



E C O N O M I C  
R E P O R T  
T O T H E  
G O V E R N O R

2011

State of Utah  
Gary R. Herbert  
Governor



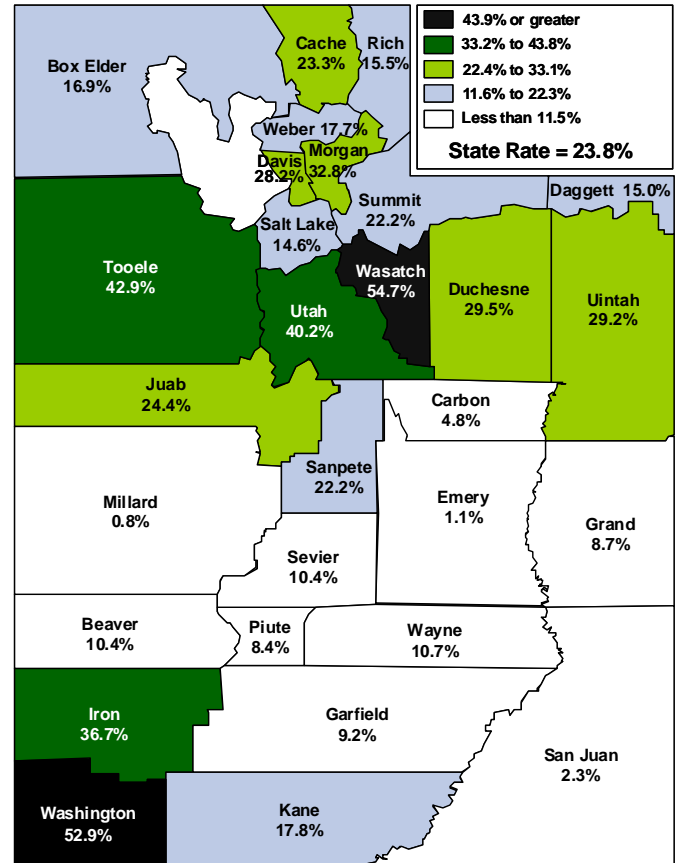




## Demographics

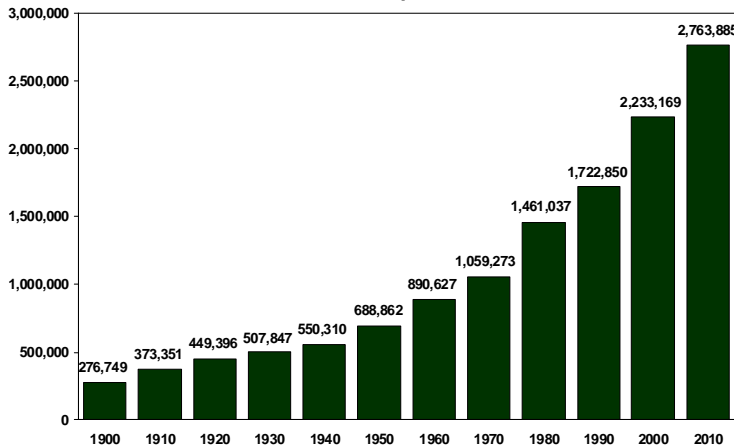
- Population**—The State of Utah's April 1, 2010 population was 2,763,885, an increase of 23.8% from 2000. The state's population grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade.
- Rate of Growth**—According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked third among states, behind Nevada and Arizona, with a population growth rate of 23.8% from 2000 to 2010. The U.S. rate of growth was 9.7%.
- Median Age**—Utah was the youngest state in the nation with a 2010 median age of 29.2, compared to the national median of 37.2.

Population Growth Rates: 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Utah Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

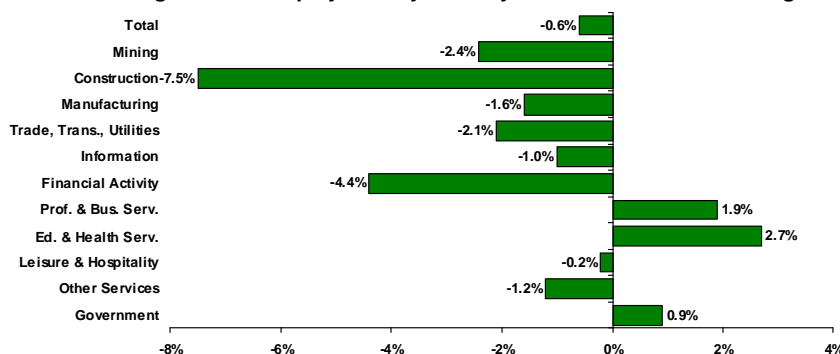
	Utah	United States
2010 Census Population	2,763,885	308,745,538
2000-2010 Percent Change	23.8%	9.7%
2000-2010 Absolute Change	530,716	27,323,632

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Employment and Wages

- Employment**—Employment declined 0.6% in 2010 but is expected to increase 2.3% in 2011.
- Industry Focus**—Professional and business services, education and health services, and government were the only industries to have job growth during 2010. Construction experienced the largest decline of 7.5%.
- Unemployment**—Utah's 2010 unemployment rate was 8.0%, up from 7.7% in 2009. In 2010, there were an approximately 108,184 unemployed Utahns.
- Average Wage**—In 2010, Utah's average annual nonfarm wage was \$38,665, an increase of 1.6% from 2009.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2009-2010e Annual Averages



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

<b>Total Nonfarm Employment (2010e)</b>	<b>1,181,556</b>
Change (2009-2010)	-7,180
Percent Change (2009-2010)	-0.6%
Unemployment (2010)	8.0%
<b>Total Nonfarm Wages (2010e)</b>	<b>\$45.7 billion</b>
Percent Change (2009-2010)	1.0%
<b>Average Annual Wage (2010e)</b>	<b>\$38,665</b>
Percent Change (2009-2010)	1.6%
<b>Total Personal Income (2010e)</b>	<b>\$90.2 billion</b>
Percent Change (2009-2010)	2.5%
<b>Per Capita Personal Income (2010e)</b>	<b>\$32,473</b>
Percent Change (2009-2010)	1.8%

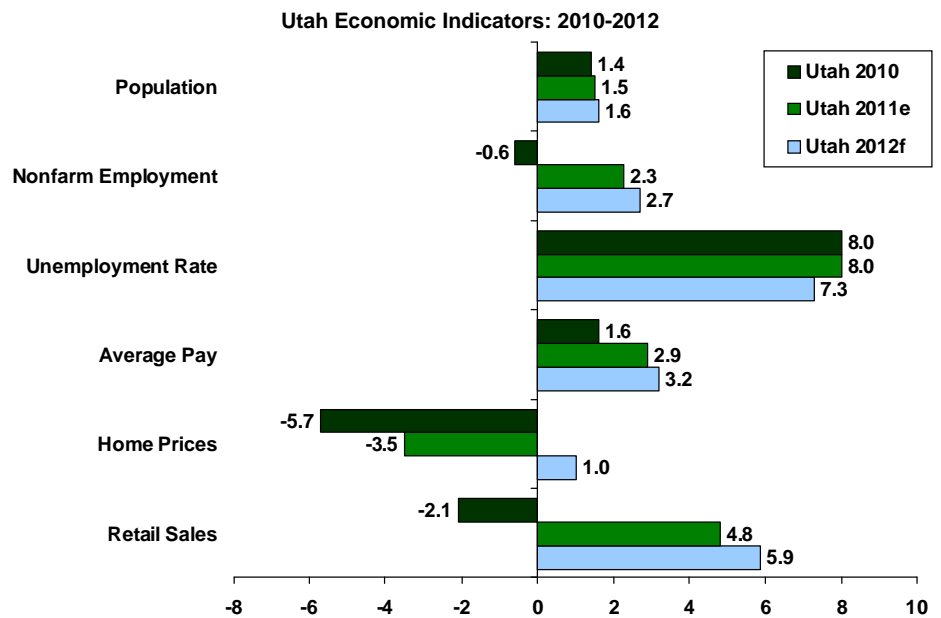
e = estimate

## Highlights

- **Construction**—The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 was \$3.5 billion, slightly higher than the \$3.3 billion in 2010. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved in 2011. The 6% increase in 2011 reverses four consecutive years of decline. In inflation-adjusted dollars the value of authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1992. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved in 2011. Residential value is up 4%, nonresidential value up 19% and additions, alterations and repairs are up 4%.
- **Tourism**—Utah's travel and tourism sector was not immune to the economic recession, but international, regional, and in-state travel helped to increase overall visitation to the state. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 4.7% to \$6.52 billion. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased to \$842 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$968 million, and hotel/motel occupancy rates were up 4.7%.
- **Exports**—Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe were reflected in Utah's production and export levels through 2008 and 2009, but the rising price of gold has helped buoy the value of Utah's exports from 2009 to 2010. Utah's total exports rose from \$10.34 billion in 2009 to an estimated \$13.81 billion in 2010, an increase of 33.6%. Exports have been above \$4.0 billion since 2002 and above \$6.0 billion since 2005.
- **Energy**—In 2010, Utah continued to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices spurring exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. In contrast, a weaker natural gas price has led to a retreat from the record-high production recorded in 2009. Moreover, 2010 coal production dipped to a 20-year low based on a combination of lower demand and temporary mine closures.
- **Minerals**—The gross production value of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2010 totaled \$8.44 billion. On an inflation-adjusted basis, the 2010 value was about \$1.12 billion (15%) more than in 2009 and second only to the record high of \$9.58 billion reached in 2008. The increased 2010 total value can be attributed to a substantial increase in the value of crude oil combined with moderately higher values for natural gas, nonfuel minerals, and uranium, which were able to offset the nearly 6% decrease in coal values. The overall increase in nonfuel mineral values is primarily due to significant increases in base metal values that compensated for the continuing decline in the value of industrial minerals.
- **Agriculture**—Utah agriculture had total sales of \$1.38 billion in 2010, which is 1.2% of Utah GDP. Utah's major markets in agriculture include cattle (22% of all agriculture sales), dairy production (21%), hogs (14%), and hay (10.6%). The downturn of the economy certainly has affected the profits and sales in these areas, but recent price increases starting in 2010 have brought better profit margins and earnings for farmers.
- **Education**—In 2010, there were an estimated 576,335 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.3% (13,062 students) increase over 2009. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2010 was 173,016, an increase of 8,156 (4.9%) from 2009.

## Economic Outlook

- **Overview of the Economy**—Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after recessions, and this pattern is taking hold in the current recovery. For the U.S., employment grew 0.9% in 2011, compared to 2.3% for Utah. While employment increased during 2011, Utah's unemployment rate remained at 8.0%, where it was in 2010. Though housing stabilized, with building permits at 8,700 in 2011, homebuilding is not leading the economy as it does during a typical recovery.
- **Outlook 2012**—Economic growth in Utah is expected to accelerate during 2012. Employment is forecast to increase 2.7% for the year as a whole, with larger increases as the year progresses. Housing permits are forecast to move up slightly from historic lows. As the overall unemployment rate declines to 7.3%, the improving labor market will support increased consumer spending and a strengthening recovery.



Source: Revenue Assumptions Working Group e = estimate f = forecast

## Rankings

Demographic	State Rank	Value	Year	Economic	State Rank	Value	Year
Population Growth Rate	3rd	23.8%	2000-2010	Rate of Job Growth	2nd	3.0%	Sept. 2011
Fertility Rate	1st	2.60	2008	Unemployment Rate	16th	7.4%	Sept. 2011
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.7 years	2000	Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Median Age	1st	29.2 years	2010	Median Household Income	8th	\$59,857	2008-2010
Household Size	1st	3.10 persons	2010	Average Annual Pay	37th	\$37,980	2008
<b>Social Indicators</b>				Per Capita Personal Income	46th	\$32,473	2010
Violent Crime	6th	212.7 per 100,000 people	2009				
Poverty Rate	3rd	9.1%	2008-2010				
Educational Attainment	7th	90.6% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2010				

Notes: 1. Rankings are based on the most current national data available for all states, and may differ from other data.  
2. Rank is most favorable to least favorable.

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The *2011 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 25th annual publication in this series. Through the last two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

**Collaborative Effort/Contributors.** Chapter authors, who represent both public and private entities, devote a significant amount of time to this report, ensuring that it contains the latest economic and demographic information. While this report is a collaborative effort which results in a consensus outlook for the next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization, with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity.

**Statistics Used in This Report.** The statistical contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, therefore some statistics in this report are estimates based on data available as of mid-October 2011. Readers

should refer to noted sources later in 2011 for final statistics. Forecasts are also included in tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

**Statistics for States and Counties.** This report focuses on the state, multi-county, and county geographies. Additional data at the metropolitan, city, and other sub-county level may be available. For information about data for a different level of geography than shown in this report, the contributing entity should be contacted.

**New This Year.** The content of this report is similar to prior years, with the addition of new data and analysis on the 2010 Census.

**Electronic Access.** This report is available on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget's web site at <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea>.

**Suggestions and Comments.** Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, PO Box 142210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210. The telephone number is (801) 538-1027 and the email address is [dea@utah.gov](mailto:dea@utah.gov).





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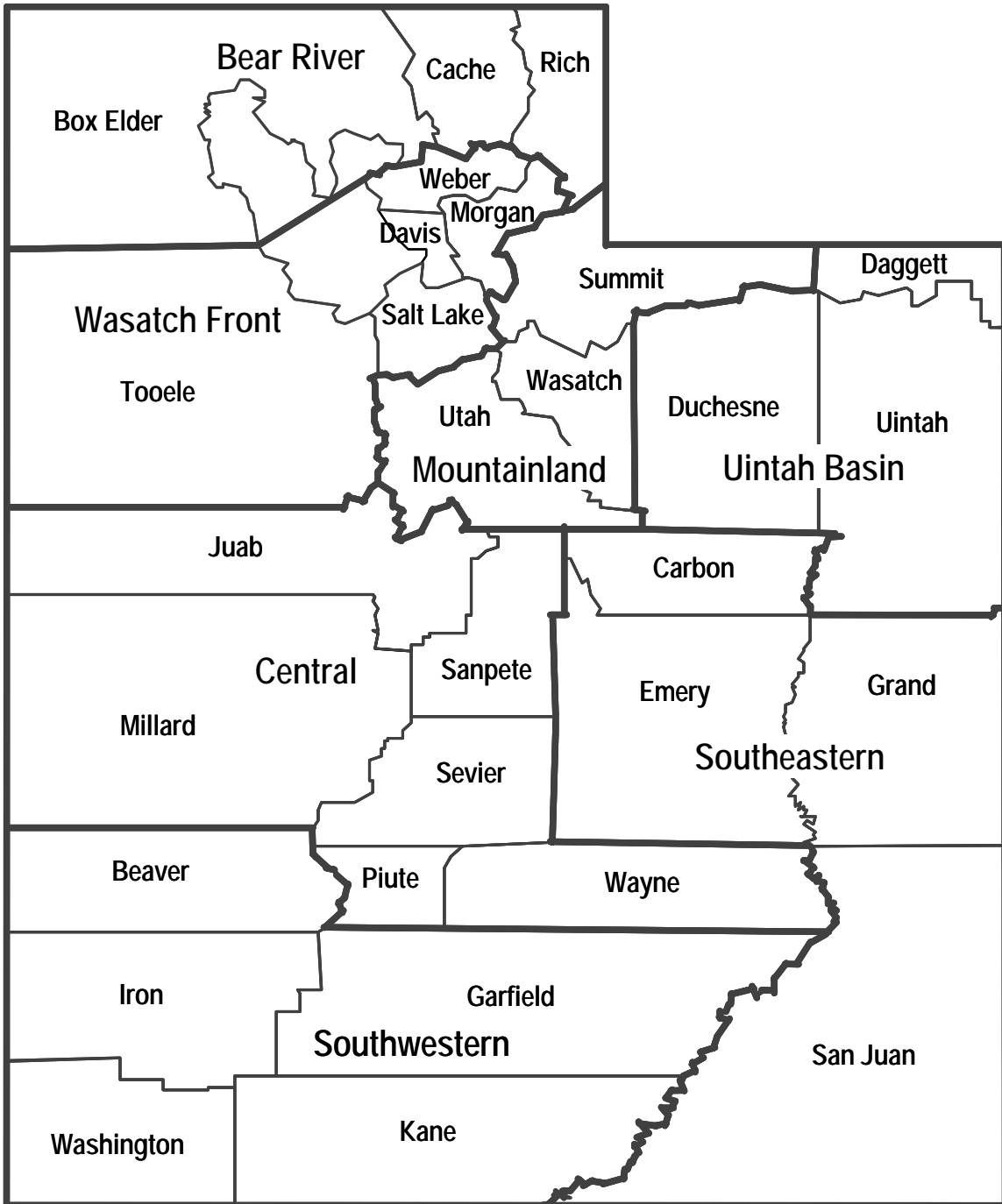
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Cover Photo courtesy of Reg Garff





# Map of Utah





# Economic Indicators for Utah and the United States

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2009	2010	2011	2012	PERCENT CHANGE		
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	2010	2011	2012
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	12,703.1	13,088.0	13,308.0	13,491.4	3.0	1.7	1.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,037.5	9,220.9	9,414.4	9,594.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	1,606.4	1,648.4	1,757.2	1,832.3	2.6	6.6	4.3
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	695.6	718.3	704.1	680.6	3.3	-2.0	-3.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,494.0	1,663.2	1,774.9	1,835.5	11.3	6.7	3.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	10,337.0	13,809.0	16,300.0	17,500.0	33.6	20.1	7.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	19.4	20.3	22.1	-11.5	4.6	8.9
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	22.9	24.7	25.3	25.8	7.5	2.6	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	405.6	387.7	400.0	405.0	-4.4	3.2	1.3
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	619.8	566.4	581.6	578.8	-8.6	2.7	-0.5
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	23.1	28.4	30.5	29.2	23.0	7.1	-4.3
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	10.4	11.6	12.5	13.2	11.1	8.4	5.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.67	5.6	0.4	13.3
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	354.6	338.1	335.3	354.0	-4.7	-0.8	5.6
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	449.9	374.4	412.0	409.4	-16.8	10.0	-0.6
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	344.4	332.3	314.9	301.5	-3.5	-5.2	-4.3
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,093.2	4,354.3	4,659.8	4,815.8	6.4	7.0	3.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	66.2	69.1	76.2	86.0	4.4	10.2	12.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	10.5	9.3	8.7	10.0	-11.3	-6.5	14.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,674.0	1,667.0	1,735.0	2,000.0	-0.4	4.1	15.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,054.3	925.1	1,100.0	1,100.0	-12.3	18.9	0.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	660.1	672.0	700.0	700.0	1.8	4.2	0.0
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	345.2	325.4	314.1	317.2	-5.7	-3.5	1.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	25,600	25,061	26,255	27,804	-2.1	4.8	5.9
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	307.8	310.8	313.8	316.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	66.3	71.8	66.9	68.8	8.4	-6.9	3.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,735.1	2,774.6	2,817.1	2,861.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	3.7	0.8	3.5	5.0			
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,455.7	1,819.5	1,886.4	2,012.5	25.0	3.7	6.7
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,408.4	1,747.9	1,810.5	1,945.7	24.1	3.6	7.5
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	61.7	79.4	90.6	93.6	28.7	14.0	3.4
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	182.1	189.3	205.8	212.3	3.9	8.8	3.1
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	28.4	30.8	32.0	35.0	8.3	4.0	9.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	50.2	68.1	80.0	75.0	35.6	17.5	-6.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.38	4.00	3.95	4.00	18.3	-1.3	1.3
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	2.34	3.49	3.80	3.25	49.1	8.9	-14.5
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	11.5	15.9	15.5	14.5	37.9	-2.5	-6.5
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	214.5	218.1	224.7	227.6	1.6	3.0	1.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	109.7	111.0	113.4	115.0	1.2	2.2	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.10			
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	3.26	3.21	2.76	2.32			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.04	4.69	4.43	4.03			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.8	129.8	131.0	131.8	-0.7	0.9	0.6
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	47,943	49,362	50,852	52,051	3.0	3.0	2.4
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,270.4	6,408.2	6,660.2	6,859.0	2.2	3.9	3.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,188.7	1,181.5	1,209.2	1,241.3	-0.6	2.3	2.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	38,059	38,665	39,789	41,071	1.6	2.9	3.2
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,242	45,684	48,113	50,982	1.0	5.3	6.0
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	11,930	12,374	13,008	13,442	3.7	5.1	3.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	87,947	90,161	95,577	100,311	2.5	6.0	5.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3			

Sources: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, Moody's Economy.Com, and IHS Global Insight.





# **Executive Summary**



# Executive Summary

## Overview

Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after recessions, and this pattern is taking hold in the current recovery. While the expansion is gaining strength, the global financial crisis that began in 2008 continues to influence economic growth in every state in the U.S., as well as every country worldwide. Some areas, such as Utah, are faring better than others, but the international dimensions of the financial system affect every household, business, and government. A moderate, strengthening recovery is still the most likely outcome, but policy-makers around the globe must remain vigilant to prevent local difficulties in places such as Greece from spreading and causing a second recession. The financial situation in Europe is widely viewed as the biggest threat to global growth during 2012. Current efforts by European policy-makers seem likely to prevent a continent-wide banking collapse, which bodes well for the U.S. recovery. Assuming the national expansion continues, Utah's growth will accelerate above the pace of the past two years.

## Outlook

The outlook calls for Utah to come out of the recession more quickly than the nation as a whole. Employment in Utah will grow 2.7%, as compared to 0.6% for the U.S. during 2012. The level of employment will increase to 1.24 million, over 30,000 more jobs than in 2011. Total wages will grow 6.0%, to \$51.0 billion, while personal income grows 5.0%, to \$100.3 billion. Average wages will grow 3.2%, to \$41,071, which combined with inflation of 1.3% will boost real pay 1.9%.

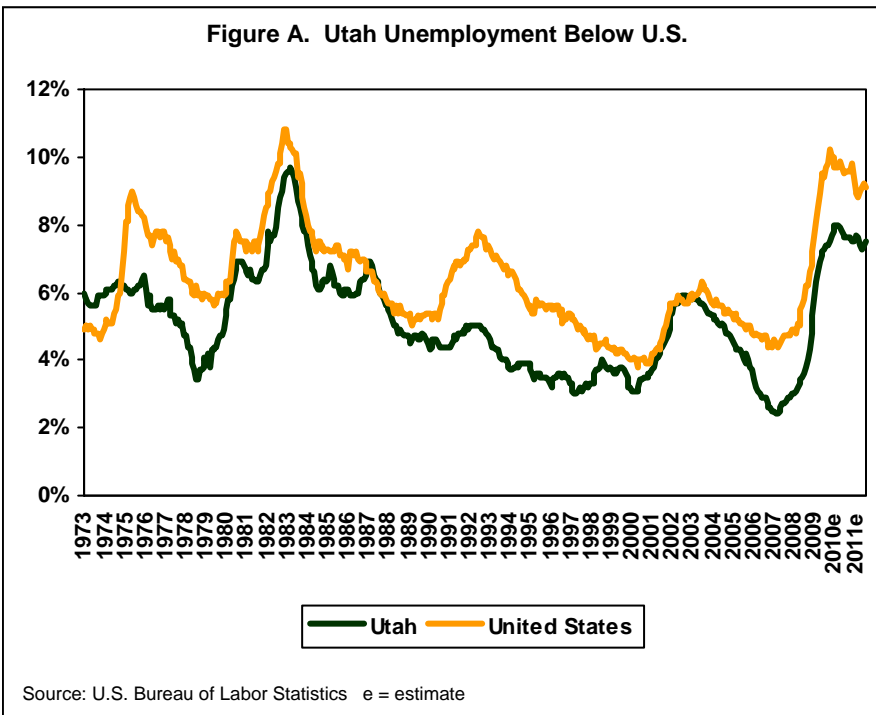
## International, National and Regional Context

**Global Risks.** A series of negative events—including the European debt crisis, Japanese earthquake, spike in oil prices, bad weather, and U.S. debt ceiling debate—are creating challenges for the world economy. Against this backdrop, global gross domestic product (GDP) slowed from 5.1% growth in 2010 to 4.0% in 2011, and is expected to be 4.0% in 2012. Though the current situation provides reason for uncertainty, observed and expected economic performance is significantly above the 3.3% average growth from the 1990s. The world economy in the 2010s is much better balanced and structured than two decades ago, but the prospect of a second financial crisis in 2012, just four years after the most devastating panic in almost a century, clouds the outlook. Assuming policy-makers use the tools at hand to prevent a difficult situation in the Euro-area from evolving into a deep contraction, globalization should resume creating the broad prosperity experienced for the 20 years preceding the recession.

**Strengthening U.S. Recovery.** After beginning a promising recovery in the second half of 2009, the U.S. economy has since moved forward unevenly. International uncertainty slowed growth beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster in Japan, oil prices spiking to above \$100 per barrel, and extremely bad weather, which produced flooding throughout the Mississippi Basin and devastating tornado damage in Alabama and Missouri, together generated a broad disruption of business activity in the U.S. As summer ended, Hurricane Irene produced abnormal flooding throughout the northeast in addition to wind and rain damage in the southeast. The prolonged debt ceiling debate in Congress and subsequent downgrade of the U.S. by Standard and Poors (S&P), combined with concern about European debt to lower stock prices during August. These continuing short term negative shocks cumulatively created a pronounced deceleration of growth during most of 2011. As events become more settled, the recovery will strengthen and accelerate during 2012.

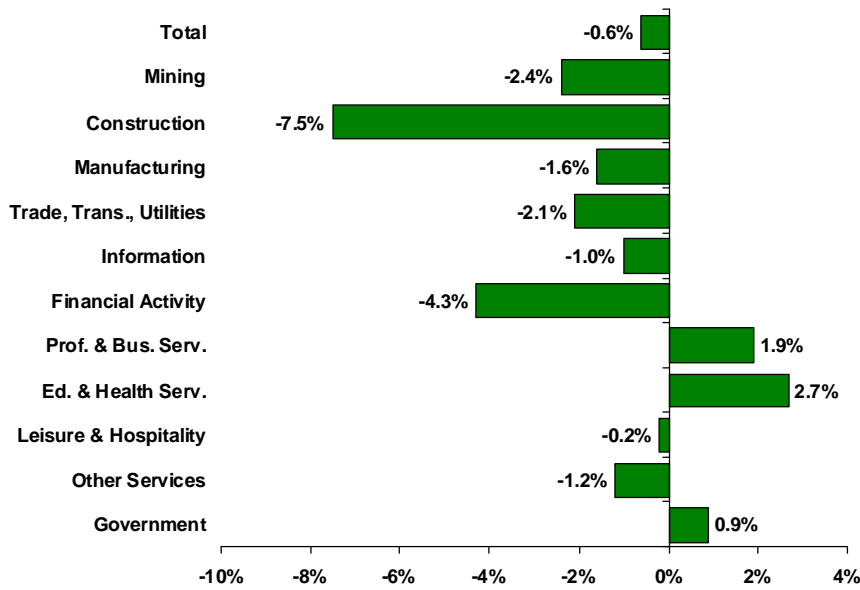
**Mountain Region.** Utah and the mountain region have had similar economic performance during the recession and recovery, though there is a great deal of variation between the states. Total personal income increased in 2011 for all the mountain states, but median household income increased only in New Mexico. Unemployment rates decreased in every mountain state except Montana. Despite a decline in unemployment, poverty rates continue to rise in most of the mountain states. Utah and Wyoming have low poverty rates while Arizona and New

Figure A. Utah Unemployment Below U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics e = estimate

**Figure B. Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2010**

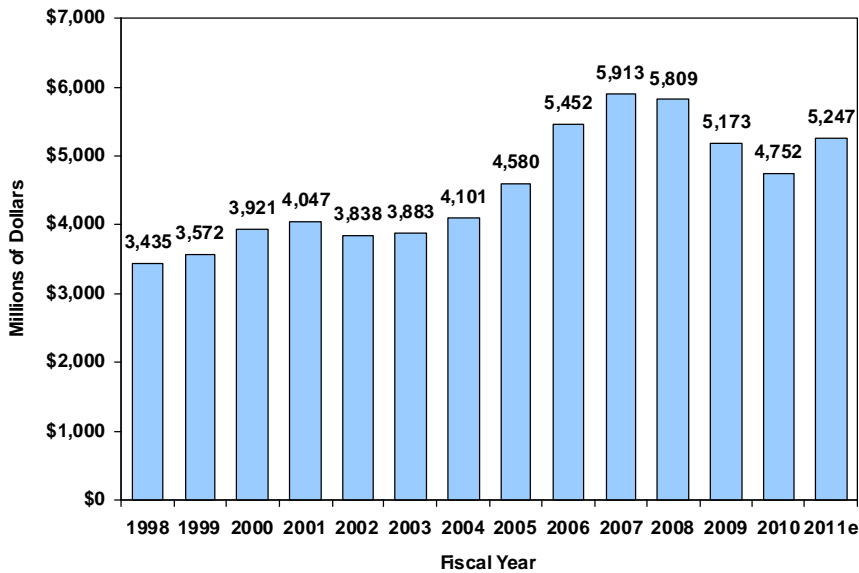


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked third among states in population growth from 2000 to 2010. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states. Utah has both the highest fertility rate and household size in the nation.

**Education.** In 2010, there were an estimated 576,335 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,062 students or 2.3% over 2009. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably on national tests compared with their peers in other states. In FY2009, Utah's total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 34th in the nation. Student enrollment continues to surge at Utah's colleges and universities. In 2010, enrollment grew 6.2%, from 103,010 to 109,513. Enrollment in higher education is projected to increase over the next ten years.

**Figure C. Utah State Government Tax Revenue**



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate

**Economic Performance Improving Across Sectors**

**Construction.** The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 is predicted to be \$3.5 billion, slightly higher than the \$3.3 billion in 2010. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of authorized construction last year was at the lowest level since 1992. The 6% increase in 2011 reverses four consecutive years of decline. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved in 2011. Residential value is up 4%, nonresidential value up 19%, and additions, alterations and repairs are up 4%. It's likely the value of permit authorized construction hit bottom in 2010, and 2011 is the beginning of a modest recovery.

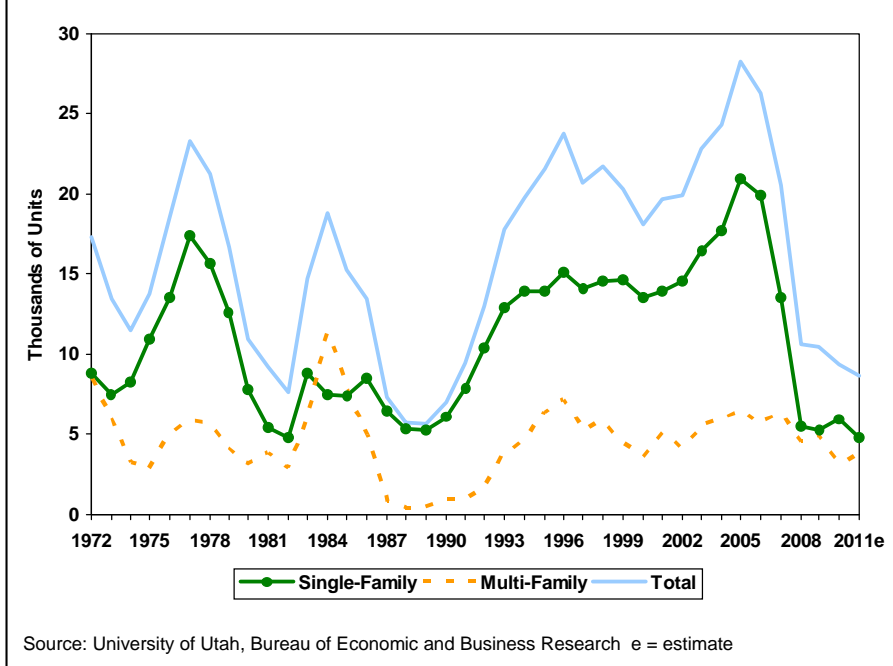
Mexico have high poverty. Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

**Population.** According to 2010 Census, Utah's population increased 23.8% from 2000 to 2010, growing more than twice

In terms of residential units, the numbers continue to drift lower. The estimate for residential unit construction in 2011 is 8,700 units, 6% below 2010. This year will mark six consecutive years of decline in residential units. Utah's longest previous residential contraction was five years (1978-1982). During the peak year of 2005 permits were issued for 28,825



**Figure D. Utah Residential Construction Activity**



units compared to 8,700 six years later, a decline of 69% for total residential units, which includes apartment, condominiums and single-family homes. The decline has been more severe for single-family homes, which have dropped from 20,912 in 2005 to a estimated 4,800 units in 2011, a decline of 77%.

**Energy.** Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices spurring exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. In contrast, a weaker natural gas price has led to a retreat from the record-high production recorded in 2009. Moreover, 2010 coal production dipped to a 20-year low based on a combination of lower demand and temporary mine closures. Production of electricity in Utah decreased for the second straight year, still hampered by a slowdown in the economy, while Utah's 2010 average cost of electricity remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on established low-cost coal-fired generation. Consumption of petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity increased in 2010, possibly signaling an improving economy, whereas coal consumption dropped for the second straight year. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy, producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as in-state production only accounts for 48% of in-state demand.

**Minerals.** Mineral production in Utah was \$4.89 billion in 2010, an increase of \$513 million, or 12% from 2009. During 2011, the value of mineral production is expected to be at or above the 2010 level. Utah ranked third in the nation in the

value of mineral production in 2010. Of the \$4.89 billion total during 2010, base metals contributed \$2.75 billion, or 56%; industrial minerals, \$856 million, or 18%; precious metals, \$658 million, or 13%; and energy minerals (coal and uranium), \$626 million, or 13%.

**Exports.** Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe were reflected in Utah's production and export levels through 2008 and 2009, but the rising price of gold has helped buoy the value of Utah's exports from 2009 to 2010. Utah's total exports rose from \$10.34 billion in 2009 to an estimated \$13.81 billion in 2010, an increase of 33.6%. Exports have been above \$4.0 billion since 2002 and above \$6.0 billion since 2005.

**Tourism.** Utah's tourism sector slowed during the recession, but international, regional, and in-state travel helped to increase overall visitation to the state

during 2011. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 4.7% during 2010 to \$6.52 billion, from \$6.23 billion in 2009. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased to \$842 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$968 million, and hotel/motel occupancy rates were up 4.7%.

**Agriculture.** Utah agriculture had total sales of \$1.38 billion in 2010, which is 1.2% of Utah GDP. Utah's major markets in Agriculture include cattle (22% of all agriculture sales), dairy production (21%), hogs (14%), and hay (11%). The downturn of the economy certainly has affected the profits and sales in these sectors, but recent price increases have brought better profit margins and earnings for farmers.

**Significant Issue: The 2010 Census**

The 2010 Census confirms that Utah is part of a larger net immigration growth region centered in the Intermountain West. It has gained sufficient population relative to other states to warrant an additional seat in Congress. Decennial results also provide evidence that Utah retains many of its signature demographic characteristics but is trending in the same direction as the nation. For example, it continues to have the youngest median age among all states, but has increased from 27.1 years in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. The state's ethnic and racial diversity are increasing, although its minority share of 19.6% is less than the nation's 36.3%. Minority population growth in Utah, as in the nation, outpaces the rest of the population. Youth continue to be the forefront of this change. The implications of this new evidence for the future depend upon whether the state continues to generate sufficient economic opportunity to attract young adults. If so,

growth rates will continue to be relatively strong, the population will maintain its youthfulness, and racial and ethnic diversity will continue to increase. Like other regions and communities across the nation, Utah will maintain many of its demographic idiosyncrasies, but its connections to the outside world will also mean that most standard demographic indicators will continue to trend in the same direction as the nation.

### **Looking Ahead**

As economic headwinds diminish in 2012, economic growth should accelerate, though the European debt situation clouds the outlook. Assuming policy-makers use the tools at hand to preserve financial stability, economic activity will improve. Growth in the U.S. will be slow but accelerating. Excess debt both at home and abroad will continue to dampen the recovery. Utah will come out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn over the past 60 years. Assuming the nation continues a moderate but strengthening recovery, Utah's economy will expand at a stronger rate than experienced since the expansion began in summer 2009.



# **Economic Outlook**



## Overview

After beginning a promising recovery in the second half of 2009, the U.S. economy has since moved forward unevenly. A number of short term events combined to slow growth beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster in Japan, oil prices spiking to above \$100 per barrel, and extremely bad weather, which produced flooding throughout the Mississippi Basin and devastating tornado damage in Alabama and Missouri, generated a broad disruption of business activity in the U.S. As summer ended, Hurricane Irene produced abnormal flooding throughout the northeast in addition to wind and rain damage in the southeast. The prolonged debt ceiling debate in Congress and subsequent downgrade of the U.S. by Standard and Poor's (S&P), combined with concern about European debt, led to lower stock prices during August. These continuing short term negative shocks cumulatively created a pronounced deceleration of growth during most of 2011. As events become more settled, the recovery will strengthen and accelerate during 2012.

## 2011 Summary

As 2011 opened, the recovery appeared to be moderating but not ending. After rising nearly 4% for several quarters, GDP growth slowed to 2.5% in the second half of 2010. A series of short-term negative shocks, including the earthquake and nuclear disaster in Japan, high oil prices, and bad weather, combined to lower growth to just 0.4% during the first quarter of 2011. With the pick-up in Japanese production, lower oil prices, and improved weather, growth increased to 1.0% in the second quarter of 2011. The debate over raising the U.S. debt ceiling consumed the month of July, with an agreement reached just hours before the Treasury began extraordinary measures to manage the federal government's cash flow. Because the final bill passed by Congress to raise the debt limit included just \$2.5 trillion of 10 year deficit reduction measures, instead of \$4 trillion, Standard and Poor's (S&P) downgraded the U.S. from AAA to AA+ in early August. The S&P downgrade, combined with rising concerns over Europe's ability to manage its debt crisis, contributed increasing uncertainty. The month ended with the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting zero net jobs had been created. After the drop-off in GDP, stocks and jobs, and the deepening European debt crisis, many forecasters marked up the probability of a second recession as summer 2011 ended.

Employment grew 0.9% in 2011, barely enough to lower the unemployment rate, which fell from 9.6% to 9.1%. Mining had the highest rate of job growth, 11.0%, as a jump in energy prices lead to increased exploration and production. Administrative support, which includes temporary help, increased 3.6% as firms shied away from permanent hires to meet increased demand. Reflecting the split nature of the labor market where workers with specific technical skills find jobs quickly, professional, scientific and technical employ-

ment grew 2.5%. Within the broad sector, computer systems and technical consulting both grew more than 5%, while employment at law offices was flat. Health care grew 2.1% as demand for medical services continues relatively unaffected by the slow economy. Increasing sales and the need to ship goods boosted transportation employment by 2.1%. Increasing sales also boosted wholesale and retail employment by 1.5% and 0.8%, respectively. Briskly growing demand for U.S. made merchandise overseas and steadily increasing domestic consumer spending on big ticket items such as cars and home appliances supported manufacturing employment growth of 1.7%. With the wind-down of the 2010 Census and postal service restructuring, federal government had the largest rate of job decline of 4.6%. Continuing budget difficulties lead to a decline of 1.6% in state and local employment. The continuing real estate slump lead to a decline of 0.5% in construction employment.

## Significant Issues

### Nature of Recovery

In his popular commentary and scholarly research, Ken Rogoff, of Harvard University, argues the recovery was bound to be sub-par because it followed a financial crisis. Comparing credit booms and subsequent banking panics, Rogoff found in the typical crisis the unemployment rate rises seven percentage points for five years. Stock values fall 56% for three and half years while home prices fall 35% for six years. The problem is the boom preceding the bust is driven by a build-up of debt, particularly consumer debt for housing. Business debt for commercial real estate and, to a lesser extent, for plant and equipment to increase productive capacity, also increases. Speculators finance most of their asset trading with increased debt. The combined effect is a massive increase in spending, which is unsustainable.

Debt in the U.S. is at historically high levels. As a percent of GDP, mortgage debt peaked at 75% in 2007, and has since declined to 65%, as foreclosures extinguish bad debt and households pay down their mortgages. About 80% of the increase in debt during the 2000s was from mortgage equity extraction (MEW) used to finance consumer spending. Since the financial crisis, MEW has essentially ended, which has contributed to the decline in mortgage debt. Business debt, which includes both non-financial corporations and millions of non-financial small businesses, peaked at 78% of GDP in 2008 and has since declined to 75%. Debt in the financial sector, over half of which is for the government sponsored enterprises (GSEs) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, peaked at 120% of GDP in 2008 and has since declined to 88%. However, the financial sector is an intermediary that incurs debt to purchase assets, such as mortgages, which are the debt of another sector, such as households. Including the debt of GSE's as a claim to be paid from GDP would be double counting, since the original debt is for mortgage financed home purchases. Nonetheless, the problem with the enormous amount of leverage in the financial sector is if the origi-

nal debt goes bad, as began with sub-prime mortgages in 2006, a chain reaction is initiated, as when Lehman Brothers failed in September 2008, which engulfs the non-financial sectors of the economy in a deep recession.

During boom periods, the most recent of which was between 2005 and 2007, high risk borrowers overextend themselves and cannot make debt service without additional credit or asset sales. At the peak, lenders begin to withdraw credit to the riskiest and most indebted borrowers. Lending slows, asset sales accelerate, their prices fall, and, as income from asset sales is insufficient to meet debt service, borrowers begin to default. The increase in bad debt makes it difficult for businesses to finance activities. As investors begin to doubt the creditworthiness of the business sector, a general panic takes hold, as the U.S. experienced during the fall of 2008. Sales plummet as fear grips consumers and business owners. The decline in commercial activity and cash flow forces businesses to cut costs through lay-offs. Once the financial sector is shored up, as happened during the first half of 2009 in the U.S., markets stabilize, uncertainty is reduced, and recovery begins. The expansion, however, is hampered by lower income and higher debt. Many borrowers find themselves owing more than their assets are worth. The high burden of debt service reduces purchases of new goods and services, which dampens the growth of sales, production, income, and employment. There is currently a robust debate among economists about the proper policy following a financial crisis, but there is general agreement that the recovery will be weaker than normal.

During the typical recession, households and businesses put off unnecessary spending until the economic outlook becomes more certain. Households stop buying durable goods such as cars and home appliances. The demand for new housing also falls off as people decide to stay in their existing residences or move in with friends or family. Businesses stock less inventory and invest less in plant and equipment. Once the recession ends and the outlook becomes positive, there is a pronounced increase in all types of spending. As spending increases, GDP grows rapidly and a strong recovery sets in. Employment lags GDP a few quarters, but eventually job growth accelerates, labor force participation increases and the unemployment rate falls. The current recovery is abnormally muted because the amount of debt owed by households and businesses is unprecedented. Reducing this debt burden to typical levels will take several years if not a decade. During this period of deleveraging, consumer spending will be depressed, which will put a drag on business investment and hiring.

### **Housing**

Housing construction is particularly depressed in the current recovery. The main reason, as Rogoff notes, is the type of financial crisis the U.S. experienced during 2008 is typically preceded by a real estate boom. The current situation is historically unprecedented. Given the number of households in

America, the housing stock has a surplus of 2 million units over and above what is required to house people and have a normal amount of vacant housing. The slow economy and high unemployment rate make the situation worse by lowering the amount of household formation that would normally occur.

Most forecasters anticipate housing starts will remain near record lows throughout 2012, though construction should pick up as the year progresses. Household formation is currently running about 1 million per year. If the labor market was operating at normal levels of employment, perhaps as many as 200,000 more households would be forming. Given the present demographic situation, the housing stock would return to a normal level if no houses were built for two years. Despite this glut, there will always be a certain portion of households that want to live in new homes. This underlying demand for the most up-to-date living space will keep construction in the 600,000 unit range. As the economy improves, household formation will pick up and the housing surplus will decline.

The U.S. Census reported 116.7 million households in the 2010 count. If demographics in 2010 were the same as 2000, the age structure of the population would have generated 119.1 million households. In other words, there were 2.4 million fewer households in 2010 than would have been expected given people's behavior a decade earlier. The recession and dim income prospects for people in their 20s explain most of the absence of these 2.4 million households, and the consequent surplus of 2 million units.

### **European Debt**

Many parts of Europe experienced the same type of credit boom as the U.S. during the early 2000s, the subsequent financial crisis in 2008, and ensuing weak recovery. Europe is different because its economic policy making is divided between the European Central Bank (ECB), which conducts a unified monetary policy for all countries using the Euro, and individual national governments, which conduct separate fiscal policies based on unique public finance systems.

Since the financial crisis of 2008, the Euro-system has been especially difficult for countries such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and recently, Italy. The Greek national government, in particular, cannot pay the debt it accumulated during the boom. Since early 2010 Greece has borrowed the money needed to make debt service from a rescue package funded by the European Union (EU), lead by Germany and France, the ECB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In exchange for the rescue, Greece has implemented a plan to balance its budget, but the short term effect of the spending cuts and tax increases has crippled demand and driven the economy into recession. As its recession deepens, Greece cannot meet the terms of its rescue, and is negotiating with the EU on new terms to continue its funding. Greece's original debt was provided by a combination of local and international

banks. French and German banks were particularly large lenders to Greece, and were owed, respectively, \$53 billion and \$36 billion, by Greek institutions, including banks and the national government, as of March 31, 2011. Because of the recession and the large amounts of government debt it holds, the Greek financial system is widely viewed as near failure. If the Greek government and banks default on their debts, German and French banks will be impacted. The U.S. financial sector has broad exposure to Europe, though little direct exposure to Greece. Having lent over \$2 trillion to Europe, problems there will be quickly transmitted to the U.S.

Greece is the focus of attention because without additional assistance in the near term, government expenditures cannot be funded. The situation in Ireland and Portugal is similar to Greece, though their funding needs are not as immediate. Like Greece, Ireland has been effectively shut out of the private bond market because the yields investors are demanding cannot be paid. Portugal still has access to private funding, but at a steep premium. In mid August, Portugal sold €985 million of 90 day bills at a yield of 4.85%, which compares to 0.04% for the U.S. Treasury. Without a fundamental change in the approach of European policy-makers, events in Greece will be repeated in Ireland and Portugal within a year or two. The prospect of a widening financial collapse in Europe has caused investors to shun Spanish and Italian government debt, which has created funding problems. The situation for these two countries stabilized when the ECB began to buy their debt in the secondary market. Through the ECB and fiscally stable countries such as Germany, European policy-makers have the necessary tools to prevent a repeat of the panic of 2008. The question investors have been asking is whether they have the will. Unless it can stabilize funding for countries such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Italy, Europe risks another recession.

### 2012 Outlook

The consensus outlook for the U.S. economy is slow but accelerating growth during 2012. Excess debt both at home and abroad will continue to dampen the recovery. U.S. households have made significant progress improving their balance sheets, which will continue as the labor market advances. With better finances, consumers will spend more, business will produce and hire more, and a strengthening recovery will set in. Household formation will increase and the excess supply of housing will continue to decline. The major risk to the outlook is Europe. A recession there will slow U.S. growth dramatically, perhaps even causing a second recession. Assuming European policy-makers use the tools at hand to prevent another financial crisis, the U.S. economy will continue to recover with accelerating growth.

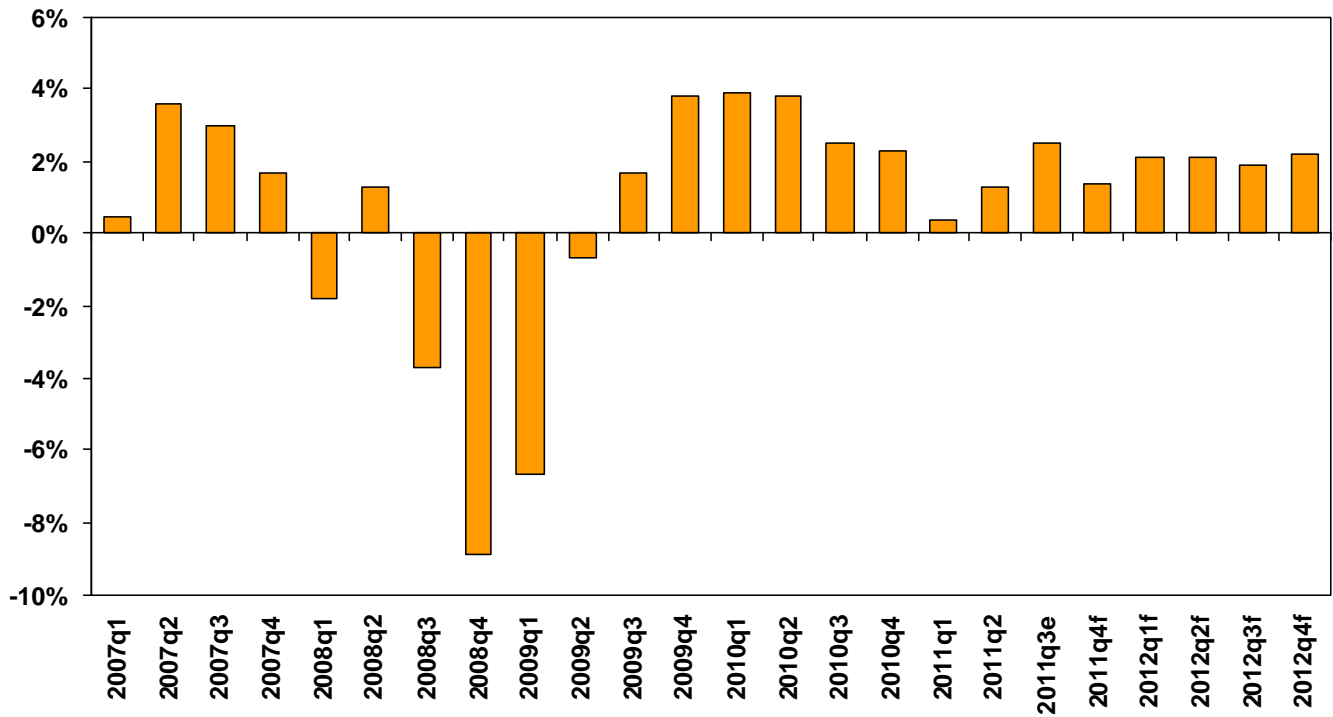
Employment is expected to grow 0.6% for the year as a whole in 2012, though this will accelerate to 1.1% in the fourth quarter, keeping the unemployment rate at 9.4%. The pickup in sales and attendant need to ship goods will boost transportation and warehousing jobs by an expected 2.9%,

which will make it the leading sector. Wholesale and retail employment are estimated to increase by 2.9% and 1.0%, respectively, also driven by sales. Administrative support, which includes temporary help, is predicted to increase by 2.0%, as firms continue to defer permanent hiring to meet increased demand. Health care is estimated to grow 2.1%, as demand for medical services continues despite weakness in other sectors of the economy. With the recovery gaining traction, travel and tourism will begin to rebound, driving employment in accommodation and food services and recreation up an estimated 2.1% and 2.2%, respectively. The end of federal stimulus for infrastructure spending, business caution on new plant and equipment, and near record low housing starts are forecast to lower construction employment 4.1%, a loss of almost 230,000 jobs. Tight budgets are predicted to reduce employment in federal and state and local government, 2.5% and 1.4%, respectively, a combined loss of over 300,000 jobs. It is forecast that declining energy prices will take mining employment down 2.3%.

### Conclusion

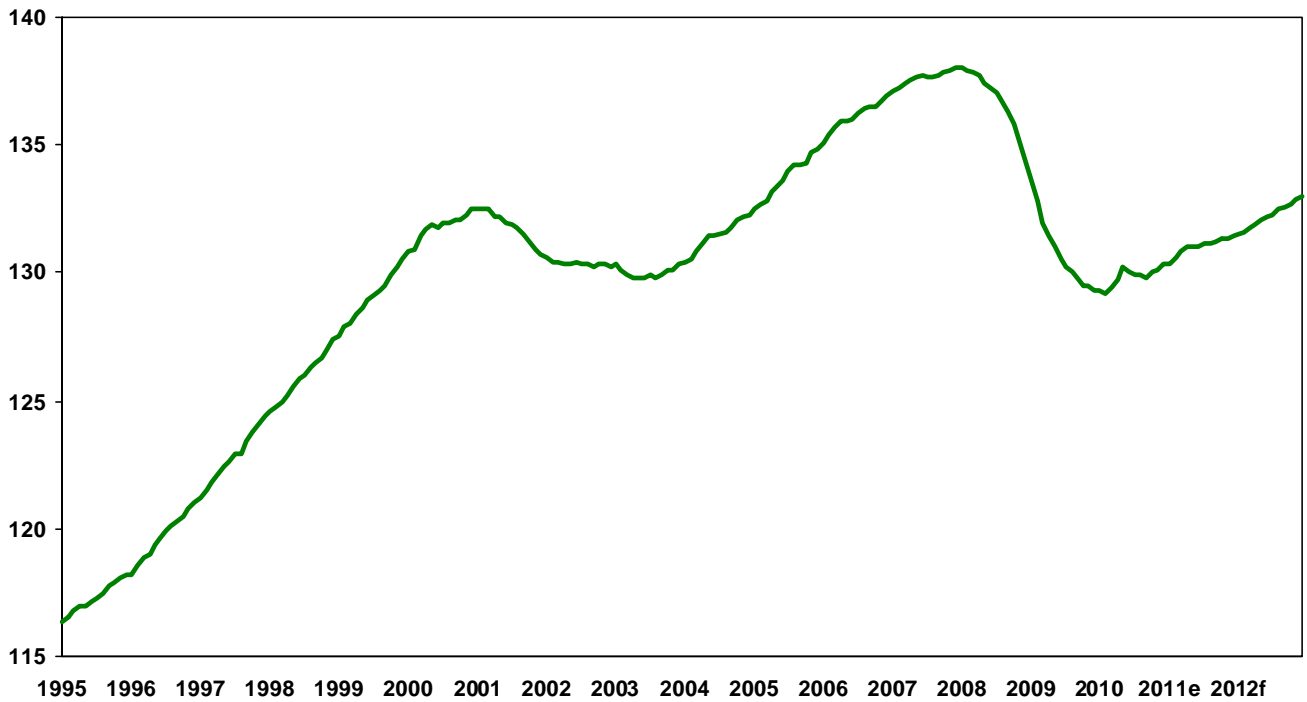
After a massive build-up of debt during the 2000s, the required deleveraging is producing a muted recovery from the financial crisis of 2008. The Japanese earthquake, high oil prices, and bad weather combined as a series of negative shocks to slow growth during the first half of 2011. The protracted debt ceiling debate, S&P downgrade, and European debt crisis sent stock prices and consumer confidence lower in August. As events settle, growth will accelerate, hiring will pick up, and the recovery will move toward a more typical expansion.

Figure 1  
Growth Rate of United States Real Gross Domestic Product



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Global Insight e = estimate f = forecast

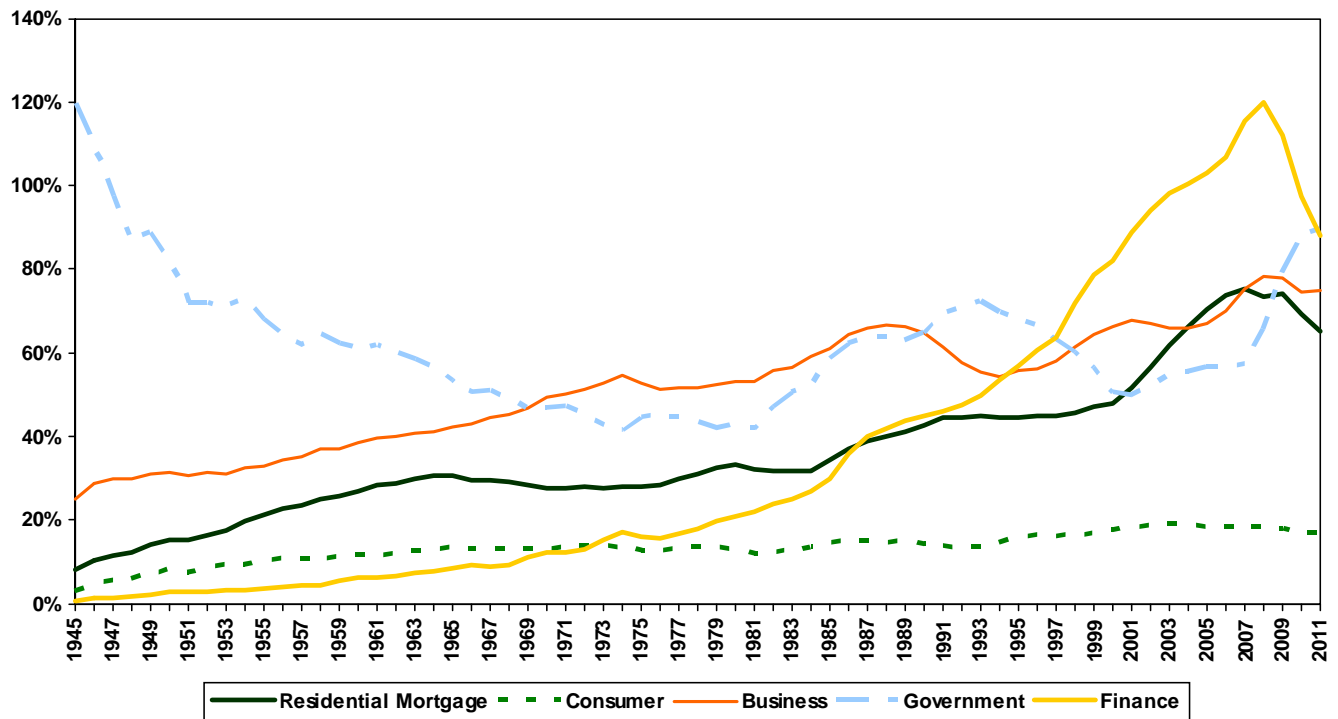
Figure 2  
United States Nonfarm Payroll Employment



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight e = estimate f = forecast

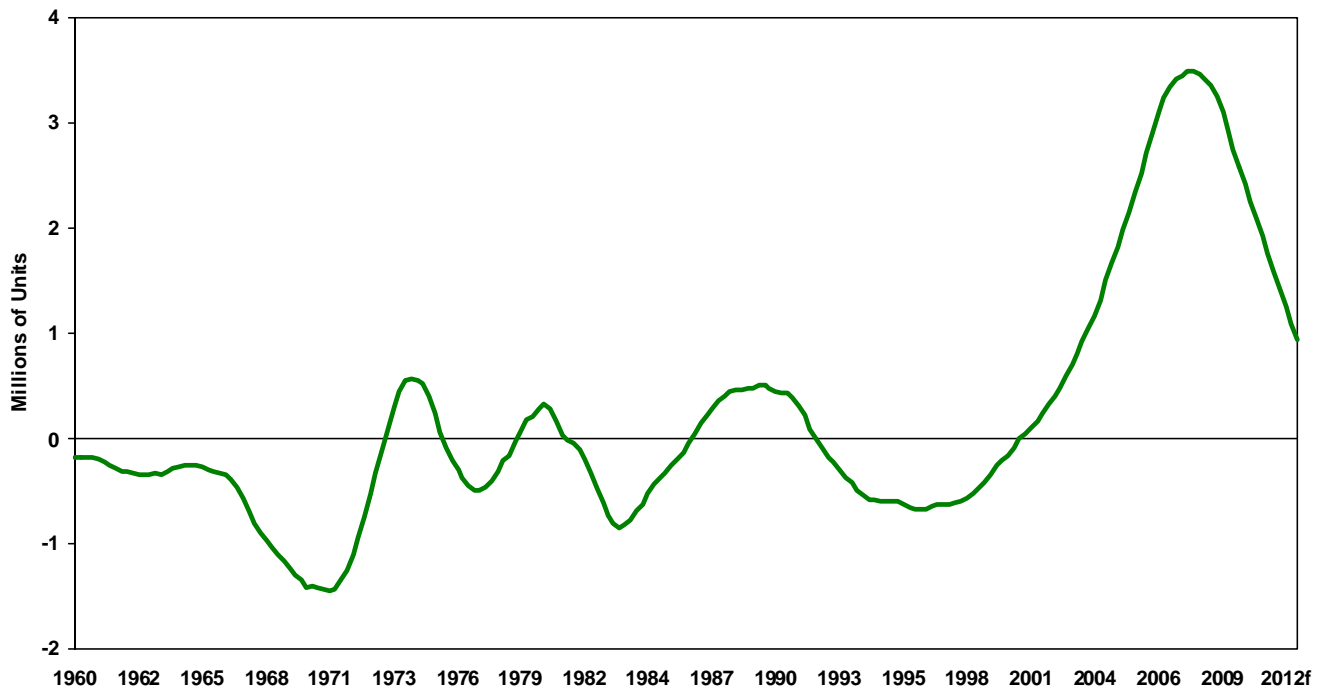


Figure 3  
Debt as a Percent of GDP in the United States by Borrowing Sector



Source: Federal Reserve and Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 4  
United States Housing Shortages and Surpluses



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget f = forecast

Table 1  
United States Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Sector

	Thousands of Jobs												
	Level						Annual Change						
	2000	2010	2011e	2012f	2000-10	2010-11	2011-12	2000-10	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	
Natural Resources & Mining	599	706	783	765	11	78	-18	1.6%	11.0%	11.0%	1.6%	11.0%	-2.3%
Utilities	601	552	551	543	-5	-1	-8	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-1.4%
Construction	6,788	5,527	5,499	5,271	-126	-28	-228	-2.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-0.5%	-4.1%
Manufacturing	17,265	11,527	11,726	11,842	-574	199	117	-4.0%	1.7%	1.7%	-4.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Wholesale Trade	5,933	5,456	5,539	5,646	-48	84	107	-0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	-0.8%	1.5%	1.9%
Retail Trade	15,279	14,420	14,538	14,686	-86	119	148	-0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	4,412	4,182	4,268	4,392	-23	87	123	-0.5%	2.1%	2.1%	-0.5%	2.1%	2.9%
Information	3,630	2,711	2,676	2,692	-92	-35	16	-2.9%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-2.9%	-1.3%	0.6%
Finance & Insurance	5,677	5,692	5,664	5,689	2	-28	26	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	2,011	1,940	1,940	1,952	-7	0	13	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	6,702	7,423	7,610	7,664	72	187	54	1.0%	2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	2.5%	0.7%
Management of Companies	1,796	1,863	1,882	1,889	7	19	7	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%
Administrative Support	8,173	7,394	7,663	7,816	-78	269	153	-1.0%	3.6%	3.6%	-1.0%	3.6%	2.0%
Educational Services	2,391	3,147	3,209	3,177	76	61	-32	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	1.9%	-1.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	12,718	16,415	16,757	17,112	370	342	355	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,786	1,907	1,892	1,933	12	-14	41	0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.7%	-0.7%	2.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	10,074	11,111	11,296	11,530	104	185	235	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.1%
Other Services	5,168	5,365	5,451	5,483	20	87	31	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%
State & Local	17,925	19,520	19,199	18,931	159	-321	-267	0.9%	-1.6%	-1.6%	0.9%	-1.6%	-1.4%
Federal	2,865	2,967	2,830	2,759	10	-137	-71	0.4%	-4.6%	-4.6%	0.4%	-4.6%	-2.5%
Total	131,794	129,822	130,973	131,775	-197	1,151	802	-0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	0.6%

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight

## Overview

Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after recessions, and this pattern is taking hold in the current recovery. While the expansion is gaining strength, the downturn that began in 2008 continues to influence economic growth in every state of the U.S., as well as every country on earth. Some areas, such as Utah, are faring better than others, but the international dimensions of the financial system affect every household, business, and government. A moderate, strengthening recovery is still the most likely outcome, but policy-makers around the globe must remain vigilant to prevent local difficulties in places such as Greece from spreading and causing a second recession. The financial situation in Europe is widely viewed as the biggest threat to global growth during 2012. Current efforts by European policy-makers seem likely to prevent a continent-wide banking collapse, which bodes well for the U.S. recovery. Assuming the national expansion continues, Utah's growth will accelerate above the pace of the past two years.

## 2011 Summary

For the year ending August 2011, Utah employment grew 2.8%, or 34,000 jobs. For the year as a whole employment grew 2.3%, or 27,700 jobs, from 1.18 million to 1.21 million. As of August, the unemployment rate was 7.6%, the same as a year earlier, but almost two percentage points lower than the U.S. The improving situation has spread across all sectors of the Utah economy, none of which had declining employment during 2011. Mining, which includes oil and gas production, had the fastest growth rate, 10.1%, driven by continuing high energy prices. Professional and business services had the second fastest growth rate, 3.6%, or 5,500 jobs, which reflects strong underlying growth throughout the economy. While the office support component of the sector had strong growth, the high-paying technical services component also advanced strongly, which may have a strong impact on income growth and sales as the recovery continues. Education and health grew 3.4%, or 5,300 jobs. With tight budgets, government employment held steady.

Gross domestic product (GDP), the broadest measure of economic activity, grew 1.7% in 2010. After declining 1.5% in 2009, GDP is on track to grow almost 3% in 2011. These results are in real terms, after inflation has been removed, so they represent the physical production of goods and services. In nominal terms, including the effects of inflation, GDP grew 2.9% during 2010, which includes 1.7% real growth and 1.2% inflation. Because GDP is only produced annually and will not be available for 2011 until summer 2012, personal income, which is available quarterly for the current year, is often used in place of GDP. During 2011, Utah personal income increased 5.3%, and total wages, its largest component, increased 4.1%. These figures are in nominal terms. In real terms, excluding inflation, personal income increased 4.1% and wages increased 2.9%.

## Significant Issues

### Housing

Though unprecedented, the housing slump in Utah has not been as severe as the nation. Nationally, housing starts are at record lows, but in Utah the current rate of construction is almost 40% above the bottom reached in 1989. While Utah housing starts are well above record lows, the peak to trough decline is similar to the nation. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, Utah housing starts peaked at 27,000 in November 2005, but have since declined 68% to 6,800, as compared to a decline of 73% for the U.S.

Like the nation, home sales in Utah have been declining since the housing crash began in 2006. From an average above 4,000 per month at the peak, sales declined to around 2,500 in August 2011, or almost 40%, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The federal homebuyer credit, combined with Utah's Home Run program, lifted sales to almost 3,000 per month during the summer of 2010. Most observers feel these housing credits provided a needed psychological lift during the depths of the recession, but the main affect was to accelerate home purchases from late 2010 and early 2011 into late 2009 and early 2010. This acceleration and subsequent slowdown is evidenced by the decline of home sales to around 2,300 per month, in September 2010, just after the second federal homebuyer credit expired. With growing employment, household income and formation, sales should gradually move above the 2,500 level during 2012.

Reflecting the decline in sales, home prices have also declined. The median home price in Utah, as reported by the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR), declined from a peak of almost \$220,000 in May 2007, to just above \$170,000 in August 2011, or more than 20%, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The UAR prices are for all homes, both existing and newly constructed. Moody's Analytics reports the median price of existing homes in Utah declined from \$204,000 in the third quarter of 2007 to \$144,000 in second quarter 2011, or almost 30%. The main reason existing home prices have declined more rapidly than total is that distressed properties are selling at deep discounts, while newly constructed homes have maintained their value.

### Indexes of Economic Indicators

Organized research on economic indexes initially began with the work of Wesley Mitchell in the early 1900s. Mitchell helped found the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1920, and, with Arthur Burns, developed a program to measure business cycles. One product of their effort was the indexes of leading and coincident indicators still in use today. These indexes, reported monthly by the Conference Board, are in much the same form as originally constructed by Burns and Mitchell. The idea behind the coincident index is that no one economic indicator, whether GDP, employment, sales, production or income, accurately reflects the true "state of the economy." The coincident index is designed to combine

information from a number of indicators that coincide with the peaks, troughs, expansions and recessions of the business cycle. The leading index is designed to predict economic performance six months ahead.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (FRBP) has recently constructed coincident and leading indexes for the U.S. and the 50 states. The FRBP indexes are reported monthly a few weeks after month's end. The value of the FRBP indexes is that they are timely and allow a consistent comparison of current conditions and expected performance six-months ahead between the 50 states and the U.S. The coincident index takes the value 100 for each state during 1992, while the leading index predicts the six-month growth rate in the coincident index.

The FRBP coincident index for Utah peaked at 198 in November 2007, indicating the size of the economy had almost doubled since 1992. The coincident index for the U.S. peaked at 160 in January 2008, indicating the economy had grown 60% since 1992. Consistent with indicators such as GDP, personal income, employment and population, the FRBP coincident index demonstrates Utah grew much faster than the U.S. over the last two decades. After peaking near the beginning of 2008, the coincident indexes declined sharply for both Utah and the U.S., troughing at 178 in January 2010 and 147 in December 2009 respectively. These dates are about six months later than the official end of the recession in June 2009. Since troughing near the end of 2009, the indexes have slowly but steadily increased, to 187 for Utah and 153 for the U.S., as of August 2011.

After peaking at 4.3% in December 2005, the FRBP leading index for Utah turned negative in October 2007, suggesting a recession would begin six months later in April 2008. The leading index for the U.S. did not turn negative until March, 2008, despite the fact the coincident index began to decline in January, two months earlier. The leading indexes reached minimums during the current business cycle of -5.5% in November 2008 for Utah, and -3.9% in March 2009 for the U.S. The interpretation is that the economy would reach its maximum rate of decline in May 2009, for Utah, and August 2009 for the U.S. The coincident index reached a maximum decline of -5.1% for Utah, and -4.6% for the U.S., both in April 2009. The leading index turned positive in December 2009 for Utah and November 2009 for the U.S. Since turning positive, the index reached a maximum of 3.4% in March 2011 for Utah and 2.1% in May 2010 for the U.S. The values have since trended down to 2.1% for Utah and 1.5% for the U.S., in August 2011. Looking back to the beginning of the recession in December 2007, the behavior of the leading index gave a reasonably accurate view of how the economies of both Utah and the U.S. would evolve over the next six months. The readings from summer 2011 suggest the economy will slow as 2011 closes, but not enter another recession.

## 2012 Outlook

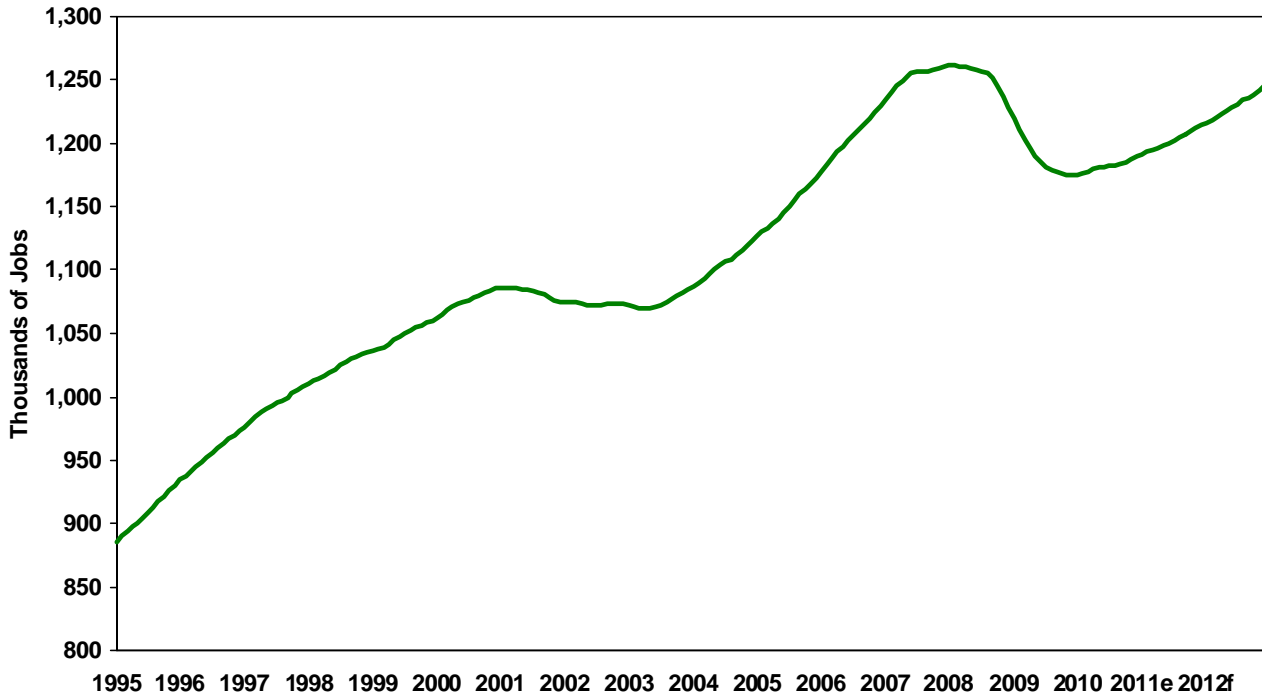
As usual, Utah is coming out of the recession more quickly than the nation as a whole. The year over employment growth rate in August 2011 was 2.8% in Utah, almost three times the U.S. rate of 1.0%. The current expectation is that Utah's recovery will continue to be stronger than the nation's. The strong and accelerating growth of late 2011 will taper off during 2012. Employment in Utah will grow 2.7%, as compared to 0.6% for the U.S. The level of employment will increase to 1.24 million, over 30,000 more jobs than in 2011. Total wages will grow 6.0%, while personal income grows 5.0%. Because of low interest rates and a flattening in government support payments, personal income will grow more slowly than wages. Average wages will grow 3.2% which combined with CPI growth of 1.3% will boost real pay 1.9%.

Employment in all sectors will grow during 2012, as the unemployment rate declines from 8.0% in 2011 to 7.3%. Mining employment will grow 6.1%, which will make it the fastest growing sector. Professional and business services will rank second in growth rate, at 5.1%, but the increase of 8,100 jobs will make it the leading source of employment. Temporary workers are a large component of the 8,100, but the high-paying technical services component will also post strong gains. With a number of large projects ramping up, construction employment will advance 4.5%. The long-term trend has been as the nation grows wealthier, the demand for medical services increases as a share of the economy. This trend will make education and health care the second largest source of jobs, 4,800, with a growth rate of 3.0%. As shipping and sales continue to expand, employment in trade, transportation and utilities will grow 1.6%, or 3,700 jobs. Brighter spirits will boost tourism, spurring leisure and hospitality employment up 2.0%, or 2,300 jobs. As economic activity picks up, tax revenue will follow, easing state and local budgets. The improving situation will create 3,700 jobs in government, mostly teachers, police officers, and fire-fighters.

## Conclusion

Utah will come out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn over the past 60 years. Year-over job growth in the state was close to 3.0% at the end of summer 2011, but is expected to taper down to 2.7% in 2012. While Utah historically has stronger recoveries than the nation, its economy is still driven by national and global trends. Assuming the nation continues a moderate but strengthening recovery, Utah's economy will expand at a stronger rate than experienced since the expansion began in summer 2009.

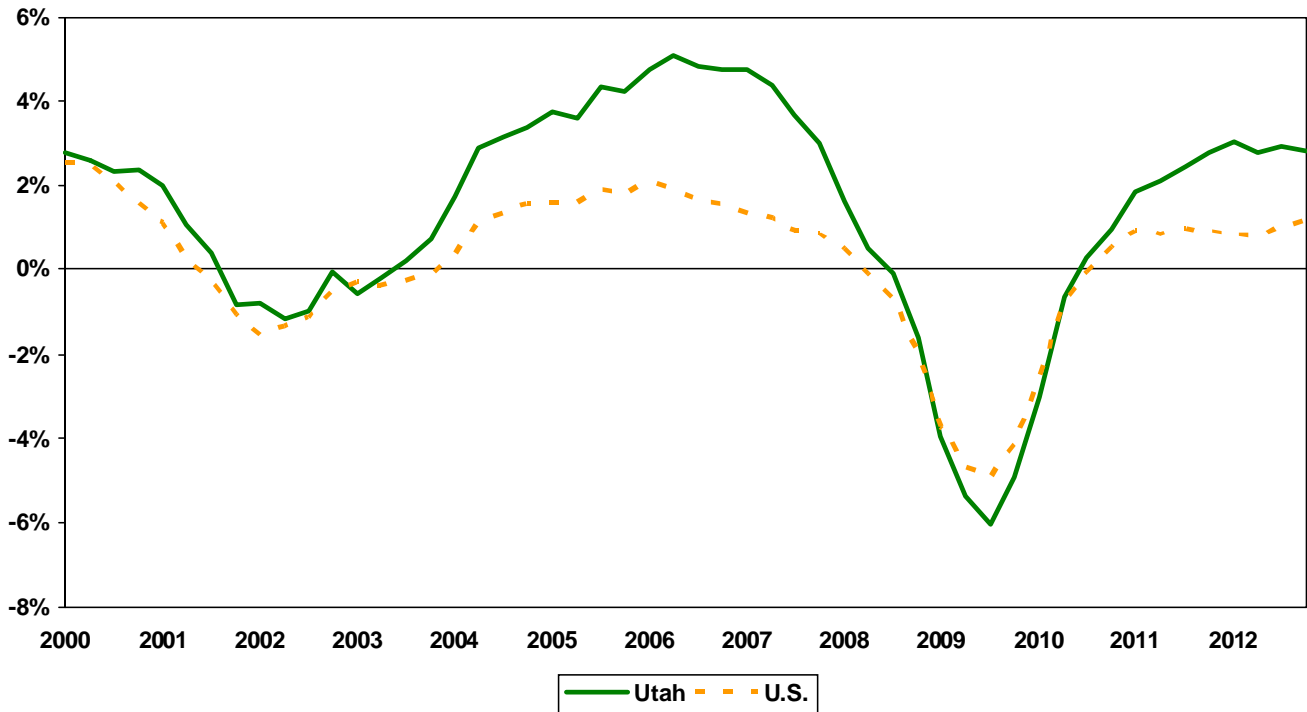
Figure 5  
 Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Utah



Note: Y axis does not start at zero

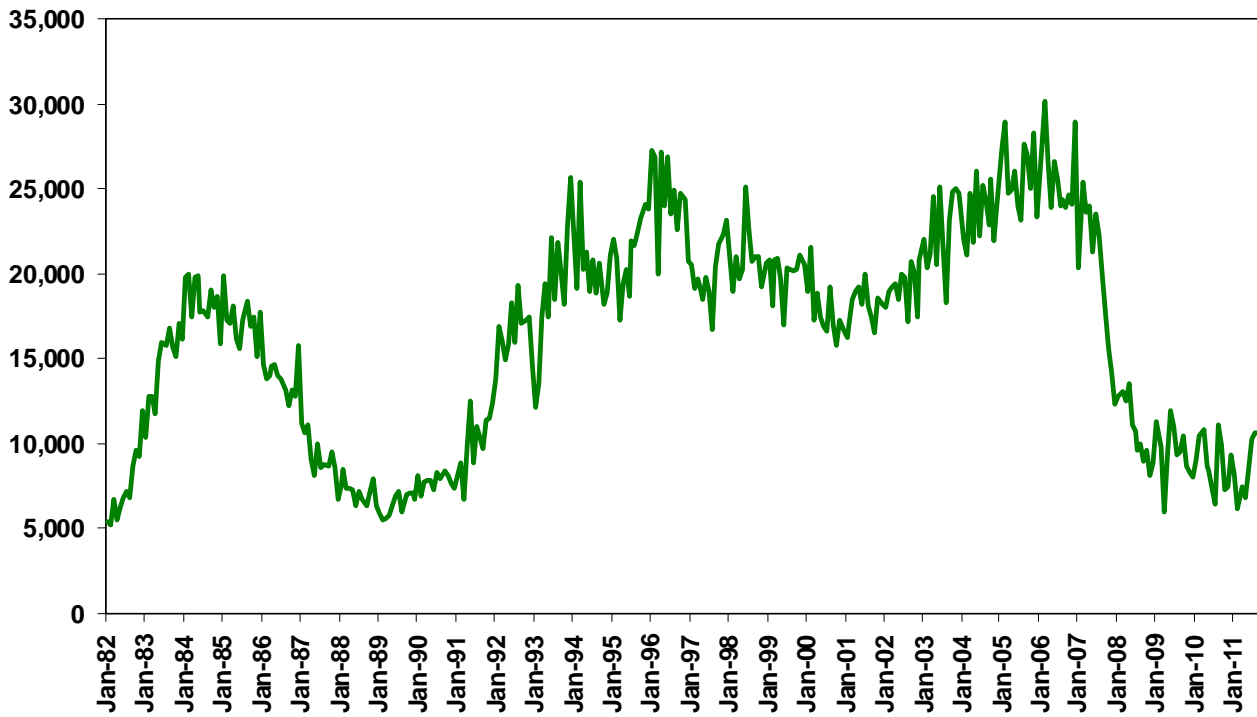
Source: Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, and Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Figure 6  
 Employment Growth Rates in Utah and the United States



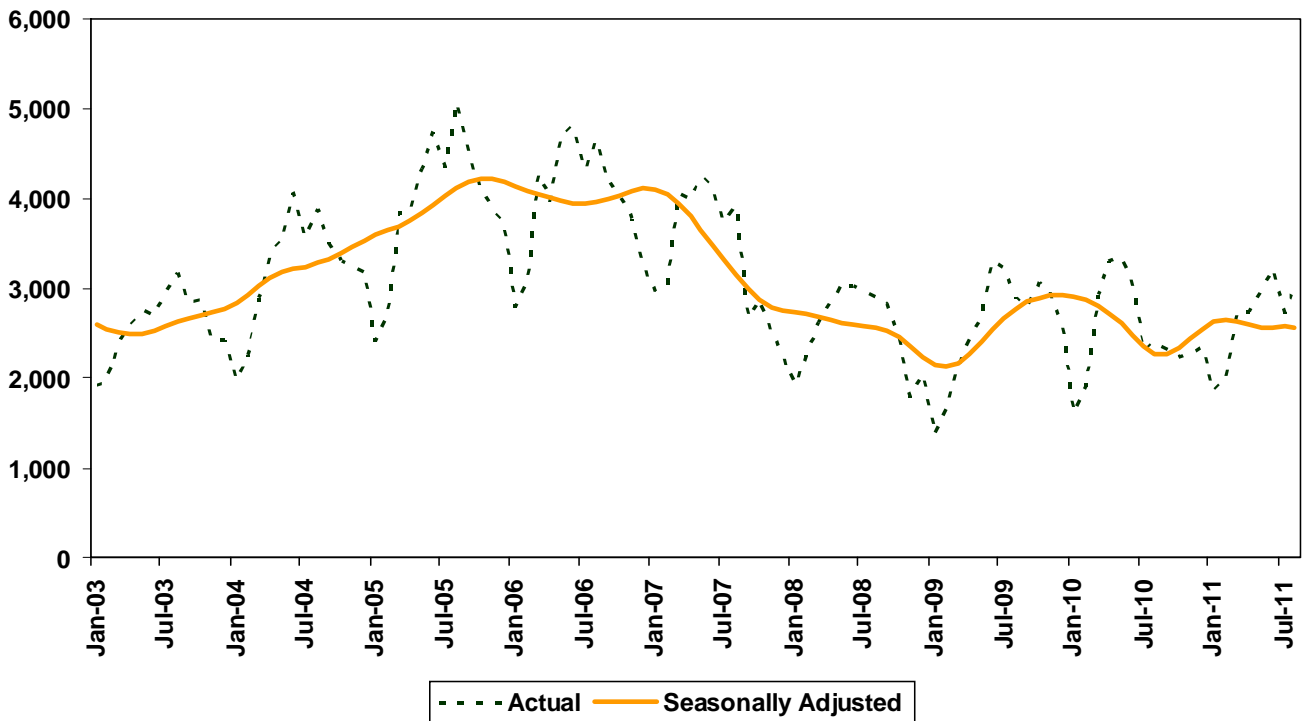
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Workforce Services, Revenue Assumptions Work Grouping, and Global Insight

Figure 7  
Housing Starts in Utah, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate



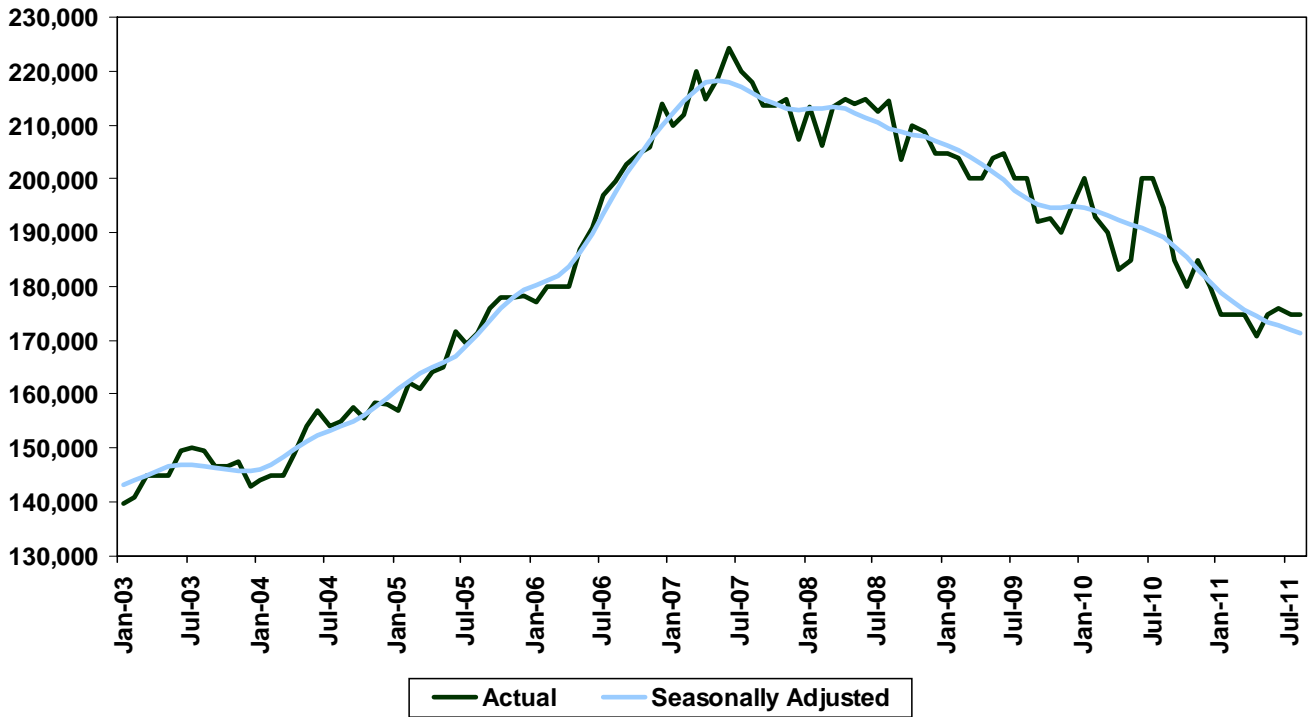
Source: Moody's Analytics

Figure 8  
Home Sales in Utah



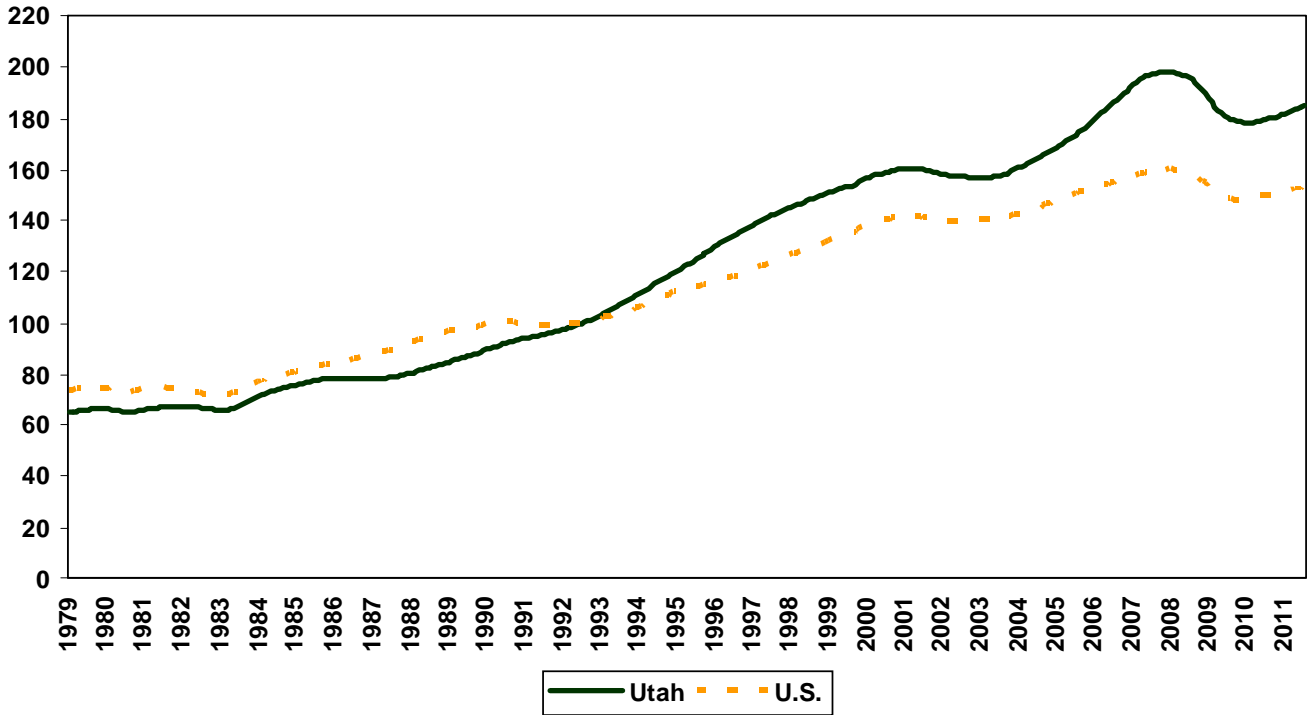
Source: Utah Association of Realtors and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 9  
Median Home Price in Utah



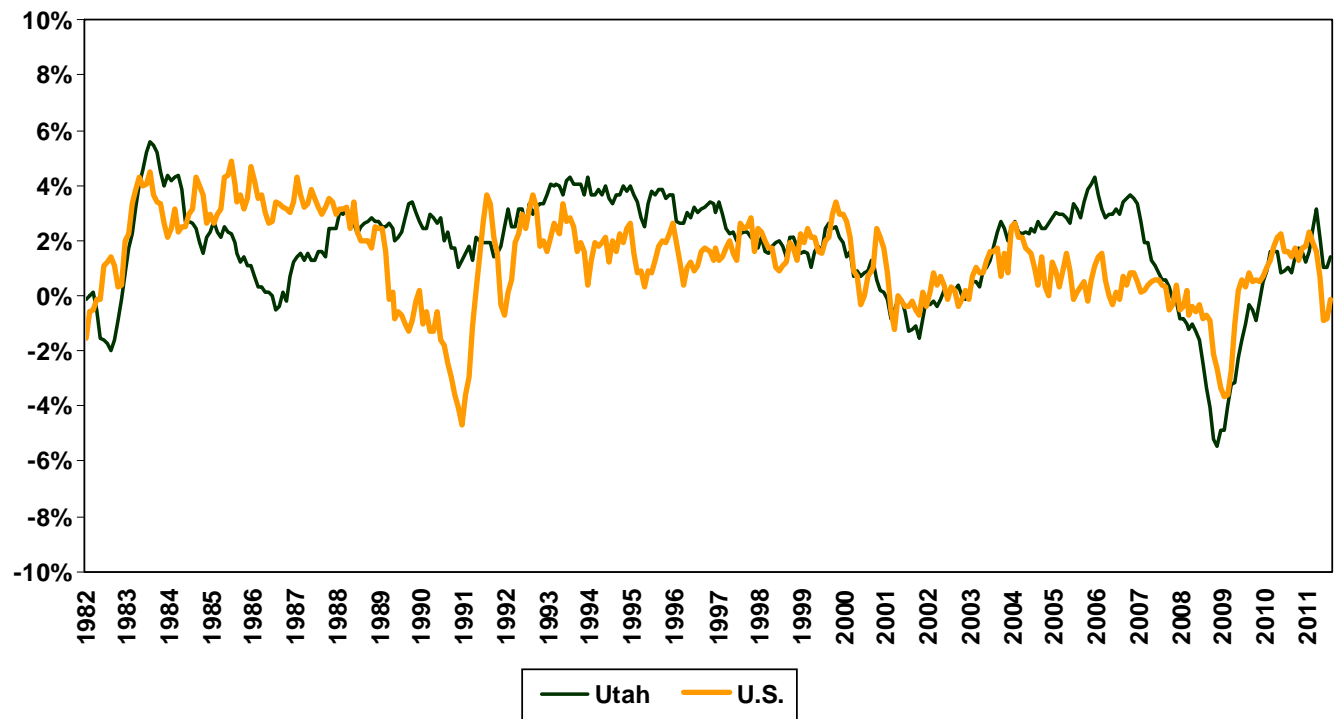
Source: Utah Association of Realtors and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 10  
Coincident Index for Utah and the United States



Source: Federal Reserve

Figure 11  
Leading Index for Utah and the United States



Source: Federal Reserve





# **Economic Indicators**



## Overview

According to the 2010 Census, Utah's population increased 23.8% from 2000 to 2010, growing more than twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked third among states in population growth from 2000 to 2010. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

## 2010 Census Population Counts

On April 1, 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 23rd national census. In the 2010 Census, over 308 million people were counted in the U.S., representing an increase of 27 million people, or 9.7% from 2000. This ten year population increase was the second largest in American history, with all but one state in the country experiencing growth. Population growth varied significantly by region, with the South and West leading the nation, growing 14.3% and 13.8% respectively. Utah's population reached 2,763,885 in April of 2010, increasing by 530,716 people from 2000, ranking Utah third among states in population growth over the ten year period. Nevada grew the fastest at 35.1%, followed by Arizona (24.6%), Utah (23.8%), Idaho (21.1%), and Texas (20.6%).

Salt Lake County is the state's largest county with a population of 1,029,655 in 2010, followed by Utah County (516,564), Davis (306,479), Weber (231,236), Washington (138,115), and Cache (112,656) counties. Daggett County remains the smallest county in the state with a 2010 population of 1,059. Three out of every four people in the state live in the northern metropolitan area, including Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties, where 2,083,934 people reside.

All of Utah's 29 counties experienced population growth in the 2000s, ranging from a high of 54.7% in Wasatch County, to a low of 0.8% in Millard County. Wasatch County was the fastest growing county over the decade with an increase of 54.7%, from 15,215 in 2000 to 23,530 in 2010. This is the second decade in a row that Wasatch County has grown by more than 50%. Washington was the second fastest growing county for the second decade in a row. Washington County, with a 52.9% increase over the decade, grew at more than double the state rate. Tooele had the third fastest growth rate at 42.9%, followed by Utah (40.2%) and Iron (36.7%) counties.

Six of the 10 fastest growing counties in the state are a part of or in close proximity to the northern metropolitan area. These counties include Wasatch (54.7%), Tooele (42.9%), Utah (40.2%), Morgan (32.8%), Davis (28.2%), and Juab (24.4%).

Saratoga Springs lead the way among the state's fastest growing cities (greater than 9,000) by increasing more than 17

times from 2000-2010, increasing by 16,778 people, or 1672.8%. Several other of the state's largest cities more than doubled in size over the decade, including Herriman (1330.4%); Eagle Mountain (892.8%); Cedar Hills (216.6%); Syracuse (158.9%); West Haven (158.4%); Lehi (149.1%); and Washington (129.2%).

Salt Lake City continues to be the largest city in the state with a 2010 population of 186,440, followed by West Valley City (129,480); Provo (112,480); West Jordan (103,712); Orem (88,328); Sandy (87,461); Ogden (82,825); St. George (72,897); Layton (67,311); and Taylorsville (58,652).

## 2010 Census Household and Family Characteristics

Utah continued to have the largest households in the nation, with 3.10 persons per household in 2010, compared to 2.58 nationally. The number of households in the state reached 877,692 in 2010, a 25.2% increase from 2000. Utah also continued to have the largest families in 2010, with 3.56 persons per family, compared to 3.14 nationally.

Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households increased by 23.3%, however the proportion of households that are designated family households decreased from 76.3% in 2000 to 75.2% in 2010. Additionally, the number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 76% in 1970 to 61% in 2010. As the proportion of traditional two-parent families has declined, the number of single-parent families has increased slightly from 5% in 1970 to 7.7% in 2010. Despite these trends, Utah ranked first in the nation in 2010 in the percent of family households (75.2%) and percent of married couple families (61.0%).

## Utah's Young Population

Utah's rate of population growth continues to be about twice that of the nation. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states. All these factors lead to an age structure that is quite unique among states. According to 2010 Census, Utah has the lowest median age (29.2) among states, the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group (9.5%), and the highest share of its total population in the school age group (22.0%). At the same time, the state has the smallest shares of the population in the working age group (59.5%). Only Alaska (7.7%) has a smaller share of its total population in the 65 and older age group than does Utah (9.0%).

Utah continues to have the youngest population in the country, ranking first in the percent of the population under 18 (31.5%) in 2010. Utah and Cache Counties had the second and third youngest populations, with a median age of 24.6 and 25.5 respectively. Another way to look at the age structure of a population is by examining the Dependency Ratio,

which is a calculation of the number of nonworking age persons (under 18 and 65 and over) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64). Based on 2010 Census results, the total dependency ratio for Utah was 68.2, the highest among states, compared to the United States rate of 58.9.

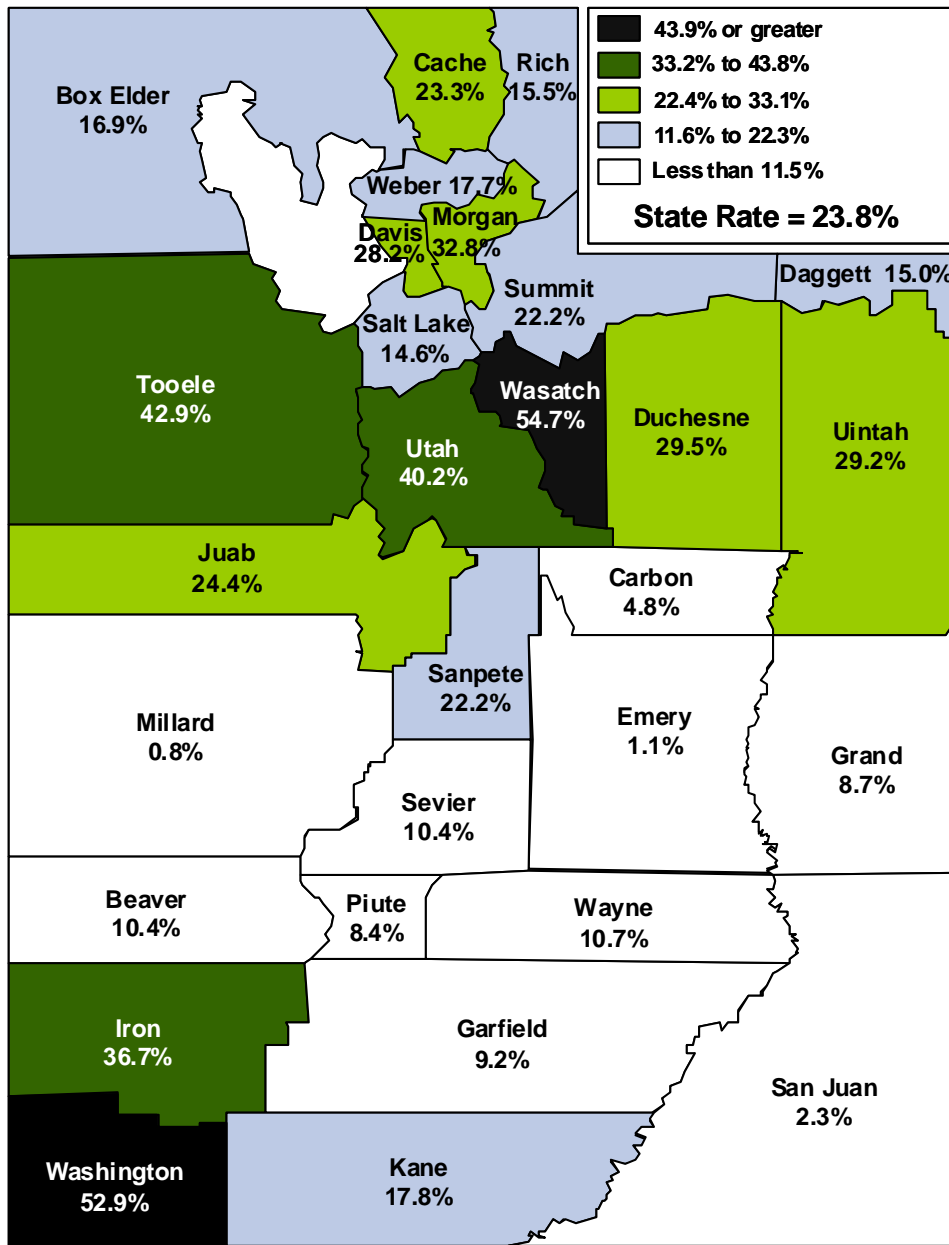
### **2010 Census State and County Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin Counts**

As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, 2010 Census was the second national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. The six race categories for 2010 Census include, White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. Respondents that selected more than one race are included in the "Two or More Races" category. The two categories for ethnicity include: Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino.

The majority of Utahns (97.3%) selected only one race in 2010. Among those that selected a single race, the majority were White (86.1%), followed by Some Other Race (6.0%), Asian (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.2%), Black or African American (1.1%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.9%).

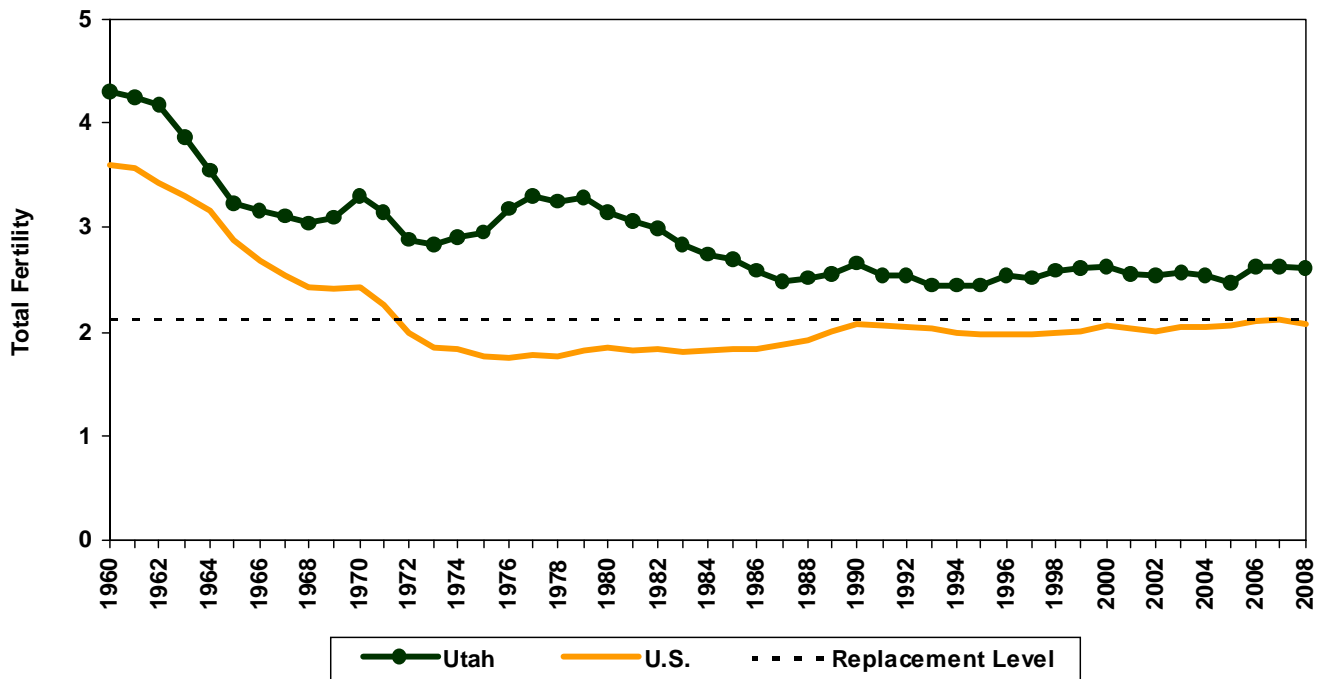
The Hispanic or Latino population in Utah increased 77.8%, from 201,559 in 2000 to 358,340 in 2010. Hispanics accounted for 13.0% of the state's population in 2010, compared to 9.0% in 2000. Among Utah's counties, Wasatch County had the fastest growing Hispanic population (310.8%) over the decade, followed by Washington (185.3%), Rich (166.7%), Uintah (160.6%), and Iron (157.6%). Daggett County was the only county that experienced a decrease in Hispanics over the decade (-29.8%). Hispanics made up 17.1% of the total population in Salt Lake County in 2010, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Weber (16.7%), Wasatch (13.5%), Millard (12.8%), and Carbon (12.4%).

Figure 12  
 Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2000 to 2010



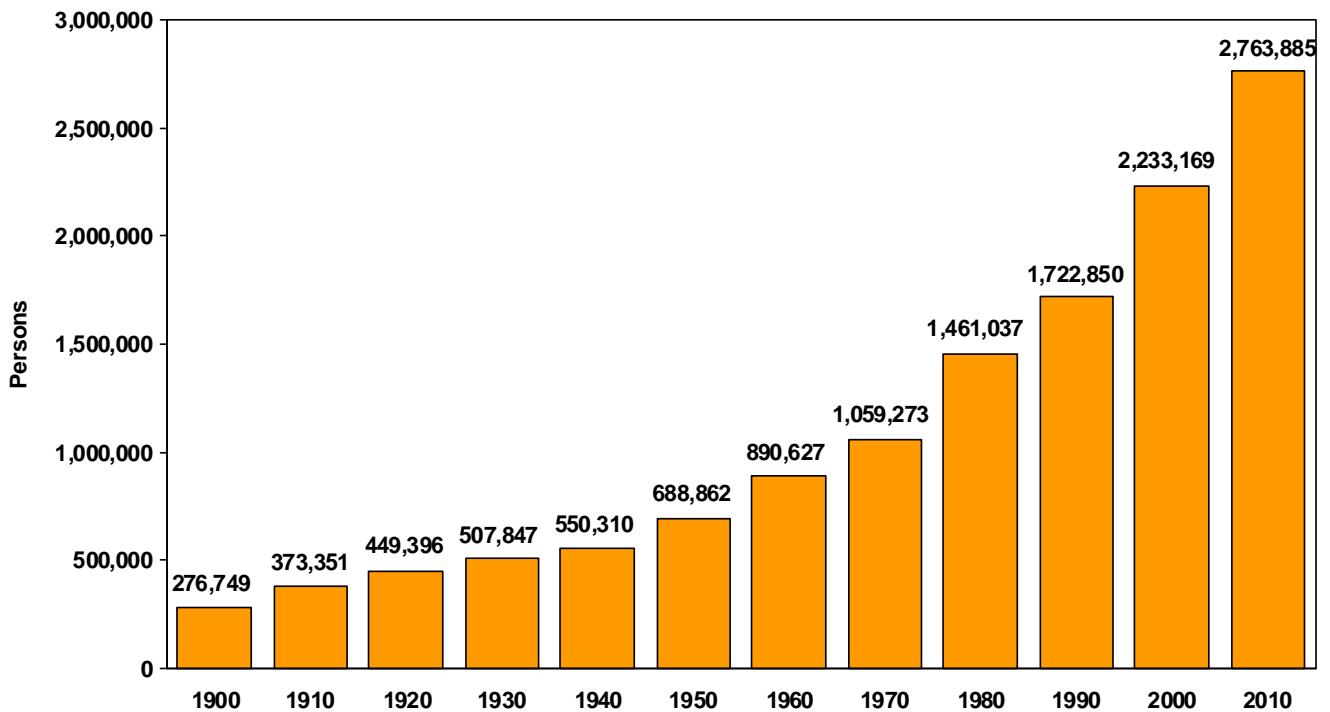
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 13  
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



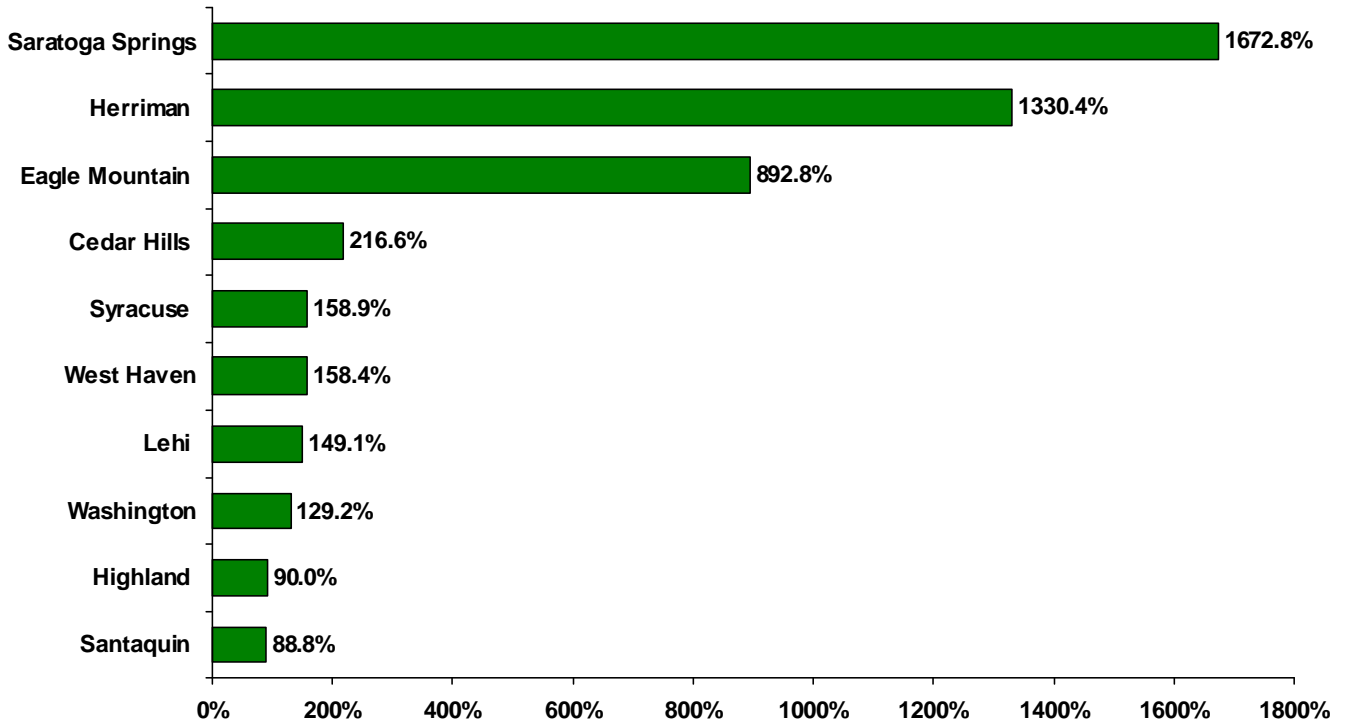
Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced  
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 14  
Utah Total Population



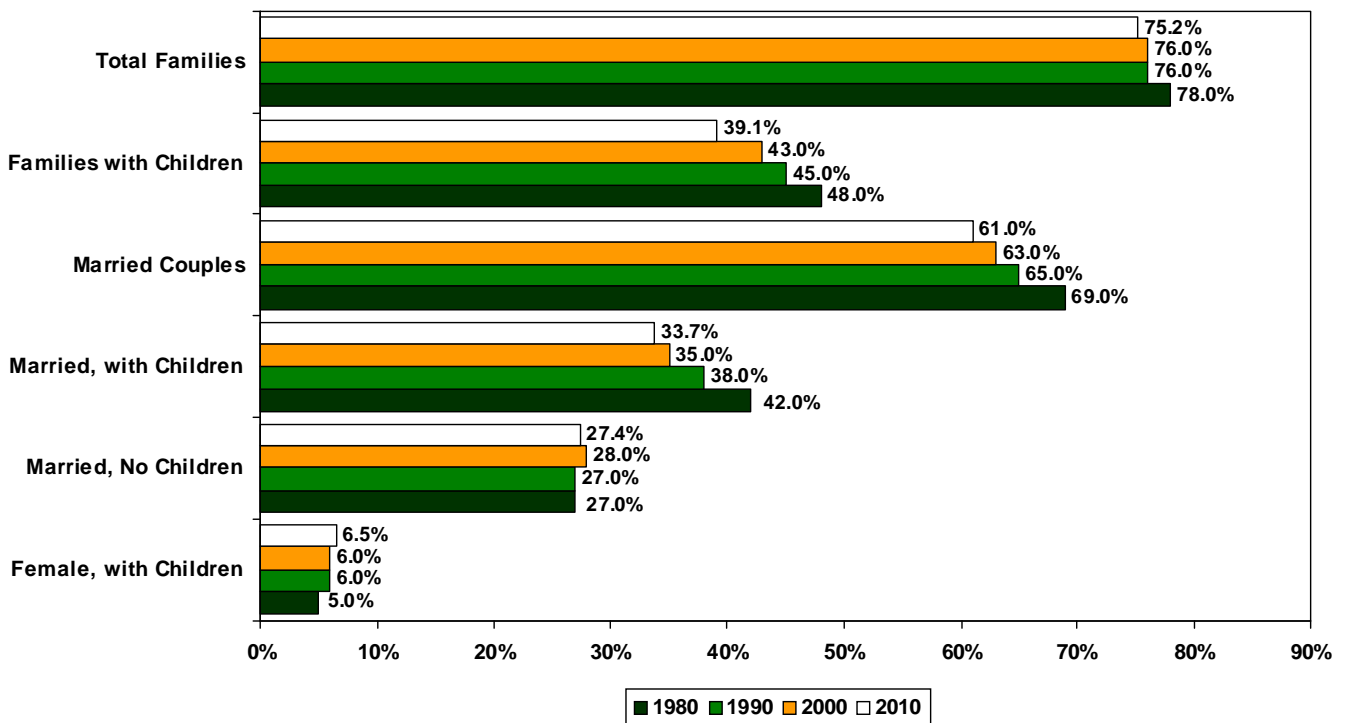
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 15  
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah (Population 9,000+): 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 16  
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2

## U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts: 2000 and 2010 Population Counts

Area	2000 Census Population	2000 Rank	2010 Census Population	2010 Rank	2000-2010 Absolute Change	2000-2010 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	281,421,906	na	308,745,538	na	27,323,632	9.7%	na
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast	53,594,378	4	55,317,240	4	1,722,862	3.2%	4
Midwest	64,392,776	2	66,927,001	3	2,534,225	3.9%	3
South	100,236,820	1	114,555,744	1	14,318,924	14.3%	1
West	63,197,932	3	71,945,553	2	8,747,621	13.8%	2
<b>State</b>							
Alabama	4,447,100	23	4,779,736	23	332,636	7.5%	27
Alaska	626,932	48	710,231	47	83,299	13.3%	14
Arizona	5,130,632	20	6,392,017	16	1,261,385	24.6%	2
Arkansas	2,673,400	33	2,915,918	32	242,518	9.1%	22
California	33,871,648	1	37,253,956	1	3,382,308	10.0%	20
Colorado	4,301,261	24	5,029,196	22	727,935	16.9%	9
Connecticut	3,405,565	29	3,574,097	29	168,532	4.9%	36
Delaware	783,600	45	897,934	45	114,334	14.6%	11
District of Columbia	572,059	50	601,723	50	29,664	5.2%	35
Florida	15,982,378	4	18,801,310	4	2,818,932	17.6%	8
Georgia	8,186,453	10	9,687,653	9	1,501,200	18.3%	7
Hawaii	1,211,537	42	1,360,301	40	148,764	12.3%	17
Idaho	1,293,953	39	1,567,582	39	273,629	21.1%	4
Illinois	12,419,293	5	12,830,632	5	411,339	3.3%	43
Indiana	6,080,485	14	6,483,802	15	403,317	6.6%	31
Iowa	2,926,324	30	3,046,355	30	120,031	4.1%	41
Kansas	2,688,418	32	2,853,118	33	164,700	6.1%	33
Kentucky	4,041,769	25	4,339,367	26	297,598	7.4%	28
Louisiana	4,468,976	22	4,533,372	25	64,396	1.4%	49
Maine	1,274,923	40	1,328,361	41	53,438	4.2%	40
Maryland	5,296,486	19	5,773,552	19	477,066	9.0%	23
Massachusetts	6,349,097	13	6,547,629	14	198,532	3.1%	44
Michigan	9,938,444	8	9,883,640	8	-54,804	-0.6%	51
Minnesota	4,919,479	21	5,303,925	21	384,446	7.8%	26
Mississippi	2,844,658	31	2,967,297	31	122,639	4.3%	39
Missouri	5,595,211	17	5,988,927	18	393,716	7.0%	29
Montana	902,195	44	989,415	44	87,220	9.7%	21
Nebraska	1,711,263	38	1,826,341	38	115,078	6.7%	30
Nevada	1,998,257	35	2,700,551	35	702,294	35.1%	1
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41	1,316,470	42	80,684	6.5%	32
New Jersey	8,414,350	9	8,791,894	11	377,544	4.5%	38
New Mexico	1,819,046	36	2,059,179	36	240,133	13.2%	15
New York	18,976,457	3	19,378,102	3	401,645	2.1%	47
North Carolina	8,049,313	11	9,535,483	10	1,486,170	18.5%	6
North Dakota	642,200	47	672,591	48	30,391	4.7%	37
Ohio	11,353,140	7	11,536,504	7	183,364	1.6%	48
Oklahoma	3,450,654	27	3,751,351	28	300,697	8.7%	24
Oregon	3,421,399	28	3,831,074	27	409,675	12.0%	18
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6	12,702,379	6	421,325	3.4%	42
Rhode Island	1,048,319	43	1,052,567	43	4,248	0.4%	50
South Carolina	4,012,012	26	4,625,364	24	613,352	15.3%	10
South Dakota	754,844	46	814,180	46	59,336	7.9%	25
Tennessee	5,689,283	16	6,346,105	17	656,822	11.5%	19
Texas	20,851,820	2	25,145,561	2	4,293,741	20.6%	5
Utah	2,233,169	34	2,763,885	34	530,716	23.8%	3
Vermont	608,827	49	625,741	49	16,914	2.8%	45
Virginia	7,078,515	12	8,001,024	12	922,509	13.0%	16
Washington	5,894,121	15	6,724,540	13	830,419	14.1%	13
West Virginia	1,808,344	37	1,852,994	37	44,650	2.5%	46
Wisconsin	5,363,675	18	5,686,986	20	323,311	6.0%	34
Wyoming	493,782	51	563,626	51	69,844	14.1%	12

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 3**  
**Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: 2010 Census**

Rank	State	All Ages			Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			Median Age
		Population	State	Percent of Total	Population	State	Percent of Total	Population	State	Percent of Total	Population	State	Percent of Total	Population	State	Percent of Total	
1	California	37,253,956	United States	6.5%	20,201,362	United States	17.5%	194,296,087	United States	62.9%	40,267,984	United States	13.0%	United States	37.2		
2	Texas	25,145,561	Utah	9.5%	607,103	District of Columbia	22.0%	432,099	Florida	71.8%	3,259,602	Maine	17.3%	Maine	42.7		
3	New York	19,278,102	Texas	7.8%	4,937,351	Texas	19.6%	467,915	West Virginia	65.9%	2,974,040	Vermont	16.0%	Vermont	41.5		
4	Florida	18,801,310	Texas	7.7%	3,073,382	Idaho	19.6%	405,430	Maine	64.8%	2,111,080	West Virginia	15.9%	West Virginia	41.3		
5	Illinois	12,830,632	Alaska	7.6%	133,382	Alaska	18.8%	3,253,962	Pennsylvania	64.7%	1,959,307	New Hampshire	15.4%	New Hampshire	41.1		
6	Pennsylvania	12,702,379	South Dakota	7.3%	1,804,767	Georgia	18.6%	1,804,767	New Hampshire	64.6%	1,452,888	Florida	14.9%	Florida	40.7		
7	Ohio	11,536,504	Nebraska	7.2%	1,173,299	Arizona	18.4%	5,170,410	Montana	64.5%	1,467,742	Pennsylvania	14.8%	Pennsylvania	40.1		
8	Michigan	9,883,640	Kansas	7.2%	544,599	Mississippi	18.4%	4,225,982	Vermont	64.5%	91,078	Connecticut	14.6%	Connecticut	40.0		
9	Georgia	9,687,653	Wyoming	7.1%	521,447	California	18.3%	3,712,946	North Dakota	64.3%	97,477	Montana	14.5%	Montana	39.8		
10	North Carolina	9,535,483	Arizona	7.1%	6,763,707	Rhode Island	18.2%	4,315,509	Rhode Island	64.3%	151,881	Rhode Island	14.4%	Rhode Island	39.4		
11	New Jersey	8,791,894	Mississippi	7.1%	373,691	Washington	18.1%	4,315,509	Arkansas	64.2%	419,981	Massachusetts	14.4%	Massachusetts	39.1		
12	Virginia	8,001,024	New Mexico	7.0%	1,174,223	Indiana	17.9%	12,435,230	Delaware	64.2%	129,277	Michigan	14.3%	Michigan	38.9		
13	Washington	6,724,520	Oklahoma	7.0%	2,293,602	California	17.9%	6,164,066	Hawaii	63.7%	195,138	Michigan	14.3%	Michigan	38.8		
14	Massachusetts	6,547,649	New Mexico	7.0%	2,293,602	Illinois	17.9%	6,164,066	South Dakota	63.6%	116,581	Delaware	14.3%	Delaware	38.8		
15	Indiana	6,483,802	Nevada	6.9%	665,540	Oklahoma	17.7%	358,134	Connecticut	63.5%	506,559	Ohio	14.2%	Ohio	38.8		
16	Arizona	6,392,017	Louisiana	6.9%	803,755	Louisiana	17.7%	2,431,088	Ohio	63.5%	1,622,015	Hawaii	14.1%	Hawaii	38.6		
17	Tennessee	6,346,105	Cobrador	6.8%	1,747,782	Michigan	17.7%	842,748	Missouri	63.4%	838,294	Wisconsin	14.0%	Wisconsin	38.5		
18	Missouri	5,988,927	Arkansas	6.8%	477,530	Nevada	17.7%	1,711,184	Oregon	63.4%	533,533	Oregon	13.9%	Oregon	38.4		
19	Maryland	5,773,552	Minnesota	6.7%	143,176	Hawaii	17.6%	513,786	Arizona	63.3%	861,345	Arizona	13.8%	Iowa	38.1		
20	Wisconsin	5,686,986	South Dakota	6.7%	881,649	North Carolina	17.5%	6,019,769	Massachusetts	63.2%	902,724	Kentucky	13.8%	Kentucky	38.1		
21	Minnesota	5,303,252	Colorado	6.6%	2,021,223	Colorado	17.5%	8,092,240	Michigan	63.1%	1,361,530	Maryland	13.8%	Maryland	38.0		
22	Colorado	5,029,196	Iowa	6.6%	202,123	Minnesota	17.5%	2,737,769	Alabama	63.1%	881,831	New York	13.7%	New York	38.0		
23	Alabama	4,779,736	North Carolina	6.6%	632,040	New Jersey	17.3%	1,524,194	Illinois	63.0%	777,314	Tennessee	13.7%	Tennessee	37.9		
24	South Carolina	4,625,364	Washington	6.5%	439,657	Alabama	17.3%	827,502	West Virginia	63.0%	631,874	Alabama	13.7%	Alabama	37.9		
25	Louisiana	4,533,372	South Carolina	6.5%	1,649,595	North Carolina	17.3%	5,540,687	New Jersey	63.0%	178,268	Missouri	13.5%	Missouri	37.9		
26	Kentucky	4,339,367	Missouri	6.5%	1,035,199	South Carolina	17.3%	2,913,016	Oklahoma	63.0%	2,617,943	South Carolina	13.5%	South Carolina	37.9		
27	Oregon	3,831,074	Illinois	6.5%	835,577	Iowa	17.3%	525,870	Tennessee	63.0%	246,677	Arkansas	13.5%	Arkansas	37.5		
28	Oklahoma	2,967,297	Kentucky	6.4%	282,367	Wisconsin	17.3%	981,049	Connecticut	62.7%	1,185,993	Minnesota	13.5%	Minnesota	37.4		
29	Connecticut	2,915,918	Tennessee	6.4%	407,813	Connecticut	17.2%	614,909	Minnesota	62.9%	853,462	North Carolina	13.4%	North Carolina	37.4		
30	Iowa	2,853,118	Hawaii	6.4%	87,407	Tennessee	17.1%	1,088,188	Wisconsin	62.8%	578,227	Washington	13.3%	Washington	37.3		
31	Mississippi	2,853,118	Maryland	6.3%	304,957	Maryland	17.1%	988,476	Delaware	62.6%	562,892	Kentucky	13.2%	Kentucky	37.0		
32	Arkansas	2,763,885	Montana	6.3%	62,423	Kentucky	17.1%	741,004	Pennsylvania	62.6%	376,116	Kansas	13.2%	North Dakota	37.0		
33	Kansas	2,700,551	Wisconsin	6.3%	358,443	South Carolina	16.8%	778,177	Michigan	62.5%	683,121	New Mexico	12.9%	New Mexico	36.8		
34	Utah	2,059,179	Ohio	6.2%	720,856	Virginia	16.8%	1,344,052	Texas	62.3%	380,407	New Mexico	12.9%	New Mexico	36.8		
35	Nevada	1,852,994	Delaware	6.2%	55,886	Delaware	16.7%	149,879	Ohio	62.3%	1,609,213	Nevada	12.5%	Nevada	36.6		
36	West Virginia	1,826,341	Oregon	6.2%	237,556	New Hampshire	16.5%	217,428	Indiana	62.3%	7,183,738	Illinois	12.5%	Illinois	36.3		
37	Nebraska	1,567,582	New Jersey	6.2%	541,020	Oregon	16.4%	628,897	Missouri	62.2%	4,034,396	Nebraska	12.4%	Nebraska	36.2		
38	Hawaii	1,360,301	Michigan	6.0%	596,286	New York	16.4%	3,169,107	Mississippi	61.7%	1,831,335	Idaho	12.4%	Oklahoma	36.2		
39	Maine	1,328,361	New York	6.0%	1,155,822	Montana	16.3%	161,140	Oklahoma	61.7%	2,314,971	Washington	12.3%	Cobrador	36.1		
40	New Hampshire	1,316,470	Pennsylvania	5.7%	729,538	Pennsylvania	16.2%	2,062,617	New Mexico	61.6%	707,642	Kansas	12.3%	Kansas	36.0		
41	Rhode Island	1,052,567	Florida	5.7%	1,073,506	Massachusetts	16.1%	1,051,836	Florida	61.4%	976,937	Arizona	12.2%	Arizona	35.9		
42	Montana	989,415	Connecticut	5.6%	202,106	Hawaii	15.9%	276,411	Nevada	61.3%	324,359	Louisiana	12.0%	Louisiana	35.8		
43	Delaware	897,934	West Virginia	5.6%	104,060	Rhode Island	15.8%	166,508	Kansas	61.3%	68,809	Georgia	11.4%	Georgia	35.3		
44	South Dakota	814,180	Massachusetts	5.6%	367,087	North Dakota	15.7%	1,865,474	Iowa	61.2%	4,246,514	California	11.4%	California	35.2		
45	Alaska	710,231	Rhode Island	5.5%	57,448	Florida	15.6%	1,784,462	Georgia	61.2%	549,625	Idaho	10.9%	Idaho	34.6		
46	North Dakota	672,591	District of Columbia	5.4%	32,613	Vermont	15.5%	97,281	South Dakota	60.8%	1,032,035	Alaska	10.7%	Alaska	33.8		
47	Vermont	625,741	New Hampshire	5.3%	69,806	Maine	15.4%	205,013	Arizona	60.7%	3,881,172	Texas	10.3%	District of Columbia	33.8		
48	District of Columbia	601,723	Maine	5.2%	283,358	West Virginia	15.3%	893,842	Utah	60.5%	249,462	Texas	9.0%	Texas	33.6		
49	Wyoming	563,626	Vermont	5.1%	31,952	District of Columbia	11.3%	68,202	Utah	59.2%	54,938	Utah	7.7%	Utah	29.2		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

**Table 4**  
**Dependency Ratios for States: 2010 Census**

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement-Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	10.4	United States	27.8	United States	20.7	United States	58.9
1	<b>Utah</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>36.9</b>	Florida	28.2	<b>Utah</b>	<b>68.2</b>
2	Idaho	12.9	Idaho	32.6	West Virginia	25.5	Idaho	66.1
3	Texas	12.3	Texas	31.5	Maine	25.0	Arizona	64.7
4	South Dakota	12.0	Arizona	30.2	Pennsylvania	24.6	South Dakota	64.5
5	Nebraska	11.8	Kansas	29.8	Iowa	24.3	Arkansas	63.4
6	Kansas	11.7	Mississippi	29.7	Montana	23.7	Iowa	63.3
7	Arizona	11.7	New Mexico	29.5	South Dakota	23.6	Kansas	63.0
8	Alaska	11.5	Georgia	29.3	Arkansas	23.5	Nebraska	63.0
9	Mississippi	11.5	Nebraska	29.2	Delaware	23.0	Florida	62.9
10	New Mexico	11.4	Indiana	29.1	North Dakota	22.9	New Mexico	62.4
11	Oklahoma	11.4	South Dakota	28.9	Arizona	22.7	Oklahoma	62.0
12	Wyoming	11.2	Arkansas	28.8	Hawaii	22.7	Mississippi	62.0
13	Georgia	11.1	Oklahoma	28.7	Ohio	22.6	Missouri	60.8
14	Arkansas	11.1	California	28.5	Connecticut	22.5	Indiana	60.7
15	Louisiana	11.0	Alaska	28.5	Missouri	22.5	Ohio	60.6
16	Nevada	11.0	Illinois	28.3	Vermont	22.5	Texas	60.4
17	Iowa	10.8	Michigan	28.3	Rhode Island	22.4	Michigan	60.0
18	Indiana	10.8	Iowa	28.2	Michigan	22.0	Alabama	59.9
19	California	10.7	Louisiana	28.1	Nebraska	22.0	Montana	59.8
20	Minnesota	10.7	Ohio	28.0	Alabama	22.0	Pennsylvania	59.8
21	Colorado	10.6	Nevada	27.9	Oregon	21.9	Delaware	59.5
22	North Carolina	10.5	Minnesota	27.8	Oklahoma	21.9	Wisconsin	59.3
23	North Dakota	10.5	Missouri	27.8	Wisconsin	21.8	Minnesota	59.0
24	Missouri	10.5	Alabama	27.7	South Carolina	21.7	Connecticut	58.8
25	South Carolina	10.4	New Jersey	27.5	Kansas	21.5	Tennessee	58.8
26	Illinois	10.3	Wisconsin	27.5	New Mexico	21.5	South Carolina	58.8
27	Kentucky	10.3	North Carolina	27.4	New Jersey	21.4	New Jersey	58.7
28	Tennessee	10.2	Connecticut	27.3	Massachusetts	21.4	Louisiana	58.6
29	Alabama	10.2	Tennessee	27.2	Tennessee	21.4	West Virginia	58.6
30	Washington	10.2	Colorado	27.1	Kentucky	21.1	Illinois	58.6
31	Hawaii	10.1	Kentucky	27.1	New York	21.1	Kentucky	58.5
32	Montana	10.1	South Carolina	26.7	New Hampshire	20.9	North Carolina	58.4
33	Wisconsin	10.0	Delaware	26.6	Indiana	20.8	North Dakota	58.2
34	Ohio	10.0	Maryland	26.6	Mississippi	20.8	Hawaii	57.9
35	Delaware	9.9	Wyoming	26.6	Idaho	20.6	Nevada	57.8
36	Virginia	9.9	Washington	26.5	North Carolina	20.5	Maine	57.6
37	Maryland	9.8	Montana	26.0	Minnesota	20.5	Oregon	57.6
38	Oregon	9.8	Virginia	26.0	Illinois	19.9	Wyoming	57.4
39	New Jersey	9.8	Pennsylvania	25.9	Wyoming	19.6	Georgia	57.2
40	Michigan	9.7	Oregon	25.9	Louisiana	19.5	California	57.1
41	Florida	9.3	New Hampshire	25.6	Washington	19.2	New York	55.8
42	New York	9.3	New York	25.5	Maryland	19.1	Washington	55.8
43	Pennsylvania	9.2	Florida	25.4	Nevada	19.0	Rhode Island	55.5
44	Connecticut	9.0	Hawaii	25.1	Virginia	18.9	Maryland	55.5
45	West Virginia	8.9	Massachusetts	24.9	California	17.9	Massachusetts	54.9
46	Massachusetts	8.7	North Dakota	24.8	Colorado	16.9	Virginia	54.7
47	Rhode Island	8.5	Rhode Island	24.6	Georgia	16.7	New Hampshire	54.7
48	Maine	8.2	Maine	24.3	Texas	16.6	Colorado	54.6
49	New Hampshire	8.2	West Virginia	24.3	District of Columbia	15.9	Vermont	54.3
50	Vermont	7.9	Vermont	24.0	<b>Utah</b>	<b>15.2</b>	Alaska	51.8
51	District of Columbia	7.5	District of Columbia	15.8	Alaska	11.7	District of Columbia	39.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, rate calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 5  
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1985	2.69	1.84
1961	4.24	3.56	1986	2.59	1.84
1962	4.18	3.42	1987	2.48	1.87
1963	3.87	3.30	1988	2.52	1.93
1964	3.55	3.17	1989	2.55	2.01
1965	3.24	2.88	1990	2.65	2.08
1966	3.17	2.67	1991	2.53	2.06
1967	3.12	2.53	1992	2.53	2.05
1968	3.04	2.43	1993	2.45	2.02
1969	3.09	2.42	1994	2.44	2.00
1970	3.30	2.43	1995	2.45	1.98
1971	3.14	2.25	1996	2.53	1.98
1972	2.88	2.00	1997	2.52	1.97
1973	2.84	1.86	1998	2.59	2.00
1974	2.91	1.84	1999	2.61	2.01
1975	2.96	1.77	2000	2.63	2.06
1976	3.19	1.74	2001	2.56	2.03
1977	3.30	1.79	2002	2.54	2.01
1978	3.25	1.76	2003	2.57	2.04
1979	3.28	1.81	2004	2.54	2.05
1980	3.14	1.85	2005	2.47	2.06
1981	3.06	1.82	2006	2.63	2.10
1982	2.99	1.83	2007	2.63	2.12
1983	2.83	1.80	2008	2.60	2.08
1984	2.74	1.81			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

**Table 6**  
**Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State**

State	2000				2010				2000 to 2010 Percent Change	
	Total	Total	Persons	Persons per	Total	Total	Persons	Persons per	Total	Total
	Housing Units (Thousands)	Households (Thousands)	per Household	Household Rank	Housing Units (Thousands)	Households (Thousands)	per Household	Household Rank		
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59	-	131,705	116,716	2.58	-	13.6%	10.7%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,172	1,884	2.48	27	10.6%	8.4%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	307	258	2.65	7	17.6%	16.5%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,845	2,381	2.63	9	29.9%	25.2%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,316	1,147	2.47	33	12.2%	10.0%
California	12,215	11,503	2.87	3	13,680	12,577	2.90	2	12.0%	9.3%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,213	1,973	2.49	22	22.4%	19.0%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,488	1,371	2.52	19	7.4%	5.3%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	406	342	2.55	15	18.3%	14.6%
District of Columbia	275	248	2.16	51	297	267	2.11	51	8.0%	7.4%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,990	7,421	2.48	27	23.1%	17.1%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	4,089	3,586	2.63	9	24.6%	19.3%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	520	455	2.89	3	12.8%	12.9%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	668	579	2.66	6	26.5%	23.4%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,297	4,837	2.59	12	8.4%	5.3%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,796	2,502	2.52	19	10.4%	7.1%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,336	1,222	2.41	45	8.4%	6.3%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,233	1,112	2.49	22	9.0%	7.1%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,927	1,720	2.45	37	10.1%	8.1%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,965	1,728	2.55	15	6.4%	4.4%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	722	557	2.32	49	10.7%	7.5%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,379	2,156	2.61	11	10.9%	8.9%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,808	2,547	2.48	27	7.1%	4.2%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,532	3,873	2.49	22	7.0%	2.3%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,347	2,087	2.48	27	13.6%	10.1%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,275	1,116	2.58	13	9.7%	6.6%
Missouri	2,442	2,195	2.48	38	2,713	2,376	2.45	37	11.1%	8.2%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	483	410	2.35	47	17.0%	14.2%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	797	721	2.46	35	10.3%	8.2%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	1,174	1,006	2.65	7	41.9%	34.0%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	615	519	2.46	35	12.4%	9.3%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,554	3,214	2.68	5	7.3%	4.9%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	901	791	2.55	15	15.5%	16.7%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	8,108	7,318	2.57	14	5.6%	3.7%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	4,328	3,745	2.48	27	22.8%	19.6%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	317	281	2.30	50	9.6%	9.3%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	5,128	4,603	2.44	40	7.2%	3.5%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,664	1,460	2.49	22	9.9%	8.8%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,676	1,519	2.47	33	15.3%	13.9%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,567	5,019	2.45	37	6.0%	5.1%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	463	414	2.44	40	5.4%	1.3%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	2,138	1,801	2.49	22	21.9%	17.4%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	363	322	2.42	43	12.4%	11.0%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,812	2,494	2.48	27	15.3%	11.7%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	9,977	8,923	2.75	4	22.3%	20.7%
<b>Utah</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	323	256	2.34	48	9.6%	6.6%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,365	3,056	2.54	18	15.9%	13.2%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,886	2,620	2.51	21	17.7%	15.4%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	882	764	2.36	46	4.4%	3.7%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,624	2,280	2.43	42	13.1%	9.4%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	262	227	2.42	43	17.0%	17.2%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7  
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2010 Census

Age	Total Population	Race										Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	White Not Hispanic or Latino
		One Race												
		Total One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race						
State Total	2,763,885	2,688,367	2,379,560	29,287	32,927	55,285	24,554	166,754	75,518	358,340	2,221,719	358,340	2,221,719	
Percent of Total	100%	97.3%	86.1%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	0.9%	6.0%	2.7%	13.0%	80.4%	13.0%	80.4%	
Beaver	6,629	6,536	5,900	16	76	70	19	455	93	716	5,700	716	5,700	
Box Elder	49,975	48,858	45,861	172	412	443	84	1,886	1,117	4,152	44,109	4,152	44,109	
Cache	112,656	110,511	100,397	697	690	2,122	436	6,169	2,145	11,216	96,283	11,216	96,283	
Carbon	21,403	20,898	19,757	93	252	125	23	648	505	2,659	18,007	2,659	18,007	
Daggett	1,059	1,048	1,016	4	8	4	1	15	11	33	1,000	33	1,000	
Davis	306,479	298,234	275,956	3,702	1,424	5,416	1,813	9,923	8,245	25,753	263,049	25,753	263,049	
Duchesne	18,607	18,069	16,589	44	842	52	51	491	538	1,117	16,211	1,117	16,211	
Emery	10,976	10,881	10,309	26	78	38	9	421	95	654	10,108	654	10,108	
Garfield	5,172	5,128	4,869	22	85	61	10	81	44	234	4,740	234	4,740	
Grand	9,225	9,041	8,207	29	381	77	3	344	184	881	7,759	881	7,759	
Iron	46,163	45,084	41,848	227	1,019	349	139	1,502	1,079	3,563	40,226	3,563	40,226	
Juab	10,246	10,096	9,831	25	90	22	15	113	150	379	9,631	379	9,631	
Kane	7,125	7,030	6,816	16	104	31	1	62	95	263	6,639	263	6,639	
Millard	12,503	12,310	10,950	12	125	76	15	1,132	193	1,603	10,589	1,603	10,589	
Morgan	9,469	9,378	9,234	16	18	34	10	66	91	226	9,098	226	9,098	
Plute	1,556	1,535	1,474	2	5	6	2	46	21	109	1,419	109	1,419	
Rich	2,264	2,236	2,196	0	16	7	1	16	28	96	2,131	96	2,131	
Salt Lake	1,029,655	997,361	836,074	16,404	9,157	33,987	15,781	85,958	32,294	176,015	761,885	176,015	761,885	
San Juan	14,746	14,407	6,759	25	7,431	37	5	150	339	649	6,474	649	6,474	
Sanpete	27,822	27,333	25,158	229	305	150	138	1,353	489	2,619	24,109	2,619	24,109	
Sevier	20,802	20,483	19,734	39	230	67	36	377	319	932	19,325	932	19,325	
Summit	36,324	35,727	32,890	154	122	446	38	2,077	597	4,190	31,012	4,190	31,012	
Tooele	58,218	56,599	52,804	406	563	374	220	2,232	1,619	6,661	49,174	6,661	49,174	
Utah	32,588	31,830	28,232	121	2,509	166	74	728	758	2,330	26,999	2,330	26,999	
Wasatch	516,564	502,528	461,775	2,799	3,074	7,032	3,905	23,943	14,036	55,793	434,708	55,793	434,708	
Wasatch-Cache	23,530	23,204	21,275	79	127	181	29	1,513	326	3,184	19,818	3,184	19,818	
Washington	138,115	134,946	123,914	790	1,869	982	1,078	6,313	3,169	13,486	118,282	13,486	118,282	
Wayne	2,778	2,732	2,634	2	13	19	4	60	46	116	2,596	116	2,596	
Weber	231,236	224,344	197,101	3,136	1,902	2,911	614	18,680	6,892	38,711	180,638	38,711	180,638	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

**Table 8**  
**Total Population by City**

Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change
<b>Utah</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>	<b>2,763,885</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>530,716</b>	Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,987	6.1%	286
<b>Beaver County</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>624</b>	Kaysville city	20,351	27,300	34.1%	6,949
Beaver city	2,454	3,112	26.8%	658	Layton city	58,474	67,311	15.1%	8,837
Milford city	1,451	1,409	-2.9%	-42	North Salt Lake city	8,749	16,322	86.6%	7,573
Minersville town	817	907	11.0%	90	South Weber city	4,260	6,051	42.0%	1,791
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,201	-6.4%	-82	Sunset city	5,204	5,122	-1.6%	-82
<b>Box Elder County</b>	<b>42,745</b>	<b>49,975</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>7,230</b>	Syracuse city	9,398	24,331	158.9%	14,933
Bear River City city	750	853	13.7%	103	West Bountiful city	4,484	5,265	17.4%	781
Brigham City city	17,411	17,899	2.8%	488	West Point city	6,033	9,511	57.6%	3,478
Corinne city	621	685	10.3%	64	Woods Cross city	6,419	9,761	52.1%	3,342
Deweyville town	278	332	19.4%	54	Balance of Davis County	4,395	3,818	-13.1%	-577
Elwood town	678	1,034	52.5%	356	<b>Duchesne County</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>4,236</b>
Fielding town	448	455	1.6%	7	Altamont town	178	225	26.4%	47
Garland city	1,943	2,400	23.5%	457	Duchesne city	1,408	1,690	20.0%	282
Honeyville city	1,214	1,441	18.7%	227	Myton city	539	569	5.6%	30
Howell town	221	245	10.9%	24	Roosevelt city	4,299	6,046	40.6%	1,747
Mantua town	791	687	-13.1%	-104	Tabiona town	149	171	14.8%	22
Perry city	2,383	4,512	89.3%	2,129	Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	9,906	27.0%	2,108
Plymouth town	328	414	26.2%	86	<b>Emery County</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>10,976</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>116</b>
Portage town	257	245	-4.7%	-12	Castle Dale city	1,657	1,630	-1.6%	-27
Snowville town	177	167	-5.6%	-10	Clawson town	153	163	6.5%	10
Tremont city	5,592	7,647	36.7%	2,055	Cleveland town	508	464	-8.7%	-44
Willard city	1,630	1,772	8.7%	142	Elmo town	368	418	13.6%	50
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	9,187	14.5%	1,164	Emery town	308	288	-6.5%	-20
<b>Cache County</b>	<b>91,391</b>	<b>112,656</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>21,265</b>	Ferron city	1,623	1,626	0.2%	3
Amalga town	427	488	14.3%	61	Green River city	973	952	-2.2%	-21
Clarkston town	688	666	-3.2%	-22	Huntington city	2,131	2,129	-0.1%	-2
Cornish town	259	288	11.2%	29	Orangeville city	1,398	1,470	5.2%	72
Hyde Park city	2,955	3,833	29.7%	878	Balance of Emery County	1,741	1,836	5.5%	95
Hyrum city	6,316	7,609	20.5%	1,293	<b>Garfield County</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>437</b>
Lewiston city	1,877	1,766	-5.9%	-111	Antimony town	122	122	0.0%	0
Logan city	42,670	48,174	12.9%	5,504	Boulder town	180	226	25.6%	46
Mendon city	898	1,282	42.8%	384	Bryce Canyon City town	na	198	na	na
Millville city	1,507	1,829	21.4%	322	Cannonville town	148	167	12.8%	19
Newton town	699	789	12.9%	90	Escalante city	818	797	-2.6%	-21
Nibley city	2,045	5,438	165.9%	3,393	Hatch town	127	133	4.7%	6
North Logan city	6,163	8,269	34.2%	2,106	Henrieville town	159	230	44.7%	71
Paradise town	759	904	19.1%	145	Panguitch city	1,623	1,520	-6.3%	-103
Providence city	4,377	7,075	61.6%	2,698	Tropic town	508	530	4.3%	22
Richmond city	2,051	2,470	20.4%	419	Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,447	37.8%	397
River Heights city	1,496	1,734	15.9%	238	<b>Grand County</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>9,225</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>740</b>
Smithfield city	7,261	9,495	30.8%	2,234	Castle Valley town	349	319	-8.6%	-30
Trenton town	449	464	3.3%	15	Moab city	4,779	5,046	5.6%	267
Wellsville city	2,728	3,432	25.8%	704	Balance of Grand County	3,357	3,860	15.0%	503
Balance of Cache County	5,766	6,651	15.3%	885	<b>Iron County</b>	<b>33,779</b>	<b>46,163</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>12,384</b>
<b>Carbon County</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>21,403</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>981</b>	Brian Head town	118	83	-29.7%	-35
East Carbon city	1,393	1,301	-6.6%	-92	Cedar City city	20,527	28,857	40.6%	8,330
Helper city	2,025	2,201	8.7%	176	Enoch city	3,467	5,803	67.4%	2,336
Price city	8,402	8,715	3.7%	313	Kanarrville town	311	355	14.1%	44
Scofield town	28	24	-14.3%	-4	Paragonah town	470	488	3.8%	18
Sunnyside city	404	377	-6.7%	-27	Parowan city	2,565	2,790	8.8%	225
Wellington city	1,666	1,676	0.6%	10	Balance of Iron County	6,321	7,787	23.2%	1,466
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	7,109	9.3%	605	<b>Juab County</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>2,008</b>
<b>Daggett County</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>138</b>	Eureka city	766	669	-12.7%	-97
Manila town	308	310	0.6%	2	Levan town	688	841	22.2%	153
Balance of Daggett County	613	749	22.2%	136	Mona city	850	1,547	82.0%	697
<b>Davis County</b>	<b>238,994</b>	<b>306,479</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>67,485</b>	Nephi city	4,733	5,389	13.9%	656
Bountiful city	41,301	42,552	3.0%	1,251	Rocky Ridge town	403	733	81.9%	330
Centerville city	14,585	15,335	5.1%	750	Balance of Juab County	798	1,067	33.7%	269
Clearfield city	25,974	30,112	15.9%	4,138	<b>Kane County</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>1,079</b>
Clinton city	12,585	20,426	62.3%	7,841	Alton town	134	119	-11.2%	-15
Farmington city	12,081	18,275	51.3%	6,194					

Table 8 (continued)  
Total Population by City

Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Big Water town	417	475	13.9%	58	Manti city	3,040	3,276	7.8%	236
Glendale town	355	381	7.3%	26	Mayfield town	420	496	18.1%	76
Kanab city	3,564	4,312	21.0%	748	Moroni city	1,280	1,423	11.2%	143
Orderville town	596	577	-3.2%	-19	Mount Pleasant city	2,707	3,260	20.4%	553
Balance of Kane County	980	1,261	28.7%	281	Spring City city	956	988	3.3%	32
<b>Millard County</b>	<b>12,405</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>98</b>	Sterling town	235	262	11.5%	27
Delta city	3,209	3,436	7.1%	227	Wales town	219	302	37.9%	83
Fillmore city	2,253	2,435	8.1%	182	Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	4,468	22.4%	818
Hinckley town	698	696	-0.3%	-2	<b>Sevier County</b>	<b>18,842</b>	<b>20,802</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1,960</b>
Holden town	400	378	-5.5%	-22	Annabella town	603	795	31.8%	192
Kanosh town	485	474	-2.3%	-11	Aurora city	947	1,016	7.3%	69
Leamington town	217	226	4.1%	9	Central Valley town	na	528	na	528
Lynndyl town	134	106	-20.9%	-28	Elsinore town	733	847	15.6%	114
Meadow town	254	310	22.0%	56	Glenwood town	437	464	6.2%	27
Oak City town	650	578	-11.1%	-72	Joseph town	269	344	27.9%	75
Scipio town	290	327	12.8%	37	Koosharem town	276	327	18.5%	51
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,537	-7.3%	-278	Monroe city	1,845	2,256	22.3%	411
<b>Morgan County</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>2,340</b>	Redmond town	788	730	-7.4%	-58
Morgan city	2,635	3,687	39.9%	1,052	Richfield city	6,847	7,551	10.3%	704
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	5,782	28.7%	1,288	Salina city	2,393	2,489	4.0%	96
<b>Piute County</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>121</b>	Sigurd town	430	429	-0.2%	-1
Circleville town	505	547	8.3%	42	Balance of Sevier County	3,274	3,026	-7.6%	-248
Junction town	177	191	7.9%	14	<b>Summit County</b>	<b>29,736</b>	<b>36,324</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>6,588</b>
Kingston town	142	173	21.8%	31	Coalville city	1,382	1,363	-1.4%	-19
Marysvale town	381	408	7.1%	27	Francis town	698	1,077	54.3%	379
Balance of Piute County	230	237	3.0%	7	Henefer town	684	766	12.0%	82
<b>Rich County</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>303</b>	Kamas city	1,274	1,811	42.2%	537
Garden City town	357	562	57.4%	205	Oakley city	948	1,470	55.1%	522
Laketown town	188	248	31.9%	60	Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,547	2.4%	176
Randolph town	483	464	-3.9%	-19	Balance of Summit County	17,379	22,290	28.3%	4,911
Woodruff town	194	180	-7.2%	-14	<b>Tooele County</b>	<b>40,735</b>	<b>58,218</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>17,483</b>
Balance of Rich County	739	810	9.6%	71	Grantsville city	6,015	8,893	47.8%	2,878
<b>Salt Lake County</b>	<b>898,387</b>	<b>1,029,655</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>131,268</b>	Ophir town	23	38	65.2%	15
Alta town	370	383	3.5%	13	Rush Valley town	453	447	-1.3%	-6
Bluffdale city	4,700	7,598	61.7%	2,898	Stockton town	443	616	39.1%	173
Cottonwood Heights city	na	33,433	na	33,433	Tooele city	22,502	31,605	40.5%	9,103
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	40,532	60.7%	15,312	Vernon town	236	243	3.0%	7
Herriman city	1,523	21,785	1330.4%	20,262	Wendover city	1,537	1,400	-8.9%	-137
Holladay city	14,561	26,472	81.8%	11,911	Balance of Tooele County	9,526	14,976	57.2%	5,450
Midvale city	27,029	27,964	3.5%	935	<b>Uintah County</b>	<b>25,224</b>	<b>32,588</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>7,364</b>
Murray city	34,024	46,746	37.4%	12,722	Ballard town	566	801	41.5%	235
Riverton city	25,011	38,753	54.9%	13,742	Naples city	1,300	1,755	35.0%	455
Salt Lake City city	181,743	186,440	2.6%	4,697	Vernal city	7,714	9,089	17.8%	1,375
Sandy city	88,418	87,461	-1.1%	-957	Balance of Uintah County	15,644	20,943	33.9%	5,299
South Jordan city	29,437	50,418	71.3%	20,981	<b>Utah County</b>	<b>368,536</b>	<b>516,564</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>148,028</b>
South Salt Lake city	22,038	23,617	7.2%	1,579	Alpine city	7,146	9,555	33.7%	2,409
Taylorsville city	57,439	58,652	2.1%	1,213	American Fork city	21,941	26,263	19.7%	4,322
West Jordan city	68,336	103,712	51.8%	35,376	Cedar Fort town	341	368	7.9%	27
West Valley City city	108,896	129,480	18.9%	20,584	Cedar Hills city	3,094	9,796	216.6%	6,702
Balance of Salt Lake County	209,642	146,209	-30.3%	-63,433	Draper (pt.)	na	1,742	na	1,742
<b>San Juan County</b>	<b>14,413</b>	<b>14,746</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>333</b>	Eagle Mountain city	2,157	21,415	892.8%	19,258
Blanding city	3,162	3,375	6.7%	213	Elk Ridge city	1,838	2,436	32.5%	598
Monticello city	1,958	1,972	0.7%	14	Fairfield town	na	119	na	119
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	9,399	1.1%	106	Genola town	965	1,370	42.0%	405
<b>Sanpete County</b>	<b>22,763</b>	<b>27,822</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>5,059</b>	Goshen town	874	921	5.4%	47
Centerfield town	1,048	1,367	30.4%	319	Highland city	8,172	15,523	90.0%	7,351
Ephraim city	4,505	6,135	36.2%	1,630	Lehi city	19,028	47,407	149.1%	28,379
Fairview city	1,160	1,247	7.5%	87	Lindon city	8,363	10,070	20.4%	1,707
Fayette town	204	242	18.6%	38	Mapleton city	5,809	7,979	37.4%	2,170
Fountain Green city	945	1,071	13.3%	126	Orem city	84,324	88,328	4.7%	4,004
Gunnison city	2,394	3,285	37.2%	891	Payson city	12,716	18,294	43.9%	5,578
					Pleasant Grove city	23,468	33,509	42.8%	10,041
					Provo city	105,166	112,488	7.0%	7,322

Table 8 (continued)  
Total Population by City

Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Geography	2000	2010	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Salem city	4,372	6,423	46.9%	2,051	Springdale town	457	529	15.8%	72
Santaquin city	4,834	9,128	88.8%	4,294	Toquerville town	910	1,370	50.5%	460
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	17,781	1672.8%	16,778	Virgin town	394	596	51.3%	202
Spanish Fork city	20,246	34,691	71.3%	14,445	Washington city	8,186	18,761	129.2%	10,575
Springville city	20,424	29,466	44.3%	9,042	Balance of Washington County	5,858	6,988	19.3%	1,130
Vineyard town	150	139	-7.3%	-11					
Woodland Hills city	941	1,344	42.8%	403	<b>Wayne County</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>269</b>
Balance of Utah County	11,164	10,009	-10.3%	-1,155	Bicknell town	353	327	-7.4%	-26
					Hanksville town	na	219	na	219
<b>Wasatch County</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>23,530</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>8,315</b>	Loa town	525	572	9.0%	47
Charleston town	378	415	9.8%	37	Lyman town	234	258	10.3%	24
Daniel town	na	938	na	938	Torrey town	171	182	6.4%	11
Heber city	7,291	11,362	55.8%	4,071	Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,220	-0.5%	-6
Hideout town	na	656	na	656					
Independence town	na	164	na	164	<b>Weber County</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,236</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>34,703</b>
Midway city	2,121	3,845	81.3%	1,724	Farr West city	3,094	5,928	91.6%	2,834
Park City (pt.)	na	11	na	11	Harrisville city	3,645	5,567	52.7%	1,922
Wallsburg town	274	250	-8.8%	-24	Hooper city	na	7,218	na	7,218
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	5,889	14.3%	738	Huntsville town	649	608	-6.3%	-41
					Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,701	19.4%	276
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>90,354</b>	<b>138,115</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>47,761</b>	North Ogden city	15,026	17,357	15.5%	2,331
Apple Valley town	na	701	na	na	Ogden city	77,226	82,825	7.3%	5,599
Enterprise city	1,285	1,711	33.2%	426	Plain City city	3,489	5,476	57.0%	1,987
Hildale city	1,895	2,726	43.9%	831	Pleasant View city	5,632	7,979	41.7%	2,347
Hurricane city	8,250	13,748	66.6%	5,498	Riverdale city	7,656	8,426	10.1%	770
Mns city	4,450	6,753	51.8%	2,303	Roy city	32,885	36,884	12.2%	3,999
La Verkin city	3,392	4,060	19.7%	668	South Ogden city	14,377	16,532	15.0%	2,155
Leeds town	547	820	49.9%	273	Uintah town	1,127	1,322	17.3%	195
New Harmony town	190	207	8.9%	17	Washington Terrace city	8,551	9,067	6.0%	516
Rockville town	247	245	-0.8%	-2	West Haven city	3,976	10,272	158.4%	6,296
St. George city	49,663	72,897	46.8%	23,234	Balance of Weber County	17,775	14,074	-20.8%	-3,701
Santa Clara city	4,630	6,003	29.7%	1,373					

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



# Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

## Overview

Employment levels in Utah fell throughout 2008, 2009, and most of 2010. The unemployment rate is still higher than in 2007 though it began falling in late 2010, and that pattern has mostly continued through 2011. Unemployment is expected to continue falling through 2012.

## 2010 Summary

The recent recession continued to have a negative impact on Utah in 2010. What began as a housing setback in late 2007 turned into economic contraction by late 2008. Employment levels contracted significantly in Utah throughout 2009 and continued to decrease into the early months of 2010. The end of the decrease came in the late summer months of 2010. Looking at multiple years of job loss, Utah's employment base contracted by just over 7%. This is a unique economic period in Utah's post-World War II environment. Employment contractions are rare in Utah, let alone a multi-year contraction. The recession removed roughly 80,000 jobs from the Utah economy.

Employment growth began in mid 2010 and is increasing. Whereas 2010 began with job losses of 44,000 over the prior 12 months, by the close of December 2010 the 12-month employment profile had reversed to a gain of 14,000 jobs. The cumulative effect for the year is a 2010 average of 7,300 fewer jobs than for calendar year 2009—a contraction of 0.6%.

## Economic Considerations

Utah has demographic factors that favor its economic position. A high birth rate means that every year there is a sizable number of people entering the labor force, whether out of high school or after higher education. This amounts to approximately 20,000 new workers each year. Aging is not the only way in which people join the labor force, migration is also an example, as well as people re-entering the labor force. Utah lost around 80,000 jobs during the recession. Not enough jobs were created in 2009 or 2010 to accommodate the graduating classes, leaving roughly 120,000 people in need of a job. The employment growth rates for the first half of 2011 are increasing, and by late summer reached the 2.5%-range, approaching 3.0%. Outside of another significant national economic reversal, the Utah economy should be able to maintain an employment growth rate roughly equaling its long-term yearly average of 3.1% by 2012.

The unemployment rate will unfortunately take longer to lower because it is based upon participation—or whether a jobless individual is looking for a job. Those who are unemployed but not looking for a job are not included in the unemployment rate. Utah's mid-2011 unemployment rate is around 7.5%, largely unchanged from the same time in 2010. Roughly 27,000 Utah jobs were created during that time, but because the labor force continues to grow each year, the job

growth has to outpace the entrant/re-entrant growth to lower the unemployment rate.

There are a larger number of idle Utah workers than the 7.5%-rate reveals on the surface. There is also a pool of discouraged or disinterested workers sitting on the sidelines. These laborers will eventually make their way back into the labor force. The pace at which they return is probably predicated upon the pace of Utah employment growth. But as the Utah economy improves and creates jobs and draws workers off the unemployment rolls, discouraged workers will replace them by returning to the job search. This will potentially keep the unemployment rate at an elevated level for potentially several years to come.

## Industry Profiles

Most industrial sectors in Utah experienced employment contractions in 2010, with the exception of healthcare, private education, and government (includes public education). This marks the second year in a row with such losses.

Construction continued to have the largest job loss, with approximately 5,300 fewer jobs than measured in 2009, which is the third consecutive year of job loss for this industry. Construction jobs are down 38,000 since 2007. The recessionary downturn started with construction and is expected to continue in this industry, but job losses are tapering off and are expected to reach their lowest point in 2011.

Utah's manufacturing industry also had a three-year employment loss. The losses for 2010 removed almost 1,800 jobs, making the cumulative loss 16,600 since 2007. By the fourth quarter of 2010, manufacturing jobs were starting to grow once again in Utah, and should continue to expand during 2011.

Consumer spending is down. This is manifesting itself with a 5,000-job loss in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector for 2010. The majority of these losses are in trade, both at the wholesale and retail level.

With consumers deleveraging and financial institutions focused upon recapturing or managing the sizable amount of credit extended during the previous decade, new borrowing and lending activities have slowed significantly. Jobs in the financial sector are down by 3,100 over the past year. The sector could be poised for some job growth in 2011.

The professional and business services industry is one of the only sectors that went from job losses in 2009 to job growth in 2010. These are all on the business services side, particularly the employment placement industry. The initial stages of an economic turnaround leave businesses uncertain as to the sustainability of demand increases. Consequently their bets, many turn to the flexible help supply industry to give them the needed workers without having to make a long-term

commitment to that worker. That commitment may come later once the business upturn shows it has sustainability. The last 20 years have shown this to be a common response by the business community to the initial phase of a business cycle turnaround. The rebound of the employment placement industry is being interpreted as a turning point for the economy.

Government, healthcare, and education were the only sectors that posted job gains in Utah in both 2009 and 2010. Healthcare and education services (private education) employment, on which local demographic factors have greater influence than national economic forces, increased by an estimated 4,100 jobs, most of which were in healthcare. Combined government employment expanded by an estimated 2,000 jobs in 2010. Additional federal stimulus money contributed to more federal government jobs, as did the 2010 Census. Local government posted slight increases, primarily in public education. The same can be said for state government employment.

**Wage Growth.** Utah's 2010 average nonfarm wage grew 1.6% to \$38,665. This is the same as the 2009 growth rate of 1.6%, but compared to historic rates, both of these growth rates are low. Considering that a significant recession spanned both of those years, any wage growth is welcome. A recovering economy in 2011 is expected to produce an average wage growth around 2.9%.

Utah's average nonfarm wage level is typically below the U.S. average. In part, this is a result of Utah's young population. The largest group of workers in Utah is aged 15-34, whereas in other states, workers aged 45 to 60 dominate the labor force. Older workers, because of experience and tenure, earn higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The United States labor force is much older than Utah's, and this difference in composition is reflected in Utah's lower wages.

### Significant Issues

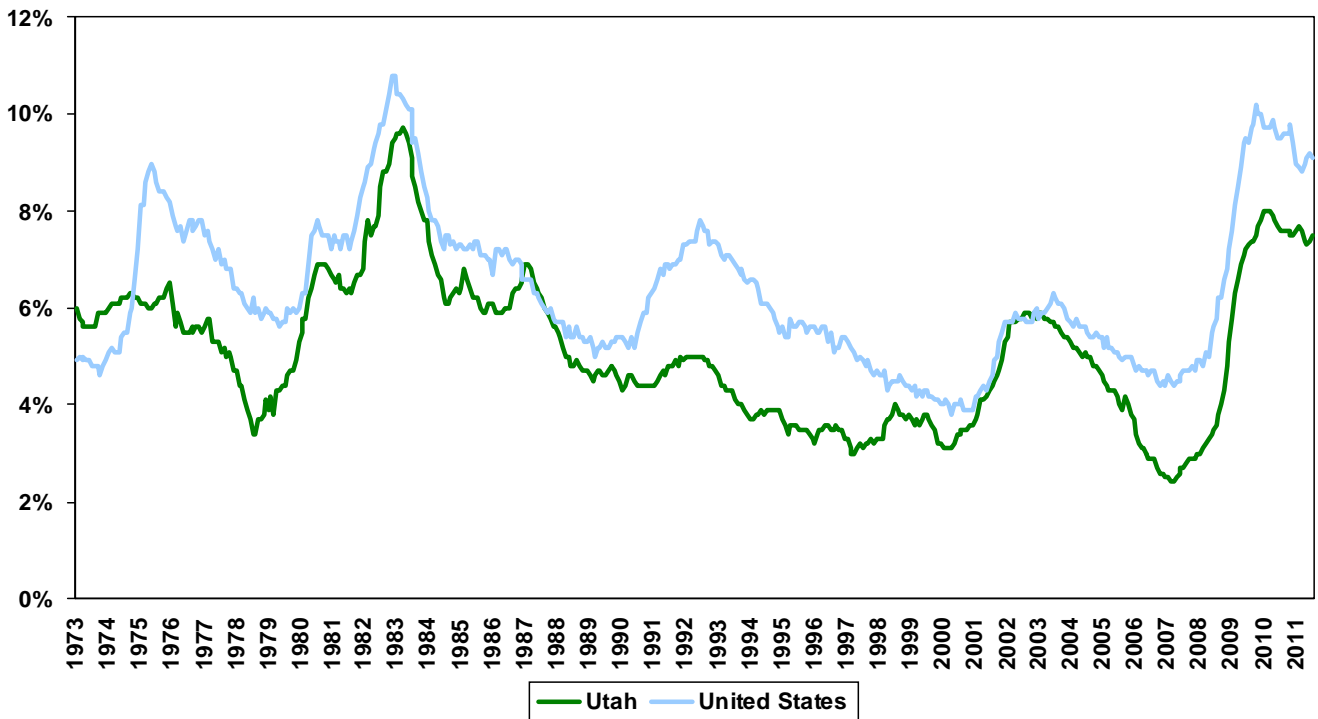
**The National Economy.** The national economic downturn adversely affected Utah, but some of Utah's unique demographic and economic characteristics will eventually help the state recover faster and stronger than the rest of the nation. Utah's economy is expected to perform better than the national economy, but its overall movement will be directly related to the national performance. If the national economy were to once again fall back into an economic downturn, then Utah's economic momentum would also falter, though—as we've seen—Utah would likely fare better than most states.

### 2011 Outlook

Utah's economy is expected to continue rebounding throughout 2011 with employment gains. The pace of growth should accelerate each month. Utah's strong demographic factors are starting to come into play, pushing the state's employment growth for the year's first half to outpace national employ-

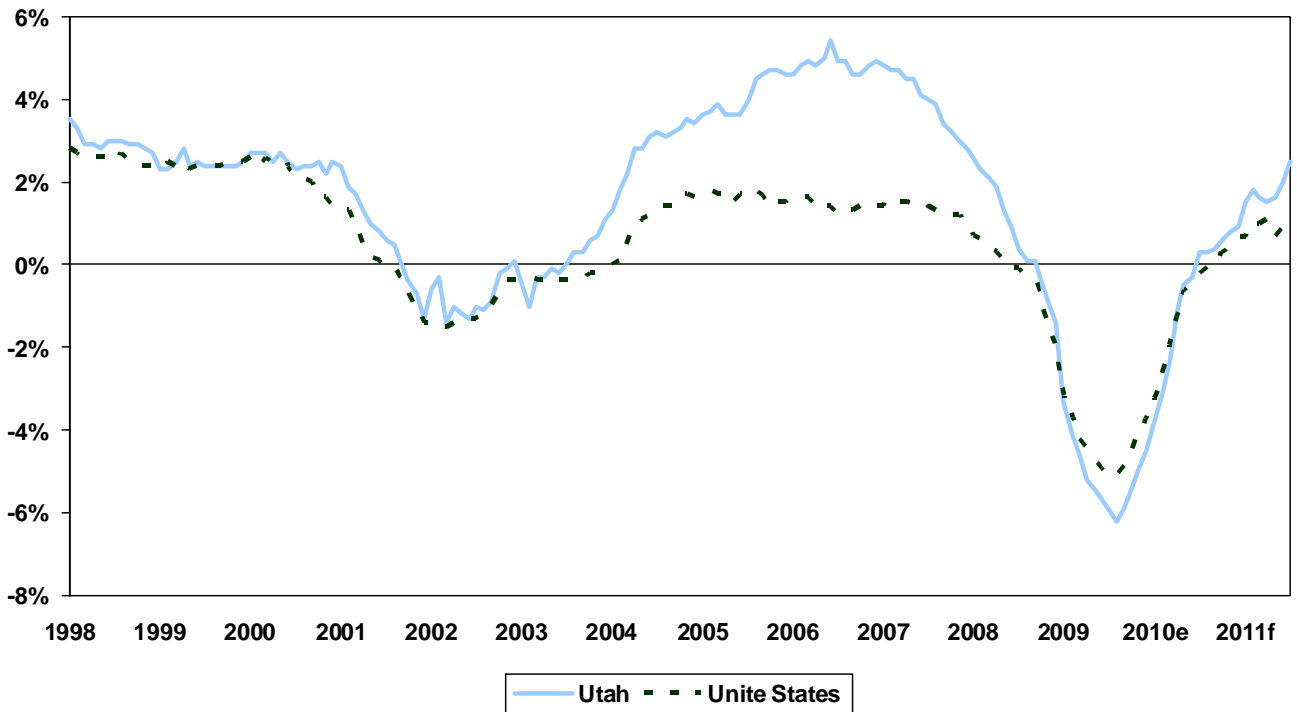
ment gains. Utah normally outperforms the national economy, but Utah is not beyond the influences of the national economy. The national economy remains fragile and susceptible to another economic downturn. As long as the national economy maintains a positive situation, Utah's employment should be able to maintain the current growth momentum.

Figure 17  
Utah Unemployment Rate



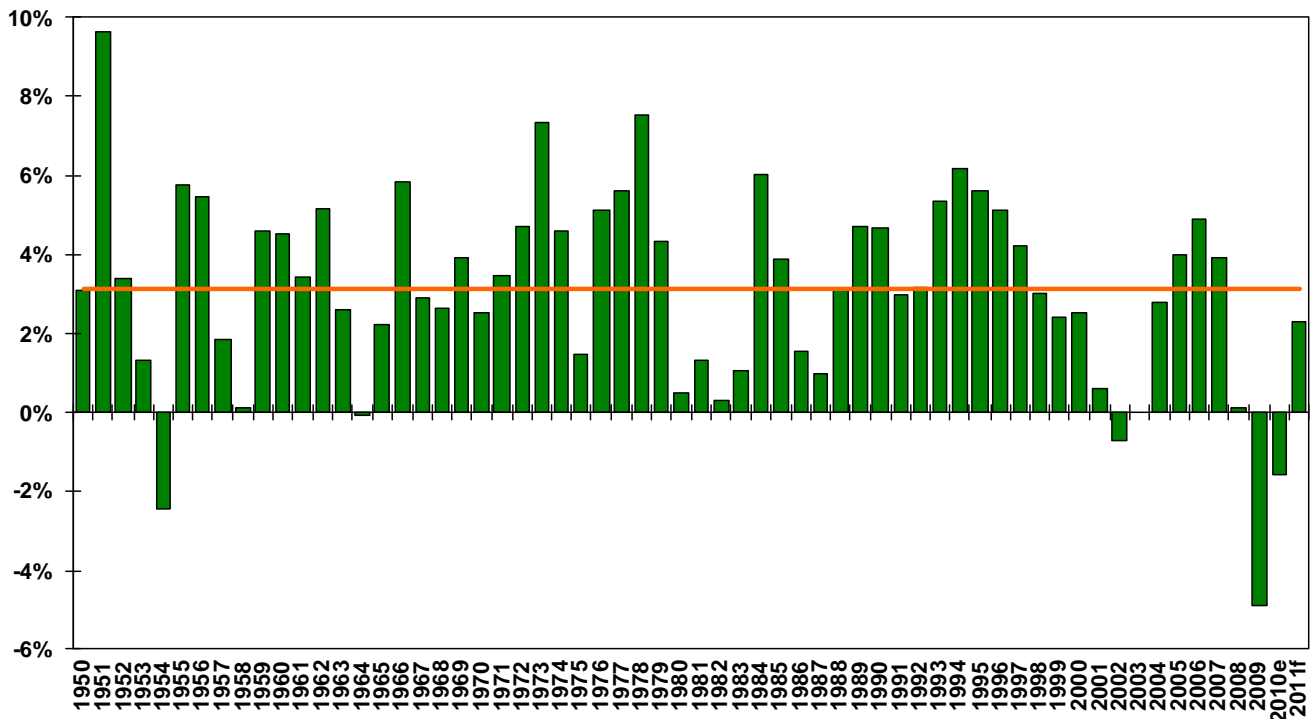
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 18  
Year-Over Monthly Percent Change In Nonfarm Jobs



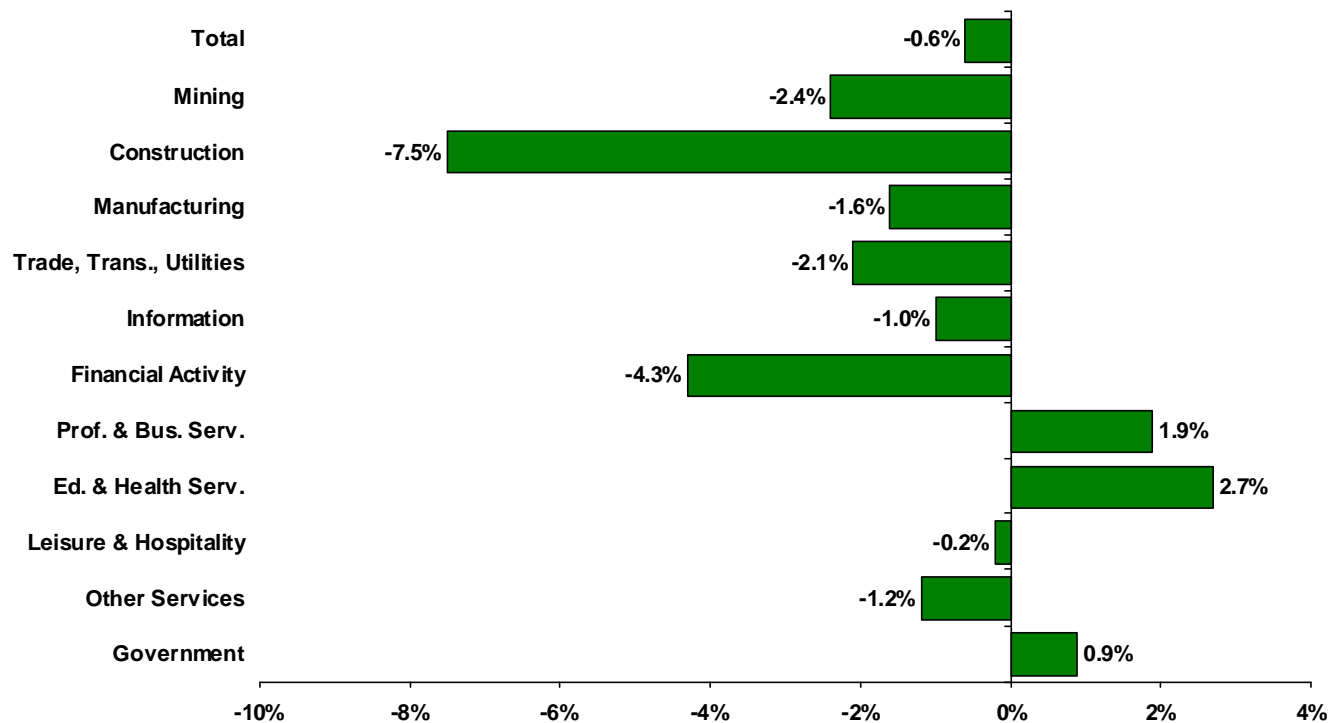
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 19  
Utah Nonfarm Employment: Annual Percent Change



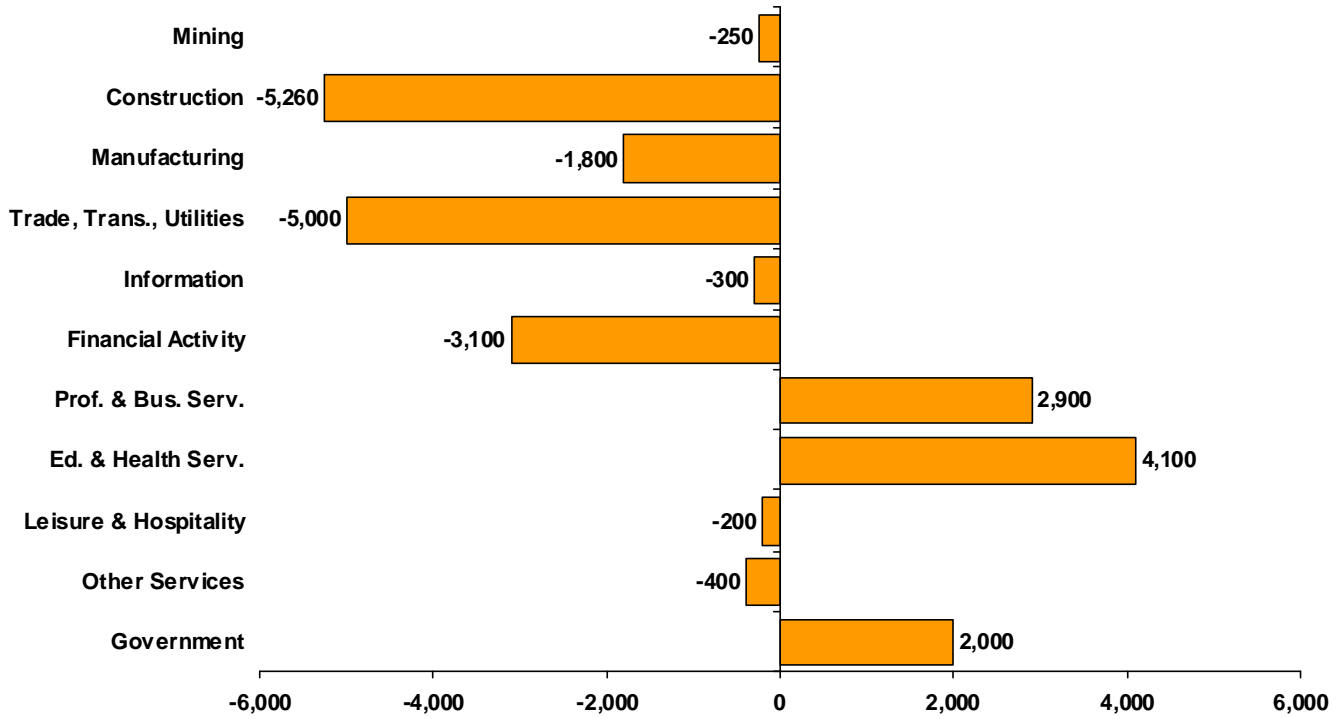
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 20  
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2009-2010e Annual Averages



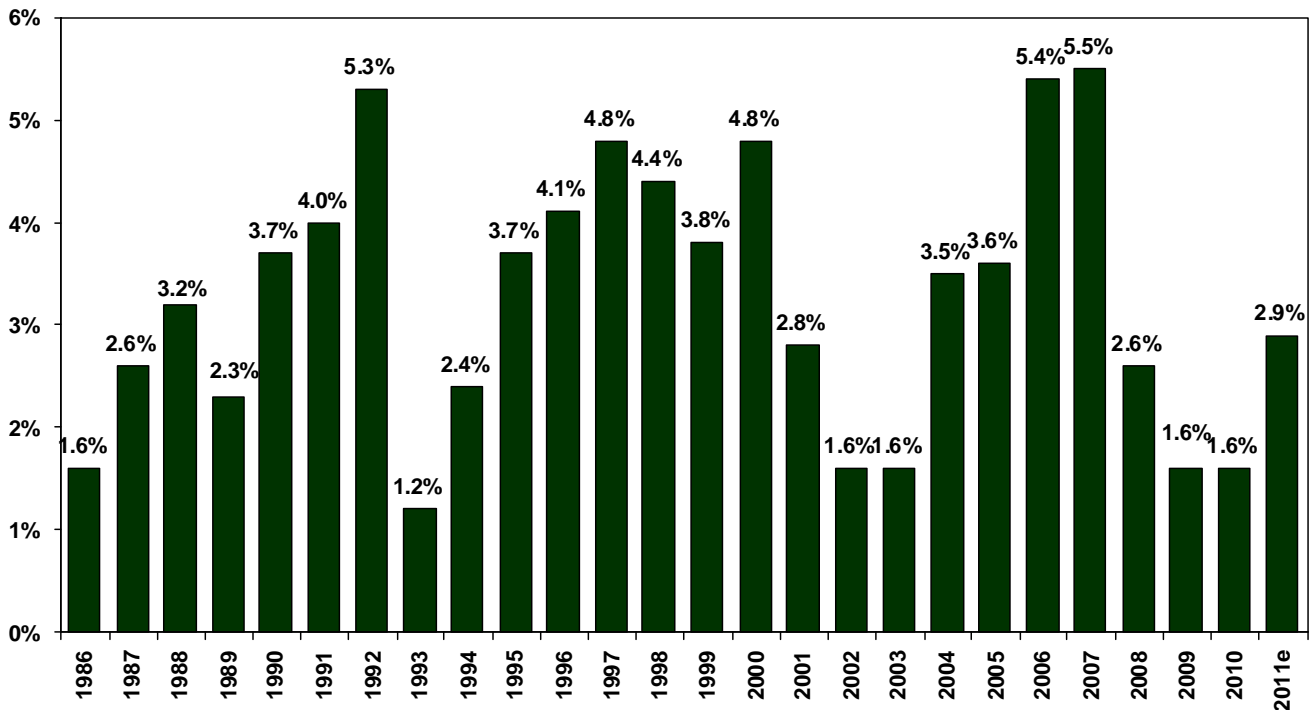
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 21  
 Numeric Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2009-2010e Annual Averages



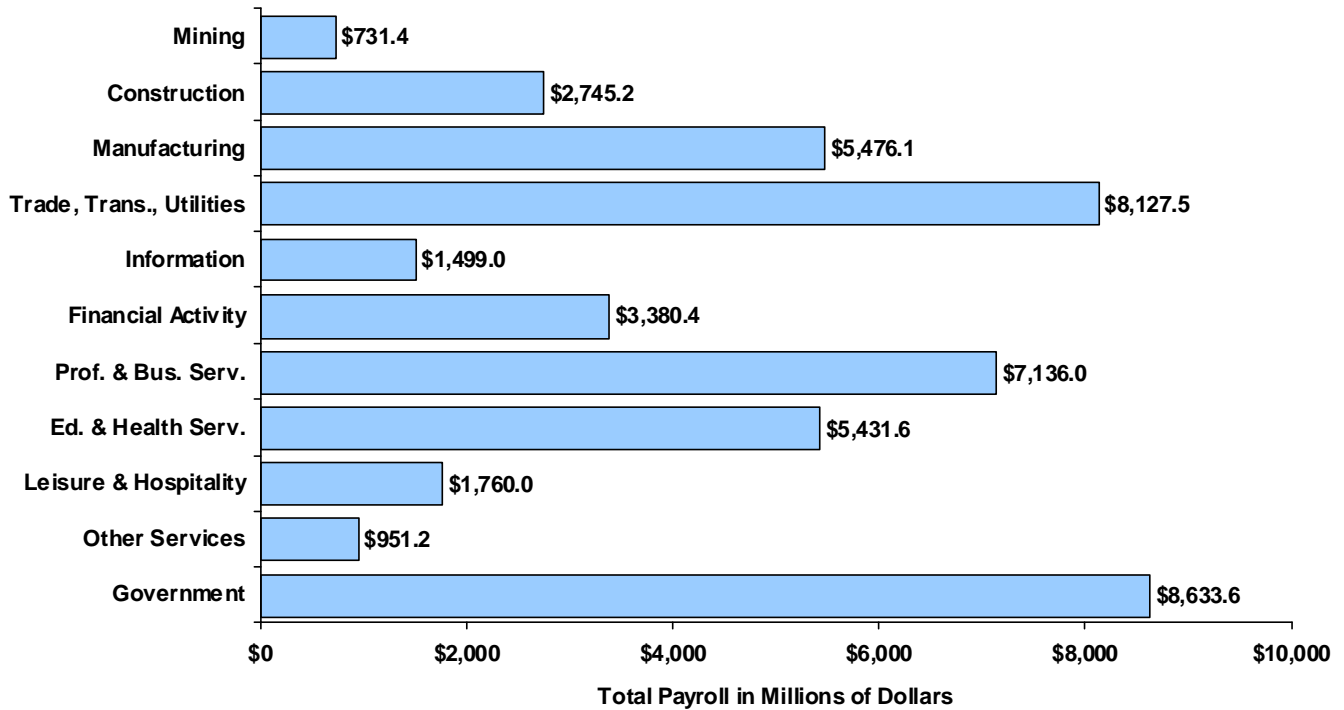
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 22  
 Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



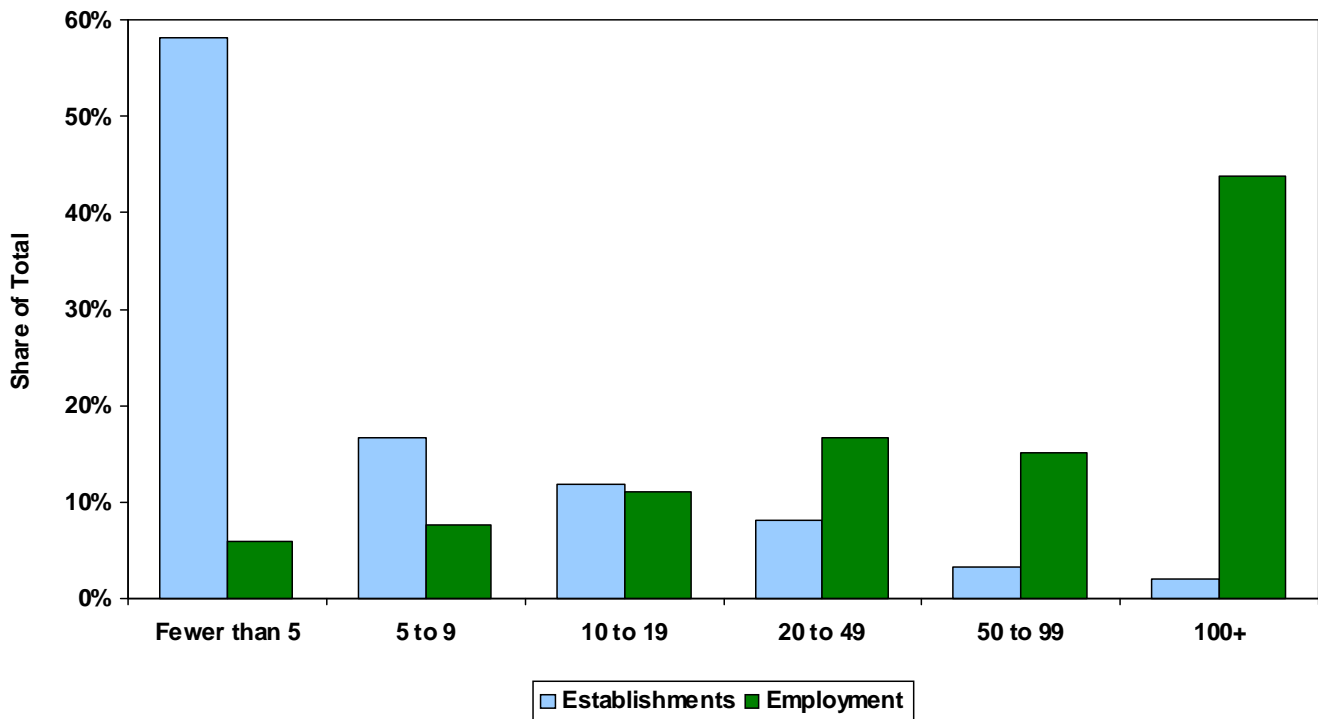
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors e = estimate

Figure 23  
Utah Payroll Wages by Major Industry Group 2010



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 24  
Utah Employment By Establishment Size: 2010



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 9  
Utah Nonfarm Employment and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Employment			Unemployment Rate	Year	Total Employment			Unemployment Rate
	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change			Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5	1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3	1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2	1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3	1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2	1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1	1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4	1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7	1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3	1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6	1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.3
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8	1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	5.0
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3	1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	5.0
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9	1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	3.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4	1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.7
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0	1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.6
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1	1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9	1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.1
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2	1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.8
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4	1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.7
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2	2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1	2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6	2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.7
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3	2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8	2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.2
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1	2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.3
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5	2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7	2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3	2008	1,252,573	0.1	1,291	3.4
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8	2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,837	7.7
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3	2010e	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	8.0
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3	2011f	1,209,200	2.3	27,681	8.0

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce information

Table 10

## Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Employment		Trade, Trans., Utilities										Prof. & Bus. Services			Edu. & Health			Leisure & Hospitality		Other Services		Unemployment Rate
	Number	Percent Change	Change	Manufact.	Constru.	Mining	Trans.	Utilities	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus. Services	Edu. & Health	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Govt.	Govt.	Govt.	Govt.					
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	104,221	28,466	7,862	154,528	17,242	34,804	70,801	66,166	62,636	19,963	156,940				4.3					
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	104,445	32,206	8,095	159,321	17,281	36,803	77,853	66,668	65,814	17,468	159,249				5.0					
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	104,181	35,847	8,132	163,871	19,525	38,713	77,682	70,274	69,716	18,293	162,366				5.0					
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	108,406	40,688	8,073	171,081	18,625	42,826	87,021	74,505	74,113	19,454	164,938				3.9					
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	114,008	49,307	7,993	181,405	20,586	47,182	95,488	77,541	78,435	20,642	167,041				3.7					
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	118,930	56,282	7,911	191,769	22,264	48,449	107,227	80,936	83,290	21,304	169,525				3.6					
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	123,535	61,860	7,474	198,651	26,375	51,775	116,983	84,505	87,472	22,259	173,293				3.5					
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	127,728	65,420	7,789	205,949	27,672	54,154	123,532	88,449	90,471	23,497	179,338				3.1					
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	129,024	69,268	7,690	211,587	29,962	56,848	127,926	91,550	91,655	25,128	182,845				3.8					
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	127,707	73,364	7,260	215,441	32,861	58,397	134,112	93,868	93,082	26,071	186,330				3.7					
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	125,788	72,306	7,311	219,721	35,932	58,730	139,524	104,787	95,287	29,887	184,537				3.4					
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	122,092	71,620	7,209	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,520	98,328	30,471	190,117				4.4					
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	113,873	67,838	6,880	216,032	31,004	63,352	131,912	113,696	100,943	32,970	195,246				5.7					
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	112,291	67,599	6,670	213,970	30,016	64,674	131,910	118,379	99,634	32,451	196,537				5.7					
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	114,765	72,631	7,083	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877				5.2					
2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	117,246	81,685	8,473	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307				4.3					
2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	123,064	95,164	10,024	234,797	32,541	71,469	154,834	134,410	108,477	34,651	204,483				2.9					
2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	127,695	103,450	11,034	245,672	32,448	74,739	161,022	139,991	112,821	35,542	206,868				2.7					
2008	1,252,573	0.1	1,291	125,852	90,469	12,507	247,983	30,747	74,053	162,190	146,619	114,817	35,629	211,709				3.4					
2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,837	112,874	70,492	10,694	234,097	29,558	71,075	149,517	150,874	110,852	34,024	214,679				7.7					
2010e	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	111,080	65,237	10,442	229,128	29,268	67,998	152,374	155,019	110,675	33,630	216,668				8.0					
2011f	1,209,200	2.3	27,681	113,300	65,700	11,500	233,600	29,500	68,800	157,900	160,300	114,300	34,000	220,300				8.0					

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information



Table 11

## Utah Nonfarm Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2010

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,181,544	10,430	65,223	111,075	229,108	29,276	67,981	152,335	155,001	110,662	33,625	216,828
Beaver	1,999	42	101	64	561	na	51	19	64	320	34	743
Box Elder	17,100	31	1,037	5,773	3,467	109	372	596	1,475	1,364	295	2,581
Cache	49,666	7	2,349	10,280	7,248	609	1,468	5,381	5,401	3,833	1,028	12,062
Carbon	9,464	1,084	370	322	2,223	80	280	684	1,185	797	349	2,090
Daggett	416	0	11	na	36	na	na	na	0	124	na	245
Davis	100,375	136	6,743	8,991	19,233	1,102	3,709	11,806	11,070	9,732	2,780	25,073
Duchesne	7,331	1,510	523	170	1,707	193	177	206	349	374	184	1,938
Emery	3,780	554	481	20	930	125	64	224	72	255	136	919
Garfield	2,372	9	67	37	239	127	28	18	265	938	19	625
Grand	4,494	106	243	26	853	30	162	220	286	1,574	65	929
Iron	15,087	75	700	1,348	2,687	126	728	1,130	1,721	1,844	317	4,411
Juab	3,122	72	319	634	364	na	58	142	466	272	32	763
Kane	2,989	5	99	98	418	15	113	55	144	858	453	731
Millard	3,949	83	165	184	1,285	22	70	321	337	331	83	1,068
Morgan	1,812	10	305	205	356	na	61	104	136	155	30	450
Piute	276	0	16	0	42	0	na	na	20	39	na	159
Rich	628	7	40	na	78	0	37	12	50	139	47	218
Salt Lake	571,213	2,628	29,724	50,231	116,457	16,296	45,303	91,251	65,233	46,607	17,767	89,716
San Juan	4,181	387	268	107	407	na	60	195	509	563	79	1,606
Sanpete	6,854	43	340	621	1,102	180	218	125	757	458	141	2,869
Sevier	7,830	570	315	359	2,556	68	203	328	790	858	138	1,645
Summit	20,678	69	1,336	653	3,734	234	1,481	1,454	1,129	7,510	588	2,490
Tooele	15,643	77	580	1,463	2,698	207	326	2,745	1,325	1,362	346	4,514
Uintah	13,280	2,627	957	166	3,031	136	537	684	966	976	365	2,835
Utah	174,629	56	9,673	15,666	29,047	7,850	6,063	21,517	40,338	13,643	4,186	26,590
Wasatch	5,838	59	691	203	927	102	319	486	522	1,132	156	1,241
Washington	45,772	133	3,367	2,210	10,891	718	1,819	3,570	8,068	6,524	1,245	7,227
Wayne	1,038	na	71	9	141	na	na	9	238	238	19	313
Weber	89,686	50	4,334	11,231	16,390	920	4,262	9,050	12,087	7,843	2,740	20,779

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 12  
Utah Nonfarm Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2010

County	Millions of Dollars											
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	\$45,876.2	\$736.3	\$2,745.3	\$5,475.9	\$8,127.5	\$1,498.9	\$3,380.1	\$7,136.1	\$5,431.7	\$1,759.9	\$951.0	\$8,633.6
Beaver	61.0	1.7	4.2	2.2	21.3	na	1.3	0.4	1.9	4.4	1.0	22.6
Box Elder	704.5	1.0	33.7	395.6	104.6	2.1	11.2	14.6	37.7	14.9	7.1	82.0
Cache	1,483.0	0.2	97.9	407.8	175.9	17.4	46.6	156.8	152.0	44.5	24.9	359.0
Carbon	362.0	97.1	16.9	15.9	81.9	1.7	7.5	20.6	34.0	8.9	9.8	67.7
Daggett	12.4	0.0	0.4	na	1.4	na	na	na	0.0	2.4	na	8.2
Davis	3,768.5	5.6	288.6	406.6	592.0	51.0	128.6	519.3	367.7	120.7	69.8	1,218.6
Duchesne	303.8	104.9	23.3	7.0	64.8	7.4	5.7	8.9	11.3	4.2	6.9	59.4
Emery	174.6	38.3	24.5	0.7	49.0	5.0	1.6	16.5	1.5	3.1	6.6	27.8
Garfield	62.7	0.5	2.7	0.8	5.4	5.0	0.7	0.5	8.4	16.9	0.4	21.4
Grand	123.7	6.5	8.7	0.7	23.2	0.9	4.5	6.9	9.5	27.3	1.9	33.6
Iron	414.1	1.6	20.0	52.4	69.5	2.7	27.0	28.4	46.6	21.2	8.5	136.2
Juab	94.0	2.7	14.2	23.4	8.8	na	1.8	8.6	11.2	3.0	1.0	19.3
Kane	80.3	0.2	2.7	3.8	8.9	0.5	2.9	1.5	4.1	16.5	15.0	24.2
Millard	139.6	4.5	6.4	7.1	58.5	0.6	1.7	10.7	10.7	3.3	2.4	33.7
Morgan	60.4	0.2	10.5	10.1	14.9	na	1.9	5.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	12.2
Piute	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	na	na	0.6	0.3	na	4.1
Rich	17.3	2.9	1.2	na	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.8	0.8	6.5
Salt Lake	24,825.5	217.2	1,394.5	2,620.9	4,684.0	790.5	2,528.8	4,717.1	2,528.6	830.7	535.4	3,977.8
San Juan	132.3	22.0	8.5	2.5	8.5	na	1.5	5.8	16.7	11.2	1.9	53.7
Sanpete	174.2	2.8	9.6	18.8	23.0	6.8	6.5	3.1	21.1	3.7	4.1	74.7
Sevier	235.1	29.1	8.3	11.8	77.0	1.9	7.1	10.8	23.1	9.1	3.8	53.1
Summit	710.7	4.4	54.8	48.5	109.1	11.2	69.1	75.8	42.7	180.7	19.7	94.7
Tooele	640.0	4.0	30.8	76.0	80.6	8.1	9.7	154.3	41.9	18.6	8.6	207.4
Uintah	559.5	172.2	44.9	5.3	126.2	4.5	26.7	27.0	27.6	12.5	11.7	100.9
Utah	6,051.5	2.8	341.2	734.5	908.4	529.9	243.5	899.2	1,246.3	181.0	106.3	858.4
Wasatch	182.5	4.1	26.7	6.4	25.0	3.5	11.1	19.5	16.0	18.1	4.0	48.1
Washington	1,352.9	6.1	100.4	73.8	315.5	20.1	63.5	113.6	294.3	97.0	28.8	239.8
Wayne	26.5	na	2.8	0.1	3.2	na	na	0.2	6.9	3.1	0.5	9.7
Weber	3,117.4	3.8	166.6	543.2	484.1	28.1	168.8	310.4	465.2	99.2	69.2	778.8

Note: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 13  
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Average Nonfarm Wage	\$2,291	\$2,401	\$2,470	\$2,510	\$2,551	\$2,641	\$2,736	\$2,883	\$3,043	\$3,121	\$3,171	\$3,235
Mining	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778	5,240	5,664	5,792	5,503	5,837
Construction	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695	2,959	3,136	3,279	3,407	3,507
Manufacturing	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312	3,470	3,666	3,870	3,962	4,108
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608	2,739	2,936	2,886	2,881	2,956
Information	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752	3,658	3,840	3,896	3,991	4,267
Financial Activity	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574	3,729	3,910	3,904	3,971	4,144
Professional & Business Serv.	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107	3,312	3,509	3,713	3,835	3,904
Education & Health Serv.	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530	2,670	2,741	2,810	2,917	2,920
Leisure & Hospitality	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117	1,194	1,258	1,295	1,292	1,325
Other Services	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018	2,130	2,192	2,327	2,311	2,357
Government	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847	2,962	3,121	3,225	3,325	3,318

Percent Change	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average Nonfarm Wage	4.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%	5.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.0%
Natural Res. & Mining	6.3	6.7	-3.3	2.9	8.6	3.7	9.7	8.1	2.3	-5.0	6.1
Construction	4.7	2.2	1.1	-0.7	1.8	4.1	9.8	6.0	4.5	3.9	2.9
Manufacturing	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	4.8	5.6	5.6	2.4	3.7
Trade, Trans., Utilities	3.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	4.7	2.8	5.0	7.2	-1.7	-0.2	2.6
Information	6.1	-3.9	-1.2	0.4	4.4	7.5	-2.5	5.0	1.5	2.4	6.9
Financial Activity	6.2	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	-0.2	1.7	4.4
Professional & Business Serv.	4.5	4.3	-0.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	6.6	5.9	5.8	3.3	1.8
Education & Health Serv.	5.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.8	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	7.9	6.6	9.2	-6.0	2.1	4.4	6.9	5.4	2.9	-0.3	2.6
Other Services	3.0	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	2.9	6.1	-0.7	2.0
Government	4.9	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.0	5.4	3.3	3.1	-0.2

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 14  
Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonfarm Jobs and Wages

	Percent Change										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011f	2012f	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Civilian Labor Force	1,356,550	1,368,182	1,383,202	1,371,883	1,355,357	1,364,626	0.9	1.1	-0.8	-1.2	0.7
Employed Persons	1,319,784	1,317,082	1,285,134	1,262,083	1,247,173	1,268,397	-0.2	-2.4	-1.8	-1.2	1.7
Unemployed Persons	36,766	51,100	98,068	109,800	108,184	96,229	39.0	91.9	12.0	-1.5	-11.1
Unemployment Rate	2.7	3.7	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3					
U.S. Rate	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3					
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,251,282	1,252,572	1,188,736	1,181,519	1,209,200	1,241,300	0.1	-5.1	-0.6	2.3	2.7
Mining	11,034	12,506	10,694	10,442	11,500	12,200	13.3	-14.5	-2.4	10.1	6.1
Construction	103,450	90,469	70,492	65,237	65,700	68,300	-12.5	-22.1	-7.5	0.7	4.0
Manufacturing	127,695	125,852	112,874	111,080	113,300	116,200	-1.4	-10.3	-1.6	2.0	2.6
Trade, Trans., Utilities	245,672	247,983	234,097	229,128	233,600	237,300	0.9	-5.6	-2.1	2.0	1.6
Information	32,448	30,746	29,558	29,268	29,500	30,300	-5.2	-3.9	-1.0	0.8	2.7
Financial Activity	74,739	74,053	71,075	67,998	68,800	70,500	-0.9	-4.0	-4.3	1.2	2.5
Professional & Business Services	161,022	162,189	149,517	152,374	157,900	166,000	0.7	-7.8	1.9	3.6	5.1
Education & Health Services	139,991	146,619	150,874	155,019	160,300	165,100	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.0
Leisure & Hospitality	112,821	114,817	110,852	110,675	114,300	116,600	1.8	-3.5	-0.2	3.3	2.0
Other Services	35,542	35,629	34,024	33,630	34,000	34,800	0.2	-4.5	-1.2	1.1	2.4
Government	206,868	211,709	214,679	216,668	220,300	224,000	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.7
Goods-producing	242,179	228,827	194,060	186,759	190,500	196,700	-5.5	-15.2	-3.8	2.0	3.3
Service-producing	1,009,103	1,023,745	994,676	994,760	1,018,700	1,044,600	1.5	-2.8	0.0	2.4	2.5
Percent Svc.-producing	80.6%	81.7%	83.7%	84.2%	84.2%	84.2%					
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.1	-0.6	-4.4	-0.7	0.9	0.6					
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	\$45,691	\$46,913	\$45,242	\$45,684	\$48,113	\$50,982	2.7	-3.6	1.0	5.3	6.0
Average Annual Wage	\$36,515	\$37,453	\$38,059	\$38,665	\$39,789	\$41,071	2.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.2
Average Monthly Wage	\$3,043	\$3,121	\$3,172	\$3,222	\$3,316	\$3,423	2.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.2
Establishments (first quarter)	83,292	85,492	83,263	80,419	82,400	82,800					

f = forecast

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables as not all industrial sectors are listed here.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 15  
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2010 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,371,883	1,262,083	109,800	8.0
Beaver	3,343	3,024	319	9.5
Box Elder	22,185	20,180	2,005	9.0
Cache	62,689	59,120	3,569	5.7
Carbon	10,400	9,552	848	8.2
Daggett	486	452	34	7.0
Davis	145,411	135,136	10,275	7.1
Duchesne	9,784	8,998	786	8.0
Emery	5,279	4,868	411	7.8
Garfield	2,991	2,684	307	10.3
Grand	5,422	4,836	586	10.8
Iron	20,434	18,470	1,964	9.6
Juab	3,982	3,564	418	10.5
Kane	3,527	3,238	289	8.2
Millard	6,431	6,012	419	6.5
Morgan	4,111	3,806	305	7.4
Piute	804	743	61	7.6
Rich	1,316	1,241	75	5.7
Salt Lake	556,793	515,481	41,312	7.4
San Juan	5,419	4,699	720	13.3
Sanpete	10,950	9,918	1,032	9.4
Sevier	9,881	9,063	818	8.3
Summit	22,379	20,691	1,688	7.5
Tooele	28,325	26,017	2,308	8.1
Uintah	17,316	16,066	1,250	7.2
Utah	223,128	205,897	17,231	7.7
Wasatch	10,065	9,141	924	9.2
Washington	58,965	53,003	5,962	10.1
Wayne	1,460	1,324	136	9.3
Weber	114,776	104,859	9,917	8.6

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 16  
Utah's Largest Nonfarm Employers: 2010

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Health Care	Healthcare	20,000 +
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	Higher Education	20,000 +
State of Utah	State Government	20,000 +
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart Associates	Warehouse Clubs & Supercenters	15,000-19,999
Hill Airforce Base	Federal Government	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
Smith's Food and Drug Centers	Grocery Store	5,000-6,999
U.S. Department of Treasury	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
The Canyons School District	Public Education	4,000-4,999
ATK Launch Systems	Aerospace Manufacturing	4,000-4,999
Zions Bank Mangement Services	Banking	4,000-4,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Convergys Corporation	Telephone Call Center	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo Bank	Banking	3,000-3,999
Utah Valley University	Higher Education	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
SOS Temporary Services	Temporary Help Services	3,000-3,999
L3 Communications Corporation	Electronics Manufacturing	3,000-3,999
SkyWest Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
The Home Depot	Home Center	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Autoliv	Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturing	2,000-2,999
ARUP Laboratories, Inc.	Medical Laboratory	2,000-2,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Larry H. Miller	Leisure & Hospitality/Motor Vehicle Dealer	2,000-2,999
Discover Products, Inc.	Consumer Loans	2,000-2,999
Fresh Markets	Grocery Store	2,000-2,999
National Benefit Services	Office Administration Services	2,000-2,999
Costco	Retail Warehouse Club	2,000-2,999
CenturyLink	Telecommunications	2,000-2,999
Department of Veteran's Affairs	Federal Government	2,000-2,999
Sizzling Platter, LLC (Sizzler & Little Caesar's)	Restaurant	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 17

## Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex &amp; Age: 2010 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
		Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	
<b>Total</b>	2,007,000	1,385,000	69.0	1,271,000	114,000	8.2	64.7
16 to 19 years	160,000	73,000	45.7	58,000	15,000	20.5	34.9
20 to 24 years	219,000	175,000	79.8	153,000	22,000	12.6	71.4
25 to 34 years	468,000	377,000	80.5	346,000	31,000	8.2	82.2
35 to 44 years	355,000	282,000	79.5	261,000	21,000	7.4	83.2
45 to 54 years	315,000	262,000	82.9	246,000	16,000	6.1	81.2
55 to 64 years	244,000	171,000	70.3	163,000	8,000	4.7	64.9
65 and over	246,000	45,000	18.5	43,000	2,000	4.4	17.4
<b>Men</b>							
Total	1,004,000	781,000	77.8	708,000	73,000	9.3	71.2
16 to 19 years	81,000	37,000	46.0	29,000	8,000	21.6	34.9
20 to 24 years	117,000	96,000	82.1	81,000	15,000	15.6	74.5
25 to 34 years	238,000	220,000	92.4	201,000	19,000	8.6	89.7
35 to 44 years	178,000	160,000	90.1	145,000	15,000	9.4	91.5
45 to 54 years	161,000	147,000	91.4	138,000	9,000	6.1	86.8
55 to 64 years	114,000	91,000	79.3	84,000	7,000	7.7	70.0
<b>Women</b>							
Total	1,003,000	603,000	60.2	564,000	39,000	6.5	58.6
16 to 19 years	79,000	36,000	45.4	29,000	7,000	19.4	35.0
20 to 24 years	102,000	79,000	77.1	72,000	7,000	8.9	68.3
25 to 34 years	230,000	157,000	68.2	145,000	12,000	7.6	74.7
35 to 44 years	177,000	122,000	68.8	116,000	6,000	4.9	75.2
45 to 54 years	154,000	114,000	73.9	108,000	6,000	5.3	75.7
55 to 64 years	129,000	81,000	62.3	78,000	3,000	3.7	60.2
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>							
Total	200,000	147,000	73.3	128,000	19,000	12.9	67.5
Men	110,000	90,000	82.0	76,000	14,000	15.6	77.8
Woman	90,000	56,000	62.5	52,000	4,000	7.1	56.5

## Notes:

1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. Numbers in this tables differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2007.pdf>





## Overview

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1. earnings by place of work; 2. income from dividends, interest and rent (DIR); and, 3. income from transfer payments, such as social security, welfare and pensions. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. Per capita income (PCI) is a region's total personal income divided by its total population. Personal income and per capita earnings data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## 2010 Summary

In 2010, Utah's TPI was an estimated \$90.2 billion, a 3.8% increase from the 2009 amount of \$86.8 billion. Of total personal income, \$70.2 billion (about 78%) can be attributed to earnings by place of work. Of this amount, an estimated 55% came from wages, 14% came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 8% came from proprietors' income. These increases at both the state and national levels reflect the economic recovery that began in June of 2009. The current recession has ended, but it lasted much longer than the 16-month average of previous recessions, and its effects will continue to be felt as unemployment continues to climb and the economy slowly returns to its pre-recession levels. With a young, well-educated population, diversified high-tech industry, growing tourism industry, and business-friendly conditions Utah is expected to recover faster than the nation.

Utah's estimated 2010 PCI was approximately \$32,473, up 1.8% from the 2009 level of \$31,886. Utah's PCI was only 81.3% of the national PCI (\$39,945) in 2010. The state's PCI remains weak against the national average as a result of two factors: 1. Utah's average wages are generally below the national average due to the youth of the state's labor force; and, 2. Utah's population is the nation's youngest and its household size is the largest. As a result, Utah's low PCI reflects the relatively larger proportion of non-wage earners in the denominator.

## Composition of Total Personal Income

In 2010, Utah's income from Dividends, Interest, and Rent (DIR) increased to \$14.9 billion and income from transfer payments was \$13.0 billion. These two factors distinguish the economic composition of Utah from that of the nation. Utah's income from DIR is slightly lower than the national average (16.5% vs. 16.8% nationally). But the more significant difference is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller portion of TPI than the national average (14.4% in Utah vs. 18.5% nationally). Thus, Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally, but that gap is narrowing.

In 2010, most earnings were in the private sector, 80.4% of the earnings by place of work, compared to 81.1% nationally. The public sector accounted for 19.3% of earnings, higher than the nation (18%). Within the Utah private sector, earnings are led by the manufacturing sector followed by health care and social services, and the professional, scientific, and technical services respectively. At the national level, health care accounts for the largest percentage of private sector earnings followed by manufacturing and professional, scientific, and technical services. In 2010 the majority of Utah sectors experienced positive growth in earnings with the exception of construction, finance and insurance, real estate and rental leasing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation. The public sector experienced 0.1% growth in earnings.

## Per Capita Personal Income

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2010 per capita personal income was \$32,473 ranking Utah 49th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Utah has a low per capita personal income because of its above average family size and young population. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 82.5% and 85.7% of the nation's PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, it dropped 10 percentage points to 75.8%. Utah PCI as a percent of national PCI reached a recent high of 82% in 2001 and has since fluctuated around 80%, currently standing at 81.3% for 2010.

## Personal and Per Capita Income by County

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has not released 2010 county level PI numbers so trends for 2009 are discussed. The recession beginning in late 2007 had a diverse impact across counties in Utah, 45% of counties had decreases while 55% experienced increases. The largest percentage declines were in the natural resource dependent Uintah County (-10.3%) and Duchesne County (-8%). The largest increases were in Beaver County (9.4%) and San Juan County (6.7%), both heavily dependent on government employment.

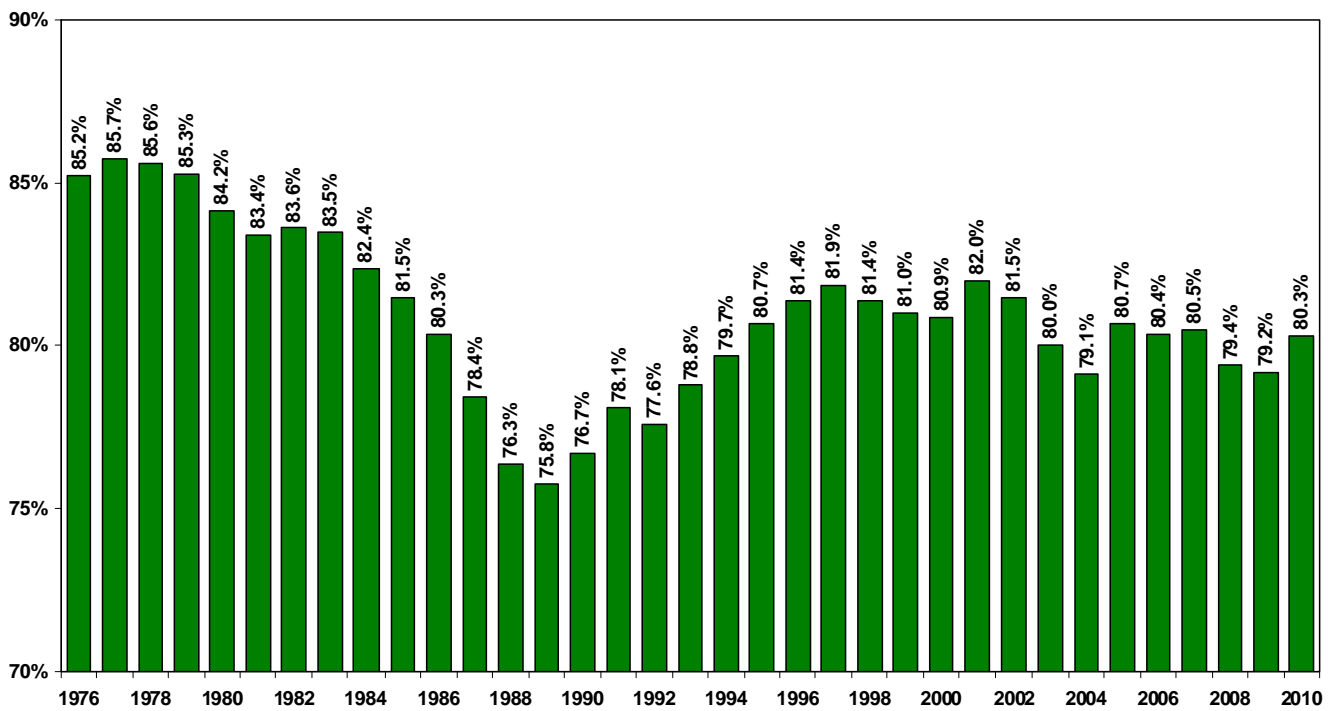
In 2009, Summit County had an estimated per capita income of \$61,719, the highest in the state. It was followed by Salt Lake (\$37,276) and Duchesne (\$34,107) counties. San Juan County (\$20,404) had the lowest per capita income—only 70% of the Utah average. Only Summit County per capita income exceeded the national average (\$40,115).

## 2011 Outlook

Utah's total personal income increased by 3.8% in 2010, a remarkable improvement from the 4.2% decline in 2009. This was higher than the U.S. growth rate of 3.7%. Slowing population and migration growth contributed to a 1.8% increase in per capita personal income in 2010. Utah personal income in the first two quarters of 2011 is 4.6% above the 2010 level. The outlook for 2011 is for personal income growth of 6.0%, fueled by stronger wage growth. The two-percentage point reduction in the personal contribution rate for social security, which was part of the Tax Relief, Unem-

ployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, accounted for a large portion of the 2011 first and second quarter growth. The recently proposed American Jobs Act of 2011 would reduce the contribution rate another 1.1%, if passed this would further accelerate personal income growth in 2012.

Figure 25  
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 18  
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars		Percent Change 2009-2010	2010 Percent Distribution		Industry Distribution	
	2009	2010		Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.
Personal income	\$86,839	\$90,160	3.8%	100%	100%		
Earnings by place of work	68,208	70,187	2.9%	77.8%	72.7%		
less: Contributions for government social insurance	7,725	7,927	2.6%	8.8%	8.0%		
plus: Adjustment for residence	11	3	-74.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	60,494	62,263	2.9%	69.1%	64.8%		
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	14,302	14,915	4.3%	16.5%	16.8%		
plus: Personal current transfer receipts	12,042	12,983	7.8%	14.4%	18.5%		
Components of earnings							
Wage and salary disbursements	48,994	49,828	1.7%	55.3%	51.8%		
Supplements to wages and salaries	12,519	12,773	2.0%	14.2%	12.6%		
Proprietors' income	6,695	7,584	13.3%	8.4%	8.4%		
Farm proprietors' income	(108)	2	-102.0%	0.0%	0.4%		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	6,803	7,584	11.5%	8.4%	8.0%		
Earnings by industry							
Farm earnings	106	206	95.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Nonfarm earnings	68,102	69,980	2.8%	77.6%	72.1%	99.7%	99.1%
Private earnings	54,775	56,433	3.0%	62.6%	58.8%	80.4%	80.8%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	56	60	6.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Mining	906	940	3.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%
Utilities	501	518	3.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Construction	4,880	4,851	-0.6%	5.4%	3.9%	6.9%	5.3%
Manufacturing	7,242	7,523	3.9%	8.3%	7.2%	10.7%	9.9%
Wholesale trade	3,148	3,146	-0.1%	3.5%	3.7%	4.5%	5.1%
Retail trade	5,249	5,353	2.0%	5.9%	4.5%	7.6%	6.2%
Transportation and warehousing	2,819	2,873	1.9%	3.2%	2.4%	4.1%	3.3%
Information	1,837	1,931	5.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%
Finance and insurance	4,162	4,208	1.1%	4.7%	5.2%	6.0%	7.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,271	1,371	7.8%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,741	5,862	2.1%	6.5%	7.2%	8.4%	9.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	1,516	1,629	7.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Administrative and waste management services	2,505	2,694	7.5%	3.0%	2.9%	3.8%	3.9%
Educational services	1,254	1,340	6.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Health care and social assistance	6,040	6,194	2.6%	6.9%	8.1%	8.8%	11.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	567	594	4.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Accommodation and food services	1,876	2,019	7.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.9%	3.1%
Other services, except public administration	3,205	3,329	3.8%	3.7%	2.7%	4.7%	3.7%
Government and government enterprises	13,327	13,547	1.7%	15.0%	13.3%	19.3%	18.3%
Federal, civilian	3,269	3,423	4.7%	3.8%	2.6%	4.9%	3.6%
Military	1,060	1,066	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
State government	4,070	4,120	1.2%	4.6%	2.5%	5.9%	3.5%
Local government	4,928	4,938	0.2%	5.5%	6.7%	7.0%	9.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 19  
Personal and Per Capita Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)			Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)		
	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	\$1,827	\$408,128	0.45%			\$2,030	\$2,269	89.5%
1961	1,952	425,625	0.46%	6.8%	4.3%	2,084	2,327	89.6%
1962	2,132	453,003	0.47%	9.2%	6.4%	2,225	2,440	91.2%
1963	2,215	475,971	0.47%	3.9%	5.1%	2,273	2,527	89.9%
1964	2,327	510,348	0.46%	5.1%	7.2%	2,378	2,672	89.0%
1965	2,464	551,193	0.45%	5.9%	8.0%	2,485	2,850	87.2%
1966	2,617	598,480	0.44%	6.2%	8.6%	2,592	3,062	84.7%
1967	2,764	641,974	0.43%	5.6%	7.3%	2,711	3,254	83.3%
1968	2,975	704,759	0.42%	7.6%	9.8%	2,890	3,538	81.7%
1969	3,251	772,084	0.42%	9.3%	9.6%	3,105	3,836	80.9%
1970	3,611	832,238	0.43%	11.1%	7.8%	3,389	4,084	83.0%
1971	4,016	897,559	0.45%	11.2%	7.8%	3,649	4,340	84.1%
1972	4,505	987,073	0.46%	12.2%	10.0%	3,971	4,717	84.2%
1973	5,045	1,105,426	0.46%	12.0%	12.0%	4,316	5,230	82.5%
1974	5,680	1,217,673	0.47%	12.6%	10.2%	4,738	5,708	83.0%
1975	6,384	1,329,714	0.48%	12.4%	9.2%	5,173	6,172	83.8%
1976	7,322	1,469,355	0.50%	14.7%	10.5%	5,755	6,754	85.2%
1977	8,351	1,626,621	0.51%	14.0%	10.7%	6,344	7,402	85.7%
1978	9,625	1,830,836	0.53%	15.3%	12.6%	7,055	8,243	85.6%
1979	11,034	2,052,037	0.54%	14.6%	12.1%	7,792	9,138	85.3%
1980	12,506	2,292,903	0.55%	13.3%	11.7%	8,492	10,091	84.2%
1981	14,165	2,572,070	0.55%	13.3%	12.2%	9,347	11,209	83.4%
1982	15,510	2,757,048	0.56%	9.5%	7.2%	9,953	11,901	83.6%
1983	16,756	2,941,857	0.57%	8.0%	6.7%	10,506	12,583	83.5%
1984	18,448	3,256,048	0.57%	10.1%	10.7%	11,371	13,807	82.4%
1985	19,593	3,482,520	0.56%	6.2%	7.0%	11,926	14,637	81.5%
1986	20,490	3,683,091	0.56%	4.6%	5.8%	12,322	15,338	80.3%
1987	21,231	3,909,771	0.54%	3.6%	6.2%	12,652	16,137	78.4%
1988	22,236	4,216,123	0.53%	4.7%	7.8%	13,162	17,244	76.3%
1989	23,782	4,541,996	0.52%	7.0%	7.7%	13,941	18,402	75.8%
1990	25,704	4,831,282	0.53%	8.1%	6.4%	14,847	19,354	76.7%
1991	27,549	5,013,484	0.55%	7.2%	3.8%	15,479	19,818	78.1%
1992	29,636	5,335,268	0.56%	7.6%	6.4%	16,135	20,799	77.6%
1993	31,978	5,558,374	0.58%	7.9%	4.2%	16,845	21,385	78.8%
1994	34,848	5,866,796	0.59%	9.0%	5.5%	17,775	22,297	79.7%
1995	37,795	6,194,245	0.61%	8.5%	5.6%	18,765	23,262	80.7%
1996	41,151	6,584,404	0.62%	8.9%	6.3%	19,899	24,442	81.4%
1997	44,518	6,994,388	0.64%	8.2%	6.2%	21,001	25,654	81.9%
1998	48,057	7,519,327	0.64%	8.0%	7.5%	22,188	27,258	81.4%
1999	50,555	7,906,131	0.64%	5.2%	5.1%	22,943	28,333	81.0%
2000	55,025	8,554,866	0.64%	8.8%	8.2%	24,515	30,319	80.9%
2001	58,504	8,878,830	0.66%	6.3%	3.8%	25,618	31,157	82.0%
2002	59,873	9,054,702	0.66%	2.3%	2.0%	25,754	31,481	81.5%
2003	61,485	9,369,072	0.66%	2.7%	3.5%	26,051	32,295	80.0%
2004	65,453	9,928,790	0.66%	6.5%	6.0%	27,254	33,909	79.1%
2005	71,530	10,476,669	0.68%	9.3%	5.5%	29,104	35,452	80.7%
2006	78,378	11,256,516	0.70%	9.6%	7.4%	31,035	37,725	80.4%
2007	85,106	11,900,562	0.72%	8.6%	5.7%	32,761	39,506	80.5%
2008	90,634	12,451,599	0.73%	6.5%	4.6%	34,034	40,947	79.4%
2009	86,839	11,916,808	0.73%	-4.2%	-4.3%	31,886	38,846	82.1%
2010	90,160	12,357,113	0.73%	3.8%	3.7%	32,473	39,945	81.3%
2011e	95,577	12,987,326	0.74%	6.0%	5.1%	33,927	41,382	82.0%

e = estimate

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 20  
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
County Average	\$2,702,703	\$2,934,678	\$3,061,801	\$3,032,664	8.6%	4.3%	-1.0%
Beaver	141,196	156,740	168,188	183,991	11.0%	7.3%	9.4%
Box Elder	1,199,475	1,334,179	1,426,870	1,406,545	11.2%	6.9%	-1.4%
Cache	2,480,578	2,708,397	2,903,051	2,889,948	9.2%	7.2%	-0.5%
Carbon	591,018	618,070	665,014	680,891	4.6%	7.6%	2.4%
Daggett	19,358	20,759	23,233	23,724	7.2%	11.9%	2.1%
Davis	8,775,744	9,601,267	9,992,113	9,958,625	9.4%	4.1%	-0.3%
Duchesne	489,560	569,809	665,613	612,160	16.4%	16.8%	-8.0%
Emery	254,202	256,921	268,582	282,725	1.1%	4.5%	5.3%
Garfield	113,076	119,701	128,965	131,549	5.9%	7.7%	2.0%
Grand	245,271	271,217	287,601	288,289	10.6%	6.0%	0.2%
Iron	913,975	1,000,888	1,071,557	1,074,847	9.5%	7.1%	0.3%
Juab	215,553	234,373	246,299	250,974	8.7%	5.1%	1.9%
Kane	189,983	210,985	220,504	223,821	11.1%	4.5%	1.5%
Millard	287,405	326,793	360,069	332,824	13.7%	10.2%	-7.6%
Morgan	227,930	262,050	275,718	276,428	15.0%	5.2%	0.3%
Piute	29,153	32,933	35,688	35,973	13.0%	8.4%	0.8%
Rich	56,452	61,541	68,669	67,460	9.0%	11.6%	-1.8%
Salt Lake	35,531,921	37,817,581	39,013,370	38,580,658	6.4%	3.2%	-1.1%
San Juan	245,334	270,454	287,907	307,056	10.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Sanpete	453,742	513,113	553,894	543,897	13.1%	7.9%	-1.8%
Sevier	453,568	498,210	532,015	535,670	9.8%	6.8%	0.7%
Summit	2,041,364	2,280,837	2,347,846	2,281,691	11.7%	2.9%	-2.8%
Tooele	1,271,166	1,402,161	1,493,168	1,524,055	10.3%	6.5%	2.1%
Uintah	798,443	912,459	1,020,496	915,621	14.3%	11.8%	-10.3%
Utah	11,055,927	12,252,051	12,910,951	12,775,357	10.8%	5.4%	-1.1%
Wasatch	528,998	600,463	636,402	617,867	13.5%	6.0%	-2.9%
Washington	3,223,557	3,557,754	3,658,478	3,594,551	10.4%	2.8%	-1.7%
Wayne	55,720	63,859	67,286	68,006	14.6%	5.4%	1.1%
Weber	6,488,732	7,150,103	7,462,692	7,482,044	10.2%	4.4%	0.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 21  
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change		
					2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
County Average	\$26,781	\$28,888	\$30,069	\$29,296	7.9%	4.1%	-2.6%
Beaver	23,098	25,831	27,206	29,359	11.8%	5.3%	7.9%
Box Elder	25,673	27,875	29,085	28,186	8.6%	4.3%	-3.1%
Cache	23,314	24,927	25,950	25,071	6.9%	4.1%	-3.4%
Carbon	30,715	31,428	33,921	34,063	2.3%	7.9%	0.4%
Daggett	20,950	22,963	25,475	25,211	9.6%	10.9%	-1.0%
Davis	31,450	33,351	33,865	33,104	6.0%	1.5%	-2.2%
Duchesne	31,715	35,193	39,325	34,107	11.0%	11.7%	-13.3%
Emery	24,766	24,838	25,653	26,599	0.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Garfield	25,840	26,606	28,036	28,443	3.0%	5.4%	1.5%
Grand	26,399	28,786	29,965	29,844	9.0%	4.1%	-0.4%
Iron	21,916	23,124	24,247	23,738	5.5%	4.9%	-2.1%
Juab	23,604	24,539	24,632	24,500	4.0%	0.4%	-0.5%
Kane	29,546	32,489	33,711	33,907	10.0%	3.8%	0.6%
Millard	24,174	27,494	29,770	27,112	13.7%	8.3%	-8.9%
Morgan	28,272	31,056	31,532	31,031	9.8%	1.5%	-1.6%
Piute	21,595	24,780	25,383	25,138	14.7%	2.4%	-1.0%
Rich	28,554	29,976	32,073	31,231	5.0%	7.0%	-2.6%
Salt Lake	36,055	37,726	38,304	37,276	4.6%	1.5%	-2.7%
San Juan	17,569	18,810	19,364	20,404	7.1%	2.9%	5.4%
Sanpete	18,932	20,888	21,709	20,963	10.3%	3.9%	-3.4%
Sevier	23,421	25,313	26,653	26,816	8.1%	5.3%	0.6%
Summit	58,478	64,341	64,843	61,719	10.0%	0.8%	-4.8%
Tooele	24,281	25,624	26,258	26,126	5.5%	2.5%	-0.5%
Uintah	28,718	31,554	34,206	29,034	9.9%	8.4%	-15.1%
Utah	22,924	23,888	24,372	23,428	4.2%	2.0%	-3.9%
Wasatch	26,595	29,442	30,340	28,605	10.7%	3.1%	-5.7%
Washington	25,438	26,892	26,964	26,147	5.7%	0.3%	-3.0%
Wayne	22,632	25,677	26,304	26,146	13.5%	2.4%	-0.6%
Weber	30,017	32,347	32,847	32,273	7.8%	1.5%	-1.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Gross Domestic Product by State

## Overview

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state-level counterpart to the national GDP. Conceptually, GDP by state is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within the state. Real GDP controls for inflation by using “chained” dollars (a weighted average of data in successive pairs of years) which is a more meaningful measure of GDP over time. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce releases GDP data annually in June. In 2011, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 2007 through 2009.

## Nominal GDP

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be \$114.5 billion in 2010, up from \$111.3 billion in 2009. This represents a growth rate of 2.9%, a significant decline from 2007, when Utah's robust growth rate of 7.9% was the highest in the nation. Utah's growth rate was below the national growth rate of 3.8% over the 2009 to 2010 period. Regionally, the New England, Mideast, Plains, and Southwest regions all experienced nominal growth rates above the national average (4.4%, 4.7%, 4.1% and 4.5%, respectively) while the Great Lakes, Southeast, Rocky Mountain, and Far West regions all experienced nominal growth rates below the national average (3.8%, 3.5%, 3.0%, and 2.9%, respectively.)

## Real GDP

Utah's real GDP (measured in chained 2005 dollars) increased in 2010 in spite of adverse economic conditions nationwide. Utah's real GDP was \$102.8 billion in 2010, up from \$101 billion in 2009. This represents a growth rate of 1.7% and is significantly better than Utah's -1.5% real GDP loss in 2008 to 2009. Utah's modest growth in 2010 can be attributed to declines in the construction, government, management, and financial activities sectors of the economy, offset by significant growth in mining, information, and manufacturing sector. Regionally, the New England, Mideast, and Great Lakes regions all experienced real GDP growth rates higher than the national average (3.4%, 3.8%, and 2.6% respectively) while the Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Far West regions showed real GDP growth less than the national average (2.5%, 2.3%, 2.3%, 1.4%, and 1.8%, respectively.)

## GDP Trends

From 2003 through 2010, Utah experienced only a single year of real GDP loss from 2008 to 2009, consistent with the national experience. Utah experienced its highest growth in real GDP from 2004 to 2005 when real GDP in Utah grew by nearly 7%. The Utah economy continues to face headwinds as fears about the European debt crisis and a second national recession continue.

## Industry Growth

Typically, about 75% of Utah's GDP is attributable to five main industry sectors: financial services, manufacturing, trade and transportation, professional and technical services, and government services. The remaining 25% of real GDP is attributable to education and health services, information services, construction, leisure and hospitality, agriculture, natural resources and mining, and other services. The information sector showed an increase of slightly less than 10% from 2009 to 2010. The construction industry, previously one of the fastest growing segments of the economy, contracted from 2009 to 2010, declining by 3.5%, the second consecutive annual decrease, but notably lower than the 2008 to 2009 decrease of 18.4%.

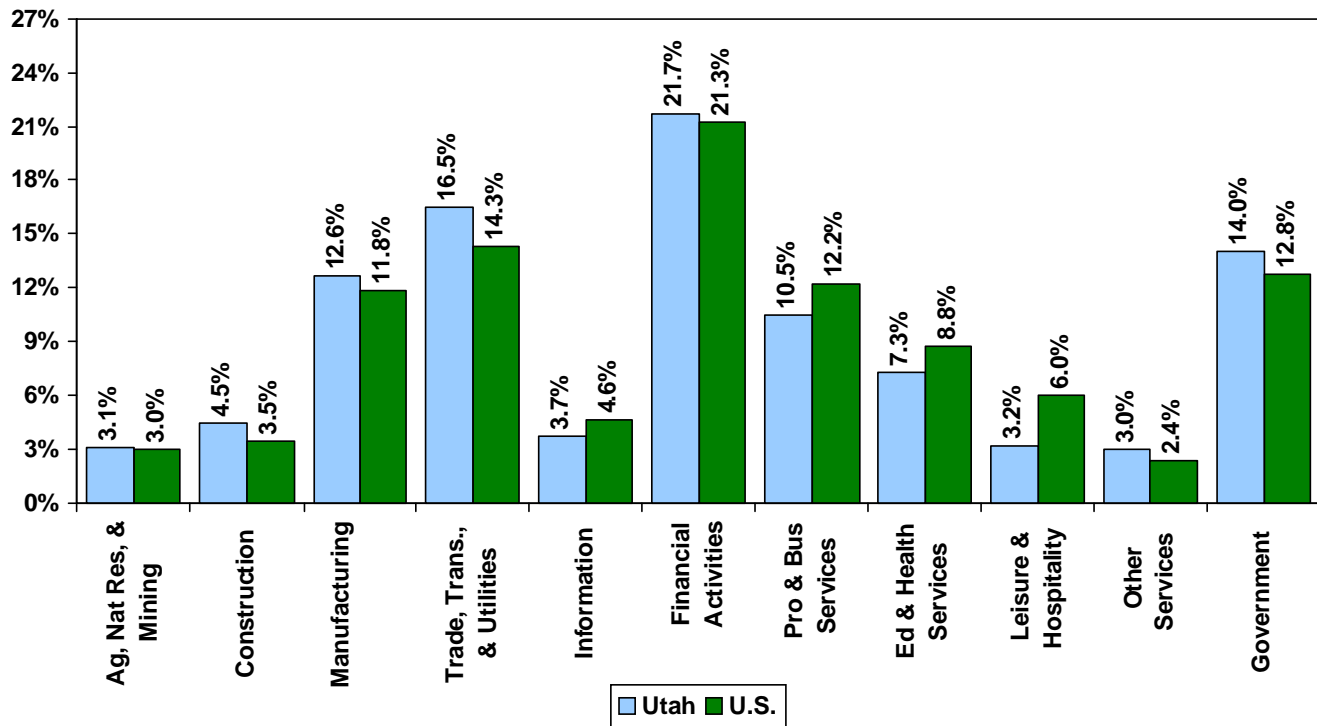
## National GDP in 2011

Although this report primarily focuses on GDP through 2010, early estimates of real national GDP in 2011 show that the economy is still growing albeit at a slow pace. National real GDP increased by 1.0% in the second quarter of 2011. The increase primarily reflected positive contributions from nonresidential fixed investment, exports, and personal consumption expenditures.

## Conclusion

After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the late 2000s. To the extent that real GDP growth rate in Utah continues to correlate with the national GDP growth rate, any improvement in the national economy may be favorably reflected in Utah's economy.

Figure 26  
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 22  
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
11,21	Ag., Nat. Resources, and Mining	2.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	2.7%	3.1%
23	Construction	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.5
31-33	Manufacturing	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.9	12.6
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.3	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.7	16.9	16.5	16.5
51	Information	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
52,53	Financial Activities	22.1	22.0	21.8	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.6	22.1	22.5	21.7
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5
61,62	Education and Health Services	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.3
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
81	Other Services	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
92	Government	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.5	13.1	13.5	14.3	14.0

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2007 through 2009.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



**Table 23**  
**Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry**

NAICS Industry	Millions of Current Dollars											2010 Total	Percent Change 2008-2009	Percent Change 2009-2010
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010					
Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	\$74,568	\$77,809	\$82,616	\$90,748	\$100,466	\$108,815	\$112,353	\$111,301	\$114,538	100.0%	-0.9%	2.9%		
Private industries	63,826	66,487	70,844	78,041	86,920	94,593	97,181	95,406	98,534	86.0	-1.8	3.3		
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	419	487	637	593	484	570	656	400	472	0.4	-39.0	18.0		
21 Mining	902	983	1,204	1,864	2,279	2,532	2,987	2,581	3,115	2.7	-13.6	20.7		
22 Utilities	1,114	1,013	1,127	1,153	1,344	1,421	1,500	1,565	1,631	1.4	4.3	4.2		
23 Construction	4,024	4,081	4,561	5,472	6,644	7,484	6,515	5,429	5,115	4.5	-16.7	-5.8		
31-33 Manufacturing	7,879	8,556	9,349	10,332	11,921	12,979	12,781	13,224	14,439	12.6	3.5	9.2		
42 Wholesale Trade	3,787	3,890	4,265	4,608	4,985	5,435	5,587	5,305	5,352	4.7	-5.0	0.9		
44-45 Retail Trade	5,752	6,099	6,574	6,939	7,688	8,285	7,796	7,531	7,837	6.8	-3.4	4.1		
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,706	2,984	3,271	3,607	3,842	4,163	4,072	3,911	4,030	3.5	-4.0	3.0		
51 Information	2,943	3,042	3,455	3,905	3,679	3,704	3,843	3,875	4,231	3.7	0.8	9.2		
52 Finance and Insurance	7,353	7,802	7,526	8,316	9,127	9,487	10,767	10,731	10,801	9.4	-0.3	0.7		
53 Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	9,058	9,137	9,062	9,949	11,306	12,966	14,053	14,293	14,071	12.3	1.7	-1.6		
54 Professional and Technical Services	4,335	4,475	4,991	5,445	6,157	6,777	7,212	7,118	7,210	6.3	-1.3	1.3		
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,399	1,379	1,366	1,419	1,599	1,744	1,702	1,662	1,646	1.4	-2.4	-1.0		
56 Administrative and Waste Services	1,950	2,021	2,207	2,493	2,775	3,155	3,122	2,892	3,119	2.7	-7.4	7.8		
61 Educational Services	801	830	931	1,013	1,120	1,207	1,288	1,359	1,462	1.3	5.5	7.6		
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	3,895	4,211	4,535	4,897	5,395	5,719	6,149	6,627	6,924	6.0	7.8	4.5		
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	737	601	651	694	803	836	832	779	781	0.7	-6.4	0.3		
72 Accommodation and Food Services	2,112	2,146	2,283	2,455	2,700	2,901	2,936	2,787	2,873	2.5	-5.1	3.1		
81 Other Services, except Government	2,661	2,751	2,847	2,888	3,071	3,227	3,381	3,335	3,425	3.0	-1.4	2.7		
92 Government	10,741	11,322	11,772	12,707	13,546	14,222	15,172	15,895	16,004	14.0	4.8	0.7		
Federal Civilian	2,784	2,888	3,019	3,226	3,389	3,546	3,591	3,718	na	na	na	na		
Federal Military	744	894	946	1,052	1,038	1,055	1,101	1,208	na	na	na	na		
State and Local	7,213	7,540	7,808	8,429	9,119	9,621	10,480	10,968	na	na	na	na		

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2007 through 2009.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 24  
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS Industry	Millions of Chained 2005 Dollars											2010 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2008-2009	Percent Change 2009-2010
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010					
Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	\$81,820	\$83,288	\$85,828	\$90,748	\$96,772	\$101,686	\$102,636	\$101,072	\$102,801	100.0%	-1.5%	1.7%		
Private industries	69,427	70,871	73,504	78,041	83,812	88,700	89,184	87,335	89,216	86.8	-2.1	2.2		
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	466	484	538	593	510	462	525	409	420	0.5	-22.1	2.7		
21 Mining	1,792	1,592	1,665	1,864	1,952	1,970	1,965	2,308	2,549	1.7	17.5	10.4		
22 Utilities	1,234	1,096	1,170	1,153	1,178	1,224	1,297	1,206	1,238	1.1	-7.0	2.7		
23 Construction	5,031	4,899	5,100	5,472	6,060	6,403	5,540	4,520	4,360	3.5	-18.4	-3.5		
31-33 Manufacturing	8,155	8,962	9,713	10,332	11,429	12,301	12,055	12,418	13,156	13.4	3.0	5.9		
42 Wholesale Trade	3,957	4,153	4,472	4,608	4,842	5,273	5,351	5,507	5,594	5.3	2.9	1.6		
44-45 Retail Trade	6,297	6,492	6,774	6,939	7,504	8,092	7,472	7,257	7,546	9.5	-2.9	4.0		
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,708	2,980	3,289	3,607	3,737	3,984	3,779	3,374	3,390	3.9	-10.7	0.5		
51 Information	2,799	2,914	3,385	3,905	3,693	3,799	3,973	3,977	4,367	5.1	0.1	9.8		
52 Finance and Insurance	7,771	8,015	7,602	8,316	9,128	9,329	10,254	10,203	10,101	8.8	-0.5	-1.0		
53 Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	9,742	9,594	9,293	9,949	10,954	12,309	12,983	13,014	12,969	11.3	0.2	-0.3		
54 Professional and Technical Services	4,625	4,695	5,135	5,445	5,944	6,262	6,567	6,436	6,461	8.2	-2.0	0.4		
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,767	1,620	1,487	1,419	1,501	1,470	1,453	1,465	1,415	1.4	0.8	-3.4		
56 Administrative and Waste Services	2,005	2,085	2,219	2,493	2,700	2,962	2,945	2,607	2,779	2.7	-11.5	6.6		
61 Educational Services	970	943	991	1,013	1,053	1,071	1,085	1,072	1,100	0.9	-1.2	2.6		
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	4,282	4,478	4,667	4,897	5,265	5,357	5,646	5,850	5,983	5.5	3.6	2.3		
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	801	630	666	694	782	794	775	711	725	0.8	-8.3	2.0		
72 Accommodation and Food Services	2,268	2,286	2,366	2,455	2,619	2,663	2,612	2,346	2,408	2.6	-10.2	2.6		
81 Other Services, except Government	2,989	2,991	2,982	2,888	2,949	2,991	3,018	2,820	2,867	2.7	-6.6	1.7		
92 Government	12,412	12,427	12,326	12,707	12,962	12,998	13,454	13,718	13,588	12.2	2.0	-0.9		
Federal Civilian	3,273	3,218	3,140	3,226	3,256	3,274	3,266	3,318	na	na	1.6	na		
Federal Military	940	1,041	1,030	1,052	973	930	941	1,033	na	na	9.8	na		
State and Local	8,193	8,169	8,156	8,429	8,734	8,797	9,248	9,366	na	na	1.3	na		

## Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2007 through 2009.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 25  
Nominal GDP by State

Rank	State	Millions of Current Dollars									2010 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2009-2010
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
26	Alabama	\$125,138	\$130,835	\$142,086	\$151,096	\$159,263	\$165,981	\$169,694	\$166,819	\$172,567	1.2%	3.4%
46	Alaska	28,887	30,905	34,408	37,824	41,820	44,587	49,186	45,861	49,120	0.3%	7.1%
20	Arizona	177,106	189,139	201,287	222,968	246,837	260,122	260,454	249,711	253,609	1.7%	1.6%
35	Arkansas	73,953	77,767	83,551	88,227	93,518	97,187	99,497	98,795	102,566	0.7%	3.8%
1	California	1,385,749	1,460,304	1,571,198	1,691,991	1,800,779	1,874,783	1,911,741	1,847,048	1,901,088	13.1%	2.9%
18	Colorado	186,435	191,820	201,656	217,412	230,206	242,900	254,218	250,664	257,641	1.8%	2.8%
23	Connecticut	169,170	174,295	188,576	197,055	210,278	222,498	225,958	227,550	237,261	1.6%	4.3%
41	Delaware	43,919	47,712	51,282	54,749	56,660	60,108	58,674	60,660	62,280	0.4%	2.7%
34	District of Columbia	67,993	72,101	78,111	82,837	87,146	92,342	97,361	98,892	103,288	0.7%	4.4%
4	Florida	535,934	573,739	621,251	680,277	730,191	759,572	747,770	732,782	747,735	5.1%	2.0%
11	Georgia	314,148	324,646	343,158	363,154	381,500	400,331	405,269	394,117	403,070	2.8%	2.3%
39	Hawaii	44,716	47,908	52,185	56,869	61,194	64,212	66,119	65,428	66,760	0.5%	2.0%
43	Idaho	37,674	39,432	44,050	48,675	50,526	54,344	55,212	53,661	55,435	0.4%	3.3%
5	Illinois	497,730	518,592	546,661	569,544	602,147	629,379	637,037	631,970	651,518	4.5%	3.1%
16	Indiana	208,524	220,095	231,961	239,575	249,209	262,596	263,616	259,894	275,676	1.9%	6.1%
30	Iowa	98,538	104,528	115,993	120,258	124,319	134,410	134,959	136,062	142,698	1.0%	4.9%
31	Kansas	91,737	96,696	99,974	105,164	112,207	121,268	125,333	122,544	127,170	0.9%	3.8%
28	Kentucky	121,325	125,237	131,655	139,336	147,177	151,506	155,592	155,789	163,269	1.1%	4.8%
24	Louisiana	139,354	156,192	171,848	197,163	204,861	205,758	213,441	205,117	218,853	1.5%	6.7%
44	Maine	39,940	41,464	44,342	45,587	47,688	49,195	49,972	50,039	51,643	0.4%	3.2%
15	Maryland	206,669	216,691	232,215	248,139	261,076	273,693	281,659	285,116	295,304	2.0%	3.6%
13	Massachusetts	287,912	297,324	310,476	323,301	337,723	353,329	365,623	360,538	378,729	2.6%	5.0%
12	Michigan	351,431	361,967	365,189	375,260	376,610	387,086	375,436	369,671	384,171	2.6%	3.9%
17	Minnesota	201,256	212,386	227,321	238,367	246,012	254,567	262,758	258,499	270,039	1.9%	4.5%
36	Mississippi	69,509	73,828	77,617	81,500	86,089	93,194	96,713	94,406	97,461	0.7%	3.2%
22	Missouri	192,205	200,066	208,763	216,633	223,716	233,008	241,344	237,955	244,016	1.7%	2.5%
49	Montana	23,773	25,683	27,863	30,088	32,256	35,100	35,838	34,999	36,067	0.2%	3.1%
37	Nebraska	61,248	66,226	69,615	72,504	76,547	82,185	84,884	86,411	89,786	0.6%	3.9%
32	Nevada	82,863	89,311	100,677	114,771	124,191	133,782	132,270	125,037	125,650	0.9%	0.5%
42	New Hampshire	46,657	48,686	51,293	53,653	56,071	57,856	58,780	59,086	60,283	0.4%	2.0%
7	New Jersey	376,158	391,615	410,176	429,985	454,978	472,000	483,560	471,946	487,335	3.3%	3.3%
38	New Mexico	53,619	57,866	64,208	67,776	71,478	74,393	77,168	76,871	79,678	0.5%	3.7%
3	New York	823,821	843,290	893,399	961,941	1,032,879	1,085,225	1,109,080	1,094,104	1,159,540	8.0%	6.0%
9	North Carolina	302,072	310,823	327,547	354,973	379,050	397,975	403,927	407,032	424,935	2.9%	4.4%
50	North Dakota	20,420	22,309	23,335	24,672	26,068	28,552	31,677	31,626	34,685	0.2%	9.7%
8	Ohio	397,973	409,973	428,974	444,715	454,145	468,707	470,640	462,015	477,699	3.3%	3.4%
29	Oklahoma	98,888	104,835	112,444	120,662	131,904	140,183	151,850	142,388	147,543	1.0%	3.6%
25	Oregon	119,434	124,463	137,341	143,349	160,019	167,016	174,454	167,481	174,151	1.2%	4.0%
6	Pennsylvania	423,914	441,413	462,280	482,324	507,275	532,117	545,198	546,538	569,679	3.9%	4.2%
45	Rhode Island	38,071	40,572	42,933	44,169	46,449	47,334	47,378	47,470	49,234	0.3%	3.7%
27	South Carolina	124,333	130,403	134,765	141,929	149,285	158,041	159,500	158,786	164,445	1.1%	3.6%
47	South Dakota	27,576	28,889	30,588	31,641	32,451	35,082	38,293	38,255	39,893	0.3%	4.3%
19	Tennessee	193,102	200,599	213,888	224,522	236,554	242,678	247,796	243,849	254,806	1.8%	4.5%
2	Texas	785,434	827,139	906,893	970,997	1,055,959	1,147,970	1,202,104	1,146,647	1,207,494	8.3%	5.3%
33	Utah	74,568	77,809	82,616	90,748	100,466	108,815	112,353	111,301	114,538	0.8%	2.9%
51	Vermont	19,604	20,540	21,909	22,773	23,651	24,093	24,636	24,625	25,620	0.2%	4.0%
10	Virginia	290,806	307,637	329,927	356,852	375,090	389,319	402,853	409,732	423,860	2.9%	3.4%
14	Washington	237,046	246,899	258,069	279,405	300,225	325,112	334,477	331,639	340,460	2.3%	2.7%
40	West Virginia	44,569	45,946	48,785	51,964	55,334	57,001	59,039	61,043	64,642	0.4%	5.9%
21	Wisconsin	190,235	198,065	209,275	218,923	229,143	237,160	239,150	239,613	248,265	1.7%	3.6%
48	Wyoming	19,255	21,099	23,296	26,238	30,722	33,674	38,917	36,760	38,527	0.3%	4.8%
	United States	10,572,388	11,067,759	11,788,909	12,554,538	13,310,937	13,969,323	14,270,462	14,014,849	14,551,782	100.0%	3.8%

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP by state for 2007 through 2009.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 26  
Real GDP Growth by State

Rank	State	Millions of Chained 2005 Dollars									2010	Percent
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent of Total	Change 2009-2010
26	Alabama	\$137,020	\$139,964	\$147,029	\$151,096	\$153,868	\$155,834	\$155,675	\$151,044	\$154,124	1.2%	2.0%
45	Alaska	37,058	36,278	38,209	37,824	39,873	40,756	40,599	44,207	45,046	0.3%	1.9%
20	Arizona	190,389	200,110	207,587	222,968	239,013	244,906	240,571	226,795	228,486	1.7%	0.7%
34	Arkansas	80,297	82,724	85,774	88,227	90,599	91,197	91,126	89,742	91,828	0.7%	2.3%
1	California	1,501,782	1,548,899	1,622,000	1,691,991	1,747,816	1,768,607	1,766,490	1,701,283	1,731,848	13.2%	1.8%
18	Colorado	204,426	205,144	209,437	217,412	223,090	228,660	233,039	231,848	235,152	1.8%	1.4%
23	Connecticut	183,640	184,861	194,588	197,055	204,181	210,271	208,742	204,995	211,345	1.6%	3.1%
40	Delaware	47,820	50,513	52,812	54,749	55,267	57,079	54,323	55,472	56,199	0.4%	1.3%
35	District of Columbia	76,018	77,864	80,925	82,837	83,988	85,683	88,293	87,614	90,716	0.7%	3.5%
4	Florida	582,655	609,565	640,976	680,277	706,600	714,046	689,899	664,084	673,375	5.1%	1.4%
11	Georgia	337,822	343,123	352,780	363,154	370,149	378,722	375,473	357,160	361,993	2.8%	1.4%
39	Hawaii	49,542	51,471	54,180	56,869	58,928	59,663	60,166	58,602	59,329	0.5%	1.2%
43	Idaho	40,249	41,265	44,730	48,675	49,464	51,510	51,481	49,717	50,702	0.4%	2.0%
5	Illinois	540,739	551,726	565,359	569,544	582,953	591,533	585,982	570,292	581,259	4.4%	1.9%
16	Indiana	224,327	232,680	238,753	239,575	242,234	248,960	244,666	234,752	245,442	1.9%	4.6%
30	Iowa	106,077	110,090	118,255	120,258	121,387	127,282	125,046	123,836	127,666	1.0%	3.1%
31	Kansas	100,152	102,749	102,934	105,164	108,831	114,017	115,297	111,721	114,021	0.9%	2.1%
28	Kentucky	131,853	133,446	135,895	139,336	142,514	142,252	142,823	140,071	144,612	1.1%	3.2%
24	Louisiana	173,706	181,539	190,681	197,163	192,856	185,367	182,732	190,138	195,171	1.5%	2.6%
44	Maine	43,567	44,163	45,778	45,587	46,162	46,326	46,060	45,002	45,950	0.4%	2.1%
15	Maryland	225,374	230,795	239,852	248,139	252,434	257,023	259,431	257,382	264,882	2.0%	2.9%
13	Massachusetts	308,927	313,448	319,725	323,301	328,156	334,259	339,541	328,247	342,123	2.6%	4.2%
12	Michigan	372,933	377,650	373,706	375,260	367,792	368,330	352,464	335,007	344,871	2.6%	2.9%
17	Minnesota	217,705	225,073	234,347	238,367	238,938	239,664	242,990	235,959	243,404	1.9%	3.2%
36	Mississippi	76,652	79,140	80,436	81,500	83,077	87,024	88,271	86,096	87,075	0.7%	1.1%
22	Missouri	207,969	211,887	214,836	216,633	217,123	219,633	222,712	214,283	217,320	1.7%	1.4%
49	Montana	26,901	28,062	29,182	30,088	30,884	32,201	31,946	31,467	31,809	0.2%	1.1%
37	Nebraska	66,453	70,082	71,064	72,504	74,464	77,060	77,677	78,179	79,674	0.6%	1.9%
32	Nevada	91,143	96,072	104,874	114,771	119,511	124,039	119,880	111,852	111,590	0.9%	-0.2%
42	New Hampshire	50,036	51,373	52,838	53,653	54,454	54,843	54,802	53,887	54,587	0.4%	1.3%
7	New Jersey	407,388	415,311	423,697	429,985	440,558	444,651	445,504	428,222	438,721	3.3%	2.5%
38	New Mexico	61,592	63,283	67,700	67,776	69,258	69,718	69,176	71,555	72,802	0.6%	1.7%
3	New York	892,527	894,010	920,846	961,941	1,001,972	1,018,583	1,014,741	984,437	1,034,339	7.9%	5.1%
9	North Carolina	324,155	327,716	335,997	354,973	370,313	380,167	375,559	368,033	380,631	2.9%	3.4%
50	North Dakota	22,626	23,927	24,012	24,672	25,255	26,433	28,613	29,188	31,254	0.2%	7.1%
8	Ohio	429,748	433,973	442,320	444,715	440,704	442,603	435,704	417,303	426,116	3.3%	2.1%
29	Oklahoma	115,363	116,569	119,881	120,662	126,609	129,742	133,430	132,078	133,464	1.0%	1.0%
25	Oregon	125,742	129,218	139,601	143,349	157,707	162,747	169,559	161,191	166,725	1.3%	3.4%
6	Pennsylvania	463,547	472,011	479,270	482,324	489,549	498,773	499,495	490,996	505,935	3.9%	3.0%
46	Rhode Island	41,415	43,127	44,361	44,169	44,957	44,521	43,625	42,835	44,014	0.3%	2.8%
27	South Carolina	134,291	138,381	139,182	141,929	144,059	148,363	146,626	141,433	145,134	1.1%	2.6%
47	South Dakota	29,711	30,361	30,976	31,641	31,783	33,023	35,276	35,495	36,272	0.3%	2.2%
19	Tennessee	206,481	211,002	219,595	224,522	230,561	230,822	231,080	220,936	228,716	1.7%	3.5%
2	Texas	916,438	918,039	968,363	970,997	1,017,505	1,072,656	1,070,825	1,076,412	1,106,236	8.4%	2.8%
33	Utah	81,820	83,288	85,828	90,748	96,772	101,686	102,636	101,072	102,801	0.8%	1.7%
51	Vermont	20,988	21,617	22,472	22,773	23,039	22,873	22,967	22,432	23,140	0.2%	3.2%
10	Virginia	315,384	326,342	340,123	356,852	363,718	367,020	371,865	370,872	380,609	2.9%	2.6%
14	Washington	257,614	261,756	266,129	279,405	290,806	305,991	309,188	301,911	306,633	2.3%	1.6%
41	West Virginia	50,575	50,597	51,519	51,964	52,714	52,378	52,364	53,842	55,992	0.4%	4.0%
21	Wisconsin	204,457	209,176	215,105	218,923	222,753	224,538	222,106	215,892	221,293	1.7%	2.5%
48	Wyoming	25,213	25,623	26,455	26,238	28,688	29,807	31,434	34,502	34,409	0.3%	-0.3%
	United States	11,560,341	11,807,823	12,212,645	12,554,538	12,895,854	13,143,678	13,100,045	12,773,853	13,099,722	100.0%	2.6%

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP by state for 2007 through 2009.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Overview

Taxable sales are comprised of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2011, total taxable sales in Utah are expected to increase by 5.6% to an estimated \$46.8 billion. This is the first year of positive growth, after three consecutive years of decline.

Retail trade taxable sales are estimated to be \$26.3 billion in 2011, representing 56.2% of taxable sales. This is a 4.8% decrease from 2010. Retail trade is projected to grow by 5.9% in 2012. Business investment and utility taxable sales are estimated to be \$12.6 billion in 2011, representing 26.8% of taxable sales. This is an increase of 7.7% over 2010. This sector is expected to grow another 2.3% in 2012. Taxable services are estimated to be \$6.8 billion in 2011, representing 14.5% of all taxable sales—an 8.4% increase over 2010. Taxable services are expected to increase by another 3.2% in 2012.

## 2011 Summary

**Retail Trade.** Taxable sales from retail trade in Utah have shown positive year-over growth for two decades, with an average annual growth of 6.9%, until 2008. This was followed by three consecutive years of negative change as consumers reduced spending due to a combination of increasing unemployment, declining wealth, and increasing credit restrictions. Consumer spending increased in 2011 after a third consecutive year of decline in 2010.

**Retail Nondurable Goods.** Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached \$18.4 billion in 2011, which accounts for 39.4% of all taxable sales. In 2011, sales in this sector grew by 3.3% from 2010.

**Retail Durable Goods.** Retail durable goods are defined as those items that last three or more years. These goods are broadly associated with building and garden stores, furniture stores, and motor vehicle dealers. The sale and consumption of retail durable goods are usually impacted by job growth, credit market conditions, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. Durable goods sales rebounded to an 8.4% increase in 2011 after three consecutive years of decline.

**Business Investment and Utility Sales.** Business investment sales and purchases declined for a second year in 2009. This category comprised 26.8% of all taxable sales in 2011. Approximately 17.4% of all taxable sales occurred in the natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 9.4% of taxable sales. In 2011, taxable sales from mining purchases

increased by 10.8% to \$878 million, construction related purchases grew by 5.1% to \$710 million and taxable manufacturing purchases increased by 7.4% to \$2,138 million.

**Taxable Services.** The taxable services sector consists of consumer spending on amusement, personal, and financial services, tourist spending for Utah's hotels, resorts, and rental cars, and business and consumer spending on computers and equipment. This sector is driven by growth in wages and population, Salt Lake City International Airport arrivals and departures, and U.S. business spending on software and equipment. After falling 7.1% in 2009 and 7.4% in 2010, taxable services growth increased by 8.4% in 2011.

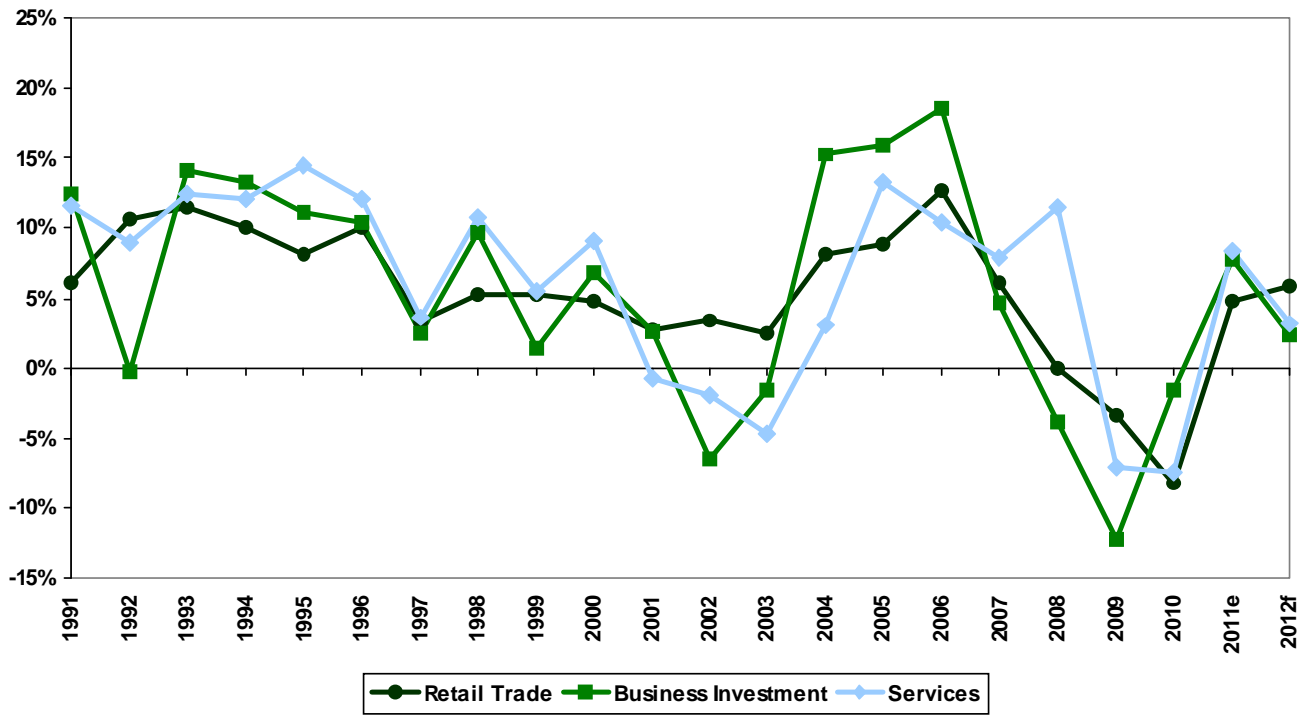
Hotel and lodging sector taxable sales grew by 11.6% in 2011, after falling by 15.8% in 2010. Auto rentals and repairs sales increased 9.0% after a precipitous fall of 20.8% in 2010. Amusement and recreation flattened out with a 0.1% decline in 2011 after increasing 11.1% in 2010.

The business services taxable sales are expected to show a strong 17.2% in 2011. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services are expected to increase by 2.2%. However, financial insurance and real estate services are expected to be flat with a decline of 0.4%.

## 2012 Outlook

Total taxable sales are expected to increase by 4.3% to \$48.8 billion in 2012. The economy is expected to take a modest path to recovery as credit becomes less restricted, the labor market stabilizes and consumer confidence becomes less pessimistic.

Figure 27  
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



Source: Utah State Tax Commission e = estimate f = forecast

**Table 27**  
**Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector**

Sectors	Millions of Dollars												
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e
RETAIL TRADE	\$16,493	\$17,278	\$17,748	\$18,356	\$18,808	\$20,351	\$22,155	\$24,969	\$26,504	\$26,489	\$25,600	\$25,061	\$26,255
NONDURABLES	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,831	15,556	16,582	17,792	18,067	17,819	18,403
General Merchandise	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438	4,905	5,203	6,104	6,438	6,192	6,253
Apparel	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007	1,161	1,281	1,392	1,375	1,370	1,477
Food Stores	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316	3,522	3,711	3,951	3,977	3,835	3,794
Eating and Drinking	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425	2,771	3,018	3,065	3,137	3,249	3,472
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562	3,197	3,369	3,280	3,141	3,173	3,408
DURABLES	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,324	9,413	9,922	8,697	7,533	7,242	7,852
Motor Vehicles	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366	4,902	5,307	4,655	4,050	4,218	4,780
Building & Garden	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214	2,576	2,568	2,342	2,028	1,835	1,808
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717	1,935	2,046	1,700	1,455	1,189	1,263
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,579	12,546	13,136	12,628	11,071	11,667	12,567
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	27	32	36	38	57	45	69	75	74	69	63	66	65
Mining	180	202	210	157	141	195	254	407	477	913	606	792	878
Construction	422	408	368	315	306	369	498	711	792	651	575	675	710
Manufacturing	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962	2,507	2,678	2,452	2,024	1,991	2,138
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,428	3,759	3,797	3,772	4,053	4,316	4,544
Wholesale Trade	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189	5,087	5,318	4,770	3,750	3,826	4,232
SERVICES	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,135	5,670	6,119	6,822	6,338	6,213	6,757
Hotels & Lodging	556	583	597	674	600	661	754	740	820	1,041	982	1,096	1,225
Amusement & Recreation	650	714	723	732	730	748	773	905	962	896	906	923	922
Personal	190	200	208	212	211	211	230	239	252	271	252	274	284
Health	86	93	95	104	114	111	127	141	157	80	121	131	128
Education, Legal & Social	207	224	225	220	205	245	320	278	299	393	392	426	435
Auto Rental & Repairs	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359	1,517	1,654	1,993	1,843	1,521	1,657
Business	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148	1,438	1,546	1,740	1,497	1,532	1,795
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	450	469	427	457	390	355	371	412	429	408	345	312	311
ALL OTHER	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,372	1,610	1,931	1,422	1,400	1,350	1,197
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	39,241	44,795	47,690	47,361	44,409	44,292	46,775

Sectors	Percent Change												
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11e
RETAIL TRADE	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.9%	12.7%	6.1%	-0.1%	-3.4%	-2.1%	4.8%
NONDURABLES	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.9	6.9	7.9	12.5	6.6	7.3	1.5	-1.4	3.3
General Merchandise	6.3	6.8	10.8	16.1	6.2	9.2	6.4	10.5	6.1	17.3	5.5	-3.8	1.0
Apparel	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	2.5	8.8	8.5	15.3	10.4	8.6	-1.2	-0.3	7.8
Food Stores	3.3	4.2	-3.5	-8.8	-4.7	2.2	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.5	0.7	-3.6	-1.1
Eating and Drinking	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.7	8.6	8.0	14.3	8.9	1.6	2.4	3.5	6.9
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	4.5	8.5	2.5	5.8	3.4	7.1	9.0	24.8	5.4	-2.7	-4.2	1.0	7.4
DURABLES	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.5	10.5	10.5	13.1	5.4	-12.3	-13.4	-3.9	8.4
Motor Vehicles	7.1	6.8	5.3	4.6	2.1	6.1	8.0	12.3	8.3	-12.3	-13.0	4.1	13.3
Building & Garden	9.3	-3.4	2.4	1.8	8.5	21.4	13.0	16.3	-0.3	-8.8	-13.4	-9.5	-1.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1.2	1.5	-4.3	4.1	1.9	10.1	12.0	12.7	5.8	-16.9	-14.4	-18.3	6.2
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.4	6.8	2.6	-6.4	-1.6	15.3	16.0	18.6	4.7	-3.9	-12.3	5.4	7.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	20.5	18.5	12.5	5.6	51.2	-21.7	53.3	8.7	-1.8	-6.2	-8.1	4.5	-2.1
Mining	-30.5	12.2	4.0	-25.2	-10.2	38.6	30.0	60.2	17.3	91.3	-33.6	30.7	10.8
Construction	5.5	-3.3	-9.8	-14.4	-2.9	20.6	35.0	42.8	11.4	-17.8	-11.8	17.5	5.1
Manufacturing	-3.8	0.2	2.6	-13.5	1.7	21.5	16.0	27.8	6.8	-8.4	-17.5	-1.6	7.4
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	4.4	14.6	15.4	-3.3	-4.5	9.8	6.8	9.7	1.0	-0.6	7.4	6.5	5.3
Wholesale Trade	3.8	5.1	-5.6	-4.6	0.2	16.3	16.0	21.4	4.5	-10.3	-21.4	2.0	10.6
SERVICES	5.6	9.1	-0.8	-2.0	-4.7	3.1	13.3	10.4	7.9	11.5	-7.1	-2.0	8.8
Hotels & Lodging	0.9	4.9	2.4	12.9	-11.0	10.1	14.1	-1.9	10.8	27.0	-5.7	11.6	11.8
Amusement & Recreation	13.6	9.8	1.3	1.2	-0.3	2.5	3.3	17.1	6.3	-6.9	1.2	1.8	-0.1
Personal	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.9	-0.5	0.1	8.7	4.1	5.5	7.4	-6.9	8.7	3.7
Health	-2.3	8.1	2.2	9.5	9.6	-3.0	15.0	10.9	11.1	-48.8	50.5	8.7	-2.1
Education, Legal & Social	6.2	8.2	0.4	-2.2	-6.8	19.7	30.2	-13.0	7.5	31.6	-0.4	8.7	2.2
Auto Rental & Repairs	0.8	6.0	2.3	-4.5	-3.1	3.4	12.0	11.6	9.0	20.5	-7.5	-17.5	9.0
Business	9.9	17.4	-5.3	-13.2	-3.2	1.7	16.0	25.2	7.5	12.5	-13.9	2.3	17.2
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	6.4	4.2	-9.0	7.0	-14.7	-9.0	4.4	11.2	4.2	-4.9	-15.6	-9.6	-0.4
ALL OTHER	15.7	-5.0	10.5	8.8	-3.7	-9.8	5.1	17.3	19.9	-26.3	-1.6	-3.6	-11.4
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	4.7	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	6.5	-0.7	-6.2	-0.3	5.6

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 28  
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Calendar Year	Millions of Dollars				Total Taxable Sales
	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	
1985	\$6,708	\$4,122	\$1,379	\$304	\$12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	31,645
2001	17,748	8,588	4,709	1,381	32,426
2002	18,356	8,039	4,615	1,502	32,512
2003	18,808	7,909	4,396	1,447	32,560
2004	20,351	9,121	4,534	1,305	35,311
2005	22,155	10,579	5,135	1,372	39,241
2006	24,969	12,546	5,670	1,610	44,795
2007	26,504	13,136	6,119	1,931	47,690
2008	26,489	12,628	6,822	1,422	47,361
2009	25,600	11,071	6,338	1,400	44,409
2010	25,061	11,667	6,213	1,350	44,292
2011e	26,255	12,567	6,757	1,197	46,775
2012f	27,804	12,856	6,973	1,170	48,803

Calendar Year	Percent Change				Total Taxable Sales
	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	
1985	4.8%	-3.1%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%
1986	4.5	-10.5	-1.8	-12.7	-1.6
1987	-0.8	-7.9	12.3	-5.0	-1.5
1988	5.7	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.8
1989	9.6	-0.2	7.6	18.8	6.7
1990	4.5	5.4	-1.1	107.8	6.3
1991	6.1	12.4	11.6	3.2	8.3
1992	10.6	-0.3	9.0	29.6	8.2
1993	11.5	14.1	12.4	0.5	11.7
1994	10.0	13.2	12.1	14.2	11.3
1995	8.1	11.1	14.4	7.2	9.7
1996	10.1	10.4	12.1	-11.4	9.5
1997	3.3	2.4	3.6	22.7	3.8
1998	5.3	9.7	10.7	-4.2	6.8
1999	5.3	1.4	5.5	15.7	4.7
2000	4.8	6.8	9.1	-5.0	5.5
2001	2.7	2.6	-0.8	10.5	2.5
2002	3.4	-6.4	-2.0	8.8	0.3
2003	2.5	-1.6	-4.7	-3.7	0.1
2004	8.2	15.3	3.1	-9.8	8.4
2005	8.9	16.0	13.3	5.1	11.1
2006	12.7	18.6	10.4	17.3	14.2
2007	6.1	4.7	7.9	19.9	6.5
2008	-0.1	-3.9	11.5	-26.3	-0.7
2009	-3.4	-12.3	-7.1	-1.6	-6.2
2010	-2.1	5.4	-2.0	-3.6	-0.3
2011e	4.8	7.7	8.8	-11.4	5.6
2012f	5.9	2.3	3.2	-2.2	4.3

e = estimate f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission



Table 29

## Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e	Percent Change 2010-2011
Beaver	\$78,321,295	\$42,100,390	\$61,425,176	\$61,934,399	\$84,039,641	\$86,755,412	\$80,337,638	\$104,797,101	\$117,414,800	12.0%
Box Elder	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	515,813,912	590,460,353	580,801,213	577,330,490	658,531,341	695,044,949	5.5%
Cache	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,275,906,448	1,375,409,973	1,520,822,641	1,479,979,155	1,400,329,086	1,478,963,161	5.6%
Carbon	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	478,220,656	487,708,610	518,741,940	458,581,019	433,280,482	429,519,097	-0.9%
Daggett	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	15,462,461	11,812,286	17,219,119	14,991,740	16,432,634	15,799,056	-3.9%
Davis	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,723,493,746	4,053,067,525	4,002,947,044	3,943,161,877	3,814,510,169	3,997,109,091	4.8%
Duchesne	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	364,150,267	411,655,672	579,376,351	428,099,496	499,974,486	557,493,433	11.5%
Emery	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	182,235,883	167,171,754	159,333,932	173,845,076	199,105,625	212,883,754	6.9%
Garfield	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	83,537,841	95,277,105	102,870,578	99,491,045	109,081,497	113,089,013	3.7%
Grand	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	227,655,128	255,263,040	299,878,479	264,614,523	279,547,743	298,031,800	6.6%
Iron	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	673,887,071	693,355,966	668,868,914	608,695,724	583,880,243	607,731,591	4.1%
Juab	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	77,772,485	98,407,073	88,702,106	83,800,817	91,500,754	101,347,398	10.8%
Kane	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	132,163,954	131,039,074	137,714,696	128,750,246	147,546,690	146,368,190	-0.8%
Millard	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	152,389,880	119,796,143	148,918,860	148,066,113	184,959,422	202,029,470	9.2%
Morgan	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	66,137,137	66,528,024	75,788,571	72,503,848	72,053,731	71,290,678	-1.1%
Piute	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,837,442	9,151,058	8,098,293	7,771,256	7,751,692	8,170,222	5.4%
Rich	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	24,330,178	28,891,143	30,315,212	28,531,726	43,487,633	92,285,759	112.2%
Salt Lake	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,328,814,095	21,634,261,887	20,457,524,980	19,417,268,473	19,932,317,297	21,008,672,182	5.4%
San Juan	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	133,029,785	193,331,566	183,384,103	155,625,655	190,132,266	212,690,388	11.9%
Sanpete	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	199,437,203	220,369,051	214,270,385	199,839,222	195,539,893	198,309,527	1.4%
Sevier	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	365,054,447	371,677,903	371,163,313	335,127,264	319,644,385	342,071,182	7.0%
Summit	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,271,522,187	1,350,094,630	1,341,949,006	1,234,669,225	1,253,339,377	1,392,899,559	11.1%
Tooele	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	559,612,040	548,127,447	594,666,167	594,789,482	614,645,132	634,590,981	3.2%
Uintah	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	1,174,894,865	1,393,281,082	1,818,107,051	1,179,372,827	1,224,542,854	1,303,871,284	6.5%
Utah	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,409,994,035	6,847,707,783	7,155,220,016	6,769,759,092	6,167,725,146	6,575,112,821	6.6%
Wasatch	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	274,305,450	318,425,424	309,567,414	262,898,824	286,500,790	310,635,259	8.4%
Washington	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,680,271,408	2,615,119,595	2,580,919,674	2,344,663,894	2,143,669,672	2,226,331,418	3.9%
Wayne	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	33,702,496	33,410,919	35,006,375	31,493,885	34,493,267	36,016,805	4.4%
Weber	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,253,504,600	3,478,066,932	3,316,877,672	3,419,440,452	3,280,729,906	3,376,556,627	2.9%
Out-of-State Use Tax	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	48,708,952	7,125,014	-45,269,200	-134,105,232	2,195,011	12,611,722	474.6%

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission



## Overview

Collections grew by 11.1% in FY2011; approximately 4% of this growth was due to policy changes. Collections grew relative to a recovering economy by about 7%. Relatively weak economic growth generated surprisingly robust growth in tax collections. Strong sales of motor vehicles and increasing business investment translated into \$45 million more in sales tax collections than expected. A rebounding stock market and surging business profits in 2010 resulted in higher net final payments than expected, pushing individual income tax \$50 million past forecast.

The final forecast for FY2011 was exceeded by \$97.7 million, 2.3% higher growth than expected. The outlook for FY2012 tax collections appears attainable even with lower projected global and U.S. economic growth. This will depend upon the extent and concentration of slowing, in addition to avoiding any catastrophic shocks. Revisions to these forecasts will be made with the release of the Governor's FY2013 Budget Recommendation.

## Fiscal Year 2011: Recovery

Collections grew by \$464.9 million in FY2011 to \$4,658.5 million, an 11.1% increase. The final FY2011 forecast predicted growth of \$368.0 million to \$4,560.8 million, an 8.8% increase. The forecast underestimated growth by 2.3%, resulting in a \$97.7 million revenue surplus.

The General Fund grew by \$264.9 million, 57% of total growth. The Sales and Use Tax grew \$198.7 million, a 14.2% increase. Ignoring the effects of policy changes, the Sales and Use Tax would have grown approximately 7%. The Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco Tax grew \$66.8 million, more than doubling from prior year collections. All other general fund collections fell slightly from the prior year due to smaller miscellaneous collections, weak investment income, and weakening Insurance Premium Tax collections. This was only partially offset by surging Severance Tax collections and growing Liquor Profits.

The Education Fund grew by \$200.0 million, 43% of total growth. Individual Income Tax grew \$193.6 million, recovering sharply with a 9.2% increase. The source of much of the growth was from non-wage factors: withholding grew to \$2,035.3 million, a 4.8% increase; gross payments rebounded to \$669.3 million, a 9.0% increase; refunds fell to \$406.4 million, a 9.9% decline. Corporate collections grew \$2.3 million, a 0.9% increase. Mineral Production Withholding grew \$2.1 million, an 8.7% increase. Other collections grew \$2.0 million, an 8.1% increase due to large escheat payments.

## Legislation Impacting Tax Collections

Growth in tax collections was impacted significantly by policy changes in FY2011. In the 2010 General Legislative Session, a couple of bills temporarily shifted funds away from restricted accounts to the General Fund. HB438, Transporta-

tion Modifications, shifted an estimated \$113.0 million in sales tax collections from funds earmarked for the Centennial Highway Fund back to the General Fund. HB464, Family Health Services Rfps—Tobacco Settlement Funds—diverted \$11.4 million in Tobacco Settlement Funds to the General Fund (in the 2011 General Legislative Session, HB451, Tobacco Settlement Funds Amendment, a 40% diversion of funds collected from the Tobacco Settlement agreement to the General Fund was made permanent).

In addition to the temporary changes above, the Cigarette Tax was impacted by more than doubling the tax rate from 69.5 cents per pack to \$1.70—the Tobacco Tax moved from a rate of 35% to 86% of the manufactures sales price. The demand response to the changing tax rates was more muted than expected for FY2011. Sales of these products did not fall as aggressively as modeled. This may be due to a lag in response from consumers, or less sensitivity to tax changes. Regardless, tax collections will be monitored closely to more accurately forecast future changes to this revenue source.

Significant policy changes impacting the future distribution of tax collections were enacted in the 2011 General Legislative Session. Under SB229, Transportation Funding Revisions, in addition to the planned sales tax earmarks for transportation projects, 30% of future sales tax growth will be diverted to the Centennial Highway Fund until the current 8.3% share earmark reaches 17.0% starting in FY2013.

## Fiscal Year 2004: Recovery

Collections grew by \$191.8 million in FY2004 to \$3,634.9 million, a 5.6% increase. The final FY2004 forecast predicted growth of \$95.6 million to \$3,543.6 million, a 2.8% increase. This resulted in a \$91.3 million revenue surplus, underestimating growth by 2.8%.

## Fiscal Year 2005: Strong Growth

Collections grew by \$448.1 million in FY2005 to \$4,083.0 million, a 12.3% increase. The final FY2005 forecast predicted growth of \$236.5 million to \$3,912.4 million, a 6.4% increase. This resulted in a \$170.6 million revenue surplus, underestimating growth by 5.9%.

## Fiscal Year 2006: Unprecedented Growth

Collections grew by \$781.2 million in FY2006 to \$4,864.2 million, a 19.1% increase. The final FY2006 forecast predicted growth of \$390.5 million to \$4,473.5 million, a 9.6% increase. This resulted in a \$390.7 million revenue surplus, underestimating growth by 9.5%.

## Fiscal Year 2007: Slowdown

Collections grew by \$443.5 million in FY2007 to \$5,307.7 million, a 9.1% increase. The final FY2007 forecast predicted growth of \$186.9 million to \$5,051.2 million, a 3.8% increase. This resulted in a \$256.5 million revenue surplus, underestimating growth by 5.3%.

**Fiscal Year 2008: Recession**

Collections fell by \$94.8 million in FY2008 to \$5,212.9 million, a 1.8% decline. The final FY2008 forecast predicted a fall of \$13.9 million to \$5,293.9 million, a 0.3% decline. This resulted in an \$81.0 million revenue deficit, underestimating the decline in revenue by 1.5%.

The General Fund declined \$125.9 million, more than the total decline. The Sales and Use Tax fell \$118.4 million, a 6.4% decline. The Education Fund grew \$31.0 million, a 1.0% increase. The Individual Income Tax grew \$37.5 million, a 1.5% increase. Corporate collections fell \$9.1 million, a 2.2% fall.

**Fiscal Year 2009: Recession**

Collections fell by \$651.5 million in FY2009 to \$4,561.4 million, a record 12.5% decline. The final FY2009 forecast predicted a fall of \$683.9 million to \$4,529.0 million, a 13.1% decline. This resulted in a \$32.4 million revenue surplus, overestimating the decline in revenue by 0.6%.

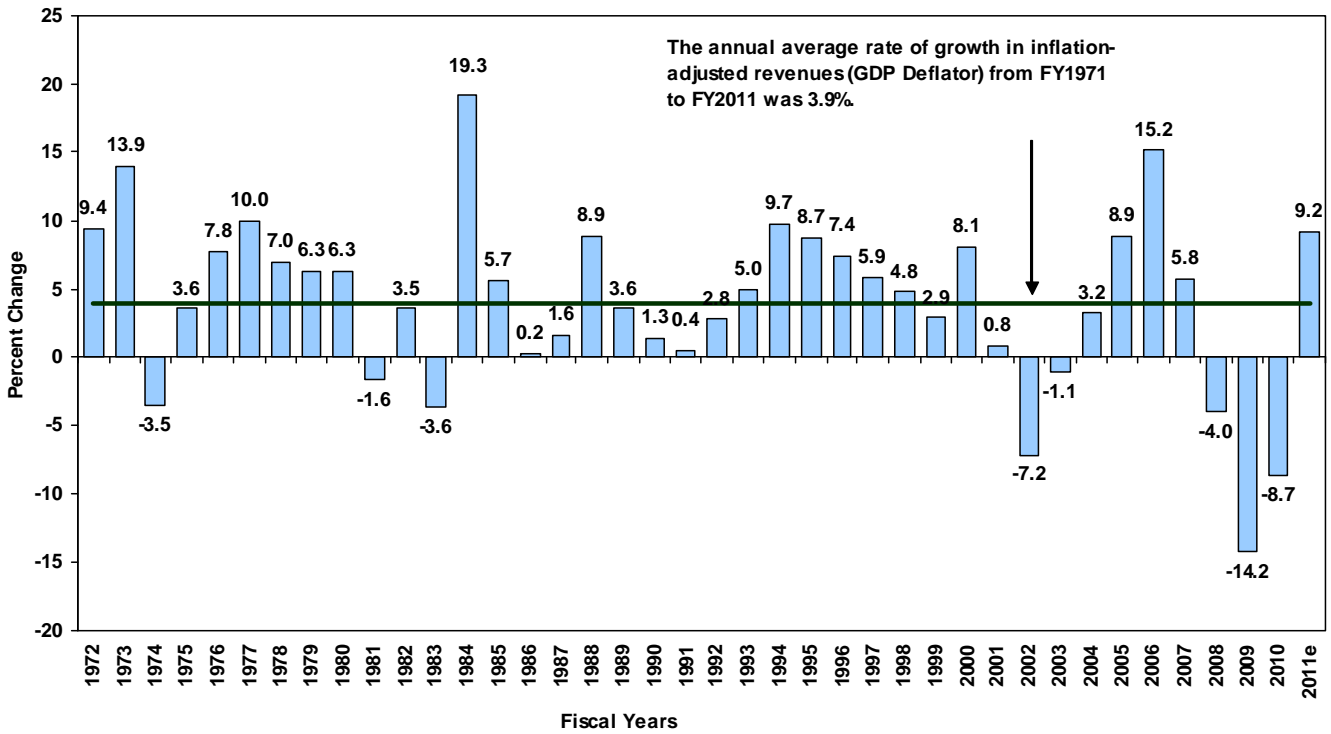
The General Fund declined \$230.5 million, 35% of the total decline. The Sales and Use Tax fell \$191.9 million, an 11% decline. The Education Fund declined \$421.0 million, 65% of the total decline. The Individual Income Tax fell \$279.3 million, a 10.7% decline. Corporate collections fell \$149.6 million, a 36.9% decline.

**Fiscal Year 2010: Reaching Bottom**

Collections fell by \$367.8 million in FY2010 to \$4,193.6 million, an 8.1% decline. The final FY2010 forecast predicted a fall of \$341.3 million to \$4,220.1 million, a 7.5% decline. This resulted in a \$26.5 million revenue deficit, underestimating the decline in revenue by 0.6%.

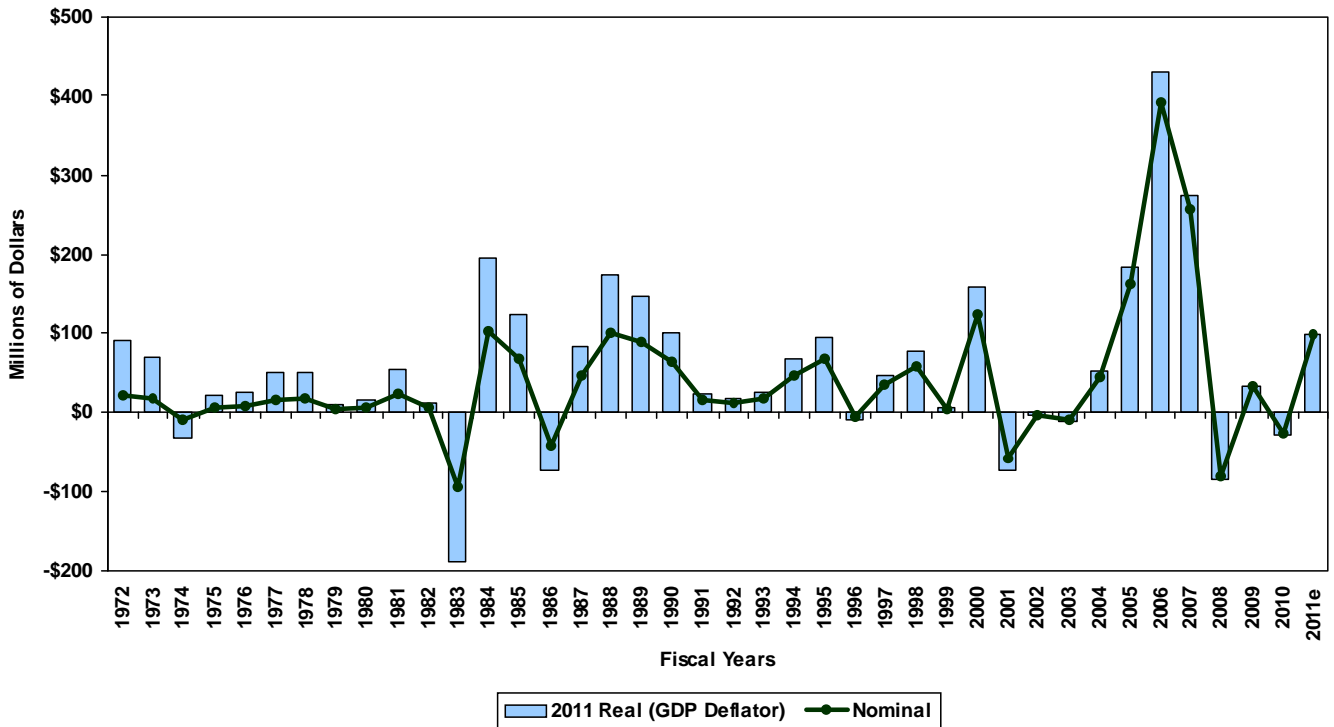
The General Fund declined \$153.3 million, 42% of the total decline. The Sales and Use Tax fell \$144.8 million, a 9.4% decline. The Education Fund declined \$214.6 million, 58% of the total decline. The Individual Income Tax fell \$215.0 million, a 9.3% decline.

Figure 28  
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in the General and Education Fund Revenue



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate

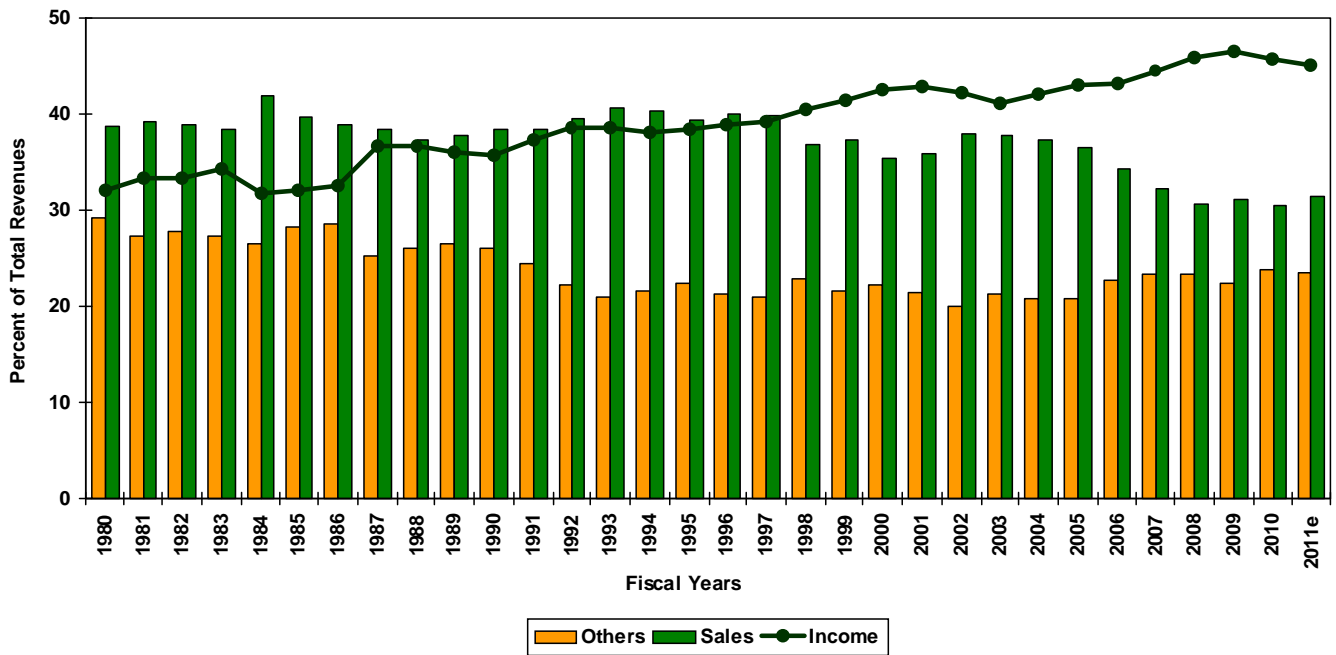
Figure 29  
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Revenue Surpluses for the General and Education Fund Revenue



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate

Figure 30

Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues

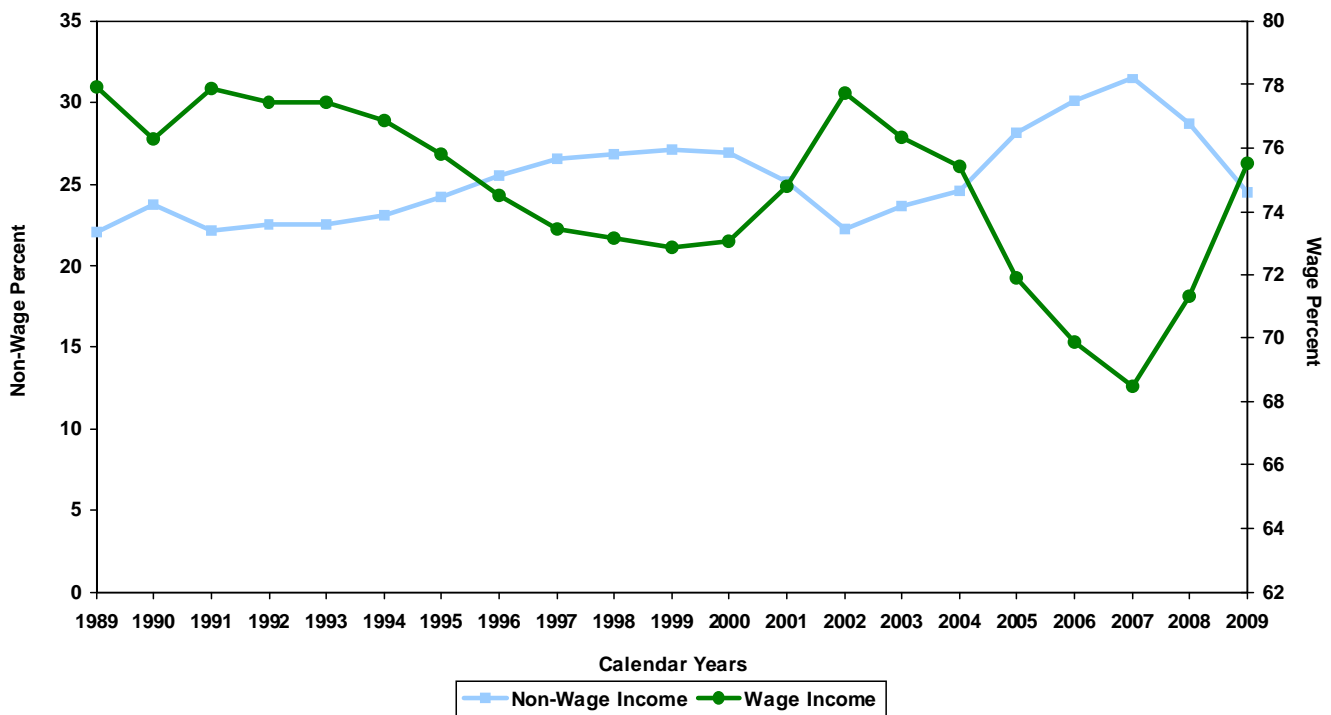


\*The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal 1988), federal revenue sharing (ended in fiscal 1982), corporate, gross receipts, severance, beer, cigarette, insurance, inheritance and motor fuels taxes.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate

Figure 31

IRS Wage and Non-Wage Income as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 30

## Fiscal Year Cash Collections Unrestricted Revenues

Revenue Source	Nominal Revenue (millions)													
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e
Sales and Use Tax	\$1,251.8	\$1,316.4	\$1,369.6	\$1,431.4	\$1,441.3	\$1,444.0	\$1,501.9	\$1,634.5	\$1,806.3	\$1,857.8	\$1,739.4	\$1,547.5	\$1,402.7	\$1,601.4
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.4
Liquor Profits	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.3	32.6	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	58.4	62.3
Insurance Premiums	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	80.0	75.9
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	53.2	60.0	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.7	125.5
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	14.0	7.9	17.3	39.4	18.9	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	56.2	59.9
Metal Severance Tax	9.0	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	20.9	27.1
Inheritance Tax	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Investment Income	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.3	2.4
General Fund Other	40.1	38.0	40.8	46.0	45.3	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	80.3	72.3
Property and Energy Credit	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	-6.0
<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>1,475.6</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>	<b>1,652.1</b>	<b>1,709.3</b>	<b>1,673.5</b>	<b>1,702.1</b>	<b>1,762.7</b>	<b>1,935.4</b>	<b>2,187.5</b>	<b>2,290.9</b>	<b>2,165.1</b>	<b>1,934.6</b>	<b>1,781.4</b>	<b>2,046.3</b>
Individual Income Tax	1,374.5	1,461.3	1,651.4	1,705.3	1,605.3	1,572.5	1,692.3	1,926.6	2,277.6	2,561.4	2,598.8	2,319.6	2,104.6	2,298.2
Corporate Taxes	191.8	188.1	181.1	171.1	119.0	156.3	158.2	204.2	366.6	414.1	405.1	255.4	258.4	260.7
Mineral Production Withholding	7.5	6.8	9.3	19.5	13.2	7.2	17.3	16.7	22.7	23.1	23.8	32.5	24.6	26.7
Education Fund Other	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	24.6	26.6
<b>Education Fund Total</b>	<b>1,580.8</b>	<b>1,663.7</b>	<b>1,850.4</b>	<b>1,905.5</b>	<b>1,743.0</b>	<b>1,741.0</b>	<b>1,872.2</b>	<b>2,147.6</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>	<b>3,016.8</b>	<b>3,047.8</b>	<b>2,626.8</b>	<b>2,412.2</b>	<b>2,612.2</b>
<b>GF/EF Total</b>	<b>3,056.5</b>	<b>3,183.9</b>	<b>3,502.4</b>	<b>3,614.8</b>	<b>3,416.5</b>	<b>3,443.1</b>	<b>3,634.9</b>	<b>4,083.0</b>	<b>4,864.2</b>	<b>5,307.7</b>	<b>5,212.9</b>	<b>4,561.4</b>	<b>4,193.6</b>	<b>4,658.5</b>
Motor Fuel Tax	217.7	224.7	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	243.3	252.5
Special Fuel Tax	72.4	73.7	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	94.4	102.2
Other	54.8	58.5	64.9	64.2	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	73.6	80.7
<b>Transportation Fund Total</b>	<b>344.9</b>	<b>356.9</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>374.2</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>405.3</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>422.1</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>435.4</b>
Mineral Lease Payments	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.5	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	147.2	152.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,434.8</b>	<b>3,572.2</b>	<b>3,921.1</b>	<b>4,046.8</b>	<b>3,838.1</b>	<b>3,882.7</b>	<b>4,100.7</b>	<b>4,580.3</b>	<b>5,452.4</b>	<b>5,913.2</b>	<b>5,809.2</b>	<b>5,172.7</b>	<b>4,752.2</b>	<b>5,246.7</b>

e = estimate

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 31  
Fiscal Year Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues

Revenue Source	Current Dollar Percent Change													
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011e
Sales and Use Tax	0.0%	5.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-9.4%	14.2%
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	8.2	2.5	6.3	5.6	7.7	-2.5	18.6	1.1	75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3
Liquor Profits	3.5	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-2.2	6.8
Insurance Premiums	29.2	12.8	-3.3	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-3.6	-5.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	-18.8	-43.2	118.0	127.3	-52.0	41.6	37.1	45.9	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.1	113.8
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	37.4	-43.3	11.5	8.9	-20.2	17.8	3.3	90.0	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-20.8	6.5
Metal Severance Tax	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8
Inheritance Tax	-3.7	-4.5	30.0	40.8	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-78.8	-55.0
Investment Income	15.1	-5.3	7.4	12.8	-1.5	2.9	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	47.6	-9.9
General Fund Other	1.8	17.0	-17.3	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	2.4	-6.4
Property and Energy Credit	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Individual Income Tax	11.4	6.3	13.0	3.3	-5.9	-2.0	7.6	13.8	18.2	12.5	1.5	-10.7	-9.3	9.2
Corporate Tax	2.8	-1.9	-3.7	-5.5	-30.5	31.4	1.2	29.1	79.6	13.0	-2.2	-36.9	1.2	0.9
Mineral Production Withholding	-19.7	-9.6	37.7	109.2	-32.0	-45.7	140.3	-3.1	35.8	1.4	3.4	36.3	-24.4	8.7
Education Fund Other	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1
<b>Education Fund Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>GF/EF Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Motor Fuel Tax	29.3	3.2	5.7	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8
Special Fuel Tax	29.3	3.2	5.7	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8
Other	56.2	1.8	3.9	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-6.7	8.2
<b>Transportation Fund Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Mineral Lease Payments	-1.8	-5.9	25.7	46.0	-36.9	45.6	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-22.2	3.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>

e = estimate

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



Table 32  
Comparison of Forecast and Actual General and Education Fund Collections

Fiscal Year	Actual	Forecast (days to close)				Difference to Actual (days to close)			
		Current Year		Prior Year		Current Year		Prior Year	
		Leg. (135)	Gov. (225)	Leg. (495)	Gov. (585)	Leg. (135)	Gov. (225)	Leg. (495)	Gov. (585)
1997	7.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.4% x	6.2% x	1.4%	1.9%	2.5% x	1.7% x
1998	6.3%	4.1%	4.4%	5.5% x	5.9% x	2.2%	1.9%	0.8% x	0.4% x
1999	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	6.4%	6.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-2.5%
2000	10.0%	5.9%	4.6%	4.9% x	4.7% x	4.1%	5.4%	5.1% x	5.3% x
2001	3.2%	4.8%	4.8%	3.4%	4.9%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-0.2%	-1.7%
2002	-5.5%	-5.7%	-0.2%	3.8% x	4.7% x	0.2%	-5.3%	-9.3% x	-10.1% x
2003	0.8%	0.6%	-0.8%	2.8%	4.1%	0.2%	1.6%	-2.1%	-3.3%
2004	5.6%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	4.1%	2.9%	2.2%
2005	12.3%	6.4%	5.1%	2.8%	3.0%	5.9%	7.2%	9.5%	9.3%
2006	19.1%	9.6%	7.6%	3.5% x	2.9% x	9.5%	11.5%	15.6% x	16.2% x
2007	9.1%	3.8%	2.4%	1.0% x	1.1% x	5.3%	6.8%	8.2% x	8.0% x
2008	-1.8%	-0.3%	1.8%	1.2% x	1.1% x	-1.5%	-3.6%	-3.0% x	-2.9% x
2009	-12.5%	-13.1%	-9.8%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	-2.7%	-13.0%	-15.2%
2010	-8.1%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-3.4%	-2.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-4.6%	-5.9%
2011	11.1%	8.8%	8.2%	3.3% x	4.5% x	2.3%	2.9%	7.7% x	6.6% x
2012	-	-	-	2.6%	2.0%	-	-	-	-
average	4.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%				
median	5.6%	4.1%	4.4%	3.3%	4.1%				

x - significant policy differences impacting forecast tax collections

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



## Overview

Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe were reflected in Utah's production and export levels through 2008 and 2009, but the rising price of gold has helped buoy the value of Utah's exports from 2009 to 2010. Utah's total exports rose from \$10.34 billion in 2009 to \$13.8 billion in 2010, an increase of 33.6%. Exports have been above \$4.0 billion since 2002 and above \$6.0 billion since 2005.

Shipments of primary metals, particularly gold, accounted for approximately 55.2% of total exports during 2010. Computers and electronics comprised the second highest proportion of total exports, 14.3%. In 2010, exports declined in only four of 35 major destinations for Utah merchandise—and overall exports were up 33.6%.

## 2010 Summary

### Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context.

Utah's export growth for the 2009 to 2010 period ties with West Virginia as the sixth highest in the nation. Arkansas was the only state in the nation that experienced negative change with a 0.9% reduction in exports. New Hampshire experienced the greatest increase with 42.7% export growth.

In terms of total exports, Utah ranked 26<sup>th</sup> in 2010, exporting about \$13.8 billion, or 1.1% of total national exports. Texas continued to lead the nation in exports with \$207 billion, exporting 16.2% of the nation's total exports. Texas was followed by California (\$143.2 billion, 11.2% of total), New York (\$69.7 billion, 5.5%), Florida (\$55.4 billion, 4.3%) and Washington (\$53.3 billion, 4.2%). These five states accounted for 41.4% of the nation's total exports.

**Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry.** Utah's leading merchandise export in 2010 was primary metal products, almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports increased by 39.4% in 2010 to \$7.6 billion. Primary metals constituted 55.2% of Utah exports in 2010, an increase from 2009 when they accounted for 53% of total exports. Exports of computers and electronics were the second largest category of exports in 2010, accounting for 14.3% of total exports. Other leading export categories for 2010 were chemicals (\$706.2 million, or 5.1% of total) transportation equipment (\$649.3 million, 4.7% of total), food (\$603.5 million, 4.4% of total), and minerals (\$374 million, 2.7% of total).

In 2010, Utah had substantial growth in the following categories: raw textiles, up 273.8% to \$21.6 million; scrap, up 211.7% to \$203 million; used merchandise, up 143.6% to \$24 million; livestock, up 99.4% to \$7.9 million; apparel, up 78% to \$10.5 million; and minerals, up 58% to \$374 million.

Notable declines were seen in: agricultural products, down 57.7% to \$23.1 million; fish and marine products, down

51.3% to \$1.3 million; forestry products down 33.6% to 7.9 million; and milled textiles down 27 % to \$11.8 million.

## Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports

During 2010, the United Kingdom was Utah's largest customer with exports totaling \$4.4 billion. Canada was the second largest customer of Utah products, receiving \$1,265.2 million in exports. India was third (\$1,125 million), followed by Hong Kong (\$947 million) and Switzerland (\$718 million). Exports to Switzerland increased 658%, moving Switzerland to the fifth largest consumer of Utah products from its twentieth place position in 2009. In 2010, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 60.6% of all Utah exports, and the top ten countries accounted for 79.3% of all exports from Utah.

**Canada and Mexico.** The two countries closest to Utah, Canada and Mexico, were Utah's second and ninth highest export destinations, respectively. In contrast to the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Utah exports were in the form of gold, Canada and Mexico imported a wider array of goods. In 2010, the largest categories of goods exported to Canada were primary metals (\$292.1 million), transportation equipment (\$191.5 million), and machinery (\$132.1 million). The largest categories of goods exported to Mexico were transportation equipment (\$96.2 million), chemicals (\$77.4 million), and minerals (\$58.7 million). From 2008 to 2009, total exports to Canada decreased 5.8% and total exports to Mexico increased 15.5%. From 2009 to 2010, total exports to Canada increased 24.1% and increased 63.3% to Mexico.

**Gold.** Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold, however, the amount of gold the Census Bureau reports as being exported from Utah is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. Conversations with industry contacts suggest essentially all of the gold mined in Utah remains within the U.S. and is not included in exports. The gold exported from Utah is primarily mined in other western states. Partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing into pure gold, and then shipped to customers mostly in the United Kingdom and, more recently, India. Switzerland has historically been a major destination of gold shipments, and recently Utah exports to Switzerland have nearly returned to their 2004-2005 levels after a sharp decline from 2007 to 2009. The vast majority of exports to Switzerland fall under the primary metals category (\$651 million out of \$719 million total). Shipments in the primary metals category (of which gold is a large majority) constituted 55.2% of Utah's exports in 2010, an increase from 2009 when primary metals exports totaled 43.9% of exports.

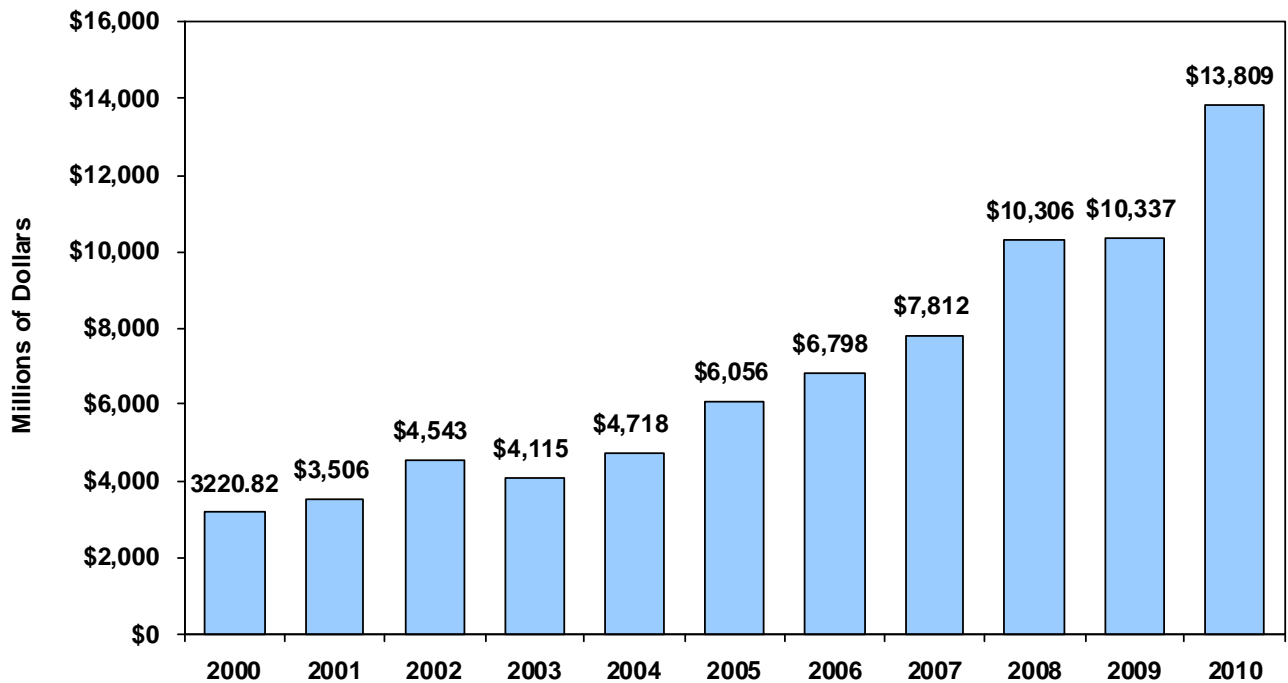
Gold exports do not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state and increase the value of goods Utah exports, especially as the price of gold rises beyond historic levels. For this reason, it is important to consider excluding gold from total

exports. Without gold, exports grew to \$6.2 billion from \$4.8 billion, for an increase of 27%.

### 2011 Outlook

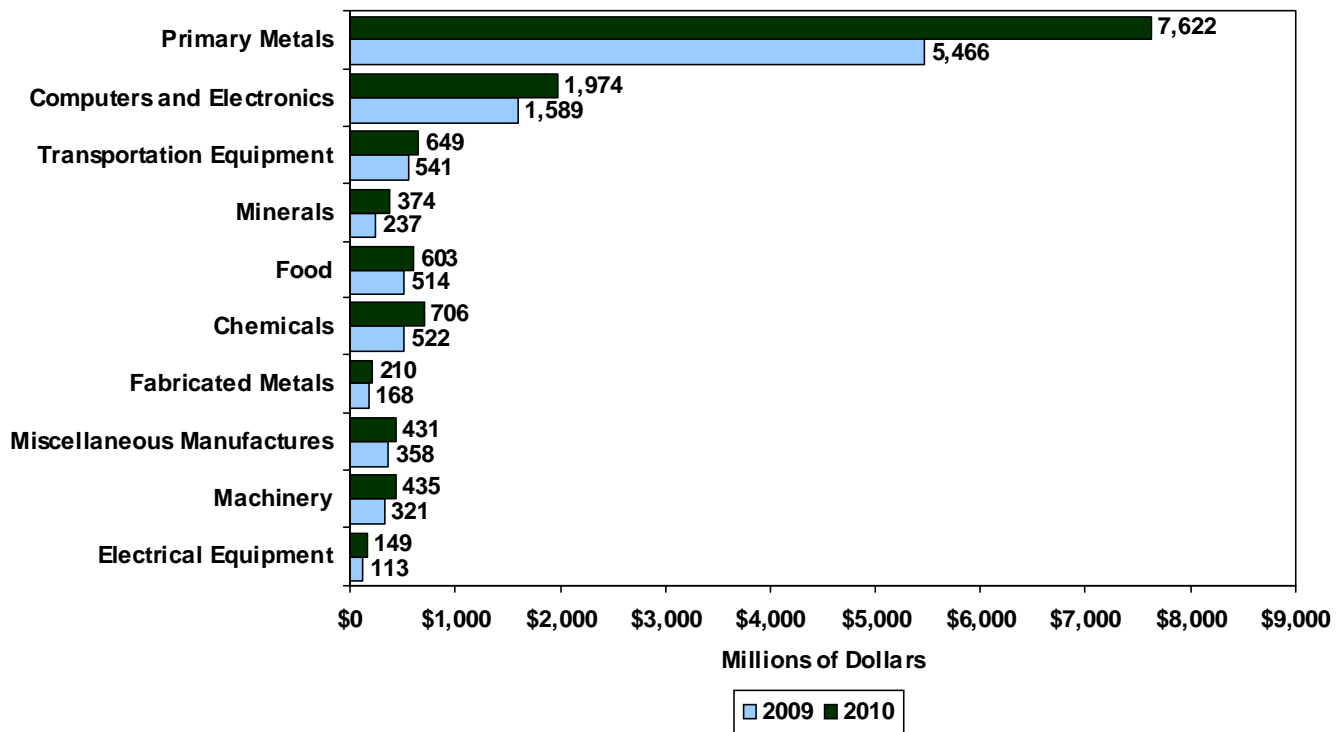
The rising price of gold along with growth in many other important sectors increased Utah's exports 33.6%, from \$10.3 billion in 2009 to \$13.8 billion in 2010, thanks to The rising price of gold along with gains made in other sectors will hopefully continue to increase the value of merchandise exported from Utah in the coming year.

Figure 32  
Utah Merchandise Exports



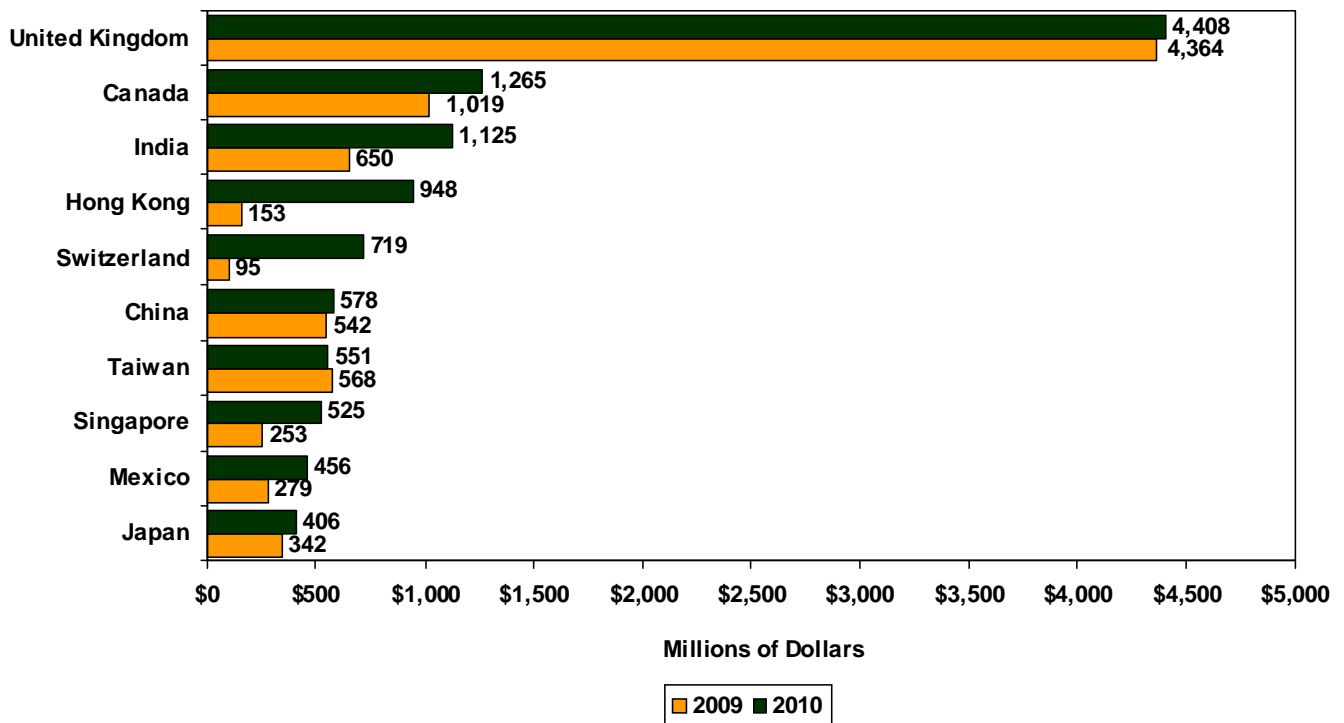
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 33  
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries



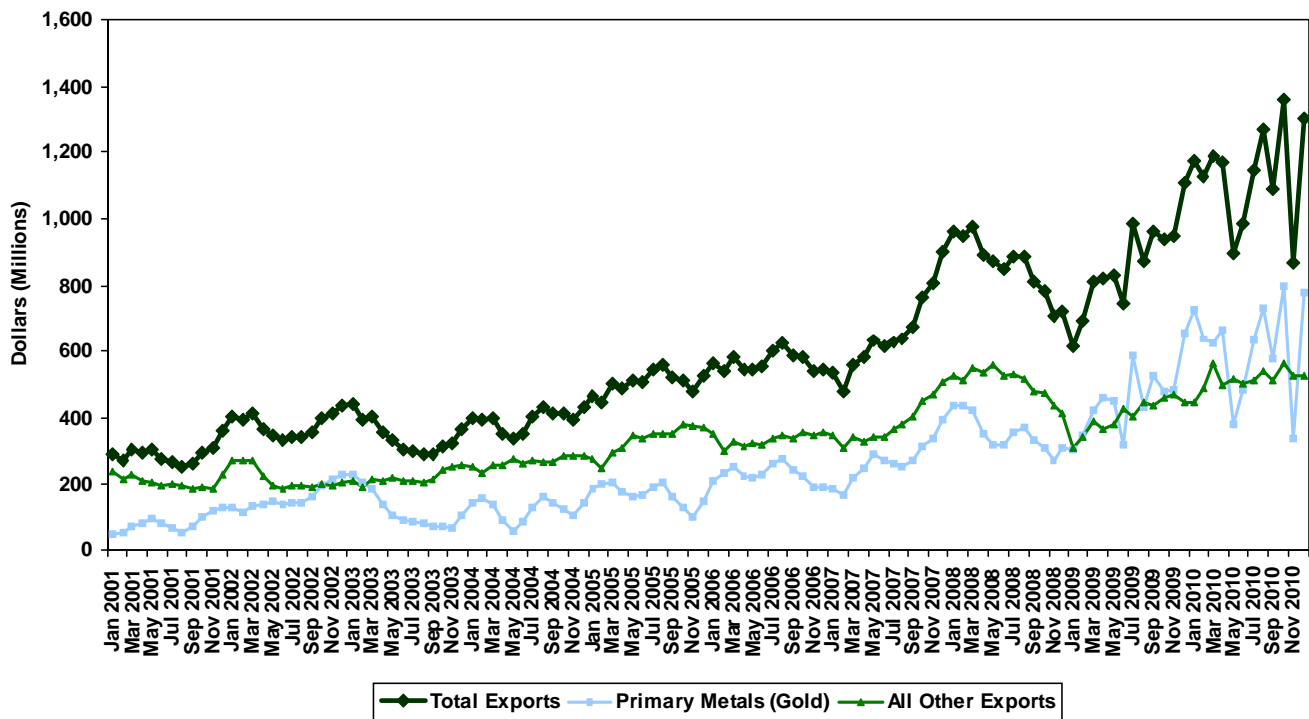
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 34  
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 35  
Utah Exports: With and Without Gold



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 33  
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

Rank	Geography	Millions of Dollars										2009-2010	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change	2010 Share
25	Alabama	\$7,570	\$8,267	\$8,340	\$9,037	\$10,796	\$13,878	\$14,421	\$15,879	\$12,355	\$15,502	25.5%	1.2%
42	Alaska	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,592	4,044	3,895	3,542	3,270	4,155	27.0%	0.3%
24	Arizona	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,950	18,287	19,186	19,784	14,023	15,637	11.5%	1.2%
37	Arkansas	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,862	4,265	4,880	5,776	5,267	5,219	-0.9%	0.4%
2	California	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	116,819	127,746	134,152	118,738	120,080	143,192	19.2%	11.2%
32	Colorado	6,125	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,784	7,956	7,350	7,713	5,867	6,727	14.7%	0.5%
23	Connecticut	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,687	12,238	13,719	15,384	13,979	16,056	14.9%	1.3%
39	Delaware	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,525	3,889	3,986	4,898	4,312	4,966	15.2%	0.4%
47	District Of Columbia	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	825	1,040	1,083	1,196	1,091	1,501	37.6%	0.1%
4	Florida	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	33,377	38,545	44,832	46,331	46,888	55,365	18.1%	4.3%
12	Georgia	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,577	20,073	23,342	27,514	23,743	28,950	21.9%	2.3%
51	Hawaii	370	514	368	405	1,028	706	560	960	563	684	21.5%	0.1%
38	Idaho	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,260	3,721	4,704	5,005	3,877	5,157	33.0%	0.4%
6	Illinois	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,868	42,085	48,730	53,677	41,626	50,058	20.3%	3.9%
13	Indiana	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,476	22,620	25,878	26,502	22,907	28,745	25.5%	2.3%
28	Iowa	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,348	8,410	9,614	12,125	9,042	10,880	20.3%	0.9%
30	Kansas	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,720	8,626	10,246	12,514	8,917	9,905	11.1%	0.8%
19	Kentucky	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,899	17,232	19,616	19,121	17,650	19,343	9.6%	1.5%
9	Louisiana	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,232	23,503	30,375	41,908	32,616	41,356	26.8%	3.2%
43	Maine	1,812	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,310	2,627	2,742	3,016	2,231	3,164	41.8%	0.2%
29	Maryland	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,119	7,598	8,946	11,383	9,225	10,163	10.2%	0.8%
14	Massachusetts	17,489	16,708	18,663	21,837	22,043	24,047	25,285	28,369	23,593	26,304	11.5%	2.1%
7	Michigan	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	37,584	40,405	44,371	45,136	32,655	44,768	37.1%	3.5%
20	Minnesota	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,705	16,309	17,993	19,186	15,532	18,904	21.7%	1.5%
31	Mississippi	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,008	4,674	5,170	7,323	6,316	8,229	30.3%	0.6%
27	Missouri	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	10,462	12,776	13,417	12,852	9,522	12,926	35.7%	1.0%
48	Montana	489	386	361	565	711	887	1,131	1,395	1,053	1,389	31.9%	0.1%
35	Nebraska	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	3,004	3,625	4,256	5,412	4,873	5,820	19.4%	0.5%
34	Nevada	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,937	5,493	5,713	6,121	5,672	5,912	4.2%	0.5%
40	New Hampshire	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,548	2,811	2,910	3,752	3,061	4,367	42.7%	0.3%
11	New Jersey	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	21,080	27,002	30,463	35,643	27,244	32,154	18.0%	2.5%
46	New Mexico	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,540	2,892	2,583	2,783	1,270	1,541	21.4%	0.1%
3	New York	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	50,492	57,369	69,334	81,386	58,743	69,696	18.6%	5.5%
16	North Carolina	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,463	21,218	23,347	25,091	21,793	24,905	14.3%	1.9%
44	North Dakota	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	1,509	2,033	2,772	2,193	2,536	15.6%	0.2%
8	Ohio	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,801	37,833	42,382	45,628	34,104	41,494	21.7%	3.2%
36	Oklahoma	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,314	4,375	4,538	5,077	4,415	5,353	21.2%	0.4%
21	Oregon	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	12,381	15,288	16,515	19,352	14,907	17,671	18.5%	1.4%
10	Pennsylvania	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	22,271	26,334	29,127	34,649	28,381	34,928	23.1%	2.7%
45	Rhode Island	1,269	1,121	1,177	1,286	1,269	1,531	1,647	1,974	1,496	1,949	30.3%	0.2%
17	South Carolina	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	13,944	13,615	16,560	19,853	16,488	20,329	23.3%	1.6%
49	South Dakota	595	597	672	826	941	1,185	1,506	1,654	1,011	1,259	24.5%	0.1%
15	Tennessee	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	19,070	22,020	21,815	23,238	20,484	25,943	26.6%	2.0%
1	Texas	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	128,761	150,888	168,164	186,450	162,995	206,961	27.0%	16.2%
26	Utah	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,056	6,798	7,812	10,306	10,337	13,809	33.6%	1.1%
41	Vermont	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,240	3,817	3,435	3,697	3,219	4,277	32.9%	0.3%
22	Virginia	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,216	14,104	16,885	18,942	15,052	17,163	14.0%	1.3%
5	Washington	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	37,948	53,075	66,258	54,498	51,851	53,353	2.9%	4.2%
33	West Virginia	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,147	3,225	3,972	5,643	4,826	6,449	33.6%	0.5%
18	Wisconsin	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,923	17,169	19,186	20,570	16,725	19,790	18.3%	1.5%
50	Wyoming	503	553	582	680	669	830	802	1,081	926	983	6.2%	0.1%
	United States	689,520	675,756	723,743	817,936	904,380	1,037,143	1,162,708	1,236,632	1,056,043	1,277,504	21.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Table 34  
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

Rank	Code	Industry Name	Millions of Dollars													2009-2010	
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change	2010 Share			
19	111	Agricultural Products	\$7.1	\$4.4	\$5.5	\$9.1	\$12.9	\$12.5	\$15.4	\$30.3	\$54.7	\$23.1	-57.7%	0.2%			
25	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	4.0	7.9	99.4%	0.1%			
31	113	Forestry Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	-33.6%	0.0%			
29	114	Fish and Marine Products	5.2	1.3	1.7	4.1	3.6	5.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.3	-51.3%	0.0%			
30	211	Oil and Gas	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.5%	0.0%			
8	212	Minerals	105.0	62.5	43.0	96.7	618.9	572.4	549.8	577.3	236.5	374.0	58.1%	2.7%			
5	311	Food	231.2	255.3	283.2	308.5	357.7	382.0	428.1	512.9	513.9	603.5	17.4%	4.4%			
15	312	Beverages	5.3	5.7	26.3	9.0	52.3	49.9	33.1	28.0	50.4	40.8	-19.0%	0.3%			
20	313	Raw Textiles	8.1	7.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.0	5.8	21.6	273.8%	0.2%			
22	314	Milled Textiles	1.9	2.1	5.2	5.5	6.8	8.3	10.6	15.7	16.2	11.8	-27.0%	0.1%			
23	315	Apparel	5.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	10.5	78.0%	0.1%			
24	316	Leather	7.0	6.6	6.1	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.0	10.3	8.3	8.0	-3.6%	0.1%			
28	321	Wood Products	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.7	9.0	4.3	4.3	-1.2%	0.0%			
14	322	Paper	45.2	43.5	27.7	31.9	34.9	59.2	75.2	62.4	47.0	43.5	-7.5%	0.3%			
21	323	Printed Material	21.6	24.2	21.9	26.7	28.2	30.9	37.9	29.7	29.7	20.5	-31.0%	0.1%			
27	324	Petroleum and Coal	1.1	2.7	1.8	4.3	5.8	9.5	6.1	7.1	3.6	4.6	28.3%	0.0%			
3	325	Chemicals	229.9	264.5	340.2	429.8	454.1	467.9	481.4	496.5	522.1	706.2	35.3%	5.1%			
12	326	Plastics	57.4	65.6	74.9	67.2	59.5	80.0	72.5	96.4	81.7	108.5	32.8%	0.8%			
17	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	12.5	11.2	10.0	11.9	13.4	13.4	22.4	24.9	22.5	26.6	18.3%	0.2%			
1	331	Primary Metals	1,008.4	1,913.4	1,465.7	1,507.5	2,060.0	2,769.9	3,222.3	4,240.4	5,466.2	7,621.5	39.4%	55.2%			
9	332	Fabricated Metals	57.3	53.9	61.9	71.6	90.5	111.9	133.6	167.6	168.0	209.7	24.8%	1.5%			
6	333	Machinery	185.0	140.0	141.4	205.6	225.4	266.6	294.7	354.1	321.0	435.1	35.6%	3.2%			
2	334	Computers and Electronics	511.1	758.3	624.0	910.6	856.1	589.3	943.4	1,982.9	1,588.5	1,974.4	24.3%	14.3%			
11	335	Electrical Equipment	101.7	102.7	85.7	83.5	102.8	107.7	117.4	126.9	112.5	148.9	32.3%	1.1%			
4	336	Transportation Equipment	588.8	489.1	467.2	469.6	541.4	614.6	702.9	812.9	541.1	649.3	20.0%	4.7%			
16	337	Furniture	11.6	12.3	13.4	20.7	26.6	62.2	63.8	55.0	38.9	30.9	-20.7%	0.2%			
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	214.6	213.3	293.5	289.3	332.8	378.0	383.5	427.3	358.3	431.4	20.4%	3.1%			
26	511	Publications	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	8.2	8.2	13.6	9.3	5.9	7.9	32.6%	0.1%			
10	910	Scrap	4.9	9.7	12.6	26.8	40.7	78.8	104.1	111.6	65.0	202.5	211.7%	1.5%			
18	920	Used Merchandise	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.9	8.1	18.5	34.5	9.9	24.0	143.6%	0.2%			
13	980, 990	Unclassified	74.4	84.1	84.6	98.4	99.6	87.9	56.5	66.1	50.6	55.2	9.2%	0.4%			
		Total	\$3,506	\$4,543	\$4,115	\$4,718	\$6,056	\$6,798	\$7,815	\$10,306	\$10,337	\$13,809	33.6%	100.0%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Table 35  
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

Rank	Country	Millions of Dollars													2009-2010	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change	2010 Share			
1	United Kingdom	\$421.3	\$710.2	\$486.5	\$559.5	\$1,105.1	\$2,282.6	\$2,382.4	\$3,516.1	\$4,364.1	\$4,407.9	1.0%	30.7%			
2	Canada	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	947.3	1,082.8	1,019.4	1,265.2	24.1%	9.3%			
3	India	12.0	12.8	23.5	18.5	54.1	20.6	384.0	496.8	649.5	1,124.7	73.2%	8.3%			
4	Hong Kong	53.2	67.4	58.9	89.1	145.8	90.4	101.6	133.4	153.4	947.4	517.5%	7.0%			
5	Switzerland	696.4	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.7	777.1	484.1	455.7	64.3	94.8	718.6	658.0%	5.3%			
6	China	40.6	64.2	114.0	123.0	320.6	245.1	386.6	527.0	542.3	577.6	6.5%	4.3%			
7	Taiwan	57.1	59.7	62.8	79.5	96.8	81.0	211.0	727.6	567.9	550.9	-3.0%	4.1%			
8	Singapore	46.3	263.6	38.4	125.7	127.5	57.0	222.9	373.2	253.3	524.5	107.0%	3.9%			
9	Mexico	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	223.8	241.9	279.4	456.3	63.3%	3.4%			
10	Japan	396.4	427.1	475.6	542.0	588.7	482.8	416.4	375.9	342.2	406.2	18.7%	3.0%			
11	Belgium	58.6	62.7	69.3	93.5	428.2	345.3	393.3	543.4	208.7	290.3	39.1%	2.1%			
12	South Korea	127.6	88.4	69.9	104.7	124.5	128.8	126.2	201.5	294.5	273.0	-7.3%	1.7%			
13	Germany	93.6	68.8	118.7	170.2	208.3	205.0	170.6	165.9	182.8	226.4	36.5%	1.6%			
14	Australia	54.1	51.6	67.3	74.5	109.4	121.0	126.6	183.9	182.8	220.5	20.6%	1.3%			
15	Thailand	23.3	29.0	30.3	60.9	40.2	28.2	41.0	163.1	46.6	172.3	270.0%	1.1%			
16	Malaysia	50.3	31.2	26.6	40.0	49.5	29.7	40.6	51.8	69.4	152.0	118.9%	1.1%			
17	Italy	37.5	39.1	39.0	43.5	59.4	71.3	67.0	72.7	73.3	148.4	102.3%	1.1%			
18	Philippines	79.4	84.8	103.6	117.8	110.4	113.7	146.3	144.2	106.5	145.1	36.3%	0.9%			
19	United Arab Emirates	5.3	5.5	4.5	93.5	138.0	32.3	27.5	99.3	63.7	128.3	101.5%	0.8%			
20	Netherlands	154.3	137.8	124.4	105.3	119.1	116.6	188.7	175.7	92.7	110.3	19.0%	0.8%			
21	France	54.1	51.1	66.3	72.9	112.6	94.8	106.4	86.5	77.8	109.0	40.2%	0.6%			
22	Brazil	41.7	12.8	22.9	39.8	30.5	79.7	95.5	100.5	99.8	78.1	-21.7%	0.4%			
23	Turkey	33.5	23.4	12.7	4.6	14.0	18.4	16.9	38.6	18.2	61.0	234.7%	0.4%			
24	Israel	9.7	9.4	20.4	47.7	57.4	58.8	60.2	80.3	45.5	58.8	29.2%	0.4%			
25	Spain	19.6	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.4	41.5	49.5	48.8	44.7	55.6	24.4%	0.3%			
26	Sweden	13.6	14.0	11.3	17.9	16.0	27.0	25.9	38.1	34.3	44.3	29.1%	0.3%			
27	Russia	3.8	7.8	11.7	13.8	11.4	10.6	16.0	39.7	23.8	40.0	68.2%	0.3%			
28	Ukraine	8.9	7.0	5.8	6.7	7.6	7.8	5.5	7.4	3.6	36.2	898.9%	0.2%			
29	Chile	5.9	6.2	12.4	31.3	11.4	14.1	16.3	30.1	23.1	31.0	34.1%	0.2%			
30	Lebanon	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	23.8	1777.4%	0.2%			
31	Peru	5.8	3.7	7.2	8.7	7.5	7.7	10.3	12.9	12.0	22.1	84.3%	0.1%			
32	South Africa	8.9	3.6	4.2	9.8	15.9	32.0	17.7	15.2	14.4	18.7	30.1%	0.1%			
33	New Zealand	6.4	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	12.4	16.8	27.4	16.8	17.2	2.2%	0.1%			
34	Costa Rica	20.8	31.0	32.2	24.8	21.1	23.9	21.5	18.6	24.8	17.1	-30.9%	0.1%			
35	Dominican Republic	1.3	4.1	5.9	8.2	8.2	7.7	14.5	13.1	13.1	17.1	30.4%	0.1%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 36  
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2010

Code	Industry Name	Millions of Dollars										10-Country Industry Total
		United Kingdom	Canada	India	Hong Kong	Switzerland	China	Taiwan	Singapore	Mexico	Japan	
111	Agricultural Products	\$0.1	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.7	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$2.2	\$2.9	\$16.39
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.00	0.09	1.86	0.33	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	3.52	0.00	7.88
113	Forestry Products	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.40
114	Fish and Marine Products	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.44
211	Oil and Gas	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16
212	Minerals	3.66	6.55	0.67	6.30	0.00	6.78	0.03	0.21	58.65	1.77	84.61
311	Food	2.78	75.16	2.98	59.62	0.00	31.29	38.02	14.37	52.97	78.40	355.60
312	Beverages	0.21	27.03	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.03	1.65	0.12	0.00	9.28	38.45
313	Raw Textiles	0.40	1.78	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.02	14.71	0.18	17.89
314	Milled Textiles	0.50	8.46	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.26	0.36	9.82
315	Apparel	0.38	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.05	0.80	0.28	3.81
316	Leather	0.07	4.08	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.98	0.02	0.17	0.41	0.76	6.53
321	Wood Products	0.02	2.22	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.08	2.55
322	Paper	1.34	13.08	0.57	3.75	0.01	15.11	0.03	0.69	1.76	0.34	36.68
323	Printed Material	1.17	5.79	0.25	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.43	0.54	0.62	0.44	9.64
324	Petroleum and Coal	0.00	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05	4.35
325	Chemicals	13.23	170.49	4.92	18.35	2.74	39.26	24.07	6.12	77.35	89.27	445.81
326	Plastics	5.36	42.09	0.73	0.24	0.13	2.06	1.19	1.34	22.81	5.64	81.60
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	0.82	15.66	0.04	0.39	0.01	1.50	0.09	1.40	0.89	0.66	21.45
331	Primary Metals	4258.97	292.07	1084.76	740.44	650.92	126.57	6.97	1.16	16.47	19.77	7,198.10
332	Fabricated Metals	4.75	61.20	10.27	0.11	0.13	14.68	0.28	5.22	19.78	3.16	119.58
333	Machinery	16.04	132.14	2.04	16.73	0.75	21.21	7.57	25.36	24.44	10.21	256.50
334	Computers and Electronics	36.48	84.84	9.32	72.23	4.85	185.69	459.78	457.75	16.12	88.88	1,415.93
335	Electrical Equipment	11.58	24.20	0.60	2.95	0.14	13.61	1.37	1.02	16.24	1.84	73.55
336	Transportation Equipment	22.54	191.49	0.17	6.71	38.61	27.47	4.76	2.26	96.25	38.80	429.06
337	Furniture	1.75	7.56	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.78	0.06	0.02	10.84	1.40	22.50
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	11.65	73.64	3.33	10.94	19.73	22.69	2.35	5.07	13.54	49.25	212.20
511	Publications	0.00	7.09	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.04	7.59
910	Scrap	12.54	0.65	0.24	2.16	0.00	55.26	1.45	0.00	4.88	0.94	78.12
920	Used Merchandise	0.21	5.64	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.02	0.12	0.48	0.11	0.89	8.10
980	Unclassified	1.33	2.90	0.08	5.39	0.07	1.03	0.15	1.00	0.33	0.53	12.80
	Total	\$4,407.9	\$1,265.2	\$1,124.7	\$947.4	\$718.6	\$577.6	\$550.9	\$524.5	\$456.3	\$406.2	\$10,979.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Price Inflation and Cost of Living

## Overview

As measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), aggregate prices increased by 1.6% from 2009 to 2010. When measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) chain-type price deflator, prices increased by 1.2% in 2010 over 2009. Recovering labor markets, low interest rates, international demand for commodities, and food, gasoline, and energy prices have contributed to a recent acceleration of inflation. Although the rate of inflation is accelerating, the growth rates seen over the past two years and anticipated for the current and coming years are still expected to be below the average of the last 40 years. This is largely due to the inability of the economy to reach its employment and output potential. According to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve's survey of professional forecasters, core inflation is expected to remain below 2% through 2013, and likely longer. On a worldwide basis, analysts anticipate inflation to be stronger in the growing Asian, African, and South American countries, and weaker in the Western world.

## Summary

**Consumer Price Index.** The CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 1.6% in 2010, measured on an annual average basis, compared with a decrease of 0.4% in 2009. Recent forecasts have lowered inflation expectations through 2013.

**Gross Domestic Product Deflator.** Instead of measuring a fixed basket of goods, the GDP deflator allows for substitution among goods and services along with changing prices. In 2011, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator is projected to increase by about 2.1%.

## Significant Issues

**Domestic and International Labor Market and Wage Conditions.** In Utah, average annual nonagricultural employment declined by 7,200 jobs (-0.6%) and total covered nonagricultural wages increased \$442 million (1.0%) between 2009 and 2010. Current economic indicators project slow, steady growth in the labor market for the current and coming years, with employment expected to increase by 1.7% in 2011. Professionals expect total nonagricultural wages to grow about twice as fast as employment, by 4.1% in 2011. Analysts are not anticipating strong price increases to materialize in the current or coming year.

**Housing.** The deflationary housing market subdued price inflation in 2010. Analysts do not expect housing purchases to provide any inflationary pressure through 2011.

**Industrial Commodities.** Industrial commodities were a large driver of price inflation prior to 2009 and contributed to price deflation in 2009. These commodities influence virtually all consumer purchases (either directly or indirectly), from

tires to toys. The current projection is for prices in this area to remain relatively stable in the short term.

**Food.** Representing about 13% of total household expenditures, food price inflation continues to exhibit upward pressure. Analysts anticipate food to continue its upward pressure in the coming year.

**Gasoline and Energy.** Expenditures for gasoline and energy consumed about 16% of a family's outlays in 2010. Although the split in opinion among professionals has different grounds of justification, analysts generally think gasoline and energy prices will accelerate faster than most other components of a household's balance sheet.

**Federal Reserve.** In anticipation of the expected economic contraction, the Federal Reserve began lowering the short-term Federal Funds target rate in September 2007, three months before the national recession officially began. This rate reduction pattern continued until it reached a short-term target rate range of 0% to 0.25%, the lowest on record. The possible short-term rate effects on inflation are subdued due to business and consumer concerns over macroeconomic conditions. Should the Federal Reserve not act when signs of sustained economic growth materialize, the low short-term rates could induce strong inflation.

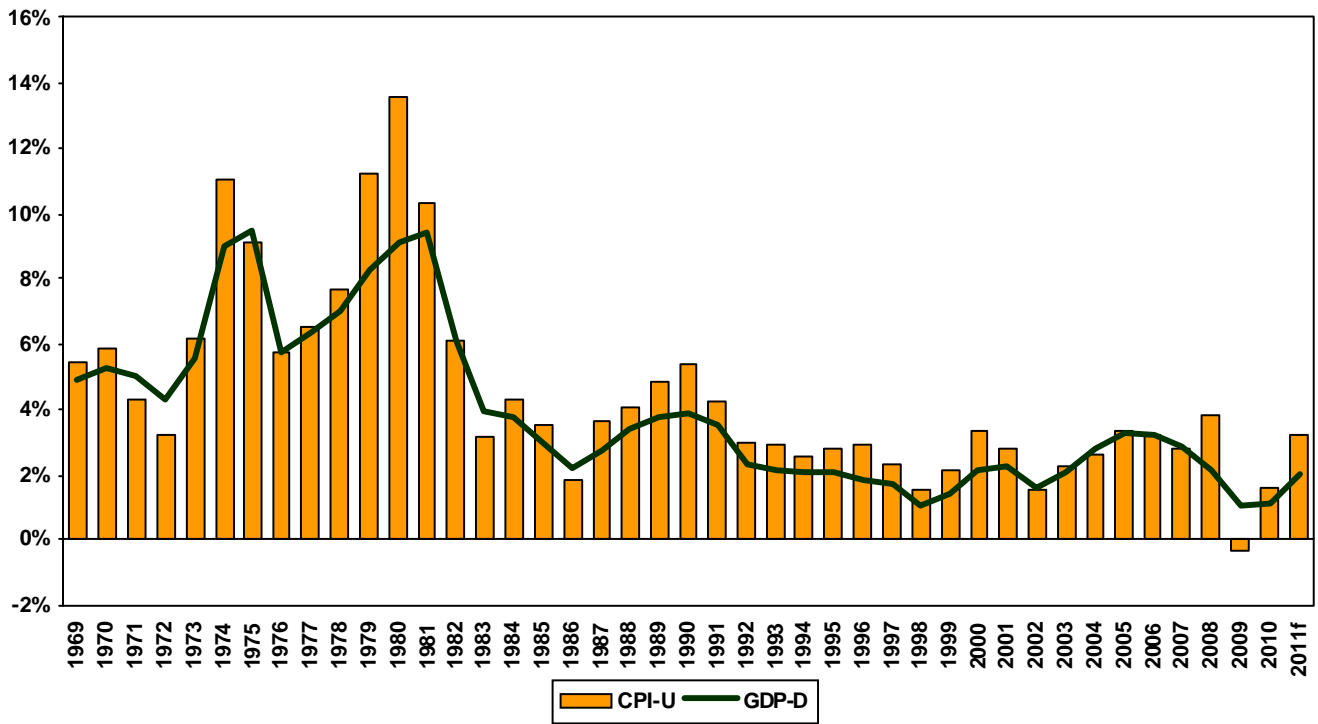
**Government Spending.** For its fiscal year 2010 (October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010), the U.S. government's deficit, \$1.3 trillion, was the second largest on record, in absolute amount, and the largest as a percent of GDP since the peak of the build-up for World War II during 1944. The FY 2011 budget will likely end the year with about the same deficit as FY 2010. As the rapid increase in CPI inflation from 2% in early 1946 to nearly 20% in mid 1947 demonstrates large deficits can be inflationary. As the economy recovers, the federal government will need to reduce the deficit if it wants to avoid high inflation.

**The Dollar.** Although a depreciation of the dollar increases the competitiveness of exports in the world markets, it also increases the prices producers and consumers pay for imported goods. During most of 2009, the dollar rose against the currencies of major trading partners. This short period of general appreciation has ended. If the dollar continues to lose value, as we expect, there will be upward pressure on inflation.

## Conclusion

As energy and housing prices climbed, inflation accelerated during the summer of 2008. With the financial crisis, and subsequent economic contraction, most economies experienced deflation. The picture over the coming year is that of low inflation.

Figure 36  
 Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) and Gross Domestic Price Deflator



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis f = forecast

Table 37

United States Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec Percent Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2	1.7%	0.7%
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	1.3%	1.2%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.5	3.5%	3.0%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	207.9	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.9%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	215.8	216.0	216.2	216.3	215.9	214.5	2.7%	-0.4%
2010	216.7	216.7	217.6	218.0	218.2	218.0	218.0	218.3	218.4	218.7	218.8	219.2	218.1	1.5%	1.6%
2011e	220.2	221.3	223.5	224.9	226.0	225.7	225.9	226.5	226.9	226.0	225.2	224.3	224.7	2.3%	2.9%

e = estimate

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 38  
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2005=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	23.1	4.9%	22.6	4.5%
1970	24.3	5.3%	23.7	4.7%
1971	25.6	5.0%	24.7	4.2%
1972	26.7	4.3%	25.5	3.4%
1973	28.1	5.5%	26.9	5.4%
1974	30.7	9.0%	29.7	10.4%
1975	33.6	9.5%	32.2	8.4%
1976	35.5	5.7%	34.0	5.5%
1977	37.8	6.4%	36.2	6.5%
1978	40.4	7.0%	38.7	7.0%
1979	43.8	8.3%	42.1	8.9%
1980	47.8	9.1%	46.7	10.7%
1981	52.3	9.4%	50.8	8.9%
1982	55.5	6.1%	53.6	5.5%
1983	57.7	3.9%	55.9	4.3%
1984	59.9	3.8%	58.1	3.8%
1985	61.7	3.0%	60.0	3.3%
1986	63.1	2.2%	61.4	2.4%
1987	64.8	2.8%	63.6	3.6%
1988	67.0	3.4%	66.2	4.0%
1989	69.6	3.8%	69.0	4.3%
1990	72.3	3.9%	72.2	4.6%
1991	74.8	3.5%	74.8	3.6%
1992	76.6	2.4%	77.0	2.9%
1993	78.3	2.2%	78.7	2.2%
1994	79.9	2.1%	80.3	2.1%
1995	81.6	2.1%	82.1	2.2%
1996	83.2	1.9%	83.9	2.2%
1997	84.6	1.8%	85.4	1.9%
1998	85.6	1.1%	86.2	1.0%
1999	86.8	1.5%	87.6	1.6%
2000	88.7	2.2%	89.8	2.5%
2001	90.7	2.3%	91.5	1.9%
2002	92.2	1.6%	92.8	1.4%
2003	94.1	2.1%	94.7	2.0%
2004	96.8	2.8%	97.1	2.6%
2005	100.0	3.3%	100.0	3.0%
2006	103.2	3.2%	102.7	2.7%
2007	106.2	2.9%	105.5	2.7%
2008	108.6	2.2%	108.9	3.3%
2009	109.7	1.1%	109.2	0.2%
2010	111.0	1.2%	111.1	1.8%
2011e	113.4	2.2%	113.8	2.5%

e = estimate

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, estimates by the Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst

# Regional / National Comparisons

## Overview

The national economy grew slightly in 2011, recovering slowly from the recent recession. Utah weathered the recession somewhat better than its neighboring states, and is now showing signs of recovery. Utah had one of the fastest growing populations in the nation in 2010, and its total personal income increased at one of the fastest rates in the nation from 2005 to 2010. Employment levels in the mountain region declined between 2009 and 2010, but rebounded between August of 2010 and August of 2011. In the most recent 12-month reports, Utah was ranked third in job growth in the nation. Utah's unemployment rate is no longer one of the lowest in the nation, but is still well below the national rate. Interestingly, Utah's poverty rate continues to increase, but it is still the third lowest in the nation.

The mountain region as a whole has fared similarly to Utah, but there is a great deal of variation between the states. Total personal income increased in 2011 for each mountain state, but median household income declined for every state but New Mexico. Unemployment rates also decreased for most mountain states, increasing in only Montana. Despite a decline in unemployment, poverty rates continue to rise in most of the mountain states, and this region has some of the lowest poverty rates (Utah and Wyoming), and some of the highest (Arizona and New Mexico). Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

## Population Growth

Even though Utah only ranks 34th in terms of population size, it had the third fastest growing population in the nation. Between 2000 and 2010, Utah's population grew by an annual average of 2.2%, a slight decline from its 1990-2000 average annual growth rate (2.6%). The U.S. population grew by 0.9% while the mountain states' population grew by 2.0%. Of the mountain states, Nevada had the fastest growth with an average annual increase of 3.1%; Montana had the slowest growth with an average annual increase of 0.9%. Also, Utah had the largest household size in the nation in 2010, with 3.13 persons per household.

## Personal Income Growth

Between 2005 and 2010, the average annual growth rate of total personal income in the mountain region was 3.7%, just above the national rate of 3.6%. Historically, personal income growth tended to be faster in the mountain states than in the rest of the nation, between 2005 and 2010, Utah's personal income increased by an annual average of 4.7%, the ninth highest rate in the nation. Three of the mountain states—New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—ranked in the top ten nationally for average annual personal income growth; four other mountain states were near or above the national average. However, Nevada's slow growth rate (1.7%) ranked second to last in the nation. Growth in total personal income

slowed in the mountain region between 2009 and 2010, increasing by only 2.2%, below the national average of 3.0%. Between 2009 and 2010, personal income grew by 2.4% in Utah, which ranked 42nd in the nation. During this same time period, New Mexico was the only state in the mountain states to have a growth rate above the national average.

Despite the rapid growth the mountain states experienced in the past decade, total personal incomes of these states were still among the smallest in the United States in 2010. Using personal income as a measure of each state's economic base shows that only Arizona and Colorado had economies larger than the median economy of the 50 states (\$153.4 billion). In 2008, Utah had the 35th largest economy with total personal income of \$90.1 billion, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Vermont had the smallest economy in 2010, ranking just below North Dakota and Wyoming.

The mountain states produced \$811.1 billion in personal income in 2010, or 6.5% of the nation's total of \$12.5 trillion. Utah accounted for 0.7% of the nation's income and 11.1% of the mountain states' income. It ranks fourth in the region, behind Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada.

Utah's per capita personal income in 2010 was \$32,595, ranking it 49th in the nation. Utah often ranks low in per-capita measures because of the large number of children in the state. However, the state also saw a decline in its ranking from 2000 when its per capita income was \$24,517, ranking it 44th in the nation. The state's per capita personal income annual growth rate from 2000 to 2010 averaged 2.9%, ranking 32nd highest in the nation. The mountain region's per capita personal income was \$36,760 in 2010, representing 90.6% of the national average (\$40,584). This percentage has also fallen slightly since 2000, when the mountain region's per capita income was \$28,025, representing 92.5% of the national average (\$30,318).

## Median Household Income

While Utah's per capita income ranks low in the nation, its median household income ranks relatively high. The 2010 three-year average of median household income shows that Utah ranks eighth in the nation (the Census Bureau recommends using three-year averages for ranking purposes to reduce the volatility that arises from small sample sizes). The discrepancy between the median household income ranking and per capita income ranking is largely explained by Utah's young population as per capita figures are diluted by the large number of children living in the state and larger household sizes. In 2010, Utah's three-year average median household income was \$59,857 and represented 118.9% of the national average. This was the highest median household income among mountain states.

Despite Utah's high median household income, it has recently experienced significant decline. The 2010 two-year average (the Census recommends using two-year averages when com-

paring data over time) changed by -5.3%, ranking 50th in the nation, putting Utah above only South Dakota.

As mentioned previously, Utah's income ranking can change significantly based on the definition and sample being used. For instance, Utah's 2010 three-year average median family income was \$63,882; this was above the U.S. average of \$62,290 and ranks Utah 21st in the nation. Family income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income does not count single-person households. Household income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household, regardless of whether they are related. Because many households consist of one person, household income is typically less than family income.

The discrepancy between Utah's median household income ranking eighth and median family income ranking 21st is explained by Utah's high number of workers per household and few single-person households. Utah is ranked second in the nation in terms of workers per household, but only 28th in terms of workers per family. Having more workers per household contributes to higher incomes. Utah also has fewer single-person households compared to other states, which increases the state's median household income.

#### **Average Annual Pay**

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among the mountain states, only Colorado (\$47,867) was above the national average (\$46,742) in 2010. Utah's average annual pay of \$39,397 per worker in 2010 was 84.3% of the national average and ranked 35th in the nation. Regionally, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming all ranked higher than Utah, while New Mexico and Montana ranked lower. The region also had some of the lowest average pay rates in the nation, with Idaho ranking 48th, and Montana 49th.

One issue to keep in mind is that these annual pay figures are influenced by the number of part-time workers in each state. Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and American Community Survey show Utah has one of the highest percentages of part-time workers in the United States. Because part-time workers typically earn less money than full-time workers, having a large part-time workforce can reduce the state's average pay. For instance, in 2010 Utah's average annual pay was 84.3% of the national average, but Utah's three-year average earnings for full-time, year-round workers is actually much higher, at 97.1% of the national average. Utah's lower incomes are also influenced by the state's young working-age population.

#### **Nonfarm Payrolls**

The mountain states region experienced a decline in employment (-1.5%) in 2010, a trend among most of the states. Between 2009 and 2010, employment declined at a rate of -0.2%

nationally. Utah's growth rate between 2009 and 2010 was -0.7%, ranking it 26th nationally.

The employment figures from August 2011 however show a significant increase (2.9%) in Utah's employment from one year earlier. This ranks Utah third in the nation for job growth in that 12-month period. The mountain states also showed signs of growth, Wyoming's employment increased by 3.1%, and all other mountain states except Nevada also experienced job growth.

Unemployment rates were higher in 2010 than in 2009 for all mountain states, and the nation as a whole. Between 2005 and 2010, every state except Louisiana experienced an increase in unemployment. Between 2009 and 2010, 18 states saw a decrease in unemployment. Utah's unemployment rate for 2010 was 7.7%, up from 7.1% in 2009, and well above the 2005 rate of 4.1%. Even with the increase, Utah had the 16th-lowest unemployment rate in the nation.

In August 2011, Utah's unemployment rate decreased slightly to 7.6%, giving the state the 21st-lowest unemployment rate in the nation. The majority of states in the nation saw a decrease in unemployment rates in the 12-month period between August 2010 and August 2011. In August 2011, six of the mountain states had unemployment rates below the national average: Wyoming (5.5%), New Mexico (6.6%), Montana (7.1%), Utah (7.6%), Colorado (8.3%) and Idaho (8.7%). Nevada (13.4%) had the highest unemployment rate in the nation.

#### **Poverty Rates**

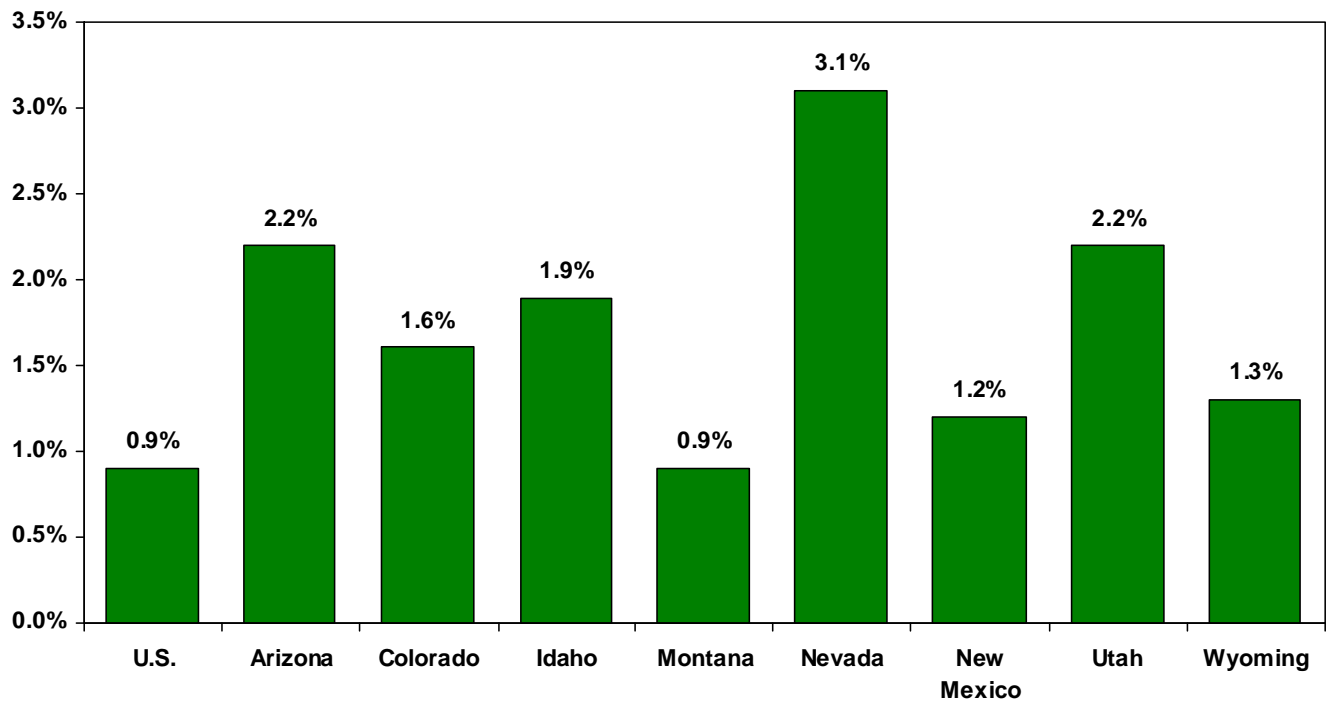
Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate changes over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states; New Mexico has the third highest poverty rate in the nation with 19.1% of its residents living below the poverty line, and Arizona (19.2%) has the second highest rate. Utah (9.1%) has the third-lowest poverty rate in the nation, and Wyoming (9.6%) has the fourth lowest. Despite this ranking, Utah's poverty rate rose 1.2% from 8.6% for 2008-2009 to 9.8% for 2009-2010.

#### **Conclusion**

Utah experienced exceptional growth in the mid 2000s as the state rebounded from the 2001 recession at an amazing rate. The state is now seeing signs of slow recovery from the most recent recession. The recession affected the entire country, causing the economies in every state to decline. Even with this decline, Utah still fared well compared to the rest of the nation, with lower poverty rates, comparatively low unemployment rates, and median household and family income levels which rank above the national average. These positive aspects may help Utah's economy remain better off than most states as the country continues to recover from the national recession.

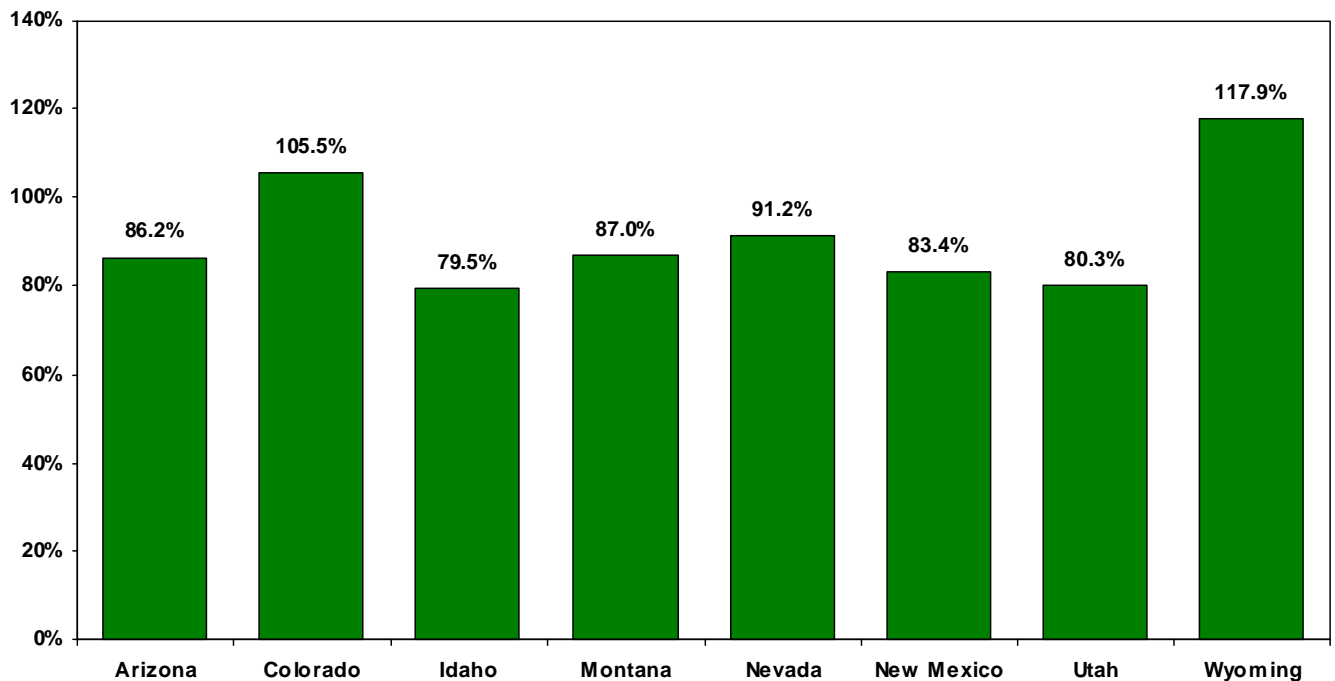


Figure 37  
Population Average Annual Growth Rates for the United States and Mountain Division States: 2000-2010



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

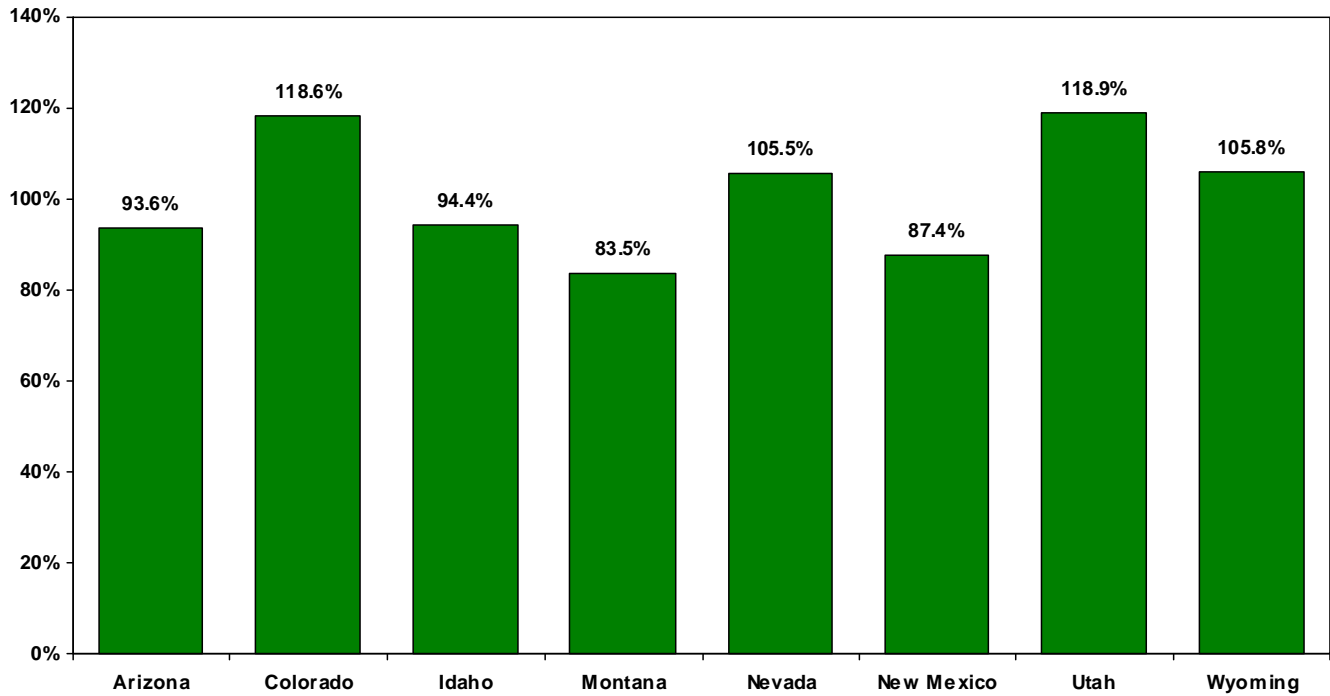
Figure 38  
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2010



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 39

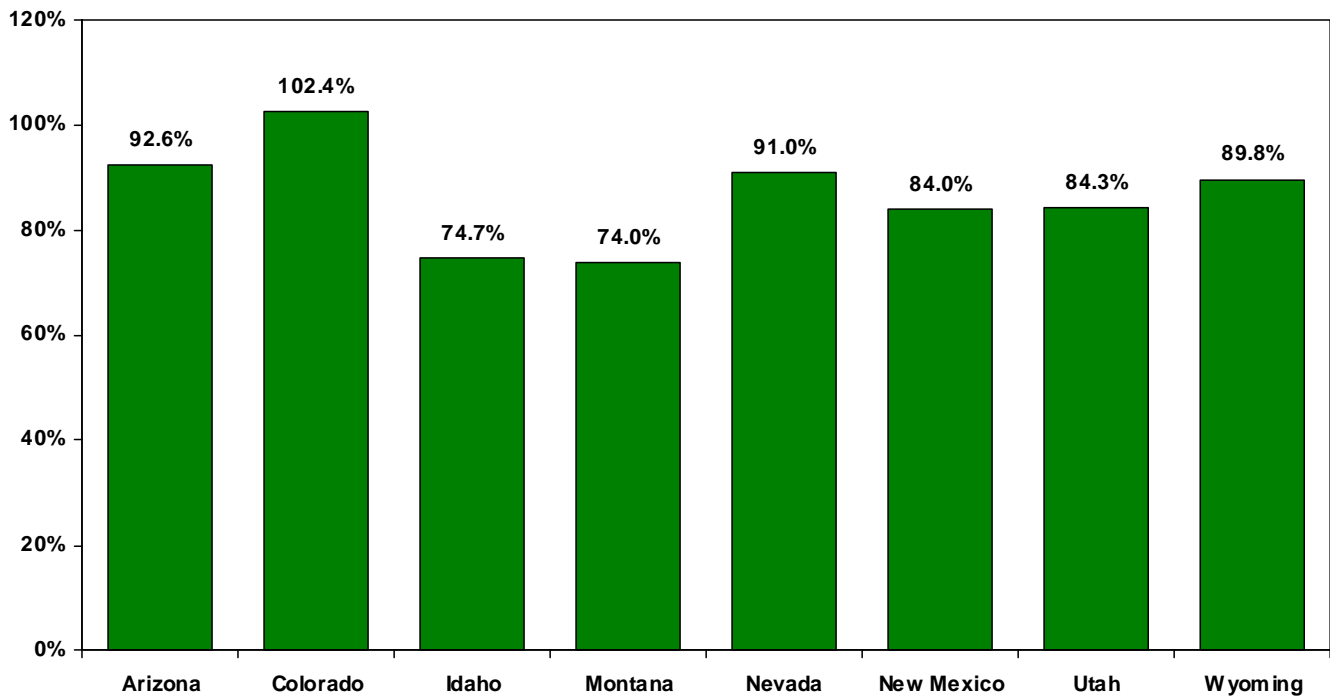
Median Household Income as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average, 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 40

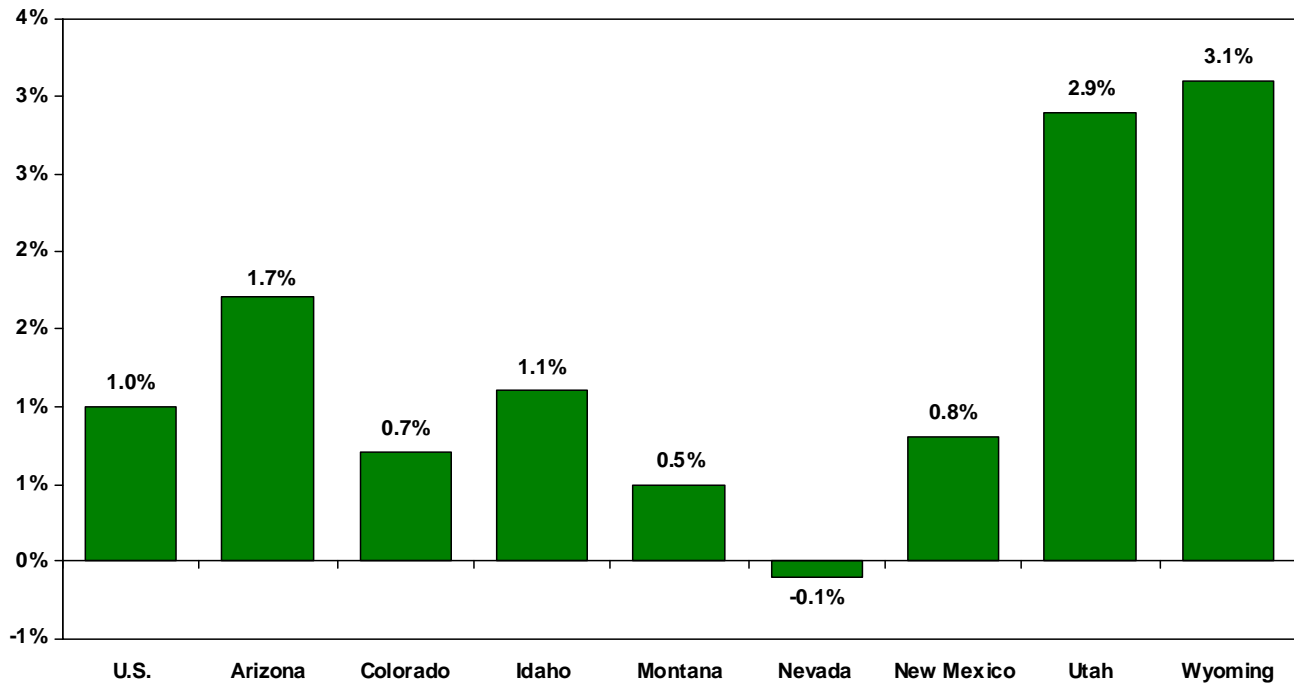
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2010



Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 41

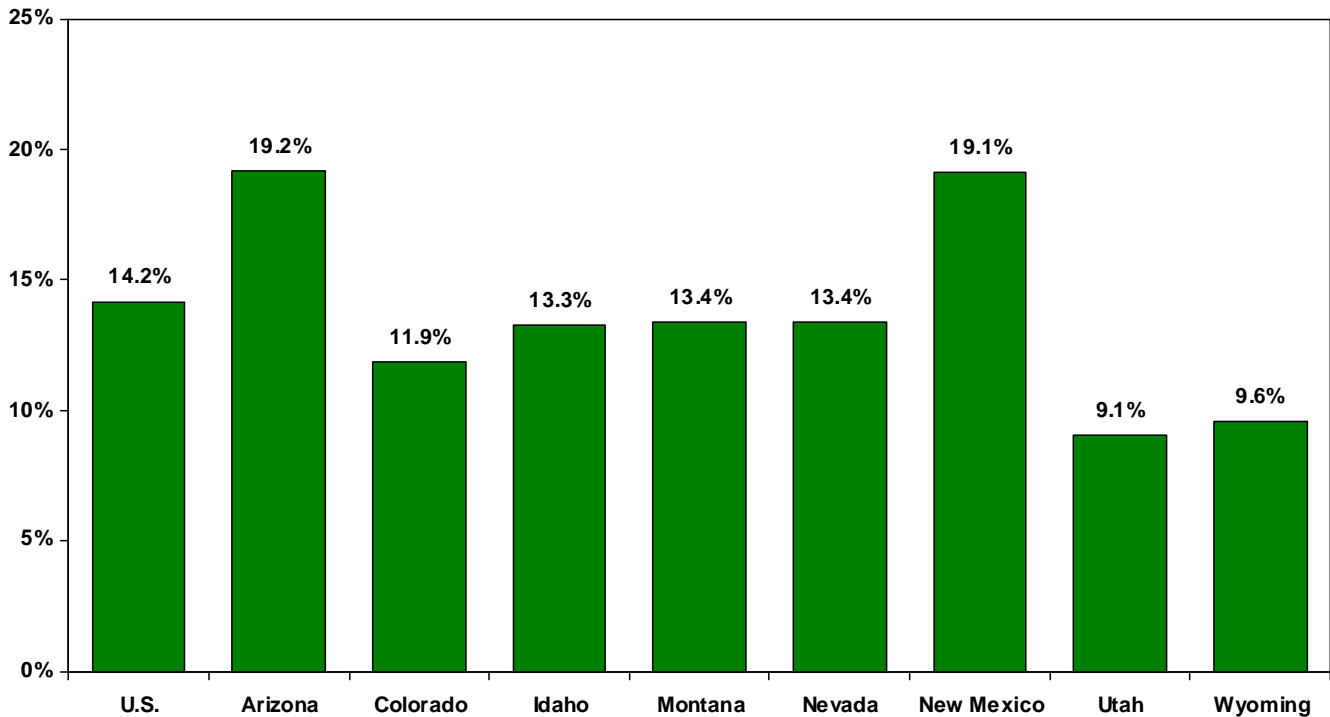
Nonfarm Employment Growth for the United States and Mountain Division States: August 2010 to August 2011



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 42

Percent of Persons in Poverty for the United States and Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 39**  
**Population and Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States**

Division/State	Population		Rate of	Households		Rankings			
	(July 1 Estimate)		Population Change	Persons	per	Rank by	Rank by	Rank by	Rank by
	2000	2010	Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-10						
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	0.9%	116,716	2.58				
Mountain States	18,172,295	22,065,451	2.0%	8,245					
Arizona	5,130,632	6,392,017	2.2%	2,381	2.63	20	16		9
Colorado	4,301,261	5,029,196	1.6%	1,973	2.49	24	22	9	22
Idaho	1,293,953	1,567,582	1.9%	579	2.66	39	39	4	6
Montana	902,195	989,415	0.9%	410	2.35	44	44	21	47
Nevada	1,998,257	2,700,551	3.1%	1,006	2.65	35	35	1	7
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	1.2%	791	2.55	36	36	15	15
Utah	2,233,169	2,763,885	2.2%	878	3.10	34	34	3	1
Wyoming	493,782	563,626	1.3%	227	2.42	51	51	12	43
Other States									
Alabama	4,447,100	4,779,736	0.7%	2,172	2.48	23	23	27	27
Alaska	626,932	710,231	1.3%	1,884	2.65	48	47	14	7
Arkansas	2,673,400	2,915,918	0.9%	1,147	2.47	33	32	22	33
California	33,871,648	37,253,956	1.0%	12,577	2.90	1	1	20	2
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,574,097	0.5%	1,371	2.52	29	29	36	19
Delaware	572,059	601,723	0.5%	267	2.11	50	50	35	51
District of Columbia	783,600	897,934	1.4%	342	2.55	45	45	11	15
Florida	15,982,378	18,801,310	1.6%	7,421	2.48	4	4	8	27
Georgia	8,186,453	9,687,653	1.7%	3,586	2.63	10	9	7	9
Hawaii	1,211,537	1,360,301	1.2%	455	2.89	42	40	17	3
Illinois	12,419,293	12,830,632	0.3%	4,837	2.59	5	5	43	12
Indiana	6,080,485	6,483,802	0.6%	2,502	2.52	14	15	31	19
Iowa	2,926,324	3,046,355	0.4%	1,222	2.41	30	30	41	45
Kansas	2,688,418	2,853,118	0.6%	1,112	2.49	32	33	33	22
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	0.7%	1,720	2.45	25	26	28	37
Louisiana	4,468,976	4,533,372	0.1%	1,728	2.55	22	25	49	15
Maine	1,274,923	1,328,361	0.4%	557	2.32	40	41	40	49
Maryland	5,296,486	5,773,552	0.9%	2,156	2.61	19	19	23	11
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,547,629	0.3%	2,547	2.48	13	14	44	27
Michigan	9,938,444	9,883,640	-0.1%	3,873	2.49	8	8	51	22
Minnesota	4,919,479	5,303,925	0.8%	2,087	2.48	21	21	26	27
Mississippi	2,844,658	2,967,297	0.4%	1,116	2.58	31	31	39	13
Missouri	5,595,211	5,988,927	0.7%	2,376	2.45	17	18	29	37
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,826,341	0.7%	721	2.46	38	38	30	35
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,316,470	0.6%	519	2.46	41	42	32	35
New Jersey	8,414,350	8,791,894	0.4%	3,214	2.68	9	11	38	5
New York	18,976,457	19,378,102	0.2%	7,318	2.57	3	3	47	14
North Carolina	8,049,313	9,535,483	1.7%	3,745	2.48	11	10	6	27
North Dakota	642,200	672,591	0.5%	281	2.30	47	48	37	50
Ohio	11,353,140	11,536,504	0.2%	4,603	2.44	7	7	48	40
Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,751,351	0.8%	1,460	2.49	27	28	24	22
Oregon	3,421,399	3,831,074	1.1%	1,519	2.47	28	27	18	33
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,702,379	0.3%	5,019	2.45	6	6	42	37
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,052,567	0.0%	414	2.44	43	43	50	40
South Carolina	4,012,012	4,625,364	1.4%	1,801	2.49	26	24	10	22
South Dakota	754,844	814,180	0.8%	322	2.42	46	46	25	43
Tennessee	5,689,283	6,346,105	1.1%	2,494	2.48	16	17	19	27
Texas	20,851,820	25,145,561	1.9%	8,923	2.75	2	2	5	4
Vermont	608,827	625,741	0.3%	256	2.34	49	49	45	48
Virginia	7,078,515	8,001,024	1.2%	3,056	2.54	12	12	16	18
Washington	5,894,121	6,724,540	1.3%	2,620	2.51	15	13	13	21
West Virginia	1,808,344	1,852,994	0.2%	764	2.36	37	37	46	46
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,686,986	0.6%	2,280	2.43	18	20	34	42

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

**Table 40**  
**Total Personal Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States**

Division/State	Total Personal Income			Rates of Total Personal Income Change		Total Personal Income (saar)			Rankings			
	2005	2009	2010	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Percent Change	1st Quarter	1st Quarter	Percent Change	Rank by Total Personal Income	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Rank by Percent Change	Rank by Percent Change
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	2005-10	2009-10	2010	2011	2010-11	2010	2005-10	2009-10	1st Qtr
United States	\$10,476,669	\$12,168,161	\$12,530,101	3.6%	3.0%	12,334,336	12,915,008	4.7%				
Mountain States	676,901	793,399	811,132	3.7%	2.2%	799,601	837,550	4.7%				
Arizona	188,152	219,027	223,716	3.5%	2.1%	220,344	229,917	4.3%	19	34	49	42
Colorado	179,695	210,513	215,259	3.7%	2.3%	212,704	223,799	5.2%	22	28	44	14
Idaho	42,197	49,245	50,565	3.7%	2.7%	49,271	52,271	5.2%	41	27	33	15
Montana	28,179	33,957	34,943	4.4%	2.9%	34,515	36,336	5.3%	46	14	26	13
Nevada	91,837	99,566	99,913	1.7%	0.3%	98,357	101,625	3.3%	32	50	51	50
New Mexico	55,342	66,856	69,676	4.7%	4.2%	68,242	71,743	5.1%	37	10	1	16
Utah	71,530	87,947	90,090	4.7%	2.4%	89,231	93,802	5.1%	35	9	42	17
Wyoming	19,969	26,289	26,970	6.2%	2.6%	26,498	28,057	5.9%	50	1	36	6
Other States												
Alabama	135,636	157,324	162,249	3.6%	3.1%	159,425	166,452	4.4%	25	29	18	38
Alaska	24,617	30,182	31,374	5.0%	3.9%	30,853	32,413	5.1%	48	6	4	19
Arkansas	77,475	93,374	96,663	4.5%	3.5%	94,459	99,012	4.8%	33	12	11	24
California	1,387,661	1,566,999	1,605,790	3.0%	2.5%	1,593,291	1,665,484	4.5%	1	47	40	36
Connecticut	168,804	194,547	200,154	3.5%	2.9%	196,209	205,518	4.7%	23	36	27	28
Delaware	31,077	35,048	35,883	2.9%	2.4%	35,196	37,187	5.7%	45	48	43	8
District of Columbia	31,965	41,282	42,749	6.0%	3.6%	42,106	43,932	4.3%	44	2	10	43
Florida	633,193	722,328	738,373	3.1%	2.2%	728,411	757,083	3.9%	4	43	47	47
Georgia	292,544	335,466	343,817	3.3%	2.5%	340,320	354,491	4.2%	11	39	39	44
Hawaii	45,332	54,594	55,801	4.2%	2.2%	55,099	57,516	4.4%	40	16	48	39
Illinois	472,073	540,380	553,753	3.2%	2.5%	542,839	570,596	5.1%	5	40	41	18
Indiana	195,526	218,527	226,562	3.0%	3.7%	222,592	232,986	4.7%	17	46	8	34
Iowa	95,467	113,236	116,616	4.1%	3.0%	114,370	119,943	4.9%	30	19	24	21
Kansas	90,876	110,418	113,375	4.5%	2.7%	111,300	117,505	5.6%	31	13	34	9
Kentucky	119,151	139,166	144,711	4.0%	4.0%	141,847	148,537	4.7%	27	22	3	29
Louisiana	135,318	169,046	174,292	5.2%	3.1%	170,909	179,030	4.8%	24	5	21	27
Maine	41,982	48,180	49,548	3.4%	2.8%	48,807	50,601	3.7%	42	37	29	49
Maryland	237,146	274,980	283,049	3.6%	2.9%	278,825	291,142	4.4%	15	32	25	37
Massachusetts	282,367	327,395	337,542	3.6%	3.1%	330,449	346,298	4.8%	13	30	22	26
Michigan	325,749	342,114	351,830	1.6%	2.8%	344,783	363,351	5.4%	10	51	28	11
Minnesota	193,990	220,413	227,234	3.2%	3.1%	223,966	235,970	5.4%	16	42	23	12
Mississippi	77,748	89,743	92,539	3.5%	3.1%	90,905	95,181	4.7%	34	33	20	30
Missouri	186,753	216,637	221,465	3.5%	2.2%	218,631	227,494	4.1%	20	35	46	45
Nebraska	60,064	70,665	72,244	3.8%	2.2%	70,638	74,914	6.1%	36	26	45	5
New Hampshire	50,028	56,488	58,036	3.0%	2.7%	56,888	59,546	4.7%	39	45	31	33
New Jersey	379,650	435,216	446,464	3.3%	2.6%	440,799	453,809	3.0%	7	38	37	51
New York	786,512	908,997	946,054	3.8%	4.1%	928,131	963,688	3.8%	3	25	2	48
North Carolina	277,743	327,199	339,828	4.1%	3.9%	334,966	348,444	4.0%	12	18	5	46
North Dakota	20,542	26,393	27,305	5.9%	3.5%	26,519	30,387	14.6%	49	3	13	1
Ohio	371,931	408,707	419,871	2.5%	2.7%	413,680	433,553	4.8%	8	49	32	25
Oklahoma	107,640	132,132	136,627	4.9%	3.4%	133,751	142,909	6.8%	29	8	16	3
Oregon	117,634	138,453	142,113	3.9%	2.6%	140,382	146,513	4.4%	28	24	35	41
Pennsylvania	432,248	506,397	522,731	3.9%	3.2%	513,105	537,214	4.7%	6	23	17	31
Rhode Island	38,570	43,594	44,817	3.0%	2.8%	43,951	46,081	4.8%	43	44	30	22
South Carolina	124,392	148,265	153,392	4.3%	3.5%	150,756	157,360	4.4%	26	15	12	40
South Dakota	25,829	31,174	31,643	4.1%	1.5%	30,801	32,956	7.0%	47	17	50	2
Tennessee	187,679	215,819	224,064	3.6%	3.8%	220,637	230,862	4.6%	18	31	6	35
Texas	756,683	956,808	993,063	5.6%	3.8%	974,197	1,034,376	6.2%	2	4	7	4
Vermont	20,697	24,376	25,207	4.0%	3.4%	24,528	25,895	5.6%	51	20	15	10
Virginia	294,734	347,284	358,140	4.0%	3.1%	352,389	368,924	4.7%	9	21	19	32
Washington	230,057	285,696	292,950	5.0%	2.5%	289,775	304,074	4.9%	14	7	38	20
West Virginia	48,139	58,378	60,484	4.7%	3.6%	59,187	62,049	4.8%	38	11	9	23
Wisconsin	186,545	211,337	218,564	3.2%	3.4%	214,067	226,182	5.7%	21	41	14	7

Note: saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, State Annual Personal Income

Table 41  
Per Capita Personal Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income		Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2010	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income		Rankings		
	2000	2010		2000	2010	Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2010	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010
	United States	\$30,318		\$40,584	3.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Mountain States	28,035	36,760	2.7%	92.5%	90.6%			
Arizona	26,262	34,999	2.9%	86.6%	86.2%	38	41	31
Colorado	33,977	42,802	2.3%	112.1%	105.5%	8	15	48
Idaho	24,683	32,257	2.7%	81.4%	79.5%	42	50	40
Montana	23,470	35,317	4.2%	77.4%	87.0%	47	39	5
Nevada	30,986	36,997	1.8%	102.2%	91.2%	15	32	51
New Mexico	22,751	33,837	4.0%	75.0%	83.4%	48	44	6
Utah	24,517	32,595	2.9%	80.9%	80.3%	44	49	32
Wyoming	29,281	47,851	5.0%	96.6%	117.9%	20	7	2
Other States								
Alabama	24,069	33,945	3.5%	79.4%	83.6%	45	43	18
Alaska	30,531	44,174	3.8%	100.7%	108.8%	16	9	11
Arkansas	22,577	33,150	3.9%	74.5%	81.7%	49	47	10
California	33,398	43,104	2.6%	110.2%	106.2%	9	13	43
Connecticut	41,920	56,001	2.9%	138.3%	138.0%	1	2	30
District of Columbia	31,007	39,962	2.6%	102.3%	98.5%	14	21	44
Delaware	40,484	71,044	5.8%	133.5%	175.1%	2	1	1
Florida	29,080	39,272	3.1%	95.9%	96.8%	22	25	26
Georgia	28,531	35,490	2.2%	94.1%	87.4%	27	38	49
Hawaii	29,071	41,021	3.5%	95.9%	101.1%	23	18	17
Illinois	32,636	43,159	2.8%	107.6%	106.3%	10	12	35
Indiana	27,460	34,943	2.4%	90.6%	86.1%	33	42	46
Iowa	27,293	38,281	3.4%	90.0%	94.3%	34	29	20
Kansas	28,477	39,737	3.4%	93.9%	97.9%	29	22	22
Kentucky	24,786	33,348	3.0%	81.8%	82.2%	41	45	28
Louisiana	23,570	38,446	5.0%	77.7%	94.7%	46	27	3
Maine	26,696	37,300	3.4%	88.1%	91.9%	35	30	21
Maryland	34,681	49,025	3.5%	114.4%	120.8%	5	5	16
Massachusetts	38,210	51,552	3.0%	126.0%	127.0%	4	3	27
Michigan	29,392	35,597	1.9%	96.9%	87.7%	19	37	50
Minnesota	32,597	42,843	2.8%	107.5%	105.6%	11	14	38
Mississippi	21,555	31,186	3.8%	71.1%	76.8%	51	51	12
Missouri	27,891	36,979	2.9%	92.0%	91.1%	32	33	33
Nebraska	28,598	39,557	3.3%	94.3%	97.5%	26	23	24
New Hampshire	34,087	44,084	2.6%	112.4%	108.6%	7	10	41
New Jersey	38,666	50,781	2.8%	127.5%	125.1%	3	4	39
New York	34,630	48,821	3.5%	114.2%	120.3%	6	6	19
North Carolina	27,914	35,638	2.5%	92.1%	87.8%	31	36	45
North Dakota	25,624	40,596	4.7%	84.5%	100.0%	39	19	4
Ohio	28,694	36,395	2.4%	94.6%	89.7%	25	35	47
Oklahoma	24,605	36,421	4.0%	81.2%	89.7%	43	34	7
Oregon	28,718	37,095	2.6%	94.7%	91.4%	24	31	42
Pennsylvania	30,110	41,152	3.2%	99.3%	101.4%	17	17	25
Rhode Island	29,484	42,579	3.7%	97.2%	104.9%	18	16	13
South Carolina	25,081	33,163	2.8%	82.7%	81.7%	40	46	36
South Dakota	26,427	38,865	3.9%	87.2%	95.8%	37	26	9
Tennessee	26,691	35,307	2.8%	88.0%	87.0%	36	40	34
Texas	28,504	39,493	3.3%	94.0%	97.3%	28	24	23
Vermont	28,183	40,283	3.6%	93.0%	99.3%	30	20	14
Virginia	31,640	44,762	3.5%	104.4%	110.3%	13	8	15
Washington	32,407	43,564	3.0%	106.9%	107.3%	12	11	29
West Virginia	22,174	32,641	3.9%	73.1%	80.4%	50	48	8
Wisconsin	29,139	38,432	2.8%	96.1%	94.7%	21	28	37

Note: Mountain States average calculated by Utah Foundation, individual states calculated by BEA.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, State Annual Personal Income

**Table 42**  
**Median Income of Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States**

Division/State	Median Income of Households (2010 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2010 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households (2010 Dollars) Three-year Average*			
	2005	2009	2010	2008-09	2009-10			2008-10				
	Amount	Amount	Amount		Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Two-year Average Difference	% Chg.	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	\$51,739	\$50,599	\$49,445	\$50,769	\$50,022	\$175	-\$747	-1.5%	\$50,328	\$134		100.0%
<b>Mountain States</b>												
Arizona	50,532	46,494	47,279	47,001	46,887	1,072	-115	-0.2%	47,094	876	34	93.6%
Colorado	56,344	56,853	60,442	59,284	58,648	1,329	-636	-1.1%	59,670	1,199	9	118.6%
Idaho	49,338	47,550	47,014	47,785	47,282	1,025	-503	-1.1%	47,528	980	32	94.4%
Montana	41,673	41,105	41,467	42,274	41,286	771	-988	-2.3%	42,005	872	46	83.5%
Nevada	53,842	52,283	51,525	53,860	51,904	1,022	-1,956	-3.6%	53,082	1,226	18	105.5%
New Mexico	43,498	44,261	45,098	43,448	44,680	1,438	1,232	2.8%	43,998	1,141	41	87.4%
Utah	61,218	59,457	56,787	61,393	58,122	1,104	-3,271	-5.3%	59,857	1,001	8	118.9%
Wyoming	49,943	53,336	52,359	53,674	52,848	1,456	-827	-1.5%	53,236	1,222	16	105.8%
<b>Other States</b>												
Alabama	41,491	40,640	40,976	42,840	40,808	707	-2,032	-4.7%	42,218	810	43	83.9%
Alaska	62,422	62,621	58,198	63,710	60,410	1,422	-3,300	-5.2%	61,872	1,351	5	122.9%
Arkansas	40,941	37,141	38,571	38,614	37,856	923	-758	-2.0%	38,600	792	50	76.7%
California	57,802	57,061	54,459	57,398	55,760	576	-1,638	-2.9%	56,418	517	12	112.1%
Connecticut	63,476	65,922	66,452	65,711	66,187	1,845	476	0.7%	65,958	1,686	2	131.1%
Delaware	57,222	52,974	55,269	52,159	54,122	1,525	1,963	3.8%	53,196	1,204	17	105.7%
District of Columbia	50,250	54,018	55,528	55,156	54,773	1,999	-383	-0.7%	55,280	1,557	13	109.8%
Florida	48,013	46,384	44,243	45,905	45,314	654	-591	-1.3%	45,351	568	39	90.1%
Georgia	51,292	44,055	44,108	45,434	44,082	1,051	-1,352	-3.0%	44,992	873	40	89.4%
Hawaii	66,548	56,568	58,507	59,434	57,538	1,686	-1,896	-3.2%	59,125	1,324	10	117.5%
Illinois	54,053	53,743	50,761	53,835	52,252	749	-1,583	-2.9%	52,810	741	19	104.9%
Indiana	47,396	45,036	46,322	46,073	45,679	1,082	-394	-0.9%	46,156	885	37	91.7%
Iowa	51,933	51,558	49,177	51,168	50,368	1,218	-800	-1.6%	50,504	1,004	26	100.4%
Kansas	46,938	45,455	46,229	46,969	45,842	1,262	-1,127	-2.4%	46,722	1,066	36	92.8%
Kentucky	40,987	43,368	41,236	42,519	42,302	1,057	-217	-0.5%	42,091	810	44	83.6%
Louisiana	41,587	46,183	39,443	43,123	42,813	1,646	-310	-0.7%	41,896	1,293	47	83.2%
Maine	49,055	48,286	48,133	48,056	48,210	1,328	154	0.3%	48,082	1,104	29	95.5%
Maryland	67,583	65,246	64,025	64,882	64,636	1,532	-246	-0.4%	64,596	1,279	4	128.4%
Massachusetts	62,562	60,353	61,333	60,718	60,843	1,158	125	0.2%	60,923	1,072	7	121.1%
Michigan	51,300	46,753	46,441	48,586	46,597	848	-1,989	-4.1%	47,871	751	30	95.1%
Minnesota	60,550	57,016	52,554	56,318	54,785	1,059	-1,533	-2.7%	55,063	933	14	109.4%
Mississippi	36,716	35,657	37,985	36,282	36,821	1,191	539	1.5%	36,850	892	51	73.2%
Missouri	48,009	49,574	46,184	48,097	47,879	1,294	-218	-0.5%	47,459	1,020	33	94.3%
Nebraska	53,523	50,414	52,728	50,892	51,571	1,279	680	1.3%	51,504	1,036	21	102.3%
New Hampshire	63,642	65,190	66,707	66,102	65,949	1,420	-153	-0.2%	66,303	1,594	1	131.7%
New Jersey	70,772	65,846	63,540	65,989	64,693	1,475	-1,296	-2.0%	65,173	1,386	3	129.5%
New York	52,688	51,045	49,826	51,072	50,436	585	-637	-1.2%	50,657	488	25	100.7%
North Carolina	46,970	42,598	43,753	43,036	43,176	696	140	0.3%	43,275	580	42	86.0%
North Dakota	47,122	50,902	51,380	50,580	51,141	1,226	561	1.1%	50,847	997	24	101.0%
Ohio	49,368	46,636	46,093	47,082	46,365	593	-718	-1.5%	46,752	530	35	92.9%
Oklahoma	42,044	46,635	43,400	46,665	45,018	1,060	-1,648	-3.5%	45,577	826	38	90.6%
Oregon	49,319	49,909	50,526	51,145	50,218	1,193	-928	-1.8%	50,939	1,014	23	101.2%
Pennsylvania	51,710	48,967	48,460	50,510	48,714	785	-1,796	-3.6%	49,826	598	27	99.0%
Rhode Island	55,266	52,486	51,914	53,201	52,200	1,179	-1,001	-1.9%	52,772	1,245	20	104.9%
South Carolina	44,931	41,779	41,709	42,234	41,744	883	-490	-1.2%	42,059	768	45	83.6%
South Dakota	48,193	46,582	45,669	49,418	46,126	1,058	-3,292	-6.7%	48,168	845	28	95.7%
Tennessee	44,010	41,186	38,686	40,695	39,936	783	-759	-1.9%	40,025	732	49	79.5%
Texas	46,262	48,259	47,464	47,669	47,862	625	193	0.4%	47,600	515	31	94.6%
Vermont	56,629	53,182	55,942	52,265	54,562	1,247	2,298	4.4%	53,490	956	15	106.3%
Virginia	57,980	61,500	60,363	62,135	60,932	1,013	-1,203	-1.9%	61,544	912	6	122.3%
Washington	56,564	61,389	56,253	59,368	58,821	997	-547	-0.9%	58,330	1,050	11	115.9%
West Virginia	40,703	41,158	42,839	39,817	41,999	792	2,182	5.5%	40,824	778	48	81.1%
Wisconsin	49,867	52,083	50,522	51,966	51,303	691	-663	-1.3%	51,484	592	22	102.3%

\*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 are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

\*\*\*90% confidence interval +/- is a measurement of sampling variability for that average.

Note that the confidence intervals for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states, because larger samples sizes produce more accurate estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Table 43

Median Household Income and Median Family Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Median Household Income (2010 Dollars) Three-year Average*						Median Family Income (2010 Dollars) Three-year Average*						Workers Per Household**	Workers Per Family**
	Median Household Income (2010 Dollars)			Median Household Income (2010 Dollars)			Median Family Income (2010 Dollars)			Median Family Income (2010 Dollars)				
	2008	2009	2010	Amount	of the U.S.	Rank	2008	2009	2010	Amount	of the U.S.	Rank		
United States	50,939	\$50,599	\$49,445	\$50,328	100.0%		\$64,176	\$62,084	\$60,609	\$62,290	100.0%		1.37	2.06
Mountain States														
Arizona	47,507	46,494	47,279	47,094	93.6%	34	61,321	58,804	55,353	58,493	93.9%	31	1.30	1.96
Colorado	61,714	56,853	60,442	59,670	118.6%	9	71,061	70,074	67,800	69,645	111.8%	12	1.40	2.18
Idaho	48,020	47,550	47,014	47,528	94.4%	32	55,394	52,701	52,342	53,479	85.9%	43	1.32	1.89
Montana	43,443	41,105	41,467	42,005	83.5%	46	57,547	55,912	54,507	55,989	89.9%	38	1.26	1.99
Nevada	55,437	52,283	51,525	53,082	105.5%	18	65,740	61,827	60,192	62,586	100.5%	24	1.42	2.19
New Mexico	42,635	44,261	45,098	43,998	87.4%	41	52,839	52,847	51,020	52,235	83.9%	47	1.26	1.93
Utah	63,328	59,457	56,787	59,857	118.9%	8	66,060	63,967	61,618	63,882	102.6%	21	1.54	2.04
Wyoming	54,012	53,336	52,359	53,236	105.8%	16	67,354	66,607	65,841	66,601	106.9%	18	1.36	2.05
Other States														
Alabama	45,039	40,640	40,976	42,218	83.9%	43	54,964	51,612	50,429	52,335	84.0%	46	1.24	1.84
Alaska	64,798	62,621	58,198	61,872	122.9%	5	80,558	81,245	76,962	79,588	127.8%	5	1.54	2.29
Arkansas	40,087	37,141	38,571	38,600	76.7%	50	48,257	47,637	47,049	47,648	76.5%	50	1.24	1.82
California	57,735	57,061	54,459	56,418	112.1%	12	70,924	68,138	65,481	68,181	109.5%	15	1.51	2.20
Connecticut	65,500	65,922	66,452	65,958	131.1%	2	86,435	84,432	81,246	84,038	134.9%	3	1.43	2.19
Delaware	56,293	52,974	55,269	53,196	105.7%	17	69,624	68,691	68,746	69,020	110.8%	14	1.39	2.06
District of Columbia	51,343	54,018	55,528	55,280	109.8%	13	67,575	72,376	77,514	72,488	116.4%	9	1.36	3.39
Florida	45,424	46,384	44,243	45,351	90.1%	39	58,190	54,387	53,093	55,223	88.7%	39	1.32	2.03
Georgia	46,812	44,055	44,108	44,992	89.4%	40	61,039	57,097	55,209	57,782	92.8%	35	1.38	2.02
Hawaii	62,299	56,568	58,507	59,125	117.5%	10	79,665	76,297	76,134	77,365	124.2%	6	1.63	2.40
Illinois	53,928	53,743	50,761	52,810	104.9%	19	69,840	67,902	65,417	67,720	108.7%	16	1.41	2.13
Indiana	47,108	45,036	46,322	46,156	91.7%	37	60,139	57,358	55,368	57,622	92.5%	36	1.32	1.96
Iowa	50,776	51,558	49,177	50,504	100.4%	26	62,451	62,159	60,917	61,843	99.3%	26	1.35	2.08
Kansas	48,483	45,455	46,229	46,722	92.8%	36	63,261	61,994	61,013	62,089	99.7%	25	1.37	2.09
Kentucky	41,669	43,368	41,236	42,091	83.6%	44	52,390	50,618	50,392	51,133	82.1%	48	1.23	1.84
Louisiana	40,063	46,183	39,443	41,896	83.2%	47	54,653	54,303	52,456	53,804	86.4%	41	1.30	1.95
Maine	47,825	48,286	48,133	48,082	95.5%	29	58,457	57,494	58,197	58,049	93.2%	33	1.29	2.03
Maryland	64,517	65,246	64,025	64,596	128.4%	4	85,494	85,636	83,137	84,756	136.1%	1	1.50	2.23
Massachusetts	61,083	60,353	61,333	60,923	121.1%	7	82,612	82,362	78,653	81,209	130.4%	4	1.43	2.26
Michigan	50,418	46,753	46,441	47,871	95.1%	30	61,390	57,611	56,101	58,367	93.7%	32	1.28	1.94
Minnesota	55,620	57,016	52,554	55,063	109.4%	14	72,735	70,512	69,625	70,957	113.9%	10	1.41	2.17
Mississippi	36,907	35,657	37,985	36,850	73.2%	51	47,265	46,349	45,484	46,366	74.4%	51	1.25	1.81
Missouri	46,620	49,574	46,184	47,459	94.3%	33	58,831	57,242	56,214	57,429	92.2%	37	1.30	2.01
Nebraska	51,370	50,414	52,728	51,504	102.3%	21	62,861	61,088	60,812	61,587	98.9%	27	1.40	2.15
New Hampshire	67,013	65,190	66,707	66,303	131.7%	1	77,691	75,067	74,634	75,797	121.7%	7	1.44	2.16
New Jersey	66,132	65,846	63,540	65,173	129.5%	3	86,858	84,749	82,427	84,678	135.9%	2	1.47	2.13
New York	51,099	51,045	49,826	50,657	100.7%	25	68,745	67,988	65,897	67,543	108.4%	17	1.38	2.14
North Carolina	43,473	42,598	43,753	43,275	86.0%	42	57,312	55,178	52,920	55,137	88.5%	40	1.31	1.97
North Dakota	50,259	50,902	51,380	50,847	101.0%	24	61,890	64,549	65,207	63,882	102.6%	20	1.36	2.22
Ohio	47,528	46,636	46,093	46,752	92.9%	35	60,829	58,301	56,518	58,549	94.0%	30	1.29	1.98
Oklahoma	46,694	46,635	43,400	45,577	90.6%	38	54,551	53,263	51,958	53,257	85.5%	44	1.28	1.92
Oregon	52,381	49,909	50,526	50,939	101.2%	23	61,972	60,145	56,661	59,593	95.7%	29	1.30	2.03
Pennsylvania	52,052	48,967	48,460	49,826	99.0%	27	64,126	63,205	61,890	63,074	101.3%	23	0.28	0.43
Rhode Island	53,915	52,486	51,914	52,772	104.9%	20	72,913	70,488	67,814	70,405	113.0%	11	1.38	2.25
South Carolina	42,688	41,779	41,709	42,059	83.6%	45	56,376	53,266	51,704	53,782	86.3%	42	1.29	1.93
South Dakota	52,253	46,582	45,669	48,168	95.7%	28	60,873	58,711	59,987	59,857	96.1%	28	1.38	2.15
Tennessee	40,204	41,186	38,686	40,025	79.5%	49	54,487	52,186	51,083	52,585	84.4%	45	1.27	1.88
Texas	47,078	48,259	47,464	47,600	94.6%	31	59,516	57,536	56,575	57,876	92.9%	34	1.43	2.05
Vermont	51,347	53,182	55,942	53,490	106.3%	15	64,249	64,524	62,575	63,783	102.4%	22	1.37	2.20
Virginia	62,769	61,500	60,363	61,544	122.3%	6	74,128	72,439	72,476	73,014	117.2%	8	1.42	2.11
Washington	57,347	61,389	56,253	58,330	115.9%	11	71,399	69,481	67,328	69,403	111.4%	13	1.34	2.08
West Virginia	38,475	41,158	42,839	40,824	81.1%	48	49,710	48,441	48,927	49,026	78.7%	49	1.11	1.69
Wisconsin	51,848	52,083	50,522	51,484	102.3%	22	66,461	63,665	62,088	64,072	102.9%	19	1.35	2.12

\*The three-year average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. 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 are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

\*\*Workers per Household and Workers per Family calculated by Utah Foundation.

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



Table 44

## Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Average Annual Pay			Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay		Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay			Rankings		
	2005	2009	2010	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2005-10	Percent Change 2009-10	2005	2009	2010	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2010	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2005-10	Rank by Percent Change 2009-10
	United States	\$40,677	\$45,559	\$46,742	2.8%	2.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
<b>Mountain States</b>											
Arizona	38,154	42,832	43,297	2.6%	1.1%	93.8%	94.0%	92.6%	21	38	49
Colorado	41,601	46,861	47,867	2.8%	2.1%	102.3%	102.9%	102.4%	13	28	31
Idaho	30,777	34,124	34,898	2.5%	2.3%	75.7%	74.9%	74.7%	48	39	24
Montana	29,150	33,762	34,589	3.5%	2.4%	71.7%	74.1%	74.0%	49	10	18
Nevada	38,763	42,743	42,512	1.9%	-0.5%	95.3%	93.8%	91.0%	22	49	51
New Mexico	32,605	38,529	39,258	3.8%	1.9%	80.2%	84.6%	84.0%	36	5	41
Utah	33,328	38,614	39,397	3.4%	2.0%	81.9%	84.8%	84.3%	35	11	36
Wyoming	33,251	40,709	41,965	4.8%	3.1%	81.7%	89.4%	89.8%	23	2	8
<b>Other States</b>											
Alabama	34,598	39,422	40,287	3.1%	2.2%	85.1%	86.5%	86.2%	32	16	27
Alaska	40,216	47,103	48,215	3.7%	2.4%	98.9%	103.4%	103.2%	12	8	19
Arkansas	31,266	35,692	36,163	3.0%	1.3%	76.9%	78.3%	77.4%	47	19	48
California	46,211	51,566	53,215	2.9%	3.2%	113.6%	113.2%	113.8%	6	26	6
Connecticut	52,954	57,771	59,463	2.3%	2.9%	130.2%	126.8%	127.2%	3	46	10
Delaware	44,622	47,770	48,716	1.8%	2.0%	109.7%	104.9%	104.2%	10	50	38
District of Columbia	66,696	77,483	80,190	3.8%	3.5%	164.0%	170.1%	171.6%	1	6	3
Florida	36,800	40,970	41,577	2.5%	1.5%	90.5%	89.9%	88.9%	27	43	46
Georgia	39,096	42,902	43,912	2.4%	2.4%	96.1%	94.2%	93.9%	20	45	21
Hawaii	36,353	41,328	41,718	2.8%	0.9%	89.4%	90.7%	89.3%	25	30	50
Illinois	43,744	48,358	49,498	2.5%	2.4%	107.5%	106.1%	105.9%	9	42	20
Indiana	35,431	38,270	39,258	2.1%	2.6%	87.1%	84.0%	84.0%	36	48	17
Iowa	33,070	37,158	38,119	2.9%	2.6%	81.3%	81.6%	81.6%	42	23	16
Kansas	33,864	38,154	38,932	2.8%	2.0%	83.3%	83.7%	83.3%	38	29	35
Kentucky	33,965	37,996	38,719	2.7%	1.9%	83.5%	83.4%	82.8%	39	35	40
Louisiana	33,566	40,579	41,432	4.3%	2.1%	82.5%	89.1%	88.6%	29	3	33
Maine	32,701	36,617	37,337	2.7%	2.0%	80.4%	80.4%	79.9%	45	33	39
Maryland	44,368	50,579	51,738	3.1%	2.3%	109.1%	111.0%	110.7%	7	15	22
Massachusetts	50,095	56,267	57,739	2.9%	2.6%	123.2%	123.5%	123.5%	4	24	15
Michigan	41,214	43,645	44,438	1.5%	1.8%	101.3%	95.8%	95.1%	19	51	43
Minnesota	40,800	45,319	46,788	2.8%	3.2%	100.3%	99.5%	100.1%	15	31	5
Mississippi	29,763	33,847	34,327	2.9%	1.4%	73.2%	74.3%	73.4%	51	21	47
Missouri	35,951	40,022	40,685	2.5%	1.7%	88.4%	87.8%	87.0%	31	41	45
Nebraska	32,422	36,644	37,319	2.9%	1.8%	79.7%	80.4%	79.8%	46	27	42
New Hampshire	40,551	44,932	45,953	2.5%	2.3%	99.7%	98.6%	98.3%	16	40	23
New Jersey	49,471	55,168	56,371	2.6%	2.2%	121.6%	121.1%	120.6%	5	36	28
New York	51,937	57,739	60,304	3.0%	4.4%	127.7%	126.7%	129.0%	2	17	2
North Carolina	35,912	39,844	41,113	2.7%	3.2%	88.3%	87.5%	88.0%	30	32	7
North Dakota	29,956	35,970	38,128	4.9%	6.0%	73.6%	79.0%	81.6%	41	1	1
Ohio	37,333	40,900	41,783	2.3%	2.2%	91.8%	89.8%	89.4%	24	47	30
Oklahoma	31,721	37,238	38,250	3.8%	2.7%	78.0%	81.7%	81.8%	40	4	14
Oregon	36,588	40,757	41,673	2.6%	2.2%	89.9%	89.5%	89.2%	26	37	25
Pennsylvania	39,661	44,829	45,734	2.9%	2.0%	97.5%	98.4%	97.8%	17	22	37
Rhode Island	38,751	43,439	44,654	2.9%	2.8%	95.3%	95.3%	95.5%	18	25	12
South Carolina	32,927	36,759	37,556	2.7%	2.2%	80.9%	80.7%	80.3%	44	34	29
South Dakota	29,149	33,352	34,335	3.3%	2.9%	71.7%	73.2%	73.5%	50	12	9
Tennessee	35,879	40,242	41,571	3.0%	3.3%	88.2%	88.3%	88.9%	28	18	4
Texas	40,150	45,692	46,956	3.2%	2.8%	98.7%	100.3%	100.5%	14	14	13
Vermont	34,197	38,778	39,442	2.9%	1.7%	84.1%	85.1%	84.4%	34	20	44
Virginia	42,287	48,239	49,650	3.3%	2.9%	104.0%	105.9%	106.2%	8	13	11
Washington	40,721	47,470	48,514	3.6%	2.2%	100.1%	104.2%	103.8%	11	9	26
West Virginia	31,347	36,897	37,681	3.7%	2.1%	77.1%	81.0%	80.6%	43	7	32
Wisconsin	35,471	39,131	39,945	2.4%	2.1%	87.2%	85.9%	85.5%	33	44	34

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 45

## Average Annual Pay for Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance Compared to Average Earnings of Full-Time Workers

Division/State	Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average	Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-Round Workers (Census)* (2010 Dollars)			Three-year Average** 2008-10 (2010 Dollars)	Three-year Avg. Earnings as a Percent of U.S. Avg. 2008-10	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2010	Rank by Three-year Avg. Earn. 2008-10
	2010	2008	2008	2009	2010				
United States	\$46,742	100.0%	\$40,952	\$40,563	\$41,522	\$41,012	100.0%		
<b>Mountain States</b>									
Arizona	43,297	92.6%	38,172	38,698	40,419	39,096	95.3%	26	28
Colorado	47,867	102.4%	42,184	42,979	45,063	43,409	105.8%	12	15
Idaho	34,898	74.7%	36,216	35,449	36,125	35,930	87.6%	46	45
Montana	34,589	74.0%	34,952	34,006	36,234	35,064	85.5%	45	46
Nevada	42,512	91.0%	40,144	39,631	40,072	39,949	97.4%	27	25
New Mexico	39,258	84.0%	35,448	35,172	37,236	35,952	87.7%	38	44
Utah	39,397	84.3%	39,165	39,513	40,750	39,809	97.1%	23	26
Wyoming	41,965	89.8%	40,983	40,338	43,189	41,503	101.2%	16	18
<b>Other States</b>									
Alabama	40,287	86.2%	36,380	36,738	36,897	36,672	89.4%	40	37
Alaska	48,215	103.2%	45,263	45,820	50,809	47,297	115.3%	6	6
Arkansas	36,163	77.4%	32,417	32,307	33,727	32,817	80.0%	50	50
California	53,215	113.8%	44,608	44,596	45,791	44,999	109.7%	11	11
Connecticut	59,463	127.2%	51,835	51,796	52,110	51,913	126.6%	2	2
Delaware	48,716	104.2%	42,085	42,756	42,973	42,605	103.9%	17	16
District of Columbia	80,190	171.6%	52,456	58,922	59,599	56,993	139.0%	1	1
Florida	41,577	88.9%	36,699	35,960	36,745	36,468	88.9%	42	38
Georgia	43,912	93.9%	39,434	38,732	39,745	39,304	95.8%	28	27
Hawaii	41,718	89.3%	41,400	40,038	40,713	40,717	99.3%	24	20
Illinois	49,498	105.9%	43,122	43,561	44,637	43,773	106.7%	13	13
Indiana	39,258	84.0%	38,735	38,522	39,694	38,984	95.1%	29	29
Iowa	38,119	81.6%	37,075	37,906	38,385	37,789	92.1%	33	33
Kansas	38,932	83.3%	38,094	38,213	39,072	38,460	93.8%	30	30
Kentucky	38,719	82.8%	36,263	36,078	36,827	36,389	88.7%	41	39
Louisiana	41,432	88.6%	36,450	37,144	37,616	37,070	90.4%	35	36
Maine	37,337	79.9%	37,097	37,831	38,798	37,909	92.4%	31	32
Maryland	51,738	110.7%	50,125	50,463	51,692	50,760	123.8%	5	5
Massachusetts	57,739	123.5%	50,700	50,694	51,736	51,044	124.5%	4	4
Michigan	44,438	95.1%	42,015	41,252	42,215	41,827	102.0%	18	17
Minnesota	46,788	100.1%	42,979	43,188	44,248	43,472	106.0%	15	14
Mississippi	34,327	73.4%	32,630	32,252	33,074	32,652	79.6%	51	51
Missouri	40,685	87.0%	36,931	37,245	37,875	37,350	91.1%	34	34
Nebraska	37,319	79.8%	35,921	35,721	37,303	36,315	88.5%	37	40
New Hampshire	45,953	98.3%	45,264	44,036	46,116	45,139	110.1%	9	10
New Jersey	56,371	120.6%	51,012	50,884	51,925	51,274	125.0%	3	3
New York	60,304	129.0%	44,546	45,373	46,018	45,312	110.5%	10	8
North Carolina	41,113	88.0%	36,878	37,189	37,346	37,137	90.6%	36	35
North Dakota	38,128	81.6%	36,051	35,518	37,081	36,217	88.3%	39	41
Ohio	41,783	89.4%	40,195	39,506	40,809	40,170	97.9%	20	22
Oklahoma	38,250	81.8%	34,770	34,838	35,576	35,061	85.5%	48	47
Oregon	41,673	89.2%	39,934	39,624	40,766	40,108	97.8%	22	23
Pennsylvania	45,734	97.8%	41,369	41,199	41,732	41,434	101.0%	19	19
Rhode Island	44,654	95.5%	42,742	44,959	44,435	44,045	107.4%	14	12
South Carolina	37,556	80.3%	36,096	35,482	36,714	36,097	88.0%	43	42
South Dakota	34,335	73.5%	33,532	32,485	34,472	33,497	81.7%	49	49
Tennessee	41,571	88.9%	35,650	35,731	36,645	36,009	87.8%	44	43
Texas	46,956	100.5%	37,550	37,569	38,789	37,969	92.6%	32	31
Vermont	39,442	84.4%	39,212	40,464	40,481	40,052	97.7%	25	24
Virginia	49,650	106.2%	44,363	44,974	46,440	45,259	110.4%	8	9
Washington	48,514	103.8%	46,026	46,522	47,210	46,586	113.6%	7	7
West Virginia	37,681	80.6%	34,394	34,561	36,099	35,018	85.4%	47	48
Wisconsin	39,945	85.5%	40,329	39,795	40,799	40,308	98.3%	21	21

\*Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers are based on Census Bureau data on aggregate earnings and population of full-time, year-round workers (ages 16 years and over). Calculations by Utah Foundation.

\*\*The three-year average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. 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 are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and two-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

## Sources:

1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 46  
 Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls			Rates of Change for Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls		Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted)			Rankings			
	2005	2009	2010	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Percent Change	August 2010	August 2011p	Percent Change	Rank by Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2010	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2005-10	Rank by Percent Change 2009-10	Rank by Percent Change 8/10-8/11
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	2005-10	2009-10	(thousands)	(thousands)	2010-11				
United States	133,703	130,807	129,818	-0.6%	-0.8%	129,624	130,906	1.0%				
Mountain States	9,213	9,151	9,009	-0.4%	-1.5%	9,006	9,119	1.3%				
Arizona	2,511	2,429	2,377	-1.1%	-2.1%	2,349	2,390	1.7%	21	44	50	10
Colorado	2,226	2,246	2,220	-0.1%	-1.1%	2,234	2,250	0.7%	22	14	39	31
Idaho	611	610	603	-0.3%	-1.1%	609	615	1.1%	41	23	41	26
Montana	421	430	428	0.3%	-0.4%	436	439	0.5%	45	9	19	38
Nevada	1,223	1,148	1,116	-1.8%	-2.8%	1,113	1,111	-0.1%	34	50	51	46
New Mexico	809	812	802	-0.2%	-1.3%	797	803	0.8%	37	19	44	29
Utah	1,148	1,189	1,181	0.6%	-0.7%	1,179	1,212	2.9%	32	7	26	3
Wyoming	264	286	283	1.4%	-1.3%	289	298	3.1%	51	2	43	2
Other States												
Alabama	1,945	1,887	1,869	-0.8%	-0.9%	1,869	1,864	-0.2%	24	38	34	47
Alaska	310	321	324	0.9%	1.1%	346	352	1.7%	49	4	3	11
Arkansas	1,178	1,165	1,163	-0.3%	-0.1%	1,160	1,168	0.7%	33	21	12	33
California	14,801	14,085	13,892	-1.3%	-1.4%	13,829	13,996	1.2%	1	46	45	21
Connecticut	1,662	1,627	1,608	-0.7%	-1.1%	1,604	1,608	0.3%	27	33	40	42
Delaware	433	417	413	-1.0%	-0.9%	418	415	-0.7%	46	42	35	49
District of Columbia	682	702	711	0.8%	1.3%	705	709	0.4%	39	5	2	40
Florida	7,800	7,254	7,175	-1.7%	-1.1%	7,153	7,189	0.5%	4	49	38	37
Georgia	4,001	3,880	3,826	-0.9%	-1.4%	3,835	3,801	-0.9%	11	40	47	51
Hawaii	602	592	587	-0.5%	-0.8%	577	585	1.4%	43	27	30	17
Illinois	5,862	5,657	5,611	-0.9%	-0.8%	5,643	5,682	0.7%	6	39	31	32
Indiana	2,955	2,787	2,793	-1.1%	0.2%	2,798	2,776	-0.8%	14	45	5	50
Iowa	1,481	1,479	1,469	-0.2%	-0.7%	1,455	1,474	1.3%	30	17	27	19
Kansas	1,333	1,343	1,323	-0.2%	-1.5%	1,312	1,310	-0.1%	31	16	48	45
Kentucky	1,825	1,769	1,770	-0.6%	0.0%	1,777	1,798	1.2%	26	29	9	23
Louisiana	1,892	1,902	1,884	-0.1%	-0.9%	1,875	1,905	1.6%	23	15	33	15
Maine	612	596	593	-0.6%	-0.6%	602	609	1.3%	42	30	25	20
Maryland	2,556	2,523	2,513	-0.3%	-0.4%	2,529	2,527	-0.1%	20	25	17	44
Massachusetts	3,212	3,181	3,186	-0.2%	0.2%	3,188	3,251	2.0%	13	18	6	7
Michigan	4,390	3,872	3,861	-2.5%	-0.3%	3,845	3,917	1.9%	9	51	14	9
Minnesota	2,723	2,655	2,637	-0.6%	-0.7%	2,651	2,696	1.7%	18	31	28	14
Mississippi	1,130	1,096	1,090	-0.7%	-0.6%	1,085	1,091	0.6%	35	36	23	34
Missouri	2,735	2,684	2,647	-0.7%	-1.4%	2,647	2,637	-0.4%	17	32	46	48
Nebraska	930	945	939	0.2%	-0.6%	941	957	1.7%	36	10	21	13
New Hampshire	637	626	623	-0.4%	-0.6%	624	636	1.9%	40	26	22	8
New Jersey	4,039	3,895	3,855	-0.9%	-1.0%	3,852	3,871	0.5%	10	41	37	39
New York	8,537	8,556	8,553	0.0%	0.0%	8,521	8,623	1.2%	3	11	11	22
North Carolina	3,915	3,909	3,862	-0.3%	-1.2%	3,873	3,885	0.3%	8	22	42	41
North Dakota	345	367	376	1.7%	2.4%	373	392	5.3%	48	1	1	1
Ohio	5,427	5,073	5,031	-1.5%	-0.8%	5,048	5,118	1.4%	7	48	32	18
Oklahoma	1,500	1,542	1,526	0.4%	-1.0%	1,518	1,557	2.6%	29	8	36	5
Oregon	1,655	1,613	1,600	-0.7%	-0.8%	1,597	1,623	1.6%	28	34	29	16
Pennsylvania	5,702	5,615	5,616	-0.3%	0.0%	5,598	5,658	1.1%	5	24	10	25
Rhode Island	491	461	459	-1.3%	-0.4%	461	463	0.5%	44	47	16	35
South Carolina	1,868	1,815	1,805	-0.7%	-0.5%	1,812	1,829	0.9%	25	35	20	27
South Dakota	390	404	403	0.6%	-0.2%	411	415	0.9%	47	6	13	28
Tennessee	2,743	2,620	2,613	-1.0%	-0.3%	2,618	2,637	0.7%	19	43	15	30
Texas	9,740	10,307	10,342	1.2%	0.3%	10,322	10,593	2.6%	2	3	4	4
Vermont	306	297	298	-0.5%	0.1%	292	298	2.2%	50	28	7	6
Virginia	3,664	3,642	3,627	-0.2%	-0.4%	3,622	3,626	0.1%	12	20	18	43
Washington	2,777	2,821	2,777	0.0%	-1.6%	2,771	2,819	1.7%	15	12	49	12
West Virginia	747	746	746	0.0%	0.0%	749	753	0.5%	38	13	8	36
Wisconsin	2,842	2,752	2,735	-0.8%	-0.6%	2,760	2,791	1.1%	16	37	24	24

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Table 47  
Unemployment Rates: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate Change		Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)		Rankings by Unemployment Rate				
	2005	2009	2010	2005-10	2009-10	August 2010	August 2011p	2005	2009	2010	August 2010	August 2011p
	United States	5.1	9.3	9.6	4.2	0.3	9.5	9.1				
Mountain States	4.6	8.8	9.7	4.2	0.9	9.7	8.9					
Arizona	4.7	9.7	10.0	5.0	0.3	10.3	9.4	21	36	37	43	38
Colorado	5.1	8.3	8.9	3.2	0.6	8.7	8.3	29	27	27	26	26
Idaho	3.7	7.7	9.3	4.0	1.6	9.1	8.7	7	19	30	29	29
Montana	3.6	6.3	7.2	2.7	0.9	6.7	7.1	5	5	12	8	17
Nevada	4.5	12.5	14.9	8.0	2.4	14.9	13.8	18	50	51	51	51
New Mexico	5.2	7.0	8.4	1.8	1.4	8.7	6.6	33	13	22	26	12
Utah	4.1	7.1	7.7	3.0	0.6	7.9	7.6	14	14	16	19	21
Wyoming	3.7	6.5	7.0	2.8	0.5	6.3	5.5	7	7	9	7	7
Other States												
Alabama	3.8	9.7	9.5	5.9	-0.2	9.4	9.7	10	36	31	33	40
Alaska	6.9	7.8	8.0	0.9	0.2	7.0	6.7	50	21	19	13	13
Arkansas	5.1	7.4	7.9	2.3	0.5	7.7	8.0	29	17	17	17	23
California	5.4	11.3	12.4	5.9	1.1	12.5	11.9	36	48	49	50	50
Connecticut	4.9	8.3	9.1	3.4	0.8	9.2	9.0	24	27	28	30	35
Delaware	4.0	8.0	8.5	4.0	0.5	8.4	8.0	13	22	23	24	23
District of Columbia	6.5	9.6	9.9	3.1	0.3	9.8	10.9	46	34	36	38	46
Florida	3.8	10.2	11.5	6.4	1.3	12.1	10.9	10	41	47	49	46
Georgia	5.2	9.7	10.2	4.5	0.5	10.4	10.4	33	36	39	44	44
Hawaii	2.8	6.8	6.6	4.0	-0.2	6.7	6.5	1	10	7	8	9
Illinois	5.8	10.0	10.3	4.2	0.3	9.9	10.0	42	39	41	39	41
Indiana	5.4	10.4	10.2	5.0	-0.2	10.0	8.7	36	42	39	40	29
Iowa	4.3	5.6	6.1	1.3	0.5	6.0	6.0	17	4	4	6	8
Kansas	5.1	7.1	7.0	2.0	-0.1	7.1	6.9	29	14	9	15	15
Kentucky	6.0	10.7	10.5	4.7	-0.2	10.1	9.1	44	44	43	41	36
Louisiana	6.7	6.6	7.5	-0.1	0.9	8.2	7.3	47	8	14	20	18
Maine	4.9	8.2	7.9	3.3	-0.3	6.9	6.5	24	25	17	11	9
Maryland	4.1	7.1	7.5	3.0	0.4	7.5	7.4	14	14	14	16	20
Massachusetts	4.8	8.2	8.5	3.4	0.3	8.2	7.0	22	25	23	20	16
Michigan	6.8	13.3	12.5	6.5	-0.8	12.0	11.0	48	51	50	48	49
Minnesota	4.2	8.1	7.3	3.9	-0.8	7.0	6.7	16	24	13	13	13
Mississippi	7.8	9.6	10.4	1.8	0.8	9.7	10.0	51	34	42	36	41
Missouri	5.4	9.3	9.6	3.9	0.3	9.6	8.9	36	32	33	35	32
Nebraska	3.9	4.8	4.7	0.9	-0.1	4.3	4.1	12	2	2	2	2
New Hampshire	3.6	6.3	6.1	2.7	-0.2	5.8	5.2	5	5	4	5	4
New Jersey	4.5	9.1	9.5	4.6	0.4	9.2	8.9	18	31	31	30	32
New York	5.0	8.4	8.6	3.4	0.2	8.3	7.7	27	29	25	22	22
North Carolina	5.3	10.8	10.6	5.5	-0.2	10.1	10.4	35	45	44	41	44
North Dakota	3.4	4.3	3.9	0.9	-0.4	3.7	3.3	2	1	1	1	1
Ohio	5.9	10.1	10.1	4.2	0.0	9.7	8.8	43	40	38	36	31
Oklahoma	4.5	6.6	7.1	2.1	0.5	6.8	5.4	18	8	11	10	5
Oregon	6.2	11.1	10.8	4.9	-0.3	10.5	9.3	45	47	45	45	37
Pennsylvania	5.0	8.0	8.7	3.0	0.7	8.5	8.5	27	22	26	25	27
Rhode Island	5.1	10.8	11.6	5.7	0.8	11.7	10.2	29	45	48	47	43
South Carolina	6.8	11.3	11.2	4.5	-0.1	11.3	10.9	48	48	46	46	46
South Dakota	3.7	5.0	4.8	1.3	-0.2	4.5	4.7	7	3	3	3	3
Tennessee	5.6	10.4	9.7	4.8	-0.7	9.5	9.6	41	42	35	34	39
Texas	5.4	7.6	8.2	2.2	0.6	8.3	8.5	36	18	20	22	27
Vermont	3.5	6.9	6.2	3.4	-0.7	5.5	5.4	3	12	6	4	5
Virginia	3.5	6.8	6.9	3.3	0.1	6.9	6.5	3	10	8	11	9
Washington	5.5	9.3	9.6	3.8	0.3	9.3	8.9	40	32	33	32	32
West Virginia	4.9	7.7	9.1	2.8	1.4	9.0	8.0	24	19	28	28	23
Wisconsin	4.8	8.7	8.3	3.9	-0.4	7.8	7.3	22	30	21	18	18

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Table 48

## Percent of People in Poverty: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Percent of Persons in Poverty			Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	2005	2009	2010	2008-09	2009-10	2009-10 Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	2008-10	2008-10 Standard Error	Percent Rank
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	12.6	14.3	15.1	13.8	14.7	0.1	0.9 *	14.2	0.2	
Mountain States										
Arizona	15.2	21.2	18.6	19.6	19.9	1.3	0.3	19.2	2.1	50
Colorado	11.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	12.3	0.8	0.6	11.9	1.3	20
Idaho	9.9	13.7	14.0	13.0	13.8	1.7	0.9	13.3	2.6	25
Montana	13.8	13.5	14.0	13.2	13.7	1.3	0.6	13.4	2.1	26
Nevada	10.6	13.0	16.4	11.9	14.7	1.0	2.8 *	13.4	1.4	26
New Mexico	17.9	19.3	18.6	19.3	19.0	1.3	-0.3	19.1	1.9	49
Utah	9.2	9.7	10.0	8.6	9.8	0.9	1.2 *	9.1	1.2	3
Wyoming	10.6	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.4	0.7	-0.3	9.6	1.2	4
Other States										
Alabama	16.7	16.6	17.3	15.4	16.9	1.5	1.5 *	16.1	2.3	40
Alaska	10.0	11.7	12.4	9.9	12.1	1.0	2.1 *	10.8	1.2	13
Arkansas	13.8	18.9	15.5	17.1	17.2	1.8	0.1	16.5	2.5	43
California	13.2	15.3	16.3	15.0	15.8	0.5	0.9 *	15.4	0.6	37
Connecticut	9.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	0.6	0.1	8.3	0.8	2
Delaware	9.2	12.3	12.1	10.9	12.2	0.9	1.3 *	11.3	1.1	16
District of Columbia	21.3	17.9	19.9	17.2	18.9	1.0	1.7 *	18.1	1.5	48
Florida	11.1	14.6	16.0	13.9	15.3	0.6	1.4 *	14.6	0.9	33
Georgia	14.4	18.4	18.7	16.9	18.5	0.9	1.6 *	17.5	1.2	46
Hawaii	8.6	12.5	12.1	11.2	12.3	1.0	1.1 *	11.5	1.4	18
Illinois	11.5	13.2	14.1	12.8	13.7	0.6	0.9 *	13.2	0.9	24
Indiana	12.6	16.1	16.3	15.2	16.2	1.2	1.0	15.6	1.8	38
Iowa	11.3	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	0.8	0.4	10.2	1.1	8
Kansas	12.5	13.7	14.3	13.2	14.0	1.3	0.8	13.6	1.8	29
Kentucky	14.8	17.0	17.7	17.0	17.4	1.3	0.3	17.3	2.2	45
Louisiana	18.3	14.3	21.6	16.2	18.0	1.2	1.7 *	18.0	1.7	47
Maine	12.6	11.4	12.5	11.7	12.0	0.9	0.3	12.0	1.3	21
Maryland	9.7	9.6	10.8	9.1	10.2	0.6	1.1 *	9.7	0.8	5
Massachusetts	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.1	10.7	0.8	-0.3	10.9	1.3	14
Michigan	12.0	14.0	15.5	13.5	14.8	0.9	1.3 *	14.2	1.2	31
Minnesota	8.1	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.8	0.7	0.3	10.5	1.2	11
Mississippi	20.1	23.1	22.7	20.6	22.9	1.1	2.3 *	21.3	1.7	51
Missouri	11.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	15.2	0.9	0.8	14.6	1.2	33
Nebraska	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.0	0.8	-0.2	10.2	1.1	8
New Hampshire	5.6	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.2	0.6	-0.2	7.1	0.8	1
New Jersey	6.8	9.3	10.7	9.3	10.0	0.8	0.8	9.8	1.1	7
New York	14.5	15.8	16.0	15.0	15.9	0.6	0.9 *	15.3	0.9	36
North Carolina	13.1	16.9	17.4	15.4	17.2	0.8	1.8 *	16.1	1.2	40
North Dakota	11.2	10.9	12.2	11.4	11.6	0.9	0.2	11.6	1.9	19
Ohio	12.3	13.3	15.3	13.5	14.3	0.8	0.8	14.1	1.2	30
Oklahoma	15.6	12.9	16.3	13.3	14.6	1.2	1.3	14.3	1.6	32
Oregon	12.0	13.4	14.2	12.0	13.8	0.9	1.8 *	12.7	1.2	22
Pennsylvania	11.2	11.1	12.2	11.0	11.7	0.6	0.6	11.4	0.8	17
Rhode Island	12.1	13.0	13.6	12.9	13.3	0.8	0.4	13.1	1.2	23
South Carolina	15.0	13.7	17.0	13.9	15.3	0.9	1.5 *	14.9	1.3	35
South Dakota	11.8	14.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	1.4	0.1	13.5	2.4	28
Tennessee	14.9	16.5	16.7	15.8	16.6	1.2	0.8	16.1	1.7	40
Texas	16.2	17.3	18.4	16.6	17.9	0.6	1.3 *	17.2	1.0	44
Vermont	7.6	9.4	10.8	9.2	10.1	0.8	0.9	9.7	1.0	5
Virginia	9.2	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	1.0	0.2	10.6	1.5	12
Washington	10.2	11.7	11.5	11.0	11.6	0.8	0.6	11.2	1.2	15
West Virginia	15.4	15.8	16.9	15.2	16.4	1.1	1.2	15.7	1.4	39
Wisconsin	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	0.9	0.0	10.2	1.2	8

\*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 are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

## Notes:

1. The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates.
2. The standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements



## Overview

Quality of life is a subjective concept and difficult to measure. The connection between economic performance and quality of life, however, is indisputable. Even with the state of the economy, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure has become more diverse and is growing. Utah's violent crime rate remained among the lowest in the United States. The poverty rate was below the national average and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation. Utah ranked seventh in the indicators of child well-being and seventh highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data show Utah's quality of life continues to be among the best in the nation.

## Utah Quality of Life Information

**Utah's Kids Count.** The Annie E. Casey Foundation ranked Utah seventh in the nation, behind New Hampshire, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in child well-being in its *2011 Kids Count Data Book*. This foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of the following ten measures: percent low-birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

**Transportation Choices.** The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked quality of life measure. The 2009 American Community Survey showed 76.1% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 11.7% carpooled, 2.4% used public transportation, 2.9% walked, and 4.8% worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.0 minutes. Between 2009 and 2010, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 1.8% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 1.5% increase in the number of people using vanpools, a 1.9% increase in the number of people using Paratransit service, a 10.1% increase in the number of passengers using commuter rail service, and a 3.1% increase in the number of passengers using bus service. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 2.8%. UTA is moving toward building 70 miles of rail by 2015, including FrontRunner South and the Mid-Jordan, Draper, West Valley, and Airport TRAX lines.

## Current Data on Social Well-Being

**Crime.** The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2009 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, rob-

bery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 212.7 per 100,000 people. This was a 5.3% decrease from the 2008 violent crime rate of 224.8 and was sixth lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 429.4 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2009, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. average.

**Education.** In 2009, the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau reported 90.4% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the eighth highest state in the nation. The national rate was 85.3%. Utah also ranked 20th in higher education attainment, with 28.5% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 27.9%.

**Home Ownership.** Utah's home ownership rate in 2010 was 72.5%, 12th highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 66.9%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 79.0%, New Hampshire at 74.9%, Mississippi at 74.8%, South Carolina at 74.8%, and Delaware at 74.7%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 45.6%, New York at 54.5%, Hawaii at 56.1%, California at 56.1%, and Nevada at 59.7%.

## Vital Statistics and Health

Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census show, 31.5% of Utah's population was less than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. In addition, the median age in Utah of 29.2 was lowest in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (9.0%), behind Alaska at 7.7%.

**Births.** Preliminary data for 2009 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed Utah's birth rate was 19.4 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national average of 13.5. In 2009, Texas and Alaska both ranked second in the nation with birth rates of 16.2. Vermont had the lowest birth rate in the nation, 9.8. New Hampshire and Maine also had low birth rates with 10.1 and 10.2, respectively.

**Deaths.** Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.1 per 1,000 people in 2009, the lowest in the nation. The age-adjusted death rate in Utah was 6.6 per 1,000 people. Data from the American Cancer Society revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 104.2 in 2010, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2009 at 60.8, the 13th lowest in the nation.

**Health Insurance Coverage.** According to the Current Population Survey, approximately 13.6% of Utah's population lacked health insurance coverage in 2007-2008 (three-

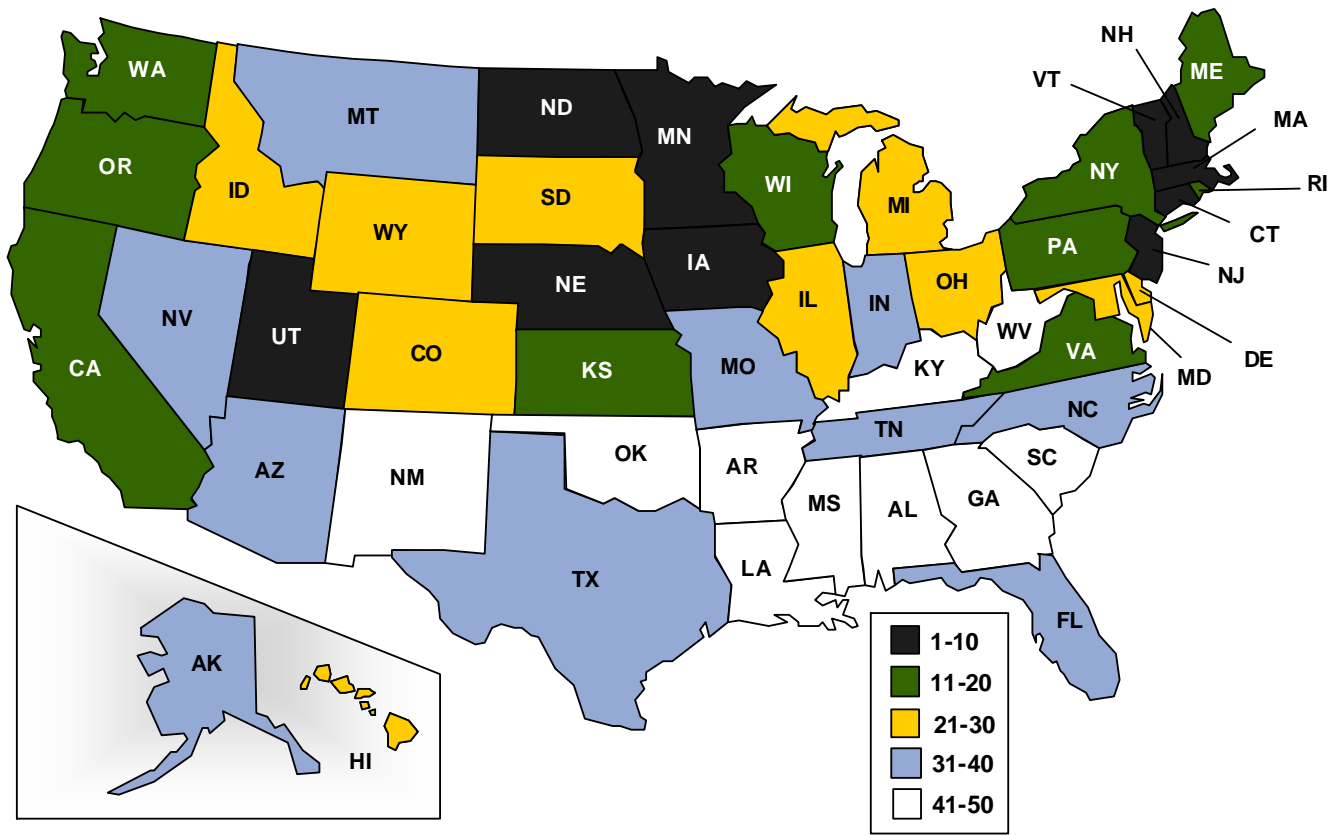
year average), ranking Utah 26th among the states. The U.S. rate was 15.8%.

**Poverty.** Utah's poverty rate was 9.0% in 2007-2009 (three-year average), the third lowest in the nation and below the national rate of 13.4%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire (6.9%), Connecticut (8.4%), Maryland (9.0%), and Utah (9.0%).

**Public Assistance.** On average there were 17,600 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2010, a rate of 6.4 per 1,000, ranking Utah 11th lowest among states. Approximately 247,405 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; formally know as the Federal Food Stamp Program, in 2010, a rate of 89.5 per 1,000 and the ninth lowest in the nation. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program dispersed \$366.9 million in benefits in Utah in FY 2010. The average monthly benefit per person for Utah in FY 2010 was \$123.58 ranking 11<sup>th</sup> lowest.



Figure 43  
 2010 Kids Count Data Book: Overall Ranking of Child Well-Being



Source: 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation

**Table 49**  
**Crime, Education, and Home Ownership**

	Violent Crime*		Property Crime**		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2009 <sup>2</sup>				Home Ownership Rates 2010 <sup>3</sup>	
	per 100,000 People 2009 <sup>1</sup>		per 100,000 People 2008 <sup>1</sup>		High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher			
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	429.4	-	3,036.1	-	85.3	-	27.9	-	66.9	-
Alabama	449.8	19	3,772.4	7	82.1	47	22.0	45	73.2	10
Alaska	633.0	6	2,946.0	26	91.4	3	26.6	25	65.7	42
Arizona	408.3	21	3,556.5	15	84.2	38	25.6	30	66.6	39
Arkansas	517.7	11	3,773.7	6	82.4	45	18.9	50	67.9	35
California	472.0	17	2,731.5	30	80.6	49	29.9	15	56.1	48
Colorado	337.8	26	2,666.2	31	89.3	17	35.9	3	68.5	33
Connecticut	298.7	31	2,335.8	42	88.6	20	35.6	5	70.8	20
Delaware	636.6	5	3,349.6	17	87.4	26	28.7	19	74.7	5
District of Columbia	1,345.9	1	4,745.4	1	87.1	28	48.5	1	45.6	51
Florida	612.5	9	3,840.8	4	85.3	34	25.3	32	69.3	27
Georgia	426.1	20	3,666.6	12	83.9	39	27.5	21	67.1	37
Hawaii	274.8	36	3,661.2	13	90.4	8	29.6	16	56.1	48
Idaho	228.4	43	1,988.7	48	88.4	21	23.9	40	72.4	13
Illinois	497.2	13	2,736.9	29	86.4	32	30.6	13	68.8	30
Indiana	333.2	27	3,116.2	22	86.6	30	22.5	44	71.2	15
Iowa	279.2	35	2,308.7	43	90.5	7	25.1	35	71.1	17
Kansas	400.1	23	3,207.8	20	89.7	15	29.5	17	67.4	36
Kentucky	258.7	37	2,512.7	37	81.7	48	21.0	48	70.3	24
Louisiana	620.0	7	3,794.6	5	82.2	46	21.4	47	70.4	22
Maine	119.8	51	2,403.5	40	90.2	10	26.9	24	73.8	7
Maryland	589.9	10	3,200.7	21	88.2	22	35.7	4	68.9	29
Massachusetts	457.1	18	2,304.0	44	89.0	19	38.2	2	65.3	43
Michigan	497.0	14	2,837.8	27	87.9	23	24.6	37	74.5	6
Minnesota	243.9	42	2,641.0	32	91.5	2	31.5	11	72.6	11
Mississippi	281.3	34	2,953.3	25	80.4	50	19.6	49	74.8	3
Missouri	491.8	15	3,385.3	16	86.8	29	25.2	34	71.2	15
Montana	253.6	40	2,464.0	38	90.8	6	27.4	22	68.1	34
Nebraska	281.6	33	2,761.5	28	89.8	13	27.4	22	70.4	22
Nevada	702.2	2	3,055.6	23	83.9	39	21.8	46	59.7	47
New Hampshire	159.6	49	2,161.0	46	91.3	4	32.0	10	74.9	2
New Jersey	311.5	30	2,079.7	47	87.4	26	34.5	6	66.5	40
New Mexico	619.0	8	3,735.8	9	82.8	43	25.3	32	68.6	32
New York	384.7	24	1,936.0	49	84.7	35	32.4	9	54.5	50
North Carolina	404.3	22	3,668.1	10	84.3	37	26.5	26	69.5	26
North Dakota	200.7	47	1,932.8	50	90.1	11	25.8	28	67.1	37
Ohio	332.1	28	3,270.9	19	87.6	25	24.1	39	69.7	25
Oklahoma	501.1	12	3,573.8	14	85.6	33	22.7	43	69.2	28
Oregon	254.7	39	2,967.1	24	89.1	18	29.2	18	66.3	41
Pennsylvania	380.5	25	2,201.6	45	87.9	23	26.4	27	72.2	14
Rhode Island	252.6	41	2,610.8	34	84.7	35	30.5	14	62.8	46
South Carolina	670.8	3	3,888.6	3	83.6	41	24.3	38	74.8	3
South Dakota	185.6	48	1,719.4	51	89.9	12	25.1	35	70.6	21
Tennessee	667.7	4	3,754.1	8	83.1	42	23.0	42	71.0	18
Texas	490.9	16	4,015.5	2	79.9	51	25.5	31	65.3	43
Utah	212.7	46	3,275.4	18	90.4	8	28.5	20	72.5	12
Vermont	131.4	50	2,401.4	41	91.0	5	33.1	8	73.6	8
Virginia	226.8	45	2,428.8	39	86.6	30	34.0	7	68.7	31
Washington	331.0	29	3,666.9	11	89.7	15	31.0	12	64.4	45
West Virginia	296.5	32	2,526.7	36	82.8	43	17.3	51	79.0	1
Wisconsin	257.0	38	2,608.2	35	89.8	13	25.7	29	71.0	18
Wyoming	228.2	44	2,637.3	33	91.8	1	23.8	41	73.4	9

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

\* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

\*\* Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor-vehicle thefts.

Sources:

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009," September 2010
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2010

**Table 50**  
**Vital Statistics and Health**

	Births per 1,000 People 2009 <sup>1</sup>		Deaths per 1,000 People 2009 <sup>2</sup>		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2011 <sup>3</sup>		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2008 <sup>4</sup>		State Health Ranking 2010 <sup>5</sup>	Persons Without Health Insurance 3-Year Average 2008-2010 <sup>6</sup>	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	13.5	-	7.9	-	185.2	-	192.5	-	-	15.8	-
Alabama	13.3	26	10.1	2	213.6	10	112.0	25	45	14.4	21
Alaska	16.2	2	5.2	49	128.1	50	61.4	38	28	18.3	10
Arizona	14.1	18	7.0	45	169.3	42	103.4	27	31	19.1	5
Arkansas	13.8	20	9.9	3	221.5	5	102.2	28	48	18.5	9
California	14.3	16	6.3	47	150.4	47	226.9	10	26	18.9	7
Colorado	13.7	21	6.2	48	138.8	49	112.4	24	13	14.3	23
Connecticut	11.1	47	8.1	27	190.3	29	238.6	8	4	10.5	43
Delaware	13.1	34	8.5	23	214.9	9	252.8	7	32	11.7	38
District of Columbia	15.1	5	7.9	31	152.9	46	1865.1	1	-	11.4	41
Florida	11.9	42	9.2	11	218.0	6	327.8	4	37	20.7	3
Georgia	14.4	14	-	-	163.7	45	255.2	6	36	19.0	6
Hawaii	14.6	10	7.7	37	174.2	40	123.9	22	5	7.5	50
Idaho	15.4	4	7.2	44	163.9	44	28.2	47	9	16.6	14
Illinois	13.3	26	7.7	35	180.3	34	169.2	15	29	13.8	26
Indiana	13.5	22	8.7	19	199.9	24	80.6	33	38	12.8	31
Iowa	13.2	31	9.2	12	209.8	13	38.9	46	14	10.7	42
Kansas	14.7	8	8.5	22	188.2	30	65.7	36	23	12.5	35
Kentucky	13.3	26	9.6	6	224.7	4	74.6	35	44	15.5	18
Louisiana	14.5	11	9.0	15	184.4	32	234.4	9	49	18.0	11
Maine	10.2	49	9.5	8	239.4	2	50.8	43	8	9.9	46
Maryland	13.2	31	7.7	36	177.4	36	363.3	3	21	12.6	34
Massachusetts	11.4	46	7.9	30	197.2	25	173.2	14	2	5.0	51
Michigan	11.8	43	8.7	20	210.1	12	86.5	30	30	12.5	35
Minnesota	13.4	24	7.2	43	174.2	41	64.1	37	6	8.7	49
Mississippi	14.5	11	9.6	7	204.2	20	143.5	19	50	18.7	8
Missouri	13.2	31	9.1	14	212.1	11	125.0	21	39	13.7	27
Montana	12.6	38	8.9	16	202.1	21	27.0	48	25	16.3	16
Nebraska	15.0	6	8.2	25	192.2	27	58.2	40	11	11.8	37
Nevada	14.2	17	7.3	41	175.5	38	153.1	17	47	20.0	4
New Hampshire	10.1	50	7.6	38	204.3	18	55.6	41	3	10.1	45
New Jersey	12.7	36	7.8	33	186.2	31	264.8	5	17	14.4	21
New Mexico	14.4	14	7.8	34	168.0	43	83.5	31	33	21.8	2
New York	12.7	36	7.5	39	177.3	37	506.4	2	24	14.2	24
North Carolina	13.5	22	8.2	26	207.2	15	118.5	23	35	16.7	13
North Dakota	13.9	19	9.1	13	190.3	28	15.4	51	16	11.7	38
Ohio	12.5	39	9.3	9	215.8	8	79.4	34	34	12.9	29
Oklahoma	14.8	7	9.7	5	207.4	14	82.1	32	46	16.3	16
Oregon	12.3	41	8.3	24	197.1	26	98.3	29	15	16.5	15
Pennsylvania	11.6	45	9.9	4	224.8	3	176.4	13	27	10.5	43
Rhode Island	10.9	48	8.9	17	204.3	19	158.5	16	10	11.5	40
South Carolina	13.3	26	8.8	18	201.3	22	197.8	11	41	17.6	12
South Dakota	14.7	8	8.5	21	206.3	16	22.8	50	20	12.8	31
Tennessee	13.1	34	9.3	10	217.3	7	140.0	20	42	14.7	20
Texas	16.2	2	6.6	46	146.2	48	184.5	12	40	24.8	1
Utah	19.4	1	5.1	50	104.2	51	60.8	39	7	13.2	28
Vermont	9.8	51	8.1	28	206.2	17	48.7	45	1	9.4	47
Virginia	13.3	26	7.4	40	179.2	35	145.1	18	22	12.9	29
Washington	13.4	24	7.2	42	174.6	39	108.4	26	11	12.8	31
West Virginia	11.7	44	11.7	1	252.6	1	52.8	42	43	13.9	25
Wisconsin	12.5	39	8.1	29	201.2	23	50.7	44	18	9.2	48
Wyoming	14.5	11	7.9	32	181.0	33	25.9	49	19	15.3	19

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources:

1. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 59, No 3. Data are preliminary
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 59, No 4. Not age adjusted. Data are preliminary
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2011," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using the 2010 Census counts. Not age-adjusted
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 21. U.S. total includes Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Pacific Islands as well as persons whose state of residence is unknown
5. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2010"
6. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 51  
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2008-2010 <sup>1</sup>		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly Average) 2010 <sup>2</sup>			Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program FY 2010 <sup>3</sup>					
						Average Monthly Participation			Benefits		
						Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Persons
U.S.	14.2	-	4,402,921	14.3	-	40,301,878	130.5	-	\$64,705	\$133.79	-
Alabama	16.1	10	53,488	11.2	22	805,095	168.4	12	1,226	126.90	33
Alaska	10.8	39	9,251	13.0	20	76,445	107.6	36	159	173.78	2
Arizona	19.2	2	60,299	9.4	32	1,018,171	159.3	15	1,588	129.95	21
Arkansas	16.5	9	19,259	6.6	40	466,598	160.0	14	686	122.59	43
California	15.4	15	1,437,394	38.6	1	3,238,548	86.9	46	5,694	146.52	4
Colorado	11.9	32	29,312	5.8	42	404,679	80.5	48	688	141.62	7
Connecticut	8.3	50	33,964	9.5	30	336,064	94.0	42	570	141.26	9
Delaware	11.3	36	15,397	17.1	11	112,513	125.3	29	171	126.77	34
District of Columbia	18.1	4	18,521	30.8	2	118,493	196.9	1	196	137.77	12
Florida	14.6	18	105,458	5.6	43	2,603,185	138.5	23	4,417	141.40	8
Georgia	17.5	6	37,762	3.9	49	1,591,078	164.2	13	2,565	134.35	13
Hawaii	11.5	34	25,937	19.1	8	138,166	101.6	38	358	216.01	1
Idaho	13.3	27	2,694	1.7	50	194,033	123.8	31	300	128.65	28
Illinois	13.2	28	66,211	5.2	46	1,645,722	128.3	26	2,784	141.00	10
Indiana	15.6	14	86,219	13.3	19	813,403	125.5	28	1,291	132.29	16
Iowa	10.2	42	45,688	15.0	13	340,304	111.7	35	526	128.84	26
Kansas	13.6	23	38,251	13.4	18	269,710	94.5	41	403	124.40	38
Kentucky	17.3	7	61,967	14.3	16	778,114	179.3	8	1,186	127.05	32
Louisiana	18.0	5	23,737	5.2	45	825,918	182.2	6	1,286	129.77	22
Maine	12.0	31	26,171	19.7	7	229,731	172.9	10	356	129.17	25
Maryland	9.7	46	59,618	10.3	23	560,848	97.1	40	878	130.45	20
Massachusetts	10.9	38	97,472	14.9	14	749,121	114.4	34	1,166	129.70	23
Michigan	14.2	21	178,505	18.1	10	1,776,368	179.7	7	2,809	131.77	18
Minnesota	10.5	41	49,548	9.3	34	430,346	81.1	47	625	121.00	48
Mississippi	21.3	1	25,301	8.5	36	575,674	194.0	2	847	122.54	44
Missouri	14.6	18	86,209	14.4	15	901,349	150.5	17	1,361	125.86	37
Montana	13.4	25	9,403	9.5	29	113,570	114.8	33	177	129.54	24
Nebraska	10.2	42	18,290	10.0	27	162,817	89.1	44	238	121.60	45
Nevada	13.4	25	27,109	10.0	26	278,105	103.0	37	415	124.23	39
New Hampshire	7.1	51	11,018	8.4	37	104,375	79.3	49	152	121.21	46
New Jersey	9.8	45	80,651	9.2	35	622,022	70.7	50	1,030	138.03	11
New Mexico	19.1	3	53,547	26.0	3	356,822	173.3	9	542	126.54	35
New York	15.3	16	272,292	14.1	17	2,757,836	142.3	18	4,985	150.63	3
North Carolina	16.1	10	45,814	4.8	47	1,346,495	141.2	21	2,072	128.24	30
North Dakota	11.6	33	5,071	7.5	39	59,888	89.0	45	95	132.21	17
Ohio	14.1	22	238,388	20.7	6	1,607,422	139.3	22	2,734	141.72	6
Oklahoma	14.3	20	21,037	5.6	44	582,492	155.3	16	900	128.71	27
Oregon	12.7	30	72,155	18.8	9	705,035	184.0	5	1,067	126.13	36
Pennsylvania	11.4	35	130,397	10.3	24	1,574,783	124.0	30	2,333	123.43	42
Rhode Island	13.1	29	16,777	15.9	12	138,966	132.0	25	238	142.49	5
South Carolina	14.9	17	43,768	9.5	31	797,110	172.3	11	1,256	131.34	19
South Dakota	13.5	24	6,750	8.3	38	95,336	117.1	32	153	133.80	15
Tennessee	16.1	10	157,201	24.8	4	1,224,023	192.9	3	1,966	133.86	14
Texas	17.2	8	116,740	4.6	48	3,551,581	141.2	20	5,447	127.82	31
Utah	9.1	49	17,600	6.4	41	247,405	89.5	43	367	123.58	41
Vermont	9.7	46	6,286	10.0	25	85,538	136.7	24	124	121.11	47
Virginia	10.6	40	79,285	9.9	28	786,157	98.3	39	1,213	128.63	29
Washington	11.2	37	161,687	24.0	5	956,004	142.2	19	1,387	120.87	49
West Virginia	15.7	13	22,532	12.2	21	341,156	184.1	4	487	118.94	50
Wisconsin	10.2	42	53,246	9.4	33	715,213	125.8	27	1,000	116.57	51
Wyoming	9.6	48	661	1.2	51	34,799	61.7	51	52	123.75	40

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources:

- U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 to 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients 2010."  
Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes recipients in U.S. territories. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using 2010 Census population counts.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2009," August 2010

## Public Education Overview

In fall 2010, there were an estimated 576,335 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,062 students or 2.3% over 2009. In FY2009, Utah's total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 34th in the nation.

Utah's public education system operates over 900 community-based schools. The system provides an education that continually evolves in order to prepare students for the future, while competing for revenues, land, personnel, and students.

## Enrollment

Utah's student enrollment growth has been moderate for several years after peaking at 3.1% in 2006. Enrollment grew by 13,062 students between 2009 and 2010, a 2.3% increase. Utah continues to experience increases in population, and growth in student enrollment is expected to follow suit over the next several years. Natural increase is fueling this growth in enrollment.

For several years, the incoming class was larger than the previous year's class, which has led to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. In fall 2010, the trend continues, with a larger kindergarten class than the previous year. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to lower births in the age cohorts, out-migration, dropouts, and early graduation.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (78.0%), it is becoming slightly more diverse. In fall 2010, 15.0% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.8% was Asian, 1.6% was Pacific Islander, 1.3% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.5% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group. In 2010, over 100 different languages were spoken in students' homes.

## Finances

There are economies of scale associated with school size: the larger the school district, the lower the per pupil expenditure. The marginal cost of adding one student to a large, urban class is minimal. Conversely, the per-pupil cost of operating a rural school where class sizes are smaller is higher. The urbanization of Utah's population is one reason why Utah's current per pupil expenditures are so low. In FY2009, Utah spent approximately \$6,612 per student, the lowest in the nation and 62.4% of the national average.

The public education system must continually change in order to effectively incorporate research and technology in the preparation of students of varying abilities for the future. It must compete for tax dollars, personnel, students, and land with developers and political entities. The sources of the

Utah Public Education System's funding are federal, local (from property taxes), and state (primarily from income tax).

## Achievement

Over 18,000 Utah students took Advance Placement (AP) Exams in 2011 with a pass rate of 68%. This was 10% above the passing rate of their national peers (58%). There was a 7% increase in the number of students who took AP exams from 2010. Participation in AP exams in 2011 was up across all ethnic and racial lines in Utah.

In addition to a high quality education, a child's success in school is also attributed to factors at home, such as income and parents' education. In 2009, Utah's median household income of \$56,340 ranked as the 14th in the nation and above the national average. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. For persons 25 years and over, Utah ranks 20th in the percent persons with bachelor's degrees (28.5%) and eighth in the percent of persons with high school diplomas (90.4%).

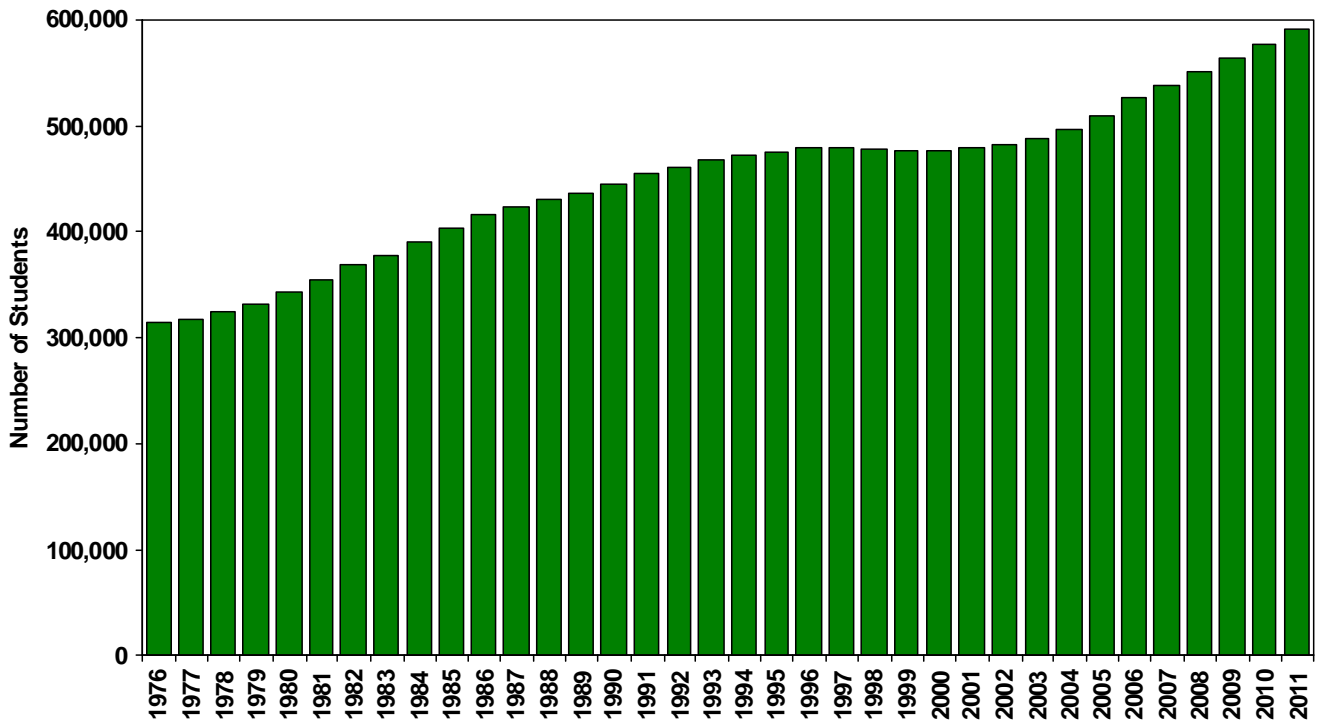
## Charter Schools

Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws and administrative rules for the use of those funds and for the operation of programs. The educational purposes of each vary. For example, Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math, Engineering, and Science in Salt Lake is geared toward college preparation. FY2000 was the first year that charter schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2010-11, 78 charter schools educated 40,121 students, about 7% of all Utah students in public schools.

## 2011 Outlook

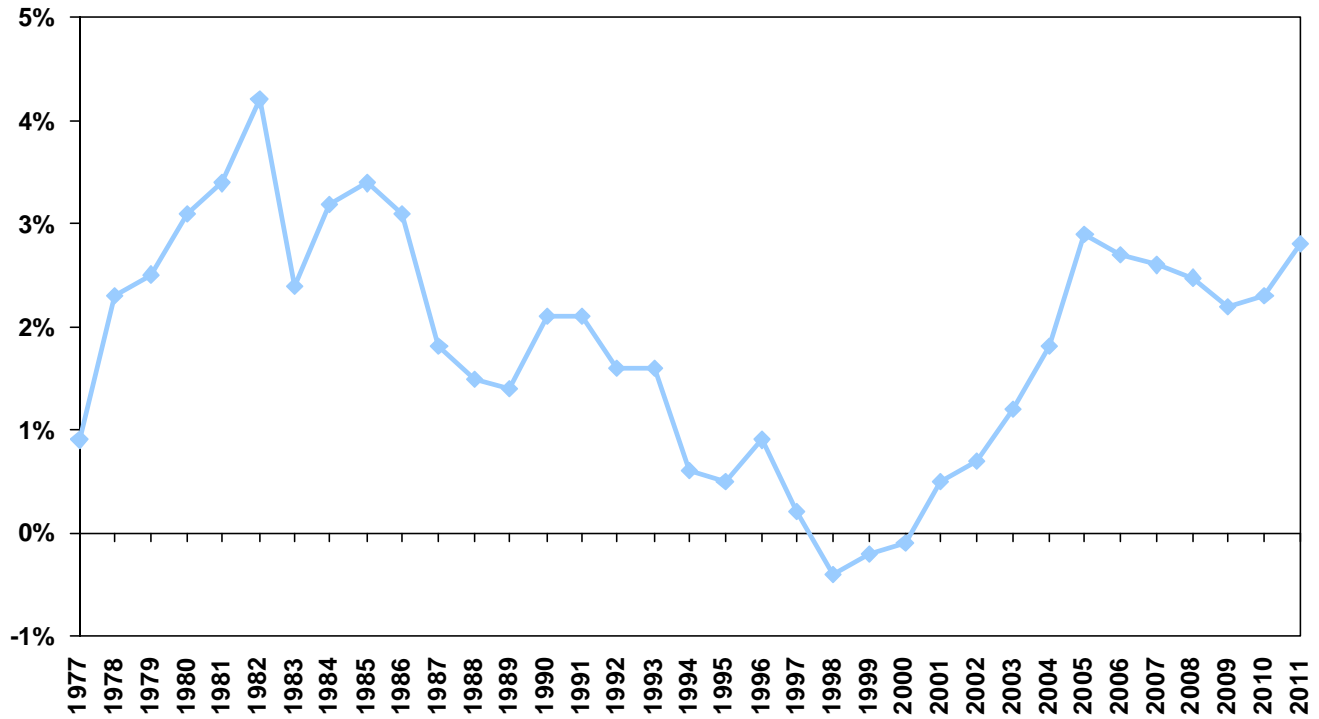
The school-age population will continue to constitute approximately 20% of the state's population. An estimated 14,754 new students entered the public education system in Fall 2011, an increase of 2.6%.

Figure 44  
Utah Public Education Enrollment



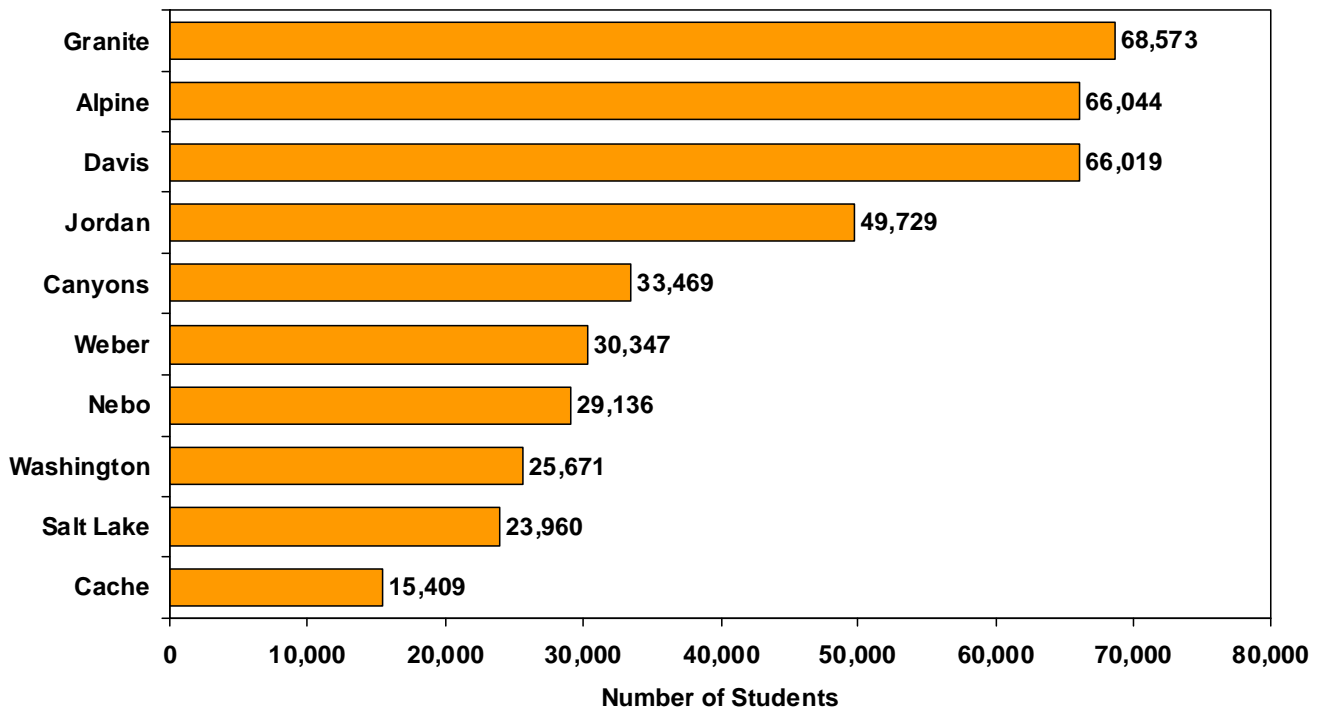
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 45  
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



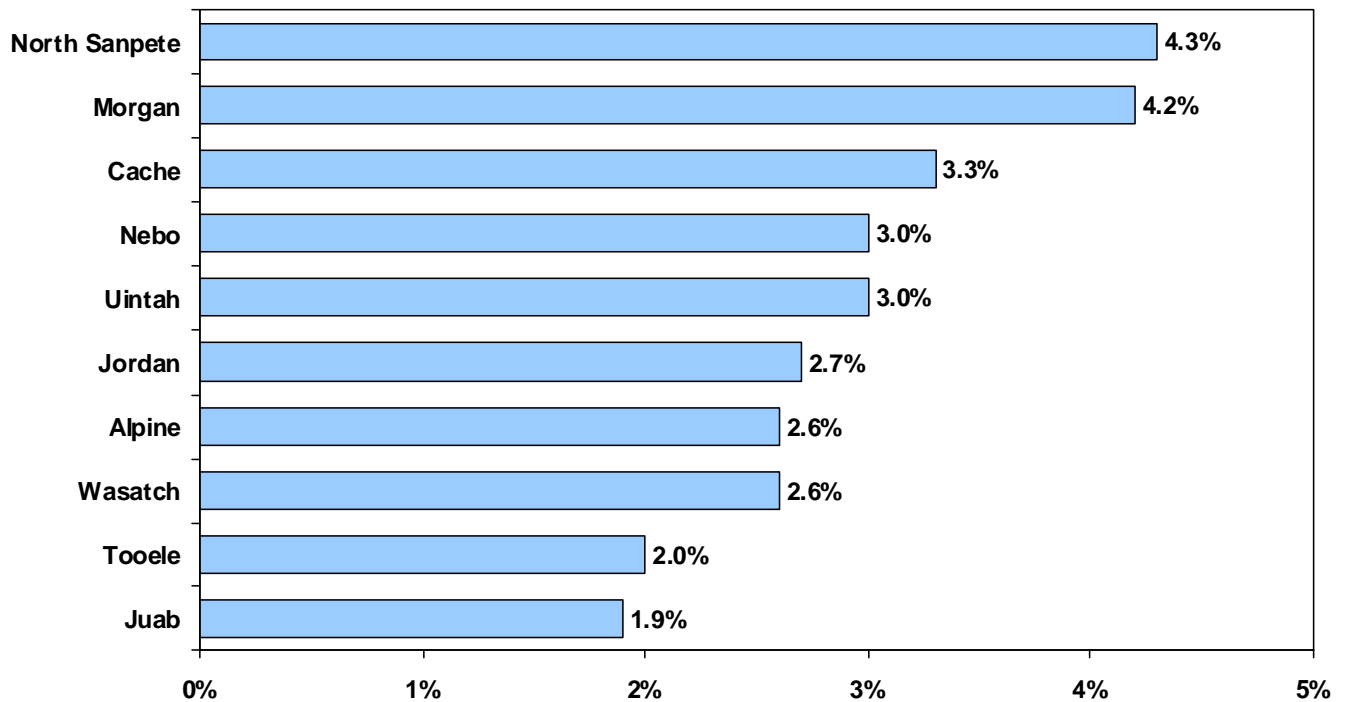
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 46  
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2010



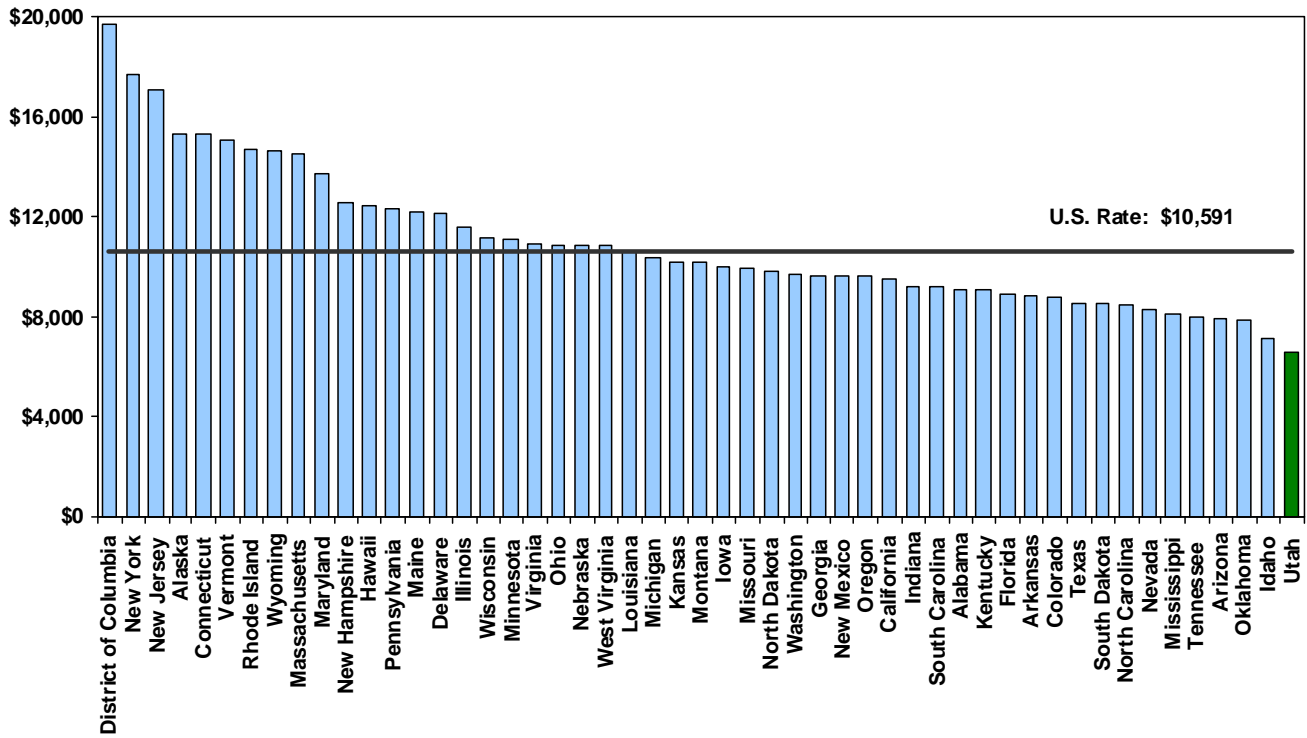
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

Figure 47  
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2009 to 2010 with Enrollment 1,000+



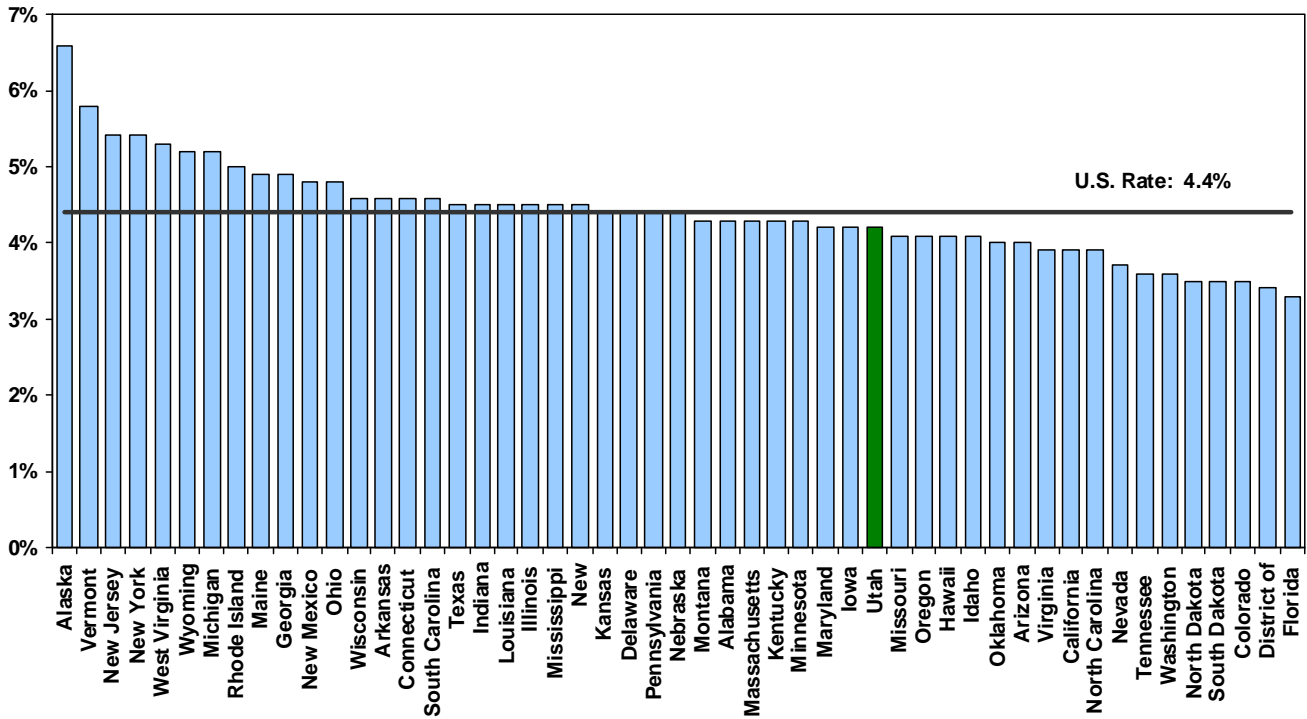
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 48  
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: FY 2009



Source: National Center of Education Statistics

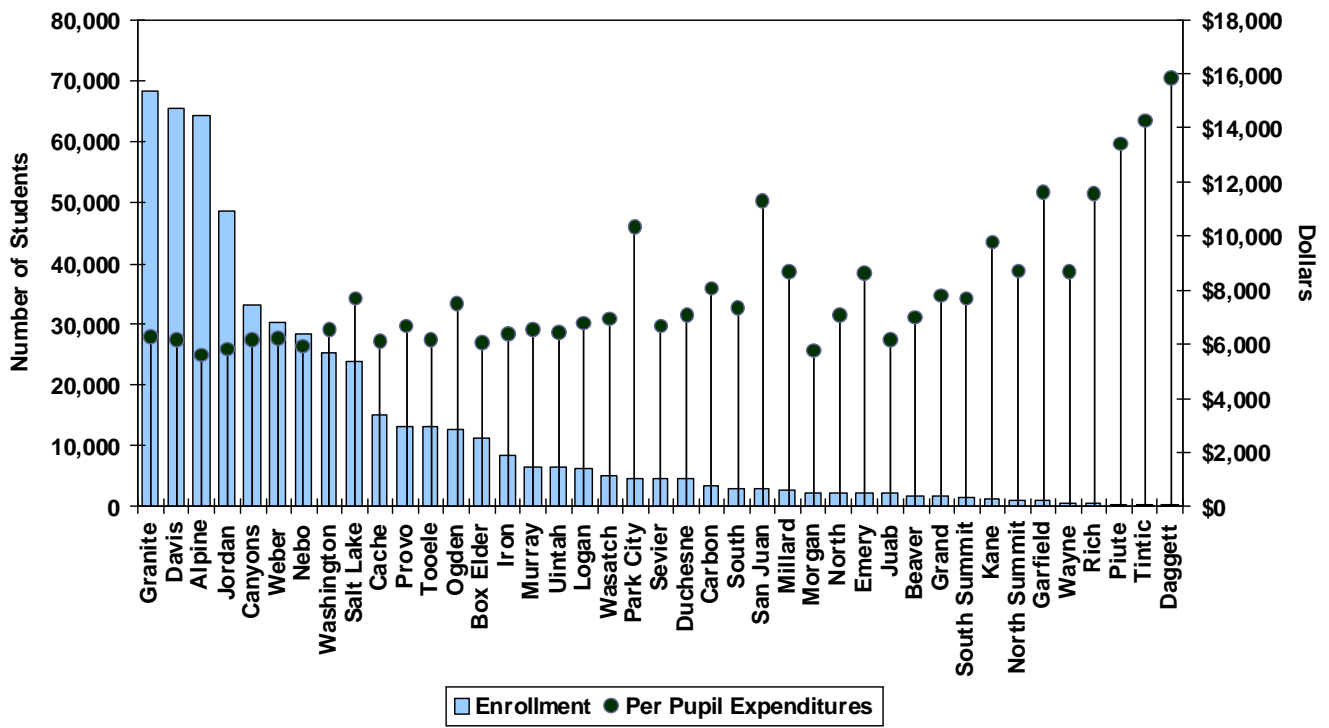
Figure 49  
K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of State Personal Income: FY 2009



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics



Figure 50  
 Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: 2010



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

Table 52  
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/Population
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,489	53,475	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,290,415	43,926	2.0%	20.9%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,330,566	40,151	1.8%	20.6%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,370,873	40,307	1.7%	20.5%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,428,919	58,045	2.4%	20.4%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,505,141	76,222	3.1%	20.4%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,576,282	71,141	2.8%	20.4%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,636,218	59,935	2.3%	20.4%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,690,614	54,397	2.1%	20.5%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,735,077	44,463	1.7%	20.6%
2010	576,335	13,062	2.3%	2,774,597	39,520	1.4%	20.8%
2011	591,089	14,754	2.8%	2,817,081	42,484	1.5%	21.0%

Sources:

1. Utah State Office of Education, School Enrollment Counts
2. Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year enrollment projections model), October 2008
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

Table 53  
Fall Enrollment

District						Total Annual Change				Percent Change				2010 Rank		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total Size	Percent Change	
Alpine	56,051	58,665	61,223	64,351	66,044	2,614	2,558	3,128	1,693	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	2.6%	2	1	9
Beaver	1,564	1,562	1,577	1,600	1,566	-2	15	23	-34	-0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	-2.1%	31	38	37
Box Elder	10,641	10,931	11,132	11,052	11,187	290	201	-80	135	2.7%	1.8%	-0.7%	1.2%	14	11	16
Cache	13,560	14,194	14,579	14,917	15,409	634	385	338	492	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%	10	5	5
Canyons	na	na	na	33,184	33,469	na	na	na	285	na	na	na	0.9%	5	8	20
Carbon	3,475	3,562	3,502	3,462	3,458	87	-60	-40	-4	2.5%	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.1%	23	29	30
Daggett	150	134	142	147	168	-16	8	5	21	-10.7%	6.0%	3.5%	14.3%	41	21	1
Davis	62,832	64,551	65,014	65,452	66,019	1,719	463	438	567	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	3	4	19
Duchesne	3,982	4,224	4,355	4,436	4,448	242	131	81	12	6.1%	3.1%	1.9%	0.3%	21	23	25
Emery	2,320	2,262	2,256	2,316	2,359	-58	-6	60	43	-2.5%	-0.3%	2.7%	1.9%	29	18	14
Garfield	938	933	911	931	925	-5	-22	20	-6	-0.5%	-2.4%	2.2%	-0.6%	36	30	33
Grand	1,500	1,486	1,498	1,526	1,510	-14	12	28	-16	-0.9%	0.8%	1.9%	-1.0%	32	34	34
Granite	68,483	67,948	68,403	68,131	68,573	-535	455	-272	442	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.4%	0.6%	1	7	21
Iron	8,486	8,643	8,344	8,365	8,483	157	-299	21	118	1.9%	-3.5%	0.3%	1.4%	15	14	15
Jordan	78,708	80,187	81,017	48,411	49,729	1,479	830	-32,606	1,318	1.9%	1.0%	-40.2%	2.7%	4	2	8
Juab	2,071	2,147	2,203	2,244	2,286	76	56	41	42	3.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	30	19	12
Kane	1,188	1,178	1,202	1,194	1,176	-10	24	-8	-18	-0.8%	2.0%	-0.7%	-1.5%	34	35	36
Kogan	5,641	5,755	5,960	6,123	6,133	114	205	163	10	2.0%	3.6%	2.7%	0.2%	18	24	27
Millard	2,897	2,852	2,829	2,820	2,826	-45	-23	-9	6	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.2%	26	26	26
Morgan	2,083	2,183	2,276	2,338	2,437	100	93	62	99	4.8%	4.3%	2.7%	4.2%	27	17	4
Murray	6,352	6,426	6,458	6,515	6,500	74	32	57	-15	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	-0.2%	17	33	32
Nebo	25,615	26,588	27,592	28,282	29,136	973	1,004	690	854	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	3.0%	7	3	6
North Sanpete	2,321	2,340	2,329	2,319	2,419	19	-11	-10	100	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.4%	4.3%	28	16	3
North Summit	981	1,000	988	1,003	978	19	-12	15	-25	1.9%	-1.2%	1.5%	-2.5%	35	37	38
Ogden	12,358	12,603	12,884	12,578	12,568	245	281	-306	-10	2.0%	2.2%	-2.4%	-0.1%	13	31	29
Park City	4,336	4,443	4,477	4,563	4,351	107	34	86	-212	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	-4.6%	22	41	39
Piute	298	300	319	328	305	2	19	9	-23	0.7%	6.3%	2.8%	-7.0%	39	36	41
Provo	13,272	13,083	13,288	13,241	13,376	-189	205	-47	135	-1.4%	1.6%	-0.4%	1.0%	12	11	18
Rich	436	431	450	457	484	-5	19	7	27	-1.1%	4.4%	1.6%	5.9%	38	20	2
Salt Lake	23,894	23,536	23,678	23,850	23,960	-358	142	172	110	-1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	9	15	23
San Juan	2,871	2,844	2,889	2,953	2,912	-27	45	64	-41	-0.9%	1.6%	2.2%	-1.4%	25	39	35
Sevier	4,374	4,475	4,511	4,528	4,533	101	36	17	5	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	20	28	28
South Sanpete	2,855	2,911	2,955	3,025	3,038	56	44	70	13	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.4%	24	22	24
South Summit	1,362	1,374	1,427	1,424	1,433	12	53	-3	9	0.9%	3.9%	-0.2%	0.6%	33	25	22
Tintic	260	238	232	233	220	-22	-6	1	-13	-8.5%	-2.5%	0.4%	-5.6%	40	32	40
Tooele	12,507	12,988	13,406	13,180	13,439	481	418	-226	259	3.8%	3.2%	-1.7%	2.0%	11	9	11
Uintah	5,772	5,952	6,408	6,489	6,683	180	456	81	194	3.1%	7.7%	1.3%	3.0%	16	10	7
Wasatch	4,398	4,588	4,745	4,959	5,089	190	157	214	130	4.3%	3.4%	4.5%	2.6%	19	13	10
Washington	24,297	25,295	25,775	25,202	25,671	998	480	-573	469	4.1%	1.9%	-2.2%	1.9%	8	6	13
Wayne	531	548	531	561	567	17	-17	30	6	3.2%	-3.1%	5.6%	1.1%	37	26	17
Weber	29,132	30,097	29,879	30,417	30,347	965	-218	538	-70	3.3%	-0.7%	1.8%	-0.2%	6	40	31
Charter Schools	19,211	22,196	27,369	34,166	40,121	2,985	5,173	6,797	5,955	15.5%	23.3%	24.8%	17.4%			
State of Utah	524,003	537,653	551,013	563,273	576,335	13,650	13,360	12,260	13,062	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%			

Notes:

1. Beginning with 2007, Youth In Custody (YIC) counts are no longer included in enrollment.
2. Counts for 2006 were revised to exclude YIC for comparability with 2007 in calculating growth.
3. Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind (USDB) counts are not included in any years. For 2008, USDB reported 357 students.
4. The Jordan District was divided into the Canyons District and the Jordan District in 2009.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 54  
October 1, 2010 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

District	Total Students	White		Black		Asian		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin (of any Race)	
		Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students
Alpine	66,045	57,565	87.2%	529	0.8%	759	1.1%	329	0.5%	908	1.4%	5,792	8.8%
Beaver	1,566	1,350	86.2%	4	0.3%	18	1.1%	16	1.0%	5	0.3%	170	10.9%
Box Elder	11,187	9,830	87.9%	84	0.8%	111	1.0%	86	0.8%	38	0.3%	1,006	9.0%
Cache	15,409	13,686	88.8%	79	0.5%	95	0.6%	55	0.4%	86	0.6%	1,255	8.1%
Canyons	33,469	27,803	83.1%	465	1.4%	836	2.5%	249	0.7%	398	1.2%	3,543	10.6%
Carbon	3,459	2,951	85.3%	24	0.7%	19	0.5%	48	1.4%	6	0.2%	392	11.3%
Daggett	168	160	95.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
Davis	66,071	56,778	85.9%	1,066	1.6%	1,123	1.7%	350	0.5%	749	1.1%	5,444	8.2%
Duchesne	4,449	3,836	86.2%	14	0.3%	10	0.2%	248	5.6%	12	0.3%	247	5.6%
Emery	2,360	2,131	90.3%	12	0.5%	7	0.3%	14	0.6%	4	0.2%	184	7.8%
Garfield	931	846	90.9%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	15	1.6%	1	0.1%	63	6.8%
Grand	1,510	1,166	77.2%	18	1.2%	19	1.3%	94	6.2%	3	0.2%	210	13.9%
Granite	68,392	38,916	56.9%	1,862	2.7%	2,902	4.2%	1,024	1.5%	2,638	3.9%	20,819	30.4%
Iron	8,485	7,168	84.5%	47	0.6%	41	0.5%	221	2.6%	44	0.5%	811	9.6%
Jordan	49,730	40,254	80.9%	463	0.9%	864	1.7%	229	0.5%	732	1.5%	5,884	11.8%
Juab	2,286	2,152	94.1%	12	0.5%	9	0.4%	12	0.5%	7	0.3%	71	3.1%
Kane	1,176	1,096	93.2%	4	0.3%	5	0.4%	20	1.7%	5	0.4%	45	3.8%
Logan	6,133	4,097	66.8%	114	1.9%	249	4.1%	77	1.3%	68	1.1%	1,512	24.7%
Millard	2,827	2,257	79.8%	7	0.2%	24	0.8%	31	1.1%	13	0.5%	476	16.8%
Morgan	2,437	2,344	96.2%	9	0.4%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	12	0.5%	53	2.2%
Murray	6,500	5,101	78.5%	179	2.8%	137	2.1%	64	1.0%	98	1.5%	838	12.9%
Nebo	29,137	25,228	86.6%	212	0.7%	164	0.6%	196	0.7%	264	0.9%	2,884	9.9%
North Sanpete	2,420	2,044	84.5%	17	0.7%	12	0.5%	14	0.6%	3	0.1%	300	12.4%
North Summit	979	848	86.6%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	104	10.6%
Ogden	12,568	5,791	46.1%	268	2.1%	116	0.9%	185	1.5%	51	0.4%	6,069	48.3%
Park City	4,351	3,369	77.4%	17	0.4%	76	1.7%	15	0.3%	10	0.2%	778	17.9%
Piute	305	276	90.5%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	24	7.9%
Provo	13,376	8,812	65.9%	143	1.1%	328	2.5%	151	1.1%	336	2.5%	3,550	26.5%
Rich	484	468	96.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.9%
Salt Lake	23,965	10,192	42.5%	1,119	4.7%	962	4.0%	370	1.5%	1,120	4.7%	9,850	41.1%
San Juan	2,912	1,259	43.2%	11	0.4%	8	0.3%	1,537	52.8%	9	0.3%	86	3.0%
Sevier	4,533	4,192	92.5%	19	0.4%	20	0.4%	74	1.6%	12	0.3%	216	4.8%
South Sanpete	3,038	2,607	85.8%	19	0.6%	7	0.2%	16	0.5%	20	0.7%	340	11.2%
South Summit	1,433	1,234	86.1%	5	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	167	11.7%
Tintic	220	215	97.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	1.8%
Tooele	13,439	11,352	84.5%	163	1.2%	73	0.5%	167	1.2%	128	1.0%	1,490	11.1%
Uintah	6,684	5,635	84.3%	44	0.7%	29	0.4%	522	7.8%	28	0.4%	395	5.9%
Wasatch	5,089	4,208	82.7%	15	0.3%	32	0.6%	15	0.3%	8	0.2%	794	15.6%
Washington	25,673	21,194	82.6%	232	0.9%	166	0.6%	474	1.8%	498	1.9%	3,063	11.9%
Wayne	567	533	94.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	3	0.5%	5	0.9%	16	2.8%
Weber	30,350	25,356	83.5%	472	1.6%	508	1.7%	386	1.3%	222	0.7%	3,406	11.2%
Charter Schools	40,132	33,691	84.0%	515	1.3%	746	1.9%	260	0.6%	532	1.3%	3,936	9.8%
State of Utah	576,245	449,991	78.1%	8,273	1.4%	10,486	1.8%	7,582	1.3%	9,077	1.6%	86,301	15.0%

Note: Totals may not sum due to undeclared race/ethnicity.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 55  
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2009

District	Grade 3		Grade 5		Grade 8	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
State of Utah	54	-	54	-	54	-
Alpine	57	5	57	4	56	7
Beaver	55	10	52	26	51	28
Box Elder	51	27	52	26	54	12
Cache	61	1	61	1	58	5
Carbon	51	27	52	26	49	31
Daggett	58	4	na	na	na	na
Davis	56	8	56	6	56	7
Duchesne	51	27	50	31	52	25
Emery	51	27	53	22	50	29
Garfield	57	5	56	6	54	12
Grand	51	27	53	22	52	25
Granite	48	35	47	35	49	31
Iron	55	10	55	12	54	12
Jordan	54	14	54	15	55	9
Juab	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kane	55	10	53	22	57	6
Logan	57	5	54	15	55	9
Millard	53	19	54	15	53	19
Morgan	56	8	61	1	61	1
Murray	53	19	54	15	53	19
Nebo	54	14	55	12	54	12
No. Sanpete	52	25	50	31	54	12
No. Summit	55	10	56	6	52	25
Ogden	46	37	43	37	44	37
Park City	61	1	61	1	61	1
Piute	46	37	54	15	50	29
Provo	53	19	55	12	53	19
Rich	61	1	57	4	60	3
Salt Lake	49	33	49	34	48	34
San Juan	48	35	46	36	47	35
Sevier	na	na	na	na	na	na
So. Sanpete	53	19	56	6	54	12
So. Summit	54	14	56	6	54	12
Tintic	49	33	56	6	45	36
Tooele	53	19	54	15	53	19
Uintah	50	32	50	31	49	31
Wasatch	52	25	52	26	55	9
Washington	54	14	54	15	53	19
Wayne	54	14	52	26	59	4
Weber	53	19	53	22	53	19

Note: Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) of Median Composite Score  
(National Average = 50).

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 56  
Statewide Selected Data

District	FY2010 Per Student Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2010 Graduation		FY2009 Pupil- Teacher Ratio	Rank	2009 School Meal Applications		Rank
			Rate	Rank			At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of District Enrollment	
State of Utah	\$6,255	-	90%	-	21.3	-	148,847	27.2%	-
Alpine	5,604	41	91%	29	22.5	5	12,228	19.2%	33
Beaver	7,005	21	95%	13	19.7	20	428	26.9%	23
Box Elder	6,079	37	95%	13	22.8	2	2,726	24.9%	26
Cache	6,143	36	96%	11	22.4	6	2,769	18.7%	35
Canyons	6,153	34	95%	13			6,514	19.6%	32
Carbon	8,069	13	99%	4	19.7	21	1,132	30.8%	19
Daggett	15,844	1	100%	1	13.0	38	13	9.7%	40
Davis	6,150	35	93%	25	22.4	7	11,584	17.2%	36
Duchesne	7,070	20	82%	38	17.3	30	1,161	25.7%	25
Emery	8,616	12	95%	13	17.4	28	705	29.6%	20
Garfield	11,609	4	97%	8	12.5	39	308	31.1%	17
Grand	7,815	14	97%	8	17.4	29	531	34.7%	13
Granite	6,276	30	84%	36	22.7	3	27,131	39.1%	9
Iron	6,384	29	90%	31	21.3	13	2,737	31.8%	16
Jordan	5,802	39	89%	33	23.5	1	8,101	16.6%	37
Juab	6,175	32	94%	20	22.1	10	524	23.4%	29
Kane	9,775	8	97%	8	16.4	32	371	31.1%	18
Logan	6,784	23	93%	25	19.2	22	2,533	41.2%	7
Millard	8,657	11	95%	13	17.7	26	1,081	36.7%	11
Morgan	5,749	40	98%	6	21.2	14	189	8.3%	41
Murray	6,523	26	88%	35	20.7	15	1,507	22.7%	30
Nebo	5,897	38	96%	11	21.4	11	7,243	24.7%	28
No. Sanpete	7,072	19	95%	13	18.7	24	880	39.5%	8
No. Summit	8,727	9	95%	13	16.4	33	172	18.8%	34
Ogden	7,485	17	70%	41	22.4	8	7,975	63.5%	1
Park City	10,364	7	99%	4	16.6	31	736	16.1%	38
Piute	13,405	3	100%	1	13.5	36	164	44.7%	4
Provo	6,681	24	94%	20	20.7	16	4,911	37.3%	10
Rich	11,589	5	94%	20	13.7	35	197	42.7%	5
Salt Lake	7,717	15	72%	39	19.8	19	13,526	52.4%	3
San Juan	11,345	6	94%	20	15.2	34	1,700	56.2%	2
Sevier	6,672	25	89%	33	20.1	18	1,468	32.4%	15
So. Sanpete	7,353	18	93%	25	19.2	23	1,043	35.8%	12
So. Summit	7,686	16	98%	6	17.6	27	208	14.4%	39
Tintic	14,288	2	100%	1	11.2	40	92	42.2%	6
Tooele	6,158	33	83%	37	21.4	12	3,622	27.5%	21
Uintah	6,446	28	72%	39	22.3	9	1,706	26.2%	24
Wasatch	6,956	22	90%	31	18.5	25	1,258	24.8%	27
Washington	6,522	27	92%	28	20.5	17	7,633	34.1%	14
Wayne	8,668	10	91%	29	13.3	37	164	27.0%	22
Weber	6,200	31	94%	20	22.6	4	6,305	21.7%	31
Charter Schools	4,519	-	95%	-	19.6	-	3,571	22.1%	-

Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics, Testing and Assessment, and Child Nutrition Programs

**Table 57**  
**College Entrance Exam Scores**

State	Average ACT Scores by State, 2010							Average SAT Scores by State, 2010					
	% of Graduates Tested	Average English Score	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	Average Science Score	Average Composite Score	Rank	% of Graduates Tested	Average Reading Score	Average Math Score	Average Writing Score	Average Total Score	Rank
Alabama	78%	20.4	19.5	20.7	20.2	20.3	39	7%	550	544	554	1648	20
Alaska	28%	20.3	21.2	21.7	20.9	21.1	32	48%	515	491	493	1499	36
Arizona	28%	18.9	20.4	20.2	19.9	20.0	43	25%	525	500	500	1525	30
Arkansas	81%	20.1	19.9	20.6	20.2	20.3	39	4%	566	552	559	1677	14
California	22%	21.7	22.9	22.3	21.5	22.2	15	50%	516	500	498	1514	32
Colorado	100%	19.9	20.4	21.1	20.7	20.6	38	18%	572	555	553	1680	13
Connecticut	24%	23.8	23.5	23.9	22.9	23.7	2	84%	514	513	513	1540	28
Delaware	13%	22.8	22.7	23.4	22.5	23.0	8	71%	495	481	490	1466	40
District of Columbia	29%	19.5	19.9	20.2	19.2	19.8	46	76%	464	466	465	1395	50
Florida	65%	18.6	19.7	20.1	19.1	19.5	49	59%	498	479	481	1458	43
Georgia	44%	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.5	20.7	34	74%	490	475	482	1447	47
Hawaii	22%	20.9	22.2	21.5	21.2	21.6	27	58%	505	470	470	1445	48
Idaho	60%	21.2	21.4	22.4	21.6	21.8	23	19%	541	517	517	1575	24
Illinois	100%	20.3	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.7	34	6%	600	577	578	1755	5
Indiana	26%	21.7	22.4	22.6	21.9	22.3	12	64%	505	477	481	1463	42
Iowa	60%	21.8	21.8	22.6	22.3	22.2	15	3%	613	582	582	1777	1
Kansas	75%	21.4	21.7	22.3	21.9	22.0	19	6%	595	567	564	1726	9
Kentucky	100%	18.9	19.1	19.7	19.5	19.4	50	6%	575	563	554	1692	12
Louisiana	98%	20.1	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.1	41	7%	550	547	558	1655	17
Maine	10%	23.2	23.0	23.6	22.5	23.2	5	92%	467	454	461	1382	51
Maryland	18%	22.0	22.3	22.4	21.8	22.3	12	70%	506	495	497	1498	37
Massachusetts	21%	24.0	24.3	24.2	23.1	24.0	1	86%	526	509	513	1548	26
Michigan	100%	18.9	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.7	47	5%	605	576	572	1753	6
Minnesota	70%	22.3	22.9	23.2	22.8	22.9	10	7%	607	580	579	1766	2
Mississippi	96%	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.8	18.8	51	3%	548	552	566	1666	16
Missouri	69%	21.5	21.0	22.0	21.6	21.6	27	4%	595	580	584	1759	4
Montana	58%	21.3	21.7	22.7	21.9	22.0	19	24%	538	517	523	1578	23
Nebraska	73%	21.8	21.6	22.4	22.0	22.1	17	4%	593	568	567	1728	8
Nevada	30%	20.8	21.5	22.0	21.3	21.5	29	43%	501	473	478	1452	46
New Hampshire	17%	23.6	23.5	24.1	22.9	23.7	2	77%	524	510	511	1545	27
New Jersey	17%	23.1	23.6	23.2	22.4	23.2	5	76%	514	497	496	1507	34
New Mexico	66%	19.3	19.7	20.5	20.2	20.1	41	11%	549	534	540	1623	21
New York	27%	22.7	23.6	23.3	23.1	23.3	4	85%	499	478	481	1458	43
North Carolina	16%	21.1	22.3	22.2	21.6	21.9	21	63%	511	477	482	1470	39
North Dakota	81%	20.7	21.4	21.7	21.6	21.5	29	4%	594	559	568	1721	10
Ohio	66%	21.2	21.5	22.1	21.8	21.8	23	21%	548	522	521	1591	22
Oklahoma	73%	20.4	19.9	21.2	20.6	20.7	34	5%	568	547	557	1672	15
Oregon	34%	20.5	21.5	22.0	21.3	21.5	29	54%	524	499	502	1525	30
Pennsylvania	17%	21.3	22.1	22.1	21.4	21.9	21	71%	501	480	483	1464	41
Rhode Island	11%	22.8	22.4	23.3	22.0	22.8	11	67%	495	488	493	1476	38
South Carolina	52%	19.2	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	43	66%	495	468	476	1439	49
South Dakota	79%	21.1	21.6	22.0	21.9	21.8	23	3%	603	571	575	1749	7
Tennessee	100%	19.4	19.0	19.9	19.6	19.6	48	10%	571	565	566	1702	11
Texas	33%	19.7	21.4	20.8	20.9	20.8	33	53%	505	473	480	1458	43
Utah	71%	21.4	21.1	22.5	21.7	21.8	23	6%	559	547	543	1649	19
Vermont	26%	22.8	22.8	23.7	22.8	23.2	5	66%	521	506	507	1534	29
Virginia	22%	22.0	22.1	22.5	21.9	22.3	12	67%	512	497	499	1508	33
Washington	19%	22.6	23.1	23.5	22.5	23.0	8	54%	532	508	509	1549	25
West Virginia	64%	20.7	19.6	21.3	20.6	20.7	34	16%	507	500	498	1505	35
Wisconsin	69%	21.5	22.0	22.3	22.2	22.1	17	4%	604	579	577	1760	3
Wyoming	100%	19.0	19.8	20.4	20.1	20.0	43	5%	567	546	541	1654	18
National	47%	20.5	21.0	21.3	21.3	21.0	-	47%	501	516	492	1509	-

Sources:  
1. ACT, 2010  
2. The College Board

Table 58  
Fiscal Year 2009 Selected Data by State

State	1-Oct-08 (FY 2009) Enrollment	FY 2009 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2009 Current Expenditures Per Pupil*	Rank	CY 2009 Total Personal Income (thousands)	FY 2009 Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income*	Rank	FY 2009 Pupil/ Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	49,003,001	\$518,997	\$10,591		\$11,916,808	4.4%		15.3	
Alabama	739,198	6,684	9,042	37	155,399	4.3%	28	15.6	17
Alaska	130,662	2,006	15,353	4	30,215	6.6%	1	16.5	12
Arizona	1,087,817	8,625	7,929	48	215,398	4.0%	40	19.9	3
Arkansas	478,965	4,241	8,854	40	92,610	4.6%	14	12.9	42
California	6,322,528	60,081	9,503	34	1,528,457	3.9%	42	20.8	2
Colorado	818,443	7,187	8,782	41	205,437	3.5%	49	16.8	10
Connecticut	567,198	8,708	15,353	5	190,818	4.6%	15	11.7	49
Delaware	125,430	1,519	12,109	15	34,444	4.4%	24	15.1	19
District of Columbia	68,681	1,353	19,698	1	40,138	3.4%	50	12.9	41
Florida	2,631,020	23,328	8,867	39	697,362	3.3%	51	14.1	27
Georgia	1,655,792	15,977	9,649	31	327,892	4.9%	10	13.9	29
Hawaii	179,478	2,225	12,399	12	54,786	4.1%	37	15.9	14
Idaho	275,051	1,958	7,118	50	48,236	4.1%	38	18.2	7
Illinois	2,026,925	23,495	11,592	16	525,411	4.5%	20	15.6	16
Indiana	1,046,147	9,681	9,254	35	215,503	4.5%	18	16.7	11
Iowa	470,537	4,731	10,055	27	112,442	4.2%	33	13.6	36
Kansas	471,060	4,805	10,201	25	108,340	4.4%	23	13.1	40
Kentucky	651,370	5,887	9,038	38	137,959	4.3%	30	15.4	18
Louisiana	684,873	7,277	10,625	23	162,402	4.5%	19	13.9	30
Maine	192,935	2,350	12,183	14	47,942	4.9%	9	12.1	47
Maryland	843,861	11,592	13,737	10	273,193	4.2%	32	14.3	26
Massachusetts	958,910	13,943	14,540	9	324,680	4.3%	29	13.6	34
Michigan	1,659,921	17,218	10,373	24	331,847	5.2%	7	17.5	8
Minnesota	836,048	9,270	11,088	18	217,705	4.3%	31	15.7	15
Mississippi	491,962	3,967	8,064	46	88,780	4.5%	21	14.7	21
Missouri	892,436	8,827	9,891	28	216,049	4.1%	35	13.6	38
Montana	140,936	1,436	10,189	26	33,168	4.3%	27	13.6	37
Nebraska	281,544	3,054	10,846	21	70,072	4.4%	26	13.3	39
Nevada	433,371	3,606	8,321	45	98,041	3.7%	44	19.7	4
New Hampshire	197,934	2,491	12,583	11	55,859	4.5%	22	12.6	44
New Jersey	1,381,420	23,589	17,076	3	433,997	5.4%	3	12.0	48
New Mexico	330,245	3,186	9,648	32	65,980	4.8%	11	14.5	24
New York	2,740,592	48,635	17,746	2	901,616	5.4%	4	12.6	45
North Carolina	1,463,967	12,470	8,518	44	322,307	3.9%	43	13.6	35
North Dakota	94,728	929	9,802	29	26,362	3.5%	47	11.6	50
Ohio	1,779,290	19,398	10,902	20	405,184	4.8%	12	16.1	13
Oklahoma	645,108	5,082	7,878	49	126,412	4.0%	39	13.9	31
Oregon	575,393	5,530	9,611	33	135,474	4.1%	36	19.1	5
Pennsylvania	1,775,029	21,832	12,299	13	499,331	4.4%	25	13.7	33
Rhode Island	145,342	2,139	14,719	7	42,889	5.0%	8	12.8	43
South Carolina	718,113	6,627	9,228	36	145,249	4.6%	16	14.4	25
South Dakota	126,429	1,080	8,543	43	30,862	3.5%	48	13.7	32
Tennessee	971,950	7,768	7,992	47	213,156	3.6%	45	15.0	20
Texas	4,752,148	40,688	8,562	42	904,212	4.5%	17	14.5	23
Utah	550,298	3,639	6,612	51	86,839	4.2%	34	23.7	1
Vermont	93,625	1,413	15,096	6	24,273	5.8%	2	10.5	51
Virginia	1,235,795	13,505	10,928	19	342,298	3.9%	41	17.3	9
Washington	1,026,023	9,940	9,688	30	278,665	3.6%	46	19.1	6
West Virginia	282,729	3,059	10,821	22	57,419	5.3%	5	14.0	28
Wisconsin	867,035	9,696	11,183	17	209,347	4.6%	13	14.7	22
Wyoming	86,709	1,268	14,628	8	24,347	5.2%	6	12.5	46

\* Excludes expenditures for adult education, community services, and other nonelementary-secondary programs.

Sources:

1. National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data
2. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Overview

The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) consists of eight public colleges and universities governed system-wide by the Utah State Board of Regents, and on an institutional level by Boards of Trustees. The eight institutions allow students to choose where they wish to study, from research and regional universities to comprehensive community colleges, based on their individual learning styles, needs, expectations, and circumstances.

## Utah System of Higher Education

**University of Utah** is the state's flagship university serving as a premier research institution enhancing the state's reputation for quality in higher education instruction, research and innovation, especially at the graduate level. The University of Utah serves as a major research institution that contributes to the economic base of Utah through innovation, technology transfer and commercialization, and is expected to be a leader in the success and expansion of the USTAR initiative. As a research university, the University of Utah not only teaches and creates new knowledge but also nurtures entrepreneurs. The UofU reaches out to its diverse student body and to the larger community with top-rated academic departments, extensive service-learning opportunities, wide-ranging cultural offerings, innovative medical programs and membership in the expanded PAC-12 Conference.

**Utah State University** serves as the state's land-grant institution as a leader in providing research, public service and education to meet needs in all areas of Utah. In addition to its extension services, USU also plays a vital role in providing access to higher education opportunities through its community college role at its regional campuses and in areas of the state without easy access to higher education. The public service mission is exemplified by USU's land-grant history and cooperative Extension services, which provide the latest practical research results to every county of the state and adapt to serve urban and rural communities.

**Snow College** is the state's premier rural, residential two-year college providing, college-age students with the opportunity for a higher education experience in a small and personalized residential campus setting. In addition to providing general education courses, the college provides career and technical education, primarily at its Richfield campus. Snow offers a broad range of general/liberal education and vocational/technical programs leading to Associate of Arts, Science, or Applied Science degrees in addition to numerous specialized, short-term vocational training certificates and diplomas.

**Weber State University** is the state's first comprehensive regional state university that also retains a community college mission, while serving as an educational, cultural and economic center for its region. As a leader in undergraduate

education, WSU offers associate's, bachelor's and selected master's degrees in a variety of arts, sciences, technical and professional fields. WSU provides excellent educational experiences for its students through extensive personal contact among faculty, staff and students in and out of the classroom. WSU, in partnership with the broader community, engages in research, artistic expression, public service, economic development and community-based learning experiences in an environment that encourages freedom of expression while valuing diversity.

**Southern Utah University** is the state's designated liberal arts and sciences university. It provides a broad-based, engaged college experience for students of high academic achievement, stressing experiential, integrative and personalized learning in a residential setting. SUU serves the entire state of Utah while maintaining varied programs to meet unique regional needs and concerns. It is a destination for students interested in educational experiences typical of a private university with the affordability of a public institution with a particular focus on high quality programs in the arts, sciences, pre-professional, professional and graduate fields. The university educates students to be critical thinkers, effective communicators, lifelong learners and individuals who demonstrate integrity and empathy as they pursue their life's ambitions.

**Dixie State College of Utah** is an open access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs. Students may earn Associate of Arts, Science or Applied Science degrees, certificates and Baccalaureate degrees. DSC is also dedicated to serving its student community with small class sizes, passionate faculty and staff members who are striving to make the student experience memorable. As the fastest growing school in the state, DSC is an open enrollment institution that believes in educational access for all students. DSC enhances its campus climate by promoting cultural and demographic diversity, and by inviting students to participate in its open door, post-secondary educational programs.

**Utah Valley University** is a teaching institution dedicated to student success through certificates and diplomas—from a wide array of associate degrees to a broad selection of baccalaureate degrees and a targeted number of master's degrees. UVU is regarded by the Carnegie Foundation as a "community engaged" institution committed to preparing students for professional life through "engaged learning" and participation in serving the needs of the local community. As a community engaged university, UVU will develop and maintain productive partnerships with government, civic associations and private industry.

**Salt Lake Community College** is Utah's largest and most diverse institution of higher education as an open access,

comprehensive community college. Offering a full range of academic programs and economic development opportunities, SLCC specializes in career and technical education as well as general education for transfer to four-year institutions. SLCC is a leader in the translation of occupational competencies into college credit and continues to lead efforts in small business innovation, growth and sustainability through training and access to a business development infrastructure.

All of the institutions within the Utah System of Higher Education are committed to providing challenging and useful instruction and a well-rounded student experience that includes cultural and athletic activities, counseling and career services, as well as wellness programs. USHE offers various programs of study to fit the needs of any prospective student, from one-year certificates to four-year degrees and beyond. Higher education represents an investment in the future of students, families and communities, and is essential to the future economic prosperity of the state. USHE is committed to "building a stronger state of minds," and continues to contribute to Utah's future by enhancing student preparation, participation and completion.

### **Benefits of Higher Education**

A 2011 study conducted by Utah-based Dan Jones and Associates indicates that completion of a postsecondary degree or certificate has a significant impact across a range of different measures, including: income and employment; career satisfaction and confidence; personal happiness; and community engagement.

Additionally, this study shows that individuals who have parents and/or siblings who completed a postsecondary degree or certificate are significantly more likely to earn these types of credentials themselves.

There is evidence that shows the societal benefits of not only attending, but also completing a postsecondary degree or certificate. For instance, degree or certificate holders are: 11% more likely to have good health; 50% more likely to have voted in the last state election; 57% more involved in their communities; 2.6 times more likely to work in salaried jobs; and 75% higher in mean annual compensation than non-degree holders.

There are significant economic benefits to having a degree beyond the simple fact that a postsecondary education means more money. The mean annual personal total compensation is substantially higher among those who have completed a postsecondary degree or certificate, which accounts for more taxpayer dollars going back toward the state. That means, 34% of Utahns without college pay only 12% of the state's taxes, while 28% of Utahns with a baccalaureate degree or higher account for nearly half.

### **Enrollment**

Student enrollment continues to surge at Utah's colleges and universities. Fall enrollment for 2010 increased by 6.2% over the previous year. Since 2008, enrollment has consistently grown for full time equivalent (FTE) students. Enrollment is projected to increase over the next ten years, and is essential to 66% of Utah's workforce holding a degree or certificate by 2020.

Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse, especially among Hispanic, African American and female students. In headcount for 2010, Hispanic or Latino populations grew by 15.5%, African American populations grew by 5.7% and female populations grew by 5.4%.

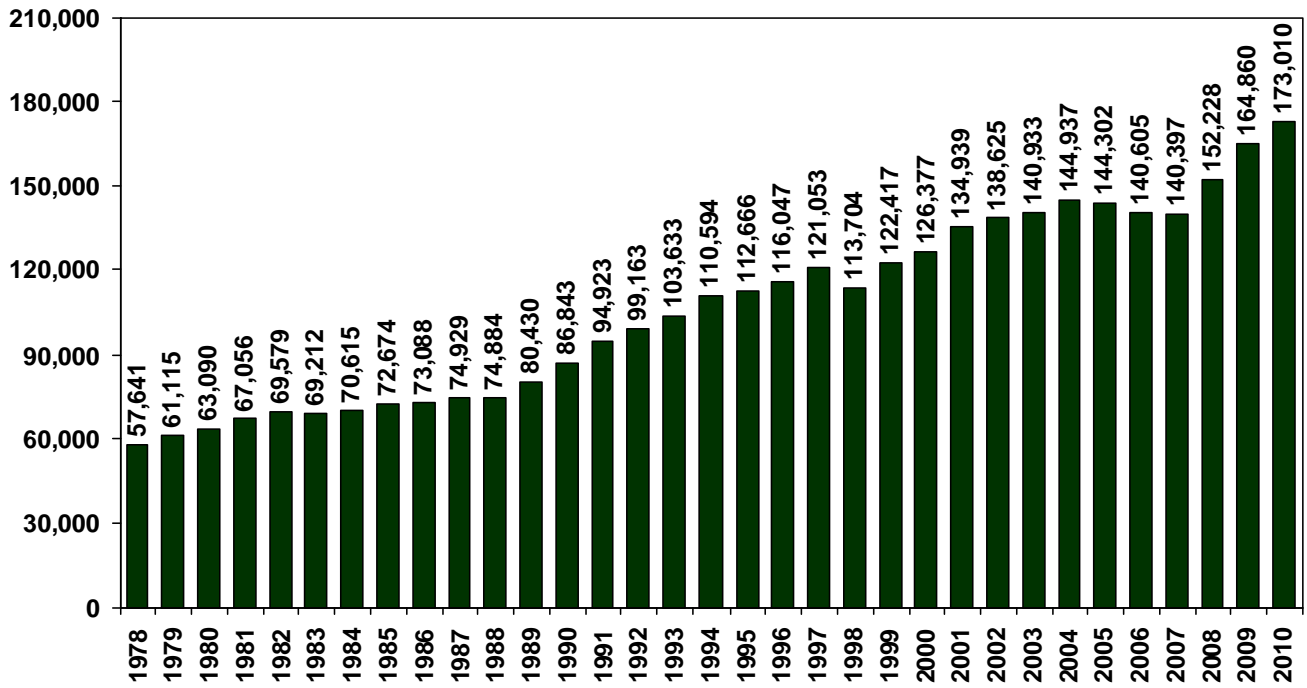
### **Financing**

Higher education is funded from state funds and student tuition dollars. The General and Education funds receive approximately 55% from state appropriations with student tuition accountings for approximately 45% of the higher education budgets. In 2010-2011, the Governor and Legislature prevented large cuts to higher education budgets—making it possible for institutions to accommodate growth.

### **Degrees and Awards**

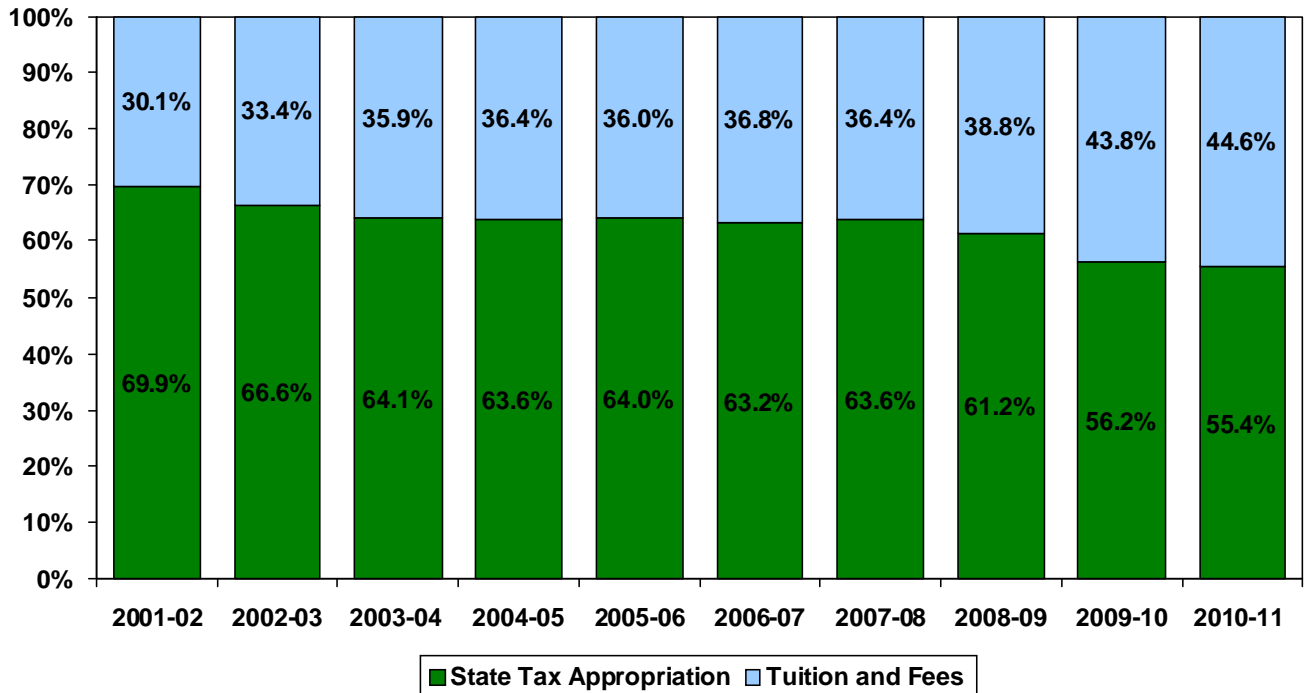
While Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, the percent of Utahns with a bachelor's degree is lower than the national average—51.5% in Utah and 55.5% nationally (Six-year graduation rate for full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students, National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 2009). USHE institutions awarded 28,408 certificates and degrees in 2009-10. The System awarded 12,867 bachelor's degrees in 2009-10, with the top fields of study being Business and Marketing followed by Social Sciences, Education and Health Professions.

Figure 51  
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount



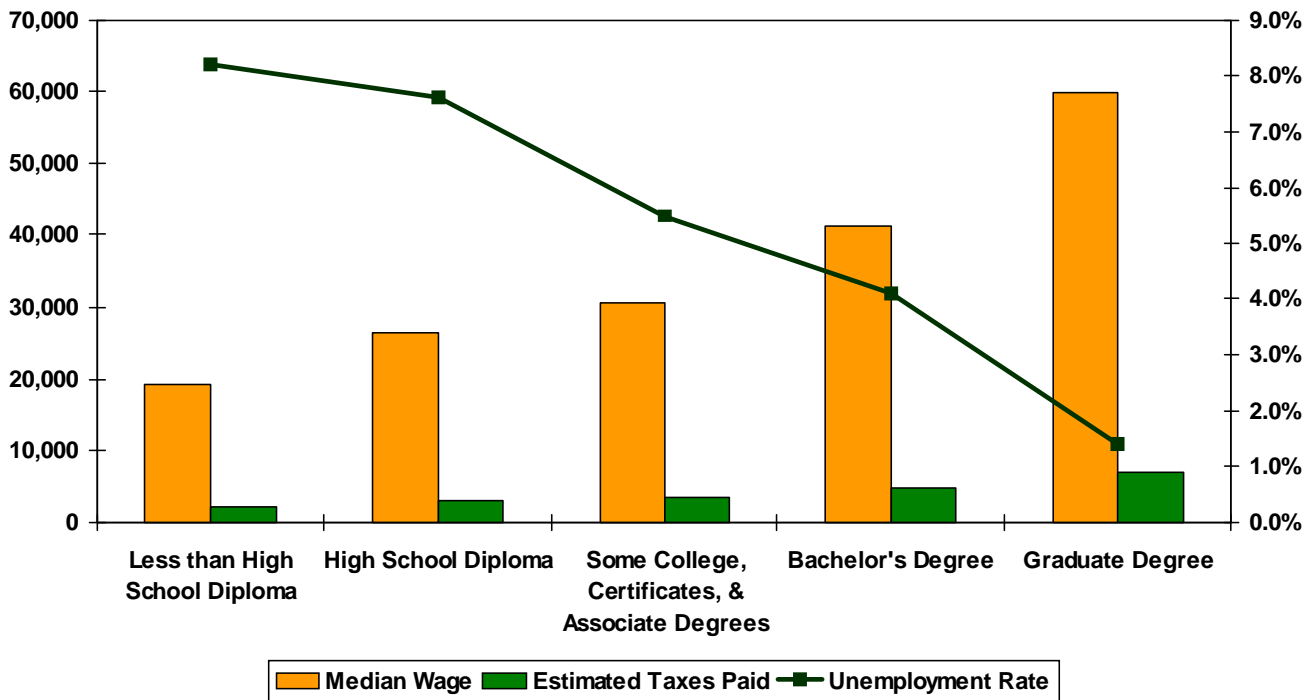
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Figure 52  
USHE Education and General Revenue Trends



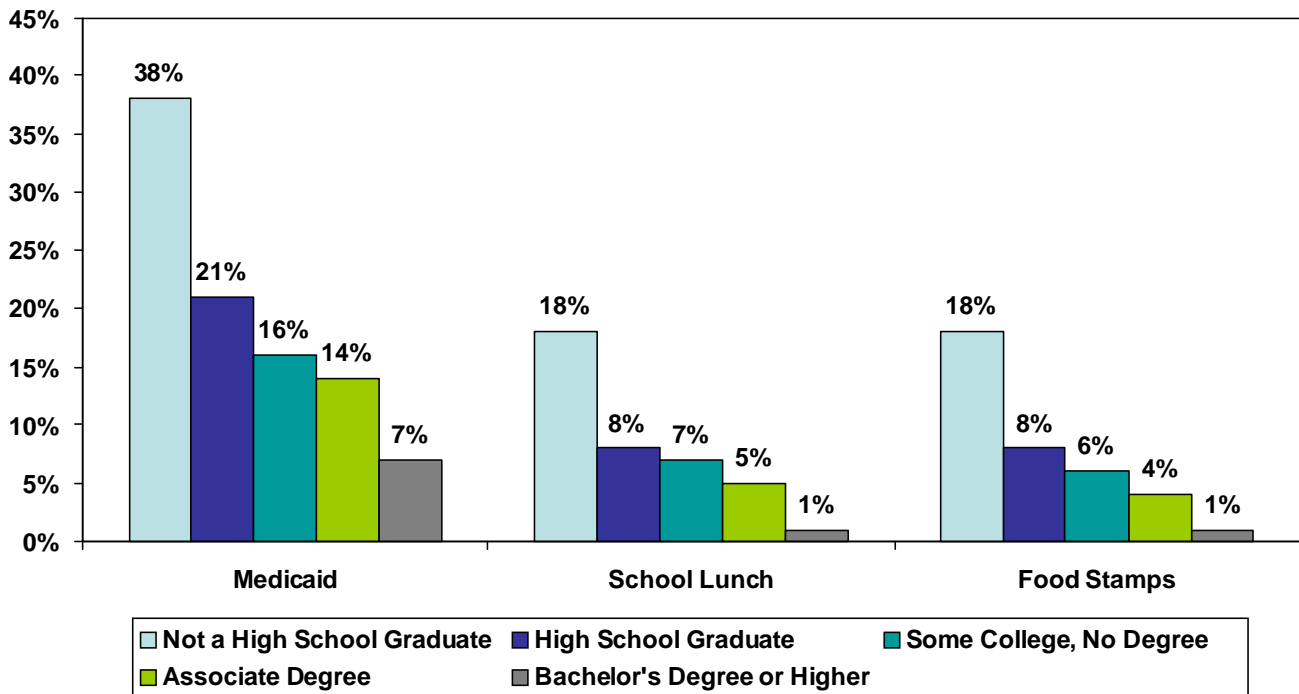
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Figure 53  
Median Wages, Taxes, and Unemployment by Education Level



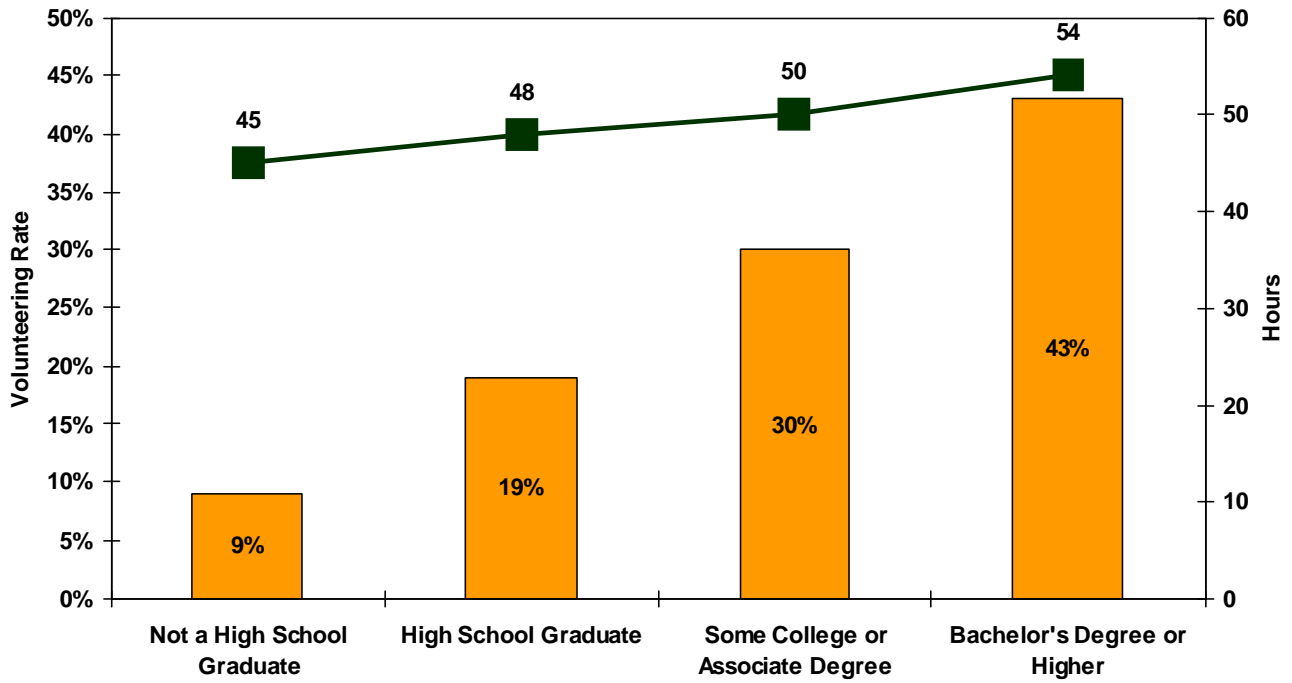
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; Utah Taxpayers Association (11.5% tax rate)

Figure 54  
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2008



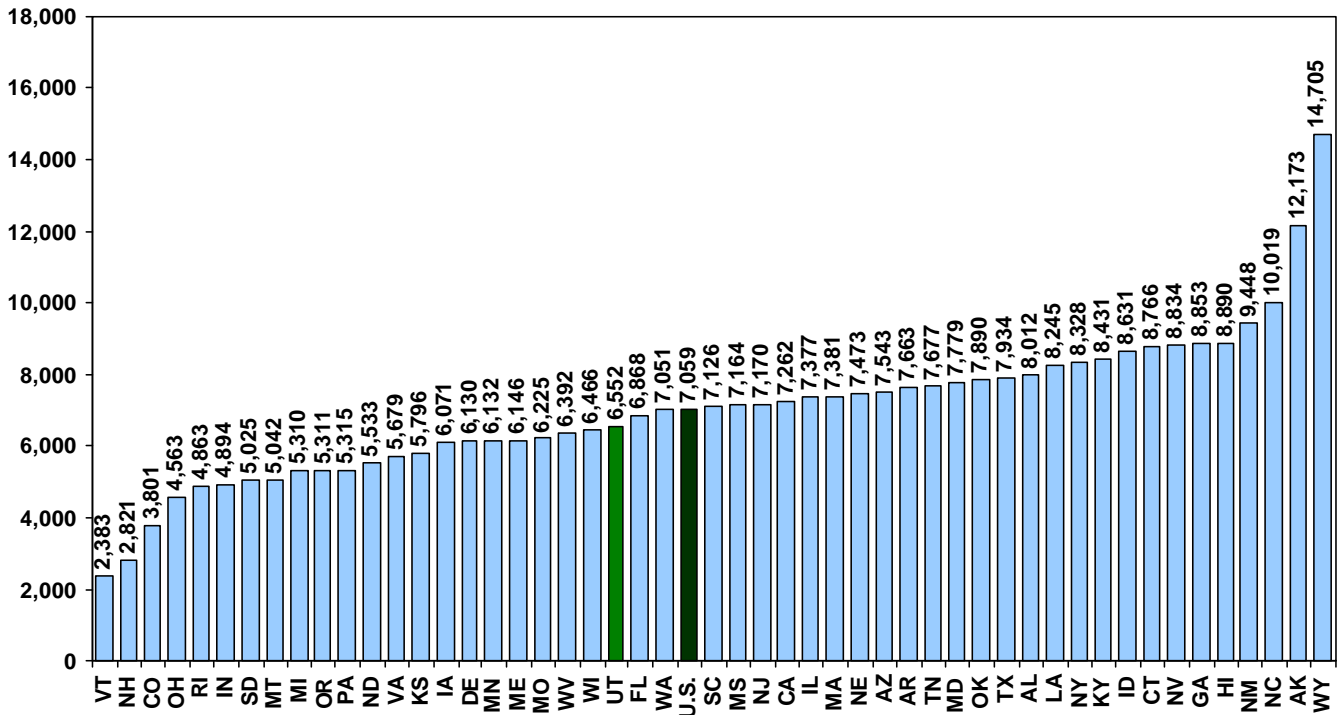
Sources: The College Board, Education Pays 2010, Figure 1.15; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009; calculations by the authors.

Figure 55  
Volunteering Rates Among Individuals Ages 25 and Older and Median Number of Hours Volunteered by Education Level: 2009



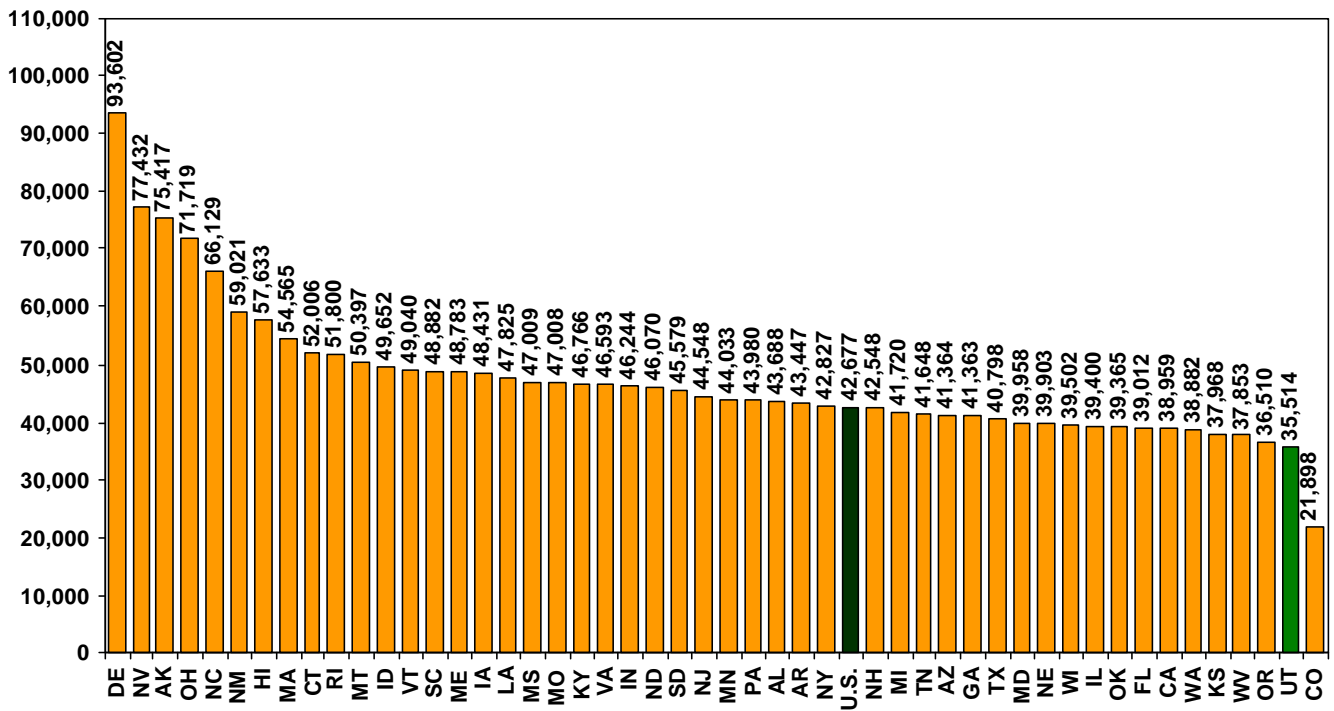
Sources: The College Board, Education Pays 2010, Figure 1.21; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009f, Table 1 and Table 2.

Figure 56  
State Appropriations Per FTE Student: 2008



Source: SHEEO Finance Survey 2008

Figure 57  
 Productivity of Bachelor's and Master's Institutions: Total Funding Per Degree/ Certificate (\*Weighted 2006-2007)



\*Adjusted for value of degrees in the state employment market (median earnings by degree type and level)  
 Source: The Dreaded "P" Word: An examination of Productivity in Public Postsecondary Education, NCHEMS 2009

Table 59  
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop*	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	1,315,950	43,900	3.3%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.5%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.9%	1,415,950	52,200	3.7%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	6.0%	1,474,000	58,050	3.9%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.2%	1,515,000	41,000	2.7%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	6.3%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.8%	1,595,000	37,000	2.3%	4.4%
1984	69,212	-367	-0.5%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	4.3%
1985	70,615	1,403	2.0%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	4.3%
1986	72,674	2,059	2.9%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	4.4%
1987	73,088	414	0.6%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	4.4%
1988	74,929	1,841	2.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	4.4%
1989	74,884	-45	-0.1%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	4.4%
1990	80,430	5,546	7.4%	1,729,227	23,227	1.3%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	8.0%	1,780,870	51,643	2.9%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	9.3%	1,838,149	57,279	3.1%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.5%	1,889,393	51,244	2.7%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.5%	1,946,721	57,328	2.9%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.7%	1,995,228	48,507	2.4%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.3%	5.5%
1997	116,047	3,381	3.0%	2,099,409	56,516	2.7%	5.5%
1998	121,053	5,006	4.3%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.1%	2,193,014	51,382	2.3%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.7%	2,246,489	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,290,415	43,926	2.0%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,330,566	40,151	1.8%	5.8%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,370,873	40,307	1.7%	5.8%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,428,919	58,045	2.4%	5.8%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,505,141	76,222	3.1%	5.8%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,576,282	71,141	2.8%	5.6%
2007	140,397	-3,905	-2.7%	2,636,218	59,935	2.3%	5.3%
2008	152,228	11,831	8.4%	2,690,614	54,397	2.1%	5.7%
2009	164,860	12,632	8.3%	2,735,077	44,463	1.7%	6.0%
2010	173,016	8,156	4.9%	2,774,597	39,520	1.4%	6.2%

Sources:

1. Utah System of Higher Education
2. Common Data Committee
3. Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 60

## Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall			Fall			Fall			Total Annual Change			Percent Change			Rank	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010	2007	2008	2009	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	Size	Previous	Change
Beaver	281	364	366	366	405	405	83	2	39	29.5%	0.5%	10.7%	25	25	0		
Box Elder	1,712	2,181	2,255	2,255	2,265	2,265	469	74	10	27.4%	3.4%	0.4%	11	11	0		
Cache	4,199	5,365	5,471	5,471	5,570	5,570	1,166	106	99	27.8%	2.0%	1.8%	9	9	0		
Carbon	1,026	1,046	1,112	1,112	1,114	1,114	20	66	2	1.9%	6.3%	0.2%	17	16	-1		
Daggett	25	28	34	34	32	32	3	6	-2	12.0%	21.4%	-5.9%	32	32	0		
Davis	11,143	14,653	15,154	15,154	16,340	16,340	3,510	501	1,186	31.5%	3.4%	7.8%	4	4	0		
Duchesne	486	437	472	472	532	532	-49	35	60	-10.1%	8.0%	12.7%	24	24	0		
Emery	614	664	530	530	720	720	50	-134	190	8.1%	-20.2%	35.8%	20	23	3		
Garfield	177	190	205	205	174	174	13	15	-31	7.3%	7.9%	-15.1%	29	28	-1		
Grand	195	206	255	255	255	255	11	49	0	5.6%	23.8%	0.0%	27	27	0		
Iron	2,175	2,497	2,562	2,562	2,680	2,680	322	65	118	14.8%	2.6%	4.6%	10	10	0		
Juab	508	556	637	637	712	712	48	81	75	9.4%	14.6%	11.8%	21	20	-1		
Kane	241	251	282	282	279	279	10	31	-3	4.1%	12.4%	-1.1%	26	26	0		
Millard	816	853	873	873	869	869	37	20	-4	4.5%	2.3%	-0.5%	18	18	0		
Morgan	440	513	559	559	551	551	73	46	-8	16.6%	9.0%	-1.4%	23	22	-1		
Piute	69	75	128	128	112	112	6	53	-16	8.7%	70.7%	-12.5%	31	30	-1		
Rich	91	85	87	87	114	114	-6	2	27	-6.6%	2.4%	31.0%	30	31	1		
Salt Lake	38,171	46,540	46,227	46,227	46,714	46,714	8,369	-313	487	21.9%	-0.7%	1.1%	1	1	0		
San Juan	1,058	622	640	640	725	725	-436	18	85	-41.2%	2.9%	13.3%	19	19	0		
Sanpete	1,553	1,512	1,504	1,504	1,594	1,594	-41	-8	90	-2.6%	-0.5%	6.0%	13	13	0		
Sevier	1,281	1,277	1,441	1,441	1,406	1,406	-4	164	-35	-0.3%	12.8%	-2.4%	15	14	-1		
Summit	1,182	1,366	1,392	1,392	1,496	1,496	184	26	104	15.6%	1.9%	7.5%	14	15	1		
Tooele	1,239	1,660	1,813	1,813	1,865	1,865	421	153	52	34.0%	9.2%	2.9%	12	12	0		
Uintah	601	562	622	622	696	696	-39	60	74	-6.5%	10.7%	11.9%	22	21	-1		
Utah	19,398	22,126	24,452	24,452	26,597	26,597	2,728	2,326	2,145	14.1%	10.5%	8.8%	2	2	0		
Wasatch	937	1,104	1,095	1,095	1,227	1,227	167	-9	132	17.8%	-0.8%	12.1%	16	17	1		
Washington	5,205	5,634	6,833	6,833	7,453	7,453	429	1,199	620	8.2%	21.3%	9.1%	7	7	0		
Wayne	133	165	175	175	184	184	32	10	9	24.1%	6.1%	5.1%	28	29	1		
Weber	7,207	9,351	9,703	9,703	10,321	10,321	2,144	352	618	29.7%	3.8%	6.4%	5	6	1		
Other US Locations	17,085	17,804	22,097	22,097	23,484	23,484	719	4,293	1,387	4.2%	24.1%	6.3%	3	3	0		
Foreign Locations	3,599	6,756	5,499	5,499	6,359	6,359	3,157	-1,257	860	87.7%	-18.6%	15.6%	8	8	0		
Unknown/Unidentified	17,550	5,785	10,385	10,385	10,171	10,171	-11,765	4,600	-214	-67.0%	79.5%	-2.1%	6	5	-1		
Total	140,397	152,228	164,860	164,860	173,016	173,016	11,831	12,632	8,156	8.4%	8.3%	4.9%					

Source: Utah System of Higher Education



Table 61

Fall Semester 2010 (3rd Week) Total Headcount Enrollment By County of Origin and Ethnicity

County	Indian or Alaskan Native Students		Hispanic Origin Students		Asian Students		Pacific Islander Students		Black/African American Students		White Students		Unknown Students		Non Resident Alien Students		Multiple Students		USHE Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	7	1.7%	16	4.0%	3	0.7%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	355	87.7%	18	4.4%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	405	0.2%
Box Elder	13	0.6%	69	3.0%	24	1.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1,855	81.9%	292	12.9%	6	0.3%	4	0.2%	2,265	1.3%
Cache	39	0.7%	216	3.9%	86	1.5%	15	0.3%	33	0.6%	4,723	84.8%	402	7.2%	28	0.5%	28	0.5%	5,570	3.2%
Carbon	16	1.4%	104	9.3%	11	1.0%	1	0.1%	5	0.4%	912	81.9%	62	5.6%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	1,114	0.6%
Daggett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	93.8%	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32	0.0%
Doggett	62	0.4%	540	3.3%	282	1.7%	49	0.3%	120	0.7%	10,390	63.6%	4,841	29.6%	19	0.1%	37	0.2%	16,340	9.4%
Duchesne	10	1.9%	14	2.6%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%	477	89.7%	23	4.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	532	0.3%
Emery	12	1.7%	9	1.3%	5	0.7%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	606	84.2%	82	11.4%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	720	0.4%
Garfield	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	157	90.2%	10	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	174	0.1%
Grand	2	0.8%	9	3.5%	0	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	227	89.0%	12	4.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	255	0.1%
Iron	41	1.5%	128	4.8%	30	1.1%	16	0.6%	11	0.4%	2,343	87.4%	103	3.8%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%	2,680	1.5%
Juab	5	0.7%	14	2.0%	6	0.8%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	641	90.0%	41	5.8%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	712	0.4%
Kane	3	1.1%	5	1.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	244	87.5%	26	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	279	0.2%
Millard	5	0.6%	33	3.8%	4	0.5%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	786	90.4%	36	4.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	869	0.5%
Morgan	3	0.5%	8	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	424	77.0%	115	20.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	551	0.3%
Plute	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.7%	100	89.3%	8	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	112	0.1%
Rich	0	0.0%	3	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	95	83.3%	13	11.4%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	114	0.1%
Salt Lake	345	0.7%	3,550	7.6%	1,689	3.6%	557	1.2%	706	1.5%	36,225	77.5%	3,298	7.1%	109	0.2%	235	0.5%	46,714	27.0%
San Juan	278	38.3%	14	1.9%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	402	55.4%	23	3.2%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	725	0.4%
Sanpete	7	0.4%	64	4.0%	5	0.3%	11	0.7%	5	0.3%	1,387	87.0%	108	6.8%	6	0.4%	1	0.1%	1,594	0.9%
Sewer	44	3.1%	36	2.6%	6	0.4%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	1,258	89.5%	57	4.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,406	0.8%
Summitt	4	0.3%	57	3.8%	17	1.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	1,255	83.9%	151	10.1%	7	0.5%	1	0.1%	1,496	0.9%
Tooele	25	1.3%	113	6.1%	16	0.9%	12	0.6%	11	0.6%	1,499	80.4%	171	9.2%	7	0.4%	11	0.6%	1,865	1.1%
Uintah	14	2.0%	21	3.0%	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	4	0.6%	607	87.2%	37	5.3%	1	0.1%	6	0.9%	696	0.4%
Utah	242	0.9%	1,937	7.3%	318	1.2%	291	1.1%	174	0.7%	21,277	80.0%	2,101	7.9%	40	0.2%	217	0.8%	26,597	15.4%
Wasach	5	0.4%	50	4.1%	8	0.7%	5	0.4%	2	0.2%	1,057	86.1%	86	7.0%	3	0.2%	11	0.9%	1,227	0.7%
Washington	95	1.3%	360	4.8%	54	0.7%	101	1.4%	41	0.6%	6,473	86.9%	277	3.7%	15	0.2%	37	0.5%	7,453	4.3%
Wayne	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	152	82.6%	28	15.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	184	0.1%
Weber	45	0.4%	460	4.5%	164	1.6%	13	0.1%	86	0.8%	5,860	56.8%	3,668	35.5%	8	0.1%	17	0.2%	10,321	6.0%
Other US Locations	512	2.2%	1,403	6.0%	509	2.2%	244	1.0%	622	2.6%	15,680	66.8%	4,214	17.9%	114	0.5%	187	0.8%	23,485	13.6%
Foreign Locations	18	0.3%	547	8.6%	557	8.8%	42	0.7%	112	1.8%	586	9.2%	814	12.8%	3,677	57.8%	6	0.1%	6,359	3.7%
Unknown/Unidentified	73	0.7%	438	4.3%	164	1.6%	42	0.4%	62	0.6%	6,661	65.5%	2,549	25.1%	141	1.4%	41	0.4%	10,171	5.9%
Total	1,926	1.1%	10,223	5.9%	3,974	2.3%	1,415	0.8%	2,015	1.2%	124,744	72.1%	23,668	13.7%	4,200	2.4%	852	0.5%	173,017	100.0%

Note: Students who were listed with both a race/ethnicity code and as non-resident aliens are reported as non-resident aliens.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 62  
2009-2010 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2010	Student/Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah	1850	\$176,745,704	\$292,183,098	25,718	15.8	\$6,872	\$11,361
Utah State University	1888	104,525,089	168,415,307	17,594	18.5	5,941	9,572
Weber State University	1889	54,798,808	104,899,457	14,103	17.7	3,886	7,438
Southern Utah University	1897	22,089,285	50,987,702	6,476	20.3	3,411	7,873
Snow College	1888	11,955,504	26,849,038	3,056	17.3	3,912	8,784
Dixie State College	1911	13,892,732	31,162,351	5,626	19.6	2,470	5,539
Utah State University - Eastern	1937	7,899,414	16,730,551	1,718	18.3	4,598	9,738
Utah Valley University	1941	64,869,660	136,082,484	19,055	19.5	3,404	7,142
Salt Lake Community College	1947	52,628,166	103,014,639	18,514	22.4	2,843	5,564
Total		509,404,361	930,324,626	111,861	18.5	4,554	8,317

FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 63  
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
University of Utah											
Resident	\$2,895	\$3,043	\$3,325	\$3,646	\$4,000	\$4,298	\$4,663	\$4,987	\$5,287	\$5,746	\$6,274
Nonresident	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370	14,593	15,662	16,600	18,136	19,841
Utah State University											
Resident	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615	3,949	4,199	4,274	4,828	5,150
Nonresident	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431	11,449	12,224	12,725	13,802	14,797
Weber State University											
Resident	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165	3,432	3,664	3,854	4,088	4,311
Nonresident	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599	10,415	11,135	11,161	11,555	11,901
Southern Utah University											
Resident	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358	3,565	3,796	4,028	4,269	4,736
Nonresident	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877	10,603	11,327	12,082	12,847	14,386
Snow College											
Resident	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996	2,164	2,262	2,348	2,542	2,746
Nonresident	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210	7,498	7,889	8,228	8,238	8,984
Dixie State College											
Resident	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984	2,492	2,728	2,893	3,145	3,489
Nonresident	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390	9,056	9,447	10,063	10,897	12,117
Utah State University - Eastern											
Resident	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980	2,091	2,161	2,242	2,470	2,670
Nonresident	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120	7,670	7,964	4,142	4,540	4,940
Utah Valley University											
Resident	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022	3,308	3,528	3,752	4,048	4,288
Nonresident	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472	10,338	11,029	11,514	11,888	12,246
Salt Lake Community College											
Resident	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312	2,404	2,536	2,660	2,790	2,932
Nonresident	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232	7,519	7,958	8,374	8,730	9,172

Notes:

1. Tuition is equal to two semesters at 15 credit hours each.
2. Lower division (freshman & sophomore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah.
3. Rate for undergraduate returning students. Higher differential rate for new students, international students and students enrolling in Business and Engineering courses for Utah State University.
4. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

**Table 64**  
**Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah**

Degrees and Awards	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Change 2009-10	% Change 2009-10
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>All Degrees and Awards</b>								
University of Utah	7,086	7,287	7,231	7,186	7,518	7,447	7,111	-336	-4.5%
Utah State University	3,932	4,210	4,502	3,942	4,699	4,260	4,459	199	4.7%
Weber State University	3,779	3,819	3,526	3,792	3,797	3,958	4,125	167	4.2%
Southern Utah University	958	1,001	1,189	1,250	1,356	1,541	1,609	68	4.4%
Snow College	881	815	826	742	659	643	720	77	12.0%
Dixie State College	1,580	1,278	1,326	1,317	1,471	1,616	2,087	471	29.1%
College of Eastern Utah	533	509	492	418	369	382	383	1	0.3%
Utah Valley University	3,310	3,308	3,153	3,287	3,269	3,441	3,739	298	8.7%
Salt Lake Community College	2,751	2,960	3,007	3,481	3,647	3,693	4,175	482	13.1%
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>24,810</b>	<b>25,187</b>	<b>25,252</b>	<b>25,415</b>	<b>26,785</b>	<b>26,981</b>	<b>28,408</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>Certificates and Awards*</b>								
University of Utah	227	290	307	294	358	303	292	-11	-3.6%
Utah State University	4	5	11	4	8	15	10	-5	-33.3%
Weber State University	69	43	40	51	44	41	64	23	56.1%
Southern Utah University	6	14	18	10	5	11	13	2	18.2%
Snow College	148	122	68	66	43	54	67	13	24.1%
Dixie State College	667	338	404	319	580	625	875	250	40.0%
Utah State University - Eastern	73	47	57	45	57	59	53	-6	-10.2%
Utah Valley University	83	47	30	27	27	18	59	41	227.8%
Salt Lake Community College	165	211	178	789	745	692	791	99	14.3%
<b>Total Certificates &amp; Awards</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>22.3%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>Associate's Degrees</b>								
Utah State University	152	210	324	262	737	493	485	-8	-1.6%
Weber State University	1,472	1,542	1,485	1,630	1,677	1,851	1,850	-1	-0.1%
Southern Utah University	45	33	94	168	209	323	317	-6	-1.9%
Snow College	728	683	758	676	616	589	653	64	10.9%
Dixie State College	811	846	804	864	741	778	894	116	14.9%
Utah State University - Eastern	463	452	435	373	312	323	330	7	2.2%
Utah Valley University	1,983	2,072	1,832	1,781	1,716	1,651	1,689	38	2.3%
Salt Lake Community College	2,571	2,786	2,829	2,692	2,902	3,001	3,384	383	12.8%
<b>Total Associate's</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>8,561</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>9,602</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>Baccalaureate Degrees</b>								
University of Utah	4,947	5,198	4,889	4,829	4,882	4,896	4,622	-274	-5.6%
Utah State University	2,799	3,097	3,237	2,853	3,005	2,968	3,040	72	2.4%
Weber State University	2,096	2,070	1,846	1,940	1,881	1,872	1,980	108	5.8%
Southern Utah University	819	854	899	868	880	900	927	27	3.0%
Dixie State College	102	94	118	134	150	213	318	105	49.3%
Utah Valley University	1,245	1,189	1,291	1,479	1,526	1,772	1,980	208	11.7%
<b>Total Baccalaureate</b>	<b>12,008</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>12,324</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>Master's Degrees</b>								
University of Utah	1,460	1,303	1,482	1,441	1,611	1,563	1,565	2	0.1%
Utah State University	905	811	849	738	852	696	831	135	19.4%
Weber State University	142	165	155	171	195	194	231	37	19.1%
Southern Utah University	88	100	178	204	262	307	352	45	14.7%
Utah Valley University	na	na	na	na	na	na	11	na	na
<b>Total Master's</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>Doctorate Degrees</b>								
University of Utah	216	229	276	345	397	313	279	-34	-10.9%
Utah State University	64	69	81	85	97	88	88	0	0.0%
<b>Total Doctorate</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
<b>Public Institutions</b>	<b>First Professional Degrees</b>								
University of Utah	260	267	277	277	270	372	353	-19	-5.1%
Utah State University	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	na	na
<b>Total First Professional</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

\*Includes Post-Baccalaureate and Post-Master's Certificates for the University of Utah and Utah State University

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include UCAT Data

Table 65

Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2009-2010

	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-			Black, Non-		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic	Multiple	Non- resident		Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
		Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic			Hispanic	Alien	
University of Utah	7,111	5,573	53	37	306	324	18	390	410						
Utah State University	4,459	3,645	32	22	61	99	0	415	185						
Weber State University	4,125	2,900	30	18	80	137	0	8	952						
Southern Utah University	1,609	1,457	6	18	30	47	0	15	36						
Snow College	720	640	3	4	15	17	0	36	5						
Dixie State College	2,087	1,831	17	22	52	113	0	10	42						
Utah State University - Eastern	383	308	5	41	7	14	0	0	8						
Utah Valley State College	3,739	3,307	24	29	78	140	0	69	92						
Salt Lake Community College	4,175	3,262	62	48	190	315	0	64	234						
Total Public	28,408	22,923	232	239	819	1,206	18	1,007	1,964						
Percent of Total		80.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.9%	4.2%	0.1%	3.5%	6.9%						

## Notes:

1. Does not include UCAT Data.
2. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 66  
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2009-2010

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	USU- Eastern	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture & Natural Resources	62	147	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	224
Architecture & Related Studies	89	38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	128
Area, Ethnic & Cultural Studies	32	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	189	111	67	60	9	18	0	60	12	526
Business & Marketing	1,007	700	540	264	82	161	5	656	381	3,796
Communications	390	110	46	77	14	38	0	89	42	806
Computer & Info Sciences	125	109	134	5	11	32	0	121	71	608
Education	230	606	266	377	69	52	1	300	21	1,922
Engineering & Related Technologies	546	328	130	31	27	4	10	77	148	1,301
English Language & Literature	185	152	91	21	10	10	0	67	30	566
Foreign Languages	162	41	42	14	4	0	2	37	12	314
Health Professions	818	207	1,134	90	102	1,016	94	171	857	4,489
History	84	73	41	10	2	0	0	39	14	263
Family and Consumer Sciences	277	153	39	43	7	0	5	0	2	526
Law & Legal Studies	128	16	122	55	6	7	11	217	92	654
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Gen. Studies	71	532	1,117	298	266	695	236	953	1,772	5,940
Mathematics	88	39	2	5	1	0	0	12	3	150
Other <sup>(2)</sup>	507	204	4	36	4	35	0	122	21	933
Other Vocational Studies <sup>(3)</sup>	0	17	92	23	21	13	16	344	437	963
Philosophy	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	44
Physical Sciences & Science Tech.	192	54	28	9	4	0	0	18	45	350
Psychology	304	149	63	65	9	0	0	286	54	930
Social Sciences & Public Admin.	1,265	509	110	58	16	0	0	34	110	2,102
Visual & Performing Arts	330	110	57	57	51	6	3	129	51	794
Total degrees and awards completed	7,111	4,459	4,125	1,609	720	2,087	383	3,739	4,175	28,408

Notes:

1. Includes Library Science, Military Technologies, Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, and Parks & Recreation.
2. Includes Personal Services, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics & Repairers, Precision Production Trades, Transportation & Materials Moving.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Academic Year 2009-2010

Table 67  
 USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2009-2010

USHE Institution	Total Headcount			Full-Time Equivalent Students		
	2009	2010	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
University of Utah	31,407	32,671	4.0%	24,172	25,646	6.1%
Utah State University	25,065	25,767	2.8%	16,327	17,373	6.4%
Weber State University	23,331	24,126	3.4%	12,961	13,700	5.7%
Southern Utah University	8,066	8,024	-0.5%	6,141	6,241	1.6%
Snow College	4,368	4,387	0.4%	2,823	3,162	12.0%
Dixie State College	7,911	8,755	10.7%	5,420	6,118	12.9%
Utah State University - Eastern	2,173	2,634	21.2%	1,526	1,695	11.1%
Utah Valley University	28,765	32,670	13.6%	17,483	19,010	8.7%
Salt Lake Community College	33,774	33,983	0.6%	16,154	16,567	2.6%
Total	164,860	173,017	4.9%	103,010	109,513	6.3%

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.  
 Full-time Equivalent Students are based on Budget-related enrollments only (rounded)

Source: Utah System of Higher Education





# Economic Development Activities

## Overview

Despite the recession, Utah maintained a smart, strong and vital economic development program. The Utah Science, Technology, and Research initiative continued to recruit research faculty. Construction of the major research facility at Utah State University was completed, and similar construction at the University of Utah is on schedule to be completed by the end of 2011. Commercial applications of the research developments promise jobs and revenue for Utah's economy. The Governor's Office of Economic Development continued to attract companies to relocate to Utah and assist Utah companies in expanding operations in the state.

## Governor's Office of Economic Development

**Economic Development Tax Increment Financing.** The Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF) Tax Incentive is a post-performance tax credit based on sales, corporate, and withholding taxes paid to the state and is available to companies seeking relocation to and expansion of existing operations in Utah. In FY2011, the GOED Board extended 16 EDTIF incentive offers, including Adobe Systems, Liberty Safe, and ITT Corporation. The incentive payments will range from seven to 20 years. The developments are expected to bring 7,638 new jobs, \$4.97 billion in new wages, and \$363 million in new state revenue.

Recognizing that alternative energy is a high-growth industry for both power generation and manufacturing of power generation equipment, the legislature in 2009 created the Renewable Energy Development Incentive (REDI) to make Utah "Best in Class" in recruiting both manufacturing and generation companies. HB 430 also provides incentives for nuclear power projects. Recent advances in this program came with the incentive discussions for Primestar, a solar panel production company, and Blue Castle Holdings Inc., which is looking to create a nuclear power plant in Utah.

## Technology Commercialization & Innovation Program

The Technology Commercialization & Innovation Program (TCIP), formerly the Centers of Excellence Program, supports the acceleration and commercialization of promising technologies. Over the past 24 years, the program evolved from offering grants only to universities, to now awarding grants to universities and companies who license technology from a university. The end goal of TCIP is to help drive economic development and job creation in Utah.

The program recently adopted a new business model, that is able to provide smaller, more frequent funding to a wider range of technology commercialization projects at critical funding points. The application process is competitive, with multiple (up to three) selection cycles per year. Grants of up to \$40,000 are awarded on a first application and up to an additional \$40,000 in a second round, for a maximum of \$80,000 per applicant for a single technology. TCIP offered two rounds for grant award opportunities in FY2011.

Round 1: TCIP received 45 applications, for a total funding request of over \$1.7 million. Of these, 21 were awarded a TCIP grant—12 licensee companies, five affiliate companies, two University of Utah professor teams, and two Utah State University professor teams. Most of the technologies fell within the cluster category of Manufacturing, Materials, Energy and Environmental technologies, with Life Science next and IT following. The funding total in Round 1 was approximately \$900,000. Over 50% of the Round 1 grant funds have been paid out to the grant awardees. The remainder of the grant awardees are in the process of acquiring matching funds which must be obtained prior to grant disbursement.

Round 2: TCIP received 42 applications for a total funding request of just under \$1.7 million. Of these, 22 were awarded a TCIP grant, of which two were second-time applicants—14 licensee companies, five affiliate companies, two University of Utah professor teams and one Utah State University professor team. Most of the technologies fell within the cluster categories of Life Science and IT, with Manufacturing, Materials, Energy and Environmental technologies following. The funding total in Round 2 was approximately \$900,000. Contracting is still in process.

With 87 grant applications totaling over \$3 million in funding requests, a budget of \$2.5 million and 43 grants awarded this year, TCIP is clearly filling a need in an area where little to no funding sources exist for companies who are in the very early stages of technology development and are not yet attractive to investors.

## Utah Science, Technology, and Research Initiative

In March 2006, the Utah State Legislature passed Senate Bill 75, creating the Utah Science, Technology, and Research initiative (USTAR). This measure provided funding for strategic investments at the University of Utah (UofU) and Utah State University (USU) to recruit world-class researchers, build state-of-the-art interdisciplinary research and development facilities, and form world-class science, innovation, and commercialization teams across the state. This initiative focuses on leveraging the proven success of Utah's research universities in creating and commercializing innovative technologies to generate more technology-based start-up firms, higher paying jobs, and additional business activity leading to an expansion of the tax base.

In a little more than four years of operation, USTAR is on or ahead of plan in its three program areas—Research Teams, Building Projects, and regional Technology Outreach. As of June 30, 2011 there were an estimated 177 full-time equivalent (FTE) research jobs statewide directly related to USTAR research. The building projects employed more than an estimated 800 workers.

The USTAR initiative is a long-term, multi-year effort. The initial phase focused on hiring significant researchers, building research facilities, and putting in place an experienced

team of technological outreach leadership throughout the state. USTAR has already experienced a significant increase in federal grants attracted to the state, as well as a steady increase in the number of disclosures and patents filed.

In FY2011, USTAR has hired 18 more senior faculty members. With an additional state investment in USTAR research of \$21.5 million, the state has received \$28.5 million in external research grant awards. Overall, the state has invested \$73.5 million and received \$77.5 million. Also, USTAR researchers have added 42 patents in FY2011, an increase of 45% over the 29 patents filed in FY2010.

Based on jobs created through extramural research funding, USTAR has created an estimated 1,984 jobs, slightly ahead of projections (106%). USTAR building projects are progressing within budget. Ribbon cutting at USU's BioInnovations Building took place October 7, 2010. The UofU building may open as early as December 2011.

The USTAR regional Technology Outreach staff conducted projects that supported companies, entrepreneurs, and researchers in 19 of the 29 counties in the state. This has included the Technology Commercialization Grant program, which strives to encourage collaboration between local industry and regional and research universities. Some 68 projects were funded by September 2010, and progress in terms of prototype creation and private equity financing has been encouraging.

Both research buildings are projected to attract new levels of industry-sponsored research funding. In addition, USTAR anticipates the creation of two to four new companies from the Technology Commercialization Grant program, as well as two to four new companies from the ranks of USTAR-recruited researchers.

#### **Current research efforts supported by USTAR**

**Biofuels.** USTAR researchers and USU are leading the effort to develop a pilot facility for extracting harmful phosphates from the Logan city waste lagoon. The facility will harvest algae that consume nitrogen and phosphates and convert them into biofuel.

**Transportation, Energy, and Public Health.** The Center for Active Sensing and Imaging at USU is developing laser technology called LIDAR which bounces laser light off objects to accurately measure the size, shape, and location of land, buildings, and even air. "Mapping the wind" can help to detect air pollution and site wind farms. This 3D imaging will speed the building of freeway bridges. Other teams are developing intelligent, self-adapting lights to save energy in commercial buildings.

**Nutrition.** USU and USTAR-supported research are leading a study to determine whether prevention of cholesterol ab-

sorption is more effective when certain plant substances (phytosterols) are used in combination with drug therapy.

**Modernized Training.** New teams are beginning work on designing simulations for training security, firefighting, medical, and other emergency response teams as well as veterinary diagnostic tests.

**Carbon Fuels.** UofU has a preeminent research project in geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. In February 2011, UofU and Headwaters Incorporated entered into a joint venture to offer carbon management services to CO<sup>2</sup> emitting companies.

**Cancer, heart disease, and other conditions.** A company formed by UofU researchers is exploring an array of precisely directed cancer-fighting drugs. The compounds are able to minimize damage to healthy cells by only entering cancerous ones to deliver cell-killing agents. Also, research by scientists in the Brain Institute and the Department of Pediatrics is pointing the way to new treatments of cancer, congenital heart disease, and other conditions.

**Nanotechnology.** Researchers are developing new tools to improve testing and detection with nano-devices. Nanotechnology has an impact in many scientific areas, from medical to energy. 3D Seismic Special Decomposition Analysis may increase efficiency of oil and gas drilling, reducing costs and environmental damage. Advances in brain imaging will lead to earlier detection and more effective treatment of a variety of mental illnesses. New research and clinical efforts will help reduce suicide rates improving quality of life for military veterans.

#### **Economic Development Corporation of Utah**

Started in 1987 as a private, nonprofit organization, Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDCUtah) is a public/private partnership, working with state and local governments and private industry to attract and grow competitive, high-value companies and spur the development of local Utah businesses. During FY2011, EDCUtah assisted 20 companies that subsequently announced their intention to expand or relocate in Utah. EDCUtah Impact for FY2011: 20 companies relocated, expanded, or retained; 7,263 new jobs committed; 1,346 jobs retained; 3,150,072 square feet of real estate absorbed; and \$796 million of new capital investment in Utah. Retained refers to companies or jobs that would have left the state were it not for the efforts of EDCUtah.

#### **Downtown Rising**

**222 Main.** This is the first Silver LEED Certified Class A office building in the Salt Lake Valley. It opened in 2009 and tenants are continuing to occupy the Office Space which is now approximately 75% leased. Tenants include the law firms Holland and Hart, and Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione, real estate company CB Richard Ellis, and the single largest

tenant is the investment bank Goldman Sachs (which occupies seven floors). The project totaled \$125 million before tenant improvements.

**City Creek Center.** The City Creek Center development leads the way in making downtown Salt Lake City the regional center for culture, commerce, and entertainment. The newly remodeled lobby of the Key Bank Tower is complete and the new food court is open and serving customers. The mixed use development is planning to be open the end of March 2012.

While City Creek and 222 Main are the largest, many other projects are in planning stages, currently under construction, or recently completed. Approximately \$1.6 million dollars is being invested daily in Salt Lake City's Central Business District.

#### **Other Projects**

**Questar Gas.** An administrative building for Questar Gas Corporation is under construction on the northeast corner of 400 South and State Street and is set to be completed on March 15, 2012. Questar will be moving into the new location from another office in the Salt Lake Central Business District, which will free up over 200,000 sq ft of contiguous office space.

**Gallivan Center.** The Gallivan Center is owned by the Redevelopment Agency (RDA) of Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City Public Services has partnered with the RDA to provide the management, programming and maintenance. The plaza was renovated over the last 18 months adding to the public meeting spaces available in the downtown area.

**Federal Courthouse.** The historic Odd Fellows hall was successfully relocated to the north side of Market Street, which has cleared the site for construction of the Moss Federal Courthouse. Construction began in 2010.

**UTA Airport TRAX Extension.** The highly anticipated TRAX extension to the Salt Lake International Airport is under construction. This project will include the construction of a shortened North Temple viaduct, enhancing transportation between downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.

**Salt Lake City Public Safety Complex.** A voter-approved \$125 million bond was passed in the November 2009 election. The new Public Safety Complex will replace the current 50-year-old headquarters located at 315 E. 200 South and the project is expected to be completed by 2012.

**Gateway Office 6.** Proposed Class-A office space is currently being developed by the Boyer Company as part of the Gateway master plan.

**The National Security Administration Facility (NSA).** The NSA facility is a \$1.9 billion data center at Camp Wil-

liams, Utah, to help with surveillance on communications worldwide. The facility will sit on 120 acres at Camp Williams. The center's mission will be to deliver "responsive, reliable, effective and expert signals-intelligence and information-assurance products and services" to enable "network-warfare operations to gain a decisive information advantage for the nation and our allies under all circumstances."

President Obama signed into law a supplemental war-spending bill that includes the first \$169.5 million for construction at the center (after another \$207.4 million had been spent on planning it). The first pool of money will go to provide utilities to the site and relocate some existing National Guard facilities away from the area. The money will also be used to install initial security items, including perimeter fencing and alarms, an interim visitor control center and a vehicle-inspection center for use during construction. A first-phase, 30-megawatt data center to include "state-of-the-art high-performance computing devices and associated hardware architecture" is currently under.

In addition to the vitality the facility will bring to the local economy, it adds to the high tech cluster that is congregating near point of the mountain, including Microsoft, Adobe, Intel Micron Flash, EMC2, and Ebay among others.

**Falcon Hill.** Falcon Hill is a cooperative effort between the U.S. Air Force, the State of Utah, and several local governments. The United States Air Force, acting under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, and Section 2667 as amended, has launched an Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) project at Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) known as Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park (Falcon Hill). The Military Installation Development Authority was formed by the Utah State Legislature as a development authority to facilitate EUL projects on military lands in Utah.

#### **Significant Issues**

Continuing to recruit and incentivize businesses to the state is crucial to the future. These programs are anticipated to create more than an estimated 15,000 jobs in the next ten years. These efforts will provide stability through Utah's recovery and will to place Utah at the front of the nation in development.

#### **Conclusion**

These various programs have brought Utah into the spotlight for economic development. Utah was named the number one state for businesses by Fortune magazine, and Salt Lake City was named a top 15 city worldwide for future business. From recruiting Adobe to making world-class developments and breakthroughs in nano-technology, Utah's economic development efforts by the government are an active force in shaping the future of the state.

Table 68  
 USTAR Research Progress

Category	June 30, 2008 Cumulative	June 30, 2009 Cumulative	June 30, 2010 Cumulative	June 30, 2011 Cumulative
Faculty hired	15	22	34	52
Research employment	65	128	164	177
State investment in USTAR research (Million \$)	14.8	33.7	52	73.5
External research grants awarded (Million \$)	11.9	28.4	49.0	77.5
Patents filed or issued	4	8	37	79
Companies started in Utah	1	4	6	15
Companies brought to Utah	2	2	2	2

Source: USTAR



# Industry Focus



## Overview

Utah agriculture had total sales of \$1.38 billion in 2010, which is 1.2% of Utah GDP. Utah's major markets in Agriculture include cattle (22% of all agriculture sales), dairy production (21%), hogs (14%), and hay (10.6%). The downturn of the economy certainly has affected the profits and sales in these areas, but recent price increases starting in 2010 have brought better profit margins and earnings for farmers.

## 2010 and FY 2011 Summary

**Sales.** In 2010, 73% of all agricultural sales came from live-stock and livestock-created products. Of those sales from livestock and products, 58% were from the sale of meat animals (which does not include poultry) while dairy products accounted for 29%.

Only 16 years ago, hog sales were an insignificant part of Utah agriculture, accounting for less than 1% of total agriculture sales. This changed with hog farms in Beaver County, which boomed in 1996. Though the growth rate of hog sales isn't as dramatic now, hog sales have continued to grow steadily since then and currently account for 34% of all meat livestock sales in Utah. In 2010, Utah had \$194 million in hog sales, which is a 17% increase over 2009 sales.

The cattle industry had nearly a 30% drop in sales in 2006 and continued to drop until 2009. Because the cattle industry continues to be the largest sector in Utah agriculture, this caused a noticeable drop in farmer earnings and profits. However, last year cattle sales grew 20% to \$302 million.

Dairy sales have seen a steady increase over the past two decades. Though there was a slight leveling off of sales in 2000 to 2005, sales have since increased and continue to do so. Dairy sales increased in 2010 by 37% to \$293 million. Though this is good news, much of this increase in sales was due to a sharp increase in price. Actual dairy production increased about 20% in the last year.

Hay sales increased 12% to \$146 million. Hay sales experienced a boom in 2007-2008 reaching over \$250 million in sales, but then fell 48% in 2009. Sales in 2010 reflect a continuation of the sales trend since 1990.

**Prices.** Both hay and dairy prices experienced significant price increases in 2007 and 2008, but then dropped back down to pre-recession levels in the latter part of 2009. Shockingly, during 2010 and the beginning of 2011, there was a dramatic increase in the price of all four commodities. These prices have helped farmer earnings, but they also translate into higher prices for consumers.

**Proprietor Income and Farmer Earnings.** Proprietor income refers to farm profits after wages and farm expenses. Farm earnings are proprietor income plus farm wages, and

thus they are always higher than proprietor income. During the recession, farm proprietor income dropped from \$127 million to -\$113 million, a 180% drop. This was a dramatic loss for the farming industry, but we are beginning to see signs of recovery fueled by price increases. Currently farm proprietor income is at -\$73 million, which is an increase of 32% from first quarter 2010.

Farmer earnings have followed an identical pattern, though earnings haven't gone negative. Current farmer earnings are at \$151 million, which is up from the recession low of \$104 million in the second quarter of 2009.

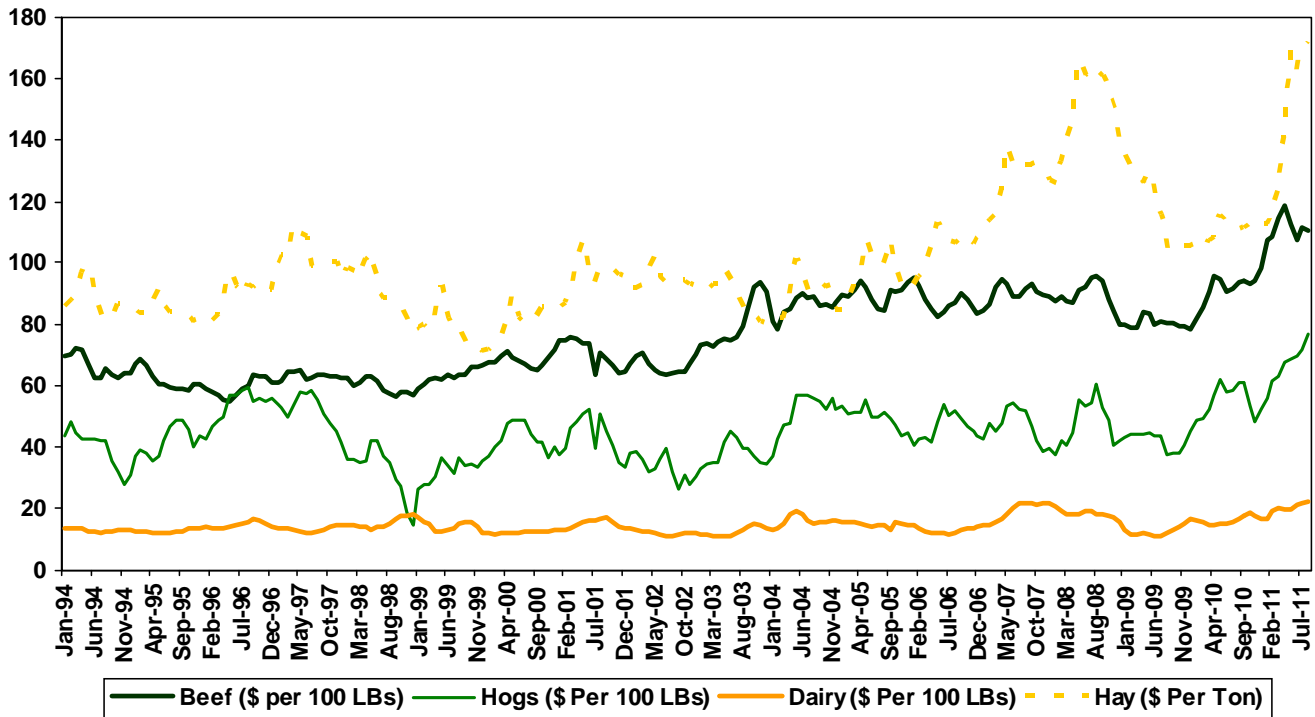
## Significant Issues

Although the recession has caused proprietor income to fall dramatically, higher prices in agricultural commodities has led to a fairly quick recovery in agriculture. Unfortunately, these higher prices have consequences that reach beyond the agricultural sector. Higher commodity prices are likely to show in the grocery store and cause an increased burden on consumers. The current price trends are unprecedented in recent history and may cause more serious inflationary concerns going forward.

## Conclusion

The agricultural sector was able to maintain its strong footing in cattle, dairy, hogs, and hay even through the recession. The cattle industry experienced the greatest decrease in sales but has since bounced back to 2005 levels and looks to be climbing. Prices have helped bring back farmer earnings, but higher prices will translate to more expensive groceries for consumers.

Figure 58  
Prices in Critical Sectors



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture



**Table 69**  
**Cash Receipts by Source**

County	Millions of Dollars																	
	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	\$131.3	\$5.3	\$136.6	\$142.3	\$6.7	\$149.0	\$120.6	\$8.1	\$128.7	\$121.4	\$11.4	\$132.8	\$138.2	\$13.7	\$151.9	\$165.6	\$12.5	\$178.1
Box Elder	81.3	45.2	126.5	78.5	52.5	131.0	71.6	46.7	118.3	75.3	61.7	137.0	74.2	68.9	143.1	64.1	55.2	119.3
Cache	101.2	20.4	121.6	93.8	22.2	116.0	76.9	24.7	101.6	96.6	34.6	131.2	92.2	43.8	136.0	77.0	32.2	109.2
Carbon	6.2	1.6	7.8	7.2	2.5	9.7	6.2	1.9	8.1	4.2	2.7	6.9	4.8	3.0	7.8	3.6	1.1	4.7
Daggett	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	3.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.7	1.6
Davis	6.3	17.9	24.2	7.1	23.2	30.3	5.7	29.8	35.5	3.5	43.7	47.2	4.3	42.6	46.9	5.6	27.4	33.0
Duchesne	40.3	9.3	49.6	42.1	11.7	53.8	40.1	11.9	52.0	26.1	15.2	41.3	26.5	19.3	45.8	20.3	9.6	29.9
Emery	20.2	3.4	23.6	23.4	3.9	27.3	20.8	4.5	25.3	17.5	6.0	23.5	16.9	7.6	24.5	6.3	3.1	9.4
Garfield	9.6	0.9	10.5	10.8	1.3	12.1	9.2	2.3	11.5	5.6	2.7	8.3	7.7	3.5	11.2	4.9	1.8	6.7
Grand	2.1	1.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.4	3.9	1.2	1.2	2.4
Iron	64.1	20.1	84.2	69.8	18.8	88.6	58.5	19.1	77.6	54.6	34.4	89.0	60.1	38.5	98.6	26.2	53.9	80.1
Juab	12.5	11.3	23.8	14.0	12.8	26.8	13.4	11.7	25.1	10.1	14.5	24.6	11.0	16.8	27.8	8.6	9.9	18.5
Kane	4.7	0.3	5.0	4.9	0.8	5.7	6.3	0.8	7.1	2.4	0.6	3.0	2.7	0.7	3.4	7.0	0.4	7.4
Millard	94.4	18.1	112.5	104.4	23.1	127.5	98.8	29.2	128.0	101.2	51.9	153.1	118.6	58.0	176.6	78.6	54.0	132.6
Morgan	11.0	2.2	13.2	12.6	2.3	14.9	13.6	2.3	15.9	12.8	3.3	16.1	12.5	3.9	16.4	7.7	1.8	9.5
Piute	13.5	1.4	14.9	15.5	1.9	17.4	12.2	2.4	14.6	14.7	2.7	17.4	15.4	3.9	19.3	8.9	0.6	9.5
Rich	20.7	3.3	24.0	20.7	3.8	24.5	17.5	4.2	21.7	14.4	7.1	21.5	15.3	8.3	23.6	12.3	1.1	13.4
Salt Lake	7.4	7.6	15.0	9.6	7.9	17.5	9.4	10.6	20.0	4.2	18.6	22.8	4.7	18.7	23.4	3.1	15.1	18.2
San Juan	9.0	2.7	11.7	9.6	3.5	13.1	7.9	3.8	11.7	5.2	4.1	9.3	5.8	5.3	11.1	4.7	5.1	9.8
Sanpete	97.1	8.9	106.0	112.9	9.3	122.2	102.2	9.3	111.5	123.4	16.3	139.7	114.1	19.3	133.4	74.8	16.1	90.9
Sevier	33.9	10.1	44.0	34.5	12.0	46.5	30.7	11.0	41.7	29.0	15.6	44.6	26.8	18.2	45.0	25.2	16.2	41.4
Summitt	20.7	2.1	22.8	22.7	2.4	25.1	19.6	2.5	22.1	18.2	3.0	21.2	19.3	3.6	22.9	18.7	2.1	20.9
Tooele	25.5	3.6	29.1	24.4	3.9	28.3	23.5	4.4	27.9	23.0	3.7	26.7	29.9	5.3	35.2	22.0	10.4	32.5
Uintah	27.1	5.9	33.0	24.8	7.6	32.4	20.0	9.7	29.7	18.7	14.7	33.4	25.6	17.4	43.0	24.4	11.3	35.7
Utah	79.4	51.1	130.5	93.7	54.9	148.6	90.7	44.7	135.4	101.9	69.5	171.4	105.7	74.7	180.4	84.6	74.2	158.8
Wasatch	9.7	1.5	11.2	10.2	1.7	11.9	8.6	1.6	10.2	8.0	2.8	10.8	8.7	3.2	11.9	5.3	1.7	7.1
Washington	9.1	3.9	13.0	9.7	3.9	13.6	8.0	3.6	11.6	6.4	4.0	10.4	6.7	4.6	11.3	4.5	5.0	9.5
Wayne	15.1	2.3	17.4	16.5	2.8	19.3	11.4	2.3	13.7	16.6	5.2	21.8	16.3	6.0	22.3	10.2	1.5	11.6
Weber	25.2	7.6	32.8	26.8	7.4	34.2	23.7	8.2	31.9	27.5	13.1	40.6	27.3	14.3	41.6	14.6	13.3	27.9
Total	983.1	270.0	1,253.1	1,047.0	307.1	1,354.1	930.8	312.8	1,243.6	945.0	466.6	1,411.6	994.3	527.1	1,521.4	791.2	438.4	1,229.6

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture



## Overview

The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 is forecast to be \$3.5 billion, slightly higher than the \$3.3 billion in 2010. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of authorized construction last year was at the lowest level since 1992. The 6% increase in 2011 reverses four consecutive years of decline. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved in 2011. Residential value is up 4%, non-residential value up 19% and additions, alterations and repairs are up 4%. It's quite likely the value of permit authorized construction hit bottom in 2010, and 2011 is the beginning of a modest recovery.

In terms of residential units, the numbers continue to drift lower. The prediction for 2011 is 8,700 units, 6% below 2010. This year will mark six consecutive years of decline in residential units. Utah's longest previous residential contraction was five years (1978-1982). During the peak year of 2005 permits were issued for 28,825 units compared to 8,700 six years later, a decline of 69% for total residential units, which includes apartment, condominiums and single-family homes. The decline has been more severe for single-family homes, which have dropped from 20,912 in 2005 to a predicted 4,800 units in 2011, a decline of 77%.

## Summary of Residential Construction

The average value of a new single-family homes increased by 11% in 2011 while the number of building permits issued declined by 6%. Consequently, total value was up but new starts were down. In terms of units, the five largest counties (Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber and Washington Counties) are predicted to all have lower levels of new home building in 2011. The home building sector can't seem to get any traction despite mortgage rates averaging about 4.5% in 2011. Housing demand has not responded to the low interest rates for a number of reasons: 1. uncertainty about jobs, income and housing prices, 2. inability of buyers to qualify for mortgage loans, 3. a high percentage of homes with negative equity preventing move-up, 4. doubling-up of households 5. declining net in-migration and 6. foreclosed homes are taking sales from home builders. These factors are often interrelated and are extremely difficult to offset with policy measures. In the end, these problems will be solved by improving market conditions, which will likely take another three years.

The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily construction. In 2011, single-family home sector is predicted to capture 55% new residential construction activity, a decline from the 64% share in 2010. The number of apartment units built will exceed condominiums for the fourth year in a row. New apartment construction is being driven by improved market conditions due to the inability of many households to qualify for mortgage loans. Over the past 18 months apartment vacancy rates have declined and rental rates have increased over 5%. A

new Class A three bedroom two bathroom unit now rents for about \$1,100 in Salt Lake County, equivalent to the mortgage payment for the median priced (\$199,000 third quarter) home in Salt Lake County.

Housing prices in Utah have been falling for four years. Depending on the measures prices are down somewhere between 20-26% since the third quarter of 2007. The Federal Housing Finance Agency's Housing Price Index shows a decline of 26%. Housing prices have been particularly weak recently. From the second quarter of 2010 through the second quarter of 2011 prices fell by 8.6% according to the FHFA index. Over this period Utah ranked ninth among all states in percent of housing price decline. The average for the U.S. was 5.9%.

## Residential Construction Conclusion

The Utah residential building contraction has now stretched to six years making it the longest contraction in the past sixty years. Housing price declines are in their fourth year. Prior to this recession, very few Utah homeowners had experienced falling prices. From 1967 to 2007, housing prices in Salt Lake County declined in only one year. The current decline in prices has accelerated recently, dropping over the last year by 8.6%. New home building has fallen to 4,800 units, which is the lowest level since 1960 when the population of the state was less than one-third the size of the state's population in 2011. Like the nation, Utah's home building industry is now at 50-60 year lows. The bright spot for the housing industry is rental housing. Apartment construction has helped support the struggling residential sector. The demand for rental units is increasing, a trend that is likely to continue long-term.

## Summary of Nonresidential Construction

Nonresidential commercial construction was at subdued levels in 2010. Conservative lending standards and soft market conditions are primarily responsible for lower levels experienced in commercial construction. However, it is important to note that differences exist between property types, which influence new construction trends.

Utah's largest office projects completed during 2010 include Valley Center II, FLSmidth and the Workers Compensation Fund Building all ranged from 150,000 sq ft to 160,000 sq ft. Although several notable projects were completed, large amounts of space did not enter the market because new office construction was primarily driven by large single-tenant projects.

Similar to the office sector, industrial construction was driven by single-tenant needs in 2010. At 100,000 sq ft, the Komatsu property was the largest industrial building completed in 2010. Experiencing low vacancy and low availability, Utah's industrial sector is not only the strongest performing commercial sector in the state, but boasts one of the lowest availability rates in the U.S.

Retail construction was dominated by the expansion of national and regional retailers in the state during 2010. WinCo Foods is responsible for the single largest contribution of new retail square footage with 241,962 sq ft in two new stores. The second largest contribution to new retail space came from the 300 West Town Center, anchored by Target, and contributing an additional 184,000 sq ft.

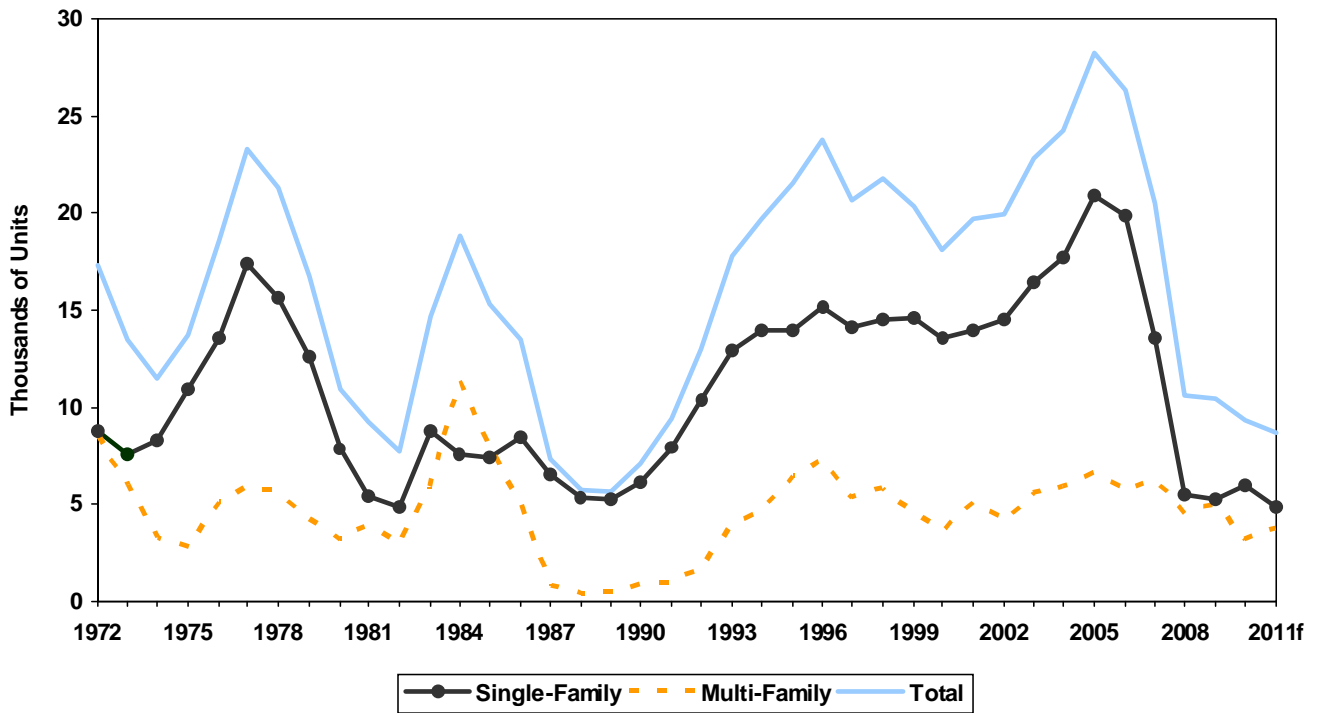
### **Outlook**

New construction projects commenced in all commercial property sectors during 2011. The largest new project to break ground during the year was the NSA's \$1.5 billion data center at Camp Williams. Construction of new office space increased notably during 2011, with several hundred thousand square feet now underway in Davis, Salt Lake and Utah County. With very low availability in the industrial market, developers began construction on several speculative projects. Approximately 1.6 million square feet of industrial product is under construction in Salt Lake County alone during the fourth quarter of 2011. Over 1 million square feet of retail space is under-construction in the state of Utah as well. City Creek Center, Farmington's Station Park, the expansion of Fashion Place Mall and Utah's unique demographics and economy attracted new retailers from Tiffany's to Scheels Sports to the state.

### **Non-Residential Construction Conclusion**

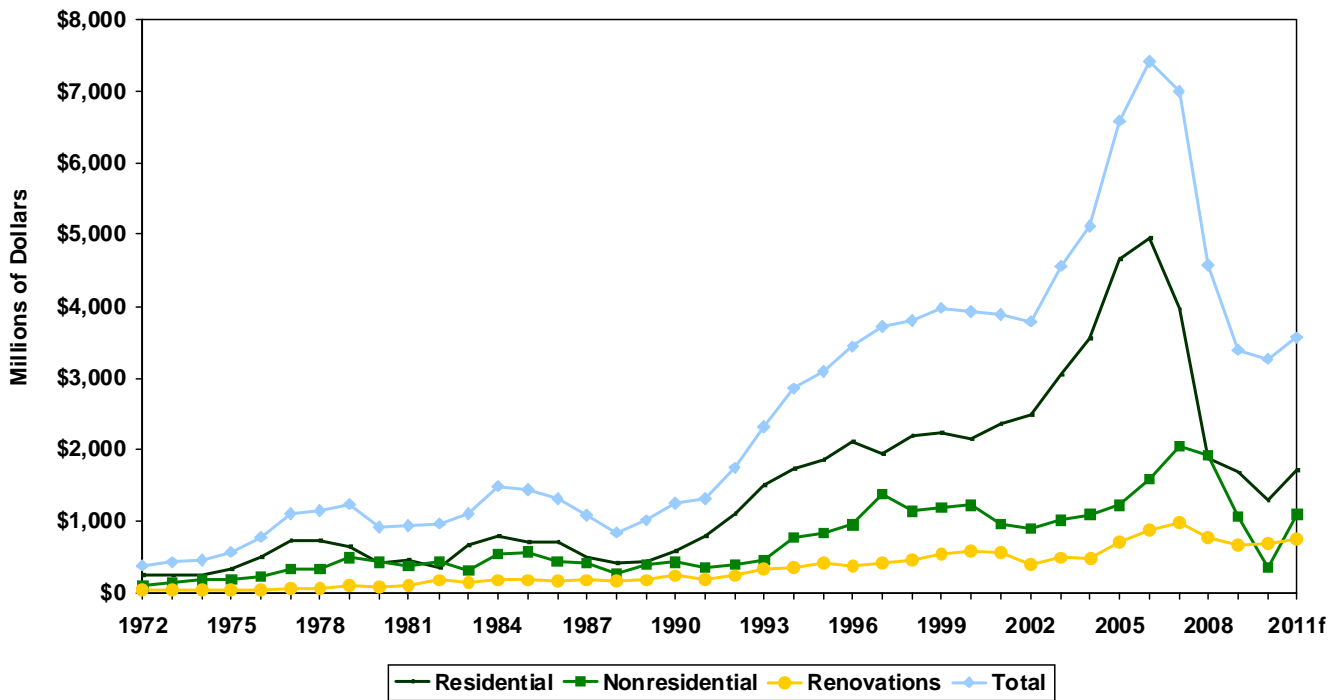
Reduced levels of new construction in 2010 allowed the state's commercial real estate market to improve at an accelerated pace as existing properties absorbed recovering demand. While commercial construction in all sectors experienced a moderate recovery in 2011, due to its capital intensive nature, future performance will depend heavily upon favorable economic conditions and healthy capital markets.

Figure 59  
Utah Residential Construction Activity



Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Figure 60  
Value of New Construction



Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 70  
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	\$117.0	\$87.3	\$18.0	\$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991r	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,588.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.0	865.3	7,408.8
2007	13,510	6,290	739	20,539	3,963.2	2,051.0	979.7	6,994.4
2008	5,513	4,544	546	10,603	1,877.0	1,919.1	781.2	4,577.3
2009	5,217	4,951	320	10,488	1,674.0	1,054.3	660.1	3,388.4
2010	5,936	3,168	240	9,344	1,299.4	353.3	673.9	3,268.1
2011f	4,800	3,700	200	8,700	1,715.0	1,100.0	750.0	3,565.0

f = forecast

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 71  
Summary of Construction Activity

Type of Construction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-2011
Total Construction Value	\$7.4 billion	\$7.0 billion	\$4.6 billion	\$3.4 billion	\$3.3 billion	\$3.5 billion	6.0%
Residential Value	\$4.95 billion	\$4.0 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.6 billion	\$1.7 billion	6.3%
Total Dwelling Units	26,322 units	20,539 units	10,603 units	10,488 units	9,344 units	8,700 units	-6.9%
Single Family Units	19,888 units	13,510 units	5,513 units	5,217 units	5,936 units	4,800 units	-19.1%
Multifamily Units	5,658 units	6,290 units	4,544 units	4,951 units	3,168 units	3,700 units	16.8%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	776 units	739 units	546 units	320 units	240 units	200 units	-16.7%
Nonresidential Value	\$1.6 billion	\$2.1 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$925 million	\$1.1 billion	18.9%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	\$865 million	\$980 million	\$791 million	\$660 million	\$674 million	\$750 million	11.3%

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 72  
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages in Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1990	10.13%
1969	7.82%	1991	9.25%
1970	8.35%	1992	8.40%
1971	7.55%	1993	7.33%
1972	7.38%	1994	8.36%
1973	8.04%	1995	7.95%
1974	9.19%	1996	7.81%
1975	9.04%	1997	7.60%
1976	8.86%	1998	6.95%
1977	8.84%	1999	7.43%
1978	9.63%	2000	8.06%
1979	11.19%	2001	6.97%
1980	13.77%	2002	6.54%
1981	16.63%	2003	5.80%
1982	16.09%	2004	5.84%
1983	13.23%	2005	5.87%
1984	13.87%	2006	6.40%
1985	12.42%	2007	6.38%
1986	10.18%	2008	6.10%
1987	10.19%	2009	5.04%
1988	10.33%	2010	4.69%
1989	10.32%	2011f	4.50%

f = forecast

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 73  
Housing Prices for Utah

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	101.6	4.5%	1996	209.4	8.6%
1981	109.0	7.3%	1997	222.4	6.2%
1982	111.3	2.1%	1998	233.8	5.1%
1983	113.8	2.2%	1999	236.2	1.0%
1984	113.7	-0.1%	2000	238.4	0.9%
1985	116.4	2.4%	2001	249.0	4.4%
1986	118.8	2.1%	2002	252.4	1.4%
1987	116.3	-2.1%	2003	256.7	1.7%
1988	112.8	-3.0%	2004	264.5	3.0%
1989	114.7	1.7%	2005	289.8	9.6%
1990	118.4	3.3%	2006	335.9	15.9%
1991	125.2	5.8%	2007	377.6	12.4%
1992	133.4	6.5%	2008	376.5	-0.3%
1993	148.0	10.9%	2009	339.2	-9.9%
1994	172.7	16.7%	2010	316.8	-6.6%
1995	192.8	11.6%	2011f	291.5	-8.0%

f = forecast

Notes:

1. 1980 Q1 = 100
2. Includes Purchases and Refinances

Sources: Federal Housing Finance Agency



### Overview

Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices spurring exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. In contrast, a weaker natural gas price has led to a retreat from the record-high production recorded in 2009. Moreover, 2010 coal production dipped to a 20-year low based on a combination of lower demand and temporary mine closures. Production of electricity in Utah decreased for the second straight year, still hampered by a slowdown in the economy, while Utah's 2010 average cost of electricity remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on established low-cost coal-fired generation. Consumption of petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity increased in 2010, possibly signaling an improving economy, whereas coal consumption dropped for the second straight year. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy, producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as in-state production only accounts for 48% of in-state demand.

### Petroleum

**Production.** Crude oil production in Utah has experienced a substantial resurgence over the past seven years due to new discoveries in central Utah and increased exploration and development in the Uinta Basin—the latter fueled by dramatic increases in crude oil prices over the years. Crude oil production increased to 24.7 million barrels in 2010, up 7.5% from 2009, and up 88% from 2003. Total crude oil pipeline imports have dropped significantly in the past few years from an average of 42.6 million barrels between 2000 and 2008 to 30.9 million barrels in 2010, making room at Utah refineries for the increase in Utah production. Of particular note, imports from Canada continue to decrease, from 5.5 million barrels in 2009 to 4.3 million barrels in 2010, significantly less than the record 12.2 million barrels delivered in 2002. Refinery receipts, the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries, decreased for the fourth straight year from a record-high 55.1 million barrels of crude oil in 2006 to 51.6 million barrels in 2010. This decrease in demand may be related to increasing motor gasoline and diesel prices, which peaked in 2008, and the subsequent demand-reducing recession.

**Prices.** Utah's crude oil price has experienced significant swings in the past few years, averaging a record high of \$86.58 per barrel in 2008, dipping to an average of \$50.22 in 2009, and then climbing in 2010 to an average of \$68.09 per barrel. Since the price of crude oil is directly tied to petroleum commodity prices, motor gasoline and diesel experienced similar swings. The average 2010 price for regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 26% to \$2.82 per gallon and the price of diesel rose 22% to \$3.02. Higher prices and higher production helped the value of Utah's produced crude oil to increase from \$1.2 billion in 2009 to \$1.7

billion in 2010, the second highest value in nominal dollars behind 2008's value of \$1.9 billion.

**Consumption.** Utah's refined petroleum production decreased to 62.3 million barrels in 2010 after reaching a record high of 66.4 million barrels in 2007, again due to higher prices and lower recession-related demand. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline also decreased 6.3% to 12.3 million barrels in 2010 and are 39% lower than peak imports of 20.3 million barrels recorded in 2005. Utah's total petroleum product consumption steadily decreased from a record high of 56.9 million barrels in 2006 to 49.6 million barrels in 2009, as product prices rose to record highs and the scaled-back economy fostered lower demand. Conversely, 2010 petroleum consumption is estimated to increase 3.5% to 51.3 million barrels, indicating that the economy might be showing signs of improvement. Utah refineries exported 21.5 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2010, up 2.1% from the year before. Utah exports could soon increase if a petroleum product pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas progresses beyond the planning stages.

### Natural Gas

**Production.** Utah's 2010 natural gas production retreated slightly (2.8%) from the record-high production achieved in 2009, totaling 437 billion cubic feet (Bcf), but still 52% more than in 2003. Marketed production and actual natural gas sales also dipped from record highs to total 429 and 388 Bcf, respectively. Roughly 13% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage has been decreasing as numerous new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates. Several shale gas exploratory wells have been drilled in Utah over the past few years, but only one well in the Uinta Basin has recorded minor natural gas production from a shale formation.

**Prices.** Utah's 2010 natural gas wellhead price has not achieved the same level of recovery as crude oil prices. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah increased 18% (compared to crude oil's 36% increase), from \$3.38 per Mcf in 2009 to \$4.00 in 2010. However, this increase in wellhead price did not translate into higher consumer prices in 2010. The average price of residential natural gas was \$8.21 per Mcf in 2010, 8.3% lower than the 2009 price of \$8.95. The value of Utah's marketed natural gas reached an all-time nominal and inflation-adjusted high of \$2.7 billion in 2008, based on record production and near-record-high prices. Lower production and prices in 2010 resulted in a decreased total value of natural gas produced in Utah to \$1.7 billion, still the fourth highest in history.

**Consumption.** Estimated 2010 natural gas consumption in Utah increased to a record high of 226 Bcf, based mostly on large increases to record-highs in the residential (10%) and

commercial (15%) sectors. Natural gas consumption at electric utilities has averaged 52.3 Bcf in the past three years, over three times higher than the average of 15.2 Bcf consumed between 2000 and 2006, as 1200 megawatts of new natural gas power plant capacity came online. Natural gas power generation has gained favor in recent years as concerns over greenhouse gas emissions have utilities favoring the cleaner burning fuel to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Industrial use of natural gas also increased by 7.0% in 2010 to 31.9 Bcf, but still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 Bcf reached in 1998. Utah only consumes 52% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

## Coal

**Production.** Utah coal production decreased 11% in 2010 to 19.4 million short tons, the first time production has dipped below 20 million tons since 1988. This decrease was the result of the closure of the Bear Canyon #4 mine (which reopened in January 2011 under new owners and a new name, Castle Valley), lower than expected production at Dugout Canyon due to a several month shutdown, lower production at Deer Creek due to scheduled maintenance of their longwall mining machine (production in 2011 will be back to normal), and the December 2010 idling of the Emery mine. Lower production was also influenced by lower demand for coal at electric power plants because of a recession-related decrease in demand for electricity. Declining production also led to a decrease in coal distribution, which totaled 19.1 million tons in 2010. Looking to the future, two new coal mines are in various stages of development: the Lila Canyon mine, located in the southeastern part of the Book Cliffs coalfield, is currently producing small quantities of coal while operators ready the mine for full-scale longwall production (scheduled to begin in 2014), and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coalfield in southern Utah's Kane County, has begun developing a surface mine on private property.

**Prices.** The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased 8.3% in 2010 to \$30.77 per short ton. This is a new record-high price in nominal dollars, but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$88 per ton reached in 1976. Prices are expected to remain in the low \$30 per ton range over the next few years as the cost of mining increases. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased 9.7% to \$37.24 per ton in 2010, also a new record in nominal dollars. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$597 million, well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.1 billion recorded in 1982.

**Consumption.** Approximately 15.9 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2010, 95% of which was burned at electric utilities. Notwithstanding a small decrease in consumption in 2010, demand for coal in Utah has reached a plateau in recent years, averaging about 17 million tons a year for the past 10 years. This level of demand will continue into the foreseeable future as plans for new coal-burning

power plants have been put on hold until carbon regulations are enacted. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business and coal sales for industrial use, mostly cement and lime companies, have averaged about 800,000 tons per year for the past seven years. Although Utah imports some coal, it has always been a net exporter, with 6.3 million short tons of coal going to other states and countries in 2010—down 4.8% from 2009 and down a dramatic 34% from 2008. The economic downturn has hit other states—particularly Nevada and California, the largest out-of-state consumers of Utah coal—much harder than Utah resulting in much lower demand for coal at electric power facilities and industrial plants.

## Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

**Production.** Electricity generation in Utah reached an all-time high of 46,579 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2008, but has since retreated, totaling 42,246 GWh in 2010, as the recession reduced overall demand, especially for out-of-state users of Utah power generation. The vast majority of electric generation (81%), came from coal-burning power plants; however, generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 15%, five times greater than just five years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, mainly used as start-up fuel at coal-burning plants, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric (1.9%), wind (1.1%), and geothermal (0.6%), provided 3.7% of Utah's total electric generation. A second phase of the Milford wind farm came online in mid-2011, adding 102 MW of capacity, for a new total of 306 MW. All the electricity from the Milford wind farm goes to customers in southern California.

**Prices.** The higher price of coal—the predominant fuel at electric plants—and natural gas helped increase overall electricity prices in Utah by 2.3% in 2010. However, Utah's 2010 average electric rate of 7.0 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is still 30% lower than the national average of 9.9 cents. This is due to Utah's well established coal-fired power plants, which supply 81% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 2.8% in 2010 to 8.7 cents per kWh and is much lower than the national average of 11.6 cents per kWh.

**Consumption.** After recording the first electricity consumption decline in over 20 years in 2009, demand increased 1.2% in 2010 to 27,898 GWh. In fact, since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.3% increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1%) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.1%). Utah is a net exporter of electricity, using only 66% of in-state electric generation.

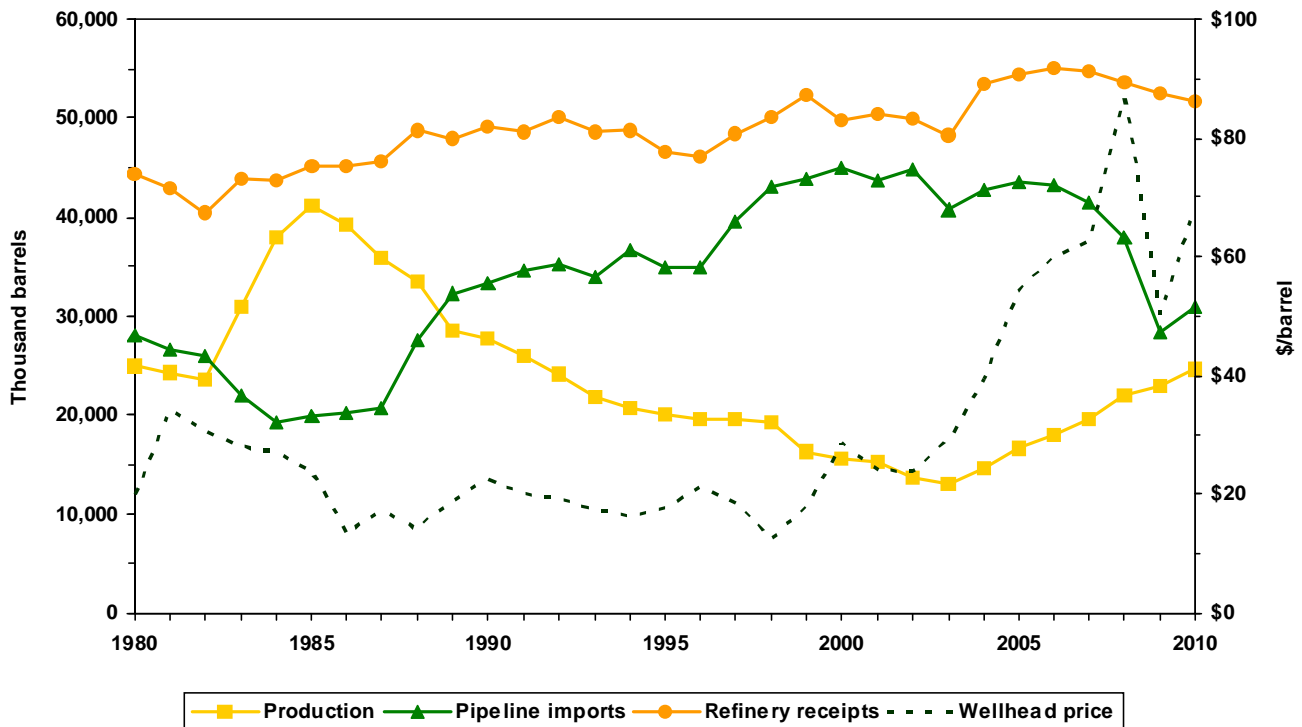
## Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

**Production and Consumption.** Crude oil production in Utah is expected to rise in coming years, especially with high prices spurring increased exploration and production in the Uinta Basin. However, despite these recent increases in crude

oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only 48% of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah will continue to produce much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing roughly half of total production to be exported. Coal production should rebound slightly in coming years with the opening of two new coal mines, while in-state consumption should remain steady as plans for new coal-burning power plants remain on hold. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing roughly 30% of production to be shipped to other states or countries. Electricity generation should increase in the next few years as the economy improves resulting in higher demand.

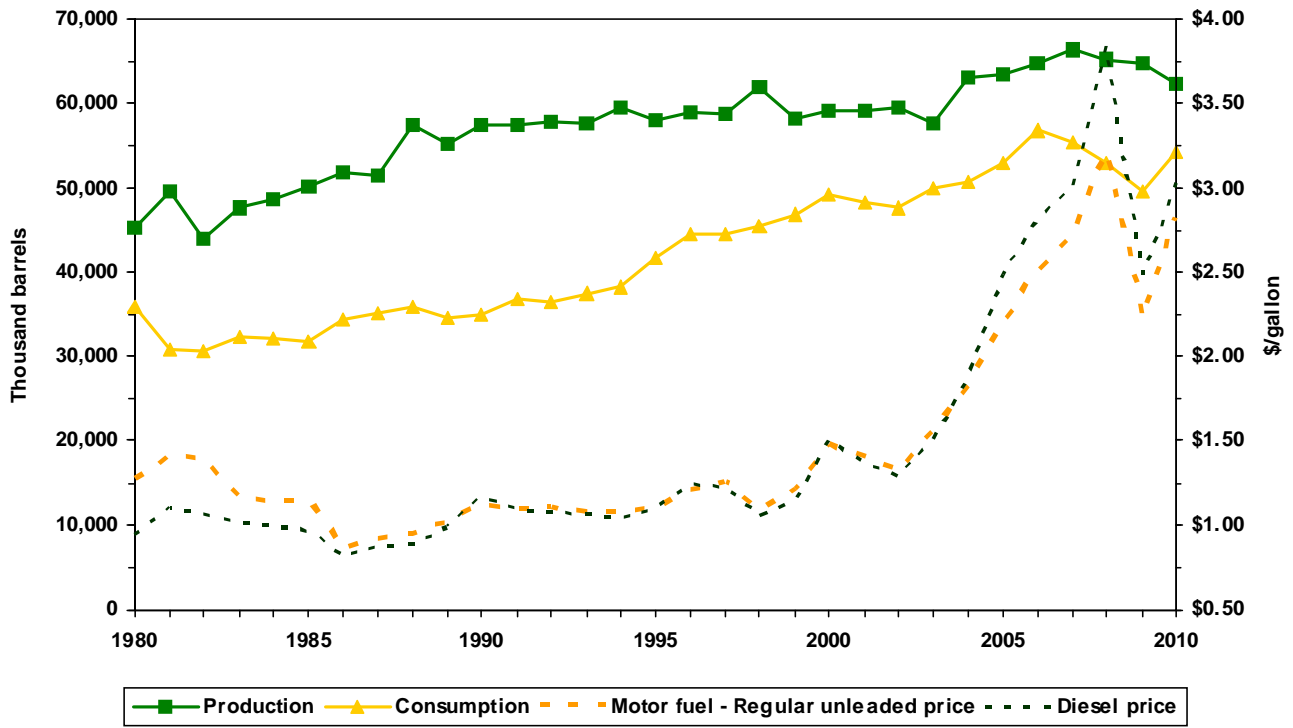
**Prices.** Crude oil prices rebounded in 2010 to \$68.09 per barrel and are expected to increase even further in 2011 to an average of between \$80 and \$85 per barrel. The price of natural gas also rebounded in 2010 to \$4.00 per Mcf and is expected to remain near \$4 per Mcf for the next few years. Utah's mine-mouth coal price crested \$30 a ton in 2010 and is expected to increase to between \$32 and \$35 per ton in coming years. With regard to electricity, Utah's well established coal-fired power plants will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Figure 61  
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price



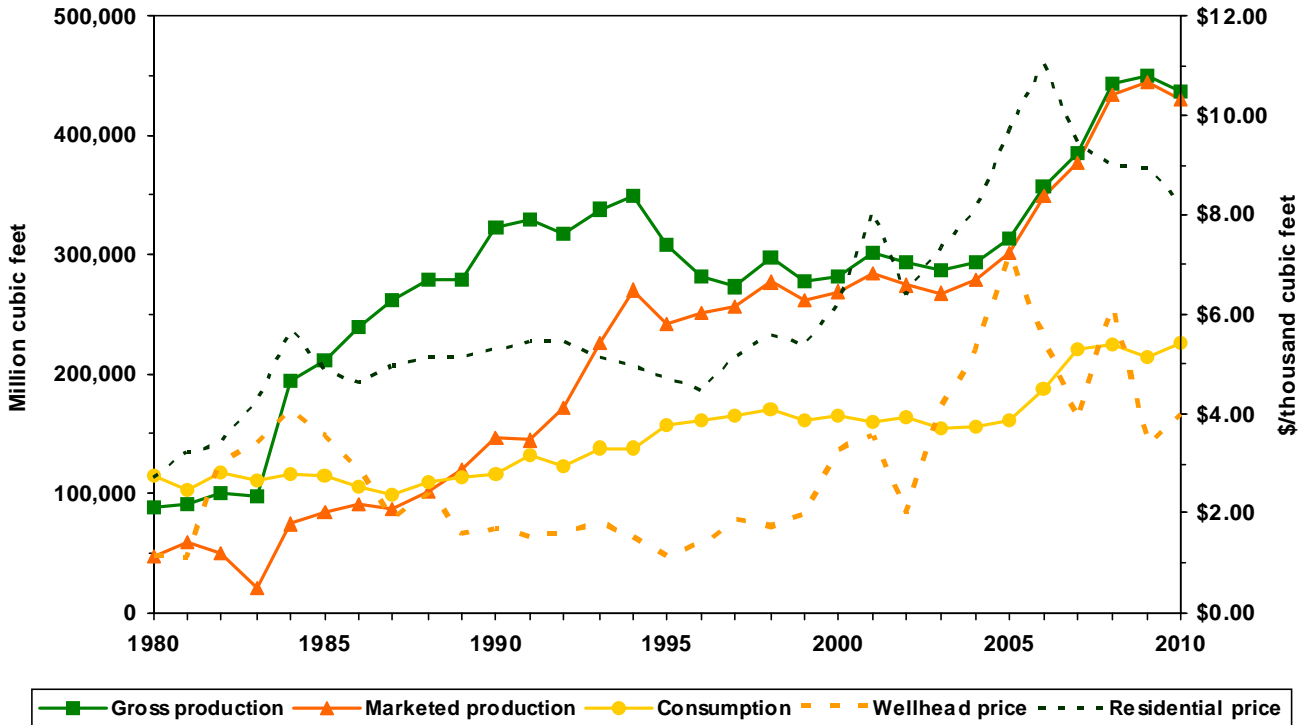
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 62  
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



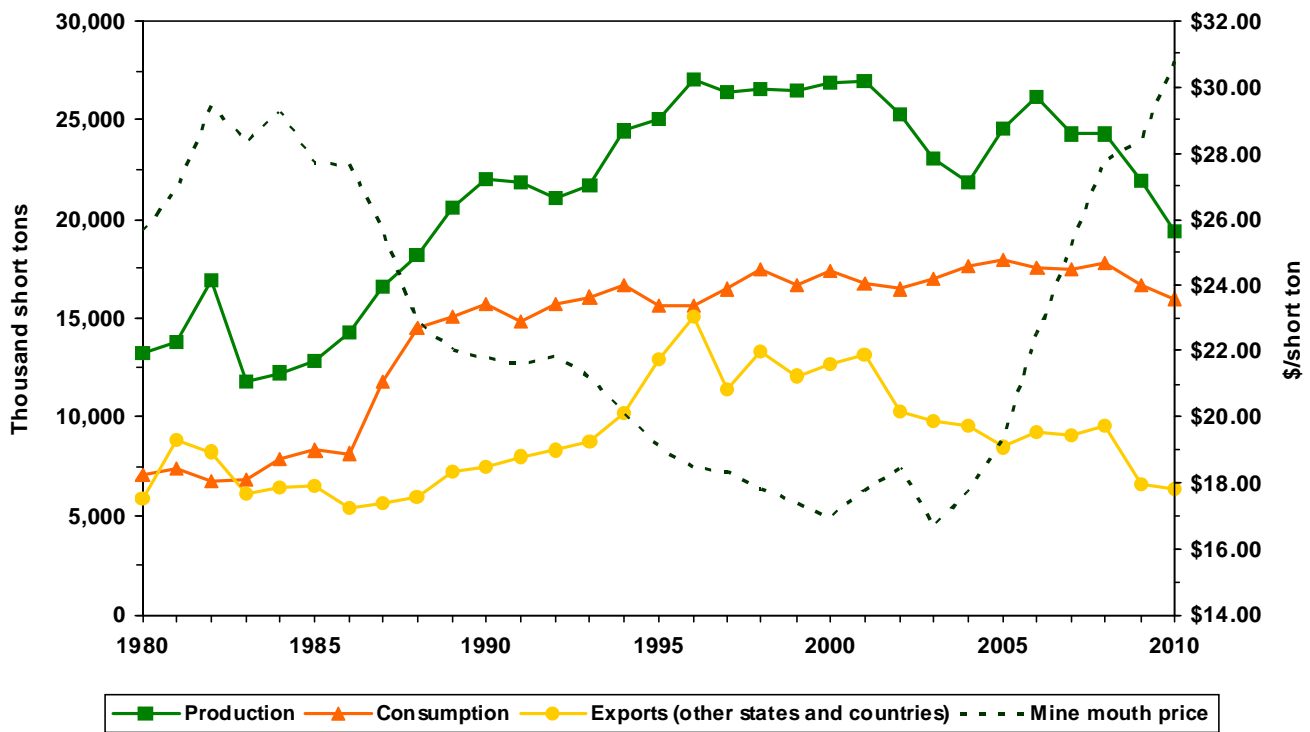
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 63  
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



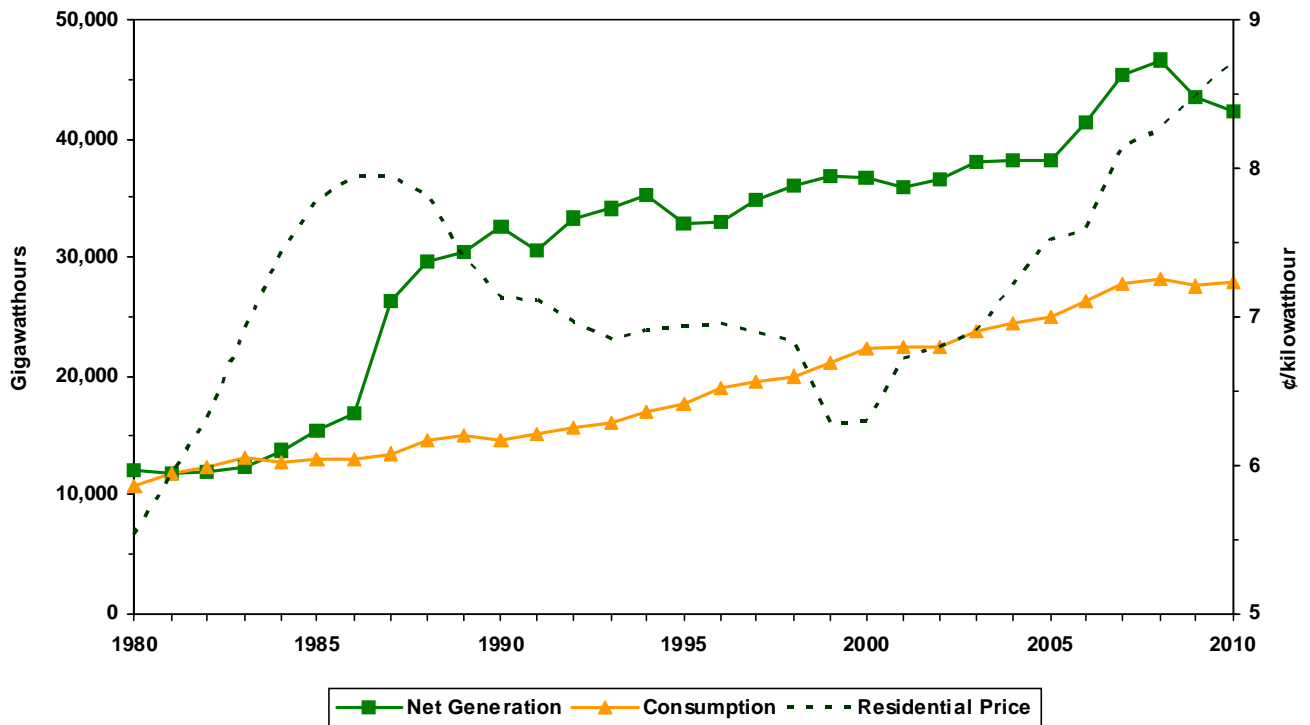
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 64  
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price



Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 65  
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-use Residential Price



Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 74  
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

Year	Supply <sup>1</sup>				Disposition				Price	Value
	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports*	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				\$/barrel	Million \$
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,123	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	6,913	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	6,754	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	6,862	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,105	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,445	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	6,905	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,350	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	11,364	5,637	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.9
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	12,215	5,312	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,690	4,654	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,745	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,222	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	10,991	4,064	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,928	9,355	23,256	10,633	3,889	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.3
2007	19,535	10,708	22,012	8,769	4,074	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.6
2008	22,044	10,259	21,316	6,382	4,082	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,908.6
2009	22,943	7,409	15,415	5,520	3,888	52,475	52,479	519	50.22	1,152.2
2010	24,663	6,525	20,144	4,278	4,016	51,637	51,678	511	68.09	1,679.3

\*Estimated

<sup>1</sup>Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments; minor imports may arrive by truck, and additional minor imports may come from other states.

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Table 75  
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports <sup>1</sup>	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States <sup>1</sup>	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand	\$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,430	32,101	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,249	44,529	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	7,059	48,167	23,937	1.41	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,550	47,607	24,082	1.32	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	7,083	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,479	50,625	24,475	1.83	1.88
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,190	52,978	24,482	2.20	2.48
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	23,321	2.51	2.81
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	22,851	2.73	3.00
2008	65,178	2,513	14,854	25,051	6,509	14,943	6,452	52,955	21,619	3.22	3.83
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,135	5,751	12,969	5,697	49,553	21,043	2.23	2.48
2010*	62,310	2,665	12,307	25,000	6,600	13,500	6,200	51,300	21,490	2.82	3.02

\*Consumption is estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration.

**Table 76  
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah**

Year	Supply			Consumption by End Use							Prices				Value of Marketed Production Million \$		
	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use				
													Residential	Commercial		Industrial	Electric Utilities
	Million cubic feet			Million cubic feet							\$/thousand cubic feet						
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26	1.91	53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	2.13	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	2.29	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	2.95	71.1
1984	194,448	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	3.74	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	4.11	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	3.66	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	5.47	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	3.05	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	3.38	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	5.04	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	1.72	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	1.87	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.67	2.31	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.74	2.42	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.34	2.26	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	1.83	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	2.09	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	2.11	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	2.65	506.8
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,023	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	4.02	883.3
2001	300,976	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	4.88	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	4.47	546.7
2003	287,141	268,058	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	4.08	1,101.7
2004	293,831	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	5.49	1,456.6
2005	313,495	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	21,130	8,859	160,276	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.33	6.09	2,156.8
2006	356,325	348,320	318,714	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	23,960	11,156	187,399	5.49	11.02	9.61	8.02	6.90	1,912.3
2007	385,501	376,409	344,534	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	24,494	11,970	219,699	3.86	9.44	8.03	6.35	4.48	1,452.9
2008	442,575	433,566	401,964	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	20,375	11,532	224,187	6.15	9.00	7.74	7.21	6.38	2,666.4
2009	449,652	444,162	405,621	65,184	37,038	234	29,785	49,984	21,795	10,143	214,163	3.38	8.95	7.57	5.62	3.57	1,501.3
2010*	436,987	429,240	387,619	71,882	42,538	240	31,860	47,596	21,600	10,500	226,216	4.00	8.21	6.82	5.54	4.32	1,717.0

\*Marketed production, consumption, and wellhead price are estimated.

na = not available

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration.



Table 77  
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

Year	Supply		Distribution		Consumption by End Use				Exports		Prices		Value
	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	\$/short ton	\$/short ton	Million \$
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	5,078	776	25.63	26.06	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0
1982	16,912	797	15,437	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,157	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,833	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,507	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	744	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	547	1,235	14,906	16,748	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.47	21.95	467.3
2003	23,069	2,036	23,318	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	222	16.64	23.10	383.9
2004	21,818	3,206	23,681	214	0	795	16,606	17,615	9,273	295	17.70	25.01	386.2
2005	24,556	2,786	23,451	45	0	800	17,118	17,963	8,273	212	19.34	24.52	474.9
2006	26,131	1,928	24,522	35	0	871	16,609	17,516	9,193	34	22.51	27.26	588.2
2007	24,288	1,496	24,845	23	0	870	16,593	17,485	8,878	173	25.18	30.30	611.6
2008	24,275	2,513	25,062	0	0	852	16,927	17,779	9,229	312	27.78	30.63	674.4
2009	21,927	4,197	20,636	0	0	722	15,925	16,647	6,642	0	28.40	33.96	622.7
2010	19,406	1,994	19,117	0	0	743	15,204	15,948	5,692	634	30.77	37.24	597.1

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Table 78  
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type						Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use						
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Wind	Other Renewables <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Gigawatthours			¢/kilowatthour				
										Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	7.3	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	7.8	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	8.0	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	8.3	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.8	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.9	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	7.8	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	8.6	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	8.8	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	182	32,564	4,246	4,515	5,766	14,527	8.4	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	204	30,506	4,460	4,734	5,876	15,070	8.5	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	230	33,284	4,505	4,956	6,212	15,673	8.5	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,020	6,221	15,967	8.5	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	281	35,235	5,009	5,500	6,498	17,006	8.7	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	261	32,836	5,041	5,642	6,957	17,641	8.8	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	239	32,983	5,481	5,911	7,660	19,052	9.3	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	281	34,747	5,661	6,469	7,430	19,560	9.3	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	285	35,945	5,756	6,709	7,511	19,976	9.3	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	191	36,815	6,236	7,282	7,568	21,087	9.6	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	9	36,639	6,514	7,884	7,917	22,315	9.9	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	5	35,887	6,693	8,262	7,411	22,367	9.8	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	218	0	6	36,608	6,938	8,463	7,019	22,421	9.6	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	5	38,024	7,166	9,024	7,646	23,836	10.1	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	4	38,212	7,325	9,345	7,816	24,486	10.1	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	4	38,165	7,567	9,417	7,989	24,973	10.0	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	15	41,263	8,232	9,749	8,356	26,337	10.2	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	31	45,373	8,752	10,241	8,759	27,751	10.5	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	24	46,579	8,786	10,286	9,086	28,159	10.5	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	48	43,543	8,725	10,235	8,594	27,554	10.1	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,084	41	6,370	792	274	453	32	42,246	8,771	10,324	8,803	27,898	10.1	8.7	7.2	4.9	7.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes landfill gas and biogenic municipal solid waste.

<sup>2</sup>Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

## Minerals Overview

The gross production value of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2010 totaled \$8.44 billion. On an inflation-adjusted basis, the 2010 value was about \$1.12 billion (15%) more than in 2009 and second only to the record high of \$9.58 billion reached in 2008. The increased 2010 total value can be attributed to a substantial increase in the value of crude oil combined with moderately higher values for natural gas, nonfuel minerals, and uranium, which were able to offset the nearly 6% decrease in coal values. The overall increase in nonfuel mineral values is primarily due to significant increases in base metal values that compensated for the continuing decline in the value of industrial minerals.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the nominal value of nonfuel and solid energy (coal and uranium) mineral production in Utah was \$4.89 billion in 2010. This is approximately \$513 million (12%) higher than the revised \$4.38 billion seen in 2009. The nominal value of nonfuel and solid energy minerals produced in Utah for all of 2011 is anticipated to be at or above the 2010 figure. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah third nationally in the value of nonfuel mineral production in 2010.

## 2010 Summary

The UGS estimated value of Utah's nonfuel and solid energy (coal and uranium) mineral production in 2010 totaled \$4.89 billion, an increase of about \$513 million (12%) from 2009. The contribution of each mineral segment was: base metals, \$2.75 billion (56%); industrial minerals, \$856 million (18%); precious metals, \$658 million (13%); and energy minerals (coal and uranium), \$626 million (13%).

**Base Metals.** At \$2.75 billion, base metal production was the largest contributor to the total value of Utah minerals produced in 2010. Base metal values climbed about 28% over 2009 figures based primarily on increasing unit prices and, to a lesser extent, increased production of some metals. About 98% of the total base metal value was provided by copper (73%), molybdenum (15%), and magnesium (10%). Beryllium, vanadium, and iron made up the last 2%.

Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. (KUCC) mined about 97% of the copper and all of the molybdenum produced in Utah in 2010 from the Bingham Canyon mine in Salt Lake County. Lisbon Valley Mining Co. produced the remaining 3% of the copper total from their mine in San Juan County. U.S. Magnesium, LLC, the only primary magnesium processing facility in the United States, produces the metal from Great Salt Lake brines at their electrolytic plant in Tooele County. Materion Natural Resources, Inc., the only U.S. producer of beryllium concentrates, operates a mine in Juab County and a processing mill in Millard County. Denison Mines (USA) Corp. produces vanadium as a by-product at their uranium mill in San Juan County. CML Metals, Inc. reinitiated iron production

late in 2010 at their Iron County mine and their 2011 production will likely be valued at about \$100 million.

**Industrial Minerals.** Despite the ongoing decline following the \$1.05 billion record set in 2008, industrial minerals production (including sand and gravel) was the second-largest contributor to the value of Utah's minerals in 2010. The 2010 value of industrial minerals was approximately \$856 million, a 10% decrease from the 2009 value of \$949 million. Brine-derived commodities including salt, magnesium chloride, and potash are largely, but not exclusively, developed from Great Salt Lake. In 2010, these products were valued at \$370 million and constituted the largest industrial mineral component. Three of the six major producers of these products operate along the shore of Great Salt Lake in Tooele and Weber Counties. The other producers operate in western Tooele County, Sanpete County, and at a facility on the border of Grand and San Juan Counties.

Construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, and dimension stone constituted the second-largest component of industrial mineral production with a value of approximately \$201 million, about \$9 million less than 2009. These commodities are produced by a large number of operators, both large and small, across the state. Portland cement, lime, and limestone products were valued at about \$156 million in 2010, approximately 6% less than the previous year, and made up the third-largest industrial mineral component. Cement was produced by Ash Grove Cement Co. in Juab County and Holcim (U.S.), Inc. in Morgan County. Lime was produced by Graymont Western U.S., Inc. in Millard County. A number of operators produced about 2.8 million metric tons (3.1 million short tons) of limestone across the state.

Simplot Phosphates, LLC in Uintah County is Utah's only phosphate producer. Phosphate is a primary ingredient of fertilizers and its production was up about 8% in 2010. American Gilsonite Co. and Ziegler Chemical and Minerals Co. in Uintah County mined about 5% more gilsonite (an additive in many common products) in 2010 than in 2009. Interstate Brick Co., Interpace Holdings, LLC, and Holcim (U.S.), Inc. were the primary producers of common clay (used mainly for bricks), with combined production of about 121,000 tons, although a number of other producers operate sporadically. Western Clay Co. and Redmond Minerals, Inc. produced about 147,000 tons of bentonite, which is used in many engineering and drilling applications as well as litter-box filler. Utelite, Inc. produced about 160,000 cubic yards of lightweight expanded shale aggregates for the construction industry at their Summit County plant. Gypsum is used primarily to make wallboard and was produced by Sunroc Corp., United States Gypsum Co., Diamond K Gypsum, Inc., and Nephi Gypsum in 2010. About 20% more gypsum was produced in 2010 than in 2009, but economic considerations still kept one of two wallboard plants in Sevier County shuttered.

**Precious Metals.** At \$658 million, precious metals were the third-largest contributor to Utah's mineral production total. The 2010 value of precious metal production rose about 4% above 2009 levels and accounted for over 13% of total mineral production values. Precious metals values include gold (87%) and silver (13%). Both metals are recovered as by-products of copper mining at Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine. Kennecott also owns the nearby Barney's Canyon mine, which ceased active mining in 2001, but is still recovering a minor amount of gold at its leach pad.

**Energy Minerals.** The value of solid energy minerals (coal and uranium) mined totaled approximately \$626 million and contributed just under 13% of the total mineral production in 2010. The 2010 value of coal dropped about \$24 million, mainly due to decreased coal production as discussed in the energy chapter. In 2010, roughly 612,000 pounds of uranium, valued at about \$28 million, was produced from two mines in San Juan County operated by Denison Mines (USA) Corp. and Utah Energy Corp. Uranium spot prices that had been low since a sharp decline in late 2007 climbed steeply in the last half of 2010, boosting the overall value by about \$1 million compared to 2009.

**Exploration and Development Activity.** Mineral exploration and development activity in early 2010 was rather limited and near 2009 levels before climbing rapidly late in the year with a primary focus on copper, gold, silver, and potash. The number of mining leases and/or contracts issued in 2010 by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration more than doubled from 2009. The Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining noted a 52% increase in Small and Large Mine Notice of Intent (NOI) applications and a 72% increase in NOIs to explore on public lands in 2010 compared to the previous year. Of the 31 Exploration NOIs, 35% were for various metals, 32% were for uranium, 19% were for industrial minerals, and the remaining 14% were for tar sands/oil shale and various other commodities. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management reported about 4% more unpatented mining claims in Utah in 2010 compared to 2009, bringing the overall total to almost 20,000.

**Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends.** According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production (excluding coal and uranium) in 2010 was a record \$4.42 billion, representing a 13% increase from the revised \$3.90 billion of 2009. The USGS data also show that between 2001 and 2010 the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of \$1.24 billion (2002) to the 2010 high of \$4.42 billion. Additionally, Utah's part of the U.S. total of nonfuel mineral production, and our national ranking, grew from a low of 3.3% and 11th place in 2002 to 6.9% and third place in 2010.

#### **Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry**

The global demand, fueled primarily by consumption in China, for internationally traded base and precious metals

(copper, molybdenum, gold, silver) has driven the price of these commodities up significantly over the past decade and continued consumption in the developing countries is required to keep these segments at their current levels. Economic uncertainty in the United States and Europe also contributes to the escalating price of precious metals. The production and value of many industrial minerals have been, and will continue to be, adversely affected as long as housing and commercial construction remain at relatively low levels. These more locally marketed commodities are the second-largest contributor to Utah's nonfuel mineral values and the only one with a significant 2010 decline. Resurgence in construction activity would have a large impact on this segment of the mining industry. A major long-term issue for mineral exploration and development involves potential decreases in available lands due to urban development, tourism, and environmental withdrawals.

#### **2011 Outlook**

With the exception of coal, the UGS compiles mineral production statistics only in the fourth quarter of each calendar year, making it difficult to accurately quantify production and value data for the first half of 2011. However, nearly 75% of mineral companies surveyed by the UGS in late 2010 reported that they planned to match 2010 production in 2011, and another 19% projected slight to moderate production increases. If these production predictions are realized in 2011, the overall value for each commodity will be strongly dependant on price. At the time of writing, it appears the average price for most commodities will remain flat or make small to moderate gains in 2011. Therefore, the overall value of Utah's nonfuel and energy minerals should increase in 2011.

**Base Metals.** In late 2010, producers of copper, molybdenum, and vanadium projected 2011 production to be about the same as 2010, while producers of iron, beryllium, and magnesium estimated they would increase production. As a group, the average base metal price for 2011 will probably be higher than in 2010. The projected overall increase in production combined with at least modest price increases suggest that the overall value of base metals should be slightly to moderately higher in 2011. Because base metals typically constitute over half of the total value of Utah's nonfuel and energy mineral production, any increase in this group will have a large impact.

**Industrial Minerals.** As a whole, industrial mineral production will likely grow slightly in 2011. Most producers of brine-derived products planned to match 2010 production this year, but a few indicated they would produce more. Quarries producing sand and gravel, crushed stone, and dimension stone generally expected to maintain production at 2010 levels. Production of cement and lime products are expected to be slightly higher. Simplot Phosphates, LLC expected to increase phosphate production this year and a minor production increase for gilsonite is also anticipated.

All clay and bentonite producers planned to maintain their level of production through 2011. Utelite, Inc. also plans to duplicate their expanded shale production. No gypsum producer indicated a planned change in their 2011 production. While individual industrial mineral prices could experience wide swings in either direction, it appears that prices overall will probably remain generally static or will increase slightly. If price and production projections are realized, the sharp declines in industrial mineral values since 2008 should flatten out or begin to gradually increase.

**Precious Metals.** Last year, precious metal producers estimated they would roughly equal 2010 production in the coming year. Despite some fluctuation in the mid-2011 prices of silver and gold, both are likely to achieve an average 2011 price substantially higher than in 2010, suggesting the value of precious metals will be considerably higher in 2011.

**Energy Minerals.** The 2010 decrease in coal production detailed in the energy chapter is expected to be reversed in 2011 and should result in a modest overall increase in production. Coal prices are also expected to rise slightly, which will likely result in a small increase in coal value for 2011. Uranium producers will probably match 2010 production in 2011. The late-2010 climb in uranium prices reversed in early 2011, largely due to concerns about the future of nuclear energy based on the earthquake damage in Japan. Prices for 2011 have stayed above the 2010 average, so the overall uranium value in 2011 should be slightly higher.

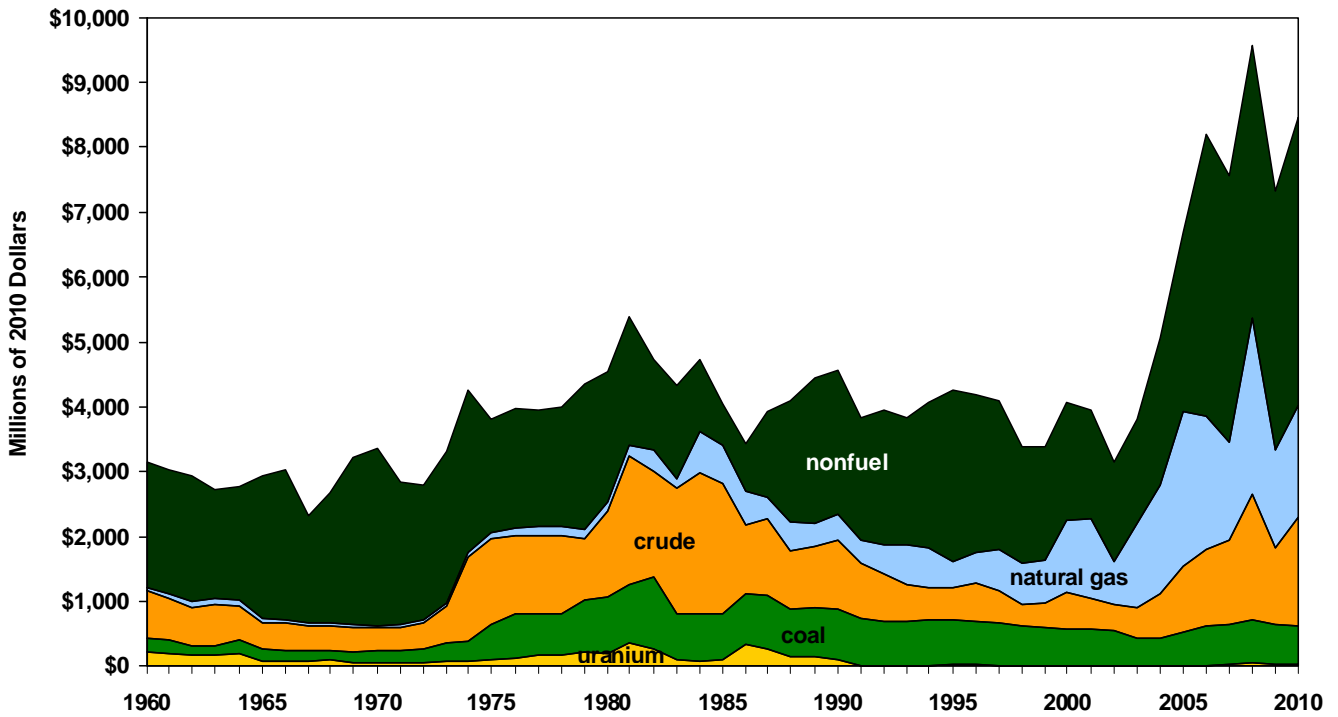
### **Conclusion**

The total value of Utah's energy and mineral commodities was about \$8.44 billion in 2010, roughly 12% higher than in 2009. Only the value of \$9.58 billion (adjusted for inflation) achieved in 2008 has ever been higher. Adjusted for inflation, since 2009 the value of crude oil climbed 43%, natural gas climbed 12%, nonfuel minerals climbed 11%, and uranium climbed 4%. These values easily offset the 6% decline suffered by the coal industry. Production value decreases were also noted with some nonfuel minerals as industrial mineral volumes continued a decline following the 2008 record high.

While some industrial minerals enjoyed increases in price and/or production, many experienced declines that continued to pull the overall value of the group down. However, the industrial mineral production value decrease of about 10% was offset by greatly increased prices for all base and precious metals and the increased production of some base metals, resulting in a new record of \$4.42 billion for nonfuel minerals. Increased prices for many nonfuel commodities, especially metals, spurred an increase in exploration and development activities. As many prices continue to climb in 2011, exploration levels will likely increase. Utah will probably continue to be ranked third nationally for nonfuel mineral production in 2011. Although there is a moderately high degree of uncertainty in the estimates, the UGS anticipates that Utah's nonfuel and energy mineral values will be modestly

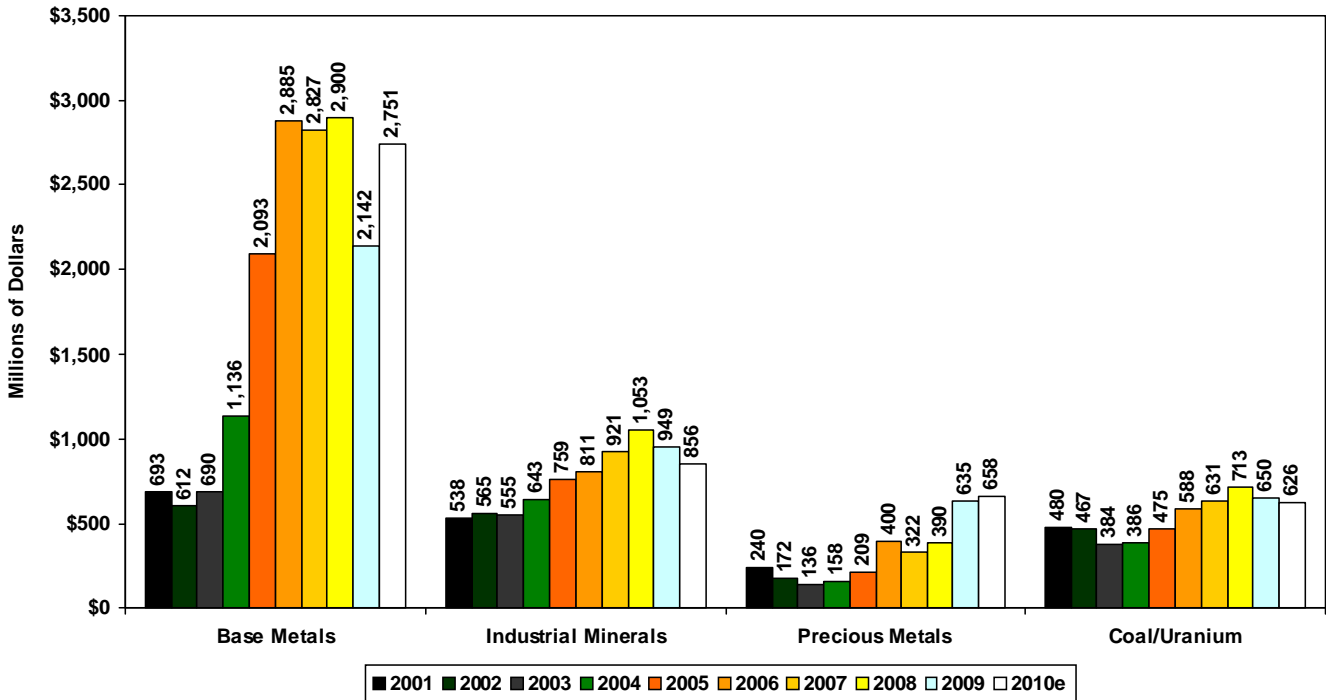
higher in 2011, primarily due to static or increased production of most commodities coupled with some increasing prices (especially for metals).

Figure 66  
Total Annual Value of Utah's Energy and Mineral Production, Inflation Adjusted to 2010 Dollars



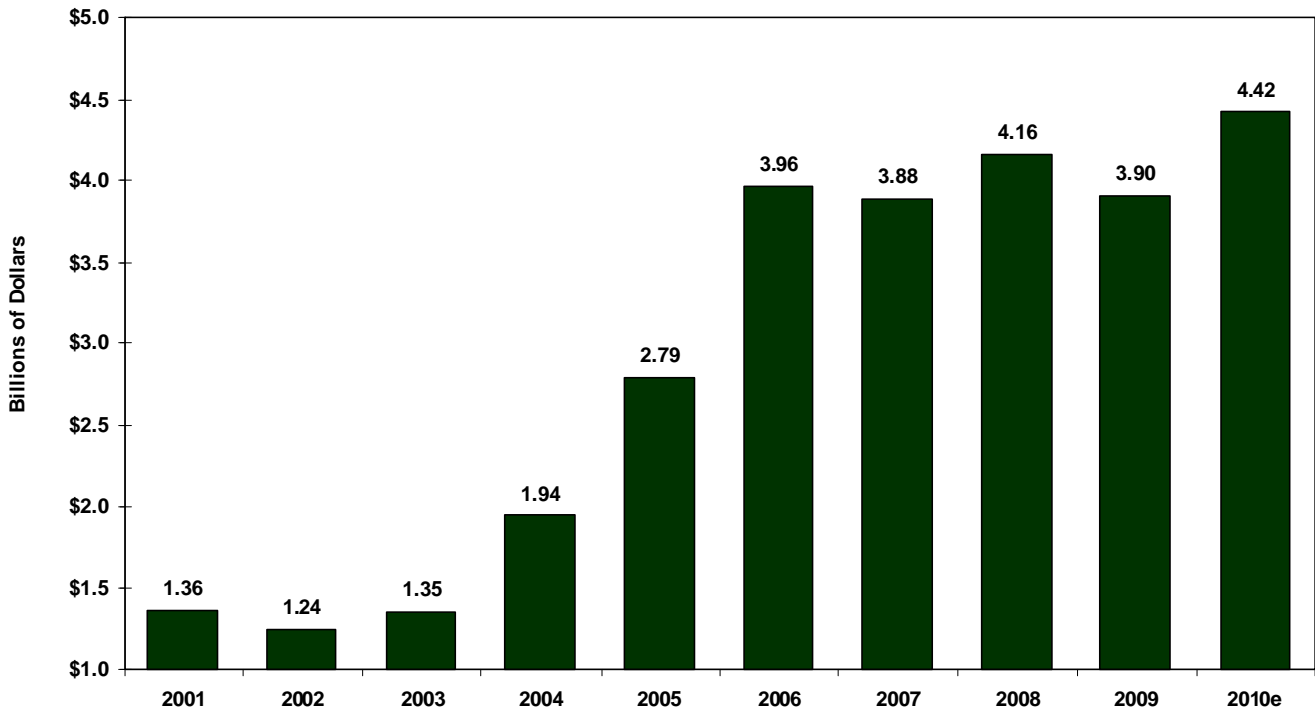
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 67  
Value of Utah's Annual Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars



Note: Coal/Uranium values are coal only for 2001-2006 e = estimate  
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 68  
Total Annual Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars



Source: U.S. Geological Survey e = estimate





# Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

## Overview

Utah's travel and tourism sector was not immune to the economic recession, but international, regional, and in-state travel helped to increase overall visitation to the state. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 4.7% to \$6.52 billion. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased to \$842 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$864 million, and hotel/motel occupancy rates were up 4.7%.

Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will continue to intensify. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well positioned to attract these visitors.

## 2010 Summary

Utah's travel and tourism sector fared well in 2010. Total tourism arrivals increased an estimated 4.2% in 2010 to 20.2 million. The number of visitors at Utah's national parks, state parks, and monuments and recreation areas all increased.

Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport increased 5.0%. The direct flight from Paris, France to Salt Lake City continues to be successful. Due to the earthquake and devastating tsunami, the number of direct flight passengers from Tokyo, Japan declined.

The 2010-2011 ski season was the second best on record. Utah skier visits were 4.2 million. The amount of snowfall was above normal, and international, domestic, and local skiers took advantage of the great skiing conditions. Once again, Utah resorts were ranked very favorably by major ski publications, and the resorts continue to make yearly infrastructure improvements.

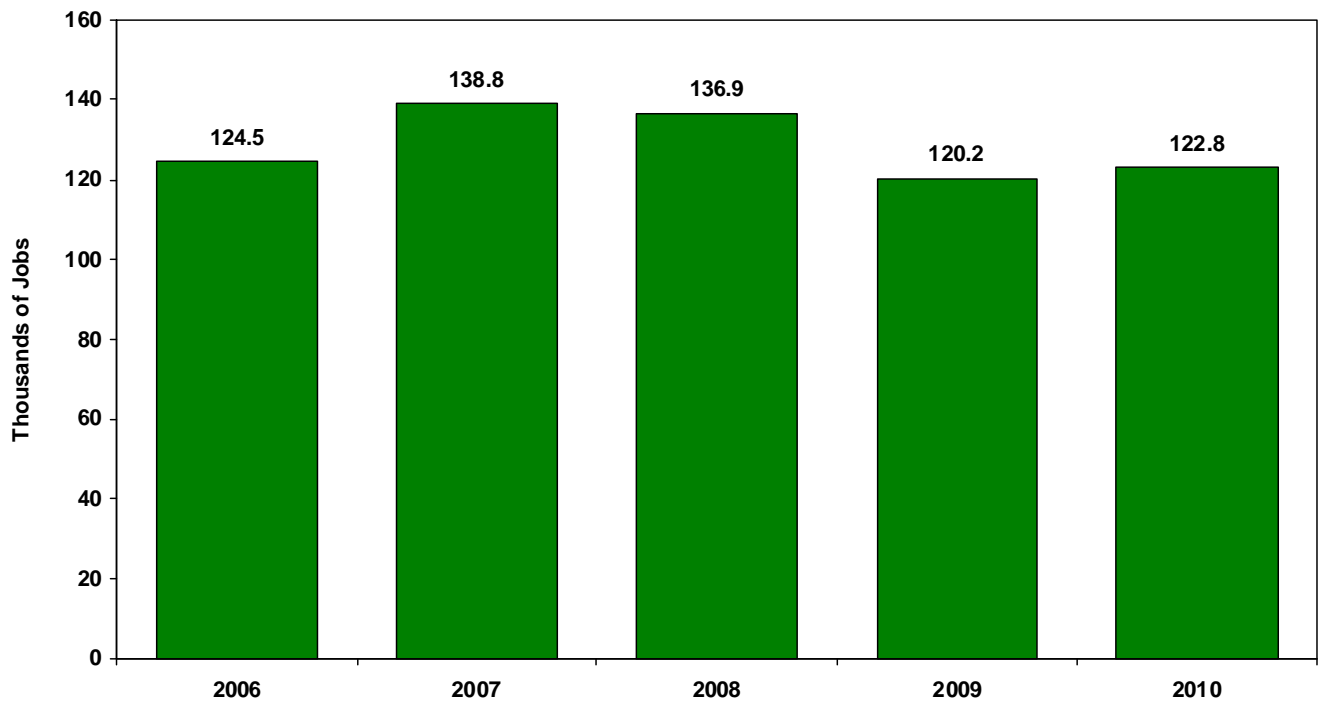
The following are some trends and attitudes in domestic leisure travel: Vacationing is still considered a right; travelers are trading down, not out; leisure travelers are driving instead of flying—staying closer to home—camping, or staying in budget hotels; between 2000 and 2010, leisure travelers reported a significantly higher percentage of weekend trips; and the increasing use of weekend trips reflects household budget constraints and the right to get away. The internet continues to play a key role in travel planning. Leisure travelers use the internet to make travel reservations.

## 2011 Outlook

The outlook for 2011 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as a weak national economy, uncertain stock market, housing turmoil, and tepid consumer confidence, Utah tourism is expected to show a modest increase in travel. Slow but steady growth in international, in-state and domestic leisure travel should occur.

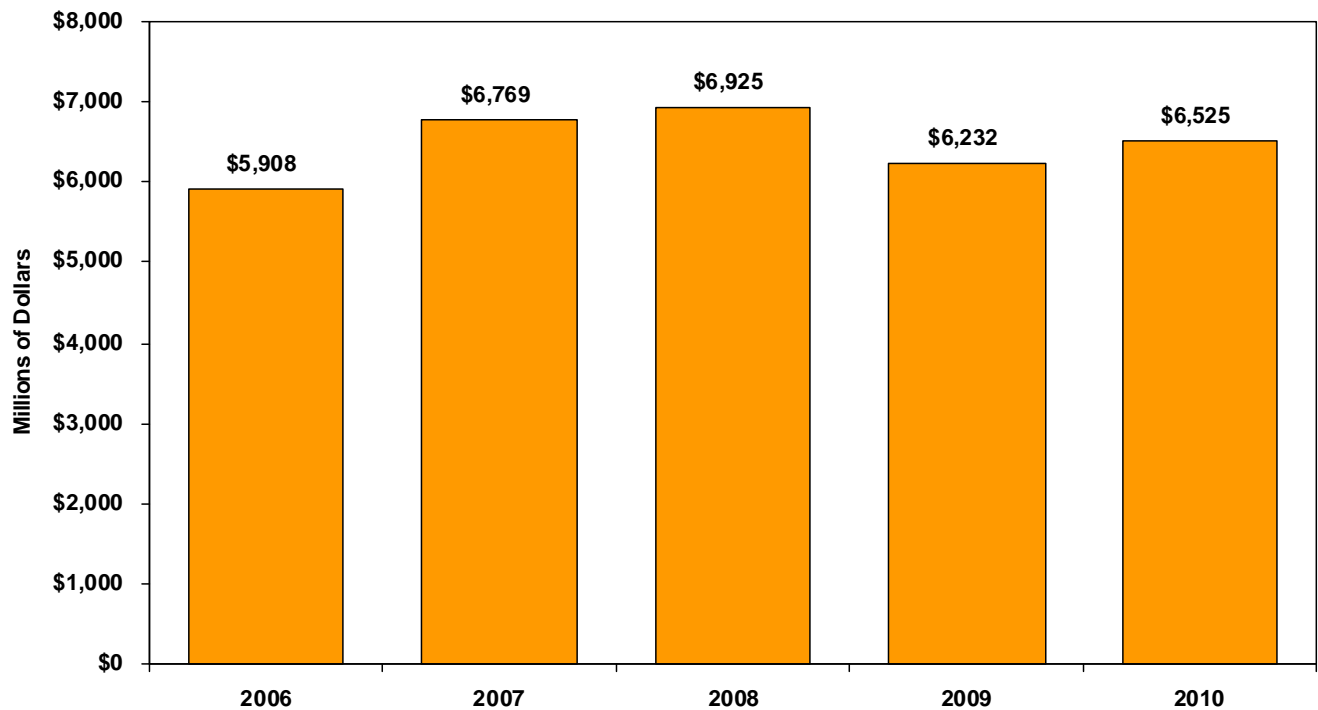
Additionally, travelers continue to show strong interest in national parks, from which Utah should benefit. Several of Utah's resorts again received high rankings from major ski publications and hope to build on the 2010-2011 season.

Figure 69  
Travel-Related Employment



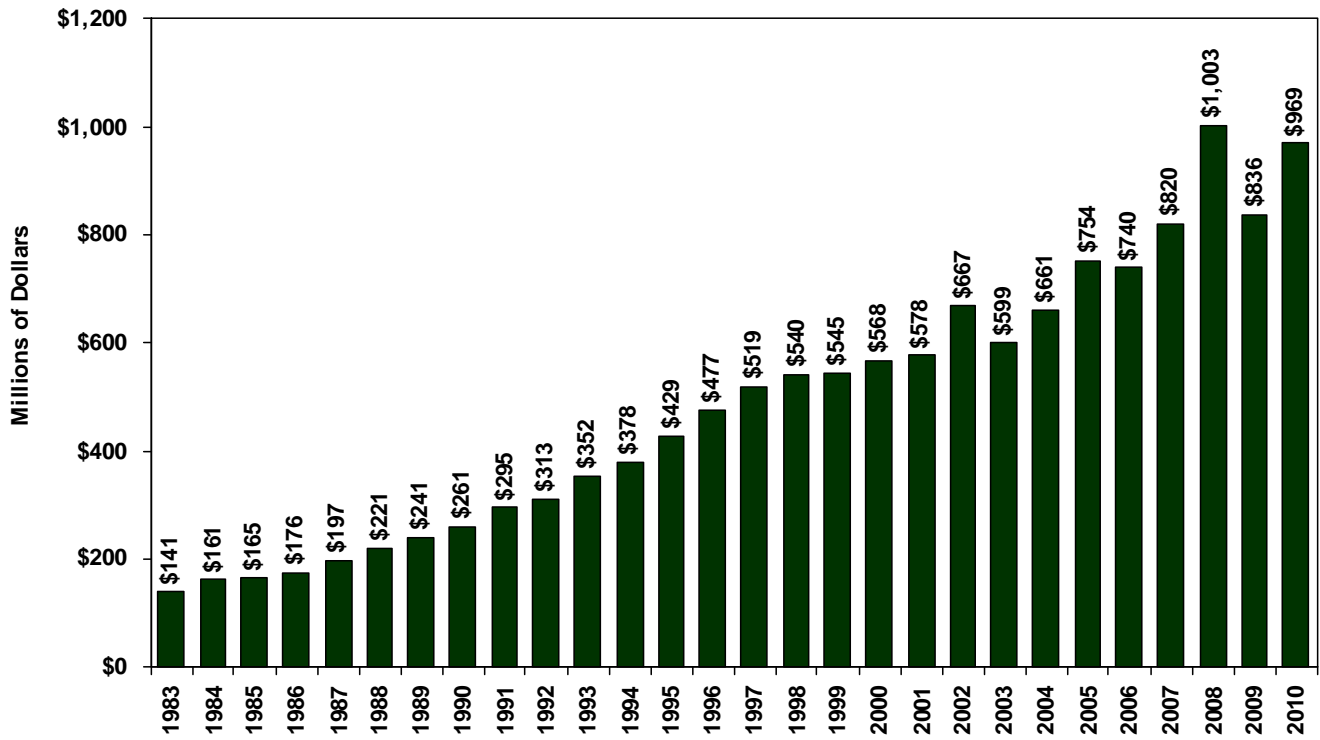
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 70  
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists



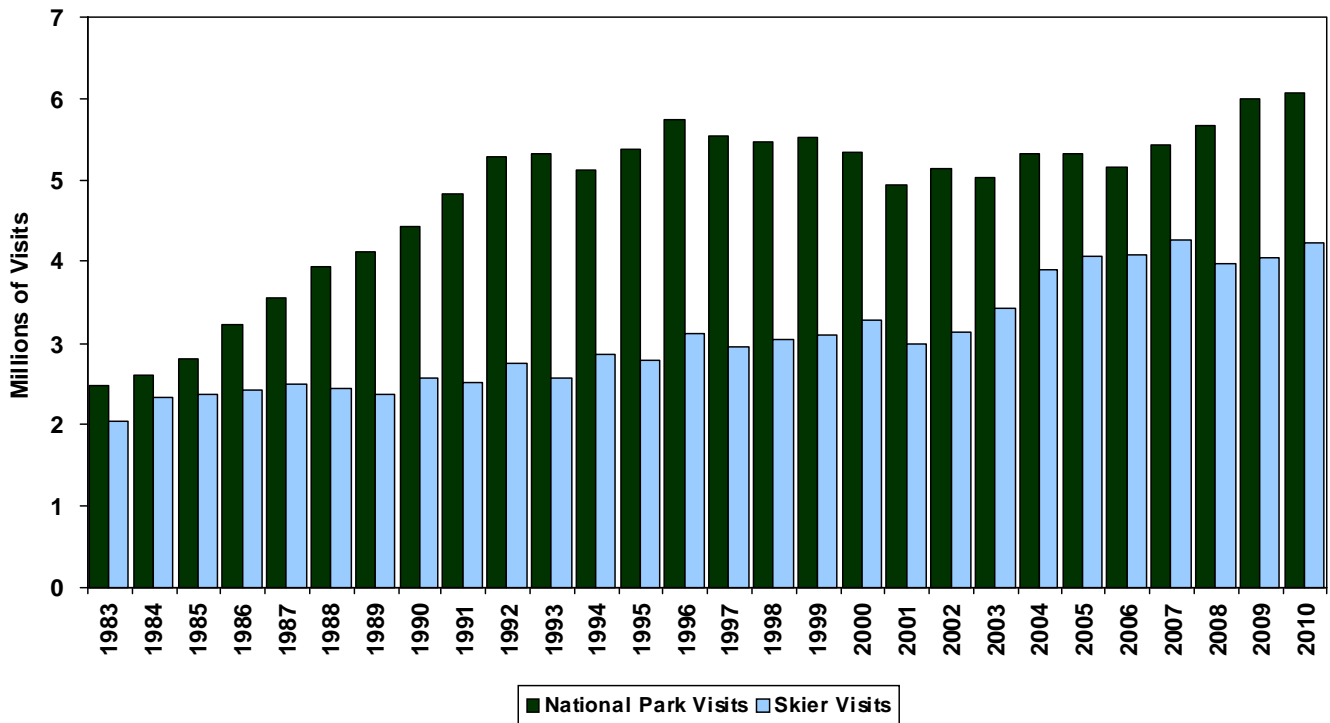
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 71  
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 72  
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park and Skier Visits



Source: National Park Service; Ski Utah

Table 79  
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks	
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005	781,667	1,017,680	393,672	550,253	2,586,659	5,329,931
2006	833,046	890,673	413,587	513,702	2,514,490	5,165,498
2007	860,175	955,715	417,516	554,905	2,657,280	5,445,591
2008	928,794	1,043,321	436,713	604,810	2,657,213	5,670,851
2009	996,306	1,216,376	436,819	617,207	2,735,396	6,002,104
2010	1,022,823	1,285,490	435,907	662,659	2,666,021	6,072,900
2011*	626,753	645,478	269,363	392,953	1,764,797	3,699,344

Percent Change

2009-2010	2.7%	5.7%	-0.2%	7.4%	-2.5%	1.2%
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Average Annual Rate of Change

1982-2010	4.0%	3.6%	5.5%	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%
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\* = 2011 Q1, Q2

Source: National Park Service

Table 80

## Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	2006						2007						2008						2009						2010						% Change 2009-2010		AARC 2006-2010	
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	\$5,908	\$6,769	\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525		\$5,908	\$6,769	\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525		\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525		\$6,232	\$6,525	\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525		\$6,525	\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525		\$6,232	\$6,525	4.7%	1.2%			
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	19.3	20.2	20.3	19.4	20.2		19.3	20.2	20.3	19.4	20.2		20.3	19.4	20.2		19.4	20.2	20.3	19.4	20.2		20.2	20.3	19.4	20.2		19.4	20.2	4.2%	1.0%			
Number of U.S. Visits	18.6	19.5	19.6	18.7	19.6		18.6	19.5	19.6	18.7	19.6		19.6	18.7	19.6		18.7	19.6	19.6	18.7	19.6		19.6	19.6	18.7	19.6		18.7	19.6	4.8%	1.2%			
Number of Foreign Visits	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.70		0.69	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.70		0.74	0.69	0.70		0.69	0.70	0.74	0.69	0.70		0.70	0.74	0.69	0.70		0.69	0.70	1.0%	0.2%			
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	124,481	138,847	136,893	120,216	122,839		124,481	138,847	136,893	120,216	122,839		136,893	120,216	122,839		120,216	122,839	136,893	120,216	122,839		122,839	136,893	120,216	122,839		120,216	122,839	2.2%	0.5%			
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	82,519	92,095	91,009	80,040	81,907		82,519	92,095	91,009	80,040	81,907		91,009	80,040	81,907		80,040	81,907	91,009	80,040	81,907		81,907	91,009	80,040	81,907		80,040	81,907	2.3%	0.6%			
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	17,303	19,234	18,879	16,495	16,769		17,303	19,234	18,879	16,495	16,769		18,879	16,495	16,769		16,495	16,769	18,879	16,495	16,769		16,769	18,879	16,495	16,769		16,495	16,769	1.7%	0.4%			
Percent of All Utah Nonfarm Jobs	7.9%	8.4%	8.2%	7.4%	7.6%		7.9%	8.4%	8.2%	7.4%	7.6%		8.2%	7.4%	7.6%		7.4%	7.6%	8.2%	7.4%	7.6%		7.6%	8.2%	7.4%	7.6%		7.4%	7.6%	2.3%	0.6%			
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	\$785	\$905	\$908	\$806	\$842		\$785	\$905	\$908	\$806	\$842		\$908	\$806	\$842		\$806	\$842	\$908	\$806	\$842		\$842	\$908	\$806	\$842		\$806	\$842	4.4%	1.1%			
State Government Portion	468	538	540	480	501		468	538	540	480	501		540	480	501		480	501	540	480	501		501	540	480	501		480	501	4.4%	1.1%			
Local Government Portion	318	366	368	327	341		318	366	368	327	341		368	327	341		327	341	368	327	341		341	368	327	341		327	341	4.5%	1.1%			
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	21.6	22.0	20.7	20.0	21.0		21.6	22.0	20.7	20.0	21.0		20.7	20.0	21.0		20.0	21.0	20.7	20.0	21.0		21.0	20.7	20.0	21.0		20.0	21.0	5.0%	1.2%			
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0		5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0		5.6	5.9	6.0		5.9	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.0		6.0	5.6	5.9	6.0		5.9	6.0	1.7%	0.4%			
Total Skier Visits (millions)	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2		4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2		3.9	4.0	4.2		4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2		4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2		4.0	4.2	5.0%	1.2%			
Total State Park Visits (millions)	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8		4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8		4.5	4.7	4.8		4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8		4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8		4.7	4.8	2.1%	0.5%			
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	\$740	\$820	\$1,002	\$836	\$968		\$740	\$820	\$1,002	\$836	\$968		\$1,002	\$836	\$968		\$836	\$968	\$1,002	\$836	\$968		\$968	\$1,002	\$836	\$968		\$836	\$968	15.8%	3.7%			
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	68.3%	68.4%	63.7%	57.0%	59.7%		68.3%	68.4%	63.7%	57.0%	59.7%		63.7%	57.0%	59.7%		57.0%	59.7%	63.7%	57.0%	59.7%		59.7%	63.7%	57.0%	59.7%		57.0%	59.7%	4.7%	1.2%			

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

Sources: Estimates are based on information gathered from a variety of sources including National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; U.S. Department of Commerce; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; and D.K. Shiflet and Associates Ltd.

Table 81  
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current \$)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)
1983	\$140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,038,544	na	na	na
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255	na	na	na
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901	na	na	na
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544	na	na	na
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191	na	na	na
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668	na	na	na
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985	na	na	na
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154	63.8%	na	na
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134	69.4%	na	na
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551	70.3%	na	na
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805	71.9%	na	na
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000	73.7%	na	na
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000	73.5%	na	na
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800	73.1%	na	na
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690	68.0%	na	na
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767	63.8%	na	na
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,095,347	61.6%	na	na
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291	60.9%	na	na
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574	59.9%	na	na
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212	62.1%	na	na
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141	58.8%	na	na
2004	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	60.8%	111,379	\$5,648
2005	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	65.0%	112,051	\$5,779
2006	739,621,493	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	68.3%	120,501	\$5,908
2007	819,803,181	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,258,900	68.4%	134,418	\$6,769
2008	1,002,664,837	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	63.7%	132,481	\$6,925
2009	836,423,007	6,002,104	4,782,186	20,432,218	4,048,153	57.0%	116,336	\$6,232
2010	968,969,754	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	59.7%	116,021	\$6,524

Percent Change

2009-2010	15.8%	1.2%	1.3%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	-0.3%	4.7%
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Average Annual Rate of Change

1983-2010	7.4%	3.4%	-0.3%	4.1%	2.7%	-0.3%	0.7%	2.4%
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Sources: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Economic Development; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; and D.K Shiflet and Associates Ltd.



# Special Topic





# 2010 Census: A First Look at Utah Results

## Overview

The redistricting data from Census 2010 again confirms that Utah is located in a growth region of the nation. Within the state, Salt Lake County has maintained its position as the most populous, but Utah County gained the most residents in the 2000–2010 period. Certainly Utah retains many of its signature demographics, but it continues to trend toward the nation. As is true of the nation, Utah continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse, with youth on the leading edge of this transition.

## 2010 Summary

**Population Counts and Change.** When the state-level apportionment results were released in December, we learned that Utah had gained over half a million people (530,716), increasing from 2,233,169 in 2000 to 2,763,885 in the 2010 enumeration. As has been anticipated since the near miss in Census 2000, the relative numeric growth was sufficient to qualify Utah for another seat in Congress in the reapportionment process. Nationally, only 12 other states added more population from 2000 to 2010 than did Utah. Utah again ranked 34th in population size in the 2010 count, coming within 89,233 of Kansas and exceeding Nevada by 63,334.

Utah's 23.8% population increase from 2000 to 2010 was the third most rapid among all states, as its growth rate was outpaced only by neighbors Arizona (24.6%) and Nevada (35.1%). While Utah represented just less than 1% of the nation's population in 2010, it contributed 2% of the nation's population growth over the previous decade. The additional 530,716 Utah residents from 2000 to 2010 lead to the largest ten-year numeric increase ever recorded for the state, but the rate of change was a deceleration compared with the 1990s and especially the 1970s.

**Race and Ethnic Origin.** In the 2010 Census, over one-third (36.3%) of the nation's population is designated as "minority," while Utah's share has reached one in five (19.6%). Utah's largest minority group is Hispanic or Latino, which reached a share of 13.0% of the Utah population in 2010, compared with 16.3% nationally. Minorities contributed 40.2% of the state's population growth over the decade; Hispanics accounted for just under a third (29.5%).

**Age and Sex Composition.** Just as in Census 2000, Utah has the youngest median age among all states in the 2010 count. The national median age rose from 35.3 in 2000 to 37.2 in 2010. Utah's median age rose from 27.1 in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. Utah also has a higher sex ratio than the nation. This is the ratio of the number of males to females in the population. In Utah the ratio was 1.009 males per female as compared with 0.967 males per female nationally.

## Significant Issues

**Components of Population Change.** The relatively young population and high birth rate in Utah have historically re-

sulted in a positive natural increase component, meaning that annual births have exceeded annual deaths. Net migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) has been much more volatile. In the decades prior to 1970, Utah had periods of both sustained net out-migration and net in-migration. This was because the economy of the state was quite small and dependent upon a few very cyclical industries. Since 1970, Utah has experienced more steady economic growth at the same time that it has become more economically diversified. The result is that, with the exception of a period in the mid-1980s, it has experienced positive net in-migration since 1970. Because young adults are both most likely to migrate for economic opportunity and to have babies, these sustained periods of net in-migration have resulted in a "youth movement" to the state, which has reinforced Utah's young demographics. The decomposition of population change into natural increase and net migration, therefore, is a bit of a false dichotomy. This is because young adults moving to the state are in-migrants and their children born in Utah are counted in natural increase. To characterize births as "homegrown" population growth obscures the contribution of in-migrants to Utah's relative youth and natural increase.

In the 2000–2010 decade, estimated net migration was 149,535, accounting for 28% of total population growth. This was a deceleration from the 1990s, when an estimated 214,034 net in-migration contributed 42% of the state's population growth. Even as Utah has experienced declines in the amount of employment growth in the last ten years, people have continued to move here. This is a significant break with the past.<sup>1</sup>

**County Population Change.** All of Utah's counties gained population between 2000 and 2010. In the 2010 count Salt Lake County surpassed 1 million people, increasing by 131,268 and contributing nearly one-quarter (24.7%) of the state's population growth between 2000 and 2010. Salt Lake County remained the most populous county, although its

<sup>1</sup> Computations are based on the time series maintained by the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC), which has produced annual July 1 population estimates since 1940. Adjustments were made to the UPEC series to compensate for the three-month difference in the UPEC series and the April 1 decennial counts. Total population change for each decade was computed using decennial census counts on April 1. Because the UPEC series is a fiscal year series centered on July 1, the UPEC natural increase series was adjusted at the beginning year and ending year of each decade. This captures the three months of births prior to the July 1 start of UPEC series starting point, and then eliminates the excess three months of natural increase in the last year of each decade. Specifically, at the beginning of each decade, one quarter of the natural increase for last year in the previous decade was added to the cumulative natural increase of the subsequent decade. One quarter of the natural increase in the last year of the decade was subtracted from the series. Population change from one point in time to another is the sum of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) over the entire period. These adjusted natural increase amounts for each decade were then subtracted from the total population change series to result in an estimate of cumulative net migration for each decade.

share of the total declined over the decade from 40.2% to 37.3%. Utah County added even more population, 148,028, and surpassed half a million with 516,564 residents counted in the 2010 Census. Utah County increased its share of the state population from 16.5% to 18.7%, and contributed nearly 28% of the ten-year growth for the state. Davis County maintained its position as the third most populous county, with a 2010 count of 306,479, having gained 67,485 residents since 2000. Weber County again ranked fourth in population, with 231,236 residents, an increase of 34,703. Washington County gained 47,761 residents to reach a 2010 population of 138,115, exceeding the 112,656 count in Cache County, and making Washington the fifth largest county in Utah. This was a ten-year increase of 52.9%. Only Wasatch County had a more rapid rate of increase, 54.7%, growing from 15,215 in 2000 to 23,530 in 2010. It ranked 13th in population size among all counties in 2010.

The combined population of Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah counties in 2010 was just over 2 million (2,083,934), accounting for 75.4% of the population of Utah. This represents a decline from the counties' 76.2% share in 2000. Among the four largest counties, Davis and Utah exceeded the growth rate of the state, while Salt Lake and Weber grew at slower rates. On a percentage-change basis, other rapid growth counties from 2000 to 2010 were Tooele (42.9%), Iron (36.7%), and Morgan (32.8%).

**Race and Ethnic Origin.** Utah, along with the rest of the nation, is becoming more ethnically and racially diverse, with much of the diversity resulting from recent immigrants and their children. In the 2010 Census, over one-third (36.3%) of the nation's population is designated as "minority," while Utah's share has reached one in five (19.6%). Minority populations have grown much more rapidly than the rest of the population. This is in part because of immigration, but also because these populations are younger and have therefore contributed higher rates of natural increase than would otherwise have been the case. Hispanics are now the nation's largest minority group, having surpassed Black or African Americans in total population. Towards the end of the 2000s, immigration slowed significantly as labor market conditions deteriorated with the recent recession. Consequently, the major component of Hispanic population growth nationally shifted from immigration to natural increase over the course of the decade<sup>2</sup>. This also appears to be the case in Utah. In 2009 there were nearly 9,000 births to Hispanic mothers, while net migration to the state for this year is estimated to have been negligible.<sup>3</sup>

The official definition of "minorities" that was used in the 2010 Census is equivalent to that used in Census 2000. It provides for self-identification of both race and ethnicity, with major race groups defined as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, and Some Other Race. Individuals are able to select more than one race. Ethnicity is

limited to two choices: Hispanic or Latino, which includes people who are from Spanish-speaking regions, regardless of race,<sup>4</sup> and Not Hispanic or Latino, which is everybody else, also regardless of race. The definition of "minorities" is one of exclusion. In the present classification system, a "minority" is any individual except those who define themselves as "White Alone and also not Hispanic or Latino." Minorities include all non-White and multiracial persons, regardless of ethnicity, and also all who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race. Utah's largest minority group is Hispanic or Latino, which reached a share of 13.0% of the Utah population in 2010, compared with 16.3% nationally.

Minority population growth accounted for 91.7% of the country's total population growth between 2000 and 2010, with growth in the non-Hispanic White population contributing only 8.3%. In Utah, minorities contributed 40.2% of the state's population growth over the decade. Hispanics accounted for over half of the nation's population growth over the past decade. In Utah, this proportion was just under a third (29.5%).

The minority population of the state increased from 328,904 in the 2000 Census to 542,166 in the 2010 count, an increase of 213,262 or 64.8%. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic or Latino population in Utah grew from 201,559 to 358,340, an increase of 156,781 or 77.8%. The non-Hispanic "some other race" category grew at a more rapid rate, but is the smallest of all categories, increasing from 1,948 in 2000 to 3,724 in 2010. After Hispanics, the next largest minority population in Utah is Asian alone, not Hispanic or Latino, which numbered 54,176 in 2010, up by 17,693 or nearly 50% since 2000. The state's next largest minority group is the non-Hispanic multiracial population, numbering 48,985 in 2010, as compared with 31,308 in 2000, an increase of 56.5%. Non-Hispanic Black or African American alone persons totaled 25,951 in 2010, up from 16,137 in 2000, just over a 60% increase. There were 27,081 non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native alone persons counted in the 2010 Census in Utah, an increase of just 418 persons from 2000. Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders alone increased by 9,103 or 61.5% from 2000 to 2010, growing from 14,806 to 23,909.

The composition of Utah's minority population differs from that of the nation as a whole. Hispanics or Latinos are nearly two-thirds (66%) of Utah's minority population, while they are less than half (45%) of all minorities nationally. Within the minority population, Utah's shares of three non-Hispanic

<sup>2</sup> Pew Hispanic Center (2011) *The Mexican-American Boom: Births Overtake Immigration*.

<sup>3</sup> Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics (2011) *Utah Vital Statistics – Births and Deaths: 2009*, Table A8.

<sup>4</sup> This includes those who are Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Spanish-speaking South or Central Americans, as well as those from other Spanish-speaking regions.

populations exceeded those of the nation: American Indian and Alaska Native alone (5% of Utah's minorities and 2% of U.S. minorities), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (4% versus less than 1%), and multiracial (9% of Utah minorities and 5% of national minorities). Non-Hispanic Asians alone were a smaller share of Utah's minority population than of the national population in 2010, while those of some other race alone, not Hispanic or Latino, represented about the same shares of state and national minority populations.

As noted, minority populations are generally younger than the rest of the population. Minorities were 19.6% of the total Utah population in the 2010 Census, 17.4% of the adult population, and 24.4% of the youth population. As previously noted, Utah's total population increased by 530,716 from 2000 to 2010. The state's minority population increased by 213,262, contributing 40.2% of the state's total population increase. The adult population increased by 378,387, of which 127,001 or a third of population growth (33.6%) was accounted for by minority growth. In comparison, 56.6% of the increase in Utah's youth population (or 86,261 of the 152,329 total change) was minority growth. Growth in the Hispanic or Latino population contributed 29.5% of the total state population increase from 2000 to 2010. Among adults, this share was 24.1% and among youth it was 43.1%. So, while about a quarter of the growth of the adult population was due to Hispanics or Latinos, more than two-fifths of the growth in the youth population was contributed by Hispanics or Latinos. Considering total, youth, and adult populations of all major race and ethnic groups, all increased from 2000 to 2010 in Utah except one. The youth population of American Indian and Alaska Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) declined from 10,305 to 8,643, a loss of 1,662 or 16.1%.

The wave of diversity that is transforming our state and nation is most profoundly impacting our youth. We can expect that by about 2040 we will have a "minority-majority". Nationally, births were minority-majority in 2010, identifying the leading edge of the minority-majority generation. Just less than half (46.5%) of the nation's youth are minorities. Utah is about two generations behind the nation in this trend, and the changes are occurring at different rates within the state.

**County-Level Results.** San Juan County is Utah's only minority-majority county, with 56.1% of its population self-identifying as minority, and half the county's population identifying as Native American or Alaska Native (the Navajo). Salt Lake County's minority population share was 26.0%, ranking it second highest among all counties. While Salt Lake County was home to 37.3% of the residents in Utah in the 2010 enumeration, it was home to nearly half (49.4%) of all minorities. Weber County ranked third, with a minority share of 21.9%, while Uintah (17.2% minority) ranked fourth and Grand (15.9%) ranked fifth. Counties with the lowest minority shares were Morgan (3.9%), Daggett (5.6%), and Rich (5.9%).

All counties in Utah gained minority population from 2000 to 2010, with the exceptions of San Juan (decline of 431) and Daggett (decline of 9). Millard County would have lost population if not for the increase in minority population, as its total population increase of 98 was completely accounted for by a 677-person increase in the minority population. Nearly three-quarters of the population increases of Grand County (74.2%) and Salt Lake County (73.6%) and two-thirds of those in Beaver County (66.5%) and Carbon County (65.7%) are attributable to increases in minority populations. Even among those counties with relatively small minority population shares, minority contributions to total population growth were positive (e.g., Morgan County, 7.6% and Juab County, 11.0%).

As is true for the state in general, youth were more ethnically and racially diverse in every county than the adult populations. In the 2010 Census, 60.5% of youth in San Juan County were minorities as compared with 53.8% of adults (18 years and older). In Salt Lake County, the adult minority share was 22.8% while that of youth was 33.9%. In Weber County the proportion for adults was 18.9% and for youth it was 28.8%. Similar age differences exist for all counties in the state.

**Age and Sex Composition.** Just as in Census 2000, Utah has the youngest median age among all states in the 2010 count. The national median age rose from 35.3 in 2000 to 37.2 in 2010. Utah's median age rose from 27.1 in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010.

Utah also has a higher sex ratio than the nation. This is the ratio of the number of males to females in the population. In Utah the ratio was 1.009 males per female as compared with 0.967 males per female nationally. A relatively high male-to-female population is associated with younger populations, male-dominated group quarters, and also regions with job markets that employ males in temporary work (e.g., energy development, heavy construction projects, etc.).

At birth, males outnumber females by a ratio of approximately 1.05 to 1. Mortality rates for males are higher than for females, so that by age 46 in Utah and age 35 in the U.S., the numbers of males and females are nearly the same. At all ages beyond these, the sex ratio favors females to a greater and greater extent. For persons aged 85 and older, there are twice as many women as men nationally. In Utah, the ratio is 1.74 females for every male.

Utah's sex ratio by age is quite similar to the national ratio until the age of 19, when the ratio plunges to 0.89, and age 20, when the ratio falls further to 0.79 males per female. By age 21, the number of males per female in Utah increases to 0.97, still below that of the nation. The sex ratio of the nation in the 2010 data is 1.04 males per female for all three ages. By age 22, Utah's sex ratio rises to 1.09, surpassing the national ratio. For all ages from 22 and older, there are more males

relative to females than there are nationally.<sup>5</sup> The great divergence in the sex ratio in ages 19 through 21 is principally explained by males in this age group leaving Utah to serve religious missions. The overall higher male-to-female ratio at all ages 22 and older is a result of lower mortality rates for Utah males as compared with all males nationally. These lower mortality rates also are evident in the life expectancy of Utahns, which also exceeds that of the nation.<sup>6</sup>

Population pyramids are commonly used to illustrate the age and sex structure of the population. The combined pyramid for 2000 and 2010 shows that population has increased for all five-year age groups of both sexes over the decade. Utah's relative youth is shown by the relatively "fat bottom" as compared with the nation. The five-year age groups with the largest numeric increase include those less than 10 years old, evidence of the run of record births in the state. Next are large relative and absolute increases in the three five-year age groups from 25 through 39. This is evidence of the ten-year advance in age of the previous Utah birth boom that peaked in the early 1980s, as well as the presence of young economic in-migrants and returning missionaries. Finally, large percentage increases of 40% to 70% occurred in all five-year age groups from 50 to 70 years old, an indication of the aging of Utah's post-WWII Baby Boom population.

**County-Level Results.** The youngest counties are Utah (median age 24.6), Cache (25.5), Iron (26.8), and Sanpete (28.4). These are all counties with colleges or universities as a relatively large presence. Counties with the highest median ages are Kane (44.5), Daggett (42.8), Piute (40.5), and Grand (39.9). All are rural counties, and in the case of Grand County, there is an overrepresentation of Baby Boomers compared with the state. Counties with high ratios of males to females include Daggett (129.2 males per 100 females), Sanpete (109.8), Garfield (107.1), and Rich (106.9). At the other end of the spectrum are Kane (97.7), Washington (97.8), Carbon (98.4), and Cache (98.8). Extreme sex ratios can be indicators of age structure (older populations have more females relative to males), institutions (e.g., gender-specific correctional facilities), or temporary employment opportunities that favor one gender over the other (e.g., heavy construction).

### Conclusion

Census 2010 confirms that Utah is part of a larger net in-migration growth region centered in the Intermountain West. It has gained sufficient population relative to other states to warrant an additional seat in Congress. Decennial results also provide evidence that Utah retains many of its signature demographic characteristics but is trending in the same direction as the nation. For example, it continues to have the youngest median age among all states, but has increased from 27.1 years in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. The state's ethnic and racial diversity are increasing, although its minority share of 19.6% is less than the nation's 36.3%. Minority population growth in Utah, as in the nation, outpaces the rest of the

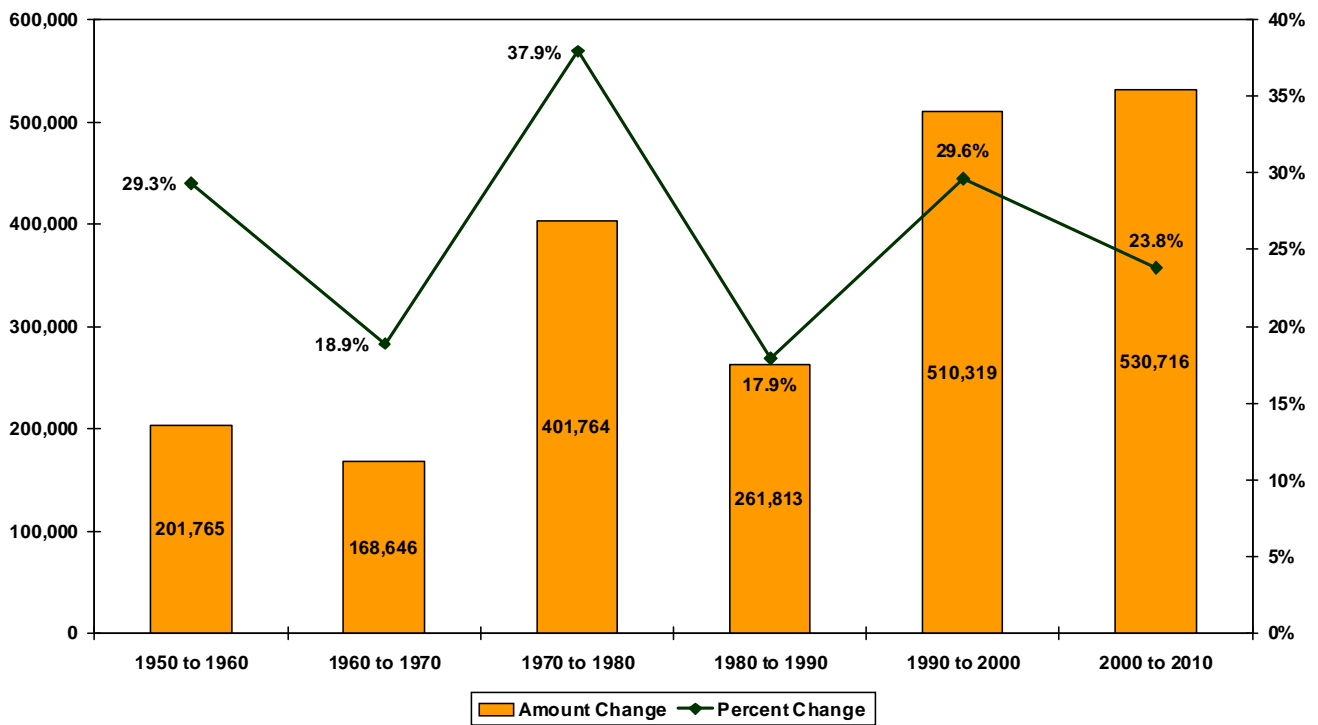
population. And youth continue to be the forefront of this change. The implications of this new evidence for the future depend upon whether the state continues to generate sufficient economic opportunity to attract young adults. If so, growth rates will continue to be relatively strong, the population will maintain its youthfulness, and racial and ethnic diversity will continue to increase. Like other regions and communities across the nation, Utah will maintain many of its demographic idiosyncrasies, but its connections to the outside world will also mean that most standard demographic indicators will continue to trend in the same direction as the nation.

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<sup>5</sup> The rates do nearly converge at ages 49, 51, and 97.

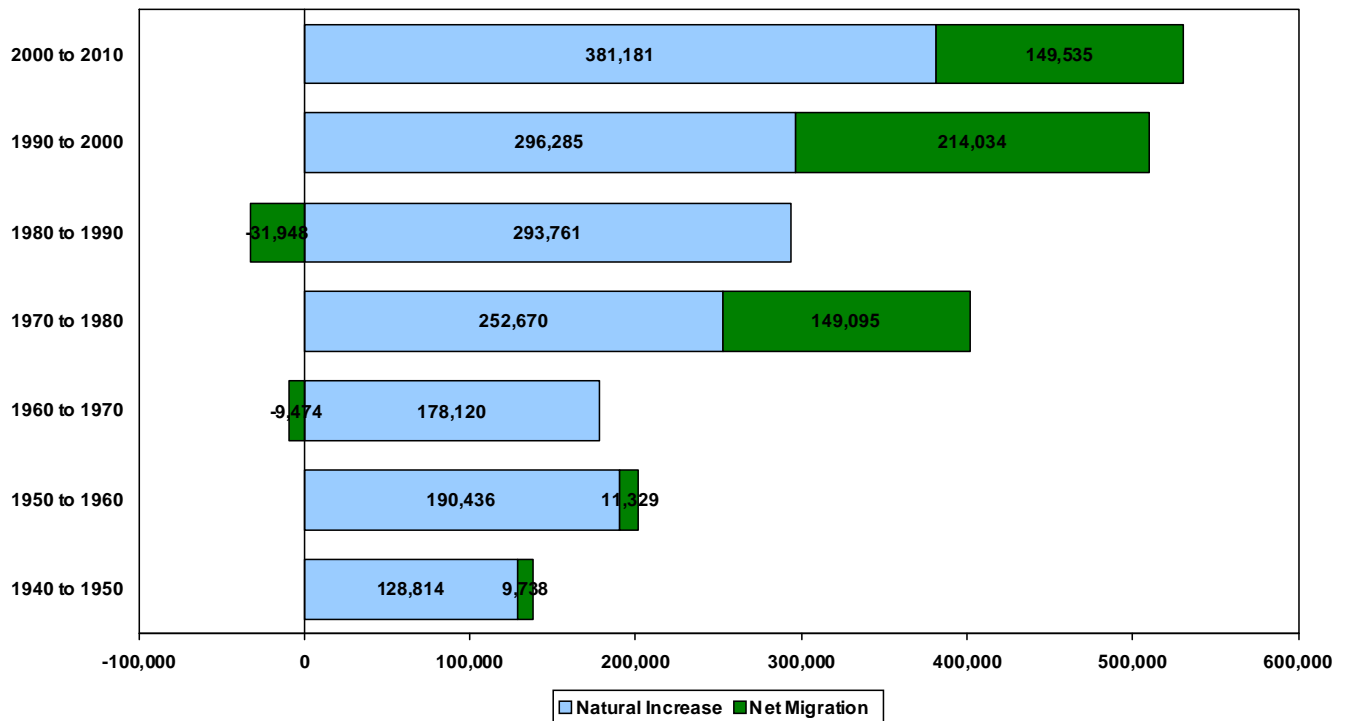
<sup>6</sup> Center for Health Data, Utah Department of Health, *PHOM Indicator Profile Report of Life Expectancy at Birth*, last updated 12/07/2010, downloaded from [http://ibis.health.utah.gov/phom/view/LifeExpect.UT\\_USSexYear.html](http://ibis.health.utah.gov/phom/view/LifeExpect.UT_USSexYear.html) on 09/16/2011.

Figure 73  
Utah 10-Year Population Changes: 1950 to 2010



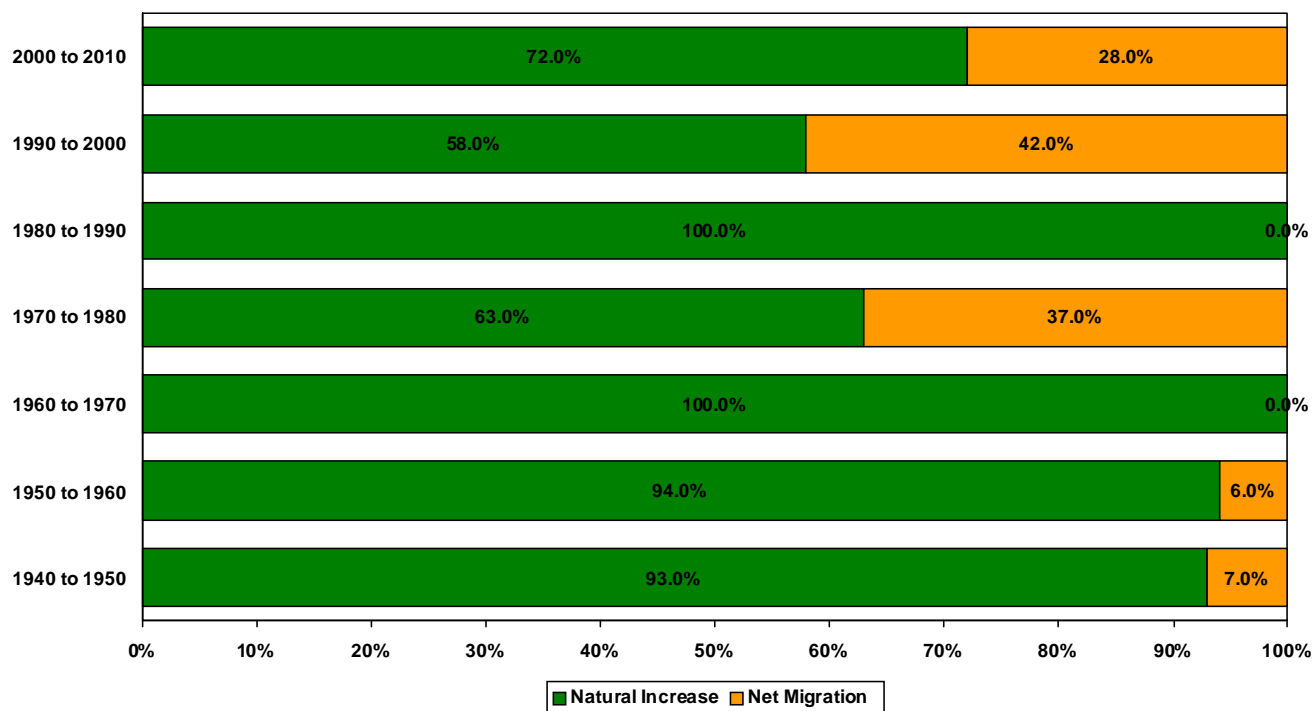
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 74  
Utah 10-Year Components of Population Change



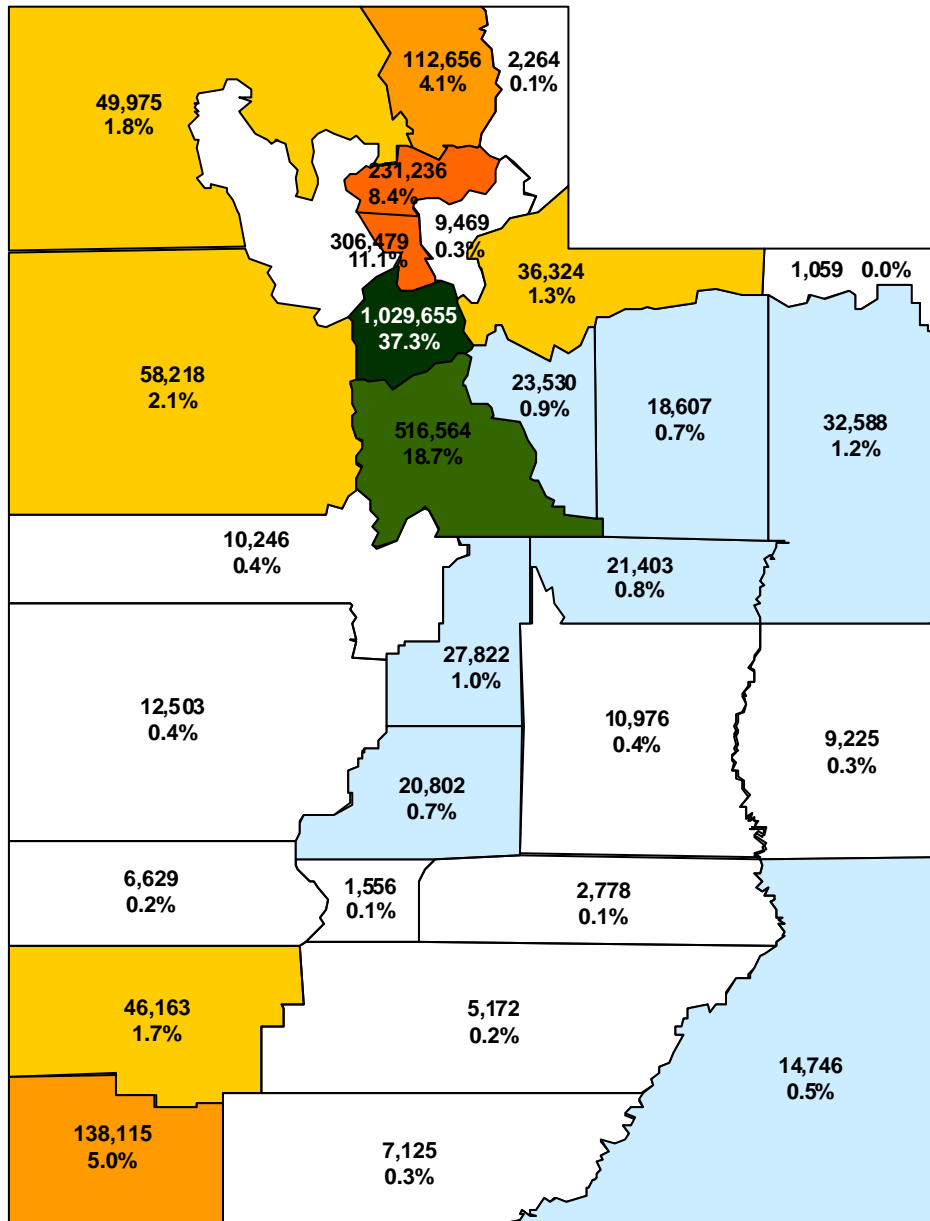
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Figure 75  
Utah Population Change Components: Contributions



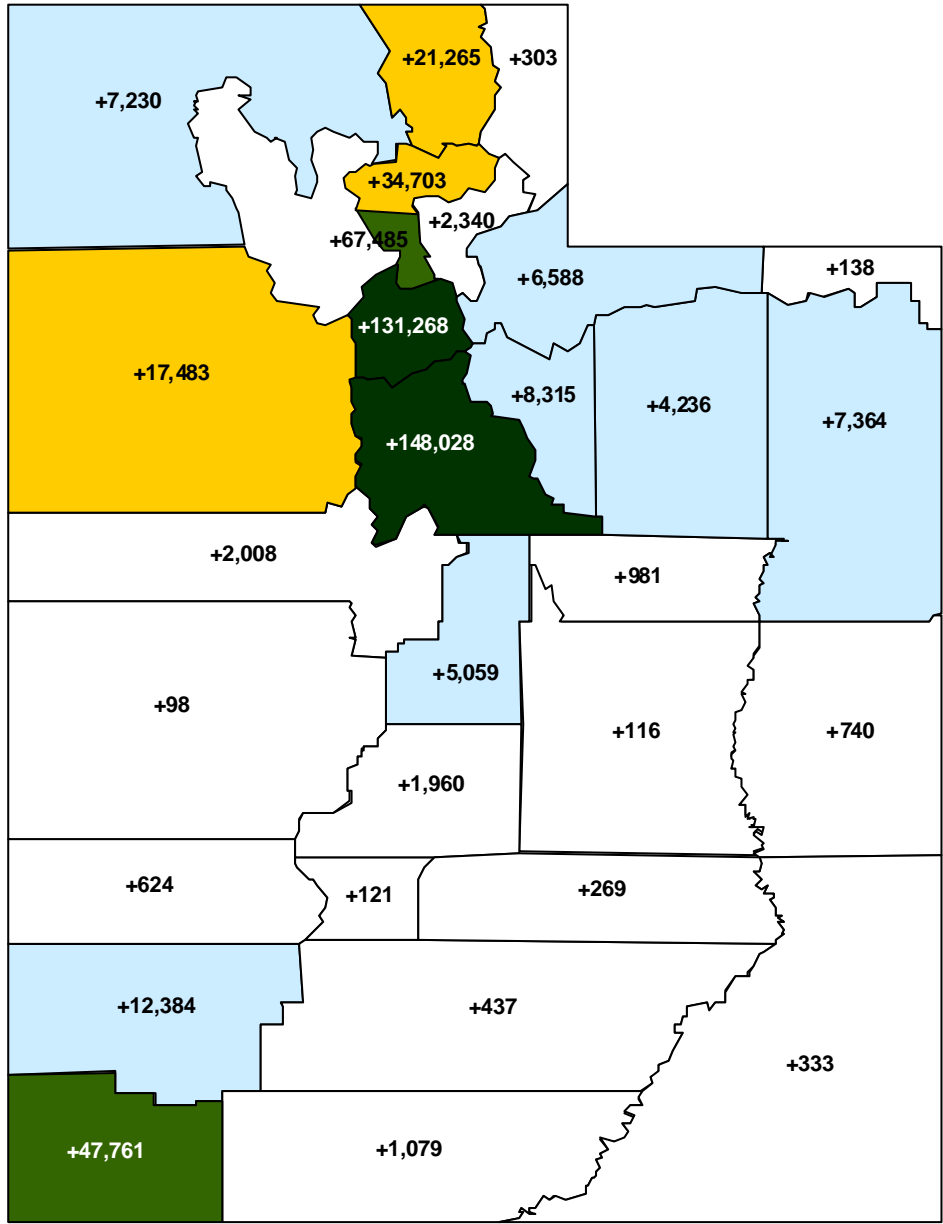
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Figure 76  
Total Population and Share of State in 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

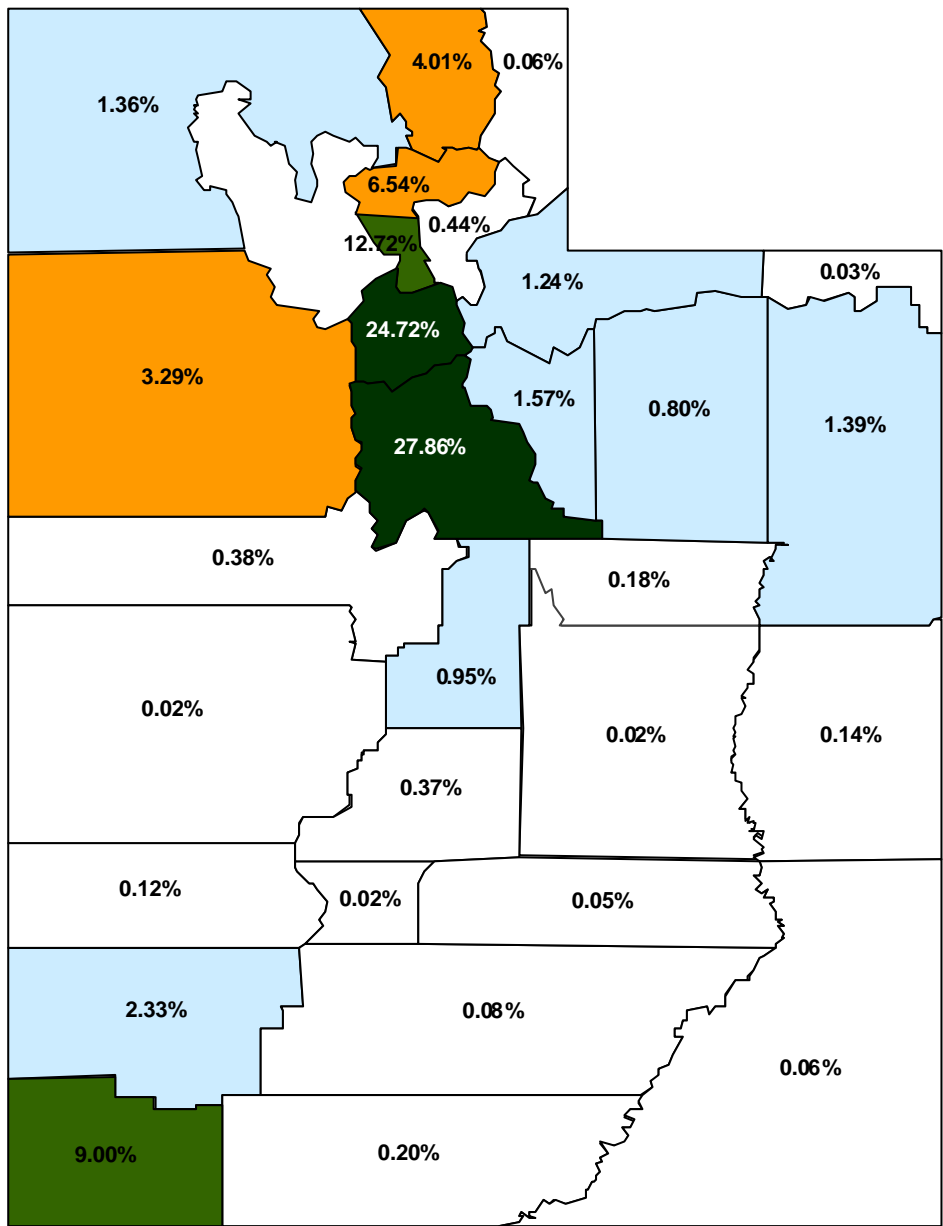
Figure 77  
 Absolute Population Change by County 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

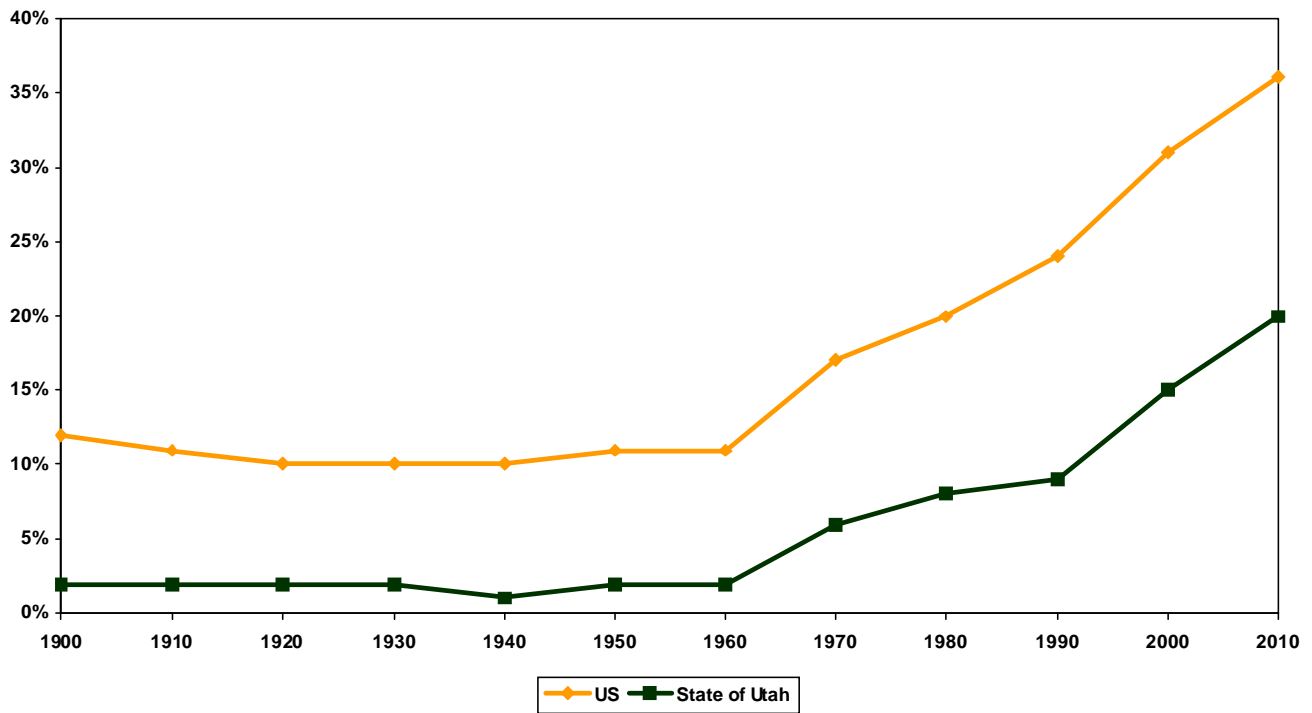


Figure 78  
 Counties' Shares of Utah's Population Growth 2000 to 2010



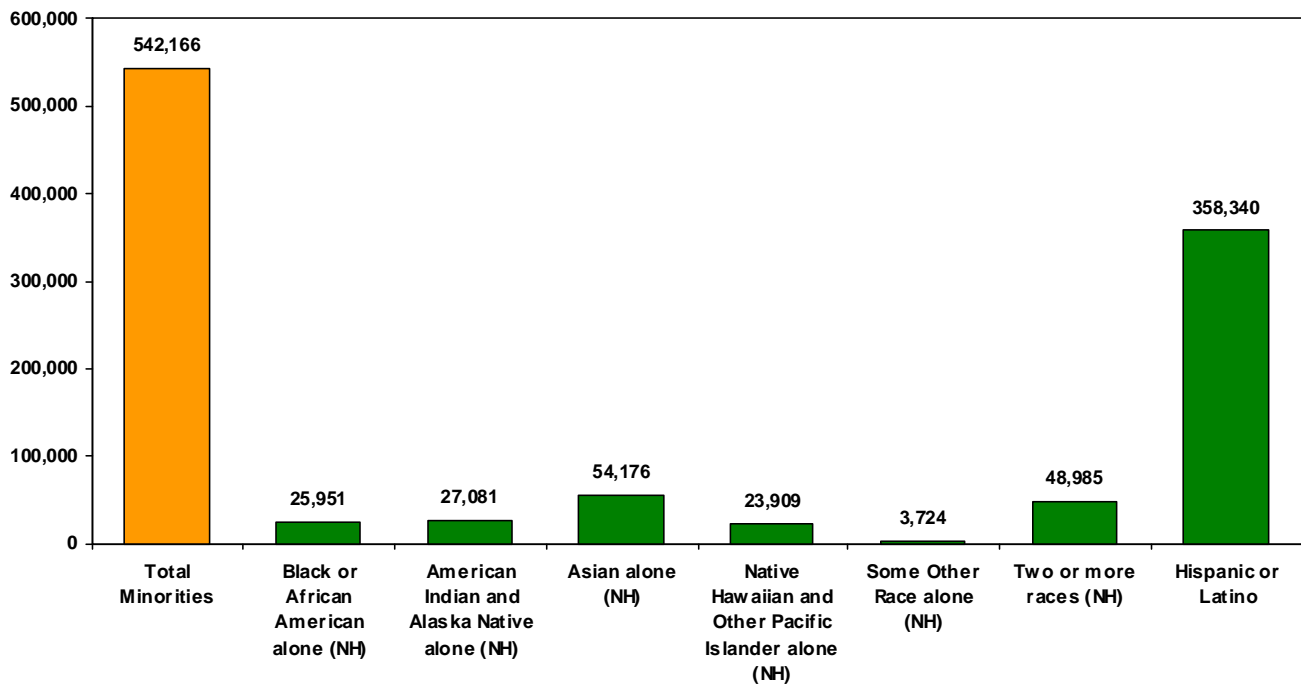
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 79  
 Minority Share of the Population: Utah and the United States



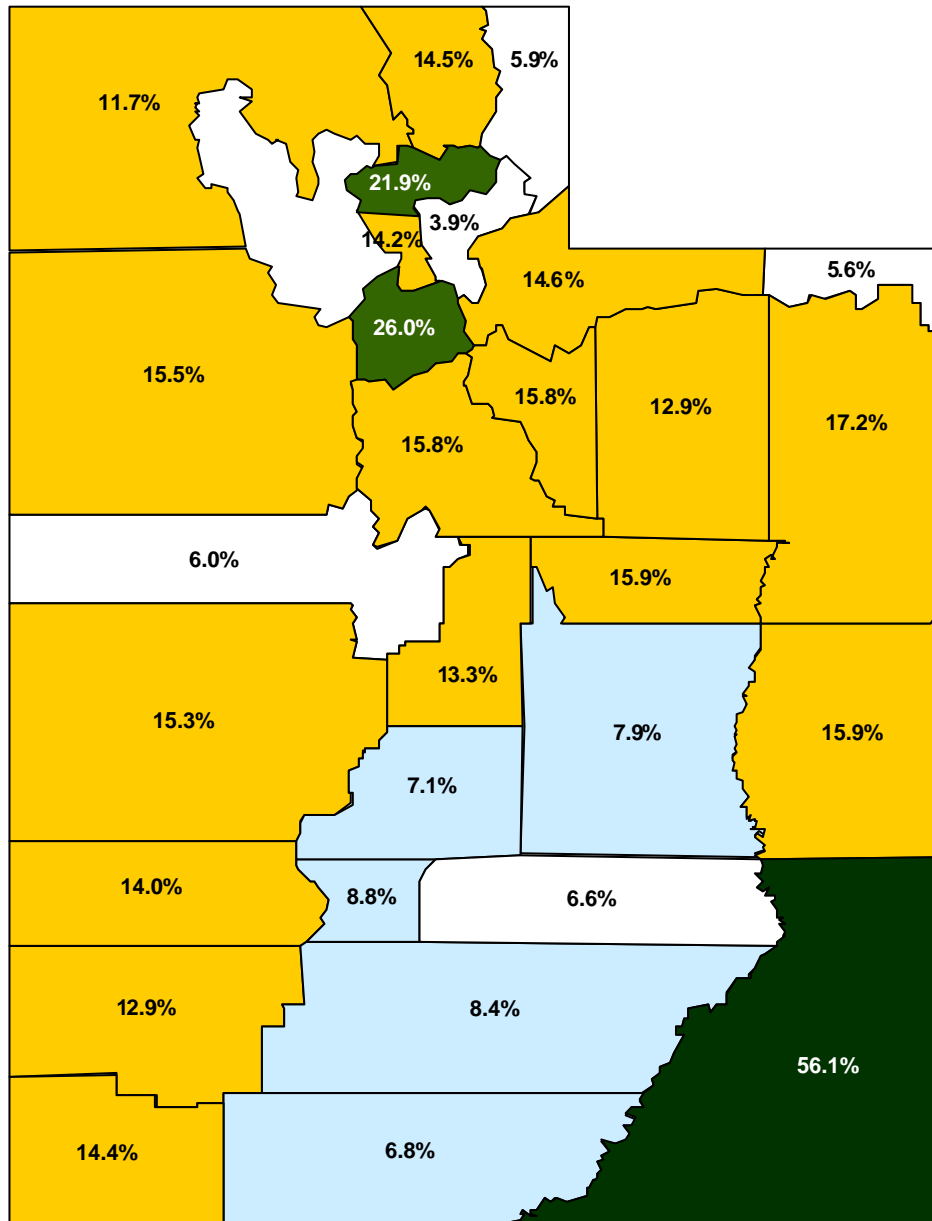
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 80  
 Minority Populations of Utah: 2010



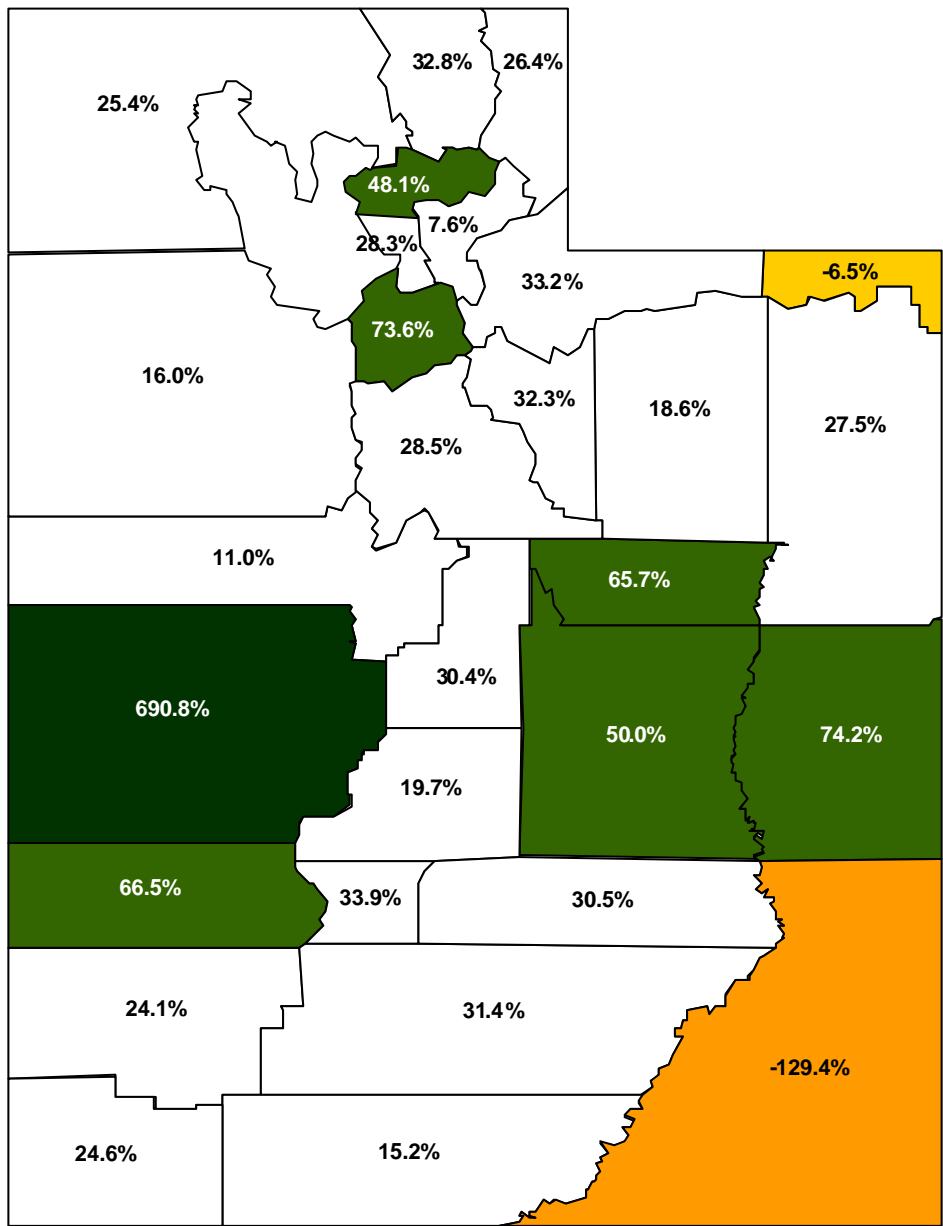
Note: The race groups are not Hispanic or Latino (NH)  
 Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau data

Figure 81  
 Minority Share of Population 2010



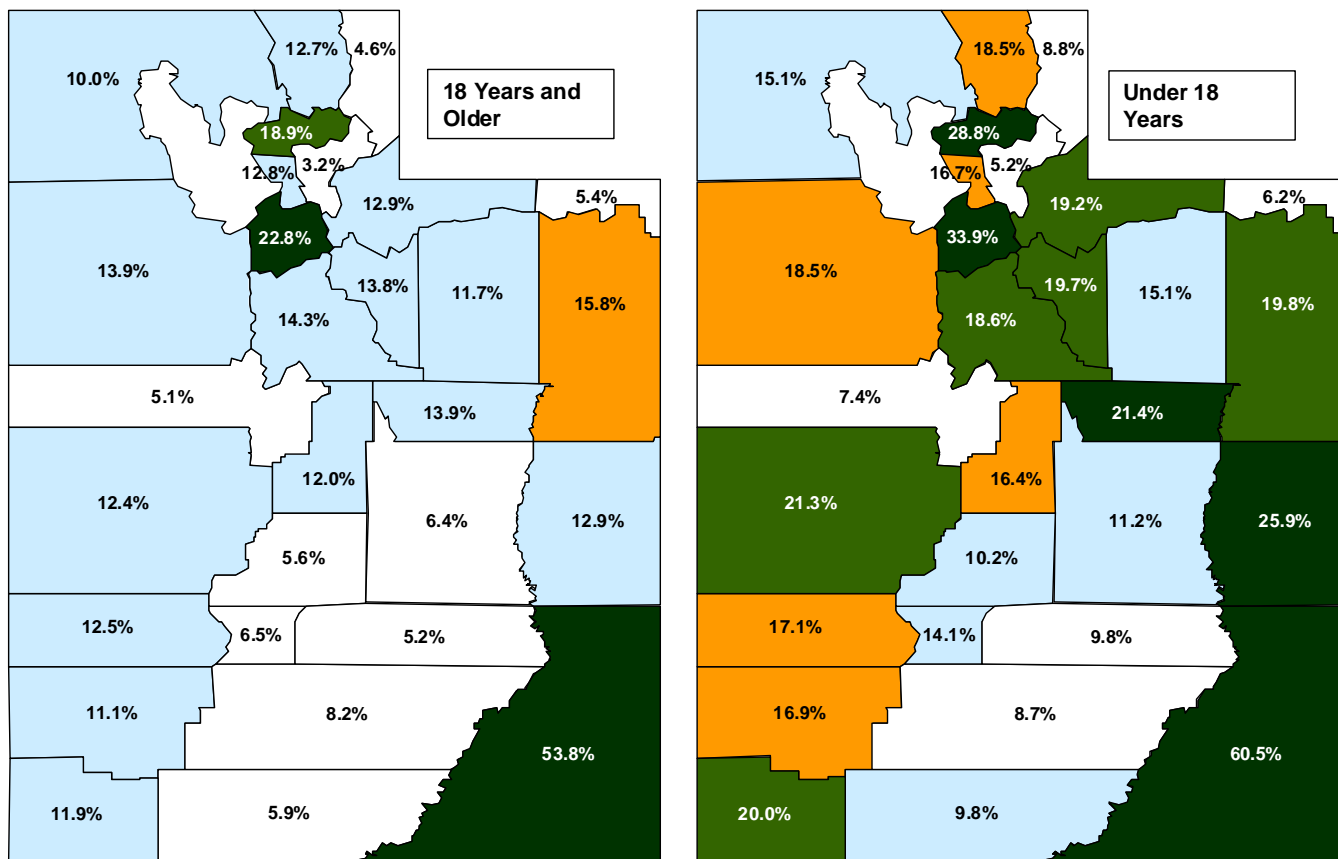
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 82  
 Minority Contribution to County Population Growth 2000 to 2010



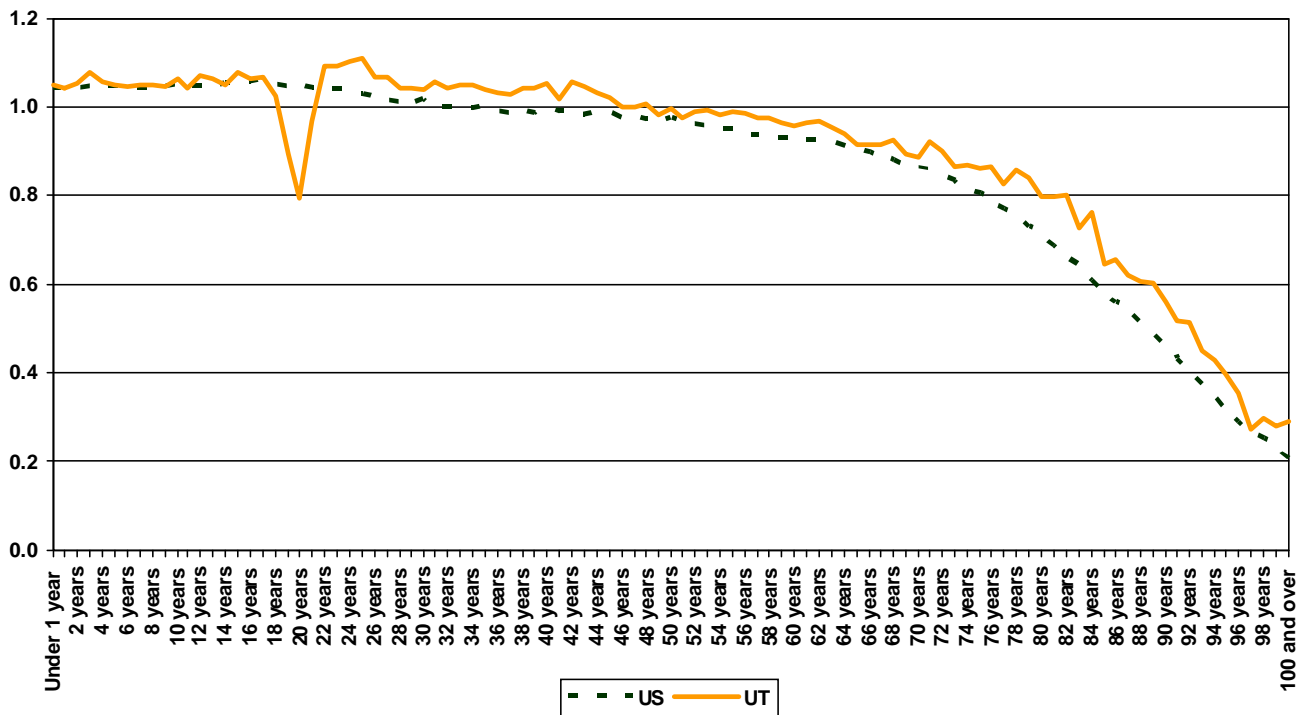
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 83  
2010 Minority Share of Population by Age



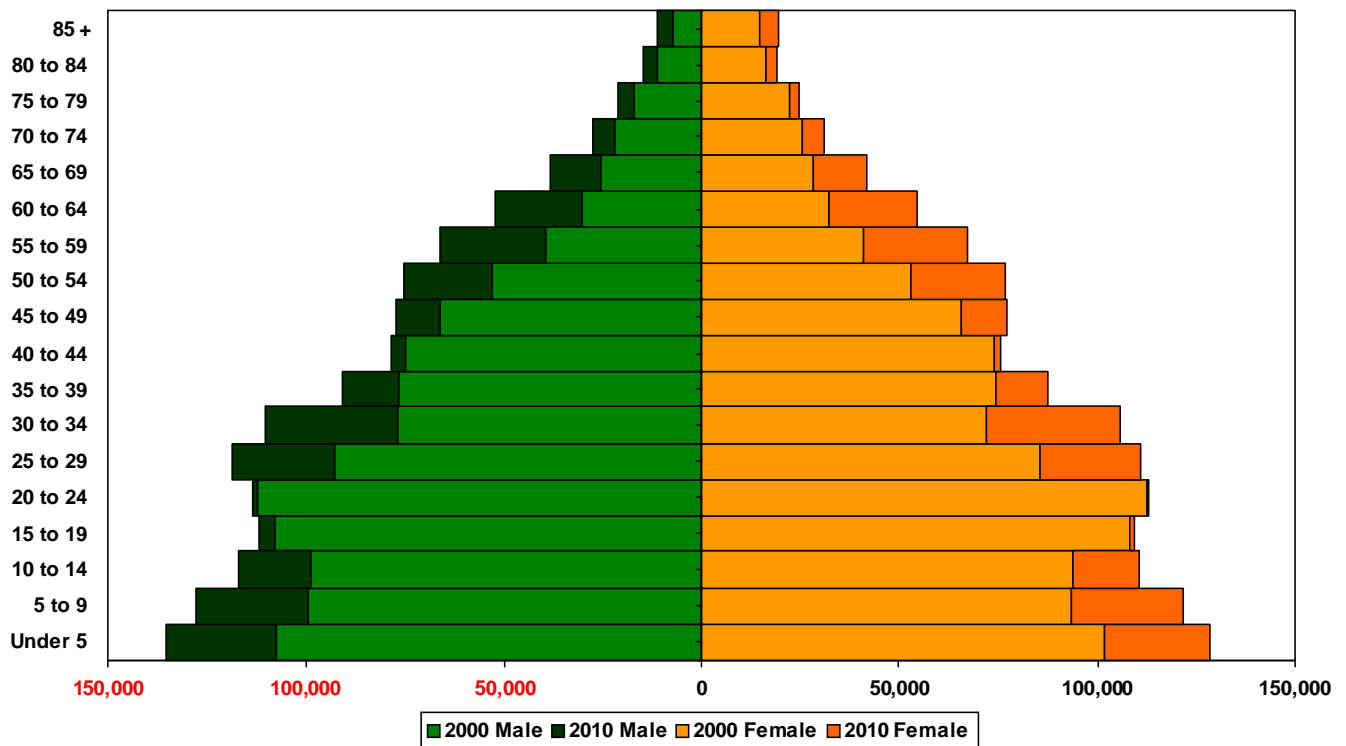
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Figure 84  
2010 Single-Year-of-Age Ratios of Males to Females: Utah and the U.S.



Source: BEBR computations from 2010 Census data

Figure 85  
Utah Population by Age and Sex: 2000 and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 82  
Population by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group: Utah, 2000 and 2010

	2000						2010					
	Total		Under 18		18 and Older		Total		Under 18		18 and Older	
	Population	Number	Share	Population	Number	Share	Population	Number	Share	Population	Number	Share
<b>Total</b>	2,233,169	718,698	32.2%	1,514,471	67.8%	2,763,885	871,027	31.5%	1,892,858	68.5%		
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>												
White alone	1,904,265	592,083	31.1%	1,312,182	68.9%	2,221,719	658,151	29.6%	1,563,568	70.4%		
Black or African American alone	16,137	5,591	34.6%	10,546	65.4%	25,951	9,544	36.8%	16,407	63.2%		
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,663	10,305	38.6%	16,358	61.4%	27,081	8,643	31.9%	18,438	68.1%		
Asian alone	36,483	8,903	24.4%	27,580	75.6%	54,176	12,418	22.9%	41,758	77.1%		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14,806	6,243	42.2%	8,563	57.8%	23,909	9,190	38.4%	14,719	61.6%		
Some other race alone	1,948	840	43.1%	1,108	56.9%	3,724	1,438	38.6%	2,286	61.4%		
Two or more races	31,308	16,538	52.8%	14,770	47.2%	48,985	27,797	56.7%	21,188	43.3%		
<b>Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic or Latino	201,559	78,195	38.8%	123,364	61.2%	358,340	143,846	40.1%	214,494	59.9%		
<b>Minority</b>	328,904	126,615	38.5%	202,289	61.5%	542,166	212,876	39.3%	329,290	60.7%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data.

Table 83  
Population Change and Sources of Growth by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group: Utah, 2000-2010

	2000-2010 Population Change						Sources of Growth		
	Total Population		Under 18		18 and Older		Total	Under 18	Older
	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative			
<b>Total</b>	530,716	23.8%	152,329	21.2%	378,387	25.0%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>									
White alone	317,454	16.7%	66,068	11.2%	251,386	19.2%	59.8%	43.4%	66.4%
Black or African American alone	9,814	60.8%	3,953	70.7%	5,861	55.6%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	418	1.6%	-1,662	-16.1%	2,080	12.7%	0.1%	-1.1%	0.5%
Asian alone	17,693	48.5%	3,515	39.5%	14,178	51.4%	3.3%	2.3%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	9,103	61.5%	2,947	47.2%	6,156	71.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Some other race alone	1,776	91.2%	598	71.2%	1,178	106.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Two or more races	17,677	56.5%	11,259	68.1%	6,418	43.5%	3.3%	7.4%	1.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic or Latino	156,781	77.8%	65,651	84.0%	91,130	73.9%	29.5%	43.1%	24.1%
<b>Minority</b>	213,262	64.8%	86,261	68.1%	127,001	62.8%	40.2%	56.6%	33.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data.

Table 84  
 Median Ages and Sex Ratios for the U.S., Utah, and Counties in Utah: 2010

Geography	Median Age		Sex Ratio	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
United States	37.2	-	96.7	-
State of Utah	29.2	-	100.9	-
Beaver	31.9	15	105.9	6
Box Elder	30.6	19	101.6	16
Cache	25.5	28	98.8	26
Carbon	34.4	9	98.4	27
Daggett	42.8	2	129.2	1
Davis	29.2	24	100.8	21
Duchesne	29.7	21	103.3	13
Emery	32.8	11	103.7	10
Garfield	39.0	5	107.1	3
Grand	39.9	4	101.5	19
Iron	26.8	27	98.9	25
Juab	29.3	23	104.2	8
Kane	44.5	1	97.7	29
Millard	33.7	10	103.8	9
Morgan	32.0	14	101.6	17
Piute	40.5	3	104.7	7
Rich	34.7	8	106.9	4
Salt Lake	30.8	17	101.2	20
San Juan	29.9	20	100.8	22
Sanpete	28.4	26	109.8	2
Sevier	32.8	11	101.8	15
Summit	37.1	6	106.4	5
Tooele	29.6	22	101.5	18
Uintah	29.1	25	103.4	11
Utah	24.6	29	100.4	24
Wasatch	31.6	16	103.4	12
Washington	32.5	13	97.8	28
Wayne	37.1	6	102.2	14
Weber	30.7	18	100.8	23

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1.