below 7% for most of the year. A notable feature of the residential sector in 2001 is the rebound in multifamily construction activity. Since 1998 there has been a steady decline in the number of new multifamily units, however, this year there has been an abrupt reversal. The number of new multifamily units is up over 30% in 2001, driven primarily by a surge in new condominium construction.

Nonresidential construction has not fared as well. Valuation dropped nearly 18% to about $1 billion, which was the lowest level of nonresidential construction in five years. The sector began the year with exceptional first quarter strength but in subsequent quarters became weaker. The lack of any large multimillion dollar projects in 2000 has hurt nonresidential construction. The largest project statewide was the new Salt Lake City Public Library with a valuation of $60 million.

Tourism. In contrast to 2000, when consumer optimism and robust spending helped offset several external shocks to the industry, the effects of an international, national, and regional economic slowdown, combined with the effects of September 11th, have negatively impacted the state's tourism economy. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of the economic slowdown and

the terrorist activity has been the increased media interest and improved visibility the state has enjoyed as the Olympics approach. The addition of Olympic facilities, resort expansions, hotels, and infrastructure improvements have increased the state's tourism capacity and improved its competitive positioning.

High Tech. Utah's high tech sector peaked during 2000 with employment losses appearing to accelerate during 2001. In addition to the economic factors, there are other issues affecting the overall stability and vitality of high tech. For example, with very few exceptions, Utah has no large corporate headquarters conducting research and development activities in the technology industry. Rather than attracting technology companies, many of Utah's premier high tech companies have been acquired, bought out, or moved beyond Utah's borders. The companies that once formed Utah's high tech core are either gone or struggling. Identifying the reasons and implementing solutions may pose one of Utah's greatest challenges.

Significant Issue: State Budget Hold Backs

During March 2001, the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors realized state government revenue growth would slow faster than anticipated. So forecasted revenue growth was lowered for both FY 2001 and FY 2002.

To address decelerating tax collections, the state initiated budget hold backs. For FY 2001 $51.6 million in new building projects and $5 million in state park renovations, for a total of $56.6 million, were held back. These hold backs included construction funding for four new higher education buildings plus the purchase of another. Since three-quarters of the fiscal year had already elapsed for ongoing state programs, these particular projects were chosen because the funds had only recently been appropriated and the projects had not yet started. Significant funding cuts to ongoing programs in FY 2001 would have been difficult.

A second round of hold backs was instituted following September 11th. Because of the pronounced slowdown in economic activity during October and November 2001, additional declines in revenue growth are expected, leading to an estimated budget shortfall of $198 million for FY 2002. An additional $24.6 million in budget cuts were instituted plus another $18.6 million in savings that can be realized by replacing appropriated funds with bond proceeds for two new higher education facilities. Other sources of revenue have also been identified to fill the budget shortfall if necessary.

Looking Ahead

After pausing during the first half, Utah's economy should resume moderate growth during 2002. Job growth should pick up to 1.1% for the year. The unemployment rate is expected to increase to 5%, the highest since 1992. For the eighth year in a row, wages should increase faster than inflation in 2002.

For the first time in more than a decade, the revenue forecasts built into the state budget were higher than realized and corrective measures in the form of spending hold backs were required. The Governor's budget for FY 2003 addresses the tightened fiscal environment without economically harmful tax increases and without disrupting core responsibilities such as education, public health and safety, and transportation.

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

Overview

The current economic recession is most evident in manufacturing, inventory liquidation, and capital spending. Despite the decline in employment growth, consumer spending remained relatively strong in 2001, growing by 2.7%. However, this represents a slowdown from 2000's growth of 4.8%. 2002 will be a year of moderate economic rebuilding. GDP will grow a small 0.4% with a decline in business fixed investment (5.3%) and an additional drop in the rate of consumer spending growth (1.3%). Growth should become stronger in the second half of 2002.

2001-- Summary of Economic Conditions

The current economic recession is most evident in manufacturing, inventory liquidation, and capital spending. With the deterioration of the NASDAQ index, the IPO (initial public offering) business has been put on hold. This has strongly impacted business investment. Real (adjusted for inflation) business fixed investment in 2000 grew 7.6%. By contrast, in 2001 it fell by 2.4%. The strong U.S. dollar and weakening foreign economies have softened demand for U.S.-produced goods, thus hurting exports. Although productivity growth remains healthy, business profits are down. In 2000, before-tax profits grew by 8.9%; in 2001 they reversed course and fell 16.7%.

Annual average 2001 employment grew a trepid 0.4%, a marked drop from 2000's 2.2% growth. Concurrently, the unemployment rate jumped from 4.0% in 2000 to 4.8% for 2001. Despite the decline in employment growth, consumer spending remained relatively strong in 2001, posting growth of 2.7%. However, 2000's growth was a robust 4.8%. In addition to slowing employment, the stock market's dip reduced consumer spending. For example, many baby-boomers slowed their spending and increased savings to offset losses to their retirement portfolios. The September 11th terrorist attacks on Washington and New York finally pushed a weak economy into recession as consumers retrenched and businesses scrambled to deal with the negative impacts.

Despite all the bad news, monetary stimulus by the Federal Reserve has positively affected consumers and tempered downward pressures on the economy. Due to lower mortgage rates, residential investment remained strong in 2001 with growth of 5.1%. This was down only slightly from the 2000 level of 5.3% growth. Consumers were also helped by refinancing and considerably lower oil and natural gas prices.

2002-- Economic Outlook

2002 will be a year of moderate economic rebuilding. GDP will grow a small 0.4% with a decline in real business fixed investment of 5.3% and an additional drop in consumer spending to 1.3%. However, growth will become stronger in the second half of 2002. Positives for both businesses and consumers include low long-term and short-term interest rates and a stable inflation outlook.

Businesses have lowered previously built-up inventories to more acceptable levels. This will help manufacturers ramp-up production and bring temporarily laid-off workers back to work. Still, real business fixed investment will decline 5.3% in 2002 due to low capacity utilization of existing plants and equipment. Capacity utilization should increase in the second half of 2002 due to lower inventories and growth in consumer demand. This will spur business investment. Even so, the unemployment rate in 2002 will climb to 6.2% with declines occurring after mid-year.

Stored-up demand from the previous two years will boost consumer spending in the second half of 2002. Export growth will be weak in the first half of the year but should recover in the second half. Uncertainty surrounds oil prices as OPEC and non-OPEC nations make moves to reduce output.

Significant Issues

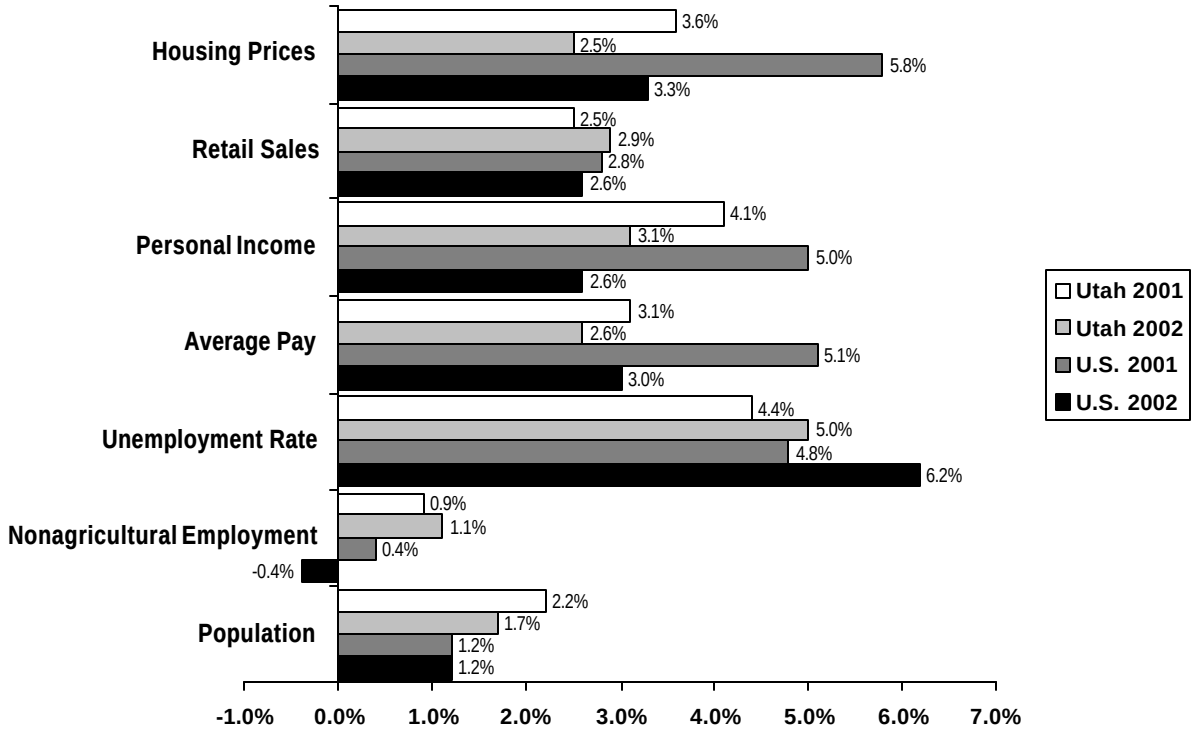
The National Bureau of Economic Research, the official arbiter of business cycles, has established that the current U.S. recession began in March of 2001. The sound fundamentals of the economy (accelerated pace of technological change and productivity growth) will help restore growth following this downturn. This recession should be short-lived and moderate in magnitude when compared to previous recessions since World War II.

The current War on Terror is a potential risk to the economy in 2002. The war could have a negative effect on both consumer and business confidence and spending if additional terrorist attacks occur. Security concerns regarding global business connections could also affect the recovery. Congress is working on a compromise economic stimulus package. If a package passes Congress, it will help boost economic recovery.

Conclusion

Real business fixed investment fell by 2.4% in 2001. It will drop by an additional 5.3% in 2002. Personal consumption growth will also remain weak at 1.3% in 2002. Nonetheless, investments, exports, and consumer spending will rebound during the second half of 2002. Monetary and fiscal stimulus along with a fundamentally sound economy indicates that this recession should be short-lived and moderate in magnitude.

Figure 1
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators
2001 Estimates and 2002 Forecasts



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Utah Outlook

Overview

Utah's economy slowed during 2001, especially after the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. Since 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, the rate of job growth has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 0.9% in 2001. Utah's slowdown is part of a national/global recession. Current expectations are that the recession will be relatively short and growth will resume at a moderate rate during the second half of 2002. In Utah's case, a short pause in growth should occur in the months after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, followed by moderate growth as 2002 closes.

Summary of Economic Conditions

End of Construction Boom. Construction is the most volatile of Utah's major industries. The most recent construction boom started in 1989. There are currently around 70,000 construction jobs in the state, nearly three times as many as existed at the start of the decade. As of 2000, construction employment began to contract. This decline will continue into 2001 and 2002 as many large projects are completed (some of which were accelerated for hosting the Winter Olympics). Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2002 will still be 5.8% of total non-farm jobs (slightly above the 1978 to 2002 average of 5.5%).

Large construction projects just recently completed, or nearing completion, include (but are not limited to) Interstate 15 reconstruction ($1.63 billion), ski resort additions and expansions at Solitude, Snow Basin, Park City, and The Canyons ($500 million), the Gateway Project ($300 million), and the West/East Light Rail ($118 million). The total value of construction permits, measured in current dollars, peaked at a historic high of $3.97 billion in 1999. Total value declined slightly in 2000 to $3.94 billion and again to $3.90 billion in 2001. Permitted construction values should decline noticeably to $3.20 billion in 2002.

Construction projects are usually listed in reports at either their "project value" or "construction value." Construction values are the value of "sticks and bricks." Project values include construction values as well as architectural and engineering costs. For the most part, the projects listed in this chapter are "project values" and include both construction permitted and non-permitted projects. Heavy construction, such as highways, does not require permits.

2002 Winter Olympic Games. The 2002 Olympic Winter Games will generate significant economic impacts in Utah. These impacts were estimated by analyzing the effect of new out-of-state money that enters the Utah economy between 1996 and 2003 as a result of the Games. There are five main sources of Olympic related spending:

- Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC): $1,240 million
- Infrastructure investment: $435 million
- Visitor spending during the Olympic Games: $348 million
- ISB's spending to broadcast the Games: $99 million
- Direct federal funds to state government for Olympics operations: $17 million

The total amount of spending directly related to the Olympics is estimated to be approximately $2.1 billion. Only $1.3 billion, however, actually impacts the Utah economy because some of the value of the goods or services used to host the Olympics is out of state. Most of the airfare visitors will pay to fly to Salt Lake, for example, goes to support airline operations outside Utah.

The total employment impact is estimated to be 35,424 job years. Employment grows steadily from 1,148 in 1997 to 25,070 during February 2002. Employment almost doubles from 7,317 during 2000 to 12,590 during 2001, and doubles again during the Games, before falling off to an average of 6,409 for 2002. The largest employment impacts are in the services sector, including SLOC employees, followed by trade and construction. Employment growth rates in 2001 and 2002 would be much lower were it not for the Winter Olympics.

Post-Olympics Slowdown in Net Migration. Population growth should slow in the months after the Olympics as the frenzy of preparations ends, and many of those helping to host the Games leave the state. The post-Games lull could be accentuated by the national/global recession if economic recovery in the nation has not begun by April of 2002. During 2001 net migration at 14,166 remained strong in Utah. During 2002, however, the number of in-migrants is expected to exceed the number of out-migrants by 3,000. Still, with a record number of births, population will grow 1.7% in 2002.

Exports. Although Utah's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of $3.0 billion. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, Utah's exports may not grow rapidly, but they have held up well relative to other states and the nation. Unlike the rest of the nation, export growth in Utah remained healthy in 2001. Utah's exports grew about 5% to an estimated $3.4 billion during 2001. In contrast, export growth nationwide declined 4.5% in 2001. Export growth in Utah is softening the national recession's effects on the state.

Firm Openings and Closings. In order to track trends in Utah employment, state economists follow announcements of job additions and subtractions of 50 or more employees. The results of these announcements over the last four years are listed in the tables for this chapter. Growth in construction jobs is included to illustrate the contribution of both construction and non-construction jobs. In 1998 and 1999, both construction and non-construction jobs exhibited healthy growth. In 2000 non-construction jobs grew strongly (largely due to growth in call centers). While construction growth turned negative due to the completion or near completion of several large-scale construction projects.

Further reductions occurred in construction employment in 2001, and large announced subtractions exceeded announced additions for non-construction employment (of 50 jobs or more). Because around 40% of the announced layoffs listed in this chapter came in the last quarter of 2001, the average annual total job growth in 2001 was positive (at 0.9%). Fourth quarter 2001 layoffs became more pronounced after the September 11th terrorist attacks. Layoffs at the close of 2001 will dampen total average job growth in 2002 (although it should remain around 1.0%).

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Hill Air Force Base has become the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification and an additional workload will help ensure the vitality of the base in the future.

Outlook for 2002

Economic activity will slow in 2002 as Olympics preparation frenzy turns to lull after the closing ceremonies. After a few months rest, however, the economy should resume growing. By the end of 2002 Utah should be back on a moderate growth path.

During the 1990s, Utah's economy diversified, becoming broadly integrated with the national economy. Utah became much less dependent on single industries such as federal defense and mining. While the national recession of 1991 was hardly felt in Utah (because Utah was recovering from its own recession in 1986/87), the current national/global slowdown will be mirrored in Utah. Still, Utah's unemployment rate in 2002 should be lower, and job growth higher than nationally, but the pace of activity will be slower than in the late 1990s.

The Services industry will grow moderately and become an increasing share of total non-farm jobs in 2002. Service industries will remain the largest source of new jobs in the state. Manufacturing and mining job growth will be flat or negative, and the construction industry will contract noticeably.

Housing Prices and Home Ownership

There are three differing measurements of housing price movements in Utah. These measurements come from the National Association of Realtors (NAR), the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), and the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR).

National Association of Realtors. The NAR measures median-average prices for existing single-family homes on a changing mix of existing homes. Utah's median housing price exceeded the U.S. median housing price from 1995 to 2000. The U.S. median price has grown closer to the Utah median price each year since its largest gap in 1996. In 1996, Utah's median existing home price was $122,700, and the U.S. median existing home price was $115,800. By the second quarter of 2001, the U.S. median existing home price was $146,900, and Utah's comparable price was nearly identical at $146,500. In 2002, the U.S. median existing home price and Utah's price will both be around $151,000.

Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight. The OFHEO follows the price movements on repeat sales of the same single-family homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. The growth rate in these prices rose steadily beginning in 1988 to a high of 17.1% in 1994. As recently as September 30, 1997, Utah's year-over growth ranking in housing price appreciation was ranked second in the nation. As of June 30, 2001, Utah's percent change in median housing prices for existing homes dropped to 41st in the nation, underlining the slowdown in the existing housing market.

Utah Association of Realtors. The UAR measures the mean-average price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. These prices are based on the homes for sale on the multiple listing service. The mean-average sales price for Utah homes (excluding Park City) in the third quarter of 2001 was $158,880 (versus $159,087 for the same quarter a year ago). The mean-average, unlike the median-average, can be skewed by high priced homes (this problem is corrected to some extent by excluding Park City). The median is the middle value around which one-half of the values are above and one-half are below. The mean is the total of all values divided by the number of observations.

According to figures released by the Utah Association of Realtors, year-over average sales prices for the State of Utah (excluding Park City) dropped by 0.13% from third quarter last year. This figure is considerably lower than OFHEO and NAR year-over growth rate appreciation in median-average prices, which reported 6.1% and 4.0% increases respectively for second quarter 2000. The lower result for UAR prices is due to the inclusion of new homes in the UAR measurements, and the fact that the UAR uses mean-average prices rather than median-average prices.

Softening Housing Prices. Housing price appreciation in Utah will continue to soften into 2002. The softening of housing prices is largely due to the high home-ownership rate in Utah (72.7% in Utah versus 67.4% nationwide in 2000, 16th highest in the nation), the recent slowing of job growth in Utah, and the 23.5% run up in housing prices over the last 5 years. OFHEO housing price growth in Utah has lagged behind growth in housing prices in the U.S. since the third quarter of 1998. This is expected to continue through 2002.

Office, Hotel, and Apartment Vacancies and Rents

Offices. Salt Lake City metropolitan area office vacancy rates, as reported by CB Richard Ellis, have increased steadily since 1995 (when they were around 6.6%). Still, vacancy rates are well below the 20% registered in 1990. Vacancy rates increased downtown from 10.1% in the second quarter of 2000, to 13.5% for the second quarter 2001. Vacancy rates for suburban areas increased from 11.7% in the second quarter of 2000, to 16.6% in the second quarter of 2001. Also, office vacancy rates increased for the entire metropolitan area from 11.0% in the second quarter of 2000, to 15.3% in the second quarter of 2001. By comparison, vacancy rates nationwide increased for metropolitan areas from 8.0% second quarter 2000, to 10.3% in the second quarter of 2001.

Last year in a study by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Salt Lake City area was ranked fourth at risk among metropolitan areas nationwide of over-building office space. According to CB Richard Ellis, the Salt Lake City suburban area had the second highest office vacancy rate (at 16.6%) in the nation for second quarter 2001. With the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, office and industrial vacancy rates could increase.

Hotels. According to the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report, hotel occupancy rates in the Salt Lake area increased slightly to around 66% for the first half of 2001 compared to 64% for the first half of 2000. By comparison, occupancy rates in the Salt Lake area hovered around 80% in the mid-1990s. According to the Utah Hotel and Lodging Association, the number of hotel units in Salt Lake County increased from 10,700 in 1994, to 17,000 units in 2000 (a 59% increase).

Both room rates and occupancy rates decreased in 2000 compared to 1999. Occupancy rates should also decline in 2001. A drop in tourism due to the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center will cause occupancy rates in Utah to decline in the second half of 2001. Occupancy rates should average below 60% for the year.

Occupancy and room rates declined in September 2001 according to the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report. Occupancy rates fell from 71.7% in August to 56.1% in September. Average room rates statewide also fell from $73.25 in August to $68.98 in September.

Apartments. According to EquiMark Properties, Salt Lake County rents grew 1.35% for the first six months of 2001 compared to 3.7% for all of 2000. The overall rental rate increased from $637 per unit in 2000 to $646 per unit by June 2001. And, apartment vacancy rates continued to decrease in Salt Lake County. Vacancy rates were 7.7% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 5.8% as of June 2001. Vacancy rates could continue to decrease through the Winter Olympics, but increase thereafter.

Rent growth in Salt Lake County could continue to increase through the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Landlords are currently offering fewer concessions to prospective residents. Olympic media and sponsors will occupy many of the new multifamily housing units built in 2001. Rental rates could stabilize, and concessions could increase after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Nationwide Reports and Rankings in 2000

The Salt Lake area was ranked second among similar sized cities (1 to 3 million people) in 2001 for the number of high growth firms (firms with annual employment growth above 15%) by the National Commission on Entrepreneurship. Provo and St. George areas were ranked first and second for cities with population between 150,000 and 300,000.

Utah ranked first among states in the nation, by the American Electronics Association and the NASDAQ Stock Exchange, for households with a computer (66.1%), sixth for high tech employment growth from 1994 to 2000, 31st for wages earned by high tech workers, and eighth for households using the Internet (47.1%).

The Salt Lake/Ogden area was ranked as the 24th best area in the nation to earn and save, according to a study conducted by ING Financial Services. Education attainment and low crime rates were important influences in Utah's ranking. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked 15th in the nation in 2000 for persons who have earned at least a four-year college degree.

Utah moved up a rank, from 12th last year to 11th this year, in a study conducted by the Milken Institute that measures the ability of states to gain from the New Economy. The ranking is based on an index value that focuses on a states ability to use its research capabilities to develop commercial products.

The Progressive Policy Institute ranked Salt Lake City ninth among the 50 largest metropolitan areas for its ability to adapt well to the New economy. Salt Lake ranked high for "Internet backbone," adults with Internet access, academic research and development, and employment gains from job churning. Salt Lake ranked low in workforce-education, exports, broadband capacity, use of computers in schools, Internet domain names, high-tech jobs, science and engineering degrees, patents granted, and the availability of venture capital.

A study prepared for the U.S. Conference of Mayors reported that the Provo economy was ranked as the fourth fastest growing among U.S. areas; Salt Lake-Ogden was ranked 19th. This ranking was based on growth in gross economic output for an area from 1990 to 2000.

Forbes magazine ranked Salt Lake (42nd) and Provo (19th) in their 2001 annual list of Best Places in America to do Business. The rankings are based on wage and salary growth, job growth, and high tech output.

In November 2001, Economy.com, Inc. ranked Utah 26th in the nation for the cost of doing business. The cost of doing business index looked at unit labor and energy costs, tax burdens, and office rents in each state. Unit labor costs are wage costs adjusted for productivity. The cost of doing business index for Utah was 97.1 compared to an index of 100 for the US.

The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education ranked Utah colleges as the most affordable among the states. It also gave Utah an A for how well it prepared its youth for a college education. Utah did receive a D for completion rate, a C for college participation, and a B minus for student benefits.

The Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs ranked Utah government at the top among states for financial management (A), capital management (A minus), human resources (B minus), managing for results (B plus), and information technology (A).

A not so encouraging ranking by The American Bankruptcy Institute reported that one in every 40 Utahns declared bankruptcy in the 12 months ending June 30, 2001. This was the second highest rate for bankruptcy in the nation. Tennessee had the highest rate for all 50 states.

Economic Condition of Utah Households

Per Capita Income. Utah's 2000 per capita income of $23,364 was 79.3% of (or $6,087 less than) the national average of $29,451. Per capita income in Utah only ranked 45th in the Nation in 2000. Utah's per capita income is lower than the nation's per capita income because average-annual pay in Utah is only 82.8% of the national average, and because Utahns have more children compared to other states. Utah ranked first in the nation in 2000 for the percentage of the population under 18 at 32.2%. This compares to the U.S. average of only 25.7%, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Average-Annual Pay. Average-annual pay in Utah is expected to remain around 82% of the national average in the near-term. Data released in October 2001 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that Utah ranked 33rd in the U.S. at $29,226 in average annual pay for 2000. This was 82.8% of the national average pay of $35,296 (or $6,070 less). Average pay in Utah, when compared to average pay in the nation, has decreased for the past 19 years (from $581 less in 1981 to $6,070 less in 2000). Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to structural changes in Utah's economy, more part-time workers and a younger work force than in the rest of the nation.

Median-Household Income. Utah's lower pay, relative to the nation, would be a much more serious problem for most Utahns were it not for more wage earners per household in Utah than on average in the nation. Median household income data recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce shows that Utah continues to have household incomes that are above the national average. Median household income in Utah ranked 11th in the nation (at $46,539) for the 3-year period 1998 to 2000. This was 11.4%, or $4,750 higher than the national 3-year average of $41,789. The Bureau of Census recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states due to the small sample size in certain states like Utah.

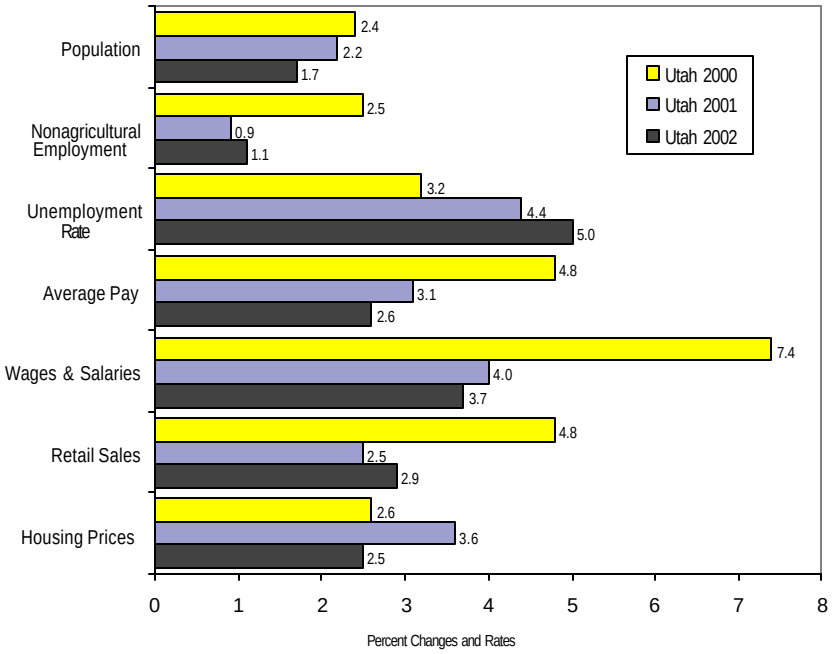
Higher median household income, despite lower average-annual pay, is due to more wage earners per household in Utah than on average in the

nation. The average household size in Utah (3.13 in 2000) is the highest in the nation, and ranks far higher than the national average of 2.59 persons per household. According to the 2000 Census, 63.2% of Utah households are comprised of married-couple families (which ranks Utah first in the nation). Utah also has the lowest ranking in the nation for the percent of families with children headed by a single parent (17% in Utah vs. 27% in the nation).

Women in Utah are only slightly less likely to work than women in the nation (97% of the national average). Workingwomen in Utah are much more likely to hold part-time jobs than workingwomen in the nation (125.4%). Additionally, there are more youths working in Utah than in the nation (159.9%) and they hold more part-time jobs (125.4%). Conversely, the adult male population is much less likely to hold part-time jobs than workingmen in the nation (77.7%). Working families who combine two or more incomes help raise median-household incomes in Utah.

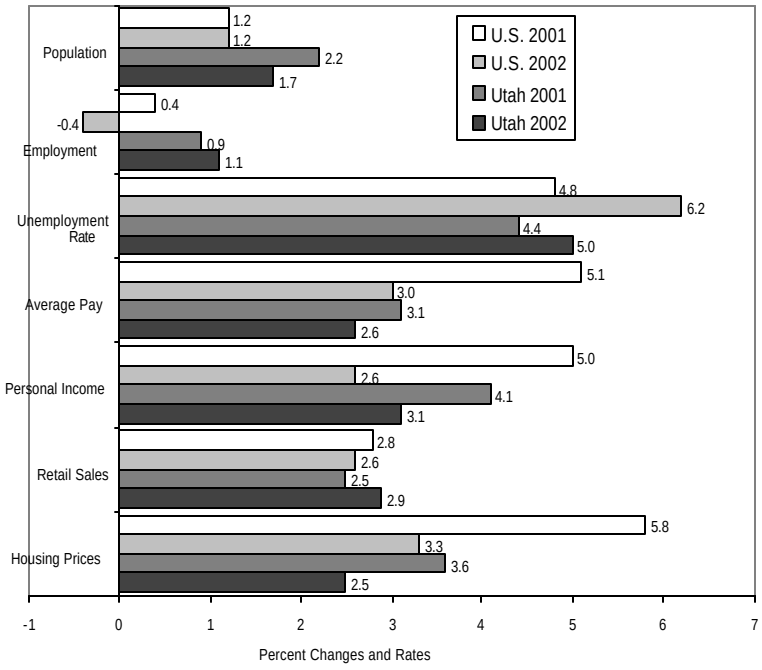
Multiple-Income Households Generally in Good Condition. Utah households are more likely to be headed by two parents, with more than one wage earner helping to support the family. However, because these families are apt to have more children than the national average, each worker is likely to be supporting more children than the national average. These families, on the other hand, have higher incomes than their national counterparts and they are more likely to own their own homes (72.7% in Utah vs. 67.4% in the nation). These conditions do not, however, minimize the plight of single, wage-earning families. Utah wage earners on average earn only 82.8% of national pay, while single-wage families must compete with multiple-earning families for housing and services. Still, median-household incomes that are the 11th highest in the nation, along with the sixth lowest poverty rate in the nation, means that married-couple, multiple-income households are generally in good economic condition.

Figure 2
Utah Economic Indicators: 2000-2002



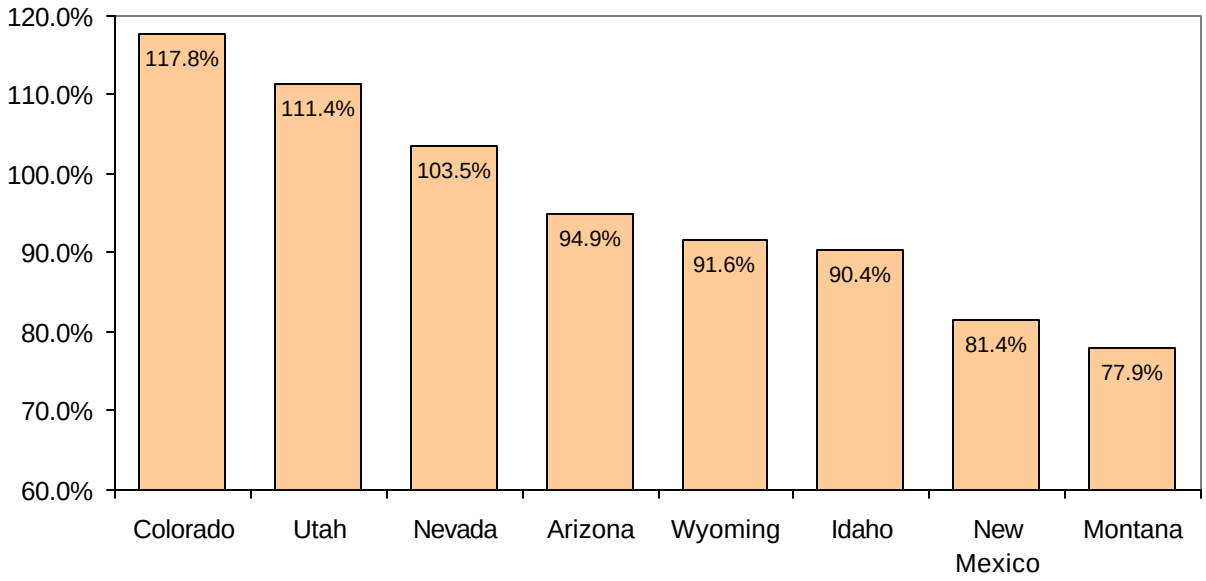
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 3
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators: 2001 Estimates and 2002 Forecasts



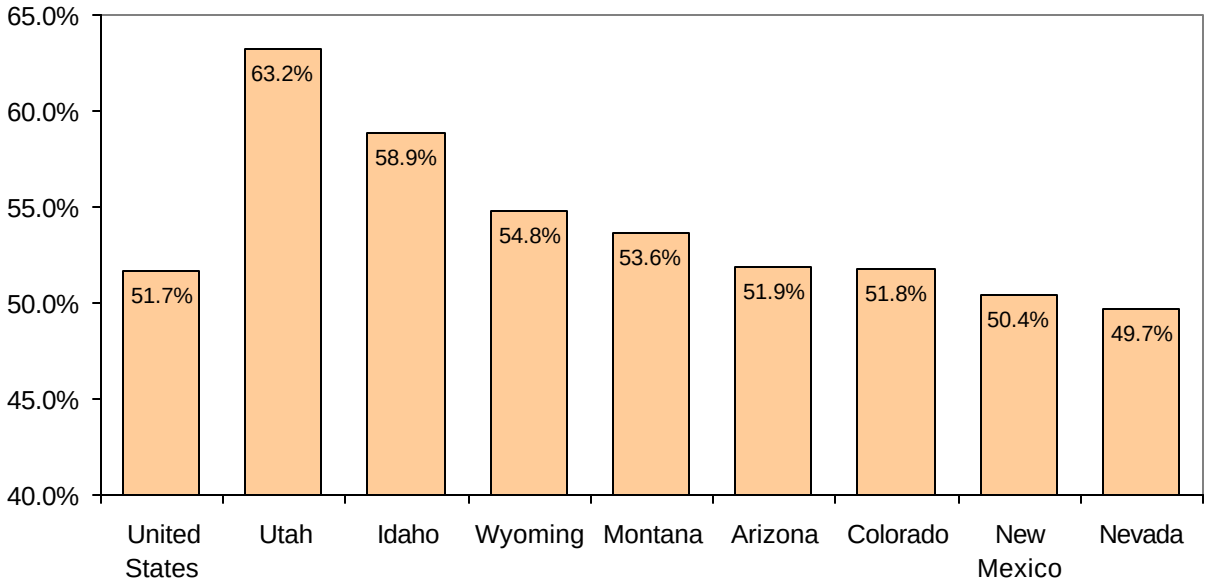
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 4
Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S. -- Mountain Division States: 1998-2000 Three-Year Average



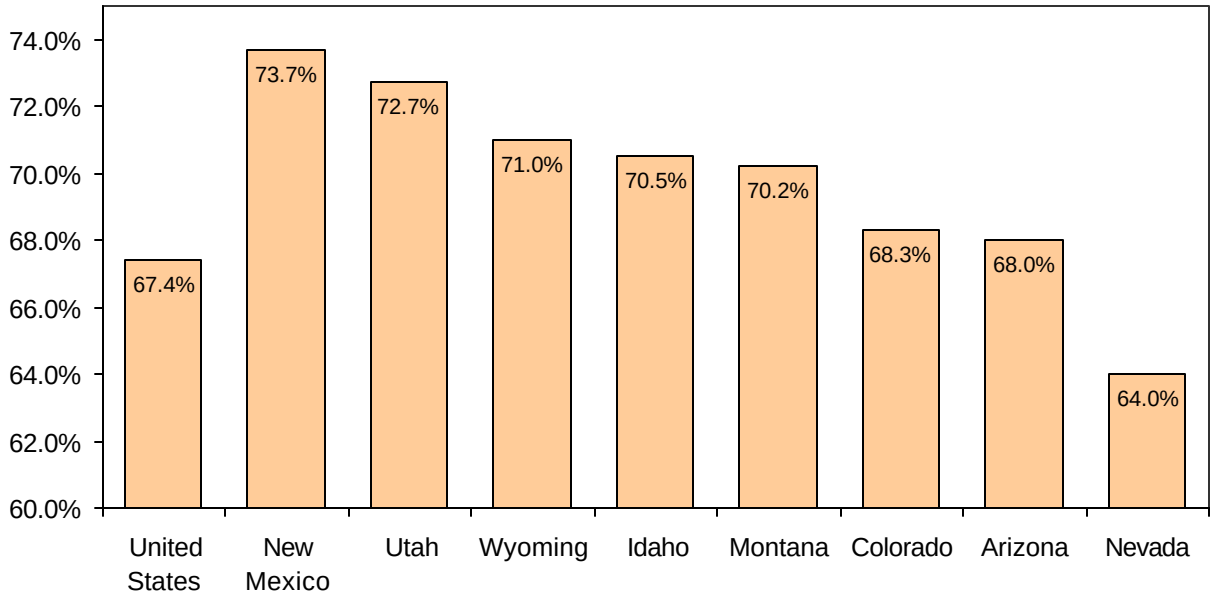
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5
Percent Married-Couple Families -- Mountain Division States: 2000



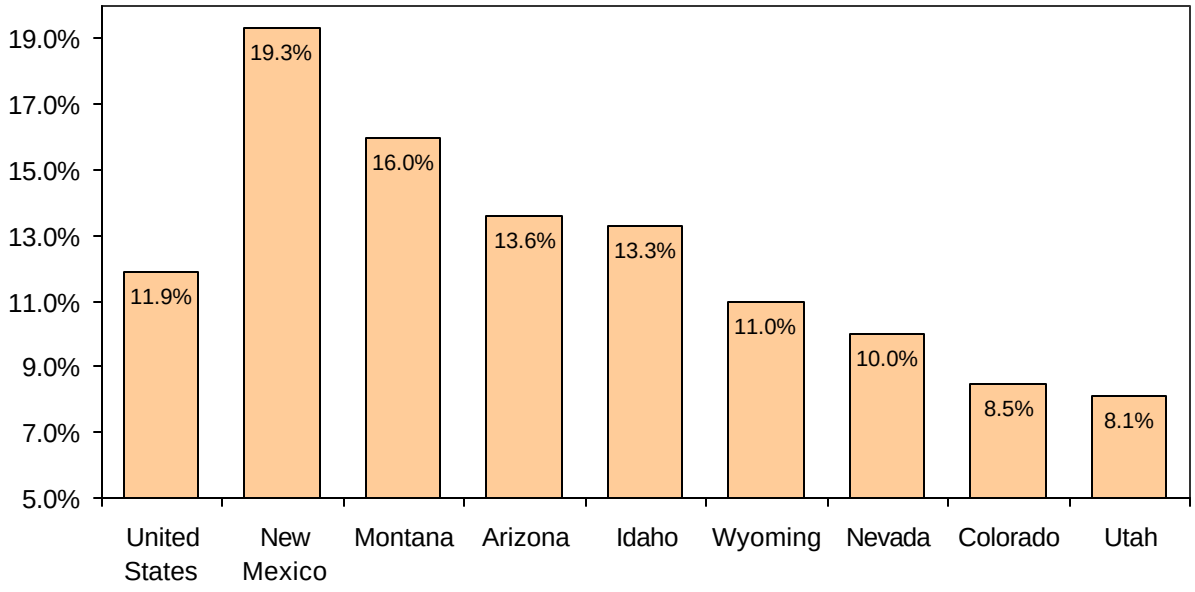
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 6
Homeownership Rates -- Mountain Division States: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 7
Percent of Population in Poverty -- Mountain Division States: 1998-2000 Three-Year Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1
2001 and 2002 Large Construction and Employment Summary

Announced Additions of 100 or more jobs:
Alorica Inc. - call center for computers
Associated Foods - warehouse
Brigade Corp. - internet call center
Converges - telemarketing
DLJdirect Inc. - online brokerage call center
eCo.Marketing Inc. - call center
Equis - investment software
First USA Paymentech - commercial credit card
Flour Corp - copper smelter maintenance
Fresenius Medical Care - kidney dialysis products
Grand America Hotel - hotel
HAFB - defense
HyClone Laboratories - biopharmaceutical supplies
IndyMac - online mortgages
Ingenix - health-care software and consulting
Jet Blue Airways - reservations center
Mcleod USA - call center
SkyWest - airline
SLOC - Winter Olympics
Star Bridge - reconfigurable super computers
U.S. Post Service - encoding
Uinta River Technology - INS data entry
Verizon Wireless - call center
Wells Fargo's - banking operations & call center
Williams Internation - jet turbine engines

Announced Subtractions of 100 or more jobs:
Alliant/Thiokol merger - rocket motors and fuel
ArvinMeritor Inc. - air and oil filters for vehicles
Autoliv - wire business
Bourns Inc. - electronic sensor manufacturing
Communications & Commerce - call center
CrossLand Mortgage Corp. - mortgage loans
Dana Corp. - auto parts distributor
Delta Airlines - airline transportation & call center
Fingerhut - distribution center
Gateway - pc manufacturer
Geneva - steel producer
Groen - gyroplanes
Intel - chip manufacturer
Iomega - manufacturing and headquarters moved
Kennecott - copper mining
Manufacturers Services Inc. - palm pilot computers manufacturing
Meier & Frank - department store
Novell - software
O'Sullivan Industries - furniture maker
Parker Aerospace - manufactures commercial aircraft parts
PointClick.com - web advertising
Qwest - telecommunications
Rocky Mountain - hospital
Sears - teleservices
SLOC - Winter Olympics
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide Inc. - hotel call center
STSN - hotel internet installation service
Teltrust -call center
TenFold - software
Uniprise Inc. - claim and service center for healthcare
Utah Power - electric power
Yankee Candle - candles

$30 Million Plus Projects in 2001 Began Before 2001:
American Fork Hospital - $32m
Canyon River Corporate Center - $65m
Diamond Fork CUP - $50m
Gateway Project - $375m
Huntsman Cancer Institute Research Hospital - $100m
Interstate-15 (road) - $1.6bil
Interstate-80 Silver Creek/Kimball Junction - $58m
Intel research campus (Phase I) - $60m
Jordan Landing (mixed use) - $500m
Light Rail West/East - $118.5m
Logan Canyon Highway - $60m
McKay-Dee Hospital Complex - $180m
NAMDAR Business Park - $41m
NorthShore Corporate Center - $100m
One Airport Center - $100m
Park City Ski Resort Expansion - $150m
Pioneer Pipe Line Co. sinclair/conoco - $100m
Renaissance Town Center - $100m
RiverPark Corporate Center - $300m
Round Valley Golf Resort - $100m
Salt Lake City Library - $84m
Sand Hollow Reservoir - $35m
SLCC 90th South Campus - $143m
SnowBasin Resort - $100m
Solitude Resort Expansion - $100m
Stein Eriksen Lodge - $30m
TAD Endeavor business park - $56m
The Canyons Hotel & Village - $202m
UofU chill water plant - $50m
UofU Hospital (expansion) - $43 million

$30 Million Plus Projects in 2001 Began in 2001:
Diamond Fork tunnel (drilling) - $34.9m
Fresenius Medical Care - $65m
IHC Murray Hospital - $350m
IHC St. George Hospital - $100m
Nebo School District (5 elementary schools) - $45m
Pacific Landing Office Park - $60m
PacifiCorp West Valley facility - $95m
Pleasant Grove Town Center - $200m
Redstone Town Center - $30m
Sandy City Center 1 - $85m
SLC School District (2 new elementary & retrofit of 27 others) - $136m
Tooele School District (4 new schools) - $49.5 m
Traverse Mtn. (Fox Ridge) - $2billion
Weber School District (2 elementary & 1 jr. high) - $40m

$30 Million Plus Projects in 2002 to Begin in 2002:
Fashion Place Mall (expansion) - $125m
Moss Federal Courthouse annex - $75m
Sun Rise By Kennecott - $1billion
Thanksgiving Point - $105m
Williams petroleum pipeline - $200m

Year	Additions	Subtractions	Net Change	Construction
2001	8,144	11,809	-3,665	-2,000
2000	11,160	4,308	6,852	-740
1999	8,584	3,798	4,786	3,959
1998	7,419	5,083	2,336	3,782

Job additions and subtractions are for 50 jobs or more. Construction job losses in 2000 were offset by strong growth in other sectors (this did not happen in 2001).

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1999 ACTUAL	2000 ESTIMATE	2001 FORECAST	2002 FORECAST	% CHG 1999-00	% CHG 2000-01	% CHG 2001-02
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $96	8,856.5	9,224.0	9,325.5	9,362.8	4.1	1.1	0.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $96	5,968.4	6,257.8	6,426.8	6,510.3	4.8	2.7	1.3
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $96	1,595.4	1,716.2	1,675.0	1,586.2	7.6	-2.4	-5.3
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $96	348.6	349.0	365.4	377.8	0.1	4.7	3.4
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $96	1,034.9	1,133.2	1,082.2	1,002.1	9.5	-4.5	-7.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,376.0	3,443.5	2.8	4.8	2.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.5	26.9	26.7	26.9	1.5	-0.7	0.7
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	16.3	15.5	15.0	14.4	-4.6	-3.2	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	205.0	217.8	228.7	240.1	6.2	5.0	5.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	615.7	651.7	702.4	644.6	5.8	7.8	-8.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	17.4	16.7	15.2	3.0	-4.0	-9.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.65	1.58	1.59	1.55	-4.2	0.6	-2.5
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	403.6	425.1	446.8	451.7	5.3	5.1	1.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.5	313.6	331.5	308.3	10.6	5.7	-7.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	225.2	244.0	261.8	270.5	8.3	7.3	3.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.3	139.0	147.1	151.9	4.3	5.8	3.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,146.5	3,385.5	3,480.5	3,571.0	7.6	2.8	2.6
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	83.8	86.0	86.0	84.3	2.6	0.0	-2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.4	18.2	19.0	16.0	-10.8	4.7	-15.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,238.0	2,140.1	2,250.0	1,950.0	-4.4	5.1	-13.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,195.0	1,213.0	1,000.0	800.0	1.5	-17.6	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	537.0	583.3	650.0	450.0	8.6	11.4	-30.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	240.6	245.9	257.1	263.5	2.2	4.5	2.5
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	137.9	141.5	146.6	150.3	2.6	3.6	2.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	16,493	17,278	17,704	18,210	4.8	2.5	2.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA)	Millions	278.9	282.2	285.6	289.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	105.8	107.6	86.3	83.3	1.7	-19.8	-3.5
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,193	2,247	2,296	2,335	2.4	2.2	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.6	18.6	14.2	3.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (BEA)	Thousands	2,202	2,246	2,295	2,334	2.0	2.2	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.1	107.6	95.1	91.8	1.4	-11.6	-3.5
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	776.3	845.4	704.2	685.9	8.9	-16.7	-2.6
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	750.6	815.4	676.2	663.1	8.6	-17.1	-1.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	17.4	28.2	22.8	20.6	62.0	-19.2	-9.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	90.7	88.0	94.9	93.7	-3.0	7.8	-1.3
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	17.4	16.9	17.5	18.2	-2.5	3.6	3.8
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	17.7	28.5	23.5	17.0	61.2	-17.6	-27.7
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	1.92	3.28	3.69	2.80	70.8	12.5	-24.1
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.72	0.82	0.73	0.61	13.9	-11.6	-15.9
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	166.6	172.2	177.1	180.1	3.4	2.8	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	104.7	107.1	109.5	111.3	2.3	2.3	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.97	6.23	3.93	2.50	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.64	5.82	3.40	2.30	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.64	6.03	4.90	4.50	na	na	na
Thirty-Year Mortgage Rate	Percent	7.43	8.06	6.90	6.50	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	128.9	131.8	132.3	131.8	2.2	0.4	-0.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	33,340	35,296	37,089	38,206	5.9	5.1	3.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,298	4,652	4,908	5,035	8.2	5.5	2.6
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,048.5	1,074.9	1,085.0	1,097.0	2.5	0.9	1.1
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	27,494	28,817	29,705	30,465	4.8	3.1	2.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	28,828	30,975	32,230	33,420	7.4	4.0	3.7
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,770	8,312	8,728	8,955	7.0	5.0	2.6
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.2	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	49,172	52,474	54,625	56,318	6.7	4.1	3.1
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.0	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committtee

Table 3
The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000	Rank	Median Household Income 1998 to 2000*	Rank	Per Capita Income 2000	Rank	Homeownership Rates 2000	Rank	Percent of Total Population in Poverty 1998 to 2000*	Rank
UNITED STATES	$35,296	-	$41,789	-	$29,451	-	67.4%	-	11.9%	-
Alabama	29,037	34	36,267	41	$23,460	44	73.2%	14	14.6%	42
Alaska	35,125	15	52,492	2	$29,597	15	66.4%	40	8.3%	10
Arizona	32,606	22	39,653	30	$24,991	38	68.0%	38	13.6%	39
Arkansas	26,307	47	30,082	50	$21,945	48	68.9%	33	15.8%	46
California	41,194	6	45,070	17	$32,225	9	57.1%	48	14.0%	40
Colorado	37,167	8	49,216	6	$32,441	8	68.3%	36	8.5%	11
Connecticut	45,445	2	50,647	4	$40,870	1	70.0%	28	7.6%	3
Delaware	36,677	11	38,006	36	$31,074	13	72.0%	17	9.8%	16
District of Columbia	53,018	1	47,438	9	$38,374	2	41.9%	51	17.3%	49
Florida	30,549	31	37,305	38	$27,836	22	68.4%	35	12.1%	31
Georgia	34,182	18	41,482	24	$27,790	24	69.8%	30	12.6%	33
Hawaii	30,630	29	45,657	15	$27,819	23	55.2%	49	10.5%	25
Idaho	27,709	40	37,760	37	$23,640	42	70.5%	25	13.3%	37
Illinois	38,044	7	46,649	10	$31,842	11	67.9%	39	10.5%	25
Indiana	31,015	27	41,315	26	$26,838	33	74.9%	8	8.2%	9
Iowa	27,928	38	41,560	23	$26,376	34	75.2%	6	7.9%	5
Kansas	29,357	32	38,393	34	$27,408	29	69.3%	31	10.4%	24
Kentucky	28,829	36	36,826	39	$24,057	40	73.4%	13	12.5%	32
Louisiana	27,877	39	32,500	48	$23,041	46	68.1%	37	18.6%	50
Maine	27,664	41	39,815	29	$25,399	37	76.5%	2	9.8%	16
Maryland	36,373	12	52,846	1	$33,621	6	69.9%	29	7.3%	1
Massachusetts	44,326	4	45,769	14	$37,710	3	59.9%	47	10.2%	22
Michigan	37,016	10	46,034	13	$29,071	19	77.2%	1	10.2%	22
Minnesota	35,418	13	50,088	5	$31,913	10	76.1%	4	7.8%	4
Mississippi	25,197	48	31,963	49	$20,856	51	75.2%	7	15.5%	45
Missouri	31,386	25	44,247	18	$27,186	30	74.2%	10	9.7%	15
Montana	24,264	51	32,553	47	$22,541	47	70.2%	26	16.0%	48
Nebraska	27,662	42	39,029	32	$27,658	26	70.2%	27	10.6%	27
Nevada	32,276	24	43,262	20	$29,551	16	64.0%	43	10.0%	19
New Hampshire	34,731	17	48,029	7	$33,042	7	69.2%	32	7.4%	2
New Jersey	43691	5	51,739	3	$37,112	4	66.2%	41	8.1%	6
New Mexico	27,498	43	34,035	44	$21,883	49	73.7%	12	19.3%	51
New York	44,942	3	40,822	28	$34,502	5	53.4%	50	14.7%	43
North Carolina	31,077	26	38,413	33	$26,842	32	71.1%	21	13.2%	36
North Dakota	24,678	50	33,769	46	$24,780	39	70.7%	24	12.7%	34
Ohio	32,510	23	41,972	21	$27,914	21	71.3%	19	11.1%	29
Oklahoma	26,980	44	34,020	45	$23,582	43	72.7%	15	14.1%	41
Oregon	32,765	20	41,915	22	$27,649	27	65.3%	42	12.8%	35
Pennsylvania	33,999	19	41,394	25	$29,533	17	74.7%	9	9.9%	18
Rhode Island	32,618	21	43,428	19	$29,158	18	61.5%	46	10.0%	19
South Carolina	28,173	37	36,671	40	$23,952	41	76.5%	3	11.9%	30
South Dakota	24,803	49	35,986	42	$25,993	35	71.2%	20	9.3%	13
Tennessee	30,558	30	35,874	43	$25,878	36	70.9%	23	13.3%	37
Texas	34,948	16	39,296	31	$27,722	25	63.8%	44	14.9%	44
Utah	29,226	33	46,539	11	$23,364	45	72.7%	16	8.1%	6
Vermont	28,920	35	40,908	27	$26,904	31	68.7%	34	10.1%	21
Virginia	35,151	14	47,701	8	$31,065	14	73.9%	11	8.1%	6
Washington	37,059	9	46,412	12	$31,129	12	63.6%	45	9.4%	14
West Virginia	26,887	45	29,217	51	$21,767	50	75.9%	5	15.8%	46
Wisconsin	30,697	28	45,441	16	$28,066	20	71.8%	18	8.8%	12
Wyoming	26,837	46	38,291	35	$27,436	28	71.0%	22	11.0%	28
Utah as a % of U.S.	82.8%		111.4%		79.3%		107.9%		68.1%	

* Because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively small, the data collected for three years is averaged to calculate less variable estimates.

Sources:
Mean Average Pay Per Job 2000: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;
Median Household Income 1998 to 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;
Per Capita Income 2000: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis;
Homeownership Rates 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;
Percent of Total Population Living in Poverty 1998: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3 (Continued)
The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Persons Per Household 2000	Rank	Percent Married Couple Families 2000	Rank	Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent 1998	Rank	Women as a Percent of the Total Labor Force 1999	Rank	Youth (ages 16-19) as a Percent of the Labor Force 1999	Rank
UNITED STATES	2.59	-	51.7%	-	27%	-	46.0%	-	5.4%	-
Alabama	2.49	32	52.2%	27	29%	11	46.5%	28	5.3%	31
Alaska	2.74	4	52.5%	23	27%	19	45.8%	37	5.8%	19
Arizona	2.64	9	51.9%	31	28%	13	45.6%	41	6.0%	16
Arkansas	2.49	32	54.3%	6	28%	14	46.6%	26	5.0%	40
California	2.87	3	51.1%	40	26%	31	44.5%	50	4.5%	47
Colorado	2.53	20	51.8%	33	24%	43	45.1%	45	5.5%	27
Connecticut	2.53	20	52.0%	28	27%	20	47.7%	5	4.9%	42
Delaware	2.54	18	51.3%	38	33%	4	47.5%	7	6.1%	13
District of Columbia		-		-	61%	1	50.8%	1	1.6%	51
Florida	2.46	44	50.4%	42	30%	9	45.9%	36	5.3%	32
Georgia	2.65	8	51.5%	35	31%	5	47.0%	13	4.8%	43
Hawaii	2.92	2	53.6%	14	26%	32	50.7%	2	4.1%	50
Idaho	2.69	6	58.9%	2	20%	50	44.1%	51	7.2%	6
Illinois	2.63	10	51.3%	38	28%	15	46.7%	21	6.0%	14
Indiana	2.53	20	53.6%	14	22%	47	45.7%	40	5.9%	17
Iowa	2.46	44	55.1%	4	24%	44	46.3%	32	7.1%	7
Kansas	2.51	27	54.7%	5	27%	21	47.0%	14	7.1%	9
Kentucky	2.47	42	53.9%	12	26%	33	44.9%	46	5.6%	26
Louisiana	2.62	13	48.9%	48	37%	2	47.7%	6	5.8%	22
Maine	2.39	50	52.5%	23	27%	22	47.9%	4	5.0%	39
Maryland	2.61	15	50.2%	44	27%	23	48.1%	3	4.6%	46
Massachusetts	2.51	27	49.0%	47	27%	24	46.9%	16	5.6%	25
Michigan	2.56	17	51.4%	36	28%	16	45.2%	44	7.4%	5
Minnesota	2.52	26	53.7%	13	21%	49	46.8%	18	7.1%	8
Mississippi	2.63	10	49.8%	45	34%	3	46.9%	15	5.2%	33
Missouri	2.48	38	52.0%	28	26%	34	45.2%	43	6.0%	15
Montana	2.45	46	53.6%	14	26%	35	46.3%	33	6.8%	11
Nebraska	2.49	32	54.2%	7	24%	45	46.8%	19	7.6%	3
Nevada	2.62	13	49.7%	46	27%	25	44.6%	49	5.1%	37
New Hampshire	2.53	20	55.3%	3	25%	38	46.6%	23	5.8%	20
New Jersey	2.68	7	53.5%	17	23%	46	45.8%	38	4.6%	45
New Mexico	2.63	10	50.4%	42	31%	6	46.4%	29	5.3%	29
New York	2.61	15	46.6%	50	31%	7	46.5%	27	4.5%	48
North Carolina	2.49	32	52.5%	23	28%	17	46.3%	31	4.2%	49
North Dakota	2.41	48	53.4%	19	22%	48	46.8%	17	7.1%	10
Ohio	2.49	32	51.4%	36	27%	26	46.6%	22	6.2%	12
Oklahoma	2.49	32	53.5%	17	27%	27	46.3%	30	5.7%	23
Oregon	2.51	27	51.9%	31	27%	28	45.4%	42	5.0%	41
Pennsylvania	2.48	38	51.7%	34	25%	39	46.7%	20	5.1%	35
Rhode Island	2.47	42	48.2%	49	30%	10	47.4%	9	5.0%	38
South Carolina	2.53	20	51.1%	40	29%	12	47.3%	10	5.2%	34
South Dakota	2.5	30	54.2%	7	25%	40	47.2%	12	8.1%	2
Tennessee	2.48	38	52.6%	22	31%	8	47.2%	11	5.6%	24
Texas	2.74	4	54.0%	10	27%	29	44.6%	47	5.3%	30
Utah	3.13	1	63.2%	1	17%	51	44.6%	48	8.6%	1
Vermont	2.44	47	52.5%	23	26%	36	47.4%	8	5.8%	21
Virginia	2.54	18	52.8%	21	28%	18	46.0%	34	4.8%	44
Washington	2.53	20	52.0%	30	26%	37	46.0%	35	5.5%	28
West Virginia	2.4	49	54.0%	10	27%	30	46.6%	24	5.1%	36
Wisconsin	2.5	30	53.2%	20	25%	41	46.6%	25	5.8%	18
Wyoming	2.48	38	54.8%	9	25%	42	45.8%	39	7.6%	4
Utah as a % of U.S.	120.8%		122.2%		63%		97.0%		159.5%	

Sources:
Persons Per Household 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;
Percent-Married Couple Families 2000: U.S. Census Bureau;
Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent 1998: U.S. Census Bureau;
Women as a Percent of the Total Labor Force 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;
Youth (ages 16-19) as a Percent of the Labor Force 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB

Table 3 (Continued)
The Economic Condition of Utah Households

Area	Percent of Labor Force Employed Part-Time 1999	Rank	Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women 1999	Rank	Percent of Working Women Working Part-Time Jobs 1999	Rank	Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19) 1999	Rank	Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Males Over 19 Years Old 1999	Rank
UNITED STATES	24.1%	-	61.8%	-	32.4%	-	15.6%	-	22.6%	-
Alabama	24.1%	31	61.6%	30	32.0%	32	16.4%	25	22.0%	24
Alaska	28.0%	8	58.4%	48	35.7%	20	14.3%	37	27.3%	5
Arizona	22.3%	43	62.1%	27	30.3%	38	16.6%	21	21.3%	30
Arkansas	21.8%	46	57.8%	50	27.0%	48	13.9%	40	28.3%	2
California	24.4%	28	58.9%	47	32.3%	30	13.0%	45	28.1%	3
Colorado	23.2%	36	59.3%	45	30.5%	37	15.6%	28	25.1%	13
Connecticut	25.5%	24	65.1%	5	34.8%	22	15.1%	33	19.8%	38
Delaware	24.4%	27	62.5%	24	32.2%	31	17.0%	16	20.5%	33
District of Columbia	19.9%	49	60.8%	37	23.8%	50	7.8%	51	31.4%	1
Florida	23.0%	40	59.4%	44	29.8%	40	14.5%	36	26.1%	8
Georgia	19.5%	50	62.2%	26	25.7%	49	17.1%	15	20.7%	32
Hawaii	27.2%	12	60.3%	39	32.4%	29	11.6%	50	28.1%	4
Idaho	29.7%	2	62.7%	22	42.2%	1	16.9%	17	20.3%	36
Illinois	23.0%	39	63.9%	12	31.5%	33	17.7%	12	18.3%	43
Indiana	24.2%	30	61.5%	32	32.6%	28	16.9%	18	21.6%	27
Iowa	26.8%	17	63.0%	18	36.4%	14	17.9%	11	19.1%	40
Kansas	26.8%	16	59.7%	43	34.1%	24	18.9%	6	21.4%	29
Kentucky	23.8%	33	59.1%	46	31.4%	34	15.4%	30	25.5%	11
Louisiana	22.3%	42	62.3%	25	29.2%	43	18.1%	10	19.6%	39
Maine	28.1%	7	64.2%	11	37.6%	11	12.1%	48	23.7%	18
Maryland	23.7%	34	61.3%	35	30.1%	39	13.5%	43	25.2%	12
Massachusetts	27.2%	13	65.8%	3	38.2%	9	15.5%	29	18.7%	42
Michigan	25.5%	26	64.2%	10	36.2%	16	21.3%	1	14.5%	51
Minnesota	29.7%	3	63.2%	16	40.1%	5	18.5%	7	18.3%	44
Mississippi	22.1%	44	59.8%	42	28.2%	45	16.4%	24	23.8%	17
Missouri	23.1%	37	57.5%	51	29.4%	42	18.4%	9	24.1%	16
Montana	30.8%	1	61.4%	33	40.9%	2	15.2%	32	23.5%	19
Nebraska	26.6%	18	63.7%	14	36.2%	17	20.8%	2	15.5%	49
Nevada	17.8%	51	57.8%	49	23.0%	51	16.2%	26	26.0%	10
New Hampshire	27.4%	11	66.5%	1	39.1%	6	16.5%	23	17.1%	47
New Jersey	23.9%	32	62.7%	21	32.8%	27	14.1%	39	23.2%	20
New Mexico	26.0%	22	60.0%	40	33.5%	26	13.2%	44	26.8%	6
New York	24.4%	29	64.3%	9	33.7%	25	13.8%	42	21.9%	26
North Carolina	21.0%	47	60.8%	38	27.6%	47	12.9%	46	26.4%	7
North Dakota	27.9%	9	64.4%	8	38.4%	8	18.4%	8	17.2%	46
Ohio	25.7%	23	64.7%	7	35.7%	21	16.6%	20	18.7%	41
Oklahoma	23.3%	35	61.3%	34	30.9%	36	16.5%	22	22.1%	23
Oregon	26.9%	15	62.0%	29	36.8%	13	11.9%	49	26.1%	9
Pennsylvania	26.6%	19	63.8%	13	36.2%	15	15.2%	31	21.0%	31
Rhode Island	29.6%	4	65.2%	4	40.7%	3	12.6%	47	22.2%	22
South Carolina	22.6%	41	62.0%	28	29.7%	41	17.6%	13	20.3%	35
South Dakota	27.0%	14	63.0%	19	36.0%	18	20.0%	3	17.0%	48
Tennessee	21.8%	45	61.1%	36	28.2%	44	17.4%	14	21.5%	28
Texas	20.7%	48	59.8%	41	27.7%	46	15.9%	27	24.3%	15
Utah	28.9%	5	62.9%	20	40.7%	4	19.6%	4	17.5%	45
Vermont	28.4%	6	64.8%	6	38.8%	7	14.8%	34	20.5%	34
Virginia	23.1%	38	61.6%	31	30.9%	35	13.9%	41	24.5%	14
Washington	27.8%	10	62.6%	23	37.8%	10	14.2%	38	23.2%	21
West Virginia	26.4%	20	63.4%	15	35.9%	19	14.7%	35	22.0%	25
Wisconsin	25.5%	25	63.2%	17	34.6%	23	16.8%	19	20.0%	37
Wyoming	26.1%	21	66.1%	2	37.6%	12	19.4%	5	14.5%	50
Utah as a % of U.S.	119.6%		101.7%		125.4%		125.4%		77.7%	

Sources:
Percent of Labor Force Employed Part -Time 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;
Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Women 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;
Percent of Working Women Working Part- Time Jobs 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;
Percent of Part-Time Jobs Held by Youth (ages 16-19) 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB;
Percent of Part-Time Jobs held by Males Over 19 Years Old 1999: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and GOPB

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.25 million in 2000 and is expected to reach 3.77 million by the year 2030. The growth rate, which exceeds the rate of growth for the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy.

State Level Results

The 2002 baseline demographic and economic projections were recently produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives. The primary goal of this round of updates was to incorporate the recently released data from the Census 2000. However, analysts used the opportunity of revising the projections to include the latest economic indicators as a part of the update process.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.73 million in 1990, reached 2.25 million in 2000, and is projected to achieve 2.79 million in 2010, 3.37 million in 2020, and 3.77 million in 2030. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.4% per year in the 1990s to 1.1% per year in the 2020s, these growth rates are over double those projected for the nation as a whole.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel 81% of Utah's population growth over the next thirty years. The number of births per year is projected to average 51,300 in the 2000s, 58,800 in the 2010s, and 63,000 in the 2020s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,700 in the 2000s, 16,700 in the 2010s, and 20,800 in the 2020s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Positive net in-migration occurs when more people move into the state than move out of the state for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in the State of Utah over the next three decades. Approximately 293,500 of the 1.5 million population increase over the thirty-year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 19% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when 1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and 2) there is additional job creation such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been given to the trends of the growing school-age population in Utah, where the grandchildren of the baby boomers are entering the school-age years (ages 5 to 17). The State of Utah is projecting an increase of 100,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note that this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven, but rather the increase is largely due to the fact that such a large number of women are in their childbearing years. The Utah population is young relative to the nation and, in consequence, a greater portion of the female population is in childbearing years compared to the nation. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) was equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

However, in addition to the young population, Utah women have higher fertility rates, ranking Utah first among states nationwide. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain fairly constant at 2.6 children per woman of childbearing age. The national projections have the fertility rate increasing from 2.1 during the next two decades to 2.2 during the last decade of the projection period. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies (mortality rates at any given age are lower) compared to the nation.

The median age is the age that divides the age distribution of a given population into two equal groups, one that is younger than the median and one that is older than the median. Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 32 years by the year 2030. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 36 to 39. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the baby boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in child-bearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

Dependency Ratio. One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of non-working age persons (younger than 18, and 65 years and over) per 100 working age persons (ages 18 through 64). Utah's dependency ratio has historically been significantly higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the pre-school and school age portions of Utah's population have been substantial relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 69 while the nation's fell to 63. This decline occurred, in both cases, primarily because the baby boomers reached working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation, beginning in 2025, and continuing throughout the remainder of the projections period. However, this anomaly is not expected to last more than a few years. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2030 is 74, while that of the nation is 78. The trend of converging, then crossing dependency ratios is primarily because the working age proportion of Utah's population is projected to increase while that of the nation is projected to decline. The aging of the baby boomers affects the age structure of both Utah and the U.S. However, the aging and retirement of the baby boomers will have a larger effect on the national dependency ratio because the younger age groups in Utah's population will increase more rapidly than those of the nation throughout the entire period.

Employment. Utah's non-farm payroll employment is projected to increase from 1,074,900 in 2000 to 1,798,000 in 2030. This is an increase of 723,100 jobs over the projections period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projections period is 1.7%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah. In the present economic cycle, western states have experienced very strong employment growth. Utah is currently among the top job growth states in the nation. The pace of job creation

has slowed down from the boom conditions in the state in the 1990s, however Utah's economy is expected to continue to expand more rapidly than that of the nation throughout the projections period.

Employment growth is projected for every major industry except agriculture and mining in Utah over the next three decades. Further, average annual growth in every industry except mining is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that two of the ten major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. The two industries are mining, and agriculture. Of the ten major industries, construction is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate in the State of Utah over the next three decades. The projected average annual rate of change for 1990 through 2030 for Utah's construction sector is 3.4%. Other major industries in Utah projected to have strong employment growth (in excess of 2.0% per year on average) for the 1990 to 2030 period are services, FIRE, non-farm proprietors, trade, and TCPU. The slow growth industries in Utah are projected to be manufacturing and government.

Services, non-farm proprietors, and trade are currently the three largest industries (in terms of employment) in Utah. The number of service jobs in Utah is expected to more than double, increasing from 310,200 in 2000 to 642,700 in 2030, an increase of 332,500 jobs. The number of non-farm proprietor jobs and new trade sector jobs are projected to increase significantly over the projections period as well. These three industries combined are projected to create 71% of the employment growth in the State of Utah over the next three decades.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. There are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., and this is not necessarily bad. For example, if the mining industry moved out of Carbon County, the economic structure of Carbon County would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation, however the economy of Carbon County would not be better off. Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2030 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001 the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. was the large concentration of employment in the mining sector, along with somewhat large concentrations in the construction and non-farm proprietors sectors. The concentration of employment in the TCPU and government sectors were slightly more concentrated in Utah when compared to the nation. The trade sector had composition exactly the same as the nation in 2001, and a somewhat smaller proportion in the other four major industries than the nation (i.e., FIRE, services, manufacturing, and agriculture).

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2030 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentrations of Utah's employment in the construction and non-farm proprietors sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in agriculture and manufacturing. Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in government and TCPU, and a slightly smaller share of employment in services, mining, trade, and FIRE when compared to the nation. This is the combined result of the differential shifts in industrial composition between Utah and the U.S. in the projections period, and the initial differences in the composition of employment between the two.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 1.1 million (or about 73%) of the projected 1.5 million population increase projected for the state between 2000 and 2030 will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. This is slightly less than the 76% share of the state's population in these counties in 2000. Therefore, the projected share of the state's population in these four counties in 2030 will decline slightly to 75%.

The counties with the projected highest average annual rates of growth over the 1990 to 2030 period are Washington (3.0%), Tooele (2.9%), Summit (2.8%), Kane (2.8%), Wasatch (2.7%), Wayne (2.3%), Juab (2.1%), and Utah (2.0%). These growth rates are all in excess of the state's average annual rate of growth of 1.7% for the 1990 to 2030 period. Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 723,100 net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2000 to 2030, 75%, or 542,300 jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among this group, Utah and Weber counties are projected to have average annual growth rates of employment in excess of that of the state as a whole.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well. The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth from 1990 to 2030 are Washington (3.21%), Kane (3.16%), Wasatch (2.60%), Tooele (2.28%), Summit (2.28%) and Juab (2.23%).

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2002 long-term projections were produced using the UPED Model System. The UPED Model is a combination of a three-component cohort population model and an economic base employment model. It produces projections of population, components of population change (births, deaths and migration), households, labor force, and employment at the Multi-County District (MCD), or regional level. The UCAPE and CASA Models allocate the UPED population, components of population change and employment to counties. County or MCD values are aggregated to yield the projection for the State of Utah.

Fertility. MCD specific birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2001 level to 2030. County mean differences in total fertility rates, 1990-2001, within MCDs are preserved. The resulting total fertility rates (central birth rates) for MCDs are: 2.41 for Bear River, 2.47 for Wasatch Front, 2.90 for Mountainland, 2.80 for Central, 2.63 for Southwest, 2.73 for Uintah Basin, and 2.22 for Southeast, yielding 2.51 for the state.

Survival. State level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for all MCDs. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2030. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 4.1 years, from 74.9 years in 1990 to 79.0 years in 2030, for males. For females the similar increase is 3.1 years, from 80.4 in 1990 to 83.5 in 2030.

Labor Force Participation. MCD specific labor force participation rates are assumed to trend with projected U.S. rates to 2020, except where U.S. rates are projected to fall. In effect, this assumes little or no change in Utah male participation rates and increases in middle and old age female rates. After 2020, labor force participation rates are assumed to remain constant at their 2020 levels.

Unemployment Rates. Unemployment rates at the MCD level are assumed to rise in 2001 and 2002, then fall in 2003 such that the state level unemployment rates for these years are 4.4%, 5.0% and 4.8%, respectively. It is further assumed that MCD level unemployment rates continue to fall until 2008, giving an assumed state level unemployment rate of 3.9% from 2008 to 2030.

Multi-Job Holding Rates. MCD specific multi-job holding rates are assumed to revert to their 1990-2001 mean over the interval 2001 to 2006.

Employment Growth Assumptions. For the long-term, 2000 to 2030, basic employment growth was based on a demographic assumption, but was consistent with a conservative mid-range growth assumption based upon alternative growth analysis. Growth in export employment is assumed sufficient to generate cumulative net in-migration equal to 19% of total population change and to generate cumulative natural increase (births minus deaths) equal to 81% of total population change over the interval 2000 to 2030. These percents correspond to those of the last three decades.

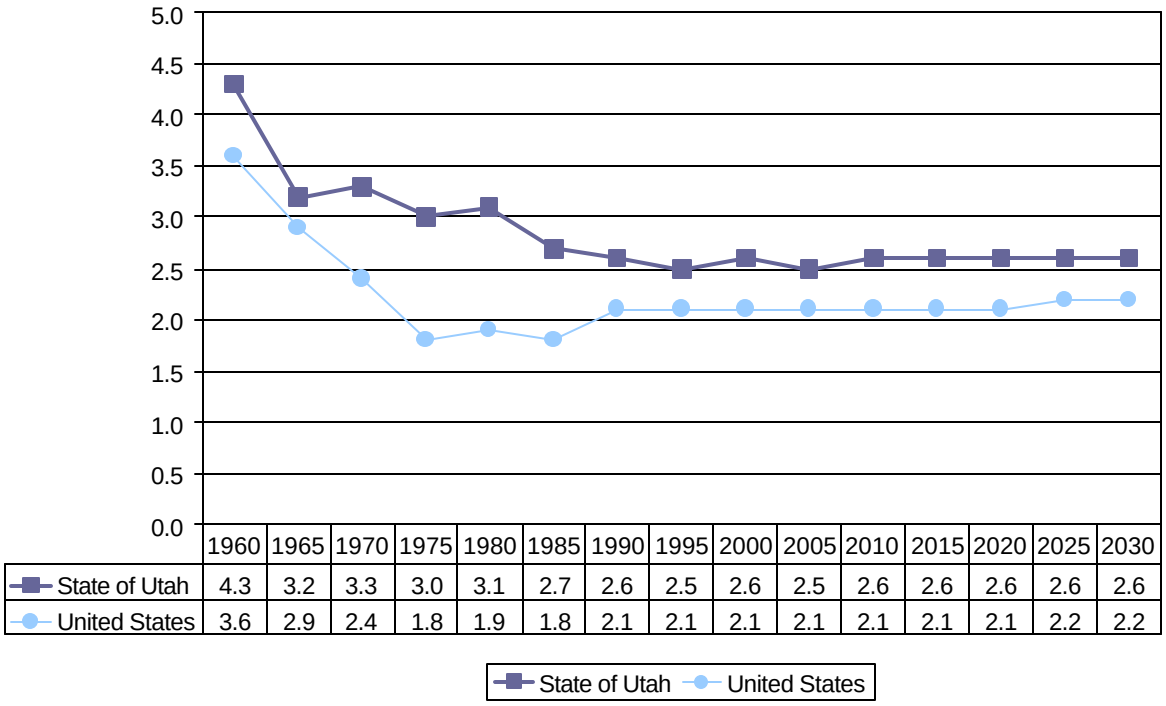
The Department of Natural Resources provided employment forecasts by county for coal mining and oil and gas extraction which were included.

Specific Assumptions. Additional assumptions include:

- Davis County reaches build-out at 400,000 persons.
- Construction employment reverts to its historical share of total employment in 2009.
- Agricultural jobs trend with the U.S. Federal Defense employment remains relatively constant after 2001.
- Geneva's closing is included.

Additional Information. For additional information on historical and projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site: www.qget.state.ut.us/projections/.

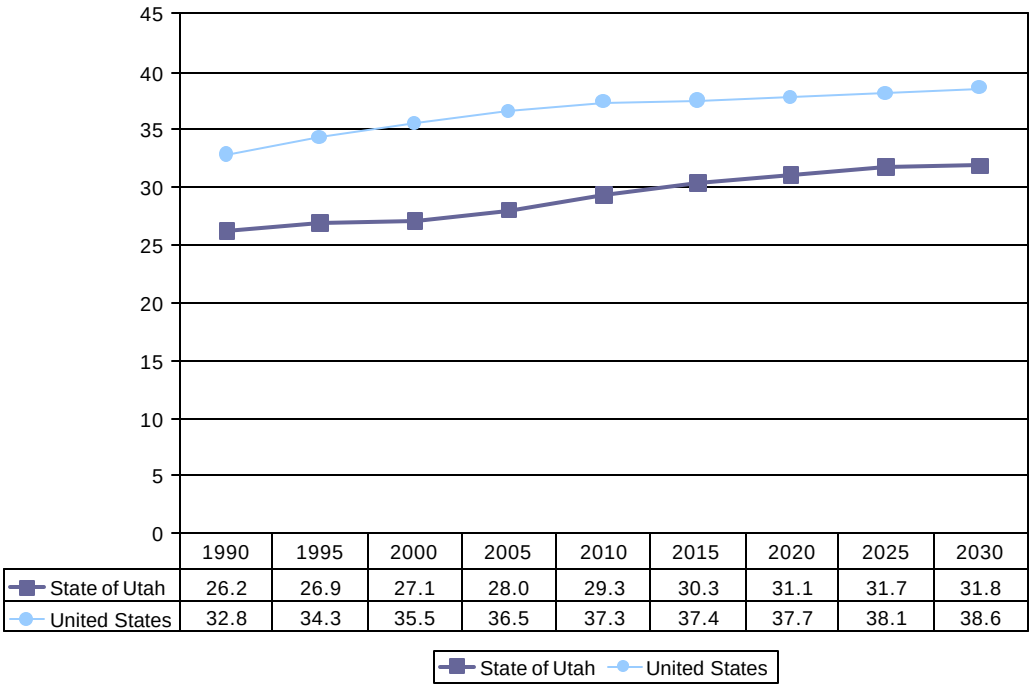
Figure 8
Historical and Projected Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S.



	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
United States	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

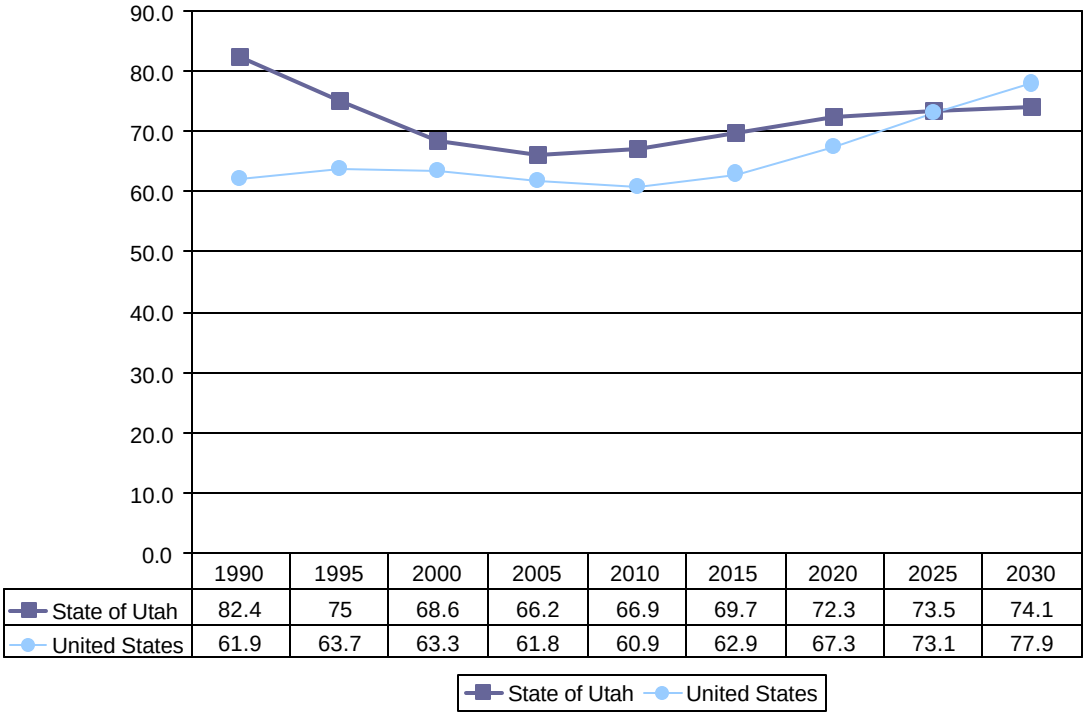
Figure 9
Historical and Projected Median Ages for Utah and the U.S.



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	26.2	26.9	27.1	28.0	29.3	30.3	31.1	31.7	31.8
United States	32.8	34.3	35.5	36.5	37.3	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.6

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

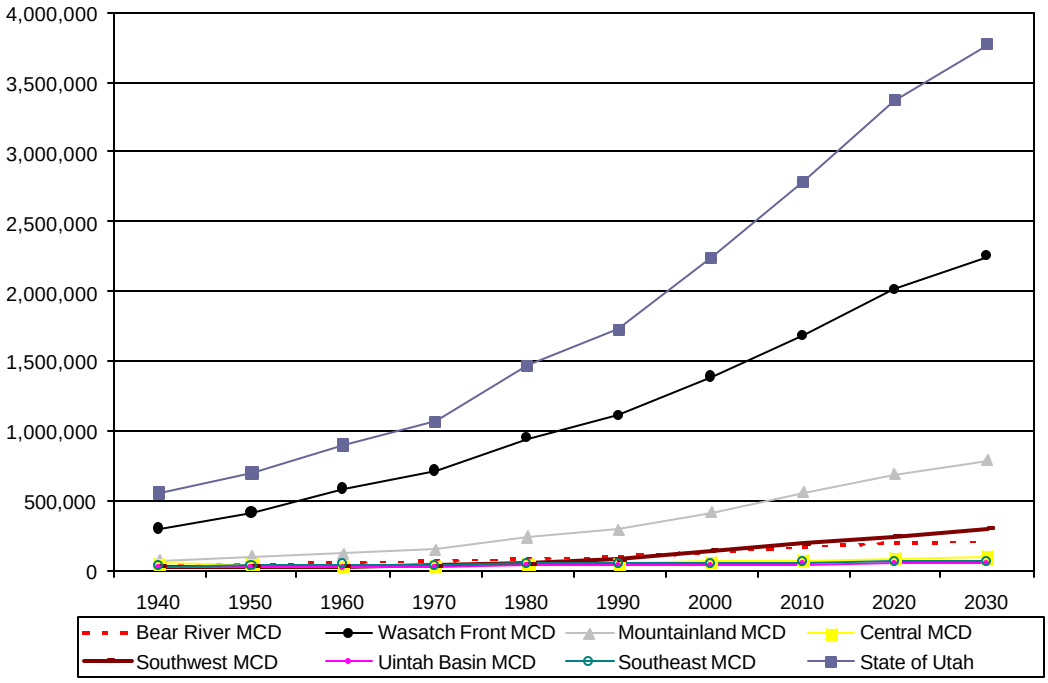
Figure 10
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S.



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	82.4	75	68.6	66.2	66.9	69.7	72.3	73.5	74.1
United States	61.9	63.7	63.3	61.8	60.9	62.9	67.3	73.1	77.9

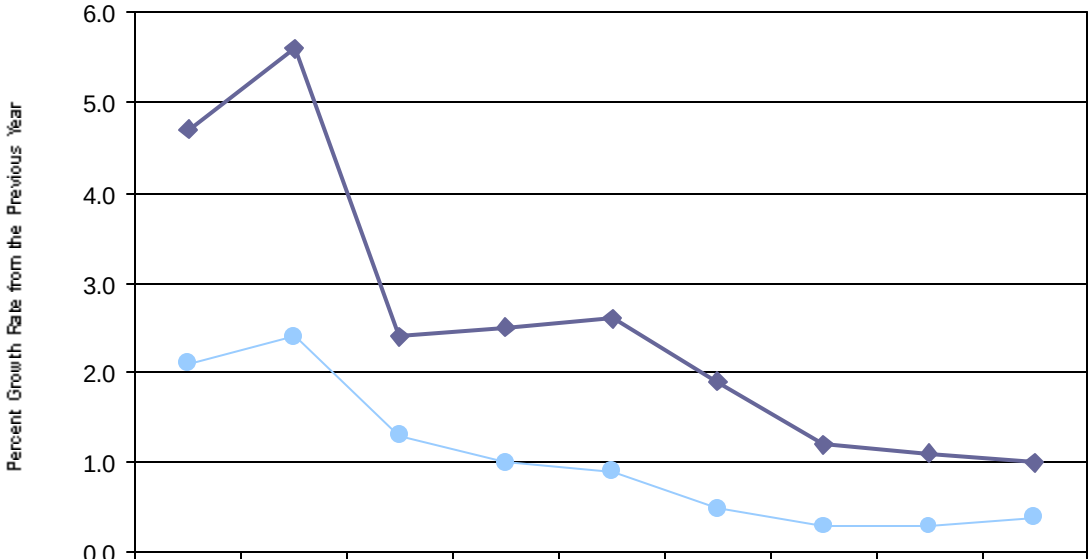
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 11
Population Estimates and Projections by MCD: 1940-2030



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 12
Projected Nonagricultural Payroll Employment



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	4.7	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
United States	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4

Note: Calculations may not match other projections in this report due to updated information.
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Table 4
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

Year	Population		School Age Population (5-17)		Non-Ag Payroll Employment		Households		Average Size
	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	
1990	1,729,227	na	458,454	na	724,013	na	538,385	na	3.16
1995	1,995,228	2.90%	491,657	1.41%	908,371	4.64%	644,477	3.66%	3.04
2000	2,246,553	2.40%	512,361	0.83%	1,073,835	3.40%	705,423	1.82%	3.13
2005	2,462,815	1.86%	524,159	0.46%	1,184,245	1.98%	792,393	2.35%	3.06
2010	2,785,040	2.49%	600,403	2.75%	1,348,939	2.64%	913,828	2.89%	3.00
2015	3,123,021	2.32%	695,181	2.97%	1,503,315	2.19%	1,038,890	2.60%	2.96
2020	3,366,724	1.51%	753,574	1.63%	1,616,914	1.47%	1,141,485	1.90%	2.90
2025	3,566,120	1.16%	771,262	0.47%	1,709,301	1.12%	1,231,076	1.52%	2.85
2030	3,768,360	1.11%	778,921	0.20%	1,798,291	1.02%	1,321,939	1.43%	2.80

*AARC- Annual Average Rate of Change

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
The last year of historical data is 2001 for employment and 2001 for population.
Total population is the population in households plus the population in group quarters. Persons per household is population in households divided by the number of households.
All data are dated July 1. This differs from April 1 census data as shown in other chapters of this report.

Table 5
Population Projections by County and District

MCD/County	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	AARC 2000-2030
BEAR RIVER	92,498	108,393	136,712	150,753	171,024	191,831	203,493	213,803	1.50%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	42,860	46,913	53,188	59,368	63,305	67,987	1.55%
Cache	57,176	70,183	91,897	101,798	115,657	130,156	137,840	143,487	1.50%
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,955	2,042	2,179	2,307	2,348	2,329	0.59%
WASATCH FRONT	941,172	1,104,356	1,389,252	1,503,068	1,681,095	1,870,374	2,012,764	2,252,175	1.62%
Davis	146,540	187,941	240,204	263,041	293,134	324,926	348,314	387,476	1.61%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	7,181	7,529	8,355	9,276	10,005	11,333	1.53%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	902,777	970,361	1,080,990	1,198,962	1,287,049	1,434,704	1.56%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	41,549	50,277	59,980	70,554	79,764	97,287	2.88%
Weber	144,616	158,330	197,541	211,860	238,636	266,656	287,632	321,375	1.64%
MOUNTAINLAND	236,827	289,197	417,375	475,644	560,005	641,216	692,111	785,184	2.13%
Summit	10,198	15,518	30,048	35,274	42,131	49,618	56,164	68,647	2.79%
Utah	218,106	263,590	371,894	421,931	495,320	564,993	606,582	682,004	2.04%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	15,433	18,439	22,554	26,605	29,365	34,533	2.72%
CENTRAL	47,087	52,294	66,506	71,484	77,227	84,354	90,312	94,777	1.19%
Juab	5,530	5,817	8,310	9,575	10,948	12,541	13,982	15,640	2.13%
Millard	8,970	11,333	12,461	13,048	13,533	14,241	14,717	14,589	0.53%
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,436	1,448	1,508	1,569	1,604	1,586	0.33%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	22,846	24,483	26,341	28,667	30,586	31,828	1.11%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	18,938	20,113	21,642	23,556	25,140	26,150	1.08%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,515	2,817	3,255	3,780	4,283	4,984	2.31%
SOUTHWEST	55,489	83,263	142,006	164,427	193,114	224,412	251,344	303,167	2.56%
Beaver	4,378	4,765	6,023	6,431	6,931	7,468	7,820	8,412	1.12%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,763	4,868	5,331	5,831	6,192	6,836	1.21%
Iron	17,349	20,789	34,079	36,453	40,694	45,308	48,940	55,537	1.64%
Kane	4,024	5,169	6,037	6,906	8,271	9,762	11,071	13,618	2.75%
Washington	26,065	48,560	91,104	109,769	131,887	156,043	177,321	218,764	2.96%
UINTAH BASIN	33,840	35,546	40,627	42,877	44,855	48,060	50,199	51,374	0.79%
Daggett	769	690	933	976	1,030	1,112	1,169	1,208	0.86%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	14,397	15,258	16,258	17,692	18,722	19,545	1.02%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	25,297	26,643	27,567	29,256	30,308	30,621	0.64%
SOUTHEAST	54,124	49,801	54,075	54,562	57,720	62,774	66,501	67,880	0.76%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	20,396	20,564	21,811	23,777	25,239	25,853	0.79%
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,782	10,667	11,107	11,910	12,458	12,440	0.48%
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,537	8,597	8,973	9,642	10,105	10,126	0.57%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	14,360	14,734	15,829	17,445	18,699	19,461	1.02%
STATE OF UTAH	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,462,815	2,785,040	3,123,021	3,366,724	3,768,360	1.74%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; UPEC; 2002 Baseline, GOPB; UPED Model System
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 6
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Agriculture (4)	19,660	19,148	18,468	20,595	19,402
Mining	18,502	8,604	8,114	8,003	7,735
Construction	31,548	27,927	54,793	71,597	67,102
Manufacturing	87,707	107,102	123,865	130,847	129,497
TCPU (1)	34,127	42,286	51,496	60,846	63,796
Trade	128,692	172,394	220,026	251,635	268,336
FIRE (2)	25,768	34,133	47,678	57,327	65,404
Services (3)	105,839	185,865	243,716	314,060	377,281
Government	124,929	150,557	163,669	184,539	209,903
Non-farm Proprietors (4)	90,616	152,403	184,868	239,351	261,968
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	667,388	900,419	1,116,693	1,338,800	1,470,424
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	551,833	724,013	907,909	1,074,900	1,184,245

Industry	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agriculture (4)	18,900	18,227	17,471	16,516	16,165
Mining	7,573	7,302	6,928	6,529	4,732
Construction	77,735	86,315	93,497	99,945	106,302
Manufacturing	138,736	148,022	156,635	165,059	173,365
TCPU (1)	69,795	75,928	81,563	87,186	93,191
Trade	299,073	328,566	350,655	370,282	392,403
FIRE (2)	73,264	80,670	85,892	90,235	94,725
Services (3)	451,513	519,062	568,016	607,523	642,662
Government	236,205	262,529	278,774	287,448	295,861
Non-farm Proprietors (4)	295,137	327,586	351,876	373,629	397,376
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	1,667,931	1,854,207	1,991,307	2,104,352	2,216,782
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	1,348,939	1,503,315	1,616,914	1,709,301	1,798,291

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model Syste
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
Calculations may not match other projections in this report due to updated information.
(1) Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
(2) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
(3) Includes Private Household and Agricultural Services employment (SICs 88, 07, 08, and 09)
(4) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis definition
(5) Totals may not add due to rounding
(6) Excludes Agriculture, Private Household, and Non-Farm Proprietor employment

Table 7
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
0-4	189,962	172,252	210,667	251,117	279,677	298,287	301,418	306,313	326,319
5-17	350,143	456,783	512,361	524,159	600,403	695,181	753,574	771,262	778,921
18-29	351,391	337,682	499,004	536,025	549,890	555,093	578,750	631,727	694,236
30-39	184,866	261,192	301,065	327,082	409,539	480,360	476,917	445,296	439,335
40-64	275,455	345,459	532,133	618,773	708,856	804,720	898,601	978,899	1,030,977
65+	109,220	149,482	191,323	205,659	236,675	289,380	357,464	432,623	498,572
15-44	678,160	789,887	1,074,503	1,132,830	1,238,942	1,366,278	1,452,285	1,496,331	1,534,465
16-64	864,989	1,003,330	1,416,755	1,559,170	1,748,539	1,931,762	2,062,781	2,171,797	2,283,198
60+	155,480	201,994	254,144	284,096	341,776	422,280	509,274	588,752	653,892
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,462,815	2,785,040	3,123,021	3,366,724	3,566,120	3,768,360
Median Age	24	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 8
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030
0-4	13.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	10.0%	9.6%	9.0%	8.7%
5-17	24.0%	26.5%	22.8%	21.3%	21.6%	22.3%	22.4%	20.7%
18-29	24.1%	19.6%	22.2%	21.8%	19.7%	17.8%	17.2%	18.4%
30-39	12.7%	15.2%	13.4%	13.3%	14.7%	15.4%	14.2%	11.7%
40-64	18.9%	20.1%	23.7%	25.1%	25.5%	25.8%	26.7%	27.4%
65+	7.5%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	13.2%
15-44	46.4%	45.8%	47.8%	46.0%	44.5%	43.7%	43.1%	40.7%
16 - 64	59.2%	58.2%	63.1%	63.3%	62.8%	61.9%	61.3%	60.6%
60+	10.6%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%	12.3%	13.5%	15.1%	17.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 9
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Agriculture	0.89	0.94	0.81	0.69	0.60	0.55
Mining	3.05	1.86	1.86	1.69	1.45	0.97
Construction	1.20	0.81	1.30	1.15	1.17	1.20
Manufacturing	0.73	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.87
TCPU	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.01	1.00	1.04
Trade	1.06	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.95	0.96
FIRE	0.82	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.92
Services	0.88	0.93	0.90	0.97	0.99	0.98
Government	1.14	1.10	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.05
Non-Farm Proprietors	1.12	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.12	1.13
Hachman Index	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99

*Location Quotients are measures of relative shares. The share of a given industry in the subject area (Utah) is compared to that of the reference region (United States). A location greater than 1 indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.

**The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB, UPED Model System

Table 10
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Beaver	0.48	0.46	0.36	0.42	0.48	0.52
Box Elder	0.69	0.53	0.57	0.61	0.61	0.58
Cache	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.82
Carbon	0.15	0.20	0.37	0.42	0.55	0.71
Daggett	0.35	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.63
Davis	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.92
Duchesne	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.54	0.61
Emery	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.27
Garfield	0.40	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.71	0.75
Grand	0.22	0.60	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.84
Iron	0.81	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.91
Juab	0.65	0.56	0.67	0.72	0.76	0.76
Kane	0.70	0.75	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89
Millard	0.31	0.40	0.36	0.42	0.44	0.44
Morgan	0.45	0.32	0.47	0.51	0.54	0.55
Piute	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18
Rich	0.22	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.37
Salt Lake	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96
San Juan	0.10	0.33	0.44	0.33	0.41	0.55
Sanpete	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.65	0.68	0.70
Sevier	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.73	0.77
Summit	0.41	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.82
Tooele	0.42	0.53	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.88
Uintah	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.30	0.43	0.51
Utah	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Wasatch	0.59	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.79	0.79
Washington	0.81	0.88	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.88
Wayne	0.30	0.27	0.48	0.60	0.68	0.73
Weber	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97

*The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB, UPED Model System

Table 11
Utah Dependency Ratios

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030
Dependency Ratio	80	82	69	66	67	70	72	74
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	23	18	16	17	17	16	15	15
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	43	48	38	35	36	38	39	36
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	13	16	14	14	14	16	18	23

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.
The dependency ratio is defined as the population ages 0-17 and 65 plus per 100 persons ages 18-64.

Table 12
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S.

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	76.0	81.2	78.6	73.0	79.7	76.4
2010	77.0	82.0	79.5	74.1	80.6	77.3
2020	78.0	82.7	80.4	75.3	81.4	78.4
2030	79.0	83.5	81.3	76.7	82.3	79.5

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.

Economic Development Activities

Economic Development Activities

Overview

In the early 1990's, many states designed programs to encourage, facilitate, or supplement the formation of local seed money and venture capital for business development. The intent is to encourage local entrepreneurs thus creating new wealth and quality jobs. Utah established the Utah Technology Alliance to develop strategies and address the objectives of attracting and retaining venture capital along with related professional services required by high-tech entrepreneurs. Until the capital markets, management base, and service infrastructure is developed to support a high level of successful public offerings, many Utah entrepreneurs will continue to look to sell their companies before they can mature.

Utah Economic Development

The level of venture investing in the U.S. has grown fivefold in just the last three years from $17 billion in 1997 to $104.1 billion in 2000. Utah has enjoyed an even greater increase growing from $79.8 million in 1997 to $569.2 million in 2000. In the face of the current recession and stock market slump, third quarter 2001 venture investment in Utah (although down approximately 60% from the previous year) was still twice its previous level for all of 1998.[1]

The Progressive Policy Institute[2] (PPI) ranked Utah fourth in the nation in the share of jobs in "gazelle" companies (companies with annual sales revenue growth of 20% or more for four straight years) as a share of total employment. Despite growth of progressive firms and venture activity in Utah, the state's venture capital markets are dwarfed in comparison to states like California, Texas, and Washington. The main source for funding for local ventures comes from institutional and private investors within a respective state.

According to a study by the National Governors Association[3], states have pursued four basic strategic objectives to accomplish local entrepreneurship: expand the knowledge of seed money and venture investing; promote the visibility of local entrepreneurs to investors and of investors to entrepreneurs; create investment capital to fill a gap or to grow a sector; and, create investment capital to build local seed and venture capital industries. The National Governors Association report concludes, "venture capital is critical to growing the new businesses in our economy. Seed and venture capital, delivered locally by resident professionals, is a key ingredient for growing entrepreneurship, particularly in communities where the knowledge and expertise of business venturing is less common. Exploring ways to nurture the culture of entrepreneurs, and the capital that feeds them, must be a top priority of states."

The California Research Bureau[4] performed a study on business capital needs in California. They reported that "Obviously, Gazelles are getting some capital; they could not grow as quickly as they have without it. Early state capital for Gazelles and other small businesses comes from a mix of the business owners' own money and assets, bank loans, investments by "business angels" and venture capitalists." The study found that "the industry makes investments through an organic web of personal interconnections and specialized knowledge that began in high technology and has not yet matured to the point where it provides capital to other fields that are probably as economically attractive." The study estimated that a shortfall in California venture funding exists and is between $5 billion and $11 billion and noted that it would consume a sizable share of the state's budget to fill California's many unmet business capital needs.

The Utah Venture Report

In January 2001 the Department of Community and Economic Development released a report on venture capital in Utah[5]. The report is based on interviews with venture capitalists (both inside and outside Utah); company founders, chief executive officers, presidents and other principal executives; service providers such as accountants and attorneys; and, federal, state, and other community leaders. The report also included a poll of top executives in Utah-based technology firms and an extensive analysis of third party research.

Findings

The main findings of the report, relating to venture capital, are:

- Utah entrepreneurs see a lack of capital available in Utah to grow their businesses;
- A stronger venture capital presence in Utah is necessary (a number of new venture firms have been established in Utah in recent years);
- Lack of large venture funds making many Utah funded companies eventually dependent on venture funds from sources outside of Utah;
- Utah lacks the able to fund its own community (Utah has one angel network and could support more); and,
- Utah entrepreneurs look to sell their companies after a certain point instead of growing them into sustainable operations (attributed to Utah's lack of capital and availability of supporting services).

The Utah Venture Report finds that regarding entrepreneurship in Utah that:

- Utah firms face a shortage of experienced mid and senior level managers to guide their growth;
- Utah's educational advantage is weakening, as differences between states in educational attainment narrow despite the state's strong focus on education; and,
- Utah's services infrastructure has significant shortages (legal services along with commercial and investment banking are areas were Utah has strained to support its rate business growth).

The Utah Venture Report further finds that:

- Venture capitalists in Utah need to collaborate more (of the approximately 180 venture deals done by Utah venture capitalists, only nine were funded by more than one Utah venture firm - collaboration, even among firms with different specialties, has a number of benefits such as access to a broader base of capital through extended relationships, access to experienced management for portfolio companies, and increased deal flow);

[1] Source: Venture Economics

[2] The New Economy Index, Progressive Policy Institute, 1998.

[3] Growing New Businesses with Seed and Venture Capital: State Experiences and Options, National Governors' Association, 2000.

[4] Business Capital Needs in California: Designing a Program, California Research Bureau, 2000.

[5] The Utah Venture Capital Report - January 2001 http://utah.org/silicon/The_Utah_Venture_Report.pdf

- Business service providers, government officials, entrepreneurs, and financial capital providers need a more communal orientation (currently no major Utah organization - having a majority of the significant players - participates with other organizations on a regular basis); and,
- Utah entrepreneurs need to be educated in the complete "venture process".

Recommendations

The Utah Venture Report puts forth a series of recommendations including:

- Develop a "Friends of Utah" database and affiliation group, including alumni information from Utah's colleges and universities;
- Promote more educational opportunities for entrepreneurs of start-up companies (including "evening education" curricula from colleges and universities devoted to starting and running a successful enterprise).
- Local business groups should sponsor events where individuals can meet, share ideas, and receive feedback;
- State organizations should champion the formation of local angel networks;
- Strengthen the R&D efforts at all research institutions in the state and expand engineering programs at state institutions of higher education to grow skilled technologists;
- Strengthen the local venture capital in Utah and help raise capital by providing introductions to coastal venture firms; and,
- State government should explore the possibility of providing financial backing to a number of venture capital firms in Utah.

Further, the Utah Technology Alliance is proposing a program similar to the one Oklahoma initiated in 1993; whereby, private venture investment is stimulated by a provision of corporate income tax credit guarantees.

Implementation

To foster growth in Utah's high-tech environment, task groups were appointed to bring to action the recommendations of the Utah Technology Alliance report. These task groups include:

Capital Investment. Ensure the availability of investment capital and to encourage increased investment from local retirement funds and other domestic sources into emerging Utah high technology businesses.

Deal Flow. Develop and implement a timely and accurate deal flow reporting mechanism for the state.

Education. Identify all issues related to strengthening the training of Utah's workforce in the new economy.

Entrepreneur/Management. Ensure an expanding supply of experienced entrepreneurs, middle and upper level managers, to establish and staff Utah high technology businesses.

Friends of Utah. Formalize, expand, and nurture the Friends of Utah Network.

Investor Training. Provide training to angels, seed investors and venture capitalists on the process and needs of entrepreneurial technology companies.

Professional Services. Address the issues of the professional support services community.

The 2001 Legislature's Senate Bill 61, "Enhancements to the State Systems of Public and Higher Education," put to action recommendations from Utah Technology Alliance report. This legislation set the goal of doubling in five years the number of graduates from Utah universities and colleges in engineering, computer science, and related fields; and then tripling the number in eight years. The Legislature appropriated $1 million for higher education to hire additional faculty and staff to help increase the number of students and graduates. Utah universities and colleges have agreed to match this money on a one-to-one basis through internal reallocation. The Legislature also appropriated $43.5 million for renovations and additions to the engineering buildings at the University of Utah and Utah State University.

The findings of the Utah Venture Report are similar to the findings of the California Research Bureau. The California study found additional holes in venture capital coverage. Venture capital tends not to invest in the earliest stages of businesses. They tend not to invest in very small firms. They tend not to invest in healthy but initially slow growing firms. They may not invest in certain industries or businesses.

However, like California the Utah study found that along with access to capital, strong local venture firms bring a number of advantages to a region: they help the regional economy grow by providing capital and mentoring to small businesses; they are able to recycle successful management teams; they act as gatekeepers for outside money flowing in through their venture relationships; and they are more in tune with regional deal flows and have better relationships with local service providers.

While the PPI study ranked Utah third in workforce education, Utah has frequently been a net exporter of its more skilled workers (1999 IRS data shows the median income of Utah's out-migrants was $3,800 higher than that of its in-migrants). The Utah Venture Report also found that the 1990's brought a decline of Utah's absolute number of degree completions in technology related fields. The report comments that Utah cannot afford to starve existing companies and potential start-ups of this essential resource.

An article by the Dismal Scientist noted that many "state governments have been losing their minds for years. Public universities educate millions of students each year, many at a lower in-state tuition, only to watch these new graduates move elsewhere when it comes time to apply their skills in the workforce. The ability to retain locally-educated students in a state's labor force, as well as attract those educated elsewhere, builds the stock of human capital and makes a state economy more attractive to businesses."

Government Involvement

Debate exists concerning government involvement in private equity. Numerous studies have been done with varying conclusions on the wisdom and efficacy of direct government involvement in the venture capital process. The California Research Bureau concludes that, "examination of programs in other states to promote early-stage business investment is somewhat discouraging," and it found "little evidence that these programs have been especially effective."

On the other hand the National Governors Association study profiles what they consider four successful state programs, in Colorado, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania. The common treads between these four programs are:

- State leaders take the initiative in launching programs and helping set long-term direction then rely on private-sector managers to make the investment decisions;
- They recognize that a large part of the challenge of capital

formation is not about money but about knowledge (how the business community understands seed and venture capital, the steps, common ground rules, and what build a world class company is like);
- Long term in perspective (shortcuts lead to errors and embarrassment;
- Careful not oversell the program;
- Marshal enough resources to make a difference; and,
- Governed not by mandate but by discretion exercised by trained professionals and experienced laymen.

Similarly, the California study lists two additional lessons learned from other states: a program needs a flexible structure that allows the organization to function without typically excessive bureaucratic restrictions; and, a program needs an oversight mechanism that detects operation deficiencies at an early state of the program.

Conclusion

Growing a world-class business in Utah remains a challenge to entrepreneurs. Until the capital markets, management base, and service infrastructure is developed to support a high level of successful public offerings, many Utah entrepreneurs will continue to look to sell their companies before they can mature. The economic development community will work to build capital investment and entrepreneur and managerial talent.

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview

The state's July 1, 2001 population was estimated to be 2,295,971 persons, increasing 2.2% from 2000. Although the state has experienced net in-migration throughout the 1990s, natural increase accounted for the majority of the state's population growth. Utah's population growth is characterized by a high birth rate and low death rate, both at record levels for the state in 2001.

According to Census 2000, Utah's population increased 29.6% from 1990 to 2000, growing twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked fourth among states in population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

Census 2000 Population Counts

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. In Census 2000, over 281 million people were counted in the U.S., representing an increase of 33 million people, or 13.2% from 1990. This ten year population increase was the largest in American history, with every state in the country experiencing growth, although to varying degrees. Population growth varied significantly by region, with the West and South leading the nation, growing 19.7% and 17.3% respectively.

Utah's population reached 2,233,169 in April of 2000, increasing by 510,319 people from 1990, ranking Utah fourth among states in population growth over the ten year period. Nevada grew the fastest at 66.3%, followed by Arizona (40.0%), Colorado (30.6%), Utah (29.6%), and Idaho (28.5%).

Salt Lake County continued to be the state's largest county, with a 2000 population of 898,387, followed by Utah (368,536), Davis (238,994), Weber (196,533), and Cache (91,391). Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2000, with a population of 181,743, followed by West Valley City (108,896), Provo (105,166), Sandy (88,418), and Orem (84,324).

All of Utah's 29 counties experienced population growth in the 1990s, ranging from a high of 91.6% in Summit County, to a low of 1.0% in Carbon County. Five of the state's fastest growing counties over the decade form a ring of high growth around the northern metropolitan counties. These counties include Summit (91.6%), Tooele (53.1%), Wasatch (50.8%), Juab (41.6%), and Sanpete (40.0%). Southern Utah's rapid growth continued with Washington (86.1%) and Iron (62.5%) Counties, the second and third fastest growing counties in the state, growing more than twice as fast the state in the 1990s.

The City of Draper, in Salt Lake County, led the way in population growth among the state's largest cities (greater than 9,000). Draper more than tripled in size from 1990 to 2000, increasing 18,000 people, or 248%. Several other of the state's largest cities, all located along the Wasatch Front, doubled in size over the decade, including South Jordan (141%), Lehi (125%), Riverton (122%), and Syracuse (102%).

Census 2000 Household and Family Characteristics

Utah continued to have the largest households in the nation, with 3.13 persons per household in 2000, compared to 2.59 nationally. The number of households in the state reached 701,281 in 2000, a 31% increase from 1990. Utah also continued to have the largest families in 2000, with 3.57 persons per family, compared to 3.14 nationally.

Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households increased by 30%, however the proportion of households that are designated family households remained at 76%. Only 35% of households in Utah in 2000 were composed of married couples with "own children" under 18, compared to 42% in 1980. The number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69% in 1980 to 63% in 2000. Despite these trends, Utah ranked first in the nation in 2000 in the percent of family households (76%) and percent of married couple families (63%).

2001 State and County Population Estimates

The Utah Population Estimates Committee released revised state and county population estimates for 1990 to1999, as well as new 2000 and 2001 estimates. The state's population reached 2,295,971 in July of 2001, a year over increase of 49,417 persons, or 2.2%. The state experienced its eleventh straight year of net in-migration in 2001, as well as record setting years for births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths).

Utah's counties experienced variable growth rates in 2001. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and several counties in the southwest portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown faster than the state rate (2.2%) over the past year include, Tooele County, with the highest growth rate of 6.9%, followed by Washington (4.9%), Summit (4.1%), Utah (3.7%), Wasatch (3.3%), Juab (3.1%), Uintah (3.0%), Beaver (2.9%), and Iron (2.5%).

Several counties experienced a decrease in population from 2000 to 2001. The majority of these counties are located in the southeastern area of the state and include Emery (-2.9%), Garfield (-2.8%), Carbon (-2.6%), Piute (-2.2%), San Juan (-2.1%), Grand (-1.3%), Millard (-1.1%), and Wayne (-0.2%). Kane County experienced 0.0% population growth over the past year.

Utah's Young Population

Utah's rate of population growth continues to be about twice that of the nation. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states. All these factors lead to an age structure that is quite unique among states. According to Census 2000, Utah has the lowest median age (27.1) among states, the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group (9.4%), and second highest share of its total population in the school age group (22.8%). At the same time, the state has one of the smallest shares of its population in the working age group (59.3%). Only Alaska (5.7%) has a smaller share of its total population in the 65 and older age group than does Utah (8.5%).

Utah continues to have the youngest population in the country, ranking first in the percent of the population under 18 (32.2%) in 2000. Utah County had the youngest population of any county in the nation (with a population of 100,000 or more), with a median age of 23.3. The City of Provo, with a median age of 22.9, had the lowest median age of any city

in the nation (with a population of 100,000 or more) in 2000.
Another way to look at the age structure of a population is by examining the Dependency Ratio, which is a calculation of the number of non-working age persons (under 18 and 65 and over) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64). Based on Census 2000 results, the total dependency ratio for Utah was 68.6, compared to 72.2 in 1999. Utah continues to have one of the highest dependency ratios among states, just behind South Dakota (70.0).

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a record level in 2001 at 47,688, as well as annual deaths at 12,437. Since 1990, 64% of the state's population growth has resulted from natural increase.

Net migration, the second component of population change, is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place minus the number of people moving out in a given period. Total population in the state increased by 49,417 persons from 2000 to 2001. Natural increase accounted for 35,251 persons, or 71%, while net in-migration accounted for 14,166 persons, or 29% of the total population increase. In 2001, Utah experienced net in-migration for the eleventh year in a row.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. Total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have during her lifetime if, at each year of age, she experienced the birth rate occurring for that specific year. Utah's fertility rate, 2.51 in 2001, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, life expectancy has increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1970 through 1990, although Utah life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah has risen from 72.9 in 1970 to 77.7 in 1990, compared to 70.8 in 1970 and 75.4 in 1990 for the U.S.

Census 2000 State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than once race. The six race categories for Census 2000 include, White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race[1]. Respondents that selected more than one race are included in the "Two or More Races" category. The two categories for ethnicity include: Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino.

While allowing respondents to report more than one race may provide a more accurate representation of the racial diversity of the country, it also means that data on race from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with the data from previous censuses. Another factor affecting 1990-2000 comparability is the splitting of the Asian and Pacific Islander category in 1990 into two separate categories in 2000. The 2000 categories include (1) Asian, and (2) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

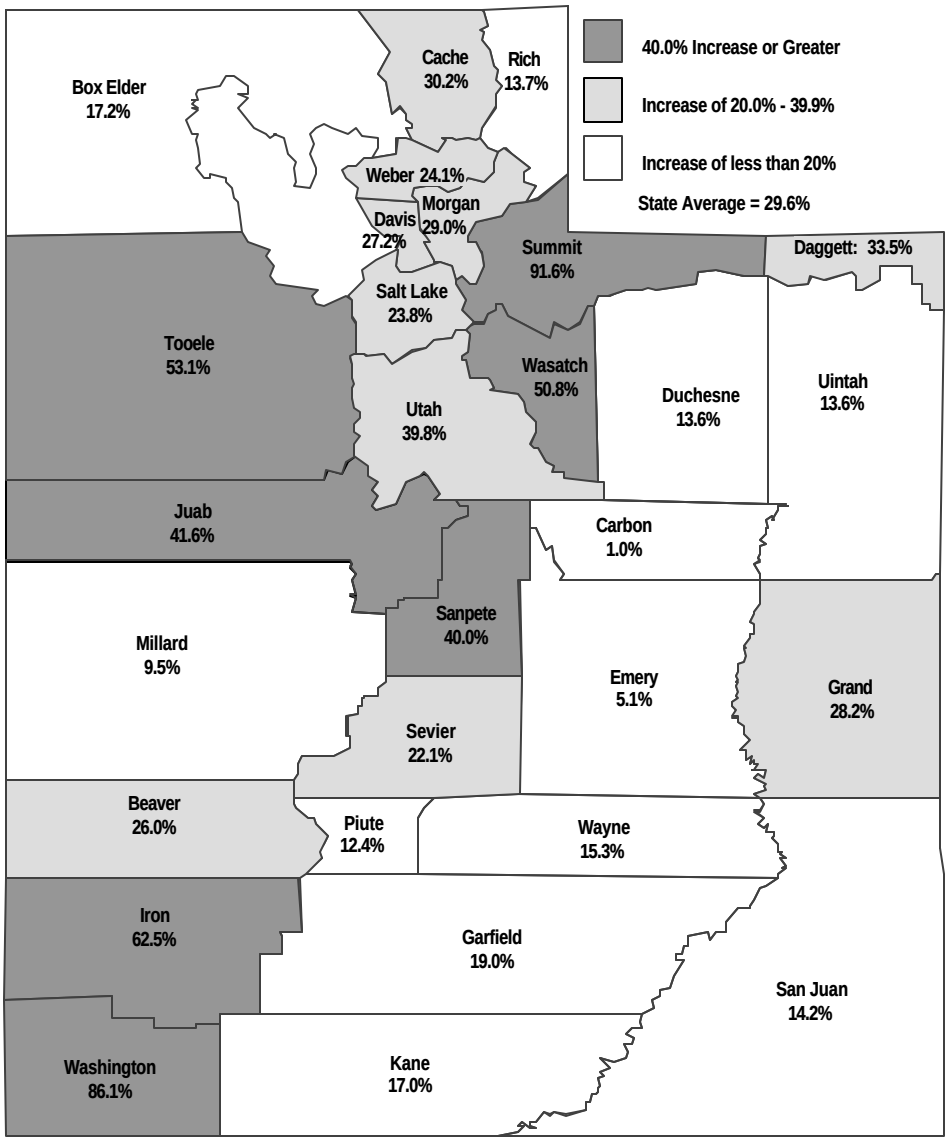
The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected a single race, the majority were White (89.2%), followed by Asian (1.7%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.8%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%), and Some Other Race (4.2%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 138%, from 84,597 in 1990 to 201,559 in 2000. Hispanics accounted for 9% of the state's population in 2000, compared to 4.9% in 1990.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the fastest growing Hispanic population (638%) over the decade, followed by Washington (448%), Piute (327%), Garfield (289%), and Iron (262%). Carbon County was the only county that experienced a decrease in Hispanics over the decade (-6.7%). Hispanics made up 12.6% of the total population in Weber County in 2000, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Salt Lake (11.9%), Carbon (10.3%), Tooele (10.3%), and Summit (8.1%).

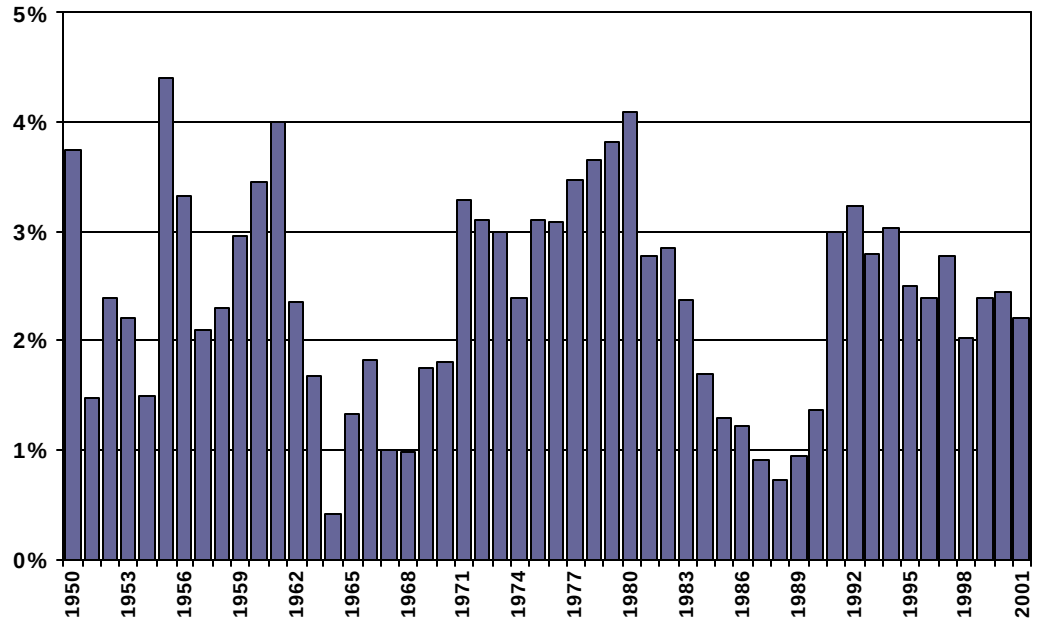
[1] According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Some Other Race Category was included on the Census 2000 questionnaire for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other race categories.

Figure 13
Population Growth Rates: 1990 to 2000



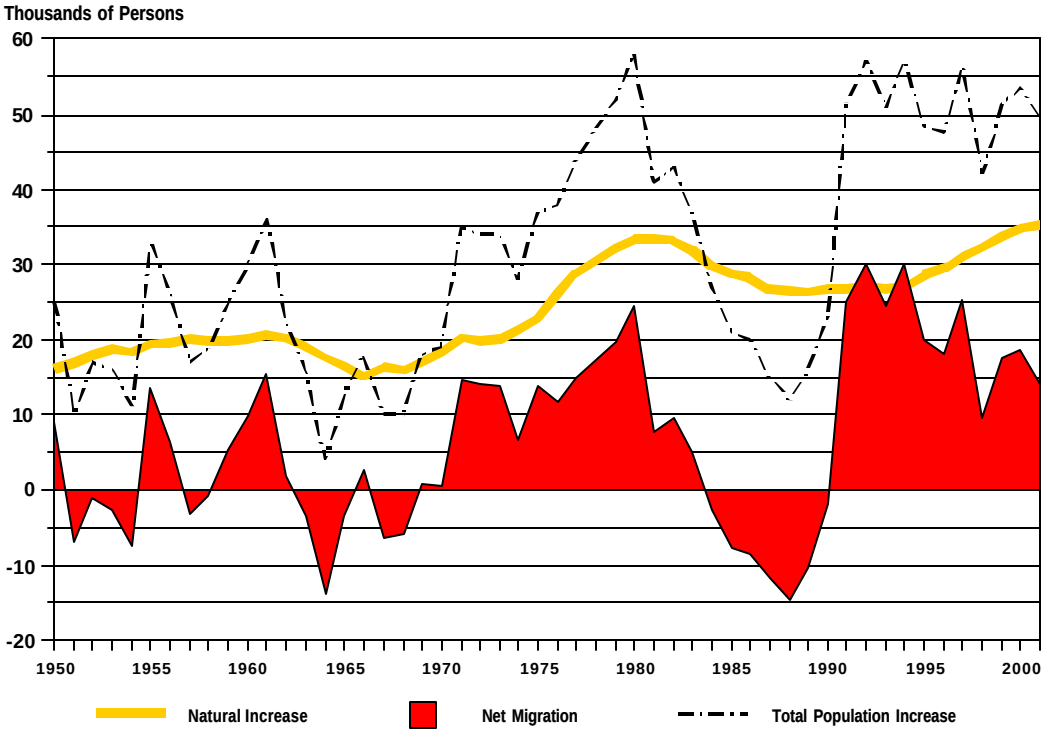
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 14
Utah Population--Annual Percent Change



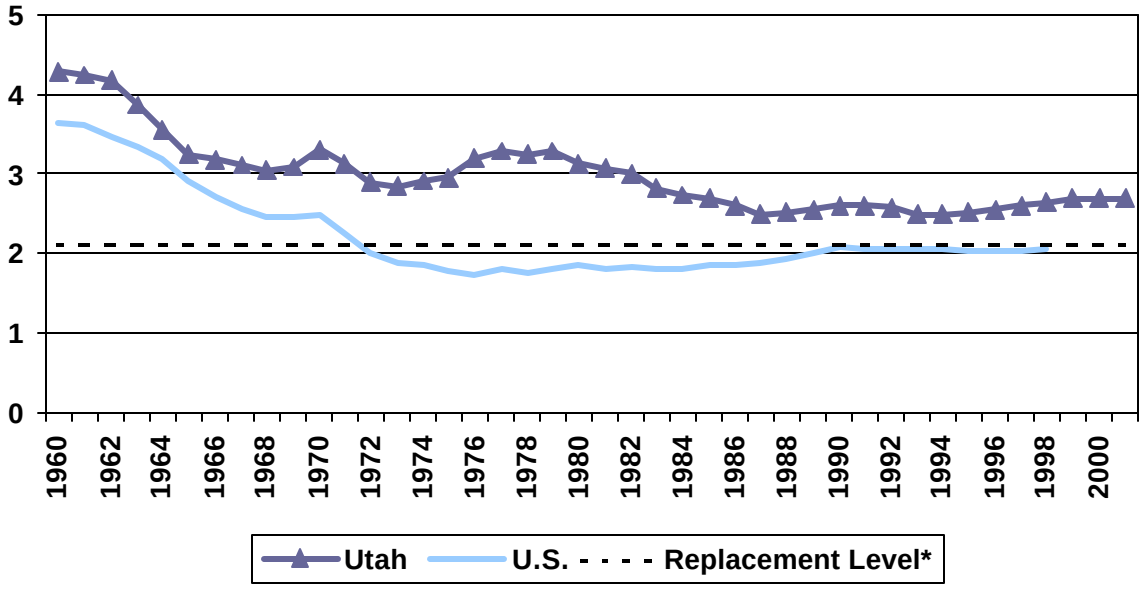
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 15
Utah Components of Population Change



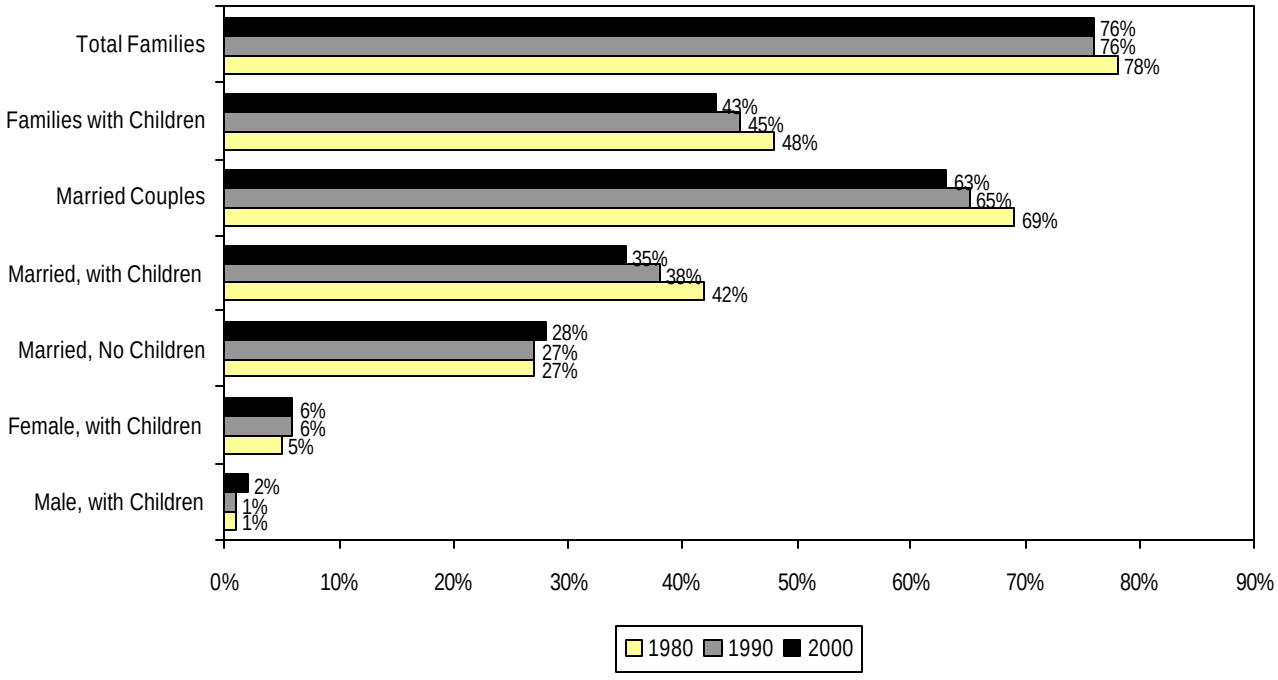
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 16
Total Fertility for Utah and U.S.



***Fertility level at which current population is replaced**
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED/CASA, Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985"

Figure 17
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households: 1980-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 13
National and State Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

Area	April 1, 1990 Population	1990 Rank	April 1, 2000 Population	2000 Rank	1990-2000 Absolute Change	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	248,709,873	na	281,421,906	na	32,712,033	13.2	na
Region							
Northwest	50,809,229	na	53,594,378	na	2,785,149	5.5	na
Midwest	59,668,632	na	64,392,776	na	4,724,144	7.9	na
South	85,445,930	na	100,236,820	na	14,790,890	17.3	na
West	52,786,082	na	63,197,932	na	10,411,850	19.7	na
States							
Alabama	4,040,587	22	4,447,100	23	406,513	10.1	25
Alaska	550,043	49	626,932	48	76,889	14.0	17
Arizona	3,665,228	24	5,130,632	20	1,465,404	40.0	2
Arkansas	2,350,725	33	2,673,400	33	322,675	13.7	19
California	29,760,021	1	33,871,648	1	4,111,627	13.8	18
Colorado	3,294,394	26	4,301,261	24	1,006,867	30.6	3
Connecticut	3,287,116	27	3,405,565	29	118,449	3.6	47
Delaware	666,168	46	783,600	45	117,432	17.6	13
Florida	12,937,926	4	15,982,378	4	3,044,452	23.5	7
Georgia	6,478,216	11	8,186,453	10	1,708,237	26.4	6
Hawaii	1,108,229	41	1,211,537	42	103,308	9.3	31
Idaho	1,006,749	42	1,293,953	39	287,204	28.5	5
Illinios	11,430,602	6	12,419,293	5	988,691	8.6	34
Indiana	5,544,159	14	6,080,485	14	536,326	9.7	27
Iowa	2,776,755	30	2,926,324	30	149,569	5.4	43
Kansas	2,477,574	32	2,688,418	32	210,844	8.5	35
Kentucky	3,685,296	23	4,041,769	25	356,473	9.7	28
Louisiana	4,219,973	21	4,468,976	22	249,003	5.9	40
Maine	1,227,928	38	1,274,923	40	46,995	3.8	46
Maryland	4,781,468	19	5,296,486	19	515,018	10.8	23
Massachusetts	6,016,425	13	6,349,097	13	332,672	5.5	41
Michigan	9,295,297	8	9,938,444	8	643,147	6.9	39
Minnesota	4,375,099	20	4,919,479	21	544,380	12.4	21
Mississippi	2,573,216	31	2,844,658	31	271,442	10.5	24
Missouri	5,117,073	15	5,595,211	17	478,138	9.3	30
Montana	799,065	44	902,195	44	103,130	12.9	20
Nebraska	1,578,385	36	1,711,263	38	132,878	8.4	37
Nevada	1,201,833	39	1,998,257	35	796,424	66.3	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	40	1,235,786	41	126,534	11.4	22
New Jersey	7,730,188	9	8,414,350	9	684,162	8.9	33
New Mexico	1,515,069	37	1,819,046	36	303,977	20.1	12
New York	17,990,455	2	18,976,457	3	986,002	5.5	42
North Carolina	6,628,637	10	8,049,313	11	1,420,676	21.4	9
North Dakota	638,800	47	642,200	47	3,400	0.5	50
Ohio	10,847,115	7	11,353,140	7	506,025	4.7	44
Oklahoma	3,145,585	28	3,450,654	27	305,069	9.7	26
Oregon	2,842,321	29	3,421,399	28	579,078	20.4	11
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	5	12,281,054	6	399,411	3.4	48
Rhode Island	1,003,464	43	1,048,319	43	44,855	4.5	45
South Carolina	3,486,703	25	4,012,012	26	525,309	15.1	15
South Dakota	696,004	45	754,844	46	58,840	8.5	36
Tennessee	4,877,185	17	5,689,283	16	812,098	16.7	14
Texas	16,986,510	3	20,851,820	2	3,865,310	22.8	8
Utah	1,722,850	35	2,233,169	34	510,319	29.6	4
Vermont	562,758	48	608,827	49	46,069	8.2	38
Virginia	6,187,358	12	7,078,515	12	891,157	14.4	16
Washington	4,866,692	18	5,894,121	15	1,027,429	21.1	10
West Virginia	1,793,477	34	1,808,344	37	14,867	0.8	49
Wisconsin	4,891,769	16	5,363,675	18	471,906	9.6	29
Wyoming	453,588	50	493,782	50	40,194	8.9	32

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 14
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

Year	July 1st Population*	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration**	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1940	551,800	---	---	---	---	8,419	13,038	4,619
1941	551,000	-0.14%	-800	-9,631	-1.75%	8,831	13,293	4,462
1942	571,200	3.67%	20,200	10,231	1.86%	9,969	14,357	4,388
1943	640,000	12.04%	68,800	57,284	10.03%	11,516	16,182	4,666
1944	604,700	-5.52%	-35,300	-47,122	-7.36%	11,822	16,536	4,714
1945	589,100	-2.58%	-15,600	-26,992	-4.46%	11,392	15,937	4,545
1946	638,000	8.30%	48,900	36,649	6.22%	12,251	16,955	4,704
1947	636,000	-0.31%	-2,000	-19,178	-3.01%	17,178	21,905	4,727
1948	653,000	2.67%	17,000	943	0.15%	16,057	20,856	4,799
1949	670,800	2.73%	17,800	2,207	0.34%	15,593	20,354	4,761
1950	695,900	3.74%	25,100	8,966	1.34%	16,134	21,027	4,893
1951	706,100	1.47%	10,200	-6,842	-0.98%	17,042	21,801	4,759
1952	723,000	2.39%	16,900	-1,160	-0.16%	18,060	23,116	5,056
1953	739,000	2.21%	16,000	-2,889	-0.40%	18,889	23,573	4,684
1954	750,000	1.49%	11,000	-7,469	-1.01%	18,469	23,439	4,970
1955	783,000	4.40%	33,000	13,484	1.80%	19,516	24,584	5,068
1956	809,000	3.32%	26,000	6,348	0.81%	19,652	24,975	5,323
1957	826,000	2.10%	17,000	-3,139	-0.39%	20,139	25,443	5,304
1958	845,000	2.30%	19,000	-855	-0.10%	19,855	25,760	5,905
1959	870,000	2.96%	25,000	5,259	0.62%	19,741	25,610	5,869
1960	900,000	3.45%	30,000	9,947	1.14%	20,053	26,011	5,958
1961	936,000	4.00%	36,000	15,371	1.71%	20,629	26,560	5,931
1962	958,000	2.35%	22,000	1,817	0.19%	20,183	26,431	6,248
1963	974,000	1.67%	16,000	-3,317	-0.35%	19,317	25,648	6,331
1964	978,000	0.41%	4,000	-13,863	-1.42%	17,863	24,461	6,598
1965	991,000	1.33%	13,000	-3,553	-0.36%	16,553	23,082	6,529
1966	1,009,000	1.82%	18,000	2,810	0.28%	15,190	21,953	6,763
1967	1,019,000	0.99%	10,000	-6,350	-0.63%	16,350	23,030	6,680
1968	1,029,000	0.98%	10,000	-6,029	-0.59%	16,029	22,743	6,714
1969	1,047,000	1.75%	18,000	798	0.08%	17,202	24,033	6,831
1970	1,066,000	1.81%	19,000	612	0.06%	18,388	25,281	6,893
1971	1,101,000	3.28%	35,000	14,816	1.39%	20,184	27,400	7,216
1972	1,135,000	3.09%	34,000	14,096	1.28%	19,904	27,146	7,242
1973	1,169,000	3.00%	34,000	13,960	1.23%	20,040	27,562	7,522
1974	1,197,000	2.40%	28,000	6,621	0.57%	21,379	28,876	7,497
1975	1,234,000	3.09%	37,000	13,947	1.17%	23,053	30,566	7,513
1976	1,272,000	3.08%	38,000	11,611	0.94%	26,389	33,773	7,384
1977	1,316,000	3.46%	44,000	14,924	1.17%	29,076	36,707	7,631
1978	1,364,000	3.65%	48,000	17,420	1.32%	30,580	38,289	7,709
1979	1,416,000	3.81%	52,000	19,668	1.44%	32,332	40,216	7,884
1980	1,474,000	4.10%	58,000	24,486	1.73%	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.78%	41,000	7,612	0.52%	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.84%	43,000	9,662	0.64%	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.37%	37,000	4,914	0.32%	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.69%	27,000	-2,793	-0.18%	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.29%	21,000	-7,714	-0.48%	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.22%	20,000	-8,408	-0.51%	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.90%	15,000	-11,713	-0.70%	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.72%	12,000	-14,557	-0.87%	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.95%	16,000	-10,355	-0.61%	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990r	1,729,227	1.36%	23,227	-1,865	-0.11%	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991r	1,780,869	2.99%	51,642	24,877	1.44%	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992r	1,838,149	3.22%	57,280	30,043	1.69%	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993r	1,889,394	2.79%	51,245	24,562	1.34%	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994r	1,946,720	3.03%	57,326	30,114	1.59%	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995r	1,995,227	2.49%	48,507	20,024	1.03%	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996r	2,042,894	2.39%	47,667	18,172	0.91%	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997r	2,099,410	2.77%	56,516	25,254	1.24%	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998r	2,141,630	2.01%	42,220	9,741	0.46%	32,478	44,126	11,648
1999r	2,193,014	2.40%	51,384	17,587	0.82%	33,798	45,434	11,636
2000	2,246,554	2.44%	53,540	18,612	0.85%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,295,971	2.20%	49,417	14,166	0.63%	35,251	47,688	12,437

*In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.

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

r = In order to be consistent with the Census 2000 population count, the Utah Population Estimates Committee released revised population esitmates for 1990-1999.

Sources:
Population: Utah Population Estimates Committee
Births: 1939-1949 and 1953-1972- Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1950-1952, 1973-1996- Birth Certificates held in the Utah Population Database, partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute. 1997- Birth records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998-2001 Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records. Deaths: 1939- Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1940-1996- Death Certificates held in the Utah Population Database, partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute. 1997- Death records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998-2001 Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records.

Utah Population Estimates by County

District/County	July 1, 1990 (r)	July 1, 1991 (r)	July 1, 1992 (r)	July 1, 1993 (r)	July 1, 1994 (r)	July 1, 1995 (r)	July 1, 1996 (r)	July 1, 1997 (r)	July 1, 1998 (r)	July 1, 1999 (r)	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	Average Annual Rate of Change 1990-2001	Percent Change 00 to 01	2001 Percent of Total Population
Bear River	108,796	111,504	114,875	117,544	120,192	123,195	125,637	128,592	131,722	134,252	136,712	138,600	2.5%	1.4%	6.0%
Box Elder	36,509	37,197	37,669	38,314	38,760	39,260	39,907	40,735	41,507	42,399	42,860	43,245	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Cache	70,560	72,586	75,441	77,361	79,530	82,095	83,834	85,974	88,326	89,874	91,897	93,372	2.8%	1.6%	4.1%
Rich	1,728	1,721	1,765	1,869	1,902	1,840	1,897	1,882	1,889	1,978	1,955	1,983	1.4%	1.4%	0.1%
Wasatch Front	1,107,584	1,139,468	1,176,589	1,201,636	1,234,287	1,258,086	1,280,489	1,309,817	1,332,102	1,359,355	1,389,252	1,415,419	2.5%	1.9%	61.6%
Davis	188,471	195,088	201,158	205,655	212,151	216,054	219,685	224,356	229,450	235,364	240,204	244,845	2.7%	1.9%	10.7%
Morgan	5,561	5,629	5,805	6,043	6,271	6,416	6,633	6,705	6,889	6,973	7,181	7,297	2.8%	1.6%	0.3%
Weber	158,673	161,752	166,390	169,791	173,973	178,094	182,089	186,993	189,553	193,508	197,541	200,567	2.4%	1.5%	8.7%
Salt Lake	728,298	749,878	775,306	791,724	812,053	827,342	840,649	858,306	870,735	885,216	902,777	918,279	2.3%	1.7%	40.0%
Tooele	26,581	27,121	27,930	28,423	29,840	30,179	31,433	33,457	35,476	38,294	41,549	44,431	5.3%	6.9%	1.9%
Mountainland	291,591	300,044	309,071	323,872	334,265	346,543	359,199	374,190	386,626	401,822	417,375	432,918	4.0%	3.7%	18.9%
Summit	15,690	17,051	18,546	20,221	21,863	23,632	25,051	26,224	27,674	28,799	30,048	31,279	7.1%	4.1%	1.4%
Utah	265,766	272,167	279,635	292,351	300,447	310,334	321,072	334,658	344,820	358,463	371,894	385,692	3.8%	3.7%	16.8%
Wasatch	10,134	10,825	10,890	11,300	11,955	12,576	13,075	13,307	14,132	14,560	15,433	15,947	4.6%	3.3%	0.7%
Central	52,384	53,707	55,260	56,847	58,614	60,033	61,578	63,440	64,677	65,251	66,506	67,208	2.5%	1.1%	2.9%
Juab	5,831	6,060	6,191	6,204	6,860	7,236	7,496	7,735	7,898	8,021	8,310	8,570	3.9%	3.1%	0.4%
Millard	11,333	11,703	11,907	12,189	12,246	12,266	12,194	12,243	12,246	12,236	12,461	12,326	0.8%	-1.1%	0.5%
Piute	1,267	1,295	1,312	1,386	1,360	1,331	1,371	1,328	1,372	1,433	1,436	1,404	1.0%	-2.2%	0.1%
Sanpete	16,355	16,840	17,804	18,594	19,291	19,990	20,898	21,825	22,445	22,513	22,846	23,219	3.6%	1.6%	1.0%
Sevier	15,434	15,627	15,923	16,292	16,572	16,936	17,258	17,902	18,294	18,555	18,938	19,180	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%
Wayne	2,163	2,183	2,124	2,182	2,286	2,275	2,361	2,406	2,421	2,492	2,515	2,509	1.5%	-0.2%	0.1%
Southwestern	83,800	89,708	94,091	100,282	108,355	116,293	123,098	128,787	132,552	137,657	142,006	147,369	5.8%	3.8%	6.4%
Beaver	4,782	4,946	5,044	5,172	5,402	5,672	5,858	5,870	5,705	5,951	6,023	6,198	2.6%	2.9%	0.3%
Garfield	3,970	4,092	4,117	4,227	4,244	4,361	4,451	4,603	4,570	4,650	4,763	4,630	1.5%	-2.8%	0.2%
Iron	20,910	21,715	22,410	23,965	25,296	27,506	28,858	30,254	31,687	32,879	34,079	34,920	5.3%	2.5%	1.5%
Kane	5,150	5,262	5,325	5,421	5,659	5,844	5,908	5,982	6,012	6,073	6,037	6,037	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Washington	48,988	53,693	57,195	61,497	67,753	72,910	78,023	82,078	84,579	88,105	91,104	95,584	6.9%	4.9%	4.2%
Uintah Basin	35,536	36,534	37,455	38,142	38,762	38,812	39,396	40,280	39,221	40,182	40,627	41,639	1.6%	2.5%	1.8%
Daggett	706	732	739	734	767	794	787	786	783	884	933	944	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Duchesne	12,600	12,825	12,895	13,131	13,414	13,501	13,973	14,332	14,177	14,293	14,397	14,646	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%
Uintah	22,230	22,977	23,820	24,277	24,581	24,518	24,636	25,163	24,262	25,004	25,297	26,049	1.6%	3.0%	1.1%
Southeastern	49,536	49,904	50,808	51,071	52,244	52,265	53,496	54,305	54,730	54,497	54,074	52,817	0.6%	-2.3%	2.3%
Carbon	20,169	20,186	20,361	19,771	20,119	19,965	20,286	20,654	20,695	20,500	20,396	19,858	-0.2%	-2.6%	0.9%
Emery	10,329	10,262	10,298	10,661	10,620	10,683	11,056	11,089	11,059	11,095	10,782	10,473	0.1%	-2.9%	0.5%
Grand	6,591	6,789	7,186	7,582	7,776	7,822	8,146	8,170	8,197	8,329	8,537	8,423	2.5%	-1.3%	0.4%
San Juan	12,448	12,668	12,963	13,056	13,730	13,796	14,008	14,392	14,779	14,573	14,360	14,063	1.2%	-2.1%	0.6%
State	1,729,227	1,780,869	1,838,149	1,889,394	1,946,720	1,995,227	2,042,894	2,099,410	2,141,630	2,193,014	2,246,554	2,295,971	2.9%	2.2%	

r = In order to be consistent with the Census 2000 population count, the Utah Population Estimates Committee released revised population esitmates for 1990-1999.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 16
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S.

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.65	1981	3.06	1.81
1961	4.24	3.63	1982	2.99	1.83
1962	4.18	3.47	1983	2.83	1.80
1963	3.87	3.33	1984	2.74	1.81
1964	3.55	3.21	1985	2.69	1.84
1965	3.24	2.91	1986	2.59	1.84
1966	3.17	2.72	1987	2.48	1.87
1967	3.12	2.56	1988	2.52	1.93
1968	3.04	2.46	1989	2.55	2.01
1969	3.09	2.46	1990	2.61	2.08
1970	3.31	2.48	1991	2.58	2.07
1971	3.14	2.27	1992	2.54	2.07
1972	2.88	2.01	1993	2.46	2.05
1973	2.84	1.88	1994	2.44	2.04
1974	2.91	1.84	1995	2.45	2.02
1975	2.96	1.77	1996	2.48	2.03
1976	3.19	1.74	1997	2.52	2.03
1977	3.30	1.79	1998	2.56	2.06
1978	3.25	1.76	1999	2.57	2.08
1979	3.28	1.81	2000	2.59	na
1980	3.14	1.84	2001	2.51	na

Note: Utah fertility rates were revised beginning in 1990.

Sources: Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985."
The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED/CASA.
Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J.
Births: Final Data for 1999, NCHS, National Vital Statistics
Report Volume 48, Number 3, March, 2001.

Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1985-2000
Alabama	-20	-107	-65	-209	-71	-94	-62	-81	60	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-596
Alaska	-72	33	355	130	47	-93	-43	-29	15	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	761
Arizona	-2,403	-2,544	-3,112	-2,366	-1,112	50	429	199	464	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-16,006
Arkansas	-25	71	-314	-106	61	29	40	35	-22	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-558
California	-4,277	-3,821	-5,003	-4,094	-2,109	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	45,048
Colorado	-262	-195	-261	-394	-412	25	-87	153	-308	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-4,871
Connecticut	-40	-24	-117	-77	-54	73	81	137	123	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	395
Delaware	22	4	-76	-47	-65	20	-1	22	20	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-59
Dist. of Col.	-33	-29	-9	-12	-13	-2	-8	-23	-27	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-194
Florida	-366	-372	-508	-567	-280	-297	274	249	342	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-1,892
Georgia	-146	-189	-349	-160	-102	-51	144	-86	-199	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-1,922
Hawaii	27	174	3	-2	39	-2	217	180	291	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	3,069
Idaho	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	-429	9	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	3,847
Illinois	77	95	-135	-97	48	-43	145	98	248	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	1,390
Indiana	-40	-28	-12	-226	-105	9	-12	34	66	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-523
Iowa	196	99	96	-43	40	-65	-24	-37	-20	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-261
Kansas	9	35	-39	-66	79	89	-69	-52	121	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-114
Kentucky	-1	-7	-126	-98	2	-82	-64	-25	17	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-669
Louisiana	18	-7	200	-27	121	56	33	64	192	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	1,015
Maine	-27	-72	-68	-90	-17	17	38	50	51	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	18
Maryland	-168	-158	-215	-304	-207	102	41	223	139	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-355
Massachusetts	-160	-112	-251	-307	-182	89	162	283	49	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-873
Michigan	0	-266	-189	-117	-97	-71	29	65	160	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-432
Minnesota	-48	-36	-50	-161	-41	-88	154	68	-60	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-1,139
Mississippi	-18	-9	-45	31	40	12	-36	-65	38	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-76
Missouri	-110	-205	-214	-171	-153	-60	14	217	-127	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-2,275
Montana	236	450	172	85	90	77	-29	-78	-61	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	692
Nebraska	32	-13	61	-153	-32	-221	-4	2	34	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	-505
Nevada	-423	-800	-1,821	-2,614	-3,103	-2,449	-508	419	837	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-14,302
New Hampshire	-27	-15	-31	-67	-70	62	152	90	110	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-57
New Jersey	-88	-61	-64	-150	-25	99	150	182	290	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	928
New Mexico	-244	-444	-187	68	-433	239	68	-45	-386	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-1,244
New York	-111	-109	-33	-142	-69	133	256	288	386	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	1,778
North Carolina	-74	9	-226	-195	-180	95	86	-14	-17	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-879
North Dakota	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	1,084
Ohio	-88	-137	-120	-159	-232	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-813
Oklahoma	16	-62	261	141	-41	28	5	-140	62	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-264
Oregon	-162	-162	-449	-809	-790	-864	-397	-87	-406	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-7,269
Pennsylvania	50	-128	-238	-323	-12	9	70	73	250	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	151
Rhode Island	10	-9	-12	-22	-14	-2	15	27	10	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-10
South Carolina	-14	-76	-8	-18	-64	-58	54	94	218	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-84
South Dakota	19	-48	11	46	86	52	28	15	-12	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	324
Tennessee	-78	-109	-257	-184	-107	-25	26	-73	-38	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-1,458
Texas	-934	-773	-201	-395	-423	-295	-109	289	24	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-5,011
Vermont	0	-10	-37	-68	9	-2	41	74	12	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	133
Virginia	-239	-251	-317	-408	-197	-188	113	121	161	107	218	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-1,664
Washington	-550	-818	-968	-1,204	-1,605	-1,801	-806	-585	-53	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-9,941
West Virginia	-1	85	-30	-45	5	-38	-29	-16	-15	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	-79
Wisconsin	99	52	-83	-47	-20	75	-65	-135	19	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-744
Wyoming	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	3,873
Foreign	0	-361	-341	-194	272	192	906	1,725	1,728	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	9,667
Total	-8,397	-8,790	-12,345	-15,055	-11,096	-3,808	6,477	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-2,966

Note: The IRS area-to-area migration data provides an annual indication of migration flows among the states. Although not differing significantly, the state's official estimates provide the best indication of the net flow of migration, while the IRS data provide the only source of gross flows and of the annual origins and destinations of migrants.

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

Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: April 1, 2000

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5-17			Ages 18-64			Ages 65+			
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	281,421,906	United States	19,175,798	6.8%	United States	53,035,558	18.9%	United States	173,749,172	61.9%	United States	34,921,855	12.4%	United States	35.3
1	California	33,871,648	Utah	209,378	9.4%	Alaska	143,126	22.8%	Colorado	2,784,393	64.7%	Florida	2,807,597	17.6%	Utah	27.1
2	Texas	20,851,820	Texas	1,624,628	7.8%	Utah	509,320	22.8%	Virginia	4,547,920	64.2%	Pennsylvania	1,919,165	15.6%	Texas	32.3
3	New York	18,976,457	Alaska	47,591	7.6%	Idaho	271,387	21.0%	Georgia	5,231,944	63.9%	West Virginia	276,895	15.3%	Alaska	32.4
4	Florida	15,982,378	Idaho	97,643	7.5%	New Mexico	377,946	20.8%	Alaska	400,516	63.9%	Iowa	436,213	14.9%	Idaho	33.2
5	Illinios	12,419,293	Arizona	382,386	7.5%	Texas	4,262,131	20.4%	North Carolina	5,116,218	63.6%	North Dakota	94,478	14.7%	California	33.3
6	Pennsylvania	12,281,054	California	2,486,981	7.3%	Louisiana	902,407	20.2%	Nevada	1,267,529	63.4%	Rhode Island	152,402	14.5%	Georgia	33.4
7	Ohio	11,353,140	Nevada	145,817	7.3%	South Dakota	151,580	20.1%	Washington	3,718,130	63.1%	Maine	183,402	14.4%	Mississippi	33.8
8	Michigan	9,938,444	Georgia	595,150	7.3%	Mississippi	570,823	20.1%	Maryland	3,341,007	63.1%	South Dakota	108,131	14.3%	Louisiana	34.0
9	New Jersey	8,414,350	Mississippi	204,364	7.2%	California	6,762,848	20.0%	Tennessee	3,587,451	63.1%	Arkansas	374,019	14.0%	Arizona	34.2
10	Georgia	8,186,453	New Mexico	130,628	7.2%	Wyoming	97,933	19.8%	Vermont	383,794	63.0%	Connecticut	470,183	13.8%	Colorado	34.3
11	North Carolina	8,049,313	Louisiana	317,392	7.1%	Kansas	524,285	19.5%	New Hampshire	778,254	63.0%	Nebraska	232,195	13.6%	New Mexico	34.6
12	Virginia	7,078,515	Illinios	876,549	7.1%	Nebraska	333,194	19.5%	Kentucky	2,542,158	62.9%	Massachusetts	860,162	13.5%	Illinois	34.7
13	Massachusetts	6,349,097	Kansas	188,708	7.0%	Minnesota	957,300	19.5%	Massachusetts	3,988,871	62.8%	Missouri	755,379	13.5%	Nevada	35.0
14	Indiana	6,080,485	Indiana	423,215	7.0%	Montana	175,193	19.4%	South Carolina	2,517,038	62.7%	Montana	120,949	13.4%	Indiana	35.2
15	Washington	5,894,121	Colorado	297,505	6.9%	Michigan	1,923,762	19.4%	Oregon	2,136,696	62.5%	Ohio	1,507,757	13.3%	Kansas	35.2
16	Tennessee	5,689,283	Oklahoma	236,353	6.8%	Georgia	1,574,084	19.2%	West Virginia	1,129,056	62.4%	Hawaii	160,601	13.3%	Nebraska	35.3
17	Missouri	5,595,211	Nebraska	117,048	6.8%	Arizona	984,561	19.2%	New York	11,837,998	62.4%	Kansas	356,229	13.3%	North Carolina	35.3
18	Wisconsin	5,363,675	Arkansas	181,585	6.8%	Wisconsin	1,026,416	19.1%	Hawaii	755,169	62.3%	New Jersey	1,113,136	13.2%	Washington	35.3
19	Maryland	5,296,486	South Dakota	51,069	6.8%	Illinios	2,368,902	19.1%	Wyoming	307,216	62.2%	Oklahoma	455,950	13.2%	Minnesota	35.4
20	Arizona	5,130,632	Michigan	672,005	6.8%	Oklahoma	656,007	19.0%	Delaware	487,287	62.2%	Wisconsin	702,553	13.1%	South Carolina	35.4
21	Minnesota	4,919,479	North Carolina	539,509	6.7%	Washington	1,119,537	19.0%	California	21,026,161	62.1%	Alabama	579,798	13.0%	Michigan	35.5
22	Louisiana	4,468,976	New Jersey	563,785	6.7%	Maryland	1,002,779	18.9%	Maine	790,283	62.0%	Arizona	667,839	13.0%	Oklahoma	35.5
23	Alabama	4,447,100	Minnesota	329,594	6.7%	Indiana	1,151,181	18.9%	New Jersey	5,213,656	62.0%	Delaware	101,726	13.0%	South Dakota	35.6
24	Colorado	4,301,261	Washington	394,306	6.7%	New Hampshire	233,877	18.9%	Texas	12,892,529	61.8%	New York	2,448,352	12.9%	Virginia	35.7
25	Kentucky	4,041,769	Maryland	353,393	6.7%	North Dakota	121,449	18.9%	Rhode Island	648,095	61.8%	Oregon	438,177	12.8%	Alabama	35.8
26	South Carolina	4,012,012	Alabama	295,992	6.7%	Missouri	1,057,794	18.9%	Illinios	7,673,817	61.8%	Vermont	77,510	12.7%	Kentucky	35.9
27	Oklahoma	3,450,654	Ohio	754,930	6.6%	Ohio	2,133,409	18.8%	Minnesota	3,038,319	61.8%	Kentucky	504,793	12.5%	New York	35.9
28	Oregon	3,421,399	Missouri	369,898	6.6%	Colorado	803,290	18.7%	Indiana	3,753,258	61.7%	Indiana	752,831	12.4%	Tennessee	35.9
29	Connecticut	3,405,565	South Carolina	264,679	6.6%	Arkansas	498,784	18.7%	Alabama	2,743,880	61.7%	Tennessee	703,311	12.4%	Arkansas	36.0
30	Iowa	2,926,324	Tennessee	374,880	6.6%	Vermont	113,534	18.6%	Michigan	6,123,659	61.6%	Michigan	1,219,018	12.3%	Delaware	36.0
31	Mississippi	2,844,658	Kentucky	265,901	6.6%	Iowa	545,225	18.6%	Connecticut	2,093,694	61.5%	South Carolina	485,333	12.1%	Maryland	36.0
32	Kansas	2,688,418	Delaware	51,531	6.6%	Alabama	827,430	18.6%	Wisconsin	3,292,366	61.4%	Minnesota	594,266	12.1%	Wisconsin	36.0
33	Arkansas	2,673,400	Connecticut	223,344	6.6%	South Carolina	744,962	18.6%	Ohio	6,957,044	61.3%	Illinios	1,500,025	12.1%	Missouri	36.1
34	Utah	2,233,169	New York	1,239,417	6.5%	Nevada	365,982	18.3%	Louisiana	2,732,248	61.1%	Mississippi	343,523	12.1%	Hawaii	36.2
35	Nevada	1,998,257	Virginia	461,982	6.5%	Delaware	143,056	18.3%	Montana	551,184	61.1%	North Carolina	969,048	12.0%	North Dakota	36.2
36	New Mexico	1,819,046	Oregon	223,005	6.5%	Oregon	623,521	18.2%	Missouri	3,412,140	61.0%	New Hampshire	147,970	12.0%	Ohio	36.2
37	West Virginia	1,808,344	Hawaii	78,163	6.5%	New York	3,450,690	18.2%	Oklahoma	2,102,344	60.9%	Wyoming	57,693	11.7%	Wyoming	36.2
38	Nebraska	1,711,263	Iowa	188,413	6.4%	Connecticut	618,344	18.2%	Mississippi	1,725,948	60.7%	New Mexico	212,225	11.7%	Oregon	36.3
39	Idaho	1,293,953	Wisconsin	342,340	6.4%	New Jersey	1,523,773	18.1%	Pennsylvania	7,439,668	60.6%	Louisiana	516,929	11.6%	Massachusetts	36.5
40	Maine	1,274,923	Wyoming	30,940	6.3%	Maine	230,512	18.1%	Arkansas	1,619,012	60.6%	Maryland	599,307	11.3%	Iowa	36.6
41	New Hampshire	1,235,786	Massachusetts	397,268	6.3%	Kentucky	728,917	18.0%	New Mexico	1,098,247	60.4%	Idaho	145,916	11.3%	New Jersey	36.7
42	Hawaii	1,211,537	North Dakota	39,400	6.1%	Virginia	1,276,280	18.0%	Arizona	3,095,846	60.3%	Washington	662,148	11.2%	Rhode Island	36.7
43	Rhode Island	1,048,319	New Hampshire	75,685	6.1%	Tennessee	1,023,641	18.0%	North Dakota	386,873	60.2%	Virginia	792,333	11.2%	New Hampshire	37.1
44	Montana	902,195	Rhode Island	63,896	6.1%	Hawaii	217,604	18.0%	Kansas	1,619,196	60.2%	Nevada	218,929	11.0%	Connecticut	37.4
45	Delaware	783,600	Montana	54,869	6.1%	Pennsylvania	2,194,417	17.9%	Idaho	779,007	60.2%	California	3,595,658	10.6%	Montana	37.5
46	South Dakota	754,844	Pennsylvania	727,804	5.9%	North Carolina	1,424,538	17.7%	Nebraska	1,028,826	60.1%	Texas	2,072,532	9.9%	Vermont	37.7
47	North Dakota	642,200	Florida	945,823	5.9%	Rhode Island	183,926	17.5%	Iowa	1,756,473	60.0%	Colorado	416,073	9.7%	Pennsylvania	38.0
48	Alaska	626,932	West Virginia	101,805	5.6%	Massachusetts	1,102,796	17.4%	Florida	9,528,441	59.6%	Georgia	785,275	9.6%	Maine	38.6
49	Vermont	608,827	Vermont	33,989	5.6%	Florida	2,700,517	16.9%	Utah	1,324,249	59.3%	Utah	190,222	8.5%	Florida	38.7
50	Wyoming	493,782	Maine	70,726	5.5%	West Virginia	300,588	16.6%	South Dakota	444,064	58.8%	Alaska	35,699	5.7%	West Virginia	38.9

Note:
Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 19
Dependency Ratios for States: April 1, 2000

Rank	State	Pre-School Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	11.0	United States	30.5	United States	20.1	United States	61.7
1	Utah	15.8	Utah	38.5	Florida	29.5	South Dakota	70.0
2	Texas	12.6	Alaska	35.7	Pennsylvania	25.8	Utah	68.6
3	Idaho	12.5	Idaho	34.8	Iowa	24.8	Florida	67.7
4	Arizona	12.4	New Mexico	34.4	West Virginia	24.5	Iowa	66.6
5	New Mexico	11.9	South Dakota	34.1	North Dakota	24.4	Nebraska	66.3
6	Alaska	11.9	Mississippi	33.1	South Dakota	24.4	Idaho	66.1
7	Mississippi	11.8	Texas	33.1	Rhode Island	23.5	Kansas	66.0
8	California	11.8	Louisiana	33.0	Maine	23.2	North Dakota	66.0
9	Kansas	11.7	Nebraska	32.4	Arkansas	23.1	Arizona	65.7
10	Louisiana	11.6	Kansas	32.4	Nebraska	22.6	New Mexico	65.6
11	Nevada	11.5	California	32.2	Connecticut	22.5	Arkansas	65.1
12	South Dakota	11.5	Wyoming	31.9	Missouri	22.1	Pennsylvania	65.1
13	Illinios	11.4	Arizona	31.8	Kansas	22.0	Mississippi	64.8
14	Nebraska	11.4	Montana	31.8	Montana	21.9	Oklahoma	64.1
15	Georgia	11.4	Minnesota	31.5	Oklahoma	21.7	Missouri	64.0
16	Indiana	11.3	Michigan	31.4	Ohio	21.7	Montana	63.7
17	Oklahoma	11.2	North Dakota	31.4	Arizona	21.6	Louisiana	63.6
18	Arkansas	11.2	Oklahoma	31.2	Massachusetts	21.6	Ohio	63.2
19	Michigan	11.0	Wisconsin	31.2	New Jersey	21.4	Wisconsin	62.9
20	Ohio	10.9	Iowa	31.0	Wisconsin	21.3	Connecticut	62.7
21	Minnesota	10.8	Missouri	31.0	Hawaii	21.3	Michigan	62.3
22	Missouri	10.8	Illinios	30.9	Alabama	21.1	Alabama	62.1
23	New Jersey	10.8	Arkansas	30.8	Delaware	20.9	Indiana	62.0
24	Alabama	10.8	Indiana	30.7	New York	20.7	Minnesota	61.9
25	Iowa	10.7	Ohio	30.7	Oregon	20.5	Illinios	61.8
26	Colorado	10.7	Alabama	30.2	Vermont	20.2	Rhode Island	61.8
27	Connecticut	10.7	Washington	30.1	Indiana	20.1	Texas	61.7
28	Washington	10.6	Georgia	30.1	Michigan	19.9	New Jersey	61.4
29	Maryland	10.6	New Hampshire	30.1	Mississippi	19.9	Maine	61.3
30	Delaware	10.6	Maryland	30.0	Kentucky	19.9	California	61.1
31	North Carolina	10.5	South Carolina	29.6	Tennessee	19.6	Delaware	60.8
32	South Carolina	10.5	Vermont	29.6	Minnesota	19.6	Wyoming	60.7
33	New York	10.5	Connecticut	29.5	Illinios	19.5	Hawaii	60.4
34	Kentucky	10.5	Pennsylvania	29.5	New Mexico	19.3	New York	60.3
35	Tennessee	10.4	Delaware	29.4	South Carolina	19.3	West Virginia	60.2
36	Oregon	10.4	New Jersey	29.2	New Hampshire	19.0	Oregon	60.1
37	Wisconsin	10.4	Oregon	29.2	North Carolina	18.9	South Carolina	59.4
38	Hawaii	10.4	Maine	29.2	Louisiana	18.9	Massachusetts	59.2
39	North Dakota	10.2	New York	29.1	Wyoming	18.8	Kentucky	59.0
40	Virginia	10.2	Nevada	28.9	Idaho	18.7	New Hampshire	58.8
41	Wyoming	10.1	Colorado	28.8	Maryland	17.9	Vermont	58.6
42	Massachusett	10.0	Hawaii	28.8	Washington	17.8	Tennessee	58.6
43	Montana	10.0	Kentucky	28.7	Virginia	17.4	Maryland	58.5
44	Florida	9.9	Tennessee	28.5	Nevada	17.3	Washington	58.5
45	Rhode Island	9.9	Rhode Island	28.4	California	17.1	Nevada	57.6
46	Pennsylvania	9.8	Florida	28.3	Texas	16.1	North Carolina	57.3
47	New Hampshir	9.7	Virginia	28.1	Georgia	15.0	Alaska	56.5
48	West Virginia	9.0	North Carolina	27.8	Colorado	14.9	Georgia	56.5
49	Maine	8.9	Massachusetts	27.6	Utah	14.4	Virginia	55.6
50	Vermont	8.9	West Virginia	26.6	Alaska	8.9	Colorado	54.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Hispanic Origin as a Percent of County Population in Utah: April 1, 1990 & April 1, 2000

	1990 Total Population	1990 Hispanic Origin Population	1990 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	2000 Total Population	2000 Hispanic Origin Population	2000 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	1990-2000 Hispanic Absolute Change	1990-2000 Hispanic Percent Change	Rank 1990-2000 Percent Change
State	1,722,850	84,597	4.9%	2,233,169	201,559	9.0%	116,962	138.3%	
Beaver	4,765	120	2.5%	6,005	333	5.5%	213	177.5%	11
Box Elder	36,485	1,160	3.2%	42,745	2,791	6.5%	1,631	140.6%	15
Cache	70,183	1,780	2.5%	91,391	5,786	6.3%	4,006	225.1%	6
Carbon	20,228	2,247	11.1%	20,422	2,097	10.3%	-150	-6.7%	29
Daggett	690	15	2.2%	921	47	5.1%	32	213.3%	7
Davis	187,941	7,275	3.9%	238,994	12,955	5.4%	5,680	78.1%	19
Duchesne	12,645	350	2.8%	14,371	508	3.5%	158	45.1%	23
Emery	10,332	219	2.1%	10,860	568	5.2%	349	159.4%	13
Garfield	3,980	35	0.9%	4,735	136	2.9%	101	288.6%	4
Grand	6,620	291	4.4%	8,485	471	5.6%	180	61.9%	22
Iron	20,789	382	1.8%	33,779	1,383	4.1%	1,001	262.0%	5
Juab	5,817	73	1.3%	8,238	217	2.6%	144	197.3%	10
Kane	5,169	101	2.0%	6,046	140	2.3%	39	38.6%	25
Millard	11,333	402	3.5%	12,405	891	7.2%	489	121.6%	17
Morgan	5,528	78	1.4%	7,129	103	1.4%	25	32.1%	26
Piute	1,277	15	1.2%	1,435	64	4.5%	49	326.7%	3
Rich	1,725	21	1.2%	1,961	36	1.8%	15	71.4%	20
Salt Lake	725,956	43,647	6.0%	898,387	106,787	11.9%	63,140	144.7%	14
San Juan	12,621	440	3.5%	14,413	540	3.7%	100	22.7%	28
Sanpete	16,259	560	3.4%	22,763	1,510	6.6%	950	169.6%	12
Sevier	15,431	289	1.9%	18,842	481	2.6%	192	66.4%	21
Summit	15,518	326	2.1%	29,736	2,406	8.1%	2,080	638.0%	1
Tooele	26,601	2,960	11.1%	40,735	4,214	10.3%	1,254	42.4%	24
Uintah	22,211	691	3.1%	25,224	894	3.5%	203	29.4%	27
Utah	263,590	8,488	3.2%	368,536	25,791	7.0%	17,303	203.9%	9
Wasatch	10,089	253	2.5%	15,215	775	5.1%	522	206.3%	8
Washington	48,560	862	1.8%	90,354	4,727	5.2%	3,865	448.4%	2
Wayne	2,177	25	1.1%	2,509	50	2.0%	25	100.0%	18
Weber	158,330	11,042	7.0%	196,533	24,858	12.6%	13,816	125.1%	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in Utah: April 1, 2000

Geographic Area		Total Population by Race								
		Single Race							Two or More Races	
	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
State	2,233,169	2,185,974	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559
Beaver	6,005	5,899	5,599	16	54	37	5	188	106	333
Box Elder	42,745	42,061	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	684	2,791
Cache	91,391	90,184	84,286	348	529	1,814	181	3,026	1,207	5,786
Carbon	20,422	19,924	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097
Daggett	921	907	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47
Davis	238,994	234,285	220,486	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955
Duchesne	14,371	14,012	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508
Emery	10,860	10,725	10,386	20	71	34	11	203	135	568
Garfield	4,735	4,665	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136
Grand	8,485	8,373	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471
Iron	33,779	33,215	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383
Juab	8,238	8,154	7,955	12	84	28	4	71	84	217
Kane	6,046	5,961	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140
Millard	12,405	12,255	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891
Morgan	7,129	7,053	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103
Piute	1,435	1,422	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64
Rich	1,961	1,952	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36
Salt Lake	898,387	875,285	775,666	9,495	7,892	22,991	11,075	48,166	23,102	106,787
San Juan	14,413	14,195	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540
Sanpete	22,763	22,424	21,040	71	199	109	81	924	339	1,510
Sevier	18,842	18,656	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	186	481
Summit	29,736	29,375	27,299	72	91	285	13	1,615	361	2,406
Tooele	40,735	39,696	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214
Uintah	25,224	24,864	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894
Utah	368,536	361,703	340,388	1,096	2,206	3,917	2,122	11,974	6,833	25,791
Wasatch	15,215	15,005	14,549	33	65	45	15	298	210	775
Washington	90,354	88,866	84,543	186	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727
Wayne	2,509	2,491	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50
Weber	196,533	192,367	172,339	2,748	1,510	2,508	319	12,943	4,166	24,858

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents that selected more than one race in 2000 are included in the “Two or More Races” category. Race data from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census and previous censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census (Thousands)

State	April 1, 1990				April 1, 2000				1990-2000 Percent Change		
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household
United States	102,262	91,946	2.63		115,905	105,480	2.59		13.3%	14.7%	-1.6%
Alabama	1,670	1,507	2.62	18	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	17.6%	15.3%	-5.0%
Alaska	233	189	2.80	3	261	222	2.74	4	12.0%	17.5%	-2.2%
Arizona	1,659	1,369	2.62	18	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	31.9%	38.9%	0.8%
Arkansas	1,001	891	2.57	31	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	17.2%	17.1%	-3.2%
California	11,183	10,381	2.79	4	12,214	11,503	2.87	3	9.2%	10.8%	2.7%
Colorado	1,477	1,282	2.51	49	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	22.4%	29.3%	0.9%
Connecticut	1,321	1,230	2.59	26	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	4.9%	5.9%	-2.3%
Delaware	290	247	2.61	21	343	299	2.54	18	18.3%	21.1%	-2.7%
Florida	6,100	5,135	2.46	50	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	19.7%	23.4%	0.0%
Georgia	2,638	2,366	2.66	13	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	24.4%	27.0%	-0.5%
Hawaii	390	356	3.01	2	461	403	2.92	2	18.2%	13.2%	-2.8%
Idaho	413	361	2.73	7	528	470	2.69	6	27.8%	30.2%	-1.5%
Illinois	4,506	4,202	2.65	15	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	8.4%	9.3%	-0.8%
Indiana	2,246	2,065	2.61	21	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	12.7%	13.1%	-2.9%
Iowa	1,144	1,064	2.52	47	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	7.8%	8.0%	-2.2%
Kansas	1,044	945	2.53	41	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	8.3%	9.8%	-1.0%
Kentucky	1,507	1,380	2.60	25	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	16.2%	15.3%	-4.9%
Louisiana	1,716	1,499	2.74	6	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	7.6%	10.5%	-4.4%
Maine	587	465	2.56	34	652	518	2.39	50	11.1%	11.4%	-6.6%
Maryland	1,892	1,749	2.67	12	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	13.4%	13.3%	-2.2%
Massachusetts	2,473	2,247	2.58	29	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	6.0%	8.8%	-2.8%
Michigan	3,848	3,419	2.66	13	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	10.0%	10.7%	-3.6%
Minnesota	1,849	1,648	2.58	29	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	11.7%	15.0%	-2.5%
Mississippi	1,010	911	2.75	5	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	15.0%	14.8%	-4.3%
Missouri	2,199	1,961	2.53	41	2,242	2,195	2.48	38	2.0%	11.9%	-2.2%
Montana	361	306	2.53	41	413	359	2.45	46	14.4%	17.3%	-3.3%
Nebraska	661	602	2.54	39	723	666	2.49	32	9.4%	10.6%	-2.0%
Nevada	519	466	2.53	41	827	751	2.62	13	59.3%	61.2%	3.7%
New Hampshire	504	411	2.62	18	547	475	2.53	20	8.5%	15.6%	-3.4%
New Jersey	3,075	2,795	2.70	10	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	7.6%	9.7%	-0.9%
New Mexico	632	543	2.74	6	781	678	2.63	10	23.6%	24.9%	-4.0%
New York	7,227	6,639	2.63	16	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	6.3%	6.3%	-0.7%
North Carolina	2,818	2,517	2.54	39	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	25.1%	24.4%	-2.1%
North Dakota	276	241	2.55	36	290	257	2.41	48	5.1%	6.6%	-5.5%
Ohio	4,372	4,088	2.59	26	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	9.4%	8.8%	-3.9%
Oklahoma	1,406	1,206	2.53	41	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	7.7%	11.3%	-1.6%
Oregon	1,194	1,103	2.52	47	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	21.7%	20.9%	-0.2%
Pennsylvania	4,938	4,496	2.57	31	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	6.3%	6.3%	-3.3%
Rhode Island	415	378	2.55	36	440	408	2.47	42	6.0%	7.9%	-3.2%
South Carolina	1,424	1,258	2.68	11	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	23.2%	21.9%	-5.5%
South Dakota	292	259	2.59	26	323	290	2.50	30	10.6%	12.0%	-3.4%
Tennessee	2,026	1,854	2.56	34	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	20.4%	20.4%	-3.2%
Texas	7,009	6,071	2.73	7	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	16.4%	21.8%	0.2%
Utah	598	537	3.15	1	769	701	3.13	1	28.6%	30.5%	-0.7%
Vermont	271	211	2.57	31	294	241	2.44	47	8.5%	14.2%	-5.0%
Virginia	2,497	2,292	2.61	21	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	16.3%	17.8%	-2.6%
Washington	2,032	1,872	2.53	41	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	20.6%	21.3%	-0.2%
West Virginia	781	689	2.55	36	845	736	2.40	49	8.2%	6.8%	-5.9%
Wisconsin	2,056	1,822	2.61	21	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	12.9%	14.4%	-4.3%
Wyoming	203	169	2.63	16	224	194	2.48	38	10.3%	14.8%	-5.6%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 23
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Counts: April 1, 1990 and April 1, 2000 Decennial Census

	1990	2000	Percent Change 90-00	AARC 90-00
Beaver County	4,765	6,005	26.0%	2.3
Beaver city	1,998	2,454	22.8%	2.1
Milford city	1,107	1,451	31.1%	2.7
Minersville town	608	817	34.4%	3.0
Balance of Beaver County	1,052	1,283	22.0%	2.0
Box Elder County	36,485	42,745	17.2%	1.6
Bear River City town	700	750	7.1%	0.7
Brigham City city	15,644	17,411	11.3%	1.1
Corinne city	639	621	-2.8%	-0.3
Deweyville town	318	278	-12.6%	-1.3
Elwood town	575	678	17.9%	1.7
Fielding town	422	448	6.2%	0.6
Garland city	1,637	1,943	18.7%	1.7
Honeyville city	1,112	1,214	9.2%	0.9
Howell town	237	221	-6.8%	-0.7
Mantua town	665	791	18.9%	1.8
Perry city	1,211	2,383	96.8%	7.0
Plymouth town	267	328	22.8%	2.1
Portage town	218	257	17.9%	1.7
Snowville town	251	177	-29.5%	-3.4
Tremonton city	4,264	5,592	31.1%	2.7
Willard city	1,298	1,630	25.6%	2.3
Balance of Box Elder County	7,027	8,023	14.2%	1.3
Cache County	70,183	91,391	30.2%	2.7
Amalga town	366	427	16.7%	1.6
Clarkston town	645	688	6.7%	0.6
Cornish town	205	259	26.3%	2.4
Hyde Park city	2,190	2,955	34.9%	3.0
Hyrum city	4,829	6,316	30.8%	2.7
Lewiston city	1,532	1,877	22.5%	2.1
Logan city	32,762	42,670	30.2%	2.7
Mendon city	684	898	31.3%	2.8
Millville city	1,202	1,507	25.4%	2.3
Newton town	659	699	6.1%	0.6
Nibley city	1,167	2,045	75.2%	5.8
North Logan city	3,768	6,163	63.6%	5.0
Paradise town	561	759	35.3%	3.1
Providence city	3,344	4,377	30.9%	2.7
Richmond city	1,955	2,051	4.9%	0.5
River Heights city	1,274	1,496	17.4%	1.6
Smithfield city	5,566	7,261	30.5%	2.7
Trenton town	464	449	-3.2%	-0.3
Wellsville city	2,206	2,728	23.7%	2.1
Balance of Cache County	4,804	5,766	20.0%	1.8
Carbon County	20,228	20,422	1.0%	0.1
East Carbon city	1,270	1,393	9.7%	0.9
Helper city	2,148	2,025	-5.7%	-0.6
Price city	8,712	8,402	-3.6%	-0.4
Scofield town	43	28	-34.9%	-4.2
Sunnyside city	339	404	19.2%	1.8
Wellington city	1,632	1,666	2.1%	0.2
Balance of Carbon County	6,084	6,504	6.9%	0.7
Daggett County	690	921	33.5%	2.9
Manila town	207	308	48.8%	4.1
Balance of Daggett County	483	613	26.9%	2.4
Davis County	187,941	238,994	27.2%	2.4
Bountiful city	36,659	41,301	12.7%	1.2
Centerville city	11,500	14,585	26.8%	2.4
Clearfield city	21,435	25,974	21.2%	1.9
Clinton city	7,945	12,585	58.4%	4.7
Farmington city	9,028	12,081	33.8%	3.0
Fruit Heights city	3,900	4,701	20.5%	1.9
Kaysville city	13,961	20,351	45.8%	3.8
Layton city	41,784	58,474	39.9%	3.4
North Salt Lake city	6,474	8,749	35.1%	3.1
South Weber city	2,863	4,260	48.8%	4.1
Sunset city	5,128	5,204	1.5%	0.1
Syracuse city	4,658	9,398	101.8%	7.3
West Bountiful city	4,477	4,484	0.2%	0.0
West Point city	4,258	6,033	41.7%	3.5
Woods Cross city	5,384	6,419	19.2%	1.8
Balance of Davis County	8,487	4,395	-48.2%	-6.4
Duchesne County	12,645	14,371	13.6%	1.3
Altamont town	167	178	6.6%	0.6
Duchesne city	1,308	1,408	7.6%	0.7
Myton city	468	539	15.2%	1.4
Roosevelt city	3,915	4,299	9.8%	0.9
Tabiona town	120	149	24.2%	2.2
Balance of Duchesne County	6,667	7,798	17.0%	1.6
Emery County	10,332	10,860	5.1%	0.5
Castle Dale city	1,704	1,657	-2.8%	-0.3
Clawson town	151	153	1.3%	0.1
Cleveland town	498	508	2.0%	0.2
Elmo town	267	368	37.8%	3.3
Emery town	300	308	2.7%	0.3
Ferron city	1,606	1,623	1.1%	0.1
Green River city (pt)	744	868	16.7%	1.6
Huntington city	1,875	2,131	13.7%	1.3
Orangeville city	1,459	1,398	-4.2%	-0.4
Balance of Emery County*	1,728	1,846	9.4%	0.9
Garfield County	3,980	4,735	19.0%	1.8
Antimony town	83	122	47.0%	3.9
Boulder town	126	180	42.9%	3.6
Cannonville town	131	148	13.0%	1.2
Escalante town	818	818	0.0%	0.0
Hatch town	103	127	23.3%	2.1
Henrieville town	163	159	-2.5%	-0.2
Panguitch city	1,444	1,623	12.4%	1.2
Tropic town	374	508	35.8%	3.1
Balance of Garfield County	738	1,050	42.3%	3.6
Grand County	6,620	8,485	28.2%	2.5
Castle Valley town	211	349	65.4%	5.2
Green River city (pt)	122	105	-13.9%	-1.5
Moab city	3,971	4,779	20.3%	1.9
Balance of Grand County*	2,316	3,252	37.7%	3.3

Table 23 (Continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Counts: April 1, 1990 and April 1, 2000 Decennial Census

	1990	2000	Percent Change 90-00	AARC 90-00
Iron County	20,789	33,779	62.5%	5.0
Brian Head town	109	118	8.3%	0.8
Cedar City city	13,443	20,527	52.7%	4.3
Enoch city	1,947	3,467	78.1%	5.9
Kanarraville town	228	311	36.4%	3.2
Paragonah town	307	470	53.1%	4.4
Parowan city	1,873	2,565	36.9%	3.2
Balance of Iron County	2,882	6,321	119.3%	8.2
Juab County	5,817	8,238	41.6%	3.5
Eureka city	562	766	36.3%	3.1
Levan town	416	688	65.4%	5.2
Mona town	584	850	45.5%	3.8
Nephi city	3,515	4,733	34.7%	3.0
Rocky Ridge	NA	403	NA	NA
Balance of Juab County	740	798	7.8%	0.8
Kane County	5,169	6,046	17.0%	1.6
Alton town	93	134	44.1%	3.7
Big Water town	326	417	27.9%	2.5
Glendale town	282	355	25.9%	2.3
Kanab city	3,289	3,564	8.4%	0.8
Orderville town	422	596	41.2%	3.5
Balance of Kane County	757	980	29.5%	2.6
Millard County	11,333	12,405	9.5%	0.9
Delta city	2,998	3,209	7.0%	0.7
Fillmore city	1,956	2,253	15.2%	1.4
Hinckley town	658	698	6.1%	0.6
Holden town	402	400	-0.5%	0.0
Kanosh town	386	485	25.6%	2.3
Leamington town	253	217	-14.2%	-1.5
Lynndyl town	120	134	11.7%	1.1
Meadow town	250	254	1.6%	0.2
Oak City town	587	650	10.7%	1.0
Scipio town	291	290	-0.3%	0.0
Balance of Millard County	3,432	3,815	11.2%	1.1
Morgan County	5,528	7,129	29.0%	2.6
Morgan city	2,023	2,635	30.3%	2.7
Balance of Morgan County	3,505	4,494	28.2%	2.5
Piute County	1,277	1,435	12.4%	1.2
Circleville town	417	505	21.1%	1.9
Junction town	132	177	34.1%	3.0
Kingston town	134	142	6.0%	0.6
Marysvale town	364	381	4.7%	0.5
Balance of Piute County	230	230	0.0%	0.0
Rich County	1,725	1,961	13.7%	1.3
Garden City town	193	357	85.0%	6.3
Laketown town	261	188	-28.0%	-3.2
Randolph city	488	483	-1.0%	-0.1
Woodruff town	135	194	43.7%	3.7
Balance of Rich County	648	739	14.0%	1.3
Salt Lake County	725,956	898,387	23.8%	2.2
Alta town	397	370	-6.8%	-0.7
Bluffdale city	2,152	4,700	118.4%	8.1
Draper city	7,257	25,220	247.5%	13.3
Herriman	NA	1,523	NA	NA
Holladay (1990 CDP)	NA	14,561	NA	NA
Midvale city (Annexation)	NA	27,029	NA	NA
Murray city	31,282	34,024	8.8%	0.8
Riverton city	11,261	25,011	122.1%	8.3
Salt Lake City city	159,936	181,743	13.6%	1.3
Sandy city	75,058	88,418	17.8%	1.7
South Jordan city	12,220	29,437	140.9%	9.2
South Salt Lake city (Annexation)	NA	22,038	NA	NA
Taylorsville city (1990 CDP)	NA	57,439	NA	NA
West Jordan city	42,892	68,336	59.3%	4.8
West Valley City city	86,976	108,896	25.2%	2.3
Balance of Salt Lake County*	296,525	209,642	-29.3%	-3.4
San Juan County	12,621	14,413	14.2%	1.3
Blanding city	3,162	3,162	0.0%	0.0
Monticello city	1,806	1,958	8.4%	0.8
Balance of San Juan County	7,653	9,293	21.4%	2.0
Sanpete County	16,259	22,763	40.0%	3.4
Centerfield town	766	1,048	36.8%	3.2
Ephraim city	3,363	4,505	34.0%	3.0
Fairview city	960	1,160	20.8%	1.9
Fayette town	183	204	11.5%	1.1
Fountain Green city	578	945	63.5%	5.0
Gunnison city	1,298	2,394	84.4%	6.3
Manti city	2,268	3,040	34.0%	3.0
Mayfield town	438	420	-4.1%	-0.4
Moroni city	1,115	1,280	14.8%	1.4
Mount Pleasant city	2,092	2,707	29.4%	2.6
Spring City city	715	956	33.7%	2.9
Sterling town	191	235	23.0%	2.1
Wales town	189	219	15.9%	1.5
Balance of Sanpete County	2,103	3,650	73.6%	5.7
Sevier County	15,431	18,842	22.1%	2.0
Annabella town	487	603	23.8%	2.2
Aurora city	911	947	4.0%	0.4
Elsinore town	608	733	20.6%	1.9
Glenwood town	437	437	0.0%	0.0
Joseph town	198	269	35.9%	3.1
Koosharem town	266	276	3.8%	0.4
Monroe city	1,472	1,845	25.3%	2.3
Redmond town	648	788	21.6%	2.0
Richfield city	5,593	6,847	22.4%	2.0
Salina city	1,943	2,393	23.2%	2.1
Sigurd town	385	430	11.7%	1.1
Balance of Sevier County	2,483	3,274	31.9%	2.8
Summit County	15,518	29,736	91.6%	6.7
Coalville city	1,065	1,382	29.8%	2.6
Francis town	381	698	83.2%	6.2
Henefer town	554	684	23.5%	2.1
Kamas city	1,061	1,274	20.1%	1.8
Oakley town	522	948	81.6%	6.1
Park City city	4,468	7,371	65.0%	5.1
Balance of Summit County	7,467	17,379	132.7%	8.8

Table 23 (Continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Counts: April 1, 1990 and April 1, 2000 Decennial Census

	1990	2000	Percent Change 90-00	AARC 90-00
Tooele County	26,601	40,735	53.1%	4.4
Grantsville city	4,500	6,015	33.7%	2.9
Ophir town	25	23	-8.0%	-0.8
Rush Valley town	339	453	33.6%	2.9
Stockton town	426	443	4.0%	0.4
Tooele city	13,887	22,502	62.0%	4.9
Vernon town	181	236	30.4%	2.7
Wendover city	1,127	1,537	36.4%	3.2
Balance of Tooele County	6,116	9,526	55.8%	4.5
Uintah County	22,211	25,224	13.6%	1.3
Ballard town	644	566	-12.1%	-1.3
Naples city	1,334	1,300	-2.5%	-0.3
Vernal city	6,644	7,714	16.1%	1.5
Balance of Uintah County	13,589	15,644	15.1%	1.4
Utah County	263,590	368,536	39.8%	3.4
Alpine city	3,492	7,146	104.6%	7.4
American Fork city	15,696	21,941	39.8%	3.4
Cedar Fort town	284	341	20.1%	1.8
Cedar Hills town	769	3,094	302.3%	14.9
Eagle Mountain town	NA	2,157	NA	NA
Elk Ridge town	771	1,838	138.4%	9.1
Genola town	803	965	20.2%	1.9
Goshen town	578	874	51.2%	4.2
Highland city	5,002	8,172	63.4%	5.0
Lehi city	8,475	19,028	124.5%	8.4
Lindon city	3,818	8,363	119.0%	8.2
Mapleton city	3,572	5,809	62.6%	5.0
Orem city	67,561	84,324	24.8%	2.2
Payson city	9,510	12,716	33.7%	2.9
Pleasant Grove city	13,476	23,468	74.1%	5.7
Provo city	86,835	105,166	21.1%	1.9
Salem city	2,284	4,372	91.4%	6.7
Santaquin city	2,386	4,834	102.6%	7.3
Saratoga Springs	NA	1,003	NA	NA
Spanish Fork city	11,272	20,246	79.6%	6.0
Springville city	13,950	20,424	46.4%	3.9
Vineyard town	151	150	-0.7%	-0.1
Woodland Hills town	301	941	212.6%	12.1
Balance of Utah County	12,604	11,164	-11.4%	-1.2
Wasatch County	10,089	15,215	50.8%	4.2
Charleston town	336	378	12.5%	1.2
Heber city	4,782	7,291	52.5%	4.3
Midway city	1,554	2,121	36.5%	3.2
Wallsburg town	252	274	8.7%	0.8
Balance of Wasatch Count	3,165	5,151	62.7%	5.0
Washington County	48,560	90,354	86.1%	6.4
Enterprise city	936	1,285	37.3%	3.2
Hildale town	1,325	1,895	43.0%	3.6
Hurricane city	3,915	8,250	110.7%	7.7
Ivins town	1,630	4,450	173.0%	10.6
La Verkin city	1,771	3,392	91.5%	6.7
Leeds town	254	547	115.4%	8.0
New Harmony town	101	190	88.1%	6.5
Rockville town	182	247	35.7%	3.1
Santa Clara city	2,322	4,630	99.4%	7.1
Springdale town	275	457	66.2%	5.2
St. George city	28,502	49,663	74.2%	5.7
Toquerville town	488	910	86.5%	6.4
Virgin town	229	394	72.1%	5.6
Washington city	4,198	8,186	95.0%	6.9
Balance of Washington County	2,432	5,858	140.9%	9.2
Wayne County	2,177	2,509	15.3%	1.4
Bicknell town	327	353	8.0%	0.8
Loa town	444	525	18.2%	1.7
Lyman town	198	234	18.2%	1.7
Torrey town	122	171	40.2%	3.4
Balance of Wayne County*	1,086	1,226	12.9%	1.2
Weber County	158,330	196,533	24.1%	2.2
Farr West city	2,178	3,094	42.1%	3.6
Harrisville city	3,004	3,645	21.3%	2.0
Huntsville town	561	649	15.7%	1.5
Marriott-Slaterville	NA	1,425	NA	NA
North Ogden city	11,668	15,026	28.8%	2.6
Ogden city	63,909	77,226	20.8%	1.9
Plain City city	2,722	3,489	28.2%	2.5
Pleasant View city	3,603	5,632	56.3%	4.6
Riverdale city	6,419	7,656	19.3%	1.8
Roy city	24,603	32,885	33.7%	2.9
South Ogden city	12,105	14,377	18.8%	1.7
Uintah town	760	1,127	48.3%	4.0
Washington Terrace city	8,189	8,551	4.4%	0.4
West Haven city	NA	3,976	NA	NA
Balance of Weber County*	18,609	17,775	-4.5%	-0.5
State Total	1,722,850	2,233,169	29.6%	2.6

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

Note: The Utah Population Estimates Committee provided April 1, 2000 population estimates for the following areas: Hanksville, 240; resulting Balance of Wayne County, 986; Hooper, 4,081; resulting Balance of Weber County, 13,694; West Jordan, 78,714; resulting Balance of Salt Lake County, 199,264. In the case of West Jordan, only the annexation increment of 10,378 impacts the Balance of County figure.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment, Wages, Labor Force

Overview

Near the end of 2001, Utah's economy was experiencing its worst slump since the 1980s. Nonfarm employers added only 10,000 net new jobs in 2001, a growth rate of 0.9%. This is Utah's slowest job growth since 1983. It is only a fraction of the long-term average of 3.5%. Correspondingly, Utah's 4.4% unemployment rate for 2001 is a nine-year high. A monthly average of about 50,000 individuals were out of work in 2001.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games will provide a temporary but timely boost in early 2002. Even so, the year's economic performance will appear similar to that of 2001. Job growth will remain near 1% (12,000) and the unemployment rate near 5% (58,000 unemployed). Signs of a recovery should be evident after mid-year.

Job Growth by Industry. The 2001 rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from -3% in manufacturing and construction to 5% in finance, insurance, and real estate. In 2002, construction will drop even more, but most other divisions should see some minor improvements.

Construction. The record-breaking 11-year expansion in Utah's construction industry ended in 1999. The year 2001's net loss of about 2,000 jobs is the second year of the long-anticipated downturn in the industry as several major projects have been completed. With fewer construction projects anticipated for 2002, a loss of an additional 5,500 jobs is forecasted. Long-term, the downturn should be brief; more major projects are on the horizon.

Manufacturing. During most of the 1990s, Utah's manufacturing payrolls expanded rapidly, gaining 26% from 1991 to 1998. By contrast, the United States' gain was only 2%. However, in both 1999 and 2000, about 1,200 jobs (-1%) were trimmed from manufacturing payrolls, followed by an additional cut of 3,800 in 2001. Substantial layoffs in late 2001 portend a continuation of this trend through 2002.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities. Only 200 net new jobs were added by the transportation/communications/utilities division in 2001, a growth rate of 0.3%. This is a sharp drop from 2000's 2.4% expansion. Most transportation-related industries achieved at least modest growth. However, this was offset by a sharp loss in communications employment. The Olympic Winter Games are expected to give this division a boost in early 2002; the annual growth will improve slightly on 2001's dismal mark.

Trade. Beginning in 1999, the economic slowdown sharply curtailed the trade division's job growth, culminating in 2001's pathetic 0.1%, 400 job expansion. Wholesale trade suffered a loss of 1,000 jobs; retail trade's 1,400-job gain was led by growth in department stores and restaurants but offset by losses in most other categories of retail trade. In 2002, portions of the trade division should also benefit from the Games, but the start of an economic recovery will provide a much stronger lift. At any rate, the division should generate about 3,000 new jobs, growing by about 1% in 2002.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate. Sparked by rapid employment expansion in personal credit institutions, banks/credit unions, and security brokers, the finance/insurance/real estate division posted a 2,900-job, 5% growth in 2001. This noteworthy achievement will be followed by growth of less than half that pace in 2002.

Services. In 2001, most industries within Utah's services division achieved respectable employment gains. Notable are health services' 2,700 (4%), amusement/recreation services' 1,200 (7%), and engineering/management services' 1,300 (5%). However, these are countered by business services' loss of 4,000 jobs (personnel supply lost 3,100 and computer/data processing lost 1,800). The division's growth rate of 2.2% for 2001 is the slowest in several decades.

For 2002, far fewer business services cuts are anticipated, and the Olympic Winter Games will stimulate thousands of temporary jobs. Thus, with even modest expansion in most industries, the division should generate 10,000 net new jobs, a growth rate of 3%.

Mining. In summary, Utah's mining division lost about 150 jobs in 2001 (based on annual average comparisons). However, this net loss hides some considerable gains and losses in the component industries. Oil and gas extraction activities added about 550 jobs, but these were more than offset by cutbacks of 400 in coal mining, 200 in metal mining, and nearly 100 in nonmetallic minerals mining. For 2002, coal mining should stabilize, metal mining may continue to slide, and oil and gas extraction could peak and start declining. A net loss of 200 jobs would result from this set of data.

Public Sector (government). In both 2000 and 2001, government employment in Utah expanded more rapidly than usual. Federal job growth due to 1) conducting the 2000 Census (temporary) and 2) new defense assignments at Hill Air Force Base, are factors. In addition, the non-education side of local government has grown rapidly, especially in 2001. Total government in 2001 grew by about 5,900 jobs (3.2%). The three divisions of the public sector should return to more typical growth in 2002, which means overall growth of about 4,800 jobs and 2.5%.

Wages on the Upswing. In 2001, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $29,700—up 3.1% from the 2000 average, which increased by 4.8%. This is the seventh year in a row that average wage increases in Utah have outpaced increases in inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Since the early 1980s, growth in wages for Utahns covered under unemployment insurance laws have lagged far behind national wage increases. Utah annual pay as a percentage of U.S. annual pay has declined from a high of 96.3% in 1981 to a low of 82.8% in 2000. Nothing in the foreseeable future will alter this trend.

The loss of high-paying goods-producing jobs in the early and mid-'80s helped contribute to the decline. However, Utah's demographics also play a part. Utah has a large percentage of young people in the labor market and a relatively young labor force. Young people are usually paid less than older workers. In addition, Utah has a higher percentage of individuals working part-time than the U.S. in general, which also tends to pull the average wage down. Shortages of workers from 1996 through 2000 are thought to be a factor in the relatively rapid wage increases of those years. Average annual pay in 2002 will likely see somewhat slower growth.

Major Employers. With about 22,000 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. IHC, a large health-care organization with several hospitals and clinics, ranks number two, also with about 22,000 jobs. Six of the next nine top employers provide educational services. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and

Brigham Young University each have roughly 17,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts and Utah State University each have between 6,500 and 8,500 workers. Hill Air Force Base, with 11,000 civilian jobs, occupies the number five rank. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company employing roughly 8,500, is in sixth place. Department store and grocery store chains, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Internal Revenue Service, are prominent employers. Salt Lake County government, other major retail chains, additional large school districts, Autolive ASP, and Delta Airlines each also occupy a strong presence in Utah's economy.

Labor Force Composition. An average of 72% of Utah's civilian, noninstitutionalized population over the age of 15 participated in the labor force in 2000. This is significantly higher than the national average of 67%. Both Utah women and men take part in the labor market at higher rates than their national counterparts.

One reason for Utah's high labor force participation is its young population. Moreover, Utah's teenagers and young adults are much more likely to work than their U.S. peers. In addition, Utah's population age 55 and older accounts for a relatively small share of its adult population, and these older people are also more likely to work than their U.S. peers. Other factors are: 1) Utah's large families and lower-than-average wages may influence families to have more than one wage earner, and 2) for several years jobs have been readily available.

Roughly 97.5% of Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries; agriculture thus accounts for about 2.5%. Of the nonagricultural workers, 7% are self-employed, private household, or unpaid family workers. Thus, about 90% of employed people are nonagricultural wage and salaried workers.

Significant Issues

2002 Olympic Winter Games. In early 2002, the Northern Utah economy will appear to be dominated by the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Thousands of visitors and temporary workers will begin to arrive as the year begins. This whole splash of activity will be perfectly timed to give Utah the economic lift it needs. As service-related businesses, including new hotels, begin to ramp up, spot labor shortages may even occur. Nevertheless, for the vast majority of Utah's labor force, it will be "business as usual" during the two or three months of Olympics excitement. The post-Olympics lull will hopefully be brief.

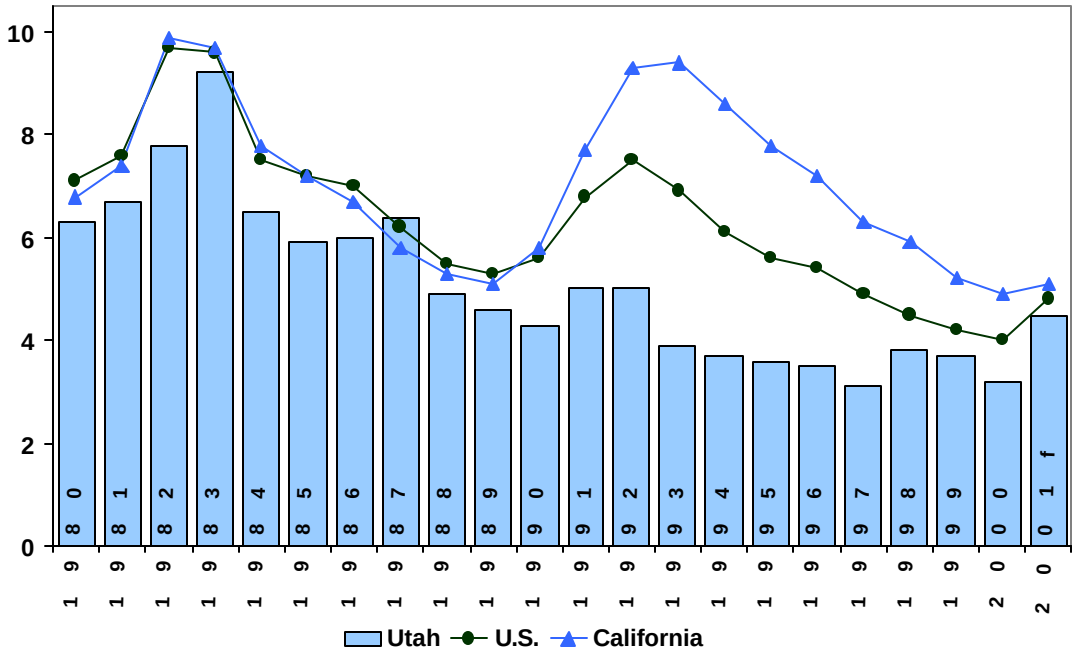
Construction Employment Cutbacks. Several major construction projects were completed in 2001, and 2002 looks to be a leaner year for construction. The dearth of new employment opportunities for construction workers could extend Utah's economic slowdown well into 2002.

National Economic Downturn. The U.S. economy has slipped into a recession, its first in a decade, and Utah's economy has been sharply impacted. The big question is when the recoveries, both locally and nationally, will ensue.

Conclusion

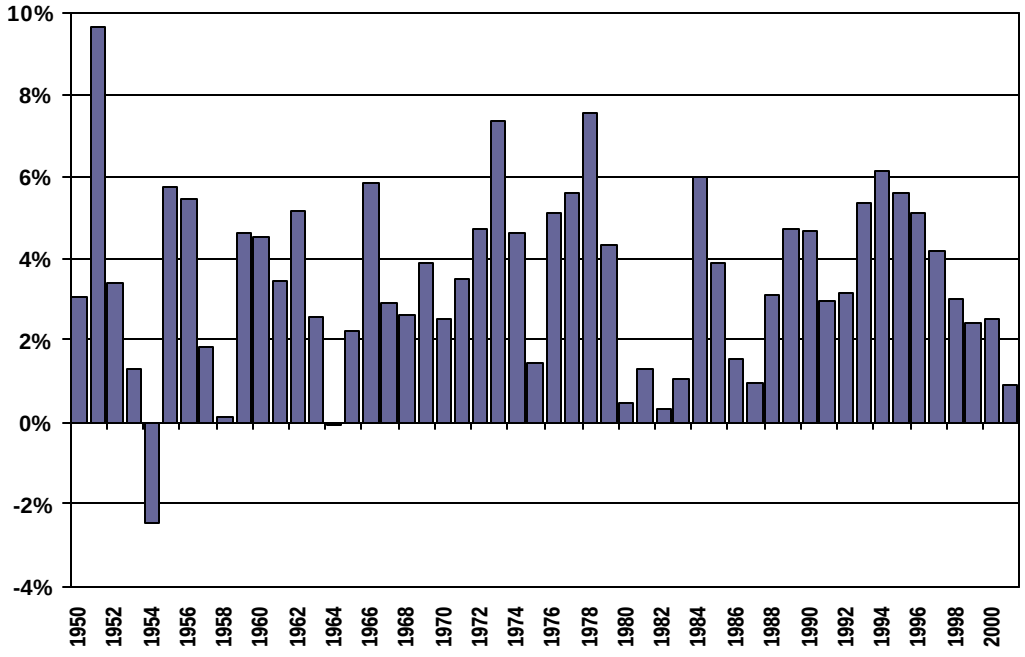
Despite its overall slow growth and job losses in several industries, Utah's economy continues moving forward. The Olympic Winter Games should provide a temporary but welcome boost to a sluggish economy.

Figure 18
Unemployment Rates for Utah, California, and the U.S.



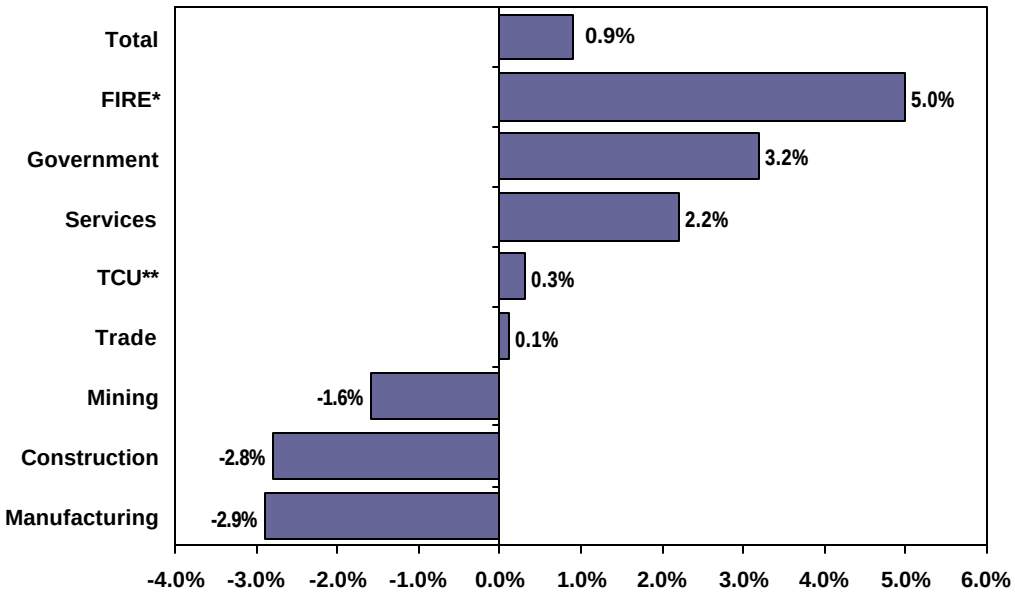
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Regional Financial Associates, WEFA, Council of Economic Advisors

Figure 19
Utah Nonagricultural Employment--Annual Percent Change: 1950 to 2001



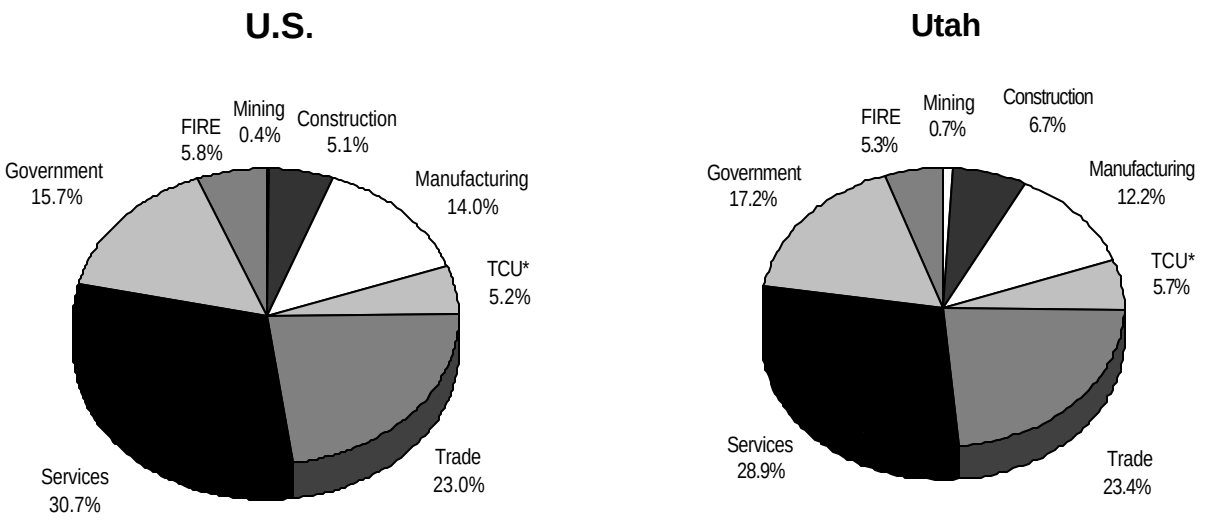
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 20
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2000-2001 Annual Averages



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

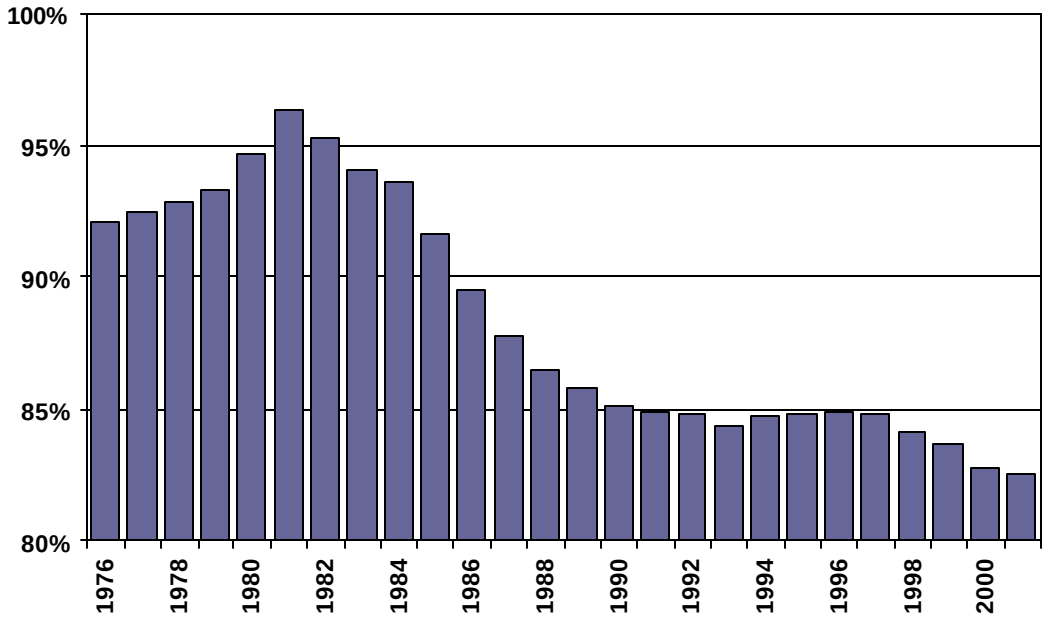
Figure 21
Utah and U.S. Nonagricultural Employment by Industry: 2000



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

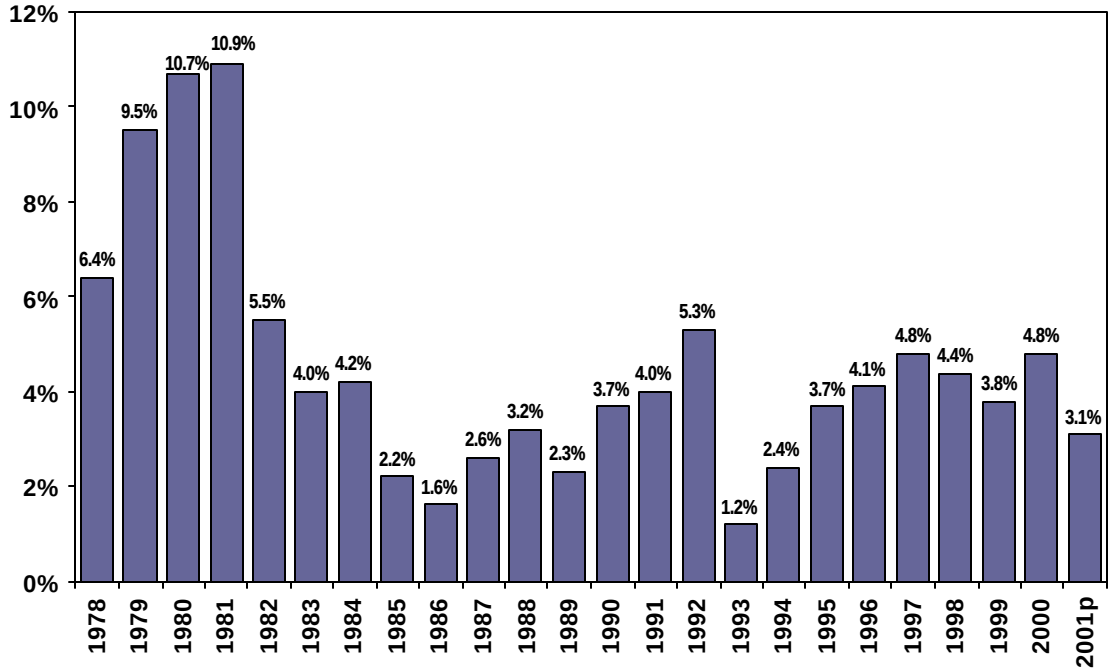
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 22
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.



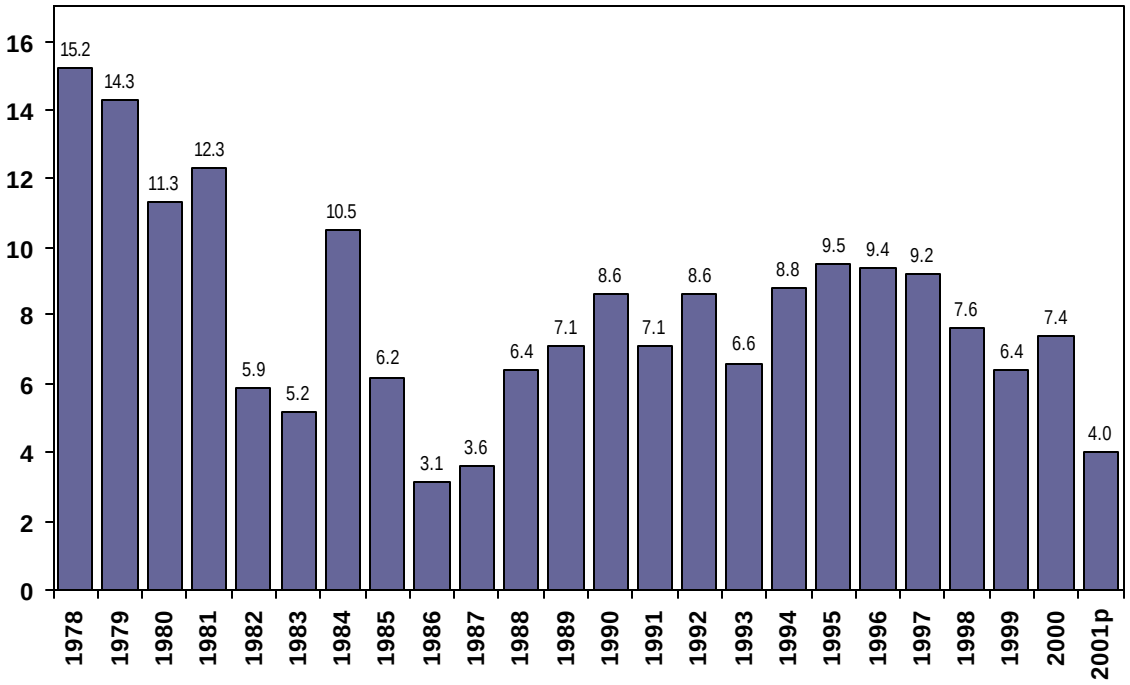
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 23
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



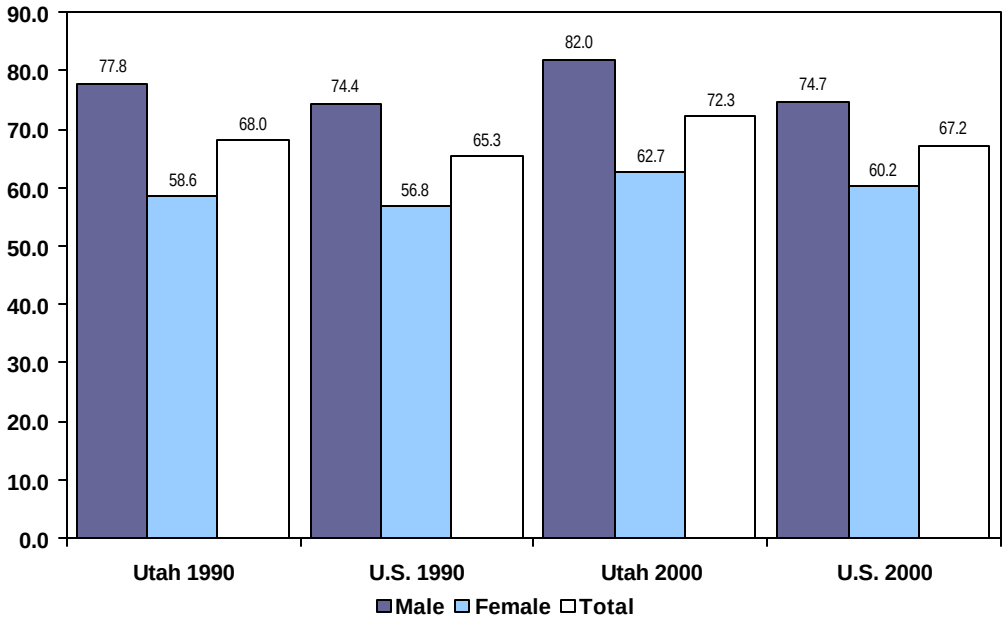
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors

Figure 24
Growth Rates for Utah Total Nonagricultural Wages and Salaries: Percent Change



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors

Figure 25
Utah and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates: Persons 16 years and Older



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

Table 24
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment, Industry Percent of Total, and Unemployment Rates

	Total Employment			Industry Percent of Total								
Year	Number	Percent Change	Increase	Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Trans. Comm. Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Govt.	Unemployment Rates
1940	115,000	4.6	5,100	9.7	3.7	15.5	14.1	23.6	3.2	11.1	19.3	na
1941	131,800	14.6	16,800	9.0	7.1	15.3	13.6	22.3	3.0	10.2	19.9	na
1942	170,800	29.6	39,000	7.6	12.3	18.1	11.8	18.3	2.3	8.4	21.1	na
1943	189,400	10.9	18,600	7.0	12.4	18.1	11.8	16.6	2.2	7.4	24.7	na
1944	173,100	-8.6	-16,300	7.2	5.7	14.8	13.1	18.2	2.3	8.2	30.7	na
1945	168,800	-2.5	-4,300	6.7	3.3	14.3	13.7	19.1	2.5	9.0	31.5	na
1946	168,500	-0.2	-300	5.9	4.5	13.5	13.4	22.8	3.0	10.9	26.3	na
1947	178,000	5.6	9,500	7.5	5.1	15.4	12.4	23.1	3.1	11.1	22.4	na
1948	183,400	3.0	5,400	7.0	6.1	15.6	11.8	22.8	3.1	10.8	22.8	na
1949	183,500	0.1	100	7.1	5.9	15.7	11.6	22.7	3.3	10.7	23.2	na
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	6.6	6.4	15.7	11.3	22.4	3.4	10.9	23.3	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	6.5	6.2	15.7	10.6	21.4	3.2	10.1	26.2	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	6.4	5.5	15.1	10.8	21.6	3.3	10.1	27.2	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	6.4	5.2	15.7	10.8	22.1	3.5	10.4	25.9	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	6.3	5.4	15.6	10.6	22.5	3.9	10.8	25.0	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	6.5	6.4	15.9	10.3	22.1	4.1	10.8	24.0	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	6.7	6.6	16.1	9.7	22.0	4.0	10.8	23.2	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	6.9	6.2	16.6	9.6	22.1	4.0	11.1	23.4	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	6.0	6.2	16.3	9.3	22.2	4.2	11.6	24.2	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	5.1	6.2	17.0	8.9	22.4	4.3	12.0	23.9	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	5.4	5.6	18.1	8.5	22.3	4.3	12.2	23.6	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.2	5.7	18.5	8.1	22.0	4.2	12.4	23.9	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.7	6.2	18.9	7.7	21.9	4.2	12.4	23.9	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	4.1	6.0	18.9	7.4	22.1	4.2	12.9	24.4	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	3.7	5.8	17.9	7.4	22.3	4.3	13.4	25.1	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	4.0	5.3	16.7	7.2	22.3	4.3	13.8	26.5	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	3.8	4.9	16.1	6.9	21.8	4.1	13.9	28.5	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	3.2	4.1	15.6	7.0	21.7	3.9	14.5	30.0	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	3.3	4.1	15.5	6.9	21.9	4.0	15.0	29.4	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	3.7	4.0	15.7	6.6	22.1	4.1	15.3	28.6	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	3.6	4.1	15.7	6.5	22.2	4.2	15.8	28.0	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	3.3	4.7	15.3	6.3	22.4	4.2	15.9	27.9	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	3.1	5.4	15.6	6.2	23.3	4.4	16.3	27.2	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	3.0	5.7	15.7	6.1	23.4	4.4	16.3	25.4	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	3.1	5.6	16.2	6.1	23.3	4.5	16.3	24.9	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	3.0	5.5	15.3	6.1	23.7	4.5	16.9	25.0	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	3.0	6.0	15.3	6.1	24.2	4.4	16.9	24.2	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	3.0	6.5	15.2	6.0	24.1	4.6	17.0	23.7	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.0	6.6	15.2	6.0	24.1	4.6	17.4	23.0	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	3.2	6.5	15.8	6.1	23.5	4.7	17.7	22.4	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	3.4	5.7	15.9	6.2	23.3	4.7	18.2	22.7	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	3.6	5.1	16.0	6.2	23.4	4.7	18.7	22.3	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	3.2	4.8	15.3	6.3	23.5	4.7	19.6	22.5	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	2.5	5.1	15.1	6.3	23.5	4.9	19.8	22.7	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	2.1	5.8	15.6	6.1	23.4	4.9	20.1	21.9	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	1.6	5.7	15.1	5.9	23.7	5.0	21.0	22.1	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	1.2	5.1	14.5	5.9	24.0	5.2	21.7	22.3	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	1.2	4.2	14.4	5.9	23.8	5.3	23.0	22.1	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	1.2	3.8	15.0	6.0	23.7	5.1	23.6	21.6	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	1.2	3.7	14.9	5.9	24.1	4.8	24.2	21.2	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	1.2	3.8	14.8	5.8	23.8	4.7	25.0	20.8	4.3
1991	745,114	3.0	21,485	1.2	4.2	14.2	5.7	24.0	4.8	25.3	20.7	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	1.1	4.5	13.8	5.7	24.0	4.9	25.6	20.4	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	1.0	4.9	13.6	5.8	23.6	5.1	26.2	19.7	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	1.0	5.6	13.6	5.7	23.9	5.3	26.1	18.8	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	0.9	6.0	13.6	5.7	24.2	5.3	26.2	18.0	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	0.8	6.3	13.5	5.7	24.1	5.3	26.8	17.4	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	0.8	6.5	13.4	5.6	24.0	5.3	27.1	17.3	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	0.8	6.7	13.0	5.7	23.8	5.4	27.4	17.2	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	0.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	23.7	5.4	28.0	17.0	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	0.7	6.7	12.2	5.7	23.4	5.3	28.9	17.2	3.2
2001p	1,085,000	0.9	10,121	0.7	6.3	11.7	5.6	23.2	5.5	29.2	17.5	4.4

p = preliminary
na = not available

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2000

County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	2000 Total	1999 Total	99-00 Percent Change
State Total	8,001	71,481	130,851	60,842	251,646	57,347	310,170	184,541	1,074,879	1,048,498	2.5%
Beaver	38	93	97	175	511	37	262	673	1,886	1,841	2.4%
Box Elder	32	951	7,822	436	3,758	382	1,964	2,402	17,747	18,095	-1.9%
Cache	38	2,320	10,513	996	8,230	922	8,739	10,082	41,840	41,171	1.6%
Carbon	828	267	411	552	2,212	179	2,066	2,356	8,871	9,209	-3.7%
Daggett	-	46	2	36	50	-	120	214	468	437	7.1%
Davis	96	6,988	10,249	3,252	21,639	2,932	18,096	21,594	84,846	82,234	3.2%
Duchesne	548	279	145	443	1,064	109	638	1,538	4,764	4,603	3.5%
Emery	795	290	18	625	498	48	440	892	3,606	3,663	-1.6%
Garfield	12	70	142	137	296	20	897	601	2,175	2,204	-1.3%
Grand	66	303	57	117	1,515	105	1,182	820	4,165	4,323	-3.7%
Iron	58	880	1,714	358	3,190	454	3,656	3,760	14,070	13,617	3.3%
Juab	88	124	301	31	751	38	594	581	2,508	2,480	1.1%
Kane	-	135	388	68	676	51	792	698	2,808	2,697	4.1%
Millard	108	75	148	594	907	61	579	1,043	3,515	3,596	-2.3%
Morgan	1	288	247	14	527	29	94	365	1,565	1,522	2.8%
Piute	-	3	1	38	36	6	20	138	242	236	2.5%
Rich	-	37	6	11	104	42	156	203	559	547	2.2%
Salt Lake	2,797	34,363	57,525	42,704	127,284	40,970	161,608	77,902	545,153	531,329	2.6%
San Juan	293	197	171	148	676	48	916	1,580	4,029	4,333	-7.0%
Sanpete	9	353	1,127	282	1,425	156	1,048	2,446	6,846	6,592	3.9%
Sevier	327	389	672	708	1,965	136	1,391	1,599	7,187	7,071	1.6%
Summit	76	1,259	604	321	4,540	1,067	5,337	2,024	15,228	14,558	4.6%
Tooele	41	605	1,477	1,213	2,146	286	1,937	3,425	11,130	10,837	2.7%
Uintah	1,490	414	253	576	2,209	174	2,161	1,984	9,261	8,758	5.7%
Utah	46	10,340	19,114	2,551	34,107	4,412	61,567	20,562	152,699	146,724	4.1%
Wasatch	19	635	290	173	1,325	102	1,143	1,008	4,695	4,686	0.2%
Washington	188	4,009	2,387	1,627	10,296	1,300	8,896	4,876	33,579	31,914	5.2%
Wayne	-	95	36	20	236	8	403	293	1,091	991	10.1%
Weber	7	5,673	14,934	2,636	19,473	3,273	23,468	18,882	88,346	88,230	0.1%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2000

County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communications & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	2000 Total	1999 Total	1999-00 Percent Change
State Total	388,212,170	2,124,643,187	4,622,407,954	2,353,352,710	5,372,652,712	2,111,968,452	8,564,241,120	5,437,234,287	30,974,712,592	28,827,731,744	7.4%
Beaver	1,011,016	1,981,557	2,140,449	9,386,315	5,091,702	687,813	3,569,290	14,236,760	38,104,902	37,284,492	2.2%
Box Elder	1,017,003	25,067,166	370,610,585	12,074,577	67,702,995	9,136,518	33,258,875	63,285,499	582,153,218	556,088,259	4.7%
Cache	1,088,845	54,001,662	294,015,109	28,812,765	110,671,503	21,792,594	166,523,324	230,474,230	907,380,032	880,039,257	3.1%
Carbon	53,272,036	7,548,109	13,485,738	23,772,873	37,011,737	4,111,443	41,932,729	52,655,998	233,790,663	232,061,498	0.7%
Daggett	-	1,400,240	26,400	983,337	445,336	-	1,819,469	6,118,465	10,793,247	10,586,683	2.0%
Davis	3,576,008	203,234,514	330,944,495	106,348,673	409,824,132	76,361,840	440,246,016	762,660,799	2,333,196,477	2,126,631,709	9.7%
Duchesne	22,314,218	6,413,799	3,464,027	18,315,928	15,363,648	2,203,500	10,985,419	34,205,016	113,265,555	101,756,554	11.3%
Emery	42,159,729	9,457,622	473,225	35,490,374	5,424,822	812,943	7,338,220	21,982,029	123,138,964	119,859,085	2.7%
Garfield	470,849	1,368,438	2,686,437	4,517,199	2,823,397	400,408	13,403,352	14,783,176	40,453,256	39,206,664	3.2%
Grand	2,602,961	6,621,297	774,993	4,459,780	21,310,838	1,819,874	17,792,014	20,863,885	76,245,642	81,973,861	-7.0%
Iron	2,054,670	18,767,443	44,672,699	13,303,949	46,041,743	9,795,616	54,869,721	85,551,398	275,057,239	263,166,854	4.5%
Juab	3,100,491	2,359,768	10,284,727	782,382	9,068,468	831,987	14,561,091	12,579,392	53,568,306	49,231,086	8.8%
Kane	-	2,444,947	9,691,926	1,669,107	7,858,335	964,327	12,855,645	16,555,151	52,039,438	44,815,890	16.1%
Millard	4,628,482	1,354,787	4,569,846	32,078,138	9,834,200	1,282,681	10,723,635	27,258,374	91,730,143	86,346,028	6.2%
Morgan	77,512	7,685,992	8,298,734	459,211	11,716,662	769,711	1,331,353	8,445,902	38,785,077	36,567,075	6.1%
Piute	-	25,050	9,224	1,178,134	224,321	95,503	178,404	2,984,865	4,695,501	4,494,205	4.5%
Rich	-	728,015	113,677	326,413	1,084,709	446,279	1,636,923	4,365,033	8,701,049	8,117,919	7.2%
Salt Lake	150,922,143	1,143,643,793	2,145,647,599	1,697,571,806	3,237,790,280	1,644,995,089	4,900,633,073	2,491,799,068	17,413,002,851	16,152,288,397	7.8%
San Juan	10,217,248	5,170,225	5,718,804	3,540,219	10,103,540	849,116	13,930,453	38,502,763	88,032,368	92,967,005	-5.3%
Sanpete	262,833	7,181,045	21,098,821	8,586,393	15,243,451	3,505,011	15,868,637	49,463,150	121,209,341	113,090,401	7.2%
Sevier	13,650,068	7,228,957	15,493,028	23,773,816	28,002,140	3,441,841	23,419,145	39,444,950	154,453,945	147,589,086	4.7%
Summit	3,350,669	36,287,225	23,628,602	10,788,169	79,727,632	41,026,788	143,172,927	53,375,200	391,357,212	348,677,398	12.2%
Tooele	3,433,962	17,067,327	53,005,513	54,157,311	30,015,764	6,944,125	50,723,065	119,619,288	334,966,355	320,794,923	4.4%
Uintah	61,223,479	8,527,910	4,781,363	22,438,459	36,962,861	3,592,464	39,613,595	52,370,196	229,510,327	201,212,707	14.1%
Utah	1,058,520	274,425,298	617,407,314	91,011,837	641,335,424	141,338,437	1,762,351,046	528,896,932	4,057,824,808	3,701,284,052	9.6%
Wasatch	523,152	15,806,325	7,806,286	4,846,327	19,496,663	2,353,164	25,243,748	27,327,564	103,403,229	94,970,698	8.9%
Washington	6,053,631	95,580,170	61,872,109	51,500,947	175,553,283	32,528,666	192,888,913	121,276,635	737,254,354	680,029,743	8.4%
Wayne	-	1,889,975	491,474	494,313	2,304,586	166,997	7,374,623	6,793,692	19,515,660	17,347,210	12.5%
Weber	142,645	161,374,531	569,194,750	90,683,958	334,618,540	99,713,717	555,996,415	529,358,877	2,341,083,433	2,279,253,005	2.7%

Note: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	1,501	1,549	1,585	1,644	1,710	1,801	1,823	1,867	1,936	2,016	2,114	2,207	2,291	2,401
Mining	2,708	2,820	2,905	2,976	3,002	3,217	3,283	3,318	3,484	3,662	3,796	3,855	3,845	4,043
Construction	1,665	1,742	1,799	1,843	1,917	1,878	1,875	1,934	2,042	2,092	2,202	2,267	2,362	2,477
Manufacturing	1,896	1,968	2,009	2,066	2,125	2,246	2,250	2,302	2,384	2,509	2,618	2,699	2,795	2,944
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	2,175	2,270	2,355	2,424	2,552	2,613	2,643	2,699	2,703	2,757	2,885	2,948	3,061	3,223
Trade	1,063	1,103	1,133	1,173	1,231	1,264	1,288	1,351	1,414	1,484	1,569	1,654	1,741	1,779
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1,641	1,702	1,760	1,818	1,907	2,092	2,177	2,169	2,303	2,467	2,648	2,873	2,885	3,069
Services	1,315	1,350	1,385	1,458	1,534	1,682	1,690	1,717	1,789	1,852	1,940	2,053	2,166	2,301
Government	1,597	1,625	1,663	1,735	1,805	1,891	1,922	1,983	2,054	2,140	2,223	2,292	2,350	2,455

Year-Over Percent Change

Industry	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	99-00
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	3.2	2.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.8
Mining	4.1	3.0	2.4	0.9	7.2	2.1	1.1	5.0	5.1	3.7	1.6	-0.3	5.2
Construction	4.6	3.3	2.4	4.0	-2.0	-0.2	3.1	5.6	2.4	5.3	3.0	4.2	4.9
Manufacturing	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.9	5.7	0.2	2.3	3.6	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.5	5.3
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	4.4	3.7	2.9	5.3	2.4	1.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.3
Trade	3.8	2.7	3.5	4.9	2.7	1.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	2.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.9	9.7	4.1	-0.4	6.2	7.1	7.3	8.5	0.4	6.4
Services	2.7	2.6	5.3	5.2	9.6	0.5	1.6	4.2	3.5	4.8	5.8	5.5	6.3
Government	1.8	2.3	4.3	4.0	4.8	1.6	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.5	4.5

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

Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	1998	1999	2000	2001(p)	2002(f)	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Total Population	2,142,000	2,193,000	2,247,000	2,296,000	2,335,000	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.7
Civilian Labor Force	1,064,200	1,086,100	1,104,200	1,142,000	1,164,000	2.1	1.7	3.4	1.9
Employed Persons	1,024,200	1,045,500	1,068,400	1,092,000	1,106,000	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.3
Unemployed Persons	40,000	40,600	35,800	50,000	58,000	1.5	-11.8	39.7	16.0
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.0				
U.S. Rate	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.2				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,023,480	1,048,498	1,074,879	1,085,000	1,097,000	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.1
Mining	8,047	7,762	8,001	7,900	7,700	-3.5	3.5	-1.6	-2.5
Construction	68,252	72,214	71,481	69,500	64,000	5.8	-1.0	-2.8	-7.9
Manufacturing	133,405	132,203	130,851	127,000	125,000	-0.9	-1.0	-2.9	-1.6
Durable	87,937	88,171	87,400	-	-	0.3			
Nondurable	45,468	44,032	43,451	-	-	-3.2			
Trans.,Comm.,Utilities	58,443	59,411	60,842	61,000	61,700	1.7	2.4	0.3	1.1
Trade	244,045	248,212	251,646	252,000	254,900	1.7	1.4	0.1	1.2
Wholesale	50,226	50,943	52,002	51,000	51,900	1.4	2.0	-1.9	1.8
Retail	193,819	197,269	199,644	201,000	203,000	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.0
Finance,Insur.,Real Estate	55,265	56,637	57,347	60,200	61,500	2.5	1.2	5.0	2.2
Services	280,376	293,506	310,170	317,000	327,000	4.7	5.7	2.2	3.2
Government	175,647	178,553	184,541	190,400	195,200	1.7	3.4	3.2	2.5
Federal	30,849	31,162	32,755	33,800	34,000	1.0	5.1	3.2	0.6
State	55,319	55,870	57,471	59,000	60,600	1.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Local	89,479	91,521	94,315	97,600	100,600	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.1
Goods-producing	209,704	212,179	210,333	204,400	196,700	1.2	-0.9	-2.8	-3.8
Service-producing	813,776	836,319	864,546	880,600	900,300	2.8	3.4	1.9	2.2
Percent Svc.-producing	79.5%	79.8%	80.4%	81.2%	82.1%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	2.6	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.1				
Total Nonag Wages (millions)	$27,105	$28,828	$30,975	$32,230	$33,420	6.4	7.4	4.0	3.7
Average Annual Wage	$26,483	$27,495	$28,817	$29,705	$30,465	3.8	4.8	3.1	2.6
Average Monthly Wage	$2,207	$2,291	$2,401	$2,475	$2,539	3.8	4.8	3.1	2.6
Establishments (first quarter)	$60,063	$61,818	$63,723	$66,684	$69,000				

p = preliminary
f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 29
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by Planning District and County: 2000

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,104,208	1,068,371	35,837	3.2
Beaver	2,414	2,327	87	3.6
Box Elder	17,226	16,449	777	4.5
Cache	43,933	42,823	1,110	2.5
Carbon	9,204	8,666	538	5.8
Daggett	466	451	15	3.2
Davis	122,671	119,050	3,621	3.0
Duchesne	5,641	5,304	337	6.0
Emery	3,820	3,573	247	6.5
Garfield	2,713	2,502	211	7.8
Grand	5,164	4,827	337	6.5
Iron	14,905	14,450	455	3.1
Juab	3,445	3,316	129	3.7
Kane	2,877	2,787	90	3.1
Millard	4,318	4,146	172	4.0
Morgan	3,514	3,387	127	3.6
Piute	506	482	24	4.7
Rich	961	925	36	3.7
Salt Lake	482,461	468,130	14,332	3.0
San Juan	4,593	4,170	423	9.2
Sanpete	8,872	8,460	412	4.6
Sevier	8,240	7,916	324	3.9
Summit	14,517	13,915	602	4.1
Tooele	12,187	11,545	642	5.3
Uintah	11,029	10,505	524	4.8
Utah	169,890	165,502	4,389	2.6
Wasatch	6,369	6,082	287	4.5
Washington	39,335	38,062	1,273	3.2
Wayne	1,552	1,481	71	4.6
Weber	101,386	97,139	4,247	4.2
Salt Lake-Ogden MSA	706,518	684,318	22,199	3.1

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 3/16/01

Table 30
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: December 2000

Firm Name	Business	Approximate Employment
State of Utah	State Government	22,000
Intermountain Health Care	Hospitals and Clinics	22,000
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	17,500
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	17,000
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	11,500
Convergys	Telemarketing	8,500
Granite School District	Public Education	8,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	8,000
Wal-Mart Stores	Department Stores	6,500
Utah State University	Higher Education	6,500
Davis County School District	Public Education	6,500
Salt Lake County	Local Government	6,000
Smith's Food King	Food Stores	6,000
U.S. Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,500
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Mfg. Vehicle Parts	5,500
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000
Albertson's	Food Stores	5,000
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	5,000
Novus (Discover Card)	Consumer Loans	5,000
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	4,500
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	4,000
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	4,000
Communications & Commerce	Telemarketing	4,000
Weber School District	Public Education	3,500
Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.)	Aerospace Equipment Mfg.	3,500
Icon Health & Fitness	Mfg. Exercise Equipment	3,000
K-Mart Corporation	Department Stores	3,000
U.S. West Communications	Telephone Service/Communications	3,000
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	3,000
Meier & Frank (ZCMI)	Department Stores	3,000
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000
Kelly Services	Temporary Employment Placement	2,500
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,500
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,500
Unibase Data Entry	Data Entry Service	2,500
J.C. Penney Company	Department Stores	2,500
Dick Simon Trucking	Trucking	2,500
Novell	Computer Software	2,500
Kennecott Minerals	Copper Mining and Smelting	2,500
Nebo School District	Public Education	2,500
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,500
PacificCorp (Utah Power)	Electric Power Generation and Distrib.	2,500
First Security Bank	Banking	2,000
Sears Roebuck & Co.	Department Stores	2,000
Super Target Stores	Department Stores	2,000
Macey's Inc.	Food Stores	2,000
Washington School District	Public Education	2,000
Shopko Stores	Department Stores	2,000
Fred Meyer Stores	Department Stores	2,000

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Employment Status of Utah's Population, Class of Worker, and Reason for Unemployment

	1998		1999		2000			Percent Change	
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution	U.S. Distribution	1998-99	1999-00
Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population									
Population Age 16 and Over	1,477,000	100.0	1,500,000	100.0	1,527,000	100.0	100.0	1.6	1.8
Civilian Labor Force	1,064,200	72.1	1,086,100	72.4	1,104,200	72.3	67.2	2.1	1.7
Participation Rate	72.1	-	72.4	-	72.3	-	-	-	-
Total Employed Persons	1,024,200	69.3	1,045,500	69.7	1,068,400	70.0	64.5	2.1	2.2
Unemployed	40,000	2.7	40,600	2.7	35,800	2.3	2.7	1.5	-11.8
Rate	3.8	-	3.7	-	3.2	-	4.0	-	-
Not in Labor Force	412,800	27.9	413,900	27.6	422,800	27.7	32.8	0.3	2.2
Class of Worker of Employed Persons									
Total Employed Persons	1,024,200	100.0	1,045,500	100.0	1,068,400	100.0	100.0	2.1	2.2
Total Nonagricultural Workers	999,600	97.6	1,026,700	98.2	1,043,100	97.6	97.6	2.7	1.6
Wage and Salaried	926,000	90.4	954,700	91.3	969,100	90.7	90.4	3.1	1.5
Self Employed, Private									
Household, Unpaid Family	73,600	7.2	72,000	6.9	74,000	6.9	7.2	-2.2	2.8
Total Agricultural Workers	24,600	2.4	18,800	1.8	25,300	2.4	2.4	-23.6	34.6
Reason for Unemployment									
Total Unemployed Persons*	39,900	100.0	40,000	100.0	36,000	100.0	100.0	0.3	-10.0
Job Losers	13,500	33.8	12,000	30.0	13,800	38.3	44.1	-11.1	15.0
Job Leavers	6,900	17.3	7,500	18.8	3,800	10.6	13.7	8.7	-49.3
Re-entrants	16,800	42.1	17,500	43.7	15,600	43.3	34.6	4.2	-10.9
New Entrants	2,700	6.8	3,000	7.5	2,800	7.8	7.6	11.1	-6.7

Note: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

* Total shown is sum of components. It may be different than the unemployed estimate in employment status portion of table.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1998, 1999, 2000; unpublished tabulations

Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2000 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment			U.S. Civilian Labor Force Percent of Population
		Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	Error Range of Rate*	
Total	1,527,000	1,104,000	72.3	1,068,000	36,000	3.2	2.8 - 3.6	67.2
16 to 19 years	150,000	94,000	62.5	86,000	8,000	8.8	6.6 - 11.0	52.2
20 to 24 years	192,000	163,000	85.0	157,000	7,000	4.0	2.8 - 5.2	77.9
25 to 34 years	330,000	273,000	82.8	263,000	10,000	3.6	2.7 - 4.5	84.6
35 to 44 years	312,000	269,000	86.2	264,000	5,000	1.9	1.2 - 2.6	84.8
45 to 54 years	219,000	185,000	84.4	181,000	3,000	1.8	1.0 - 2.7	82.6
55 to 64 years	154,000	97,000	62.9	95,000	2,000	2.3	1.0 - 3.6	59.2
65 and over	170,000	23,000	13.5	22,000	1,000	4.3		12.8
Men								
Total	763,000	626,000	82.0	605,000	18,000	3.0	2.4 - 3.5	74.7
16 to 19 years	76,000	49,000	63.7	44,000	4,000	8.6	5.6 - 11.6	53.0
20 to 24 years	94,000	84,000	89.4	80,000	4,000	5.2	3.3 - 7.2	82.6
25 to 34 years	172,000	164,000	95.5	159,000	4,000	2.7	1.7 - 3.7	93.4
35 to 44 years	156,000	151,000	96.2	148,000	3,000	1.7	0.8 - 2.6	92.6
45 to 54 years	111,000	105,000	94.5	103,000	1,000	1.4	0.4 - 2.4	88.6
55 to 64 years	79,000	58,000	73.5	57,000	1,000	2.5	0.8 - 4.2	67.3
65 and over	75,000	15,000	20.0	14,000	1,000	6.7		17.5
Women								
Total	764,000	479,000	62.7	462,000	17,000	3.6	2.9 - 4.3	60.2
16 to 19 years	74,000	45,000	61.2	41,000	4,000	9.1	5.9 - 12.3	51.3
20 to 24 years	98,000	79,000	80.8	77,000	2,000	2.7	1.2 - 4.2	73.3
	158,000	109,000	69.0	104,000	5,000	4.9	3.3 - 6.6	76.3
35 to 44 years	156,000	119,000	76.2	116,000	3,000	2.1	1.0 - 3.2	77.3
45 to 54 years	108,000	80,000	74.0	78,000	2,000	2.4	1.0 - 3.8	76.8
55 to 64 years	75,000	39,000	51.7	38,000	1,000	2.0	0.1 -3.8	51.8
65 and over	95,000	8,000	8.4	8,000	0	0.0		9.4
Hispanic Origin	104,000	81,000	77.6	76,000	5,000	5.3	3.3 - 7.2	68.6
Men	56,000	50,000	88.3	47,000	3,000	5.3	2.8 - 7.8	80.6
Woman	48,000	31,000	64.9	29,000	2,000	5.2	2.1 - 8.4	56.9

* 90-percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout

Personal Income

Overview

Utah's 2001 total personal income of $54.6 billion is up 4.1% from the 2000 total. This is somewhat slower than the U.S. growth of 5.0%. Utah's 2001 per capita income is forecasted at $23,800, an increase of 1.9% over the 2000 estimate. Utah's 2000 per capita income ranks 45th among the states. It is 79% of the U.S. average, a small improvement from 75% in 1989.

2000 Summary and 2001 Outlook

Utah's 2001 total personal income (TPI) is forecasted at $54.6 billion, up 4.1% from the 2000 total, a sharp slowdown from the 2000 growth rate of 6.7%. The 2001 growth is Utah's slowest annual TPI expansion since 1987's 4.1%. Utah's 2001 TPI grew somewhat slower than the forecasted national TPI growth of 5.0%, which is down from the 1999-2000 growth of 7.0%. The Utah and U.S. economic slowdown of 2001 is evident in these TPI growth rates.

Per capita personal income (PCI) is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 2001 PCI is approximately $23,800, an increase of 1.9% over the 2000 estimate. From 1989 to 2001, Utah's percentage of the national PCI has increased by four points (from 75% to 79%).

Significant Issues

Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is "earnings by place of work." This portion consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 2000, Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $40.7 billion, representing 78% of TPI. About 10% of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90% was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($40.5 billion) was over 99% of total earnings; farm income comprised less than 1%. Private sector nonfarm earnings accounted for 81% of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 18%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively more important than the U.S. share (18% to 16%, respectively).

The other two major components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR), and transfer payments (ie. Social Security, pensions, and welfare payments). In 2000, DIR amounted to $8.7 billion, and transfer payments were $5.3 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie in these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller share of TPI than the national figure (10% versus 13%). DRI is also relatively smaller. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this is that Utah's average wage is only 83% (in 2000) of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than the national total personal income.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the last two recessions, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 30% of Utah's total earnings. By 2000 that share had dropped to 22%. Similarly, 23% of U.S. earnings are from goods-producing jobs.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 28% of earnings; government (including military) pays 18%. Trade (wholesale plus retail) accounts for roughly 16% of Utah's total earnings, while manufacturing has slipped to 13%. Construction, transportation/communications/utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate are all between 7% and 8%, while mining and agriculture/agricultural services each generated about 1% of earnings.

Per Capita Personal Income. Utah's 2000 per capita personal income of $23,364 ranked 45th among the 50 states including the District of Columbia. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 83% and 85% of the United States' PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, this parameter dropped 10 percentage points--from 85% to 75%. From 1989 to 1997, gradual improvements in this comparison occurred; it peaked at 81% in 1997, then slipped back to 79% in 2000.

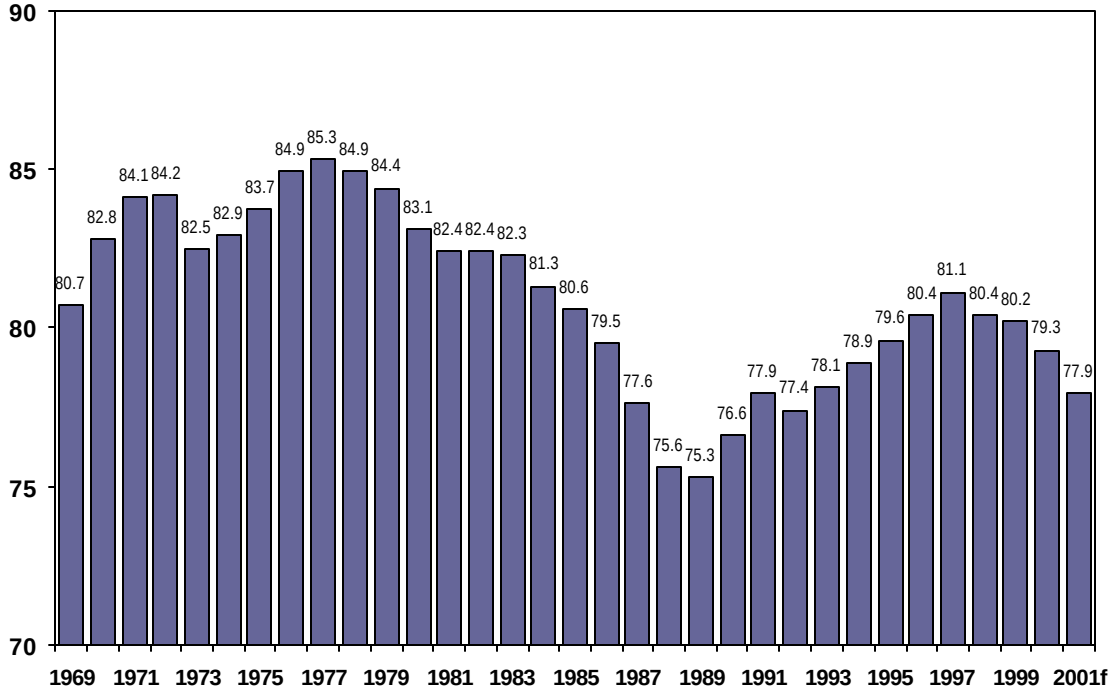
County Personal and Per Capita Income. Only two of Utah's 29 counties (Kane and Uintah) posted double-digit 1999 to 2000 growth in total personal income, about the same as the 1999 achievement. Rapid TPI county growth is generally tied to rapid increases in nonagricultural wages, which is the largest component of total personal income. On the other end of the scale, 16 counties' TPI grew by one-half or less of the state rate. This typically occurs because of the slow growth of nonfarm jobs.

Four counties, Summit, Salt Lake, Kane, and Davis, have 2000 PCI estimates higher than the state average. Summit County's $42,400 is the highest in Utah; it exceeds the state average by 81%. San Juan County's $13,600 is lowest; it is only 52% of the Utah average. The 2000 per capita income of the United States, at $29,451, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit.

Conclusion

Utah's total and per capita personal income estimates comprise another important indicator of the direction of Utah's economy. The recent slow growth of both of these parameters reflects the slowdown in which Utah finds itself. Moreover, the average annual pay of Utah's workers is somewhat lower than the U.S. average, which contributes to a lower ranking in per capita personal income.

Figure 26
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.



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

f = forecast

Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars			Percent Change		2000 Percent Distribution			
	1998r	1999r	2000p	98-99	99-00	Utah	U.S.		
Personal income	46,781	49,172	52,474	5.1	6.7	100.0	100.0		
Earnings by place of work	35,808	38,111	40,713	6.4	6.8	77.6	73.1		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	2,040	2,174	2,293	6.6	5.5	4.4	4.3		
plus: Adjustment for residence	23	23	24	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0		
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	33,791	35,960	38,445	6.4	6.9	73.3	68.8		
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	8,132	8,158	8,700	0.3	6.6	16.6	18.3		
plus: Transfer payments	4,857	5,053	5,329	4.0	5.5	10.2	12.9		
Components of earnings	35,808	38,111	40,713	6.4	6.8	77.6	73.1		
Wage and salary disbursements	28,614	30,471	32,683	6.5	7.3	62.3	58.2		
Other labor income	3,523	3,663	3,853	4.0	5.2	7.3	6.4		
Proprietors' income 8/	3,671	3,977	4,177	8.3	5.0	8.0	8.6		
Farm proprietors' income	126	133	89	5.6	-33.1	0.2	0.4	Industry Distribution	
Nonfarm proprietors' income	3,545	3,844	4,088	8.4	6.3	7.8	8.2	Utah	U.S.
Earnings by industry	35,808	38,111	40,713	6.4	6.8	77.6	73.1	100.0	100.0
Farm earnings	224	230	200	2.7	-13.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Nonfarm earnings	35,584	37,881	40,513	6.5	6.9	77.2	72.5	99.5	99.2
Private earnings	28,992	30,968	33,106	6.8	6.9	63.1	61.2	81.3	83.6
Ag. services, forestry, fishing & other	141	155	177	9.9	14.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
Mining	433	421	456	-2.8	8.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.8
Construction	2,806	3,084	3,211	9.9	4.1	6.1	4.4	7.9	6.0
Manufacturing	4,877	5,004	5,216	2.6	4.2	9.9	11.5	12.8	15.8
Durable goods	3,408	3,520	3,689	3.3	4.8	7.0	7.3	9.1	9.9
Nondurable goods	1,470	1,484	1,527	1.0	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.8	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,622	2,778	2,987	5.9	7.5	5.7	5.0	7.3	6.8
Wholesale trade	2,061	2,186	2,355	6.1	7.7	4.5	4.5	5.8	6.2
Retail trade	3,644	3,894	3,952	6.9	1.5	7.5	6.4	9.7	8.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,769	2,938	3,135	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.9	7.7	9.4
Services	9,639	10,508	11,617	9.0	10.6	22.1	21.4	28.5	29.2
Government and government enterprises	6,591	6,912	7,407	4.9	7.2	14.1	11.4	18.2	15.5
Federal, civilian	1,700	1,782	1,963	4.8	10.2	3.7	2.3	4.8	3.1
Military	378	392	421	3.7	7.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
State	1,832	1,949	2,095	6.4	7.5	4.0	2.3	5.1	3.2
Local	2,682	2,789	2,929	4.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	7.2	8.0
Population (thousands)	2,163	2,202	2,246						
Per capita personal income (dollars)	21,624	22,335	23,364						

r = revised
p= preliminary

Note: The above population estimates, prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, differ somewhat from Utah Population Estimates Committee numbers.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2001

Table 34
Personal and Per Capita Income--Utah and U.S.

Year	Total Personal Income (millions of dollars)		Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)		
	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	$1,832	$409,617	6.9	4.4	$2,035	$2,276	89.4
1961	1,958	427,094	6.9	4.3	2,091	2,334	89.6
1962	2,137	454,486	9.1	6.4	2,230	2,447	91.1
1963	2,221	477,521	4.0	5.1	2,281	2,534	90.0
1964	2,334	511,831	5.1	7.2	2,386	2,679	89.1
1965	2,472	553,074	5.9	8.1	2,494	2,859	87.2
1966	2,629	601,119	6.3	8.7	2,605	3,075	84.7
1967	2,773	644,282	5.5	7.2	2,721	3,264	83.4
1968	2,984	707,542	7.6	9.8	2,900	3,550	81.7
1969	3,249	774,262	8.9	9.4	3,103	3,846	80.7
1970	3,614	834,455	11.2	7.8	3,391	4,095	82.8
1971	4,026	899,249	11.4	7.8	3,658	4,348	84.1
1972	4,514	988,362	12.1	9.9	3,979	4,723	84.2
1973	5,057	1,107,992	12.0	12.1	4,326	5,242	82.5
1974	5,686	1,220,181	12.4	10.1	4,743	5,720	82.9
1975	6,355	1,326,214	11.8	8.7	5,150	6,155	83.7
1976	7,302	1,469,752	14.9	10.8	5,739	6,756	84.9
1977	8,331	1,630,901	14.1	11.0	6,328	7,421	85.3
1978	9,606	1,841,340	15.3	12.9	7,041	8,291	84.9
1979	11,026	2,072,839	14.8	12.6	7,786	9,230	84.4
1980	12,464	2,313,921	13.0	11.6	8,464	10,183	83.1
1981	14,078	2,588,335	13.0	11.9	9,290	11,280	82.4
1982	15,282	2,756,954	8.5	6.5	9,807	11,901	82.4
1983	16,481	2,935,040	7.8	6.5	10,333	12,554	82.3
1984	18,223	3,260,064	10.6	11.1	11,233	13,824	81.3
1985	19,462	3,498,662	6.8	7.3	11,846	14,705	80.6
1986	20,367	3,697,359	4.6	5.7	12,248	15,397	79.5
1987	21,208	3,945,515	4.1	6.7	12,638	16,284	77.6
1988	22,225	4,255,000	4.8	7.8	13,156	17,403	75.6
1989	23,843	4,582,429	7.3	7.7	13,977	18,566	75.3
1990	25,939	4,885,525	8.8	6.6	14,996	19,584	76.6
1991	27,750	5,065,416	7.0	3.7	15,603	20,039	77.9
1992	29,788	5,376,622	7.3	6.1	16,234	20,979	77.4
1993	31,950	5,598,446	7.3	4.1	16,844	21,557	78.1
1994	34,579	5,878,362	8.2	5.0	17,651	22,358	78.9
1995	37,278	6,192,235	7.8	5.3	18,514	23,272	79.6
1996	40,354	6,538,103	8.3	5.6	19,519	24,286	80.4
1997	43,696	6,928,545	8.3	6.0	20,618	25,427	81.1
1998	46,781	7,418,754	7.1	7.1	21,624	26,909	80.4
1999	49,172	7,769,648	5.1	4.7	22,335	27,859	80.2
2000(p)	52,474	8,312,312	6.7	7.0	23,364	29,451	79.3
2001(f)	54,625	8,728,000	4.1	5.0	23,800	30,560	77.9

p = preliminary
f = forecast

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

Table 35
Total Personal Income by District and County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	1997	1998	1999(p)	2000(f)	97-98	98-99	99-00
State Total	$43,695.9	$46,823.5	$49,573.0	$52,474.0	7.2	5.9	5.9
Bear River	2,328.1	2,485.5	2,629.2	2,673.4	6.8	5.8	1.7
Box Elder	823.6	868.4	922.0	941.1	5.4	6.2	2.1
Cache	1,476.2	1,587.5	1,674.7	1,699.0	7.5	5.5	1.4
Rich	28.3	29.6	32.5	33.4	4.5	10.0	2.6
Wasatch Front	29,998.0	31,993.5	33,806.1	35,741.3	6.7	5.7	5.7
North	8,683.4	9,275.9	9,860.0	10,209.5	6.8	6.3	3.5
Davis	4,712.7	5,057.5	5,417.1	5,720.5	7.3	7.1	5.6
Morgan	127.4	138.5	147.5	152.5	8.7	6.5	3.4
Weber	3,843.3	4,079.9	4,295.4	4,336.5	6.2	5.3	1.0
South	21,314.5	22,717.7	23,946.0	25,531.9	6.6	5.4	6.6
Salt Lake	20,762.1	22,097.4	23,254.1	24,827.5	6.4	5.2	6.8
Tooele	552.5	620.3	691.9	704.4	12.3	11.5	1.8
Mountainland	6,815.6	7,449.2	7,986.1	8,697.3	9.3	7.2	8.9
Summit	960.1	1,066.6	1,153.2	1,261.9	11.1	8.1	9.4
Utah	5,600.0	6,098.3	6,521.2	7,104.5	8.9	6.9	8.9
Wasatch	255.6	284.3	311.7	330.9	11.3	9.6	6.2
Central	921.5	983.4	1,030.5	1,070.9	6.7	4.8	3.9
Juab	107.0	117.7	122.0	129.9	9.9	3.7	6.5
Millard	185.9	200.4	208.1	213.9	7.8	3.8	2.8
Piute	19.2	21.5	23.0	23.4	11.8	6.8	1.9
Sanpete	280.9	300.5	318.1	332.4	7.0	5.8	4.5
Sevier	290.7	300.4	314.6	322.2	3.3	4.7	2.4
Wayne	37.7	42.9	44.8	49.1	13.9	4.3	9.7
Southwestern	2,137.7	2,341.6	2,490.4	2,629.8	9.5	6.4	5.6
Beaver	92.7	101.7	112.6	112.2	9.8	10.6	-0.4
Garfield	72.6	75.5	80.9	81.4	4.1	7.1	0.6
Iron	465.2	508.2	533.7	543.9	9.3	5.0	1.9
Kane	120.0	128.8	134.4	152.2	7.4	4.3	13.2
Washington	1,387.3	1,527.3	1,628.9	1,740.3	10.1	6.7	6.8
Uintah Basin	602.3	634.8	656.2	714.0	5.4	3.4	8.8
Daggett	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.3	3.6	3.4	-0.6
Duchesne	225.6	237.3	241.6	256.7	5.2	1.8	6.2
Uintah	364.2	384.4	401.2	444.0	5.6	4.3	10.7
Southeastern	892.8	935.6	974.6	947.3	4.8	4.2	-2.8
Carbon	406.6	420.4	432.3	427.0	3.4	2.8	-1.2
Emery	174.8	178.3	183.8	184.2	2.0	3.1	0.2
Grand	146.8	160.1	172.9	161.9	9.0	8.0	-6.4
San Juan	164.6	176.9	185.5	174.2	7.5	4.9	-6.1
Salt Lake - Ogden MSA	29,318.1	31,234.7	32,966.7	34,884.4	6.5	5.5	5.8
U.S. percent change	--	--	--	--	7.1	4.7	7.0

p = preliminary
f = forecast

Note: The 1998 and 1999 state total estimates are comparable with the county estimates but not with the estimates shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Sources: 1997-1999, State Total 2000: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May, September 2001; 2000: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2001

Table 36
Per Capita Income by District and County

County/MCD	1990	2000(f)	Percent Change 90-00	Percent of State Total 1990	Percent of State Total 2000
State Total	$14,996	$23,364	56	100	100
Bear River	13,904	19,600	41	93	84
Box Elder	15,218	22,000	45	101	94
Cache	13,259	18,600	40	88	80
Rich	12,369	17,000	37	82	73
Wasatch Front	16,260	25,900	59	108	111
North	15,493	23,100	49	103	99
Davis	14,994	23,900	59	100	102
Morgan	13,676	21,400	56	91	92
Weber	16,151	22,100	37	108	95
South	16,618	27,200	64	111	116
Salt Lake	16,681	27,600	65	111	118
Tooele	14,889	17,300	16	99	74
Mountainland	12,699	21,000	65	85	90
Summit	23,297	42,400	82	155	181
Utah	12,043	19,300	60	80	83
Wasatch	13,340	21,700	63	89	93
Central	13,340	16,200	21	89	69
Juab	11,674	15,800	35	78	68
Millard	13,493	17,200	27	90	74
Piute	10,796	16,300	51	72	70
Sanpete	11,389	14,600	28	76	62
Sevier	12,446	17,100	37	83	73
Wayne	10,789	19,600	82	72	84
Southwestern	13,340	18,700	40	89	80
Beaver	12,488	18,700	50	83	80
Garfield	12,436	17,200	38	83	74
Iron	11,951	16,100	35	80	69
Kane	13,288	25,200	90	89	108
Washington	12,584	19,300	53	84	83
Uintah Basin	13,340	17,600	32	89	75
Daggett	13,253	14,500	9	88	62
Duchesne	12,201	17,900	47	81	77
Uintah	11,213	17,600	57	75	75
Southeastern	13,340	17,500	31	89	75
Carbon	14,518	20,900	44	97	89
Emery	12,311	17,000	38	82	73
Grand	12,556	19,100	52	84	82
San Juan	8,761	12,100	38	58	52
Salt Lake - Ogden MSA	16,307	26,200	61	109	112
United States	19,584	29,676	52	131	127

f = forecast

Sources: 1990, State Total, U.S. 2000: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May, September 2001;
2000: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2001

Gross State Product

Overview
Gross state product (GSP) is the market value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the regional counterpart to the national gross domestic product (GDP). Conceptually, GSP is gross output less intermediate inputs. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has recently released its estimates of GSP for 1999.

Estimates of Real and Nominal GSP

GSP is a measure of production, as distinguished from income or spending. It is the sum of the value added by each industry in the state's economy and is expressed in dollars. Changes in nominal (current dollar) GSP from one year to the next result from quantity changes in production and product price changes. BEA attempts to separate these by calculating real (constant dollar) GSP, which theoretically holds prices constant.

Changes in real gross product for an industry reflect changes in the quantity of output, not the price of the product in the market. In order to calculate real GSP, price indices are constructed to account for inflation or deflation. There are alternative approaches to the construction of price indices, and these have significant implications for the measurement of prices and quantity over time. When price indices are used to adjust current dollar GSP, the result is real GSP.

BEA has historically used a fixed weight approach to calculate real GSP. Observed relative prices in a base year are assumed constant over time. This introduces what is called "substitution bias," and tends to understate real growth in rapidly growing industries and overstate it in slower growth industries.

An alternative is a chain-type index that reduces substitution bias but introduces additional complexities in interpretation and use.[1] The most recent BEA estimates include current dollar GSP, and real GSP measured in chained 1996 dollars. But because of the problems mentioned earlier, real GSP measured in fixed weight 1996 dollars has not been included in the measurement.

Current Dollar GSP

Utah's current dollar GSP is estimated by BEA to be $59.624 billion in 1998 and $62.641 billion in 1999.

Real GSP

Utah's real GSP (measured in chain-weighted 1996 dollars) has been increasing since 1986. BEA estimates real GSP for Utah to be $58.076 billion in 1998 and $59.663 billion in 1999.

GSP Trends

For years, the growth in Utah's GSP has surpassed that of the nation. In fact, Utah experienced the fastest GSP growth rate of any State in the nation from 1994 to 1998. Utah ranked number one in the nation with a four-year growth rate of 28.2%, as compared to the national average of 14.7%. This trend continues when considering a longer time span. In the period from 1979 to 1998 Utah ranked 7th in the nation in GSP growth. In that twenty-year period Utah experienced a 91.6% change in GSP, compared to 55.6% growth nationally.[2]

Significant Issues

In June of 1999 the Bureau of Economic Analysis made several major improvements to the way it estimates GSP. The revisions were centered in the manufacturing and financial service industries. As a result, 1996 manufacturing gross product was revised upward 13% for Utah, and the state as a whole is more productive than previously estimated.

Another important change in GSP has to do with a 1999 reclassification of how GDP, or gross domestic product is calculated. Before the reclassification software purchases were counted as an expense; they are now classified as an investment. Expenses are not included in the figuring of GDP, but investments are. Consequently, software sales, which are growing much faster than the economy as a whole, are now factored into the GDP figures.

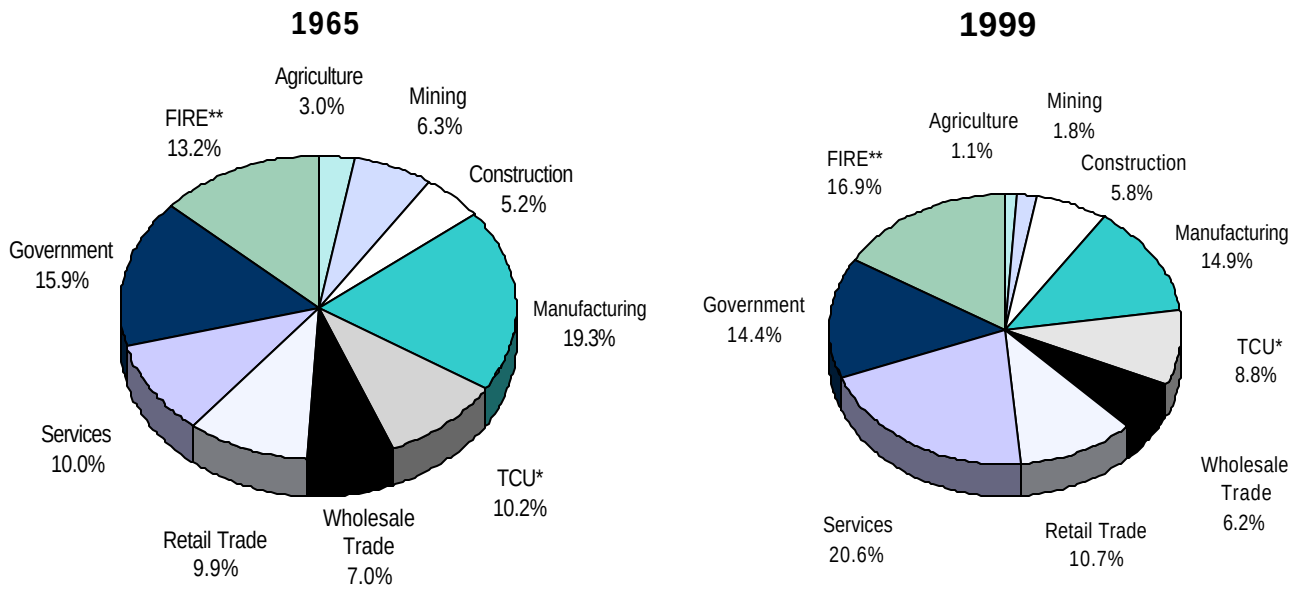
Conclusion

Gross state product can be used to measure aggregate production in a state. For Utah this aggregate production has shown solid increases for more than ten years. This growth should continue at a somewhat slower pace in the future. GSP can also be utilized to show the change in industry composition over time and as such can prove useful in monitoring the diversity in the economic structure of Utah.

[1] J. Stephen Landefeld and Robert P. Perker, "BEA's Chain Indexes, Times Series, and Measures of Long-Term Economic Growth," Survey of Current Business 77 (May 1997): 58-68; and Howard L Friedenberg and Richard M. Beemiller, "Comprehensive Revision of Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-94, " Survey of Current Business 77 (June 1997): 15-41.

[2] Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott E. Morgan, "Gross State Product," State Statistical Trends, Volume 3, Number 4 (October 2000): 13-17.

Figure 27
Utah Gross State Product--Percent Share by Industry

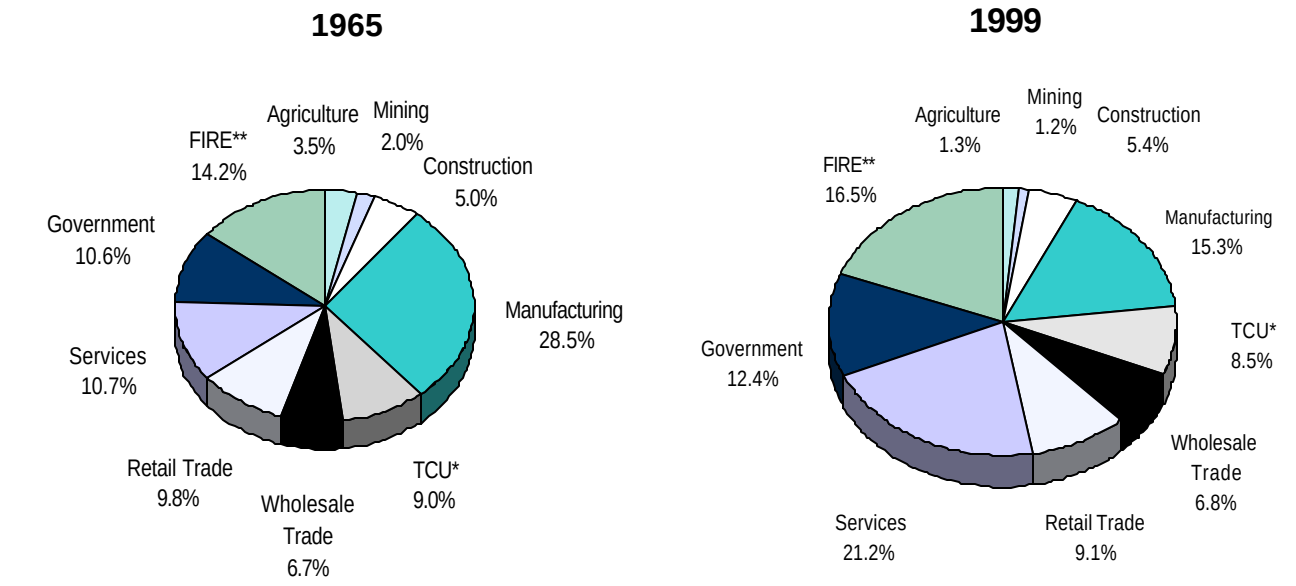


*Transportation, Communication and Utilities

** Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

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

Figure 28
U.S. Gross Domestic Product--Percent Share by Industry



*Transportation, Communication and Utilities

** Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

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

Table 37
Utah Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1986	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Gross State Product	24,453	31,325	33,626	35,632	38,407	42,295	46,424	51,631	56,062	59,624	62,641
Private Industries	20,214	25,750	27,615	29,333	31,820	35,445	39,141	43,998	47,992	51,139	53,595
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	336	469	442	504	539	497	478	525	558	585	697
Farms	278	394	358	407	427	380	346	372	390	404	494
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	58	75	84	97	112	117	132	153	168	180	203
Mining	1,001	1,534	1,363	1,211	1,362	1,414	1,544	1,599	1,584	1,352	1,143
Metal mining	142	382	382	370	500	541	694	611	537	289	255
Coal mining	255	210	256	247	245	255	256	326	254	273	352
Oil and Gas	583	858	639	536	598	588	559	627	748	722	449
Nonmetalic minerals	22	84	86	59	19	30	36	35	45	68	87
Construction	1,271	1,268	1,429	1,560	1,775	2,237	2,579	2,911	3,200	3,436	4,092
Manufacturing	3,472	4,638	5,050	5,114	5,247	5,915	6,681	8,115	8,610	8,863	8,311
Durable goods	2,382	3,216	3,413	3,350	3,327	3,826	4,434	5,186	5,495	5,660	5,349
Lumber and wood	73	146	149	107	134	173	176	186	195	192	205
Furniture and fixtures	73	80	98	97	105	126	133	152	173	195	198
Stone, clay, and glass products	199	129	115	141	148	190	226	234	267	311	313
Primary metals	95	508	570	428	525	616	720	661	663	655	619
Fabricated metals	210	294	291	325	345	408	425	478	521	568	527
Industrial machinery	749	446	419	444	418	399	570	1,306	1,379	1,483	688
Electronic equipment	287	400	418	436	279	385	341	348	363	333	562
Motor vehicles	47	129	151	214	318	425	639	495	527	529	609
Other transportation equipment	500	696	730	698	577	594	586	591	652	629	560
Instruments and related	59	199	257	263	232	222	312	362	355	372	415
Misc. manufacturing services	91	188	215	197	247	287	305	374	401	393	653
Electronic equipment + instruments	345	599	675	699	510	607	653	709	717	704	976
Nondurable goods	1,090	1,423	1,637	1,764	1,920	2,089	2,247	2,929	3,114	3,202	2,962
Food & kindred products	381	384	477	525	516	490	576	597	666	649	682
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mill products	3	25	24	15	16	16	20	16	14	20	22
Apparel and other textile products	81	66	71	94	88	88	74	79	70	67	63
Paper products	62	91	89	83	156	212	228	301	296	322	277
Printing and publishing	264	300	299	341	358	430	413	505	545	576	580
Chemicals	118	207	294	255	260	351	448	891	946	990	669
Petroleum products	137	253	285	358	426	388	346	359	381	368	469
Rubber & plastics	43	95	97	92	98	111	138	176	192	206	196
Leather products	1	1	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	4	4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	2,735	3,123	3,203	3,247	3,639	4,012	4,363	4,578	5,001	5,257	5,514
Transportation	1,047	1,393	1,434	1,530	1,711	1,880	2,036	2,139	2,389	2,544	2,735
Railroad transportation	277	216	241	263	236	256	272	266	273	240	250
Local and interurban	26	21	23	26	27	28	31	35	40	44	48
Trucking and warehousing	436	589	611	650	700	782	839	905	996	1,068	1,126
Water transportation	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	6
Transportation by air	233	479	464	484	621	707	784	812	953	1,049	1,153
Pipelines, except natural gas	29	17	17	19	23	23	20	19	18	22	19
Transportation services	45	70	77	86	103	82	89	101	107	116	133
Communications	612	689	714	744	826	904	995	1,064	1,188	1,275	1,335
Electric, gas, and sanitary	1,075	1,042	1,055	973	1,102	1,229	1,332	1,375	1,423	1,438	1,444
Wholesale trade	1,607	1,878	2,092	2,121	2,310	2,640	2,890	3,191	3,439	3,734	3,894
Retail trade	2,538	2,919	3,139	3,548	3,822	4,399	4,870	5,249	5,808	6,103	6,708
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,395	4,111	4,520	4,989	5,437	5,906	6,660	7,941	9,007	10,062	10,299
Depository institutions	498	845	971	1,081	1,014	1,065	1,262	2,113	2,638	2,990	3,061
Nondepository institution	131	119	140	185	294	309	358	428	588	901	545
Security brokers	70	83	82	81	104	117	127	194	205	204	278
Insurance carriers	150	227	277	303	411	431	523	555	636	650	730
Insurance agents	103	175	201	207	238	281	306	335	344	339	350
Real estate	2,341	2,647	2,841	3,095	3,280	3,662	4,050	4,331	4,591	4,898	5,196
Holding and investment	103	15	8	37	97	41	34	(16)	5	80	139
Depository + Nondepository	629	964	1,111	1,266	1,308	1,373	1,620	2,541	3,226	3,891	3,606
Services	3,859	5,809	6,375	7,039	7,689	8,426	9,075	9,888	10,786	11,747	12,935
Hotels and lodging	190	240	268	284	311	334	357	397	453	503	562
Personal services	158	205	211	232	266	304	279	291	308	322	364
Business services	690	1,103	1,287	1,565	1,739	1,961	2,158	2,448	2,775	3,146	3,738
Auto repair and parking	253	315	326	352	385	445	506	546	592	652	738
Misc. repair services	99	124	115	116	128	141	156	168	174	192	188
Motion pictures	86	70	68	85	115	110	160	174	165	164	194
Amusement and recreation	134	185	208	250	239	268	303	348	393	429	500
Health services	1,007	1,623	1,800	1,996	2,149	2,268	2,380	2,587	2,746	2,902	2,986
Legal services	207	284	308	311	336	359	398	369	414	469	492
Educational services	224	328	355	352	378	422	434	449	476	496	548
Social services	56	99	115	131	157	174	192	220	250	275	293
Other services	276	614	652	700	777	879	986	1,088	1,209	1,334	1,429
Membership organizations	460	591	635	633	676	728	729	765	792	819	866
Private households	21	28	27	30	33	34	37	38	39	45	37
Business services + Other services	965	1,717	1,939	2,265	2,516	2,840	3,144	3,537	3,984	4,479	5,167
Government	4,239	5,575	6,011	6,299	6,587	6,849	7,283	7,634	8,070	8,485	9,047
Federal civilian	1,491	1,771	1,905	1,997	1,997	1,942	2,039	2,009	2,066	2,142	2,315
Federal military	368	439	466	485	476	473	476	502	503	510	537
State and local	2,380	3,365	3,639	3,817	4,113	4,434	4,769	5,123	5,500	5,833	6,195

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 38
Utah Real Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 1996 Dollars): Selected Years

Industry	1986	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Gross State Product	32,384	36,293	37,742	39,006	40,976	44,040	47,105	51,631	55,137	58,076	59,663
Private Industries	26,023	29,297	30,653	31,846	33,757	36,765	39,623	43,998	47,255	50,025	51,340
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	421	502	515	587	610	572	538	525	617	671	868
Farms	342	417	419	484	498	456	405	372	457	508	708
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	85	90	101	110	118	121	135	153	162	168	176
Mining	943	1,338	1,324	1,236	1,509	1,531	1,563	1,599	1,640	1,701	1,365
Metal mining	154	323	380	392	603	551	587	611	597	413	404
Coal mining	123	134	171	173	197	218	240	326	266	300	409
Oil and Gas	697	862	720	632	725	764	715	627	728	886	483
Nonmetalic minerals	25	87	88	61	20	31	35	35	43	66	81
Construction	1,681	1,482	1,651	1,808	1,991	2,415	2,662	2,911	3,071	3,157	3,549
Manufacturing	4,042	4,997	5,281	5,268	5,321	5,911	6,691	8,115	8,613	8,878	8,449
Durable goods	2,626	3,430	3,561	3,432	3,371	3,812	4,410	5,186	5,604	5,941	5,585
Lumber and wood	119	204	203	131	138	169	173	186	187	184	189
Furniture and fixtures	97	93	110	108	117	135	141	152	169	184	181
Stone, clay, and glass products	222	150	129	159	162	200	230	234	263	293	281
Primary metals	120	513	612	472	592	654	674	661	661	664	685
Fabricated metals	255	322	306	338	356	424	443	478	513	539	479
Industrial machinery	536	353	330	361	356	352	535	1,306	1,526	1,872	942
Electronic equipment	172	259	274	297	196	285	299	348	398	439	834
Motor vehicles	70	187	195	250	347	443	671	495	530	529	587
Other transportation equipment	656	871	859	772	620	625	607	591	644	609	529
Instruments and related	94	279	337	324	274	255	348	362	328	313	337
Misc. manufacturing services	114	217	234	207	252	292	314	374	394	375	616
Electronic equipment + instruments	307	541	600	621	454	551	645	709	723	740	1,091
Nondurable goods	1,425	1,565	1,719	1,835	1,950	2,099	2,279	2,929	3,012	2,953	2,868
Food & kindred products	506	437	513	552	549	501	633	597	639	604	607
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile mill products	3	25	24	15	16	17	21	16	14	19	20
Apparel and other textile products	91	71	73	95	87	88	76	79	70	65	58
Paper products	88	106	108	100	202	260	202	301	322	325	272
Printing and publishing	455	423	390	417	412	478	455	505	517	518	494
Chemicals	174	247	333	284	280	368	440	891	944	933	640
Petroleum products	126	183	198	267	296	291	321	359	312	294	573
Rubber & plastics	42	95	95	90	97	111	141	176	196	201	191
Leather products	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	2,802	3,292	3,316	3,325	3,620	3,954	4,276	4,578	4,892	4,957	5,221
Transportation	1,005	1,389	1,414	1,520	1,650	1,825	1,948	2,139	2,322	2,313	2,428
Railroad transportation	205	198	229	254	225	243	262	266	270	225	243
Local and interurban	41	30	28	29	30	31	33	35	40	42	48
Trucking and warehousing	442	578	618	661	699	772	817	905	976	969	924
Water transportation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	6
Transportation by air	228	495	444	474	571	675	729	812	908	934	1,062
Pipelines, except natural gas	29	18	19	21	25	24	18	19	19	23	20
Transportation services	62	75	78	84	101	80	88	101	104	115	133
Communications	632	722	743	768	843	904	995	1,064	1,174	1,265	1,358
Electric, gas, and sanitary	1,209	1,196	1,171	1,038	1,129	1,224	1,334	1,375	1,396	1,381	1,446
Wholesale trade	1,935	1,972	2,203	2,276	2,417	2,653	2,789	3,191	3,541	4,039	4,294
Retail trade	3,233	3,217	3,324	3,664	3,847	4,375	4,830	5,249	5,849	6,211	6,637
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,071	5,148	5,403	5,711	6,038	6,369	6,901	7,941	8,630	9,557	9,488
Depository institutions	873	1,203	1,235	1,236	1,180	1,209	1,346	2,113	2,352	2,662	2,556
Nondepository institution	196	134	152	199	311	314	350	428	634	1,005	631
Security brokers	63	82	81	76	97	114	125	194	217	237	380
Insurance carriers	399	394	456	454	542	528	565	555	589	589	631
Insurance agents	242	286	326	297	289	320	324	335	328	311	311
Real estate	3,131	3,036	3,167	3,411	3,515	3,830	4,148	4,331	4,509	4,719	4,892
Holding and investment	203	28	15	54	138	59	42	(16)	4	54	90
Depository + Nondepository	1,079	1,325	1,377	1,430	1,495	1,525	1,699	2,541	2,974	3,609	3,184
Services	5,982	7,334	7,639	8,017	8,463	9,017	9,384	9,888	10,408	10,878	11,537
Hotels and lodging	279	286	300	311	329	344	363	397	425	420	452
Personal services	235	251	245	261	288	319	287	291	297	303	332
Business services	902	1,305	1,477	1,737	1,895	2,118	2,244	2,448	2,688	2,919	3,392
Auto repair and parking	377	387	382	396	416	466	512	546	570	604	665
Misc. repair services	162	179	157	143	145	156	169	168	165	169	150
Motion pictures	126	84	77	96	129	119	169	174	161	158	177
Amusement and recreation	196	228	243	285	264	286	314	348	381	402	449
Health services	1,827	2,185	2,256	2,338	2,383	2,401	2,441	2,587	2,672	2,735	2,691
Legal services	358	373	381	363	374	386	414	369	396	431	440
Educational services	358	418	427	405	422	455	456	449	457	455	472
Social services	88	125	136	147	172	186	200	220	240	249	254
Other services	432	787	794	788	860	945	1,013	1,088	1,167	1,251	1,267
Membership organizations	636	716	747	718	751	801	764	765	752	740	767
Private households	28	34	31	34	36	37	39	38	38	43	34
Business services + Other services	1,343	2,086	2,268	2,525	2,755	3,063	3,257	3,537	3,855	4,170	4,657
Government	6,425	7,054	7,133	7,195	7,241	7,285	7,487	7,634	7,883	8,057	8,333
Federal civilian	2,424	2,391	2,326	2,365	2,257	2,117	2,098	2,009	2,029	2,063	2,152
Federal military	492	534	546	529	519	512	505	502	493	492	502
State and local	3,546	4,147	4,272	4,314	4,473	4,660	4,884	5,123	5,361	5,501	5,678

Note: Real GSP data by industry for Utah is not available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis before 1986.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Taxable Sales

Overview

In 2001, gross taxable sales will grow close to 2.4%.[1] This growth rate is about half of what we predicted last year, but then we hadn't anticipated the beginning of recession and a war. It is also the lowest rate since 1986 and 1987 when taxable sales growth fell about 1.5% each year. Following four years of 10 to 12% yearly growth rates, taxable sales slowed down a bit in 1997, rising less than 4%. Lower nonfarm wage growth and declining construction values in 2002 will keep gross taxable sales growth near 2.5%. Approximately 4% growth in the first quarter of 2002, largely due to the Olympics, will be followed by less than 1% growth in the second quarter. After some of the negative economic effects dissipate from the U.S. and Utah recessions, we expect taxable sales to strengthen in the second half of 2002. This, of course, assumes no new terrorist attacks commence and the Afghanistan war subsides. Taxable sales can be dissected into four major components:

1) Retail Trade at $17.7 billion, which represents about 55% of taxable sales, will grow 2.5% in 2001, about half of gains in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

2) Taxable Business Investment and Utility Sales at $5.4 billion, represents 17% of taxable sales, will drop 4% in 2001.

3) Taxable Services, which will grow to $4.9 billion in 2001 and represent almost 15% of taxable sales, increased only 2.6% in 2001, well below its 8% average gains over the last 10 years.

4) Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities sales and purchases, at $3.2 billion, will increase at least 16% in 2001 due to initially higher gas and electricity prices and significant market expansion in the mobile telephone sector.

Retail Trade

Retail trade sales rose in double-digits four out of the five times between 1992 and 1996. An end to the economic boom came in 1997 when retail trade sales slowed down to a 3.3% growth rate. Retail trade sales growth improved to 5.3% in 1998 and 1999 and fell back a notch to 4.8% in 2000. But in 2001 retail trade sales sank down to a 2.5% growth rate, despite nonfarm wage growth of 4%. The slowdown in job growth, tail-off of construction permit values, and the U.S. recession took their toll on Utah consumer confidence, which fell from 107.6 to 95.1 in 2001. These effects quickly translated into 1% growth in retail trade sales in the second quarter of 2001 and continued to hurt third and fourth quarter growth rates.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: General Merchandise, Food, Apparel, Eating and Drinking and Miscellaneous Shopping Goods stores. At $11.4 billion in 2001, these Nondurable Retail sales represent about one third of all taxable sales. In 2001, Nondurable Retail sales should grow 3%. General Merchandise store sales, whose big discount stores are taking market share not only from traditional department stores, but also from Grocery and Miscellaneous Shopping Goods stores, will see gains of 11% in 2001. Food store sales, which typically grow less than average due to high competition and smaller price gains, but are now meeting stiff competition from big-box discount department stores, will experience a 4% sales decline in 2001. Apparel store sales will be up about 3%, 1% lower than in 2000. Miscellaneous Shopping Goods store sales, which grew nearly 9% in 2000, will only grow 2% in 2001. Intense competition from big discount Department stores as well as Internet sellers has cut into Miscellaneous Shopping Goods store sales too. In the year 2002, the Nondurable Retail outlook foresees 4.8% growth, 2% more than 2001, due primarily to a comeback from recession conditions in 2001, but also due to the Olympics.

Retail Durable Goods. We classify Retail Durable goods vis-à-vis the general definition of items that last three years or more into three broad sectors: Building and Garden stores, Furniture stores and Motor Vehicle Dealers. These sectors are usually impacted by changes in the housing starts, movements in interest rates, and job growth. Job growth, which trended downward from 2.4% in January 2000 to less than 1% in the fall, may have been the biggest factor in soft durable goods sales in 2001. Residential construction values are expected to rise 5.1% in 2001, bolstering hard good sales. Building and Garden store sales will grow less than 1% in 2001 and Furniture store sales will fall 3%. In 2000, Building and Garden store sales fell 3%, so the 5% rebound in housing values contributed to positive growth here. For the past three years, the housing market in Utah has been more resilient than expected, mostly due to falling interest rates and good growth in housing-purchasing age cohorts. Expect even weaker sales here in 2002 especially if residential construction values decline 13.3%.

So far, Motor Vehicle Dealer sales are a bit weaker than nonfarm wage growth. Through the first nine months these sales grew only 1.7%. But 0% interest rates spurted U.S. car sales in October, which jumped 24%. Utah auto dealers probably had similar successes, so we expect sales for the year to run 4% ahead of 2000. New car dealer sales were pretty weak in the first-three quarters of 2001, growing only 1.4%. Non-gasoline, taxable sales at Gasoline Service Stations were up only 0.5% over the same period in 2000. Sales by Motorcycle (and ATV) dealers, however, grew almost 9%, while RV dealer sales plummeted 24%. Our modeling suggests that Motor Vehicle sales will return to its trend line in 2002 and rise 6 to 7%. This may be difficult, however, with wages growing at only 3.7% in 2002.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. This category includes taxable business to business (B2B) purchases of supplies and equipment and business to consumer (B2C) sales of utilities and final sales at wholesale trade stores. In 2001, these sectors will comprise more than 27% of all taxable sales. Almost 17% are found in goods producing sectors of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing, while 10% of taxable sales are in the service producing sectors: Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities. In six out of eight years between 1991 and 1998, taxable sales in this major sector rose more than 10%. But, following the near 10% gain in 1998 they rose only 1.4% in 1999. Back-to-back 9% gains nationally in business fixed investment in 1999 and 2000 propelled business investment purchases in Utah to a near 7% gain in 2000. The steep decline in U.S. fixed investment in 2001 will lead to a 4% decline in 2001.

In contrast, we expect Transportation, Communications and Public Utility sales and purchases will increase 16% higher than in 2001. Through the first nine months of 2001, Electric and Natural Gas sales are up

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

27%, due to last year's supply shortfall induced rate increases. Communication sales are up 16% during the first-three quarters, due primarily to double-digit mobile telephone market expansion.

Overall, the mix of Business Investment (down 4%) and Public Utility sales (up 16%) will increase 3.6% in 2001, but fall down to 2% growth in 2002.

Taxable Services. Taxable services, which rose at near break-neck speeds in the economic expansion between 1990 and 1996, slowed down to less than 4% growth in 1997. In 1998, taxable service growth went back on the fast track by growing almost 11%. But in 1999 slower tourist-related sales brought down taxable-services growth to less than 6%. Improving tourism and surging Y2K demand in the Business Services sector turned up the growth in overall Services to 9% in 2000. Slower growth was anticipated in 2001. The Winter Olympics will bolster this sector in late 2001 and early 2002, especially in Business and Hotel services sectors. Our modeling suggest that Services will grow 3.4% in 2002.

Sales Forecast and Other Public Policy Issues. Several issues affect this very important tax base for Utah State and local governments. In some cases the impacts are not independent of each other. The manner in which these issues are resolved may affect how taxable sales are reported or if they are reported at all.

1. **Gasoline Price Decreases.** Recent decreases in the price of gasoline mean that a decreasing share of consumer budgets will be spent on non-taxable gasoline. This assumes that gasoline purchases are inelastic in the short-run as consumers tend not to change commuting patterns very quickly. We estimate that this may shift $146 million into taxable sales from non-taxable gasoline sales in fiscal year 2001-02 to taxable sales tax products, amounting to about $6.9 million more in state sales taxes. In FY 2000-01, higher gasoline prices meant that the shift went the other way costing the state about $6.5 million.

2. **Internet Sales.** Given the fact that surveys put Utahns in the top ten Internet users and PC purchasers, the inability to tax remote sales is a big issue with respect to the sales tax base. Dr. William Fox et al from the University of Tennessee recently estimated that Internet sales would cost Utah about $55 million in state and local sales taxes by 2001 and about $192 million in 2006.[2] Based on these estimates and quarterly surveys at the U.S. Department of Commerce we calculate the cost to Utah to be about 1.2% of state and local sales taxes or about $25 million in fiscal year 2002.[3]

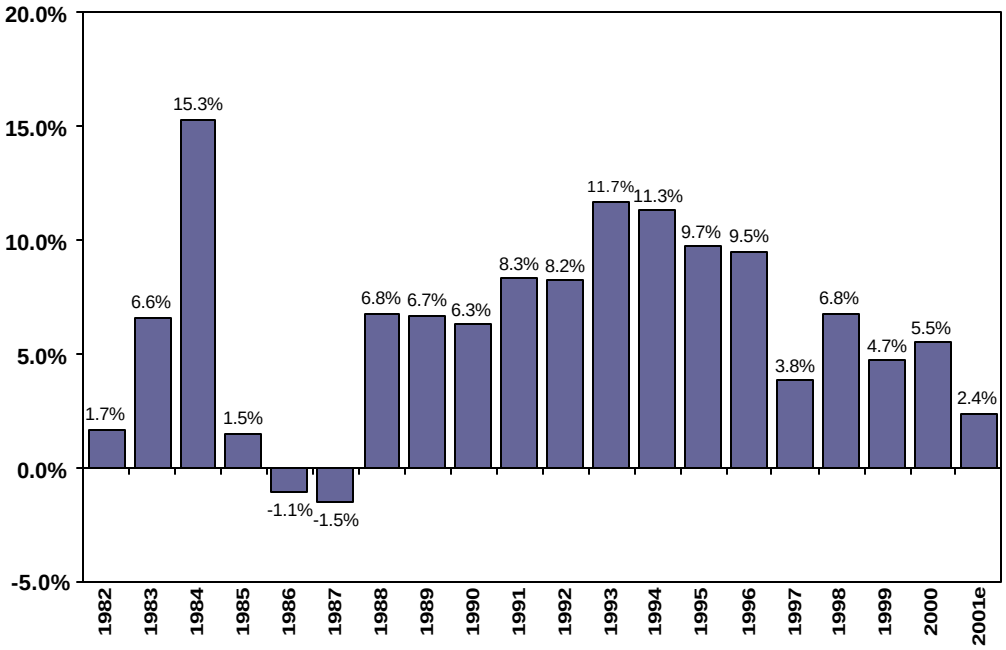
3. **2002 Winter Olympics.** Preparation for the Olympics will bring in thousands of business people, from contractors to media people. They will be spending money on Utah goods and services in calendar year 2001 and may push up this forecast by about 0.8% in 2002.

4. **North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).** The President's Office of Management and Budget as well as all federal government agencies have adopted a new, updated classification system, which parallels systems in Mexico and Canada, two of our largest trading partners. If new funding is available, the reporting of taxable sales under the NAICS system will be possible by late 2002. With over 150 new industry classifications, some of which are new technology driven sectors, the distribution of taxable sales under NAICS will give our reports better definition. The new "Information" sector will give the Legislature the option to spread exemptions to B2B purchases in the "new" economy. On the other hand, comparisons of taxable sales by industry to the 1980s and 1990s will be difficult, if not impossible.

[2] Donald Bruce and William Fox, State and Local Sales Tax Revenue Losses from E-Commerce: Updated Estimates, University of Tennessee, September 2001.

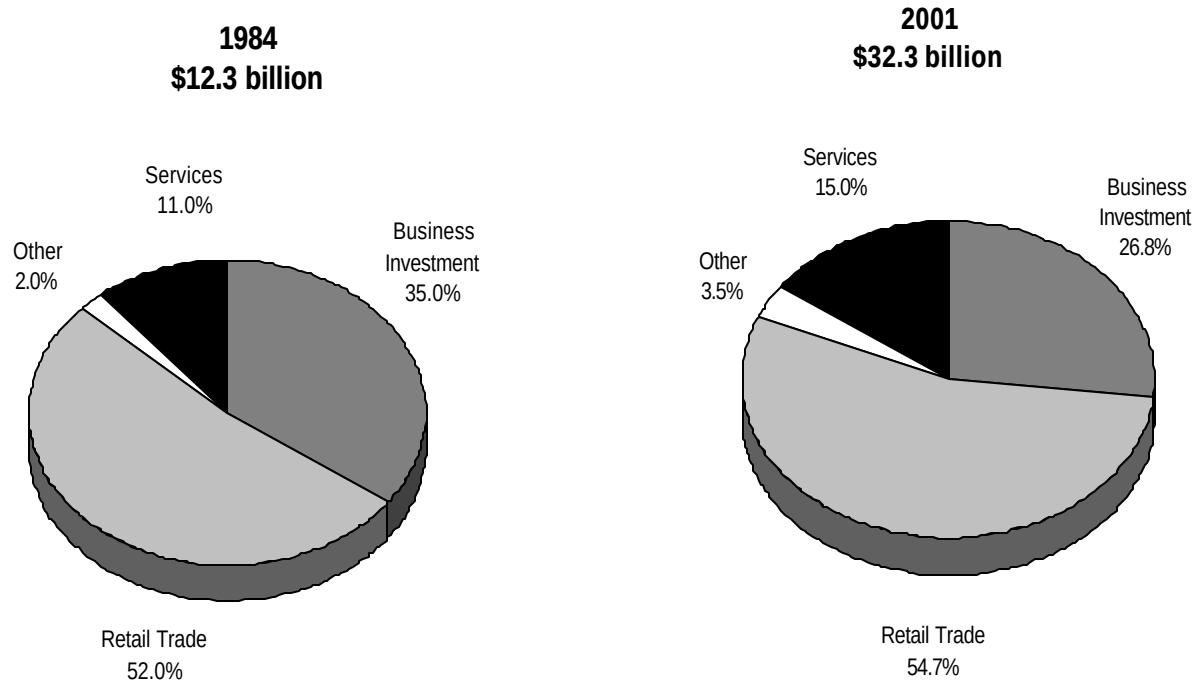
[3] Commerce reported that for the second quarter of 2001 that Internet B2C retail sales amounted to 0.9% of total retail sales. E-commerce sales were 0.8 percent of total sales in the second quarter of 2000.

Figure 29
Annual Percent Change in Gross Taxable Sales



Source: Utah State Tax Commission
e=estimate

Figure 30
Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base--Four Major Sectors



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 39
Utah Gross Taxable Sales by Component

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1981	$4,901	$3,821	$919	$217	$9,857
1982	5,200	3,513	1,062	244	$10,020
1983	5,638	3,648	1,138	262	$10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	$12,324
1985	6,708	4,122	1,379	304	$12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	$12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	$12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	$13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	$13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	$14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	$15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	$17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	$19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	$21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	$23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	$25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	$26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	$28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	$29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	$31,645
2001(e)	17,704	8,675	4,871	1,141	$32,391

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1982	6.1%	-8.0%	15.6%	12.6%	1.7%
1983	8.4%	3.8%	7.2%	7.4%	6.6%
1984	13.5%	16.6%	21.7%	8.5%	15.3%
1985	4.8%	-3.1%	-0.4%	7.0%	1.5%
1986	4.5%	-10.5%	2.5%	-12.7%	-1.1%
1987	-0.8%	-7.9%	12.3%	-5.0%	-1.5%
1988	5.7%	8.4%	8.2%	6.7%	6.8%
1989	9.6%	-0.2%	7.6%	18.8%	6.7%
1990	4.5%	5.4%	-1.1%	107.8%	6.3%
1991	6.1%	12.4%	11.6%	3.2%	8.3%
1992	10.6%	-0.3%	9.0%	29.6%	8.2%
1993	11.5%	14.1%	12.4%	0.5%	11.7%
1994	10.0%	13.2%	12.1%	14.2%	11.3%
1995	8.1%	11.1%	14.4%	7.2%	9.7%
1996	10.1%	10.4%	12.1%	-11.4%	9.5%
1997	3.3%	2.4%	3.6%	22.7%	3.8%
1998	5.3%	9.7%	10.7%	-4.2%	6.8%
1999	5.3%	1.4%	5.5%	15.7%	4.7%
2000	4.8%	6.8%	9.1%	-5.0%	5.5%
2001(e)	2.5%	3.6%	2.6%	-8.7%	2.4%

e= estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Gross Taxable Retail Sales and Annual Percent Change by Sector

	Dollar Amounts (Millions)												Avg. Annual % Change
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(e)	90-00
Retail Trade	8,407	8,918	9,860	10,994	12,097	13,080	14,404	14,874	15,657	16,494	17,278	17,704	
		6.1%	10.6%	11.5%	10.0%	8.1%	10.1%	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	2.5%	7.5%
Nondurables	5,757	6,144	6,657	7,140	7,656	8,295	9,047	9,482	10,006	10,492	11,091	11,412	
		6.7%	8.3%	7.3%	7.2%	8.3%	9.1%	4.8%	5.5%	4.9%	5.7%	2.9%	6.8%
General Merchandise	1362	1484	1619	1717	1816	2033	2256	2328	2463	2619	2797	3105	
		9.0%	9.1%	6.1%	5.8%	12.0%	11.0%	3.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	11.0%	7.5%
Apparel	415	452	506	581	591	614	665	693	757	760	789	813	
		8.9%	11.9%	14.8%	1.7%	3.9%	8.3%	4.2%	9.3%	0.4%	3.8%	3.0%	6.6%
Food Stores	2161	2226	2374	2496	2677	2784	3050	3258	3381	3493	3641	3514	
		3.0%	6.6%	5.1%	7.3%	4.0%	9.5%	6.8%	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%	-3.5%	5.4%
Eating and Drinking	861	935	1025	1140	1234	1349	1473	1554	1677	1815	1906	1984	
		8.6%	9.6%	11.2%	8.2%	9.3%	9.2%	5.5%	7.9%	8.2%	5.0%	4.1%	8.3%
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	958	1047	1133	1206	1338	1515	1603	1649	1728	1805	1958	1997	
		9.3%	8.2%	6.4%	10.9%	13.2%	5.8%	2.9%	4.8%	4.5%	8.5%	2.0%	7.4%
Durables	2,650	2,774	3,203	3,854	4,441	4,785	5,357	5,392	5,651	6,002	6,187	6,291	
		4.7%	15.5%	20.3%	15.2%	7.7%	12.0%	0.7%	4.8%	6.2%	3.1%	1.7%	8.8%
Motor Vehicles	1577	1591	1783	2140	2331	2431	2710	2775	2965	3175	3390	3526	
		0.9%	12.1%	20.0%	8.9%	4.3%	11.5%	2.4%	6.8%	7.1%	6.8%	4.0%	8.0%
Building & Garden	575	630	764	941	1160	1241	1337	1310	1351	1476	1426	1433	
		9.6%	21.3%	23.2%	23.3%	7.0%	7.7%	-2.0%	3.1%	9.3%	-3.4%	0.5%	9.5%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	498	553	656	773	950	1112	1310	1307	1335	1351	1371	1333	
		11.0%	18.6%	17.8%	22.9%	17.1%	17.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	-2.8%	10.7%
Business Investment	3,874	4,355	4,342	4,956	5,609	6,231	6,878	7,044	7,730	7,839	8,372	8,675	
		12.4%	-0.3%	14.1%	13.2%	11.1%	10.4%	2.4%	9.7%	1.4%	6.8%	3.6%	8.0%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	10	10	13	23	19	13	17	26	22	27	32	37	
		0.0%	30.4%	72.9%	-17.4%	-31.6%	33.8%	48.3%	-13.2%	20.5%	18.5%	14.6%	12.1%
Mining	150	186	153	142	149	176	174	245	259	180	202	211	
		24.0%	-17.7%	-7.2%	4.9%	18.1%	-0.9%	40.7%	5.6%	-30.5%	12.2%	4.4%	3.0%
Construction	203	207	228	247	290	343	371	389	400	422	408	362	
		2.0%	10.1%	8.3%	17.4%	18.3%	8.1%	4.8%	3.0%	5.5%	-3.3%	-11.2%	7.2%
Manufacturing	889	936	1000	1083	1155	1368	1513	1464	1601	1540	1543	1602	
		5.3%	6.8%	8.3%	6.6%	18.4%	10.6%	-3.2%	9.3%	-3.8%	0.2%	3.8%	5.7%
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	1351	1644	1407	1552	1657	1776	1935	2062	2291	2392	2742	3189	
		21.7%	-14.4%	10.3%	6.8%	7.2%	8.9%	6.6%	11.1%	4.4%	14.6%	16.3%	7.3%
Wholesale Trade	1271	1372	1541	1909	2339	2555	2869	2858	3157	3278	3445	3275	
		7.9%	12.3%	23.9%	22.5%	9.2%	12.3%	-0.4%	10.5%	3.8%	5.1%	-4.9%	10.5%
Services	1,829	2,040	2,223	2,499	2,802	3,206	3,594	3,724	4,122	4,350	4,745	4,871	
		11.5%	9.0%	12.4%	12.1%	14.4%	12.1%	3.6%	10.7%	5.5%	9.1%	2.7%	10.0%
Hotels & Lodging	307	351	373	400	423	473	528	557	551	556	583	620	
		14.3%	6.3%	7.2%	5.8%	11.8%	11.6%	5.5%	-1.1%	0.9%	4.9%	6.4%	6.6%
Amusement & Recreation	194	228	256	303	378	451	495	544	572	650	714	738	
		17.5%	12.3%	18.4%	24.8%	19.4%	9.6%	9.9%	5.2%	13.6%	9.8%	3.3%	13.9%
Personal	91	99	110	130	146	167	178	177	185	190	200	211	
		8.8%	11.1%	18.2%	12.3%	14.4%	6.5%	-0.2%	4.3%	2.7%	5.3%	5.6%	8.2%
Health	76	68	77	85	84	91	90	92	88	86	93	96	
		-10.5%	13.2%	10.4%	-1.2%	8.0%	-1.2%	2.5%	-4.1%	-2.3%	8.1%	3.4%	2.0%
Education, Legal & Social	111	126	137	144	160	175	194	167	195	207	224	242	
		13.5%	8.7%	5.1%	11.1%	9.6%	10.6%	-13.8%	16.7%	6.2%	8.2%	7.9%	7.3%
Auto Rental & Repairs	525	572	601	677	763	901	1012	1073	1160	1169	1239	1300	
		9.0%	5.1%	12.6%	12.7%	18.1%	12.2%	6.1%	8.1%	0.8%	6.0%	4.9%	9.0%
Business	446	502	564	625	645	711	780	775	948	1042	1223	1219	
		12.6%	12.4%	10.8%	3.2%	10.2%	9.7%	-0.6%	22.3%	9.9%	17.4%	-0.3%	10.6%
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	79	94	105	135	203	236	318	339	423	450	469	445	
		19.0%	11.7%	28.6%	50.4%	16.2%	34.9%	6.5%	24.9%	6.4%	4.2%	-5.1%	19.5%
All Other	664	685	888	892	1,019	1,092	968	1,188	1,137	1,316	1250	1141	
		3.2%	29.6%	0.5%	14.2%	7.2%	-11.4%	22.7%	-4.2%	15.7%	-5.0%	-8.7%	6.5%
Grand Total Taxable Sales	14,774	15,998	17,313	19,341	21,527	23,609	25,844	26,829	28,646	29,999	31,645	32,391	
		8.3%	8.2%	11.7%	11.3%	9.7%	9.5%	3.8%	6.8%	4.7%	5.5%	2.4%	7.9%

e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Gross Taxable Retail Sales by County

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(e)	2000-01 Percent Change	Avg. Growth 1994-2000
Beaver	34,626,306	36,412,579	41,936,668	45,761,964	54,028,444	56,796,599	59,533,738	58,794,000	-1.2%	9.5%
Box Elder	270,086,492	255,311,338	313,399,510	341,801,574	378,656,784	392,554,576	388,463,051	383,463,000	-1.3%	6.2%
Cache	592,265,682	643,424,439	700,827,166	738,962,198	815,747,488	877,516,245	881,748,639	925,303,000	4.9%	6.9%
Carbon	243,379,366	246,727,509	270,180,228	302,766,134	350,262,447	344,787,306	346,715,900	359,300,000	3.6%	6.1%
Daggett	16,367,912	8,026,924	9,433,030	8,931,045	10,152,206	11,083,920	13,701,974	15,049,000	9.8%	-2.9%
Davis	1,628,953,240	1,792,686,798	1,948,114,497	2,082,405,096	2,333,000,552	2,501,488,171	2,561,945,556	2,652,497,000	3.5%	7.8%
Duchesne	91,128,287	92,152,625	103,539,767	138,833,857	148,993,949	113,995,306	152,667,814	160,972,000	5.4%	9.0%
Emery	68,117,764	59,567,320	63,933,988	85,273,673	108,296,650	86,178,899	78,516,158	93,270,000	18.8%	2.4%
Garfield	46,588,854	53,989,631	59,463,916	64,208,586	67,964,766	71,530,129	73,145,377	68,013,000	-7.0%	7.8%
Grand	98,898,658	123,463,929	125,597,997	136,682,724	143,307,479	167,663,347	162,911,808	164,533,000	1.0%	8.7%
Iron	269,104,272	296,098,117	328,599,441	334,517,242	358,583,543	403,990,858	417,168,360	426,232,000	2.2%	7.6%
Juab	41,049,378	44,498,957	52,093,322	58,330,085	61,049,366	67,800,309	73,826,705	69,201,000	-6.3%	10.3%
Kane	68,713,093	79,603,840	85,348,929	91,571,511	92,767,501	99,972,386	107,426,955	102,658,000	-4.4%	7.7%
Millard	80,606,243	84,805,492	86,426,974	102,956,430	102,324,784	108,565,176	107,366,842	120,189,000	11.9%	4.9%
Morgan	28,204,835	32,975,103	36,673,879	34,597,815	43,190,274	52,752,568	55,091,635	55,131,000	0.1%	11.8%
Piute	4,153,237	5,737,337	5,549,494	4,647,900	5,197,828	5,556,641	5,742,323	5,690,000	-0.9%	5.5%
Rich	11,515,077	10,252,664	10,848,221	12,425,163	14,599,275	15,593,403	16,731,346	15,885,000	-5.1%	6.4%
Salt Lake	10,526,443,225	11,456,330,532	12,495,049,840	13,279,907,345	14,480,792,082	15,032,355,344	15,941,513,323	15,943,409,000	0.0%	7.2%
San Juan	65,840,801	73,747,605	83,951,301	79,420,183	102,358,862	96,128,945	89,321,720	84,713,000	-5.2%	5.2%
Sanpete	84,773,473	93,422,662	101,273,513	109,374,363	117,860,224	125,822,688	143,234,506	157,439,000	9.9%	9.1%
Sevier	155,308,506	167,792,163	171,174,291	179,499,588	247,516,691	212,472,805	219,208,375	222,189,000	1.4%	5.9%
Summit	424,263,835	481,055,880	532,065,605	585,960,819	631,299,089	685,939,692	742,862,484	831,557,000	11.9%	9.8%
Tooele	189,412,717	204,822,816	229,458,354	247,605,386	282,754,708	306,930,181	330,279,699	361,218,000	9.4%	9.7%
Uintah	225,274,014	238,265,849	249,885,277	300,310,299	335,704,139	331,526,601	439,786,724	487,241,000	10.8%	11.8%
Utah	2,485,729,203	2,729,006,721	3,018,664,563	3,263,562,889	3,670,050,662	3,938,892,458	4,170,665,617	4,380,014,000	5.0%	9.0%
Wasatch	77,853,975	91,141,976	104,349,093	118,482,941	136,583,244	155,799,341	171,726,889	173,461,000	1.0%	14.1%
Washington	790,641,230	876,072,647	954,639,002	994,050,920	1,066,865,802	1,159,452,168	1,237,822,795	1,335,474,000	7.9%	7.8%
Wayne	14,979,670	17,293,540	17,770,582	18,566,025	22,689,627	23,000,106	23,460,239	22,832,000	-2.7%	7.8%
Weber	1,716,143,480	1,871,898,257	2,039,495,130	2,151,273,281	2,264,121,035	2,375,445,131	2,456,562,991	2,514,947,000	2.4%	6.2%
Subtotal	20,350,422,825	22,166,585,250	24,239,743,578	25,912,687,036	28,446,719,501	29,821,591,299	31,469,149,543	32,190,674,000	2.3%	7.5%
Out-of-State Use Tax	1,176,245,745	1,442,191,794	1,604,193,876	916,015,985	200,035,296	176,949,414	175,863,321	200,378,222	13.9%	-27.1%
Grand Total	$ 21,526,668,570	$ 23,608,777,044	$ 25,843,937,454	$ 26,828,703,021	$ 28,646,754,797	$ 29,998,540,713	$ 31,645,012,864	$ 32,391,052,222	2.4%	6.6%

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview

Utah experienced a moderate year of revenue growth in fiscal year 2001. The growth in tax collections will decrease in fiscal year 2002, however, as a result of the global recession that was deepened by the World Trade Center disaster on September 11, 2001. Hosting the 2002 Winter Olympic Games will, on the other hand, somewhat lessen the severity of the decline in revenue growth. Current condition highlights include the following:

- General and School Fund revenues grew $119.2 million in fiscal year 2001, down from $314.1 million growth in fiscal year 2000. The strong fiscal year 2000 revenue growth was due to $50 million inheritance tax windfall, exercised stock options, and strong growth in capital gains.
- The decrease in revenue growth in fiscal year 2001 was due to much lower inheritance taxes, fewer exercised stock options, and weaker growth in capital gains than in the prior year.
- Final income tax payments (non-withholding) declined $21.0 million in fiscal year 2001 after increasing $55.7 million in the prior fiscal year.
- The year-end revenue surplus also shrank significantly in fiscal year 2001 to $12.3 million, compared to $113.4 million in fiscal year 2000 (well below the $40.8 million inflation-adjusted average for fiscal years 1983 to 2001).
- Fiscal year 2001 had a $49.9 million revenue deficit that was turned into a $12.3 million surplus through year-end budget cutbacks, lapsing monies, and surplus state mandated property tax revenues.
- Income tax collections continued to surpass sales tax collections in fiscal year 2001 for the fourth year in a row.
- Cumulative tax collections, excluding "bracket creep," are $1.41 billion lower than they would otherwise have been due to tax reductions authorized during the past eight legislative sessions.
- Inflation-adjusted General and School Fund revenues should decrease slightly (by $8.4 million) in fiscal year 2002. This is due to negative growth in corporate income taxes, insurance premium taxes, inheritance taxes, interest income, and severance taxes. Growth in sales taxes and individual income tax collections should be minimal. The growth in fiscal year 2002 would have been $18 million higher were it not for a re-bracketing income tax cut.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue Growth. Inflation-adjusted General Fund and School Fund revenues grew $121.6 million in fiscal year 2001. After adjusting for inflation, this was considerably lower than the $327.4 million growth in the prior fiscal year. Fiscal year 2000 had the largest single-year growth in revenue since 1984 (when inflation-adjusted revenues grew $360.3 million). Growth in fiscal year 2000 was due primarily to a $50 million windfall in the inheritance tax, exercised stock options, and strong growth in capital gains.

The decrease in revenue growth in fiscal year 2001 was due to much lower inheritance taxes, fewer exercised stock options, and weaker growth in capital gains than in the prior year. Income tax withholding grew only moderately due to strong growth in bonuses and exercised stock options in the prior fiscal year. And, final income tax payments (non-withholding) declined $21.0 million in fiscal year 2001 after increasing $55.7 million in the prior fiscal year. Final payments are all non-withholding income tax collections net of refunds. Final payments come from volatile capital gains, entrepreneurial profits, partnership income, and other income distributions.

Inflation-Adjusted Surpluses. The $12.5 million inflation-adjusted General and School Fund year-end surplus also slowed considerably from $118.3 million in fiscal year 2000. By comparison, year-end surpluses over the past 19 years (fiscal year 1983 to fiscal year 2001) have averaged $40.8 million. Indeed, fiscal year 2001 had a $49.9 million revenue deficit that was turned into a $12.3 million (unadjusted for inflation) surplus through year-end budget cutbacks, lapsing monies, and surplus state mandated property tax revenues. For budgeting purposes, year-end surpluses are the beginning revenue balance for the start of the next fiscal year and are considered one-time money.

Windfall, inflation, and tax rate and base-adjusted revenue growth: when revenues are adjusted not only for inflation, but also for windfalls and tax rate and base changes, fiscal year 2001 revenues grew $169.0 million compared to $269.3 million in the prior fiscal year. With the exception of 1999, inflation, windfall, and tax rate and base-adjusted revenue collections for all fiscal years 1993 to 2001 came in above the average growth (of $157.7 million) for the past 20 years.

Inflation, windfall, and tax rate and base-adjusted revenues declined $8.4 million in fiscal year 2002. This is reminiscent of the Utah recession years of 1983, 1986 and 1987. Rate, base and inflation adjusted growth in revenues was also negative in 1983 and again in 1987. Fiscal year 2002 growth would have been $18 million higher (and positive) were it not for a re-bracketing income tax cut.

Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence. Income taxes were larger than sales taxes in fiscal year 2002 for the fifth year in a row. Prior to fiscal year 1998, the sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In fiscal year 2002 income tax collections were 43.1% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were only 35.4% of the total. Income taxes were only 34.4% of the total as recently as 1990 (when sales taxes were 37.8% of the total). This reversal in tax preeminence during the 1990s is due to sales tax rate reductions, stronger historic growth in sales tax-exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries, increased sales tax exemptions, increased sales over the internet, income tax bracket creep, strong stock market capital gains realizations, and the transfer of unrestricted general fund monies to restricted accounts.

Tax Reductions. Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $236.2 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred during the past eight legislative sessions. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2002 is $1.41 billion. Nonetheless, an individual taxpayer may actually be paying more in taxes now than seven years ago. This is because non-state government taxes may have increased, and/or an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased. More income or spending, or greater property values, can result in higher taxes even at lower tax rates. There are 576 taxing entities other than state government in Utah.

Bracket Creep. The net reduction in tax collections does not, however, account for income tax increases due to inflation or "bracket creep." Bracket creep has occurred in Utah since 1973 (the year in which the current brackets were established). Around $3.9 million per year is currently raised from income tax bracket creep. The cumulative "bracket creep" effect from fiscal year 1995 to fiscal year 2002 is a tax increase of $140.4 million. Thus, the net reduction in state government taxes over this period including "bracket creep" is $1.27 billion. Tax increases due to "bracket creep" have been lessened in the 1990's due to lower inflation (than in the 1970's and 1980's) and because most taxpayers (62.3%) have "creeped" into the top income tax bracket.

Fiscal Year 2001 Outlook. Inflation-adjusted General and School Fund revenues decrease slightly (by $8.4 million) in fiscal year 2002, due to negative growth in corporate income taxes, insurance premium taxes, inheritance taxes, interest income, and severance taxes. Growth in sales taxes and individual income tax collections should be minimal. The growth in fiscal year 2002 would have been $18 million higher were it not for a re-bracketing income tax cut.

Corporate tax collections will drop in fiscal year 2002 due to declining corporate profits. Sales tax growth will be weak due to lower consumer confidence and spending. Income tax collections will be moderate due to numerous job layoffs and fewer capital gains. Inheritance tax collections and interest income will be down significantly. Consequently, General and School Fund revenue growth in fiscal year 2002 will be much lower than the inflation-adjusted $157.7 million average growth over the last 20 years.

Figure 31
Inflation, Windfall, Rate and Base-Adjusted Revenue Growth in Combined General and School Fund Revenues

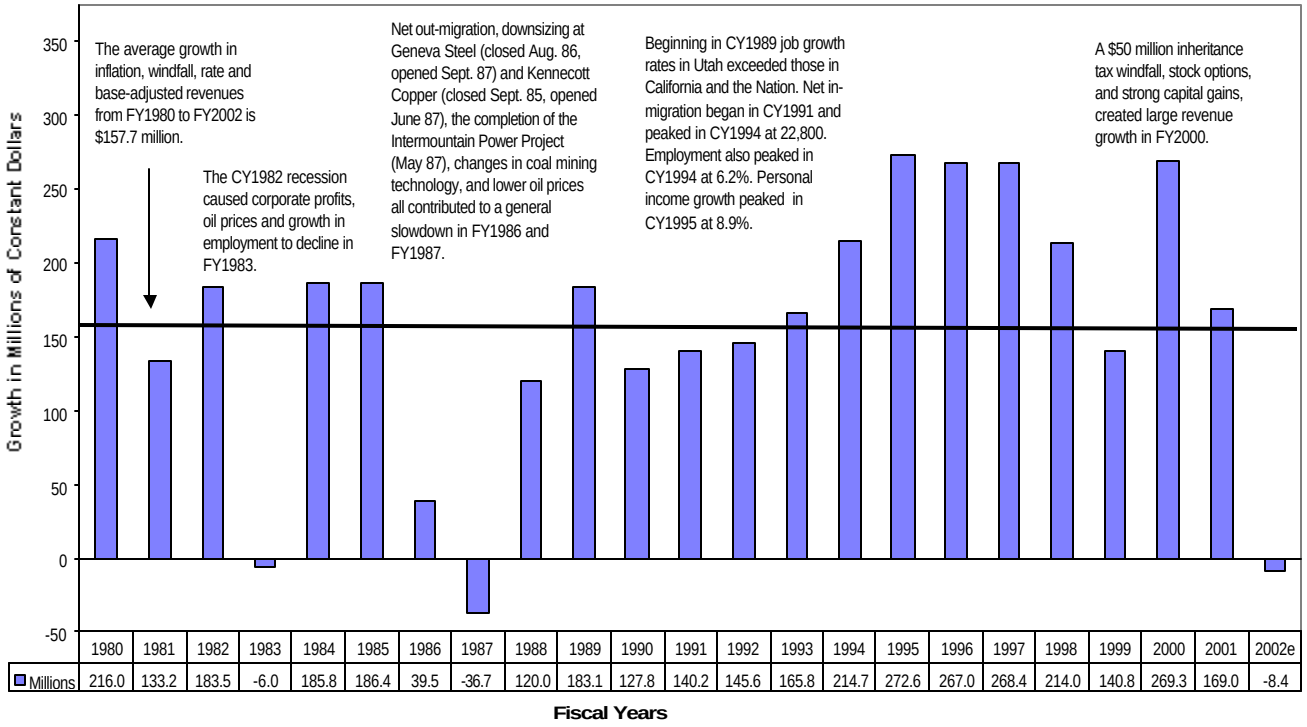
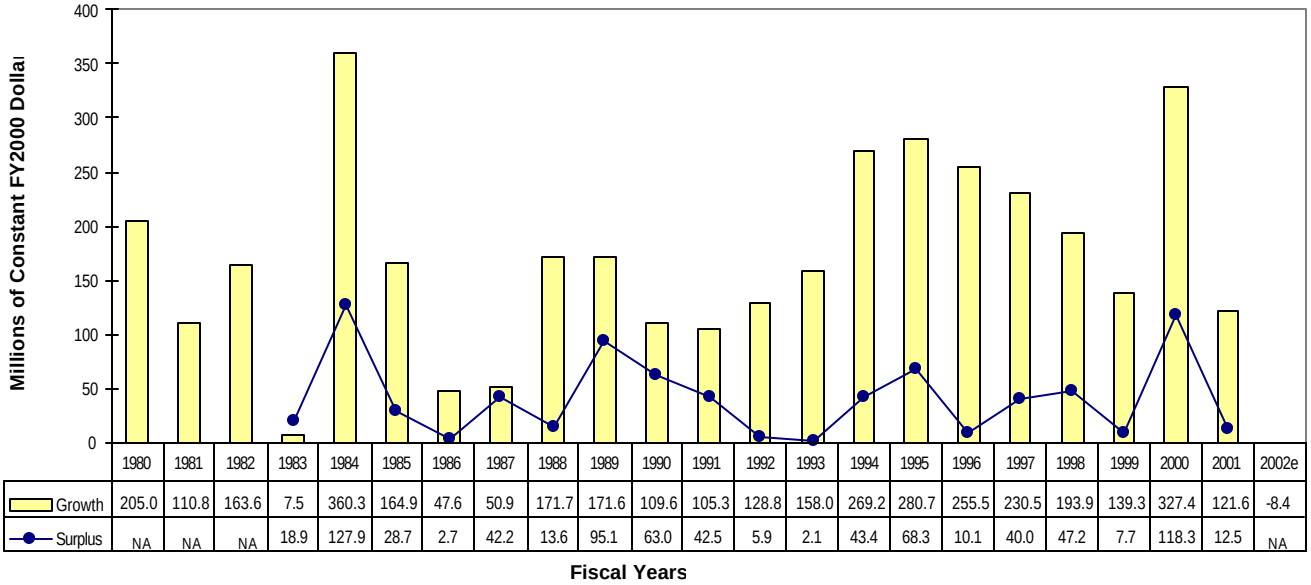


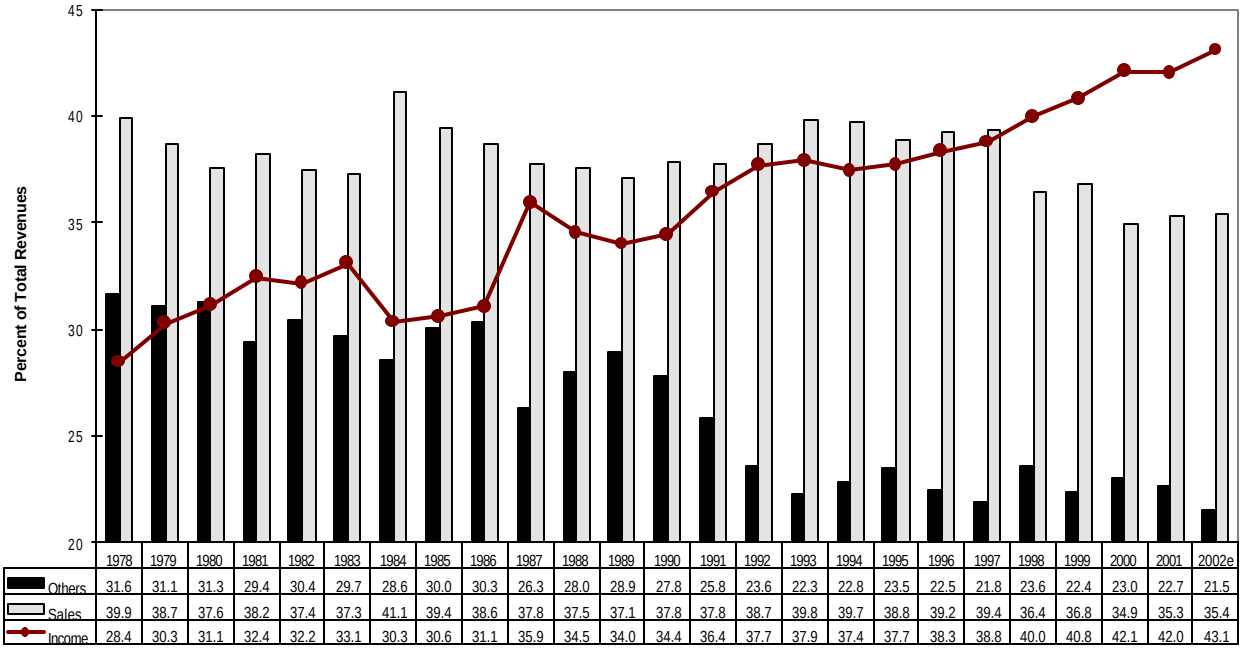
Figure 32
Inflation-Adjusted Revenue Growth and Surpluses for Combined General and School Fund Revenues



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002e
Growth	205.0	110.8	163.6	7.5	360.3	164.9	47.6	50.9	171.7	171.6	109.6	105.3	128.8	158.0	269.2	280.7	255.5	230.5	193.9	139.3	327.4	121.6	-8.4
Surplus	NA	NA	NA	18.9	127.9	28.7	2.7	42.2	13.6	95.1	63.0	42.5	5.9	2.1	43.4	68.3	10.1	40.0	47.2	7.7	118.3	12.5	NA

Fiscal Years

Figure 33
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002e
Others	31.6	31.1	31.3	29.4	30.4	29.7	28.6	30.0	30.3	26.3	28.0	28.9	27.8	25.8	23.6	22.3	22.8	23.5	22.5	21.8	23.6	22.4	23.0	22.7	21.5
Sales	39.9	38.7	37.6	38.2	37.4	37.3	41.1	39.4	38.6	37.8	37.5	37.1	37.8	37.8	38.7	39.8	39.7	38.8	39.2	39.4	36.4	36.8	34.9	35.3	35.4
Income	28.4	30.3	31.1	32.4	32.2	33.1	30.3	30.6	31.1	35.9	34.5	34.0	34.4	36.4	37.7	37.9	37.4	37.7	38.3	38.8	40.0	40.8	42.1	42.0	43.1

*The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal 1988), federal revenue sharing (ended in fiscal 1982); and, corporate, gross receipts, severance, beer, cigarette, insurance, inheritance and motor fuels taxes.

Table 42
State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $200,000) Enacted in the 1994 through 2001 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax & Fee Changes	Cumulative to FY2002
FY 1995			
H.B. 145 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption - Replacement Parts for Steel Mills	($516,700)	
H.B. 162 (1994 Session)	Sales Tax - Repeal of Flood Tax Authorization	(23,600,000)	
H.B. 205 (1994 Session)	Tax Credit for Low-Income Housing	(226,600)	
Various Bills (1994 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions Repealed	10,713,500	
S.B. 9 (1994 Session)	Property Tax Rate & Residence Exemption Changes	(8,500,000)	
S.B. 191 (1994 Session)	Treatment of Admission and User Fees	3,290,000	
	Subtotal FY 1995	**($18,839,800)**	**($150,718,400)**
FY 1996			
Various Bills (1995 Session)	Sales Tax Exemptions Authorized	($3,613,000)	
S.B. 254 (1995 Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes	9,400,000	
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Property Taxes (1)	(141,440,833)	
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Income Taxes (1)	4,500,000	
	Subtotal FY 1996	**($131,153,833)**	**($918,076,831)**
FY 1997			
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Property Taxes (Restricted to New Growth, 1995 Session) (1)	($8,703,800)	
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Additional Sales Tax on Construction Projects (1995 Session)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 58 (1996 Regular Session)	Driving Under the Influence -- Repeat Offenders (2)	258,000	
Various Bills (1996 Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemptions	(1,188,300)	
H.B. 349 (1996 Regular Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes - Modifications (3)	(4,750,000)	
H.B. 404 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Health Care Insurance Deduction (4)	(4,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Minimum School Program Act (Property Taxes)	(30,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Taxes (1)	1,500,000	
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (5)	(8,700,000)	
S.B. 195 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Credit for Disabled Education Costs	(750,000)	
S.B. 237 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax Rate Reductions (6)	(41,000,000)	
S.B. 275 (1996 Regular Session)	Sales Tax - Ski Exemption (7)	(338,000)	
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8)	462,000	
	Subtotal FY 1997	**($99,210,100)**	**($595,260,600)**
FY 1998			
S.B. 239 (1996 Regular Session)	Tax Credits for Rural Economic Resettlement Zones (Tax Credits)	($275,000)	
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session)	(8,700,000)	
S.B. 161 (1997 Session)	Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements	870,000	
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Collection of Fuel Tax (9)	10,000,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (10)	63,250,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Reduction (10)	(34,300,000)	
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8)	21,800,000	
H.B. 111 (1997 Session)	Transportation Corridor Funding (11)	4,300,000	
H.B. 225 (1997 Session)	Assessment on Workers' Compensation (12)	6,100,000	
H.B. 359 (1997 Session)	Endangered Species Mitigation Fund (13)	400,000	
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Registration Fee on Vehicles (14)	16,500,000	
	Subtotals FY 1998	**$79,945,000**	**$399,725,000**
FY 1999			
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session)	($11,200,000)	
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Additional Collection of Fuel Tax	300,000	
H.B. 154 (1997 Session)	Property Tax Circuit Breaker	(215,000)	
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Additional Registration Fee on Vehicles	495,000	
S.B. 34 (1998 Session)	Sales Tax Exemption for Higher Education Athletic Events (15)	(402,000)	
	Subtotals FY 1999	**($11,022,000)**	**($44,088,000)**
FY 2000			
H.B. 58 (1998 Session)	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Amendments (16)	($900,000)	
S.B. 47 (1998 Session)	Research Tax Credit (17)	(3,200,000)	
S.B. 185 (1998 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption Amendments and Study (18)	5,600,000	
S.B. 220 (1998 Session)	Research and Development Credit for Machinery and Equipment (19)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 396 (1999 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills	(617,500)	
S.B. 19 (1999 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Hearing Aids and Accessories	(311,000)	
S.B. 69 (1999 Session)	Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption (20)	(5,600,000)	
S.B. 150 (1999 Session)	Utilitites in Highway Rights-of-Way (21)	1,600,000	
	Subtotals FY 2000	**($5,428,500)**	**($16,285,500)**
FY 2001			
H.B. 25 (1999 Session)	Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (22)	($1,770,000)	
S.B. 62 (1999 Session)	Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents	(500,000)	
H.B. 345 (2000 Session)	Unemployment Insurance Amendments (23)	(26,500,000)	
S.B. 15 (2000 Session)	Use of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (24)	(5,500,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2001	**($34,270,000)**	**($68,540,000)**
FY 2002			
HB 78 (2001 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Sales Relating to Schools (School Related Activities)	($281,000)	
HB 98 (2001 Session)	Enterprise Zones (Income Tax Credits for Rural Areas)	(300,000)	
SB 34 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Relief for Low Income Individuals (25)	(800,000)	
SB 36 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax Bracket Adjustments (26)	(18,000,000)	
SB 58 (2001 Session)	Repeal of Nursing Facilities Assessment (27)	(4,422,400)	
SB 71 (2001 Session)	Tax Credits for Special Needs Adoptions (Income Tax Credit of $1,000)	(256,000)	
HB 205 (2001 Session)	Employers' Reinsurance Fund Special Assessment (Workers' Compensation) (12)	6,135,000	
HB370 (2001 Session)	Hazardous Waste Amendment (28)	1,694,000	
	Subtotals FY 2002	**($16,230,400)**	**($16,230,400)**
Grand Total for Taxes and Fees FY 1995 to FY 2002 (A)(B)(C)		**($236,209,633)**	**($1,409,474,731)**

* See next page for footnotes

Table 42 (Continued)
State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $200,000) Enacted in the 1994 through 2000 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

FOOTNOTES:

(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep." The most recent fiscal note estimate for indexing income taxes for inflation is $3.9 million (fiscal note from the 2000 General Session). If $3.9 million per year is raised in each fiscal year 1995 to 2001 from income tax bracket creep, the cumulative effect over the 7 years is increased collections of $109.2 million. Tax increases due to "bracket creep" have been lessened in the 1990's due to lower inflation (than in the 1970's and 1980's) and because most taxpayers (62.3 %) have "creeped" into the top income tax bracket.

B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $200,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extensions of exiting laws are excluded. For example, SB76 (1999 Session) extended the sales tax exemption for pollution equipment at a cost of $6,000,000.

(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by $36 million beginning in FY1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to local water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill.

(1) In 1995 the Legislature and Tax Commission increased the residential exemption from 32% to 45%, decreased the basic school rate from .00422 to .00264, and reduced the state assessing and collecting rate from .0003 to .000281. The 1995 Legislature also restricted the growth in taxable valuations to new growth only, effective in fiscal year 1997. In 1996 the Legislature further ordered the Tax Commission to reduce the basic school rate to a level sufficient to generate a $30 million tax cut. State income taxes increased due to the reduction in property tax deductibility against federal income taxes owed.

(2) Increased fines and surcharges.

(3) Effective January 1, 1996, reduced gross receipts tax rates 53% to benefit electric utilities.

(4) Effective January 1, 1996, allows 60% of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, to be deducted against state taxes owed.

(5) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption (which raised the fiscal note to $71.3 million). In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.

(6) Reduced effective income tax rates as of January 1, 1996. Reduced top rate from 7.2% to 7.0% on taxable incomes over $7,500. The minimum income tax rate will be reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%.

(7) This is a consensus estimate. The Fiscal Analyst's estimate is $65,000.

(8) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY1997 fiscal impact is from stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.

(9) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.

(10) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate $63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of $34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is $28,950,000.

(11) Implements a 2.5% tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.

(12) Permits the Department of Workforce Services to impose an assessment related to the Employers' Reinsurance Fund.

(13) Creates an Endangered Species Mitigation Fund and imposes a royalty tax on brine shrimp harvesting.

(14) Increases the vehicle registration fee by $10 and trucking fees by about 10%. This restricted money goes into the Centennial Highway Trust Fund.

(15) Amounts paid for admission to an athletic event at an institution of higher education that is subject to the provisions of Title IX are exempt from sales and use tax.

(16) Extends the repeal date for a tax credit for workover credits and recompletions of oil wells.

(17) Gives a 6% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state.

(18) Reduces the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment from 100% in FY1999 to 80% in FY2000. After July 1, 1999, vendors shall collect sales tax on 20% of the sales price of normal operating replacements.

(19) Gives a 6% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery, equipment or both.

(20) Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100%. S.B. 185 (1998 Session) had previously reduced this exemption to 80%.

(21) Permit fees and compensation paid into the Transportation Fund for access to rights-of-way on Interstate Highways by telecommunication companies.

(22) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.

(23) Changes in the reserve rate and calculation method will produce a tax reduction for all employers paying this insurance at the contributory rate. Taxes (income to the Employment Compensation Fund) will be reduced by $26,500,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2001. The reserve fund was reduced from 22 to 18 months.

(24) The hospital assessment tax was repealed in fiscal year 2001. This was a tax rate on hospital gross revenues, as well as $0.9 for each surgery performed. The tax rate was adjusted quarterly so that no more than $5.5 million annually was collected.

Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1985 to FY 2002

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
General Fund (GF)																		
Sales and Use Tax	555.4	558.6	559.0	617.6	667.4	707.4	740.3	802.4	881.9	978.2	1,055.1	1,162.5	1,252.1	1,251.8	1,316.4	1,369.6	1,431.4	1,440.0
Liquor Profits	18.9	19.0	17.2	15.9	16.0	16.6	17.6	16.6	18.1	17.9	20.1	22.2	24.3	26.3	26.9	28.7	30.3	32.5
Insurance Premiums	22.3	26.1	27.8	28.2	26.4	30.0	27.8	30.2	34.0	38.2	40.9	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	44.4
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	21.3	21.1	24.0	29.2	30.7	30.2	31.0	34.6	34.3	36.4	37.7	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.1	58.0	57.9	59.0
Severance Taxes	46.9	43.8	21.5	29.2	28.1	30.1	31.0	18.2	19.3	18.9	21.4	20.4	23.8	23.0	13.1	23.0	45.6	41.8
Inheritance Tax	4.8	4.7	2.3	3.4	9.8	7.6	4.8	4.0	7.6	8.2	25.0	8.3	10.3	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	12.0
Investment Income	14.4	12.0	3.8	10.7	19.2	17.9	11.0	7.0	4.4	6.4	12.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.6	16.0
Other	23.4	22.2	24.7	26.5	27.4	32.6	33.9	27.7	26.0	30.0	32.9	37.2	34.9	40.8	38.3	41.0	46.5	49.0
Circuit Breaker Credits	-2.2	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-3.4	-3.5	-4.1	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.5
Subtotal GF	705.1	706.0	679.1	759.6	823.7	869.1	894.0	936.5	1,021.4	1,129.7	1,240.6	1,340.6	1,441.6	1,476.2	1,520.4	1,652.2	1,709.8	1,689.2
School Fund (SF)																		
Individual Income Tax	435.5	454.3	533.3	569.9	615.6	647.6	717.6	784.4	842.3	925.3	1,026.9	1,139.1	1,237.3	1,377.5	1,463.9	1,654.9	1,712.7	1,761.0
Corporate Franchise Tax	65.9	84.0	68.9	78.8	93.0	99.7	87.8	80.9	79.5	121.1	153.5	168.4	182.9	189.1	184.3	179.6	174.8	140.0
School Land Income	18.4	11.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent Fund Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.5	4.4	4.9	3.2	3.5	2.5	6.8	2.4	9.0	9.0
Gross Receipts Tax	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	2.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	4.4	8.4	9.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.0
Other	9.8	11.2	12.3	9.9	13.7	11.2	12.9	16.4	5.5	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	8.6
Subtotal SF	529.6	560.8	623.0	665.1	728.3	767.2	826.5	890.0	938.2	1,061.8	1,198.0	1,327.5	1,437.6	1,583.3	1,670.5	1,852.8	1,914.4	1,926.6
Transportation Fund (TF)																		
Motor Fuel Tax	89.3	92.2	100.0	129.4	131.2	132.5	131.1	136.4	141.3	150.4	155.5	163.2	168.4	217.7	225.2	237.6	229.4	237.0
Special Fuel Tax	17.8	19.4	20.6	27.6	29.3	29.1	36.8	33.4	35.6	36.2	40.7	43.7	46.2	72.4	73.2	76.6	80.8	85.0
Other	33.8	34.7	34.8	35.5	36.9	38.7	39.6	44.6	47.3	49.6	52.6	54.3	52.6	54.8	58.5	65.0	64.5	66.0
Subtotal TF	140.9	146.2	155.4	192.4	197.4	200.3	207.4	214.3	224.2	236.2	248.7	261.2	267.3	344.9	356.9	379.1	374.7	388.0
Mineral Lease Payments	34.2	32.6	22.4	28.8	50.8	34.9	32.4	32.5	30.3	33.3	29.1	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	53.5
TOTAL	1,409.8	1,445.6	1,479.9	1,645.9	1,800.2	1,871.4	1,960.3	2,073.4	2,214.1	2,461.0	2,716.4	2,964.0	3,180.6	3,437.9	3,579.2	3,923.7	4,056.8	4,057.3

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes): FY 1985 to FY 2002

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
General Fund (GF)																		
Sales and Use Tax	na	0.6	0.1	10.5	8.1	6.0	4.6	8.4	9.9	10.9	7.9	10.2	7.7	0.0	5.2	4.0	4.5	0.6
Liquor Profits	na	0.7	-9.6	-7.3	0.4	3.9	5.8	-5.5	9.3	-1.3	12.2	10.3	9.7	8.2	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.4
Insurance Premiums	na	17.1	6.5	1.7	-6.4	13.7	-7.2	8.4	12.7	12.3	7.3	-2.0	7.4	3.4	7.1	9.3	-11.8	-3.5
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	na	-1.2	14.0	21.6	5.3	-1.8	2.7	11.5	-0.9	6.3	3.4	0.3	9.0	29.2	12.9	-3.4	-0.2	1.9
Severance Taxes	na	-6.6	-50.8	35.3	-3.5	7.0	3.1	-41.5	6.1	-2.0	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-3.2	-43.3	76.3	98.0	-8.3
Inheritance Tax	na	-1.3	-50.9	48.5	183.6	-22.3	-36.6	-17.4	91.9	7.4	204.8	-66.6	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-60.0
Investment Income	na	-16.3	-68.1	178.6	80.0	-7.0	-38.8	-36.1	-37.8	46.2	93.4	36.5	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	29.9	41.2	-42.0
Other	na	-5.0	11.0	7.2	3.7	18.8	4.2	-18.4	-6.0	15.3	9.6	12.9	-6.1	16.8	-6.1	7.1	13.4	5.4
Circuit Breaker Credits	na	-32.9	-16.4	-7.2	21.2	140.9	4.5	15.8	2.9	7.0	5.7	-1.7	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.4	23.8	1.6
Subtotal GF	na	0.1	-3.8	11.9	8.4	5.5	2.9	4.8	9.1	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.5	2.4	3.0	8.7	3.5	-1.2
School Fund (SF)																		
Individual Income Tax	na	4.3	17.4	6.9	8.0	5.2	10.8	9.3	7.4	9.9	11.0	10.9	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	2.8
Corporate Franchise Tax	na	27.5	-18.0	14.4	18.0	7.2	-12.0	-7.8	-1.8	52.3	26.8	9.7	8.6	3.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	-19.9
School Land Income	na	-39.0	-29.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Permanent Fund Interest	na	na	na	na	49.9	45.8	1.3	2.8	37.5	-32.0	10.9	-35.5	9.8	-29.4	178.0	-64.9	274.7	0.5
Gross Receipts Tax	na	na	na	782.0	-37.4	48.3	-11.7	-2.9	25.9	-8.4	6.3	90.3	8.6	-20.8	10.3	-7.4	13.6	-4.1
Other	na	15.2	9.7	-20.2	39.6	-18.6	15.1	27.1	-66.4	25.9	20.7	1.3	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-10.9
Subtotal SF	na	5.9	11.1	6.8	9.5	5.3	7.7	7.7	5.4	13.2	12.8	10.8	8.3	10.1	5.5	10.9	3.3	0.6
Transportation Fund (TF)																		
Motor Fuel Tax	na	3.2	8.5	29.4	1.4	1.0	-1.1	4.0	3.6	6.4	3.4	5.0	3.2	29.3	3.5	5.5	-3.4	3.3
Special Fuel Tax	na	8.9	6.5	33.6	6.4	-0.7	26.4	-9.2	6.5	1.8	12.3	7.6	5.7	56.7	1.1	4.6	5.6	5.1
Other	na	2.6	0.5	2.0	3.8	4.9	2.3	12.7	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.1	-3.0	4.1	6.7	11.1	-0.8	2.4
Subtotal TF	na	3.7	6.3	23.8	2.6	1.4	3.6	3.3	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	2.3	29.0	3.5	6.2	-1.2	3.5
Mineral Lease Payments	na	-4.7	-31.3	28.8	76.2	-31.2	-7.3	0.5	-6.9	10.1	-12.8	19.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.1	26.0	46.0	-7.5
TOTAL	na	2.5	2.4	11.2	9.4	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.8	11.2	10.4	9.1	7.3	8.1	4.1	9.6	3.4	0.0
Average Annual Growth Rates	na	2.5	2.5	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.4

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

International Merchandise Exports

Overview

Utah's exports grew about 5% to an estimated $3.4 billion during 2001. Although Utah's exports more than doubled during the 1990s, most of the growth occurred before 1997. Since then, exports have remained in the range of $3 billion. If the Asian economies were as strong today as they were in the early 1990s, Utah's exports would likely be in the range of $4 billion. Over the long term, economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, Utah's exports may not grow rapidly, but they appear to have held up well relative to other states and the nation. Exports may be softening the national recession's effects in Utah.

2001 Summary

Value of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah ranked 37th among the states in the value of merchandise exports during 2001. Export estimates for 2001 are based on the first three quarters of data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau; the fourth quarter is assumed to be 25% of the 2001 total. In contrast to the 5% growth Utah experienced, exports for the U.S. and about half the states declined from 2000 to 2001. Utah's exports are less than 3% of California's $117.6 billion. As the leading state, California accounted for almost one-sixth of the nation's $742.4 billion exports during 2001. With $64.1 billion in exports, second place Texas has less than two-thirds of California's exports, and at $53.4 billion, third place New York has less than half.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. During 2001, exports of primary metal products (copper and steel) were $863 million, or over one-fourth of the total. Other major export products include transportation equipment ($602 million, or 18%), computers and electronics ($507 million, or 15%), food ($231 million, or 7%), chemicals ($226 million, or 7%), and machinery ($206 million, or 6%).

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, Canada, and East Asia. During 2001, the top five destination countries for Utah's merchandise exports accounted for $2.1 billion of the $3.4 billion total, or about two-thirds, while the top ten accounted for $2.6 billion, or over three-fourths.

Significant Issues

East Asia. Since 1997, Utah's merchandise exports to every region but East Asia have increased. In East Asia's case, exports have fallen 20 percent. In other words, because of slack demand in East Asia, Utah's exports in 2001 are at about the same level as 1997. If growth in East Asia picks up then Utah could see an export boom. Without a pick-up in Asia, Utah's export sector will continue restructuring and ultimately be in a position to grow without Asia as a primary market.

Limitations of Data. The export data presented have been generated by the U.S. Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service. There are two techniques to measure a state's exports: 1) origin of movement; and 2) location of exporter. Origin of movement uses information on the Customs Service shippers export declaration to determine where in the U.S. the merchandise was shipped from. Likewise, location of exporter uses the shippers export declaration to determine where the exporter manufacturing the merchandise is located.

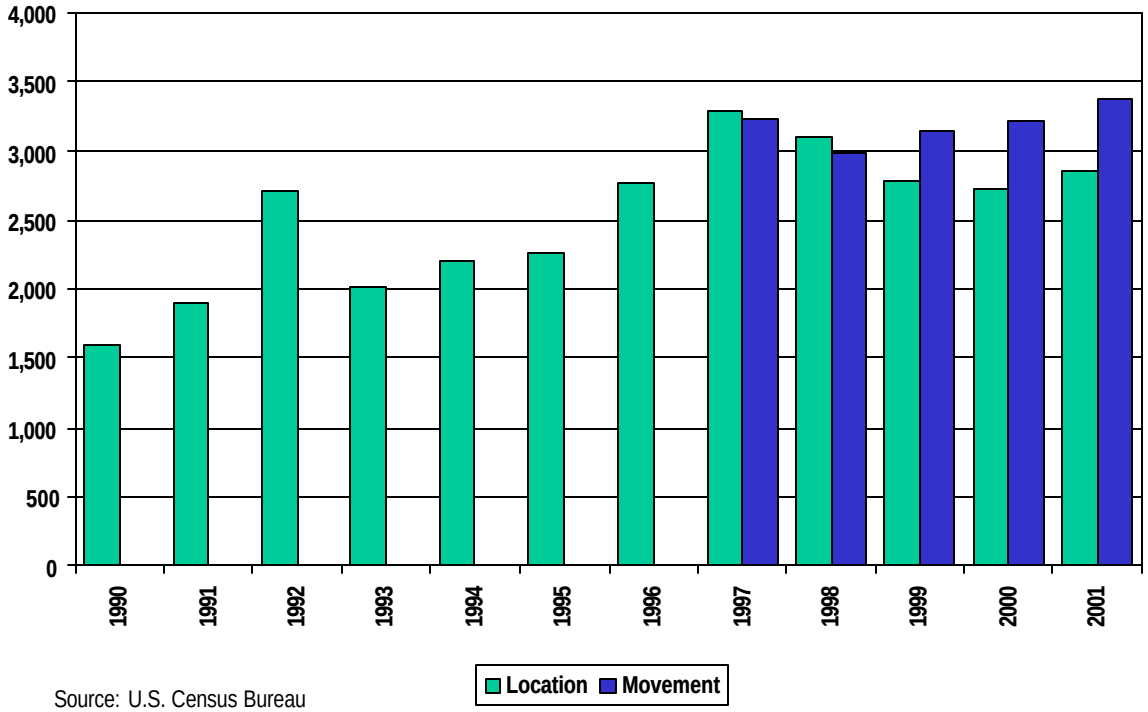
Both origin of movement and location of exporter data have been presented. For the state as a whole, the exporter location was about 5% higher than origin of movement in 1997 and 1998, but since then origin has been over 10% greater than location. The most important conclusion to draw is that it is difficult to precisely measure exports by state, but these two series suggest the approximate level and the nature of change in exports. Utah's merchandise exports are in the range of $3 billion and have been in that range since 1997.

These data account for the value of merchandise exports but not service exports. This means that exports of business services (such as financial services or computer software), educational services (such as international students paying tuition to purchase Utah education), tourist services (such as purchases made by international travelers in Utah), and other services sold in international markets are not included in the value of these exports.

Conclusion

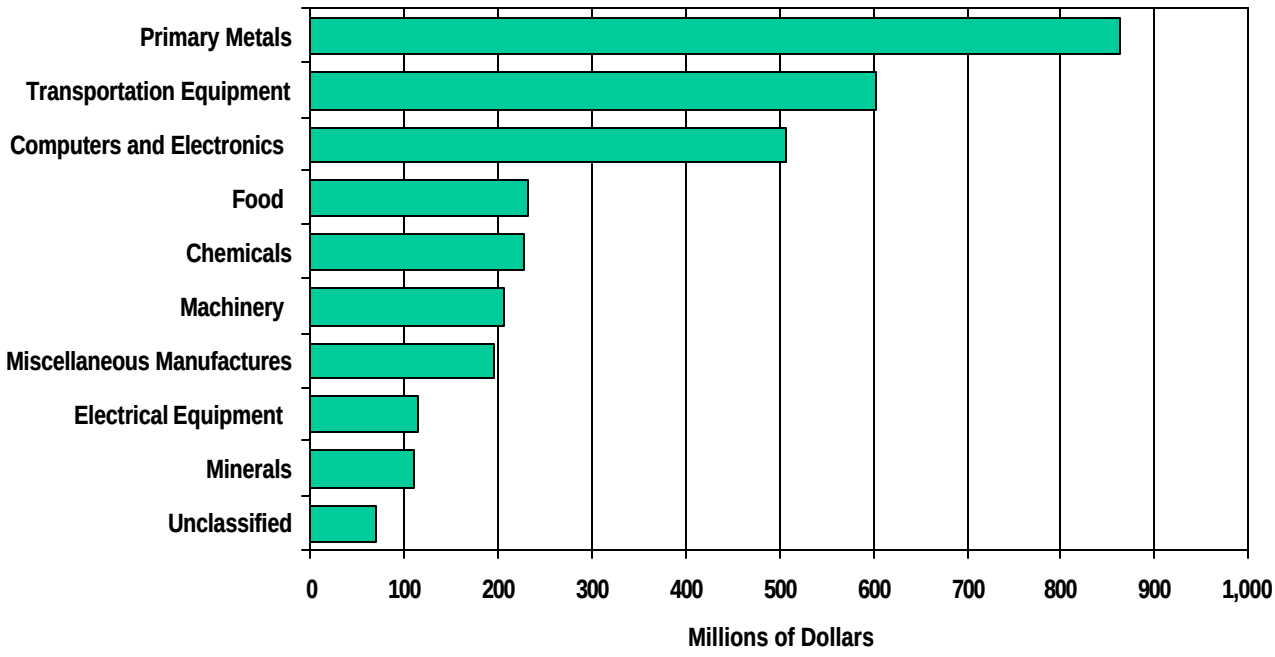
Utah's exports remained in the range of $3 billion during 2001. While Asia is a major export market, unless its economies grow more rapidly, it will no longer be a primary force for Utah's export growth. Economic globalization will create new markets for Utah's exports, thereby increasing export growth.

Figure 34
Utah Merchandise Exports (Millions of Dollars)



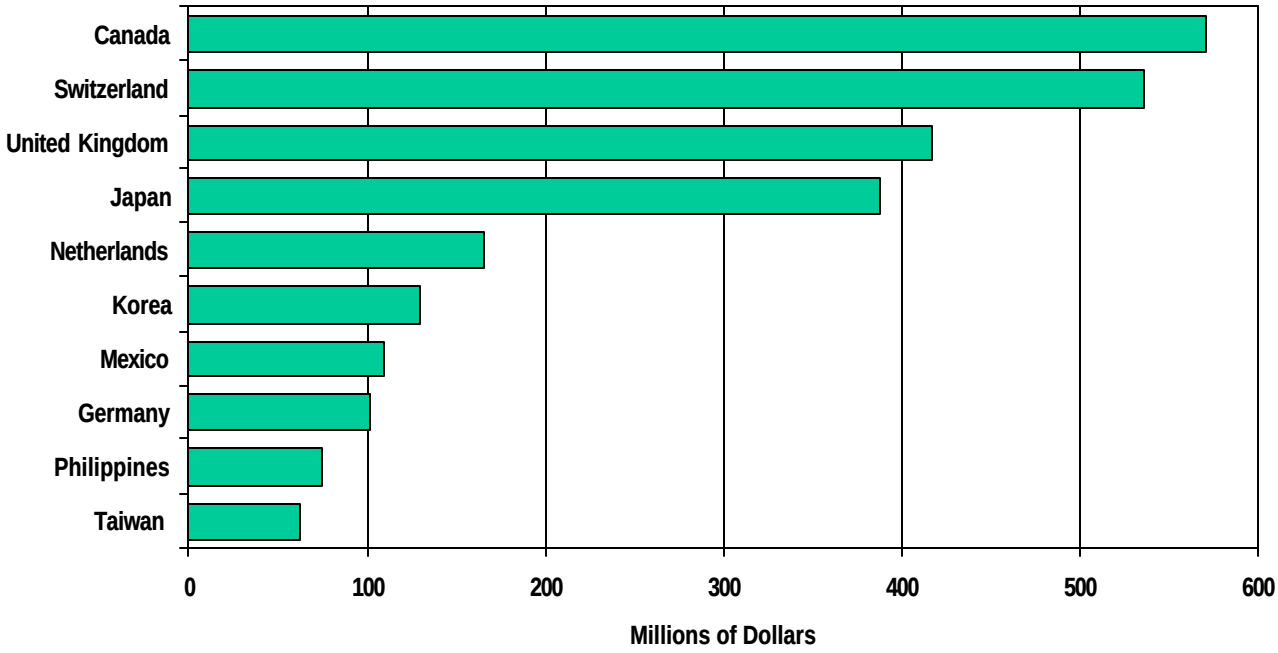
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 35
Utah Merchandise Exports by Top Ten Industries: 2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 36
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 45
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Percent Change
1	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	570.6	-5.81%
2	Switzerland	71.4	248.8	399.5	452.9	536.5	18.47%
3	United Kingdom	768.2	720.2	628.9	246.0	416.8	69.41%
4	Japan	516.3	397.1	378.5	402.1	387.8	-3.56%
5	Netherlands	108.8	98.2	120.8	151.2	165.3	9.33%
6	Korea	112.1	50.7	67.2	128.9	129.3	0.27%
7	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	109.2	6.90%
8	Germany	147.1	88.0	75.7	104.5	101.4	-3.02%
9	Philippines	94.5	111.6	79.6	105.2	74.9	-28.79%
10	Taiwan	98.8	44.6	43.6	76.3	62.9	-17.55%
11	Ireland	45.9	50.5	64.0	98.3	61.6	-37.33%
12	Belgium	74.0	45.2	53.1	72.8	56.9	-21.86%
13	Hong Kong	44.1	28.5	40.4	58.4	54.1	-7.34%
14	Malaysia	57.5	70.5	47.3	44.0	53.0	20.38%
15	France	46.1	42.7	57.1	46.9	51.3	9.33%
16	Singapore	63.0	38.0	44.0	54.9	50.6	-7.86%
17	Australia	33.2	44.2	44.9	59.7	50.4	-15.57%
18	Brazil	15.4	14.6	24.5	41.1	49.0	19.09%
19	Turkey	4.1	7.5	19.8	30.3	37.4	23.42%
20	China	26.0	33.6	17.3	32.6	36.4	11.65%
21	Italy	48.6	27.0	45.9	39.6	27.9	-29.55%
22	Thailand	74.9	50.9	23.4	17.9	26.4	47.99%
23	Spain	15.7	19.3	15.0	18.2	19.4	6.54%
24	Costa Rica	2.9	2.2	2.7	18.6	18.1	-3.09%
25	Argentina	5.9	3.8	7.2	5.2	14.8	182.18%
26	India	7.4	4.6	5.8	11.8	13.1	11.48%
27	Sweden	21.6	23.7	7.1	12.2	12.4	1.71%
28	South Africa	7.0	5.2	4.0	5.2	10.5	104.24%
29	Israel	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	10.4	15.94%
30	Egypt	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.9	8.5	189.70%
31	Norway	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.7	8.2	42.78%
32	Ukraine	2.5	3.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	3.38%
33	Peru	4.1	3.7	2.9	4.7	6.6	39.70%
34	Austria	4.5	3.9	5.4	4.3	6.3	45.12%
35	New Zealand	12.1	9.2	9.7	7.0	6.1	-13.28%

Rank	Region	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Percent Change
1	Western Europe	1,370.3	1,393.5	1,521.0	1,301.6	1,518.0	16.63%
2	East Asia	1,096.4	830.3	746.0	923.4	880.7	-4.62%
3	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	570.6	-5.81%
4	Latin America	78.2	65.0	71.8	110.0	125.7	14.30%
5	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	109.2	6.90%
6	Australia/Pacific	46.2	54.4	55.9	68.0	57.7	-15.16%
7	West Asia	34.6	44.2	52.6	58.1	46.4	-20.16%
8	Eastern Europe	15.3	18.2	24.8	31.9	36.0	12.60%
9	Africa	13.4	11.3	14.2	19.8	31.7	59.82%

Notes:

1. Exports based on location of exporter, and so will be slightly different than tables based on origin of movemer
2. Rank based on 2001 exports.
3. 2001 exports based on first three quarters; fourth quarter is assumed to be 25% of 2001 total.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 46
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Percent Change
27	Alabama	2,834	3,325	3,629	2,443	2,833	3,440	3,703	4,537	4,560	4,899	5,625	5,689	1.1%
47	Alaska	2,850	3,134	3,195	746	860	855	850	969	760	950	985	1,051	6.7%
20	Arizona	3,729	4,465	5,109	4,154	4,923	6,048	9,938	13,557	10,753	10,123	9,997	9,337	-6.6%
39	Arkansas	920	1,147	1,324	1,046	1,428	1,761	1,997	2,212	1,934	1,829	2,068	2,090	1.1%
1	California	44,520	50,415	56,307	62,295	71,285	82,692	98,634	103,802	98,809	102,864	129,939	117,632	-9.5%
19	Colorado	2,274	2,574	2,594	5,526	6,881	8,226	10,065	11,329	10,733	11,171	12,265	11,035	-10.0%
15	Connecticut	4,356	4,995	5,028	9,925	9,978	12,583	13,053	12,897	12,140	11,335	13,180	13,372	1.5%
30	Delaware	1,344	1,441	1,508	3,350	3,646	4,295	4,585	5,104	4,969	4,857	5,888	4,918	-16.5%
31	District Of Columbia	320	269	344	4,485	4,839	5,163	5,085	4,881	4,392	4,345	4,728	4,733	0.1%
9	Florida	11,634	13,257	14,431	13,733	15,601	17,594	19,618	22,889	23,173	22,544	24,213	23,798	-1.7%
16	Georgia	5,763	6,815	7,652	5,758	6,685	8,208	8,618	9,810	11,212	11,061	11,772	12,077	2.6%
51	Hawaii	179	148	206	187	178	183	295	303	211	244	369	332	-9.9%
41	Idaho	898	958	1,076	1,189	1,470	1,812	1,610	1,716	1,460	2,117	2,797	1,950	-30.3%
6	Illinois	12,965	14,025	15,328	19,702	23,650	29,456	32,225	34,225	33,838	30,857	32,249	31,789	-1.4%
13	Indiana	5,273	5,724	6,148	8,287	9,326	10,791	12,119	13,097	13,949	14,584	14,813	14,866	0.4%
33	Iowa	2,189	2,263	2,476	1,932	2,278	2,494	2,695	3,117	3,412	2,985	3,262	3,299	1.1%
28	Kansas	2,113	2,148	2,514	3,042	3,441	4,379	4,971	5,133	4,403	4,856	5,050	5,341	5.8%
24	Kentucky	3,175	3,217	3,648	3,249	4,000	4,802	5,824	6,904	7,440	8,016	8,758	7,455	-14.9%
32	Louisiana	14,199	15,456	16,151	3,049	3,534	4,516	4,731	4,374	4,392	3,947	3,860	3,976	3.0%
43	Maine	870	915	902	1,043	1,114	1,285	1,249	1,590	1,664	1,785	1,665	1,637	-1.7%
29	Maryland	2,592	3,363	3,879	2,554	2,721	3,301	3,510	3,861	4,014	4,068	4,997	5,336	6.8%
11	Massachusetts	9,501	10,018	10,400	10,980	11,884	13,637	15,368	17,368	16,467	17,106	19,747	17,666	-10.5%
4	Michigan	18,474	20,236	20,414	24,251	35,392	35,719	38,128	37,920	39,269	41,312	51,615	49,588	-3.9%
12	Minnesota	5,091	5,376	6,137	9,461	9,580	12,066	13,884	13,793	13,499	14,401	17,539	16,107	-8.2%
36	Mississippi	1,605	1,738	1,963	796	1,088	1,355	1,222	1,421	1,414	1,454	1,776	3,084	73.7%
26	Missouri	3,130	3,367	3,664	4,653	5,123	5,566	6,591	7,043	6,832	7,431	7,931	6,993	-11.8%
50	Montana	229	279	268	239	253	269	341	430	390	404	551	451	-18.1%
34	Nebraska	693	960	1,233	1,730	1,947	2,235	2,453	2,494	2,472	1,991	3,141	3,182	1.3%
44	Nevada	394	427	507	482	418	613	692	807	765	1,083	1,754	1,623	-7.5%
38	New Hampshire	973	988	917	1,033	1,189	1,412	1,745	1,931	1,987	2,159	2,475	2,377	-4.0%
8	New Jersey	7,633	8,740	8,955	13,551	15,635	16,988	18,458	20,815	20,033	21,008	28,778	26,928	-6.4%
45	New Mexico	249	309	356	390	470	416	917	1,780	1,896	2,965	645	1,128	74.8%
3	New York	22,072	23,261	22,628	36,504	32,720	39,008	44,965	48,885	45,565	43,297	53,007	53,395	0.7%
14	North Carolina	8,010	8,540	10,374	7,669	8,570	10,122	11,587	13,102	12,920	13,571	14,975	14,528	-3.0%
48	North Dakota	360	335	336	324	375	465	576	623	657	635	712	769	8.1%
7	Ohio	13,378	14,855	16,306	17,151	18,849	20,271	22,555	25,107	24,815	26,562	29,125	29,534	1.4%
35	Oklahoma	1,646	1,770	1,987	2,275	2,116	2,399	2,538	2,722	2,623	2,405	3,257	3,169	-2.7%
25	Oregon	4,065	4,264	4,890	5,966	6,585	8,980	8,481	8,359	8,144	11,164	9,434	7,369	-21.9%
10	Pennsylvania	4,547	4,951	5,600	6,936	7,427	8,987	9,479	10,300	10,382	10,164	12,864	22,260	73.0%
21	Puerto Rico			3,872	4,195	4,407	4,484	5,188	5,528		7,894	7,724	8,271	7.1%
46	Rhode Island	595	679	859	893	964	904	955	1,127	1,113	1,105	1,169	1,095	-6.4%
22	South Carolina	3,116	3,741	4,222	3,140	3,405	4,350	4,925	5,674	5,857	6,477	7,818	8,150	4.3%
49	South Dakota	205	218	232	202	245	321	397	435	374	1,143	498	488	-1.9%
17	Tennessee	3,746	4,344	5,156	5,942	7,307	9,214	9,328	9,917	9,873	9,343	11,414	11,647	2.0%
2	Texas	32,931	40,079	43,553	34,192	38,454	42,528	48,252	56,293	59,029	61,706	68,746	64,080	-6.8%
37	Utah	1,596	1,906	2,706	2,027	2,207	2,269	2,769	3,293	3,099	2,789	2,713	2,850	5.1%
42	Vermont	1,154	1,091	1,314	1,198	1,202	1,490	2,611	2,592	2,758	2,827	2,660	1,925	-27.6%
52	Virgin Islands					153	225	192	243	115	181	212	203	-4.3%
23	Virginia	9,333	10,004	9,784	7,868	9,712	10,150	10,926	11,512	11,460	10,722	10,547	8,022	-23.9%
5	Washington	24,432	27,053	28,041	27,057	24,690	21,591	25,498	31,746	37,960	36,826	33,355	35,753	7.2%
40	West Virginia	1,550	1,656	1,746	732	911	1,073	1,218	1,299	1,178	897	1,472	1,991	35.3%
18	Wisconsin	5,158	5,319	6,173	5,638	6,670	7,668	8,410	9,792	9,221	9,546	10,858	11,449	5.4%
53	Wyoming	264	328	368	82	85	93	124	176	158	156	142	148	4.2%
	Unknown	82,924	74,967	69,751	69,520	71,965	83,115	58,621	68,063	72,435	64,850	65,297	44,482	-31.9%
	United States	394,045	421,851	448,156	464,767	512,670	583,865	624,767	688,896	682,977	695,009	782,429	742,418	-5.1%

Notes:

1. Exports based on origin of movement, and so will be slightly different than tables based on location of exporter.
2. Rank based on 2001 exports.
3. 2001 exports based on first three quarters; fourth quarter is assumed to be 25% of 2001 total.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 47
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

Rank	Code	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Percent Change
19	111	Agricultural Products	18,970	18,459	17,238	21,547	7,002	-67.5%
29	112	Livestock And Livestock Products	252	318	437	475	441	-7.2%
28	113	Forestry Products	535	389	548	606	509	-16.1%
20	114	Fish Products	10,507	5,043	3,047	2,161	6,076	181.1%
30	211	Oil and Gas	13	49	0	39	0	-100.0%
9	212	Minerals	312,700	167,523	130,711	171,546	110,655	-35.5%
4	311	Food	131,589	129,669	135,425	176,394	231,063	31.0%
23	312	Beverages	1,717	3,923	5,016	3,625	4,971	37.1%
17	313	Raw Textiles	3,305	2,724	3,783	10,011	9,526	-4.8%
25	314	Milled Textiles	2,565	1,292	2,362	1,623	1,830	12.7%
22	315	Apparel	5,089	4,412	6,560	4,370	5,000	14.4%
18	316	Leather	5,775	7,279	14,485	10,114	7,298	-27.8%
26	321	Wood Products	1,157	1,207	1,731	1,119	1,628	45.4%
13	322	Paper	7,519	10,979	37,419	43,046	44,508	3.4%
14	323	Printed Material	34,443	22,254	24,647	21,775	21,519	-1.2%
27	324	Refined Petroleum	90	1,687	2,027	165	1,308	692.7%
5	325	Chemicals	213,598	204,356	153,424	170,488	226,252	32.7%
12	326	Plastics	37,224	26,061	30,899	51,584	52,053	0.9%
16	327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	7,940	7,328	9,981	10,930	10,711	-2.0%
1	331	Primary Metals	944,850	944,538	975,144	661,588	863,299	30.5%
11	332	Fabricated Metals	55,899	49,102	38,921	47,664	57,958	21.6%
6	333	Machinery	152,621	161,839	188,201	229,525	205,584	-10.4%
3	334	Computers and Electronics	557,412	521,952	499,647	537,826	506,500	-5.8%
8	335	Electrical Equipment	63,568	84,442	100,800	116,804	114,355	-2.1%
2	336	Transportation Equipment	418,257	384,271	497,094	619,264	601,964	-2.8%
15	337	Furniture	4,147	5,481	6,446	15,701	11,710	-25.4%
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	165,415	142,788	163,638	192,584	195,627	1.6%
21	910	Scrap	5,812	3,000	3,374	5,703	5,440	-4.6%
24	920	Used Merchandise	6,123	4,359	3,250	3,076	2,625	-14.7%
10	980	Unclassified	69,633	63,972	77,263	89,471	68,563	-23.4%
		Total	3,238,722	2,980,697	3,133,520	3,220,823	3,375,974	4.8%

Notes:

1. Exports based on location of exporter, and so will be slightly different than tables based on origin of movement.
2. Rank based on 2001 exports.
3. 2001 exports based on first three quarters; fourth quarter is assumed to be 25% of 2001 total.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry in 2001 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry	Canada	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Japan	Netherlands	Korea	Mexico	Germany	Philippines	Taiwan
111	Agricultural Products	254	4	167	1,564	23	1,670	30	14	906	265
112	Livestock And Livestock Products	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
113	Forestry Products	356	0	0	0	43	106	0	0	0	0
114	Fish Products	51	0	86	648	0	11	0	4	72	406
211	Oil and Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	Minerals	29,789	0	1,089	39,460	16,303	507	754	389	0	6,693
311	Food	29,188	3,374	2,210	66,717	5,130	11,673	12,285	687	3,621	17,295
312	Beverages	2,285	0	1,006	1,068	0	0	360	6	0	0
313	Raw Textiles	759	0	19	0	0	50	7,040	0	9	0
314	Milled Textiles	1,175	36	89	124	28	0	242	0	6	8
315	Apparel	661	101	451	975	4	33	128	313	9	23
316	Leather	1,430	28	852	2,698	257	97	229	245	0	59
321	Wood Products	273	0	55	30	385	0	14	5	0	312
322	Paper	35,610	0	444	470	34	12	2,514	40	587	121
323	Printed Material	4,652	131	1,542	662	481	33	2,213	748	1,696	787
324	Refined Petroleum	94	0	103	0	0	77	0	0	0	0
325	Chemicals	39,572	572	5,552	75,445	5,986	7,375	12,164	4,625	475	9,842
326	Plastics	6,520	41	1,308	2,713	2,571	2,494	3,919	370	66	606
327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	2,966	14	529	482	1,020	11	67	139	300	292
331	Primary Metals	58,922	519,904	264,952	8,996	300	1,415	565	311	486	46
332	Fabricated Metals	17,277	20	6,196	2,860	799	119	1,640	352	2,463	573
333	Machinery	49,178	989	22,658	7,785	9,561	2,870	2,725	4,447	756	4,565
334	Computers and Electronics	49,913	5,033	27,660	49,442	29,211	17,274	16,967	29,186	58,821	16,617
335	Electrical Equipment	13,481	676	34,839	14,856	587	488	1,059	18,064	65	1,079
336	Transportation Equipment	167,184	2,028	28,992	81,936	78,241	78,586	35,655	26,193	3,176	937
337	Furniture	7,139	0	151	196	22	45	172	48	220	219
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	31,283	3,456	12,910	26,335	13,311	3,775	6,904	11,999	881	1,542
910	Scrap	243	0	24	589	0	330	534	0	35	0
920	Used Merchandise	1,263	13	107	799	7	0	87	15	0	6
980	Unclassified	18,902	68	2,788	911	1,001	226	909	3,137	259	613
	Total	570,563	536,490	416,780	387,761	165,305	129,277	109,176	101,365	74,907	62,907

Notes:

1. Exports based on location of exporter, and so will be slightly different than tables based on origin of movement.
2. 2001 exports based on first three quarters; fourth quarter is assumed to be 25% of 2001 total.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview

U.S. inflation slowed in 2001 to 2.8%, compared to 3.4% in 2000, as measured by the CPI-U. The gross domestic product chain-type price deflator remained at 2.3% in 2001. Utah's cost-of-living index in selected cities remained near the national average. The second quarter 2001 composite index (national average equals 100) for cities in Utah was: Salt Lake City, 98.0; Provo-Orem[1], 94.5; Cedar City, 94.0; St. George, 95.0; and Logan, 96.3.

2001 Summary

Consumer Price Index. Due to a moderately weakening economy followed by the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the national rate of inflation decreased in 2001. The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) is estimated to have decreased to 2.8% in 2001, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 3.4% in 2000, and 2.2% in 1999.

Gross Domestic Product Deflators. In 2001 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) chain-type implicit price deflator is estimated to stabilize at 2.3%. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 2001 is expected to fall to 1.9% compared with 2.7% in 2000. Beginning in 1996, the Real Gross Domestic Product was reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (the weighting) is updated each year.

Utah Cost of Living. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is prepared quarterly and includes comparative data for approximately 270 urban areas. The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, and does not measure inflation or price changes over time.

The cost of consumer goods and services in the urban areas is measured and compared with a national average of 100. The composite index is based on six components: grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services.

The second-quarter 2001 composite index for Salt Lake City was 98.0, slightly lower than the national average for the period. Other Utah cities, included in the second-quarter survey, were Cedar City (94.0), Logan (96.3), and St. George (95.0). While second-quarter data was not yet available for Provo-Orem, the first-quarter 2001 composite index for Provo-Orem was 94.5.

2002 Outlook

The national Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in 2002 is forecast to increase by 1.7%, lower than the 2.8% inflation rate in 2001. This is due to a moderate slowdown of the economy.

Significant Issues

Energy Prices. Soaring global energy prices have been substantial in slowing the U.S. economy in the past few years. Those prices are slowly diminishing as the economy enters 2002.

Global energy prices fluctuated in 2001as a result of concerns for energy shortages earlier in the year, an impending OPEC price war and the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. World production and competition between OPEC and non-OPEC producers increased, precipitating a decrease in crude oil prices. Future fluctuations will depend on production quota agreements of the oil-producing competitors.

Labor Market. A gradual increase in unemployment, generated by a national wave of company downsizing and layoffs, is expected to continue into 2002. Of chief concern is how easing wage and price pressures will translate into inflation. The recession is expected to recede at a moderate rate during the second half of 2002.

Federal Reserve. In effort to stabilize the economy, a series of rate decreases were implemented, bringing the federal funds rate to 2%, its lowest point since1961. In attempt to stimulate consumer spending and investment activities, additional cuts could follow.

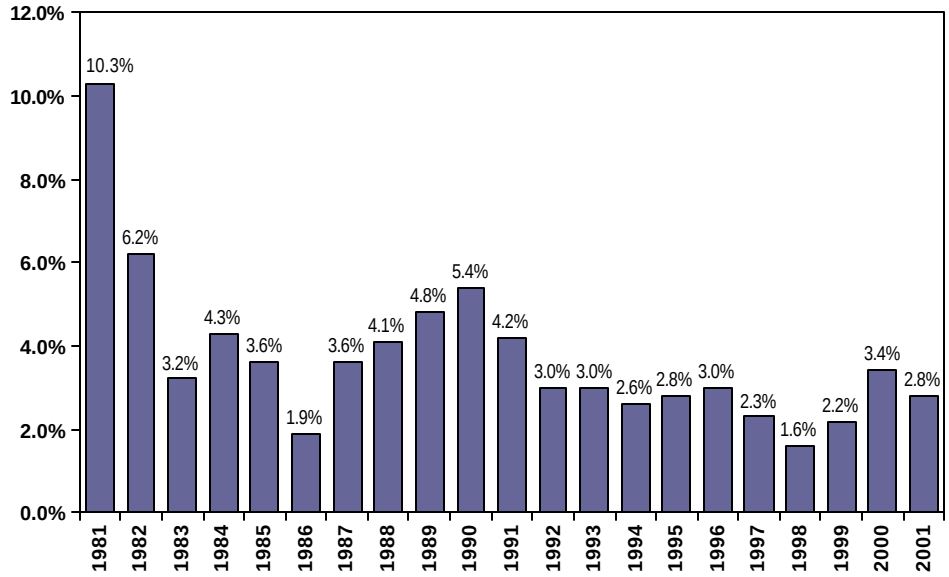
The Fed's policy shift is due to slow economic growth that was intensified by the Sept.11 terrorist attacks. Industrial production declined at a steady rate in 2001 thereby impairing the Manufacturing industry. Other industries that contributed to slow economic growth include (but are not limited to) Retail, Technology, Auto and Energy.

Conclusion

Although inflation has gradually increased in the past few years, a short economic decline is expected to keep inflation low throughout much of 2002. Likewise, energy prices are anticipated to stay relatively low. Economic growth is expected to resume at a moderate rate during the second half of 2002.

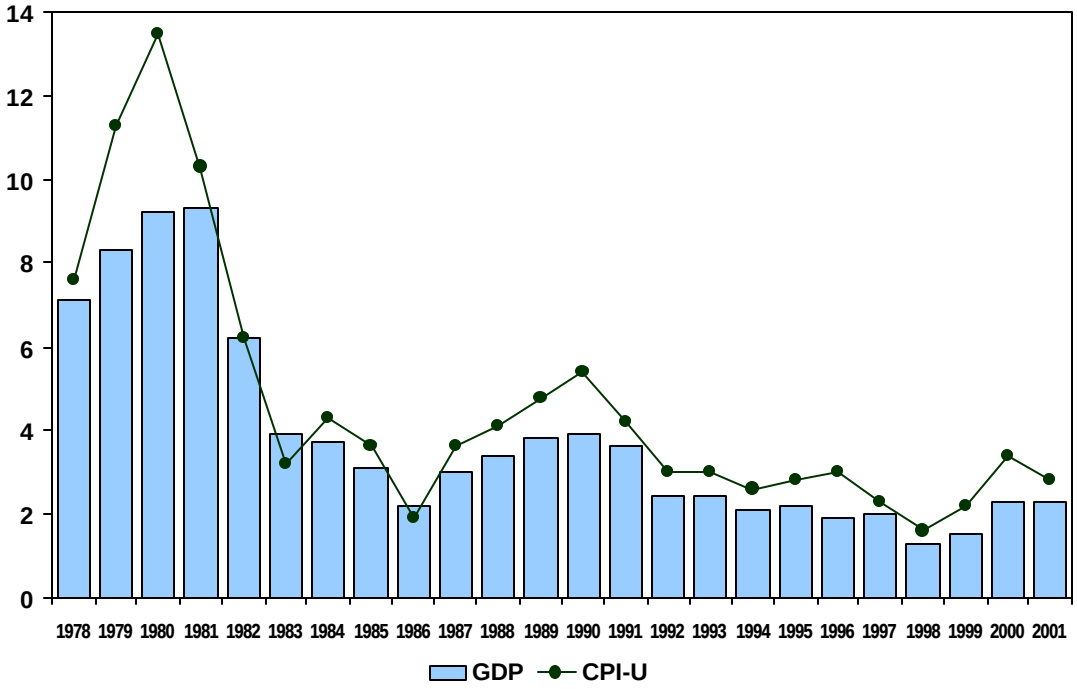
[1] The cost of living data for Provo-Orem are for first quarter 2001; second quarter 2001 data were not published at time of printing.

Figure 37
U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U): Average Annual Percent Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 38
CPI-U and GDP Deflator Inflation



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Council of Economic Advisors

Table 49
U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29	28.9	28.9	29	29	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2		
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7	1.1
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	1.3	1.2
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6	1.2
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0	1.3
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9	1.6
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.5	3.5	3.0
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0	2.8
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7	4.3
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2	5.5
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6	5.8
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3	4.3
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4	3.3
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7	6.2
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3	11.1
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9	9.1
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9	5.7
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7	6.5
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0	7.6
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3	11.3
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5	13.5
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9	10.3
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8	6.1
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8	3.2
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9	4.3
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8	3.5
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1	1.9
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4	3.7
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4	4.1
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6	4.8
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1	5.4
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1	4.2
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9	3.0
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7	3.0
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7	2.6
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5	2.8
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3	2.9
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7	2.3
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6	1.6
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7	2.2
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4	3.4
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	177.3(e)	177.1(e)	1.9(e)	2.8(e)

e = estimate

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

Table 50
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 1996=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	27.6		26.7	
1970	29.1	5.3%	28.0	4.7%
1971	30.5	5.1	29.2	4.3
1972	31.8	4.2	30.2	3.5
1973	33.6	5.6	31.9	5.4
1974	36.6	8.9	35.1	10.3
1975	40.0	9.4	38.0	8.2
1976	42.3	5.6	40.1	5.4
1977	45.0	6.5	42.7	6.6
1978	48.2	7.1	45.8	7.1
1979	52.2	8.3	49.8	8.9
1980	57.1	9.2	55.2	10.8
1981	62.4	9.3	60.1	8.8
1982	66.3	6.2	63.5	5.7
1983	68.9	3.9	66.2	4.3
1984	71.4	3.7	68.6	3.7
1985	73.7	3.2	71.0	3.4
1986	75.3	2.2	72.7	2.4
1987	77.6	3.0	75.5	3.8
1988	80.2	3.4	78.4	3.9
1989	83.3	3.8	81.9	4.4
1990	86.5	3.9	85.6	4.6
1991	89.7	3.6	88.9	3.8
1992	91.8	2.4	91.6	3.1
1993	94.1	2.4	93.8	2.4
1994	96.0	2.1	95.7	2.0
1995	98.1	2.2	97.9	2.3
1996	100.0	1.9	100.0	2.1
1997	101.9	1.9	101.9	1.9
1998	103.2	1.2	103.0	1.1
1999	104.7	1.4	104.7	1.6
2000	107.1	2.3	107.5	2.7
2001(e)	109.5	2.2	109.6	1.9

e = estimate

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

Table 51
American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA)
Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: Second Quarter 2001

Component Index Weights:	100% Composite Index	16% Grocery Items	28% Housing	8% Utilities	10% Trans-portation	5% Health Care	33% Misc. Goods & Services
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Utah Areas							
Provo-Orem*	94.5	110.3	85.3	87.2	98.0	95.0	96.7
Salt Lake City	98.0	111.0	95.6	87.2	100.6	93.5	101.8
Cedar City (Nonmetro)	94.0	107.0	75.8	83.9	94.6	92.6	102.5
Logan (Nonmetro)	96.6	102.3	96.1	83.3	103.5	88.7	96.7
St. George (Nonmetro)	95.0	110.2	85.2	65.2	99.4	97.0	101.5
Western Areas							
Phoenix AZ	99.1	105.1	94.5	90.0	107.7	117.0	96.9
Los Angeles CA	140.0	109.2	217.0	100.3	111.3	118.7	111.0
Sanfrancisco CA	191.8	123.7	365.3	130.0	135.9	164.1	113.7
Denver CO	109.5	110.2	121.0	100.9	107.7	126.8	99.4
Boise ID	99.8	94.5	105.7	76.9	96.3	111.2	102.1
Cheyenne WY	100.0	109.7	89.4	115.5	97.1	99.5	101.4
Portland OR (PMSA)	103.3	105.0	94.6	90.4	110.6	120.4	108.2
Albuquerque NM	100.0	100.8	99.2	100.6	102.3	106.7	98.4
Seattle WA	117.0	113.3	144.5	82.9	112.8	128.8	103.1
Other Areas							
New York NY	232.5	144.8	468.2	141.5	115.3	183.4	139.9
Philadelphia PA	121.1	108.2	137.1	140.2	114.5	99.6	114.5
Atlanta GA	102.2	103.2	107.9	92.7	97.5	103.9	100.2
Boston MA	154.0	109.6	242.8	158.2	121.2	127.4	113.0
Minneapolis MN	113.8	101.4	121.5	133.0	111.5	126.0	107.4
St. Louis MO	98.1	94.0	95.3	88.4	107.6	103.3	101.2
Dallas TX	97.1	97.1	94.4	92.3	100.5	97.4	99.5

* These data are for first quarter 2001; second quarter 2001 data were not published.

Sources: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA)

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

The 1990s brought significant growth to the mountain states, including Utah. Utah's growth rates in income and employment were among the nation's highest, and most other states in this region experienced the same growth. Generally, the mountain region has remained below national averages in various measures of income, but growth rates have been among the highest in the nation, bringing these states closer to the national averages. With growth slowing as abruptly as it has in 2001, it is uncertain how Utah and other mountain states will fare in 2002.

Population Growth

The Census Bureau is in the process of revising yearly estimates of population from 1991 to 1999, rebenchmarking the estimates to the 2000 Census. In March 2002, the Bureau is expected to release the new yearly estimates for those years. Consequently, this report compares the actual Census figures for 1990 and 2000, rather than examining yearly estimates that will soon be out of date.

From 1990 to 2000, the mountain states were clearly the fastest growing region in the United States, averaging 2.9% annual population growth, while the national average was 1.2%. Most mountain states grew faster than 2% per year, with Wyoming, New Mexico, and Montana being the exceptions. Nationally, only a handful of states in the South grew faster than 2%. The five fastest growing states in the nation, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, (ranked in that order) are each from the Mountain Division. Utah ranked highest in number of persons per household, at 3.13, which is 21% higher than the national average.

Personal Income Growth

Total personal income in the mountain region grew 7.4% per year from 1995 to 2000. The national average growth rate was 6.1% during that period. The region was continuing to produce strong income growth through 2000, although Utah's performance was showing signs of slowing. Utah's growth rate from 1995 to 2000 was tenth highest nationally, compared to fourth highest from 1994 to 1999, as reported in last year's Economic Report to the Governor. Utah's most recent one-year growth rates have fallen relative to other states as well. Utah's income growth from 1999 to 2000 ranked 21st, and the rate of growth from second quarter 2000 to second quarter 2001 has fallen to 26th, falling below the national average.

Top performers in the mountain region include Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona, which formed the top three states nationally for five-year income growth. Each has slipped in the rankings in the most recent data, however, with Nevada eighth, Colorado 13th, and Arizona 15th highest in growth from 2000 to 2001 (second quarter). Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming were the slowest growing mountain states, staying below national averages for most of the years examined.

The mountain region produced $486.3 billion in personal income in 2000, or 5.9% of the nation's total of $8.3 trillion. Utah accounts for 10.8% of the mountain region's income. Utah's per capita personal income was $23,364 in 2000, ranking 45th among the states. However, Utah's per capita income growth rate through the 1990s was the tenth highest of all the states. Personal income per capita in the mountain states was $26,593 in 2000, about 90% of the national average. Utah is below the mountain states average, at 79.3% of the national average. Colorado has by far the highest per capita income among the mountain states, and only Colorado and Nevada exceed the national average.

Median Household Income

Despite having one of the lowest per capita personal income rankings, Utah ranks 11th highest in median income of households. This is largely explainable by Utah having the largest household size in the nation. The per capita figures are diluted by a larger number of children, and the household figures provide a more accurate measure of family income. Utah's $46,539 median household income is 111% of the national average of $41,789. The only mountain state with higher household income than Utah is Colorado, with $49,216, or 118% of the national median. Some of the lowest household incomes are found in the mountain states, with Montana ranking 47th and New Mexico ranking 44th. These figures are three-year averages from 1998 to 2000. Because of sampling error, the Census Bureau recommends using three-year averages for ranking purposes.

Interestingly, when comparing the two most recent two-year averages, this measure of income has declined for many states. However, the Census Bureau warns that many of these changes, including Utah's, are statistically insignificant - many are less than one standard error different from the previous average. In other words, sampling error from small sample sizes is most likely the cause for many of these changes.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Within the mountain states, all but Colorado are below the national average. Utah's average annual pay of $29,226 per worker in 2000 is 82.8% of the national average. The mountain region as a whole averages $32,012, or 91% of the national average of $35,296. Although the mountain states have grown faster than the national average, Utah has lagged behind in this measure of wage growth. Utah's pay ranks 33rd among the states. The mountain region includes some relatively low-wage states, with Montana ranking 51st (each of these rankings include the District of Columbia), Wyoming at 46th, New Mexico at 43rd, and Idaho at 40th.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

The mountain states produced some of the strongest employment growth rates in the nation from 1995 to 2000, although that growth was slowing towards the end of the period. Nationally, employment grew at an annual rate of 2.4% during that five-year period, while the mountain states grew 3.8% and Utah grew 3.5% per year. Utah's growth ranked fourth highest in the nation, but had slowed to 13th highest in the final year of the period. Nevada was the nation's fastest growing state for employment, and Arizona and Colorado were also in the top ten.

The latest data for the period of October 2000 to October 2001 show much slowing, with Utah only growing 0.4%, the same as the mountain region. However, almost half the states have fallen into negative employment change, and Utah still ranks 17th highest in the rate of change. Clearly, employment growth is stagnating, and Utah is feeling the same influences as the rest of the country.

The mountain states have performed slightly better than the national average unemployment rate since 1995, although the difference is not as great as in 1995. During this period, Utah had one of the best unemployment rates in the country, at 3.6% in 1995, 3.7% in 1999, and 3.2% in 2000. Only Colorado surpassed Utah in this measure among the mountain states, with unemployment below 3% in recent years. The current situation is changing quite quickly, with a national recession

emerging in March 2001, and unemployment rates rising significantly. Utah's October 2001 unemployment rate rose to 4.1%, up a full percentage point from October 2000. As of October 2001, Nevada and New Mexico had the third-highest and fifth-highest unemployment rates in the nation. Nationally, unemployment rose from 3.9% in October 2000 to 5.4% in October 2001. The mountain region fared better, with a rate of 4.7% in October 2001.

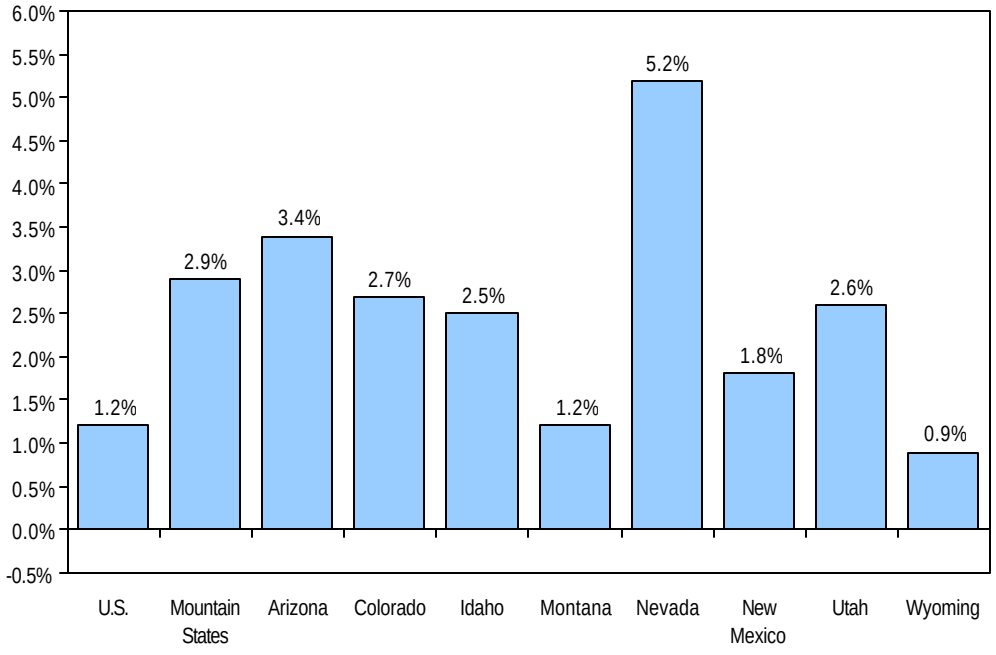
Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable variability, and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate movement over time. The mountain states have wide disparity in poverty rates, with New Mexico the highest, having 19.3% of it's residents classified as living below the poverty line. Utah has one of the lowest poverty rates, at 8.1%. The mountain states average is 12%, just slightly higher than the national average of 11.9%. In addition to New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho and Montana each had higher poverty rates than the national average. Colorado, at 8.5%, is similar to Utah, ranking 41st highest.

Conclusion

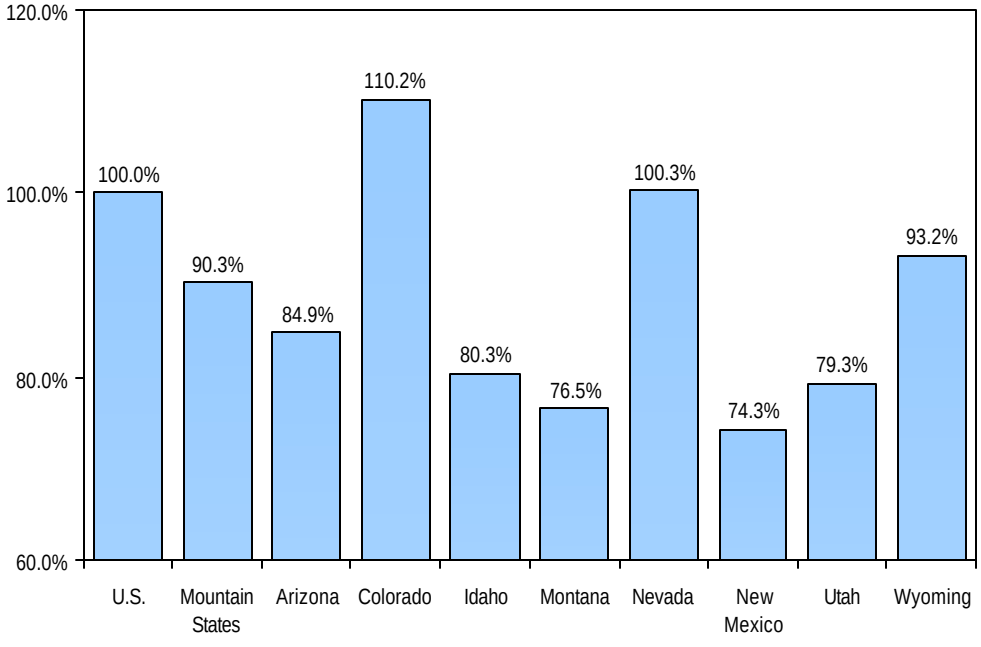
While Utah and the mountain states experienced robust economic growth in the 1990s, that growth has been slowing the last few years. Utah had been one of the top ten states in income growth but has fallen to slightly below average growth in recent reports. Utah's latest employment growth is barely positive, but better than many states that are experiencing declines. Utah's performance is directly paralleling the performance of the mountain region, which has dramatically slowed in 2001.

Figure 39
Population Growth Rates--U.S. and Mountain Division States: 1990-2000



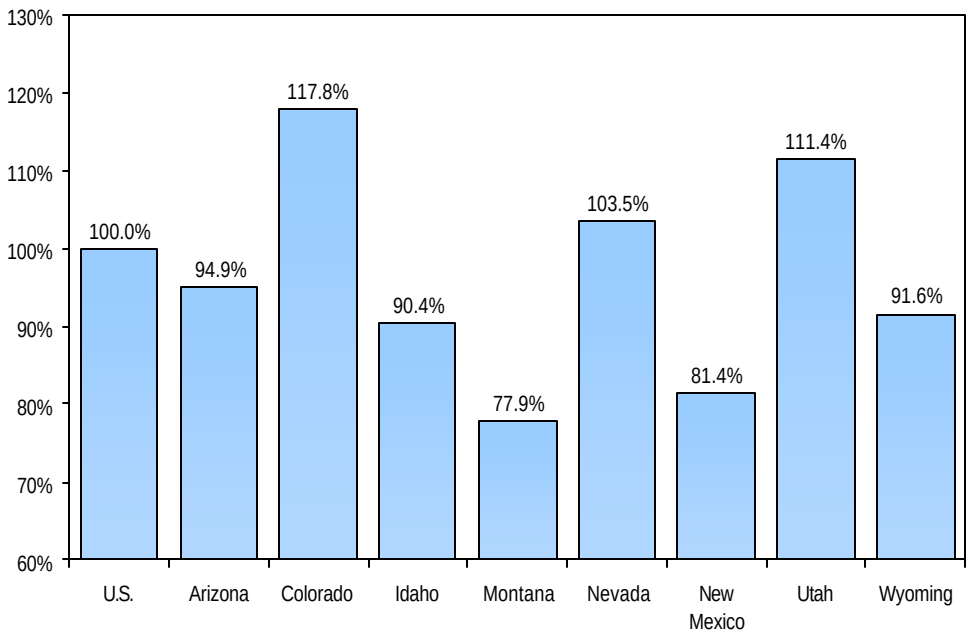
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 40
Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S.--Mountain Division States: 2000



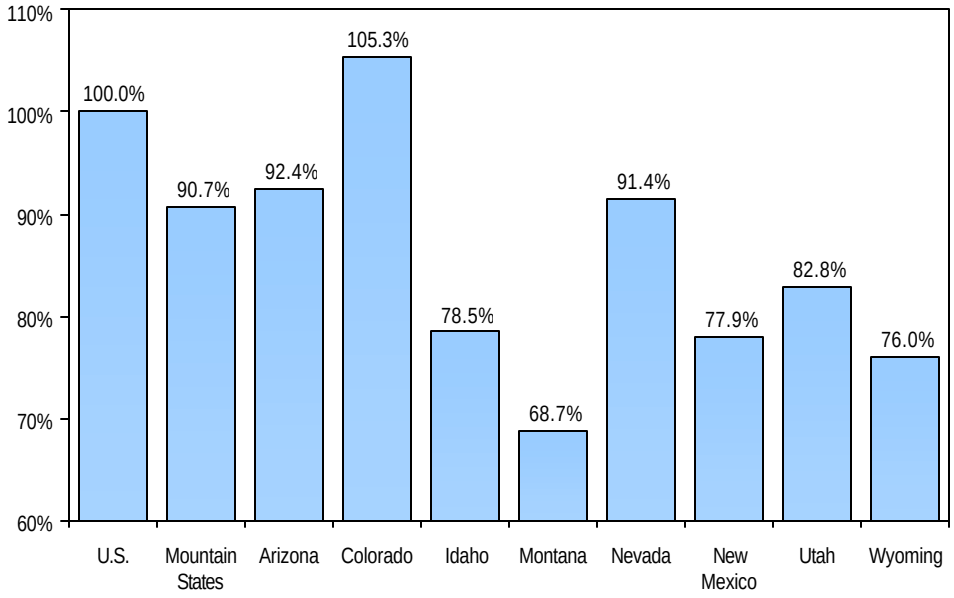
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 41
Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S.--Mountain Division States: 1998-2000 Three-Year Average



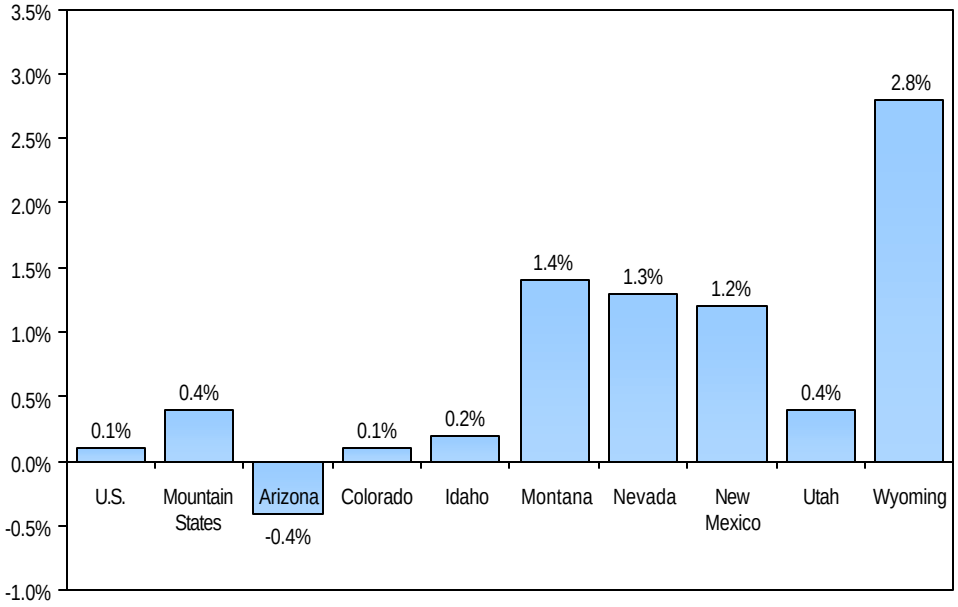
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 42
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.--Mountain Division States: 2000*



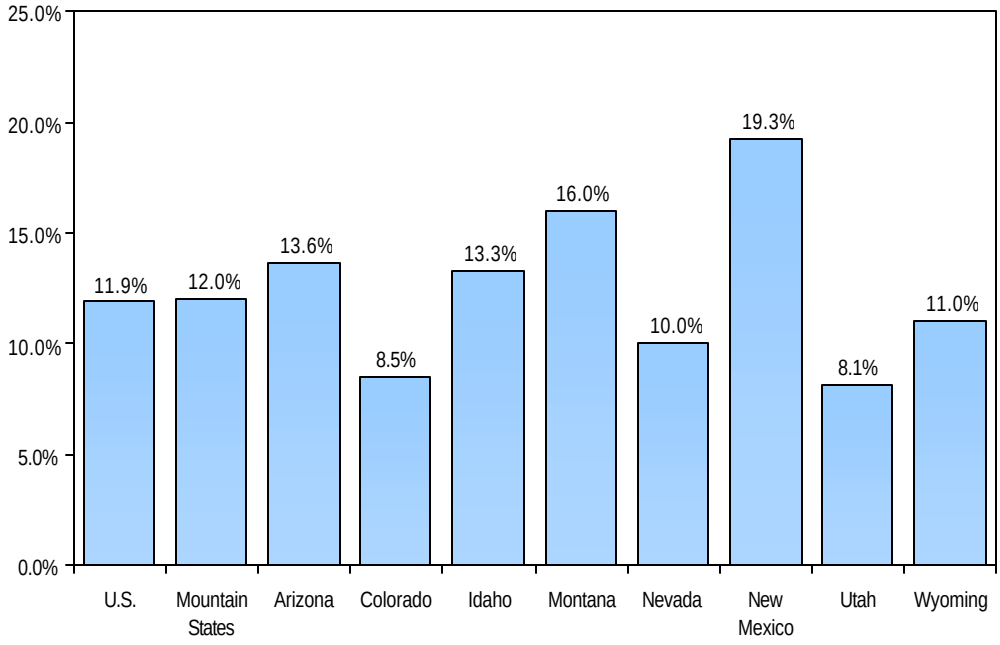
*For workers covered by unemployment insurance
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 43
Nonagricultural Employment Growth--U.S. and Mountain Division States: October 2000 to October 2001



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 44
Percent of Persons in Poverty: Three-Year Average 1998 to 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 52
Population and Households--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	April 1 Population (Decennial Census) 1990 (thousands)	2000 (thousands)	Rates of Population Change Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1990-2000	April 1 Households (Decennial Census) 2000 (thousands)	Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 1990	Rank by Population 2000	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1990-2000	Rank by Persons per Household 2000
United States	248,710	281,422	1.2%	105,480	2.59				
Mountain States	13,659	18,172	2.9%	6,712	2.62				
Arizona	3,665	5,131	3.4%	1,901	2.64	24	20	2	9
Colorado	3,294	4,301	2.7%	1,658	2.53	26	24	3	20
Idaho	1,007	1,294	2.5%	470	2.69	42	39	5	6
Montana	799	902	1.2%	359	2.45	44	44	20	46
Nevada	1,202	1,998	5.2%	751	2.62	39	35	1	13
New Mexico	1,515	1,819	1.8%	678	2.63	37	36	12	10
Utah	1,723	2,233	2.6%	701	3.13	35	34	4	1
Wyoming	454	494	0.9%	194	2.48	51	51	32	38
Other States									
Alabama	4,041	4,447	1.0%	1,737	2.49	22	23	25	32
Alaska	550	627	1.3%	222	2.74	50	48	17	4
Arkansas	2,351	2,673	1.3%	1,043	2.49	33	33	19	32
California	29,760	33,872	1.3%	11,503	2.87	1	1	18	3
Connecticut	3,287	3,406	0.4%	1,302	2.53	27	29	47	20
Delaware	666	784	1.6%	299	2.54	46	45	13	18
D.C.	607	572	-0.6%	248	2.16	48	50	51	51
Florida	12,938	15,982	2.1%	6,338	2.46	4	4	7	44
Georgia	6,478	8,186	2.4%	3,006	2.65	11	10	6	8
Hawaii	1,108	1,212	0.9%	403	2.92	41	42	31	2
Illinois	11,431	12,419	0.8%	4,592	2.63	6	5	34	10
Indiana	5,544	6,080	0.9%	2,336	2.53	14	14	27	20
Iowa	2,777	2,926	0.5%	1,149	2.46	30	30	43	44
Kansas	2,478	2,688	0.8%	1,038	2.51	32	32	35	27
Kentucky	3,685	4,042	0.9%	1,591	2.47	23	25	28	42
Louisiana	4,220	4,469	0.6%	1,656	2.62	21	22	40	13
Maine	1,228	1,275	0.4%	518	2.39	38	40	46	50
Maryland	4,781	5,296	1.0%	1,981	2.61	19	19	23	15
Massachusetts	6,016	6,349	0.5%	2,444	2.51	13	13	41	27
Michigan	9,295	9,938	0.7%	3,786	2.56	8	8	39	17
Minnesota	4,375	4,919	1.2%	1,895	2.52	20	21	21	26
Mississippi	2,573	2,845	1.0%	1,046	2.63	31	31	24	10
Missouri	5,117	5,595	0.9%	2,195	2.48	15	17	30	38
Nebraska	1,578	1,711	0.8%	666	2.49	36	38	37	32
New Hampshire	1,109	1,236	1.1%	475	2.53	40	41	22	20
New Jersey	7,730	8,414	0.9%	3,065	2.68	9	9	33	7
New York	17,990	18,976	0.5%	7,057	2.61	2	3	42	15
North Carolina	6,629	8,049	2.0%	3,132	2.49	10	11	9	32
North Dakota	639	642	0.1%	257	2.41	47	47	50	48
Ohio	10,847	11,353	0.5%	4,446	2.49	7	7	44	32
Oklahoma	3,146	3,451	0.9%	1,342	2.49	28	27	26	32
Oregon	2,842	3,421	1.9%	1,334	2.51	29	28	11	27
Pennsylvania	11,882	12,281	0.3%	4,777	2.48	5	6	48	38
Rhode Island	1,003	1,048	0.4%	408	2.47	43	43	45	42
South Carolina	3,487	4,012	1.4%	1,534	2.53	25	26	15	20
South Dakota	696	755	0.8%	290	2.50	45	46	36	30
Tennessee	4,877	5,689	1.6%	2,233	2.48	17	16	14	38
Texas	16,987	20,852	2.1%	7,393	2.74	3	2	8	4
Vermont	563	609	0.8%	241	2.44	49	49	38	47
Virginia	6,187	7,079	1.4%	2,699	2.54	12	12	16	18
Washington	4,867	5,894	1.9%	2,271	2.53	18	15	10	20
West Virginia	1,793	1,808	0.1%	736	2.40	34	37	49	49
Wisconsin	4,892	5,364	0.9%	2,085	2.50	16	18	29	30

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 53
Total Personal Income--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income 1995 (millions)	Total Personal Income 1999 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2000 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1995-2000	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Percent Change 1999-2000	Total Personal Income (saar) 2nd Quarter 2000 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar) 2nd Quarter 2001 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar) Percent Change 2000-01	Rankings Rank by Total Personal Income 2000	Rankings Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1995-2000	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 1999-2000	Rankings Rank by Percent Change (saar) 2000-01
United States	$6,192,235	$7,769,648	$8,312,312	6.1%	7.0%	$8,264,217	$8,705,005	5.1%				
Mountain States	$339,648	$450,420	$486,300	7.4%	8.0%	$483,670	$510,499	5.3%				
Arizona	88,870	119,354	129,133	7.8%	8.2%	127,750	135,011	5.4%	23	3	5	15
Colorado	92,947	127,638	140,353	8.6%	10.0%	139,522	147,484	5.4%	21	2	2	13
Idaho	22,869	28,572	30,759	6.1%	7.7%	30,684	32,039	4.2%	42	15	10	38
Montana	16,297	19,315	20,395	4.6%	5.6%	20,312	21,305	4.7%	46	43	36	31
Nevada	39,377	55,706	59,640	8.7%	7.1%	59,631	63,249	5.7%	32	1	13	8
New Mexico	31,716	37,890	39,973	4.7%	5.5%	39,993	42,260	5.4%	38	42	37	16
Utah	37,278	49,172	52,474	7.1%	6.7%	52,306	54,985	4.9%	35	10	21	26
Wyoming	10,293	12,774	13,575	5.7%	6.3%	13,472	14,166	4.9%	51	23	27	25
Other States												
Alabama	$83,903	$100,676	$104,568	4.5%	3.9%	$104,586	$108,464	3.6%	24	45	50	42
Alaska	15,513	17,482	18,612	3.7%	6.5%	18,499	19,423	4.8%	48	50	24	28
Arkansas	45,995	56,046	58,844	5.1%	5.0%	58,635	61,420	4.5%	34	40	42	33
California	771,470	997,293	1,094,770	7.3%	9.8%	1,084,057	1,150,660	5.8%	1	8	3	7
Connecticut	104,315	130,196	139,305	6.0%	7.0%	138,448	147,235	6.0%	22	20	15	5
Delaware	18,237	22,962	24,441	6.0%	6.4%	24,225	25,483	4.9%	44	18	25	24
D.C.	18,217	20,534	21,919	3.8%	6.7%	21,762	22,833	4.7%	45	49	20	29
Florida	333,525	418,418	447,012	6.0%	6.8%	444,037	470,691	5.7%	4	17	17	10
Georgia	159,800	213,255	228,692	7.4%	7.2%	227,472	239,561	5.0%	11	5	12	19
Hawaii	30,202	32,450	33,776	2.3%	4.1%	33,708	35,106	4.0%	40	51	49	39
Illinois	304,767	374,191	396,239	5.4%	5.9%	393,233	414,130	5.0%	5	30	32	20
Indiana	126,525	155,322	163,549	5.3%	5.3%	163,277	169,359	3.6%	16	35	40	41
Iowa	60,171	72,746	77,283	5.1%	6.2%	77,340	79,698	3.0%	30	39	28	47
Kansas	56,627	70,483	73,829	5.4%	4.7%	73,560	77,084	4.6%	31	27	45	32
Kentucky	74,080	91,273	97,445	5.6%	6.8%	96,771	101,872	5.0%	26	25	19	22
Louisiana	84,573	99,468	103,112	4.0%	3.7%	103,199	106,883	3.4%	25	47	51	43
Maine	25,046	30,726	32,412	5.3%	5.5%	32,364	34,276	5.6%	41	33	38	11
Maryland	135,115	167,195	178,506	5.7%	6.8%	176,626	188,705	6.4%	15	22	18	3
Massachusetts	170,052	217,654	239,739	7.1%	10.1%	236,408	253,165	6.6%	10	9	1	1
Michigan	231,594	275,964	289,390	4.6%	4.9%	288,883	297,261	2.8%	9	44	43	48
Minnesota	113,217	146,684	157,430	6.8%	7.3%	156,606	165,333	5.3%	17	11	11	17
Mississippi	46,242	57,030	59,467	5.2%	4.3%	59,489	61,523	3.3%	33	38	48	46
Missouri	117,640	143,573	152,437	5.3%	6.2%	151,938	158,909	4.4%	18	32	29	36
Nebraska	36,293	45,475	47,423	5.5%	4.3%	47,339	48,446	2.3%	36	26	47	49
New Hampshire	28,650	37,489	40,938	7.4%	9.2%	40,504	43,251	6.4%	37	6	4	4
New Jersey	233,209	289,304	312,891	6.1%	8.2%	311,145	324,898	4.2%	8	16	6	37
New York	503,163	614,626	655,583	5.4%	6.7%	650,883	695,753	6.4%	2	28	23	2
North Carolina	157,634	201,235	217,011	6.6%	7.8%	216,158	227,472	5.0%	13	12	8	23
North Dakota	12,243	14,879	15,916	5.4%	7.0%	16,075	16,636	3.4%	50	31	16	44
Ohio	255,313	303,115	317,266	4.4%	4.7%	316,416	327,289	3.3%	7	46	46	45
Oklahoma	63,333	77,390	81,554	5.2%	5.4%	81,040	85,095	4.8%	29	36	39	27
Oregon	71,209	89,058	94,999	5.9%	6.7%	94,638	98,986	4.4%	28	21	22	35
Pennsylvania	285,923	343,197	362,989	4.9%	5.8%	360,846	380,549	5.2%	6	41	34	18
Rhode Island	23,787	28,883	30,599	5.2%	5.9%	30,360	32,190	5.7%	43	37	31	9
South Carolina	72,050	91,060	96,411	6.0%	5.9%	96,332	101,054	4.7%	27	19	33	30
South Dakota	14,454	18,371	19,659	6.3%	7.0%	19,727	20,085	1.8%	47	14	14	51
Tennessee	114,260	139,434	147,752	5.3%	6.0%	147,045	154,843	5.0%	20	34	30	21
Texas	402,097	539,347	580,736	7.6%	7.7%	577,766	614,117	5.9%	3	4	9	6
Vermont	12,449	15,423	16,411	5.7%	6.4%	16,433	17,369	5.4%	49	24	26	14
Virginia	161,442	204,120	220,583	6.4%	8.1%	219,484	232,111	5.4%	12	13	7	12
Washington	129,681	174,324	184,280	7.3%	5.7%	183,572	187,050	1.9%	14	7	35	50
West Virginia	32,611	37,554	39,370	3.8%	4.8%	39,343	40,919	3.9%	39	48	44	40
Wisconsin	115,960	143,323	150,866	5.4%	5.3%	150,318	157,319	4.5%	19	29	41	34

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 54
Per Capita Personal Income--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income 1990	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1990-2000	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1990	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Rankings Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 1990	Rankings Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Rankings Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 1990-2000
United States	$19,584	$29,451	4.2%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	$17,416	$26,593	4.3%	88.9%	90.3%			
Arizona	17,211	24,991	3.8%	87.9%	84.9%	36	38	43
Colorado	19,703	32,441	5.1%	100.6%	110.2%	20	8	1
Idaho	15,866	23,640	4.1%	81.0%	80.3%	42	42	33
Montana	15,524	22,541	3.8%	79.3%	76.5%	44	47	44
Nevada	20,674	29,551	3.6%	105.6%	100.3%	13	16	48
New Mexico	14,960	21,883	3.9%	76.4%	74.3%	48	49	39
Utah	14,996	23,364	4.5%	76.6%	79.3%	47	45	10
Wyoming	17,996	27,436	4.3%	91.9%	93.2%	28	28	21
Other States								
Alabama	$15,832	$23,460	4.0%	80.8%	79.7%	43	44	36
Alaska	22,719	29,597	2.7%	116.0%	100.5%	7	15	50
Arkansas	14,509	21,945	4.2%	74.1%	74.5%	50	48	27
California	21,889	32,225	3.9%	111.8%	109.4%	9	9	38
Connecticut	26,736	40,870	4.3%	136.5%	138.8%	1	1	19
Delaware	21,636	31,074	3.7%	110.5%	105.5%	10	13	47
D.C.	26,627	38,374	3.7%	136.0%	130.3%	2	2	46
Florida	19,855	27,836	3.4%	101.4%	94.5%	18	22	49
Georgia	17,738	27,790	4.6%	90.6%	94.4%	30	24	8
Hawaii	22,391	27,819	2.2%	114.3%	94.5%	8	23	51
Illinois	20,756	31,842	4.4%	106.0%	108.1%	11	11	16
Indiana	17,625	26,838	4.3%	90.0%	91.1%	31	33	22
Iowa	17,380	26,376	4.3%	88.7%	89.6%	34	34	23
Kansas	18,182	27,408	4.2%	92.8%	93.1%	24	29	28
Kentucky	15,484	24,057	4.5%	79.1%	81.7%	45	40	12
Louisiana	15,223	23,041	4.2%	77.7%	78.2%	46	46	25
Maine	17,479	25,399	3.8%	89.3%	86.2%	32	37	42
Maryland	23,023	33,621	3.9%	117.6%	114.2%	6	6	40
Massachusetts	23,223	37,710	5.0%	118.6%	128.0%	5	3	2
Michigan	19,022	29,071	4.3%	97.1%	98.7%	21	19	20
Minnesota	20,011	31,913	4.8%	102.2%	108.4%	17	10	5
Mississippi	13,164	20,856	4.7%	67.2%	70.8%	51	51	7
Missouri	17,751	27,186	4.4%	90.6%	92.3%	29	30	17
Nebraska	18,088	27,658	4.3%	92.4%	93.9%	26	26	18
New Hampshire	20,713	33,042	4.8%	105.8%	112.2%	12	7	4
New Jersey	24,766	37,112	4.1%	126.5%	126.0%	3	4	29
New York	23,315	34,502	4.0%	119.1%	117.2%	4	5	37
North Carolina	17,367	26,842	4.5%	88.7%	91.1%	35	32	13
North Dakota	15,880	24,780	4.6%	81.1%	84.1%	41	39	9
Ohio	18,792	27,914	4.0%	96.0%	94.8%	22	21	35
Oklahoma	16,214	23,582	3.8%	82.8%	80.1%	39	43	41
Oregon	18,253	27,649	4.2%	93.2%	93.9%	23	27	24
Pennsylvania	19,823	29,533	4.1%	101.2%	100.3%	19	17	34
Rhode Island	20,194	29,158	3.7%	103.1%	99.0%	15	18	45
South Carolina	16,050	23,952	4.1%	82.0%	81.3%	40	41	31
South Dakota	16,238	25,993	4.8%	82.9%	88.3%	38	35	3
Tennessee	16,821	25,878	4.4%	85.9%	87.9%	37	36	15
Texas	17,458	27,722	4.7%	89.1%	94.1%	33	25	6
Vermont	18,055	26,904	4.1%	92.2%	91.4%	27	31	32
Virginia	20,538	31,065	4.2%	104.9%	105.5%	14	14	26
Washington	20,026	31,129	4.5%	102.3%	105.7%	16	12	11
West Virginia	14,579	21,767	4.1%	74.4%	73.9%	49	50	30
Wisconsin	18,160	28,066	4.4%	92.7%	95.3%	25	20	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 55
Median Income of Households--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Median Income of Households (2000 Dollars)				Median Income of Households (2000 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households Three-year Average* (2000 Dollars)			
	1995	1999	2000		1998-1999	1999-2000				1998-2000			
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	Pct. Chg.	Amount	Standard Error	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	$38,262	$42,187	$42,148	$197	$41,610	$42,168	$162	$558	1.3%	$41,789	$148		100.0%
Mountain States													
Arizona	$34,654	$38,366	$41,456	$1,342	$38,752	$39,911	$1,064	$1,159	2.9%	$39,653	$909	30	94.9%
Colorado	45,706	49,970	48,506	1,715	49,571	49,238	1,338	-333	-0.7%	49,216	1,039	6	117.8%
Idaho	36,690	37,112	37,462	1,659	37,909	37,287	1,279	-622	-1.6%	37,760	1,002	37	90.4%
Montana	31,166	32,294	32,045	1,249	32,807	32,170	924	-637	-1.9%	32,553	794	47	77.9%
Nevada	40,516	43,080	44,755	1,440	42,516	43,918	1,397	1,402	3.3%	43,262	1,117	20	103.5%
New Mexico	29,183	33,566	35,254	1,945	33,425	34,410	1,547	985	2.9%	34,035	1,231	44	81.4%
Utah	40,961	47,642	45,230	1,264	47,194	46,436	1,218	-758	-1.6%	46,539	1,041	11	111.4%
Wyoming	35,402	38,651	39,026	1,834	37,924	38,839	1,312	915	2.4%	38,291	1,060	35	91.6%
Other States													
Alabama	$29,183	$37,429	$33,105	$1,960	$37,849	$35,267	$1,325	-$2,582	-6.8%	$36,267	$1,060	41	86.8%
Alaska	53,844	53,239	50,746	1,634	53,365	51,993	1,615	-1,372	-2.6%	52,492	1,454	2	125.6%
Arkansas	28,985	30,762	30,293	939	29,977	30,528	838	551	1.8%	30,082	764	50	72.0%
California	41,555	45,213	46,802	909	44,204	46,008	671	1,804	4.1%	45,070	525	17	107.9%
Connecticut	45,186	52,504	50,360	2,086	50,790	51,432	1,850	642	1.3%	50,647	1,727	4	121.2%
Delaware	39,218	48,412	50,154	2,717	46,080	49,283	2,102	3,203	7.0%	47,438	1,640	9	113.5%
D.C.	34,525	39,986	38,752	1,798	37,633	39,369	1,429	1,736	4.6%	38,006	1,141	36	90.9%
Florida	33,399	37,081	37,998	823	36,959	37,540	612	581	1.6%	37,305	530	38	89.3%
Georgia	38,287	40,758	42,887	960	40,779	41,823	990	1,044	2.6%	41,482	864	24	99.3%
Hawaii	48,114	45,864	48,026	2,050	44,473	46,945	1,587	2,472	5.6%	45,657	1,471	15	109.3%
Illinois	42,747	47,950	46,435	1,187	46,756	47,193	925	437	0.9%	46,649	823	10	111.6%
Indiana	37,486	42,304	39,717	1,693	42,114	41,011	1,426	-1,103	-2.6%	41,315	1,204	26	98.9%
Iowa	39,882	42,623	42,993	1,394	40,843	42,808	1,052	1,965	4.8%	41,560	886	23	99.5%
Kansas	34,068	38,735	37,705	2,029	38,737	38,220	1,735	-517	-1.3%	38,393	1,398	34	91.9%
Kentucky	33,472	35,040	37,186	1,686	36,647	36,113	1,329	-534	-1.5%	36,826	1,122	39	88.1%
Louisiana	31,382	33,793	30,219	1,299	33,640	32,006	1,066	-1,634	-4.9%	32,500	1,012	48	77.8%
Maine	38,017	40,240	41,597	1,152	38,924	40,919	1,039	1,995	5.1%	39,815	857	29	95.3%
Maryland	46,082	54,067	51,695	2,012	53,422	52,881	1,767	-541	-1.0%	52,846	1,540	1	126.5%
Massachusetts	43,312	45,677	46,947	1,717	45,180	46,312	1,597	1,132	2.5%	45,769	1,399	14	109.5%
Michigan	40,900	47,791	46,181	1,437	45,961	46,986	1,034	1,025	2.2%	46,034	812	13	110.2%
Minnesota	42,592	48,827	50,865	1,703	49,700	49,846	1,364	146	0.3%	50,088	1,289	5	119.9%
Mississippi	29,798	33,633	31,528	954	32,181	32,581	997	400	1.2%	31,963	863	49	76.5%
Missouri	39,103	42,859	47,462	1,835	42,640	45,161	1,286	2,521	5.9%	44,247	1,167	18	105.9%
Nebraska	36,974	40,090	38,574	1,902	39,257	39,332	1,374	75	0.2%	39,029	1,148	32	93.4%
New Hampshire	43,982	47,718	48,928	2,374	47,579	48,323	1,811	744	1.6%	48,029	1,483	7	114.9%
New Jersey	49,319	51,607	51,032	903	52,092	51,320	973	-772	-1.5%	51,739	919	3	123.8%
New York	37,085	41,404	41,605	867	40,431	41,505	731	1,074	2.7%	40,822	609	28	97.7%
North Carolina	35,907	38,594	38,829	1,352	38,206	38,712	990	506	1.3%	38,413	808	33	91.9%
North Dakota	32,662	33,981	35,349	1,647	32,979	34,665	1,251	1,686	5.1%	33,769	1,001	46	80.8%
Ohio	39,233	40,948	43,894	1,088	41,011	42,421	866	1,410	3.4%	41,972	879	21	100.4%
Oklahoma	29,543	34,025	32,445	1,040	34,807	33,235	1,101	-1,572	-4.5%	34,020	943	45	81.4%
Oregon	40,842	42,081	42,440	1,642	41,653	42,261	1,206	608	1.5%	41,915	1,144	22	100.3%
Pennsylvania	38,765	39,271	43,742	1,297	40,220	41,507	1,046	1,287	3.2%	41,394	861	25	99.1%
Rhode Island	39,702	44,378	42,973	2,533	43,655	43,676	1,899	21	0.0%	43,428	1,712	19	103.9%
South Carolina	32,642	37,791	37,119	1,292	36,448	37,455	1,281	1,007	2.8%	36,671	1,065	40	87.8%
South Dakota	33,211	37,191	36,172	1,287	35,894	36,682	923	788	2.2%	35,986	765	42	86.1%
Tennessee	32,579	37,763	33,885	1,524	36,868	35,824	1,190	-1,044	-2.8%	35,874	994	43	85.8%
Texas	35,974	40,287	39,842	837	39,023	40,065	781	1,042	2.7%	39,296	619	31	94.0%
Vermont	37,979	43,028	38,150	1,889	42,287	40,589	1,385	-1,698	-4.0%	40,908	1,165	27	97.9%
Virginia	40,671	47,287	50,069	2,253	46,517	48,678	1,688	2,161	4.6%	47,701	1,482	8	114.1%
Washington	39,937	47,172	42,024	1,658	48,606	44,598	1,547	-4,008	-8.2%	46,412	1,239	12	111.1%
West Virginia	27,936	30,422	29,052	752	29,300	29,737	802	437	1.5%	29,217	661	51	69.9%
Wisconsin	45,986	47,364	45,349	1,723	45,487	46,357	1,509	870	1.9%	45,441	1,189	16	108.7%

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates. Note that the standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: 2001 September Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Money Income in the United States: 2000

Table 56
Average Annual Pay For All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance: U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Average Annual Pay 1995	1999	2000	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1995-2000	Percent Change 1999-2000	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1995	1999	2000	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Pay 2000	Rank by Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1995-2000	Rank by Percent Change 1999-2000
United States	$27,846	$33,340	$35,296	4.9%	5.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	$25,000	$30,076	$32,012	5.1%	6.4%	89.8%	90.2%	90.7%			
Arizona	25,324	30,525	32,606	5.2%	6.8%	90.9%	91.6%	92.4%	22	11	5
Colorado	27,122	34,191	37,167	6.5%	8.7%	97.4%	102.6%	105.3%	8	1	3
Idaho	22,839	26,044	27,709	3.9%	6.4%	82.0%	78.1%	78.5%	40	34	10
Montana	20,516	23,260	24,264	3.4%	4.3%	73.7%	69.8%	68.7%	51	47	29
Nevada	26,647	31,213	32,276	3.9%	3.4%	95.7%	93.6%	91.4%	24	37	43
New Mexico	23,040	26,267	27,498	3.6%	4.7%	82.7%	78.8%	77.9%	43	43	23
Utah	23,626	27,895	29,226	4.3%	4.8%	84.8%	83.7%	82.8%	33	22	20
Wyoming	22,351	25,647	26,837	3.7%	4.6%	80.3%	76.9%	76.0%	46	41	25
Other States											
Alabama	$24,396	$28,095	$29,037	3.5%	3.4%	87.6%	84.3%	82.3%	34	45	44
Alaska	32,685	34,033	35,125	1.5%	3.2%	117.4%	102.1%	99.5%	15	51	48
Arkansas	21,590	25,371	26,307	4.0%	3.7%	77.5%	76.1%	74.5%	47	32	37
California	30,717	37,577	41,194	6.0%	9.6%	110.3%	112.7%	116.7%	6	4	2
Connecticut	35,127	42,682	45,445	5.3%	6.5%	126.1%	128.0%	128.8%	2	10	7
Delaware	29,123	35,157	36,677	4.7%	4.3%	104.6%	105.4%	103.9%	11	17	28
D.C.	42,453	50,885	53,018	4.5%	4.2%	152.5%	152.6%	150.2%	1	18	30
Florida	24,709	28,935	30,549	4.3%	5.6%	88.7%	86.8%	86.6%	31	24	15
Georgia	26,308	32,332	34,182	5.4%	5.7%	94.5%	97.0%	96.8%	18	7	14
Hawaii	26,977	29,794	30,630	2.6%	2.8%	96.9%	89.4%	86.8%	29	50	50
Illinois	30,101	36,296	38,044	4.8%	4.8%	108.1%	108.9%	107.8%	7	16	18
Indiana	25,571	30,027	31,015	3.9%	3.3%	91.8%	90.1%	87.9%	27	35	47
Iowa	22,875	26,953	27,928	4.1%	3.6%	82.1%	80.8%	79.1%	38	30	40
Kansas	23,709	28,031	29,357	4.4%	4.7%	85.1%	84.1%	83.2%	32	21	22
Kentucky	23,502	27,783	28,829	4.2%	3.8%	84.4%	83.3%	81.7%	36	26	35
Louisiana	23,895	27,216	27,877	3.1%	2.4%	85.8%	81.6%	79.0%	39	48	51
Maine	23,125	26,887	27,664	3.6%	2.9%	83.0%	80.6%	78.4%	41	42	49
Maryland	29,143	34,489	36,373	4.5%	5.5%	104.7%	103.4%	103.1%	12	19	17
Massachusetts	32,352	40,352	44,326	6.5%	9.8%	116.2%	121.0%	125.6%	4	2	1
Michigan	30,545	35,750	37,016	3.9%	3.5%	109.7%	107.2%	104.9%	10	36	42
Minnesota	27,363	33,487	35,418	5.3%	5.8%	98.3%	100.4%	100.3%	13	9	13
Mississippi	21,120	24,391	25,197	3.6%	3.3%	75.8%	73.2%	71.4%	48	44	46
Missouri	25,669	29,967	31,386	4.1%	4.7%	92.2%	89.9%	88.9%	25	29	21
Nebraska	22,389	26,632	27,662	4.3%	3.9%	80.4%	79.9%	78.4%	42	25	33
New Hampshire	26,637	32,141	34,731	5.4%	8.1%	95.7%	96.4%	98.4%	17	6	4
New Jersey	34,533	41,038	43,691	4.8%	6.5%	124.0%	123.1%	123.8%	5	15	8
New York	34,938	42,179	44,942	5.2%	6.6%	125.5%	126.5%	127.3%	3	12	6
North Carolina	24,403	29,462	31,077	5.0%	5.5%	87.6%	88.4%	88.0%	26	13	16
North Dakota	20,492	23,751	24,678	3.8%	3.9%	73.6%	71.2%	69.9%	50	40	32
Ohio	26,868	31,395	32,510	3.9%	3.6%	96.5%	94.2%	92.1%	23	38	41
Oklahoma	22,671	25,813	26,980	3.5%	4.5%	81.4%	77.4%	76.4%	44	46	26
Oregon	25,833	30,872	32,765	4.9%	6.1%	92.8%	92.6%	92.8%	20	14	12
Pennsylvania	27,904	32,696	33,999	4.0%	4.0%	100.2%	98.1%	96.3%	19	33	31
Rhode Island	26,375	31,169	32,618	4.3%	4.6%	94.7%	93.5%	92.4%	21	23	24
South Carolina	23,292	27,132	28,173	3.9%	3.8%	83.6%	81.4%	79.8%	37	39	34
South Dakota	19,931	23,767	24,803	4.5%	4.4%	71.6%	71.3%	70.3%	49	20	27
Tennessee	25,046	29,478	30,558	4.1%	3.7%	89.9%	88.4%	86.6%	30	31	39
Texas	26,899	32,898	34,948	5.4%	6.2%	96.6%	98.7%	99.0%	16	8	11
Vermont	23,583	27,597	28,920	4.2%	4.8%	84.7%	82.8%	81.9%	35	27	19
Virginia	26,899	33,025	35,151	5.5%	6.4%	96.6%	99.1%	99.6%	14	5	9
Washington	27,453	35,736	37,059	6.2%	3.7%	98.6%	107.2%	105.0%	9	3	36
West Virginia	23,488	26,018	26,887	2.7%	3.3%	84.3%	78.0%	76.2%	45	49	45
Wisconsin	25,099	29,607	30,697	4.1%	3.7%	90.1%	88.8%	87.0%	28	28	38

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 57
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1995 (thousands)	1999 (thousands)	2000 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1995-2000	Percent Change 1999-2000	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) October 2000 (thousands)	October 2001(p) (thousands)	Percent Change 2000-01	Rankings Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 2000	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 1995-2000	Rank by Percent Change 1999-2000	Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 2000-01
United States	117,112	128,806	131,903	2.4%	2.4%	133,467	133,664	0.1%				
Mountain States	7,054	8,208	8,501	3.8%	3.6%	8,635	8,669	0.4%				
Arizona	1,796	2,163	2,248	4.6%	3.9%	2,284	2,275	-0.4%	21	2	2	37
Colorado	1,834	2,132	2,215	3.8%	3.9%	2,243	2,245	0.1%	22	3	4	27
Idaho	477	539	560	3.2%	3.9%	574	575	0.2%	42	8	3	20
Montana	351	380	389	2.1%	2.3%	396	402	1.4%	46	26	22	5
Nevada	786	983	1,029	5.5%	4.7%	1,052	1,065	1.3%	35	1	1	7
New Mexico	682	730	744	1.7%	2.0%	752	761	1.2%	37	35	30	8
Utah	908	1,049	1,077	3.5%	2.7%	1,093	1,097	0.4%	34	4	13	17
Wyoming	219	233	239	1.8%	2.7%	243	250	2.8%	51	34	14	1
Other States												
Alabama	1,804	1,920	1,934	1.4%	0.7%	1,945	1,915	-1.6%	23	48	49	47
Alaska	262	278	284	1.6%	2.2%	285	291	2.0%	50	42	23	3
Arkansas	1,069	1,142	1,162	1.7%	1.7%	1,174	1,175	0.1%	32	38	37	24
California	12,422	13,992	14,519	3.2%	3.8%	14,724	14,825	0.7%	1	9	5	13
Connecticut	1,562	1,669	1,693	1.6%	1.5%	1,711	1,698	-0.7%	27	41	41	43
Delaware	366	413	421	2.8%	1.9%	426	424	-0.5%	45	12	32	40
D.C.	643	627	647	0.1%	3.1%	649	654	0.8%	39	51	8	12
Florida	5,996	6,827	7,076	3.4%	3.7%	7,136	7,333	2.8%	4	5	6	2
Georgia	3,402	3,883	3,993	3.3%	2.8%	4,031	3,985	-1.2%	10	7	11	46
Hawaii	533	535	552	0.7%	3.1%	555	551	-0.8%	43	50	9	44
Illinois	5,593	5,958	6,029	1.5%	1.2%	6,073	6,035	-0.6%	5	46	46	41
Indiana	2,787	2,970	3,010	1.6%	1.4%	3,041	2,992	-1.6%	14	45	44	48
Iowa	1,358	1,469	1,478	1.7%	0.7%	1,495	1,500	0.3%	30	37	50	18
Kansas	1,198	1,327	1,346	2.4%	1.4%	1,357	1,377	1.5%	31	18	43	4
Kentucky	1,643	1,796	1,825	2.1%	1.6%	1,838	1,845	0.4%	26	24	38	16
Louisiana	1,772	1,896	1,931	1.7%	1.9%	1,950	1,954	0.2%	24	36	34	21
Maine	538	586	604	2.3%	3.0%	616	622	0.8%	41	19	10	11
Maryland	2,183	2,387	2,449	2.3%	2.6%	2,488	2,490	0.1%	20	21	15	28
Massachusetts	2,977	3,237	3,319	2.2%	2.5%	3,373	3,388	0.4%	13	22	17	15
Michigan	4,274	4,582	4,679	1.8%	2.1%	4,746	4,709	-0.8%	8	31	26	45
Minnesota	2,379	2,613	2,669	2.3%	2.1%	2,703	2,685	-0.7%	19	20	25	42
Mississippi	1,075	1,153	1,157	1.5%	0.3%	1,161	1,141	-1.7%	33	47	51	50
Missouri	2,521	2,727	2,758	1.8%	1.1%	2,790	2,742	-1.7%	16	32	47	49
Nebraska	816	893	910	2.2%	1.9%	916	915	-0.1%	36	23	33	30
New Hampshire	540	606	621	2.8%	2.5%	627	625	-0.3%	40	11	19	35
New Jersey	3,601	3,901	3,996	2.1%	2.4%	4,035	4,046	0.3%	9	25	20	19
New York	7,892	8,455	8,632	1.8%	2.1%	8,748	8,710	-0.4%	3	33	27	39
North Carolina	3,460	3,870	3,947	2.7%	2.0%	4,000	4,007	0.2%	11	14	29	22
North Dakota	302	324	327	1.6%	1.0%	333	332	-0.4%	48	40	48	38
Ohio	5,221	5,564	5,642	1.6%	1.4%	5,700	5,679	-0.4%	7	44	42	36
Oklahoma	1,316	1,462	1,485	2.4%	1.6%	1,500	1,514	0.9%	29	17	40	10
Oregon	1,418	1,575	1,603	2.5%	1.8%	1,631	1,602	-1.8%	28	16	36	51
Pennsylvania	5,253	5,586	5,698	1.6%	2.0%	5,776	5,764	-0.2%	6	39	28	33
Rhode Island	440	466	476	1.6%	2.2%	484	486	0.5%	44	43	24	14
South Carolina	1,646	1,831	1,877	2.7%	2.5%	1,885	1,885	0.0%	25	15	18	29
South Dakota	344	373	379	2.0%	1.6%	383	382	-0.2%	47	29	39	32
Tennessee	2,499	2,685	2,738	1.8%	1.9%	2,768	2,772	0.2%	17	30	31	23
Texas	8,023	9,159	9,444	3.3%	3.1%	9,560	9,697	1.4%	2	6	7	6
Vermont	270	291	298	2.0%	2.4%	304	304	0.1%	49	28	21	26
Virginia	3,070	3,412	3,507	2.7%	2.8%	3,548	3,583	1.0%	12	13	12	9
Washington	2,347	2,649	2,717	3.0%	2.6%	2,754	2,757	0.1%	18	10	16	25
West Virginia	688	726	736	1.4%	1.3%	743	742	-0.3%	38	49	45	34
Wisconsin	2,559	2,784	2,834	2.1%	1.8%	2,867	2,863	-0.1%	15	27	35	31

p = preliminary

Note: This data varies slightly from data reported by the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 58
Unemployment Rates--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate Change		Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)		Rankings by Unemployment Rate				
	1995	1999	2000	1995-2000	1999-2000	October 2000	October 2001(p)	1995	1999	2000	(unadjust.) 2000	(unadjust.) 2001(p)
United States	5.6%	4.2%	4.0%	-1.6%	-0.2%	3.9%	5.4%					
Mountain States	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	-1.1%	-0.4%	3.5%	4.7%					
Arizona	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	-1.2%	-0.5%	3.8%	5.2%	27	21	24	19	13
Colorado	4.2%	2.9%	2.7%	-1.5%	-0.2%	2.5%	4.1%	42	45	46	43	27
Idaho	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	-0.5%	-0.3%	3.9%	4.0%	20	7	7	16	31
Montana	5.9%	5.2%	4.9%	-1.0%	-0.3%	4.3%	4.0%	14	7	7	10	31
Nevada	5.4%	4.4%	4.1%	-1.3%	-0.3%	4.1%	6.1%	20	21	19	13	3
New Mexico	6.3%	5.6%	4.9%	-1.4%	-0.7%	4.9%	5.6%	9	5	7	6	5
Utah	3.6%	3.7%	3.2%	-0.4%	-0.5%	3.1%	4.1%	47	32	39	35	27
Wyoming	4.8%	4.9%	3.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	3.2%	3.3%	32	13	24	33	42
Other States												
Alabama	6.3%	4.8%	4.6%	-1.7%	-0.2%	4.9%	5.4%	9	14	12	6	8
Alaska	7.3%	6.4%	6.6%	-0.7%	0.2%	5.9%	5.6%	4	2	1	1	5
Arkansas	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	-0.5%	-0.1%	3.5%	3.6%	30	18	14	30	40
California	7.8%	5.2%	4.9%	-2.9%	-0.3%	4.6%	5.4%	3	7	7	9	8
Connecticut	5.5%	3.2%	2.3%	-3.2%	-0.9%	1.9%	3.0%	18	38	49	49	45
Delaware	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%	-0.3%	0.5%	3.7%	2.8%	40	33	23	24	47
D.C.	8.9%	6.3%	5.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%	5.9%	6.2%	1	3	2	1	1
Florida	5.5%	3.9%	3.6%	-1.9%	-0.3%	3.6%	5.0%	18	30	32	29	15
Georgia	4.9%	4.0%	3.7%	-1.2%	-0.3%	3.7%	4.2%	30	28	30	24	26
Hawaii	5.9%	5.6%	4.3%	-1.6%	-1.3%	4.0%	5.2%	14	5	16	14	13
Illinois	5.2%	4.3%	4.4%	-0.8%	0.1%	3.9%	5.0%	25	24	14	16	15
Indiana	4.7%	3.0%	3.2%	-1.5%	0.2%	2.4%	4.3%	36	41	39	44	23
Iowa	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%	-0.9%	0.1%	2.0%	2.7%	48	51	47	47	49
Kansas	4.4%	3.0%	3.7%	-0.7%	0.7%	3.7%	3.9%	39	41	30	24	34
Kentucky	5.4%	4.5%	4.1%	-1.3%	-0.4%	4.0%	5.0%	20	18	19	14	15
Louisiana	6.9%	5.1%	5.5%	-1.4%	0.4%	5.6%	5.5%	6	11	4	3	7
Maine	5.7%	4.1%	3.5%	-2.2%	-0.6%	2.6%	3.8%	17	26	35	41	37
Maryland	5.1%	3.5%	3.9%	-1.2%	0.4%	3.8%	4.3%	27	33	24	19	23
Massachusetts	5.4%	3.2%	2.6%	-2.8%	-0.6%	2.2%	3.8%	20	38	47	45	37
Michigan	5.3%	3.8%	3.6%	-1.7%	-0.2%	3.2%	4.7%	24	31	32	33	20
Minnesota	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%	-0.4%	0.5%	2.8%	3.2%	45	48	38	38	44
Mississippi	6.1%	5.1%	5.7%	-0.4%	0.6%	5.4%	5.3%	12	11	3	4	12
Missouri	4.8%	3.4%	3.5%	-1.3%	0.1%	3.3%	4.0%	32	35	35	32	31
Nebraska	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	0.4%	0.1%	2.8%	2.8%	51	45	41	38	47
New Hampshire	4.0%	2.7%	2.8%	-1.2%	0.1%	2.0%	3.3%	44	50	45	47	42
New Jersey	6.4%	4.6%	3.8%	-2.6%	-0.8%	3.5%	4.5%	7	16	29	30	22
New York	6.3%	5.2%	4.6%	-1.7%	-0.6%	4.3%	4.9%	9	7	12	10	18
North Carolina	4.3%	3.2%	3.6%	-0.7%	0.4%	3.8%	5.4%	40	38	32	19	8
North Dakota	3.3%	3.4%	3.0%	-0.3%	-0.4%	1.8%	1.4%	49	35	41	51	51
Ohio	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	-0.7%	-0.2%	3.7%	4.1%	32	24	19	24	27
Oklahoma	4.7%	3.4%	3.0%	-1.7%	-0.4%	3.0%	3.7%	36	35	41	37	39
Oregon	4.8%	5.7%	4.9%	0.1%	-0.8%	4.2%	6.0%	32	4	7	12	4
Pennsylvania	5.9%	4.4%	4.2%	-1.7%	-0.2%	3.9%	4.6%	14	21	17	16	21
Rhode Island	7.0%	4.1%	4.1%	-2.9%	0.0%	3.7%	4.1%	5	26	19	24	27
South Carolina	5.1%	4.5%	3.9%	-1.2%	-0.6%	3.1%	5.4%	27	18	24	35	8
South Dakota	2.9%	2.9%	2.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	1.9%	2.7%	50	45	49	49	49
Tennessee	5.2%	4.0%	3.9%	-1.3%	-0.1%	3.8%	4.3%	25	28	24	19	23
Texas	6.0%	4.6%	4.2%	-1.8%	-0.4%	3.8%	4.9%	13	16	17	19	18
Vermont	4.2%	3.0%	2.9%	-1.3%	-0.1%	2.6%	2.9%	42	41	44	41	46
Virginia	4.5%	2.8%	2.2%	-2.3%	-0.6%	2.1%	3.5%	38	48	51	46	41
Washington	6.4%	4.7%	5.2%	-1.2%	0.5%	4.8%	6.2%	7	15	6	8	1
West Virginia	7.9%	6.6%	5.5%	-2.4%	-1.1%	5.0%	3.9%	2	1	4	5	34
Wisconsin	3.7%	3.0%	3.5%	-0.2%	0.5%	2.7%	3.9%	45	41	35	40	34

(p)=preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 59
Percent of People in Poverty--U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Percent of Persons in Poverty				Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average*				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average*		
	1995	1999	2000		1998-1999	1999-2000		Two-year	1998-2000		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Average Difference	Amount	Standard Error	Amount Rank
United States	13.8	11.8	11.3	0.3	12.3	11.5	0.3	-0.8	11.9	0.2	
Mountain States	13.7	11.5	11.2	n/a	12.4	11.3	n/a	-1.1	12.0	n/a	
Arizona	16.1	12.0	12.1	1.5	14.3	12.0	2.2	-2.3	13.6	1.8	13
Colorado	8.8	8.3	7.9	1.3	8.7	8.1	1.9	-0.6	8.5	1.6	41
Idaho	14.5	13.9	13.0	1.6	13.5	13.5	2.3	0.0	13.3	1.9	14
Montana	15.3	15.6	15.9	1.8	16.1	15.8	2.5	-0.3	16.0	2.1	4
Nevada	11.1	11.3	8.2	1.4	10.9	9.7	2.2	-1.2	10.0	1.8	32
New Mexico	25.3	20.7	16.8	1.8	20.5	18.7	2.7	-1.8	19.3	2.3	1
Utah	8.4	5.7	9.6	1.3	7.3	7.6	1.7	0.3	8.1	1.5	44
Wyoming	12.2	11.6	10.9	1.6	11.1	11.2	2.2	0.1	11.0	1.9	24
Other States											
Alabama	20.1	15.1	14.1	1.7	14.8	14.6	2.5	-0.2	14.6	2.1	10
Alaska	7.1	7.6	8.0	1.4	8.5	7.8	1.9	-0.7	8.3	1.6	42
Arkansas	14.9	14.7	18.0	1.8	14.7	16.4	2.4	1.7	15.8	2.1	5
California	16.7	13.8	12.9	0.7	14.6	13.3	1.0	-1.3	14.0	0.8	12
Connecticut	9.7	7.1	6.3	1.4	8.3	6.7	2.2	-1.6	7.6	1.8	49
Delaware	10.3	10.4	8.7	1.6	10.3	9.5	2.3	-0.8	9.8	2.0	35
D.C.	22.2	14.9	14.8	2.1	18.6	14.8	3.1	-3.8	17.3	2.6	3
Florida	16.2	12.4	10.7	0.8	12.8	11.5	1.2	-1.3	12.1	1.0	21
Georgia	12.1	12.9	11.3	1.4	13.2	12.1	2.1	-1.1	12.6	1.7	19
Hawaii	10.3	10.9	9.7	1.7	10.9	10.3	2.4	-0.6	10.5	2.1	26
Illinois	12.4	9.9	11.6	0.9	10.0	10.8	1.2	0.8	10.5	1.1	26
Indiana	9.6	6.7	8.4	1.4	8.0	7.6	1.9	-0.4	8.2	1.6	43
Iowa	12.2	7.5	7.1	1.3	8.3	7.3	2.0	-1.0	7.9	1.7	47
Kansas	10.8	12.2	9.5	1.5	10.9	10.8	2.2	-0.1	10.4	1.9	28
Kentucky	14.7	12.1	11.8	1.6	12.8	11.9	2.3	-0.9	12.5	2.0	20
Louisiana	19.7	19.2	17.4	1.8	19.1	18.3	2.6	-0.8	18.6	2.2	2
Maine	11.2	10.6	8.3	1.6	10.5	9.5	2.4	-1.0	9.8	2.0	35
Maryland	10.1	7.3	7.6	1.4	7.2	7.4	1.9	0.2	7.3	1.7	51
Massachusetts	11.0	11.7	10.1	1.1	10.2	10.9	1.6	0.7	10.2	1.3	29
Michigan	12.2	9.7	10.1	0.9	10.3	9.9	1.3	-0.4	10.2	1.1	29
Minnesota	9.2	7.2	5.9	1.2	8.8	6.6	1.9	-2.2	7.8	1.6	48
Mississippi	23.5	16.1	12.9	1.6	16.9	14.5	2.6	-2.4	15.5	2.1	7
Missouri	9.4	11.6	7.8	1.4	10.7	9.7	2.2	-1.0	9.7	1.8	37
Nebraska	9.6	10.9	8.8	1.5	11.6	9.8	2.3	-1.8	10.6	1.9	25
New Hampshire	5.3	7.7	4.8	1.3	8.8	6.3	2.2	-2.5	7.4	1.8	50
New Jersey	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.9	8.2	7.9	1.3	-0.3	8.1	1.1	44
New York	16.5	14.1	13.4	0.8	15.4	13.8	1.1	-1.6	14.7	1.0	9
North Carolina	12.6	13.5	12.2	1.2	13.8	12.9	1.7	-0.9	13.2	1.5	16
North Dakota	12.0	13.0	10.0	1.6	14.1	11.5	2.5	-2.6	12.7	2.1	18
Ohio	11.5	12.0	10.2	0.9	11.6	11.1	1.4	-0.5	11.1	1.2	23
Oklahoma	17.1	12.7	15.4	1.7	13.4	14.0	2.3	0.6	14.1	2.0	11
Oregon	11.2	12.6	10.7	1.6	13.8	11.6	2.5	-2.2	12.8	2.1	17
Pennsylvania	12.2	9.4	8.9	0.8	10.3	9.2	1.2	-1.1	9.9	1.0	34
Rhode Island	10.6	9.9	8.6	1.7	10.7	9.2	2.5	-1.5	10.0	2.1	32
South Carolina	19.9	11.7	10.4	1.6	12.7	11.0	2.4	-1.7	11.9	2.1	22
South Dakota	14.5	7.7	9.5	1.5	9.3	8.6	2.0	-0.7	9.3	1.7	39
Tennessee	15.5	11.9	14.6	1.8	12.7	13.3	2.3	0.6	13.3	2.0	14
Texas	17.4	15.0	14.7	0.9	15.0	14.9	1.3	-0.1	14.9	1.1	8
Vermont	10.3	9.7	10.6	1.8	9.8	10.2	2.3	0.4	10.1	2.0	31
Virginia	10.2	7.9	7.6	1.3	8.4	7.8	1.9	-0.6	8.1	1.6	44
Washington	12.5	9.5	9.7	1.6	9.2	9.6	2.1	0.4	9.4	1.8	38
West Virginia	16.7	15.7	13.9	1.7	16.8	14.8	2.5	-2.0	15.8	2.1	5
Wisconsin	8.5	8.6	9.2	1.5	8.7	8.9	1.9	0.2	8.8	1.7	40

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates. Note that the standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Ranking in this table is in decending order, as opposed to other tables in this report that are ranked in ascending order.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 2000

Social Indicators

Overview

Quality of life is a subjective notion that is difficult to measure. However, the connection between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. While economic growth has slowed considerably in recent months, it is too soon to know which quality of life measurements will be affected, and by how much. According to the most recent data available, Utah's violent crime rate continues to slide. Poverty rates remain low, educational attainment remains high, and Utah's birth rate continues to be the highest among states. Utah ranked third in the nation on the indicators of child well-being. Utahns identified ramifications of terrorism as the most important issue facing the state in October 2001; education dropped to the second most important issue.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Terrorism is a Concern to Utahns. The *Utah Consumer Survey*, a quarterly survey conducted by Valley Research, Inc., provides valuable information about consumer sentiment and Utah demographic characteristics. The survey has been administered for several years and allows comparisons over time. The most recent survey was taken in October 2001. Interviews were conducted by telephone with 501 randomly-selected adults throughout Utah. The survey report details the answers given by respondents. One of the questions asked is "What is the most important issue facing Utah today?" In the last six quarterly surveys, education had been identified as the most important issue facing Utah. However, in October 2001, 26% of Utahns indicated that ramifications of terrorism was the most important issue facing the state. Among those concerned about terrorism, 15% mentioned security during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City. According to the survey, education and the economy are the second- and third-most important issues facing Utah today.

Utah's Kids Count. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's National Composite Rank, Utah ranked third among states in child well-being, behind New Hampshire and Minnesota in 2001. The Foundation tracks indicators of child well-being by state that are published in the 2001 Kids Count Data Book. A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of the state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in order from best (1) to worst (51). The Foundation's indicators are: percent low birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Current Data on Social Well-Being

Crime. Statistics for 2000 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) uniform crime reports show the rate of violent crimes (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) per 100,000 persons to be 255.7 in Utah. This is a 7.2% decrease from the 1999 violent crime rate. Only nine states had lower rates than Utah. Utah's rate continues to be significantly lower than the U.S. rate (506.1 in 2000).

Education. In 2000, Utah had the fourth highest percentage of persons age 25 and over with at least a high school degree (90.7%). Utah dropped from the 11th rank to the 18th rank for the percentage of persons 25 years and over with a Bachelor's degree or higher (26.4%).

Home Ownership. Home ownership rates for 2000 show that Utah has the 16th-highest percent of home owners at 72.7%. The rate for the nation is 67.4%. The lowest rates were in D.C., New York, Hawaii, and California.

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's unique age structure impacts its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah continues to have the highest percentage of the population under 18 years of age (32.2% in 2000) in the nation and the lowest median age (27.1 in 2000). Utah also has the second-lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (8.5% in 2000) behind Alaska. The vital statistics listed below, excluding health insurance coverage, are from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Births. Utah's birth rate in 2000 continues to be the highest estimated rate of all states at 21.9 births per 1,000 people. Texas and Arizona rank second and third at 18.0 and 17.5 respectively. The U.S. rate is 14.8.

Deaths. The overall death rate in Utah was 5.7 per 1,000 people in 2000, which ranked second-lowest among U.S. states. The age-adjusted death rate was 7.9 per 1,000 people, ranking fifth lowest. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than one year-old per 1,000 live births) was 5.6 in Utah in 1998. Only three states had lower rates. Utah ranks second among states, behind Alaska, for the lowest death rates from heart disease and cancer. Utah's death rate per 100,000 people in 1998 from heart disease was 137.2 and 112.9 from cancer. The death rate per 100,000 people in the U.S. in 1998 from heart disease was 268.2 and 200.3 from cancer.[1]

Health Insurance Coverage. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 13.2% of the Utah population was without health insurance coverage (a three-year average for 1998-2000). Utah ranked 27th among states. The U.S. average was 14.4%.

Poverty. Utah dropped from the second-lowest poverty rate among states in the nation to the sixth lowest. Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show 8.1% of the population was in poverty in Utah for the 1998-2000 three-year average.[2] The five states with lower poverty rates than Utah were Maryland (7.3%), New Hampshire (7.4%), Connecticut (7.6%), Minnesota (7.8%), and Iowa (7.9%). In the U.S., approximately 11.9% of the population was in poverty.

Public Assistance. There were an estimated 24,000 recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2000, down 5,000 recipients since 1999. Utah ranked 10th lowest among states. Approximately 82,000 people in Utah received benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program, which dispersed $68 million worth of benefits in Utah in 1999. Utah ranked 13th-highest in the number of people and the amount of benefits for the Food Stamp Program.

[1] Due to processing problems, Ohio birth and death data for 2000 are not shown separately, but are included in U.S. totals.

[2] Because the sample of households contacted in small states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

Table 60
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	CRIME				EDUCATION				HOME OWNERSHIP	
					Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over, 2000:					
	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2000 (1)		Child Abuse Children that are Subject of an Investigation 1998**(2)		Completed High School (3)		Bachelor's Degree or Higher (3)		Home Ownership Rates 2000 (3)	
	Rate	Rank	Number	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	506.1	–	2,972,862	–	84.1	–	25.6	–	67.4	–
Alabama	486.2	31	35,912	26	77.5	50	20.4	44	73.2	14
Alaska	566.9	41	11,326	42	90.4	5	28.1	13	66.4	40
Arizona	531.7	37	60,610	16	85.1	31	24.6	24	68.0	38
Arkansas	445.3	29	29,572	29	81.7	41	18.4	49	68.9	33
California	621.6	42	413,372	1	81.2	43	27.5	14	57.1	48
Colorado	334.0	20	39,141	24	89.7	9	34.6	2	68.3	36
Connecticut	324.7	18	40,905	23	88.2	13	31.6	6	70.0	28
Delaware	684.4	45	9,693	45	86.1	25	24.0	29	72.0	17
District of Colombia	1,507.9	51	9,862	44	83.2	35	38.3	1	41.9	51
Florida	812.0	50	186,967	3	84.0	34	22.8	37	68.4	35
Georgia	504.7	35	74,180	12	82.6	38	23.1	35	69.8	30
Hawaii	243.8	8	63,568	14	87.4	17	26.3	20	55.2	49
Idaho	252.5	9	26,682	34	86.2	23	20.0	45	70.5	25
Illinois	656.8	43	110,658	8	85.5	29	27.1	17	67.9	39
Indiana	349.1	22	102,155	9	84.6	33	17.1	50	74.9	8
Iowa	266.4	11	28,072	30	89.7	9	25.5	23	75.2	6
Kansas	389.4	27	26,751	33	88.1	14	27.3	15	69.3	31
Kentucky	294.5	15	63,439	15	78.7	49	20.5	43	73.4	13
Louisiana	681.1	44	45,318	22	80.8	44	22.5	39	68.1	37
Maine	109.6	2	9,030	46	89.3	12	24.1	28	76.5	2
Maryland	786.6	48	55,964	18	85.7	27	32.3	4	69.9	29
Massachusetts	476.1	30	52,899	19	85.1	31	32.7	3	59.9	47
Michigan	555.0	40	156,425	5	86.2	23	23.0	36	77.2	1
Minnesota	280.8	13	24,844	35	90.8	3	31.2	7	76.1	4
Mississippi	360.9	24	32,404	27	80.3	45	18.7	48	75.2	6
Missouri	490.0	32	75,178	11	86.6	21	26.2	21	74.2	10
Montana	240.6	7	19,004	39	89.6	11	23.8	31	70.2	26
Nebraska	327.6	19	14,641	40	90.4	5	24.6	24	70.2	26
Nevada	524.2	36	23,229	36	82.8	37	19.3	46	64.0	43
New Hampshire	175.4	5	8,974	47	88.1	14	30.1	8	69.2	32
New Jersey	383.8	26	75,988	10	87.3	18	30.1	8	66.2	41
New Mexico	757.9	47	13,403	41	82.2	40	23.6	33	73.7	12
New York	553.9	39	240,655	2	82.5	39	28.7	11	53.4	50
North Carolina	497.6	33	125,862	7	79.2	47	23.2	34	71.1	21
North Dakota	81.4	1	7,098	48	85.5	29	22.6	38	70.7	24
Ohio	334.1	21	135,628	6	87.0	19	24.6	24	71.3	19
Oklahoma	497.8	34	60,340	17	86.1	25	22.5	39	72.7	15
Oregon	350.7	23	27,680	31	88.1	14	27.2	16	65.3	42
Pennsylvania	420.0	28	22,589	37	85.7	27	24.3	27	74.7	9
Rhode Island	297.7	16	9,863	43	81.3	42	26.4	18	61.5	46
South Carolina	804.9	49	38,238	25	83.0	36	19.0	47	76.5	2
South Dakota	166.8	4	5,313	49	91.8	1	25.7	22	71.2	20
Tennessee	707.2	46	32,286	28	79.9	46	22.0	41	70.9	23
Texas	545.1	38	172,718	4	79.2	47	23.9	30	63.8	44
Utah	255.7	10	27,222	32	90.7	4	26.4	18	72.7	16
Vermont	113.5	3	1,973	51	90.0	7	28.8	10	68.7	34
Virginia	281.7	14	49,026	20	86.6	21	31.9	5	73.9	11
Washington	369.7	25	47,281	21	91.8	1	28.6	12	63.6	45
West Virginia	316.5	17	64,483	13	77.1	51	15.3	51	75.9	5
Wisconsin	236.8	6	22,232	38	86.7	20	23.8	31	71.8	18
Wyoming	266.5	12	2,209	50	90.0	7	20.6	42	71.0	22

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
** Because no new child abuse data is available, the 1998 data is being reprinted in this report.

Sources: (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2000"; (2) Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2001"; (3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey".

Table 61
Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People, 2000 (1)		Deaths per 1,000 People 2000 (1)				Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1998 (2)		Death Rate per 100,000 People, 1998:				Persons Without Health Insurance, 3-year Average 1998-2000(3)	
					Age-Adjusted				Heart Disease (2)		Cancer (2)			
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.8	–	8.7	–	8.7	–	7.2	–	268.2	–	200.3	–	14.4	–
Alabama	14.4	23	10.3	43	10.1	44	10.2	50	309.7	40	222.4	39	14.2	33
Alaska	16.1	6	4.7	1	8.6	23	5.9	7	91.9	1	106.0	1	18.1	45
Arizona	17.5	3	8.3	16	834.0	50	7.5	29	225.8	13	181.6	12	19.5	48
Arkansas	14.8	17	11.0	48	10.0	41	8.9	43	333.3	46	234.8	46	15.3	38
California	15.8	8	6.8	4	7.7	2	5.8	6	213.5	9	157.4	4	19.2	47
Colorado	15.8	8	6.6	3	7.9	5	6.7	14	167.3	3	146.4	3	14.1	32
Connecticut	13.1	40	9.2	28	8.0	7	7.0	16	294.4	36	217.0	35	9.5	9
Delaware	14.5	22	9.0	24	9.2	34	9.6	47	257.8	21	222.2	37	11.2	17
District of Colombia	14.8	17	11.5	49	10.4	48	12.5	51	317.7	42	259.4	50	14.5	34
Florida	13.3	38	10.7	46	8.3	15	7.2	22	342.8	48	255.9	49	17.2	42
Georgia	16.7	4	8.1	12	10.0	41	8.5	39	235.1	16	171.8	9	15.2	36
Hawaii	14.9	15	7.0	5	6.7	1	6.9	15	206.0	8	165.0	7	9.8	11
Idaho	16.0	7	7.5	7	8.1	10	7.2	22	197.1	5	170.0	8	16.5	41
Illinois	15.2	14	8.8	20	8.8	27	8.4	38	272.4	28	204.5	23	13.3	28
Indiana	14.6	21	9.3	30	9.4	36	7.6	31	279.4	30	214.5	33	11.3	18
Iowa	13.4	37	9.8	37	8.0	7	6.6	13	319.6	43	224.6	41	8.2	2
Kansas	14.9	15	9.3	30	8.5	22	7.0	16	274.1	29	194.4	15	11.0	16
Kentucky	14.1	28	9.9	39	10.0	41	7.5	29	302.9	38	225.5	43	13.1	26
Louisiana	15.5	12	9.4	34	10.2	46	9.1	44	271.6	26	214.2	32	19.5	48
Maine	10.8	50	9.8	37	8.9	30	6.3	9	286.3	34	234.6	45	11.5	19
Maryland	14.2	26	8.4	17	9.1	33	8.6	41	232.5	15	198.6	18	11.9	20
Massachusetts	13.2	39	9.1	26	8.2	14	5.1	2	260.4	23	224.7	42	9.2	7
Michigan	13.7	35	8.8	20	8.9	28	8.2	36	285.3	32	197.6	17	10.6	14
Minnesota	14.0	30	7.8	10	7.7	2	5.9	7	198.3	6	186.2	13	8.2	2
Mississippi	15.8	8	10.3	43	10.7	49	10.1	49	346.6	50	216.5	34	15.7	40
Missouri	13.9	33	10.0	40	9.3	35	7.7	32	330.4	45	226.9	44	9.0	6
Montana	12.3	44	9.1	26	8.4	19	7.4	28	227.8	14	207.3	26	18.3	46
Nebraska	14.8	17	9.0	24	8.0	7	7.3	27	284.7	31	197.1	16	9.5	9
Nevada	16.4	5	8.1	12	9.5	37	7.0	16	235.8	17	201.7	20	17.5	43
New Hampshire	12.0	47	8.0	11	8.4	19	4.4	1	239.1	19	205.4	25	8.6	5
New Jersey	14.0	30	9.2	28	8.6	23	6.4	11	288.2	35	222.2	37	12.9	24
New Mexico	15.6	11	7.7	9	8.4	19	7.2	22	185.4	4	157.8	5	22.6	51
New York	14.1	28	8.7	19	8.1	10	6.3	9	327.5	44	203.1	21	15.3	38
North Carolina	15.5	12	9.3	30	9.6	38	9.3	46	258.3	22	203.5	22	13.7	29
North Dakota	12.2	45	9.3	30	7.7	2	8.6	41	272.3	27	209.8	28	12.1	22
Ohio*	*	–	*	–	*	–	8.0	34	297.6	37	222.5	40	10.2	12
Oklahoma	14.8	17	10.4	45	9.9	39	8.5	39	337.6	47	212.4	30	17.7	44
Oregon	13.7	35	8.8	20	8.3	15	5.4	3	222.1	12	212.4	30	13.7	29
Pennsylvania	12.2	45	10.9	47	9.0	31	7.1	21	345.1	49	248.5	47	8.3	4
Rhode Island	12.5	43	10.1	42	8.3	15	7.0	16	310.6	41	250.9	48	6.9	1
South Carolina	14.3	25	9.4	34	9.9	39	9.6	47	261.4	24	200.9	19	13.8	31
South Dakota	14.0	30	9.5	36	8.1	10	9.1	44	285.6	33	211.9	29	12.0	21
Tennessee	14.4	23	10.0	40	10.2	46	8.2	36	304.1	39	220.8	36	10.8	15
Texas	18.0	2	7.3	6	8.9	28	6.4	11	216.5	10	163.5	6	22.2	50
Utah	21.9	1	5.7	2	7.9	5	5.6	4	137.2	2	112.9	2	13.2	27
Vermont	10.9	49	8.6	18	8.6	23	7.0	16	242.7	20	205.3	24	10.3	13
Virginia	14.2	26	8.1	12	9.0	31	7.7	32	235.9	18	189.8	14	12.9	24
Washington	13.9	33	7.6	8	8.1	10	5.7	5	202.4	7	180.6	11	12.8	23
West Virginia	11.6	48	11.7	50	10.1	44	8.0	34	380.0	51	260.8	51	15.2	36
Wisconsin	13.1	40	8.8	20	8.3	15	7.2	22	262.0	25	208.7	27	9.3	8
Wyoming	13.0	42	8.1	12	8.6	23	7.2	22	218.5	11	175.7	10	15.1	35

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
*Due to processing problems, Ohio data for 2000 are not shown separately but are included in U.S. totals.

Sources: (1) National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Report"; (2) Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2001"; (3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey".

Table 62
Poverty and Public Assistance

	POVERTY		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
			Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)		Federal Food Stamp Program			
	All Ages in Poverty 3-year Average 1998-2000 (1)		2000 (2) Thousands		2000 (2) Thousands		2000 (2) Millions of Dollars	
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rank	Persons	Rank	Benefits	Rank
U.S.	11.9	–	5,785	–	17,125	–	14,928	–
Alabama	14.6	42	56	27	396	37	344	38
Alaska	8.3	10	25	11	38	5	46	7
Arizona	13.6	39	83	32	259	30	240	31
Arkansas	15.8	46	29	15	247	28	206	28
California	14.0	40	1,300	51	1,832	51	1,639	51
Colorado	8.5	11	29	15	156	19	127	18
Connecticut	7.6	3	66	28	165	20	138	20
Delaware	9.8	16	18	9	32	2	31	4
District of Colombia	17.3	49	46	25	81	12	77	14
Florida	12.1	31	151	43	882	48	772	47
Georgia	12.6	33	140	41	559	43	489	44
Hawaii	10.5	25	44	23	118	17	166	23
Idaho	13.3	37	2	2	58	8	46	7
Illinois	10.5	25	183	45	779	47	777	48
Indiana	8.2	9	97	35	300	34	269	35
Iowa	7.9	5	53	26	123	18	100	17
Kansas	10.4	24	36	19	117	16	83	16
Kentucky	12.5	32	89	34	403	38	337	37
Louisiana	18.6	50	85	33	500	42	448	42
Maine	9.8	16	28	13	102	15	81	15
Maryland	7.3	1	72	31	219	24	199	27
Massachusetts	10.2	22	100	37	232	26	182	24
Michigan	10.2	22	207	46	611	45	457	43
Minnesota	7.8	4	115	38	196	23	164	22
Mississippi	15.5	45	33	18	276	31	226	30
Missouri	9.7	15	125	39	420	39	358	39
Montana	16.0	48	14	5	59	9	51	9
Nebraska	10.6	27	28	13	82	13	61	12
Nevada	10.0	19	15	7	61	10	57	10
New Hampshire	7.4	2	14	5	36	4	28	3
New Jersey	8.1	6	131	40	345	36	304	36
New Mexico	19.3	51	71	29	169	21	140	21
New York	14.7	43	723	50	1,439	50	1,361	50
North Carolina	13.2	36	99	36	488	40	403	40
North Dakota	12.7	34	8	4	32	2	25	2
Ohio	11.1	29	252	48	610	44	520	45
Oklahoma	14.1	41	25	11	253	29	209	29
Oregon	12.8	35	43	22	234	27	198	26
Pennsylvania	9.9	18	238	47	777	46	656	46
Rhode Island	10.0	19	45	24	74	11	59	11
South Carolina	11.9	30	37	20	295	32	249	33
South Dakota	9.3	13	7	3	43	7	37	6
Tennessee	13.3	37	146	42	496	41	415	41
Texas	14.9	44	338	49	1,333	49	1,215	49
Utah	8.1	6	24	10	82	13	68	13
Vermont	10.1	21	16	8	41	6	32	5
Virginia	8.1	6	71	29	336	35	262	34
Washington	9.4	14	154	44	295	32	241	32
West Virginia	15.8	46	32	17	227	25	185	25
Wisconsin	8.8	12	38	21	193	22	129	19
Wyoming	11.0	28	1	1	22	1	19	1

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey"; (2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2001"

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Nationally, the final provisions of the current farm bill and potential actions taken to encourage trade will affect agriculture in the coming years. In Utah, personal income from farming has improved in the last few years. This trend is likely to continue in 2000 and 2001 at a modest rate. Locally, receipts from the sale of cattle/calves and dairy products have represented more than 50% of the total agricultural receipts in Utah. This trend is also expected to continue in the future.

National Point of View. The role of government policy can not be ignored when considering agriculture. Congress is currently debating the provisions of a new farm bill. There seems to be little doubt that a major thrust will be the removal of land from crop production through programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) that are also designed to achieve environmentally oriented objectives. Other provisions are less certain but it is likely that some effort will be made to reduce the payments obtained by large operations. Loan deficiency payments, market loan gains and supplemental payments have increased since 1996 and have offset decreases in cash receipts obtained by grain and cotton farmers. The final provisions of the current farm bill, actions taken at the federal level to "jump start" the economy, and world affairs will affect agriculture in the coming year(s). Actions taken to encourage trade will be especially important because agriculture is increasingly affected by world markets.

The 1996 farm bill was referred to as that "freedom to farm" bill because it removed restrictions concerning what crops could be grown. This change in policy coupled with high prices and favorable weather conditions led to large increases in the production of grain from 1996 to 2001. As a result, grain and oil crop prices fell to levels that were at or near all time lows (inflation adjusted). These low prices had a positive impact on the returns obtained by livestock producers because feed costs commonly represent more than 50% of the cost of producing most animal products. In addition, the current price of cattle is high which has led to high profits in this sector. As a result, the value of crop production in 2000 declined $20.2 billion from 1996 while the value of livestock production increased $ 7.2 billion. These changes illustrate the differences that exist in the net returns obtained by the various agriculture sectors.

Many sectors in the American economy are being hurt by the current recession. The same cannot be said for agriculture. Forecasts provided by USDA's Economic Research Service indicate that net cash farm income in 2001 is expected to be up $3.3 billion from 2000 and net farm income from an accrual point of view is expected to be up $3.0 billion. The projected $60.8 billion in net cash farm income will likely be slightly above the previous all time high that occurred in 1993 and suggests that agriculture is generally healthy. This general health is not, however, shared equally by all sectors nor is it equally distributed throughout the nation.

State Perspective. Net farm income in Utah fell from 1994 to 1996 when grain prices rose and the price of most livestock prices fell. This was followed by a period of increased income as these prices reversed. There was some decline in 2000 but, this decline occurred primarily as a result of milk prices that were lower than had been experienced in more than a decade. Milk prices improved dramatically throughout most of 2001. This, coupled with relatively high prices for most livestock products, will probably result in higher net farm income in 2001. But, it is unlikely that net farm income will be as high the peak ($321 million) that occurred in 1993. Personal income from farming in Utah improved from $198 million in 1998 to $258 million in 1999. This trend is likely to continue in 2000 and 2001 though the increase may be smaller. The rate of increase will likely be largest in Utah's most rural counties that are generally dominated by the production of cattle and calves (e.g., Rich, Piute, Daggett, Wayne) and where increases in personal income from farming have recently grown faster than has personal income in other sectors in these rural counties.

Regional/Sector Point of View. Receipts from the sale of cattle/calves and dairy products have historically represented more than 50% of the total agricultural receipts in Utah. This dominance is expected to continue in the future. Some fairly dramatic changes in the relative importance of other agricultural sectors in Utah occurred during the decade of the 1990s. For example, receipts from the production of sheep/lambs/wool, grain, and other crops declined while the production of hogs increased more than 10 fold since 1995. The greenhouse/nursery industry has also grown relative to most other sectors. The growth and decline of specific sectors has affected some areas of the state to a greater degree than other areas because the production of some agricultural products is centered in some areas of the state. As a result, any discussion of a particular sector of Utah agriculture is generally synonymous a particular region of the state. For example, hog production in Utah is almost exclusively in Beaver County while turkey production is centered in Sanpete County. The major exceptions are the production of hay and cattle/calves that occurs in every county of the state.

Circle Four farms in Beaver County has become the largest hog operation in the state and one of the largest operations in the nation. The importance of this industry in Utah is illustrated by the fact that Beaver County became the leading agriculture production county in the state in 2000 as measured by the value of cash receipts. Beaver County also has the highest percentage of cash receipts coming from the production of livestock products. These trends will likely continue because this large integrated operation is expected to grow.

Dairy production is centered in six counties Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Utah, Millard and Sanpete. The largest number of producers are in Cache County but the largest increases in production during the last decade have occurred in Millard and Sanpete Counties. The growth in these two counties has been very different, however. Several large dairies have moved into Millard County while essentially all of the growth in Sanpete County has occurred as a result of existing dairies that have become larger. The growth in these counties has occurred at the same time that dairy production in other counties declined. For example, the last major dairy operation in Salt Lake County moved to Juab County in 2001.

The production of sheep, lambs and wool has declined in Utah for several years. This sector has been particularly important in Sanpete and Box Elder Counties. While sheep production in Utah has declined it has not declined as rapidly has it has in other states. As a result, Utah currently ranks fourth nationally in production of sheep/lambs/wool.

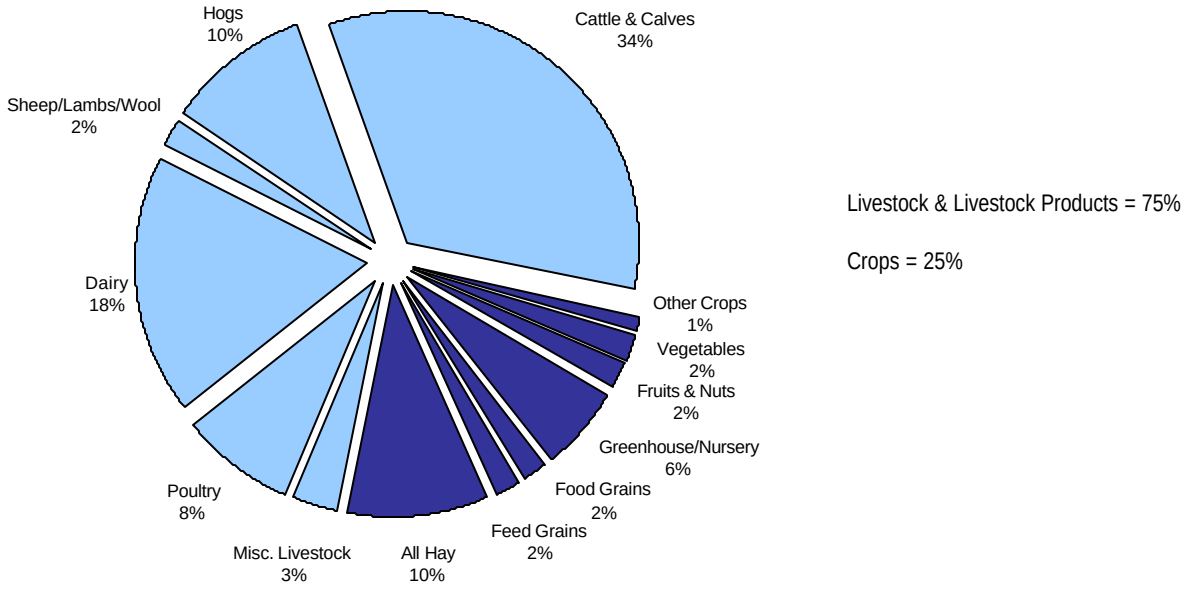
The importance of Utah production from a national point of view is not unique to the production of sheep, wool and lambs. Utah (if the producers in Franklin County, Idaho are included) leads the nation in the

production of mink. Utah also ranks third nationally in the production of apricots, second in the production of sour cherries, and fourteenth in the production of hay.

Poultry production in Utah has experienced some rather important changes in the last two to three years. Turkey production in Utah has been centered in Sanpete County for more than 50 years and has historically focused on production for the holiday season. However, an increasing number of producers in the county are now able to produce throughout the year; turkey is not just for thanksgiving anymore. Utah has also seen an increase in the production of eggs. These relatively large producers are primarily in Cache Valley, the Salt Lake/Tooele County area and in Millard County. For example, Delta Egg ships approximately 1.2 million eggs a day from their operation and this operation is expected to double in size in the next two to three years.

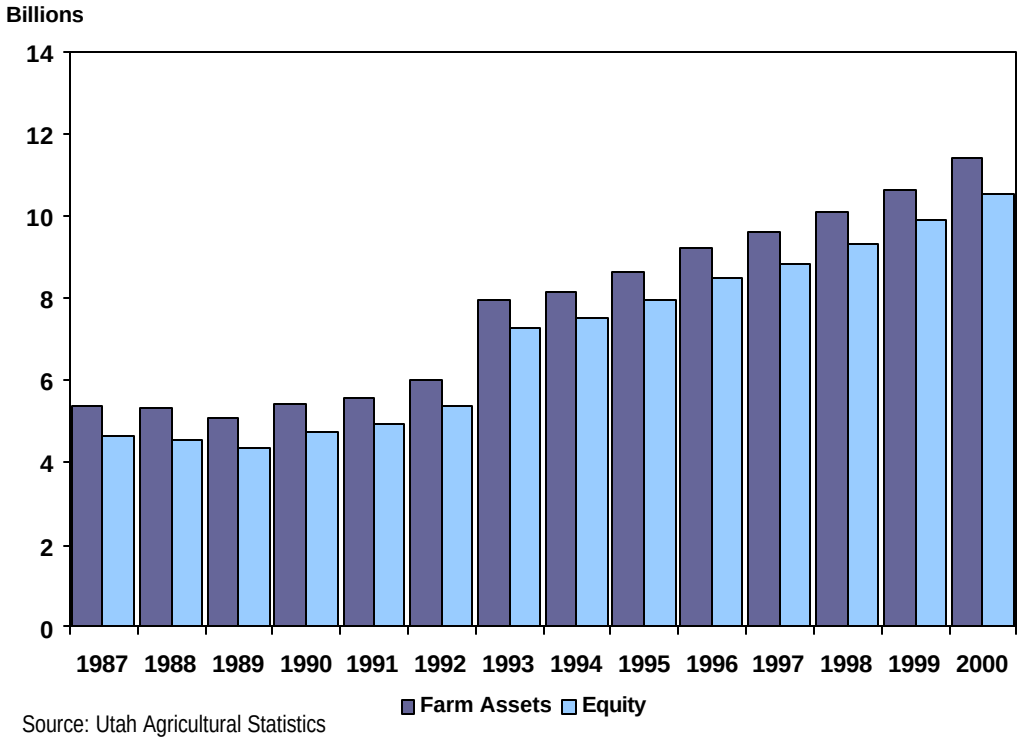
Livestock production is the dominate sector in most Utah counties. The major exceptions are near the Wasatch Front where the production of vegetables, fruit and greenhouse/nursery products is important. Agricultural production in these counties is increasingly oriented toward serving nearby urban consumers. Firms that process and distribute products produced in Utah are also primarily located in these counties.

Figure 45
Percentage of Agricultural Cash Receipts by Sector in Utah: 2000



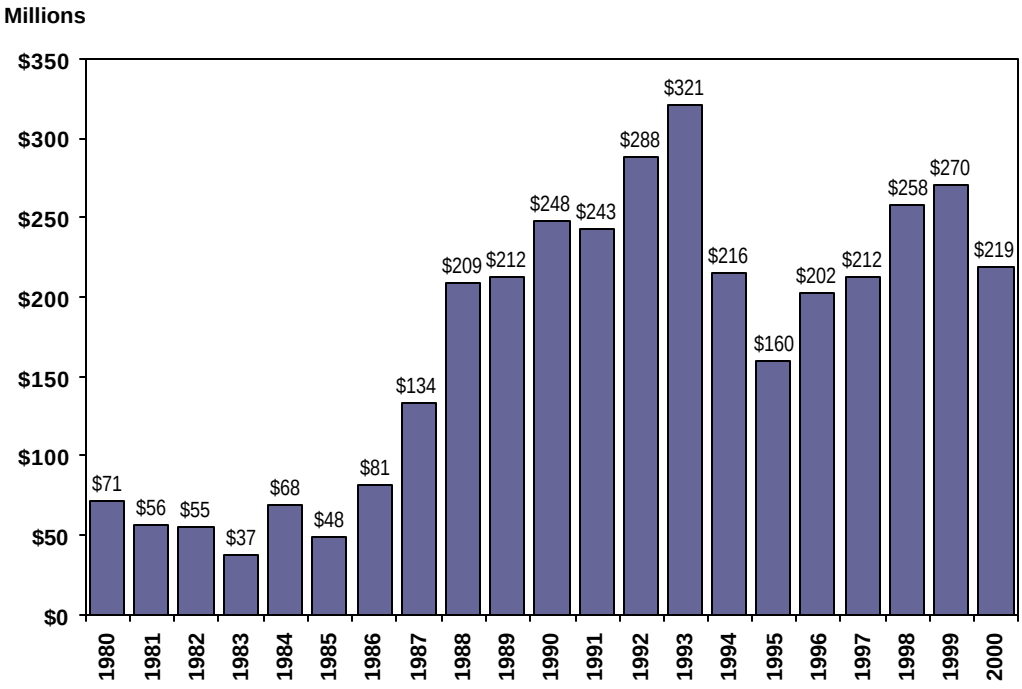
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Figure 46
Farm Assets and Equity in Utah



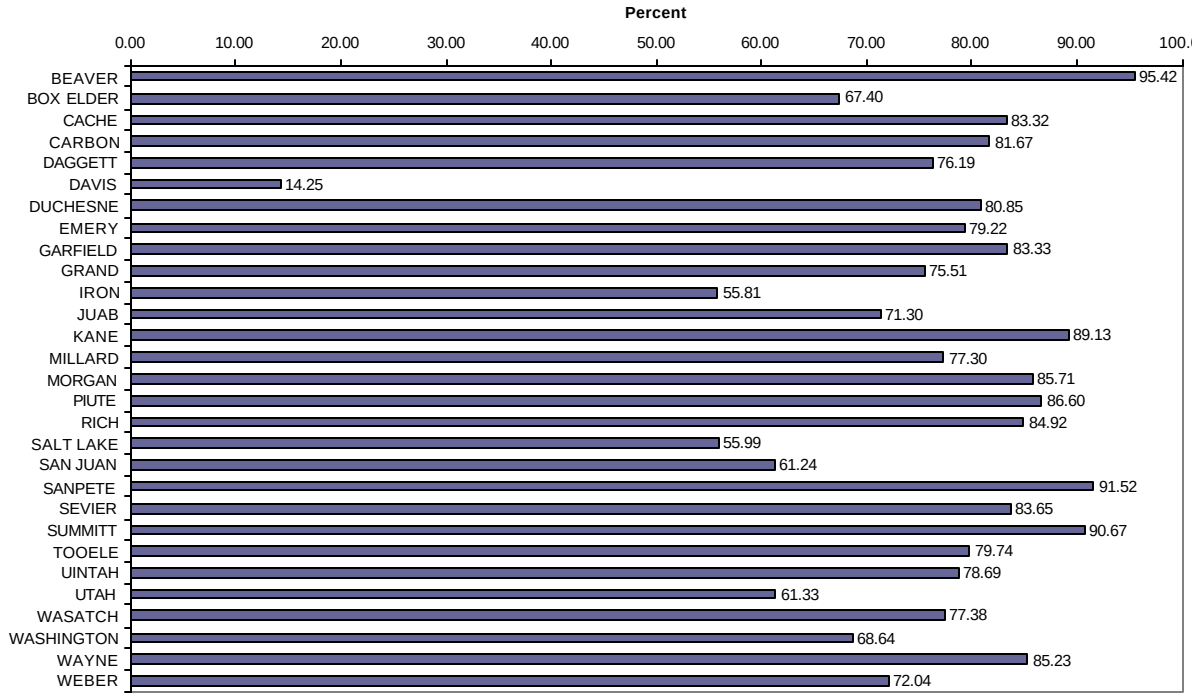
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Figure 47
Net Farm Income in Utah



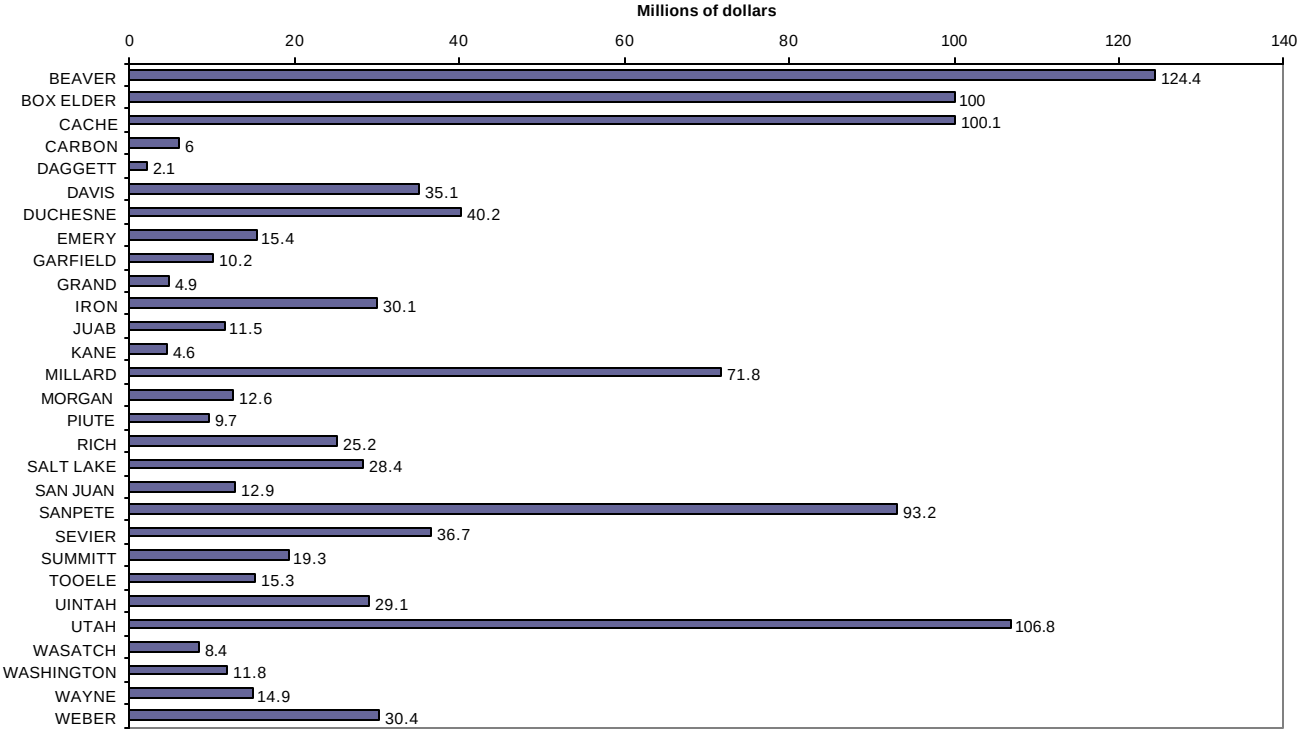
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Figure 48
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2000



Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Figure 49
Farm Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2000



Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Farm Balance Sheet for Utah (Millions of Dollars)

Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Assets	5,296.3	5,063.0	5,406.3	5,585.4	6,038.1	7,941.7	8,164.2	8,638.9	9,210.3	9,634.2	10,364.7	10,653.4	11,436.5
Real Estate	4,112.7	3,881.0	4,160.1	4,433.6	4,841.2	6,706.5	6,956.3	7,250.2	7,776.2	8,045.3	8,523.9	8,972.5	9,720.2
Livestock and Poultry	536.5	572.0	582.7	566.3	637.9	626.9	626.4	511.0	553.4	625.3	583.7	684.2	745.3
Machinery & Motor Vehicles	428.7	444.6	440.5	441.0	430.3	461.0	471.3	495.0	499.2	551.3	552.2	584.2	588.1
Crops	123.5	94.9	114.6	95.2	90.3	117.7	114.7	101.2	121.0	150.9	147.8	126.0	127.3
Purchased inputs	12.2	12.4	15.5	17.5	27.2	29.3	36.4	22.7	24.5	28.7	29.5	22.6	27.5
Financial	82.7	58.1	92.9	31.8	11.2	0.3	-40.9	258.8	236.0	232.7	527.6	263.9	228.1
Claims	743.0	683.1	661.9	660.8	653.7	650.4	668.6	688.2	709.5	766.9	786.6	787.1	884.8
Real estate debt	428.2	390.3	372.7	355.8	352.9	340.4	339.4	348.1	350.9	372.7	375.7	376.0	456.7
Non real estate debt	314.8	292.8	289.2	305.0	300.8	310.0	329.2	340.1	358.6	394.2	410.9	411.1	428.1
Equity	4,553.3	4,379.9	4,744.4	4,924.6	5,384.4	7,291.3	7,495.6	7,950.7	8,500.8	8,867.3	9,578.1	9,866.3	10,551.7
Debt/ Equity	16.3	15.6	14.0	13.4	12.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Table 64
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cattle	30.0	28.3	37.7	31.8	27.5	33.2	31.0	32.8	34.5
Sheep	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Hogs	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.8	4.0	5.0	5.7	9.7
Dairy	24.3	25.1	21.8	22.1	24.7	20.4	23.6	23.2	18.4
Poultry/eggs	8.4	11.7	9.5	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.7	8.0
Other livestock	5.2	4.6	4.5	6.2	7.7	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.3
Food grains	5.8	4.9	2.5	3.9	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.9
Feed grains	2.6	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6
Hay	8.0	6.6	9.1	10.3	8.7	11.8	10.8	10.4	9.7
Vegtables	2.8	3.1	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1
Fruits/Nuts	2.9	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8
Greenhouse/Nursery	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.6	5.9
Other crops	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Cash Receipts by Source in Utah Counties (Millions of Dollars)

	1990			1992			1994			1996			1998			2000		
County	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	17.1	3.9	21.0	17.8	2.8	20.6	18.5	4.3	22.8	24.7	4.3	29.0	63.3	5.8	69.1	118.7	5.7	124.4
Box Elder	47.3	26.4	73.7	46.0	30.5	76.5	49.6	35.4	85.0	55.8	39.4	95.2	61.9	37.3	99.2	67.4	32.6	100.0
Cache	78.6	13.4	92.0	80.0	13.7	93.7	83.1	17.4	100.5	86.2	22.1	108.3	93.2	17.8	111.0	83.4	16.7	100.1
Carbon	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.5	0.5	4.0	4.0	0.7	4.7	4.2	0.8	5.0	4.8	1.1	5.9	4.9	1.1	6.0
Daggett	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.6	0.5	2.1
Davis	12.4	22.4	34.8	11.8	29.7	41.5	12.6	25.8	38.4	14.5	22.2	36.7	9.8	29.1	38.9	5.0	30.1	35.1
Duchesne	26.0	4.4	30.4	25.3	3.5	28.8	26.7	6.3	33.0	29.5	6.5	36.0	30.1	8.0	38.1	32.5	7.7	40.2
Emery	10.6	2.0	12.6	10.8	1.5	12.3	10.4	2.3	12.7	11.0	2.0	13.0	11.8	3.4	15.2	12.2	3.2	15.4
Garfield	7.7	1.2	8.9	7.0	0.9	7.9	6.5	1.4	7.9	7.0	1.2	8.2	8.3	1.8	10.1	8.5	1.7	10.2
Grand	2.1	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.5	2.0	6.2	1.1	7.3	3.7	1.2	4.9
Iron	12.1	9.7	21.8	10.5	10.5	21.0	11.5	12.5	24.0	12.1	10.8	22.9	17.8	12.8	30.6	16.8	13.3	30.1
Juab	5.3	2.9	8.2	5.1	2.7	7.8	5.4	3.9	9.3	5.1	4.6	9.7	10.8	4.0	14.8	8.2	3.3	11.5
Kane	4.0	0.4	4.4	3.7	0.4	4.1	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.5	4.4	4.3	0.5	4.8	4.1	0.5	4.6
Millard	27.8	21.5	49.3	24.4	16.5	40.9	24.5	21.0	45.5	35.8	24.2	60.0	49.9	22.2	72.1	55.5	16.3	71.8
Morgan	11.5	1.3	12.8	10.9	1.0	11.9	10.5	1.4	11.9	12.3	1.7	14.0	13.1	1.9	15.0	10.8	1.8	12.6
Piute	7.0	1.0	8.0	6.4	0.9	7.3	7.7	1.2	8.9	8.2	1.1	9.3	9.3	1.6	10.9	8.4	1.3	9.7
Rich	17.1	1.7	18.8	16.7	2.2	18.9	16.4	4.0	20.4	16.6	3.6	20.2	19.7	4.4	24.1	21.4	3.8	25.2
Salt Lake	23.1	9.0	32.1	24.6	13.7	38.3	33.0	13.0	46.0	37.9	11.8	49.7	17.5	11.2	28.7	15.9	12.5	28.4
San Juan	8.1	1.6	9.7	7.0	2.7	9.7	9.5	3.5	13.0	7.8	2.0	9.8	9.0	7.1	16.1	7.9	5.0	12.9
Sanpete	75.7	4.7	80.4	70.7	3.8	74.5	70.2	6.5	76.7	74.3	6.7	81.0	77.3	9.2	86.5	85.3	7.9	93.2
Sevier	24.1	4.2	28.3	25.4	3.2	28.6	30.5	5.0	35.5	31.0	5.4	36.4	26.7	5.9	32.6	30.7	6.0	36.7
Summit	15.6	0.9	16.5	13.5	0.9	14.4	15.1	1.4	16.5	14.5	1.2	15.7	19.6	2.0	21.6	17.5	1.8	19.3
Tooele	8.7	2.9	11.6	7.4	3.0	10.4	7.5	3.4	10.9	8.2	3.7	11.9	10.5	3.1	13.6	12.2	3.1	15.3
Uintah	20.2	3.9	24.1	19.2	3.2	22.4	21.2	4.3	25.5	17.3	4.9	22.2	25.0	6.8	31.8	22.9	6.2	29.1
Utah	56.5	22.5	79.0	58.7	32.0	90.7	61.6	29.2	90.8	70.2	30.8	101.0	74.6	30.5	105.1	65.5	41.3	106.8
Wasatch	9.9	1.3	11.2	9.5	1.3	10.8	9.0	1.5	10.5	9.4	1.6	11.0	8.4	1.6	10.0	6.5	1.9	8.4
Washington	7.6	6.0	13.6	6.9	4.3	11.2	7.7	4.8	12.5	6.9	4.0	10.9	9.5	4.0	13.5	8.1	3.7	11.8
Wayne	8.6	1.5	10.1	8.7	1.2	9.9	8.0	1.5	9.5	11.0	1.8	12.8	12.5	2.1	14.6	12.7	2.2	14.9
Weber	25.4	6.6	32.0	23.8	7.3	31.1	30.0	7.7	37.7	28.3	7.2	35.5	29.3	7.9	37.2	21.9	8.5	30.4
Total	576.1	178.7	754.8	557.9	194.9	752.8	597.6	221.3	818.9	646.1	227.0	873.1	736.1	244.8	980.9	770.2	240.9	1,011.1

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Table 66
Personal Income from Farming by County (Thousands of Dollars)

County	1970	1975	1980	1984	1990	1992	1997	1998	1999
Beaver	1,360	776	1,365	1,052	11,295	9,297	11,225	12,723	23,735
Box Elder	10,178	11,117	12,101	6,523	30,739	26,769	28,089	30,511	27,915
Cache	9,007	10,343	15,569	9,132	29,493	31,862	21,955	27,139	36,402
Carbon	275	181	771	772	2,670	964	-2,777	6	-1,926
Daggett	83	370	636	346	684	710	-97	-151	-113
Davis	2,576	2,941	7,499	3,137	16,060	26,746	8,763	9,713	9,577
Duchesne	1,617	1,697	3,340	1,830	14,445	11,724	2,930	2,609	1,456
Emery	678	180	432	583	6,840	3,663	1,850	1,817	751
Garfield	346	498	949	1,421	5,231	3,320	-322	-485	-452
Grand	-2	325	744	321	782	493	82	30	288
Iron	3,135	1,261	1,283	2,075	12,864	7,545	11,254	10,193	15,996
Juab	682	492	328	558	4,587	3,959	295	-187	4,770
Kane	320	132	382	431	1,913	510	702	585	778
Millard	2,536	5,665	8,153	8,117	16,592	17,010	13,784	15,326	25,324
Morgan	1,728	1,910	2,053	2,255	4,741	3,010	5,106	5,847	7,747
Piute	520	760	1,239	1,031	3,050	1,802	2,414	2,873	4,217
Rich	1,980	852	1,217	1,239	6,886	9,158	2,640	2,176	4,564
Salt Lake	6,746	7,152	11,474	3,921	12,477	12,978	2,911	3,528	2,684
San Juan	1,903	1,686	2,048	3,014	5,902	2,291	1,457	1,178	3,010
Sanpete	5,615	3,838	2,139	6,719	19,998	22,014	13,093	16,975	20,064
Sevier	3,138	2,193	3,829	9,068	10,583	18,250	11,668	12,809	7,731
Summit	2,471	2,001	3,498	2,624	9,074	2,722	4,602	5,390	14,633
Tooele	563	1,434	2,152	1,946	6,262	1,818	1,985	1,927	2,064
Uintah	1,631	813	3,190	4,774	12,900	6,615	2,229	1,399	4,366
Utah	9,806	8,869	8,620	8,067	23,743	20,412	19,744	22,673	30,506
Wasatch	1,282	956	1,486	1,247	4,226	2,264	2,226	2,539	2,186
Washington	2,214	1,890	3,031	2,002	4,819	2,051	-582	-736	73
Wayne	446	303	917	485	3,241	4,410	2,791	3,385	5,119
Weber	4,677	2,302	4,261	2,579	10,762	14,002	1,800	4,220	4,650
State	77,511	72,937	104,706	87,269	292,859	268,369	171,817	196,012	258,115

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Residential and Nonresidential Construction

Overview

In 2001, the value of permit authorized construction in Utah was $3.9 billion, within 1% of the all-time high set in 1999. The near record valuation is due, in part, to the continued strength of the residential sector, which in 2001 produced nearly 19,000 new units valued at $2.25 billion. The surprising strength of the residential sector is due in large part to favorable mortgage rates—the 30 year conventional mortgage rate has been below 7% for most of the year. A notable feature of the residential sector in 2001 is the rebound in multifamily construction activity. Since 1998 there has been a steady decline in the number of new multifamily units, however, this year there has been an abrupt reversal. The number of new multifamily units is up over 30% in 2001, driven primarily by a surge in new condominium construction.

Nonresidential construction has not fared as well. Valuation dropped nearly 20% to about $1 billion, which was the lowest level of nonresidential construction in five years. The sector began the year with exceptional first quarter strength but in subsequent quarters became weaker and weaker. The lack of any large multi-million dollar projects in 2000 has hurt nonresidential construction. The largest project statewide was the new Salt Lake City Public Library with a valuation of $60 million.

2001 Summary

Residential Sector. Despite a slowdown in both economic and demographic growth residential construction in Utah has held up surprisingly well. Demand for new owner-occupied units (single-family homes, twin homes, town homes and condominiums) was clearly supported by mortgage rates that were below 7% for most of the year. These historically favorable rates pushed the value of residential construction over $2.2 billion for only the second time in Utah history.

The residential sector is comprised of two major categories: single-family and multifamily dwelling units. In 2001 new single-family units outnumbered multifamily units by about 3 to 1. The number of new single-family homes receiving building permits in 2001 was just over 13,000 units. Multifamily units totaled 4,800 units followed by mobile homes/cabins with 800 units.

Residential construction is highly concentrated in the state, with a few communities capturing most of the new construction activity. About half of all new residential construction in 2001 was located in either Salt Lake or Utah counties. At the county level, an important shift is underway in single-family construction—Salt Lake County is being seriously challenged for its perennial role as leader in new home construction. Historically, the level of single-family construction in Salt Lake County has consistently been two to three times greater than the second ranked county, which has almost always been Utah County. However, in the past few years Utah County began to close the gap and in 2001 fell just short of overtaking Salt Lake County.

The surge in single-family activity in Utah County is due, in part, to the incorporation of two new cities—Saratoga Springs and Eagle Mountain. Master planned communities with hundreds of new homes were approved in both cities. In the last couple of years these two new communities have accounted for about 25% of all single-family activity in Utah County. Statewide, cites that were leaders in new home construction were: St. George, Syracuse, Draper, Riverton, West Jordan and West Valley.

The multifamily category had an impressive turnaround in 2001. The number of multifamily units was up 30% over the previous year. Multifamily units include three types of housing: duplex/twin homes, apartments and condominiums. Both condominiums and apartments have had gains during the last year, however, new condominium construction has been most impressive. Condominium construction, with more than 2,000 units, was almost double what it was in 2000. Nearly three-quarters of all condominium activity in 2001 was in Salt Lake, Utah and Summit counties.

The largest condominium project was the 155-units Gateway Condominiums, which is part of the housing component of the $300 million Gateway project in downtown Salt Lake City. Several of the other condominium projects in Salt Lake and Utah are targeted for the first-time home buyer market while condominium projects in Summit County are for the second-home, recreation market.

There are about 205,000 rental units in the state of Utah. In 2001 less than 2,500 new units were added to the inventory—an increase of only 1.2%. These data make clear that new apartment construction in relative terms is very modest. Certainly at this point , there are no signs that new apartment construction threatens any of the local apartment markets. In most rental markets along the Wasatch Front vacancy rates are below 5.5%. The modest levels of new apartment construction and the declining vacancy rates is almost certain to lead to increases in rental rates next year. Unfortunately, higher rental rates will coincide with a weaker economy leaving many renters with less discretionary income.

Nonresidential Sector. Nonresidential valuation is down nearly 20% this year. The drop in valuation is somewhat deceptive since 2000 was the second highest year ever. Nevertheless, there are signs of fatigue in the nonresidential sector and a reversal seems unlikely since there are no large permit-authorized projects getting underway. In fact, many large projects are winding down: Gateway ($300 million), Grand Hotel ($180 million) and several large projects induced by the 2002 Winter Olympics.

A review of nonresidential construction by type of use shows that for the three major categories of use—industrial, office and retail—this year's performance for each is below the five-year average. Public buildings, another major category is higher than the five-year average due to the new $60 million Salt Lake City Public Library. One sector that continues to experience a high level of activity is "big box" retailers. In 2001, nine "big box" facilities received building permits: Costco, Sam's Club, Lowes (2), Home Depot (2), and Wal-Mart (3). These nine new buildings, combined with the 10 "big boxes" receiving permits in 2000, make a total of 19 "big box" retail facilities under construction statewide.

The expansion and contraction of nonresidential construction activity reflects changes in economic conditions that, in turn, influence public and private investment decisions. Nonresidential construction represents investments in fixed assets such as office buildings, retail malls, manufacturing facilities, hospitals and churches. In Utah, during the 1990s, investments in nonresidential buildings and structures experienced an unprecedented expansion, peaking in 1997 at over $1.3 billion. The causes for this remarkable expansion can be traced to six factors: (1) employment growth, (2) population growth, (3) national economic expansions, (4) low interest rates (5) low vacancy rates and

(6) preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympics. With the exception of interest rates, these factors are all weaker in 2001 than they were a year ago, which explains the 20% decline in nonresidential activity.

Conclusion

- Total construction valuation in Utah in 2001 was $3.9 billion, which included $2.25 billion in residential construction, $1 billion in nonresidential construction and over $600 million in additions, alterations and repairs.

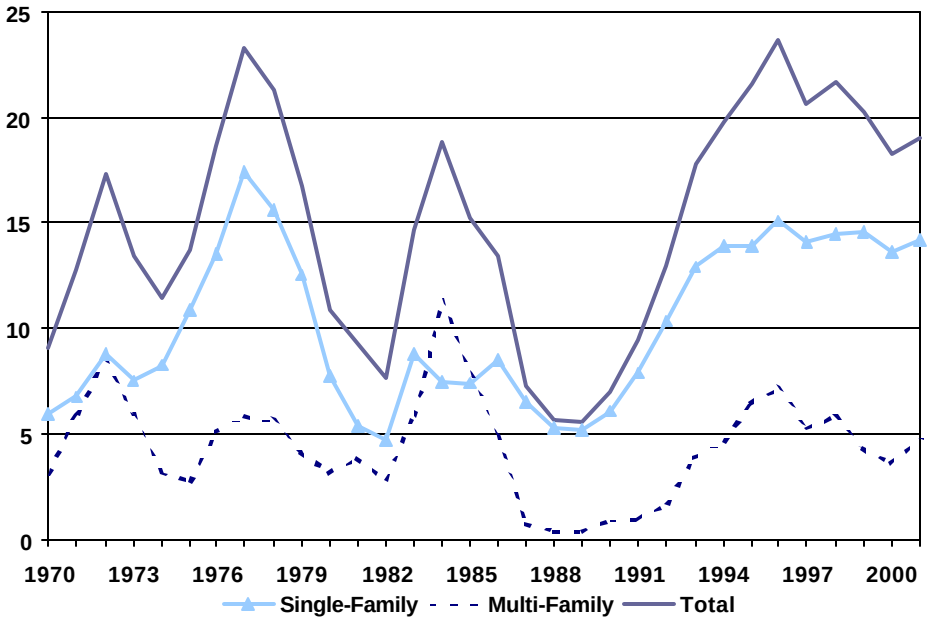
- Despite a slowdown in economic and demographic growth, residential construction held up surprisingly well, finishing the year with 19,000 units. Low mortgage rates was the single most important factor contributing to the strength of the residential sector.

- Multifamily units, which rebounded significantly in 2001, accounted for about one out of every four new dwelling units. The number of multifamily units in 2001 totaled 4,800, about 30% higher than last year.

- Much of the renewed strength in the multifamily sector is due to the surge in condominium construction (2,000 new units), which was nearly double the number in 2000.

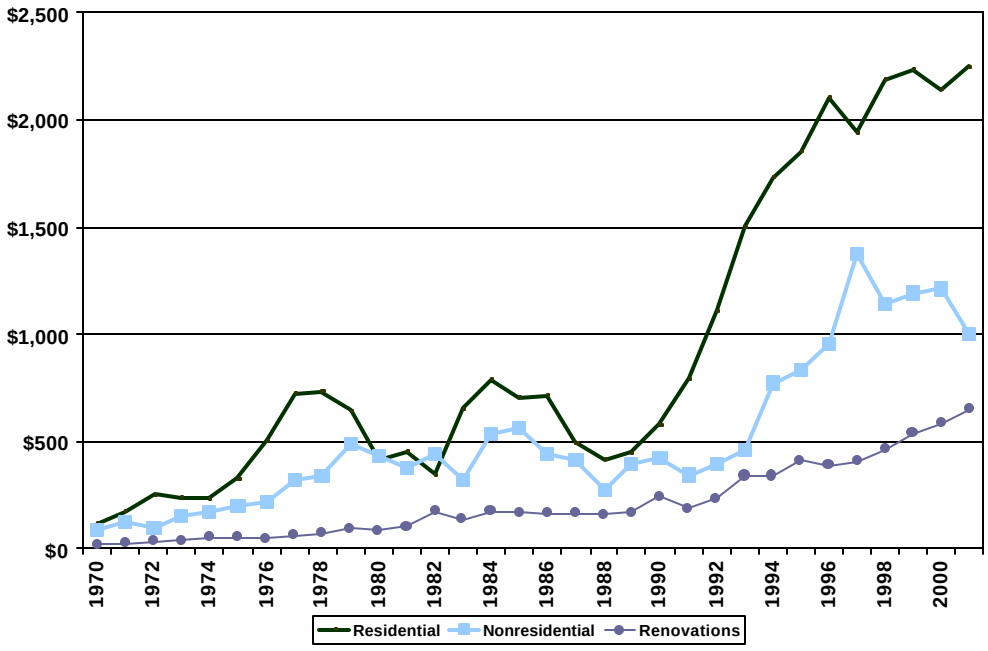
- The value of nonresidential construction fell 20% as economic and demographic conditions weakened and relatively few large projects developed.

Figure 50
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 51
Value of New Construction



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

Table 67
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity in Utah

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	117.0	87.3	18.0	222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991(r)	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001(e)	13,400	4,800	800	19,000	2,250.0	1,000.0	650.0	3,900.0

r = revised
e = estimate
na = not available

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 2001

Table 68
Summary of Construction Activity in Utah

Type of Construction	2000	2001(e)	% Change 2000-2001
Total Construction Value	$3.936 billion	$3.9 billion	-1.0%
Residential Value	$2.140 billion	$2.25 billion	5.1%
Total Dwelling Units	18,154	19,000	4.7%
Single Family Units	13,463	13,400	- - -
Multifamily Units	3,629	4,800	32.3%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	1,062	800	-24.7%
Nonresidential Value	$1.213 billion	$1.0 billion	-17.6%
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	$583 million	$650 million	11.4%

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 2001

Table 69
Average Annual Mortgage Rates for 30-year Conventional Mortgage for Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1967	6.52%	1984	13.87%
1968	7.03%	1985	12.42%
1969	7.82%	1986	10.18%
1970	8.35%	1987	10.20%
1971	7.83%	1988	10.34%
1972	7.38%	1989	10.32%
1973	8.04%	1990	10.13%
1974	9.19%	1991	9.25%
1975	9.04%	1992	8.40%
1976	8.86%	1993	7.33%
1977	8.84%	1994	8.35%
1978	9.63%	1995	7.95%
1979	11.19%	1996	7.80%
1980	13.77%	1997	7.60%
1981	16.63%	1998	6.92%
1982	16.08%	1999	7.43%
1983	13.23%	2000	8.06%
		2001(e)	6.90%

e = estimate

Source: Federal Home Mortgage Corporation

Table 70
Housing Prices for Utah: 1980 to Second Quarter 2001

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	102.0		1993	148.2	10.8
1981	109.1	7.0	1994	173.6	17.1
1982	112.6	3.1	1995	193.9	11.7
1983	114.5	1.7	1996	211.1	8.8
1984	113.9	-0.6	1997	224.5	6.4
1985	116.6	2.4	1998	236.5	5.3
1986	118.9	2.0	1999	240.6	1.7
1987	116.4	-2.1	2000 1Q	241.4	-0.2
1988	113.1	-2.8	2000 2Q	243.4	0.8
1989	114.9	1.5	2000 3Q	247.0	3.5
1990	118.7	3.4	2000 4Q	251.6	4.7
1991	125.5	5.7	2001 1Q	257.0	6.5
1992	133.7	6.5	2001 2Q	258.2	6.1

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Housing Price Index, Washington, D.C., 2001

Defense

Overview

Utah's defense industry continued to rebound in 2001, as base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Hill Air Force Base has become the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. This new classification, the result of a prime military contractor relocating to Hill, will help ensure the viability of this large Utah employer. Although the defense industry in Utah and in the US as a whole has decreased significantly since the end of the Cold War, in the past few years this trend has shown signs of reversing. Defense spending in Utah in 2000 totaled $1.91 billion, rising nearly 34% from the previous year. Increased activity is expected to continue in 2002 as a result of the Sept.11 terrorist attacks.

Trends

Nationwide, as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP), defense spending was 2.6% in 1998, 2.5% in 1999, and 2.4% in 2000. In Utah, total defense spending currently stands at $1.91 billion-which is a 34.2% growth from 1999. As a percent of the Gross State Product (GSP), defense outlays have diminished significantly from the 1980's, with a high of over 8.3% in 1987, to a low of 2.2% in 1998. Lately, however, this trend shows signs of reversing, with a rate of 2.9% in 2000.

Contracting Activity

During the cold war build-up of the mid- 1980s, a number of defense contractors in Utah routinely received contracts in the $50 million range on an annual basis. Both Thiokol and Hercules, for example, received contracts in the $200 million range for several years during the 1980s. Defense contracts to private firms decreased considerably at both the state and national level throughout the 1990s. Since 1993, 40 major defense companies have merged into five. Total procurement contracts to Utah firms have fallen over 40% since the 1980s.

Former defense giant Hercules, once the recipient of $353 million in contracts (1986), sold its aerospace division to Minnesota-based Alliant Techsystems in March 1995, and its Composite Products division to California-based Hexcel in 1996. Thiokol remains the state's top contract recipient, however, awards have declined significantly from a peak of $587 million in 1987. Other major defense contractors include Litton Industries, Evans and Sutherland, L-3 Communications, and Utah State University. The contraction in procurement contract spending in Utah appears to have subsided, having increased 73.1% in 2000, from 17.9% in 1999. Defense contracting in Utah is now at levels not seen since the late 1980s.

Geographic Distribution

Federal defense spending in Utah is concentrated in Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties, though significant spending occurs in Utah, Cache, Washington, and Box Elder counties. Contracting activity associated with a variety of weapons systems and other projects accounts for most of the defense spending in Salt Lake County. Payroll and procurement contracts at Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds account for spending in Tooele County.

Military Facilities

Hill Air Force Base, one of the state's largest basic employers and center of Utah's defense industry, has for years had the looming possibility of base closures as threat to its survival. Developments over the past three years may serve to ease that possibility. In 1999, Hill was selected as headquarters for one of 10 new "expeditionary" forces that will be used for quick deployment to trouble areas around the world. This selection will bring the 388th fighter wing up to full strength for the first time since military downsizing began about a decade ago.

Additionally, because of military downsizing in other parts of the country, Hill has become the home of Northrup Grumman Corp., the prime contractor for the military's B-2 stealth bomber. The move helped make Hill the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low-observable technology. The future of Utah's defense industry is much more certain than in years past, and the increase in operations at Hill Air Force Base should prove to be a buffer against future base closures.

Defense Depot Ogden (DDO) was designated for closure by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) in 1995, and was officially closed in September 1997 after 56 years of operation. Most of the property is being obtained by Ogden City, and in December 1999 the city approved a 70-year redevelopment project for DDO. Under the terms of the agreement, the city will lease the 1,100 acres to the Boyer Company, who will in turn redevelop the property into a major regional business and industrial park. The lease is for 40 years, with three 10-year renewal options and a long-term buyout option of $22 million. The property will be developed over the next 15 to 20 years and is expected to create more than 7,000 jobs in Northern Utah.

Workforce reductions at Tooele Army Depot (TAD) have brought the total number of jobs lost to reductions in force and realignment since 1988 to roughly 2,500. The current workforce at TAD stands at 513 employees. While the loss of jobs at TAD has been difficult, this is another example of how redevelopment of former military bases can actually help an area's economy. The 1,700 acres that were formerly owned and occupied by TAD have been transformed to a private developer, who has renamed the area the Utah Industrial Depot (UID). More than 40 businesses or organizations have taken up residency at the depot, which has 2.5 million square feet of existing space. New job projections total more than 3,800 as a result of the redevelopment of this property. UID currently employs over 1,200 people.

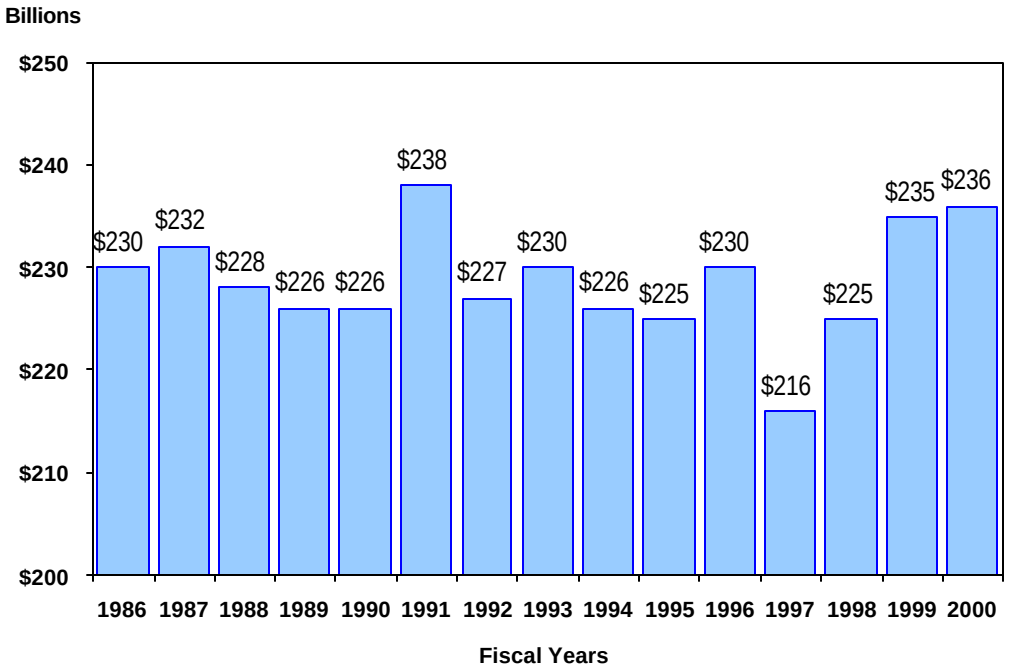
Outlook

In recent years, the United States has spent less than 3% of its GDP on defense. Prior to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld requested an increase in funding for the transformation of the military to accommodate modern needs. This request will be granted for the year 2002. In order to transform the military, future closures of unneeded bases will continue thereby redirecting those costs more efficiently.

Conclusion

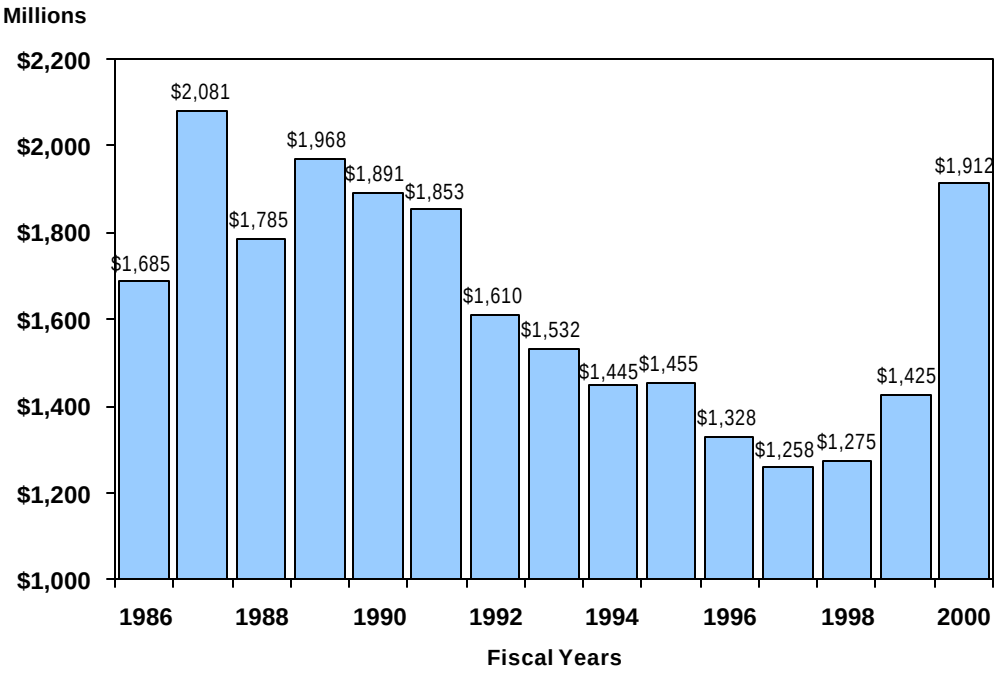
The importance of defense to Utah's economy is slowly increasing as workload transfers from base closures in other states produce more jobs locally. The rapid conversion of military facilities at DDO and TAD to commercial use illustrates the strength of the state's economy, as well as its ability to absorb jobs lost from federal cutbacks. Expectations of commercial success are strong for both new facilities. In addition, new operations beginning at Hill Air Force Base should prove to be a strengthening influence on the remainder of Utah's defense industry.

Figure 52
Primary Federal Defense-Related Spending in U.S.



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Department of Defense

Figure 53
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Department of Defense

Table 71
Primary U.S. Federal Defense-Related Spending (Selected Categories): All States and Territories (Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries*	Procurement Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/ Local Grants	Total	Gross Domestic Product (Current Dollars)	Defense Spending as Percent of GDP
1986	$61,900,746	$150,055,345	$17,769,127	$111,366	$229,836,584	$4,452,900,000	5.2%
1987	65,097,948	147,616,385	18,732,723	127,430	231,574,486	4,742,500,000	4.9%
1988	67,270,619	142,175,108	18,640,881	113,637	228,200,245	5,108,300,000	4.5%
1989	72,771,040	132,259,473	20,669,532	172,125	225,872,170	5,489,100,000	4.1%
1990	69,103,253	135,259,039	21,235,041	175,978	225,773,311	5,803,200,000	3.9%
1991	75,254,721	139,570,721	22,669,073	111,454	237,605,969	5,986,200,000	4.0%
1992	73,851,077	129,124,509	24,024,591	223,899	227,224,076	6,318,900,000	3.6%
1993	73,947,670	129,996,047	25,752,104	241,816	229,937,637	6,642,300,000	3.5%
1994	73,470,136	125,982,520	26,478,356	212,466	226,143,478	7,054,300,000	3.2%
1995	71,192,209	126,003,863	27,695,928	244,824	225,136,824	7,400,500,000	3.0%
1996	72,955,074	128,628,822	27,922,897	247,408	229,754,201	7,813,200,000	2.9%
1997	66,719,191	119,858,710	29,595,559	191,715	216,365,175	8,318,400,000	2.6%
1998	67,178,127	126,726,012	30,457,015	171,324	224,532,478	8,781,500,000	2.6%
1999	70,412,959	133,775,555	31,078,737	159,370	235,426,621	9,268,600,000	2.5%
2000	70,009,814	133,830,978	32,110,614	114,372	236,065,778	9,872,900,000	2.4%

Percent Change

1999 to 2000	-0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	-28.2%	0.3%
1986 to 2000	13.1%	-10.8%	80.7%	2.7%	2.7%

Absolute Change

1999 to 2000	($403,145)	$55,423	$1,031,877	($44,998)	$639,157
1986 to 2000	$8,109,068	($16,224,367)	$14,341,487	$3,006	$6,229,194

* Does not include fringe benefits.

Sources: Federal Expenditures: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Gross Domestic Product: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 72
Federal Defense-Related Spending: Utah Total (Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries*	Procurement Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/ Local Grants	Total**	Gross State Product (Current Dollars)	Defense Spending as Percent of GSP
1986	$784,567	$805,747	$94,612	$301	$1,685,227	$24,473,000	6.9%
1987	794,294	1,182,097	98,743	5,766	2,080,900	25,202,000	8.3%
1988	817,787	866,782	98,876	1,318	1,784,763	27,244,000	6.6%
1989	870,295	979,116	108,005	10,186	1,967,602	28,713,000	6.9%
1990	890,892	883,014	115,442	1,232	1,890,580	31,359,000	6.0%
1991	922,035	804,404	125,526	598	1,852,563	33,658,000	5.5%
1992	852,772	614,286	134,844	8,431	1,610,333	35,671,000	4.5%
1993	847,053	532,269	146,743	5,932	1,531,997	38,395,000	4.0%
1994	763,608	524,001	152,426	4,514	1,444,549	42,236,000	3.4%
1995	794,333	495,771	161,964	2,845	1,454,913	46,290,000	3.1%
1996	760,514	393,157	171,978	2,849	1,328,498	51,523,000	2.6%
1997	642,492	433,428	180,862	1,212	1,257,994	55,070,000	2.3%
1998	620,622	464,739	189,130	171	1,274,662	58,997,000	2.2%
1999	678,173	548,103	193,157	5,445	1,424,878	62,641,000	2.3%
2000	762,281	948,877	200,412	155	1,911,725	66,775,306	2.9%
Percent Change							
1999 to 2000	12.4%	73.1%	3.8%	-97.2%	34.2%		
1986 to 2000	-2.8%	17.8%	111.8%	-48.5%	13.4%		
Absolute Change							
1999 to 2000	$84,108	$400,774	$7,255	($5,290)	$486,847		
1986 to 2000	($22,286)	$143,130	$105,800	($146)	$226,498		

* Does not include fringe benefits.

** These totals do not match those in the following table because the data sources and concepts are slightly different.

Sources: Federal Expenditures: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Gross State Product: 1986-99, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis;
2000, Regional Financial Associates

Table 73
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah by County (Thousands of Dollars)

	2000				1999	Change in Total Spending from 1999 to 2000	
County	Wages*	Procurement	Other	Total**	Total**	Absolute	Percent
Beaver	$455	$0	$406	$861	$882	($21)	-2.4%
Box Elder	3,265	26,043	3,408	32,716	28,952	3,764	13.0%
Cache	1,835	25,011	9,921	36,767	32,601	4,166	12.8%
Carbon	167	0	1,119	1,286	1,320	(34)	-2.6%
Daggett	0	0	62	62	59	3	5.1%
Davis	562,203	484,246	52,911	1,099,360	693,805	405,555	58.5%
Duchesne	0	107	640	747	637	110	17.3%
Emery	0	344	389	733	343	390	113.7%
Garfield	0	0	315	315	309	6	1.9%
Grand	0	90	369	459	303	156	51.5%
Iron	720	356	2,444	3,520	3,057	463	15.1%
Juab	0	0	397	397	360	37	10.3%
Kane	0	0	668	668	635	33	5.2%
Millard	708	347	593	1,648	30,195	(28,547)	-94.5%
Morgan	0	60	1,105	1,165	1,095	70	6.4%
Piute	0	0	147	147	153	(6)	-3.9%
Rich	0	0	151	151	149	2	1.3%
Salt Lake	95,978	295,002	71,485	462,465	428,042	34,423	8.0%
San Juan	181	0	286	467	454	13	2.9%
Sanpete	756	0	1,140	1,896	1,901	(5)	-0.3%
Sevier	670	0	1,380	2,050	2,164	(114)	-5.3%
Summit	2,902	19,037	3,091	25,030	9,619	15,411	160.2%
Tooele	58,608	57,140	3,468	119,216	100,757	18,459	18.3%
Uintah	248	75	1,082	1,405	1,308	97	7.4%
Utah	5,963	18,466	21,403	45,832	36,933	8,899	24.1%
Wasatch	0	0	603	603	545	58	10.6%
Washington	16,271	260	10,255	26,786	26,501	285	1.1%
Wayne	0	0	198	198	155	43	27.7%
Weber	11,351	22,293	33,242	66,886	71,574	(4,688)	-6.5%
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
State Total	$762,281	$948,877	$222,678	$1,933,836	$1,447,632	$486,204	33.6%

* Does not include fringe benefits.
** The totals here will not match Table 2 because the data sources and concepts are slightly different.

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

Energy and Minerals

Energy Overview
While crude oil production declined slightly in 2001, natural gas production continued to increase. The coal industry in Utah has always enjoyed healthy and profitable growth, and is expected to be more successful in the future in the wake of rising coal prices. Still, coal employment has fallen from 2,100 in 1997 to under 1,600 in 2001.

2000 Summary and Review

Petroleum and Natural Gas. Utah production of crude oil declined slightly in 2001 and is estimated to be 15 million barrels, or roughly 3% below the previous year. With crude oil wellhead prices averaging $23.50 per barrel, well permits, well completions, footage drilled, and drilling success rates increased in 2001. The top ten crude oil producers in Utah account for over 90% of production. Crude oil production uses technology, such as enhanced oil recovery, as a remedy to slow production declines.

Natural gas production continues to look to new sources such as coalbed methane. Coalbed methane development remains a promising source for natural gas production, and major coalbed methane operations exist in Carbon and Emery Counties. Natural gas production statewide was up somewhat in 2001 from the 2000 level as new production from coalbed methane helped curb Utah's production decline. Coalbed methane projects will boost statewide production over the next few years. The yearly average price for natural gas was $3.69 per thousand cubic feet, with the price much higher at the beginning of the year.

The demand for petroleum products in Utah is increasing faster than population, which makes the Utah market attractive for out-of-state sources. Although Salt Lake City petroleum refineries have operated close to capacity for several years, they have also been successful in increasing their output of refined products to meet the growing Utah market. The expansion of the refinery in Sinclair, Wyoming, also plays an important role in satisfying the Wasatch Front market.

Electric Utilities. Utah electric power generation decreased for the first time in a number of years. Coal-fired generation remains at 94% of total electricity production, with remaining generation shared among hydroelectric (1.7%), oil/gas (4.1%), and geothermal sources (0.4%).

Electricity demand in Utah maintained its steep upward trend in 2001, with an increase of 1.6% over the 2000 total. However, electric consumption in the residential and commercial sectors was up 6-7%, while industrial consumption was down 7%. In all sectors, electricity prices in 2001 were higher than the previous year, after falling for several years.

Coal. Utah coal production, which had been on the rise from 21 million tons in 1992 to 27.1 million tons in 1996, has settled around 26.5 million tons per year for the past five years. Employment decreased from 2,091 in 1997 to 1,950 in 1998, 1,843 in 1999, 1,672 in 2000, and to 1,595 in 2001. Coal production from Emery County decreased, while Carbon and Sevier registered higher levels of production. Emery County's decrease in production was mainly due to the close of EnergyWest's Trail Mountain mine. The increased production by Carbon was due to increased production by the Westridge and Dugout Canyon mines, and the increased production from Sevier County was due to a higher level of production from the Sufco mine. About 71.4% of total production came from Federal land, while 16.2% came from state land, and 12.5% from fee land. The value of coal produced surpassed $467 million.

In 2001, Utah produced 191,000 tons of coal less than total from the previous year of 26.920 million tons. The Wasatch Plateau coal field, with production of 21.7 million tons, was the major coal-producing field in central Utah. The other coal field, Book Cliffs, produced 5.0 million tons. Wasatch Plateau coal field produced less than the 2000 level while the Book Cliffs surpassed the previous year by 1.2 million tons, mostly due to increased production by Westridge and Dugout Canyon mines. Emery County produced the most coal in Utah (14.1 million tons). Sevier County's production of 7.0 million tons was much higher than the previous year's production level, and Carbon's production of 5.6 million tons was 1.3 million tons below the 4.3 million tons production of 2000.

Electric utilities in Utah consumed lower levels than the previous four years. Major markets for Utah coal were Utah (13.2 million tons), followed by, Nevada (3.8 million tons), California (3.4 million tons), the Pacific Rim Countries of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (2.7 million tons), Tennessee (1.7 million tons), and Illinois (1.0 million tons).

The Outlook for 2002

Petroleum and Natural Gas. Crude oil production is expected to decline by 3 to 5% in 2002. However, the high price of crude oil may dampen the decline in production to less than 3%. In 2001 crude oil wellhead prices declined from $28 to $20 a barrel. Average crude oil prices in 2002 should stabilize in the $17-20 range. After several years of variable total natural gas production, gas production in 2002 is again expected to increase and could approach the 300 billion cubic foot level, especially if natural gas prices stay high. Natural gas wellhead prices, already near a 15-year high, should average in the $2.80-$3.00 range per thousand cubic feet for the next year.

Electric Utilities. Strong economic growth will support higher electricity demand through 2002 and into the next decade. Even though Utah's economy has slowed, its continued expansion should once again push electricity consumption higher. Overall growth and demand should remain at or above 5% for 2002, with residential and commercial consumption showing strong growth. There has been speculation that the growth in demand could adversely affect the electricity market in a couple of ways. First, sustained demand growth puts upward pressure on electric prices. Second, there is a growing shortage in available capacity throughout the western electric grid. These factors could cause prices to increase or affect electricity reliability.

Coal. Coal production in Utah is forecasted to reach 26.9 million tons in 2002. Productivity should increase by about 1.5%. Coal prices, which turned around in 2001, should increase and show more gain in 2002.

Significant Issues

Petroleum and Natural Gas. Crude oil wellhead prices were remarkably low throughout 1998 and early 1999. Consequently, drilling and exploration decreased, which resulted in some lost oil production. Decreases in production hurt Utah's oil producing counties economically and also limited the in-state supply of oil to refiners. Even though prices for crude oil rebounded in 1999 and 2000 and encouraged new drilling,

wellhead prices at the end of 2001 are falling once again. The lag time between bringing new supply on-line and final delivery to end users is significant. The industry is now recovering from the low prices and reduced drilling activity spurred by those events in 1998 and early 1999.

Electric Utilities. Electric industry analysts continue to examine federal and state actions on the issues of restructuring and adequacy of supply. In Utah, the Deregulation and Customer Choice Task Force is proceeding with its review of restructuring and is expected to assess developments in other states before issuing a recommendation to the legislature. Other issues facing electric utilities concern the western power grid, including reliability and the ability of supply to meet demand. Regarding reliability, the western interstate grid structure is aging and in need of renovation. Without improvements, the ability to deliver electric power on a continuous basis is called into question. Utah is experiencing rates of consumption that are higher than the growth in population. Utah is fortunate to be able to generate enough electricity to supply the state, and export the remainder to California. However, the portion that Utah's electric utilities sell to out-of-state markets is contractual. As a result, the ability to meet short-term demand surges in Utah is squeezed. This was evidenced during the past fall when PacifiCorp and a number of municipal electric utilities bought power on the wholesale market because they could not meet demand. Purchasing power on the wholesale market is more expensive, and the implication is that rates in some areas will rise. However, on a statewide basis for all customer classes, rates have been falling over the last few years, and Utah remains one of the least-cost states despite its high rate of growth.

Coal. Coal is now by far the least expensive fuel to consume for generation of electricity. During 2001, the price of crude oil and most refined products were significantly lower than the previous year. The spot price of natural gas was much lower and yet the price of coal increased to some extent.

The expectation that the Hague Conference on the International Climate Treaty would produce positive results did not materialize despite an eleventh hour effort by John Prescott, the UK Deputy Prime minister. The 1997 Kyoto Accord was finally ratified by all the previous participants with the exception of the United States.

This brings a commitment by the industrialized nations of the world to reduce their emissions to a level below that of 1990. The United States will eventually reconcile itself with the other industrialized countries. Until then, it appears that the consumption of coal will increase unabated.

The second phase of Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which went into effect at the beginning of the last year, forced the creation of a bigger market for high Btu, low-sulfur coal found in Utah. Utah coal should be in strong demand, and this should affect the overall price of coal. The new regulation to control mercury emissions will go into effect in 2004. This is also to the benefit of Utah coal as it contains a much lower percentage of mercury than other U.S. coal.

Productivity continues to rise in the Utah coal industry. In 2001, the productivity of Utah coal miners rose to 7.0 tons per miner-hour. Utah coal production should continue to rise marginally for the foreseeable future, and coal prices should continue to increase.

Minerals Overview

The estimated value of mineral production in Utah was $1.92 billion in 2001, marginally higher than the total for 2000, despite a year of continued low metal prices and a faltering national economy. In decreasing order of value, contributions from the major industry segments are: base metals-$703 million, industrial minerals-$514 million, coal-$469 million, and precious metals-$236 million. Overall, mineral production remains at near-record levels despite continued low base- and precious-metal prices. In 2001, 75 Large Mines (including coal) were active in Utah compared to 85 mines in 2000. Through mid-November 2001, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining received six new Large Mine permit applications (five acres and larger disturbance) and 32 new Small Mine permit applications (less than five acres disturbance). All of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status. Nationally, Utah ranked 9th in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 12th in coal production in 2000, and should retain similar rankings in 2001. The state contributes about 3.5% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production.

Operator surveys indicate that both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2002 will decrease moderately. Industrial-mineral production should remain steady, although several operators predict a reduction in demand for their products. Industrial-mineral production is closely linked to regional and local construction and population growth, and could be affected by the completion of several major construction projects in the Salt Lake Valley. Low metal prices have significantly reduced exploration activities and delayed the opening of several Small base- and precious-metal mines.

Significant issues that will impact the future of the minerals industry in Utah are the limited availability of public lands open for mineral exploration and development, state and federal regulations that dampen industry's willingness to develop new resources, the negative public perception of the mining industry, and difficulties and delays in obtaining required permits.

2001 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2001 is estimated to be $1.92 billion, an increase of just $5.2 million from 2000. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry segments are:

- base metals, $703 million (37% of total);
- industrial minerals, $514 million (27% of total);
- coal, $469 million (24% of total); and
- precious metals, $236 million (12% of total).

Compared to 2000, the 2001 values changed as follows: (1) base metals decreased $46 million, (2) industrial minerals increased $14 million, (3) coal increased $13 million, and (4) precious metals increased $24 million.

Base Metals

Base-metal production was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2001. The value of base metals decreased approximately $46 million compared to 2000, largely due to lower copper and magnesium metal prices; copper production was actually higher in 2001. In descending order of value, base metals produced in Utah are: copper, magnesium, molybdenum, and beryllium. These metals are produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and

molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County, by Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from two mines in Juab County, and by Magnesium Corporation of America (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility using brines from the Great Salt Lake. The facility is located at Rowley in Tooele County.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial-minerals production (including sand and gravel) was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2001, and accounted for approximately 27% of the total value of minerals produced. In comparison to the relatively few (6) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, there are 56 active Large Mines and brine processing facilities that produce a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and products. The above number of mines does not include the numerous sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout every county in the state. The estimated value of industrial minerals increased approximately $14 million compared to 2000, due primarily to increases in the production of crushed stone, hydrated lime and quicklime, and several brine products. Relatively stable commodity prices were common for most industrial mineral products.

The five most important commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, are: (1) salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash, and magnesium chloride; (2) Portland cement; (3) sand and gravel, crushed stone, and silica; (4) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and (5) phosphate. Together, these commodities contribute nearly 90% of the total value of industrial minerals.

Coal

Almost 27 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal valued at $469 million was produced from 13 mines located in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. Coal production was the third largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2001, and accounted for 24% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal produced increased slightly more than $13 million compared to 2000.

Precious Metals

Precious metals valued at $236 million were produced from three Large Mines in 2001 and accounted for approximately 12% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of precious-metal production was attributable to gold (90%) and silver (10%). The value of precious-metal production increased approximately $24 million compared to 2000, due to moderate increases in the production of both gold and silver, although prices for both metals were lower than the previous year. The three main producers of precious metals are Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products; Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer; and Chief Gold Mine's newly reopened Trixie mine, which produces a small amount of gold and silver. The Bingham Canyon and Barneys Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County, and the Trixie mine is located in southwestern Utah County.

Active Mines and New Mine Permits

Seventy-five Large Mines (excluding sand and gravel) were active in 2001. These mines, grouped by industry segment, are: base metals - 4; precious metals - 2; coal - 13; and industrial minerals (including gems, geodes, and fossils) - 56. The Division of Oil, Gas and Mining recorded production from one hundred twenty Small Mines in 2000 (latest data available). These mines are grouped as follows: base metals - 1; precious metals - 11; industrial minerals - 85; and gemstones, fossils, and geodes - 23.

Through mid-November 2001, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining received six new Large Mine permit applications (five acres and larger disturbance) and 32 new Small Mine permit applications (less than five acres disturbance). All of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status. These numbers represent a decrease of six Large Mine permit applications and 24 Small Mine permit applications compared to 2000. New Large Mine permits include four industrial mineral and two precious metal operations. New Small Mine permits are grouped as follows: industrial minerals - 20, gems and fossils - 10, precious metals - 1, and mill sites - 1.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

According to preliminary data from the U.S. Geological Survey, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2000 was $1.45 billion, an increase of 15% compared to 1999. Nationally, Utah ranks 9th in the value of nonfuel mineral production and accounted for approximately 3.5% of the U.S. total. Between 1990 and 2000, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah has ranged from a low of $1.18 billion in 1991, to a high of $1.85 billion in 1995. The Utah Geological Survey's estimate for the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2001 is $1.45 billion, $7.9 million less than its estimate for 2000.

The number of exploration permits issued is on track to be significantly lower in 2001 than in 2000. Only 12 Notices of Intent to explore on public lands were filed with the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining through mid-November 2001, compared to 15 for all of 2000, and 26 for 1999.

2002 Outlook

The value of mineral production in Utah is expected to decrease moderately in 2002. Operator surveys indicate that in 2002 both precious-metal and base-metal production will be lower, coupled with continued low metal prices. The reopening of one Small precious-metal mine in 2000 will partially offset the loss of precious-metal production due to the impending closure of the Barneys Canyon gold mine. Industrial-mineral values will also trend lower with lower sand and gravel production partially offset by an increase in the production of crushed stone. The production of cement and lime products is expected to remain nearly the same as the current year. As base- and precious-metal prices continue to remain low, exploration for both base and precious metals is also expected to remain low for the foreseeable future.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

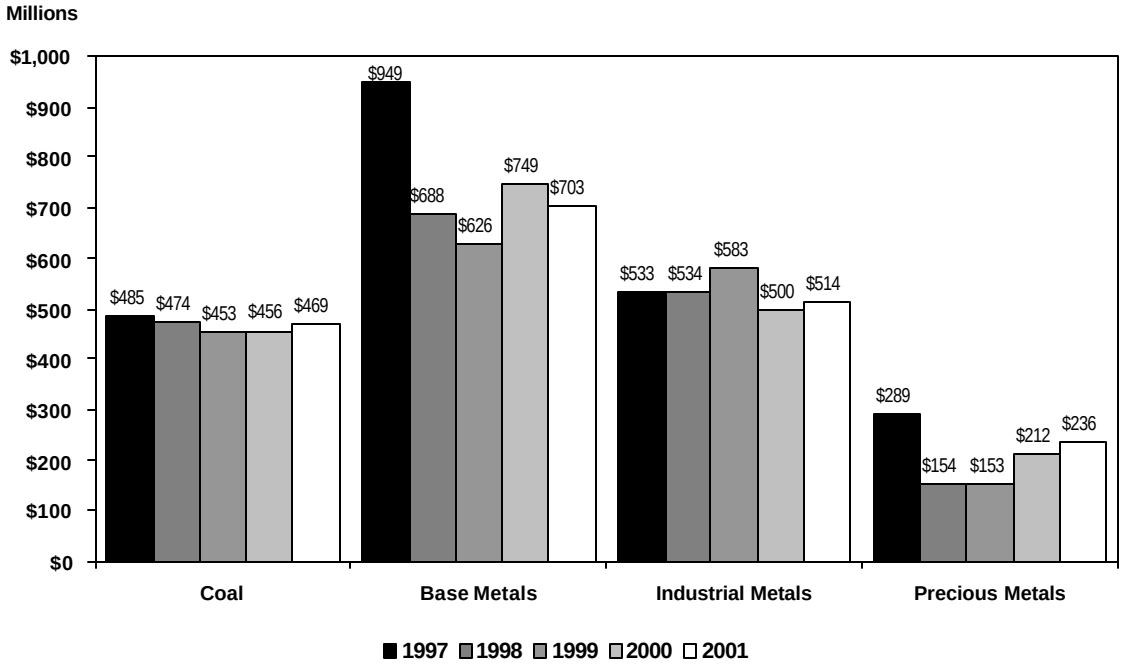
Significant issues that will affect the long-term viability of Utah's mineral industry are: (1) the limited availability of public lands open for mineral exploration due to federal withdrawals such as Wilderness Study Areas, and the U.S. Forest Service's roadless initiative, (2) the negative public perception of the mining industry, and (3) difficulty and delays in acquiring required permits.

Conclusion

Utah's mineral industry continues to maintain a relatively high valuation, despite continued low metal prices, and some slowdown in coal and

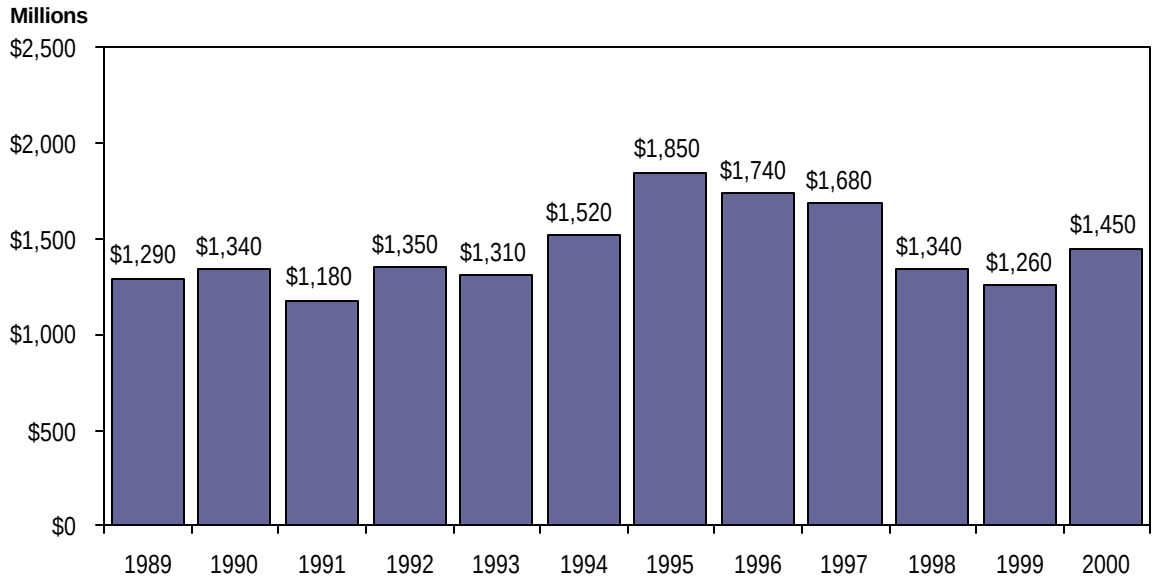
industrial minerals production in 2001; base- and precious-metal production actually increased. At this time, there are few indications that the metal markets will improve significantly in the coming year. The outlook for 2002 is for a moderately lower valuation. Precious-metal values will decline in 2002, due to a decrease in production at two of Utah's precious-metal operations. Industrial-mineral values should remain about the same as in 2001, although an anticipated slowdown in several commodities might affect overall values. The number of producing Large Mines continues to decrease, which reduces the state's mineral production base, and the level of mineral exploration continues to decline. Utah, which ranked 9th in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 12th in coal production in 2000, should retain similar rankings in 2001. Significant issues that will affect the long-term viability of Utah's mineral industry are the limited availability of public lands open for mineral exploration, the negative public perception of the mining industry, and difficulty in acquiring required permits.

Figure 54
Mineral Valuation--Gross Value Estimate



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 55
Value of Nonfuel Minerals



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

Table 74
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

	Supply				Disposition			
Year	Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Stocks
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	-	8,232	45,516	45,599	665
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	-	7,866	43,700	42,673	762
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	-	7,826	41,246	40,368	614
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	-	8,316	43,615	43,185	632
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	-	13,616	43,672	43,746	607
1985	41,144	13,107	6,827	-	14,597	45,549	45,021	695
1986	39,245	12,567	7,574	-	15,721	45,132	45,034	559
1987	35,835	13,246	7,454	-	12,137	45,664	44,483	612
1988	33,350	12,783	14,739	-	8,411	48,882	47,618	599
1989	28,512	13,861	18,380	-	6,179	46,775	46,767	609
1990	27,693	14,494	18,844	-	7,725	49,104	48,985	728
1991	25,930	14,423	20,113	-	8,961	48,647	48,852	513
1992	24,075	13,262	21,949	-	6,901	50,079	49,776	645
1993	21,819	11,575	22,279	-	7,758	48,554	48,307	691
1994	20,661	10,480	26,227	-	8,048	48,802	48,506	767
1995	19,988	9,929	24,916	-	7,861	46,695	46,666	767
1996	19,504	9,857	24,905	175	7,713	46,126	45,766	590
1997	19,585	8,565	28,191	525	7,819	48,492	48,486	654
1998	19,198	8,161	28,414	2,200	7,785	49,539	49,023	702
1999	16,255	7,335	28,461	6,400	34,861	7,180	51,157	720
2000	15,500	7,300	25,300	7,975	33,275	6,786	49,178	600
2001(e)	15,000	7,000	26,500	8,500	35,000	6,500	50,000	550

e = estimate

Source: Center for Policy and Planning

Table 75
Supply and Disposition of Petroleum Products in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

	Supply			Consumption by Product					
Year	Refined in Utah	Imports	Refinery Stocks	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Exports
1980	40,340	7,474	2,237	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,542	36,113	22,136
1981	46,994	8,755	2,137	15,549	2,424	7,098	5,839	30,910	23,630
1982	43,824	10,339	2,209	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,683	30,715	22,119
1983	52,019	8,099	1,851	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,796	32,421	25,298
1984	47,968	10,057	1,982	16,151	3,413	6,894	6,516	32,974	24,121
1985	51,276	9,392	1,915	16,240	3,808	5,941	6,122	32,111	23,365
1986	51,822	8,026	1,863	17,541	4,335	7,312	5,720	34,907	19,983
1987	52,345	8,321	1,581	17,623	4,969	6,768	6,247	35,607	20,719
1988	55,742	8,616	1,808	18,148	4,977	7,328	5,965	36,418	23,327
1989	54,384	9,375	2,190	17,311	5,095	6,179	6,603	35,188	22,326
1990	57,349	11,998	1,733	16,724	5,281	7,339	5,920	35,264	24,969
1991	57,446	11,359	1,823	17,395	5,917	7,789	6,584	37,685	26,544
1992	57,388	10,534	1,619	17,905	5,607	8,062	5,729	37,303	25,642
1993	57,597	10,707	1,692	18,837	5,518	8,000	5,649	38,004	23,691
1994	59,458	11,555	2,153	19,433	5,270	8,401	5,925	39,028	25,265
1995	57,363	12,289	2,015	20,771	5,658	9,164	6,824	42,417	24,205
1996	58,852	12,692	1,724	21,170	6,303	9,921	8,412	45,806	24,561
1997	59,849	12,949	1,505	22,024	6,277	11,260	6,252	45,813	26,248
1998	61,424	12,842	1,655	22,735	6,373	11,191	5,946	46,245	26,527
1999	62,744	14,509	1,687	23,141	7,443	10,576	6,441	47,601	26,756
2000	58,030	14,568	1,568	23,558	7,517	10,682	6,796	48,553	27,142
2001(e)	59,190	15,534	1,537	23,982	7,593	10,895	7,055	49,524	27,413

e = estimate

Source: Center for Policy and Planning

Table 76
Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas in Utah (Million Cubic Feet)

	Supply			Consumption by End Use						
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total
1980	87,766	47,857	na	40,578	17,391	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092
1981	90,936	58,865	na	38,592	16,540	42,779	3,087	511	721	102,230
1982	100,628	56,368	na	47,452	20,336	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706
1983	96,933	54,700	na	44,047	18,877	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185
1984	183,062	73,154	na	44,246	18,962	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578
1985	208,803	78,906	na	47,062	20,170	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117
1986	239,411	91,036	na	13,603	18,687	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	75,175
1987	262,045	96,360	na	41,536	14,811	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987
1988	278,463	101,925	na	42,241	17,911	30,365	196	16,889	1,362	108,964
1989	278,081	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537
1990	319,632	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648
1991	323,660	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766
1992	314,275	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,649
1993	336,183	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	42,301	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,044
1994	347,019	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,073
1995	303,233	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	42,373	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,824
1996	281,208	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	42,213	3,428	27,119	3,601	160,371
1997	274,920	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	44,162	4,078	24,619	2,935	165,159
1998	297,265	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	169,634
1999	276,967	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	40,859	6,481	23,810	2,561	159,675
2000	282,506	267,866	217,819	55,626	31,282	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	164,319
2001(e)	296,631	278,581	228,710	61,467	34,348	33,471	12,653	25,904	2,808	170,650

e = estimate
na = not available

Source: Center for Policy and Planning

Table 77
Supply and Disposition of Electricity in Utah (Gigawatthours)

	Net Generation by Fuel Type					Consumption by End Use				
Year	Coal	Other Fossil Fuels	Hydro	Other	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1980	10,870	421	823	-	12,114	3,293	3,569	3,800	512	11,174
1981	10,869	270	623	-	11,762	3,476	3,909	3,930	530	11,845
1982	10,635	232	1,024	-	11,891	3,630	3,033	4,610	745	12,018
1983	10,921	109	1,394	-	12,424	3,678	3,375	4,786	769	12,608
1984	12,321	38	1,391	38	13,788	3,825	3,935	4,656	950	13,366
1985	14,229	54	1,019	109	15,411	3,996	4,272	4,663	658	13,589
1986	15,155	80	1,413	171	16,819	3,984	4,262	4,583	662	13,491
1987	25,221	105	856	164	26,346	3,991	4,127	4,570	784	13,472
1988	28,806	64	593	174	29,637	4,186	4,356	5,259	765	14,566
1989	29,676	85	562	173	30,496	4,134	4,365	5,622	782	14,902
1990	31,519	103	486	152	32,260	4,188	4,713	5,553	772	15,225
1991	28,884	484	604	186	30,160	4,458	5,009	5,674	722	15,862
1992	31,543	612	580	186	32,921	4,458	5,170	6,085	668	16,381
1993	31,919	575	818	148	33,461	4,687	5,130	6,093	921	16,831
1994	32,764	780	716	195	34,455	5,031	5,561	6,322	945	17,860
1995	30,260	775	926	140	32,101	5,056	5,503	7,018	781	18,358
1996	30,693	324	1,019	192	32,229	5,481	5,911	7,660	860	19,858
1997	32,144	326	1,331	169	33,969	5,660	6,462	7,430	820	20,373
1998	33,207	494	1,299	160	35,161	5,756	6,709	7,511	724	20,700
1999	34,125	544	1,247	156	36,071	6,236	7,282	7,568	792	21,879
2000	34,500	653	800	160	36,110	6,548	7,937	8,098	784	23,367
2001(e)	34,500	653	800	160	36,110	7,019	8,389	7,491	850	23,741

e = estimate

Source: Center for Policy and Planning

Table 78
Supply and Disposition of Coal in Utah (Thousand Short Tons)

	Supply				Consumption by End Use				
Year	Production	Marketed Production	Imports	Exports	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total
1980	13,236	13,014	1,215	6,728	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106
1981	13,808	14,627	1,136	8,764	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,432
1982	16,912	15,397	797	8,261	177	841	822	4,947	6,787
1983	11,829	12,188	937	6,133	191	839	629	5,223	6,882
1984	12,259	12,074	1,539	6,432	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905
1985	12,831	14,361	1,580	6,549	252	1,288	438	6,325	8,303
1986	14,269	13,243	1,145	5,366	191	814	351	6,756	8,112
1987	16,521	16,989	1,165	5,633	123	231	276	11,175	11,806
1988	18,164	18,244	2,448	5,925	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513
1989	20,517	21,289	2,367	7,283	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044
1990	22,012	21,680	2,137	7,467	181	1,318	676	13,563	15,738
1991	21,945	21,673	2,007	7,954	320	1,310	535	12,829	14,834
1992	21,015	21,339	2,155	8,332	347	1,182	497	13,136	15,162
1993	21,723	21,935	2,100	8,761	228	1,089	614	13,343	15,274
1994	24,135	23,441	2,588	10,188	157	1,198	647	13,839	15,841
1995	25,051	25,443	1,841	12,848	182	1,062	642	12,550	14,436
1996	27,071	27,816	1,925	15,116	260	1,120	517	12,728	14,625
1997	26,428	25,407	2,615	11,375	96	1,106	665	14,780	16,647
1998	26,600	26,974	2,715	13,270	212	1,110	680	14,545	16,547
1999	26,491	26,180	2,159	12,081	107	728	830	14,593	16,258
2000	26,920	27,629	2,467	12,632	82	941	634	15,807	17,464
2001(e)	26,729	26,713	2,716	13,529	92	986	732	14,140	15,950

e = estimate

Source: F.R. Jahanbani, Center for Policy and Planning

Energy Prices in Utah (Current Dollars)

	Field Price			Average End-Use Price									
Year	Coal ($/tons)	Crude Oil ($/barrel)	Natural Gas ($/mcf)	Coal ($/tons)	No. 2 Distillate ($/gallons)	Motor Fuel ($/gallons)	Natural Gas Residential ($/mcf)	Natural Gas Commercial ($/mcf)	Natural Gas Industrial ($/mcf)	Electric Power Residential (c/kWh)	Electric Power Commercial (c/kWh)	Electric Power Industrial (c/kWh)	Electric Power Industrial (c/kWh)
1980	25.63	19.79	1.86	29.63	0.91	1.23	2.74	5.59	2.26	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.4
1981	26.87	34.14	1.87	32.79	1.04	1.37	3.23	5.35	2.58	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.9
1982	29.42	30.50	2.47	33.38	1.01	1.35	3.41	3.43	2.45	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.4
1983	28.32	28.12	2.56	30.64	0.96	1.13	4.26	4.32	3.15	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.8
1984	29.20	27.21	3.16	30.64	0.95	1.12	5.68	4.96	3.52	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.2
1985	27.69	23.98	3.23	32.34	0.93	1.14	4.86	4.91	3.23	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.5
1986	27.64	13.33	2.90	32.32	0.78	0.85	4.64	4.73	3.00	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.7
1987	25.67	17.22	1.80	30.95	0.83	0.93	4.97	4.98	3.20	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.6
1988	22.85	14.24	1.70	29.50	0.84	0.96	5.11	4.08	3.10	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.5
1989	22.00	18.63	1.61	28.05	0.94	1.03	5.14	4.16	3.30	7.4	6.7	4.1	6.1
1990	21.78	22.61	1.70	26.80	1.12	1.14	5.28	4.30	3.62	7.1	6.3	3.9	5.7
1991	21.56	19.99	1.54	27.40	1.02	1.10	5.44	4.50	3.69	7.1	6.1	4.0	5.7
1992	21.83	19.39	1.63	27.54	1.01	1.12	5.44	4.40	3.91	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.6
1993	21.17	17.48	1.85	27.34	1.00	1.10	5.13	4.06	3.67	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.5
1994	20.07	16.38	1.53	26.10	0.98	1.12	4.96	3.84	2.74	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.5
1995	19.11	17.71	1.14	25.27	1.00	1.14	4.74	3.64	2.34	6.9	6.0	3.9	5.6
1996	18.50	21.10	1.39	24.50	1.06	1.20	4.47	3.38	2.10	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.5
1997	18.34	18.57	1.85	25.33	1.10	1.25	5.13	3.91	2.55	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.4
1998	17.83	12.53	1.73	25.45	1.05	1.09	5.57	4.34	3.00	6.8	5.7	3.4	5.3
1999	17.36	17.69	1.92	25.15	1.19	1.29	5.37	4.12	2.94	6.2	5.1	3.3	4.9
2000	16.93	28.51	3.28	24.63	1.40	1.50	6.24	4.62	3.20	6.2	5.1	3.3	4.9
2001(e)	17.54	23.50	3.69	31.26	1.25	1.20	7.52	6.09	4.59	6.7	5.5	3.6	5.2

e = estimate

Source: Center for Policy and Planning

High Technology

Overview
2000 was a banner year for Utah's high technology sector as employment increased at unprecedented levels. Unfortunately, economic events that began in the fourth quarter of last year are eliminating much of the employment gains, with almost all sectors reporting job losses as of the second quarter 2001.

2000 Summary

Spurred by a strong showing in Computer and Data Processing, Utah's high tech sector experienced robust growth in 2000 as employment reached almost 65,000 by year end -- a gain of 5,000 workers over the same period in 1999. However, some high tech segments continued to struggle. Companies that manufacture communications equipment, guided missiles, and computer equipment posted job losses totaling 1,500.

Economic slowing that began in the fourth quarter of 2000 had a predictable effect on Utah's high tech companies. Slower growth, combined with the September 11th terrorist attack essentially halted expansion of the high tech sector. Based on data provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, high tech employment up through the first six months of 2001 was about 63,500. This total could drop by as much as 2,500 based on layoff announcements since July.

Throughout 2001, no fewer than 15 major players in Utah's high tech community have announced layoffs that impacted the local workforce. Job losses associated with these layoff announcements are estimated to total about 3,000. Although many of these displaced workers have found jobs at other high tech companies in Utah, workers who find themselves unemployed during the fourth quarter of this year may find limited opportunities.

Computer and Data Processing Services

The largest component of Utah's high tech sector is Computer and Data Processing Services (CDPS). In 1999, employment in CDPS totaled about 18,900. By year end 2000, employment in this sector totaled 25,150. The strongest segments of this industry were Computer Programming Services (which includes custom programming services) and Information Retrieval Services (including Internet Service Providers). Together, these segments accounted for 58% of the job growth in CDPS last year.

As of mid-year 2001, employment in CDPS had dropped to 24,610, a loss of over 500 jobs. Not surprisingly, the largest decline was in Information Retrieval Services with a reported decrease of 541 jobs. In fact, the only segments of CDPS that posted job gains as of July 1 were Computer Programming Services and Other Computer Related Services.

Medical Equipment and Supplies

The second largest component of Utah's high tech sector is Medical Instruments and Supplies (MIS). Employment in MIS totaled 8,175 at midyear, representing a net loss of 208 jobs since 1999. Despite this decline, employment in this segment has been relatively stable, hovering at the 8,200 mark for several years. A bright spot for this sector could be the Fresenius Medical Care expansion of its dialyzer plant in Ogden. This expansion could add an additional 1,000 jobs in this sector over the next year.

Motor Vehicles and Equipment

Utah's third largest sector is Motor Vehicles and Equipment (MVE). Employment in this segment is dominated by Autoliv, Inc. which has seven facilities in Utah and employs about 5,200 locally. Over the past three years, employment in MVE has declined by 1,200 jobs-- the largest drop of any segment of the state's high tech sector. Most of the decline has come from reductions at Autoliv. Its recent decision to transfer its automobile air bag material cut-and-sew operations to Mexico will cut another 460 jobs in the upcoming year. The large inventory of cars and sluggish car sales have contributed to Autoliv's problems. Without a significant upturn in the automobile market, the company will continue to face challenges in the coming year.

Conclusion

Utah's high tech performed well throughout most of the year 2000. However, economic downturns, which began late last year have worsened in 2001. When averaged, high tech employment appears more stable than is actually the case. A month-by-month analysis shows that the level of employment decline in high tech is accelerating.

In addition to the economic factors, there are other issues affecting the overall stability and vitality of the state's technology sector. For example, with very few exceptions, Utah has no large corporate headquarters conducting research and development activities in the technology industry. This is a vulnerability. Rather than attracting technology companies, many of Utah's premier high tech companies have been acquired, bought out or moved beyond Utah's borders. Many of the technology companies that once formed Utah's elite high tech core are either gone or struggling. Identifying the reasons and implementing solutions, may pose one of Utah's greatest challenges.

Table 80
Utah's High Tech Sector Employment Trends: 1999-2001

Sector		Employment 1999	2000	2001	Net Change
283	Drugs	3,998	4,371	4,222	224
357	Computers & Office Equipment	4,057	3,658	3,677	-380
366	Communications Equipment	2,953	2,183	2,283	-670
367	Electronic Components	3,993	4,160	4,557	564
371	Motor Vehicles & Equipment	7,904	7,735	6,643	-1,261
372	Aircraft & Parts	2,744	2,580	2,637	-107
376	Guided Missiles	5,342	4,974	4,730	-612
381	Search & Navigation Equipment	645	621	651	6
382	Measuring Instruments	1,028	1,261	1,275	247
384	Medical Instruments & Supplies	8,383	8,278	8,175	-208
7371	Computer Programming Services	4,739	6,280	6,595	1,856
7372	Prepackaged Software	6,598	7,351	6,962	364
7373	Computer Integrated System Design	1,961	2,930	2,837	876
7375	Information Retrieval Services	3,255	4,887	4,346	1,091
7376	Computer Facilities Management	0	22	46	46
7379	Other Computer Related Services	2,361	3,680	3,824	1,463
	Totals	59,961	64,971	63,460	3,499

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Annual Labor Market Information

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview

In contrast to 2000, when consumer optimism and robust spending helped offset several external shocks to the industry, the effects of an international, national, and regional economic slowdown, combined with the effects of the terrorist events of September 11th, have negatively impacted the state's tourism economy. Helping to mitigate the negative effects of the economic slowdown and the terrorist activity has been the increased media interest and improved visibility the state has enjoyed as the 2002 Olympic Winter Games approach. The addition of Olympic facilities, resort expansions, hotels, and infrastructure improvements have increased the state's tourism capacity and improved its competitive positioning.

2001 Summary

Fewer Visitors, But More Jobs. Non-resident tourism arrivals to Utah decreased in 2001 for the second consecutive year. Visitation reports indicated fewer passengers at the Salt Lake International Airport as well as fewer visitors to national and state parks and state-operated welcome centers. The statewide hotel and motel occupancy rate fell below 60% for the year, a decline of more than 15% since 1994's peak rate of nearly 75%. However, significant expansion in the state's hotel industry has increased the number of available rooms. Early estimates indicate that hotel room rents increased slightly during the year, suggesting some growth despite lower occupancies. The state's ski industry offered one of the few bright spots for the year. The 2000/01 ski season recorded a record-breaking 3.4 million skier days. Vehicle traffic along Utah's major highways and Interstates also registered positive growth, although slower than in recent years.[1] During 2001, an estimated 17 million non-resident visitors traveled to Utah, a 4% decline from 2000 and 7% below 1999's record 18.2 million visitors.

During 2000, robust consumer spending buoyed travel expenditures, causing visitor spending to increase despite fewer visitors. In 2001, however, consumers began retrenching given increasing economic uncertainty related to employment, income growth, and the stock market. The shift in spending behavior, combined with fewer visitors and lower gas prices, caused traveler spending in Utah to decline in 2001. Travelers spent an estimated $4.15 billion in Utah in 2001, a decline of -2.4% from 2000. Nonetheless, travel-related spending generated $332 million in state and local tax revenues. Despite fewer visitors and lower tourism spending, final preparations for the Olympics and the capacity increases in the industry generated positive job growth in the sector. During 2001, total travel-generated employment increased 2.4% to an estimated 128,500, or one out of every nine non-farm jobs.

Significant Issues in 2001

Aftermath of 9/11. The impacts of the terrorist attacks on the travel and tourism industry have been well publicized in recent months. Travel to Utah was already experiencing a decline in terms of the number of visitors during the first eight months of the year although the numbers from September through the end of the year indicated a sharp reduction in tourism activity.

However, Utah has likely experienced fewer overall negative effects as a result of the terrorist attacks than many other destinations in the U.S. due to several factors:

- Fourth quarter visitation is normally lower than other times of the year;
- Focus on local and regional markets;
- Reliance on auto travel compared to air travel ;
- Popular destination for visiting friends and family (less susceptible to declines than other segments);
- Boost from Olympic-related activity.

Despite these positive mitigating factors, the travel industry will still face a challenging environment during the next several months. Some segments that are particularly vulnerable to the travel downturn include business travel, ski trips, and international travel.

Historically, the travel industry has proven resilient to periods of economic and political turmoil. Over the past decade, business travel and leisure vacations have increasingly become part of the American lifestyle. While travelers might adjust their travel preferences (ie. switching to auto, bus or train travel), travel will likely continue as it has in the past. The need for travel, whether business or personal, does not evaporate with changing circumstances. The desire for relaxation and rejuvenation may even be enhanced during periods of economic and political difficulty. Consequently, Utah's message and appeal should still be relevant to consumers. Further, Utah's recognition as a family-friendly, relatively safe place to visit may enhance its competitive position in the marketplace.

2002 Olympic Winter Games. The approach of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games represents a unique, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for Utah. With national and international attention focused on the state, favorable impressions and images generated from Olympic-related exposure should translate into future gains in traveler spending and greater tax relief for Utah residents. Current estimates indicate the economic impacts from the Games will total $4.5 billion, including 35,000 job years of employment, $1.5 billion in earnings to Utah workers, and net revenue of $76 million to state and local government.[2] Notwithstanding the significant benefits of the Games themselves, even greater benefits are possible following the event. Opportunities for increased business and tourism development, as well as the lasting impacts of infrastructure improvements and Olympic facilities, will impact the state for many years to come.

Documented research of past Olympic host cities has revealed several lessons that can be applied to the 2002 Games in Salt Lake City:

- Economic circumstances will significantly influence growth prospects before, during, and after the Olympic Games. While significant, Olympic-related effects represent only a small portion of total economic activity within a host community.

[1] Visitation reports collected from Salt Lake City Department of Airports, National Park Service, Utah Division of Travel Development, Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation, Utah Department of Transportation, Ski Utah and the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report.

[2] "2002 Olympic Winter Games - Economic, Demographic and Fiscal Impacts," Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, November 2000.

- Successful presentation of the Games does not guarantee future growth. There is a clear need for post-Olympic marketing. Marketing initiatives must be flexible and adaptive in response to how the media portrays the host community, the overall imagery that evolves during the Games, and the lasting impressions that remain with consumers.

- Olympic-related growth is most favorable during the first three years following the Games while awareness of the host community remains high. Growth is also most likely to occur within the Olympic core region. However, due to accelerated investment and development that usually occurs prior to hosting the Games, there can be some economic volatility as excess capacity is absorbed and more sustainable growth patterns emerge.

- Teamwork and collaborative efforts among multiple and disparate groups is essential to any Olympic maximization strategy. It is important to preserve the relationships and the networks that are built for Olympic planning to prepare for and respond to the post-Games environment.

2002 Outlook - Improvement on the Horizon

The performance of the travel industry suffered during the last half of 2001 due to changes in travel demand as a result of the slowing economy and the terrorist events in September. Utah tourism has not been immune to the effects of these events. The last half of the year was characterized by fewer visitors, lower occupancies, and less spending. Because the timing of the economic recovery, the resolution of the war on terrorism, and the restoration of air travel demand are unclear, there is an unusual amount of uncertainty regarding this year's outlook. Adding further uncertainty is the magnitude and timing of future visitation increases as a result of Olympic exposure. Nonetheless, Utah tourism is expected to increase in 2002.

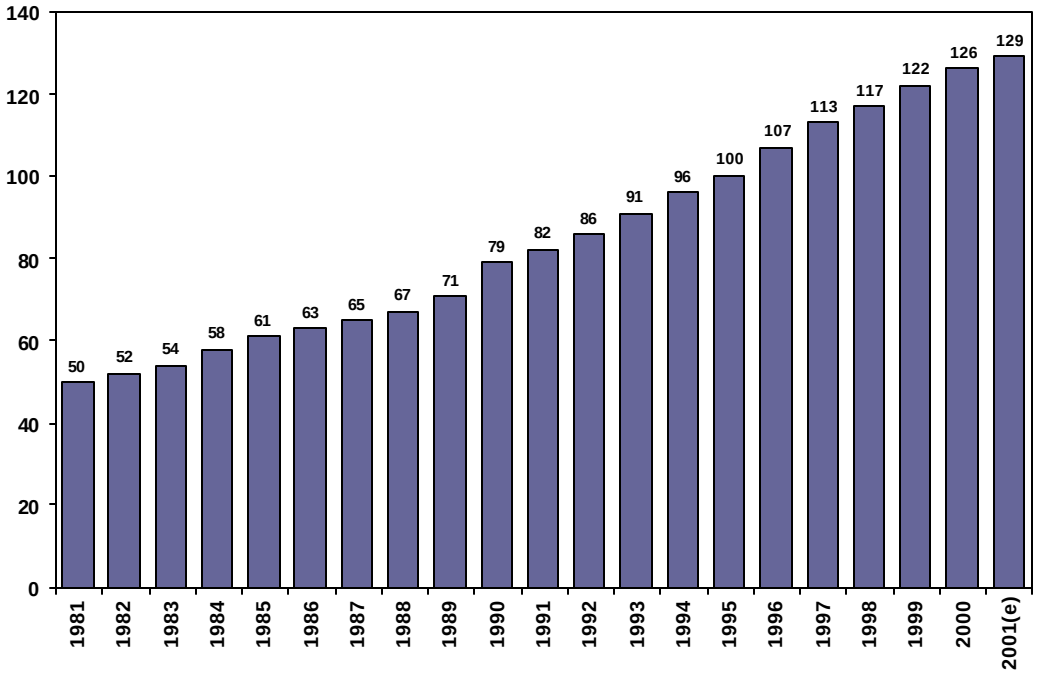
Olympic visitation should provide a much-needed stimulus for tourism during the first quarter of 2002, helping many tourism-related industries to endure what would otherwise be a difficult period. Assuming the national economy begins to move forward in spring of 2002, travel demand should also recover appreciably. The combination of lower gas prices, reduced interest rates, and other economic incentives should provide consumers with additional reasons to travel. Aggressive pricing by many travel businesses will also encourage industry growth. Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will likely intensify, as marketers re-focus their priorities towards close-to-home markets and quick getaways. With the notable exception of the United Kingdom, foreign visitation will likely remain weak during the year as slow-growth economies, a strong dollar, and air travel concerns remain deterrents to international travel.[3]

Conclusion - Moving Forward with a Purpose

Years of strong economic growth and buoyant consumer confidence have translated into significant gains from tourism-related industries. Sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions, tourism growth has slowed as growth in the overall economy has also decelerated. Despite the slowdown, tourism in Utah is expected to grow considerably in the next five years as awareness of the state increases due to the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Capital investments in ski resorts, Olympic attractions, hotel construction, and infrastructure development bode well for the future. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well-positioned to attract visitors seeking a higher-quality, more unique experience. Continued investment in focused marketing and promotion efforts is essential to transforming the attention and image awareness generated by the Olympics into significant and sustainable economic gains.

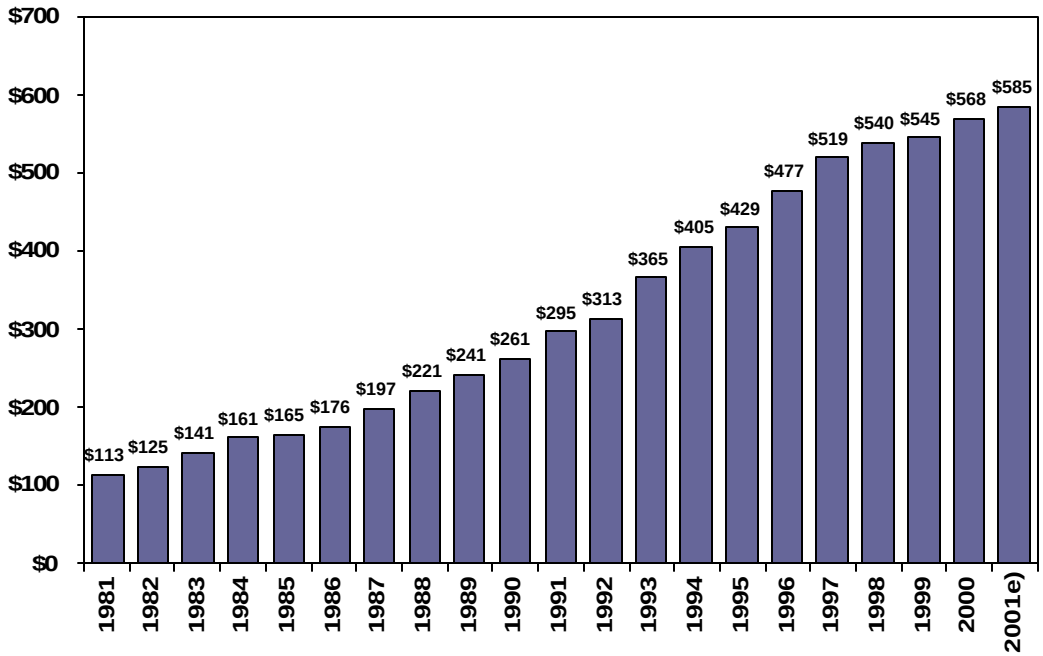
[3] Tourism Industries/ITA, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Visitation Forecast Estimates.

Figure 56
Utah Tourism Indicators--Travel-Related Employment (Thousands of Jobs)



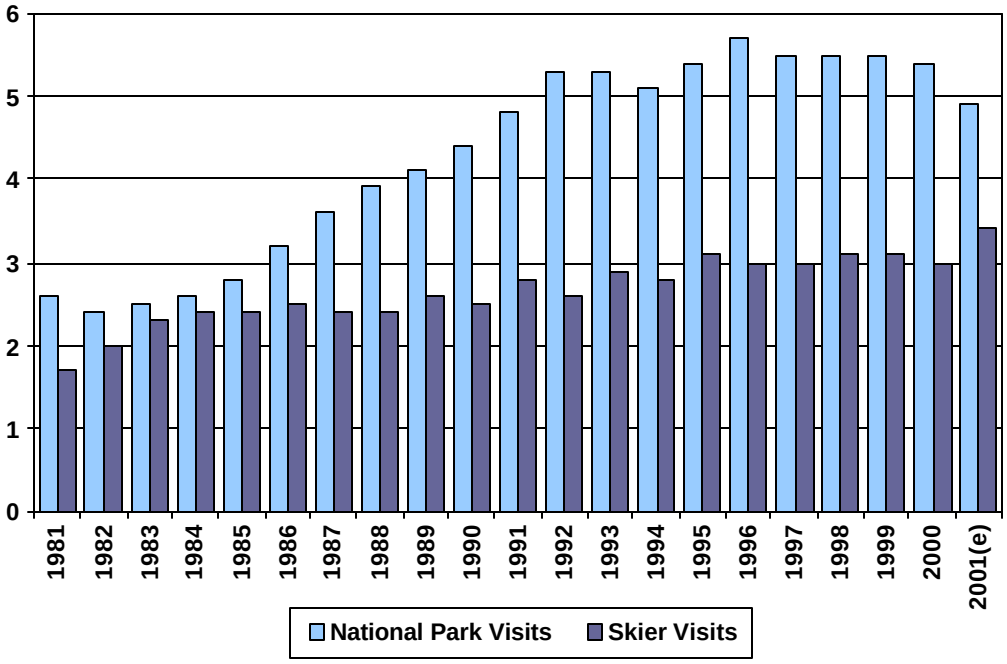
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, adapted by the Utah Travel Council

Figure 57
Utah Tourism Indicators--Hotel Room Rents (Millions of Current Dollars)



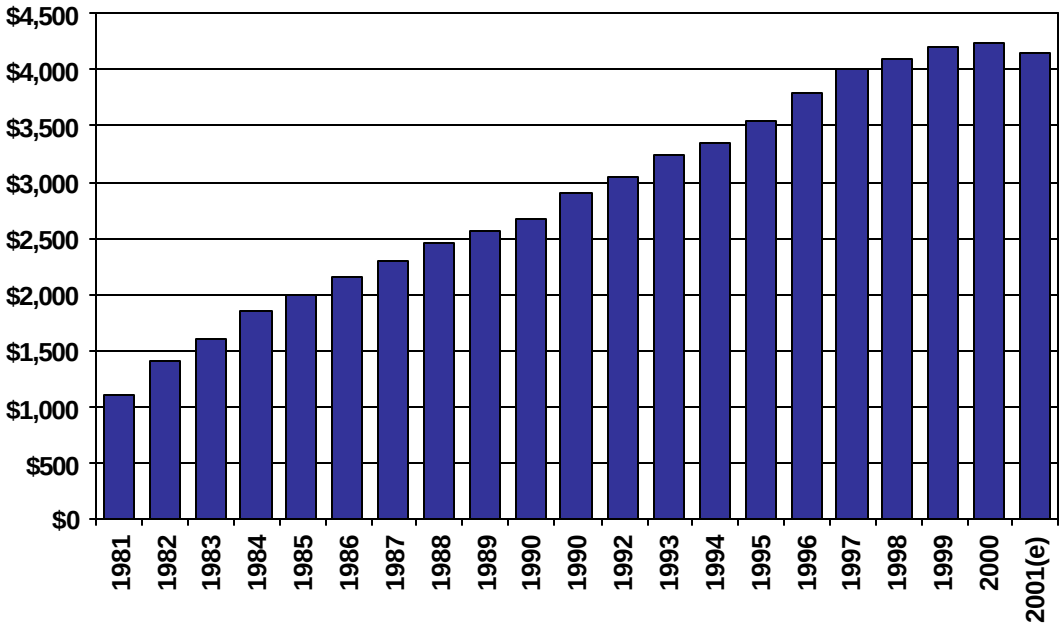
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 58
Utah Tourism Indicators--National Park and Skier Visits (Millions of Visits)



Sources: National Park Service; Ski Utah

Figure 59
Utah Tourism Indicators--Traveler Spending (Millions of Current Dollars)



Source: Utah Division of Travel Development

Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(r)	2000(e)	% Change 2000-2001	AAPC
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$3,550	$3,800	$4,000	$4,100	$4,200	$4,250	$4,150	-2.4%	2.6%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	16.1	17.0	17.4	17.8	18.2	17.7	17.0	-4.0%	0.9%
Number of U.S. Visits	15.3	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.1	16.4	-3.8%	1.1%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.76	0.88	0.72	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.60	-14.3%	-3.8%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	100,000	107,000	112,000	117,000	121,500	125,500	128,500	2.4%	4.3%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	56,000	60,000	62,500	65,500	68,100	70,400	72,000	2.3%	4.3%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	44,000	47,000	49,500	51,500	53,400	55,100	56,500	2.5%	4.3%
Percent of All Utah Non-Agricultural Jobs	11.0%	11.2%	11.3%	11.4%	11.6%	11.7%	11.8%		
Total State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$284	$304	$320	$328	$336	$340	$332	-2.4%	2.6%
State Government Portion	$210	$225	$237	$243	$249	$252	$246	-2.4%	2.7%
Local Government Portion	$74	$79	$83	$85	$87	$88	$86	-2.3%	2.6%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	18.5	21.1	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.9	18.4	-7.5%	-0.1%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	17.3	18.0	18.7	19.6	20.7	21.2	21.7	2.4%	3.8%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	-7.4%	-1.3%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	13.3%	1.6%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	-8.0%	-2.4%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$429	$477	$519	$540	$545	$568	$585	3.0%	5.3%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	73.5%	73.1%	68.0%	63.8%	61.6%	60.9%	59.4%	-1.5%	-2.4%

r = revised
e = estimate

AAPC = Average Annual Percent Change

Sources: Estimates based on information gathered from a variety of sources including National Park Service, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Workforce Services, Utah Department of Natural Resources, Salt Lake International Airport, U.S. Department of Commerce (Tourism Industries), Ski Utah and the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report

Table 82
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Stateline Vehicle Crossings	Skier Visits	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending
1981	$113,273,174	2,577,112	6,430,174	4,149,316	na	1,726,000	50,000	$1,100,000,000
1982	124,787,207	2,443,787	6,436,488	5,861,477	na	2,038,544	52,000	1,400,000,000
1983	140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	na	2,317,255	54,000	1,600,000,000
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	na	2,369,901	58,000	1,850,000,000
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	na	2,436,544	60,700	2,000,000,000
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	na	2,491,191	62,500	2,150,000,000
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	na	2,440,668	64,500	2,300,000,000
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	na	2,368,985	67,000	2,450,000,000
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	na	2,572,154	71,000	2,570,000,000
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	14,135,400	2,500,134	79,000	2,660,000,000
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	14,886,000	2,751,551	82,000	2,900,000,000
1992	312,895,967	5,280,100	5,908,000	13,870,609	15,510,600	2,560,805	86,000	3,050,000,000
1993	364,632,516	5,338,707	6,950,063	15,894,404	15,669,500	2,850,000	91,000	3,250,000,000
1994	405,342,342	5,111,400	6,953,400	17,564,149	16,589,300	2,800,000	96,000	3,350,000,000
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	17,301,000	3,113,800	100,000	3,550,000,000
1996	477,409,577	5,749,110	7,478,764	21,088,482	17,963,500	2,954,690	107,000	3,800,000,000
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	18,696,400	3,042,767	112,000	4,000,000,000
1998	540,389,901	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	19,590,300	3,101,735	117,000	4,100,000,000
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	20,675,000	3,144,380	121,500	4,200,000,000
2000(r)	567,708,956	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	21,191,900	2,976,696	125,500	4,250,000,000
2000(e)	584,740,225	4,957,089	6,078,086	18,367,961	21,721,698	3,349,498	128,500	4,150,000,000
Percent Change								
1981-2001	416.2%	92.4%	-5.5%	342.7%	153.7%	94.1%	157.0%	277.3%
2000-2001	3.0%	-7.0%	-7.3%	-7.7%	2.5%	12.5%	2.4%	-2.4%
Average Annual Rate of Change								
1981-2001	8.6%	3.3%	-0.3%	7.7%	4.0%	3.4%	4.8%	6.9%

r = revised
e = estimate

Sources: Estimates based on information gathered from a variety of sources including National Park Service, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Workforce Services, Utah Department of Natural Resources, Salt Lake International Airport and Ski Utah

Table 83
National Parks' Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce Canyon	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1981	326,508	474,092	89,915	397,789	1,288,808	2,577,112
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000(r)	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2000(e)	748,054	1,071,671	361,557	525,885	2,249,922	4,957,089
Percent Change						
1981-2001	129.1%	126.0%	302.1%	32.2%	74.6%	92.4%
2000-2001	-4.9%	-2.5%	-10.0%	-14.2%	-7.5%	-7.0%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1981-2001	4.2%	4.2%	7.2%	1.4%	2.8%	3.3%

r = revised
e = estimate

Sources: Estimates based on information gathered from a variety of sources including National Park Service, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Workforce Services, Utah Department of Natural Resources, Salt Lake International Airport and Ski Utah

Special Topics

Budget Hold Backs

Overview

The State of Utah experienced a decade of strong economic growth over the 1990's. This growth greatly impacted the state's budget and tax policies. Strong revenue growth allowed Utah to commit substantial funding to public education, transportation, and infrastructure while at the same time providing $1.4 billion in cumulative tax cuts.

Decade of Prosperity

Because of strong revenue growth over the 1990's the state was able to fund multiple major priorities simultaneously while implementing stringent spending guidelines. Over the last decade State funds committed to public education nearly doubled from $777.2 million in FY 1990 to $1.5 billion in FY 2000. Highway construction of $1.67 billion in state funds will occur between FY 1998 and FY 2007. A pay-as-you go capital facilities spending policy was initiated in the 1990's while appropriating construction and operating funds for numerous new higher education buildings and other state facilities.

In addition to its strong commitment to education, transportation, and infrastructure during the 1990s, Utah also returned significant tax revenue to its citizens through a series of tax cuts. Cumulative tax cuts since 1994 saved taxpayers over $1.4 billion.

Fiscal Year 2001 Budget Hold Backs

In March 2001 the growth rate of the state's income, corporate franchise, insurance premium, and motor fuel tax collections slowed faster than had been anticipated. The state revised its revenue forecasts downward for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

To address declining tax collections, the state initiated budget hold backs. For FY 2001 $51.6 million in new building projects and $5 million in state park renovations, for a total of $56.6 million, were held back. These hold backs included construction funding for four new higher education buildings plus the purchase on another. Three-fourths of the fiscal year had already elapsed for ongoing state programs, therefore these particular projects were chosen because the funds had only recently been appropriated and the projects had not yet started. Significant funding cuts to ongoing programs in FY 2001 would have been difficult.

Had hold backs not been implemented, FY2001 would have ended with a budget shortfall. Collections for the General and School Fund were a combined $49.9 million below adopted estimates. However, with the hold backs in place, revenues exceeded the adjusted budget by $6.7 million. Additionally, $5.4 million in unspent appropriations were returned to the General Fund along with $0.2 million in other adjustments. Thus, the state actually ended the fiscal year with a $12.3 million surplus.

Fiscal Year 2002 Budget Hold Backs

Two rounds of budget reductions have been enacted for the FY 2002 budget. The first round began in June 2001. State agencies were instructed to identify areas for budget hold backs, with the exception of public education (which is exempt by law from such action). However, the Utah State Board of Education voluntarily held back $10 million of recently appropriated money to its capital outlay program, as a show of participation (this will not affect the amount of state funds distributed to local school districts for operations).

The first round of hold backs, for FY 2002, totaled $72.7 million (an additional $5.4 million in projected revenue had been left unappropriated). This brought the hold backs for FY 2002 to $78.1 million. Combined with the FY 2001 surplus of $12.3 million, budget reductions were over $90.4 million – more than enough to cover the projected shortfall at that time.

The second round of hold backs were instituted following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Impacted by these tragic events, state revenue collections are projected to decline additionally, leading to an estimated budget shortfall of $198 million shortfall for FY 2002. In the second round, an additional $24.6 million in budget cuts were instituted plus another $18.6 million in savings that can be realized by replacing appropriated funds with bond proceeds for two new higher education facilities. Other sources of revenue have also been identified to fill the budget shortfall, including $14 million in carryforward funds for public education, $32.5 million from savings on the Interstate 15 construction project, $6.9 million from miscellaneous sources, and the state rainy day fund if necessary.

To reach the targeted hold back amount, all state agencies (with the exception of public education) were required to reduce operating budgets an average of 3.2%. This includes 2.6% in ongoing expenditures and 0.6% in onetime expenditures. In the first round of cuts, most state agencies were able to maintain services at normal levels despite the budget reductions. However, with the second round of cuts, some state services were reduced or eliminated.

In addition to the operating hold backs for FY 2002, $18.5 million in capital items were held back, including the $10 million from public education's capital outlay budget. Because state agencies had an entire fiscal year to accommodate the FY 2002 budget hold backs, hold backs are not based solely on capital items to address declining revenues.

Additional adjustments will be made to the state budget, as necessary, to ensure a budget deficit is not incurred. If revenue collections rebound before the end of FY 2002, some previously held back funds could be released. On the other hand, additional hold backs could be implemented if revenues decline further than currently anticipated.

Table 84
State of Utah Administrative Hold backs: FY 2001

	General Fund	School Funds	Total Funds
Higher Education - Capital Budget			
U o f U Engineering Building		2,300,000	2,300,000
Dixie Fine Arts Building Construction		13,000,000	13,000,000
Snow College Performing Arts Building Contruction		15,100,000	15,100,000
Bridgerland ATC Brigham City Education Center		652,000	652,000
Weber State University Davis Campus		20,500,000	20,500,000
Subtotal Higher Education - Capital Budget	***-***	***51,552,000***	***51,552,000***
Natural Resources - Capital Budget			
State Parks Renovations and Repairs	5,000,000		5,000,000
Subtotal Natural Resources - Capital Budget	***5,000,000***	***-***	***5,000,000***
Grand Total	**5,000,000**	**51,552,000**	**56,552,000**

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 85
State of Utah Budget Reductions and Supplemental Increases - General and School Funds: FY 2002

	Ongoing	Onetime	Total
Administrative Services			
Administrative Services	($401,200)	($550,300)	($951,500)
Capitol Preservation Board	(75,000)	53,400	(21,600)
Commerce and Revenue			
Insurance	(206,000)	-	(206,000)
Labor Commission	(162,900)	(76,600)	(239,500)
Public Service Commission	(29,400)	-	(29,400)
Tax Commission	(1,558,200)	97,800	(1,460,400)
Workforce Services	(1,679,900)	(1,690,500)	(3,370,400)
Health Insurance Pool	(125,400)	-	(125,400)
Corrections (Adult and Youth)			
Adult Corrections	(6,541,700)	(1,332,600)	(7,874,300)
Board of Pardons and Parole	(59,600)	(600)	(60,200)
Youth Corrections	(1,456,900)	(821,600)	(2,278,500)
Courts	(1,643,900)	(1,197,500)	(2,841,400)
Econ. Dev. and Human Resources			
Community and Econ. Development	(913,500)	(344,100)	(1,257,600)
Utah State Fair Corporation	(16,500)	-	(16,500)
Career Service Review Board	(3,700)	-	(3,700)
Human Resource Management	(140,800)	-	(140,800)
Elected Officials			
Attorney General	(615,900)	406,400	(209,500)
Auditor	(57,900)	-	(57,900)
Governor	(287,600)	(91,500)	(379,100)
Treasurer	(13,000)	-	(13,000)
Environmental Quality	(282,000)	(50,000)	(332,000)
Health	(4,054,500)	(5,094,000)	(9,148,500)
Higher Education			
Higher Education	(14,688,400)	(90,000)	(14,778,400)
Utah Education Network	(388,900)	-	(388,900)
Applied Technology Education	(992,500)	92,400	(900,100)
Human Services	(6,195,300)	(1,162,800)	(7,358,100)
Legislature	(642,200)	(8,500)	(650,700)
National Guard	(183,600)	183,100	(500)
Natural Resources			
Agriculture and Food	(303,700)	(57,800)	(361,500)
Natural Resources	(1,199,500)	(1,863,500)	(3,063,000)
Public Education (excludes MSP)	(1,072,000)	3,099,500	2,027,500
Minimum School Program			
PED Loan Program			-
Public Safety	(1,023,100)	(114,000)	(1,137,100)
Transportation	(44,000)	11,800	(32,200)
Subtotal Operations	***(47,058,700)***	***(10,601,500)***	***(57,660,200)***
Capital Budget			
Administrative Services	-	(4,400,000)	(4,400,000)
Applied Technology Education	-	(2,089,000)	(2,089,000)
Econ. Dev. and Hum. Resources	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Higher Education	-	(12,685,000)	(12,685,000)
Natural Resources	-	(47,700)	(47,700)
Public Education	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
Transportation	-	-	-
Subtotal Capital	***(10,000,000)***	***(21,221,700)***	***(31,221,700)***
Total Work Programs	**(57,058,700)**	**(31,823,200)**	**(88,881,900)**
Other			
Unappropriated Funds	(5,382,000)	-	(5,382,000)
Public Education Carryforward	-	-	-
Reserve for Student Population Growth	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Add Back PED Loan Program	-	(462,000)	(462,000)
Subtotal Other	(5,382,000)	(20,462,000)	***(25,844,000)***
Grand Total	**(62,440,700)**	**(52,285,200)**	**(114,725,900)**

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal

Overview

Racial classifications have been a part of the Decennial Census since the first census was conducted in 1790. An analysis of census counts over the past 150 years shows that Utah's population has continued to become more racially and ethnically diverse. According to Census 2000, Hispanics are now 9% of the state's population, compared to 5% in 1990. While this is below the 12.5% share of Hispanics nationwide, it represents a significant increase in the diversity of Utah, unlike any time since the taking of the original territorial census in 1850.

Census 2000 became the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race to indicate mixed racial heritage, creating 63 racial categories. The majority of Utahns (97.9%), as well as respondents nationwide (97.6%), selected only one race on the questionnaire. While allowing respondents to report more than one race may provide a more accurate representation of the racial diversity of the country, it also means that data on race from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from previous censuses.

Census data for the past 150 years confirm the widely held view that Utah is less racially and ethnically diverse than the nation.[1] From the mid-nineteenth century settlement of Utah by the Mormon pioneers to the present day, the White race has been the dominant majority. While the great migrations of people of color over the past two centuries have transformed many regions of the country, these migrations have affected but not significantly altered the racial composition of Utah. Some have suggested that the unique culture of the state has been an impediment to minority migration. However, Utah is part of much larger region sharing these characteristics. This region extends from Idaho in the west to Wisconsin in the east and includes mountain states (Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming), Great Plains states (North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa), and part of the Great Lakes region (Minnesota and Wisconsin).

According to census counts, Whites were at least 98% of the Utah population from 1850 through 1960. This proportion dropped steadily to reach 94% in 1990 as the populations of Hispanics, Southeast Asians, Chinese, Japanese, and others increased more rapidly than did the White non-Hispanic population.[2] Over the last decade the Hispanic population has grown substantially, altering the racial and ethnic composition of the nation, as well as increasing the racial/ethnic diversity of Utah, unlike any time since the taking of the original territorial census in 1850.

Census Definitions of Race and Ethnicity

The definition and implications of race and ethnicity have long been among the most contested terrain in the social sciences. Race and color have been part of the Decennial Census from its beginnings in 1790. Because the census definitions have changed over time, this data series embodies the shifting views and politics of race and ethnicity as well as actual changes in the composition of the population. These are by necessity inseparable. In the pre-Civil Rights era, the naming of races on the Decennial Census was driven by the requirements of the federal government. After Civil Rights legislation, it was in the interest of minority groups to be identified and tracked in federal statistics for civil rights enforcement purposes. Consequently, the number of race and ethnicity categories increased significantly beginning in the 1970 Census.

White and some label for African American have been included in every Census while Native Americans have been included since 1860. These distinctions were made for apportionment purposes: free persons and "taxed Indians" counted fully while slaves each counted as three-fifths. Color has been an explicit category in every census from 1830 through 2000. Excepting the 1900 Census, from 1850 through 1920 the census race categories included "Black" and "Mulatto." In 1890, the blackness of a person was to be identified in much more detail: Black, Mulatto, Quadroon, or Octoroon. The "one drop" rule was used to determine race in the 1930 through 1960 Censuses. If a person was thought to have any hint of African American ancestry, s/he was classified as Black. After the Supreme Court ruled in 1935 that all Indians were subject to Federal taxation and should be counted for apportionment purposes, there was finally a more rigorous effort to enumerate American Indians.[3] Alaskan Natives (Aleut and Eskimo) were included in the 1960 Census and in the 1980 through 2000 Censuses. Census counts of Native Americans across time are difficult to interpret since federal policy and tribal economic conditions have gone through quite dramatic changes.[4]

In the 1930 through 1960 Censuses, instructions to the enumerators indicated that any other "mixture of White and non-White should be reported according to the non-White parent." In the case of "other mixtures of colored races," the race of the father was reported. Exceptions to this rule were Indian persons with mixed heritage. In these cases, they were reported as "Indian" or "White" if they passed as either of these in the community.[5]

Chinese have been counted separately in every census since 1870 while Japanese were permanently added as a distinct group of persons in 1880, and Filipinos in 1920. Koreans and Asian Indians ("Hindu") were included beginning in the 1920 Census and then removed for the 1950 Census. Mexicans were included as a category only in the 1930 Census. Koreans became a permanent category in 1970 while Asian Indians reappeared in 1980. Aleuts and Eskimos were included on the list in 1960, excluded in 1970, and once again included in 1980. Hawaiians have been a race category since 1960 while Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan were added in 1980. The category "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" appeared in 1990 only to be replaced by two categories in 2000: "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander." Finally, "Other" became a racial category in 1910, although it was renamed "Other Race" in 1990 and "Some Other Race" in 2000.

After much debate, the 2000 Census allowed the selection of multiple race categories. Some argued that this was a victory for self-

[1] This analysis is an excerpt from two larger papers prepared for the Rocco C. Siciliano Collloquium "Nation and State: Diversity and Identity," November 1, 2001 at the University of Utah.

[2] Given the choices of White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, or Some Other Race, about half of all Hispanics chose the "Some Other Race" in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. In fact 97% of all persons in this catch-all category designated themselves as Hispanic.

[3] Rodriguez, Clara E. 2000. Changing Race: Latinos, the Census, and the History of Ethnicity in the United States. New York: New York University Press, pages 88-91.

[4] Peterson, William. 1997. Ethnicity Counts. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, pages 101-112.

[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1989. 200 Years of Census Taking: Population and Housing Questions 1790-1990.; and Nobles, Melissa. 2000. Shades of Citizenship. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, pages 188-190.

identification while others argued that this diluted the political visibility and representation of others. This innovation, which created 63 racial categories, complicated civil rights monitoring and enforcement. Another implication of the multi-race option is that Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable with that of the 1990 Census.

In a significant break with the past, the 1980 Census introduced an ethnicity question that was completely separate from the race question. Two ethnic groups were defined: "Spanish or Hispanic Origin or Descent" or "Not of Spanish or Hispanic Origin or Descent." The category is an agglomeration of a very diverse group Spanish-speaking persons or persons from Spanish speaking countries that have been aggregated regardless of economic, cultural, or racial differences. This question subdivided Hispanics into Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Hispanic. In the 1980 and 1990 questionnaires, respondents were asked whether their race was 1) White; 2) Black; 3) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 4) Asian or Pacific Islander (with nine detailed categories); or 5) Some Other Race. Fully 40% of persons who identified themselves as Hispanic in the 1980 Census selected the Other Race category. In fact, 97% of all persons selecting Other Race were Hispanics. These proportions were repeated in the 1990 Census. A major proposal for the 2000 Census was to include Spanish/Hispanic/Latino as a selection in the race question. This proposal failed so the separation of race and Hispanic Origin continued for the 2000 Census. Once again Hispanics accounted for 97% of the Some Other Race category and many wrote in Mexican.

Census 2000 - The Population by Race

The United States. Nationwide, the majority of respondents (97.6%) selected only one race on the Census 2000 questionnaire. Among those that selected one race, 75.1% were White, followed by Black or African American (12.3%), Asian (3.6%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.1%). Those that selected Some Other Race in 2000 accounted for 5.5% of respondents.[6]

Among the nation's Asian population, the third largest racial group, most identified themselves as Chinese, followed by Filipino, Asian Indian, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. Most respondents in the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander category identified themselves as Native Hawaiian, followed by Samoan, and Guamanian or Chamorro.

The fastest growing race over the decade was the Asian-Pacific Islander category, which increased 46.3% nationwide.[7] [8] American Indian and Alaska Native was the second fastest growing race, increasing 26.4%, followed by Black or African American (15.6%), and White (5.9%).

Utah. The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected one race, 89.2% were White. Asians in Utah were the second largest race in 2000, at 1.7%, followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.8%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%), and Some Other Race (4.2%).

The state's fastest growing race in the 1990s was the Asian-Pacific Islander category, which increased 56.6%, from 33,371 in 1990 to 52,253 in 2000. The Chinese were the largest group among the state's Asian population, followed by the Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. The fastest growing group among the state's Asians was the Vietnamese, increasing 113%, from 2,797 in 1990 to 5,968 in 2000.

The second fasting growing race in Utah over the decade was the Black population, which increased 52.5%, followed by White (23.3%), and American Indian and Alaska Native (22.2%).

Among Utah's counties in 2000, Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber housed 85% of the state's Black or African Americans, 79% of the Asian population, and 37% of the American Indian and Alaskan Natives in the state. San Juan County was home to 27% of the state's American Indian or Alaskan Natives. The majority of the state's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, or 73%, lived in Salt Lake County in 2000.

Census 2000 - The Hispanic Population

The United States. The nation's Hispanic population increased 57.9% over the decade, from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million in 2000. Hispanics now make up 12.5% of the nation's population, surpassing Black or African Americans (12.3%) as the nation's largest minority group. In 1990, Black or African Americans accounted for 12.1% of the nation's population, while Hispanics made up only 9.0%.

The West continues to lead the country with the largest number of Hispanics. In 1990, the Hispanic population accounted for 19.1% of the population in the West. In 2000, Hispanics accounted for 24.3% of the population in the West, representing the only region in which Hispanics exceeded the national level of 12.5%. Hispanics accounted for 11.6% of the population in the South in 2000, 9.8% in the Northeast, and 4.9% in the Midwest.

Among the Hispanic population nationwide, Mexican continued to be the largest group, accounting for 58.5% of all Hispanics, followed by Puerto Rican (9.6%), Central American (4.8%), South American (3.8%), Cuban (3.5%), and All Other Hispanic (17.3%).[9] Population growth varied among the Hispanic groups, with Mexicans representing the fastest growing group over the decade, increasing by 52.9%. Puerto Ricans increased by 24.9%, and Cubans by 18.9%.

According to the Census Bureau, the Some Other Race category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other race categories.

Utah. The Hispanic population in Utah increased 138.3% from 1990 to 2000, growing more than twice as fast as the Hispanic population nationwide. Hispanics, the largest minority group in the state, now make up 9.0% of the state's total population, compared to 4.9% of the population in 1990.

Mexicans continue to be both the largest and fastest growing group in the state, accounting for 67.7% of all Hispanics, and increasing 140%, from 56,842 in 1990 to 136,416 in 2000. South Americans were the second largest group in the state, accounting for 4.8% of Hispanics, followed by Central American (3.3%), Puerto Rican (2.0%), and Cuban (0.5%).

[6] According to the Census Bureau, the Some Other Race category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other race categories.

[7] 1990 race totals and 2000 race alone totals were used to calculate the 1990-2000 percent change.

[8] In 1990 Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category. For comparisons of the 1990-2000 population, the Census 2000 Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories have been combined.

[9] All Other Hispanic refers to those Hispanics that did not specify a detailed Hispanic origin, but checked the Spanish/Hispanic/Latino box on the Census 2000 questionnaire without providing any additional information.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the fastest growing Hispanic population (638%) over the decade, growing at almost five times the state rate, and ten times the U.S. rate. With the exception of Carbon County, where the number of Hispanics actually decreased (-6.7%), all of Utah's counties experienced significant increases in Hispanics. Washington County, with the second fastest growing Hispanic population, increased 448% from 1990 to 2000, followed by Piute (326%), Garfield (288%), Iron (262%), and Cache (225%).

In Weber County, Hispanics made up 12.6% of the total population in 2000, the largest percentage among counties, followed by Salt Lake (11.9%), Carbon (10.3%), Tooele (10.3%), and Summit (8.1%). In 1990, Carbon and Tooele led the state, both at 11.1%, in the number of Hispanics as a percent of their total population. Only 6% of the population in Salt Lake County was Hispanic in 1990.

Race and Ethnicity Data for Utah: 1850-2000

What do 150 years of Decennial Census data for Utah reveal? First, the picture painted by the census numbers alone is partial and limited. Certainly the "White non-Hispanic" population has been and continues to be the dominant majority. Exactly what "White" means to the general public is unclear and changes over time. The census category of "White" hides within it great diversity - Middle Easterners are one obvious group of persons made invisible by the category. The use of multiracial categories further complicates the picture. Beyond the census categories, Utah is less homogeneous than the official measurements indicate. However, it is becoming more diverse. Given all of these complexities, a number of themes emerge from the analysis of this data.

1.) **Low Diversity is a Regional Phenomenon.** Utah is less ethnically and racially diverse than the nation as a whole. But it is certainly not unique among states in this regard. The Bureau of the Census characterizes the northern and central states, including Utah, as having "low diversity."

2.) **Utah is Becoming More Diverse.** From 1990 to 2000 the increase in Utah's diversity index exceeded that of the nation.[10] This is primarily attributable to the significant increase in Hispanics, who are now 9% of Utah's population. Using Census data alone, the population of the state is now more diverse than it has ever been.

3.) **Economic Conditions.** Economic growth has been associated with the geographic location of increases in the diversity of Utah over time. Of particular importance have been the emergence and growth the railroads, mining, national defense, and most recently the pre-Olympics construction boom. Conversely, economic decline has been associated with decreases in Utah's diversity and this was particularly the case in the Great Depression.

4. **International Political Forces.** International political conditions have affected the racial and ethnic diversity of Utah. Notably, World War II (forced Japanese migration to Topaz), the Vietnam War (post-war migration of Southeast Asians), and the collapse of the East Block (refugees from the former Soviet Union) have initiated migrations to Utah. Further, national immigration policy has determined much of the racial and ethnic origins of migrants to Utah. These eras may be divided into the first great migration wave (Ellis Island Era), the Country Quota period, the Family Reunification Era, and episodes of Amnesty.

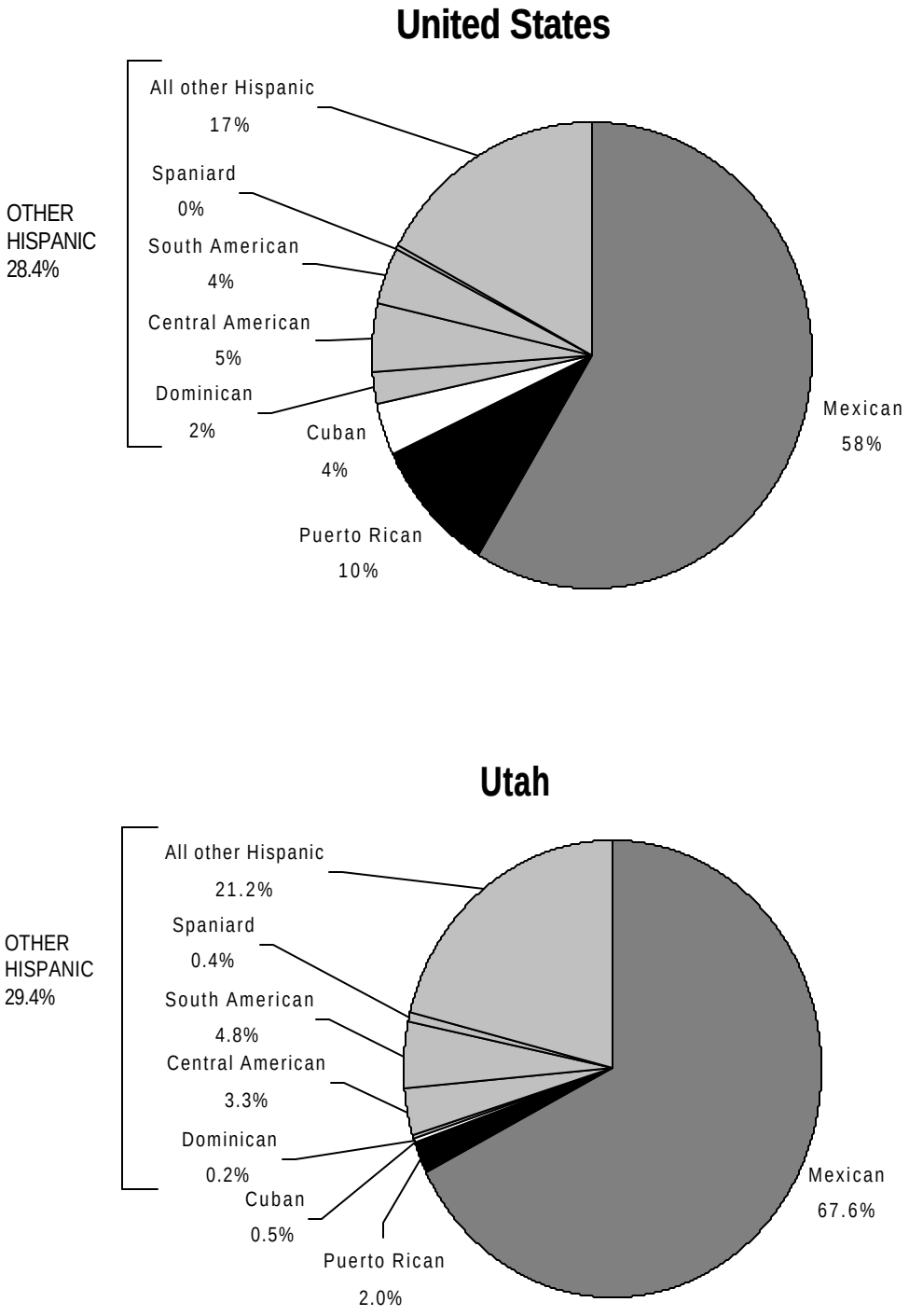
5) **Role of L.D.S. Church.** The rapid initial growth of Utah resulted from one of the most well organized international migration movements in modern times. Leaders of the L.D.S. Church provided management of these nineteenth century migrations and associated settlements. Because Salt Lake City is headquarters to large international religion, this has brought diverse populations to Utah.

6) **Urban Concentrations.** Utah's racial and ethnic minorities (as defined and measured by the 2000 Census) disproportionately reside in the large urban counties of the Wasatch Front. Although there are rural concentrations of the American Indian population, there has been a trend toward urban migration in recent decades.

7) **Future.** The economic growth of the 1990s brought a migration of more diverse people to Utah, especially Hispanics and Latinos. This migration has been national in scope. Although Utah will continue to be less diverse than the nation for the foreseeable future, it will continue to become more diverse. The extent of this will primarily be determined by 1) the relative strength of Utah's economy in combination with the internal growth of the labor force and 2) national immigration policy.

[10] Brewer, Cynthia A. and Suchan, Trudy A. 2001. Mapping Census 2000: The Geography of U.S. Diversity. Washington, D.C: U.S. Bureau of the Census, pages 22 and 23.

Figure 60
Percent Distribution of Hispanics by Type for Utah and the U.S.: 2000 Census



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 86
Decennial Census Race Counts, Shares, and Growth Rates for Utah: 1850 - 2000

Decennial Census Race Counts

Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1850	11,330	50									11,380
1860	40,125	59	89								40,273
1870	86,044	118	179		445						86,786
1880	142,423	232	807		501						143,963
1890	205,899	588	608	4	806						207,905
1900	272,465	672	2,623	417	572						276,749
1910	366,583	1,144	3,123	2,110	371					20	373,351
1920	441,901	1,446	2,711	2,936	342					60	449,396
1930	499,967	1,108	2,869	3,269	342					292	507,847
1940	542,920	1,235	3,611	2,210	228					106	550,310
1950	676,909	2,729	4,201	4,452	335					236	688,862
1960	873,828	4,148	6,961	4,371	629					690	890,627
1970	1,031,926	6,617	11,273	4,713	1,281					3,463	1,059,273
1980	1,383,997	9,691	19,994	5,508	2,913	1,397	932	1,991		34,614	1,461,037
1990	1,615,845	11,576	24,093	6,500	5,322	2,629	1,557	2,797	7,675	44,856	1,722,850
2000	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	6,186	8,045	3,473	3,065	5,968	15,145	150,971	2,233,169
2000*	2,034,448	24,382	40,445	9,991	10,742	4,609	3,800	6,742	21,367	na	

Shares of State Population

Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1850	99.6%	0.4%									100.0%
1860	99.6%	0.1%	0.2%								100.0%
1870	99.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.5%						100.0%
1880	98.9%	0.2%	0.6%		0.3%						100.0%
1890	99.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%						100.0%
1900	98.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%						100.0%
1910	98.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%					0.0%	100.0%
1920	98.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%					0.0%	100.0%
1930	98.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%					0.1%	100.0%
1940	98.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%					0.0%	100.0%
1950	98.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%					0.0%	100.0%
1960	98.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%					0.1%	100.0%
1970	97.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%					0.3%	100.0%
1980	94.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
1990	93.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.6%	100.0%
2000	89.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	6.8%	100.0%

Growth Rate from Previous Decade

Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1860	254.1%	18.0%									253.9%
1870	114.4%	100.0%	101.1%								115.5%
1880	65.5%	96.6%	350.8%		12.6%						65.9%
1890	44.6%	153.4%	-24.7%		60.9%						44.4%
1900	32.3%	14.3%	331.4%	10325.0%	-29.0%						33.1%
1910	34.5%	70.2%	19.1%	406.0%	-35.1%						34.9%
1920	20.5%	26.4%	-13.2%	39.1%	-7.8%					200.0%	20.4%
1930	13.1%	-23.4%	5.8%	11.3%	0.0%					386.7%	13.0%
1940	8.6%	11.5%	25.9%	-32.4%	-33.3%					-63.7%	8.4%
1950	24.7%	121.0%	16.3%	101.4%	46.9%					122.6%	25.2%
1960	29.1%	52.0%	65.7%	-1.8%	87.8%					192.4%	29.3%
1970	18.1%	59.5%	61.9%	7.8%	103.7%					401.9%	18.9%
1980	34.1%	46.5%	77.4%	16.9%	127.4%					899.5%	37.9%
1990	16.8%	19.5%	20.5%	18.0%	82.7%	88.2%	67.1%	40.5%		29.6%	17.9%
2000	23.3%	52.5%	23.2%	-4.8%	51.2%	32.1%	96.9%	113.4%	97.3%	236.6%	29.6%

* Note: The first listing for 2000 is "race alone" and the second is for "race in combination."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Decennial Census Ethnicity Counts and Shares for Utah: 1930 - 2000

State Ethnicity Counts

Year	Hispanic	Mexican	Total
1930		4,012	507,847
1970	33,911	7,710	1,059,273
1980	60,302	36,751	1,461,037
1990	84,597	56,842	1,722,850
2000	201,559	136,416	2,233,169

Shares of State Population

Year	Hispanic	Mexican
1930		0.8%
1970	3.2%	0.7%
1980	4.1%	2.5%
1990	4.9%	3.3%
2000	9.0%	6.1%

Share of State Hispanic Population

Year	Mexican
1970	22.7%
1980	60.9%
1990	67.2%
2000	67.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 88
Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah: 1990 and 2000

1990 Census				2000 Census		
Total Population by Ethnicity	Count	Share		**Total Population by Ethnicity**	Count	Share
Total Hispanic	84,597	5%		Total Hispanic or Latino	201,559	9%
Total Not Hispanic	1,638,253	95%		Total Not Hispanic or Latino	2,031,610	91%
Total Population	1,722,850	100%		Total Population	2,233,169	100%
Total Population by Race	Count	Share		**Total Population by Race**	Count	Share
White	1,615,845	94%		White alone	1,992,975	89%
Black	11,576	1%		Black or African American alone	17,657	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24,283	1%		American Indian and Alaska Native alone	29,684	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	33,371	2%		Asian alone	37,108	2%
Other race	37,775	2%		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	15,145	1%
Total Population	1,722,850	100%		Some other race alone	93,405	4%
				Two or more races	47,195	2%
				Total Population	2,233,169	100%
Hispanic Origin by Race	Count	Share		**Hispanic or Latino by Race**	Count	Share
White	44,591	53%		White alone	88,710	44%
Black	708	1%		Black or African American alone	1,520	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1,535	2%		American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,021	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	881	1%		Asian alone	625	0%
Other race	36,882	44%		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	339	0%
Total Hispanic Origin	84,597	100%		Some other race alone	91,457	45%
				Two or more races	15,887	8%
				Total Hispanic or Latino	201,559	100%
Not of Hispanic Origin by Race	Count	Share		**Not Hispanic or Latino by Race**	Count	Share
White	1,571,254	96%		White alone	1,904,265	94%
Black	10,868	1%		Black or African American alone	16,137	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22,748	1%		American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,663	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	32,490	2%		Asian alone	36,483	2%
Other race	893	0%		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14,806	1%
Total Not Hispanic	1,638,253	100%		Some other race alone	1,948	0%
				Two or more races	31,308	2%
				Total Not Hispanic or Latino	2,031,610	100%
Hispanic or Latino as a Share of "Other Race"		**97.6%**		**Hispanic or Latino as a Share of "Other Race"**		**97.9%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah and the U.S.: 1990 and 2000

Utah	1990		2000	
Subject	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total population	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
RACE				
One race	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9
White	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2
Black or African American	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3
Asian	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7
Asian Indian	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1
Chinese	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4
Filipino	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1
Japanese	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3
Korean	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2
Vietnamese	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3
Other Asian	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7
Native Hawaiian	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1
Guamanian or Chamorro	148	-	202	-
Samoan	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2
Other Pacific Islander	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4
Some other race	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2
Two or more races	(NA)	(NA)	47,195	2.1
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0
Mexican	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1
Puerto Rican	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2
Cuban	456	-	940	-
Other Hispanic or Latino	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0
White	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3

United States	1990		2000	
Subject	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total population	248,709,873	100.0	281,421,906	100.0
RACE				
One race	248,709,873	100.0	274,595,678	97.6
White	199,686,070	80.3	211,460,626	75.1
Black or African American	29,986,060	12.1	34,658,190	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,959,234	0.8	2,475,956	0.9
Asian	6,908,638	2.8	10,242,998	3.6
Asian Indian	815,447	0.3	1,678,765	0.6
Chinese	1,645,472	0.7	2,432,585	0.9
Filipino	1,406,770	0.6	1,850,314	0.7
Japanese	847,562	0.3	796,700	0.3
Korean	798,849	0.3	1,076,872	0.4
Vietnamese	614,547	0.2	1,122,528	0.4
Other Asian	779,991	0.3	1,285,234	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	365,024	0.1	398,835	0.1
Native Hawaiian	211,014	0.1	140,652	-
Guamanian or Chamorro	49,345	-	58,240	-
Samoan	62,964	-	91,029	-
Other Pacific Islander	41,701	-	108,914	-
Some other race	9,804,847	3.9	15,359,073	5.5
Two or more races	(NA)	(NA)	6,826,228	2.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	248,709,873	100.0	281,421,906	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22,354,059	9.0	35,305,818	12.5
Mexican	13,495,938	5.4	20,640,711	7.3
Puerto Rican	2,727,754	1.1	3,406,178	1.2
Cuban	1,043,932	0.4	1,241,685	0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	5,086,435	2.0	10,017,244	3.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	226,355,814	91.0	246,116,088	87.5
White	188,128,296	75.6	194,552,774	69.1

1. " -" Represents zero or rounds to zero.
2. Census 2000 terminology and categories are used for data on race. Because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not directly comparable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Hispanic Origin as a Percent of County Population in Utah: April 1, 1990 & April 1, 2000

	1990 Total Population	1990 Hispanic Origin Population	1990 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	2000 Total Population	2000 Hispanic Origin Population	2000 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	1990-2000 Hispanic Absolute Change	1990-2000 Hispanic Percent Change	Rank 1990-2000 Percent Change
State	1,722,850	84,597	4.9%	2,233,169	201,559	9.0%	116,962	138.3%	
Beaver	4,765	120	2.5%	6,005	333	5.5%	213	177.5%	11
Box Elder	36,485	1,160	3.2%	42,745	2,791	6.5%	1,631	140.6%	15
Cache	70,183	1,780	2.5%	91,391	5,786	6.3%	4,006	225.1%	6
Carbon	20,228	2,247	11.1%	20,422	2,097	10.3%	-150	-6.7%	29
Daggett	690	15	2.2%	921	47	5.1%	32	213.3%	7
Davis	187,941	7,275	3.9%	238,994	12,955	5.4%	5,680	78.1%	19
Duchesne	12,645	350	2.8%	14,371	508	3.5%	158	45.1%	23
Emery	10,332	219	2.1%	10,860	568	5.2%	349	159.4%	13
Garfield	3,980	35	0.9%	4,735	136	2.9%	101	288.6%	4
Grand	6,620	291	4.4%	8,485	471	5.6%	180	61.9%	22
Iron	20,789	382	1.8%	33,779	1,383	4.1%	1,001	262.0%	5
Juab	5,817	73	1.3%	8,238	217	2.6%	144	197.3%	10
Kane	5,169	101	2.0%	6,046	140	2.3%	39	38.6%	25
Millard	11,333	402	3.5%	12,405	891	7.2%	489	121.6%	17
Morgan	5,528	78	1.4%	7,129	103	1.4%	25	32.1%	26
Piute	1,277	15	1.2%	1,435	64	4.5%	49	326.7%	3
Rich	1,725	21	1.2%	1,961	36	1.8%	15	71.4%	20
Salt Lake	725,956	43,647	6.0%	898,387	106,787	11.9%	63,140	144.7%	14
San Juan	12,621	440	3.5%	14,413	540	3.7%	100	22.7%	28
Sanpete	16,259	560	3.4%	22,763	1,510	6.6%	950	169.6%	12
Sevier	15,431	289	1.9%	18,842	481	2.6%	192	66.4%	21
Summit	15,518	326	2.1%	29,736	2,406	8.1%	2,080	638.0%	1
Tooele	26,601	2,960	11.1%	40,735	4,214	10.3%	1,254	42.4%	24
Uintah	22,211	691	3.1%	25,224	894	3.5%	203	29.4%	27
Utah	263,590	8,488	3.2%	368,536	25,791	7.0%	17,303	203.9%	9
Wasatch	10,089	253	2.5%	15,215	775	5.1%	522	206.3%	8
Washington	48,560	862	1.8%	90,354	4,727	5.2%	3,865	448.4%	2
Wayne	2,177	25	1.1%	2,509	50	2.0%	25	100.0%	18
Weber	158,330	11,042	7.0%	196,533	24,858	12.6%	13,816	125.1%	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in Utah: April 1, 2000

Geographic Area		Total Population by Race								
		Single Race							Two or More Races	
	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
State	2,233,169	2,185,974	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559
Beaver	6,005	5,899	5,599	16	54	37	5	188	106	333
Box Elder	42,745	42,061	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	684	2,791
Cache	91,391	90,184	84,286	348	529	1,814	181	3,026	1,207	5,786
Carbon	20,422	19,924	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097
Daggett	921	907	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47
Davis	238,994	234,285	220,486	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955
Duchesne	14,371	14,012	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508
Emery	10,860	10,725	10,386	20	71	34	11	203	135	568
Garfield	4,735	4,665	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136
Grand	8,485	8,373	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471
Iron	33,779	33,215	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383
Juab	8,238	8,154	7,955	12	84	28	4	71	84	217
Kane	6,046	5,961	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140
Millard	12,405	12,255	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891
Morgan	7,129	7,053	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103
Piute	1,435	1,422	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64
Rich	1,961	1,952	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36
Salt Lake	898,387	875,285	775,666	9,495	7,892	22,991	11,075	48,166	23,102	106,787
San Juan	14,413	14,195	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540
Sanpete	22,763	22,424	21,040	71	199	109	81	924	339	1,510
Sevier	18,842	18,656	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	186	481
Summit	29,736	29,375	27,299	72	91	285	13	1,615	361	2,406
Tooele	40,735	39,696	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214
Uintah	25,224	24,864	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894
Utah	368,536	361,703	340,388	1,096	2,206	3,917	2,122	11,974	6,833	25,791
Wasatch	15,215	15,005	14,549	33	65	45	15	298	210	775
Washington	90,354	88,866	84,543	186	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727
Wayne	2,509	2,491	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50
Weber	196,533	192,367	172,339	2,748	1,510	2,508	319	12,943	4,166	24,858

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents that selected more than one race in 2000 are included in the “Two or More Races” category. Race data from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census and previous censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The North American Industry Classification System

Overview

A new profiling system that classifies the nation's businesses is about to be implemented, and it will have a profound impact on the manner in which Utah's economy and its businesses are described. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is not only a dramatic change from the current Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, it also generates impacts that will affect Utah's business and education communities, raising issues that must be addressed legislatively.

The federal government is the driving force behind this change, spearheaded by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau. It is a federally-mandated change; one we cannot avoid if we expect federal dollars to keep flowing. Our economy has changed and we are not the same nation that prospered with a manufacturing foundation that relied upon relatively unskilled but plentiful labor that worked in a mass-production environment. Technology development and the distribution of information is the new face of the American economy. This foundation relies upon a skilled and educated workforce functioning outside a mass-production environment. With this new economic emphasis, NAICS becomes a modern tool for economic profiling.

The first effect will be felt in 2002 when NAICS becomes the dominant industry classification system describing the economy. Our economic evaluation will look different, and the picture painted will require a wiping away of old stereotypes.

What's the Big Deal?

The big deal is that changing to NAICS presents a whole new picture of the economy. It is a complete break from the familiar SIC system, and that break is so thorough that the systems are incompatible. The industrial profiling of our economy will be so different that our reservoir of historical data will largely become obsolete. Total employment numbers will remain compatible, but industrial sectors are reorganized, and in many cases brand new. Therefore, historical data may become unusable when profiling industries. Businesses are being re-classified, and tax breaks or favors extended to specific industries through legislative initiatives will have to be redefined. Systems that produce occupational projections that guide the education community's focus must also adjust. Any business or government agency that uses the SIC system will have to change. These are powerful issues that influence our economy, and they must be addressed.

What Does NAICS Look Like?

It is called the North American Industry Classification System because Canada, Mexico, and the United States are all adopting this as their industry-profiling system. NAICS is similar to the old SIC system in that it is a numerical-hierarchical system that moves from a level of generality to a level of detail - something similar to a family tree. But one of NAICS' distinguishing characteristics is its level of detail. Whereas the SIC system featured a four-digit level of detail, NAICS goes to a six-digit detail level; it is therefore designed to provide more detailed classifications. Also, the SIC system was known for its ten major industries, divisions like Construction, Trade, or Services. NAICS is designed around 20 major industry sectors, many of them never identified before. Industries like Information, Professional and Technical Services, and Management of Companies are some of the new faces. Sectors like Manufacturing and Trade can still be found, but they are redefined. Manufacturing's composition under NAICS does not match its composition under the old SIC system, nor does Trade's.

The SIC system contains 1,004 industries; NAICS contains 1,170 industries. Of these, 358 were previously not recognized separately by SIC, 388 are revisions of existing industries, and 422 are unchanged. The 1,170 industries in NAICS have 565 service-related industries, while the SIC has 416 service-related industries. The increase in the number of service-related industries in NAICS correlates to the growth of service-related business activities in the U.S. economy.

Many of the new sectors comprise recognizable parts of SIC divisions, such as Mining, Construction, and Transportation. In contrast, the SIC's Services division has been fragmented to form several new sectors. Many new sectors represent combinations of pieces from more than one SIC division. For example, the new Information sector includes major components from T.C.U. (broadcasting and telecommunications), Manufacturing (publishing), and Services (software publishing, data processing, information services, motion picture and sound recording). The new Accommodation and Food Services sector brings together the lodging industry from SIC's Services division and the eating and drinking places industry from Retail Trade. This new sector provides a better profile of the leisure and travel industry.

With NAICS identifying industries at a six-digit level, the longer code accommodates the larger number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designating subsectors. It also provides for additional detail not necessarily appropriate for all three NAICS countries. The international NAICS agreement fixes only the first five digits of the code. The sixth digit, where used, identifies subdivisions of NAICS industries that accommodate user needs in individual countries. Thus, 6-digit U.S. codes may differ from counterparts in Canada or Mexico, but at the 5-digit level they are standardized.

Another change within NAICS is that business establishments will be classified according to the work done at the individual establishments. By contrast, SIC classifies worksites according to the parent company's main function. For example, Delta Airlines not only flies planes in and out of the airport, but it also operates a reservation center in Utah. Under the SIC, the reservation center worksite was classified in the transportation industry because that's what the parent company does, even though the reservation-center employees work in a call-center environment. Under NAICS, the reservation center is classified as a call center, and Delta's airport operation is classified under transportation. Thus, operations are spread across several different NAICS classifications instead of being found in one industry. NAICS brings all call centers together into one classification, whether run by an airline, a hotel, or a department store. Another example is distribution centers, such as the Wal-Mart Distribution Center in Hurricane, Utah. Under NAICS, it is classified in warehousing, whereas the SIC system placed it in retail trade. Wal-Mart's stores are still found in retail trade, but its distribution centers are found in warehousing.

Adaptability

Another feature of NAICS is that the system will be reviewed and updated every five years. This is in contrast to the SIC system, which was updated sporadically, with its last revision done in 1987. NAICS acknowledges that our economy is changing rapidly and that new

industries can emerge in short order. So a five-year schedule is in place to address these changes.

Conclusion

NAICS is upon us and will result in a new profile of our economy. It will require an adjustment for any who follow the economy and make business or political decisions based upon industry profiles. The Department of Workforce Services (DWS) is the primary employment-data collector within Utah. All employment profiling and growth information rests upon this agency's information. For several years, DWS has been identifying all new and existing businesses under a NAICS classification. DWS is committed to publishing data concerning the Utah economy under the NAICS system. Starting in 2002, the transition begins, and by 2003, all DWS data will be published in a NAICS format. With this evolution, the economic profile under an SIC format will fade away, and a new picture will carry us into the future.

For more information: http://wi.dws.state.ut.us/Naics/dwsdefault.asp

Table 92
NAICS Major Distribution Profile

Goods-Producing

Natural Resources and Mining
- Sector 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- Sector 21 Mining

Construction
- Sector 23 Construction

Manufacturing
- Sector 31 Manufacturing
- Sector 32 Manufacturing
- Sector 33 Manufacturing

Service- Providing

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Sector 42 Wholesale Trade
- Sector 44 Retail Trade
- Sector 45 Retail Trade
- Sector 48 Transportation and Warehousing
- Sector 49 Transportation and Warehousing
- Sector 22 Utilities

Information
- Sector 51 Information

Financial Activities
- Sector 52 Finance and Insurance
- Sector 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

Professional and Business Services
- Sector 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- Sector 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- Sector 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

Education and Health Services
- Sector 61 Educational Services
- Sector 62 Health Care and Social Services

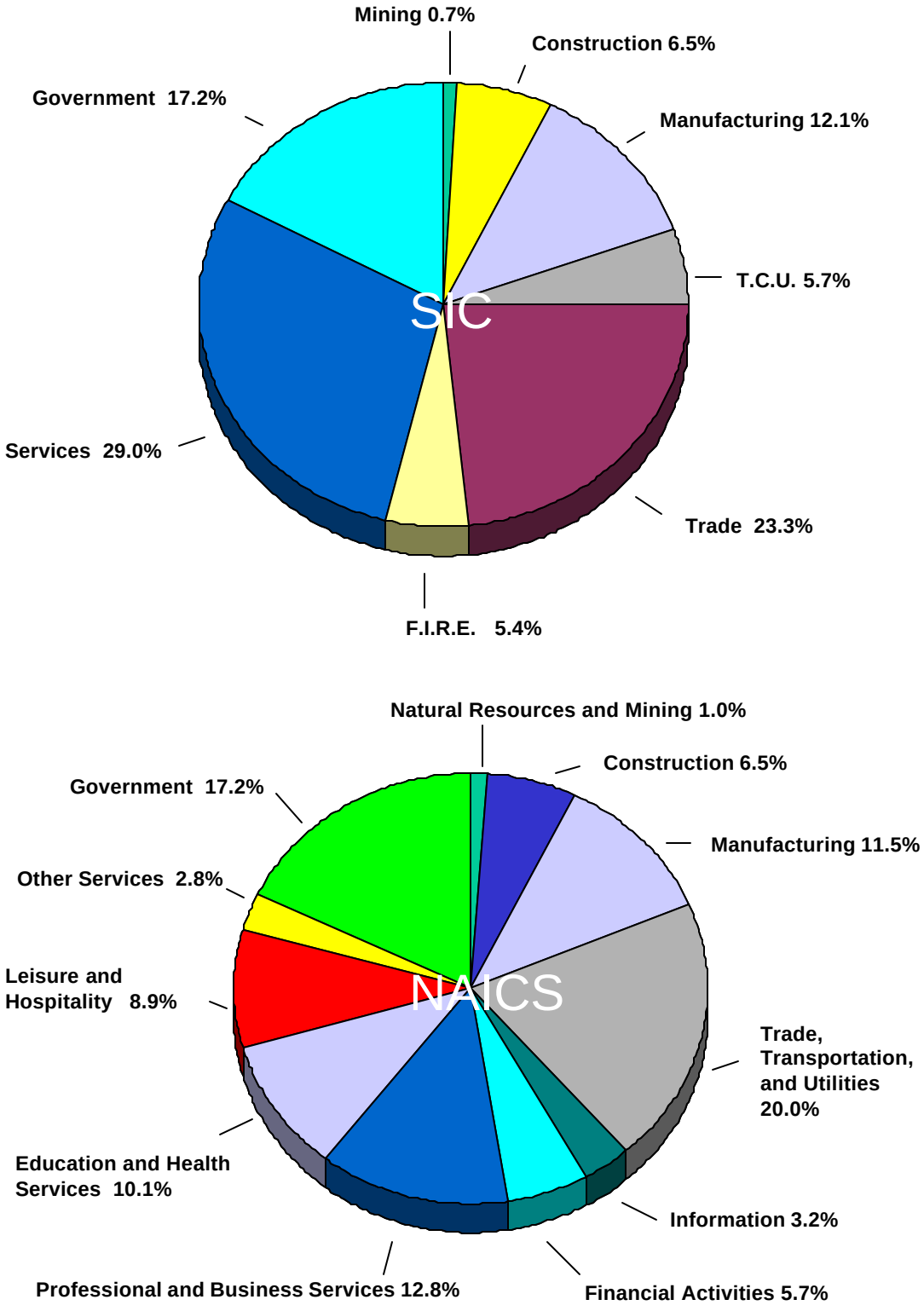
Leisure and Hospitality
- Sector 71 Arts, Entertainment, and recreation
- Sector 72 Accommodation and Food Services

Other Services
- Sector 81 Other Services, except Public Administration

Public Administration
- Sector 92 Public Administration

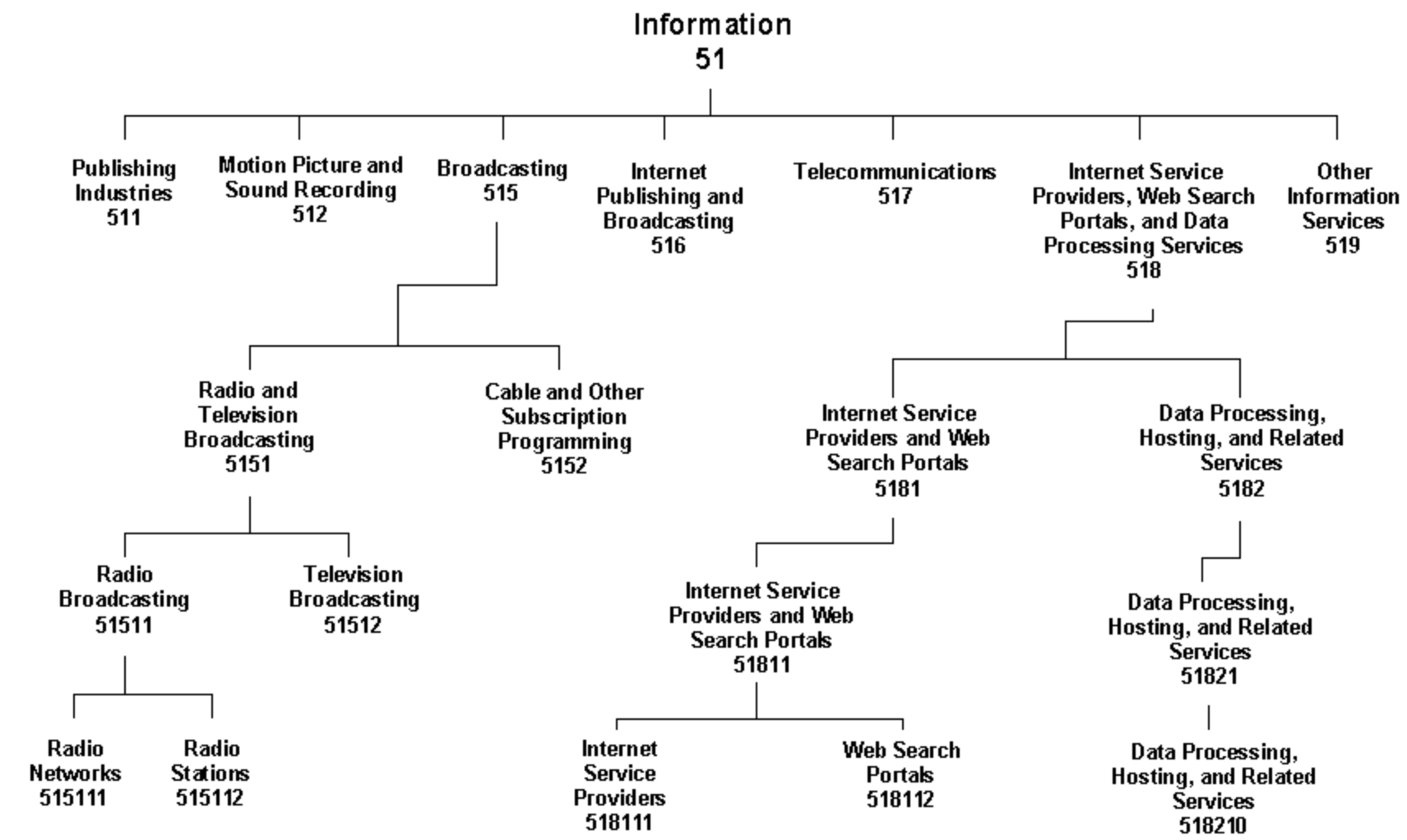
Unclassified
- Sector 99 Unclassified

Figure 61
Utah Employment Distribution, SIC vs. NAICS: 2001*



* Based upon the first six months of 2001.

Table 93
Example of a NAICS Hierarchy Using the Information Sector*



* For simplicity purposes, only selected codes are developed to the six-digit level of detail.

Transportation Funding

Highway Overview[1]

Highway transportation needs of the state are financed in a variety of ways; a major portion coming from state taxes on motor and special fuels. This tax revenue is deposited into the Transportation Fund and is divided between the state, cities, and counties. The state receives 75% of the revenues deposited in the Transportation Fund while cities and counties receive 25%.

In addition to the 25% of transportation related taxes, the state also diverts a 1/16% state sales tax for roads. Two programs receive $500,000 each, the Corridor Preservation Program and the State Park Access Program. The remainder, approximately $19 million annually, is distributed to local and county governments.

Additionally, the state receives federal money. This generally comes from federal tax levied on motor and special fuels. The state is required to spend this money by special categories. These categories cover purposes such as recreational trails, metropolitan planning, bridge replacement, interstate maintenance, and the National Highway System.

Standard Transportation Program

The Utah Department of Transportation and the Transportation Commission are in charge of the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program known as the STIP. This program includes highway and transit projects that are scheduled for construction in the next five years. The STIP contains a list of projects that have been approved by the Transportation Commission based on funding projections from various federal and state transportation revenue sources. However projects critical to meet transportation capacity needs may be left off the STIP due to insufficient funding. These projects are commonly referred to as unfunded transportation capacity needs.

Centennial Highway Fund

Recognizing the need to provide additional funding for transportation needs, the governor and state legislature created the Centennial Highway Fund during the 1996 General Legislative Session. This special revenue fund, will provide financing for the construction of 42 previously unfunded transportation projects approved by the legislature as transportation infrastructure needs throughout the state. The planned financing sources for the Centennial Highway Fund include General Fund appropriations, sales taxes, fuel taxes, registration fees, bonding, federal funds, local contributions, and department efficiencies.

In the 1997 General Legislative Session, the governor and legislature adopted a ten-year financing plan for the Centennial Highway Fund. This plan estimated future revenues and appropriations that would go into the Centennial Highway Fund through fiscal year 2007 and be used to finance the construction of these 42 projects costing $2.6 billion. One of these projects, the reconstruction of Interstate 15 (I-15), was estimated to cost $1.36 billion, however with enhancements and changes in the program, the total cost of the I-15 project escalated to $1.59 billion, or $230 million higher than the original estimate of $1.36 billion. The governor, along with legislative leadership, decided to finance the additional $230 million so other projects included in the Centennial Highway Fund program would not be cut.

In 1999, an additional project was added. This project provided an additional lane on each side of I-15 from North Salt Lake to the junction of U.S. 89 in Farmington. These additional lanes have already been constructed and have temporarily relieved the extreme traffic needs in the Davis County corridor.

During the 2000 General Legislative Session, the Utah Department of Transportation informed the legislature that estimated costs of many of the projects still to be constructed had grown by close to $400 million. The legislature provided additional financing to fund all projects at their increased construction costs.

The construction date for the West Davis Highway portion of the Legacy Parkway, originally scheduled for construction in fiscal year 2004, was moved up to fiscal year 2001. Moving forward a $451 million project by three years has increased the cash flow needs for fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004.

However, several developments have occurred recently that may significantly affect the ten-year financing plan for fiscal years 2003 and 2004. First, the recently finished I-15 construction project, came in under budget by $32 million, an almost unheard of accomplishment for a project of its size. At this point, these savings will remain in the ten-year plan. The second event is the delay of the West Davis Highway portion of the Legacy Parkway. A lawsuit with the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals has delayed the project temporarily.

The ten-year financing plan adopted in the 2001 General Session shows that bonding of $68 million would be needed for fiscal year 2003. The decreased costs of I-15, federal funding above current estimates in fiscal year 2001, and decreased interest expense for variable rate demand bonds have lowered the bonding needs for fiscal year 2003. The governor is recommending bonding of only $3 million for fiscal year 2003.

General Fund. Total General Fund contributions through fiscal year 2007 are estimated to be $1.628 billion, which is $123 million more than the plan adopted by the 2000 legislature. This amount is $449 million more than the plan adopted by the 1997 legislature.

Beginning on January 1, 2000, the state's portion of the sales tax used for Olympic facilities has been going into the Centennial Highway Fund. With this sales tax included, total General Fund contribution through fiscal year 2007 will be $1.67 billion. The fiscal year 2002 General Fund contribution is $146 million. The recommended fiscal year 2003 General Fund contribution is $157 million.

Fuel Taxes and Vehicle Registration Fees. The 2001 legislature left this area unchanged. The Centennial Highway Fund will still receive collections from a five-cent per gallon tax on motor fuels and special fuels, and a half-cent per gallon tax formerly collected for the underground Storage Tank program. Increased registration fees for vehicles and trucks continue to be included in the Centennial Highway Fund.

Bonding. No additional bonding was authorized for fiscal year 2001. However, the 2001 legislature authorized bonding of $126,250,000 for fiscal year 2002.

[1]This chapter includes a summary of highway and transit transportation funding. The presentation begins with highways and is followed by transit.

The state has bonded for the $126,250,000 and has also retired $208 million of its variable rate demand bonds. It was replaced with $208 million of fixed rate general obligation bonds at a favorable interest rate. Since 1997, the state has borrowed $1.034 billion for highways. If projects remain as scheduled, anticipated bonding needs are $3 million for fiscal year 2003 and $46 million for fiscal year 2004.

Federal Funding. The Centennial Highway Fund is scheduled to get additional federal funding over and above what Utah normally has received in years before 1997. The governor and legislators hoped that the federal government would give Utah extra money due to the reconstruction of a major interstate and preparations for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. For state fiscal year 1998, UDOT received a little over $11 million in additional federal funding.

In the fall of 1998, Congress passed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). This bill increased federal distributions going to all states. The increased amount coming to Utah is allocated to the Centennial Highway Fund.

UDOT estimates that with passage of TEA-21, it will receive between $20 and $30 million additional federal funds each year that will go into the Centennial Highway Fund unless these funds are earmarked for high priority projects.

The amount Utah is scheduled to receive over the next six years for high priority projects is $80.7 million, with $8.8 million in the first year and $12.0 million in the next year. These projects are not on the Centennial projects list. As a result, spending federal funds on these projects will reduce the extra federal funding from TEA-21 that could have gone to the Centennial Highway Fund.

Funds allocated to Utah due to TEA-21, have nothing to do with additional federal money being requested by the state because of the Olympics or reconstruction of I-15. Any additional money for Olympic projects or reconstruction of I-15 would come at the discretion of the Secretary of Transportation. Congress gives the Secretary of Transportation funds that can be given to states at the Secretary of Transportation's discretion.

In federal fiscal year 1998, then Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater, gave Utah approximately $90 million of discretionary funding to help with I-15 reconstruction and Olympic related projects. Of this amount, approximately $62 million went into the Centennial Highway Fund. The rest of the funds were for highway projects not included on the Centennial list.

Additional funds due to TEA-21, and federal discretionary funds given by the Secretary of Transportation, have resulted in the Centennial Highway Fund receiving $70.3 million in federal funds in fiscal year 1999, $46.9 million in fiscal year 2000, and $103 million in fiscal year 2001.

Other Funding and Department Efficiencies. Departmental efficiencies of $6 million per year are transferred from the operations of UDOT to the Centennial Highway Fund.

The 1999 plan eliminated much of the financing from local or private sources. However, in November 2000, voters in Salt Lake County passed an additional quarter cent sales tax that goes to the Utah Transit Authority for increased bus and light rail service. One-quarter of the quarter-cent sales tax, by law, is supposed to finance construction, repairs, and improvements to I-15. The legislature has placed these funds in the Centennial Highway Fund. This sales tax will bring in approximately $10 million of additional revenue per year.

I-15 Reconstruction

The reconstruction of I-15 is complete. This project includes four general purpose lanes, one high occupancy vehicle lane and one auxiliary lane connecting intersections. The project was completed three months ahead of schedule and $32 million under budget.

Issues and Alternatives

Issues. The accelerated construction schedule of I-15 put a tremendous strain on the ten-year financing plan in the early years. However, these needs have been met by cash funding and borrowing.

The Centennial Highway Fund is subject to other variables as well, future federal funding being a significant one. Thus far, $231 million of the $450 estimated federal funding has been received. It appears feasible that the remaining $219 million might be received. However, federal funding is dependent on future appropriations from Congress and discretionary funding from the Secretary of Transportation. Discretionary funding is likely to decrease significantly in future years as Interstate 15 is rebuilt and projects needed for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games are completed.

The projects to be constructed with Centennial Highway Funds are also subject to other variables such as the environmental impacts of each project and the escalating costs of land and construction.

Another issue exists because communities have projects they want constructed as soon as financially possible. The opportunity to delay or eliminate projects is politically unsuitable. In fact, some projects have been moved forward increasing the cash flow strain of the ten-year plan.

Alternatives. With so many uncertainties and other state priorities vying for General Fund dollars, the ten-year plan must be flexible and reevaluated each year. If shortfalls in the financing plan occur, they need to be resolved in order to sustain the projected construction time line. Alternatives to finance shortfalls in the ten-year plan are the following: 1) increase transportation related taxes or fees, 2) increase allocation of General Fund to the Centennial Highway Fund, 3) eliminate other projects on the Centennial projects list, 4) delay the timing of some projects on the Centennial projects list, 5) extend the length of the ten-year plan, 6) bond, or 7) a combination of the above.

Conclusion

The governor and the legislature have some decisions to make about financing projects on the Centennial projects list. Questions regarding the timing and costs associated with construction of the Legacy Parkway, what to do with the $32 million refund on I-15, and General Fund contributions continuing at planned levels given the current economic situation of the state, will no doubt be addressed.

Whatever plan changes are adopted, there is little doubt that additional decisions will have to be made in the future. Projected revenues and expenditures are fluid. Already, the timing of projects, cost estimates of projects, cash needs, estimates of revenues, bond interest rates, etc. have changed, since the 2001 General Legislative Session.

This ten-year plan, while addressing many of Utah's critical infrastructure needs, will by no means complete all transportation projects vital to Utah. Critical areas, such as further widening of I-15 north of 600 North, widening of I-15 south into Utah County, and reconstruction of Interstate 80 from Parley's Canyon to downtown Salt Lake, are included in the Centennial projects list but at only a small fraction of their costs. Responsible long-term planning necessitates a ten-year plan; however, this plan and other transportation issues must be revisited each year.

Transit Overview

The Utah Transit Authority's (UTA) purpose is to provide a public mass transportation system for Utah's communities. The UTA currently operates nearly 650 revenue vehicles (bus, Flextrans, and Rail) in a service district that reaches through six counties.

UTA's 2001 Operating Budget is projected to increase 11.3% over the 2000 budget, due to service increases, as well as fuel and energy cost increases in the first two quarters of 2001. UTA's 2002 Operating Budget is projected to increase an additional 17.6%, reflecting the projected costs of additional TRAX light rail services on the new University line and additional services on the North/South TRAX line. Approximately 70% of UTA's current operational funding is received from the one-half of 1% local option sales tax authorized by counties and municipalities in the district.

The University of Utah TRAX rail extension was completed in December 2001. The University line connects with the North/South line at 400 South and Main Street, and extends to Rice-Eccles Stadium at the University of Utah. Construction activities will resume in 2002 to begin the extension of the line through the University of Utah campus and to the University of Utah Medical Center complex.

UTA will be operating the Olympic Spectator Transportation System in the Salt Lake Valley for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. UTA will be expanding its frequency of service as well as its service hours during the Olympic period to accommodate the extra demand of visitors, residents and commuters.

The Agency

The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) was incorporated on March 2, 1970 under the authority of the Utah Public Transit District Act of 1969 for the purpose of providing a public mass transportation system for Utah communities. Utah Transit Authority is a political subdivision of the State of Utah. It is not a state agency. Oversight of UTA is exercised by a 15-member Board of Trustees appointed by each municipality or combination of municipalities (or county) that have annexed to the Authority and that pay a minimum of one-fourth of 1% local option sales tax to support its operation. Through UTA's enabling legislation, the Utah State Legislature determines the number of board members and their method of appointment. The board is an oversight authority that sets agency policy and provides guidance for the operation of UTA.

Responsibility for the operation of the Authority is held by the General Manager in accordance with the direction, goals and policies of UTA Board of Directors. The General Manager has charge of the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operations of the facilities of the Authority and the administration of its business affairs.

The UTA system began operation in Salt Lake County on August 10, 1970 with a fleet of 67 buses. UTA currently operates nearly 650 revenue vehicles (bus, Flextrans and rail) in a 1,400 square mile service district that reaches through six counties from Brigham City on the north to Payson on the south, and from the Cottonwood Canyon ski areas to Grantsville. About 75% of the population of the state of Utah reside in the service district that is, geographically, one of the largest in the nation.

Currently, 1,650 people are currently employed by UTA. Of those employees, 80% are bus and rail operators, maintenance, and operations support personnel. The remaining 20% are administrative employees. In addition, UTA operates six state-of-the-art maintenance facilities to service its bus, paratransit (Flextrans) and TRAX light rail vehicles.

Operational Funding

A majority (71%) of UTA's operational funding is received from the one-fourth to one-half of 1% local option sales tax authorized by counties and municipalities in the district. This relative increase compared to last year's 61% is a direct result of new revenues authorized by voters in UTA's service area in 2000. New revenues began to accrue in June 2001. The balance of operating funds comes from federal operating and maintenance grants (13.4%), passenger fares (11.3%) and the balance from miscellaneous sources including advertising, investments and earned interest. An important note is that due to the significant new revenue streams introduced into UTA's revenue balance in 2001, most non-sales tax revenues, including passenger fares and federal maintenance grants increased in absolute amount in 2001 despite the relative decrease in percentage of total revenue. In October 2001, UTA's Board of Trustees adopted a passenger fare increase of approximately 25% that will be phased in beginning in 2002 and carrying through 2004 for a broad range of UTA services.

UTA's 2001 Operating Budget is projected to be $107.5 million. This reflects an 11.3% increase over the 2000 budget. The significant items that affect the increase are 12 months of TRAX light rail Sunday and weekday service increases, nine months of bus Sunday service and a 20.9% increase in paratransit (Flextrans) services as well as fuel and energy cost increases in the first two quarters of CY 2001. UTA's 2002 Operating Budget is anticipated to be $126.4 million. This tentative 17.6% increase reflects the projected costs of additional TRAX light rail services on the new University line and additional rail service on the North/South TRAX line. Paratransit service increases for disabled customers, moderate levels of bus service increases and an increase in maintenance support, operations support and administrative staffing to reflect the increases in service as well as support the 2002 Winter Olympics and commuter rail development in the region. UTA's bus operations will account for 49% of expenditures in 2002. Rail operations will represent 10.4% of UTA's expenditures for the upcoming year. As this report is being prepared, budget reviews and revisions to the proposed 2002 budget are underway.

Capital Funding (2001-02 program)

UTA has an ongoing capital program that provides funds for fleet replacement, selected maintenance activities, fleet expansion, park and ride lots, transfer centers and other programs and projects. Fleet needs average approximately $15 million each year to replace and expand bus services in the district. In 2000, federal contributions for capital projects were $41 million. In 1999, those funds totaled $83.6 million. Through 2003, UTA, in cooperation with the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Mountainland Association of Governments has adopted a program that averages capital expenditures of $18 million per year for new

vehicles, services, facilities, Rideshare activities and planning projects. The next funding plan through 2006 is currently under review.

In addition, UTA will potentially spend an average of $45 million per year on current rail construction projects in the next two years. UTA's Capital program budget through 2003 is $383 million with $261 million programmed for expenditure in 2002. The largest items are $150 million for commuter rail right-of-way acquisition, $50 million for the University line TRAX project including the line's extension to the University Medical Center. Additionally, $8.7 million will be spent for buses, $7.5 million for major strategic and technology projects, $2.3 million on Olympic related capital projects and $6.4 million as the final completion of the North/South TRAX project.

TRAX North/South

UTA's 15 mile North/South TRAX line opened on December 4, 1999. The line runs from the Delta Center in downtown Salt Lake City to 100th South in Sandy. The project was recognized by the General Accounting Office in 1999 as the only major transportation infrastructure project in the nation to be both under budget and ahead of schedule. TRAX opened more than three months ahead of schedule and under budget. The grand opening day carried more than 30,000 passengers in 6 hours of service. Project projections for opening day ridership were 14,000. In 2000, TRAX carried 6.1 million passenger trips. Through October 2001, the system averaged 19,000 passenger trips per day and has carried 4.9 million passengers.

The total capital budget of the North/South line was $312.5 million. The Federal Transit Administration agreed in 1996 to provide $241.4 million in capital funds to combine with UTA's $71.1 million in local funds. Capital costs include all trackwork, vehicles, stations, park-and-ride lots and electrical systems. Current activities on the line include the addition of nearly 2,000 additional park-and-ride spaces to meet existing demand and Olympic needs.

University TRAX

The 2.5 mile University of Utah TRAX rail extension was completed in December 2001. The grand opening of the line was held December 15th. The project was completed on budget and 11 months ahead of schedule after only 15 months of construction. The University line connects with the North/South line at 400 South and Main Street in downtown Salt Lake City and extends east to Rice-Eccles Stadium at the University of Utah. It runs in the center of the street and has added four stations to the TRAX system. Construction on the $118 million (80% federal grant) extension was under contract to be completed in September 2002. However, it was completed in late 2001 as a result of extraordinary efforts of the construction Design-Build consortium. Beginning in Spring of 2002, construction activities will resume to begin the extension of the line through the University of Utah campus and to the University of Utah Medical Center complex.

Other Activities

2002 Olympic Winter Games. In addition to the efforts put forth to complete the University TRAX extension and the additional parking on the North/South line, Utah Transit Authority will be operating the Olympic Spectator Transportation System in the Salt Lake Valley for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. UTA has assisted in the procurement, delivery and maintenance of approximately 900 borrowed buses from agencies across the nation that will be used for all venue areas. Additionally, UTA has arranged the procurement and delivery of 29 borrowed light rail vehicles from Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) in Dallas, Texas to augment UTA's 33 vehicle rail fleet during the Olympics. Utah Transit Authority is anticipating carrying approximately 100,000 additional customers each day during the Games on this expanded bus and rail fleet. UTA will be expanding its frequency of service as well as its service hours during the Olympic period to accommodate the extra demand of visitors, residents and commuters.

November 2000 Election and Service Expansions. In November 2000, voters in Davis, Weber and Salt Lake Counties approved an increase in their local option sales tax of an additional one-quarter of 1%. This increases the transit portion of the sales tax in those counties to one-half of 1%. In Salt Lake County only, one-quarter of the additional funds will be applied to improvements on Interstate 15 in the county as outlined in the initiative language. This funding has been identified to implement the Long-Range Transportation Plan that was adopted by the Wasatch Front Regional Council in 1998. Several projects from that plan are currently under study throughout the region. Utah Transit Authority has begun providing Sunday service, planning TRAX extensions, developing high speed regional commuter rail services, expanded bus services and other improved customer services in the three counties.

The airport line, a West Valley alignment, a West Jordan rail spur, and a Draper TRAX extension are being examined for future implementation. In addition, the Wasatch Front Regional Council, the Mountainland Association of Governments and UTA are preparing to implement regional commuter rail services following completion of corridor acquisition and environmental impact work. A feasibility study was completed in 2001 that provides a detailed analysis of alternatives in a 120 mile corridor along the Wasatch Front. Those alternatives include commuter rail, commuter bus and freeway improvements. The study will be the basis for the development of design and implementation plans.

At the time this article was prepared, Utah Transit Authority's Board of Trustees was reviewing and revising the 2002 Capital and Operating Budget for final adoption in December 2001.

Plan Adopted by the Legislature, 2001 General Session:
Ten-Year Funding Option for Transportation Project Needs (Thousands of Dollars)

Available Funding Sources	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Beginning Balances		$44,390	$515,221	$322,136	$159,917	$74,667	$274	$959	$127	$82,726	$182,049	
State Sources												
General Fund	110,000	78,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000	135,000	145,000	155,000	165,000	1,388,000
General Fund Additions	0	0	0	7,000	14,000	21,000	27,000	33,000	39,000	45,000	51,000	237,000
Less: Debt Service Interest	0	-23,924	-36,539	-46,130	-44,211	-48,365	-44,623	-46,518	-43,315	-39,756	-35,735	-409,116
Less: Debt Service Principal	0	0	0	0	0	-33,800	-56,550	-59,100	-69,625	-77,091	-87,448	-383,614
Net General Funds Available	110,000	54,076	73,461	75,870	89,789	63,835	55,827	62,382	71,060	83,153	92,817	832,270
New Transportation Funds												
Fuel Tax Change (UST Shift)	0	5,750	5,923	6,100	6,283	6,472	6,666	6,866	7,072	7,284	7,502	65,917
Fuel Tax Increase (5.0 Cents)	0	57,500	59,225	61,003	62,833	64,718	66,660	68,659	70,719	72,841	75,026	659,184
Diesel Tax Collection Change	0	10,000	10,300	10,609	10,927	11,255	11,593	11,941	12,299	12,668	13,048	114,639
Less B & C Allocation (25% on above changes)	0	-18,313	-18,862	-19,428	-20,138	-20,611	-21,230	-21,866	-22,522	-23,198	-23,894	-210,062
Registration Increase Autos	0	12,477	13,935	15,314	15,773	16,247	16,734	17,236	17,753	18,286	18,834	162,589
Registration Increase (Commercial Carriers)	0	1,872	2,090	2,284	2,353	2,423	2,496	2,571	2,648	2,727	2,809	24,272
Departmental Efficiencies	0	13,413	4,608	7,392	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	67,413
Net Transportation Funds Available	0	82,700	77,219	83,274	84,031	86,503	88,918	91,406	93,968	96,607	99,325	883,952
Sales Tax Revenue (Olympics 1/64 cent)	0	0	0	2,337	4,790	5,077	5,382	5,705	6,047	6,410	6,795	42,543
Local Governments	0	359	0	0	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	300		0	5,699
Transit Tax	0	0	0	0	1,622	10,135	10,550	10,932	11,323	11,731	12,153	68,446
Investment Income	720	36,200	24,146	8,425	3,225	4,200	1,407	1,696	1,174	1,722	2,353	85,267
General Obligation Bonds												
Par Amount of Bond Issued	0	340,000	568,000	0	0	125,000	68,000	108,000	0	0	0	1,209,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	500,000	-500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Issuance Costs	0	2,962	1,406	454	493	776	422	671	0	0	0	7,184
Subtotal Bonds Proceeds	0	837,038	66,594	-454	-493	124,224	67,578	107,329	0	0	0	1,201,816
Subtotal State Sources	110,720	1,010,373	241,420	169,452	184,224	295,234	230,923	280,710	183,873	199,623	213,442	3,119,993
New Federal Funds	0	11,453	70,305	46,929	71,697	38,016	37,858	40,500	42,300	44,200	46,742	450,000
Total Project Funds Available	110,720	1,066,216	826,945	538,517	415,837	407,917	269,055	322,169	226,300	326,549	442,234	3,569,993
Capital Expenditures												
I-15 Construction	49,227	487,589	457,814	315,859	194,187	85,324	0	0	0	0	0	1,590,000
Statewide Construction w/ 2/3/00 adj.	17,103	63,406	46,995	62,741	140,483	310,221	283,324	213,227	135,074	144,500	219,738	1,636,812
2/7/01 Adjustments to Original Projects					6,502	12,098	-15,228	108,815	8,500	0	-79,279	41,408
Net Capital Expenditures	66,330	550,995	504,809	378,600	341,172	407,643	268,096	322,042	143,574	144,500	140,459	3,268,220
Projected Ending Balances	44,390	515,221	322,136	159,917	74,667	274	959	127	82,726	182,049	301,775	301,775
Total Capital Expenditure & Ending Balance	$110,720	$1,066,216	$826,945	$538,517	$415,839	$407,917	$269,055	$322,169	$226,300	$326,549	$442,234	$3,569,995
Projected Ending Principal Balances												$523,611

Source: Plan adopted by the Legislature, 2001 General Session

Table 95
Comparison of Legislative Plans for Ten-Year Funding Option for Transportation Needs (Thousands of Dollars)

	Plan Adopted In:				
Funding Source	1997 General Session	1998 General Session	1999 General Session	2000 General Session	2001 General Session
General Fund	1,178,982	1,388,000	1,625,000	1,505,000	1,625,000
New Transportation Funds	814,365	881,779	884,223	881,861	883,952
Sales Tax Revenue	35,254	35,254	42,289	42,289	42,543
Local Match/Toll Road	119,843	135,000	1,478	6,014	5,699
Transit Tax	0	0	0	0	68,446
Investment Income	12,755	45,114	70,021	72,014	85,267
Bonds and Bond Anticipation Notes	563,500	874,000	908,000	1,300,000	1,209,000
Federal Funds	450,000	450,000	520,762	450,000	450,000
Debt Service Interest	207,119	315,305	314,378	433,534	409,116
Debt Service Principal	561,574	491,209	544,977	427,767	383,614
Bond Issuance Costs	6,006	4,203	5,129	6,802	7,184
Bond Outstanding at FY 2007	1,926	382,791	363,023	872,233	825,386
Cash Balance at FY 2007	0	168,429	364,478	162,261	301,775
Net Bonds Outstanding Less Cash	1,926	214,362	-1,455	709,972	523,611

Sources: Utah Legislature, 1997, 1998. 1999, 2000, and 2001 General Sessions;
Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office

Water Conservation

Water Conservation Overview

Due to critical water shortages occurring nationally and in Utah, conservation has become a major focus of public and private concern. In response, the Utah Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Water Conservation Team was created. This article presents a summary of activities currently underway at the Division of Water Resources and other water agencies.

Water Conservation

The M&I Water Conservation Team (Team) consists of a representative of the Governor's Office, and the directors and general managers of the following agencies: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City and Sandy, Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, Rural Water Association, Utah Water Users Association, Envision Utah, and the Utah League of Cities and Towns. The Team's mission is to "develop a long-term statewide water conservation ethic with the goal to reduce municipal and industrial (M&I) per capita water use in the state by 25%." By successfully carrying out this mission, annual water demand will be reduced by about 400,000 acre-feet. The Team is in its formative stage, and its programs are still being developed. Therefore this section provides a description of current strategies and programs being implemented by the Division of Water Resources (DWRe), which is expected to be the core of the program adopted by the Team.

Strategy

The state of Utah, through DWRe, intends to promote efficient use of currently developed water supplies with the following six-pronged approach:

- Educate Utah residents on the need to conserve water and provide a toolbox of conservation practices to assist them.
- Assist the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies in becoming the leaders and the examples of efficient water use at state owned facilities.
- Provide financial and technical assistance in preparing and implementing water conservation plans.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of practices that improve efficiency, i.e., incentive rate (pricing) structures.
- Study water use habits of residents, water needs for industries, and the usefulness of new water conservation technologies.
- Cooperate with others to develop new practices and products that reduce water use.

More specifically, DWRe will create incentives for others to achieve more efficient water use through the following initiatives:

- Educate individuals, wholesale and retail water providers, and industry groups about effective conservation programs through a statewide media campaign, workshops, seminars, conferences and individual consultation.
- Work with department directors and the Governor's Office to prepare water efficiency plans for major state owned facilities.
- Offer direct technical assistance to water providers to help them comply with the Water Conservation Plan Act (HB 153).
- Assist wholesale and retail water providers to implement best management practices in their service areas through access to low or no interest loans and other funding programs.
- Educate consumers through a water conservation web page and hot line.
- Understand water use problems and solutions by conducting studies directed at the following objectives:
    - Discover the attitudes and habits that explain how Utah residents use water.
    - Test products and practices being used in other areas for effectiveness in Utah.
- Work with public and private agencies to develop new water conservation tools, technologies and practices such as:
    - Computer software packages for improved water utility billing in support of incentive rate structures and customer education
    - A weather station network with associated technology and equipment to make evapotranspiration and other landscape irrigation scheduling data available on the Internet.

Implementing the Water Conservation Plan Act (HB 153)

To date, DWRe has received 99 plans from water systems serving more than 500 connections. Upon receiving these plans, water conservation personnel evaluated the plans based on specific criteria. The evaluation had two purposes: 1) to assist DWRe and Board of Water Resources in formulating its recommendations for implementing the plans, and 2) to determine the adequacy of each plan to help DWRe better understand what additional training is needed to improve the quality and usefulness of their plans.

DWRe's goal is to provide the assistance needed so that all eligible systems will be able to have conservation plans scoring seven or above on a scale of one to ten by the April 2004 update deadline. Specific attention will be focused on the analysis of alternative solutions to identified problems, an area where many plans were weak. Many existing plans lack clearly defined goals and timelines for implementation. The average score for plans received so far is 4.9. A model plan has been provided to each water conservancy district and city by direct mail, and is available on DWRe's water conservation web page (www.nr.utah.gov/WTRRESC/water/cons/conservation).

Water conservation plans are evaluated based on the following nine criteria:

How well does the plan:

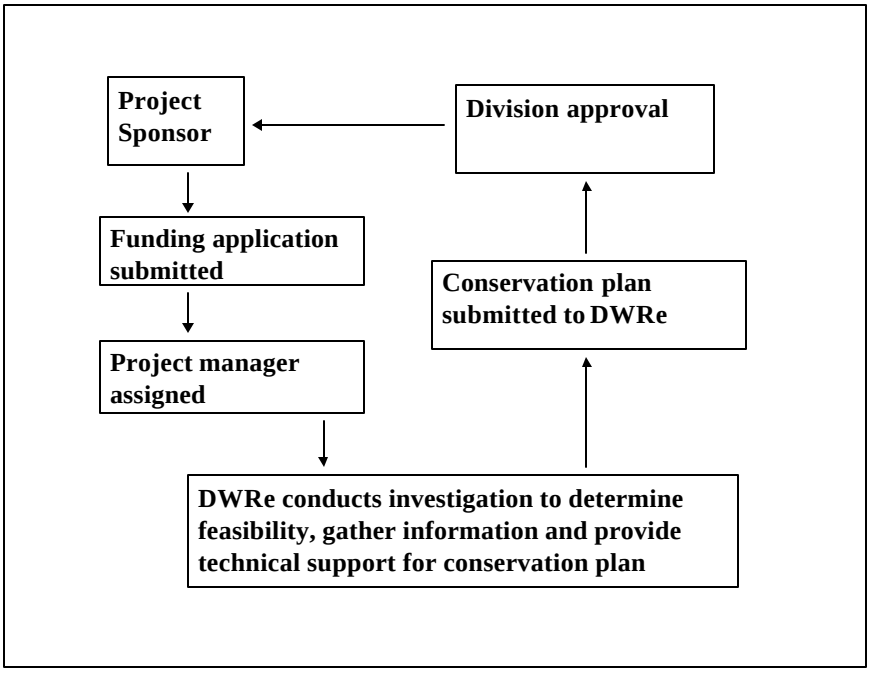
- Describe the service area and water system (population, number of connections, land use, water supply, etc.)?
- Identify water supply and demand problems, e.g., present and anticipated shortages during peak use times (day, week and month)?
- Identify demand reduction solutions to problems?
- Set measurable goal(s)?
- Describe current conservation practices?
- Identify additional conservation practices/programs needed to address problems and meet the water conservation goal(s) identified above, including incentive rate structures?
- Evaluate cost-effectiveness of all identified practices to aid in choosing the best set?
- Address budgeting and other issues necessary to implementing the conservation plan?
- Set realistic implementation schedule?

Funding Program

Costs incurred to implement water conservation practices are to be borne by those who benefit. From time to time funds are needed for capital investments in equipment for metering, incentive pricing, billing, appliance rebates, etc., to be repaid over its useful life by water system customers. In cases where cities, towns, and conservancy districts are in need of such funds, DWRe and other water funding agencies may provide low or no interest loans if the following conditions are met.[1]

- All service connections are metered; meters are read and maintained.
- A conservation plan has been submitted and approved by the DWRe.
- An incentive water rate structure is in place.
- A time of day watering ordinance is adopted or is part of the water conservation plan.
- The sponsor is willing to share its water use data and billing information with DWRe .

Figure 62
Water Conservation Funding Program



Source: Division of Water Resources

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Opportunities in the Utah Economy

Energy Efficiency Overview

Utah has some 2 million residents and over 800,000 electricity customers. The total annual energy expenditures of these households, businesses, and industries exceed $3 billion. Over one-third of energy expenditures goes to purchasing 20,000 GWh of retail electric energy. In the last decade the population and economy of Utah have been growing faster than the national average. During this time our state's population has increased 29.6% (based on Census 2000) and economic output, as measured by gross state product, has risen 85%. Predictably, demand for electricity and other energy has also been keeping pace, increasing by 34%.

Utah electricity consumers have long been the beneficiaries of low-cost electricity supply, anchored in an abundance of local coal for power generation and transmission access to inexpensive hydroelectric resources from the Pacific Northwest and the desert Southwest. Still, strong increases in near-term wholesale power prices throughout 2000 and the winter of 2001 focused public attention on the need for a long-run energy efficiency and energy conservation policy.

Improving the efficiency of energy use can be viewed as one way to simultaneously address several important public policy issues. Improving efficiency saves money and increases disposable income of consumers. Utah businesses benefit from energy efficiency investments through increased economic productivity and competitiveness. The environment benefits by reduced air emissions, water and land use. Using energy efficiently can also extend the supply life of limited energy resources and reduce the need for expensive new electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.

A study commissioned by the Utah Public Service Commission's Energy Efficiency Advisory Group identified a significant level of energy efficiency potential in Utah's electricity sector. The report, prepared by the Tellus Institute, evaluated demand side management (DSM) potential and the benefit and costs ratios for various cost-effective DSM measures in Utah.[1]

For purposes of the study, three DSM alternatives were evaluated: energy efficiency, energy conservation and load management. Energy efficiency involves investment in technological measures or practices that reduce the use of energy yet deliver an equivalent or improved level of service. Energy efficiency measures slow overall load growth and the need to build new and expensive generating plants or purchase power on the wholesale market. Conservation, on the other hand, reduces the use of electricity but less service is provided. Conservation can be achieved through either public appeals via public service announcements or other types of persuasion to curtail usage voluntarily, or through price increases where consumers reduce usage to avoid higher expenditures on the service. For short-term load reduction, conservation is generally the better tool because it requires little or no lead-time to implement and achieve results.

Load management changes the timing of electricity consumption. There are three general types of load management: peak shaving, valley filling, and load shifting. Peak shaving reduces peak usage, while valley filling increases demand in off-peak periods. Load shifting moves usage from peak times to off-peak times.

In addition to the basic economic comparison – benefits vs. costs – the report evaluated the cumulative impact upon average electricity rates and estimated net reductions in air emissions from the measures included above.

Tellus Report Findings

The Tellus Institute study concluded that there exists a substantial, untapped potential for achieving cost-effective energy efficiency in the Utah economy.[2] Statewide projected electricity savings from the DSM measures were calculated for the period 2001 through 2019. Reductions in summer peak demand are projected to grow to 682 megawatts (MW) in 2006 and then decline very gradually thereafter. These results assume that the load management and combined heat and power (CHP) measures would continue in place indefinitely, while the energy efficiency measures would expire at the end of their normal lifetimes.[3] The demand reductions are a product of load management, energy efficiency, and CHP measures combined for each customer class.[4]

Annual energy savings are projected to increase to 2,309 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2006 then decline gradually. Cumulative projected energy savings through 2019 are 34,913 GWh. Projected savings from efficiency options installed during 2001-2006 would extend for several years after the period.

The cumulative present value of projected electricity savings was estimated to be $1.65 billion (2000 dollars). With total estimated resource costs of $367 million, the net projected benefit is $1.28 billion and the benefit-cost (B-C) ratio of all DSM measures was 3.9 to 1. Based on the assumptions used, the analysis showed that each DSM option was cost-effective, with B-C ratios ranging from 2.4 for commercial/institutional efficient cooling up to 10.1 for residential efficient cooling. In addition, all of the measures within each DSM option were found to be cost-effective, with B-C ratios ranging from 1.5 for industrial, premium efficient motors in lieu of rewinding to 40.0 for residential evaporative cooling in place of refrigerated central air conditioning.

The Tellus report also estimated the long-run impact of the DSM measures on average Utah electricity rates. And again, the results are positive. Taken as a whole, investment in the energy efficiency and load

[1] Demand side management (DSM) is the term commonly used when referring to energy efficiency or energy conservation.

[2] Projected resource value was measured by future electric energy and capacity costs that can be avoided through demand-side measures. Projected resource costs include the incremental technology cost of demand-side measures, the costs for administration of programs to increase the market penetration of measures, financial incentives used to induce customer participation in programs, and any additional resources used by the electric DSM measures (water or gas).

[3] In fact, energy-efficiency measures may be replaced with new measures of equal or higher efficiency, so the tapering off shown in the graphs may not occur in practice.

[4] Load management measures are specifically designed to provide incentives and enable electricity users to reduce their electricity use during periods of the highest electricity demand, including the time of maximum peak demand. Energy efficiency measures reduce electricity use throughout the periods of time when customers use the affected equipment. The contribution of efficiency measures to peak demand reductions is a by-product of their ongoing lower levels of electricity usage. The reduction in demand from the CHP measures arises from the fact that they are producing electricity for use in the host facilities instead of obtaining power through the electric grid. The CHP measures in the portfolio were sized to meet electricity needs in their host facilities and not sized to supply power to the electric grid.

management measures were estimated to reduce average electricity rates. The cumulative net reduction to rates, after utility DSM investment was accounted for was estimated at $110 million.[5] It must be emphasized that rate impact estimates are dependent upon assumptions utilized. Also, the estimates are based on cumulative present value. The year-to-year pattern of rate impacts will vary. DSM typically involves up front expenditures that are designed to produce a stream of savings over subsequent years. Under ordinary circumstances, this creates rate impacts that are less favorable in the early years than they are after the investment period. However, the effect of the extraordinarily high wholesale price levels in Western markets at the time of this report was not included in the Tellus analysis. Given the level of electricity prices experienced in Western wholesale markets in 2000-2001, the near-term savings from DSM investments could provide net benefits to rate levels in early years as well as later years.

Secondary Economic Impact of DSM Expenditures

Because cost-effective DSM should reduce total customer bills for electricity, it also tends to free up net disposable income for other uses. In studies of the impact of DSM on state economies and net employment, it has uniformly been found to be a net plus for the economy and employment. No study of these indirect economic effects was conducted for the Tellus report. But the existence of these indirect, economic "externality" benefits from the prior studies should be noted.

Several reports have shown that an investment in energy efficiency can have a significant positive impact on local per capita income, jobs, and total state earnings. A study prepared by the RAND Corporation (Bernstein et al. 2000) for the California Energy Commission showed energy efficiency investments in California since 1977 have provided economic benefits to the state economy equivalent to $875-$1,300 per capita (1998 dollars), and reduced the energy expenditure burden on low-income households. An economic analysis prepared by the Utah Office of Energy and Resource Planning assessing the impact of a $3 million investment in energy efficiency measures in state buildings found that the investment created 107 new jobs and increased total earnings in Utah's economy by $2.6 million.

Energy efficiency creates some additional direct benefits to business customers. For example, energy efficiency investments can be structured to create instant positive cash flow to the owner. This cash can be reinvested at the discretion of the business in pursuit of increased efficiency or increased output or increased profits. These investments tend to stay closer to the local economy than money spent purchasing energy from out of state suppliers.

The return on energy efficiency investments to a customer may be comparable to, or higher than, investments in a customer's core business opportunities. If higher, there is a greater net return that results in greater economic activity.

Environmental Benefits of DSM Investment

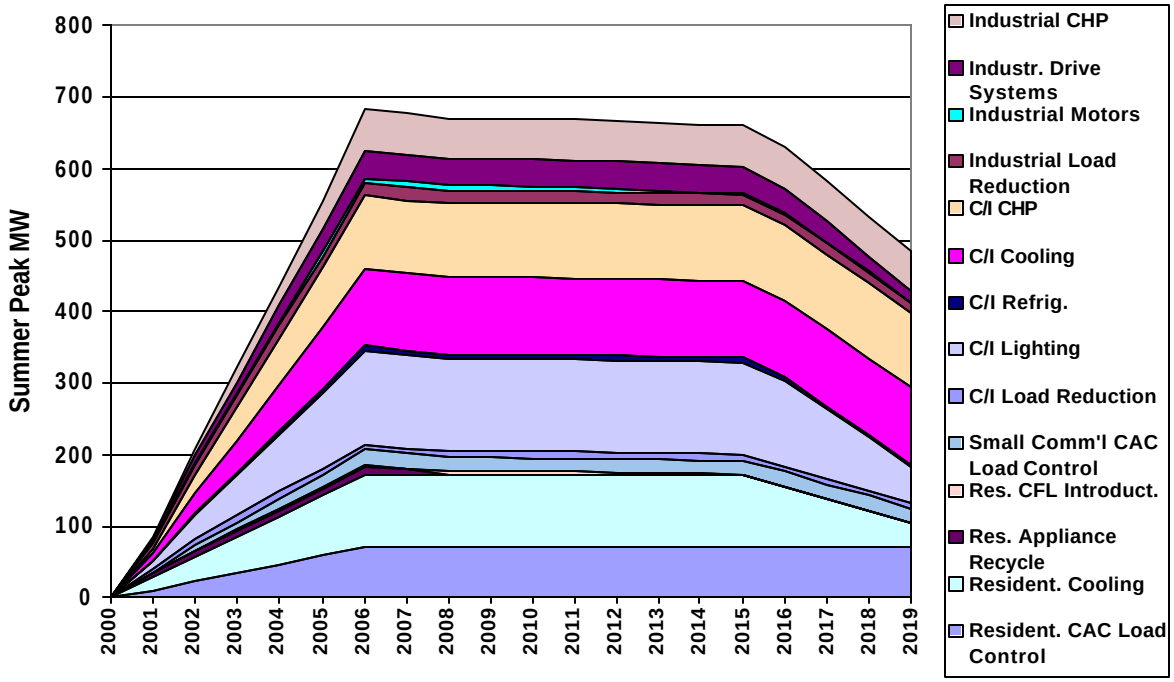
Energy efficiency options tend to reduce the amount of air pollutants emitted from power plants, including sulfur oxide (SOx) and nitrogen oxide (NOx) - emissions that are of particular concern from a health standpoint. The projected reductions are calculated relative to the new, efficient gas-fired generation units that are used as the basis of the study. Although the gas-fired CHP systems included in the portfolio would produce emissions of their own, there is a net reduction in emissions because the overall efficiency of electricity generation and on-site heating is increased through CHP. The total cumulative reductions in emissions from the DSM portfolio for the period through 2019 are estimated in the range of 428 to 670 tons of SOx and 12,500 – 19,600 tons of NOx.

In addition, the efficiency and CHP options would tend to yield net reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the chief gas that is the subject of national and international discussions about how to avert climate change. Total cumulative portfolio reductions in CO_2 are estimated in the range of 13.9 – 21.8 million tons.

Emissions savings such as these are among the "externality" benefits of DSM that are not reflected in direct economic savings summarized above. Potential reductions in the impacts on land use and on water resources, due to electricity production and consumption, are among the other positive environmental externalities of DSM.

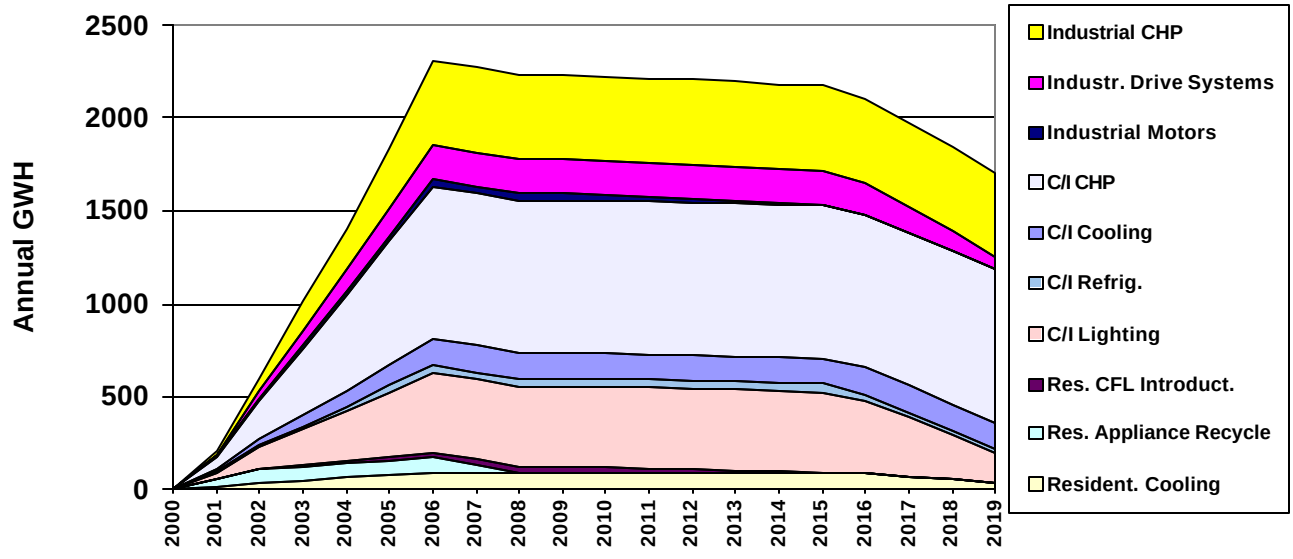
[5] The Tellus study predicted that two residential options, efficient lighting and appliance recycling, would tend to increase average rates due to the resulting reductions in electric utility revenues and the projected levels of market penetration. However, the residential options as a whole, inclusive of these two, are projected to reduce average rates. Other options that are projected to increase rates are commercial efficient refrigeration, efficient industrial motors, and commercial and institutional combined heat and power.

Figure 63
Peak Demand Savings for Illustrative Utah DSM Programs



Source: Tellus Institute

Figure 64
Energy Savings for Illustrative Utah DSM Programs



Source: Tellus Institute

Table 96
Demand Side Management (DSM) Measures by End-Use Sector

Residential Measures	Commercial/Institutional Measures	Industrial Measures
Load control of air conditioners	Load control of air conditioners	Load management
Efficient cooling equipment	Load management	Efficient motors
Residential lighting	Efficient cooling equipment and systems	Motor drive improvements (fans, pumps, compressed air)
Appliance recycling	Commercial lighting Efficient refrigeration Combined heat & power	Combined heat & power

Source: Tellus Institute

Table 97
Benefit-Cost Results for DSM Programs and Measures

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Programs	Major Measures	TRC B-C Ratio	RIM B-C Ratio
Load Control	Control of central air conditioners (CACs)	6.4	2.2
Efficient Cooling		10.1	2.6
	Efficient CACs	3	2.5
	Evaporative Cooling	40	2.7
Residential Lighting	CFLs	6.3	-1
Appliance Recycling	Refrigerator/freezer pickup	2.8	-0.2

COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

Programs	Major Measures	TRC B-C Ratio	RIM B-C Ratio
Load Control	Control of CACs	6.8	4.9
Load Management	Customer-specific Load Response	5.8	2.9
Efficient Cooling		2.4	2.5
	Medium Package AC System	5.7	5.3
	Large Chiller System	1.6	1.5
	Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling (IDDEC) – medium system	1.7	1.8
	IDDEC – medium/large system	3	3.2
	IDDEC – large system	1.6	1.8
Commercial Lighting		3.5	1.6
	Advanced Measures	3	1.3
	T8/Electronic Ballast & Similar	6.8	3
Efficient Refrigeration		4.6	-1.7
	Higher Cost Technologies	3.2	-1.2
	Lower Cost Technologies	6	-2.3
Combined Heat & Power		5.3	-10.7
(All CHP systems are gas-fired)	100 kW Diesel	6.1	-12
	30 kW Micro-Turbine	4.4	-11
	800 kW Diesel Replacing Electric Boiler	6.1	-11.9
	800 kW Diesel Replacing Gas Boiler	2.1	-5.7

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

Programs	Major Measures	TRC B-C Ratio	RIM B-C Ratio
Load Management	Customer-specific Load Responses	5.8	2.9
Efficient Motors		4.4	4.5
	Motor Downsizing	8.2	7.4
	Premium Efficiency Motors in Lieu of Rewinding	1.5	1.5
	Premium Replacement Motors	5	5.1
Motor Drive Improvements		4.9	-0.1
	Compressed Air System Measures	10.6	-0.1
	Fan System Measures	10.6	-0.1
	Pump System Measures	3.6	0
Combined Heat & Power		2.5	3.1
(All CHP systems are gas-fired and	10 MW Combustion Turbine (CT)	2.8	2.9
assumed to replace natural gas boilers)	3 MW Diesel	2.4	3.5
	800 kW Diesel	2.1	3.2

Source: Tellus Institute