Where did all the people go?

CAL HIIBNER

Every year a few people change their places of residence in every neighborhood. The effect on most neighborhoods, towns, and cities is not noticeable, and in any case, the right to move is acknowledged as a natural right in our society.

In the aggregate, however, this population movement is dramatic. In Utah the people are used to seeing considerable population migration. It is well known that Utah was founded by migrants and they have been joined every year by new families seeking a home in the state. Also, many born in the state have left Utah to make their homes elsewhere. In the aggregate, Utah has lost more population than it has gained in this exchange. In fact, the 1970 census reported that there were more people alive in the United States who were born in Utah than there were people living in Utah. This loss represented a net outmigration of 79,758 for the state or about 8 percent of the 1970 state population.[1]

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NET LOSSES

In the decade 1960-1970, the state showed a net loss due to migration of 10,958 people or 1.2 percent of

[1]Bureau of the Census, **Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC (2)-2A, State of Birth** (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 7.

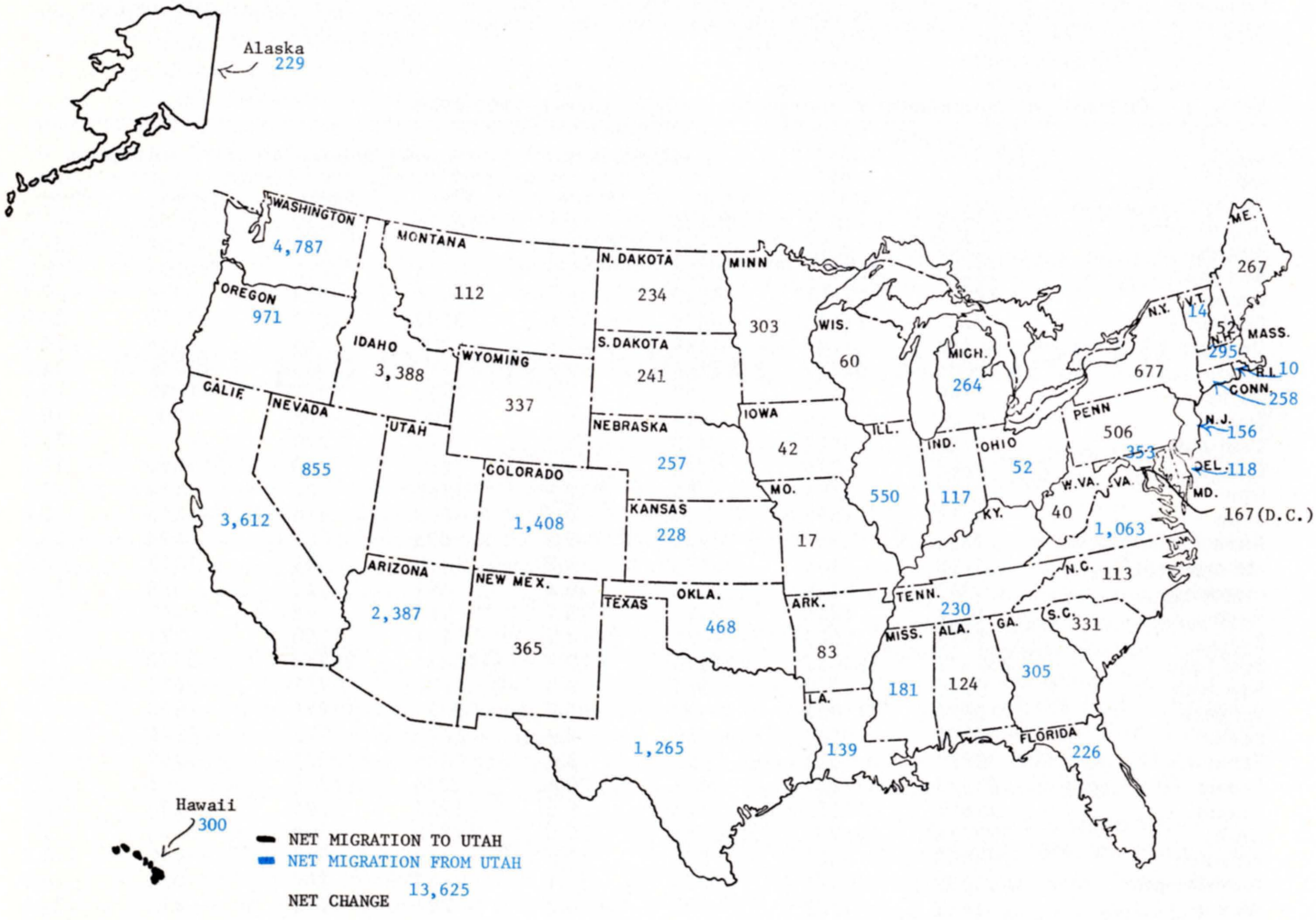

Figure 1. Utah net migration from 1965 through 1970.

the 1960 population.[2] Only four counties (Davis, Morgan, Utah, and Washington) experienced a net inmigration in this decade. All other counties had a net migration loss as indicated in table 1. The population gain in the state of 168,646 was due entirely to the high birth rate and not to people moving into Utah.

This general trend of population loss due to outmigration based on the 10-year census figures, appears to be continuing for all parts of the state. Evidence of this is given in the detailed migration reports of the Census Bureau on mobility status of the population between 1965 and 1970.[3] In 1970, 164,385 people over 5 years of age were living in the state who did not reside here in 1965. On the other hand 178,010 people over 5 years of age who had lived in Utah in 1965 were found in other states in 1970. This represents a net loss due to migration of 13,625 for the state in this 5-year period.

NET GAINS

The net gains or losses from other states are shown in figure 1. This map shows that 29 states gained population from Utah and 20 states and the District of Columbia lost population to Utah. The state of Washington achieved a net gain of 4,787 people, California 3,612, and Arizona gained 2,387 from Utah. The state showing the largest net loss to Utah was Idaho's loss of 3,388 people.

Every geographic area of the state lost in this 1965-70 migrant exchange. The Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber Counties) had a net migration loss of 7,683. A total of 30 states gained population from the Wasatch Front and 20 states (including the District of Columbia) lost population to this area of the state. Those states receiving the largest number of net migrants for the period are Washington (3,398), California (3,284), and Arizona (2,146). Idaho, again, lost substantial numbers to Utah (3,054).

[2]Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections,** Series P-25, No. 461, "Components of Population Change by County: 1960-1970," June, 1971, p. 66.

[3]See: Bureau of the Census, **Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC(2)-2E, Migration Between State Economic Areas** (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972). Data discussed below are drawn from this report, pp. 115-322.

Table 1. Estimates of components of change for Utah by county, 1960-1970

State and county	Population April 1, 1970 (census)	Population April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1970 Number	Change, 1960 to 1970 Percent	Components of change Births	Components of change Deaths	Net migration Number	Net migration Percent
UTAH	1059273	890627	168646	18.9	244926	65322	—10958	—1.2
Beaver	3800	4331	—531	—12.3	797	391	—937	—21.6
Box Elder	28129	25061	3068	12.2	7154	1782	—2304	—9.2
Cache	42331	35788	6543	18.3	10005	2604	—858	—2.4
Carbon	15647	21135	—5488	—26.0	3322	1572	—7238	—34.2
Daggett	666	1164	—498	—42.8	202	46	—654	—56.2
Davis	99028	64760	34268	52.9	21478	3065	15855	24.5
Duchesne	7299	7179	120	1.7	1722	517	—1085	—15.1
Emery	5137	5546	—409	—7.4	1096	505	—1000	—18.0
Garfield	3157	3577	—420	—11.7	673	298	—795	—22.2
Grand	6688	6345	343	5.4	1856	423	—1090	—17.2
Iron	12177	10795	1382	12.8	2560	794	—384	—3.6
Juab	4574	4597	—23	—0.5	868	516	—375	—8.2
Kane	2421	2667	—246	—9.2	635	187	—694	—26.0
Millard	6988	7866	—878	—11.2	1430	685	—1623	—20.6
Morgan	3983	2837	1146	40.4	691	223	678	23.9
Piute	1164	1436	—272	—18.9	283	95	—460	—32.0
Rich	1615	1685	—70	—4.2	351	150	—271	—16.1
Salt Lake	458607	383035	75572	19.7	108416	29254	—3590	—0.9
San Juan	9606	9040	566	6.3	3730	551	—2613	—28.9
Sanpete	10976	11053	—77	—0.7	2031	1275	—833	—7.5
Sevier	10103	10565	—462	—4.4	1723	979	—1206	—11.4
Summit	5879	5673	206	3.6	1306	531	—569	—10.0
Tooele	21545	17868	3677	20.6	5286	1313	—296	—1.7
Uintah	12684	11582	1102	9.5	3235	896	—1237	—10.7
Utah	137776	106991	30785	28.8	31379	6702	6108	5.7
Wasatch	5863	5308	555	10.5	1178	435	—188	—3.5
Washington	13669	10271	3398	33.1	2687	965	1675	16.3
Wayne	1483	1728	—245	—14.2	287	116	—416	—24.1
Weber	126278	110744	15534	14.0	28545	8452	—4559	—4.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projection,** Series P-25, No. 461, "Components of Population Change by County: 1960-1970," June, 1971, p. 66.

The counties surrounding these urban centers (Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Morgan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, and Wasatch) showed a net migration loss of 2,886. Net population losses from this area were distributed among a surprising total of 37 states with only 12 states and the District of Columbia gaining net population from Utah's urban fringe counties in the 5-year period. The states gaining the highest total of net migrants from these Utah counties are Washington (649), California (544), and Virginia (281). As was the case for the Wasatch front counties, Idaho contributed the highest net immigration total (539).

The remaining counties of the state (Beaver, Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Tooele, Uintah, Washington, and Wayne) are classified as rural Utah. These 17 counties experienced a net migration loss of 3,056 people in the 5-year period. Those states seeing the largest net gain from the rural Utah counties were Washington (740), Texas (250), Wyoming (248) and Arizona (238). These states contributing the largest number to these counties were California (216) and New Mexico (210).

Striking similarities and differences are seen from the data presented above. First, all portions of the state saw substantial numbers of their residents move to the state of Washington. The net loss to Washington amounted to over 35 percent of Utah's net migration loss for the 1965-70 time period. Residents of Utah's more urban counties also continued to migrate to California in this 1965-70 time period with about 26.5 percent of the net migration loss accounted for by the Utah-California exchange. On the other hand, California had a net migration loss to rural Utah counties. The reverse was true for Idaho. The more urban Utah counties gained from Idaho and Idaho gained from rural Utah counties.

INTRASTATE MIGRATION

There was also a significant amount of population movement within the state in this 1965-70 time period. The magnitude of this is partially shown in table 1. A total of 58,988 migrants who did not leave the state moved across county lines in this time period. With all of this movement the urban fringe counties gained 176 in population because of the migration and the Wasatch front counties gained 1,347 people. Rural Utah then lost 1,523 to these other areas of the state.

Table 2. Internal migration for Utah residents, 1965-1970

Area	Number of migrants from other areas of state	Number of migrants to other areas of state	Net migration
Wasatch front counties	15,354	14,007	1,347
Urban fringe counties	9,150	8,974	176
Rural counties	8,039	9,562	—1,523

Source: Calculated from Bureau of the Census, **Census of Population: 1970, Subject Repotrs** (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office), **Final Report PC(2)-2E, Migration Between State Economic Areas** (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 115-322.

PEELED PEARS MORE FLAVORFUL

Food technologists are constantly seeking innovative ways to improve older methods of food processing and preservation. If these new processes preserve more nutrients, provide consumer appeal, are more economical, and are adaptable to the food processing industry, so much the better.

Last year, several Utah State University scientists tackled several particular processing problems — what to do with peelings, cores, and waste water as well as speed up the whole processing operation.

In the case of pears ,the peeling operation is time consuming whether done at home or in a commercial cannery. The USU researchers — Dr. D. K. Salunkhe, Dr. R. L. LaBelle, and graduate students J. Y. Do and C. Sri-Sangnam — ran tests on unpeeled pear halves. They wanted to determine if the peels would influence the appearance or eating quality of canned pears.

Bartlett pears were obtained rather late in the season and ripened at 50 to 60°F in protected outdoor storage for several days until the desired softening and development of flavor and aroma were obtained. Pear halves, either peeled and cored, or cored only, were held in 1-percent brine until enough were accumulated for packing in 20 percent sucrose syrup in quart Mason jars. The filled jars were heated in an open kettle for 30 minutes to a center temperature of 185°F, then closed and air-cooled. The canned fruit was stored in the light and at room temperature for 2 months before evaluation by a taste panel.

Appearance of the unpeeled halves was quite satisfactory. However, to ensure that the panelists would judge the relative flavor of the peeled and unpeeled canned products without reference to the appearance or different texture of the peels, the peels were readily slipped off the unpeeled halves, and both lots were diced through a ⅜-inch square grid.

Members of two separate taste panels consistently chose the peeled pears as having the more fruity flavor. Leaving the peel on saves effort, reduces waste and saves time but at the expense of flavor.