



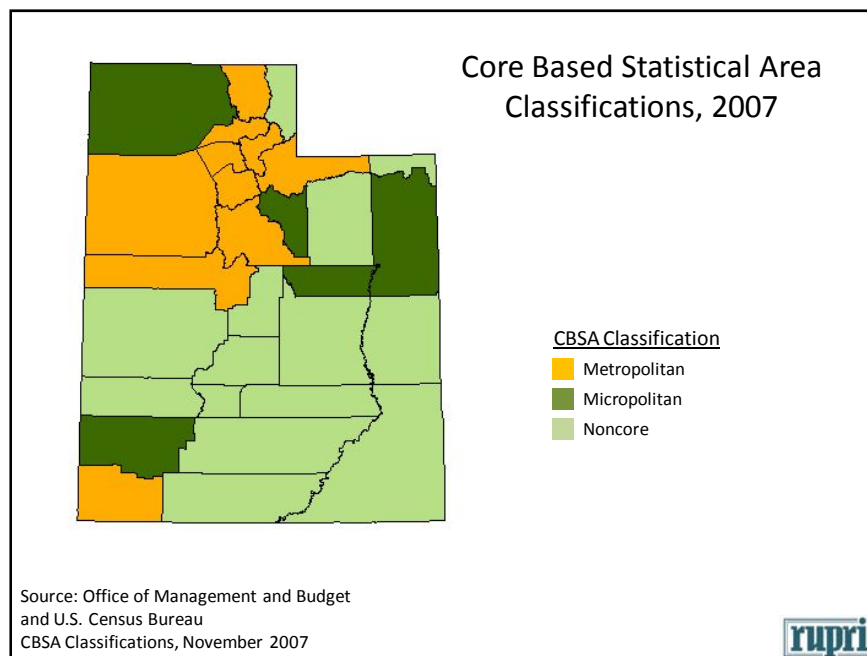
Utah

Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Utah. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2007), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 10 metropolitan counties in Utah, 5 micropolitan counties, and 14 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 89 percent of Utah residents live in metropolitan areas, 6 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 5 percent live in noncore areas.



Population Change

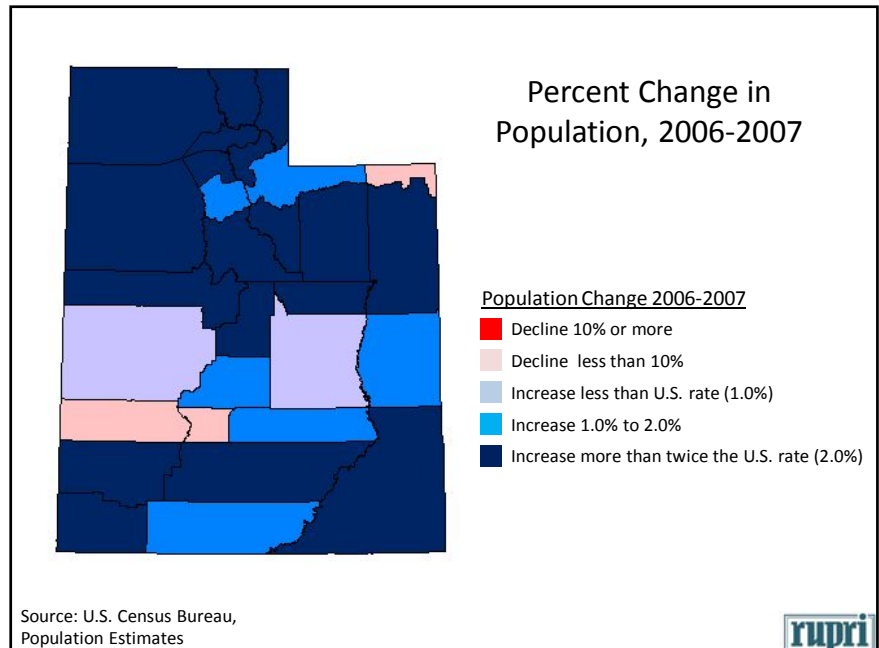
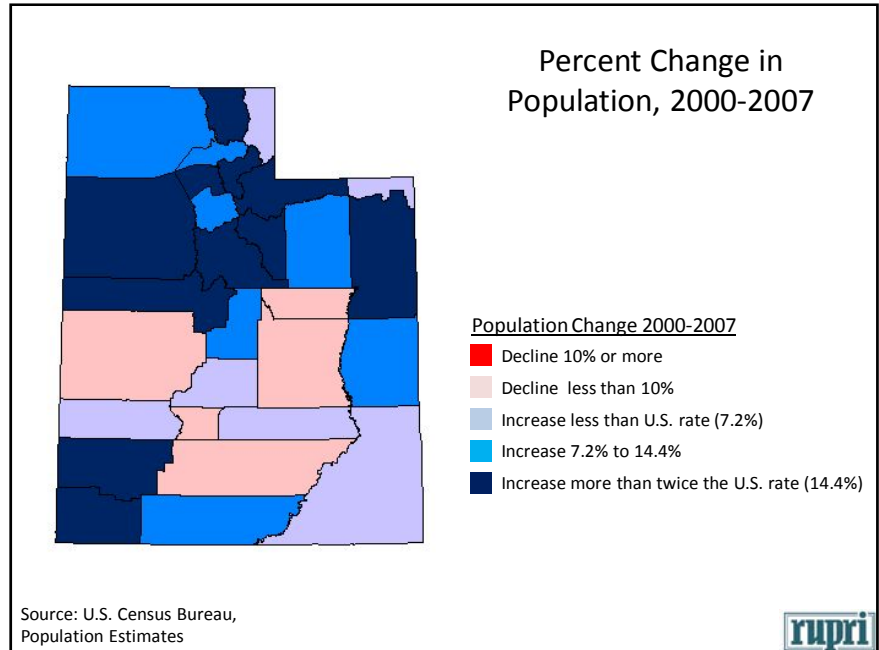
Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 18.5 percent in Utah. Within Utah, the fastest growth was in the metropolitan areas, and noncore areas experienced the slowest rate of growth. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Utah population increased by 2.6 percent. During this time, the fastest growth was in the micropolitan areas.

From 2000 to 2007, 5 counties in Utah lost population, all of them nonmetro counties. The fastest growth was in Washington County, which represents the St. George Metropolitan Area.

From 2006 to 2007, 3 Utah counties lost population, all nonmetro. The fastest growth was in Juab County, part of the Provo-Orem Metropolitan Area.

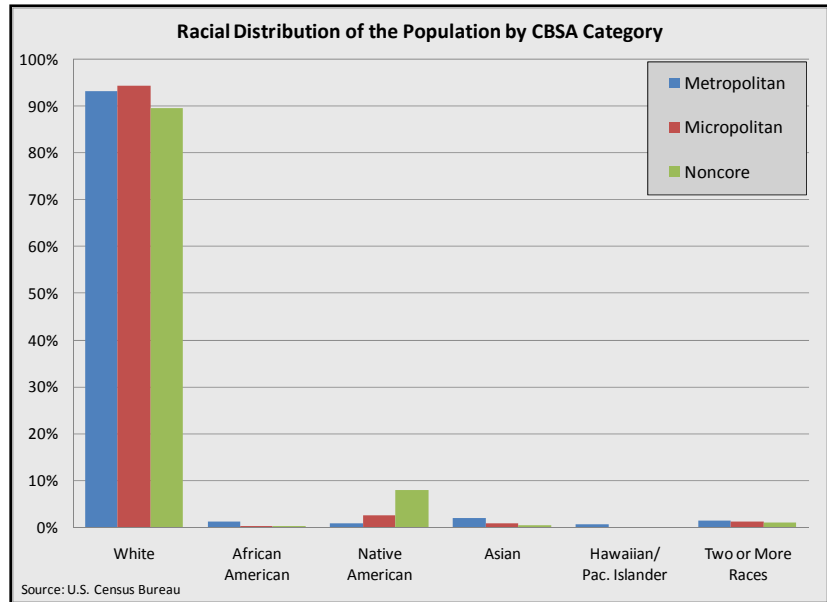
Percent Change in Population		
	2000-2007	2006-2007
U.S.	7.2%	1.0%
Utah	18.5%	2.6%
Metropolitan	19.5%	2.5%
Micropolitan	16.9%	3.2%
Noncore	3.7%	2.2%

source: U.S. Census Bureau



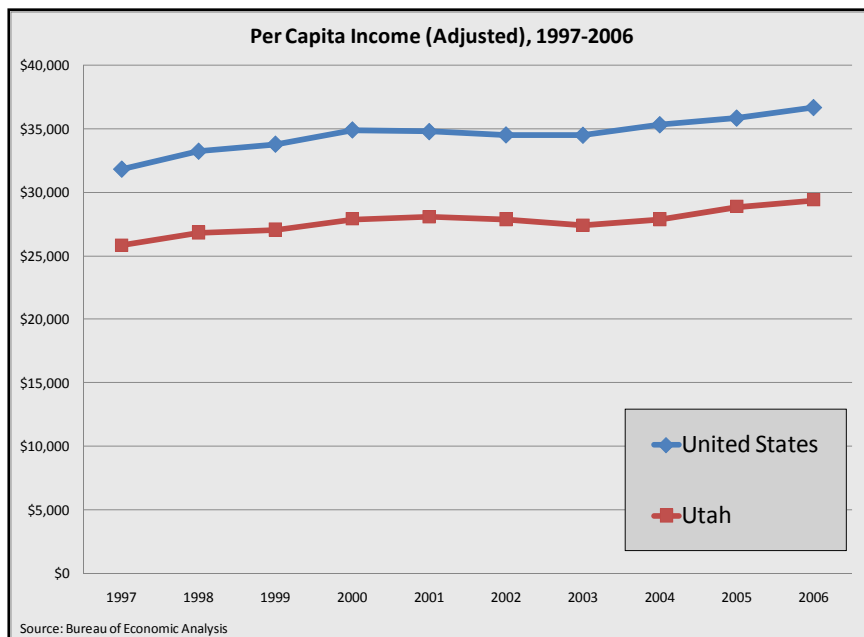
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Utah is 93.2 percent white, and is also 11.6 percent Hispanic. In San Juan County in the southeast corner of the state, Native Americans account for over half of total population.

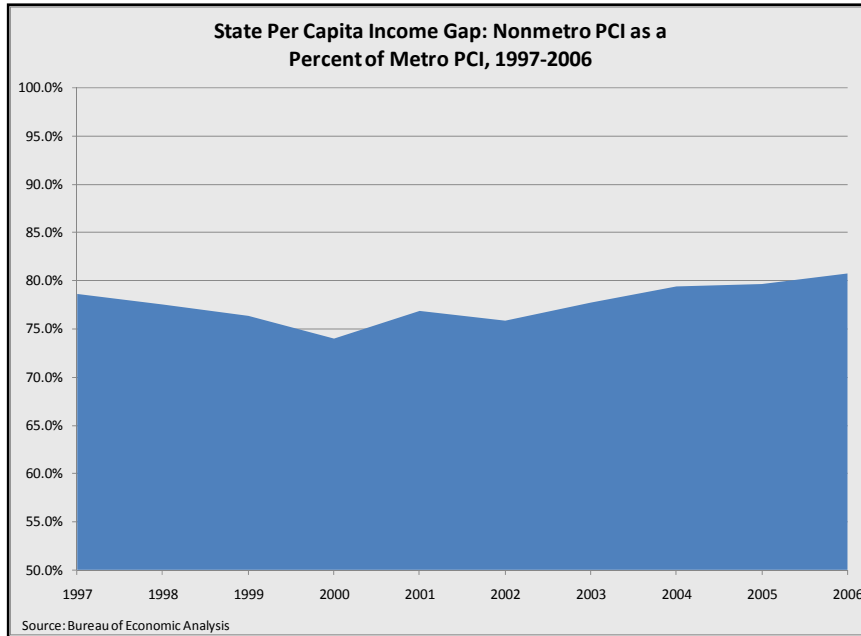


Per Capita Income

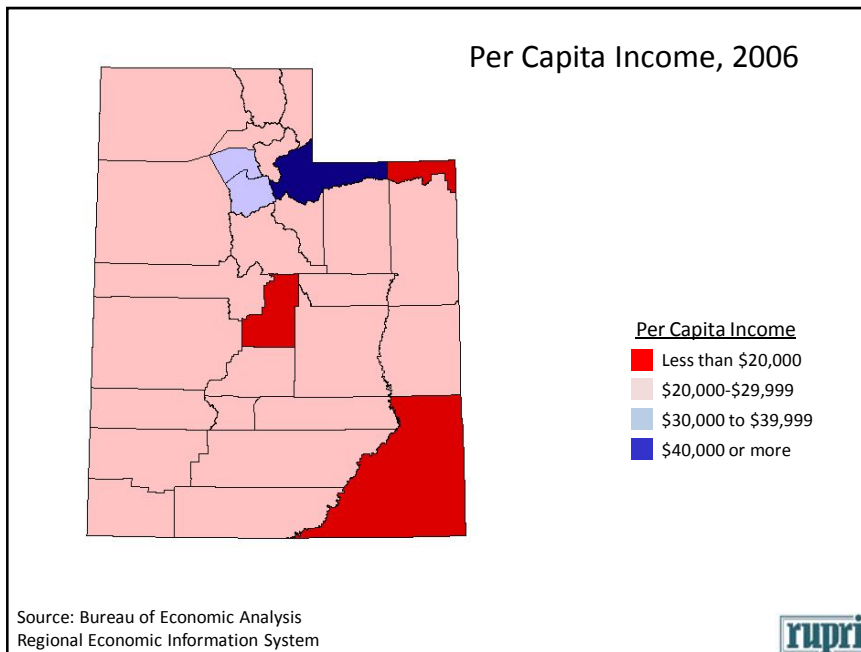
Per capita income in Utah has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Utah's income lagging behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$29,406 in Utah.



The metro-nonmetro per capita income gap in Utah has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 80.7 percent of metro per capita income in Utah. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was about \$5,800 less than in metro areas (\$24,251 compared to \$30,042).

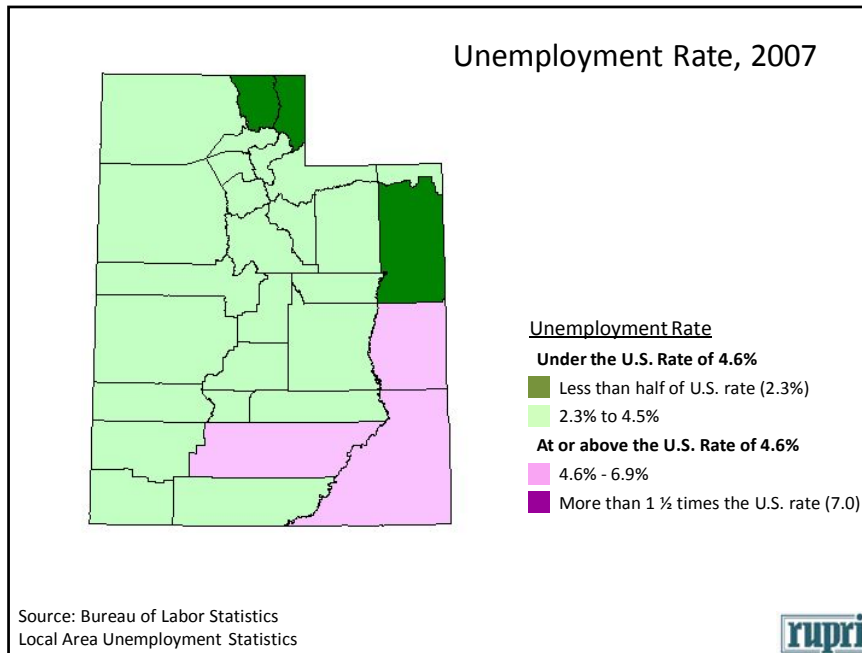


Within Utah, per capita income ranged from \$16,569 in San Juan County to \$57,725 in Summit County. Three Utah counties, all of them nonmetro, had per capita income less than \$20,000 in 2006.



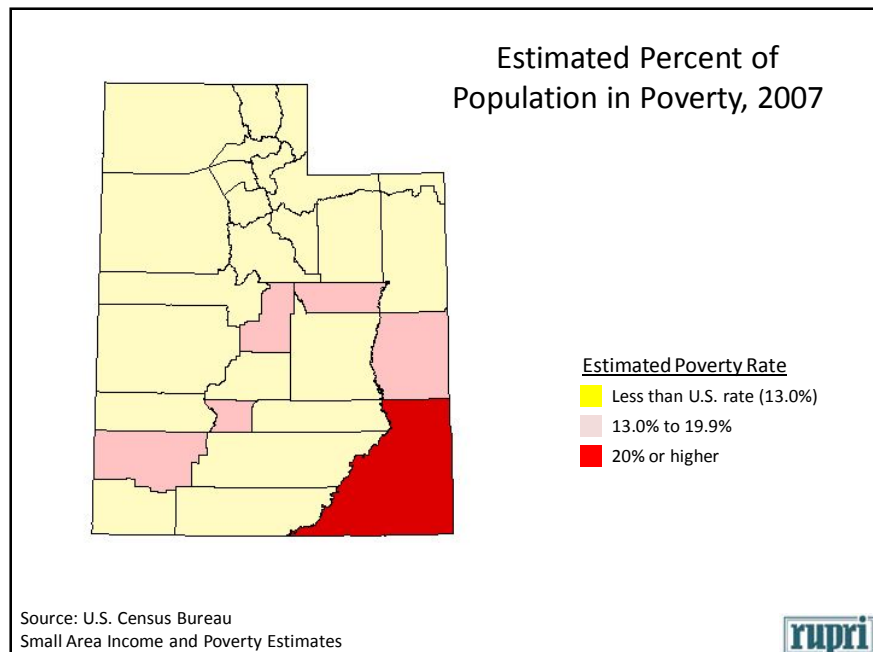
Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 2.7 percent in Utah. The unemployment rate exceeded the U.S. rate in only three Utah counties, and in three counties the rate was less than half the U.S. rate.



Poverty

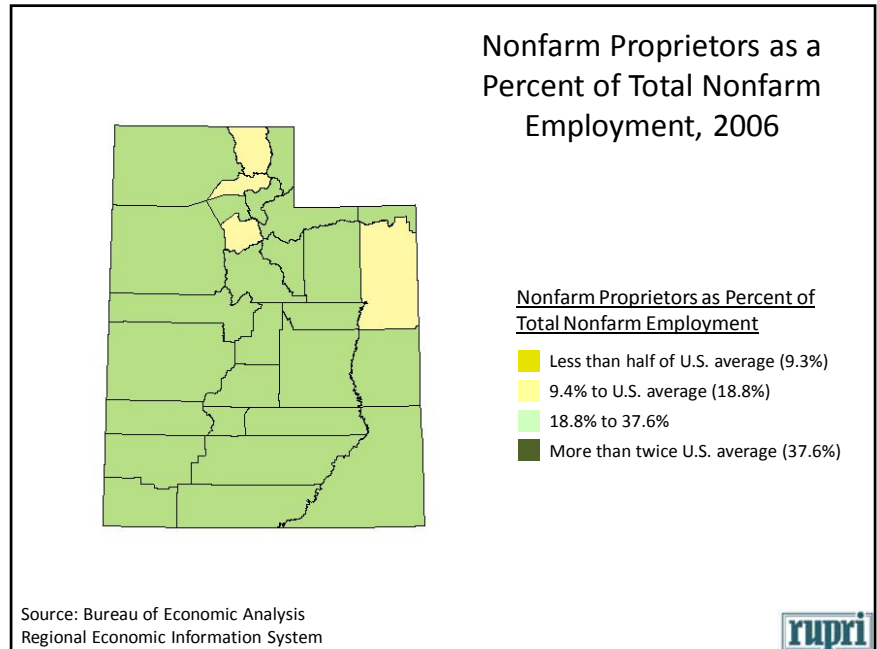
Poverty estimates for 2007 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. was 13 percent, compared to 9.8 percent in Utah. Within Utah, poverty rates ranged from 4.2 percent in Morgan County to 31.6 percent in San Juan County.



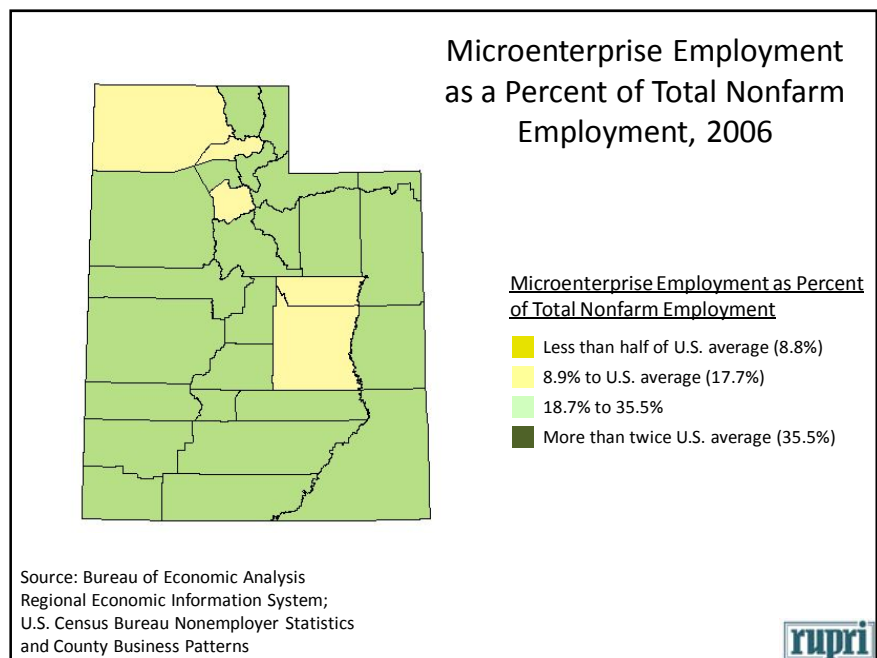
Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

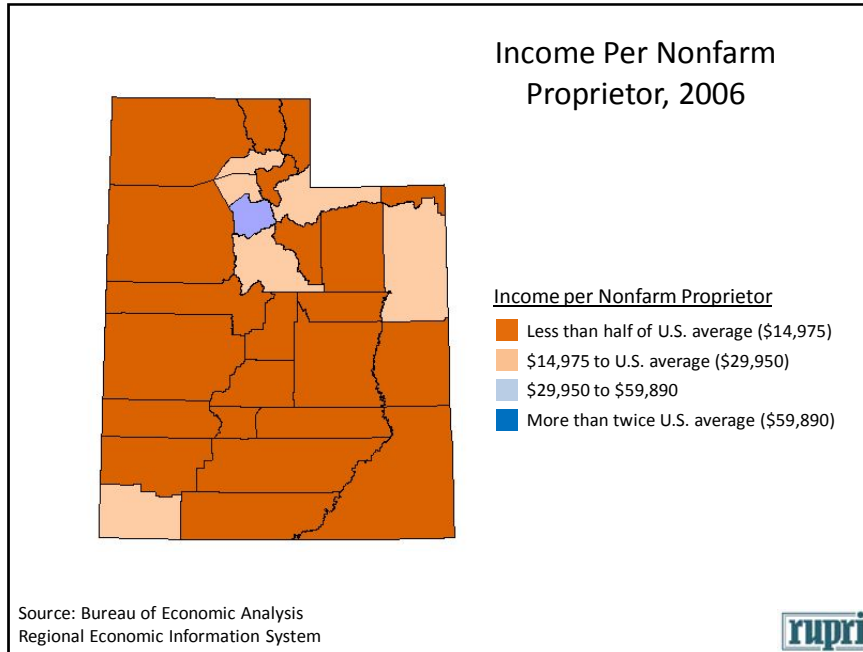
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Utah, this figure is 19.7 percent, and within Utah, this figure ranges from 16.9 percent to 35.9 percent.



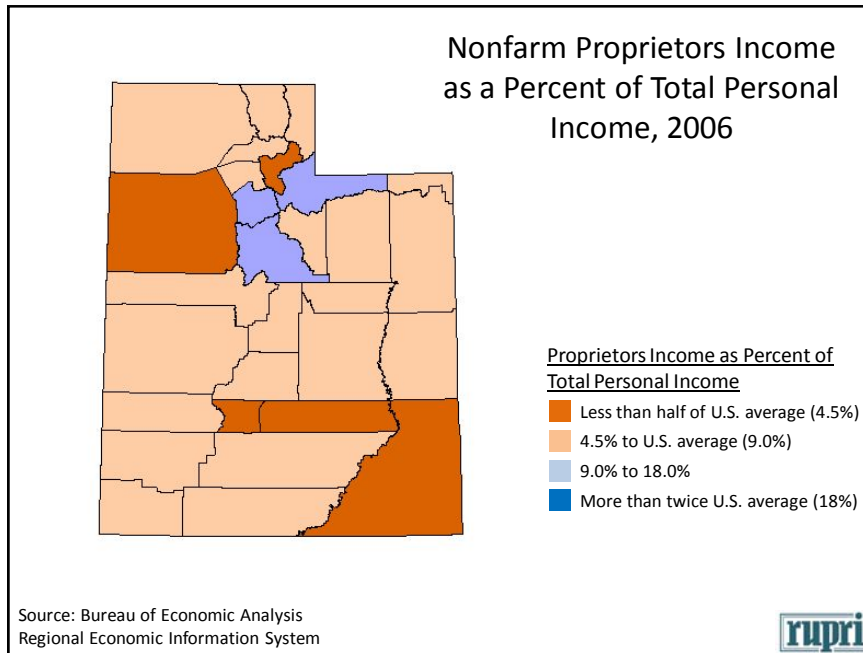
Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S nonfarm employment and 17.6 percent of Utah nonfarm employment. Within Utah, this ranges from 14.6 percent to 34.3 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$21,689 in Utah. Within Utah, this ranged from \$6,382 per proprietor to \$31,301 per proprietor.



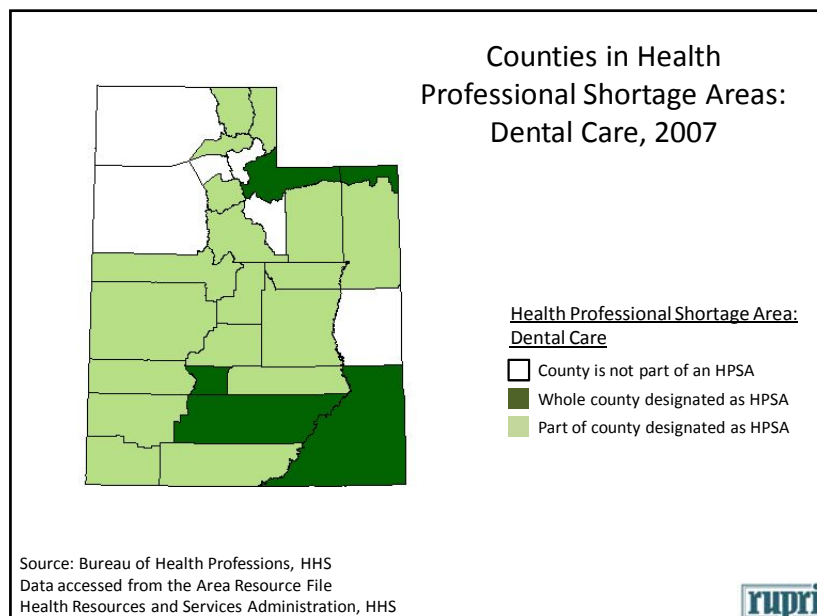
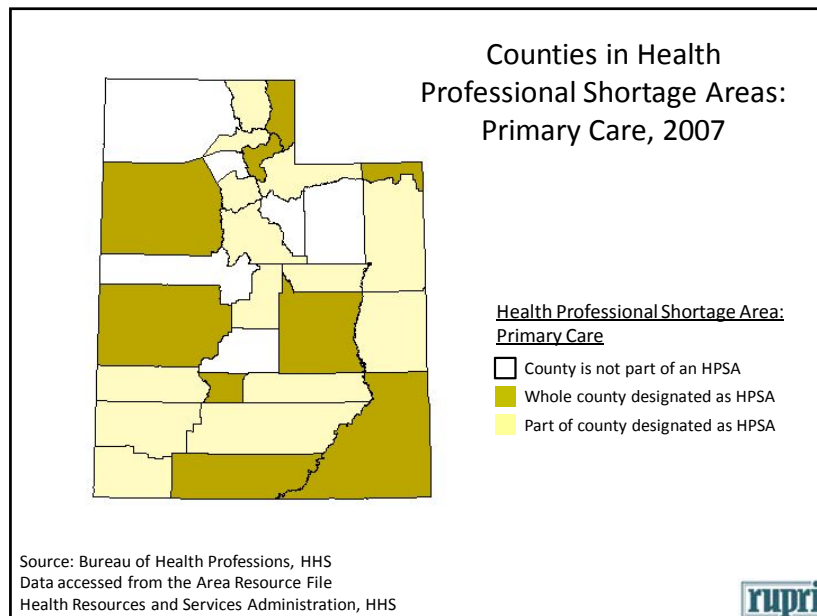
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Utah, this figure was 8.8 percent, and ranged from 3.9 percent to 11.1 percent in Utah counties.

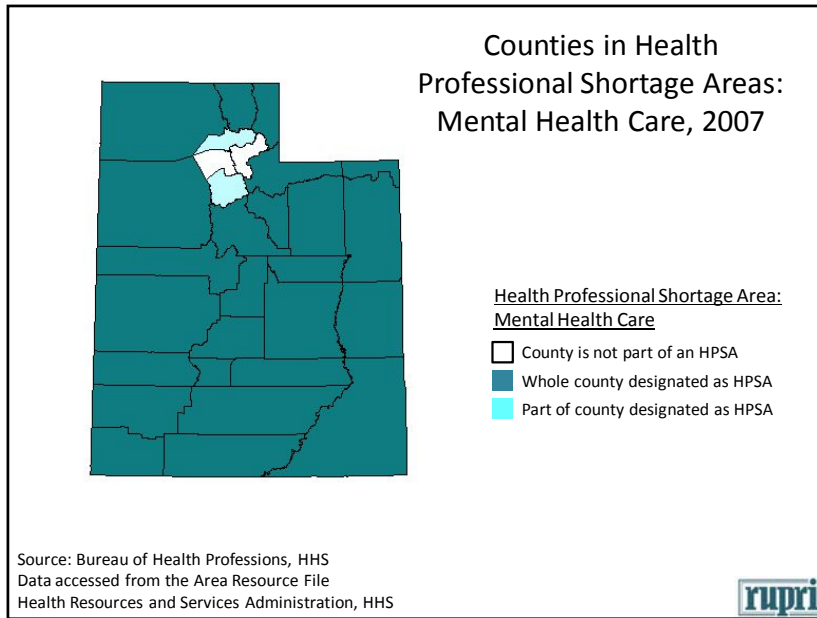


Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

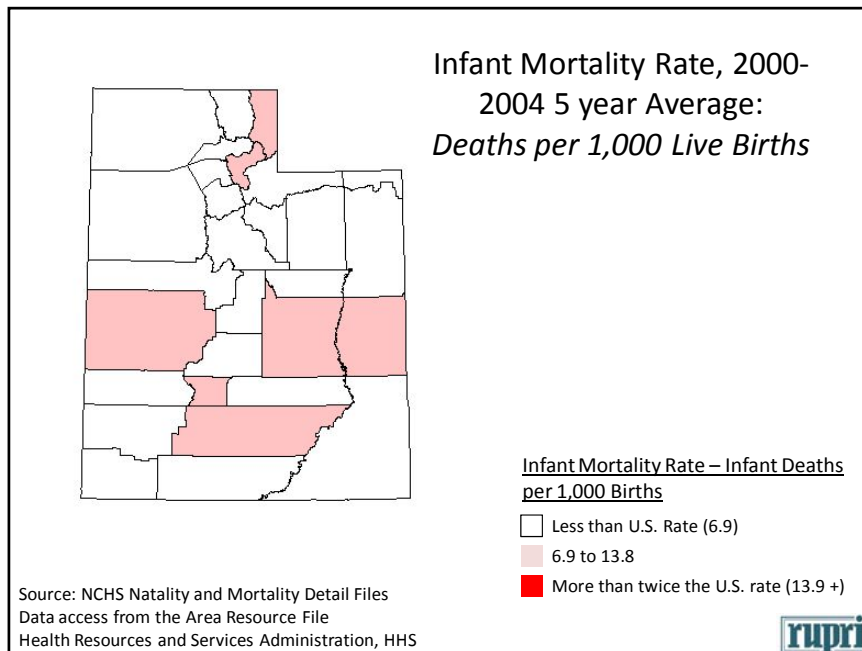
Within Utah, 23 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA, 23 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 27 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA.





Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 5.2 for Utah. Only 7 counties in Utah had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average.



Data Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

**Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration
Area Resource File**

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

For questions and comments, please contact:

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Visit the RUPRI website at

<http://www.rupri.org>

Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/Utahlist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Utah or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Utah of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

