Executive Offices, Criminal Justice, and the Legislature

Introduction
SUBCOMMITTEE SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

• 8.25% of state total funds
• 12.15% of the state’s General Fund
• 6,237 FTE (approximately one-third of all state employees)
• Salary recommendations for: elected officials of the state, judges, and the AG Attorneys.
• Advise on proposed capital facilities
### Subcommittee Oversight Workload

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<th>Line Items</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
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Overview for the SUBCOMMITTEE

• ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
• BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS
• CRIME STATISTICS
• RECENT CRIME RELATED INITIATIVES
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

• Growth in Utah has slowed over the past five years.
• Causes include exports slowdowns, increasing housing costs, and improvement in other state economies.
Construction Growth

• Construction continues to be the fastest growing industry at 7.0 percent in 1999.
• Permitted construction values also reached new highs at 3.8 billion in 1998 and 1999.
• Utah ranks second in the growth in housing units.
Construction Continued

• Construction and values will weaken in 2000 due to higher vacancy rates, lower hotel occupancy rates, fewer business projects, higher interest and continued slowing in migration.

• Slower construction will dampen overall economic growth.
Housing Markets

• Housing prices are beginning to soften. Home ownership rates in Utah average about 73.7 percent compared to 66.3 percent U.S. average.
Wage Growth

• Despite slower job growth average annual pay when adjusted for inflation has shown real gains

• This strong growth in inflation adjusted pay is expected to continue through 2000 due to tight labor markets and low unemployment.

• Utah has more wage earners per household than any other state in the nation.
Wages and Income

• Per capita income in Utah tends to be lower than the national average because of the young population.

• Wages continue to grow by approximately 3.6 percent. Wages have outpaced inflation for five years.
Wages

Average Annual Pay Growth Rate

Total Wage
Employment

• Utah is expected to experience employment growth of 2.6 percent which compares to a historical average of 3.6.
• Unemployment rate remains at 3.8 percent. This appears to be equilibrium for Utah.
• Labor force growth remains at sustainable levels.
Unemployment Rate
Population

• Utah’s rate of population growth has historically been twice that of the national average. Utah’s population is estimated at 2,121,053 in 1999.
• The 1.9 percent growth is slower than the historical growth of 2.3 percent. Natural increase accounts for most of the growth. Migration only accounted for 4,753 people.
Migration

- 1997: 16,000
- 1998: 2,000
- 1999: 6,000
- 2000: 4,000
Population

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1,980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>2006</td>
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Population Growth

1.5% 1998
1.5% 1999
1.6% 2000
1.7% 2000
1.8%
Utah’s Unique Population

• Utah has the lowest median age (26.7) in the nation
• Utah has the highest preschool age percentage (9.7 percent)
• Utah has the smallest share of its population in working age population (57.8)
• Utah also ranks second in the nation in retirement age population
Utah’s Unique Population

- Utah has had the highest dependency ratio among states for some time.
- Utah’s percent of people under 18 is the highest in the nation at 33.4 percent

Sources: Council for Economic Advisors, Bureau of Census, Department of Workforce Services
BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS

• 2 DAY PAYROLL SAVINGS

• INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS RATE CHANGES

• RETIREMENT RATE CHANGES

• ANALYST RECOMMENDATIONS
# Index Crimes

**What are they?**

Eight crimes used by the FBI to gauge levels of criminal activity

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<th>Property Crime</th>
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<td>Burglary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>Larceny/Theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>Arson</td>
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Index Crime Overview

Property Crime: 94%

Violent Crime: 6%

- Murder
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Larceny/Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
Utah vs. United States: General Characteristics

- U.S. index crime rate has been decreasing since 1991
- Utah’s index crime rate decreased 11.3% during 1998
Utah vs. United States: Violent Crime

- Utah’s violent crime rate is half the national rate
- U.S. violent crime rate has been decreasing since 1992
- Utah’s violent crime rate decreased 7.8% during 1998
Utah vs. United States: Property Crime

- Utah’s property crime rate is higher than the national rate
- The national rate has been decreasing since 1991
- Utah’s rate decreased 11.5% during 1998
Crime in Utah: Murder

- Utah’s murder rate has remained relatively constant
- During 1998, Utah’s murder rate increased 7.3%, representing 5 additional murders

![Utah Murder Rate: 1988 to 1998](image-url)
Crime in Utah: Rape

- Utah’s rate increased dramatically between 1988 and 1991
- During 1998, Utah’s rape rate decreased 10.8%
Crime in Utah: Robbery

During 1998, Utah’s robbery rate decreased 3.1%, the first decrease in the robbery rate since 1991.
Crime in Utah: Aggravated Assault

During 1998, Utah’s aggravated assault rate decreased 8.9%
Crime in Utah: Burglary

During 1998, Utah’s burglary rate decreased 17.6%
Crime in Utah: Larceny Theft

During 1998, Utah’s larceny/theft rate decreased 9.3%, reaching a decade low.
Crime in Utah: Motor Vehicle Theft

During 1998, Utah’s motor vehicle theft rate decreased 21.3%, representing the first decrease since 1993.
Crime in Utah: Arson

Utah’s arson rate in 1998 was 15.1% higher than the 1997 rate.
RECENT CRIME RELATED INITIATIVES

• LAG Report #99-01 UTAH’S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
• LAG Report #99-03 TIMELINESS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
• Leadership Conference meetings between Youth Corrections and Juvenile Court
• LAG Report #99-07 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING IN UTAH
• A Legislative Crime Reduction Task Force
• State Crime Reduction Strategy & Plan
OTHER CRIME RELATED POLICY ISSUES

• THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMPONENT OF THE OLYMPICS
• STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARENA
• THE FUTURE OF UCAN AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY
• MEASURING PERFORMANCE