

TABLE B.2 SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE SALT LAKE CITY REGION

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
DEMOGRAPHY & IMMIGRATION				
Regional population	655,244	768,075	968,858	1,124,197
Principal cities	162,213	159,170	181,105	186,440
Suburbs	493,031	608,905	787,753	937,757
Regional net population growth over previous decade	–	17%	26%	16%
Principal cities	–	–2%	14%	3%
Suburbs	–	24%	29%	19%
Race/ethnicity (%)				
White	92%	90%	81%	75%
Black	1%	1%	1%	1%
Latino	5%	6%	12%	17%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	3%	4%	4%
Native American	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%	2%	2%
Net population growth attributable to people of color over previous decade	–	21%	51%	65%
Percentage foreign-born	5%	4%	10%	12%
of which, naturalized US citizen	20%	30%	21%	31%
of which, noncitizen	24%	53%	68%	69%
REGIONAL ECONOMY				
Total jobs	355,757	482,343	700,254	780,243
Job growth over previous decade	–	36%	45%	11%
Jobs-to-population ratio	0.54	0.62	0.72	0.69
Average annual earnings per job (2010 dollars)	\$40,700	\$38,514	\$46,816	\$49,537
Growth over previous decade	–	–5%	22%	6%
GDP per job (2010 dollars)	\$65,018	\$61,822	\$74,186	\$85,926
Growth over previous decade	–	–5%	20%	16%
Ratio of GDP per job to earnings per job	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.73
Unemployment rate (civilian labor force ages 25–64)	3%	4%	3%	6%
<i>By race/ethnicity</i>				
White	3%	3%	3%	5%
Black	–	–	–	13%
Latino	7%	7%	7%	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	5%	4%	8%
Native American	–	–	7%	13%
Other	–	–	4%	14%

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TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
INCOME & POVERTY				
Poverty rate (% persons)	9%	10%	8%	13%
Principal cities	14%	16%	15%	22%
Suburbs	7%	8%	6%	11%
80/20 household income ratio	3.71	3.55	3.42	4.03
Gini coefficient (household income)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43
Percentage households by income level (middle class analysis)				
Lower income	30%	32%	34%	36%
Middle income	40%	39%	40%	36%
Upper income	30%	29%	26%	28%
Income differentials				
Median Black household income relative to median white household income	63%	60%	71%	64%
Median Latino household income relative to median white household income	83%	75%	74%	64%
Median Asian household income relative to median white household income	82%	85%	88%	92%
SPATIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE & INCOME				
Principal cities–suburbs job distribution				
Percentage of jobs in principal cities	60%	50%	43%	38%
Percentage of jobs in suburbs	40%	50%	57%	62%
Spatial segregation by race				
Black–white dissimilarity index	0.48	0.53	0.47	0.39
Latino–white dissimilarity index	0.31	0.33	0.42	0.43
All people of color–white dissimilarity index	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.37
Spatial segregation by income (percentage population by income level of census tract)				
Poor	13%	13%	16%	18%
Low income	6%	12%	9%	9%
Low-mid income	23%	23%	30%	26%
High-mid income	40%	30%	22%	22%
High income	13%	11%	13%	14%
Affluent	6%	12%	10%	11%
Spatial poverty				
Percentage of CBSA population in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	6%	11%	8%	19%
Percentage of CBSA population in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	0%	0%	0%	1%
Poverty concentration				
Percentage of CBSA poor in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	17%	31%	24%	43%

TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
Percentage of CBSA poor in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	1%	2%	0%	2%
Poverty dissimilarity index	0.25	0.33	0.34	0.34
EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT				
Educational attainment				
<i>(Population 25 years and older)</i>				
Less than high school	20%	15%	13%	12%
High school only	32%	27%	24%	25%
Some college	27%	35%	35%	35%
Bachelor's degree	15%	16%	18%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	7%	7%	9%	10%
Workers by industry (% distribution)				
<i>(Total employed population 16 years and older)</i>				
Agriculture and mining	2%	1%	1%	1%
Construction	6%	5%	7%	5%
Manufacturing	14%	11%	8%	7%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5%	5%	5%	4%
Wholesale trade	6%	5%	4%	4%
Retail trade	12%	12%	11%	10%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10%	11%	11%	13%
Professional services	9%	12%	16%	15%
Health services	5%	7%	7%	9%
Information	2%	2%	3%	2%
Education	1%	2%	1%	3%
Other services	10%	13%	13%	13%
Government – civilian	16%	14%	12%	13%
Government – military	1%	1%	0%	1%
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Share of jobs by industry wage level				
Low-wage	–	35%	36%	36%
Middle-wage	–	42%	42%	42%
High-wage	–	22%	22%	22%
Job growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
Low-wage	–	–	54%	5%
Middle-wage	–	–	52%	5%
High-wage	–	–	49%	6%
Earnings growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
<i>(Growth in real earnings per worker)</i>				
Low-wage	–	–1%	20%	7%
Middle-wage	–	16%	16%	7%
High-wage	–	–1%	16%	6%

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TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Average earnings per job by industry wage level	-			
Low-wage		\$20,398	\$24,442	\$26,150
Middle-wage		\$38,696	\$44,853	\$48,060
High-wage		\$49,761	\$57,743	\$61,291
Total jobs by industry wage level				
Low-Wage				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-	307	395	367
Retail trade	-	46,080	64,517	66,336
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	-	18,683	42,854	41,770
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	5,767	8,404	9,657
Accommodation and food services	-	29,023	40,926	45,779
Other services (except public administration)	-	11,461	14,596	16,026
<i>All low-wage</i>		111,321	171,692	179,935
Middle-Wage				
Construction	-	15,681	36,701	31,651
Manufacturing	-	51,261	56,735	51,592
Information	-	9,409	21,018	15,502
Finance and insurance	-	19,008	33,828	37,099
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	6,223	8,740	10,018
Education services	-	4,253	5,225	9,606
Health care and social assistance	-	27,212	39,865	56,335
<i>All middle-wage</i>		133,047	202,112	211,803
High-Wage				
Mining	-	2,802	2,402	2,774
Utilities	-	2,688	2,270	1,738
Wholesale trade	-	21,413	27,383	28,440
Transportation and warehousing	-	18,350	26,226	24,820
Professional, scientific, and technical services	-	18,113	30,586	38,127
Management of companies and enterprises	-	6,642	15,103	13,966
<i>All high-wage</i>		70,008	103,970	109,865

NOTE: (1) Data on the 80/20 household income ratio, the Gini coefficient, and percentage households by income level for 1980–2000 are based on surveys during those years but actually reflect incomes during the year prior to the survey. Poverty-related measures rely on income from the year prior to the survey as well, but incorporate information on family composition during the survey year. (2) Certain measures reported in the 2010 column actually reflect averages across annual surveys covering 2008–2012. These include data on percentage foreign-born (and citizenship), unemployment rate (and by race/ethnicity), percentage households by income level, and all measures of segregation, spatial poverty, and poverty concentration. (3) Data on educational attainment for 1980 is estimated based on years of schooling; for other years it is based on degrees earned.