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Highlights

- Nationally, the employment impacts from the recession beginning in March 2001 are already more severe than in six of the nine recessions since 1948. Employment is still 1.5% below its pre-recession level, and it is not clear whether the bottom of this cycle has been reached.
- Utah is experiencing one of the worst labor markets in the country as measured by year-over-year declines in employment. Utah's job losses are exaggerated by the decline in jobs after the Olympics.
- Some economists are labeling this economic period a "jobless" recovery as total non-farm employment has decreased 1.3%; however, in Utah the overall decline is nearly double, at 2.3%, resulting in what can more aptly be termed a "job-loss" recovery.
- Government and the finance industry are the only sectors in Utah producing job gains over the past two years. Excluding government jobs, Utah employment has fallen 3.9% since the end of 2000.
- The industry sector most affected by the recession in percentage terms is the manufacturing sector, which is down 9.2% during the same time period.

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The National Recession: Its Impacts on Utah and the Mountain West

Editor's Note: Each year, Utah Foundation assists in the preparation of the Economic Report to the Governor, which is published by the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. Typically, Utah Foundation contributes a chapter on regional and national comparisons of population, income, poverty, and employment. Instead of publishing the executive summary of the Economic Report to the Governor, as we have done in prior years, we thought it would be useful to publish our chapter on regional and national comparisons, updated with more recent data where available. In addition, we have added information about the economic recession and how it has affected the various sectors of Utah's economy.

Is the Recession Over?

In March 2001, the U.S. economy slipped into recession. Although the economy continues to struggle, it is not certain whether the recession continues today or whether it ended some months ago. To put this economic recession in context with history, last year, Utah Foundation examined each recession since 1948.¹ That report found that the average recession lasted 11.6 months; however, because the end of a recession is technically when the economy "hits bottom," there is an average period of recovery of 10 additional months before the economy is back to its pre-recession level of employment. Considering these averages and the historical data in Figure 1, this recession is already more severe than six of the nine previous post-war recessions. Six of those recessions allowed for full recovery of employment within 23 months; at present, it has been 23 months since the start of the 2001 recession, and employment remains nearly 1.5% below its pre-recession level, and it is not clear whether the bottom of this trend has yet been reached. Figure 2 charts some of the important economic trends since the start of the recession.

Figure 1

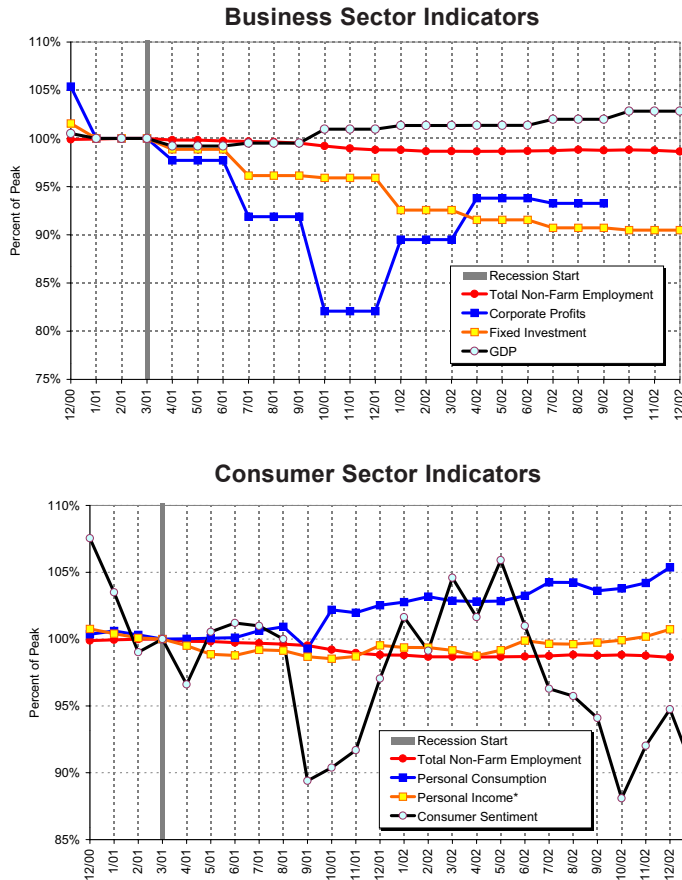
Length of Recessions & Recoveries Since 1948

Recession Dates	Months to Recession End	Months to Full Recovery
November 1948-October 1949	12	20
July 1953-May 1954	11	23
August 1957-April 1958	9	12
April 1960-February 1961	11	20
December 1969-November 1970	12	18
November 1973-March 1975	17	26
January 1980-July 1980	7	12
July 1981-November 1982	17	28
July 1990-March 1991	9	33
Average Length of Recession	11.6	21.3

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and Utah Foundation.

Figure 2

2001 Recession Indicators



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER); Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey.

*Excludes transfer payments.

The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is the official arbiter of recession length. NBER has yet to date the end of this recession, although many economists have said it is probably ended by now. Frequently, business observers use the rule of thumb that the end of a recession is when positive growth in GDP resumes. Using that measure, one could tentatively say that this recession ended in the final quarter of 2001. In this instance, however, that may be a tenuous measure, as business investment and employment continued to decline after that time. Nevertheless, improvement in corporate profits, personal consumption, and personal income do point to a recovery beginning in late 2001 or early 2002.

While corporate profits began to rise in March of 2002, they have recently fallen off slightly. Corporate fixed investment is still trending downward, and while the rate of decline has slowed significantly since March of 2001, it has seen no upward movement since the start of the recession. This is partly the result of the surge in technology investment during the boom economy of the 1990s. It would take some time for the economy to absorb that capacity even if the economy were growing at a healthy rate. With this slowdown, the corporate community is still working through a bubble of overcapacity.

The most troubling aspect of this recession has been on the employment front. In this sense, it mimics the recession of 1990-91, where employment took 21 months after the end of the recession to recover. In Utah, this has had a particularly damaging effect. Utah is

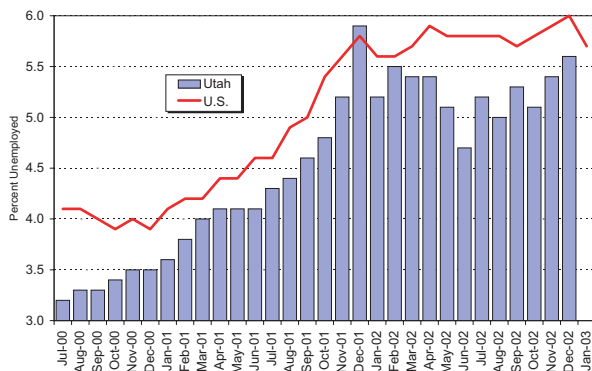
experiencing one of the worst employment markets in the country as measured by year-over-year declines in employment figures. The next section will examine some influences behind Utah's current employment situation followed by an update of data provided by Utah Foundation in the annual Economic Report to the Governor, which gauges Utah's regional and national ability to compete.

Utah's Employment Situation

Utah's most recent unemployment rate of 5.6% in December 2002 is down from 5.9% in December 2001 and is better than the national rate of 6.0%. This seems to indicate that Utah's employment situation is improving. However, perhaps a more telling statistic for measuring the health of Utah's overall economy is the change in overall employment, which was down 1.1% from December 2001 to December 2002 and down 2.3% from December 2000. It is surprising that Utah's unemployment rate is lower than the national average but Utah's job losses are more severe than most

Figure 3

U.S. & Utah Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) & Utah Foundation.

states. Two possible explanations for these seemingly contradictory changes are a decline in overall jobs after the Olympics and a rise in the number of discouraged workers (those who have stopped looking for work).

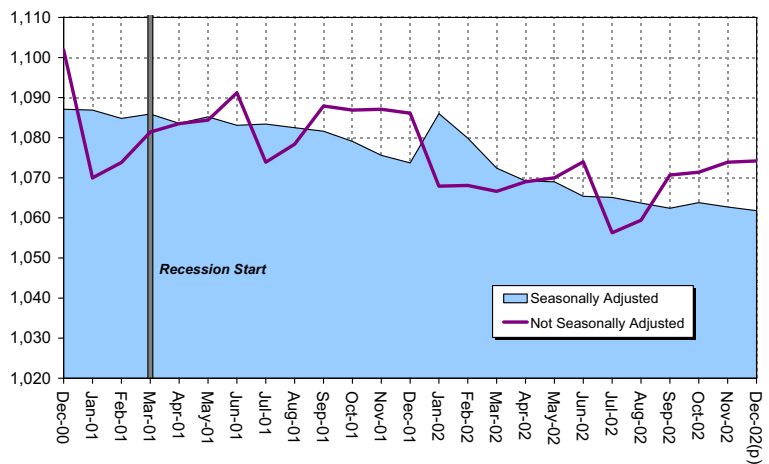
A brief glance at Figure 4 alludes to, but does not fully capture, the magnitude of Utah's current employment situation. The 2.3% decline in overall employment has been padded by steady growth in the public sector. During the period from December 2000 to December 2002, government employment as a whole increased 5.6% (see Figures 5, 6 and 7). Federal government employment in Utah grew 12.8%, and overall, government jobs became a larger share of Utah's economy, growing from 17.2% to 18.6% of total employment over the observed time period. Because of this growth, if government employment is excluded from this trend, non-farm employment in Utah is down 3.9%.²

This downturn in Utah's employment is largely due to the intersection of two key factors. First, the Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) estimated that 35,000 job-years of employment were generated by the 2002 Winter Olympics. However, these jobs were concentrated in a relatively short period of time. The conclusion of the Games, without a recession, would have created a downturn in employment in certain sectors, namely those that had large concentrations of temporary workers to meet the needs of visitors and businesses both prior to and during the Games. Those sectors most affected were services (Figure 8), trade (Figure 9), construction (Figure 10), and potentially transportation and public utilities (TPU) (Figure 11).

Second, the end of the Olympics occurred while the economy was suffering from a recession that

Figure 4

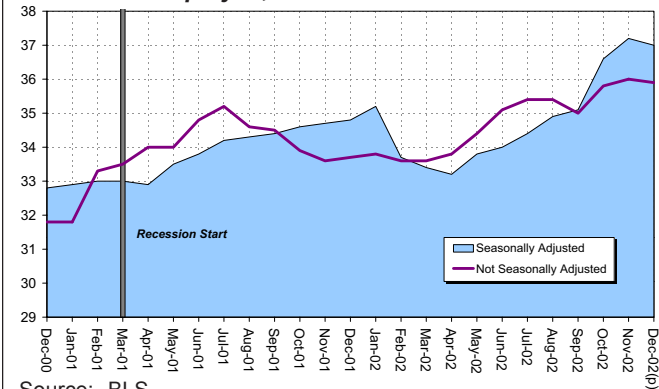
Utah Total Non-Farm Employment
Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 5

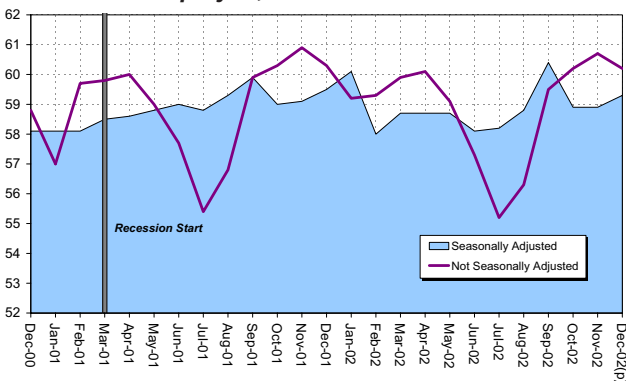
Utah Federal Government Employment
Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 6

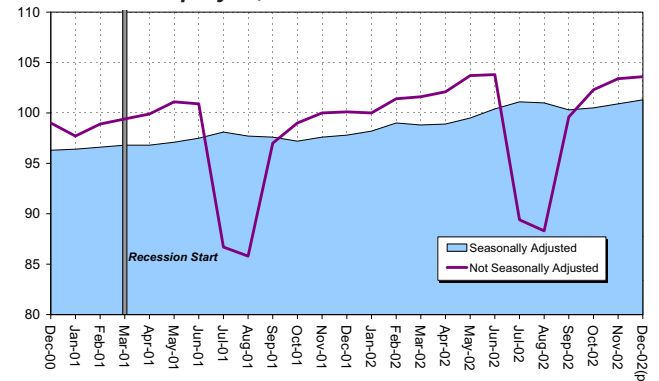
State Government Employment
Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 7

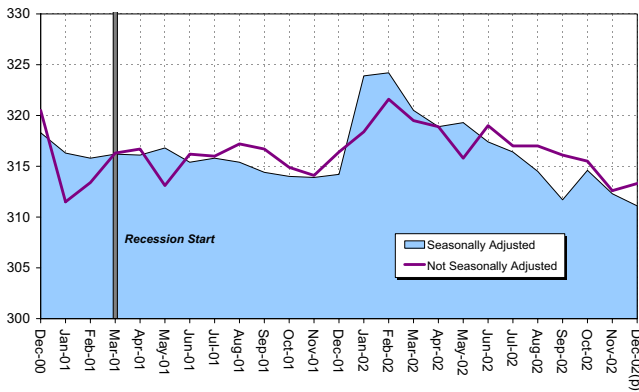
Utah Local Government Employment
Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 8

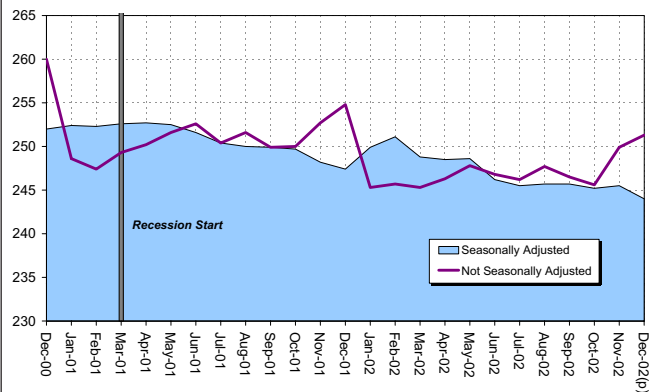
Utah Services Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 9

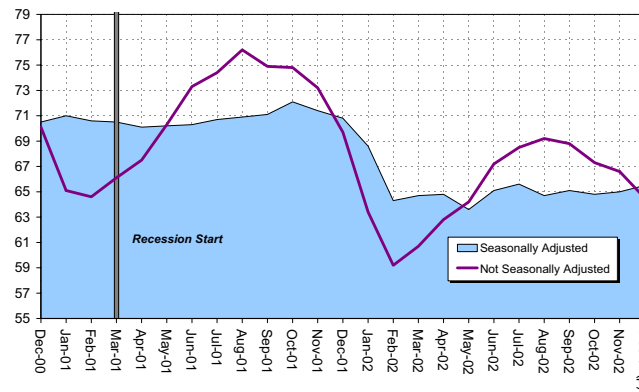
Utah Trade Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 10

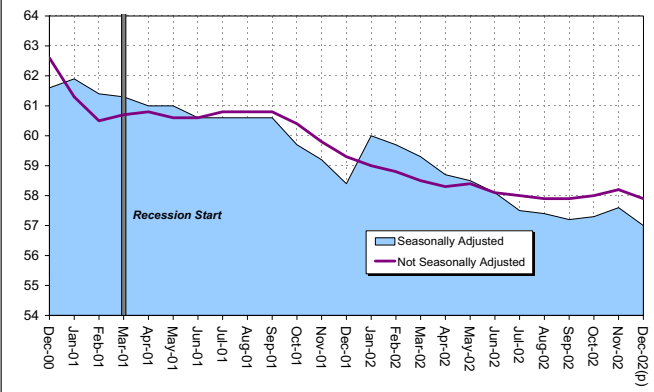
Utah Construction Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 11

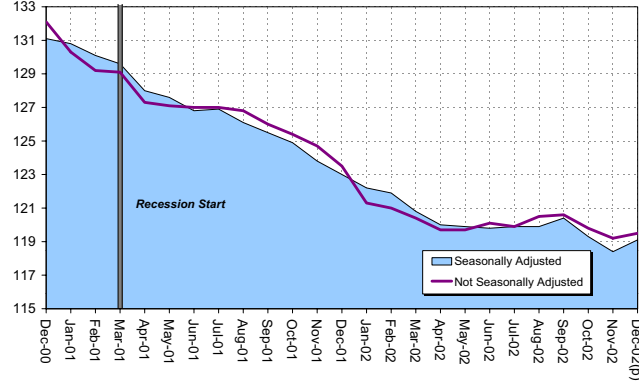
Utah Transportation & Utility Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 12

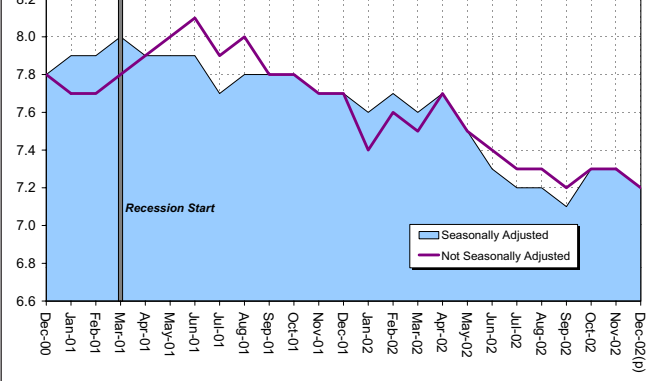
Utah Manufacturing Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

Figure 13

Utah Mining Employment Thousands Employed, December 2000-02



Source: BLS.

significantly affected other sectors, not just those sectors that were directly linked to the Olympics. Utah has seen a 9.2% decline in the manufacturing sector (Figure 12) and a 7.7% drop in the mining sector (Figure 13). With the exception of finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE, in Figure 14), all of the non-government sectors have experienced at least a 2% loss in overall employment since the start of the recession. The net result of this is that while the nation is experiencing what some call a “jobless” recovery, similar to the aftermath of the 1990-91 recession, Utah is experiencing what can more aptly be described as a “job-loss” recovery. This can be seen clearly in Figure 15, which shows that while the overall job loss for the country is 1.3%, Utah’s is nearly double at 2.3%.

This “job-loss” recovery has likely resulted in an increase in discouraged workers. Discouraged workers are defined as unemployed individuals who have stopped actively searching for work. Since only those who are actively seeking employment but cannot find it are considered unemployed, discouraged workers are excluded from unemployment statistics.

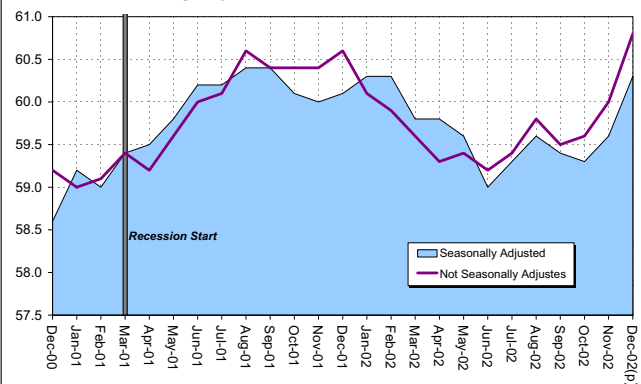
An increase in discouraged workers would explain some of the apparent contradiction between large job losses but fairly low unemployment rates. Another explanation may be that many of the temporary workers used during the Olympic Winter Games were people who would not otherwise have been in Utah’s labor force. Some may have been out-of-state workers who came for the Games and then left. Others may have been local individuals, like homemakers or students, who otherwise would not have sought work but decided to enter the workforce only for the duration of the Games.

Turning now to other indicators of economic well-being that were prepared by Utah Foundation for the 2003 Economic Report to the Governor, one can see that during the first quarter of 2002, the national recession caught up with Utah’s economy. Areas in the western United States have shown strikingly different trends during the last five years, with Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming showing signs that they are somewhat insulated from the recession and the remaining states’ economies struggling significantly. Population growth has exceeded the national average for almost all western states, including

Figure 14

Utah Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Employment

Thousands Employed, December 2000-02

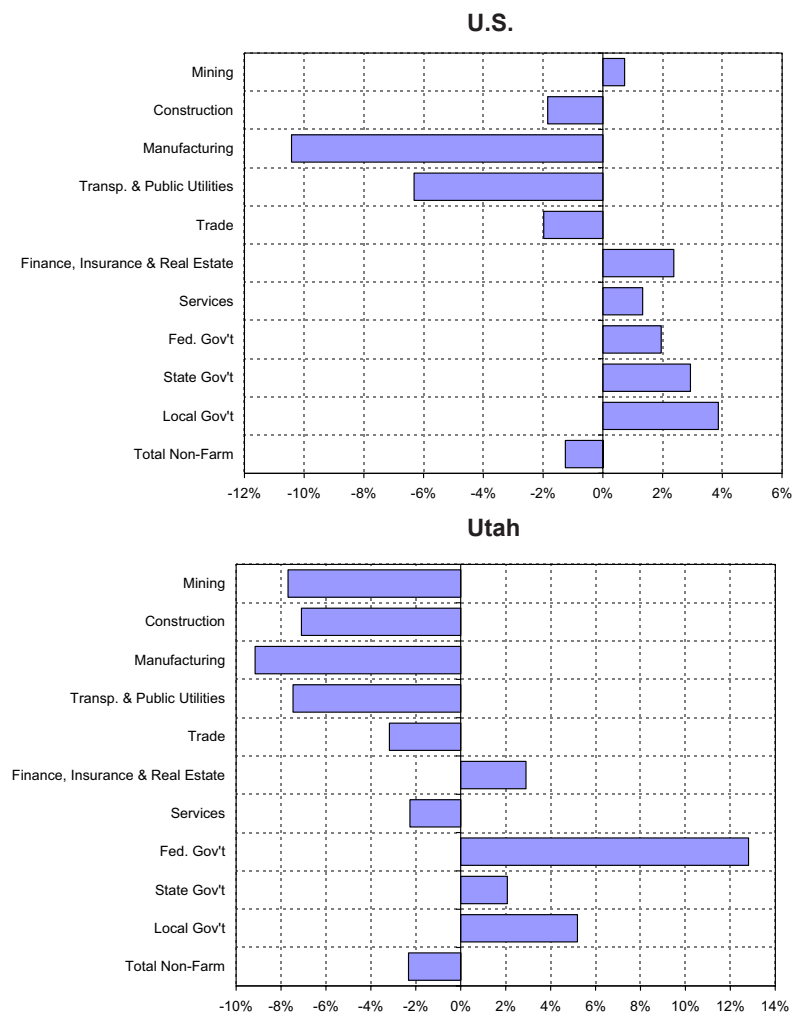


Source: BLS.

Figure 15

U.S. and Utah Job Losses Compared

By Sector: December 2000 to December 2002

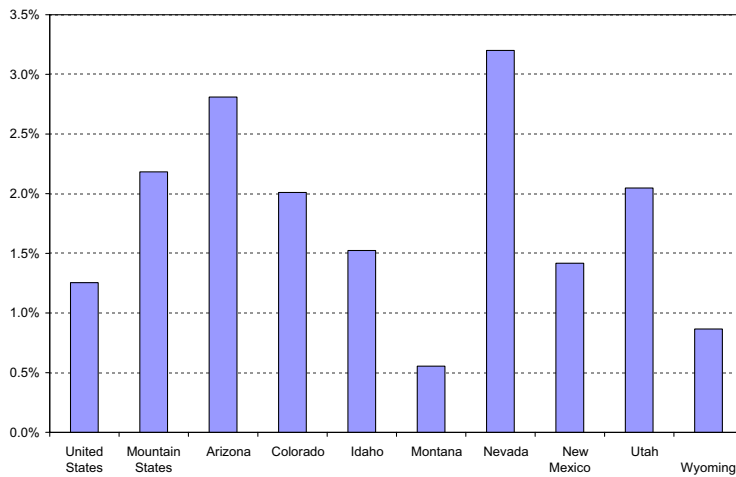


Source: BLS.

Figure 16

Population Growth

July 2001-02 Utah, The U.S. and The Mountain West



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Utah, but income growth has not necessarily followed suit. A majority of the western states rank in the bottom half or the bottom quartile of all states when their rate of income growth over the past year is measured. If these trends continue, an already bleak budget situation could worsen.

Below are summaries of specific indicators that are useful in examining Utah's fiscal health and the health of the mountain states region. These data were generated by Utah Foundation for the Economic Report to the Governor, and the figures have been updated where more recent data were available. Tables used in the Economic Report to the Governor are included as appendices.

Population Growth

During the 1990s, the mountain states were the fastest growing region in the nation. Four states—Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah—were among the fastest growing states in the nation last year. However, these growth rates were generally at least a half a percentage point off the average annual growth rate during the population boom years of the 1990s. Utah's growth rate during this period went from 2.6% a year to 2.0% a year. This is still higher than the national average annual growth rate of 1.3%; however, the gap between Utah and the nation's annual growth rate in 2002 was shrinking compared to the 1990s. In the previous decade, Utah's growth rate was more than double the national average. In the last year, that gap has decreased from 1.4% to 0.7%.

Personal Income Growth

Total personal income in the mountain region grew 7.1% per year during the 1996 to 2001 period. However, March 2001 saw the beginning of a recession and personal income growth in the mountain region and Utah began to slow down. Personal income for the region grew by 4.5% during

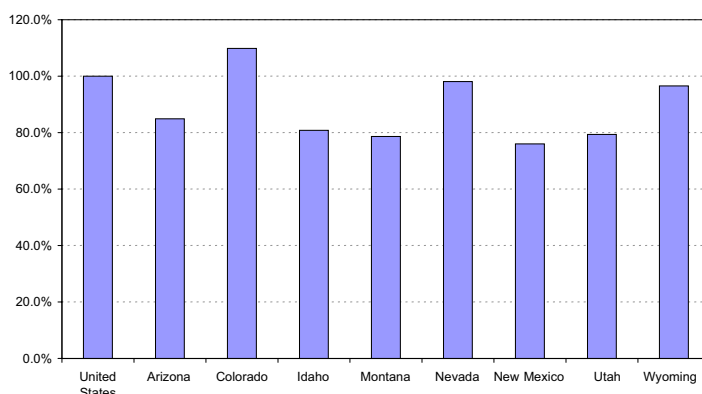
2001 and Utah's personal income grew at a marginally slower rate of 4.3%. Despite this, Utah ranked 16th in the nation for growth from 2000-01. The mountain region was a strong performer, with five of the eight states ranking in the top ten for growth during this period. New Mexico and Wyoming held the first and second place among the 50 states for personal income growth. Only Arizona and Colorado had personal income growth at a slower rate than Utah during 2000-01.

Despite the rapid growth during the 1996 to 2001 period, the states of the mountain region are still some of the smallest in the United States, in terms of personal income. As personal income is a measurement of the size of the economic base, only Colorado and Arizona have economies larger than the median of the 50 states. Utah has the 35th

Figure 17

Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of U.S. Avg.

2001 Utah and the Mountain West



Source: BEA.

largest economy, placing it between Arkansas and Missouri in relative size. Wyoming has the smallest economy in the nation at 51st place, behind Washington D.C.

The mountain region produced \$514.1 billion in personal income in 2001, or 5.9% of the nation's total of \$8.7 trillion. This is the same percentage as in 2000. Utah accounted for 10.7% of the mountain region's income, down slightly from the 10.8% of the region's income in 2000. Utah's per capita personal income in 2001 was \$24,180, ranking 46th in the nation. Utah's per capita income growth rate from 1996 to 2001 was slightly below the national median, ranking the state 27th in terms of growth. Personal income per capita in the mountain states was \$27,567 in 2001, about 90.5% of the national average. Utah is well below the mountain states average, at 79.4% of the national average. Colorado has the highest per capita income among the mountain states.

Median Household Income

Utah is anomalous when comparing personal income and median household income. While having a very low per capita personal income, Utah's median household income is ranked 12th in nation. This is largely explained by Utah having the largest household size in the nation. The per capita figures are diluted by a larger number of children. Therefore, the median household figures provide a more accurate measure of family income. Utah's \$47,342 median household income is 112% of the national average of \$42,228. The only mountain state with a higher household income than Utah is Colorado, with \$49,397, or 117% of the national median. Some of the lowest household incomes are found in the mountain states, with Montana ranking 49th and New Mexico ranking 45th. These figures are three-year averages from 1999-2001. Because of sampling variability, the Census Bureau recommends using three-year averages for ranking purposes.

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 \$30,074 per worker in 2001 is 83% of the national average. The mountain region as a whole averages \$33,408, or 92% of the national average of \$36,214. Utah ranked 35th among the states for wages. Regionally, Utah was in the middle of the mountain states. Arizona, Colorado and Nevada all ranked higher while Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming ranked lower. Those four states, collectively, have some of the lowest wage rates in the nation, with Montana ranked 51st.

Figure 18

Median Household Income, Percent of U.S. Avg.
Three-Year Average: 1999-2001 Utah and the Mountain West

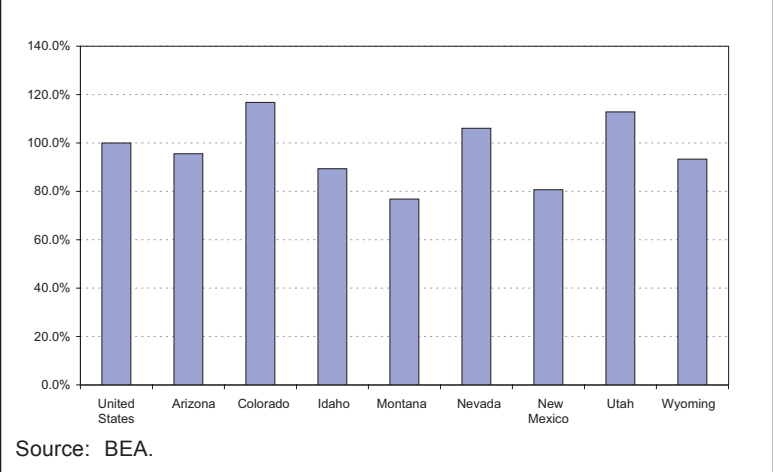


Figure 19

Average Annual Pay, Percent of U.S. Avg.
2001 Utah and the Mountain West

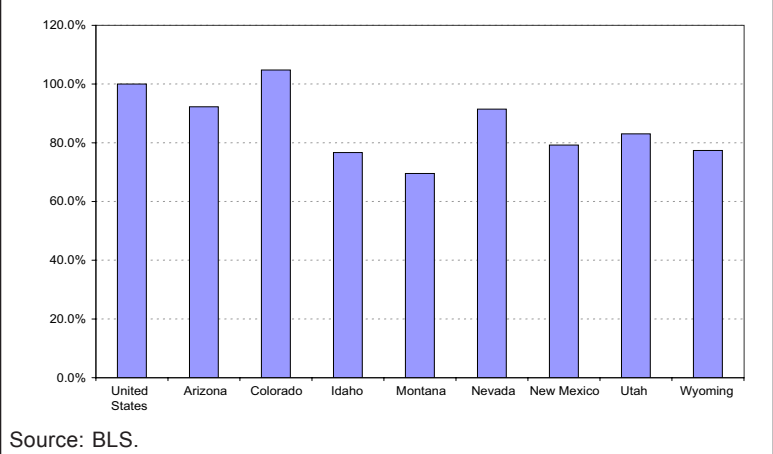
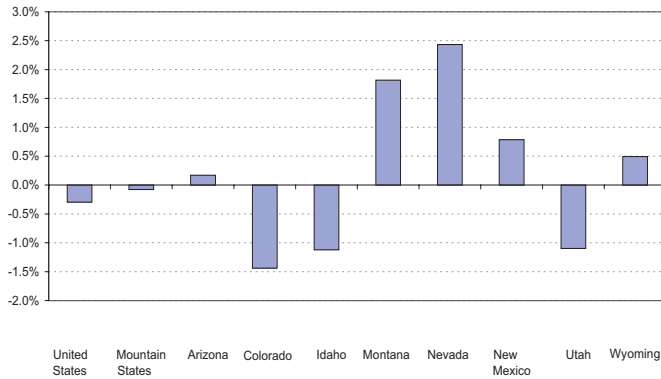


Figure 20

Employment Growth, Dec. 2001 to Dec. 2002
Utah, U.S. and the Mountain West



Source: BLS.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

The latest data for the period of December 2001 to December 2002 shows much slowing in Utah's employment. During this time period, employment has contracted by 1.1%. This is the second largest contraction among mountain states. Idaho had an identical decline rate during this time period, and only Colorado shed more jobs, losing 1.4% of its total employment. This placed Utah among the ten worst states in terms of year-over-year job loss.

The mountain states have performed slightly better than the national average unemployment rate since 1996. The difference in 2001 was about the same as in 1996. During this period, Utah had one of the best unemployment rates in the country, at 3.5% in 1996, 3.2% in 2000 and 4.4% in 2001. During 2001, among the

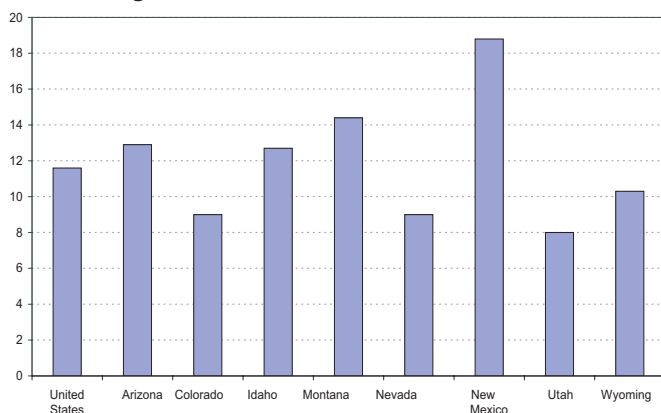
mountain states, only Wyoming and Colorado had lower unemployment rates. Nationally, the unemployment rate rose from 4.0% in 2000 to 4.8% in 2001. While this rise in unemployment both nationally and within Utah is concerning, it is important to note that the rates are still below what many economists have considered a "full employment" rate of 5%.³

Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility, 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 in the nation, having 18.8% of its residents classified as living below the poverty line. Utah has one of the lowest poverty rates in the nation, with only 8.0% of its residents living in poverty. For the three-year period, the national rate was 11.6%, and among the mountain states, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana as well as New Mexico had rates above the national average. Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah had rates below the national average, with Utah having the lowest poverty rate in the mountain region.

Figure 21

Percent of Persons in Poverty
Three-Year Avg., 1999-2001: Utah, U.S. and the Mountain West



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix A
Population and Households—U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Population, July 1 (thousands)		Population Growth Rate 2001-02	Households, July 1 (thousands)		Rankings			
	2001	2002		Persons per Household	2000	2001	2002	Population Growth Rate 2001-02	Persons per Household 2000
United States	284,797	288,369	1.3%	106,429	2.60				
Mountain States	18,650	19,057	2.2%	6,911	2.65				
Arizona	5,307	5,456	2.8%	1,940	2.68	20	19	2	8
Colorado	4,418	4,507	2.0%	1,754	2.46	24	22	6	43
Idaho	1,321	1,341	1.5%	486	2.65	39	39	12	10
Montana	904	909	0.6%	356	2.47	44	44	42	40
Nevada	2,106	2,173	3.2%	784	2.64	35	35	1	11
New Mexico	1,829	1,855	1.4%	665	2.69	36	36	14	6
Utah	2,270	2,316	2.0%	731	3.05	34	34	5	1
Wyoming	494	499	0.9%	194	2.48	51	51	29	39
Other States									
Alabama	4,464	4,487	0.5%	1,740	2.50	23	23	43	30
Alaska	635	644	1.4%	220	2.80	47	47	16	4
Arkansas	2,692	2,710	0.7%	1,046	2.50	33	33	37	30
California	34,501	35,116	1.8%	11,552	2.92	1	1	8	2
Connecticut	3,425	3,461	1.0%	1,292	2.57	29	29	22	18
Delaware	796	807	1.4%	297	2.60	45	45	15	15
D.C.	572	571	-0.2%	243	2.21	50	50	51	51
Florida	16,397	16,713	1.9%	6,432	2.49	4	4	7	32
Georgia	8,384	8,560	2.1%	3,047	2.67	10	10	4	9
Hawaii	1,224	1,245	1.7%	412	2.89	42	42	9	3
Illinois	12,482	12,601	0.9%	4,600	2.64	5	5	27	11
Indiana	6,115	6,159	0.7%	2,339	2.54	14	14	35	21
Iowa	2,923	2,937	0.5%	1,144	2.47	30	30	45	40
Kansas	2,695	2,716	0.8%	1,040	2.51	32	32	30	26
Kentucky	4,066	4,093	0.7%	1,584	2.49	25	26	36	32
Louisiana	4,465	4,483	0.4%	1,667	2.60	22	24	48	15
Maine	1,287	1,294	0.6%	529	2.37	40	40	38	50
Maryland	5,375	5,458	1.5%	2,014	2.60	19	18	11	15
Massachusetts	6,379	6,428	0.8%	2,453	2.51	13	13	33	26
Michigan	9,991	10,050	0.6%	3,833	2.54	8	8	39	21
Minnesota	4,972	5,020	1.0%	1,979	2.44	21	21	26	46
Mississippi	2,858	2,872	0.5%	1,048	2.64	31	31	44	11
Missouri	5,630	5,673	0.8%	2,248	2.43	17	17	32	48
Nebraska	1,713	1,729	0.9%	667	2.49	38	38	28	32
New Hampshire	1,259	1,275	1.3%	483	2.53	41	41	19	24
New Jersey	8,484	8,590	1.2%	3,081	2.69	9	9	20	6
New York	19,011	19,158	0.8%	7,058	2.61	3	3	31	14
North Carolina	8,186	8,320	1.6%	3,192	2.49	11	11	10	32
North Dakota	634	634	-0.1%	249	2.45	48	48	50	44
Ohio	11,374	11,421	0.4%	4,453	2.49	7	7	46	32
Oklahoma	3,460	3,494	1.0%	1,317	2.54	28	28	25	21
Oregon	3,473	3,522	1.4%	1,394	2.44	27	27	17	46
Pennsylvania	12,287	12,335	0.4%	4,755	2.49	6	6	47	32
Rhode Island	1,059	1,070	1.0%	406	2.51	43	43	23	26
South Carolina	4,063	4,107	1.1%	1,539	2.55	26	25	21	19
South Dakota	757	761	0.6%	290	2.51	46	46	40	26
Tennessee	5,740	5,797	1.0%	2,268	2.47	16	16	24	40
Texas	21,325	21,780	2.1%	7,487	2.77	2	2	3	5
Vermont	613	617	0.6%	245	2.42	49	49	41	49
Virginia	7,188	7,294	1.5%	2,730	2.55	12	12	13	19
Washington	5,988	6,069	1.4%	2,323	2.52	15	15	18	25
West Virginia	1,802	1,802	0.0%	718	2.45	37	37	49	44
Wisconsin	5,402	5,441	0.7%	2,105	2.49	18	20	34	32

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Appendix B

Total Personal Income—U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income (annual, millions)			Rates of Personal Income Change		Total Personal Income (quarterly at annual rates, millions) (seasonally adjusted)			Rankings			
	1996	2000	2001	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1996-2001	Percent Change 2000-2001	3rd Quarter 2001	3rd Quarter 2002	Percent Change 2001-02	Total Personal Income	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Percent Change	Percent Change 3rd Qtr
									2001	1996-2001	2000-01	2000-01
United States	\$6,538,103	\$8,398,796	\$8,678,255	5.8%	3.3%	\$8,697,999	\$8,984,226	3.2%				
Mountain States	364,491	491,783	514,119	7.1%	4.5%	517,430	532,975	2.9%				
Arizona	95,787	130,982	137,314	7.5%	4.8%	138,817	143,711	3.4%	23	3	8	26
Colorado	100,012	142,752	147,860	8.1%	3.6%	147,797	150,579	1.8%	21	1	28	51
Idaho	24,173	31,314	32,525	6.1%	3.9%	32,697	33,684	2.9%	42	14	20	37
Montana	16,992	20,678	21,673	5.0%	4.8%	21,947	22,589	2.8%	46	35	9	39
Nevada	43,331	59,948	62,966	7.8%	5.0%	63,712	65,399	2.6%	32	2	4	46
New Mexico	33,232	39,772	42,354	5.0%	6.5%	42,709	44,774	4.6%	38	36	1	3
Utah	40,354	52,622	54,884	6.3%	4.3%	55,070	56,799	3.0%	35	12	16	35
Wyoming	10,609	13,717	14,544	6.5%	6.0%	14,681	15,440	4.9%	51	11	2	2
Other States												
Alabama	87,221	105,796	109,773	4.7%	3.8%	110,160	113,648	3.1%	24	41	24	34
Alaska	15,762	18,773	19,641	4.5%	4.6%	19,780	20,664	4.3%	48	45	11	8
Arkansas	48,700	59,205	61,613	4.8%	4.1%	61,843	64,421	4.0%	34	39	19	12
California	812,404	1,099,375	1,128,256	6.8%	2.6%	1,126,393	1,166,906	3.5%	1	7	45	22
Connecticut	109,354	141,151	145,341	5.9%	3.0%	145,221	147,969	1.9%	22	20	40	50
Delaware	19,369	24,767	25,853	5.9%	4.4%	26,072	26,846	2.9%	44	19	14	38
D.C.	18,517	22,158	22,959	4.4%	3.6%	22,972	23,982	4.2%	45	47	27	9
Florida	355,136	454,106	474,626	6.0%	4.5%	477,155	500,141	4.6%	4	18	12	4
Georgia	172,935	232,179	240,896	6.9%	3.8%	241,700	250,507	3.5%	11	6	25	21
Hawaii	30,393	34,308	35,510	3.2%	3.5%	35,684	37,355	4.5%	40	51	30	6
Illinois	322,790	401,030	412,200	5.0%	2.8%	413,747	423,819	2.4%	5	34	43	47
Indiana	132,890	165,815	169,885	5.0%	2.5%	170,505	176,624	3.5%	16	33	49	23
Iowa	64,696	77,790	79,893	4.3%	2.7%	80,123	82,736	3.2%	30	48	44	33
Kansas	60,074	74,124	76,973	5.1%	3.8%	77,419	80,917	4.3%	31	32	21	7
Kentucky	78,221	98,125	101,326	5.3%	3.3%	101,980	105,594	3.4%	26	27	35	25
Louisiana	87,879	103,824	109,560	4.5%	5.5%	110,406	114,894	3.9%	25	44	3	13
Maine	26,434	32,793	34,384	5.4%	4.9%	34,443	36,057	4.5%	41	24	7	5
Maryland	140,809	180,353	189,142	6.1%	4.9%	189,959	198,130	4.1%	15	16	6	10
Massachusetts	180,237	241,318	248,202	6.6%	2.9%	247,285	254,029	2.7%	10	8	42	45
Michigan	238,095	293,744	297,609	4.6%	1.3%	298,898	307,213	2.7%	9	42	51	44
Minnesota	122,080	158,817	164,589	6.2%	3.6%	165,031	169,751	2.8%	17	13	26	42
Mississippi	48,898	59,881	62,163	4.9%	3.8%	62,278	64,798	3.9%	33	37	22	14
Missouri	123,992	153,830	158,906	5.1%	3.3%	159,641	163,320	2.3%	18	31	34	48
Nebraska	39,618	47,534	49,489	4.6%	4.1%	49,751	52,357	5.0%	36	43	18	1
New Hampshire	30,228	41,630	42,986	7.3%	3.3%	42,966	44,627	3.7%	37	4	36	17
New Jersey	246,659	317,346	326,723	5.8%	3.0%	327,663	337,930	3.0%	8	22	41	36
New York	530,990	664,927	684,774	5.2%	3.0%	683,650	696,973	1.9%	2	29	39	49
North Carolina	167,638	218,537	225,234	6.1%	3.1%	225,125	233,155	3.4%	13	15	37	24
North Dakota	13,607	16,027	16,434	3.8%	2.5%	16,565	17,049	2.8%	50	50	47	40
Ohio	264,162	320,377	327,745	4.4%	2.3%	329,274	338,454	2.7%	7	46	50	43
Oklahoma	66,289	83,035	86,750	5.5%	4.5%	87,104	90,041	3.3%	29	23	13	31
Oregon	75,561	95,406	97,814	5.3%	2.5%	97,903	101,820	3.8%	28	28	48	15
Pennsylvania	299,001	364,953	377,461	4.8%	3.4%	378,925	393,136	3.6%	6	40	31	19
Rhode Island	24,818	30,728	31,995	5.2%	4.1%	32,200	33,399	3.6%	43	30	17	20
South Carolina	76,287	97,659	101,110	5.8%	3.5%	101,537	105,109	3.4%	27	21	29	28
South Dakota	15,883	19,509	20,174	4.9%	3.4%	20,326	21,119	3.8%	47	38	32	16
Tennessee	119,287	150,344	154,911	5.4%	3.0%	155,587	162,073	4.0%	20	25	38	11
Texas	428,726	587,228	609,489	7.3%	3.8%	610,014	627,503	2.8%	3	5	23	41
Vermont	13,073	16,691	17,531	6.0%	5.0%	17,583	18,202	3.4%	49	17	5	27
Virginia	169,938	222,498	233,107	6.5%	4.8%	233,312	241,423	3.4%	12	10	10	29
Washington	139,328	186,863	191,763	6.6%	2.6%	192,225	199,614	3.7%	14	9	46	18
West Virginia	33,771	39,506	41,230	4.1%	4.4%	41,403	42,783	3.2%	39	49	15	32
Wisconsin	121,864	152,953	158,116	5.3%	3.4%	158,761	164,163	3.3%	19	26	33	30

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Appendix C
Per Capita Personal Income—U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income			Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change		Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Total			Rankings		
	1996	2000	2001	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1996-2001	Annual Growth Rate 2000-01	1996	2000	2001	Per Capita Personal Income	Average Annual Growth Rate	Average Annual Growth Rate
									1990	1996-2001	2000-01
United States	\$24,270	\$29,770	\$30,472	4.7%	2.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	20,883	25,358	25,872	4.4%	2.0%	86.0%	85.2%	84.9%	39	28	41
Colorado	25,514	33,018	33,470	5.6%	1.4%	105.1%	110.9%	109.8%	13	4	46
Idaho	20,093	24,101	24,621	4.1%	2.2%	82.8%	81.0%	80.8%	42	39	39
Montana	19,173	22,895	23,963	4.6%	4.7%	79.0%	76.9%	78.6%	47	19	5
Nevada	26,004	29,696	29,897	2.8%	0.7%	107.1%	99.8%	98.1%	9	50	51
New Mexico	18,964	21,837	23,155	4.1%	6.0%	78.1%	73.4%	76.0%	48	42	1
Utah	19,514	23,476	24,180	4.4%	3.0%	80.4%	78.9%	79.4%	46	27	23
Wyoming	21,732	27,767	29,416	6.2%	5.9%	89.5%	93.3%	96.5%	35	1	2
Other States											
Alabama	20,138	23,766	24,589	4.1%	3.5%	83.0%	79.8%	80.7%	40	41	17
Alaska	25,901	29,913	30,936	3.6%	3.4%	106.7%	100.5%	101.5%	11	49	18
Arkansas	18,934	22,108	22,887	3.9%	3.5%	78.0%	74.3%	75.1%	49	48	14
California	25,373	32,334	32,702	5.2%	1.1%	104.5%	108.6%	107.3%	14	8	49
Connecticut	32,773	41,392	42,435	5.3%	2.5%	135.0%	139.0%	139.3%	1	6	31
Delaware	26,140	31,500	32,472	4.4%	3.1%	107.7%	105.8%	106.6%	8	25	22
D.C.	32,352	38,801	40,150	4.4%	3.5%	133.3%	130.3%	131.8%	2	26	16
Florida	23,909	28,286	28,947	3.9%	2.3%	98.5%	95.0%	95.0%	21	46	36
Georgia	23,055	28,212	28,733	4.5%	1.8%	95.0%	94.8%	94.3%	26	21	43
Hawaii	25,249	28,301	29,002	2.8%	2.5%	104.0%	95.1%	95.2%	15	51	33
Illinois	26,672	32,248	33,023	4.4%	2.4%	109.9%	108.3%	108.4%	7	30	34
Indiana	22,501	27,228	27,783	4.3%	2.0%	92.7%	91.5%	91.2%	29	34	40
Iowa	22,464	26,572	27,331	4.0%	2.9%	92.6%	89.3%	89.7%	30	45	25
Kansas	22,977	27,537	28,565	4.4%	3.7%	94.7%	92.5%	93.7%	27	23	10
Kentucky	19,957	24,244	24,923	4.5%	2.8%	82.2%	81.4%	81.8%	44	20	28
Louisiana	19,978	23,227	24,535	4.2%	5.6%	82.3%	78.0%	80.5%	43	36	3
Maine	21,163	25,681	26,723	4.8%	4.1%	87.2%	86.3%	87.7%	37	15	9
Maryland	27,545	33,959	35,188	5.0%	3.6%	113.5%	114.1%	115.5%	6	12	11
Massachusetts	29,166	37,960	38,907	5.9%	2.5%	120.2%	127.5%	127.7%	4	2	32
Michigan	24,398	29,516	29,788	4.1%	0.9%	100.5%	99.1%	97.8%	19	43	50
Minnesota	25,904	32,207	33,101	5.0%	2.8%	106.7%	108.2%	108.6%	10	11	29
Mississippi	17,793	21,017	21,750	4.1%	3.5%	73.3%	70.6%	71.4%	51	40	15
Missouri	22,828	27,452	28,226	4.3%	2.8%	94.1%	92.2%	92.6%	28	32	26
Nebraska	23,670	27,756	28,886	4.1%	4.1%	97.5%	93.2%	94.8%	22	44	8
New Hampshire	25,733	33,576	34,138	5.8%	1.7%	106.0%	112.8%	112.0%	12	3	45
New Jersey	30,266	37,649	38,509	4.9%	2.3%	124.7%	126.5%	126.4%	3	13	37
New York	28,566	35,016	36,019	4.7%	2.9%	117.7%	117.6%	118.2%	5	16	24
North Carolina	22,350	27,055	27,514	4.2%	1.7%	92.1%	90.9%	90.3%	31	35	44
North Dakota	20,921	25,007	25,902	4.4%	3.6%	86.2%	84.0%	85.0%	38	31	12
Ohio	23,496	28,202	28,816	4.2%	2.2%	96.8%	94.7%	94.6%	23	37	38
Oklahoma	19,846	24,046	25,071	4.8%	4.3%	81.8%	80.8%	82.3%	45	14	7
Oregon	23,270	27,821	28,165	3.9%	1.2%	95.9%	93.5%	92.4%	25	47	48
Pennsylvania	24,467	29,713	30,720	4.7%	3.4%	100.8%	99.8%	100.8%	18	18	19
Rhode Island	24,310	29,258	30,215	4.4%	3.3%	100.2%	98.3%	99.2%	20	24	20
South Carolina	20,096	24,273	24,886	4.4%	2.5%	82.8%	81.5%	81.7%	41	29	30
South Dakota	21,399	25,823	26,664	4.5%	3.3%	88.2%	86.7%	87.5%	36	22	21
Tennessee	22,022	26,367	26,988	4.2%	2.4%	90.7%	88.6%	88.6%	33	38	35
Texas	22,167	28,035	28,581	5.2%	1.9%	91.3%	94.2%	93.8%	32	7	42
Vermont	22,019	27,376	28,594	5.4%	4.4%	90.7%	92.0%	93.8%	34	5	6
Virginia	25,173	31,320	32,431	5.2%	3.5%	103.7%	105.2%	106.4%	16	9	13
Washington	25,015	31,627	32,025	5.1%	1.3%	103.1%	106.2%	105.1%	17	10	47
West Virginia	18,527	21,861	22,881	4.3%	4.7%	76.3%	73.4%	75.1%	50	33	4
Wisconsin	23,301	28,471	29,270	4.7%	2.8%	96.0%	95.6%	96.1%	24	17	27

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Appendix D

Median Income of Households by State, U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Median Household Income (2001 Dollars)				Median Household Income Two-year Moving Average* (2001 Dollars)					Median Household Income Three-year Average* (2001 Dollars)			
	1996	2000	2001	2001 Std Error	2000-01			% Change	% Change	1999-2001	Std Error	Rank	% of U.S. Avg
					1999-2000	2000-01	Std Error						
United States	\$39,869	\$41,990	\$42,228	129	\$43,195	\$42,695	109	-\$500	-1.2%	42,873	109		100.0%
Mountain States													
Arizona	35,538	39,783	42,704	1,441	40,095	41,799	1,104	1,704	4.1%	40,965	905	32	95.5%
Colorado	46,000	48,240	49,397	1,190	50,380	49,492	1,011	-888	-1.8%	50,053	941	8	116.7%
Idaho	38,989	37,611	38,241	966	38,344	38,451	903	107	0.3%	38,310	869	39	89.4%
Montana	32,221	32,777	32,126	737	33,330	32,909	730	-421	-1.3%	32,929	660	49	76.8%
Nevada	43,292	45,758	45,403	1,130	45,538	46,219	891	681	1.5%	45,493	946	17	106.1%
New Mexico	28,179	35,093	33,124	1,238	35,337	34,598	1,036	-739	-2.1%	34,599	1,022	45	80.7%
Utah	41,605	47,550	47,342	1,601	48,896	48,110	1,108	-786	-1.6%	48,378	1,007	12	112.8%
Wyoming	34,770	39,629	39,719	1,166	40,150	40,227	925	77	0.2%	40,007	838	34	93.3%
Other States													
Alabama	34,039	35,424	35,160	1,006	37,460	35,786	866	-1,674	-4.5%	36,693	787	42	85.6%
Alaska	59,287	52,847	57,363	2,012	54,458	55,842	1,337	1,384	2.5%	55,426	1,278	1	129.3%
Arkansas	30,468	29,697	33,339	1,144	31,027	31,932	802	905	2.9%	31,798	697	50	74.2%
California	43,598	46,816	47,262	727	47,233	47,692	588	459	1.0%	47,243	507	14	110.2%
Connecticut	47,313	50,172	53,347	1,240	52,657	52,460	1,083	-197	-0.4%	52,887	1,203	3	123.4%
Delaware	44,156	50,365	49,602	1,468	50,650	50,686	1,240	36	0.1%	50,301	1,276	7	117.3%
D.C.	35,908	41,222	41,169	1,023	41,724	41,771	873	47	0.1%	41,539	897	30	96.9%
Florida	34,419	38,856	36,421	417	39,000	38,181	495	-819	-2.1%	38,141	445	40	89.0%
Georgia	36,503	41,901	42,576	1,073	42,474	42,823	794	349	0.8%	42,508	779	24	99.1%
Hawaii	46,923	51,546	47,439	1,256	50,129	50,212	1,020	83	0.2%	49,232	1,034	9	114.8%
Illinois	44,431	46,064	46,171	879	48,281	46,760	770	-1,521	-3.2%	47,578	693	13	111.0%
Indiana	39,481	40,865	40,379	948	42,692	41,192	680	-1,500	-3.5%	41,921	822	28	97.8%
Iowa	37,304	40,991	40,976	1,133	42,895	41,556	812	-1,339	-3.1%	42,255	729	26	98.6%
Kansas	36,603	41,059	41,415	1,115	40,938	41,810	952	872	2.1%	41,097	1,072	31	95.9%
Kentucky	36,410	36,265	38,437	1,009	36,557	37,857	774	1,300	3.6%	37,184	806	41	86.7%
Louisiana	33,994	30,718	33,322	1,195	33,130	32,449	846	-681	-2.1%	33,194	774	48	77.4%
Maine	38,974	37,266	36,612	952	39,793	37,459	752	-2,334	-5.9%	38,733	751	36	90.3%
Maryland	49,418	54,535	53,530	1,652	55,755	54,794	1,271	-961	-1.7%	55,013	1,264	2	128.3%
Massachusetts	44,364	46,753	52,253	1,518	47,400	50,155	1,197	2,755	5.8%	49,018	1,176	11	114.3%
Michigan	44,062	45,512	45,047	868	47,869	45,915	822	-1,954	-4.1%	46,929	727	15	109.5%
Minnesota	46,046	54,251	52,681	1,134	52,865	54,223	1,198	1,358	2.6%	52,804	1,073	4	123.2%
Mississippi	29,967	34,299	30,161	1,186	34,877	32,709	1,061	-2,168	-6.2%	33,305	954	47	77.7%
Missouri	38,490	45,097	41,339	1,204	45,157	43,847	996	-1,310	-2.9%	43,884	859	20	102.4%
Nebraska	38,208	41,750	43,611	1,116	41,972	43,263	889	1,291	3.1%	42,518	838	23	99.2%
New Hampshire	44,266	50,926	51,331	719	50,634	51,839	836	1,205	2.4%	50,866	997	6	118.6%
New Jersey	53,321	50,405	51,771	933	52,320	51,791	802	-529	-1.0%	52,137	807	5	121.6%
New York	39,776	40,744	42,114	600	42,179	41,998	492	-181	-0.4%	42,157	498	27	98.3%
North Carolina	39,991	38,317	38,162	951	39,479	38,774	732	-705	-1.8%	39,040	648	35	91.1%
North Dakota	35,351	35,996	35,793	804	35,848	36,397	784	549	1.5%	35,830	799	44	83.6%
Ohio	38,271	42,962	41,785	661	43,053	42,973	581	-80	-0.2%	42,631	578	22	99.4%
Oklahoma	30,820	32,432	35,609	690	34,027	34,473	583	446	1.3%	34,554	721	46	80.6%
Oregon	39,869	42,499	41,273	752	43,416	42,479	707	-937	-2.2%	42,701	720	21	99.6%
Pennsylvania	39,202	42,176	43,499	723	41,730	43,426	594	1,696	4.1%	42,320	623	25	98.7%
Rhode Island	41,547	42,197	45,723	1,147	44,376	44,549	901	173	0.4%	44,825	1,012	19	104.6%
South Carolina	38,940	37,570	37,736	1,023	38,675	38,177	816	-498	-1.3%	38,362	899	38	89.5%
South Dakota	33,167	36,475	39,671	856	37,775	38,582	643	807	2.1%	38,407	592	37	89.6%
Tennessee	34,587	34,096	35,783	791	36,921	35,415	719	-1,506	-4.1%	36,542	741	43	85.2%
Texas	37,150	38,609	40,860	512	40,391	40,273	548	-118	-0.3%	40,547	576	33	94.6%
Vermont	36,348	39,594	40,794	944	42,435	40,747	777	-1,688	-4.0%	41,888	791	29	97.7%
Virginia	44,046	47,163	50,241	1,148	48,508	49,360	921	852	1.8%	49,085	964	10	114.5%
Washington	41,199	42,525	42,490	1,264	46,007	43,101	1,031	-2,906	-6.3%	44,835	1,108	18	104.6%
West Virginia	28,360	29,411	29,673	674	30,676	29,952	549	-724	-2.4%	30,342	602	51	70.8%
Wisconsin	44,934	45,088	45,346	1,123	47,427	45,846	864	-1,581	-3.3%	46,734	962	16	109.0%

*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: 2002 September Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Money Income in the United States: 2001.

Appendix E
**Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance:
U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

Division/State	Average Annual Pay			Rates of Change		Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay			Rankings		
	1996	2000	2001	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1996-2001	% Chg 2000-01	1996	2000	2001	Average Annual Pay 2001	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1996-2001	% Chg 2000-01
United States	\$28,946	\$35,320	\$36,214	4.6%	2.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	26,387	32,610	33,408	4.8%	2.4%	91.2%	92.3%	92.3%	21	12	39
Colorado	28,520	37,168	37,950	5.9%	2.1%	98.5%	105.2%	104.8%	10	1	43
Idaho	23,353	27,701	27,765	3.5%	0.2%	80.7%	78.4%	76.7%	46	45	51
Montana	21,146	24,272	25,194	3.6%	3.8%	73.1%	68.7%	69.6%	51	44	15
Nevada	27,788	32,277	33,122	3.6%	2.6%	96.0%	91.4%	91.5%	24	43	37
New Mexico	23,716	27,498	28,698	3.9%	4.4%	81.9%	77.9%	79.2%	41	36	8
Utah	24,572	29,229	30,074	4.1%	2.9%	84.9%	82.8%	83.0%	35	27	28
Wyoming	22,870	26,836	28,025	4.1%	4.4%	79.0%	76.0%	77.4%	43	25	6
Other States											
Alabama	25,180	29,041	30,090	3.6%	3.6%	87.0%	82.2%	83.1%	34	42	16
Alaska	32,461	35,144	36,140	2.2%	2.8%	112.1%	99.5%	99.8%	15	51	30
Arkansas	22,294	26,317	27,258	4.1%	3.6%	77.0%	74.5%	75.3%	47	28	17
California	31,776	41,207	41,358	5.4%	0.4%	109.8%	116.7%	114.2%	6	4	50
Connecticut	36,592	45,486	46,963	5.1%	3.2%	126.4%	128.8%	129.7%	2	6	21
Delaware	30,711	36,535	38,434	4.6%	5.2%	106.1%	103.4%	106.1%	8	16	2
D.C.	44,458	52,965	56,024	4.7%	5.8%	153.6%	150.0%	154.7%	1	15	1
Florida	25,641	30,560	31,551	4.2%	3.2%	88.6%	86.5%	87.1%	29	22	22
Georgia	27,492	34,214	35,114	5.0%	2.6%	95.0%	96.9%	97.0%	18	9	36
Hawaii	27,363	30,628	31,250	2.7%	2.0%	94.5%	86.7%	86.3%	31	50	44
Illinois	31,296	38,045	39,058	4.5%	2.7%	108.1%	107.7%	107.9%	7	17	35
Indiana	26,477	31,030	31,778	3.7%	2.4%	91.5%	87.9%	87.8%	27	40	40
Iowa	23,679	27,931	28,840	4.0%	3.3%	81.8%	79.1%	79.6%	39	31	20
Kansas	24,609	29,361	30,153	4.1%	2.7%	85.0%	83.1%	83.3%	33	26	34
Kentucky	24,462	28,800	30,017	4.2%	4.2%	84.5%	81.5%	82.9%	36	24	9
Louisiana	24,541	27,888	29,134	3.5%	4.5%	84.8%	79.0%	80.4%	38	47	5
Maine	23,850	27,664	28,815	3.9%	4.2%	82.4%	78.3%	79.6%	40	37	10
Maryland	30,295	36,395	38,237	4.8%	5.1%	104.7%	103.0%	105.6%	9	13	3
Massachusetts	33,937	44,168	44,976	5.8%	1.8%	117.2%	125.1%	124.2%	4	2	45
Michigan	31,521	37,011	37,387	3.5%	1.0%	108.9%	104.8%	103.2%	12	48	48
Minnesota	28,866	35,414	36,585	4.9%	3.3%	99.7%	100.3%	101.0%	14	11	19
Mississippi	21,822	25,208	25,919	3.5%	2.8%	75.4%	71.4%	71.6%	48	46	32
Missouri	26,601	31,384	32,422	4.0%	3.3%	91.9%	88.9%	89.5%	25	29	18
Nebraska	23,294	27,693	28,375	4.0%	2.5%	80.5%	78.4%	78.4%	42	30	38
New Hampshire	27,691	34,736	35,479	5.1%	2.1%	95.7%	98.3%	98.0%	17	7	42
New Jersey	35,928	43,676	44,285	4.3%	1.4%	124.1%	123.7%	122.3%	5	21	46
New York	36,816	45,358	46,664	4.9%	2.9%	127.2%	128.4%	128.9%	3	10	29
North Carolina	25,410	31,068	32,026	4.7%	3.1%	87.8%	88.0%	88.4%	26	14	25
North Dakota	21,242	24,683	25,707	3.9%	4.1%	73.4%	69.9%	71.0%	49	35	11
Ohio	27,776	32,508	33,280	3.7%	2.4%	96.0%	92.0%	91.9%	22	41	41
Oklahoma	23,329	26,988	28,020	3.7%	3.8%	80.6%	76.4%	77.4%	44	39	13
Oregon	27,028	32,776	33,203	4.2%	1.3%	93.4%	92.8%	91.7%	23	23	47
Pennsylvania	28,973	34,015	34,976	3.8%	2.8%	100.1%	96.3%	96.6%	19	38	31
Rhode Island	27,194	32,615	33,592	4.3%	3.0%	93.9%	92.3%	92.8%	20	20	27
South Carolina	24,049	28,179	29,253	4.0%	3.8%	83.1%	79.8%	80.8%	37	32	14
South Dakota	20,724	24,802	25,600	4.3%	3.2%	71.6%	70.2%	70.7%	50	19	23
Tennessee	25,963	30,557	31,491	3.9%	3.1%	89.7%	86.5%	87.0%	30	33	26
Texas	28,129	34,943	36,039	5.1%	3.1%	97.2%	98.9%	99.5%	16	8	24
Vermont	24,480	28,914	30,240	4.3%	4.6%	84.6%	81.9%	83.5%	32	18	4
Virginia	28,003	35,172	36,716	5.6%	4.4%	96.7%	99.6%	101.4%	13	3	7
Washington	28,881	37,099	37,475	5.3%	1.0%	99.8%	105.0%	103.5%	11	5	49
West Virginia	24,075	26,888	27,982	3.1%	4.1%	83.2%	76.1%	77.3%	45	49	12
Wisconsin	26,021	30,694	31,556	3.9%	2.8%	89.9%	86.9%	87.1%	28	34	33

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appendix F
Unemployment Rates—U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Annual Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate Changes		Monthly Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)		Rankings by Unemployment Rate					
	1996	2000	2001	1996-2001	2000-01	December 2001	December 2002(p)	1996	2000	2001	Unadjusted		
											Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002(p)	
United States	5.4%	4.0%	4.8%	-0.6%	0.8%	3.9%	5.4%						
Mountain States	5.1%	3.8%	4.5%	-0.6%	0.7%	4.9%	5.1%						
Arizona	5.5%	3.9%	4.7%	-0.8%	0.8%	5.5%	5.5%	17	24	22	16	15	
Colorado	4.2%	2.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	1.0%	4.9%	5.2%	41	46	40	24	20	
Idaho	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	5.9%	6.1%	23	7	16	8	6	
Montana	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	-0.7%	-0.3%	5.1%	4.7%	20	7	26	21	31	
Nevada	5.4%	4.1%	5.3%	-0.1%	1.2%	6.6%	4.8%	18	19	11	3	29	
New Mexico	8.1%	4.9%	4.8%	-3.3%	-0.1%	4.6%	5.4%	2	7	20	27	18	
Utah	3.5%	3.2%	4.4%	0.9%	1.2%	4.9%	4.7%	47	39	30	24	31	
Wyoming	5.0%	3.9%	3.9%	-1.1%	0.0%	4.3%	4.4%	30	24	38	36	38	
Other States													
Alabama	5.1%	4.6%	5.3%	0.2%	0.7%	5.6%	5.4%	26	12	11	15	18	
Alaska	7.8%	6.6%	6.3%	-1.5%	-0.3%	6.2%	7.6%	3	1	3	5	1	
Arkansas	5.4%	4.4%	5.1%	-0.3%	0.7%	5.3%	4.9%	18	14	15	19	25	
California	7.2%	4.9%	5.3%	-1.9%	0.4%	5.8%	6.3%	5	7	11	10	4	
Connecticut	5.7%	2.3%	3.3%	-2.4%	1.0%	3.5%	4.2%	14	49	47	48	39	
Delaware	5.2%	4.0%	3.5%	-1.7%	-0.5%	3.1%	3.5%	23	23	44	50	48	
D.C.	8.5%	5.8%	6.5%	-2.0%	0.7%	6.0%	6.1%	1	2	1	7	6	
Florida	5.1%	3.6%	4.8%	-0.3%	1.2%	5.5%	4.9%	26	32	20	16	25	
Georgia	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	-0.6%	0.3%	4.3%	4.6%	34	30	36	36	34	
Hawaii	6.4%	4.3%	4.6%	-1.8%	0.3%	5.0%	3.8%	8	16	26	23	44	
Illinois	5.3%	4.4%	5.4%	0.1%	1.0%	5.8%	6.3%	20	14	9	10	4	
Indiana	4.1%	3.2%	4.4%	0.3%	1.2%	5.1%	4.7%	43	39	30	21	31	
Iowa	3.8%	2.6%	3.3%	-0.5%	0.7%	3.7%	3.9%	46	47	47	47	42	
Kansas	4.5%	3.7%	4.3%	-0.2%	0.6%	4.1%	4.2%	37	30	32	40	39	
Kentucky	5.6%	4.1%	5.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	5.8%	5.1%	15	19	6	10	22	
Louisiana	6.7%	5.5%	6.0%	-0.7%	0.5%	6.4%	6.1%	6	4	5	4	6	
Maine	5.1%	3.5%	4.0%	-1.1%	0.5%	4.0%	4.5%	26	35	36	41	37	
Maryland	4.9%	3.9%	4.1%	-0.8%	0.2%	4.2%	3.8%	31	24	35	38	44	
Massachusetts	4.3%	2.6%	3.7%	-0.6%	1.1%	4.0%	4.9%	39	47	40	41	25	
Michigan	4.9%	3.6%	5.3%	0.4%	1.7%	5.8%	5.6%	31	32	11	10	14	
Minnesota	4.0%	3.3%	3.7%	-0.3%	0.4%	3.8%	3.7%	45	38	40	45	46	
Mississippi	6.1%	5.7%	5.5%	-0.6%	-0.2%	5.9%	6.1%	11	3	6	8	6	
Missouri	4.6%	3.5%	4.7%	0.1%	1.2%	4.8%	4.8%	34	35	22	26	29	
Nebraska	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	0.2%	0.1%	3.1%	3.2%	51	41	50	50	49	
New Hampshire	4.2%	2.8%	3.5%	-0.7%	0.7%	3.8%	4.6%	41	45	44	45	34	
New Jersey	6.2%	3.8%	4.2%	-2.0%	0.4%	4.6%	5.2%	9	29	34	27	20	
New York	6.2%	4.6%	4.9%	-1.3%	0.3%	5.5%	6.1%	9	12	17	16	6	
North Carolina	4.3%	3.6%	5.5%	1.2%	1.9%	6.2%	6.1%	39	32	6	5	6	
North Dakota	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	-0.3%	-0.2%	3.3%	3.2%	50	41	51	49	49	
Ohio	4.9%	4.1%	4.3%	-0.6%	0.2%	4.5%	5.0%	31	19	32	32	23	
Oklahoma	4.1%	3.0%	3.8%	-0.3%	0.8%	4.6%	4.6%	43	41	39	27	34	
Oregon	5.9%	4.9%	6.3%	0.4%	1.4%	7.6%	6.8%	13	7	3	1	2	
Pennsylvania	5.3%	4.2%	4.7%	-0.6%	0.5%	4.5%	5.5%	20	17	22	32	15	
Rhode Island	5.1%	4.1%	4.7%	-0.4%	0.6%	4.6%	5.0%	26	19	22	27	23	
South Carolina	6.0%	3.9%	5.4%	-0.6%	1.5%	5.8%	5.8%	12	24	9	10	12	
South Dakota	3.2%	2.3%	3.3%	0.1%	1.0%	4.0%	3.1%	49	49	47	41	51	
Tennessee	5.2%	3.9%	4.5%	-0.7%	0.6%	4.5%	4.1%	23	24	29	32	41	
Texas	5.6%	4.2%	4.9%	-0.7%	0.7%	5.2%	5.7%	15	17	17	20	13	
Vermont	4.6%	2.9%	3.6%	-1.0%	0.7%	3.9%	3.9%	34	44	43	44	42	
Virginia	4.4%	2.2%	3.5%	-0.9%	1.3%	4.2%	3.6%	38	51	44	38	47	
Washington	6.5%	5.2%	6.4%	-0.1%	1.2%	7.3%	6.8%	7	6	2	2	2	
West Virginia	7.5%	5.5%	4.9%	-2.6%	-0.6%	4.6%	5.5%	4	4	17	27	15	
Wisconsin	3.5%	3.5%	4.6%	1.1%	1.1%	4.4%	4.9%	47	35	26	35	25	

(p)=preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appendix G

Percent of People in Poverty by State, U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Percent of Persons in Poverty				Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average**				% of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	1996	2000	2001	2001 Std Error	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000 Std Error	Two-year Average Difference	1999-2001	Std Error	Rank
United States	13.7	11.3	11.7	0.1	11.6	11.5	0.1	-0.1	11.6	0.1	
Mountain States											
Arizona	20.5	11.7	14.6	1.2	11.9	13.2	1.0	1.2	12.9	0.9	14
Colorado	10.6	9.8	8.7	0.8	9.1	9.2	0.7	0.1	9.0	0.7	37
Idaho	11.9	12.5	11.5	1.1	13.3	12.0	1.0	-1.3	12.7	0.9	16
Montana	17.0	14.1	13.3	1.3	15.0	13.7	1.1	-1.3	14.4	1.0	9
Nevada	8.1	8.8	7.1	0.8	10.0	7.9	0.7	0.8	9.0	0.7	37
New Mexico	25.5	17.5	18.0	1.5	19.2	17.7	1.3	-1.5	18.8	1.2	1
Utah	7.7	7.6	10.5	1.0	6.7	9.1	0.8	0.7	8.0	0.7	42
Wyoming	11.9	10.8	8.7	0.9	11.2	9.7	0.8	-1.5	10.3	0.8	26
Other States											
Alabama	14.0	13.3	15.9	1.2	14.3	14.6	1.0	0.3	14.8	0.9	8
Alaska	8.2	7.6	8.5	0.9	7.6	8.1	0.7	0.5	7.9	0.7	44
Arkansas	17.2	16.5	17.8	1.4	15.6	17.1	1.1	1.6	16.3	1.0	4
California	16.9	12.7	12.6	0.5	13.4	12.6	0.4	0.4	13.1	0.4	13
Connecticut	11.7	7.7	7.3	0.8	7.4	7.5	0.7	0.1	7.4	0.7	48
Delaware	8.6	8.4	6.7	0.9	9.4	7.6	0.8	0.9	8.5	0.8	41
D.C.	24.1	15.2	18.2	1.4	15.0	16.7	1.2	1.7	16.1	1.1	5
Florida	14.2	11.0	12.7	0.7	11.7	11.9	0.5	0.2	12.0	0.5	21
Georgia	14.8	12.1	12.9	1.1	12.5	12.5	0.9	0.1	12.6	0.8	18
Hawaii	12.1	8.9	11.4	1.1	9.9	10.2	0.9	0.3	10.4	0.8	24
Illinois	12.1	10.7	10.1	0.7	10.3	10.4	0.6	0.1	10.2	0.5	28
Indiana	7.5	8.5	8.5	0.8	7.6	8.5	0.7	0.9	7.9	0.6	44
Iowa	9.6	8.3	7.4	0.8	7.8	7.8	0.7	--	7.7	0.7	46
Kansas	11.2	8.0	10.1	0.9	10.1	9.1	0.8	-1.1	10.1	0.8	31
Kentucky	17.0	12.6	12.6	1.1	12.3	12.6	0.9	0.2	12.4	0.9	19
Louisiana	20.5	17.2	16.2	1.3	18.2	16.7	1.1	-1.5	17.5	1.1	2
Maine	11.2	10.1	10.3	0.9	10.3	10.2	0.7	-0.1	10.3	0.8	26
Maryland	10.3	7.4	7.2	0.8	7.3	7.3	0.7	--	7.3	0.7	49
Massachusetts	10.1	9.8	8.9	0.8	10.8	9.4	0.7	0.7	10.2	0.7	28
Michigan	11.2	9.9	9.4	0.7	9.8	9.6	0.6	-0.2	9.7	0.5	34
Minnesota	9.8	5.7	7.4	0.8	6.5	6.5	0.6	--	6.8	0.6	50
Mississippi	20.6	14.9	19.3	1.4	15.6	17.1	1.2	1.6	16.8	1.1	3
Missouri	9.5	9.2	9.7	0.9	10.4	9.4	0.8	-1.0	10.2	0.8	28
Nebraska	10.2	8.6	9.4	1.0	9.8	9.0	0.8	-0.8	9.7	0.8	34
New Hampshire	6.4	4.5	6.5	0.7	6.1	5.5	0.6	-0.6	6.2	0.7	51
New Jersey	9.2	7.3	8.1	0.7	7.6	7.7	0.5	0.1	7.7	0.5	46
New York	16.7	13.9	14.2	0.6	14.0	14.0	0.5	--	14.1	0.5	11
North Carolina	12.2	12.5	12.5	0.9	13.1	12.5	0.8	-0.6	12.9	0.7	14
North Dakota	11.0	10.4	13.8	1.1	11.7	12.1	0.9	0.4	12.4	0.9	19
Ohio	12.7	10.0	10.5	0.7	11.0	10.3	0.6	-0.7	10.8	0.6	23
Oklahoma	16.6	14.9	15.1	1.2	13.9	15.0	1.0	1.1	14.3	0.9	10
Oregon	11.8	10.9	11.8	1.0	11.7	11.3	0.9	-0.4	11.8	0.9	22
Pennsylvania	11.6	8.6	9.6	0.6	9.0	9.1	0.5	0.1	9.2	0.5	36
Rhode Island	11.0	10.2	9.6	0.8	10.1	9.9	0.7	-0.2	10.0	0.8	32
South Carolina	13.0	11.1	15.1	1.2	11.4	13.1	0.9	*1.7	12.7	0.9	16
South Dakota	11.8	10.7	8.4	0.9	9.2	9.6	0.8	0.3	9.0	0.7	37
Tennessee	15.9	13.5	14.1	1.2	12.7	13.8	1.0	1.1	13.2	0.9	12
Texas	16.6	15.5	14.9	0.7	15.4	15.2	0.6	-0.2	15.2	0.5	7
Vermont	12.6	10.0	9.7	0.9	9.8	9.9	0.8	--	9.8	0.8	33
Virginia	12.3	8.3	8.0	0.8	8.1	8.1	0.7	0.1	8.0	0.7	42
Washington	11.9	10.8	10.7	1.0	10.2	10.8	0.9	0.6	10.4	0.8	24
West Virginia	18.5	14.7	16.4	1.2	15.2	15.6	1.0	0.4	15.6	0.9	6
Wisconsin	8.8	9.3	7.9	0.8	8.9	8.6	0.7	-0.3	8.6	0.7	40

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

**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: March Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 1999.

Endnotes

¹ Research Report 648, "Economic Recessions, Taxes, and Utah: Lessons Learned From the Past," February 2002. Available online: <http://www.utahfoundation.org/reports.html>.

² These numbers are the seasonally adjusted numbers for Utah. The non-seasonally adjusted changes from December 2000 to December 2002 are: Non-Farm: -2.5%, Mining: -7.7%, Construction: -8.0%, Manufacturing: -9.5%, TPU: -7.5%, Trade: -3.4%; FIRE: 2.7%, Services: -2.3%, Fed. Government: 12.9%, State Government: 2.4%; and Local Government: 4.7%

³ These numbers are referring to the annualized numbers in the Appendix. The numbers provided at the start of this report reflect the unadjusted December to December changes and will differ from those seen here.

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