

# United Way of Utah County

Community Assessment 2004



Research Compiled by:

Jon Westover

# Outline

## Teen Pregnancy

- Teen Birth Rates
- Infant Mortality Rates
- Low Birth-Weight Babies

## Poverty

- Poverty Rate
- Child Poverty Rate
- Poor Children
- Free School Lunches
- Participation in Labor Force
- Housing Wage

## The State of the Family

- Children in Families without Full-time, Year round Employment
- Single Parent Homes

## Children

- Percent of High School Dropouts
- Child Death Rate
- Teen Deaths
- Teens not attending School or Working

## Low Wages/Unemployment

- Median Household Income
- Employment Breakdown
- Salary by Job Category
- Earnings by Place of Work

## Utah County Income

- Household Income
- Per Capita Personal Income
- Total Personal Income
- Components of Total Personal Income

## Health Care

- No Coverage
- CHIP

## Population Growth

- Total Population Growth
- Hispanic Population Growth

## Cost of Housing in Utah County

- Cost of Housing
- Cost of Renting

## Education

- Education Level

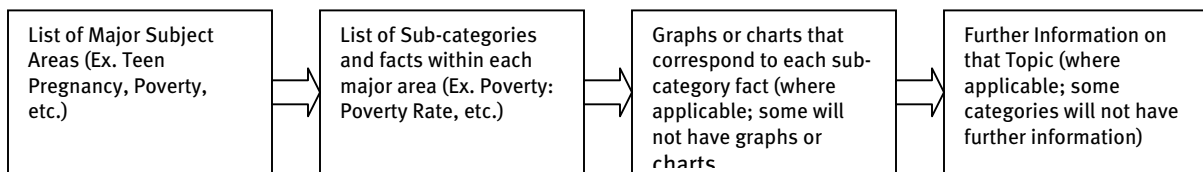
## General Demographics

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Marital Status

## Utah Census 2000 Top Ten

## Other Helpful Web Resources

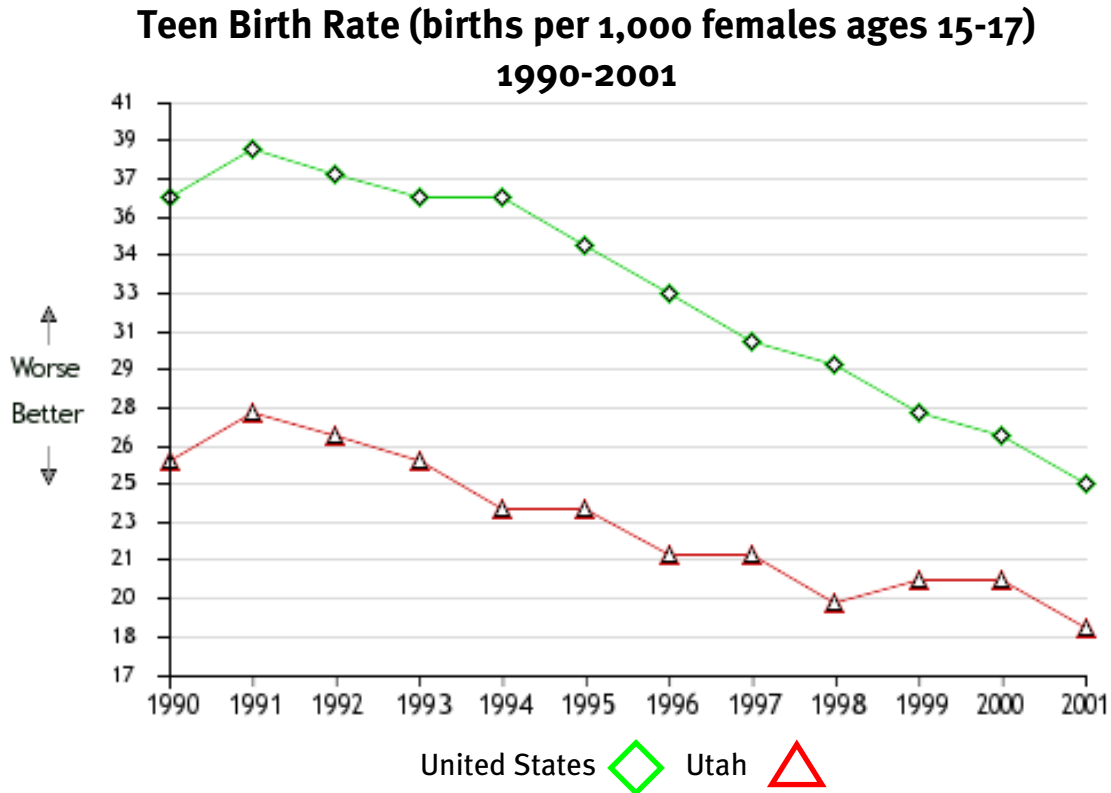
# Web Page Flow Chart



On each page there should be a back link to the main categories page (and/or the subcategories page within each major category), and a link to “Other Helpful Web Resources.”

# Teen Pregnancy

**Teen Birth Rates:** The number of teen pregnancies in Utah (just over 18 per 1,000) is well below the national average (just over 25 per 1,000). Both these numbers have drastically declined since 1991.



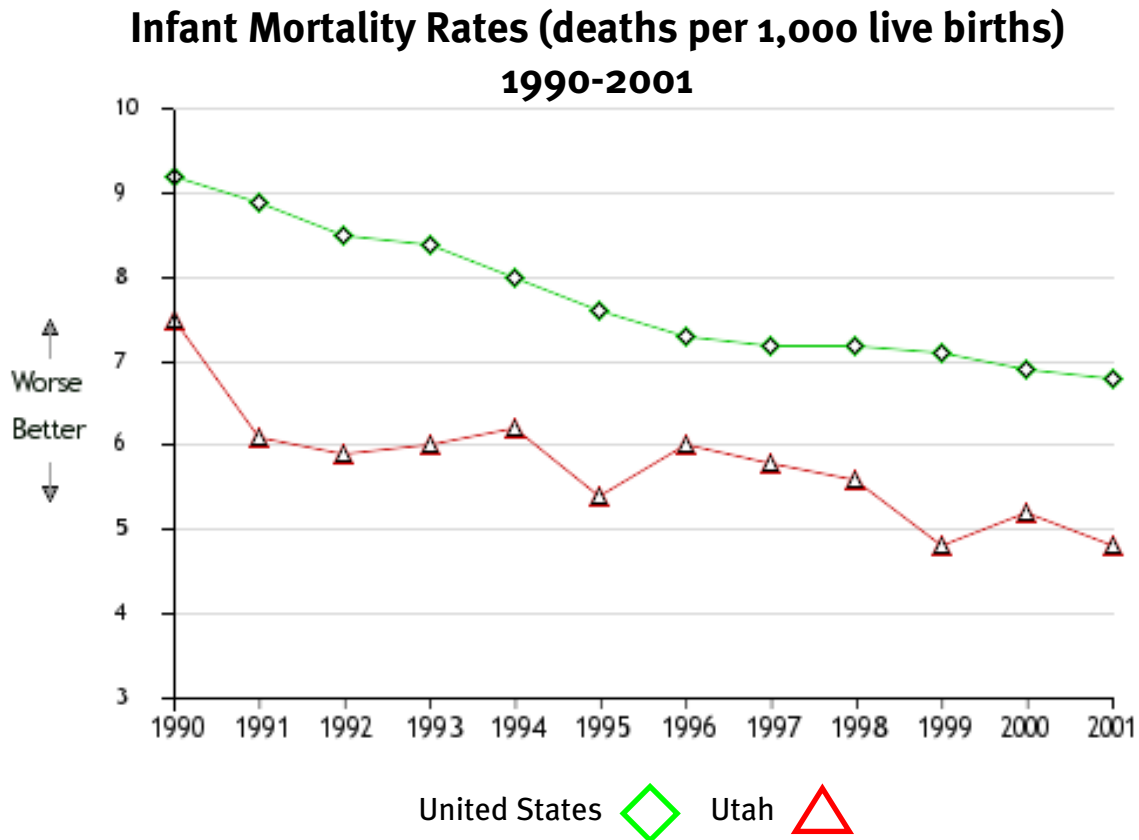
Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15–17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother’s place of residence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all females ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status.

## SOURCES:

- **Birth Statistics: 2001 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2003), Table 1.
- **2000 data:** Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2002), Table 1.
- **1999 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), “Births: Final Data for 1999,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49, No. 1, Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC: 2001), Table 1.
- **1998 data:** CDC, NCHS, “Births: Final Data for 1998,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48, No. 3, Table 10; and Child Trends, Inc., analysis of unpublished tabulations from the NCHS.

- **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, “Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1998: Update of National and State Trends,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 26, Table 2; and unpublished tabulations from NCHS.
- **1996 data:** CDC, NCHS, “Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991–1997: National and State Patterns,” *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 12, Table 4; and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS.
- **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

**Infant Mortality Rates:** Infant mortality rates have also been in steady decline since 1990. Utah's lower rate is in large part due to the lower number of teen births.

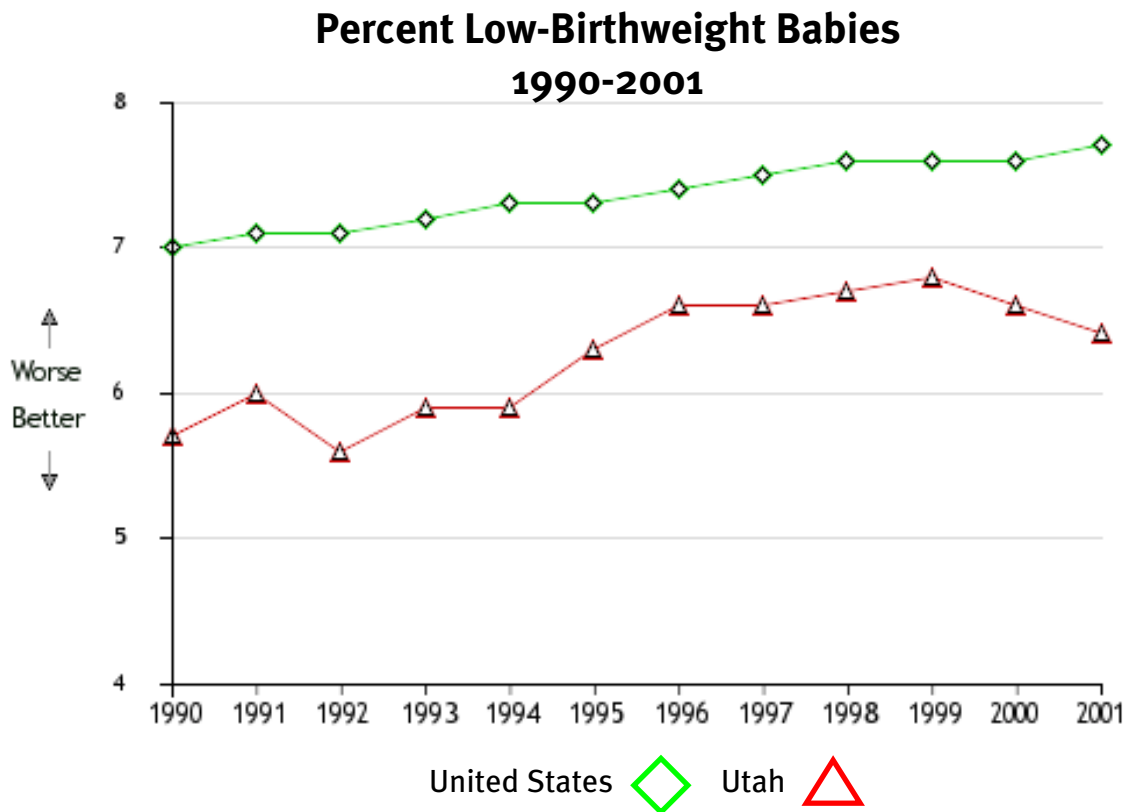


Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

**SOURCES:**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.
- 1996-2001 Data: Deaths: Final Data for 2001," *National Vital Statistics Reports*.

**Low Birth-Weight Babies:** The percentage of low birth weight babies has been on the rise at both the state and national levels. Utah continues to be slightly below the national average.



Percent Low-Birth weight Babies is the share of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births in which the weight of the newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations. In 2001, 3,179 births were of unknown weight.

**SOURCES:**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.
- 1996-2001 Data: "Births: Final Data for 2001," *National Vital Statistics Reports*.

# Poverty

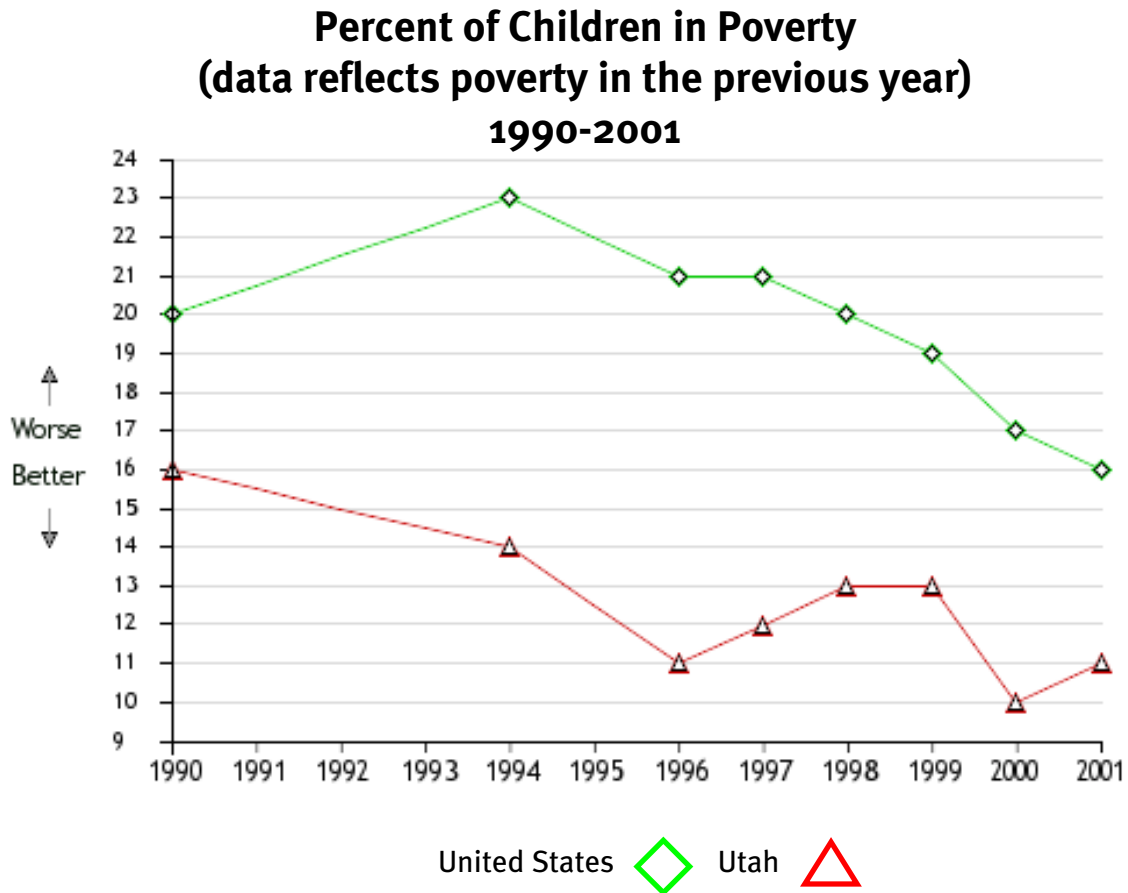
**Poverty Rate:** Utah County has a poverty rate of 10.10%, slightly higher than Utah's rate of 10%, which is second lowest in the country.

Utah has the second lowest poverty rate in the nation at approximately 10% (Maryland has the lowest at 7.2%). However, 213,244 people (92,016 are children) in Utah are poor.

**SOURCE:**

- "Poverty In Utah 2001," Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action

**Child Poverty Rate:** Utah has a significantly lower child poverty rate than the national average. Furthermore, child poverty rates at both the state and national levels have been in steady decline since the early 1990's.



Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$17,463. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

**SOURCE:**

- U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, data accessed online at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html) (July 15, 2004).

**Poor Children:** 18% of the poor in Utah are children under the age of 5 and 40% of the poor are children under the age of 18. Of Utah's 92,016 poor children, almost 60,000 of them live in working families.

SOURCE:

- "Poverty In Utah 2001," Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action

**Free School Lunches:** 28% of the statewide school enrollment qualified for free or reduced lunch.

**SOURCE:**

- “Poverty In Utah 2001,” Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action

**Participation in Labor Force:** More Utahns of both sexes and most ages participate in the labor force than in other states and Utahns are also more likely than the national average to hold more than one job to offset lower wages.

**SOURCE:**

- “Poverty In Utah 2001,” Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action

**Housing Wage:** Utah's housing wage increased 5.27% since last year, from \$11.69 to \$12.70.

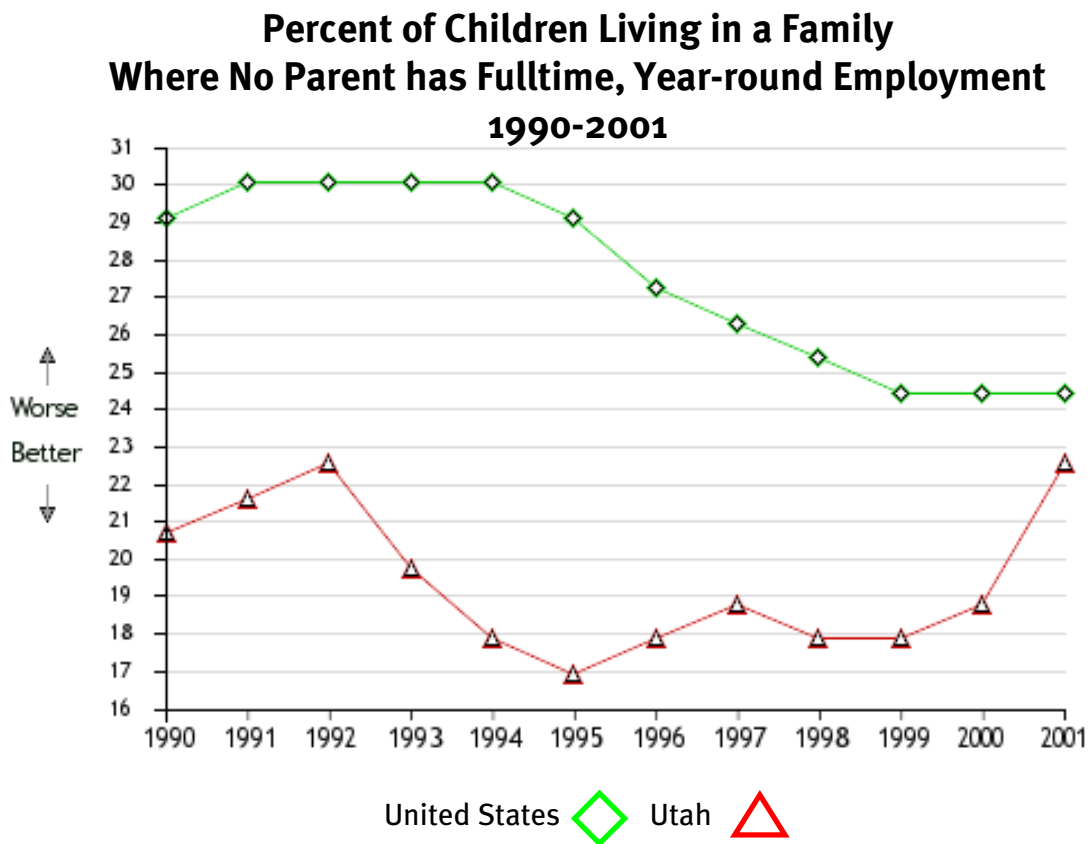
The housing wage is the hourly rate, based on a 40-hour workweek that a worker must earn in order to pay fair market rent. In Utah, a worker earning the minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour) must work 99 hours per week in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at the state's median Fair Market Rent.

**SOURCE:**

- "Poverty In Utah 2001," Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action

# The State of the Family

**Children in Families without Fulltime, Year-round Employment:** Traditionally Utah has been far below the national average for the percentage of children living in a family where no parent has fulltime, year-round employment. However, the gap has recently narrowed as more Utahans are finding difficulties in maintaining secure employment.



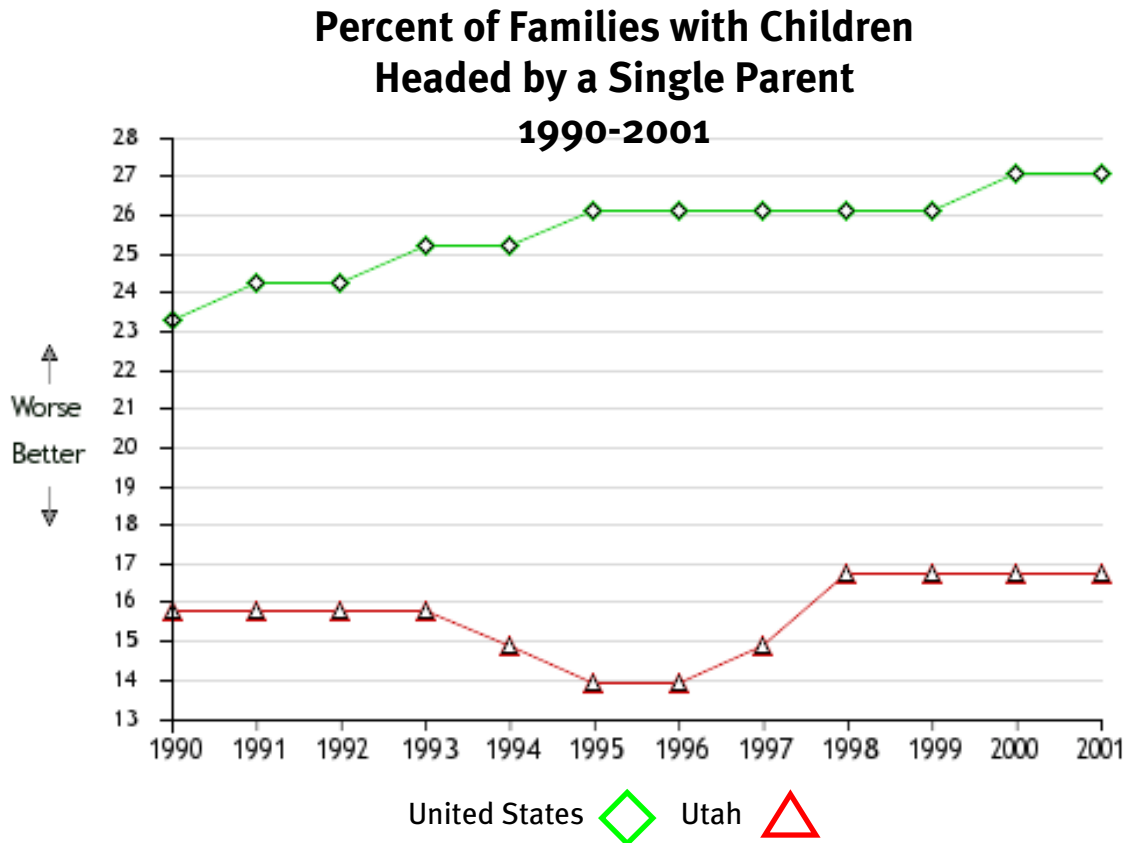
Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment. This measure is very similar to the measure called “Secure Parental Employment,” used by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication *America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*.

For children living in single-parent families, this means the resident parent did not work at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. For children living in married-couple families, this means neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, at least 50 weeks in the previous calendar year. Children living with neither parent also were listed as not having secure parental employment because those children are likely to be economically vulnerable.

**SOURCE:**

- Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Demographic File, March 1996 through 2002 (including March 2001 bridge file); and Annual Social and Economic Supplement, March 2003.

**Single Parent Homes:** The percentage of Utah families with children headed by a single parent has stayed steady over the last several years (just under 17%) while continuing to stay well below the national average (27%).



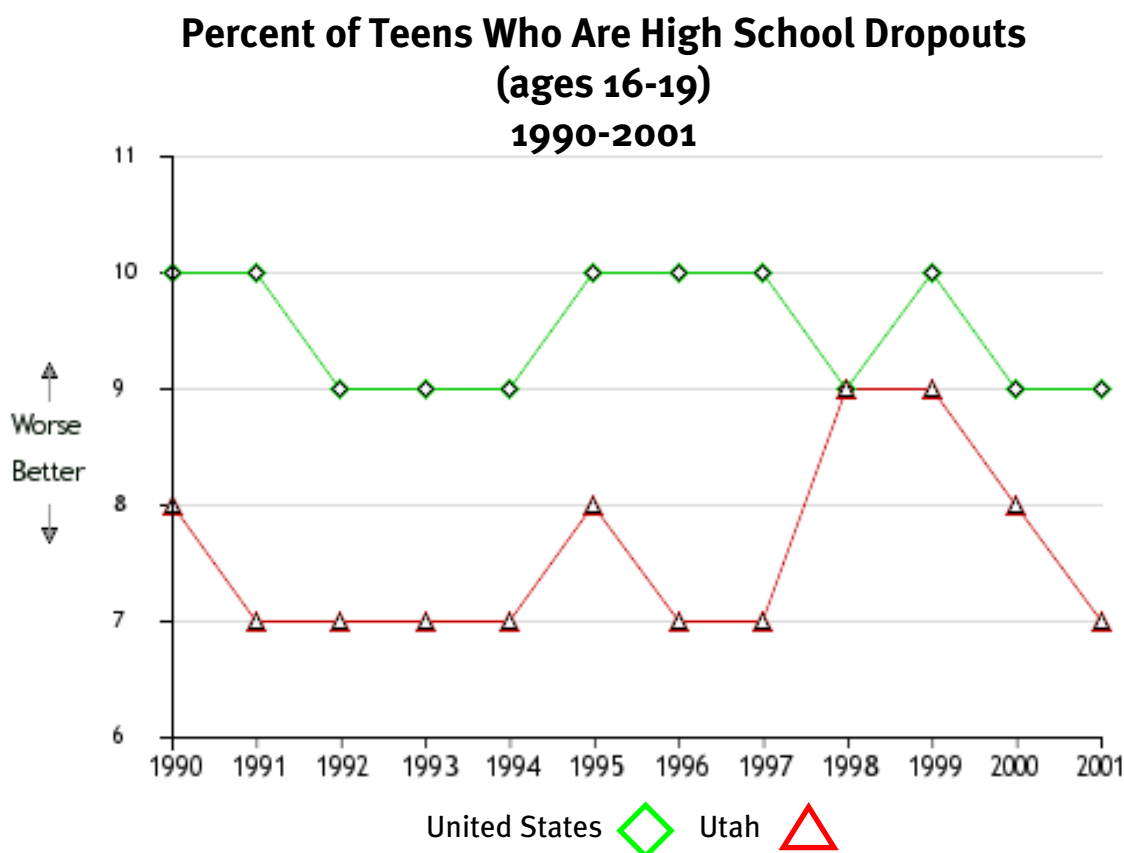
Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families with own children under age 18 living in the household, who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. “Own children” include never-married persons under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of the householder (head of household). The householder’s stepchildren and adopted children also are counted as “own children.”

**SOURCE:**

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata from 1995 through 2002.

# Children

**Percent of High School Dropouts:** Recently the percentage of teens who are high school dropouts has declined, both at the state (7%) and national levels (9%).



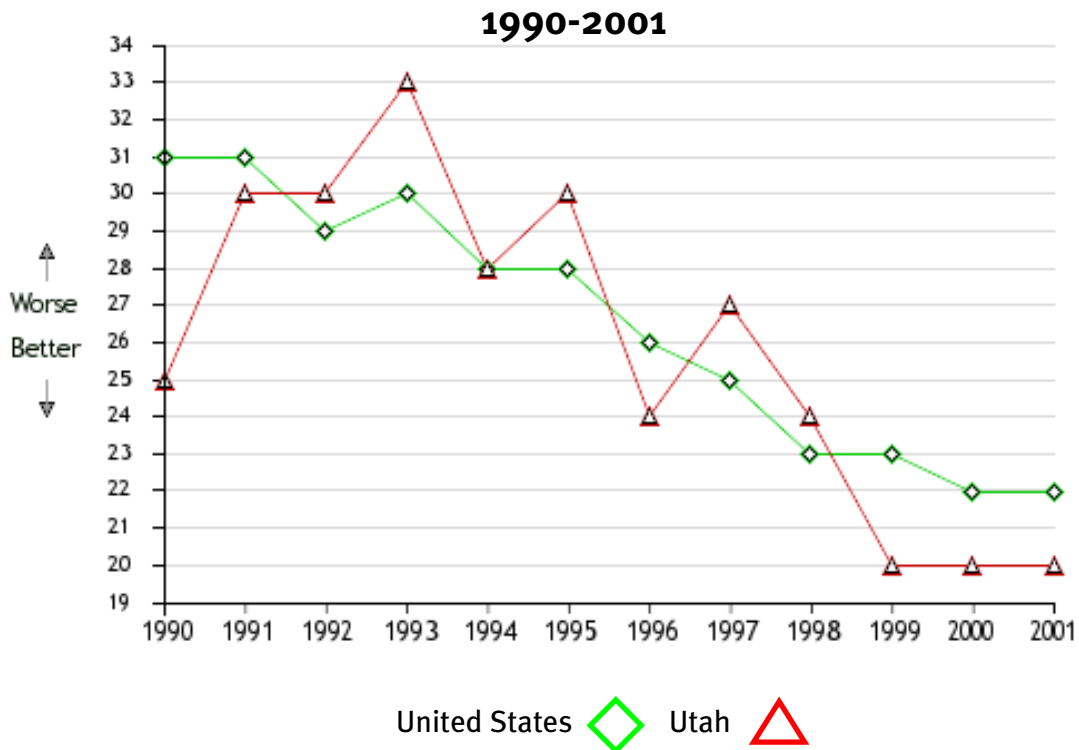
Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a “status dropout” rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000* (p. 2).

**SOURCE:**

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata from 1995 through 2002.

**Child Death Rates:** Child death rates have dropped sharply since the early 1990's, both at the state and national levels).

## Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)



Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1–14) is the number of deaths to children between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

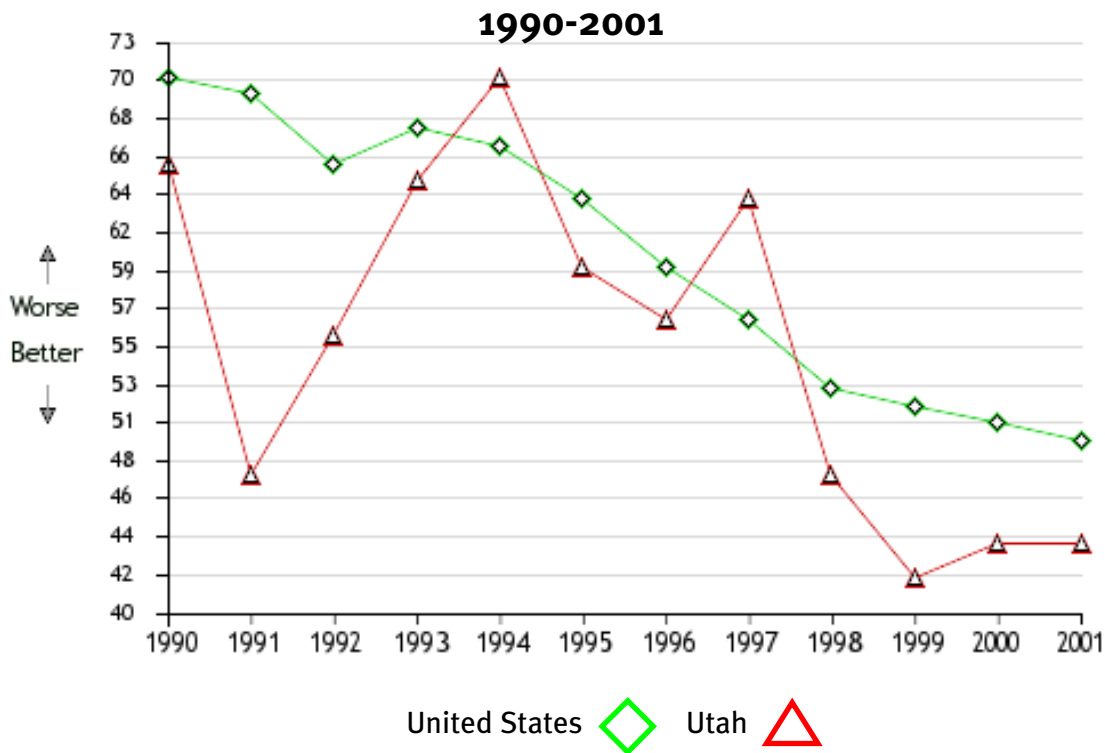
### SOURCES:

- **Death Statistics:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).
- **2001 data:** Special tabulations provided by CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths by 10-Year Age Groups: United States and Each State, 2001.”
- **2000 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths by 10-Year Age Groups: United States and Each State, 2000,” accessed online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/VSo0100.TABLE23B\\_2000.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/VSo0100.TABLE23B_2000.pdf) (July 17, 2004).
- **1999 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999,” accessed online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VSo0199.TABLEIII.PT1.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VSo0199.TABLEIII.PT1.pdf) (July 17, 2004).
- **1998 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1998,” accessed online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/98gm3_01.pdf) (July 17, 2004).

- **1997 data:** CDC, NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1997,” accessed online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/97gm3_01.pdf) (July 17, 2004).
- **1996 data:** Special tabulations accessed online through CDC WONDER at [wonder.cdc.gov](http://wonder.cdc.gov) (July 17, 2004).
- **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

**Teen Deaths:** The number of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide has also dropped sharply since the mid-1990's at both the state and national levels.

### Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

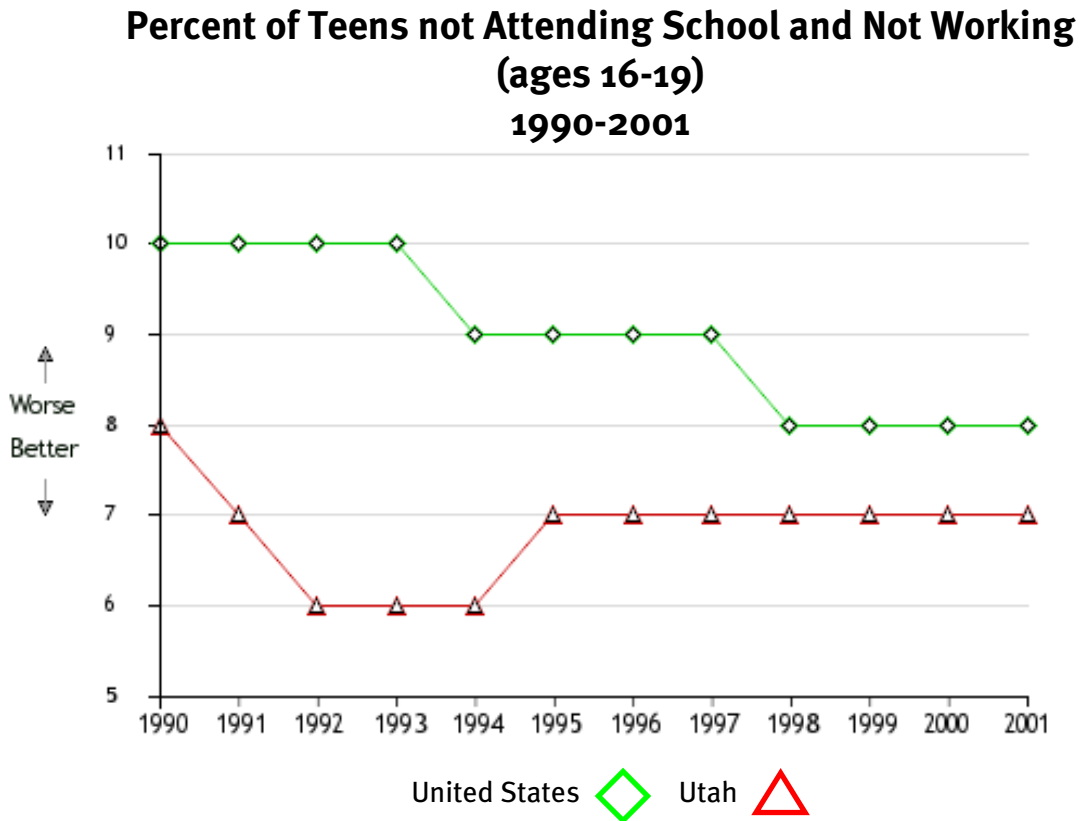


Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15–19) is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

**SOURCES:**

- **Death Statistics: 2001 data:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), special tabulations accessed online through NCIPC at <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> (July 20, 2004).
- **2000 data:** NCIPC special tabulations accessed online through NCIPC at <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> (July 20, 2004).
- **1999 data:** CDC, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, “Deaths From 358 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State, 1999,” accessed online at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VSo0199.TABLEIII.PT4.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/VSo0199.TABLEIII.PT4.pdf) (July 20, 2004).
- **1996 through 1998 data:** CDC, NCIPC, special tabulations accessed online through NCIPC at <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> (July 20, 2004).
- **Population Statistics:** U.S. Census Bureau.

**Teens not Attending School or Working:** The percent of Utah teens not attending school or working as stayed level since 1995 at 7%, just below the national average of 8%.



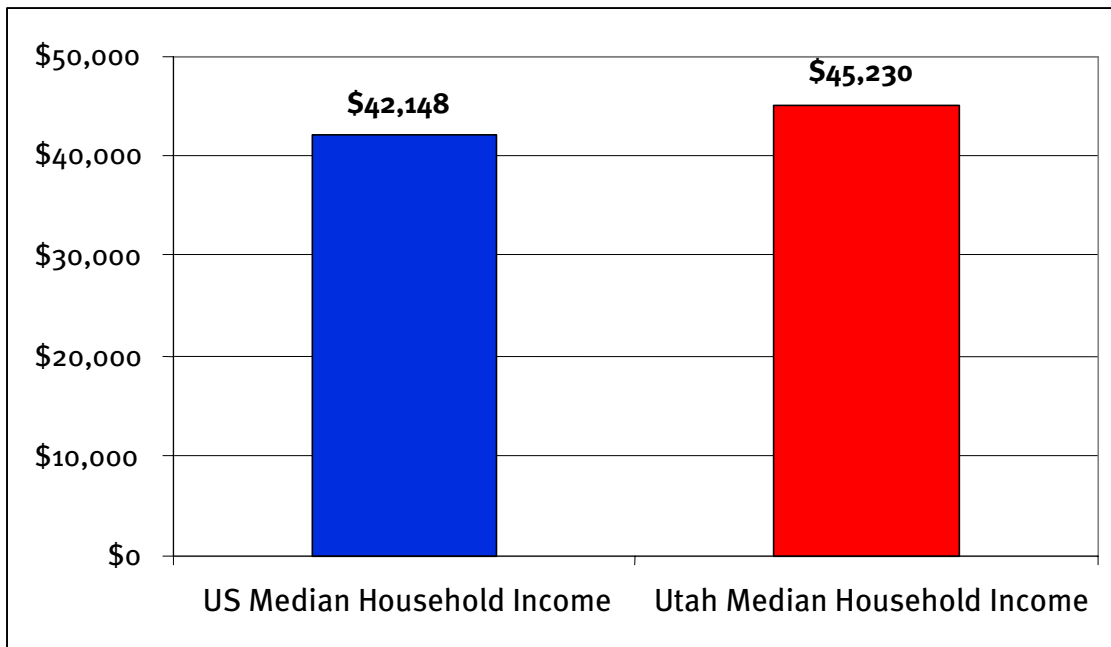
Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16–19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “Idle Teens” or “Disconnected Youth.”

**SOURCE:**

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, special tabulations of Current Population Survey microdata from 1995 through 2002.

# Low Wages/Unemployment

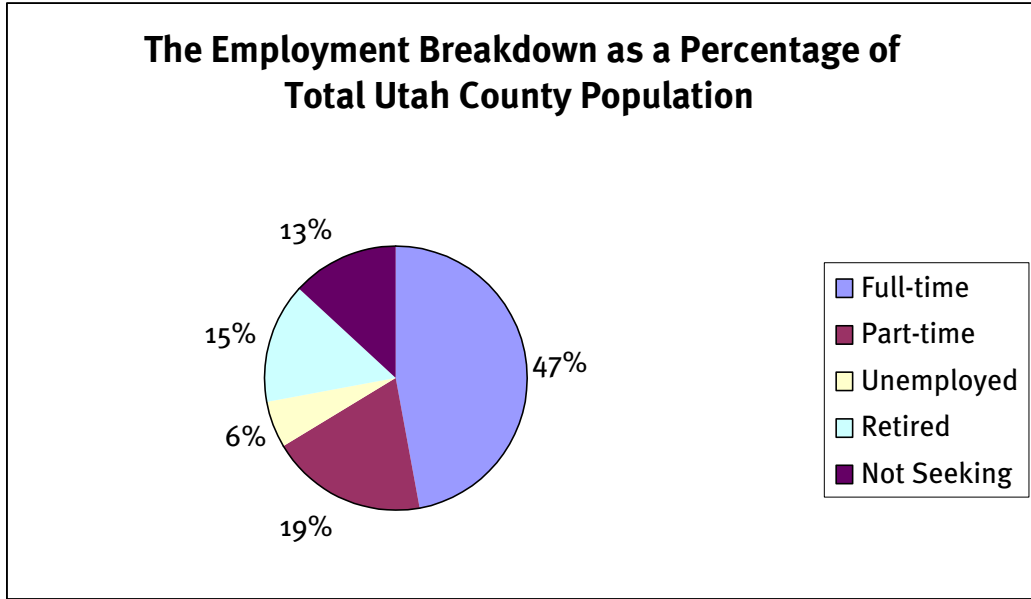
**Median Household Income:** The nationwide median household income (50% of households are below and 50% are higher) in 2000 was \$42,148, while Utah's median household income was \$45,230



**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

**Employment Breakdown:** 25% of Utah County residents are either unemployed or employed part-time, with an unemployment rate of 6%. This does not include students, who are not considered in the unemployment rate.



The employment breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County Population is as follows: Full-time=47%, Part-time=19%, Unemployed=6% (\*5%), Retired=15%, Not Seeking=13%

**SOURCE:**

- March 2004 U.S. Department of Labor Data

**Salary by Job Category:** Utah is below the national average salary per year in every major job category, ranging from a 2.4% difference among registered nurses at the state and national level, to a 38.4% differences among fire fighters at the state and national level.

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

**Earnings by Place of Work:** Earnings of persons employed in Utah increased from \$5,892,463 in 2001 to \$5,911,093 in 2002, an increase of 0.3 percent.

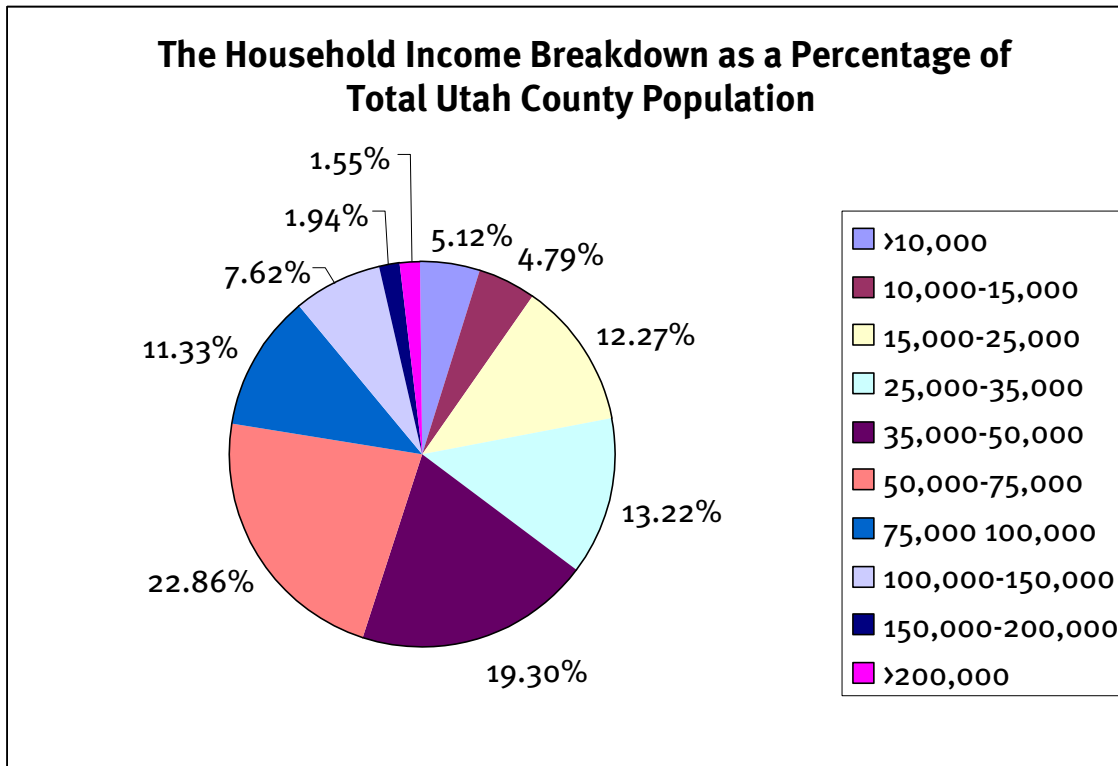
The 2001-2002 state change was 2.1 percent and the national change was 1.5 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1992 estimate of \$2,872,440 to the 2002 estimate was 7.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 6.9 percent and for the nation was 5.3 percent.

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

# Utah County Income

**Household Income:** 53.49% of the Utah County population has a household income between \$25,000 and \$75,000, with 35.4% of the population with a household income of less than \$25,000, and 22.44% of the population with a household income of more than \$75,000.



The household income breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County population is as follows: >10,000=5.12%, 10,000-15,000=4.79%, 15,000-25,000=12.27%, 25,000-35,000=13.22%, 35,000-50,000=19.3%, 50,000-75,000=22.86%, 75,000-100,000=11.33%, 100,000-150,000=7.62%, 150,000-200,000=1.94%, >200,000=1.55%)

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Per Capita Personal Income:** In 2002 Utah had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$19,603. This PCPI ranked 20th in the state and was 80 percent of the state average, \$24,639, and 63 percent of the national average, \$30,906.

The 2002 PCPI reflected a decrease of 0.6 percent from 2001. The 2001-2002 state change was 1.0 percent and the national change was 1.2 percent. In 1992 the PCPI of Utah was \$13,306 and ranked 19th in the state. The 1992-2002 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.0 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.3 percent and for the nation was 4.0 percent.

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

**Total Personal Income:** In 2002 Utah had a total personal income (TPI) of \$7,683,974. This TPI ranked 2nd in the state and accounted for 13.4 percent of the state total.

In 1992 the TPI of Utah was \$3,778,504 and ranked 2nd in the state. The 2002 TPI reflected an increase of 1.8 percent from 2001. The 2001-2002 state change was 2.8 percent and the national change was 2.3 percent. The 1992-2002 average annual growth rate of TPI was 7.4 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 6.8 percent and for the nation was 5.2 percent.

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

**Components of Total Personal Income:** In 2002 net earnings accounted for 73.9 percent of TPI (compared with 72.7 in 1992); dividends, interest, and rent were 13.4 percent (compared with 14.1 in 1992); and personal current transfer receipts were 12.7 percent (compared with 13.2 in 1992).

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Utah. From 2001 to 2002 net earnings increased 0.4 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 0.4 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 12.2 percent. From 1992 to 2002 net earnings increased on average 7.5 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 6.8 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 7.0 percent.

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data
- U.S. Department of Labor Data

# Health Care

**No Coverage:** In 2000 the 3-year average (1998-2000) for the percent of people without health insurance coverage was 13.2%, compared to the national 3-year average of 14.4%

**SOURCE:**

- Health Insurance Coverage 2000 Current Population Reports, September 2001.  
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-215.pdf>

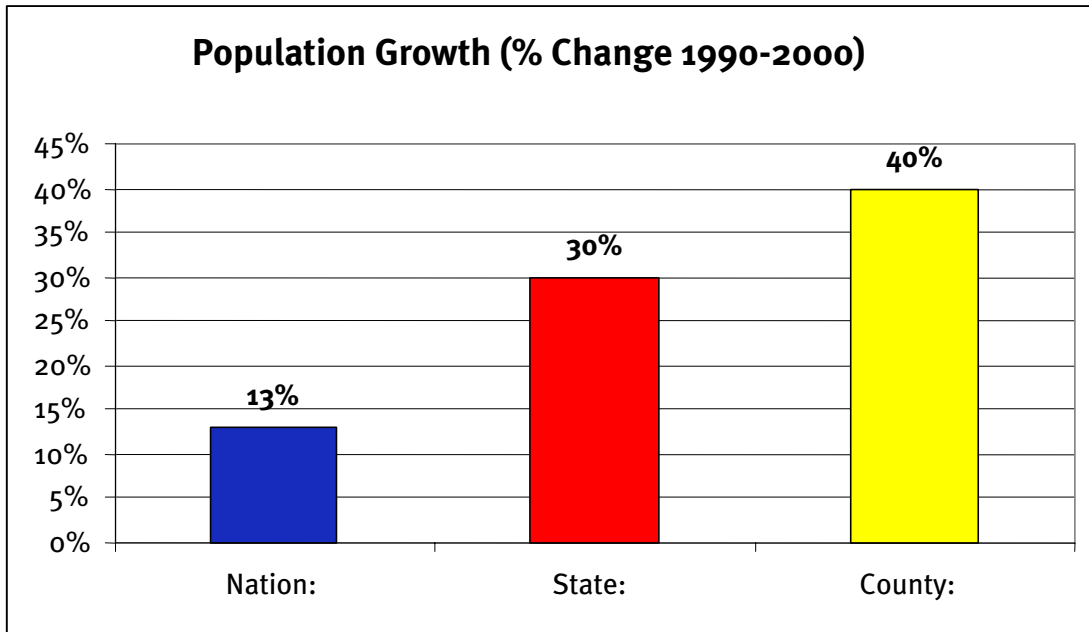
**CHIP:** CHIP enrollment increased from 13,745 in December of 1999, to 26,700 in December of 2001.

**SOURCE:**

- Health Insurance Coverage 2000 Current Population Reports, September 2001.  
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-215.pdf>

# Population Growth

**Total Population Growth:** Over the past 10 years Utah County has experienced a population growth that is more than three times the national average.

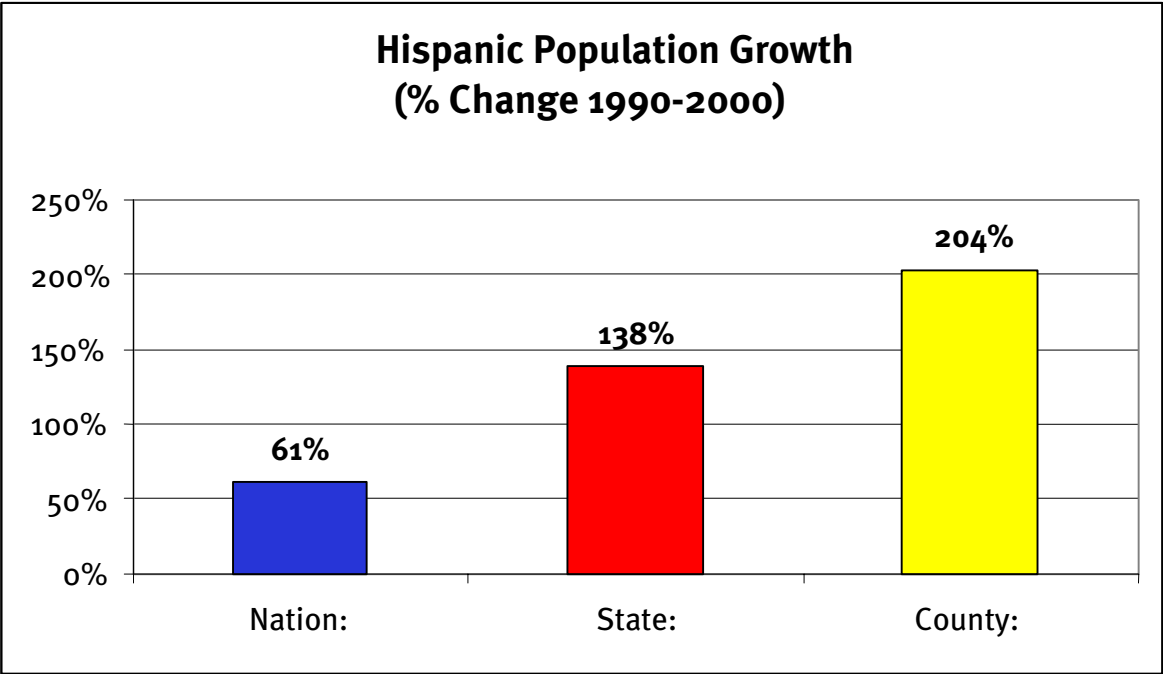


Nation: 13%  
State: 30%  
County: 40%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Hispanic Population Growth:** Over the past 10 years Utah County has experienced a Hispanic population growth that is 143% higher than the national average.



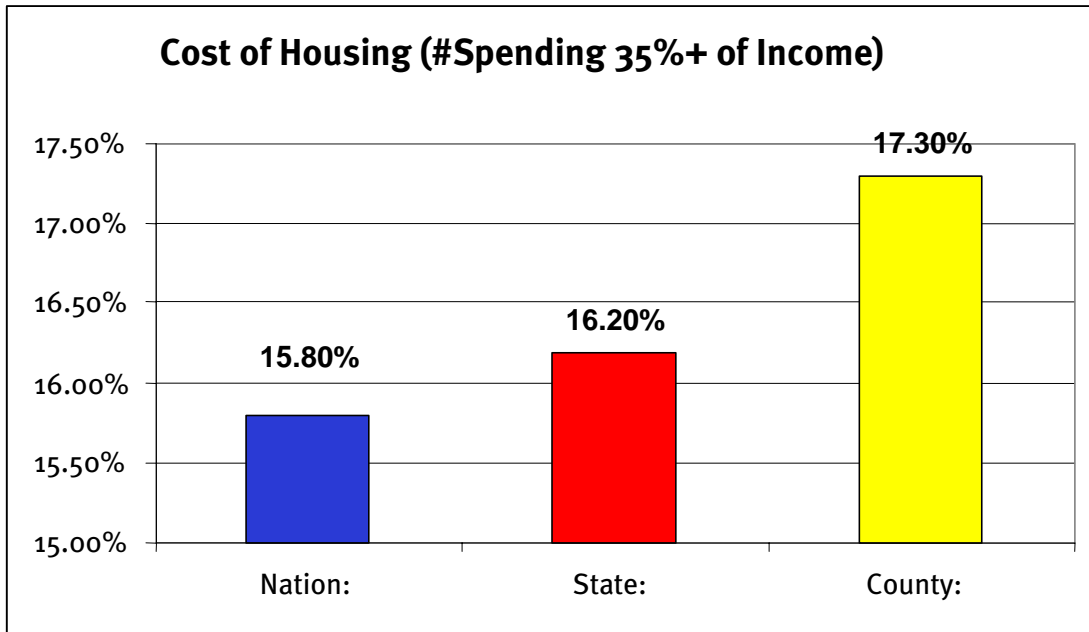
Nation: 61%  
State: 138%  
County: 204%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

# Cost of Housing in Utah County

**Cost of Housing:** 17.3% of Utah County residents spend 35% or more of their income on housing costs, which is 1.5% higher than the national average.

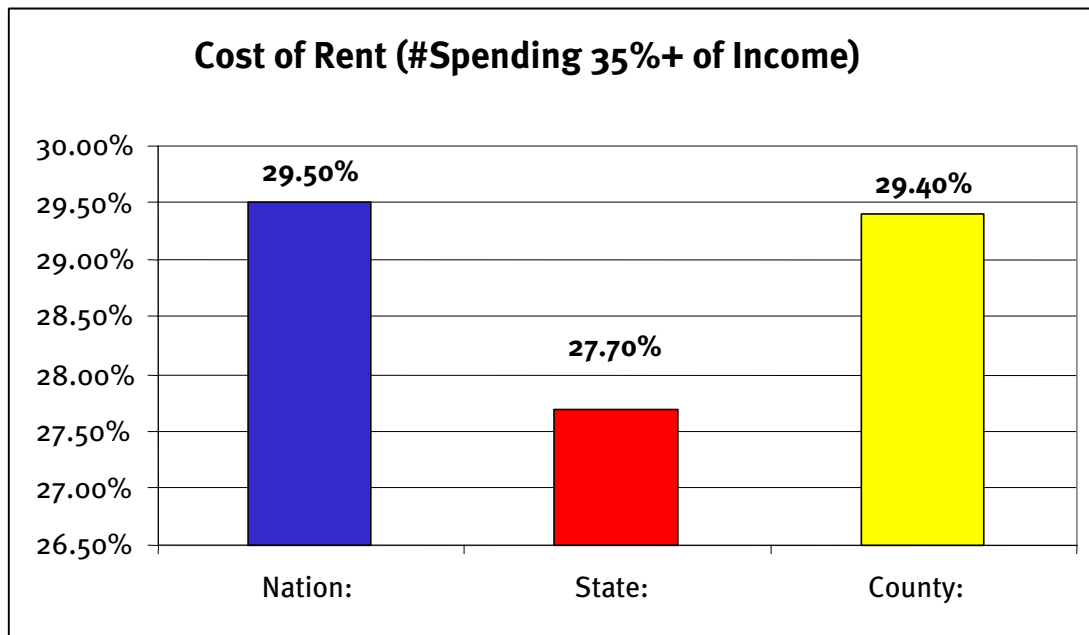


Nation: 15.8%  
State: 16.2%  
County: 17.3%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Cost of Renting:** 29.4% of Utah County residents spend 35% of their income on rent for their habitation. This is just below the national average, but 1.7% higher than the state average.



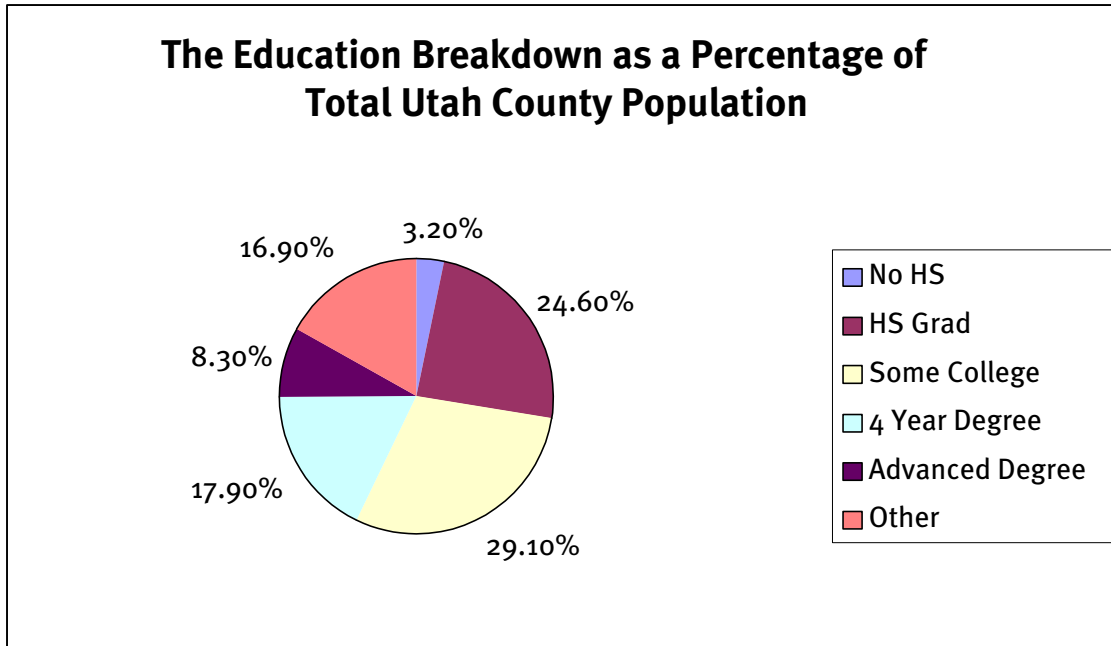
Nation: 29.5%  
State: 27.7%  
County: 29.4%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

# Education

**Education Level:** Nearly 28% of Utah County Residents have only a High School degree or less.



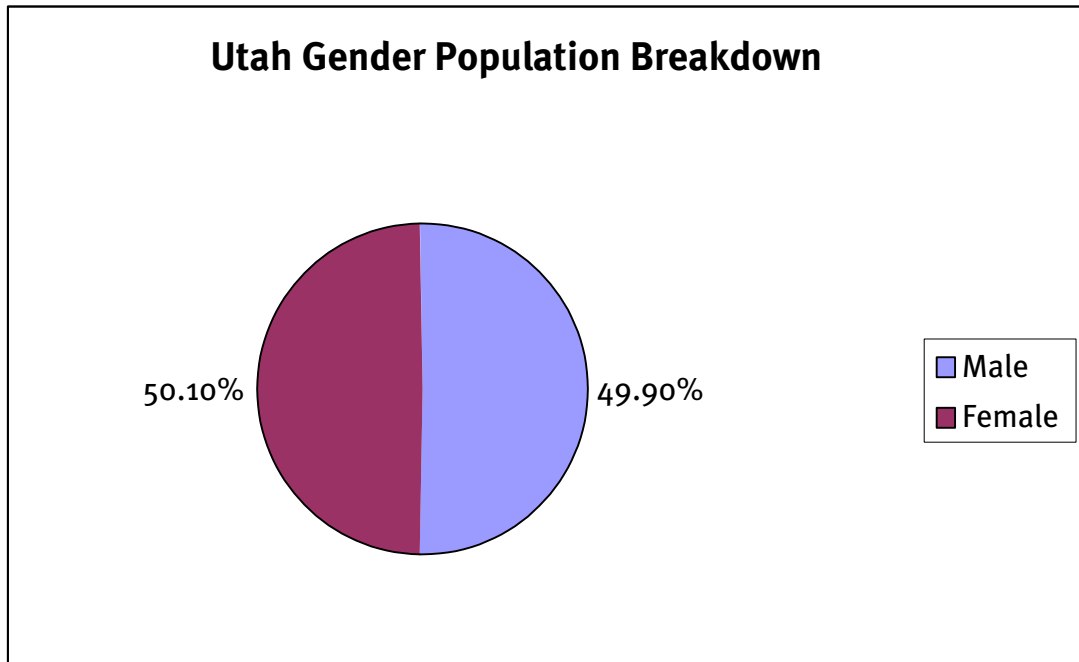
The education breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County Population is as follows: No HS=1% (\*3.2%), HS Grad=13% (24.6%), Some College=37% (29.1%), 4 Year Degree=29% (17.9%), Some Adv. Degree=6% (\*NA), and Advanced Degree=14% (\*8.3%)

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

# General Demographics

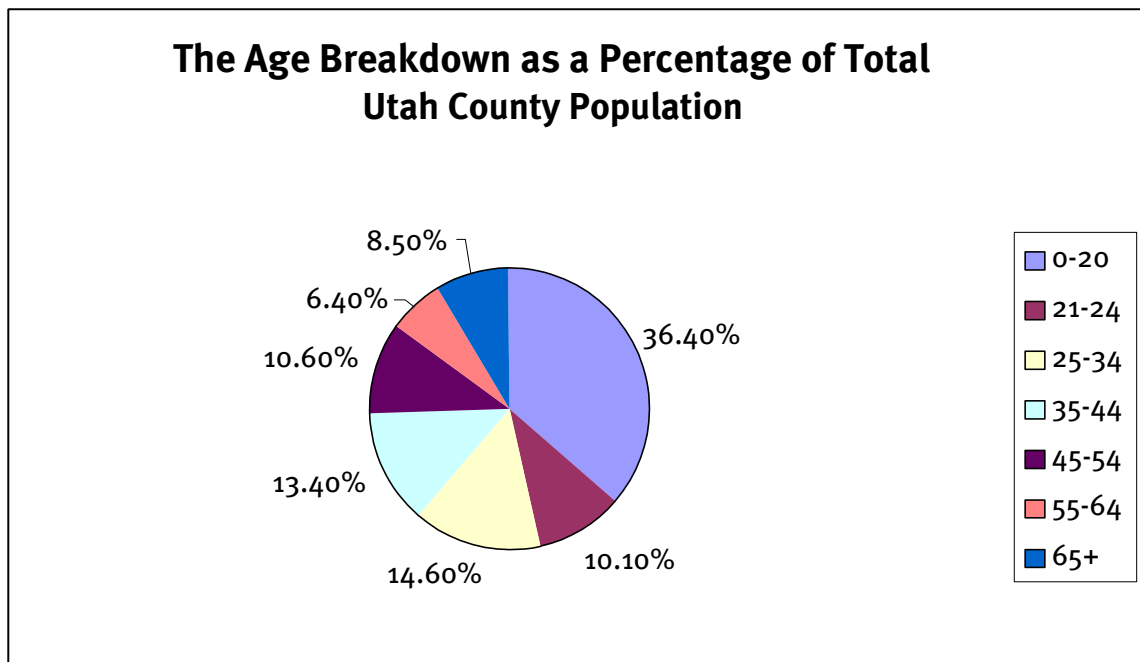
**Gender:** Contrary to popular belief, the gender breakdown in Utah is virtually straight down the middle; 49.9% of Utah County Residents are female, and 50.1% are male.



**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Age:** More than 1/3 of Utah County's Population is 20 years old or younger.

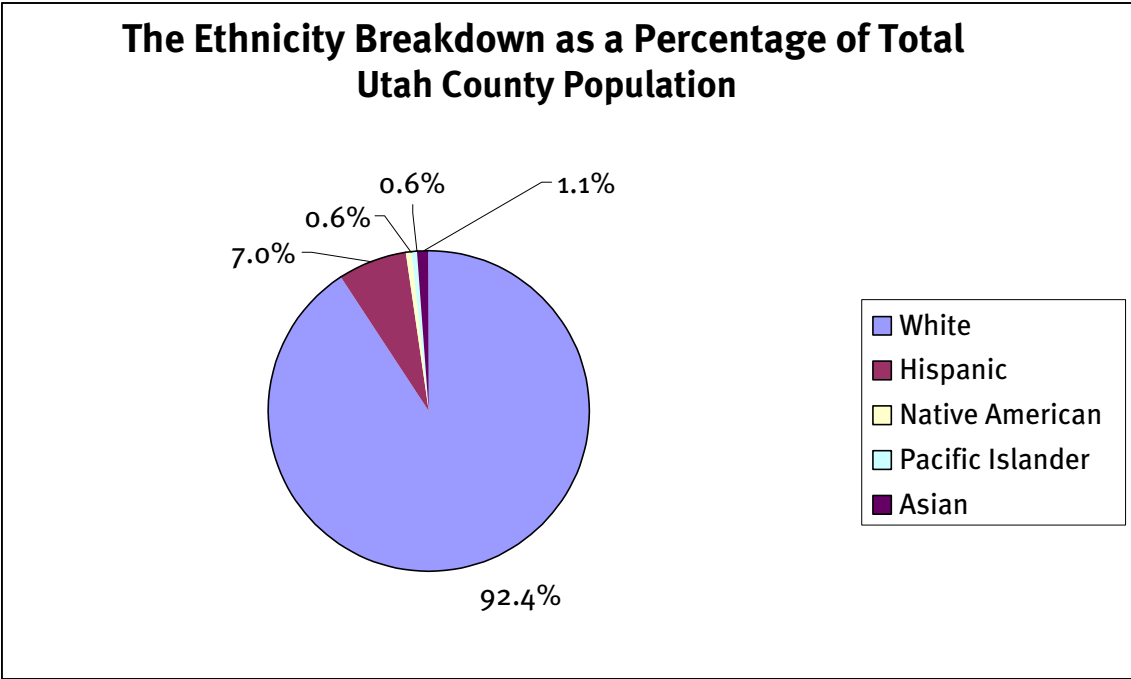


The age breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County population is as follows: 21-24=10.1%, 25-34=14.6%, 35-44=13.4%, 45-54=10.6%, 55-64=6.4%, 65+=8.5%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Ethnicity:** More than 92% of all Utah County residents are white, and minority groups make up the remaining percentage.

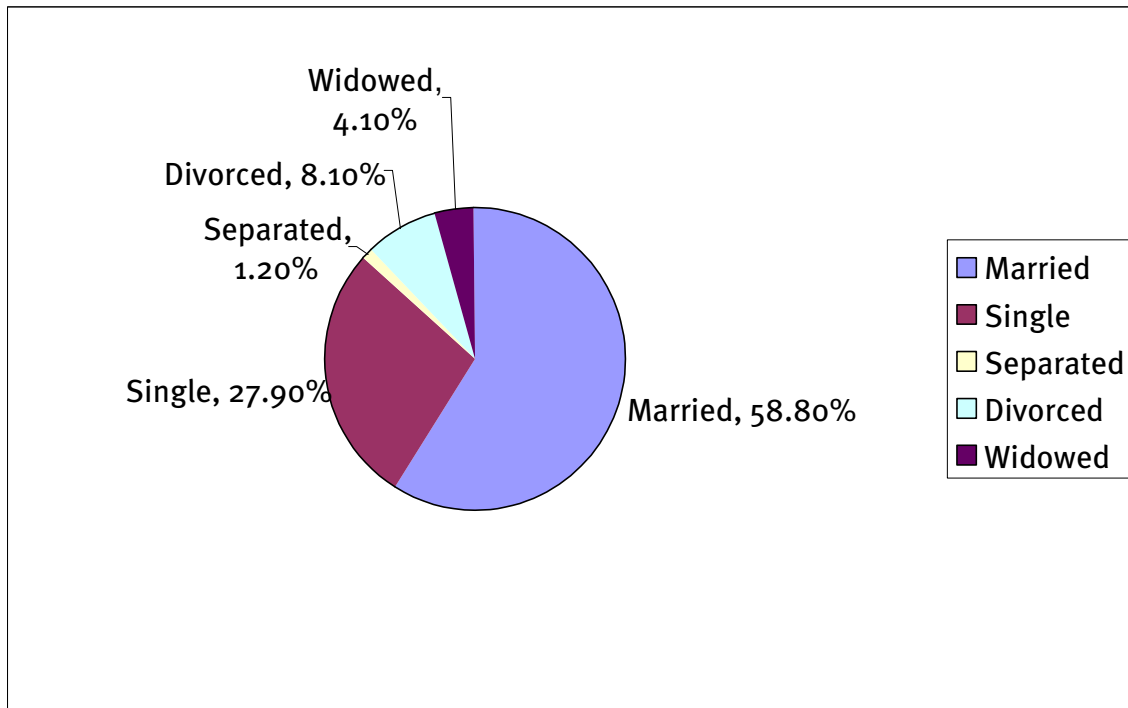


The ethnicity breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County population is as follows: White=92.4, Hispanic=7.0%, Native Am=0.6%, Pacific Islander=0.6, Asian=1.1%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

**Marital Status:** More than 64% of all Utah County Residents are married or widowed, with only 8.1% divorced.



The marital status breakdown as a percentage of total Utah County Population is as follows: Married=58.8%, Single=27.9%, Separated=1.2%, Divorced=8.1%, and Widowed=4.1%

**SOURCE:**

- 2000 Census Data

# Utah Census 2000 Top Ten

## 1. Fourth fastest growing state

– Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the country during the 1990s, growing 29.6% from 1990 to 2000. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. (13.2%) during this ten year period and increased by 510,319 people (equivalent to nearly five cities the size of Provo).

## 2. Utah is in the middle of the fastest growing region in the country

– Utah, as well as four of its neighboring states, ranked as the five fastest growing states in the country during the last decade. In rank order they are Nevada (66.3% increase), Arizona (40.0%), Colorado (30.6%), Utah (29.6%) and Idaho (28.5%).

## 3. Youngest population in the country

– Utah continues to have the youngest population in the country with nearly one-third of the population under 18 years of age in 2000.

## 4. Hispanic population more than doubled

– Utah's Hispanic population increased from 84,597 in 1990 to 201,559 in 2000, a 138.3% increase. Nearly one in every ten Utahans is now Hispanic. Carbon, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties have the highest percent of Hispanics compared to their total population.

## 5. Three in every four people live in the northern metropolitan area

– Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah County are home to 1,702,450 residents, 76% of the state's population.

## 6. Rapid growth around the urban fringe

– Five of the state's fastest growing counties form a ring of high growth counties around the northern metropolitan counties. These counties, and their 1990-2000 percent increase, include Summit (91.6%), Tooele (53.1%), Wasatch (50.8%), Juab (41.6%) and Sanpete (40.0%).

## 7. Summit County is Utah's fastest growing county

– Summit County nearly doubled in size during the past decade, increasing from 15,518 in 1990 to 29,736 in 2000. Seventy percent of the growth occurred in the unincorporated area.

## 8. Southern Utah's rapid growth continues

– Washington and Iron County were the second and third fastest growing counties, respectively, in the state during the 1990s. Washington County, with an 86.1% increase from 1990-2000, grew at nearly three times the state rate, and Iron County, with a 62.5% increase from 1990-2000, grew at just more than twice the state rate.

#### **9. Draper leads the way among large cities**

– Among the largest cities in the state (greater than 9,000), Draper City was the fastest growing, more than tripling in size since 1990. Several other of the state's largest cities doubled in size over the decade, including South Jordan, Lehi, Riverton, and Syracuse.

#### **10. Biggest surprise: Sandy City**

– Sandy City was thought to have just over 100,000 residents.

## Other Helpful Web Resources

A map and links of all counties of Utah: <http://www.onlineutah.com/counties3.shtml>

Alpine School District: <http://www.alpine.k12.ut.us/>

Provo School District: <http://www.provo.k12.ut.us/index1.html>

Nebo School District: <http://www.nebo.edu/>

Health data: [http://www.health.state.ut.us/html/health\\_data.html](http://www.health.state.ut.us/html/health_data.html)

Best starting place for a lot of Census Data (nation, state, and county):  
<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>

US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: [www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm)

US Census Bureau stuff for Utah and Utah County:  
<http://www.fedstats.gov/qf/states/49000.html>

Utah Quicklinks: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/49000.html>

Utah County Quicklinks: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/49/49049.html>

Utah Issues: Center for Poverty Research and Action: <http://www.altrue.net/site/poverty/>

US Census Nat'l foreign-born pop stats:  
<http://landview.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/datatbls.html>

Utah County Web Page: <http://www.co.utah.ut.us/>

DWS info (employment and data, updated to 2002):  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/statewide/state.asp>

Updated Utah info: <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/QickDataTables.html>

US Department of Health and Human Services home page: <http://www.hhs.gov/>

Crime Statistics for Utah (includes link for nat'l stats):  
<http://bci.utah.gov/Stats/StatsHome.html>

United Way State of Caring Index home page: <http://national.unitedway.org/stateofcaring/>

Stats and other info about kids in Utah: [www.utahchildren.net](http://www.utahchildren.net)

Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah:

[http://www.utahchildren.net/pdf\\_files/mocwbo3.pdf](http://www.utahchildren.net/pdf_files/mocwbo3.pdf)