2016

ECONOMIC REPORT *to the* GOVERNOR

COMPENDIUM

PREPARED BY THE
UTAH ECONOMIC COUNCIL

A collaborative endeavor of the David Eccles School of Business and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

The Utah economy continues to prosper. During 2015 Utah led the nation in job growth for seven months and ranked second the remaining five months. With an estimated year-over job growth rate of 3.7 percent and a 49,100 job increase, Utah's economy exceeded expectations in 2015.

Many industries contributed to Utah's strong performance. Information jobs grew an impressive 7.7 percent, affirming Utah's reputation as "Silicon Slopes." Financial Activities also made their mark in 2015 with an estimated 3.5 percent increase in jobs. Goldman Sachs, Fidelity Investments, and other employers helped Utah earn the reputation as the "Wall Street of the West."

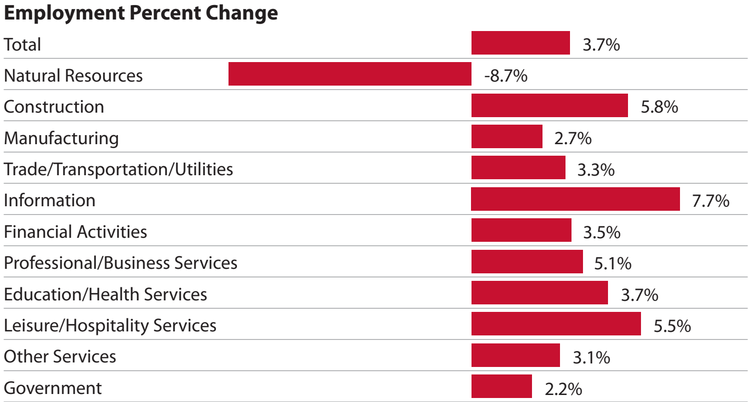
Utah's construction sector also performed well in 2015. Permit-authorized construction reached its highest level in eight years and major projects like the rebuild of the Salt Lake City International Airport, a new high rise and performing arts center downtown, and multiple commercial buildings at the nexus of Utah's two largest counties contributed to a strong year.

Utah's leisure and hospitality industry also made a solid contribution by adding 7,000 jobs. Park City expanded and created the largest ski resort in the country. This, combined with Utah's "Mighty Five" national parks, prompted Fodor's Travel to name Utah the top travel destination of the year. Capping it off, Utah's

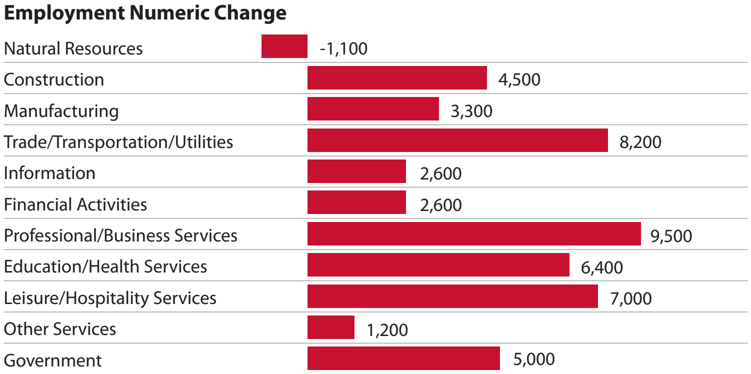
Utah Nonfarm Industry Profiles

2014–2015e

Employment Percent Change



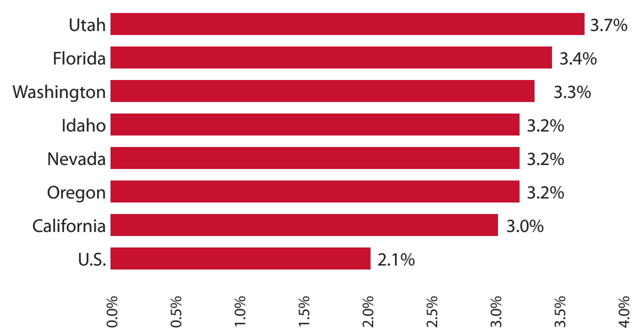
Employment Numeric Change



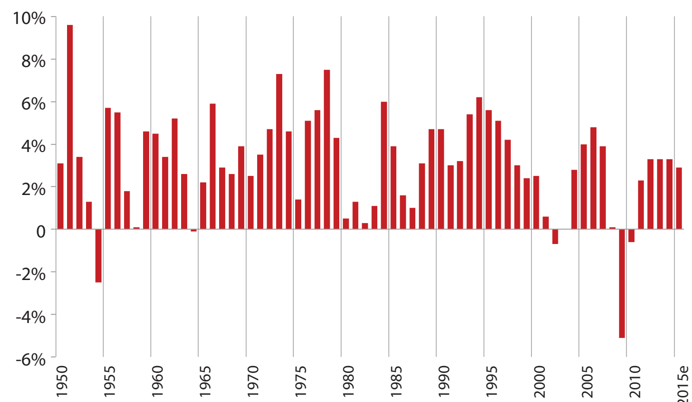
States with Strongest Job Growth

Job Growth 2014–2015e

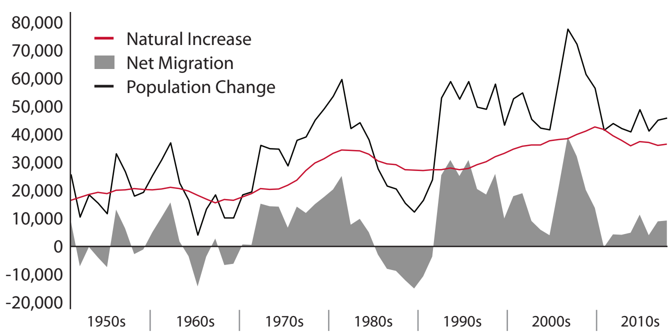
U.S. Average = 2.1%



Utah Job Growth



Utah Components of Population Change



Utah Demographic Profile

	Utah	U.S.
Highest fertility rate (2014)	2.33	1.86
Youngest median age (2014)	30.5	37.7
Under 18 per 100 Working Age (2014) (Utah ranks 1st)	51.9	37.0
Over 65 per 100 Working Age (2014) (Utah ranks 49th)	16.9	23.2
Largest household size (2014)	3.16	2.65
Rapidly growing (% ch. 2010-2015; Utah ranks 5th)	8.4%	4.1%
Life expectancy (2010) (Utah ranks 10th)	80.2	78.9

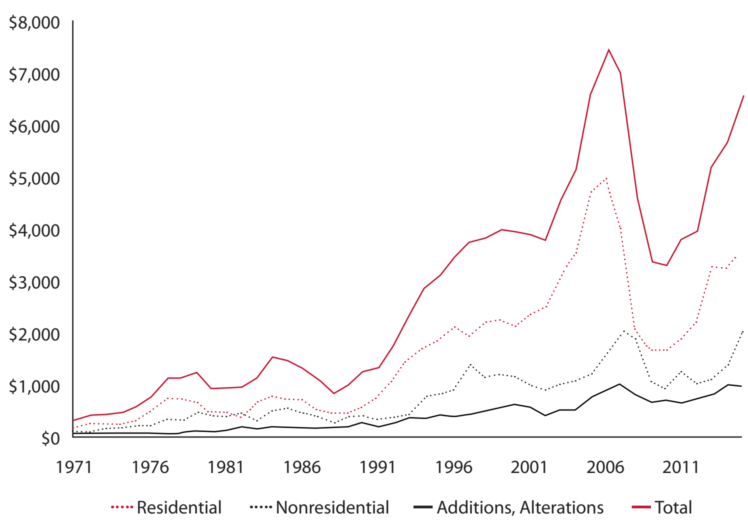
merchandise exports continued to diversify, with 4 percent year-over growth in non-gold exports.

The Utah economy is not without headwinds in 2016. Geopolitical instability, the global slowdown, normalization of monetary policy, and supply of workers will continue to create uncertainty and reason for caution. In addition, education warning signs and persistent air quality challenges continue to concern economists.

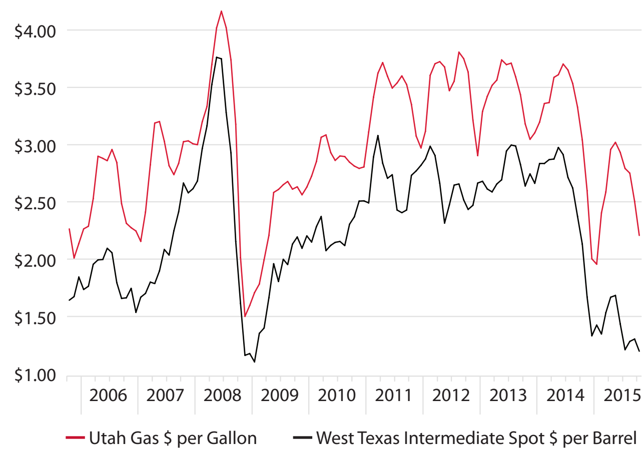
The consensus forecast calls for an economy with room to run in 2016, fueled by low motor-fuel prices, strong consumer spending, demographic advantages, new construction, and an attractive business climate. Economists forecast net in-migration, steady job and wage growth, low unemployment, and low levels of inflation in 2016. All going well, Utah's economy will once again be one of the top performing economies in the country.

Utah Value of New Construction

(millions)

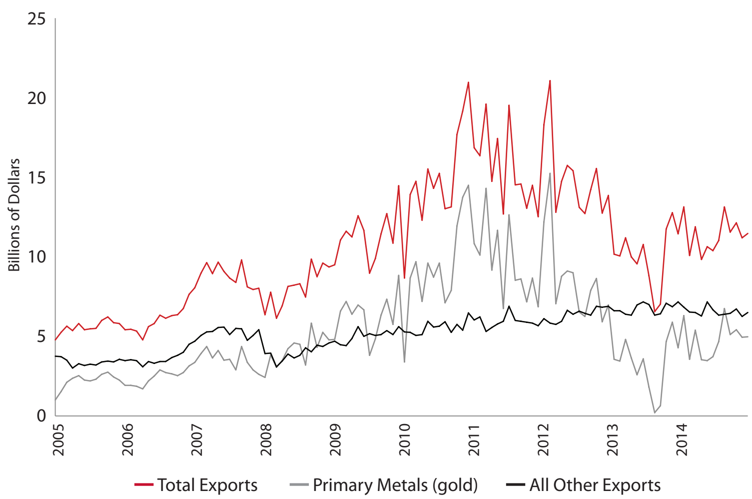


Oil and Motor Fuel Prices



Utah Exports

With and Without Gold



Economic Tailwinds

- Low motor-fuel prices
- Unique demographic profile
- Relatively low cost of living
- Business-friendly economic climate
- Geographic location ("Crossroads of the West")
- Major construction projects

Economic Headwinds

- Geopolitical instability
- Global slowdown
- Normalization of monetary policy
- Supply of workers
- Education warning signs
- Air quality

Sources: David Eccles School of Busines, University of Utah; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute; U.S. Energy Information Administration and Oil Price Information Service; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group; Moody's Economy.Com; IHS Global Insight; Natonal Vital Statstics Reports; U.S. Census Bureau; The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundaton; Utah Economic Council

Economic Indicators For Utah And The United States

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2013 ACTUAL	2014 ACTUAL	2015 ESTIMATE	2016 FORECAST	PERCENT CHANGE 2014	2015	2016
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2009	15,583.3	15,961.7	16,346.8	16,780.6	2.4	2.4	2.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2009	2,018.1	2,086.4	2,108.2	2,156.7	3.4	1.0	2.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	16,111.4	12,305.5	13,851.4	14,619.6	-23.6	12.6	5.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	17.0	17.9	15.0	15.0	5.8	-16.4	-0.3
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	35.0	40.9	37.3	37.3	16.9	-8.8	-0.1
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	409.5	385.5	385.0	390.0	-5.8	-0.1	1.3
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	486.9	470.2	214.1	405.0	-3.4	-54.5	89.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	508.9	549.2	608.5	678.3	7.9	10.8	11.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	462.1	507.0	498.6	516.4	9.7	-1.7	3.6
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	199.4	210.4	222.1	232.7	5.5	5.6	4.8
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	5,011.9	5,205.0	5,314.6	5,512.9	3.9	2.1	3.7
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,220.5	3,270.5	3,950.0	4,250.0	1.6	20.8	7.6
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,087.2	1,400.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	28.8	42.9	0.0
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	330.8	352.1	376.7	393.7	6.4	7.0	4.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	24,944	26,193	27,527	28,822	5.0	5.1	4.7
DEMOGRAPHICS								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	317.1	319.5	321.9	324.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	2,903.7	2,944.5	2,995.9	3,049.9	1.4	1.7	1.8
Utah Net Migration	Thousands	11.8	5.7	15.5	18.0			
PRICES, INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	98.0	93.0	48.8	45.1	-5.1	-47.5	-7.6
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	233.0	236.7	237.0	239.9	1.6	0.1	1.2
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.83			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	3.98	4.17	3.86	4.42			
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	34.2	33.5	32.2	33.5	-2.0	-3.8	4.0
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	84.8	79.0	40.0	42.0	-6.8	-49.4	5.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	3.69	4.34	2.55	2.80	17.6	-41.2	9.8
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	3.40	3.11	2.55	2.60	-8.5	-18.0	2.0
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	136.4	139.0	141.9	144.3	1.9	2.1	1.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BEA)	Dollars	52,161	53,788	55,232	56,957	3.1	2.7	3.1
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,114	7,478	7,840	8,220	5.1	4.8	4.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,290.5	1,328.1	1,377.2	1,420.5	2.9	3.7	3.1
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	41,060	42,187	43,452	44,756	2.7	3.0	3.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	52,989	56,026	59,842	63,575	5.7	6.8	6.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	14,068	14,694	15,360	15,998	4.4	4.5	4.2
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	106,073	110,842	115,868	121,980	4.5	4.5	5.3
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.5			

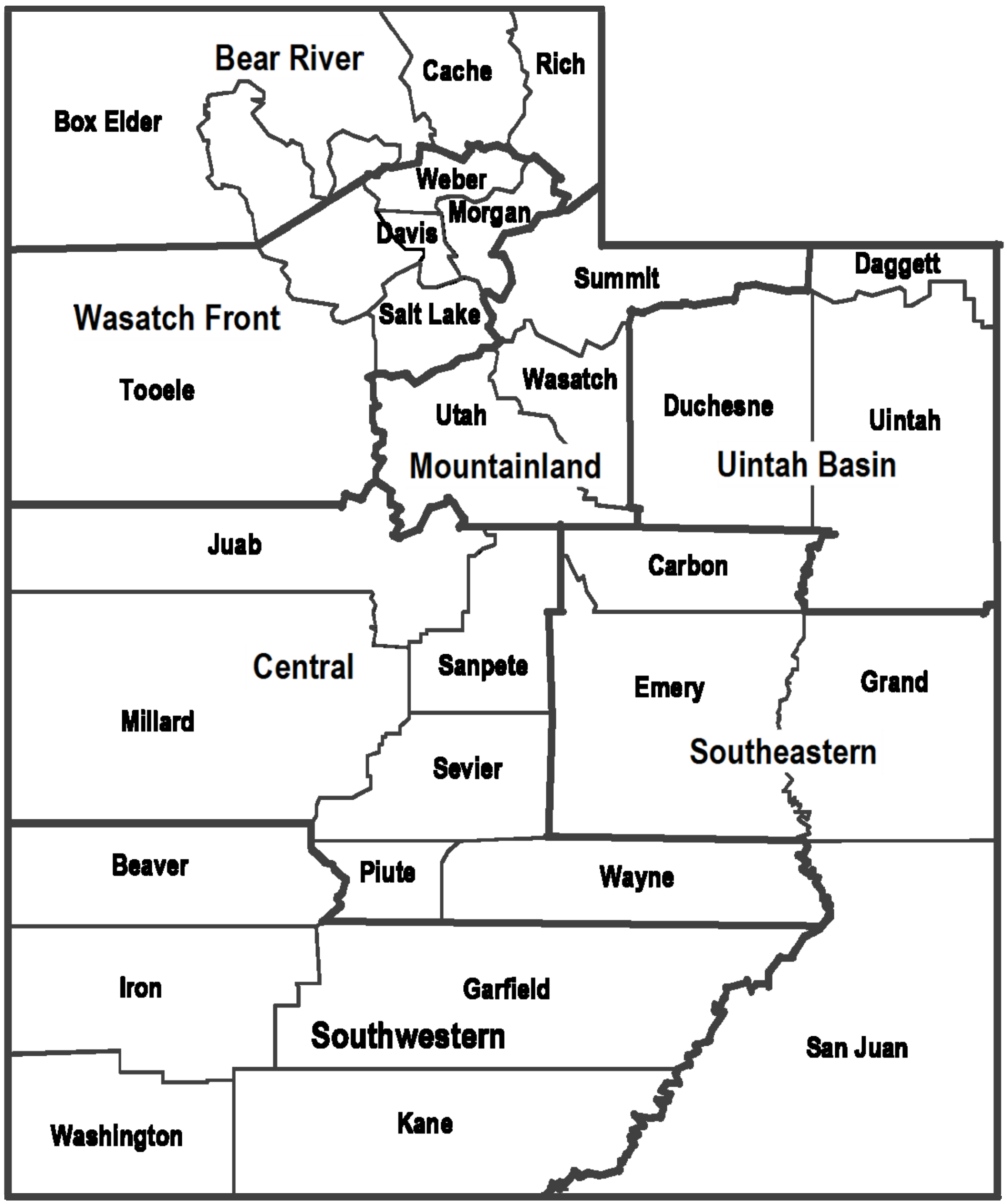
Utah Economic Council

Juliette Tennert, Co-Chair, *University of Utah*
Phil Dean, Co-Chair, *Governor's Office of Management and Budget*
Kjersten Adams, *Cicero Group*
Wes Curtis, *Southern Utah University*
Richard Evans, *Brigham Young University*
John Gilbert, *Utah State University*
Natalie Gochnour, *Salt Lake Chamber*
Leslee Katayama, *Utah State Tax Commission*
Stephen Kroes, *Utah Foundation*
Doug MacDonald, *EconoWest*
Thomas Maloney, *University of Utah*
Carrie Mayne, *Utah Department of Workforce Services*
Darin Mellott, *CBRE*
Robert Spendlove, *Zions Bank*
David Stringfellow, *State of Utah*
James A. Wood, *University of Utah*
Pearl Wright, *Utah Nonprofits Association*

Economic Report to the Governor Contributors

Christopher Collard, *Utah Foundation*
Eric Cropper, *Utah State Tax Commission*
Joseph Curtin, *Utah System of Higher Education*
Kirsten Elliott, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Sarah Flanigan, *Utah Nonprofits Association*
Natalie Grange, *Utah State Office of Education*
Melanie Heath, *Utah System of Higher Education*
Matt Hilburn, *Economic Development Corporation of Utah*
Marcus Merrill Humberg, *Utah Foundation*
Brian Ipson, *Utah State Office of Education*
Scott Jones, *Utah State Office of Education*
Ken Krahulec, *Utah Geological Survey*
Jennifer Leaver, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Randy Parker, *Utah Farm Bureau*
Pamela S. Perlich, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Tucker Samuelsen, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Patty Shreve, *Utah Nonprofits Association*
Michael Stachitus, *Economic Development Corporation of Utah*
Jennifer Robinson, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Shawn Teigen, *Utah Foundation*
Nicholas Thiriot, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Michael Vanden Berg, *Utah Geological Survey*
Effie Van Noy, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Pearl Wright, *Utah Nonprofits Association*
Natalie Young, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*

Map of Utah


Bear River
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Wasatch Front
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Mountainland
Uintah Basin
Juab
Carbon
Central
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Millard
Southeastern
Sevier
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
Southwestern
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Preface

The 2016 Economic Report to the Governor is the 28th 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 overview, 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.

Utah Economic Council/Collaboration

In addition to the customary review and commentary brought forth by the Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah, the 2016 Economic Report to the Governor will be the second to feature a partnership with Utah Economic Council, a joint venture between the Salt Lake Chamber, the David Eccles School of Business, and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. The Council aims to guide data development, inform research activities, share economic commentary, provide peer review and support an improved understanding of the Utah economy. The Economic Council and BEBR, as well as additional authors from both the private and public sectors, devote a significant amount of time to the creation of this report, ensuring the latest economic and demographic information is included. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity.

Data Used in This Report

The contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Data 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-November 2015. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2016 for final data. Forecasts are also included in some of the 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.

Data 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.

Suggestions and Comments

Users of the Economic Report to the Governor are encouraged to write 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 Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 1635 Campus Center Drive, BUC 401, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112 or by email at gardnerinstitute@utah.edu.

Electronic Access

This report is available on the Gardner Policy Institute's web site at http://gardner.utah.edu.

Authors and Contributors

The *2016 Economic Report to the* Governor is a collaborative endeavor of the David Eccles School of Business and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Under the guidance of the Utah Economic Council, economists, researchers, and analysts from a variety of entities prepare the *Economic Report to the Governor*.

Utah Economic Council

Phil Dean, *Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Co-Chair*
Juliette Tennert, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, Co-Chair*
Kjersten Adams, *Cicero Group*
Wes Curtis, *Southern Utah University*
Richard W. Evans, *Brigham Young University*
John Gilbert, *Utah State University*
Natalie Gochnour, *Salt Lake Chamber*
Leslee Katayama, *Utah State Tax Commission*
Stephen Kroes, *Utah Foundation*
Doug MacDonald, *EconoWest*
Thomas Maloney, *University of Utah*
Carrie Mayne, *Utah Department of Workforce Services*
Darin Mellott, *CBRE*
Robert Spendlove, *Zions Bank*
David Stringfellow, *Utah State Auditor's Office*
James A. Wood, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*
Pearl Wright, *Utah Nonprofits Association*
Thomas Young, *Utah State Legislature*

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute
David Eccles School of Business
University of Utah
1655 East Campus Center Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84112-9302
(801) 581-6333
www.gardner.utah.edu

Natalie Gochnour, Associate Dean and Director
Juliette Tennert, Director of Economic and Public Policy Research
Effie Van Noy, Research Analyst
Jennifer Leaver, Research Analyst
Pamela S. Perlich, Director of Demographic Research
Jennifer Robinson, Associate Director
Nicholas Thiriot, Communications Specialist
Natalie Young, Research Analyst
Kirsten Elliott, Institute Intern
Tucker Samuelsen, Institute Intern

Chapters: Demographics, Social Indicators, Construction, and Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Governor's Office of Management and Budget
State Capitol Complex
350 North State Street, Suite 150
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210
(801) 538-1027
www.gomb.utah.gov

Phil Dean, Chief Economist
Peter Donner, Economist
Nate Talley, Budget, Revenue, and Policy Economist

CBRE
222 S. Main Street, 4th Floor
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
(801) 869-8014
www.cbre.com

Darin Mellott, Senior Research Analyst

Chapters: National Overview and Utah Overview

Department of Workforce Services
140 East 300 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 526-9458
www.jobs.utah.gov

Carrie Mayne, Division Director and Chief Economist

Chapters: Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Brigham Young University—Department of Economics
167 FOB
Provo, UT 84602
(801) 422-8303
www.economics.byu.edu

Richard W. Evans, Assistant Professor

Chapters: Personal Income and Gross Domestic Product by State

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84134-3310
(801) 297-3900
www.tax.utah.gov

Leslee Katayama, Economist
Eric Cropper, Economist

Chapters: Utah Taxable Sales and Tax Collections

Utah State University—Economics and Finance
3565 Old Main Hill
Logan, UT 84322-3565
(435) 797-2314
www.huntsman.usu.edu

John P. Gilbert, Professor

Chapter: Exports

Cicero Group
515 East 100 South, Suite 300
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
(801) 456-6783
www.cicerogroup.com

Kjersten Adams

Chapter: Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Utah Foundation
10 West Broadway, Suite 307
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-2075
(801) 355-1400
www.utahfoundation.org
Shawn Teigen, Research Director
Christopher Collard, Research Analyst
Marcus Merrill Humberg
Chapters: Regional/National Comparisons

Economic Development Corporation of Utah
201 South Main Street, Suite 2150
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 328-8824
www.edcutah.org
Matt Hilburn, Research Manager
Michael Stachitus
Chapter: Economic Development

Utah State Office of Education
250 East 500 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4200
(801) 538-7500
www.schools.utah.gov
Natalie Grange, Director of School Finance
Brian Ipson, School Finance Coordinator
Scott Jones, Associate Superintendent
Kirin McInnis, Educational Specialist
Chapter: Public Education

Utah System of Higher Education
Board of Regents Building at The Gateway
60 South 400 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1284
(801) 321-7121
www.higheredutah.org
Joseph Curtin, Director, Institutional Research
Melanie Heath
Chapter: Higher Education

Utah Farm Bureau Federation
9865 South State Street
Sandy, UT 84070
801-233-3040
www.utahfarmbureau.org
Randy N. Parker, Chief Executive Officer
Chapter: Agriculture

Department of Natural Resources—Utah Geological Survey
1594 West North Temple, Suite 3110
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
www.geology.utah.gov
Michael Vanden Berg, Senior Geologist
Ken Krahulec, Senior Economic Geologist
Taylor Boden, Geologist
Chapter: Energy and Minerals

Utah Nonprofits Association
231 East 400 South, Suite 345
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 596-1800
www.utahnonprofits.org
Sarah Flanigan, Research Analyst
Patty Shreve, Operations Manager
Pearl Wright, Interim Director
Chapter: Non Profit Sector

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Overview

Nation

The U.S. economy continued to grow throughout 2015. Although GDP growth was unspectacular—estimated to come in at close to 2.5 percent for 2015—the labor market continued to improve. Average monthly job creation was well over 200,000 jobs per month and ended the year at rate closer to 300,000 jobs per month, according to the latest data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the time of publishing.

Amid this environment, for the first time since 2006, the Federal Reserve increased the federal funds rate by 25 basis points. This is significant on the global level as it signals a divergence in monetary policy between the most systemically important central banks. In anticipation of this clearly telegraphed rate hike and in line with relatively strong economic fundamentals, the U.S. dollar experienced significant appreciation. The trade weighted dollar has increased by a little over 20 percent in the period between the summer of 2014 and early 2016.

This story of divergence is likely to continue throughout 2016 and will undoubtedly cause more volatility to be experienced in financial markets. Sluggish global growth is weighing on commodities—most notably, oil—which are being affected by lackluster demand and excess supply. This dynamic has positive and negative effects on the U.S. economy, particularly on the regional level as producers are hit hard by lower prices, but consumers benefit from increasing discretionary income as a result of lower energy costs. This comes as an important boost to consumers because wages, while increasing, continue to remain somewhat sluggish nationally.

A combination of lower commodity costs and subdued wage increases is expected to create a benign outlook for inflation over the near term. With this being the case, the Federal Reserve will be able to pursue a gradual course in the normalization of monetary policy.

Risks to the 2016 outlook are largely external in nature. A combination of subdued conditions in both developing and developed economies and diverging monetary policy is creating shock waves in a variety of markets. Although the U.S. economy as a whole is expected to remain resilient, transmission of these shocks through financial channels into the real economy is a possibility that should be considered. While risks are always present at any period in time, it should be noted that the general outlook for the U.S. economy in 2016 is positive.

Utah

Economic growth in the state of Utah outperformed consensus expectations in 2015. In December 2014, the unemployment rate stood at 3.6 percent. Consequently, there was concern that the state's economy would not be able to supply the amount of labor required to sustain robust growth. Looking back, these concerns were unwarranted as job growth approached 4 percent during the year.

The combination of low unemployment and high employment growth rates give cause to reevaluate prevailing views. What does this mean for 2016? A healthy level of employment growth, close to the state's long-term average of 3.1 percent, is expected during the year. However, the growth of the labor force in Utah without in migration is only able to support job growth in the low 2-percent range. The reconciliation between these numbers and explanation of past growth likely comes from two sources. First, the labor force participation rate never fully recovered in the state following the Great Recession. In fact, the average workforce participation rate before the recession was around 72 percent, but recently has remained between 68 percent and 69 percent. Second, in-migration is adding supply to the labor force and there is some reason to believe that this population growth driver may be stronger than official data show. These two factors are expected to continue supporting strong, but moderating growth in 2016.

Even with a strong labor market in the state, similar to the national story, wage growth was less than impressive during 2015. Even with some industry specific worker shortages developing, overall wage growth for the state came in at just 2.2 percent for the year. Going forward, wage growth is expected, but will likely remain at similarly subdued levels.

Healthy growth in the labor economy will continue to underpin both consumer and business spending. During 2016, business investment is expected to increase by 6.8 percent. Meanwhile retail sales are expected to grow by 4.7 percent. Overall taxable sales are expected to increase by 5.2 percent. In addition, strong economic conditions will support the construction industry.

The total permit value of construction is expected to decrease by around 4 percent to $6.5 billion in 2016. This decline is somewhat misleading as it reflects the decline following large energy projects in 2015. Generally speaking, commercial construction will remain at healthy levels during 2016 as developers respond to strong market fundamentals which reflect the area's economy. Favorable economic conditions will also support household formation and the broader housing market. The total value of housing permits is expected to increase by 11 percent in 2016 and reach $4.2 billion.

Also providing a boost to the construction industry, the terminal redevelopment program at the Salt Lake City International Airport will literally pump tens of millions of dollars into the Utah economy throughout 2016. In fact, throughout the year, the average monthly amount spent on the project will reach $35 million. This roughly $1.8 billion infrastructure investment will provide a short-term economic boost and support the state's growing economy for decades to come. Furthermore it will not be funded with additional taxes, but will be paid for using cash that the airport has set aside for this purpose, bonds, passenger fees, airport usage fees and retail rents.

Generally speaking, the state of the Utah economy is strong. Consider this: 2015 represented the strongest 12-month period in the last eight years for both labor market growth and construction. The state's economy gained momentum in 2015 and economic growth is expected to remain strong throughout 2016. This, of course, is barring any significant deterioration in the broader macro-economic environment. While such risks do exist, the probability of the U.S. economy being derailed during the next 12 months remains low. Consequently, growth in the state is expected to remain strong, although it is likely to moderate somewhat

Demographics

2015 Overview

As of July 1, 2015, the population of the State of Utah was estimated to be 2,995,919, an increase of 1.7 percent from 2014, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This is lower than the decade high growth of 3.1 percent experienced in 2005. A total of 51,421 people were added to Utah's population, 70 percent of which was due to natural increase. Utah's population surpassed the 3 million mark in October 2015.

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In 2015, Utah had 51,516 births, below the record of 55,357 set in 2008. Deaths in 2015 totaled 15,582. The resulting natural increase of 35,934 persons accounted for 69.8 percent of Utah's population growth in 2015. Annual fluctuations in natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate is a child-per-woman rate based on data for the reference year. Utah's fertility rate 2.33 in 2014 fell to an historic low, although it remains the highest among states.

Net migration is the other component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2015 was 15,487 people, or 30.1 percent of the total population increase.

Urban and Rural

Utah is an urban state, meaning that population is very spatially concentrated. According to the 2010 Census, the most recent data on the urban population, 2,503,595 people or 90.6 percent of Utah's population lives in an urban setting, an increase from 88.2 percent in 2000. Utah is the ninth most urban state in the nation. Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties, the four most populated counties, are home to 2,222,883 people or 76.6 percent of Utah's total population.

Utah's Young Population

In comparison to other states, Utah's population is younger, women tend to have more children, households on average are larger, and people tend to live longer. All of these factors lead to an age structure that is unique to Utah. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in 2014 Utah had the highest share of total population in both the preschool and school age group in the nation at 8.6 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively. Utah had the smallest working-age population share in the nation, with 59.2 percent of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64. This results in Utah having one of the smallest retirement-age population shares, with 10.0 percent of the total population age 65 and older; only the State of Alaska had a smaller share of retirees (9.4 percent).

A summary measure of the age structure is the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working-age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working-age (18 to 64). Utah's total dependency ratio for 2014 was 68.8, the highest in the nation, compared to a national dependency ratio of 60.2.

2014 County Population Estimates

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2014. Differing from the growth pattern of the 2000s, the most rapid growth rates from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014 occurred in counties along the Wasatch Back and in the Uintah Basin area of the state, as well as in counties adjacent to larger population centers. The fastest growing counties were Wasatch, with the highest growth rate of 4.3 percent, followed by Morgan (4.0 percent), Uintah (3.3 percent), Washington (2.9 percent), and Davis (2.1 percent) counties. Eight counties had a decrease in population from 2013 to 2014 and range from -0.2 percent in Millard to -2.6 percent in Piute. Most the counties with declining population are located in the central and southwest areas of the state.

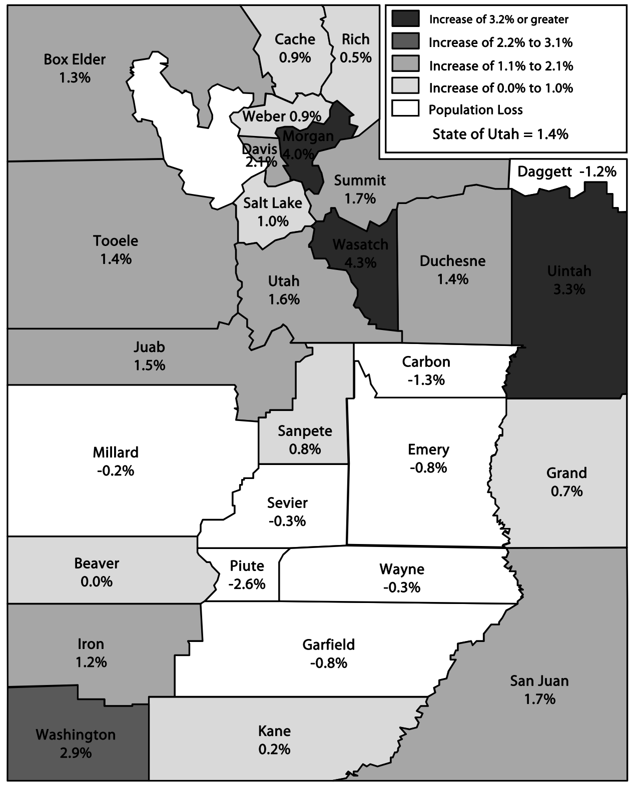
Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

The Hispanic or Latino population in Utah increased 2.4 percent from 389,415 in 2013 to 398,760 in 2014. Utah's Hispanic population as a percent of total has continued to increase, from 4.9 percent in 1990, 9.0 percent in 2000, 13.0 percent in 2010, and 13.5 percent in 2014. In 2014, 84.6 percent of Utahns were identified as single race not Hispanic or Latino by the Census Bureau. Among those who were of a single race not Hispanic or Latino, the majority were White (79.3 percent), followed by Asian (2.3 percent), Black or African American (1.1 percent), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.0 percent), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.9 percent).

2016 Outlook

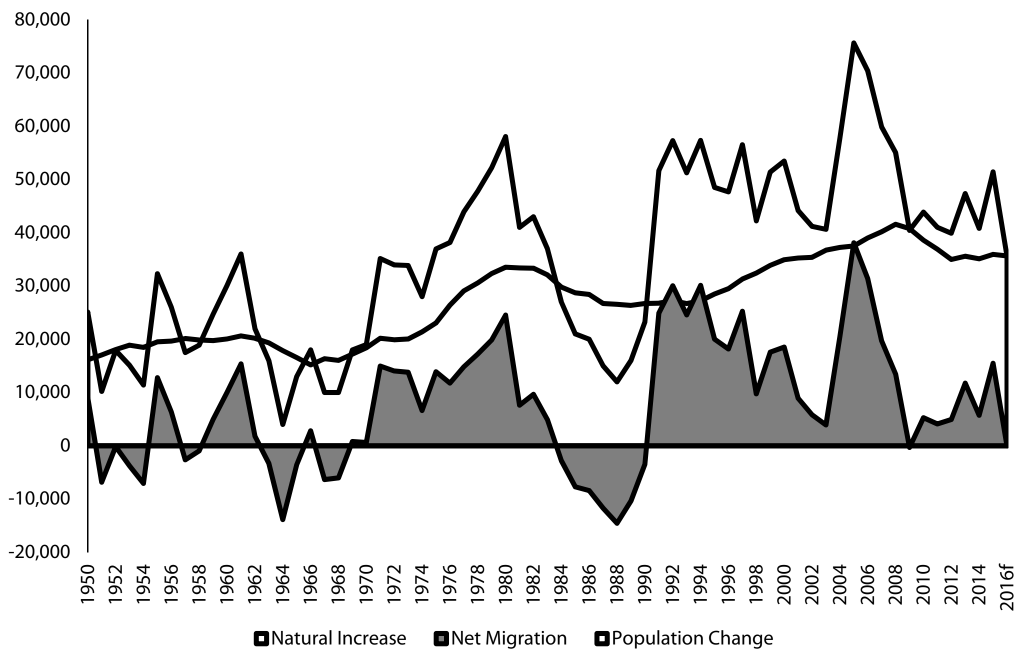
Utah will continue to experience population growth at a rate higher than most states in 2016 on account of in-migration and strong natural increase. Natural increase (births minus deaths) is anticipated to add approximately 36,000 people to Utah’s population.

Figure 4.1
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2013 to 2014



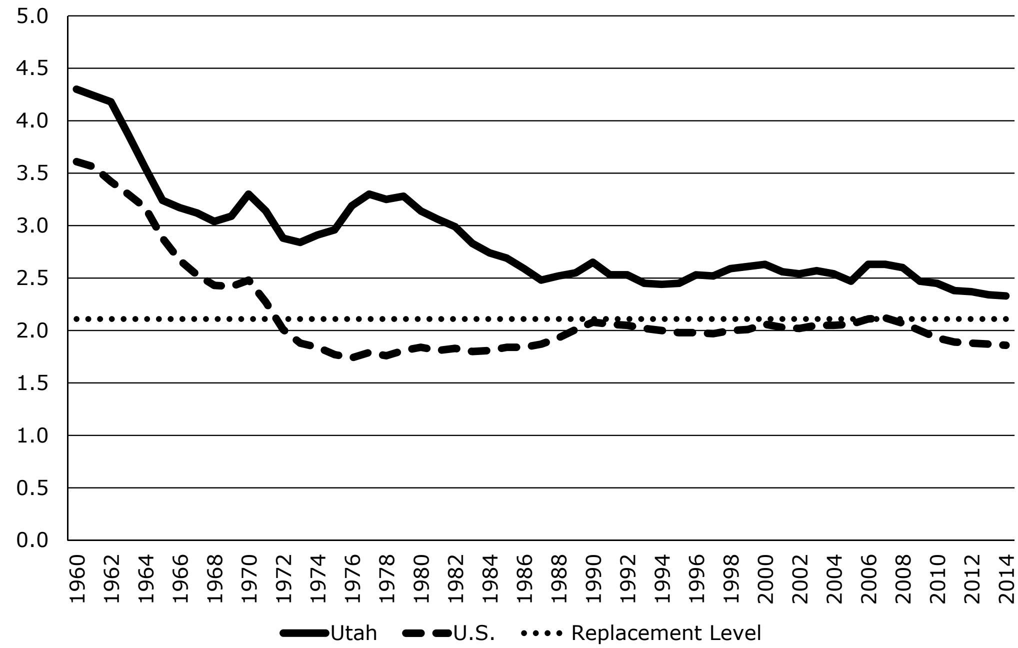
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 4.2
State of Utah Components of Population Change



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, U.S. Census Bureau, State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Figure 4.3
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



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

Table 4.1
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	26,700	36,755	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	27,209	37,619	10,410
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	28,496	39,077	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	29,500	40,501	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	31,303	42,548	11,245
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	32,423	44,268	11,845
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	33,867	45,648	11,781
2000	2,246,468	2.4%	53,454	18,527	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,290,634	2.0%	44,166	8,915	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,331,826	1.8%	41,192	5,813	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,372,458	1.7%	40,632	3,912	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,430,223	2.4%	57,765	20,520	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,505,843	3.1%	75,620	38,108	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,576,229	2.8%	70,386	31,376	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,636,075	2.3%	59,846	19,673	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,691,122	2.1%	55,047	13,470	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,731,560	1.5%	40,438	-325	40,763	54,548	13,785
2010	2,775,426	1.6%	43,866	5,270	38,596	52,898	14,302
2011	2,816,440	1.5%	41,014	4,101	36,913	51,915	15,002
2012	2,856,343	1.4%	39,903	4,929	34,974	50,446	15,472
2013	2,903,685	1.7%	47,342	11,760	35,582	51,858	16,276
2014	2,944,498	1.4%	40,813	5,713	35,100	50,941	15,841
2015	2,995,919	1.7%	51,421	15,487	35,934	51,516	15,582

Notes:
1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed the convention on rounded estimates so it published unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2009 following the results of the 2010 Census.
3. The July 1, 2012 estimate was the last produced by Utah Population Estimates Committee. The committee discontinued producing population estimates in July 2014.
4. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.

Sources:
1. 1980-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee
2. 2010-2015: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Table 4.2
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2010	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	2013 - 2014 Absolute Change	2013 - 2014 Percent Change	2014 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,629	6,640	6,521	6,486	6,462	6,461	-1	0.0%	0.2%
Box Elder	49,975	50,153	50,262	50,269	50,864	51,518	654	1.3%	1.8%
Cache	112,656	113,299	114,842	115,958	117,326	118,343	1,017	0.9%	4.0%
Carbon	21,403	21,416	21,328	21,254	20,931	20,660	-271	-1.3%	0.7%
Daggett	1,059	1,067	1,158	1,086	1,130	1,117	-13	-1.2%	0.0%
Davis	306,479	307,779	311,986	316,018	322,754	329,692	6,938	2.1%	11.2%
Duchesne	18,607	18,612	18,732	19,061	20,106	20,380	274	1.4%	0.7%
Emery	10,976	10,971	10,953	10,901	10,716	10,631	-85	-0.8%	0.4%
Garfield	5,172	5,183	5,167	5,088	5,065	5,024	-41	-0.8%	0.2%
Grand	9,225	9,316	9,288	9,341	9,367	9,429	62	0.7%	0.3%
Iron	46,163	46,264	46,658	46,730	46,706	47,269	563	1.2%	1.6%
Juab	10,246	10,261	10,343	10,328	10,327	10,486	159	1.5%	0.4%
Kane	7,125	7,153	7,237	7,217	7,242	7,254	12	0.2%	0.2%
Millard	12,503	12,523	12,609	12,543	12,628	12,606	-22	-0.2%	0.4%
Morgan	9,469	9,519	9,650	9,802	10,198	10,608	410	4.0%	0.4%
Piute	1,556	1,556	1,523	1,528	1,523	1,484	-39	-2.6%	0.1%
Rich	2,264	2,257	2,320	2,279	2,276	2,293	17	0.7%	0.1%
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,032,942	1,048,397	1,064,402	1,080,866	1,091,742	10,876	1.0%	37.1%
San Juan	14,746	14,805	14,776	14,899	14,990	15,251	261	1.7%	0.5%
Sanpete	27,822	27,871	28,027	28,029	28,243	28,477	234	0.8%	1.0%
Sevier	20,802	20,804	20,903	20,735	20,844	20,773	-71	-0.3%	0.7%
Summit	36,324	36,503	37,429	37,893	38,453	39,105	652	1.7%	1.3%
Tooele	58,218	58,490	59,237	59,820	60,718	61,598	880	1.4%	2.1%
Uintah	32,588	32,429	33,258	34,636	35,690	36,867	1,177	3.3%	1.3%
Utah	516,564	519,569	530,053	539,602	551,926	560,974	9,048	1.6%	19.1%
Wasatch	23,530	23,673	24,427	25,374	26,563	27,714	1,151	4.3%	0.9%
Washington	138,115	138,406	141,502	144,643	147,719	151,948	4,229	2.9%	5.2%
Wayne	2,778	2,767	2,758	2,732	2,732	2,723	-9	-0.3%	0.1%
Weber	231,236	232,118	233,980	236,540	238,422	240,475	2,053	0.9%	8.2%
MCD									
Bear River	164,895	165,709	167,424	168,506	170,466	172,154	1,688	1.0%	5.8%
Central	75,707	75,782	76,163	75,895	76,297	76,549	252	0.3%	2.6%
Mountainland	576,418	579,745	591,909	602,869	616,942	627,793	10,851	1.8%	21.3%
Southeastern	56,350	56,508	56,345	56,395	56,004	55,971	-33	-0.1%	1.9%
Southwestern	203,204	203,646	207,085	210,164	213,194	217,956	4,762	2.2%	7.4%
Uintah Basin	52,254	52,108	53,148	54,783	56,926	58,364	1,438	2.5%	2.0%
Wasatch Front	1,635,057	1,640,848	1,663,250	1,686,582	1,712,958	1,734,115	21,157	1.2%	58.9%
State of Utah	2,763,885	2,774,346	2,815,324	2,855,194	2,902,787	2,942,902	40,115	1.4%	100.0%

Note: The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties;Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.3
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

Area	April 1, 2010 Population	Rank	July 1, 2014 Population	Rank	July 1, 2015 Population	Rank	2010-2015 Absolute Change	2010-2015 Percent Change	Percent Change Rank	2014-2015 Absolute Change	2014-2015 Percent Change	Percent Change Rank
United States	308,745,538	na	318,907,401	na	321,418,820	na	12,673,282	4.1%	na	2,511,419	0.8%	na
Region												
Northeast	55,317,240	4	56,171,281	4	56,283,891	4	966,651	1.7%	3	112,610	0.2%	4
Midwest	66,927,001	3	67,762,069	3	67,907,403	3	980,402	1.5%	4	145,334	0.2%	3
South	114,555,744	1	119,795,010	1	121,182,847	1	6,627,103	5.8%	1	1,387,837	1.2%	1
West	71,945,553	2	75,179,041	2	76,044,679	2	4,099,126	5.7%	2	865,638	1.2%	2
State												
Alabama	4,779,736	23	4,846,411	23	4,858,979	24	79,243	1.7%	37	12,568	0.3%	35
Alaska	710,231	47	737,046	48	738,432	48	28,201	4.0%	25	1,386	0.2%	40
Arizona	6,392,017	16	6,728,783	15	6,828,065	14	436,048	6.8%	8	99,282	1.5%	9
Arkansas	2,915,918	32	2,966,835	32	2,978,204	33	62,286	2.1%	32	11,369	0.4%	29
California	37,253,956	1	38,792,291	1	39,144,818	1	1,890,862	5.1%	18	352,527	0.9%	17
Colorado	5,029,196	22	5,355,588	22	5,456,574	22	427,378	8.5%	4	100,986	1.9%	2
Connecticut	3,574,097	29	3,594,762	29	3,590,886	29	16,789	0.5%	45	-3,876	-0.1%	48
Delaware	897,934	45	935,968	45	945,934	45	48,000	5.3%	14	9,966	1.1%	14
District of Columbia	601,723	50	659,836	49	672,228	49	70,505	11.7%	2	12,392	1.9%	3
Florida	18,801,310	4	19,905,569	3	20,271,272	3	1,469,962	7.8%	6	365,703	1.8%	5
Georgia	9,687,653	9	10,097,132	8	10,214,860	8	527,207	5.4%	12	117,728	1.2%	13
Hawaii	1,360,301	40	1,420,257	40	1,431,603	40	71,302	5.2%	16	11,346	0.8%	20
Idaho	1,567,582	39	1,634,806	39	1,654,930	39	87,348	5.6%	11	20,124	1.2%	12
Illinios	12,830,632	5	12,882,189	5	12,859,995	5	29,363	0.2%	48	-22,194	-0.2%	50
Indiana	6,483,802	15	6,597,880	16	6,619,680	16	135,878	2.1%	33	21,800	0.3%	30
Iowa	3,046,355	30	3,109,481	30	3,123,899	30	77,544	2.5%	30	14,418	0.5%	28
Kansas	2,853,118	33	2,902,507	34	2,911,641	34	58,523	2.1%	34	9,134	0.3%	32
Kentucky	4,339,367	26	4,412,617	26	4,425,092	26	85,725	2.0%	35	12,475	0.3%	34
Louisiana	4,533,372	25	4,648,990	25	4,670,724	25	137,352	3.0%	29	21,734	0.5%	27
Maine	1,328,361	41	1,330,256	41	1,329,328	42	967	0.1%	49	-928	-0.1%	47
Maryland	5,773,552	19	5,975,346	19	6,006,401	19	232,849	4.0%	22	31,055	0.5%	26
Massachusetts	6,547,629	14	6,755,124	14	6,794,422	15	246,793	3.8%	27	39,298	0.6%	25
Michigan	9,883,640	8	9,916,306	10	9,922,576	10	38,936	0.4%	46	6,270	0.1%	44
Minnesota	5,303,925	21	5,457,125	21	5,489,594	21	185,669	3.5%	28	32,469	0.6%	24
Mississippi	2,967,297	31	2,993,443	31	2,992,333	32	25,036	0.8%	42	-1,110	0.0%	46
Missouri	5,988,927	18	6,063,827	18	6,083,672	18	94,745	1.6%	38	19,845	0.3%	31
Montana	989,415	44	1,023,252	44	1,032,949	44	43,534	4.4%	20	9,697	0.9%	16
Nebraska	1,826,341	38	1,882,980	37	1,896,190	37	69,849	3.8%	26	13,210	0.7%	21
Nevada	2,700,551	35	2,838,281	35	2,890,845	35	190,294	7.0%	7	52,564	1.9%	4
New Hampshire	1,316,470	42	1,327,996	42	1,330,608	41	14,138	1.1%	41	2,612	0.2%	39
New Jersey	8,791,894	11	8,938,844	11	8,958,013	11	166,119	1.9%	36	19,169	0.2%	37
New Mexico	2,059,179	36	2,085,567	36	2,085,109	36	25,930	1.3%	40	-458	0.0%	45
New York	19,378,102	3	19,748,858	4	19,795,791	4	417,689	2.2%	31	46,933	0.2%	36
North Carolina	9,535,483	10	9,940,387	9	10,042,802	9	507,319	5.3%	15	102,415	1.0%	15
North Dakota	672,591	48	740,040	47	756,927	47	84,336	12.5%	1	16,887	2.3%	1
Ohio	11,536,504	7	11,596,998	7	11,613,423	7	76,919	0.7%	44	16,425	0.1%	41
Oklahoma	3,751,351	28	3,879,610	28	3,911,338	28	159,987	4.3%	21	31,728	0.8%	18
Oregon	3,831,074	27	3,971,202	27	4,028,977	27	197,903	5.2%	17	57,775	1.5%	10
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	6	12,793,767	6	12,802,503	6	100,124	0.8%	43	8,736	0.1%	43
Rhode Island	1,052,567	43	1,054,907	43	1,056,298	43	3,731	0.4%	47	1,391	0.1%	42
South Carolina	4,625,364	24	4,829,160	24	4,896,146	23	270,782	5.9%	10	66,986	1.4%	11
South Dakota	814,180	46	853,304	46	858,469	46	44,289	5.4%	13	5,165	0.6%	23
Tennessee	6,346,105	17	6,547,779	17	6,600,299	17	254,194	4.0%	23	52,520	0.8%	19
Texas	25,145,561	2	26,979,078	2	27,469,114	2	2,323,553	9.2%	3	490,036	1.8%	6
Utah	**2,763,885**	**34**	**2,944,498**	**33**	**2,995,919**	**31**	**232,034**	**8.4%**	**5**	**51,421**	**1.7%**	**7**
Vermont	625,741	49	626,767	50	626,042	50	301	0.0%	50	-725	-0.1%	49
Virginia	8,001,024	12	8,328,098	12	8,382,993	12	381,969	4.8%	19	54,895	0.7%	22
Washington	6,724,540	13	7,063,166	13	7,170,351	13	445,811	6.6%	9	107,185	1.5%	8
West Virginia	1,852,994	37	1,848,751	38	1,844,128	38	-8,866	-0.5%	51	-4,623	-0.3%	51
Wisconsin	5,686,986	20	5,759,432	20	5,771,337	20	84,351	1.5%	39	11,905	0.2%	38
Wyoming	563,626	51	584,304	51	586,107	51	22,481	4.0%	24	1,803	0.3%	33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.4

Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2014

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+				
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	318,857,056	United States	19,876,883	6.2%	United States	53,706,735	16.8%	United States	199,030,227	62.4%	United States	46,243,211	14.5%	United States	37.7
1	California	38,802,500	**Utah**	**252,131**	**8.6%**	**Utah**	**651,984**	**22.2%**	District of Columbia	468,834	71.2%	Florida	3,791,544	19.1%	Maine	44.2
2	Texas	26,956,958	Alaska	54,708	7.4%	Idaho	317,248	19.4%	Alaska	480,776	65.3%	Maine	243,507	18.3%	New Hampshire	42.6
3	Florida	19,893,297	Texas	1,956,213	7.3%	Texas	5,159,401	19.1%	Massachusetts	4,338,703	64.3%	West Virginia	328,612	17.8%	Vermont	42.6
4	New York	19,746,227	South Dakota	60,610	7.1%	Georgia	1,830,607	18.1%	Rhode Island	676,174	64.1%	Vermont	106,199	16.9%	West Virginia	42.0
5	Illinois	12,880,580	Idaho	113,832	7.0%	Kansas	522,059	18.0%	Colorado	3,429,479	64.0%	Montana	171,155	16.7%	Florida	41.8
6	Pennsylvania	12,787,209	Nebraska	130,178	6.9%	Mississippi	537,161	17.9%	New Hampshire	848,609	64.0%	Pennsylvania	2,134,521	16.7%	Pennsylvania	40.7
7	Ohio	11,594,163	Kansas	200,607	6.9%	Alaska	131,835	17.9%	New York	12,619,227	63.9%	Delaware	153,907	16.4%	Connecticut	40.6
8	Georgia	10,097,343	North Dakota	51,016	6.9%	Nebraska	336,431	17.9%	Virginia	5,310,288	63.8%	Hawaii	228,154	16.1%	Rhode Island	39.9
9	North Carolina	9,943,964	Oklahoma	265,474	6.8%	Oklahoma	687,225	17.7%	Vermont	398,777	63.6%	Oregon	633,887	16.0%	Montana	39.8
10	Michigan	9,909,877	Louisiana	308,634	6.6%	Arizona	1,190,804	17.7%	Maryland	3,803,603	63.6%	New Hampshire	211,063	15.9%	Delaware	39.7
11	New Jersey	8,938,175	New Mexico	137,133	6.6%	Indiana	1,162,440	17.6%	California	24,656,301	63.5%	Arizona	1,070,217	15.9%	Michigan	39.6
12	Virginia	8,326,289	Georgia	662,675	6.6%	South Dakota	149,797	17.6%	Washington	4,466,054	63.2%	Iowa	491,349	15.8%	New Jersey	39.5
13	Washington	7,061,530	Wyoming	38,171	6.5%	New Mexico	364,816	17.5%	North Dakota	465,957	63.0%	South Carolina	761,865	15.8%	Massachusetts	39.4
14	Massachusetts	6,745,408	District of Columbia	42,894	6.5%	Arkansas	515,398	17.4%	Connecticut	2,265,324	63.0%	Rhode Island	166,147	15.7%	Ohio	39.3
15	Arizona	6,731,484	California	2,515,727	6.5%	Louisiana	804,859	17.3%	Illinois	8,103,573	62.9%	Arkansas	466,191	15.7%	Oregon	39.2
16	Indiana	6,596,855	Mississippi	194,108	6.5%	Nevada	486,828	17.1%	Georgia	6,352,523	62.9%	Ohio	1,799,169	15.5%	Wisconsin	39.2
17	Tennessee	6,549,352	Arkansas	191,621	6.5%	Wyoming	100,152	17.1%	New Jersey	5,612,591	62.8%	Connecticut	555,923	15.5%	South Carolina	38.8
18	Missouri	6,063,589	Hawaii	91,480	6.4%	California	6,637,425	17.1%	Nevada	1,774,027	62.5%	Michigan	1,530,052	15.4%	Alabama	38.6
19	Maryland	5,976,407	Arizona	430,888	6.4%	Minnesota	933,183	17.1%	Louisiana	2,903,289	62.4%	Missouri	932,215	15.4%	Kentucky	38.6
20	Wisconsin	5,757,564	Minnesota	348,643	6.4%	Iowa	530,614	17.1%	Oregon	2,478,330	62.4%	Alabama	743,932	15.3%	Tennessee	38.6
21	Minnesota	5,457,173	Indiana	419,487	6.4%	Illinois	2,197,789	17.1%	Wyoming	364,189	62.3%	New Mexico	318,855	15.3%	Missouri	38.3
22	Colorado	5,355,866	Washington	446,570	6.3%	Colorado	911,441	17.0%	North Carolina	6,193,053	62.3%	South Dakota	130,223	15.3%	New York	38.3
23	Alabama	4,849,377	Iowa	195,340	6.3%	North Carolina	1,680,073	16.9%	Kentucky	2,746,329	62.2%	Wisconsin	875,868	15.2%	Maryland	38.2
24	South Carolina	4,832,482	Kentucky	276,233	6.3%	Ohio	1,947,728	16.8%	Maine	827,605	62.2%	Massachusetts	1,016,237	15.1%	North Carolina	38.2
25	Louisiana	4,649,676	Colorado	334,931	6.3%	Missouri	1,018,305	16.8%	Minnesota	3,395,205	62.2%	Tennessee	985,700	15.1%	Iowa	38.1
26	Kentucky	4,413,457	Nevada	176,397	6.2%	Alabama	812,866	16.8%	Wisconsin	3,581,507	62.2%	Kentucky	654,514	14.8%	Hawaii	37.9
27	Oregon	3,970,239	Maryland	369,754	6.2%	Tennessee	1,094,095	16.7%	Hawaii	882,963	62.2%	North Carolina	1,463,362	14.7%	Arkansas	37.8
28	Oklahoma	3,878,051	Virginia	514,893	6.2%	Michigan	1,653,498	16.7%	Pennsylvania	7,951,795	62.2%	New Jersey	1,313,503	14.7%	Minnesota	37.8
29	Connecticut	3,596,677	Missouri	374,318	6.2%	Kentucky	736,381	16.7%	Tennessee	4,069,126	62.1%	New York	2,898,094	14.7%	Virginia	37.7
30	Iowa	3,107,126	Illinois	790,685	6.1%	Wisconsin	958,821	16.7%	Michigan	6,156,035	62.1%	Oklahoma	562,531	14.5%	Illinois	37.5
31	Mississippi	2,994,079	Tennessee	400,431	6.1%	New Jersey	1,479,562	16.6%	Texas	16,742,263	62.1%	Nebraska	270,989	14.4%	Indiana	37.5
32	Arkansas	2,966,369	North Carolina	607,476	6.1%	South Carolina	794,229	16.4%	Alabama	2,997,874	61.8%	Mississippi	428,383	14.3%	Nevada	37.5
33	**Utah**	**2,942,902**	Alabama	294,705	6.1%	Maryland	980,790	16.4%	South Carolina	2,985,869	61.8%	Kansas	415,459	14.3%	Washington	37.5
34	Kansas	2,904,021	Delaware	56,351	6.0%	Washington	1,156,151	16.4%	Indiana	4,073,484	61.7%	Minnesota	780,142	14.3%	Arizona	37.1
35	Nevada	2,839,099	South Carolina	290,519	6.0%	Connecticut	585,993	16.3%	Ohio	7,156,690	61.7%	Idaho	233,376	14.3%	New Mexico	37.1
36	New Mexico	2,085,572	New York	1,184,591	6.0%	Virginia	1,354,222	16.3%	Delaware	577,460	61.7%	Indiana	941,444	14.3%	South Dakota	36.8
37	Nebraska	1,881,503	Montana	61,194	6.0%	Montana	163,830	16.0%	West Virginia	1,141,567	61.7%	North Dakota	104,998	14.2%	Wyoming	36.8
38	West Virginia	1,850,326	New Jersey	532,519	6.0%	North Dakota	117,511	15.9%	Missouri	3,738,751	61.7%	Nevada	401,847	14.2%	Mississippi	36.7
39	Idaho	1,634,464	Ohio	690,576	6.0%	Oregon	628,559	15.8%	Montana	627,400	61.3%	Washington	992,755	14.1%	Colorado	36.5
40	Hawaii	1,419,561	Wisconsin	341,368	5.9%	Delaware	147,896	15.8%	Mississippi	1,834,427	61.3%	Wyoming	81,641	14.0%	Louisiana	36.3
41	Maine	1,330,089	Oregon	229,463	5.8%	Pennsylvania	1,985,809	15.5%	Oklahoma	2,362,821	60.9%	Illinois	1,788,533	13.9%	Nebraska	36.2
42	New Hampshire	1,326,813	Michigan	570,292	5.8%	New York	3,044,315	15.4%	Iowa	1,889,823	60.8%	Virginia	1,146,886	13.8%	Oklahoma	36.2
43	Rhode Island	1,055,173	Pennsylvania	715,084	5.6%	Hawaii	216,964	15.3%	Kansas	1,765,896	60.8%	Maryland	822,260	13.8%	Georgia	36.1
44	Montana	1,023,579	West Virginia	102,485	5.5%	New Hampshire	202,596	15.3%	Nebraska	1,143,905	60.8%	Louisiana	632,894	13.6%	Kansas	36.1
45	Delaware	935,614	Florida	1,084,349	5.5%	Massachusetts	1,024,413	15.2%	New Mexico	1,264,768	60.6%	California	4,993,047	12.9%	California	36.0
46	South Dakota	853,175	Massachusetts	366,055	5.4%	West Virginia	277,662	15.0%	Florida	12,048,169	60.6%	Colorado	680,015	12.7%	Idaho	35.7
47	North Dakota	739,482	Connecticut	189,437	5.3%	Rhode Island	157,956	15.0%	Arkansas	1,793,159	60.4%	Georgia	1,251,538	12.4%	North Dakota	34.9
48	Alaska	736,732	Rhode Island	54,896	5.2%	Florida	2,969,235	14.9%	South Dakota	512,545	60.1%	Texas	3,099,081	11.5%	Texas	34.2
49	District of Columl	658,893	Maine	64,779	4.9%	Maine	194,198	14.6%	Arizona	4,039,575	60.0%	District of Columbia	74,754	11.3%	District of Columl	33.8
50	Vermont	626,562	New Hampshire	64,545	4.9%	Vermont	91,169	14.6%	Idaho	970,008	59.3%	**Utah**	**295,260**	10.0%	Alaska	33.3
51	Wyoming	584,153	Vermont	30,417	4.9%	District of Columl	72,411	11.0%	**Utah**	**1,743,527**	**59.2%**	Alaska	69,413	9.4%	**Utah**	**30.5**

Note: Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.5
Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2014

Rank	Preschool-Age (Under Age 5) per 100 of Working Age		School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age		Retirement-Age (65 & Over) per 100 of Working Age		Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age	
	United States	10.0	United States	27.0	United States	23.2	United States	60.2
1	**Utah**	**14.5**	**Utah**	**37.4**	Florida	31.5	**Utah**	**68.8**
2	South Dakota	11.8	Idaho	32.7	Maine	29.4	Idaho	68.5
3	Idaho	11.7	Texas	30.8	West Virginia	28.8	Arizona	66.6
4	Texas	11.7	Kansas	29.6	Montana	27.3	South Dakota	66.5
5	Nebraska	11.4	Arizona	29.5	Pennsylvania	26.8	Arkansas	65.4
6	Alaska	11.4	Nebraska	29.4	Delaware	26.7	Florida	65.1
7	Kansas	11.4	Mississippi	29.3	Vermont	26.6	New Mexico	64.9
8	Oklahoma	11.2	South Dakota	29.2	Arizona	26.5	Nebraska	64.5
9	North Dakota	10.9	Oklahoma	29.1	Iowa	26.0	Kansas	64.5
10	New Mexico	10.8	New Mexico	28.8	Arkansas	26.0	Iowa	64.4
11	Arkansas	10.7	Georgia	28.8	Hawaii	25.8	Oklahoma	64.1
12	Arizona	10.7	Arkansas	28.7	Oregon	25.6	Mississippi	63.2
13	Louisiana	10.6	Indiana	28.5	South Carolina	25.5	Montana	63.1
14	Mississippi	10.6	Iowa	28.1	South Dakota	25.4	Missouri	62.2
15	Wyoming	10.5	Louisiana	27.7	New Mexico	25.2	West Virginia	62.1
16	Georgia	10.4	Wyoming	27.5	Ohio	25.1	Delaware	62.0
17	Hawaii	10.4	Minnesota	27.5	Missouri	24.9	Ohio	62.0
18	Iowa	10.3	Nevada	27.4	New Hampshire	24.9	Indiana	61.9
19	Indiana	10.3	Alaska	27.4	Michigan	24.9	South Carolina	61.8
20	Minnesota	10.3	Missouri	27.2	Alabama	24.8	Alabama	61.8
21	California	10.2	Ohio	27.2	Rhode Island	24.6	Texas	61.0
22	Kentucky	10.1	North Carolina	27.1	Connecticut	24.5	Michigan	61.0
23	Missouri	10.0	Illinois	27.1	Wisconsin	24.5	Tennessee	61.0
24	Washington	10.0	Alabama	27.1	Tennessee	24.2	Pennsylvania	60.8
25	Nevada	9.9	California	26.9	Idaho	24.1	Hawaii	60.8
26	Tennessee	9.8	Tennessee	26.9	Kentucky	23.8	Wisconsin	60.8
27	Alabama	9.8	Michigan	26.9	Oklahoma	23.8	Minnesota	60.7
28	North Carolina	9.8	Kentucky	26.8	Nebraska	23.7	Maine	60.7
29	Colorado	9.8	Wisconsin	26.8	North Carolina	23.6	Kentucky	60.7
30	Delaware	9.8	South Carolina	26.6	Kansas	23.5	North Carolina	60.6
31	Illinois	9.8	Colorado	26.6	Massachusetts	23.4	Wyoming	60.4
32	Montana	9.8	New Jersey	26.4	New Jersey	23.4	Oregon	60.2
33	South Carolina	9.7	Montana	26.1	Mississippi	23.4	Louisiana	60.2
34	Maryland	9.7	Washington	25.9	Indiana	23.1	Nevada	60.0
35	Virginia	9.7	Connecticut	25.9	Minnesota	23.0	New Jersey	59.3
36	Ohio	9.6	Maryland	25.8	New York	23.0	Georgia	59.0
37	Wisconsin	9.5	Delaware	25.6	Nevada	22.7	Illinois	58.9
38	New Jersey	9.5	Virginia	25.5	North Dakota	22.5	Connecticut	58.8
39	New York	9.4	Oregon	25.4	Wyoming	22.4	North Dakota	58.7
40	Michigan	9.3	North Dakota	25.2	Washington	22.2	Washington	58.1
41	Oregon	9.3	Pennsylvania	25.0	Illinois	22.1	California	57.4
42	District of Columbia	9.1	Florida	24.6	Louisiana	21.8	Maryland	57.1
43	Florida	9.0	Hawaii	24.6	Maryland	21.6	Vermont	57.1
44	Pennsylvania	9.0	West Virginia	24.3	Virginia	21.6	Virginia	56.8
45	West Virginia	9.0	New York	24.1	California	20.3	New York	56.5
46	Massachusetts	8.4	New Hampshire	23.9	Colorado	19.8	New Hampshire	56.4
47	Connecticut	8.4	Massachusetts	23.6	Georgia	19.7	Colorado	56.2
48	Rhode Island	8.1	Maine	23.5	Texas	18.5	Rhode Island	56.1
49	Maine	7.8	Rhode Island	23.4	**Utah**	**16.9**	Massachusetts	55.5
50	Vermont	7.6	Vermont	22.9	District of Columbia	15.9	Alaska	53.2
51	New Hampshire	7.6	District of Columbia	15.4	Alaska	14.4	District of Columbia	40.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, rate calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 4.6
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1979	3.28	1.81	1998	2.59	2.00
1961	4.24	3.56	1980	3.14	1.84	1999	2.61	2.01
1962	4.18	3.42	1981	3.06	1.81	2000	2.63	2.06
1963	3.87	3.30	1982	2.99	1.83	2001	2.56	2.03
1964	3.55	3.17	1983	2.83	1.80	2002	2.54	2.02
1965	3.24	2.88	1984	2.74	1.81	2003	2.57	2.05
1966	3.17	2.67	1985	2.69	1.84	2004	2.54	2.05
1967	3.12	2.53	1986	2.59	1.84	2005	2.47	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1987	2.48	1.87	2006	2.63	2.11
1969	3.09	2.42	1988	2.52	1.93	2007	2.63	2.12
1970	3.30	2.48	1989	2.55	2.01	2008	2.60	2.07
1971	3.14	2.27	1990	2.65	2.08	2009	2.47	2.00
1972	2.88	2.01	1991	2.53	2.06	2010	2.45	1.93
1973	2.84	1.88	1992	2.53	2.05	2011	2.38	1.89
1974	2.91	1.84	1993	2.45	2.02	2012	2.37	1.88
1975	2.96	1.77	1994	2.44	2.00	2013	2.34	1.87
1976	3.19	1.74	1995	2.45	1.98	2014	2.33	1.86
1977	3.30	1.79	1996	2.53	1.98			
1978	3.25	1.76	1997	2.52	1.97			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 4.7
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

State	2010 Total Housing Units	2010 Total Households	2010 Persons per Household	2010 Rank	2014 Total Housing Units	2014 Total Households	2014 Persons per Household	2014 Rank	2010 to 2014 Percent Change Total Housing Units	2010 to 2014 Percent Change Total Households
United States	131,704,730	116,716,292	2.58	-	133,962,970	117,259,427	2.65	-	1.7%	0.5%
Alabama	2,171,853	1,883,791	2.48	27	2,208,030	1,841,217	2.57	22	1.7%	-2.3%
Alaska	306,967	258,058	2.65	7	308,571	249,659	2.84	4	0.5%	-3.3%
Arizona	2,844,526	2,380,990	2.63	9	2,909,336	2,428,743	2.71	9	2.3%	2.0%
Arkansas	1,316,299	1,147,084	2.47	33	1,341,081	1,131,288	2.55	28	1.9%	-1.4%
California	13,680,081	12,577,498	2.90	2	13,901,594	12,758,648	2.98	3	1.6%	1.4%
Colorado	2,212,898	1,972,868	2.49	22	2,276,280	2,039,592	2.57	22	2.9%	3.4%
Connecticut	1,487,891	1,371,087	2.52	19	1,493,632	1,355,817	2.57	22	0.4%	-1.1%
Delaware	405,885	342,297	2.55	15	417,413	349,743	2.60	19	2.8%	2.2%
District of Columbia	296,719	266,707	2.11	51	306,184	277,378	2.23	51	3.2%	4.0%
Florida	8,989,580	7,420,802	2.48	27	9,144,650	7,328,046	2.66	13	1.7%	-1.2%
Georgia	4,088,801	3,585,584	2.63	9	4,151,387	3,587,521	2.74	6	1.5%	0.1%
Hawaii	519,508	455,338	2.89	3	530,118	450,769	3.05	2	2.0%	-1.0%
Idaho	667,796	579,408	2.66	6	685,098	591,587	2.71	9	2.6%	2.1%
Illinois	5,296,715	4,836,972	2.59	12	5,307,508	4,772,421	2.64	14	0.2%	-1.3%
Indiana	2,795,541	2,502,154	2.52	19	2,829,630	2,502,739	2.56	26	1.2%	0.0%
Iowa	1,336,417	1,221,576	2.41	45	1,362,034	1,241,471	2.42	46	1.9%	1.6%
Kansas	1,233,215	1,112,096	2.49	22	1,248,861	1,109,280	2.55	28	1.3%	-0.3%
Kentucky	1,927,164	1,719,965	2.45	37	1,950,504	1,712,094	2.50	34	1.2%	-0.5%
Louisiana	1,964,981	1,728,360	2.55	15	2,011,037	1,718,194	2.63	16	2.3%	-0.6%
Maine	721,830	557,219	2.32	49	727,693	549,841	2.35	48	0.8%	-1.3%
Maryland	2,378,814	2,156,411	2.61	11	2,422,317	2,165,438	2.70	11	1.8%	0.4%
Massachusetts	2,808,254	2,547,075	2.48	27	2,828,592	2,549,336	2.55	28	0.7%	0.1%
Michigan	4,532,233	3,872,508	2.49	22	4,540,088	3,834,574	2.53	32	0.2%	-1.0%
Minnesota	2,347,201	2,087,227	2.48	27	2,385,261	2,129,195	2.50	34	1.6%	2.0%
Mississippi	1,274,719	1,115,768	2.58	13	1,294,738	1,095,823	2.64	14	1.6%	-1.8%
Missouri	2,712,729	2,375,611	2.45	37	2,735,803	2,354,809	2.50	34	0.9%	-0.9%
Montana	482,825	409,607	2.35	47	491,515	410,962	2.42	46	1.8%	0.3%
Nebraska	796,793	721,130	2.46	35	814,957	740,765	2.47	38	2.3%	2.7%
Nevada	1,173,814	1,006,250	2.65	7	1,198,969	1,021,519	2.74	6	2.1%	1.5%
New Hampshire	614,754	518,973	2.46	35	619,865	519,756	2.47	38	0.8%	0.2%
New Jersey	3,553,562	3,214,360	2.68	5	3,591,847	3,194,844	2.74	6	1.1%	-0.6%
New Mexico	901,388	791,395	2.55	15	912,910	760,916	2.68	12	1.3%	-3.9%
New York	8,108,103	7,317,755	2.57	14	8,191,528	7,282,398	2.63	16	1.0%	-0.5%
North Carolina	4,327,528	3,745,155	2.48	27	4,452,464	3,790,620	2.56	26	2.9%	1.2%
North Dakota	317,498	281,192	2.30	50	350,534	305,431	2.33	50	10.4%	8.6%
Ohio	5,127,508	4,603,435	2.44	40	5,147,282	4,593,172	2.46	41	0.4%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	1,664,378	1,460,450	2.49	22	1,699,556	1,459,759	2.58	20	2.1%	0.0%
Oregon	1,675,562	1,518,938	2.47	33	1,700,611	1,535,511	2.53	32	1.5%	1.1%
Pennsylvania	5,567,315	5,018,904	2.45	37	5,590,712	4,945,972	2.50	34	0.4%	-1.5%
Rhode Island	463,388	413,600	2.44	40	462,630	409,654	2.47	38	-0.2%	-1.0%
South Carolina	2,137,683	1,801,181	2.49	22	2,188,258	1,826,914	2.57	22	2.4%	1.4%
South Dakota	363,438	322,282	2.42	43	376,347	334,475	2.45	42	3.6%	3.8%
Tennessee	2,812,133	2,493,552	2.48	27	2,869,419	2,509,665	2.55	28	2.0%	0.6%
Texas	9,977,436	8,922,933	2.75	4	10,426,760	9,277,197	2.84	4	4.5%	4.0%
Utah	979,709	877,692	3.10	1	1,022,593	918,370	3.16	1	4.4%	4.6%
Vermont	322,539	256,442	2.34	48	325,774	257,229	2.34	49	1.0%	0.3%
Virginia	3,364,939	3,056,058	2.54	18	3,446,585	3,083,820	2.62	18	2.4%	0.9%
Washington	2,885,677	2,620,076	2.51	21	2,963,293	2,679,601	2.58	20	2.7%	2.3%
West Virginia	881,917	763,831	2.36	46	884,574	735,375	2.45	42	0.3%	-3.7%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	2.43	42	2,648,342	2,307,685	2.43	45	0.9%	1.2%
Wyoming	261,868	226,879	2.42	43	268,205	232,594	2.45	42	2.4%	2.5%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Table 4.8
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

Geographic Area	Total Population	Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino): White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific	Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	Total Minority
State	2,942,902	2,335,011	31,051	28,583	66,837	26,769	55,891	398,760	607,891
Percent of Population	100.0%	79.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.3%	0.9%	1.9%	13.5%	26.0%
Beaver	6,461	5,511	16	54	76	26	76	702	950
Box Elder	51,518	44,945	177	370	474	74	795	4,683	6,573
Cache	118,343	99,594	723	611	2,910	439	1,681	12,385	18,749
Carbon	20,660	17,190	138	194	132	23	267	2,716	3,470
Daggett	1,117	1,039	4	9	5	1	12	47	78
Davis	329,692	279,273	4,067	1,327	6,070	2,155	6,947	29,853	50,419
Duchesne	20,380	17,369	77	712	91	69	420	1,642	3,011
Emery	10,631	9,714	38	64	46	12	92	665	917
Garfield	5,024	4,519	17	90	53	13	51	281	505
Grand	9,429	7,847	50	332	94	5	157	944	1,582
Iron	47,269	40,793	282	924	392	173	790	3,915	6,476
Juab	10,486	9,717	32	73	34	17	125	488	769
Kane	7,254	6,645	28	121	34	4	95	327	609
Millard	12,606	10,604	30	111	93	27	132	1,609	2,002
Morgan	10,608	10,106	26	36	65	10	80	285	502
Piute	1,484	1,339	3	6	6	2	13	115	145
Rich	2,293	2,138	6	19	2	1	22	105	155
Salt Lake	1,091,742	793,083	17,245	7,248	41,153	16,543	22,178	194,292	298,659
San Juan	15,251	7,110	57	6,900	95	14	304	771	8,141
Sanpete	28,477	24,473	218	262	214	156	380	2,774	4,004
Sevier	20,773	19,164	47	214	77	34	212	1,025	1,609
Summit	39,105	33,124	172	102	623	50	493	4,541	5,981
Tooele	61,598	51,544	469	531	442	282	1,044	7,286	10,054
Uintah	36,867	30,216	163	2,533	180	129	687	2,959	6,651
Utah	560,974	467,333	3,100	2,751	8,737	4,641	11,502	62,910	93,641
Wasatch	27,714	23,342	80	95	286	43	306	3,562	4,372
Washington	151,948	129,468	833	1,633	1,198	1,177	2,474	15,165	22,480
Wayne	2,723	2,512	4	11	20	7	37	132	211
Weber	240,475	185,299	2,949	1,250	3,235	642	4,519	42,581	55,176

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and Budget in 1997, the federal government treats Hispanic origin and race as separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Also, respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents who selected more than one race are included in the “Two or More Races” category. For postcensal population estimates, the "Some Other Race" category was omitted.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4.9
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010 Census	April 1, 2010 Estimates Base	Population Estimate (July 1) 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change from 2010 Census Percent	Change from 2010 Census Number	Change from 2013 to 2014 Percent	Change from 2013 to 2014 Number
Utah	2,763,885	2,763,885	2,774,346	2,815,324	2,855,194	2,902,787	2,942,902	6.5%	179,017	1.4%	40,115
Beaver County	6,629	6,629	6,640	6,521	6,486	6,462	6,461	-2.5%	-168	0.0%	-1
Beaver city	3,112	3,122	3,130	3,070	3,069	3,058	3,061	-1.6%	-51	0.1%	3
Milford city	1,409	1,408	1,409	1,380	1,366	1,357	1,353	-4.0%	-56	-0.3%	-4
Minersville town	907	907	907	894	885	883	882	-2.8%	-25	-0.1%	-1
Balance of Beaver County	1,201	1,192	1,194	1,177	1,166	1,164	1,165	-3.0%	-36	0.1%	1
Box Elder County	49,975	49,975	50,153	50,262	50,269	50,864	51,518	3.1%	1,543	1.3%	654
Bear River City city	853	853	854	848	837	841	842	-1.3%	-11	0.1%	1
Brigham City city	17,899	17,908	17,962	18,051	18,199	18,461	18,631	4.1%	732	0.9%	170
Corinne city	685	685	692	682	691	690	690	0.7%	5	0.0%	0
Deweyville town	332	332	332	329	326	326	328	-1.2%	-4	0.6%	2
Elwood town	1,034	1,034	1,039	1,035	1,031	1,033	1,034	0.0%	0	0.1%	1
Fielding town	455	453	454	449	444	445	447	-1.8%	-8	0.4%	2
Garland city	2,400	2,428	2,435	2,419	2,390	2,404	2,422	0.9%	22	0.7%	18
Honeyville city	1,441	1,441	1,446	1,434	1,425	1,428	1,441	0.0%	0	0.9%	13
Howell town	245	245	245	245	245	246	247	0.8%	2	0.4%	1
Mantua town	687	687	688	681	676	683	694	1.0%	7	1.6%	11
Perry city	4,512	4,512	4,525	4,507	4,490	4,533	4,621	2.4%	109	1.9%	88
Plymouth town	414	404	405	403	402	403	405	-2.2%	-9	0.5%	2
Portage town	245	245	245	250	248	248	252	2.9%	7	1.6%	4
Snowville town	167	167	167	171	169	169	170	1.8%	3	0.6%	1
Tremonton city	7,647	7,614	7,658	7,789	7,775	7,908	8,066	5.5%	419	2.0%	158
Willard city	1,772	1,772	1,775	1,762	1,749	1,758	1,775	0.2%	3	1.0%	17
Balance of Box Elder County	9,187	9,195	9,231	9,207	9,172	9,288	9,453	2.9%	266	1.8%	165
Cache County	112,656	112,656	113,299	114,842	115,958	117,326	118,343	5.0%	5,687	0.9%	1,017
Amalga town	488	488	489	496	498	498	501	2.7%	13	0.6%	3
Clarkston town	666	675	680	685	690	681	680	2.1%	14	-0.1%	-1
Cornish town	288	297	298	301	304	305	306	6.3%	18	0.3%	1
Hyde Park city	3,833	3,840	3,880	3,979	4,079	4,170	4,274	11.5%	441	2.5%	104
Hyrum city	7,609	7,613	7,657	7,733	7,785	7,777	7,818	2.7%	209	0.5%	41
Lewiston city	1,766	1,764	1,778	1,777	1,776	1,763	1,752	-0.8%	-14	-0.6%	-11
Logan city	48,174	48,203	48,413	49,107	49,147	49,113	48,997	1.7%	823	-0.2%	-116
Mendon city	1,282	1,333	1,337	1,333	1,327	1,320	1,315	2.6%	33	-0.4%	-5
Millville city	1,829	1,866	1,875	1,896	1,910	1,908	1,918	4.9%	89	0.5%	10
Newton town	789	789	791	788	789	783	778	-1.4%	-11	-0.6%	-5
Nibley city	5,438	5,465	5,561	5,758	5,871	5,991	6,172	13.5%	734	3.0%	181
North Logan city	8,269	8,269	8,310	8,386	8,792	9,689	9,874	19.4%	1,605	1.9%	185
Paradise town	904	900	906	915	920	919	923	2.1%	19	0.4%	4
Providence city	7,075	6,959	6,990	7,015	7,030	7,026	7,066	-0.1%	-9	0.6%	40
Richmond city	2,470	2,476	2,490	2,514	2,527	2,522	2,535	2.6%	65	0.5%	13
River Heights city	1,734	1,843	1,855	1,871	1,882	1,882	1,894	9.2%	160	0.6%	12
Smithfield city	9,495	9,628	9,683	9,877	10,149	10,504	11,014	16.0%	1,519	4.9%	510
Trenton town	464	489	490	493	495	494	497	7.1%	33	0.6%	3
Wellsville city	3,432	3,486	3,506	3,541	3,564	3,562	3,578	4.3%	146	0.4%	16
Balance of Cache County	6,651	6,273	6,310	6,377	6,423	6,419	6,451	-3.0%	-200	0.5%	32
Carbon County	21,403	21,403	21,416	21,328	21,254	20,931	20,660	-3.5%	-743	-1.3%	-271
East Carbon-Sunnyside city	-	1,678	1,678	1,667	1,656	1,629	1,602	-4.5%	-76	-1.7%	-27
Helper city	2,201	2,203	2,206	2,202	2,197	2,170	2,144	-2.6%	-57	-1.2%	-26
Price city	8,715	8,727	8,725	8,672	8,632	8,471	8,358	-4.1%	-357	-1.3%	-113
Scofield town	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	-4.2%	-1	0.0%	0
Wellington city	1,676	1,682	1,685	1,682	1,680	1,661	1,641	-2.1%	-35	-1.2%	-20
Balance of Carbon County	7,109	7,089	7,098	7,081	7,065	6,977	6,892	-3.1%	-217	-1.2%	-85
Daggett County	1,059	1,061	1,067	1,158	1,086	1,130	1,117	5.5%	58	-1.2%	-13
Manila town	310	327	328	352	326	340	334	7.7%	24	-1.8%	-6
Balance of Daggett County	749	734	739	806	760	790	783	4.5%	34	-0.9%	-7
Davis County	306,479	306,479	307,779	311,986	316,018	322,754	329,692	7.6%	23,213	2.1%	6,938
Bountiful city	42,552	42,561	42,653	42,856	42,910	42,983	43,385	2.0%	833	0.9%	402
Centerville city	15,335	15,326	15,378	15,580	16,199	16,606	16,819	9.7%	1,484	1.3%	213
Clearfield city	30,112	30,117	30,194	30,402	30,410	30,465	30,484	1.2%	372	0.1%	19
Clinton city	20,426	20,426	20,507	20,690	20,799	20,894	21,104	3.3%	678	1.0%	210
Farmington city	18,275	18,275	18,458	19,311	20,738	21,566	22,159	21.3%	3,884	2.7%	593
Fruit Heights city	4,987	4,987	5,001	5,065	5,299	5,591	5,859	17.5%	872	4.8%	268
Kaysville city	27,300	27,410	27,527	28,098	28,388	28,842	29,494	8.0%	2,194	2.3%	652
Layton city	67,311	67,297	67,550	68,245	68,632	70,786	72,231	7.3%	4,920	2.0%	1,445
North Salt Lake city	16,322	16,322	16,448	16,699	16,973	17,936	19,193	17.6%	2,871	7.0%	1,257
South Weber city	6,051	6,051	6,078	6,206	6,368	6,512	6,731	11.2%	680	3.4%	219
Sunset city	5,122	5,122	5,130	5,147	5,139	5,133	5,149	0.5%	27	0.3%	16
Syracuse city	24,331	24,369	24,504	24,860	25,146	25,737	26,639	9.5%	2,308	3.5%	902
West Bountiful city	5,265	5,265	5,280	5,312	5,326	5,364	5,446	3.4%	181	1.5%	82
West Point city	9,511	9,511	9,560	9,756	9,816	9,921	10,204	7.3%	693	2.9%	283

Table 4.9
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)					Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2013 to 2014	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Woods Cross city	9,761	9,761	9,827	10,082	10,209	10,745	11,097	13.7%	1,336	3.3%	352
Balance of Davis County	3,818	3,679	3,684	3,677	3,666	3,673	3,698	-3.1%	-120	0.7%	25
Duchesne County	18,607	18,607	18,612	18,732	19,061	20,106	20,380	9.5%	1,773	1.4%	274
Altamont town	225	232	231	232	235	248	251	11.6%	26	1.2%	3
Duchesne city	1,690	1,688	1,688	1,690	1,710	1,790	1,801	6.6%	111	0.6%	11
Myton city	569	569	568	570	578	601	619	8.8%	50	3.0%	18
Roosevelt city	6,046	6,049	6,061	6,130	6,281	6,664	6,777	12.1%	731	1.7%	113
Tabiona town	171	171	171	171	173	183	186	8.8%	15	1.6%	3
Balance of Duchesne County	9,906	9,898	9,893	9,939	10,084	10,620	10,746	8.5%	840	1.2%	126
Emery County	10,976	10,976	10,971	10,953	10,901	10,716	10,631	-3.1%	-345	-0.8%	-85
Castle Dale city	1,630	1,638	1,637	1,638	1,628	1,598	1,590	-2.5%	-40	-0.5%	-8
Clawson town	163	199	199	198	200	199	198	21.5%	35	-0.5%	-1
Cleveland town	464	464	464	465	465	456	453	-2.4%	-11	-0.7%	-3
Elmo town	418	423	423	424	422	422	417	-0.2%	-1	-1.2%	-5
Emery town	288	286	286	283	283	277	276	-4.2%	-12	-0.4%	-1
Ferron city	1,626	1,666	1,665	1,661	1,654	1,619	1,603	-1.4%	-23	-1.0%	-16
Green River city	952	1,026	1,025	1,023	1,019	998	989	3.9%	37	-0.9%	-9
Huntington city	2,129	2,138	2,139	2,134	2,113	2,073	2,056	-3.4%	-73	-0.8%	-17
Orangeville city	1,470	1,470	1,471	1,466	1,462	1,436	1,423	-3.2%	-47	-0.9%	-13
Balance of Emery County	1,836	1,666	1,662	1,661	1,655	1,638	1,626	-11.4%	-210	-0.7%	-12
Garfield County	5,172	5,172	5,183	5,167	5,088	5,065	5,024	-2.9%	-148	-0.8%	-41
Antimony town	122	125	125	124	122	120	120	-1.6%	-2	0.0%	0
Boulder town	226	226	226	225	220	220	223	-1.3%	-3	1.4%	3
Bryce Canyon City town	198	230	230	230	227	226	223	12.6%	25	-1.3%	-3
Cannonville town	167	178	178	177	173	171	168	0.6%	1	-1.8%	-3
Escalante city	797	820	823	821	806	801	793	-0.5%	-4	-1.0%	-8
Hatch town	133	146	146	145	142	142	141	6.0%	8	-0.7%	-1
Henrieville town	230	230	230	228	224	222	220	-4.3%	-10	-0.9%	-2
Panguitch city	1,520	1,523	1,527	1,523	1,505	1,502	1,490	-2.0%	-30	-0.8%	-12
Tropic town	530	530	531	529	521	518	513	-3.2%	-17	-1.0%	-5
Balance of Garfield County	1,249	1,164	1,167	1,165	1,148	1,143	1,133	-9.3%	-116	-0.9%	-10
Grand County	9,225	9,225	9,316	9,288	9,341	9,367	9,429	2.2%	204	0.7%	62
Castle Valley town	319	322	326	326	328	330	334	4.7%	15	1.2%	4
Moab city	5,046	5,062	5,109	5,088	5,116	5,121	5,140	1.9%	94	0.4%	19
Balance of Grand County	3,860	3,841	3,881	3,874	3,897	3,916	3,955	2.5%	95	1.0%	39
Iron County	46,163	46,163	46,264	46,658	46,730	46,706	47,269	2.4%	1,106	1.2%	563
Brian Head town	83	85	85	86	86	86	86	3.6%	3	0.0%	0
Cedar City city	28,857	28,862	28,931	29,179	29,135	29,111	29,483	2.2%	626	1.3%	372
Enoch city	5,803	5,849	5,869	5,971	6,026	6,035	6,115	5.4%	312	1.3%	80
Kanarraville town	355	358	358	359	358	361	364	2.5%	9	0.8%	3
Paragonah town	488	498	498	499	501	501	501	2.7%	13	0.0%	0
Parowan city	2,790	2,801	2,804	2,817	2,834	2,832	2,862	2.6%	72	1.1%	30
Balance of Iron County	7,787	7,710	7,719	7,747	7,790	7,780	7,858	0.9%	71	1.0%	78
Juab County	10,246	10,246	10,261	10,343	10,328	10,327	10,486	2.3%	240	1.5%	159
Eureka city	669	669	670	670	666	664	667	-0.3%	-2	0.5%	3
Levan town	841	843	844	857	852	850	862	2.5%	21	1.4%	12
Mona city	1,547	1,540	1,541	1,553	1,548	1,552	1,578	2.0%	31	1.7%	26
Nephi city	5,389	5,387	5,395	5,438	5,429	5,427	5,508	2.2%	119	1.5%	81
Rocky Ridge town	733	733	734	740	743	744	761	3.8%	28	2.3%	17
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Balance of Juab County	1,067	1,074	1,077	1,085	1,090	1,090	1,110	4.0%	43	1.8%	20
Kane County	7,125	7,125	7,153	7,237	7,217	7,242	7,254	1.8%	129	0.2%	12
Alton town	119	119	119	121	118	118	118	-0.8%	-1	0.0%	0
Big Water town	475	479	480	483	475	473	474	-0.2%	-1	0.2%	1
Glendale town	381	381	382	386	379	375	374	-1.8%	-7	-0.3%	-1
Kanab city	4,312	4,324	4,343	4,393	4,419	4,459	4,463	3.5%	151	0.1%	4
Orderville town	577	578	579	587	577	572	572	-0.9%	-5	0.0%	0
Balance of Kane County	1,261	1,244	1,250	1,267	1,249	1,245	1,253	-0.6%	-8	0.6%	8
Millard County	12,503	12,503	12,523	12,609	12,543	12,628	12,606	0.8%	103	-0.2%	-22
Delta city	3,436	3,436	3,441	3,469	3,451	3,477	3,474	1.1%	38	-0.1%	-3
Fillmore city	2,435	2,461	2,466	2,483	2,486	2,491	2,492	2.3%	57	0.0%	1
Hinckley town	696	696	697	699	692	699	698	0.3%	2	-0.1%	-1
Holden town	378	378	378	379	374	375	373	-1.3%	-5	-0.5%	-2
Kanosh town	474	474	475	476	471	473	470	-0.8%	-4	-0.6%	-3
Leamington town	226	226	226	228	226	229	229	1.3%	3	0.0%	0
Lynndyl town	106	106	106	107	106	109	109	2.8%	3	0.0%	0
Meadow town	310	310	310	312	311	314	313	1.0%	3	-0.3%	-1
Oak City town	578	578	581	588	585	596	598	3.5%	20	0.3%	2
Scipio town	327	327	327	328	325	326	324	-0.9%	-3	-0.6%	-2

Table 4.9
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)					Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2013 to 2014	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Balance of Millard County	3,537	3,511	3,516	3,540	3,516	3,539	3,526	-0.3%	-11	-0.4%	-13
Morgan County	9,469	9,469	9,519	9,650	9,802	10,198	10,608	12.0%	1,139	4.0%	410
Morgan city	3,687	3,663	3,674	3,682	3,699	3,893	3,957	7.3%	270	1.6%	64
Balance of Morgan County	5,782	5,806	5,845	5,968	6,103	6,305	6,651	15.0%	869	5.5%	346
Piute County	1,556	1,557	1,556	1,523	1,528	1,523	1,484	-4.6%	-72	-2.6%	-39
Circleville town	547	547	546	536	539	536	517	-5.5%	-30	-3.5%	-19
Junction town	191	191	191	187	187	186	180	-5.8%	-11	-3.2%	-6
Kingston town	173	173	173	169	170	169	163	-5.8%	-10	-3.6%	-6
Marysvale town	408	399	399	388	388	389	388	-4.9%	-20	-0.3%	-1
Balance of Piute County	237	247	247	243	244	243	236	-0.4%	-1	-2.9%	-7
Rich County	2,264	2,264	2,257	2,320	2,279	2,276	2,293	1.3%	29	0.7%	17
Garden City town	562	560	561	578	569	568	575	2.3%	13	1.2%	7
Laketown town	248	252	251	257	253	254	256	3.2%	8	0.8%	2
Randolph town	464	462	459	472	464	459	462	-0.4%	-2	0.7%	3
Woodruff town	180	184	183	189	185	186	186	3.3%	6	0.0%	0
Balance of Rich County	810	806	803	824	808	809	814	0.5%	4	0.6%	5
Salt Lake County	1,029,655	1,029,655	1,032,942	1,048,397	1,064,402	1,080,866	1,091,742	6.0%	62,087	1.0%	10,876
Alta town	383	383	383	386	389	391	390	1.8%	7	-0.3%	-1
Bluffdale city (pt.)	7,598	7,597	7,609	7,771	7,977	8,395	9,887	30.1%	2,289	17.8%	1,492
Cottonwood Heights city	33,433	33,435	33,445	33,754	34,031	34,270	34,166	2.2%	733	-0.3%	-104
Draper city (pt.)	40,532	40,530	40,661	41,479	42,354	43,399	44,269	9.2%	3,737	2.0%	870
Herriman city	21,785	21,738	22,488	23,355	24,381	26,336	28,556	31.1%	6,771	8.4%	2,220
Holladay city	26,472	26,472	26,483	26,732	26,963	27,173	27,129	2.5%	657	-0.2%	-44
Midvale city	27,964	27,983	28,302	28,664	30,285	30,827	31,725	13.4%	3,761	2.9%	898
Murray city	46,746	46,695	46,727	47,182	48,239	48,633	48,822	4.4%	2,076	0.4%	189
Riverton city	38,753	38,801	38,933	39,581	40,453	40,980	41,457	7.0%	2,704	1.2%	477
Salt Lake City city	186,440	186,452	186,522	188,158	189,448	191,282	190,884	2.4%	4,444	-0.2%	-398
Sandy city	87,461	87,720	87,769	88,692	89,571	90,349	91,148	4.2%	3,687	0.9%	799
South Jordan city	50,418	50,420	51,253	53,347	55,941	59,379	62,781	24.5%	12,363	5.7%	3,402
South Salt Lake city	23,617	23,615	23,690	24,010	24,365	24,737	24,748	4.8%	1,131	0.0%	11
Taylorsville city	58,652	58,644	58,703	59,755	60,216	60,599	60,433	3.0%	1,781	-0.3%	-166
West Jordan city	103,712	103,708	104,131	106,575	108,373	110,184	110,920	7.0%	7,208	0.7%	736
West Valley City city	129,480	129,475	129,616	131,077	132,474	133,843	134,495	3.9%	5,015	0.5%	652
Balance of Salt Lake County	146,209	145,987	146,227	147,879	148,942	150,089	149,932	2.5%	3,723	-0.1%	-157
San Juan County	14,746	14,746	14,805	14,776	14,899	14,990	15,251	3.4%	505	1.7%	261
Blanding city	3,375	3,345	3,358	3,357	3,458	3,552	3,668	8.7%	293	3.3%	116
Monticello city	1,972	1,974	1,981	1,973	1,973	1,973	1,999	1.4%	27	1.3%	26
Balance of San Juan County	9,399	9,427	9,466	9,446	9,468	9,465	9,584	2.0%	185	1.3%	119
Sanpete County	27,822	27,822	27,871	28,027	28,029	28,243	28,477	2.4%	655	0.8%	234
Centerfield town	1,367	1,367	1,369	1,374	1,375	1,374	1,384	1.2%	17	0.7%	10
Ephraim city	6,135	6,131	6,144	6,213	6,225	6,434	6,463	5.3%	328	0.5%	29
Fairview city	1,247	1,247	1,249	1,256	1,258	1,259	1,271	1.9%	24	1.0%	12
Fayette town	242	242	242	243	243	243	245	1.2%	3	0.8%	2
Fountain Green city	1,071	1,071	1,073	1,079	1,081	1,080	1,088	1.6%	17	0.7%	8
Gunnison city	3,285	3,285	3,288	3,297	3,264	3,266	3,291	0.2%	6	0.8%	25
Manti city	3,276	3,280	3,286	3,302	3,308	3,308	3,362	2.6%	86	1.6%	54
Mayfield town	496	496	497	498	499	499	503	1.4%	7	0.8%	4
Moroni city	1,423	1,423	1,426	1,433	1,435	1,437	1,451	2.0%	28	1.0%	14
Mount Pleasant city	3,260	3,259	3,264	3,276	3,278	3,278	3,305	1.4%	45	0.8%	27
Spring City city	988	988	990	993	994	994	1,001	1.3%	13	0.7%	7
Sterling town	262	272	272	273	274	274	276	5.3%	14	0.7%	2
Wales town	302	298	299	299	300	300	302	0.0%	0	0.7%	2
Balance of Sanpete County	4,468	4,463	4,472	4,491	4,495	4,497	4,535	1.5%	67	0.8%	38
Sevier County	20,802	20,801	20,804	20,903	20,735	20,844	20,773	-0.1%	-29	-0.3%	-71
Annabella town	795	788	788	793	789	795	794	-0.1%	-1	-0.1%	-1
Aurora city	1,016	1,016	1,015	1,021	1,015	1,021	1,018	0.2%	2	-0.3%	-3
Central Valley town	528	547	547	551	546	548	548	3.8%	20	0.0%	0
Elsinore town	847	847	847	852	844	847	845	-0.2%	-2	-0.2%	-2
Glenwood town	464	460	460	463	461	463	463	-0.2%	-1	0.0%	0
Joseph town	344	344	344	345	342	343	341	-0.9%	-3	-0.6%	-2
Koosharem town	327	327	327	323	316	321	326	-0.3%	-1	1.6%	5
Monroe city	2,256	2,257	2,259	2,272	2,257	2,270	2,262	0.3%	6	-0.4%	-8
Redmond town	730	730	730	732	730	736	732	0.3%	2	-0.5%	-4
Richfield city	7,551	7,569	7,567	7,596	7,523	7,557	7,518	-0.4%	-33	-0.5%	-39
Salina city	2,489	2,489	2,491	2,504	2,487	2,501	2,494	0.2%	5	-0.3%	-7
Sigurd town	429	427	427	431	427	428	426	-0.7%	-3	-0.5%	-2
Balance of Sevier County	3,026	3,000	3,002	3,020	2,998	3,014	3,006	-0.7%	-20	-0.3%	-8
Summit County	36,324	36,324	36,503	37,429	37,893	38,453	39,105	7.7%	2,781	1.7%	652
Coalville city	1,363	1,367	1,371	1,391	1,398	1,410	1,425	4.5%	62	1.1%	15

Table 4.9
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010 Census	April 1, 2010 Estimates Base	Population Estimate (July 1) 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change from 2010 Census Percent	Change from 2010 Census Number	Change from 2013 to 2014 Percent	Change from 2013 to 2014 Number
Francis town	1,077	1,077	1,083	1,107	1,117	1,137	1,168	8.4%	91	2.7%	31
Henefer town	766	761	766	782	798	812	834	8.9%	68	2.7%	22
Kamas city	1,811	1,811	1,821	1,855	1,894	1,925	1,989	9.8%	178	3.3%	64
Oakley city	1,470	1,470	1,476	1,503	1,519	1,548	1,576	7.2%	106	1.8%	28
Park City city (pt.)	7,547	7,547	7,619	7,757	7,840	7,936	8,046	6.6%	499	1.4%	110
Balance of Summit County	22,290	22,291	22,367	23,034	23,327	23,685	24,067	8.0%	1,777	1.6%	382
Tooele County	58,218	58,218	58,490	59,237	59,820	60,718	61,598	5.8%	3,380	1.4%	880
Grantsville city	8,893	8,916	8,960	9,113	9,395	9,615	9,838	10.6%	945	2.3%	223
Ophir town	38	44	44	45	46	48	48	26.3%	10	0.0%	0
Rush Valley town	447	440	444	451	459	470	468	4.7%	21	-0.4%	-2
Stockton town	616	632	634	632	630	630	638	3.6%	22	1.3%	8
Tooele city	31,605	31,605	31,725	32,055	32,088	32,339	32,573	3.1%	968	0.7%	234
Vernon town	243	248	249	252	255	262	264	8.6%	21	0.8%	2
Wendover city	1,400	1,400	1,402	1,398	1,395	1,401	1,397	-0.2%	-3	-0.3%	-4
Balance of Tooele County	14,976	14,933	15,032	15,291	15,552	15,953	16,372	9.3%	1,396	2.6%	419
Uintah County	32,588	32,586	32,429	33,258	34,636	35,690	36,867	13.1%	4,279	3.3%	1,177
Ballard town	801	801	802	829	871	909	1,010	26.1%	209	11.1%	101
Naples city	1,755	1,745	1,745	1,794	1,878	2,045	2,148	22.4%	393	5.0%	103
Vernal city	9,089	9,111	9,052	9,261	9,874	10,394	10,844	19.3%	1,755	4.3%	450
Balance of Uintah County	20,943	20,929	20,830	21,374	22,013	22,342	22,865	9.2%	1,922	2.3%	523
Utah County	516,564	516,564	519,569	530,053	539,602	551,926	560,974	8.6%	44,410	1.6%	9,048
Alpine city	9,555	9,557	9,596	9,731	9,842	10,018	10,131	6.0%	576	1.1%	113
American Fork city	26,263	26,439	26,562	26,993	27,300	27,823	28,152	7.2%	1,889	1.2%	329
Bluffdale city (pt.)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Cedar Fort town	368	368	369	372	375	378	383	4.1%	15	1.3%	5
Cedar Hills city	9,796	9,756	9,796	9,903	10,023	10,165	10,261	4.7%	465	0.9%	96
Draper city (pt.)	1,742	1,742	1,755	1,794	1,832	1,887	1,933	11.0%	191	2.4%	46
Eagle Mountain city	21,415	21,415	21,692	22,661	23,178	24,188	25,593	19.5%	4,178	5.8%	1,405
Elk Ridge city	2,436	2,436	2,457	2,532	2,686	2,847	3,005	23.4%	569	5.5%	158
Fairfield town	119	119	119	120	121	122	125	5.0%	6	2.5%	3
Genola town	1,370	1,370	1,375	1,384	1,388	1,395	1,408	2.8%	38	0.9%	13
Goshen town	921	921	924	929	932	943	950	3.1%	29	0.7%	7
Highland city	15,523	15,507	15,577	16,004	16,406	17,002	17,456	12.5%	1,933	2.7%	454
Lehi city	47,407	47,735	48,111	49,721	51,456	54,324	56,275	18.7%	8,868	3.6%	1,951
Lindon city	10,070	10,082	10,131	10,283	10,439	10,606	10,723	6.5%	653	1.1%	117
Mapleton city	7,979	8,029	8,085	8,293	8,490	8,787	9,071	13.7%	1,092	3.2%	284
Orem city	88,328	88,323	88,668	89,613	90,652	91,669	91,781	3.9%	3,453	0.1%	112
Payson city	18,294	18,330	18,432	18,749	18,947	19,172	19,331	5.7%	1,037	0.8%	159
Pleasant Grove city	33,509	33,540	33,701	34,122	34,504	34,994	37,064	10.6%	3,555	5.9%	2,070
Provo city	112,488	112,494	112,876	114,611	115,419	116,351	114,801	2.1%	2,313	-1.3%	-1,550
Salem city	6,423	6,429	6,460	6,610	6,759	6,936	7,237	12.7%	814	4.3%	301
Santaquin city (pt.)	9,128	9,137	9,230	9,519	9,674	9,857	10,106	10.7%	978	2.5%	249
Saratoga Springs city	17,781	17,802	18,035	19,043	21,113	22,719	24,356	37.0%	6,575	7.2%	1,637
Spanish Fork city	34,691	34,740	35,070	35,783	36,265	36,963	37,527	8.2%	2,836	1.5%	564
Springville city	29,466	29,500	29,704	30,281	30,632	31,238	31,464	6.8%	1,998	0.7%	226
Vineyard town	139	140	143	177	232	464	691	397.1%	552	48.9%	227
Woodland Hills city	1,344	1,344	1,353	1,379	1,403	1,434	1,455	8.3%	111	1.5%	21
Balance of Utah County	10,009	9,309	9,348	9,446	9,534	9,644	9,695	-3.1%	-314	0.5%	51
Wasatch County	23,530	23,530	23,673	24,427	25,374	26,563	27,714	17.8%	4,184	4.3%	1,151
Charleston town	415	417	419	427	435	446	451	8.7%	36	1.1%	5
Daniel town	938	923	927	980	999	1,025	1,035	10.3%	97	1.0%	10
Heber city	11,362	11,378	11,460	11,735	12,324	12,994	13,599	19.7%	2,237	4.7%	605
Hideout town	656	656	659	667	680	698	705	7.5%	49	1.0%	7
Independence town	164	156	157	159	162	166	167	1.8%	3	0.6%	1
Midway city	3,845	3,843	3,863	3,923	4,038	4,214	4,436	15.4%	591	5.3%	222
Park City city (pt.)	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	9.1%	1	0.0%	0
Wallsburg town	250	256	257	271	279	291	303	21.2%	53	4.1%	12
Balance of Wasatch County	5,889	5,890	5,920	6,254	6,446	6,717	7,006	19.0%	1,117	4.3%	289
Washington County	138,115	138,115	138,406	141,502	144,643	147,719	151,948	10.0%	13,833	2.9%	4,229
Apple Valley town	701	701	701	709	718	718	718	2.4%	17	0.0%	0
Enterprise city	1,711	1,708	1,711	1,734	1,753	1,758	1,780	4.0%	69	1.3%	22
Hildale city	2,726	2,745	2,773	2,911	2,927	2,926	2,926	7.3%	200	0.0%	0
Hurricane city	13,748	13,749	13,786	14,015	14,321	14,588	15,032	9.3%	1,284	3.0%	444
Ivins city	6,753	6,755	6,771	6,931	7,161	7,379	7,665	13.5%	912	3.9%	286
La Verkin city	4,060	4,060	4,062	4,127	4,213	4,164	4,163	2.5%	103	0.0%	-1
Leeds town	820	814	814	821	828	828	837	2.1%	17	1.1%	9
New Harmony town	207	207	207	209	211	210	210	1.4%	3	0.0%	0
Rockville town	245	245	245	247	251	251	255	4.1%	10	1.6%	4
St. George city	72,897	72,763	72,860	73,953	75,308	76,742	78,505	7.7%	5,608	2.3%	1,763
Santa Clara city	6,003	6,145	6,147	6,289	6,413	6,509	6,671	11.1%	668	2.5%	162
Springdale town	529	529	530	542	546	546	548	3.6%	19	0.4%	2
Toquerville city	1,370	1,372	1,375	1,386	1,404	1,412	1,448	5.7%	78	2.5%	36

Table 4.9
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)					Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2013 to 2014	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Virgin town	596	596	596	599	604	604	605	1.5%	9	0.2%	1
Washington city	18,761	18,761	18,856	19,974	20,848	21,908	23,360	24.5%	4,599	6.6%	1,452
Balance of Washington County	6,988	6,965	6,972	7,055	7,137	7,176	7,225	3.4%	237	0.7%	49
Wayne County	2,778	2,778	2,767	2,758	2,732	2,732	2,723	-2.0%	-55	-0.3%	-9
Bicknell town	327	331	330	329	327	328	326	-0.3%	-1	-0.6%	-2
Hanksville town	219	219	218	217	214	213	213	-2.7%	-6	0.0%	0
Loa town	572	613	610	609	603	604	596	4.2%	24	-1.3%	-8
Lyman town	258	258	257	255	252	251	251	-2.7%	-7	0.0%	0
Torrey town	182	184	183	182	181	181	181	-0.5%	-1	0.0%	0
Balance of Wayne County	1,220	1,173	1,169	1,166	1,155	1,155	1,156	-5.2%	-64	0.1%	1
Weber County	231,236	231,236	232,118	233,980	236,540	238,422	240,475	4.0%	9,239	0.9%	2,053
Farr West city	5,928	5,928	5,951	6,018	6,106	6,173	6,329	6.8%	401	2.5%	156
Harrisville city	5,567	5,585	5,628	5,728	5,815	5,907	6,069	9.0%	502	2.7%	162
Hooper city	7,218	7,218	7,315	7,533	7,712	7,948	8,107	12.3%	889	2.0%	159
Huntsville town	608	608	609	609	610	617	617	1.5%	9	0.0%	0
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,701	1,701	1,705	1,714	1,724	1,732	1,740	2.3%	39	0.5%	8
North Ogden city	17,357	17,324	17,388	17,530	17,736	17,974	18,172	4.7%	815	1.1%	198
Ogden city	82,825	82,827	83,026	83,316	83,904	84,223	84,316	1.8%	1,491	0.1%	93
Plain City city	5,476	5,476	5,509	5,684	5,884	6,035	6,214	13.5%	738	3.0%	179
Pleasant View city	7,979	8,008	8,058	8,177	8,352	8,620	8,948	12.1%	969	3.8%	328
Riverdale city	8,426	8,428	8,453	8,482	8,545	8,570	8,592	2.0%	166	0.3%	22
Roy city	36,884	36,884	36,982	37,235	37,552	37,715	37,877	2.7%	993	0.4%	162
South Ogden city	16,532	16,532	16,573	16,625	16,727	16,767	16,852	1.9%	320	0.5%	85
Uintah town	1,322	1,322	1,325	1,327	1,332	1,332	1,333	0.8%	11	0.1%	1
Washington Terrace city	9,067	9,065	9,083	9,101	9,144	9,157	9,177	1.2%	110	0.2%	20
West Haven city	10,272	10,275	10,411	10,708	11,053	11,241	11,582	12.8%	1,310	3.0%	341
Balance of Weber County	14,074	14,055	14,102	14,193	14,344	14,411	14,550	3.4%	476	1.0%	139

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

2015 Overview

Utah's labor market performed exceptionally well in 2015, ending the year with an unemployment rate at 3.7 percent and job growth also at 3.7 percent. Such strong performance kept the state at the top of national rankings for labor market indicators throughout the year.

Despite holding the unemployment rate below 4 percent for 24 consecutive months, Utah employers were able to add jobs at a rate well over the state's long run average rate of employment growth of 3.1 percent. Sustained job growth at such a robust level given the state's reduced labor force participation rate is somewhat puzzling though. The rate at which working-age adults are employed or seeking work has not returned to its pre-recession average of 72 percent but instead has languished around 68-69 percent for over two years. Population statistics suggest that in-migration is likely the supporting anchor for this sustained job growth. Much like the national phenomenon, Utah has experienced a downward structural shift in the rate of labor force participation, primarily in the youngest segment whose proclivity for employment has diminished, likely replaced by full-time schooling. Having operated for several years with an above-average economy with lower-than-expected labor force participation indicates a possible permanent shift created by the Great Recession.

All industries contributed to the notable level of job growth in 2015 except for mining, oil, and gas, which contracted by roughly 1,100 positions compared to 2014 employment levels. Cutbacks in production resulting from a significant drop in oil prices led to the shedding of workers, evidenced by the spike in unemployment insurance claims for the industry in the early part of 2015. Statewide the industry only represents 0.8 percent of total employment but much of that economic activity is concentrated in Duchesne and Uintah counties, where the ripple effect into many other parts of those economies has raised unemployment rates to 8.2 and 7.3 percent, respectively.

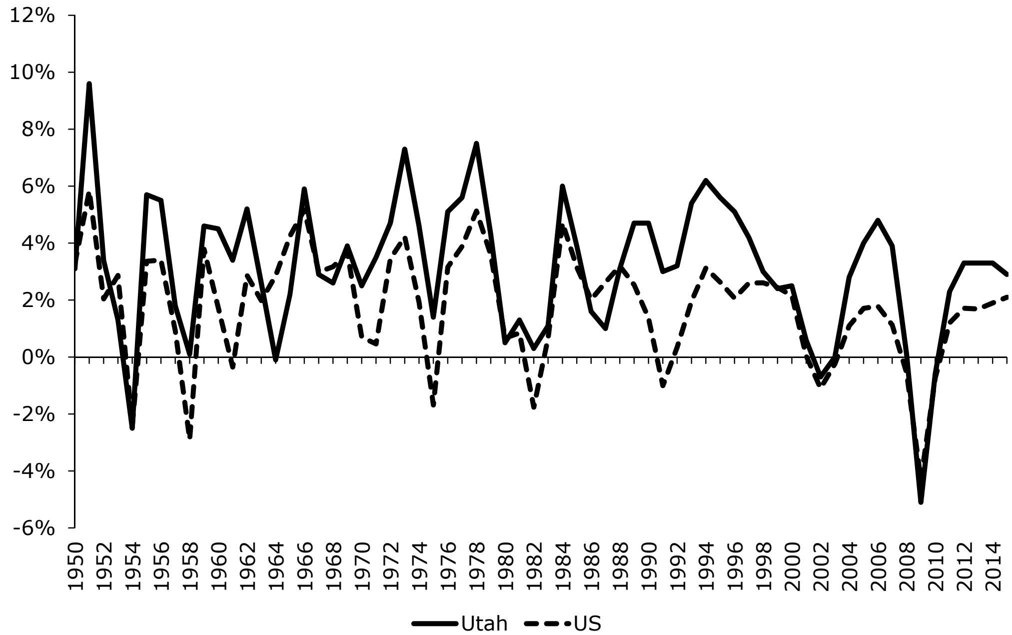
Wage growth in the state has shown improvement since the particularly low 1.0 percent growth posted in 2013. Tight labor markets are typically accompanied by rising compensation as employers bid up wages to obtain scarce workers. In 2015 it became clear that some industries with high concentrations of key occupations were feeling the pinch of worker shortages therefore increasing wage offerings, leading to 2.9 percent growth in average annual wages.

2016 Outlook

All of the components are in place for Utah to have another positive year for labor market performance. A young and diverse workforce, prepared to meet the challenges of a varied and thriving employer community, should keep Utah attractive. Still, the state has likely taxed the capacity of labor supply to meet labor demand, which is projected to bring the rate of job growth down about a half percentage point. Employment contraction in the energy industries will have played itself out in 2015 and should level out in 2016. Construction employment growth will likely accelerate with many multi-unit housing and non-residential construction projects on the roster for 2016.

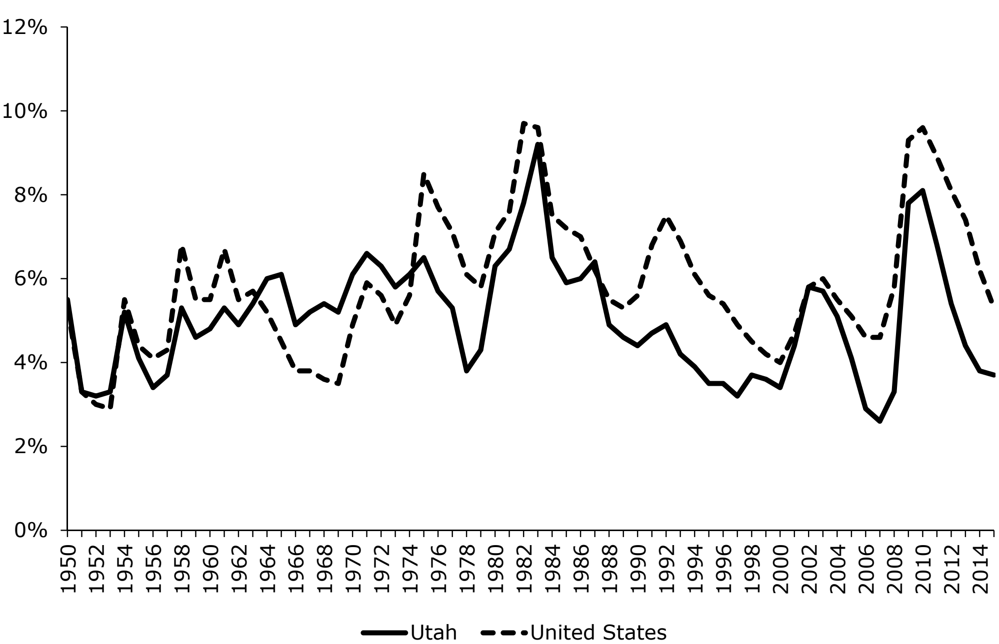
The somewhat slower job growth will sufficiently meet the growth in labor force, keeping the unemployment rate on the downward trend. Wages will also grow but will face some counter pressure as the Federal Reserve reverses policy and raises interest rates slowly over the coming year.

Figure 5.1
Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States



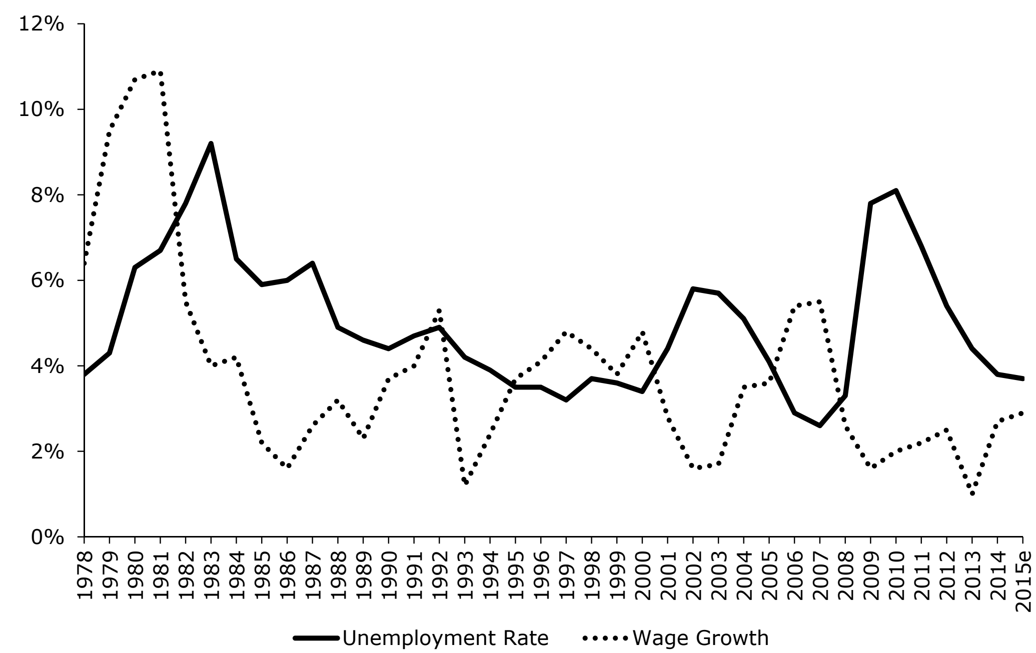
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5.2
Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States



Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5.3
Annual Average Unemployment Rate and Wage Growth



Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 5.1
Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Payroll Employment: Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.4
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	4.7
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	4.9
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	4.2
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.9
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.5
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.2
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.7
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.6
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.8
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.1
2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.1
2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.6
2008	1,252,470	0.1	1,188	3.3
2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,734	7.8
2010	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	8.1
2011	1,208,650	2.3	27,131	6.8
2012	1,248,935	3.3	40,285	5.4
2013	1,290,523	3.3	41,588	4.4
2014	1,328,055	2.9	37,532	3.8
2015e	1,377,200	3.7	49,145	3.7
2016f	1,420,500	3.1	43,300	3.5

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

Table 5.2
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2012	2013	2014	2015e	2016f	Annual Percent Change 2013	2014	2015e	2016f
Civilian Labor Force	1,376,628	1,418,522	1,431,104	1,479,236	1,518,295	3.0	0.9	3.4	2.6
Employed Persons	1,302,641	1,355,720	1,376,946	1,424,504	1,465,155	4.1	1.6	3.5	2.9
Unemployed Persons	73,987	62,802	54,158	54,732	53,140	-15.1	-13.8	1.1	-2.9
Unemployment Rate	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.5				
U.S. Rate	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.6				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,248,893	1,290,420	1,328,055	1,377,200	1,420,500	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.1
Mining	12,553	12,108	12,160	11,100	11,400	-3.5	0.4	-8.7	2.7
Construction	69,225	73,463	78,669	83,200	87,100	6.1	7.1	5.8	4.7
Manufacturing	116,667	118,747	120,642	123,900	126,700	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.3
Trade, Trans., Utilities	241,870	246,900	252,588	260,800	265,900	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.0
Information	31,295	32,427	33,338	35,900	38,100	3.6	2.8	7.7	6.1
Financial Activity	69,540	72,942	74,969	77,600	81,600	4.9	2.8	3.5	5.2
Professional & Business Services	167,219	177,462	185,081	194,600	202,800	6.1	4.3	5.1	4.2
Education & Health Services	163,594	170,541	174,313	180,700	186,300	4.2	2.2	3.7	3.1
Leisure & Hospitality	118,618	123,539	128,064	135,100	141,700	4.1	3.7	5.5	4.9
Other Services	35,014	36,372	37,530	38,700	39,900	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Government	223,298	225,920	230,623	235,600	239,000	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.4
Goods-producing	198,445	204,317	211,471	218,200	225,200	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2
Service-producing	1,050,448	1,086,103	1,116,506	1,159,000	1,195,300	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.1
Percent Svc.-producing	84.1%	84.2%	84.1%	84.2%	84.1%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6				
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	$50,762	$52,989	$56,026	$59,853	$63,942	4.4	5.7	6.8	6.8
Average Annual Wage	$40,646	$41,063	$42,187	$43,399	$44,820	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Average Monthly Wage	$3,387	$3,422	$3,516	$3,617	$3,735	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Establishments (first quarter)	81,551	84,914	87,551	90,500	92,900				

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 Research and Analysis
e = estimate
f = forecast

Personal Income

2015 Overview

Utah's total personal income in 2015 was an estimated $115.9 billion, a 4.5 percent increase from $110.8 billion in 2014. Utah's estimated 2015 per capita income was $38,641, up 2.6 percent from the 2014 level of $37,664. This 2015 growth rate is slightly slower than the average annual state growth rates of 5.2 percent for total personal income and 3.7 percent for per capita income during the 2011 to 2014 period. In the last two years, Utah's growth in per capita personal income has been slightly less than that of the U.S. economy as a whole.

Total Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) net earnings by place of work, adjusted by residence; 2) income from dividends, interest and rent (DIR); and, 3) income from transfer receipts, such as social security, welfare and pensions. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of residence, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. In 2015, Utah's TPI was an estimated $115.9 billion, a 4.5 percent increase from $110.8 billion in 2014. Of Utah total personal income in 2014, 77 percent can be attributed to earnings by place of residence. Of this amount, 71 percent came from wages, 17 percent came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 12 percent came from proprietors' income.

In 2014, Utah's income from Dividends, Interest, and Rent (DIR) increased to $19.7 billion and income from transfer receipts was $15.1 billion. Utah transfer receipts comprise a much smaller portion of TPI than the national average (13.6 percent vs. 17.2 percent). Thus, Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally. Moreover, all three subcategories of Utah total personal income have grown faster than the corresponding national measures.

In 2014, most nonfarm earnings in Utah were in the private sector: 82.8 percent of the earnings by place of residence, compared to 83.1 percent nationally. The Utah public sector accounted for 17.2 percent of nonfarm earnings, also roughly equal to the national proportion (16.9 percent). Within the Utah private sector, the manufacturing was the largest source of earnings, followed by health care and social services, and professional, scientific, and technical services, respectively. At the national level, health care accounted for the largest percentage of private sector earnings followed by professional, scientific, and technical services, and manufacturing.

In 2014, all of Utah's broad industry classifications experienced growth in earnings. Forestry and fishing, construction, retail trade, information, finance and insurance, real estate, professional and technical services, educational services, accommodation and food services, and other services all had annual earnings growth rates over 4.5 percent. The Utah public sector experienced 2.5 percent growth in earnings.

Per Capita Income

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. Utah's estimated 2015 PCI was $38,641, up 2.6 percent from the 2014 level of $37,664. Utah's 2014 growth rate in per capita income of 3.1 percent ranked 37th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Since the early 1980s, Utah's PCI has averaged about 20 percent less than the national PCI. Utah's estimated 2015 PCI of $38,641 is 80.5 percent of the national PCI ($48,016). The state's PCI remains weak against the national for two reasons: 1) Utah's average wages are generally below the national average; and, 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest. Utah's low PCI reflects the relatively larger proportion of non-wage earners in the denominator.

Personal and Per Capita Income by County

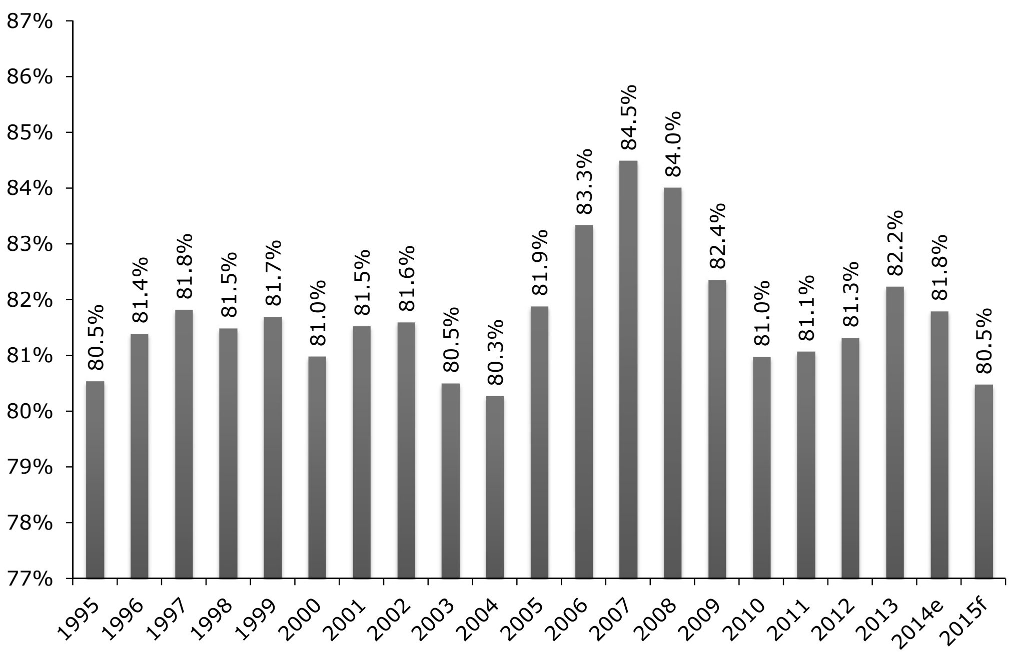
Utah's growth in PCI of 3.1 percent in 2014 represents an improvement from 2013. Only one Utah county (San Juan, -3.2 percent) showed a decline in PCI. All 28 other Utah counties experienced per capita personal income growth. Wayne and Rich counties experienced the strongest growth in 2014, with 8.8 percent and 8.0 percent growth rates, respectively. Piute, Duchesne, Iron, Juab, Garfield, Cache, Box Elder, Emery, Sevier, Carbon, Beaver, Utah, Sanpete, Weber, Salt Lake, and Washington Counties all had growth between three percent and six percent.

In 2014, Summit County had the highest estimated per capita income of $96,766, the highest in the state, which was more than two-and-a-half times the state average ($37,664). Summit and Daggett Counties were the only counties with a PCI that exceeded the national average ($48,016). San Juan County ($23,244) had the lowest per capita income, only 62 percent of the Utah average.

2016 Outlook

Utah total personal income in both 2015 and 2014 is estimated to have grown 4.5 percent. This represents a stability that matches income growth at the national level. Per capita personal income is estimated to have grown at a 2.6 percent rate in 2014, which is slower than the national PCI growth rate and is also slower than last year's Utah PCI growth rate. With the Federal Reserve beginning to raise interest rates, U.S. investment slowing, and continued slowing in the European and Chinese economies, we do not expect to see large improvements in Utah income growth in 2016; more likely is a slight deceleration in the growth for both total personal income and per capita personal income.

Figure 6.1
Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 6.2
Utah vs. U.S. Total Personal Income Growth

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 6.1
Personal and Per Capita Personal Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.	Annual Growth Rates Utah	United States	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.
1970	$3,767	$855,078	0.44%	11.4%	8.1%	$3,535	$4,196	84.2%
1971	4,219	923,964	0.46%	12.0%	8.1%	3,833	4,468	85.8%
1972	4,713	1,015,526	0.46%	11.7%	9.9%	4,154	4,853	85.6%
1973	5,240	1,131,213	0.46%	11.2%	11.4%	4,483	5,352	83.8%
1974	5,863	1,242,433	0.47%	11.9%	9.8%	4,891	5,824	84.0%
1975	6,542	1,359,998	0.48%	11.6%	9.5%	5,302	6,312	84.0%
1976	7,393	1,491,506	0.50%	13.0%	9.7%	5,810	6,856	84.7%
1977	8,358	1,646,968	0.51%	13.1%	10.4%	6,349	7,494	84.7%
1978	9,601	1,851,867	0.52%	14.9%	12.4%	7,037	8,338	84.4%
1979	10,849	2,068,806	0.52%	13.0%	11.7%	7,661	9,212	83.2%
1980	12,172	2,307,005	0.53%	12.2%	11.5%	8,266	10,153	81.4%
1981	13,725	2,584,340	0.53%	12.8%	12.0%	9,056	11,262	80.4%
1982	14,916	2,767,657	0.54%	8.7%	7.1%	9,572	11,947	80.1%
1983	15,956	2,957,901	0.54%	7.0%	6.9%	10,004	12,652	79.1%
1984	17,598	3,268,535	0.54%	10.3%	10.5%	10,847	13,860	78.3%
1985	18,880	3,501,927	0.54%	7.3%	7.1%	11,492	14,719	78.1%
1986	19,817	3,712,243	0.53%	5.0%	6.0%	11,918	15,459	77.1%
1987	20,741	3,940,859	0.53%	4.7%	6.2%	12,360	16,265	76.0%
1988	22,052	4,260,753	0.52%	6.3%	8.1%	13,053	17,426	74.9%
1989	23,701	4,603,969	0.51%	7.5%	8.1%	13,894	18,653	74.5%
1990	25,737	4,890,453	0.53%	8.6%	6.2%	14,866	19,591	75.9%
1991	27,624	5,055,766	0.55%	7.3%	3.4%	15,521	19,985	77.7%
1992	29,925	5,402,109	0.55%	8.3%	6.9%	16,292	21,060	77.4%
1993	32,312	5,639,780	0.57%	8.0%	4.4%	17,021	21,698	78.4%
1994	35,051	5,930,316	0.59%	8.5%	5.2%	17,879	22,538	79.3%
1995	38,230	6,275,761	0.61%	9.1%	5.8%	18,981	23,568	80.5%
1996	41,619	6,661,697	0.62%	8.9%	6.1%	20,126	24,728	81.4%
1997	45,005	7,075,132	0.64%	8.1%	6.2%	21,231	25,950	81.8%
1998	48,551	7,588,703	0.64%	7.9%	7.3%	22,416	27,510	81.5%
1999	51,530	7,988,183	0.65%	6.1%	5.3%	23,386	28,627	81.7%
2000	55,621	8,634,847	0.64%	7.9%	8.1%	24,781	30,602	81.0%
2001	58,719	8,987,890	0.65%	5.6%	4.1%	25,712	31,540	81.5%
2002	60,353	9,150,761	0.66%	2.8%	1.8%	25,960	31,815	81.6%
2003	62,109	9,484,225	0.65%	2.9%	3.6%	26,316	32,692	80.5%
2004	66,152	10,047,876	0.66%	6.5%	5.9%	27,545	34,316	80.3%
2005	72,252	10,610,320	0.68%	9.2%	5.6%	29,398	35,904	81.9%
2006	80,275	11,381,350	0.71%	11.1%	7.3%	31,786	38,144	83.3%
2007	87,395	11,995,419	0.73%	8.9%	5.4%	33,643	39,821	84.5%
2008	91,906	12,492,705	0.74%	5.2%	4.1%	34,512	41,082	84.0%
2009	88,314	12,079,444	0.73%	-3.9%	-3.3%	32,428	39,376	82.4%
2010	90,483	12,459,613	0.73%	2.5%	3.1%	32,614	40,277	81.0%
2011	96,889	13,233,436	0.73%	7.1%	6.2%	34,415	42,453	81.1%
2012	102,772	13,904,485	0.74%	6.1%	5.1%	35,995	44,266	81.3%
2013	106,073	14,064,468	0.75%	3.2%	1.2%	36,542	44,438	82.2%
2014e	110,842	14,683,147	0.75%	4.5%	4.4%	37,664	46,049	81.8%
2015f	115,868	15,406,315	0.75%	4.5%	4.9%	38,641	48,016	80.5%

e = estimate
f = forecast

Sources:
1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
2. Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group
3. Utah State Tax Commission

Note: The TPI forecasts from the Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group were calculated before BEA made revisions. Estimated TPI and PCI for 2015 and 2015 are based on forecasted percent changes, but not on the levels.

Table 6.2
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent Change 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Utah	$32,614	$34,415	$35,995	$36,542	$37,664	5.5%	4.6%	1.5%	3.1%
Summit	70,248	78,581	91,982	94,077	96,766	11.9%	17.1%	2.3%	2.9%
Daggett	37,832	39,329	46,520	49,335	50,523	4.0%	18.3%	6.1%	2.4%
Morgan	35,513	39,231	41,160	42,187	43,111	10.5%	4.9%	2.5%	2.2%
Salt Lake	37,121	39,013	40,623	41,269	42,535	5.1%	4.1%	1.6%	3.1%
Grand	31,820	35,424	37,645	39,809	40,844	11.3%	6.3%	5.7%	2.6%
Duchesne	30,046	34,246	38,370	37,768	39,574	14.0%	12.0%	-1.6%	4.8%
Rich	28,210	29,192	31,111	36,281	39,190	3.5%	6.6%	16.6%	8.0%
Davis	33,944	35,734	37,559	37,702	38,770	5.3%	5.1%	0.4%	2.8%
Wasatch	30,891	34,576	36,362	37,745	38,624	11.9%	5.2%	3.8%	2.3%
Beaver	27,802	29,820	30,332	35,436	36,622	7.3%	1.7%	16.8%	3.3%
Kane	29,960	31,222	32,849	33,024	34,943	4.2%	5.2%	0.5%	5.8%
Weber	31,387	32,819	33,335	33,873	34,938	4.6%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%
Uintah	30,816	33,520	34,843	34,011	34,629	8.8%	3.9%	-2.4%	1.8%
Carbon	31,102	34,134	32,324	32,726	33,837	9.7%	-5.3%	1.2%	3.4%
Garfield	27,753	29,125	30,147	31,637	32,829	4.9%	3.5%	4.9%	3.8%
Millard	26,804	29,436	29,459	32,030	32,608	9.8%	0.1%	8.7%	1.8%
Utah	27,441	29,025	30,875	31,272	32,274	5.8%	6.4%	1.3%	3.2%
Box Elder	28,149	29,416	30,185	31,084	32,208	4.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%
Tooele	28,558	29,693	30,555	30,507	31,398	4.0%	2.9%	-0.2%	2.9%
Emery	28,490	31,157	28,776	29,608	30,676	9.4%	-7.6%	2.9%	3.6%
Cache	27,118	28,627	29,376	29,341	30,428	5.6%	2.6%	-0.1%	3.7%
Wayne	25,935	27,400	26,696	27,777	30,208	5.6%	-2.6%	4.0%	8.8%
Juab	24,865	26,548	27,225	28,589	29,871	6.8%	2.6%	5.0%	4.5%
Sevier	25,500	26,666	27,974	28,807	29,793	4.6%	4.9%	3.0%	3.4%
Washington	26,540	27,191	28,076	28,809	29,659	2.5%	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%
Iron	22,747	24,072	24,737	25,583	26,774	5.8%	2.8%	3.4%	4.7%
Sanpete	22,051	22,785	24,045	24,677	25,458	3.3%	5.5%	2.6%	3.2%
Piute	22,726	23,852	23,014	24,142	25,456	5.0%	-3.5%	4.9%	5.4%
San Juan	21,051	21,830	21,875	24,021	23,244	3.7%	0.2%	9.8%	-3.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Note: All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
Last updated: November 19, 2015--new estimates for 2014

Gross Domestic Product by State

2014 Overview

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced 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) releases GDP data annually in June. In 2014, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 1997 through 2012.

Nominal GDP

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be $140.0 billion in 2014, up from $133.9 billion in 2013. This represents a growth rate of 4.6 percent, which ranks 13th highest in the nation. The Utah GDP growth rates of 4.6 percent, 4.8 percent, 2.6 percent, and 5.4 percent in 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, represent a marked improvement in the Utah economy compared to the average annual GDP growth rate of 0.7 percent between 2008 and 2010. However, the average Utah growth rate of the last three years is still significantly below the 7.4 percent annual growth rate in state GDP that prevailed between 1998 and 2007.

Real GDP

Utah's real GDP (measured in 2009 chained dollars) was $126.6 billion in 2014, up from $123.3 billion in 2013. This represents a growth rate of 2.7 percent, the 15th highest in the nation. Of Utah's production in 2014, 87 percent came from private industry led by finance, insurance, and real estate.

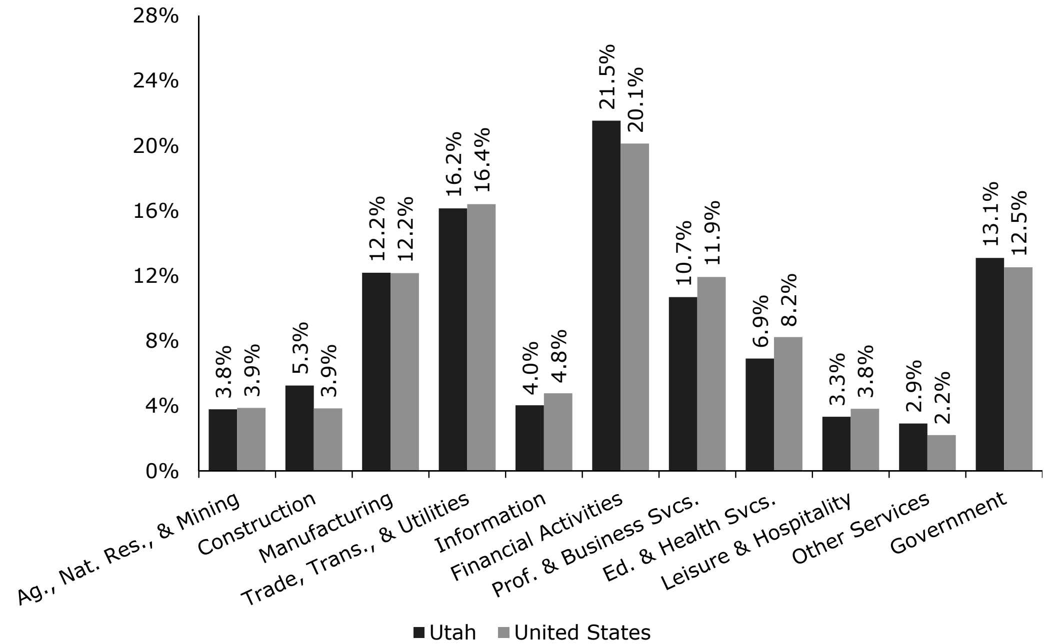
Industry Growth

The agriculture, natural resources, and mining industry (which accounts for 3.8% of Utah GDP) showed the strongest real GDP industry growth for the 2013 to 2014 period, growing from $3.7 billion to $4.3 billion, a 14 percent increase. The information and financial services industries had the next highest industry growth rates of 5.5 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. The lowest growth industries in Utah in 2014 were Government (0.5 percent) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (0.4 percent).

2015/2016 Outlook

Utah's current real GDP growth rate of 2.7 percent is in line with the average growth rate of 2.3 percent in the state in the last four years. This is a marked increase from the negative Utah average real GDP growth rate of -0.1 percent during 2008-2010. Utah's GDP growth has become more aligned with the national economy recently, both in terms of growth trends and industrial composition. Apart from the tremendous 2014 growth in Utah's agriculture, natural, resources, and mining, Utah's industries were relatively stable in 2014. With the Federal Reserve beginning to raise interest rates, U.S. investment slowing, and continued slowing in the European and Chinese economies, we expect these factors to prohibit stronger growth in Utah in the coming year. Utah's strong and diversified industrial composition will continue to help our growth remain above the U.S. average, but we expect Utah growth in real GDP to be in the 2.3 percent - 2.7 percent range.

Figure 7.1
Percent of GDP by Industry: 2014



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 7.2
Utah vs. United States Real GDP Growth

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 7.1
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	Millions of Current Dollars						2014 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2013-2014
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
United States	$14,320,114	$14,859,776	$15,406,003	$16,041,264	$16,549,228	$17,232,618	100.0%	4.1%
Alabama	169,370	176,287	182,197	187,534	193,374	200,414	1.2%	3.6%
Alaska	49,564	52,490	56,759	58,485	57,132	56,647	0.3%	-0.8%
Arizona	242,918	248,110	256,514	267,188	274,328	286,554	1.7%	4.5%
Arkansas	100,430	105,195	109,426	111,950	116,403	120,035	0.7%	3.1%
California	1,915,723	1,964,588	2,035,315	2,124,143	2,215,726	2,305,921	13.4%	4.1%
Colorado	249,975	257,810	266,450	276,040	286,812	305,871	1.8%	6.6%
Connecticut	226,572	231,060	233,027	238,939	242,878	250,569	1.5%	3.2%
Delaware	56,155	57,369	59,125	59,788	60,260	63,404	0.4%	5.2%
District of Columbia	99,234	104,175	108,260	110,157	111,891	116,378	0.7%	4.0%
Florida	723,187	731,278	737,122	766,374	799,616	838,939	4.9%	4.9%
Georgia	405,469	409,747	421,938	436,670	452,897	474,696	2.8%	4.8%
Hawaii	65,004	67,451	69,747	72,307	74,156	76,171	0.4%	2.7%
Idaho	54,015	55,576	56,984	58,030	60,641	63,235	0.4%	4.3%
Illinois	641,143	653,597	679,722	709,257	715,239	736,285	4.3%	2.9%
Indiana	262,854	282,262	290,862	298,797	307,614	318,085	1.8%	3.4%
Iowa	136,744	141,552	149,410	159,293	164,409	169,707	1.0%	3.2%
Kansas	121,975	127,967	136,789	139,669	140,428	144,407	0.8%	2.8%
Kentucky	155,911	165,550	172,178	177,342	181,811	187,788	1.1%	3.3%
Louisiana	210,591	232,694	241,030	248,850	245,000	251,672	1.5%	2.7%
Maine	50,263	51,336	51,571	52,654	53,244	54,324	0.3%	2.0%
Maryland	303,140	314,107	323,204	330,593	336,365	346,857	2.0%	3.1%
Massachusetts	381,866	398,347	412,958	429,841	437,424	455,732	2.6%	4.2%
Michigan	365,191	385,800	398,847	414,055	431,680	448,243	2.6%	3.8%
Minnesota	259,482	271,973	284,778	294,729	306,593	317,237	1.8%	3.5%
Mississippi	92,234	95,258	97,202	101,642	102,822	104,753	0.6%	1.9%
Missouri	250,059	256,576	257,711	265,505	272,810	279,835	1.6%	2.6%
Montana	35,314	37,315	40,200	41,499	42,722	44,135	0.3%	3.3%
Nebraska	87,084	91,676	99,431	102,617	107,088	111,007	0.6%	3.7%
Nevada	119,132	119,632	122,836	125,537	128,037	135,038	0.8%	5.5%
New Hampshire	60,638	62,849	64,243	66,427	67,485	70,358	0.4%	4.3%
New Jersey	484,759	494,262	498,845	522,248	533,966	551,828	3.2%	3.3%
New Mexico	80,855	83,709	86,508	87,747	89,110	91,885	0.5%	3.1%
New York	1,143,081	1,207,647	1,230,094	1,299,460	1,325,405	1,395,488	8.1%	5.3%
North Carolina	410,015	419,545	432,795	443,670	458,282	481,876	2.8%	5.1%
North Dakota	32,008	35,308	40,870	49,769	51,866	55,978	0.3%	7.9%
Ohio	478,374	494,792	521,941	544,888	557,028	576,056	3.3%	3.4%
Oklahoma	143,359	151,804	162,196	169,638	176,101	183,174	1.1%	4.0%
Oregon	180,332	190,844	199,883	203,836	204,109	212,807	1.2%	4.3%
Pennsylvania	565,931	585,805	604,350	621,398	636,833	658,290	3.8%	3.4%
Rhode Island	47,856	49,279	49,906	51,403	52,555	54,492	0.3%	3.7%
South Carolina	161,291	165,045	171,124	175,687	181,345	189,278	1.1%	4.4%
South Dakota	36,401	38,210	42,495	43,291	44,653	46,169	0.3%	3.4%
Tennessee	247,316	253,237	263,998	279,645	286,877	297,159	1.7%	3.6%
Texas	1,171,250	1,249,898	1,352,113	1,449,520	1,554,870	1,641,044	9.5%	5.5%
Utah	113,867	118,180	124,552	127,751	133,909	140,031	0.8%	4.6%
Vermont	25,249	26,411	27,595	28,333	28,635	29,312	0.2%	2.4%
Virginia	409,592	423,629	432,022	444,387	451,946	462,861	2.7%	2.4%
Washington	350,880	362,226	372,486	390,707	402,535	422,877	2.5%	5.1%
West Virginia	63,033	66,241	69,930	68,601	70,078	74,296	0.4%	6.0%
Wisconsin	245,612	253,874	263,316	272,580	280,669	289,616	1.7%	3.2%
Wyoming	37,813	40,200	43,152	40,791	41,570	43,800	0.3%	5.4%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. GDP by state for 1997-2012 was revised December 2015.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 7.2
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	Millions of Chained 2009 Dollars						2014	Percent
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent of Total	Change 2013-2014
United States	$14,320,114	$14,628,169	$14,833,680	$15,127,489	$15,317,517	$15,659,221	100.0%	2.2%
Alabama	169,370	173,424	175,257	177,042	179,772	182,547	1.2%	1.5%
Alaska	49,564	48,372	49,646	51,764	49,261	48,584	0.3%	-1.4%
Arizona	242,918	245,573	249,822	255,008	257,189	263,394	1.7%	2.4%
Arkansas	100,430	103,650	105,629	105,951	108,110	109,722	0.7%	1.5%
California	1,915,723	1,934,796	1,961,342	2,006,817	2,056,259	2,102,951	13.4%	2.3%
Colorado	249,975	253,110	256,019	260,905	266,014	279,400	1.8%	5.0%
Connecticut	226,572	228,918	227,319	227,751	226,717	228,901	1.5%	1.0%
Delaware	56,155	56,411	57,105	56,178	55,299	56,891	0.4%	2.9%
District of Columbia	99,234	102,027	104,039	104,249	103,537	105,806	0.7%	2.2%
Florida	723,187	723,851	718,974	731,428	748,666	769,153	4.9%	2.7%
Georgia	405,469	405,434	411,068	415,646	422,401	433,775	2.8%	2.7%
Hawaii	65,004	66,640	67,696	68,710	69,163	69,436	0.4%	0.4%
Idaho	54,015	54,730	54,600	54,413	55,817	57,339	0.4%	2.7%
Illinois	641,143	646,152	658,409	669,665	663,012	669,378	4.3%	1.0%
Indiana	262,854	279,111	279,962	280,485	284,821	288,242	1.8%	1.2%
Iowa	136,744	139,817	143,119	148,627	150,146	152,558	1.0%	1.6%
Kansas	121,975	125,948	130,477	130,161	128,752	130,605	0.8%	1.4%
Kentucky	155,911	162,976	166,001	167,118	168,814	170,916	1.1%	1.2%
Louisiana	210,591	220,548	212,730	215,730	211,039	214,274	1.4%	1.5%
Maine	50,263	50,811	50,275	50,200	49,700	49,665	0.3%	-0.1%
Maryland	303,140	310,905	315,215	316,414	315,797	319,464	2.0%	1.2%
Massachusetts	381,866	394,975	404,185	411,752	410,522	419,038	2.7%	2.1%
Michigan	365,191	383,739	392,217	397,629	407,495	414,113	2.6%	1.6%
Minnesota	259,482	268,443	274,588	277,720	283,964	289,067	1.8%	1.8%
Mississippi	92,234	93,560	93,008	95,143	94,678	94,633	0.6%	0.0%
Missouri	250,059	253,729	250,481	251,898	253,665	255,087	1.6%	0.6%
Montana	35,314	36,381	37,592	37,962	38,586	39,342	0.3%	2.0%
Nebraska	87,084	90,173	94,136	94,581	96,558	98,794	0.6%	2.3%
Nevada	119,132	118,360	119,320	119,322	119,707	123,704	0.8%	3.3%
New Hampshire	60,638	62,418	63,002	63,809	63,616	65,022	0.4%	2.2%
New Jersey	484,759	489,568	485,572	496,860	498,677	504,990	3.2%	1.3%
New Mexico	80,855	81,133	81,301	81,536	81,329	82,821	0.5%	1.8%
New York	1,143,081	1,191,510	1,194,506	1,230,192	1,223,696	1,256,508	8.0%	2.7%
North Carolina	410,015	415,850	421,760	420,720	425,476	437,701	2.8%	2.9%
North Dakota	32,008	34,347	37,953	45,343	46,262	49,479	0.3%	7.0%
Ohio	478,374	488,242	503,658	513,154	515,870	523,251	3.3%	1.4%
Oklahoma	143,359	145,748	149,860	155,218	157,812	162,427	1.0%	2.9%
Oregon	180,332	190,072	198,191	199,307	195,997	200,766	1.3%	2.4%
Pennsylvania	565,931	579,134	586,767	591,166	595,096	603,748	3.9%	1.5%
Rhode Island	47,856	48,735	48,624	49,057	49,170	49,946	0.3%	1.6%
South Carolina	161,291	163,776	167,302	167,950	169,919	173,475	1.1%	2.1%
South Dakota	36,401	37,245	39,757	39,380	39,633	40,540	0.3%	2.3%
Tennessee	247,316	251,005	257,892	266,490	268,303	272,305	1.7%	1.5%
Texas	1,171,250	1,203,425	1,247,045	1,322,210	1,394,805	1,457,170	9.3%	4.5%
Utah	113,867	115,697	118,887	119,605	123,292	126,564	0.8%	2.7%
Vermont	25,249	26,175	26,946	27,095	26,838	26,915	0.2%	0.3%
Virginia	409,592	419,645	422,494	425,507	424,689	426,500	2.7%	0.4%
Washington	350,880	357,826	360,618	370,454	374,731	386,335	2.5%	3.1%
West Virginia	63,033	64,654	66,098	63,759	64,398	67,260	0.4%	4.4%
Wisconsin	245,612	252,088	257,246	260,073	262,318	265,503	1.7%	1.2%
Wyoming	37,813	37,323	37,509	35,465	35,750	37,620	0.2%	5.2%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. GDP by state for 1997-2012 was revised December 2015.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

2015 Overview

In 2015, Utah total taxable sales are expected to increase by four percent to an estimated $53.76 billion. Although in nominal terms, 2015 total taxable sales are estimated at an all-time high, in real terms they are just below pre-recession highs. Growth since the Great Recession can be attributed to an improving labor market and increasing consumer confidence. Growth in 2015 retail sales and taxable services is estimated at 5.1 percent and 4.2 percent, while business investment purchases are estimated to decline by 2.4 percent.

Retail Sales

Retail sales are a good indicator of economic activity, performing well during times of economic expansion and poorly during times of recession. Retail sales declined during recession years 2008 and 2009 but have grown in each of the six years since. In 2015, retail sales are estimated to increase by 5.1 percent to $27.53 billion, significantly better than the 2.1 percent increase estimated in US nontaxable and taxable retail sales. Accounting for an estimated 51 percent of the total in 2015, retail sales are the largest component of total taxable sales. Growth in retail sales for the four prior years (2011 to 2014) was in the range of 5 to 7.9 percent each year. One issue of note in recent years that is impacting taxable retail sales is the growing popularity of online sales. Online or remote sales from businesses that do not have a physical presence in the state are typically not included in taxable sales. Growth in taxable retail sales has been lessened as consumers substitute online sales for purchases that they would have made in store.

Business Investment Purchases

In 2015, business investment purchases are estimated to decline by 2.4 percent to $8.49 billion. Pockets of weakness in this sector are dragging total business purchases down. Specifically, taxable purchases in the mining and oil and gas industries are significantly down due to weak commodity prices during 2015. Business investment purchases account for approximately 15.8 percent of estimated total taxable sales in 2015. This category has historically been the most volatile of the three major components of taxable sales. Business investment purchases declined the most of any component during the recession and are the only major component of taxable sales to not reach or exceed pre-recession nominal highs by 2015.

Taxable Services

In 2015 taxable services are estimated to account for 28.7 percent of total taxable sales. Taxable services are estimated to increase by 4.2 percent in 2015 to $15.4 billion. Tourism related industries (accommodation, food services, entertainment and recreation) are currently leading the growth in taxable services. Growth since the recession has been steady with annual increases since 2011 ranging from 4.2 to 6 percent per year.

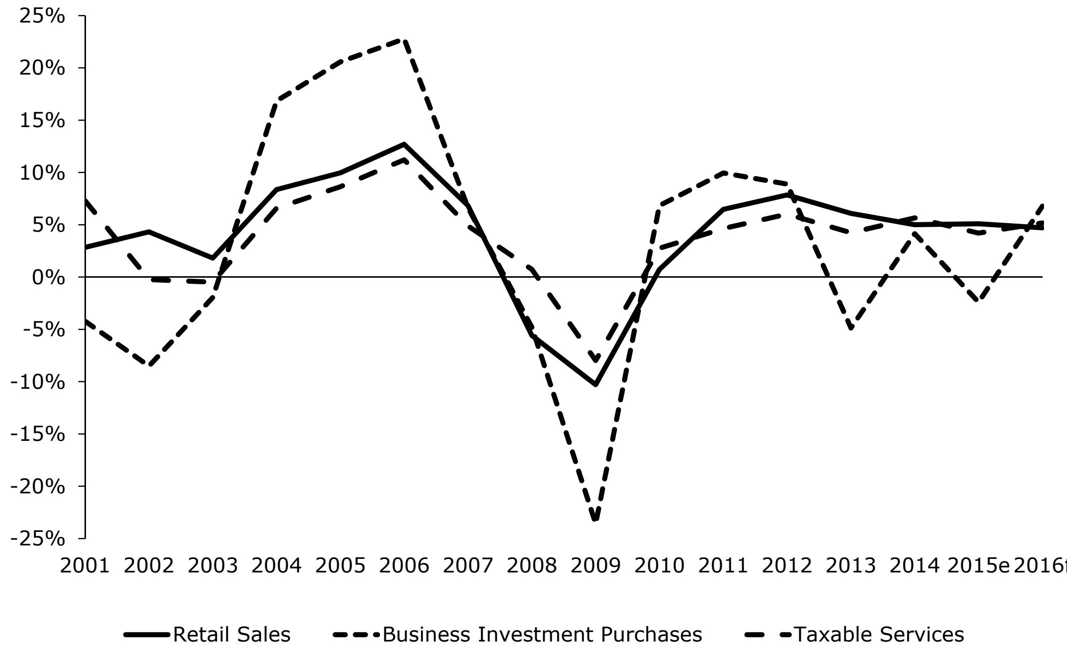
2016 Outlook

Solid growth is forecasted to continue in 2016. Total taxable sales are projected to increase 6 percent. Higher forecasted growth in total taxable sales in 2016 can be partially attributed to a forecasted rebound in business investment purchases. After a down year in 2015, 2016 business investment purchases are forecasted to increase by 6.8 percent. In 2016, retail sales are projected to grow by 4.7 percent and taxable services are projected to increase by 5.2 percent. Forecasted growth can be attributed to healthy fundamentals. Moderately strong growth in employment, total wages, consumer expenditures, and high consumer confidence are all contributing factors to increasing taxable sales.

Forecasts are sensitive to changes in economic and political conditions. Specific conditions with the potential to impact 2016 taxable sales include but are not limited to: monetary policy decisions, commodity prices, conflict in the Middle East and other parts of the world, European debt, and economic slowdown in China. Any significant changes in these and other economic and political conditions could result in changes to employment, disposable income and consumer confidence which will in turn impact the 2016 Utah taxable sales forecasts.

Solid fundamentals have led to significant growth in recent years in taxable sales. Although risks to the projections exist, moderate growth in Utah taxable sales is expected to continue in 2016.

Figure 8.1
Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 8.1
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Year	Retail Sales (Millions of Dollars)	Business Investment Purchases (Millions of Dollars)	Taxable Services (Millions of Dollars)	All Other (Millions of Dollars)	Total Taxable Sales (Millions of Dollars)	Retail Sales (Percent Change)	Business Investment Purchases (Percent Change)	Taxable Services (Percent Change)	All Other (Percent Change)	Total Taxable Sales (Percent Change)
2000	$15,317	$5,953	$8,836	$1,376	$31,482					
2001	15,752	5,701	9,482	1,528	32,463	2.8	-4.2	7.3	11.0	3.1
2002	16,432	5,216	9,459	1,299	32,407	4.3	-8.5	-0.2	-14.9	-0.2
2003	16,730	5,115	9,414	1,268	32,527	1.8	-2.0	-0.5	-2.4	0.4
2004	18,128	5,977	10,035	1,287	35,427	8.4	16.8	6.6	1.5	8.9
2005	19,934	7,207	10,902	1,367	39,409	10.0	20.6	8.6	6.1	11.2
2006	22,464	8,848	12,125	1,621	45,057	12.7	22.8	11.2	18.6	14.3
2007	23,998	9,432	12,718	1,647	47,795	6.8	6.6	4.9	1.6	6.1
2008	22,659	8,981	12,811	1,483	45,934	-5.6	-4.8	0.7	-9.9	-3.9
2009	20,329	6,864	11,790	1,499	40,481	-10.3	-23.6	-8.0	1.1	-11.9
2010	20,475	7,333	12,114	1,465	41,387	0.7	6.8	2.8	-2.3	2.2
2011	21,801	8,063	12,676	1,556	44,097	6.5	10.0	4.6	6.3	6.5
2012	23,512	8,780	13,439	1,800	47,531	7.9	8.9	6.0	15.7	7.8
2013	24,944	8,352	14,008	2,100	49,404	6.1	-4.9	4.2	16.6	3.9
2014	26,193	8,699	14,802	2,016	51,709	5.0	4.1	5.7	-4.0	4.7
2015e	27,527	8,489	15,424	2,318	53,760	5.1	-2.4	4.2	15.0	4.0
2016f	28,822	9,065	16,223	2,898	57,008	4.7	6.8	5.2	25.0	6.0

Notes: The major components of taxable sales are composed of NAICS categories as follows: Retail Trade Sales: All retail categories in NAICS Codes 44-45; Business Investment Purchases: Ag Forestry Fishing & Hunting, Mining Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Transportation & Warehousing; Taxable Services: Information, Finance & Insurance, Real Estate Rental & Leasing, Professional Scientific & Technical Services, Management of Companies & Enterprises, Admin. & Support & Waste Manag. & Remed. Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts Entertainment & Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services & Drinking Places, Other Services, and Utilities; All Other: composed of all other NAICS categories as well as Private Motor Vehicle Sales, Special Event Sales, Nonclassifiable Sales and Prior Period Payments & Refunds.

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 8.2
Utah Taxable Sales by County

County	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent Change 2013-2014	2014 % of Total Taxable Sales
	Millions of Dollars							
Beaver	82.4	98.6	106.1	83.2	108.8	105.3	-3.2%	0.2%
Box Elder	541.4	621.3	585.7	526.0	565.5	565.8	0.1%	1.1%
Cache	1,274.6	1,324.8	1,335.7	1,370.4	1,446.5	1,514.7	4.7%	2.9%
Carbon	413.4	436.8	464.3	420.0	403.6	425.1	5.3%	0.8%
Daggett	14.7	15.5	13.2	15.4	18.7	16.4	-12.1%	0.0%
Davis	3,590.7	3,599.4	3,784.5	4,001.7	4,268.2	4,550.8	6.6%	8.8%
Duchesne	402.9	471.4	626.9	830.3	876.6	895.5	2.2%	1.7%
Emery	162.3	187.8	178.4	141.9	127.7	139.4	9.1%	0.3%
Garfield	98.2	102.4	84.8	122.0	111.1	120.7	8.7%	0.2%
Grand	257.6	263.3	279.4	310.2	336.3	390.3	16.1%	0.8%
Iron	550.2	551.3	568.8	593.5	642.5	656.6	2.2%	1.3%
Juab	80.5	86.4	100.4	111.1	89.2	96.9	8.5%	0.2%
Kane	125.7	137.9	148.0	152.4	157.3	164.7	4.7%	0.3%
Millard	142.3	173.9	168.8	159.5	179.8	193.3	7.5%	0.4%
Morgan	69.6	68.5	75.9	72.9	75.6	93.3	23.4%	0.2%
Piute	7.5	7.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	10.0	21.2%	0.0%
Rich	26.4	41.6	103.0	26.8	29.7	19.6	-33.8%	0.0%
Salt Lake	18,286.6	18,498.8	19,672.2	21,387.8	21,986.1	22,941.0	4.3%	44.3%
San Juan	148.6	181.6	205.5	205.1	212.1	184.6	-12.9%	0.4%
Sanpete	191.4	183.5	195.9	209.3	211.0	228.7	8.4%	0.4%
Sevier	302.9	303.0	316.7	323.2	347.2	376.4	8.4%	0.7%
Summit	1,116.5	1,189.7	1,324.3	1,360.9	1,469.8	1,570.9	6.9%	3.0%
Tooele	541.6	581.2	600.9	656.3	618.9	633.7	2.4%	1.2%
Uintah	1,079.3	1,158.1	1,353.8	1,649.6	1,453.7	1,470.0	1.1%	2.8%
Utah	5,638.1	5,784.8	6,264.4	6,886.1	7,186.9	7,555.1	5.1%	14.6%
Wasatch	247.0	271.1	296.2	336.5	386.2	429.5	11.2%	0.8%
Washington	1,961.5	2,017.5	2,121.5	2,306.4	2,555.2	2,733.7	7.0%	5.3%
Wayne	30.4	32.4	33.8	34.6	39.4	39.5	0.4%	0.1%
Weber	3,155.1	3,075.4	3,166.5	3,342.0	3,527.3	3,719.5	5.4%	7.2%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

2015 Overview

The Utah economy in FY2015 continued to exhibit solid economic growth with tax collections rising steadily. As a result, total unrestricted state revenues grew 6.1 percent in FY2015 following a 2.1 percent increase in FY2014.

With the close of FY2015, Utah has had five consecutive years of positive growth in total unrestricted revenue (from the General Fund, Education Fund, Transportation Fund and mineral lease payments) of $6,394.1 million, exceeding the February 2015 forecast (adjusted for legislation) by $66.9 million. The General Fund grew by three percent while the Education Fund and Transportation Fund increased 9.9 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

General Fund

Total unrestricted revenues in the General Fund grew three percent to $2,225.2 million in FY2015. The largest source, sales taxes, increased 3.5 percent in FY2015 largely due to increases in employment, personal income and consumer confidence. Growth in sales tax free revenue was restrained by growth in sales tax earmarks for transportation, water, natural resources and other purposes. Sales tax earmarks, which totaled $495.8 million, grew 9.6 percent in FY2015, up significantly from 2011 when they totaled $189.2 million. When earmarks are included, the state sales tax increased 4.8 percent in FY2015.

In addition, liquor profits jumped 8.7 percent as consumption, demographic patterns, and economic factors pushed sales up. From 2011 to 2015, liquor profits have grown in the 7 to 15 percent range. Oil and gas severance taxes dropped 21.8 percent due to falling oil production and oil and gas prices in FY2015. This trend is expected to continue with oil and gas severance tax revenue estimated to decrease 28.4 percent in FY2016.

Education Fund

Revenues in the Education Fund, the bulk of which come from individual income and corporate taxes, jumped 9.9 percent to $3,580.2 million in FY2015. FY2015 individual income taxes rose 9.3 percent compared to 1.3 percent in FY2014, however, low growth in FY2014 was partially due to income shifting as result of Federal tax changes. This caused certain (higher income) individuals to shift income into FY2013 (tax year 2012) from future years, including FY 2014, to avoid higher tax rates on capital gains and dividends. Absent this change, income tax in FY2014 would have been higher.

FY2015 gross final payments were up $108.8 million or 12.3 percent after declining 4.3% in FY2014. Withholding grew 6.8 percent to $2,569.5 million and refunds, which totaled $402.9 million, increased 1.4 percent. Increases in withholding are due to increases in both employment and income.

Corporate tax collections jumped 19.3 percent in FY2015, exceeding the 18.8 percent growth forecast in February 2015. Mineral production withholding fell 16.1 percent from $32.4 million in FY2014 to $27.1 million in FY2015.

Transportation Fund

FY2015 Transportation Fund revenues rose 1.5 percent to $446.9 million. This follows growth of less than one percent from FY2012 to FY2014. Motor fuel taxes edged up 1.9 percent while special fuel tax revenue declined 1.6 percent.

Significant Issues

Tax collections are highly dependent on economic conditions. Consequently, forecasts of tax collections are subject to a number of economic risks. Any major disruption to local, national or global economies has the potential to negatively impact Utah tax collections. These include: economic weakness in China or Europe, political factors, monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve Bank, or labor markets weakness.

In addition, changes in legislation also have the potential to impact tax collections. One item of note is the erosion of sales tax revenue from the growth in online or "remote" sales. There is currently legislation pending in Congress that would allow states to collect sales and use tax from remote sellers with no nexus (physical presence) in the state. Utah has statute in place which that would allow sales tax to be charged on non-nexus sales if Congress were to pass this legislation.

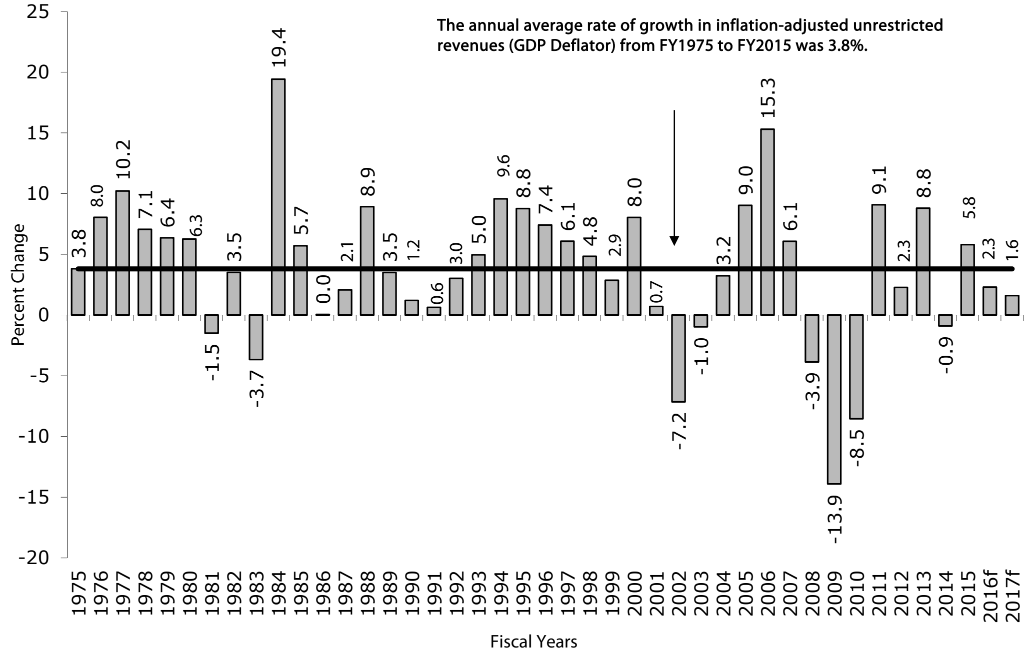
2016 Outlook

Forecasts of economic indicators for 2016 are generally positive. Continuing growth in Utah personal income is expected to drive increases in Utah's two primary sources of revenue (sales and income taxes). The outlook for FY2016 is for a 3.4 percent increase in total unrestricted revenue. FY2016 General Fund revenues are forecasted to increase 1.9 percent led by a 3.8 percent increase in sales tax (5.2 percent when earmarks are included). The forecast for Education Fund revenues is for 4.8 percent growth with income taxes rising 5.2 percent in FY2016. Transportation Fund revenues are expected to jump eight percent in FY2016, partially due to increases in the fuel taxes as a result of House Bill 362 from the 2015 Legislature.

Conclusion

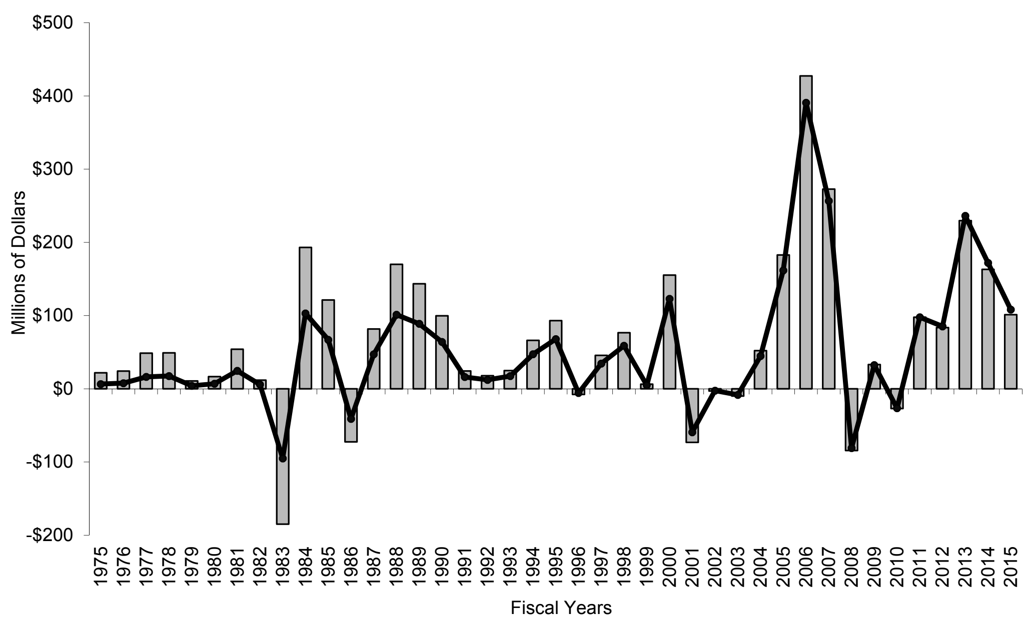
Utah tax collections have posted five consecutive years growth following the Great Recession. This can be attributed to solid economic growth during that time. The outlook for tax collections continues to be favorable for FY2016, absent any major disruptions to national or global economies.

Figure 9.1
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenue



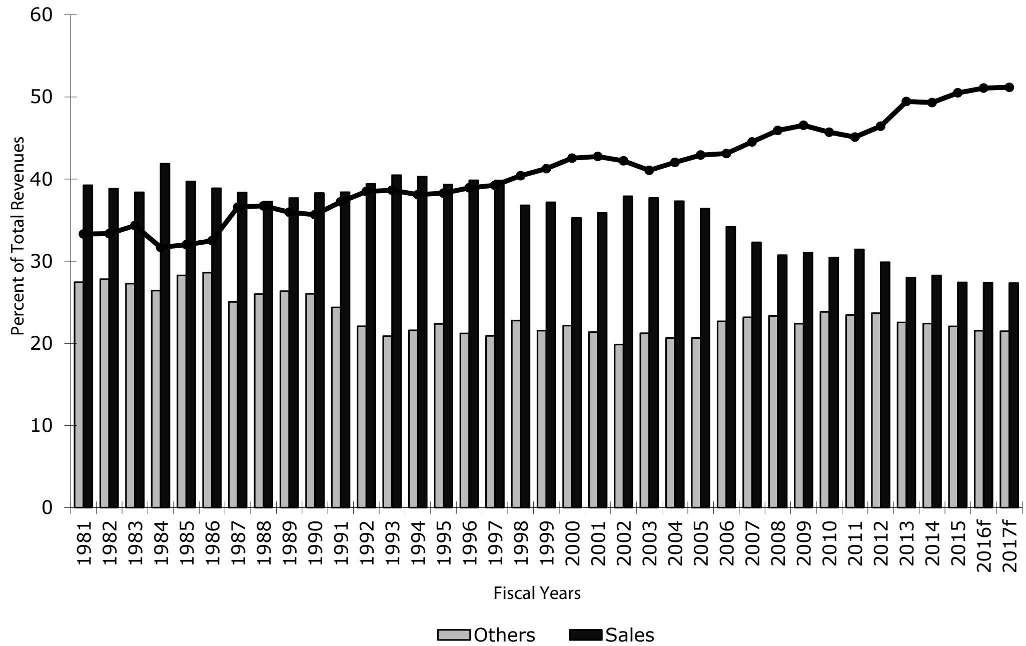
Source: Utah State Tax Commission f =forecast

Figure 9.2
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenue Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Fund



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 9.3
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



*Total State Unrestricted Revenues includes General Fund, Education Fund, and Transportation Fund revenues. Mineral lease revenues are not included. The "Others" category includes all other revenue sources in those funds except for Sales and Income tax.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 9.1
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections ($ millions)

Revenue Source	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016f**
Sales and Use Tax	$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	$1,582.5	$1,615.9	$1,656.8	$1,715.0	$1,780.3
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	*43.7*	*43.2*	*29.0*	*39.1*	*42.0*	*100.2*	*250.0*	*325.3*	*276.3*	*301.0*	*189.2*	*332.1*	*422.1*	*452.5*	*495.8*	*544.3*
Total Sales and Use Tax	*1,475.1*	*1,484.5*	*1,472.9*	*1,541.1*	*1,676.5*	*1,906.4*	*2,107.8*	*2,064.7*	*1,823.8*	*1,703.7*	*1,790.6*	*1,914.6*	*2,038.0*	*2,109.3*	*2,210.7*	*2,324.7*
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.4	28.7	26.9	26.0	28.4	28.6
Liquor Profits	30.3	32.6	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	58.4	62.3	70.8	81.4	87.8	95.4	101.6
Insurance Premiums	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	80.0	75.9	84.4	89.6	91.2	92.4	94.4
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.7	125.5	125.4	120.9	113.1	115.9	115.4
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	39.4	18.9	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	56.2	59.9	65.5	53.2	89.2	69.7	49.9
Metal Severance Tax	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	20.9	27.1	25.4	16.9	15.9	16.3	11.7
Inheritance Tax	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment Income	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.3	2.4	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.6	7.4
General Fund Other	46.0	45.3	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	80.3	72.3	95.9	80.4	81.8	90.9	84.8
Property and Energy Credit	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	-6.0	-6.8	-6.3	-6.0	-5.4	-5.8
General Fund Total	**1,709.3**	**1,673.5**	**1,702.1**	**1,762.7**	**1,935.4**	**2,187.5**	**2,290.9**	**2,165.1**	**1,934.6**	**1,781.4**	**2,046.3**	**2,077.5**	**2,084.9**	**2,160.8**	**2,225.2**	**2,268.3**
GF & Earmarks Total	***1,753.0***	***1,716.7***	***1,731.1***	***1,801.8***	***1,977.4***	***2,287.6***	***2,540.9***	***2,490.4***	***2,210.9***	***2,082.4***	***2,235.4***	***2,409.6***	***2,507.0***	***2,613.3***	***2,721.0***	***2,812.6***
Individual Income Tax	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	2,459.4	2,852.0	2,889.8	3,157.7	3,320.9
Withholding	*1,527.5*	*1,571.9*	*1,544.6*	*1,617.9*	*1,741.6*	*1,929.6*	*2,124.0*	*2,138.2*	*1,962.3*	*1,942.1*	*2,035.3*	*2,151.8*	*2,313.7*	*2,404.8*	*2,569.5*	*2,715.7*
Final Payments	*487.5*	*396.1*	*381.5*	*432.2*	*549.8*	*745.2*	*902.1*	*962.7*	*753.4*	*613.8*	*669.3*	*689.0*	*922.0*	*882.2*	*991.1*	*1,017.1*
Refunds	*-309.7*	*-362.7*	*-353.6*	*-357.8*	*-364.9*	*-397.2*	*-464.7*	*-502.1*	*-396.1*	*-451.3*	*-406.4*	*-381.4*	*-383.7*	*-397.3*	*-402.9*	*-411.9*
Corporate Taxes	171.1	119.0	156.3	158.2	204.2	366.6	414.1	405.1	255.4	258.4	260.7	268.9	338.2	313.5	373.9	390.3
Mineral Production Wittholding	19.5	13.2	7.2	17.3	16.7	22.7	23.1	23.8	32.5	24.6	26.7	28.3	26.1	32.4	27.1	19.7
Education Fund Other	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	24.6	26.6	25.2	27.8	23.2	21.5	20.1
Education Fund Total	**1,905.5**	**1,743.0**	**1,741.0**	**1,872.2**	**2,147.6**	**2,676.8**	**3,016.8**	**3,047.8**	**2,626.8**	**2,412.2**	**2,612.2**	**2,781.9**	**3,244.1**	**3,258.9**	**3,580.2**	**3,750.9**
GF/EF Total	**3,614.8**	**3,416.5**	**3,443.1**	**3,634.9**	**4,083.0**	**4,864.2**	**5,307.7**	**5,212.9**	**4,561.4**	**4,193.6**	**4,658.5**	**4,859.3**	**5,329.0**	**5,419.7**	**5,805.4**	**6,019.2**
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	***3,658.5***	***3,459.7***	***3,472.0***	***3,674.0***	***4,125.0***	***4,964.4***	***5,557.7***	***5,538.2***	***4,837.7***	***4,494.6***	***4,847.7***	***5,191.4***	***5,751.1***	***5,872.2***	***6,301.2***	***6,563.6***
Motor Fuel Tax	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	243.3	252.5	253.0	256.9	256.8	261.7	285.6
Special Fuel Tax	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	94.4	102.2	104.1	101.4	101.7	100.1	110.1
Other	64.2	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	73.6	80.7	79.2	81.2	82.0	85.1	86.7
Transportation Fund Total	**374.2**	**385.1**	**386.6**	**391.0**	**405.3**	**418.1**	**444.6**	**446.0**	**422.1**	**411.4**	**435.4**	**436.2**	**439.4**	**440.5**	**446.9**	**482.5**
Mineral Lease Payments	57.9	36.5	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	147.2	152.8	194.0	136.9	167.6	141.7	111.2
TOTAL	**4,046.8**	**3,838.1**	**3,882.7**	**4,100.7**	**4,580.3**	**5,452.4**	**5,913.2**	**5,809.2**	**5,172.7**	**4,752.2**	**5,246.7**	**5,489.5**	**5,905.3**	**6,027.8**	**6,394.1**	**6,612.9**
TOTAL & Eamarks	***4,090.5***	***3,881.3***	***3,911.7***	***4,139.8***	***4,622.3***	***5,552.6***	***6,163.2***	***6,134.6***	***5,449.0***	***5,053.2***	***5,435.9***	***5,821.6***	***6,327.4***	***6,480.3***	***6,889.8***	***7,157.2***

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 9.2
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections Percent Change

Revenue Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016f
Sales and Use Tax	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-9.4%	14.2%	-1.2%	2.1%	2.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	*11.5*	*-1.1*	*-33.0*	*35.1*	*7.3*	*138.5*	*149.6*	*30.1*	*-15.1*	*8.9*	*-37.2*	*75.6*	*27.1*	*7.2*	*9.6*	*9.8*
Total Sales and Use Tax	*4.7*	*0.6*	*-0.8*	*4.6*	*8.8*	*13.7*	*10.6*	*-2.0*	*-11.7*	*-6.6*	*5.1*	*6.9*	*6.4*	*3.5*	*4.8*	*5.2*
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax						75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3	13.0	-6.1	-3.5	9.5	0.5
Liquor Profits	5.6	7.7	-2.5	18.6	1.1	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-2.2	6.8	13.6	14.9	7.9	8.7	6.5
Insurance Premiums	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-3.6	-5.2	11.2	6.1	1.8	1.3	2.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.1	113.8	-0.1	-3.6	-6.4	2.5	-0.5
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	127.3	-52.0	41.6	37.1	45.9	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-20.8	6.5	9.5	-18.9	67.7	-21.8	-28.4
Metal Severance Tax	8.9	-20.2	17.8	3.3	90.0	48.9	38.5	12.5	-45.1	43.2	30.0	-6.3	-33.3	-6.4	3.1	-28.2
Inheritance Tax	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8	-100.0				
Investment Income	40.8	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-78.8	-55.0	135.2	6.8	-16.3	30.4	12.9
General Fund Other	12.8	-1.5	2.9	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	47.6	-9.9	32.7	-16.1	1.7	11.1	-6.7
Property and Energy Credit	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	2.4	-6.4	13.8	-7.7	-5.0	-9.2	7.5
General Fund Total	**3.5**	**-2.1**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**9.8**	**13.0**	**4.7**	**-5.5**	**-10.6**	**-7.9**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**1.9**
GF & Earmarks Total	***3.6***	***-2.1***	***0.8***	***4.1***	***9.7***	***15.7***	***11.1***	***-2.0***	***-11.2***	***-5.8***	***7.3***	***7.8***	***4.0***	***4.2***	***4.1***	***3.4***
Individual Income Tax	3.3	-5.9	-2.0	7.6	13.8	18.2	12.5	1.5	-10.7	-9.3	9.2	7.0	16.0	1.3	9.3	5.2
Withholding	*5.1*	*2.9*	*-1.7*	*4.7*	*7.6*	*10.8*	*10.1*	*0.7*	*-8.2*	*-1.0*	*4.8*	*5.7*	*7.5*	*3.9*	*6.8*	*5.7*
Final Payments	*-0.1*	*-18.7*	*-3.7*	*13.3*	*27.2*	*35.5*	*21.1*	*6.7*	*-21.7*	*-18.5*	*9.0*	*2.9*	*33.8*	*-4.3*	*12.3*	*2.6*
Refunds	*7.1*	*17.1*	*-2.5*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*8.9*	*17.0*	*8.0*	*-21.1*	*13.9*	*-9.9*	*-6.2*	*0.6*	*3.5*	*1.4*	*2.2*
Corporate Taxes	-5.5	-30.5	31.4	1.2	29.1	79.6	13.0	-2.2	-36.9	1.2	0.9	3.1	25.8	-7.3	19.3	4.4
Mineral Production Wittholding	109.2	-32.0	-45.7	140.3	-3.1	35.8	1.4	3.4	36.3	-24.4	8.7	6.2	-8.0	24.1	-16.1	-27.5
Education Fund Other	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	####	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1	-5.4	10.4	-16.6	-7.4	-6.4
Education Fund Total	**3.0**	**-8.5**	**-0.1**	**7.5**	**14.7**	**24.6**	**12.7**	**1.0**	**-13.8**	**-8.2**	**8.3**	**6.5**	**16.6**	**0.5**	**9.9**	**4.8**
GF/EF Total	**3.2**	**-5.5**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**12.3**	**19.1**	**9.1**	**-1.8**	**-12.5**	**-8.1**	**11.1**	**4.3**	**9.7**	**1.7**	**7.1**	**3.7**
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	***3.3***	***-5.4***	***0.4***	***5.8***	***12.3***	***20.3***	***12.0***	***-0.4***	***-12.6***	***-7.1***	***7.9***	***7.1***	***10.8***	***2.1***	***7.3***	***4.2***
Motor Fuel Tax	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	9.1
Special Fuel Tax	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-6.7	8.2	1.9	-2.6	0.3	-1.6	10.0
Other	-1.1	-2.2	4.2	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	-13.8	9.6	-1.9	2.5	1.1	3.7	1.9
Transportation Fund Total	**-1.3**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**6.3**	**0.3**	**-5.4**	**-2.5**	**5.8**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**8.0**
Mineral Lease Payments	46.0	-36.9	45.6	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-22.2	3.8	27.0	-29.4	22.4	-15.4	-21.5
TOTAL	**3.2**	**-5.2**	**1.2**	**5.6**	**11.7**	**19.0**	**8.5**	**-1.8**	**-11.0**	**-8.1**	**10.4**	**4.6**	**7.6**	**2.1**	**6.1**	**3.4**
TOTAL & Eamarks	***3.3***	***-5.1***	***0.8***	***5.8***	***11.7***	***20.1***	***11.0***	***-0.5***	***-11.2***	***-7.3***	***7.6***	***7.1***	***8.7***	***2.4***	***6.3***	***3.9***

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Exports

2015 Overview

Utah's merchandise exports have grown by over 100 percent since 2005. This is the 13th highest rate of export growth in the nation. Between 2013 and 2014, however, Utah's total merchandise exports declined by 23.6 percent. Utah is currently the 28th largest exporting state in the nation, down from 26nd in 2013, but up from 31st position at the beginning of the decade. Exports from Utah supported 50,578 jobs in the state in 2014.

Utah's leading export industry continues to be primary metal products, dominated by gold. This sector accounted for approximately 34 percent of Utah's total merchandise exports in 2014, down from 52 percent in 2013. The value of primary metal exports in 2014 stood at $4.2 billion, a fall of nearly 50 percent from the previous year. As in 2013, a falling price of gold explains the entire decline in Utah's total merchandise export value.

Utah's export profile continues to diversify. Excluding gold, Utah exports grew from $7.7 billion in 2013 to $8.1 billion in 2014, a four percent increase. The second largest export category in 2013 was computers and electronics. Total exports in this sector were $2.3 billion in 2014. Its share rose to over 19 percent of Utah's total merchandise exports. Other major export categories in included: chemicals ($1 billion, 8.5 percent of total), food products ($991 million, 8.1 percent of total), and transportation equipment ($906 million, 7.4 percent of total). According to International Trade Administration data, exports from Utah supported 50,578 jobs in the state in 2014.

In addition to computers and electronics, in 2014 Utah had substantial export growth in minerals (up 114 percent to $370 million), non-metallic minerals (up 54 percent to nearly $45 million), and livestock and livestock products (up 52 percent to $10.4 million).

Hong Kong continues to be Utah's largest export destination although down considerably from last year, with exports totaling over $1.7 billion, a 68 percent decline. Hong Kong was the destination of just over 14 percent of Utah's total exports in 2014. The commodity profile of exports to Hong Kong is dominated by gold. Utah's second largest export destination was Canada ($1.4 billion, 11.5 percent of total merchandise exports). Exports to Canada were primarily in the transportation equipment, chemicals and primary metals categories. Canada was followed closely by the United Kingdom ($1.4 billion, 11.5 percent of the total, with primary metals by far the largest category), and the China ($892 million, 7.2 percent of the total). China is an important market, along with Taiwan and Singapore, for Utah's exports of computers and electronics.

Substantial growth occurred in Utah's exports to Serbia (up from negligible levels to $25.8 million), Turkey (up 121 percent to $77.4 million), and Belgium (up 90 percent to $268 million). Export diversification improved again, with the share of total exports to the top five destinations falling from 65 percent to 51 percent, and the share to the top 10 destinations falling from 81 percent to 73 percent between 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, exports to Canada rose from the previous year, by seven percent, while those to Mexico grew by a more robust 36 percent. Canada and Mexico were the second and fifth largest export markets for Utah, respectively, up from previous years, and together they accounted for fewer than 18 percent of Utah's total exports. The commodity composition of exports to both NAFTA partners is quite diverse. Major exports categories from Utah to Mexico in 2014 included transportation equipment ($245 million), minerals ($100 million), and food products ($80 million).

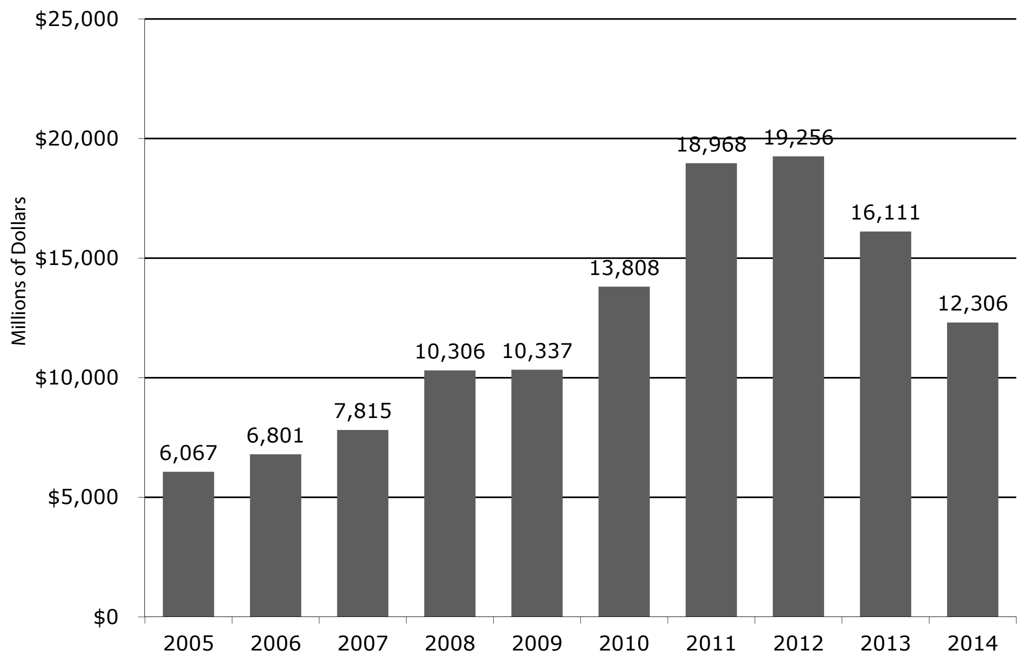
2016 Outlook

Fluctuations in the value of Utah's total export values are driven largely by changes in the world market price of gold. The contribution of non-gold exports will continue to grow as export markets, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, continue to exhibit consistent growth, and as new markets are opened in both the

Asia-Pacific and Europe through US free trade agreements.

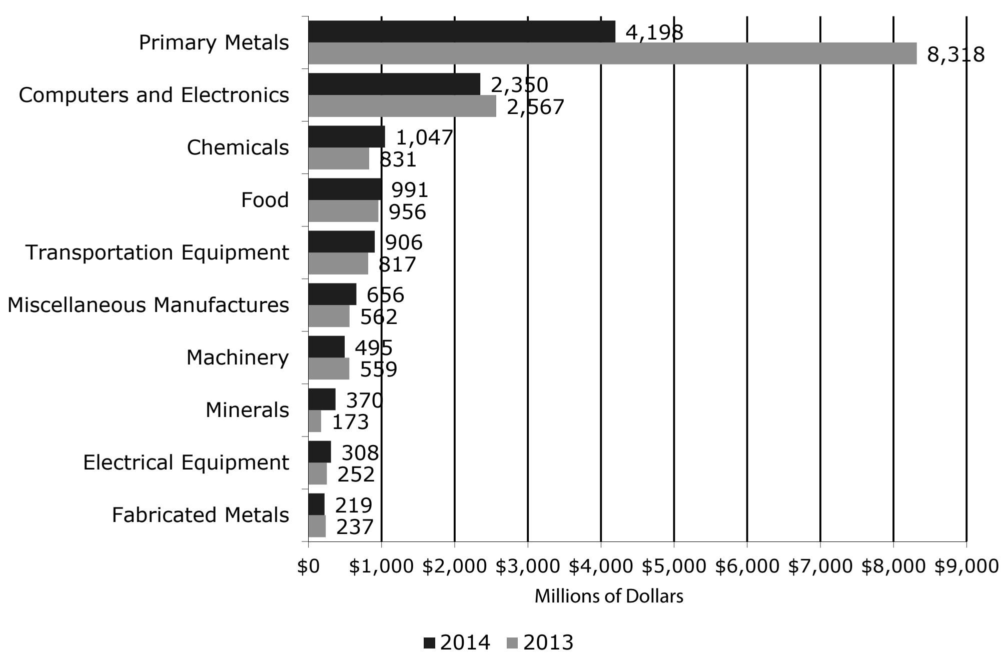
Utah exports to all current US free trade agreement partners in 2014 were 29 percent of the total. In 2015, a new agreement was concluded to form the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). In 2014, $4.1 billion of Utah's exports were to TPP member economies, representing 33 percent of the total. The agreement, if ratified, would help open markets for Utah's exports in 11 partner economies, including Japan, Singapore and Malaysia. Negotiations to form a free trade agreement between the US and the European Union (the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership or TTIP) are also continuing, and will help open important export markets in Europe in the future.

Figure 10.1
Utah Merchandise Exports



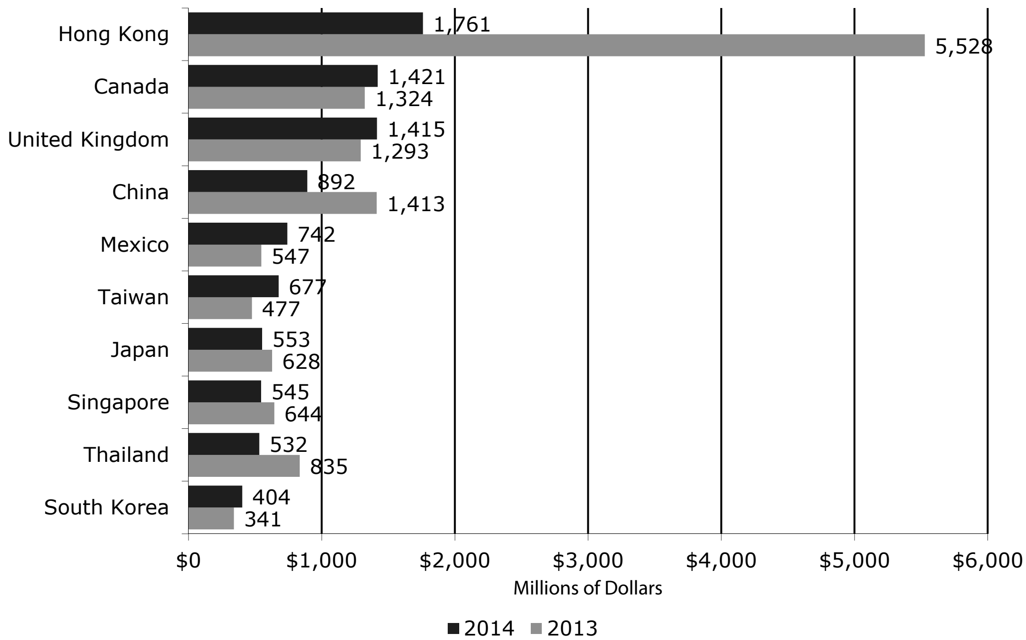
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 10.2
Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries



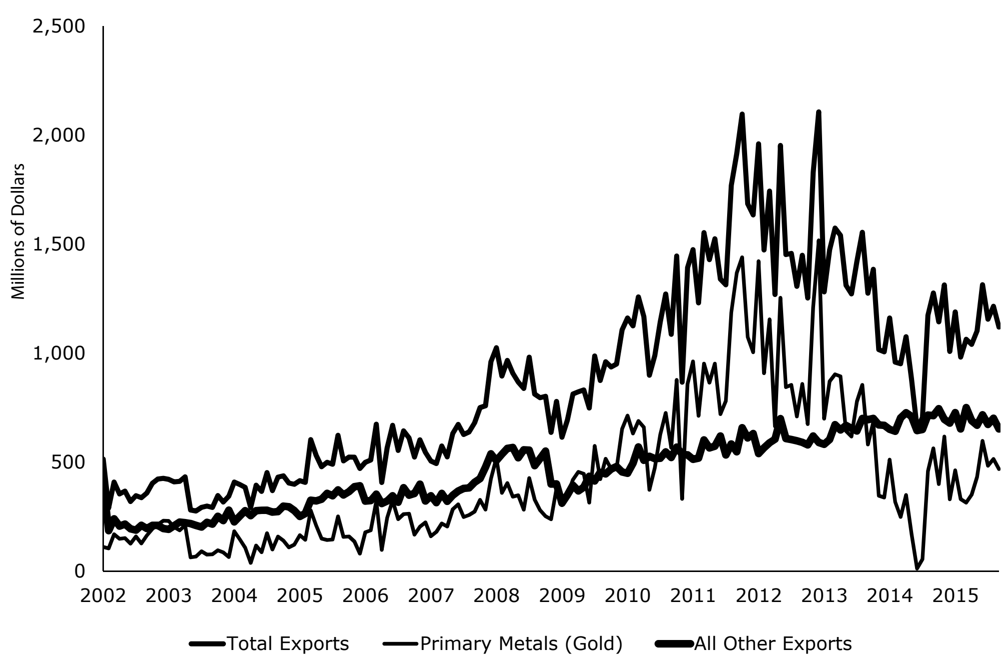
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 10.3
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 10.4
Utah Exports: With and Without Gold



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 10.1
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

Rank	Geography	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013-2014 Percent Change	2014 Share
		Millions of Dollars							
23	Alabama	$12,355	$15,495	$17,928	$19,577	$19,291	$19,440	0.8%	1.2%
41	Alaska	3,270	4,155	5,259	4,543	4,528	5,111	12.9%	0.3%
21	Arizona	14,023	15,721	17,885	18,405	19,410	21,248	9.5%	1.3%
36	Arkansas	5,267	5,219	5,611	7,615	7,154	6,860	-4.1%	0.4%
2	California	120,080	143,208	159,421	161,746	168,045	173,812	3.4%	10.7%
32	Colorado	5,867	6,726	7,338	8,167	8,547	8,337	-2.4%	0.5%
25	Connecticut	13,979	16,029	16,233	15,872	16,424	15,931	-3.0%	1.0%
39	Delaware	4,312	4,945	5,516	5,114	5,343	5,267	-1.4%	0.3%
51	District of Columbia	1,091	1,483	1,041	2,014	2,708	938	-65.4%	0.1%
7	Florida	46,888	55,399	65,010	66,232	61,344	58,507	-4.6%	3.6%
11	Georgia	23,743	28,899	34,863	36,072	37,517	39,377	5.0%	2.4%
50	Hawaii	563	684	884	732	598	1,447	142.0%	0.1%
40	Idaho	3,877	5,157	5,913	6,120	5,782	5,137	-11.1%	0.3%
5	Illinois	41,626	50,061	64,903	68,157	66,089	68,247	3.3%	4.2%
13	Indiana	22,907	28,764	32,332	34,399	34,162	35,467	3.8%	2.2%
26	Iowa	9,042	10,880	13,317	14,625	13,888	15,092	8.7%	0.9%
30	Kansas	8,917	9,900	11,623	11,701	12,465	12,046	-3.4%	0.7%
17	Kentucky	17,650	19,346	20,119	22,132	25,366	27,651	9.0%	1.7%
6	Louisiana	32,616	41,371	54,971	62,877	63,339	64,814	2.3%	4.0%
45	Maine	2,231	3,162	3,422	3,048	2,687	2,712	0.9%	0.2%
29	Maryland	9,225	10,167	10,863	11,743	11,752	12,233	4.1%	0.8%
18	Massachusetts	23,593	26,305	27,871	25,615	26,823	27,383	2.1%	1.7%
8	Michigan	32,655	44,851	51,064	57,051	58,653	55,929	-4.6%	3.5%
20	Minnesota	15,532	18,904	20,732	20,827	20,772	21,408	3.1%	1.3%
31	Mississippi	6,316	8,224	10,939	11,793	12,391	11,450	-7.6%	0.7%
27	Missouri	9,522	12,925	14,161	13,903	12,932	14,141	9.3%	0.9%
49	Montana	1,053	1,393	1,592	1,576	1,506	1,545	2.6%	0.1%
33	Nebraska	4,873	5,821	7,588	7,455	7,393	7,863	6.4%	0.5%
34	Nevada	5,672	5,913	7,990	10,262	8,701	7,692	-11.6%	0.5%
42	New Hampshire	3,061	4,368	4,307	3,489	4,184	4,227	1.0%	0.3%
12	New Jersey	27,244	32,131	38,172	37,301	36,726	36,616	-0.3%	2.3%
43	New Mexico	1,270	1,543	2,096	2,958	2,728	3,800	39.3%	0.2%
4	New York	58,743	69,685	84,999	81,341	86,523	88,434	2.2%	5.5%
15	North Carolina	21,793	24,918	27,067	28,839	29,340	31,377	6.9%	1.9%
38	North Dakota	2,193	2,532	3,393	4,309	3,729	5,493	47.3%	0.3%
9	Ohio	34,104	41,505	46,458	48,645	50,799	52,240	2.8%	3.2%
37	Oklahoma	4,415	5,354	6,228	6,579	6,919	6,309	-8.8%	0.4%
22	Oregon	14,907	17,684	18,317	18,388	18,640	20,889	12.1%	1.3%
10	Pennsylvania	28,381	34,943	41,103	38,850	41,161	40,355	-2.0%	2.5%
46	Rhode Island	1,496	1,949	2,289	2,370	2,163	2,389	10.4%	0.1%
16	South Carolina	16,488	20,336	24,733	25,103	26,253	29,624	12.8%	1.8%
48	South Dakota	1,011	1,259	1,462	1,557	1,586	1,594	0.5%	0.1%
14	Tennessee	20,484	25,948	30,016	31,142	32,315	32,940	1.9%	2.0%
1	Texas	162,995	206,992	251,104	264,667	279,491	288,049	3.1%	17.8%
28	Utah	10,337	13,808	18,968	19,256	16,111	12,306	-23.6%	0.8%
44	Vermont	3,219	4,278	4,275	4,139	4,026	3,669	-8.9%	0.2%
24	Virginia	15,052	17,169	18,125	18,286	17,945	19,255	7.3%	1.2%
3	Washington	51,851	53,345	64,800	75,655	81,637	90,547	10.9%	5.6%
35	West Virginia	4,826	6,443	9,039	11,407	8,631	7,486	-13.3%	0.5%
19	Wisconsin	16,725	19,800	22,069	23,119	23,109	23,428	1.4%	1.4%
47	Wyoming	926	983	1,219	1,421	1,336	1,757	31.6%	0.1%
	United States	1,056,043	1,278,495	1,482,508	1,545,703	1,579,593	1,620,532	2.2%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade

Table 10.2
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

Industry			Millions of Dollars						2013-2014 Percent	2014
Rank	Code	Name	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change	Share
13	111	Agricultural Products	54.7	23.1	30.5	71.5	61.5	77.1	25.3%	0.6%
25	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	4.0	7.9	6.8	4.1	6.9	10.4	52.1%	0.1%
29	113	Forestry Products	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7%	0.0%
30	114	Fish and Marine Products	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	-45.2%	0.0%
27	211	Oil and Gas	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	47.9	5.9	-87.7%	0.0%
8	212	Minerals	236.5	374.0	457.8	265.6	172.8	370.3	114.2%	3.0%
4	311	Food	513.9	603.2	652.9	817.5	955.5	991.4	3.8%	8.1%
19	312	Beverages	50.4	40.8	23.8	16.5	20.1	29.4	46.6%	0.2%
23	313	Raw Textiles	5.8	21.6	12.7	9.8	12.0	15.7	30.8%	0.1%
21	314	Milled Textiles	16.2	11.8	11.8	17.6	19.5	25.4	30.1%	0.2%
24	315	Apparel	5.9	10.5	9.3	11.3	10.8	13.6	26.9%	0.1%
22	316	Leather	8.3	8.0	12.9	16.7	18.3	20.5	12.0%	0.2%
28	321	Wood Products	4.3	4.3	3.1	9.4	3.4	4.4	28.0%	0.0%
18	322	Paper	47.0	43.5	40.8	53.2	52.3	31.7	-39.4%	0.3%
20	323	Printed Material	29.7	20.5	17.1	21.3	23.0	28.0	22.2%	0.2%
26	324	Petroleum and Coal	3.6	4.6	13.3	39.3	13.1	8.8	-32.7%	0.1%
3	325	Chemicals	522.1	706.7	745.9	799.0	830.8	1,047.3	26.1%	8.5%
11	326	Plastics	81.7	108.5	148.3	155.3	160.6	191.3	19.1%	1.6%
15	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	22.5	26.6	23.4	32.0	29.0	44.7	54.1%	0.4%
1	331	Primary Metals	5,466.2	7,621.5	12,112.1	12,178.9	8,318.3	4,197.7	-49.5%	34.1%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	168.0	209.6	220.6	219.7	236.5	219.1	-7.4%	1.8%
7	333	Machinery	321.0	435.1	522.6	606.6	558.8	495.3	-11.4%	4.0%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	1,588.5	1,973.7	2,204.0	2,038.5	2,567.4	2,349.9	-8.5%	19.1%
9	335	Electrical Equipment	112.5	148.9	185.4	178.6	252.0	307.8	22.1%	2.5%
5	336	Transportation Equipment	541.1	649.3	657.6	810.8	817.0	906.1	10.9%	7.4%
16	337	Furniture	38.9	30.9	36.2	34.9	32.1	35.2	9.5%	0.3%
6	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	358.3	431.3	459.3	505.3	561.8	655.5	16.7%	5.3%
31	511	Publications	5.9	7.9	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	-100.0%	0.0%
12	910	Scrap	65.0	202.5	289.8	185.6	141.0	121.9	-13.5%	1.0%
17	920	Used Merchandise	9.9	24.0	21.3	18.7	17.7	34.5	95.2%	0.3%
14	980, 990	Unclassified	50.6	55.2	43.0	134.8	167.8	64.3	-61.7%	0.5%
		Total	$ 10,337	$ 13,808	$18,968	$19,256	#####	$12,306	-23.6%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade

Table 10.3
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

Rank	Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013-2014 Percent Change	2014 Share
		Millions of Dollars							
1	Hong Kong	$153.4	$947.4	$3,702.7	$4,177.8	$5,527.6	$1,760.6	-68.1%	14.3%
2	Canada	1,019.4	1,264.8	1,375.1	1,917.7	1,323.5	1,420.5	7.3%	11.5%
3	United Kingdom	4,364.1	4,407.9	6,715.5	6,042.6	1,293.3	1,415.2	9.4%	11.5%
4	China	542.3	577.6	523.9	607.6	1,412.7	891.7	-36.9%	7.2%
5	Mexico	279.4	456.1	515.8	487.3	546.9	742.0	35.7%	6.0%
6	Taiwan	567.9	550.9	696.7	533.0	476.6	676.7	42.0%	5.5%
7	Japan	342.2	406.1	408.8	563.0	628.2	552.8	-12.0%	4.5%
8	Singapore	253.3	524.5	570.7	484.0	644.4	545.4	-15.4%	4.4%
9	Thailand	46.6	172.3	707.6	507.3	835.3	531.8	-36.3%	4.3%
10	South Korea	294.5	273.0	222.8	242.6	340.9	403.6	18.4%	3.3%
11	Netherlands	92.7	110.3	125.1	164.7	254.5	387.9	52.4%	3.2%
12	India	649.5	1,124.7	565.9	1,056.3	311.3	324.9	4.4%	2.6%
13	Belgium	208.7	290.1	271.0	221.5	141.3	268.0	89.6%	2.2%
14	Germany	165.9	226.4	283.5	294.2	228.3	256.3	12.2%	2.1%
15	Switzerland	94.8	718.6	102.4	99.2	268.5	254.7	-5.1%	2.1%
16	Australia	182.8	220.5	513.1	323.9	161.6	184.3	14.1%	1.5%
17	Philippines	106.5	145.1	130.0	132.4	155.5	164.3	5.6%	1.3%
18	Italy	73.3	148.4	166.4	141.5	168.1	139.9	-16.8%	1.1%
19	Brazil	99.8	78.1	101.2	98.3	117.6	113.9	-3.1%	0.9%
20	France	77.8	109.1	136.8	104.2	109.0	113.7	4.3%	0.9%
21	Malaysia	69.4	152.0	93.9	83.5	103.1	97.4	-5.5%	0.8%
22	Turkey	18.2	60.9	126.9	40.4	35.0	77.4	120.9%	0.6%
23	Chile	23.1	31.0	138.0	46.6	61.3	73.5	19.8%	0.6%
24	Israel	45.5	58.8	53.9	50.0	56.1	59.3	5.7%	0.5%
25	Spain	44.7	55.6	62.5	35.3	45.7	52.4	14.5%	0.4%
26	Sweden	34.3	44.3	41.4	67.2	43.1	44.5	3.3%	0.4%
27	Peru	12.0	22.1	16.1	33.7	25.1	43.0	71.5%	0.3%
28	United Arab Emirates	63.7	128.3	44.3	50.5	46.9	38.3	-18.4%	0.3%
29	Indonesia	12.7	16.2	22.0	33.7	63.7	36.8	-42.2%	0.3%
30	Saudi Arabia	26.4	13.8	18.6	31.4	51.1	35.2	-31.1%	0.3%
31	Russian Federation	23.8	40.0	22.5	36.6	40.7	34.6	-14.8%	0.3%
32	Czech Republic	3.2	3.3	15.7	32.2	27.2	26.8	-1.5%	0.2%
33	Serbia	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	25.8	6680.2%	0.2%
34	Ireland	21.2	14.8	22.7	25.5	38.3	24.6	-35.8%	0.2%
35	Finland	11.6	15.3	19.3	25.3	20.9	24.5	17.6%	0.2%
	World	10,337.1	13,808.5	18,968.3	19,256.2	16,111.4	12,305.5	-16.3%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade

Table 10.4
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 2014

		Millions of Dollars										
Code	Industry Name	Hong Kong	Canada	United Kingdom	China	Mexico	Taiwan	Japan	Singapore	Thailand	South Korea	10-Country Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	$0.0	$1.2	$0.5	$48.8	$3.0	$3.7	$10.7	$0.0	$0.6	$2.1	$70.5
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	$0.3	$0.6	$0.0	$1.4	$5.7	$0.0	$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$8.2
113	Forestry Products	$0.0	$0.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1.0
114	Fish and Marine Products	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.4
211	Oil and Gas	$0.0	$0.4	$0.0	$0.0	$5.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$5.9
212	Minerals	$2.2	$14.1	$0.5	$0.9	$99.5	$0.1	$5.7	$0.5	$1.2	$0.9	$125.6
311	Food	$76.4	$76.6	$5.5	$73.1	$79.9	$43.0	$100.0	$37.1	$37.3	$97.9	$626.9
312	Beverages	$0.1	$8.1	$0.8	$0.0	$1.9	$0.7	$8.8	$0.5	$0.3	$0.1	$21.4
313	Raw Textiles	$0.4	$2.7	$0.7	$2.0	$4.2	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$10.5
314	Milled Textiles	$0.0	$18.3	$0.7	$0.5	$1.3	$0.3	$0.7	$0.0	$0.0	$0.7	$22.6
315	Apparel	$0.1	$2.8	$0.5	$0.7	$1.9	$0.2	$1.0	$0.1	$0.0	$0.5	$7.8
316	Leather	$0.1	$7.9	$0.4	$0.9	$0.3	$0.1	$3.4	$0.0	$0.0	$1.4	$14.4
321	Wood Products	$0.0	$1.4	$0.3	$0.0	$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$2.0
322	Paper	$0.8	$13.4	$1.0	$4.0	$3.1	$0.2	$0.2	$1.2	$0.0	$0.1	$24.0
323	Printed Material	$0.3	$7.2	$0.9	$0.1	$4.0	$0.2	$2.2	$0.2	$0.1	$0.0	$15.3
324	Petroleum and Coal	$0.0	$6.9	$0.4	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$7.6
325	Chemicals	$14.4	$221.8	$37.2	$34.8	$63.9	$30.7	$93.4	$9.9	$7.5	$135.5	$649.2
326	Plastics	$0.6	$58.9	$13.0	$6.9	$31.3	$1.5	$6.5	$4.8	$0.4	$4.3	$128.2
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	$0.1	$24.2	$0.5	$1.4	$4.0	$0.1	$1.0	$0.2	$0.0	$0.4	$31.9
331	Primary Metals	$1,605.1	$196.2	$1,198.0	$79.3	$29.5	$0.1	$9.0	$21.5	$466.4	$34.9	$3,639.9
332	Fabricated Metals	$0.6	$92.5	$3.6	$18.9	$14.2	$1.2	$3.2	$4.6	$1.0	$2.7	$142.4
333	Machinery	$5.7	$123.4	$12.9	$37.2	$33.0	$14.9	$17.4	$7.6	$4.1	$31.3	$287.5
334	Computers and Electronics	$33.3	$91.1	$34.3	$431.8	$25.0	$564.4	$163.5	$445.0	$6.7	$46.9	$1,842.0
335	Electrical Equipment	$1.6	$57.3	$17.7	$8.0	$39.0	$1.4	$4.5	$1.8	$0.6	$2.4	$134.3
336	Transportation Equipment	$2.2	$264.3	$22.9	$36.0	$244.8	$2.3	$35.4	$3.4	$3.1	$21.3	$635.6
337	Furniture	$0.0	$12.5	$0.6	$0.4	$12.3	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.3	$26.4
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	$15.5	$78.2	$24.3	$47.9	$23.5	$8.9	$84.3	$5.9	$1.2	$16.5	$306.1
511	Publications	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
910	Scrap	$0.6	$26.7	$0.0	$55.6	$6.6	$2.0	$0.3	$0.1	$0.9	$1.5	$94.4
920	Used Merchandise	$0.1	$6.7	$0.9	$0.2	$4.1	$0.0	$0.2	$0.0	$0.2	$0.4	$12.8
990	Unclassified	$0.0	$4.3	$37.3	$1.1	$0.2	$0.1	$0.6	$0.8	$0.0	$1.2	$45.6
	Total	$1,760.6	$1,420.5	$1,415.2	$891.7	$742.0	$676.7	$552.8	$545.4	$531.8	$403.6	$8,940.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

2015 Overview

A moderate amount of inflation – which is approximately two percent according to the Federal Reserve – is considered to be good for the economy as it generally signals that businesses are confident enough in consumer spending to raise prices. However, too much or too little inflation can cause havoc on the economy and the labor market. The best measure of inflation is the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services over time, and it is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The U.S. CPI increased by 1.6 percent in 2014, measured on an annual average basis, compared to an increase of 1.5 percent in 2013. During the first half of 2015 the CPI decreased 0.1 percent, and from July to November it averaged an annualized increase of 0.2 percent. The largest increases in the CPI were recorded in categories such as medical care and food away from home. In contrast, the largest declines came from transportation and fuels and utilities. Compared to historical averages, oil and gasoline prices were significantly lower in 2015, which led to lower prices for many items that use fuel as an input, whether in production or transportation of goods.

Inflation for 2015 was forecast to remain below the Federal Reserve's two percent target according to several sources. The Federal Reserve forecasted 2015 inflation to range between 1.0 percent and 1.6 percent.

The Federal Reserve ended its bond-buying campaign, known as Quantitative Easing, in late 2014. Some analysts feared that Quantitative Easing would cause rapid inflation due to sustained low interest rates and an increased money supply, but inflation remained subdued. Throughout 2015 the Federal Reserve periodically assessed the strength of the economy as different economic indicators were released. The Federal Reserve indicated it would raise the federal funds rate target when the economy had sufficiently strengthened. Several analysts predicted the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates in mid-2015, which led to increasing U.S. dollar values throughout the year. However, the first federal funds rate increase was not implemented until December 2015 when the target was raised from 0 to 0.25 percent to 0.25 to 0.50 percent.

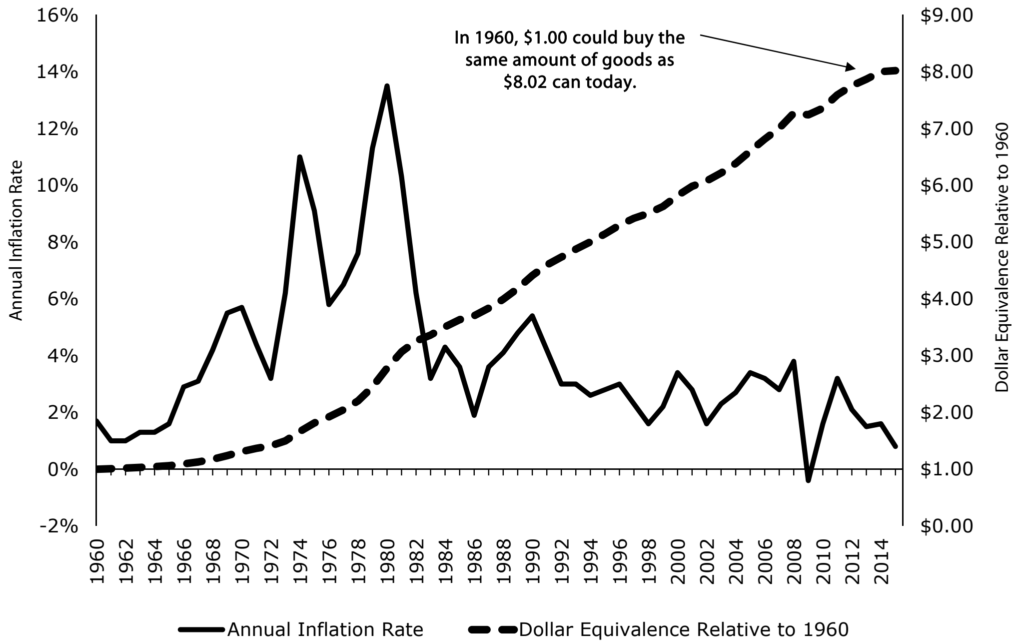
Closely related to price inflation, Regional Price Parities (RPPs) help determine cost of living and measure the differences in the price levels of goods and services across states and metropolitan areas for a given year. RPPs are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level for each year, which is equal to 100.0. The most recent RPP data, published in 2015, contains data for 2008 – 2013.

Utah's 2013 RPP was 97.2, indicating that cost of living in Utah was slightly lower than the national average. In comparison, Utah's RPP for 2012 was 96.8. The national average increase in real personal income across all regions was 0.8 percent in 2013. This growth rate reflects the year-over-year change in nominal personal income across all regions adjusted by the change in the national personal consumption expenditures price index.

2016 Outlook

Federal Reserve officials expect inflation to rise slowly and remain below historical averages for the next few years. The median target for inflation in 2016 is 1.6 percent, down slightly from earlier estimates of 1.7 percent. The economy continues to experience growth in the housing and labor markets, which positively impact prices. Officials expect inflation to meet the two percent target by 2018. Barring any unforeseen changes in economic conditions, consumers can expect inflation to remain below two percent through 2016. Consumers in Utah should also expect cost of living to remain below the national average.

Figure 11.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Year-over-Year Price Change and Relative Value of a Dollar



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 11.1
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	Annual 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	29.1	-
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	1.7%
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	1.0%
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	30.2	1.0%
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	1.3%
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	1.3%
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	1.6%
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	32.4	2.9%
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	3.1%
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	4.2%
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	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	5.7%
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	4.4%
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	3.2%
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	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	11.0%
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	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	5.8%
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	6.5%
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	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	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	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	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	6.2%
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	3.2%
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	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	3.6%
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	1.9%
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	3.6%
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	4.1%
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	4.8%
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	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	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	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	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	2.6%
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	2.8%
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	3.0%
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	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%
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	2.2%
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%
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	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	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	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	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%
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	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	2.8%
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	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	-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	1.6%
2011	220.2	221.3	223.5	224.9	226.0	225.7	225.9	226.5	226.9	226.4	226.2	225.7	224.9	3.2%
2012	226.7	227.7	229.4	230.1	229.8	229.5	229.1	230.4	231.4	231.3	230.2	229.6	229.6	2.1%
2013	230.3	232.2	232.8	232.5	232.9	233.5	233.6	233.9	234.1	233.5	233.1	233.0	233.0	1.5%
2014	233.9	234.8	236.3	237.1	237.9	238.3	238.3	237.9	238.0	237.4	236.2	234.8	236.7	1.6%
2015	233.7	234.7	236.1	236.6	237.8	238.6	238.7	238.3	237.9	237.8	237.3	-		

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 11.2
Regional Price Parities by State: 2014

	All items	Goods	Services	
			Rents	Other
Alabama	87.7	96.4	63.4	93.4
Alaska	106	101.9	138.8	98.2
Arizona	97.1	99.5	91.5	97.9
Arkansas	87.5	95.3	62.9	92.9
California	112.3	103	146.1	105.7
Colorado	102.2	101.4	109.5	99.4
Connecticut	108.5	104.3	116.1	109
Delaware	101.4	101.4	97.8	103.8
District of Columbia	117.7	107.9	157	110.2
Florida	98.8	98.2	104.5	96.2
Georgia	91.9	96.8	79.3	93.9
Hawaii	116.2	108.3	158.7	102.8
Idaho	92.8	98.5	76.4	96.4
Illinois	101	101.4	100.8	100.8
Indiana	91.4	97	76	94.2
Iowa	90.3	94.5	76	91.6
Kansas	90.8	95.5	76.6	92.7
Kentucky	89.1	94.9	69.4	92.9
Louisiana	91.2	96.6	76.8	93.5
Maine	97.7	98.1	97.6	97.4
Maryland	110.9	104	125.9	109.2
Massachusetts	107.3	99.1	123.7	108.7
Michigan	94.2	98	82.2	97
Minnesota	97.6	99.4	95.6	96.6
Mississippi	86.8	94.7	63.8	92.6
Missouri	89.2	94.1	75.4	91.3
Montana	94.4	98.7	83.3	95
Nebraska	90.5	95.2	75.9	92.1
Nevada	98.2	97.6	96.9	99.7
New Hampshire	105.9	98.8	122.7	105.6
New Jersey	114.5	102.2	135.4	115.9
New Mexico	95	98	83.4	98.5
New York	115.3	107.7	135.8	112.5
North Carolina	91.7	96.5	79.6	93.5
North Dakota	91.4	94.3	82.6	91.4
Ohio	89.6	95.5	73.8	91.9
Oklahoma	89.9	95.9	70.7	93.2
Oregon	98.7	98.6	99.5	98.5
Pennsylvania	98.6	99.6	90.7	101.6
Rhode Island	98.1	98	100.1	97.1
South Carolina	90.5	96.7	75.5	93.6
South Dakota	87.6	94.1	66.6	91.1
Tennessee	90.6	96.4	75.1	93.4
Texas	96.7	97.5	90.3	99.2
Utah	97.2	97.8	92.9	99
Vermont	100.2	98	113.2	97
Virginia	103	100.4	113.8	100.4
Washington	103.2	102.9	110.9	99.9
West Virginia	88.4	95.5	63	94.1
Wisconsin	92.9	95.8	86.2	92.8
Wyoming	95.8	98.6	89.7	95.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Regional/National Comparison

2014 Overview

Population and Households

Utah continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Utah ranked 33rd for total population (2,942,902) in 2014, and in 2015 the state passed the three million inhabitants mark. However, it ranked fifth for population growth from 2011-2014, with an annualized increase of 1.5 percent, significantly higher than the United States average (0.8 percent). It is also higher than the Mountain States regional average (1.3 percent), though two of Utah's neighboring states – Colorado and Nevada – flank Utah in growth, ranking fourth and sixth. Utah's growth can largely be attributed to the state's high birth rate. Utah also continues to have the largest household size in the nation (3.2 persons per household).

Gross Domestic Product

Utah's total real gross domestic product (GDP) measured $127 billion in 2014. Utah ranked ninth in the nation for annualized GDP growth between 2011 and 2014, with a rate of 2.2 percent. The United States and Mountain States regional averages were both 1.9 percent. Per capita GDP measured $43,007 in 2014. Utah's per capita GDP is 12 percent lower than the United States ($49,110); its low per capita GDP is at least partially attributable to Utah's high proportion of children.

Income and Earnings

Another measure of the health of the economy is personal income. This is a subset of GDP, which measures the amount of funds available to individuals. Utah's total personal income measured $111 billion in 2014. This results in a per capita personal income of $37,664, which places Utah as 44th in the nation. This is also related to Utah's high proportion of children

Per capita personal income is the average of the income available to individuals. A better measure for evaluating the income of a typical Utahn is median income, which lessens the impact of extreme values. Utah ranks relatively high for median household income. The state's 2012-2014 average was $62,313 – 11th highest in the nation, and highest in the Mountain States region. Utah ranks 17th in the nation for annual median household income growth, at a rate of 2.6 percent. The country on average grew one percent.

While household income measures the income of all workers within a household (regardless of relation), family income excludes single person households, measuring only the income of relatives within the same households. Accordingly, median family incomes are higher than median household incomes. Utah's 2012-2014 average median family income measured $68,222, with a national ranking of 21st. A larger proportion of Utah's households are families, which explains the decreased rankings between median household and median family incomes.

Employment and Unemployment

Nonfarm payroll jobs are generally considered an accurate employment indicator that closely reflects labor market conditions. In 2014, Utah employed approximately 1.33 million workers on nonfarm payrolls. The annualized growth rate of employment was 3.3 percent during the period of 2012-2014, which ranks Utah as the second highest in the nation.

Between 2011 and 2014 Utah progressed from a fairly average unemployment rate to a comparatively low one. In 2014, the state unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, fourth lowest in the nation, and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate (6.2 percent).

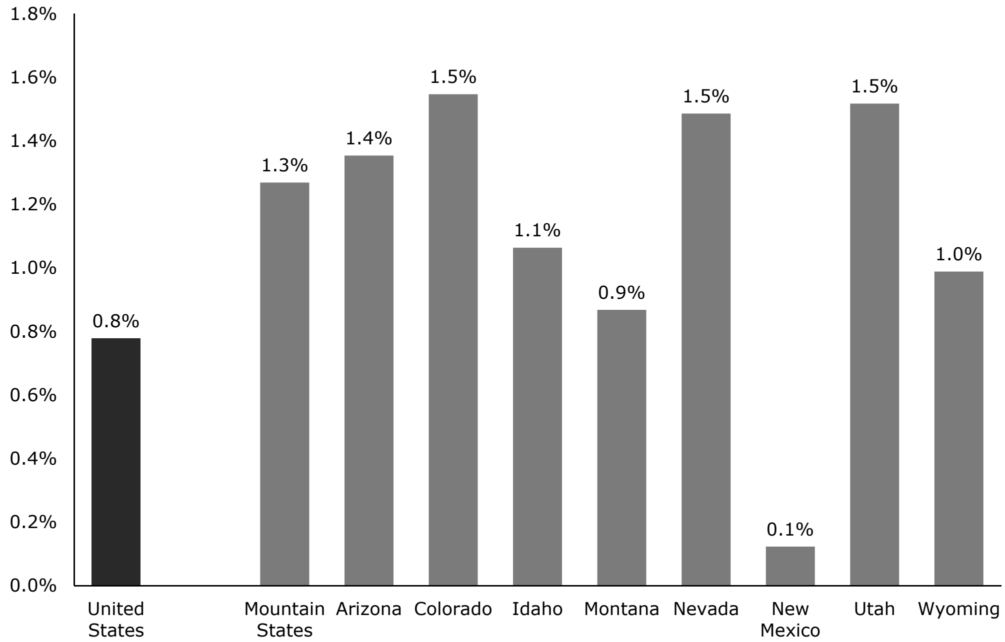
Poverty

Utah's poverty rate in 2014 was 10.2 percent, and had the sixth lowest three-year average (10.2 percent). When comparing the change in two year average poverty rates between the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, Utah ranks as the 18th most improved state in the nation.

2015/2016 Outlook

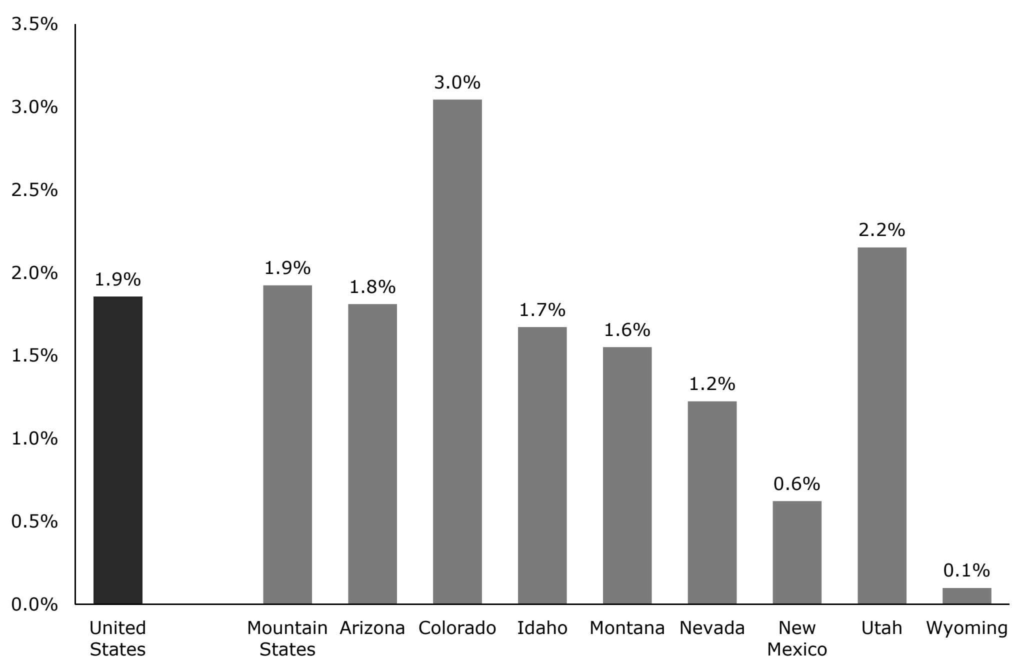
Utah's economy is likely to remain vibrant. Population growth will continue to outpace the western states and the nation as a whole. Utah's unemployment rate is likely to remain steady as more people reenter the workforce. Utah's labor force participation has remained relatively stable since 2011. Wages will likely need to increase in order convince enough individuals to return to the labor market and meet employer demand. As this happens, poverty rates should move downward.

Figure 12.1
Annualized Population Growth: 2011-2014



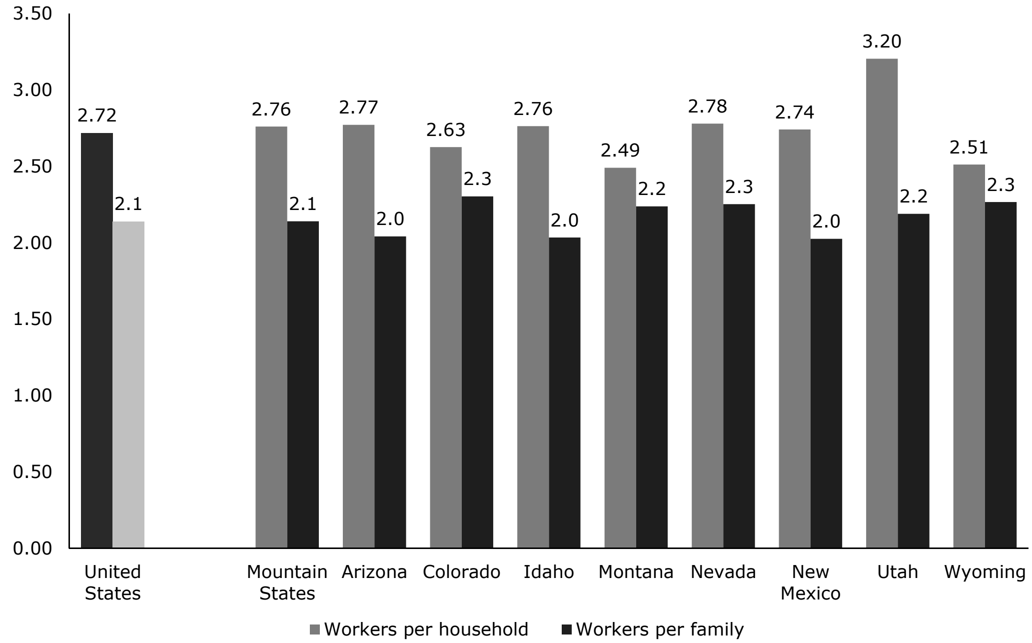
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 12.2
Annualized GDP Growth: 2011-2014



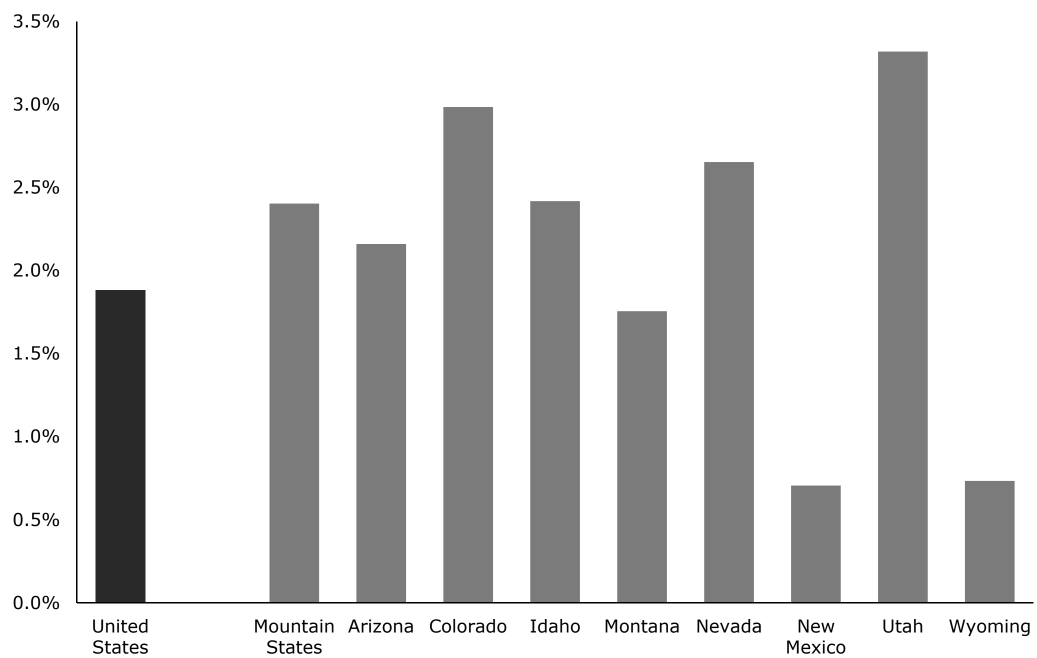
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 12.3
Workers per Household and per Family: 2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 12.4
Annualized Employment Growth: 2011-2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Tables 12.1
Population and Households: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States

Division/State	Population, July 1 Estimate 2011	2014	2014 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth 2011-14	Rank	Households 2014	Persons per Household* 2014	Rank
United States	311,582,564	318,857,056	-	0.8%	-	117,259,427	2.72	-
Mountain States	22,346,709	23,197,119	-	1.3%	-	8,404,283	2.76	-
Arizona	6,468,796	6,731,484	15	1.4%	8	2,428,743	2.77	9
Colorado	5,118,400	5,355,866	22	1.5%	4	2,039,592	2.63	27
Idaho	1,583,930	1,634,464	39	1.1%	12	591,587	2.76	10
Montana	997,600	1,023,579	44	0.9%	21	410,962	2.49	47
Nevada	2,717,951	2,839,099	35	1.5%	6	1,021,519	2.78	8
New Mexico	2,077,919	2,085,572	36	0.1%	44	760,916	2.74	12
Utah	**2,814,784**	**2,942,902**	**33**	**1.5%**	**5**	**918,370**	**3.20**	**1**
Wyoming	567,329	584,153	51	1.0%	17	232,594	2.51	44
Other States								
Alabama	4,801,627	4,849,377	23	0.3%	36	1,841,217	2.63	26
Alaska	723,375	736,732	48	0.6%	28	249,659	2.95	4
Arkansas	2,938,506	2,966,369	32	0.3%	37	1,131,288	2.62	29
California	37,668,681	38,802,500	1	1.0%	16	12,758,648	3.04	3
Connecticut	3,588,948	3,596,677	29	0.1%	47	1,355,817	2.65	21
Delaware	907,985	935,614	45	1.0%	14	349,743	2.68	19
District of Columbia	619,624	658,893	49	2.1%	2	277,378	2.38	51
Florida	19,083,482	19,893,297	3	1.4%	7	7,328,046	2.71	14
Georgia	9,810,181	10,097,343	8	1.0%	18	3,587,521	2.81	6
Hawaii	1,376,897	1,419,561	40	1.0%	13	450,769	3.15	2
Illinois	12,855,970	12,880,580	5	0.1%	48	4,772,421	2.70	18
Indiana	6,516,336	6,596,855	16	0.4%	32	2,502,739	2.64	24
Iowa	3,064,102	3,107,126	30	0.5%	30	1,241,471	2.50	45
Kansas	2,869,548	2,904,021	34	0.4%	33	1,109,280	2.62	30
Kentucky	4,366,869	4,413,457	26	0.4%	35	1,712,094	2.58	35
Louisiana	4,575,197	4,649,676	25	0.5%	29	1,718,194	2.71	16
Maine	1,327,844	1,330,089	41	0.1%	49	549,841	2.42	50
Maryland	5,840,241	5,976,407	19	0.8%	24	2,165,438	2.76	11
Massachusetts	6,606,285	6,745,408	14	0.7%	26	2,549,336	2.65	22
Michigan	9,874,589	9,909,877	10	0.1%	46	3,834,574	2.58	34
Minnesota	5,347,108	5,457,173	21	0.7%	27	2,129,195	2.56	38
Mississippi	2,977,886	2,994,079	31	0.2%	41	1,095,823	2.73	13
Missouri	6,010,065	6,063,589	18	0.3%	38	2,354,809	2.57	37
Nebraska	1,841,749	1,881,503	37	0.7%	25	740,765	2.54	41
New Hampshire	1,318,075	1,326,813	42	0.2%	40	519,756	2.55	39
New Jersey	8,836,639	8,938,175	11	0.4%	34	3,194,844	2.80	7
New York	19,502,728	19,746,227	4	0.4%	31	7,282,398	2.71	15
North Carolina	9,651,377	9,943,964	9	1.0%	15	3,790,620	2.62	28
North Dakota	684,867	739,482	47	2.7%	1	305,431	2.42	49
Ohio	11,549,772	11,594,163	7	0.1%	43	4,593,172	2.52	42
Oklahoma	3,785,534	3,878,051	28	0.8%	22	1,459,759	2.66	20
Oregon	3,867,937	3,970,239	27	0.9%	20	1,535,511	2.59	32
Pennsylvania	12,741,310	12,787,209	6	0.1%	45	4,945,972	2.59	33
Rhode Island	1,050,350	1,055,173	43	0.2%	42	409,654	2.58	36
South Carolina	4,673,509	4,832,482	24	1.1%	11	1,826,914	2.65	23
South Dakota	823,772	853,175	46	1.2%	9	334,475	2.55	40
Tennessee	6,398,361	6,549,352	17	0.8%	23	2,509,665	2.61	31
Texas	25,640,909	26,956,958	2	1.7%	3	9,277,197	2.91	5
Vermont	626,320	626,562	50	0.0%	50	257,229	2.44	48
Virginia	8,105,850	8,326,289	12	0.9%	19	3,083,820	2.70	17
Washington	6,821,481	7,061,530	13	1.2%	10	2,679,601	2.64	25
West Virginia	1,855,184	1,850,326	38	-0.1%	51	735,375	2.52	43
Wisconsin	5,708,785	5,757,564	20	0.3%	39	2,307,685	2.49	46

* Persons per household is calculated by dividing population (2014) by number of households (2014)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Tables 12.2

Gross Domestic Product and Personal Income: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States

Division/State	Real Gross Domestic Product (chained to 2009 dollars) 2011 (millions)	2014 (millions)	3yr Annualized Growth 2011-14	Rank	Real GDP Per Capita (chained to 2009 dollars) 2011	2014	2014 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth 2011-14	Rank	Personal Income (in 2014 dollars*) 2014 (millions)	Per Capita 2014	Rank
United States	$ 14,833,680	$ 15,659,221	1.9%	-	$ 47,608	$ 49,110	-	1.1%	-	$ 14,683,147	$46,049	-
Mountain States	955,050	1,010,184	1.9%	-	42,738	43,548	-	-	-			
Arizona	249,822	263,394	1.8%	13	38,620	39,129	41	0.4%	32	255,093	37,895	42
Colorado	256,019	279,400	3.0%	3	50,019	52,167	16	1.4%	6	261,735	48,869	15
Idaho	54,600	57,339	1.7%	16	34,471	35,081	50	0.6%	27	60,041	36,734	48
Montana	37,592	39,342	1.6%	18	37,682	38,435	44	0.7%	24	40,844	39,903	38
Nevada	119,321	123,704	1.2%	26	43,901	43,571	32	-0.3%	40	115,672	40,742	35
New Mexico	81,301	82,821	0.6%	35	39,126	39,711	40	0.5%	30	77,356	37,091	47
Utah	**118,887**	**126,565**	**2.2%**	**9**	**42,237**	**43,007**	**33**	**0.6%**	**26**	**110,842**	**37,664**	**44**
Wyoming	37,509	37,621	0.1%	46	66,115	64,402	4	-0.9%	48	31,885	54,584	7
Other States												
Alabama	175,258	182,547	1.4%	19	36,500	37,643	45	1.0%	13	181,909	37,512	45
Alaska	49,646	48,584	-0.7%	51	68,631	65,946	3	-1.3%	50	39,793	54,012	9
Arkansas	105,629	109,722	1.3%	22	35,946	36,988	47	1.0%	14	112,076	37,782	43
California	1,961,342	2,102,952	2.4%	5	52,068	54,196	11	1.4%	7	1,939,528	49,985	12
Connecticut	227,319	228,902	0.2%	45	63,339	63,642	5	0.2%	36	233,293	64,864	2
Delaware	57,105	56,891	-0.1%	49	62,892	60,806	8	-1.1%	49	43,392	46,378	21
District of Columbia	104,039	105,807	0.6%	39	167,906	160,582	1	-1.5%	51	46,016	69,838	1
Florida	718,974	769,153	2.3%	7	37,675	38,664	43	0.9%	17	850,178	42,737	29
Georgia	411,068	433,775	1.8%	12	41,902	42,959	34	0.8%	20	393,594	38,980	41
Hawaii	67,696	69,437	0.9%	33	49,165	48,914	22	-0.2%	39	65,348	46,034	22
Illinois	658,410	669,378	0.6%	40	51,214	51,968	17	0.5%	31	613,672	47,643	18
Indiana	279,962	288,242	1.0%	30	42,963	43,694	31	0.6%	28	261,092	39,578	39
Iowa	143,119	152,558	2.2%	8	46,708	49,099	20	1.7%	5	139,625	44,937	25
Kansas	130,477	130,605	0.0%	47	45,469	44,974	29	-0.4%	43	130,364	44,891	26
Kentucky	166,001	170,916	1.0%	29	38,014	38,726	42	0.6%	25	165,044	37,396	46
Louisiana	212,730	214,274	0.2%	44	46,496	46,084	27	-0.3%	41	195,426	42,030	31
Maine	50,275	49,665	-0.4%	50	37,862	37,340	46	-0.5%	45	54,195	40,745	34
Maryland	315,215	319,464	0.4%	41	53,973	53,454	13	-0.3%	42	323,778	54,176	8
Massachusetts	404,185	419,038	1.2%	25	61,182	62,122	7	0.5%	29	396,206	58,737	3
Michigan	392,217	414,113	1.9%	11	39,720	41,788	38	1.7%	4	403,726	40,740	36
Minnesota	274,588	289,067	1.8%	14	51,353	52,970	14	1.0%	12	267,389	48,998	14
Mississippi	93,008	94,633	0.6%	38	31,233	31,607	51	0.4%	33	103,091	34,431	51
Missouri	250,481	255,088	0.6%	36	41,677	42,069	36	0.3%	34	252,482	41,639	32
Nebraska	94,136	98,794	1.6%	17	51,112	52,508	15	0.9%	16	89,479	47,557	19
New Hampshire	63,002	65,022	1.1%	28	47,798	49,006	21	0.8%	18	70,020	52,773	10
New Jersey	485,572	504,990	1.3%	20	54,950	56,498	9	0.9%	15	515,020	57,620	4
New York	1,194,506	1,256,508	1.7%	15	61,248	63,633	6	1.3%	8	1,098,103	55,611	6
North Carolina	421,760	437,701	1.3%	23	43,699	44,017	30	0.2%	35	389,513	39,171	40
North Dakota	37,953	49,479	10.1%	1	55,417	66,910	2	6.9%	1	41,265	55,802	5
Ohio	503,658	523,251	1.3%	21	43,608	45,131	28	1.2%	9	489,695	42,236	30
Oklahoma	149,860	162,427	2.8%	4	39,588	41,884	37	1.9%	3	169,228	43,637	28
Oregon	198,191	200,766	0.4%	42	51,239	50,568	19	-0.4%	44	163,653	41,220	33
Pennsylvania	586,767	603,748	1.0%	31	46,052	47,215	25	0.8%	19	609,679	47,679	17
Rhode Island	48,624	49,946	0.9%	32	46,293	47,335	24	0.7%	22	51,027	48,359	16
South Carolina	167,302	173,476	1.2%	24	35,798	35,898	49	0.1%	37	177,242	36,677	49
South Dakota	39,757	40,540	0.7%	34	48,262	47,517	23	-0.5%	46	38,631	45,279	24
Tennessee	257,892	272,305	1.9%	10	40,306	41,577	39	1.1%	11	264,965	40,457	37
Texas	1,247,045	1,457,170	5.6%	2	48,635	54,055	12	3.7%	2	1,231,085	45,669	23
Vermont	26,946	26,915	0.0%	48	43,022	42,957	35	-0.1%	38	29,090	46,428	20
Virginia	422,494	426,500	0.3%	43	52,122	51,223	18	-0.6%	47	419,185	50,345	11
Washington	360,618	386,335	2.4%	6	52,865	54,710	10	1.2%	10	350,322	49,610	13
West Virginia	66,098	67,260	0.6%	37	35,629	36,350	48	0.7%	23	66,857	36,132	50
Wisconsin	257,246	265,503	1.1%	27	45,061	46,114	26	0.8%	21	254,405	44,186	27

* Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, State Gross Domestic Product

Social Indicators

2015 Overview

The study of social indicators allows us to highlight and investigate noneconomic aspects of life in Utah. We review commuting patterns, digital access, crime rates, and vital rates to provide additional insights to quality of life in Utah.

Commuting

The 2014 American Community Survey showed 76 percent of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 11.8 percent carpooled, 2.5 percent used public transportation, 2.4 percent walked, and 5.5 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.6 minutes, which is the 11th shortest in the nation.

Utah's transportation infrastructure has become more diverse and growing. Light rail expansion helped increase the number of passengers using public transportation. Between 2013 and 2014, the Utah Transit Authority reported total regular service increased by 4.9 percent. Light rail expansion helped contribute a 6.0 percent increase in the number of passengers using TRAX. There was a 1.2 percent increase in the number of people using vanpools and a 50.1 percent decrease in the number of people using Paratransit service. A 17.6 percent increase in the number of passengers using commuter rail service was due to the FrontRunner South expansion. After a decrease in bus service in 2013, there was a 3.7 percent increase in the number of passengers in 2014.

Utah has the third highest percentage of households with broadband internet access, 81.9 percent or 747,421 households. Data from the 2014 American Community Survey estimates that 92.3 percent of households in Utah have a computer. Of those households with a computer, 88.2 percent have a broadband internet subscription, 0.9 percent have a dial-up, and 10.9 percent have a computer without an internet subscription. Only 7.7 percent of Utah households do not have a computer.

Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2013 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 209.2 per 100,000 people, the eighth lowest in the nation. This is in comparison to the national rate of 367.9 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2013. As such, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S.

Education

In 2014, the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey reported 91.4 percent of Utahns age 25 years and older had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the 12th highest state in the nation. The national rate was 86.9 percent. Utah also ranked 16th in higher education attainment, with 31.1 percent of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 30.1 percent.

Homeownership

Homeownership rates are down since the onset of the Great Recession, with the peak occurring in 2008 at 77.6 percent. Utah's home ownership rate for the third quarter of 2015 was 66.9 percent, 23rd highest in the nation. The average rate for the nation was 63.7 percent. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 76.2 percent, Delaware at 74.4 percent, Michigan at 73.8 percent, Vermont at 72.8 percent, and South Dakota at 72.0 percent. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 41.6 percent, New York at 51.4 percent, California at 54.0 percent, Nevada at 56.3 percent, and Rhode Island at 59.3 percent.

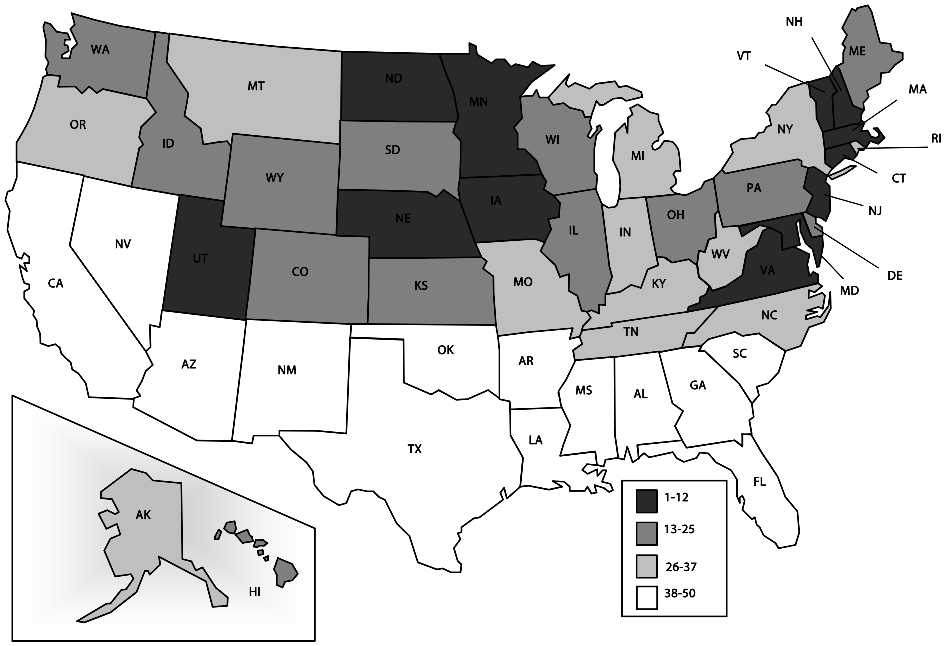
Vital Rates

Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2014 estimates show 30.7 percent of Utah's population was younger than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (10.0 percent), behind Alaska at 9.4 percent. Moreover, Utah's median age of 30.5 is the lowest in the nation.

Preliminary data for 2014 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed Utah's birth rate was 17.4 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national rate of 12.5. Alaska and North Dakota both ranked second in the nation with birth rates of 15.4. New Hampshire had the lowest birth rate in the nation at 9.3.

Data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.5 per 1,000 people in 2012, the second lowest in the nation. The age-adjusted death rate in Utah was 7.0 per 1,000 people. Data from the American Cancer Society revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 98.5 in 2015, the lowest in the nation.

Figure 13.1
2014 Kids Count Data Book: Overall Ranking



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation

Economic Development

2015 Summary

Job Growth

2015 was a year of continued economic recovery across the United States. While gains were marginal nationally, Utah was at the forefront of sustainable growth. Utah led the nation in job growth for seven months and was second the remaining five months. November 2015 data from the Utah Department of Workforce Services shows Utah's year-over job growth rate was 3.6 percent, almost double the national rate (1.9 percent).[1] This corresponds to 48,400 jobs added to Utah's economy.[2]

Quality professional jobs increased substantially in 2015. In particular, information jobs grew 7.5 percent,[3] renewing Utah's title "Silicon Slopes." For several years Utah's IT industry has been growing jobs much faster than the national average and continued that trend in 2015.[4]

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development worked together to support 39 companies who announced decisions to relocate or expand in Utah, adding 15,114 jobs to the state's economy and retaining an additional 5,115 jobs.[5] This represents capital investments in Utah totaling nearly $925 million.[6]

Major Projects

Notable expansions or relocations in 2015 include: Solar City with 4,000 jobs in Draper; Vivant Solar with 4,342 jobs in Lehi (plus 800 retained); Health Catalyst with 291 jobs in Salt Lake City (plus 300 retained); and Procter & Gamble with 230 jobs in Bear River City.[7]

In addition to business growth, infrastructure projects continue to enhance opportunities. Utah's transportation infrastructure is one of the best in the country.[8] In particular, Salt Lake City is undergoing a 10-year, $1.8 billion remodel of its international airport that is expected to contribute $3.3 billion to the state's economy.[9]

Business Climate

Utah's young, educated workforce continues to grow, state and local governments remain fiscally responsible and stable, and the cost of doing business remains low. Utah continues to receive recognition as a leading global business destination, enjoying significant accolades from national sources like *Forbes*, which has ranked Utah the #1 Best State for Business five of the past six years.[10]

Utah also ranks first on the Pollina Corporate "Top 10 Pro-Business States" and has for the past four years. Factors that contribute to this ranking include a stable regulatory environment, low unemployment, ease of starting a business, low operation costs, a well-educated workforce, and high quality of life.[11]

Trends

According to GOED, Utah's strategic industry clusters employed 193,155 Utahns in 2015, up from 187,281 in 2014, demonstrating 3.1 percent growth.[12] Utah's industry clusters include: aerospace and defense, energy and natural resources, financial services, life sciences, outdoor products, and software development / information technology.

Utah-based companies raised $840.9 million from private investors in 2014, crushing the previous record of $565.5 million in 2000.[13] 2015 continued that trend, with such investment deals as Health Catalyst ($70 million), InsideSales ($60 million), and Instructure ($40 million). Based on the PwC/NVCA MoneyTree tool, Utah will likely end 2015 with over $700 million in funding.[14]

2016 Outlook

2016 is expected to show continued growth. Because of Utah's diverse mix of industries, the state economy is expected to mirror trends in the national economy with the exceptions of construction, durable manufacturing, retail, and finance representing a slightly heavier footprint in Utah than in the national landscape.

Utah's potential for continued growth is sustainable given that Utah has the third most diverse economy in the nation.[15] Utah continues to attract organizations from across the country and globe, a trend which is expected to continue in 2016.

[1] “Employment Update.” *Utah Department of Workforce Services*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[2] "State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[3] "Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force." *Utah Department of Workforce Services.* Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[4] "Software Development & IT." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development.* Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[5] Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 29 Dec. 2015.

[6] Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 29 Dec. 2015.

[7] “Incented Companies.” *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development.* Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[8] “Infrastructure in Utah.” *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development.* Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[9] ”Terminal Redevelopment Program Press Releases.” *Salt Lake International Airport*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[10] "Best States For Business." *Forbes Magazine*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[11] "Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States." *Pollina Corporate Real Estate*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

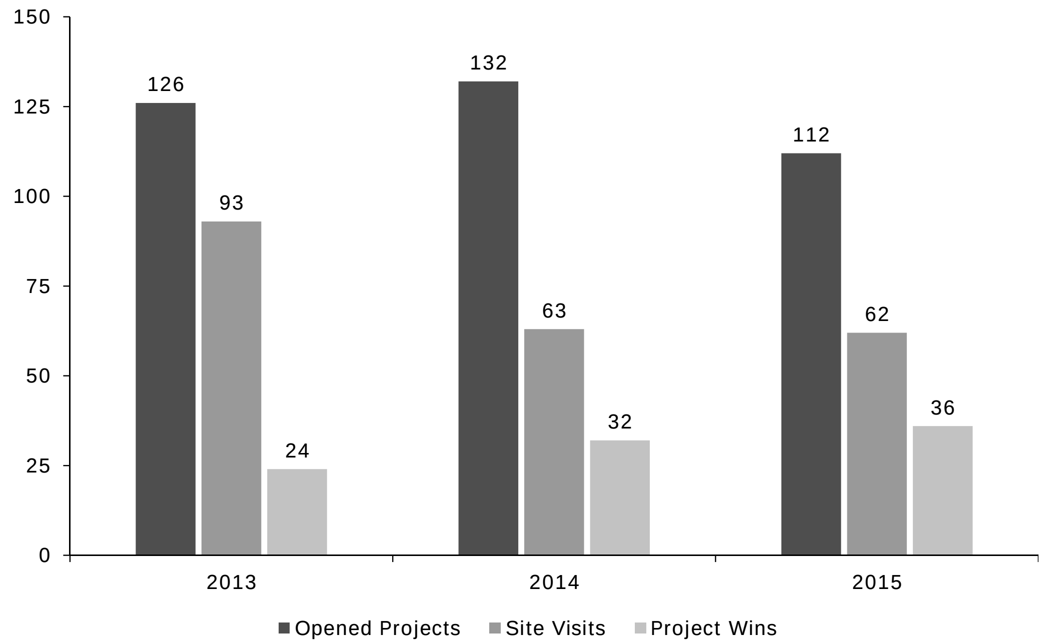
[12] "Targeted Industries." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development*. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[13] Curry, Tessa. "Utah Ranks 7th Nationally in Venture Capital Funding for 2014." *Silicon Slopes*. 19 Jan. 2015. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[14] Steimle, Josh. "The State Of Venture Capital In Utah." *Forbes*. Forbes Magazine, 1 Dec. 2015. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

[15] Stahle, Cory. "Measuring Utah’s Industrial Diversity." *Utah's Labor Market and Economy*. 22 Sept. 2015. Web. 29 Dec. 2015.

Figure 14.1
Economic Development Project Summary



Sources: **Economic Development Corporation of Utah**

Public Education

Prepared by the State Office of Education

2015-2016 Overview

Enrollment: In fall 2015, there were 633,896 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 11,714 students (1.9 percent) over 2014. There were 48,366 kindergarten students, a decrease of 533 students over the previous fall 2014 (48,899) or -1.09 percent.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (75.5 percent), it is becoming more diverse. In fall 2015, 16.5 percent of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7 percent was Asian, 1.6 percent was Pacific Islander, 1.1 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent was African American or Black, and the remaining students identified with multiple ethnicities.

In 2015, there were 104 operating charter schools in Utah. Charter schools operate independently of school districts, but receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws in using those funds for operations. Charter schools are currently educating 67,509 students, about 10.6 percent of all Utah students in public schools.

Finances: In fiscal year 2012, the most recent year for which National Center of Education Statistics data is available by state, Utah's current expenditure per pupil was $6,650, the nation's lowest. However, some consider the measure of current expenditure as a percent of total personal income a better measure of Utah's effort to fund public education. In this measure, Utah ranks 32nd nationally, at 3.7 percent. Utah's per pupil expenditures for fiscal year 2015 was $6,817.

In the 2015 general session, the legislature appropriated funds for an increase of $120 (four percent) in the regular Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) value, increasing it from $2,972 to $3,092 in fiscal year 2016. The cost of the Basic School Program is projected to be $2,533,103,800, which is funded by $380,172,300 (15.01 percent) from a statewide uniform property tax rate (the basic levy) and $2,152,931,500 (84.99 percent) in state income tax revenues.

Of the $380 million generated from the basic levy, $75 million was due to legislation passed in the 2015 session. These funds were distributed to school districts through the property tax guarantee programs. These additional resources will greatly help Utah students and will help bring Utah's per-pupil expenditures closer to the national average in 2016.

Achievement: In 2015, Utah ranked 39th in the nation with an ACT Average Composite Score of 20.2. Utah is one of only 13 states in the nation where 100 percent of high school graduates are tested.

Statewide, the class of 2015 graduation rate was 83 percent, a two percent increase from the prior year graduation rate of 81 percent.

In 2015, Utah's pupil-teacher ratio was 22.0, which is a slight decrease from 22.2 in 2014.

A total of 28,551 Utah students earned 198,163 hours of college credit in 2015 through Utah's concurrent enrollment program. This represents a six percent increase in students over 2014 and 95 percent of them are passing their college courses.

A total of 25,035 Utah students took 39,247 AP exams in 2015 with a 67 percent pass rate, meaning the scores were good enough to earn college credit. Nationally, the pass rate was only 57 percent.

Utah has 13 schools involved in the International Baccalaureate (IB) program including nine that offer IB diplomas.

118 Utah schools – or about 11 percent of all Utah schools – offer dual immersion programs in French (14), German (2), Mandarin Chinese (33), Portuguese (6), and Spanish (63).

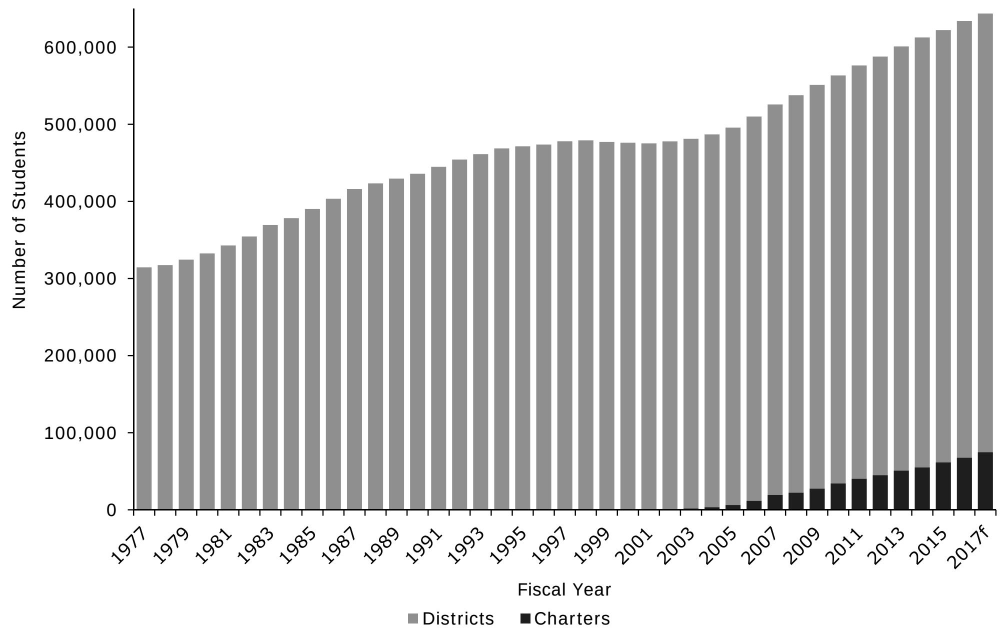
2016-2017 Outlook

Enrollment: Growth in student enrollment is expected for several years, as Utah continues to experience net in-migration, the nation's highest birth rate, and the nation's highest fertility rate. Total enrollment in the public education system in Utah in fall of 2016 is forecasted to increase by 9,729 students (1.5 percent) to 643,625. Projected cost to fund growth in students in the basic program is $57.5 million.

For the past three school years, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than the previous years. This corresponds to a declining number of total births five years prior. Based on births, the trend of declining kindergarten size is expected to continue until at least the 2019-20 school year.

Charter school enrollment in Utah has increased by approximately 10.1 percent per year, on average, over the last four years. It is forecasted that enrollment in charter schools in Utah will grow by 10.6 percent in the fall of 2016.

Figure 15.1
Utah Public Education Enrollment
FY 1977- FY 2017

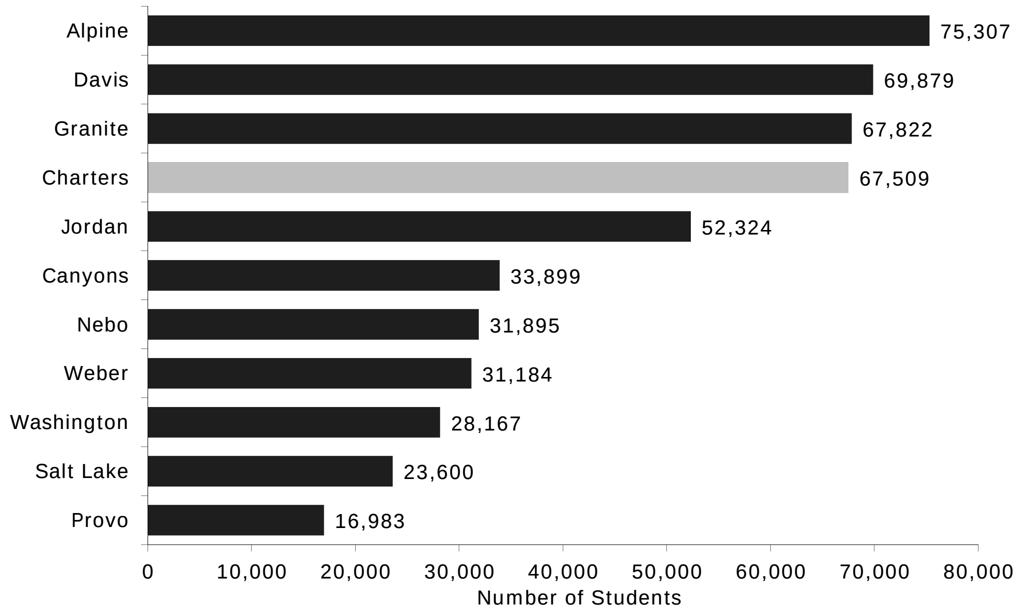


Source: Utah State Office of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics   f = forecast

Figure 15.2
Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment:
FY 1978 – FY 2017

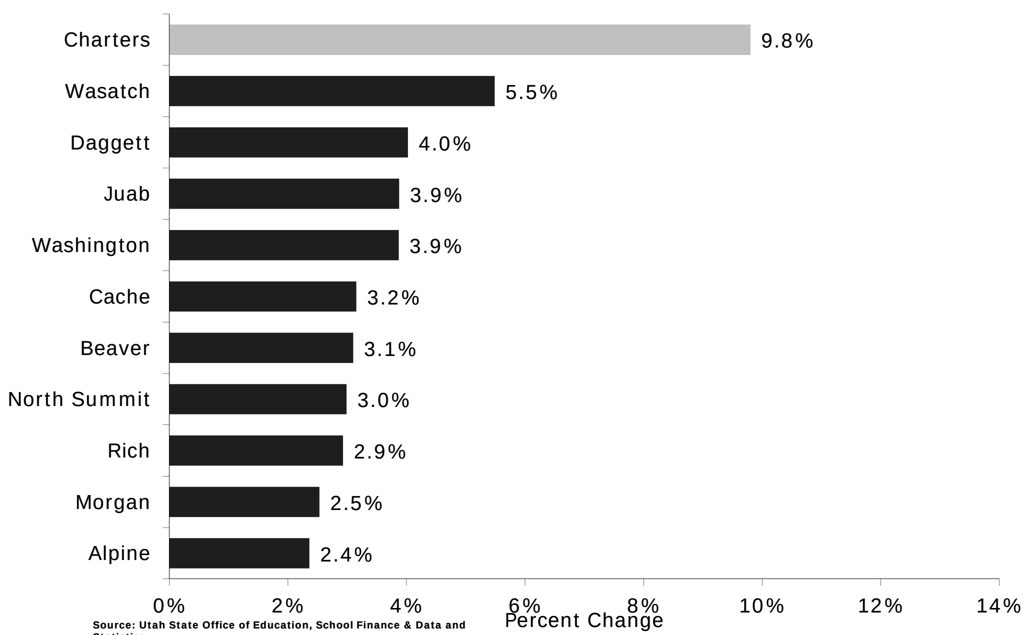
Source: Utah State Office of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics   f = forecast

Figure 15.3
Largest Enrollment
FY 2016



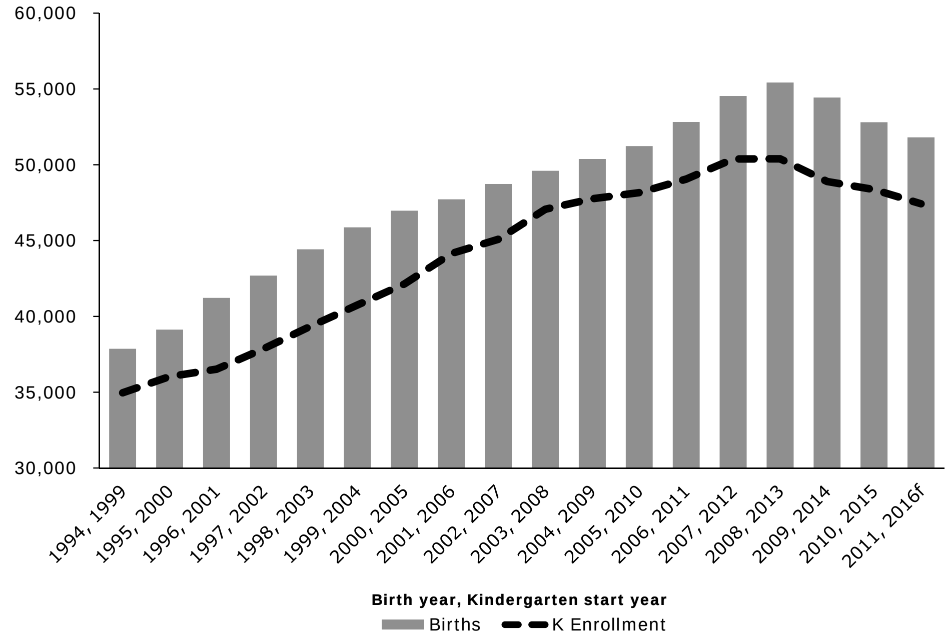
Source: Utah State Office of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 15.4
Largest Enrollment Growth
FY 2015 to FY 2016



Source: Utah State Office of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

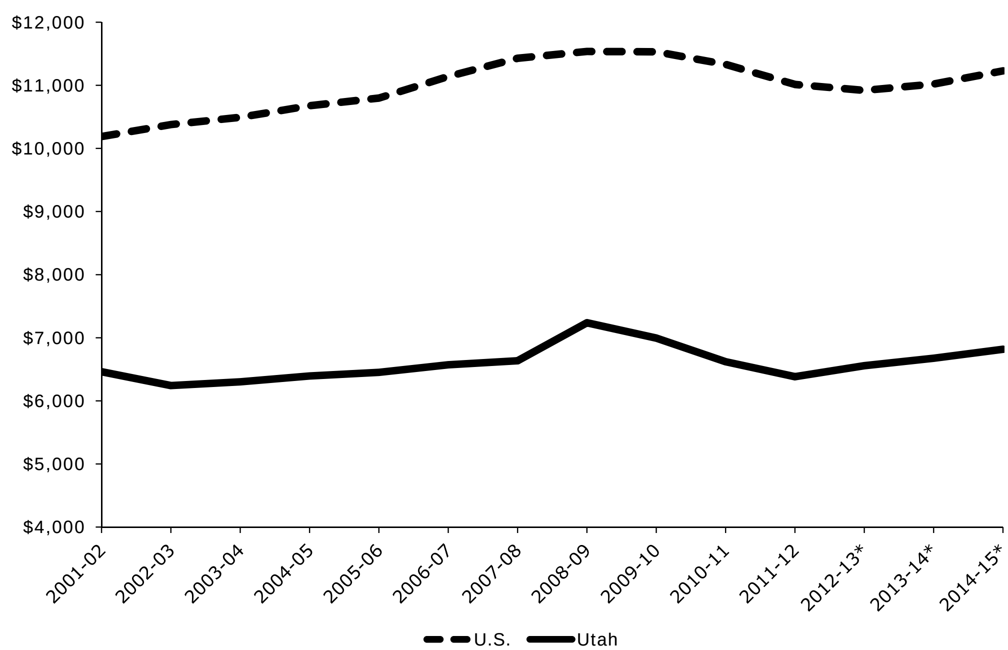
Figure 15.5
Kindergarten Enrollment & Five Years Prior Births
1999 - 2016



Source: State Office of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics, Interagency Common Data Committee, and Utah Department of Health
f = forecast

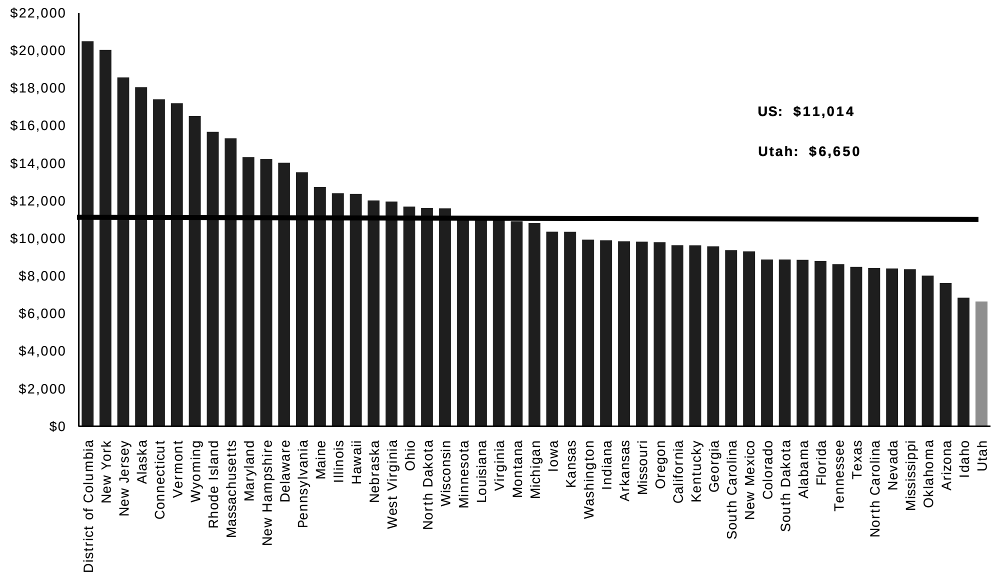
f = forecast

Figure 15.6
Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment
FY 2002 – FY 2015



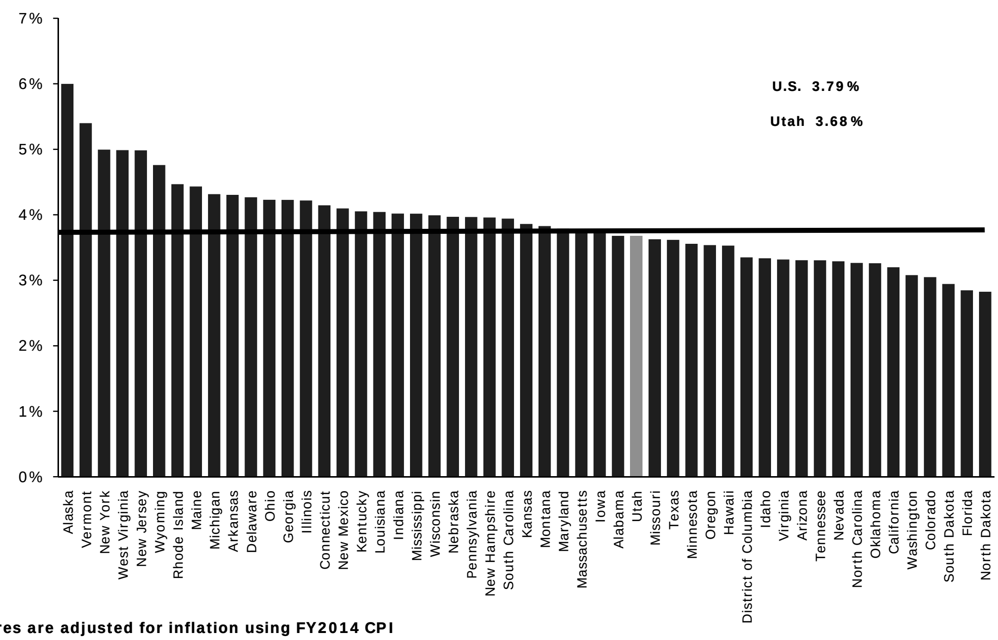
***Figures for fiscal years 2013-2015 are projected US data and actual Utah data from the 2015 Superintendent's Annual Report**
Note: Figures for fiscal years 2002-2012 are adjusted for inflation using FY2014 CPI.
Source: USOE, School Finance, US Department of Education, and National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 15.7
Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2012



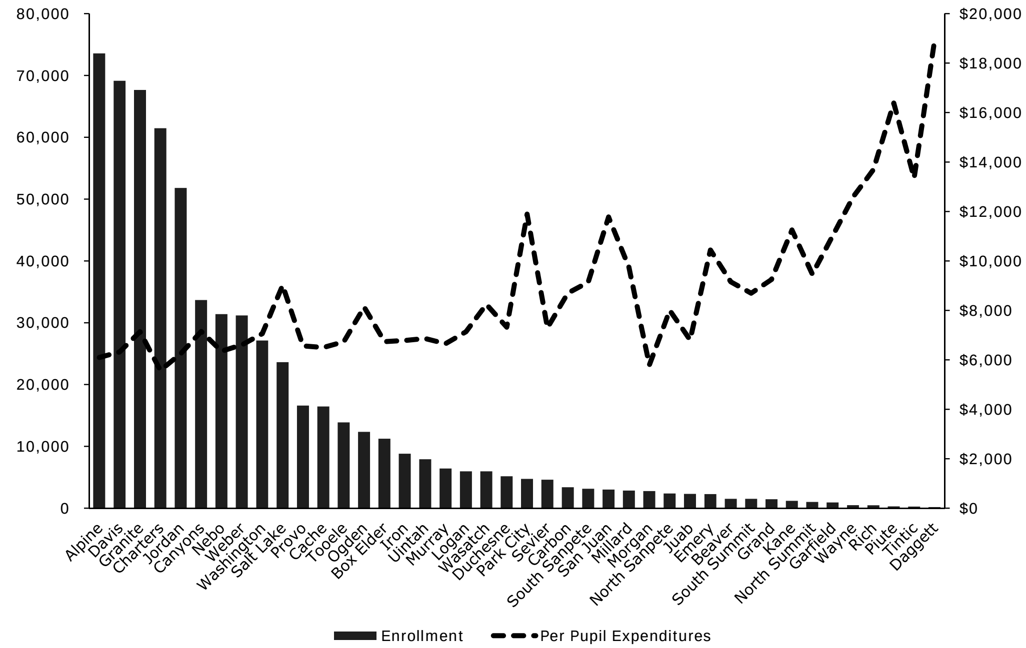
Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using FY2014 CPI
Source: USOE, School Finance, US Department of Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 15.8
Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income
FY 2012



Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using FY2014 CPI
Source: USOE, School Finance, US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 15.9
Total Enrollment & Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2015



Source: USOE, School Finance

Higher Education

Prepared by the Utah System of Higher Education

2015 Overview

The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) consists of eight public colleges and universities governed 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.

A College Degree is More Important than Ever

New national reports and local data continue to reinforce the importance of a college education in today's post-recession economy. In fact, the demand and payoff of a college credential is greater than ever.

- In May 2014, the Federal Reserve Board published findings that a college degree earns an individual $830,000 more over a lifetime than someone with only a high school diploma.
- In February 2014, the American Communities Survey reported college graduates are three times less likely to be unemployed and four times less likely to live in poverty as those with only a high school diploma.

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.

USHE Plays a Key Role in Supporting the State's Workforce

Utah's higher education institutions are critical to the state's talent pipeline. USHE is the largest provider of certifications and degrees to Utah's workforce:

- Eight out of ten Utah high school students who enroll in college, enroll in a USHE institution
- USHE awarded 32,797 degrees and certificates last year (2014-15)
- USHE enrolled 170,770 students in Fall 2015 (120,460 FTE)
- USHE employs over 34,000 employees (less than 50 percent funded by state tax dollars)

When comparing the most popular college degrees from USHE institutions with the top "5-Star" occupations that require a college degree, as defined by the Department of Workforce Services, there is a strong correlation between degrees and occupations.

Utah Higher Education is one of the Best Deals in the Country

- 2nd in number of degrees awarded per $100,000 spent (NCHEMS Information Center)
- Ranked the "Best State for Student Debt" (WalletHub.com)
- 3rd lowest tuition rates in the country for four-year public institutions (College Board)
- Lowest student debt in the nation (Project on Student Debt)

About the Utah System of Higher Education

The 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. The U of U 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 regional campuses throughout the state.

Weber State University is a regional state university 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.

Southern Utah University is the state's designated 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.

Snow College is a residential two–year college providing 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. 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.

Dixie State University is an open access regional state university 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. DSU 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.

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.

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.

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.

2016 Outlook

Improving College Preparation

In recent years, USHE has implemented some key strategies to improve preparation and access for college. There is still tremendous work and resources required, especially to reach low-income and underserved populations. However, some key programs continue to make inroads:

- Concurrent Enrollment – 28,551 high school juniors and seniors earned college credit in 2014-15, saving the equivalent of $32.5 million in tuition they would have paid as traditional college students.

- Regents' Scholarship - Statewide college prep scholarship, with over 50 percent average year-over-year growth since 2008 inception

- Utah Scholars - College prep message delivered via volunteers from business in classrooms to over 32,000 eighth graders in 16 school districts

- Counselor Conference – Over 750 school counselors gathered to receive key college prep updates from higher-ed experts

- College Application Week - Events giving 20,000 high school seniors in 84 high schools (25 districts) the opportunity to apply for college in November 2015

- Financial Aid Nights - 24 regional events for students and parents to get current information on the various ways to pay for college

- High School Math Recommendations – Board of Regents formally adopted high school math course recommendations for college readiness, including four years of math during high school

Improving College Completions

Approximately half of USHE students eventually complete a degree or certificate. We need to do better. In 2013, the Board approved specific strategies focused on improving student completion rates. This is a multi-year strategy structured to build on existing best practices at USHE institutions as well as instill long-term changes to improve a college students' likelihood of succeeding in what they endeavored to complete when starting college. The primary high points of this strategy are listed below.

In January 2015, each USHE institution set three- and five-year college completion goals in each of the strategies below, with progress to be reported to the Board of Regents annually:

- 15 credits = "full-time."

- Plateau tuition focused on 12–15 credit hours.

- Encourage students to enroll in math during the first year.

- Accessible graduation maps for each major.

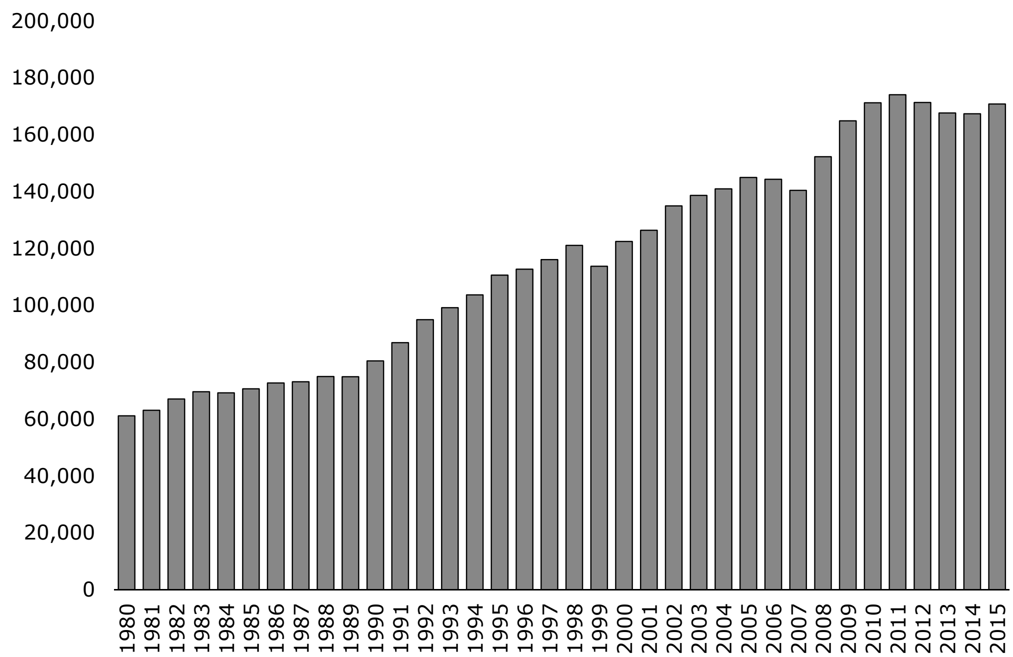
- Increase reverse transfer/stackable credentials, general education transfer.

Current Progress on 66by2020

USHE awarded 32,797 degrees and certificates in 2014-15. USHE continues its increased number of awards and is currently on track to achieve its 2020 goal of 336,950 degrees and awards between 2010-2020. USHE is hopeful this trajectory continues through the ongoing support of the Governor and Legislature to continue expanding capacity at institutions.

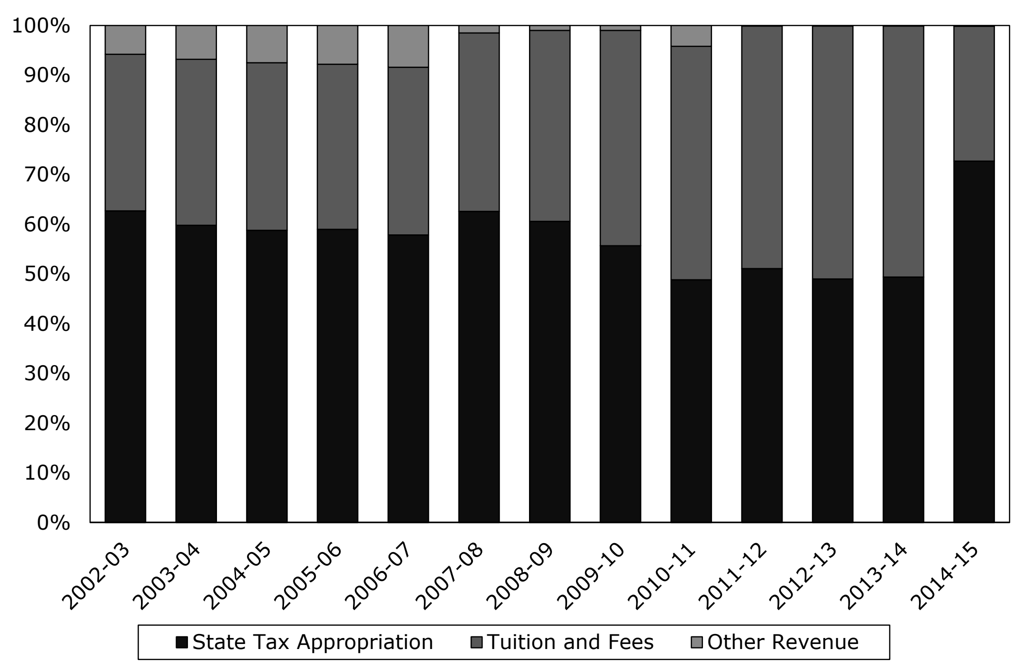
While we can celebrate early successes towards the 66by2020 goal, upcoming years will require additional resources, greater focus, and increased efficiencies. USHE anticipates adding 50,000 new students over the next decade, highlighting the need to improve USHE's rates of completion of a degree and certificate. In addition, Utah's population continues to become increasingly diverse, which also means more low-income and first generation students who generally require more resources to prepare for and complete a college education.

Figure 16.1
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount



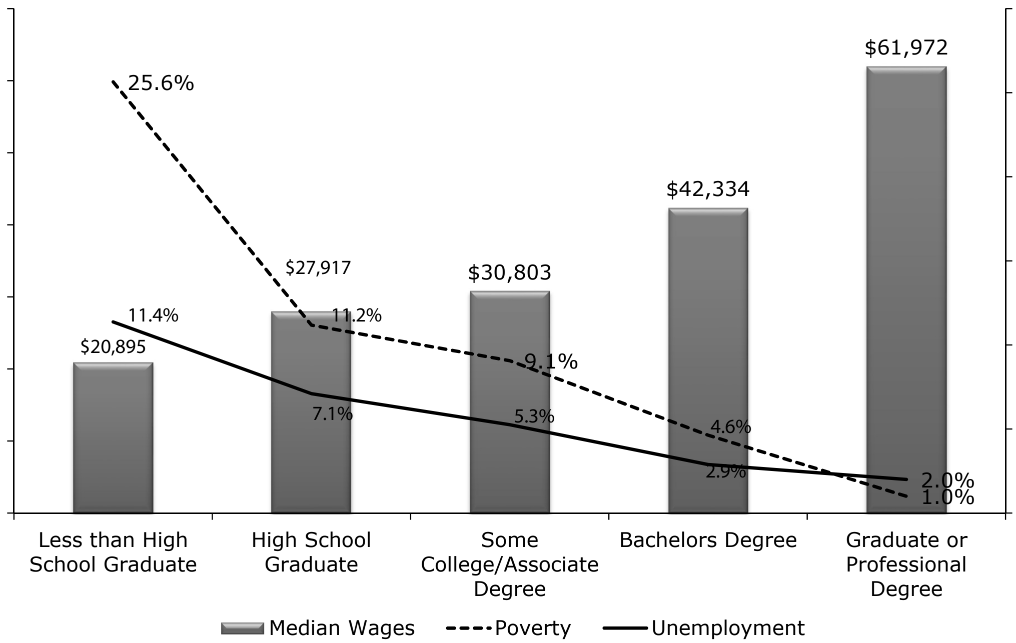
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Figure 16.2
USHE Education and General Revenue Trends



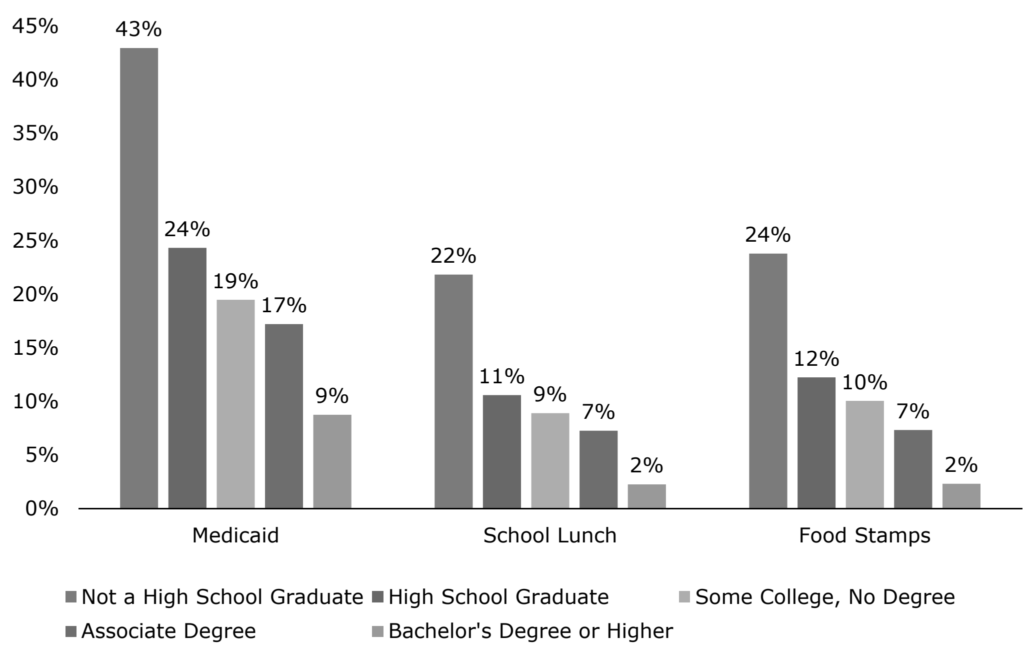
Source: USHE Annual Data Book Tab G- Financial , Table 1 Revenue Trends

Figure 16.3
Median Wages, Poverty, and Unemployment by Education Level



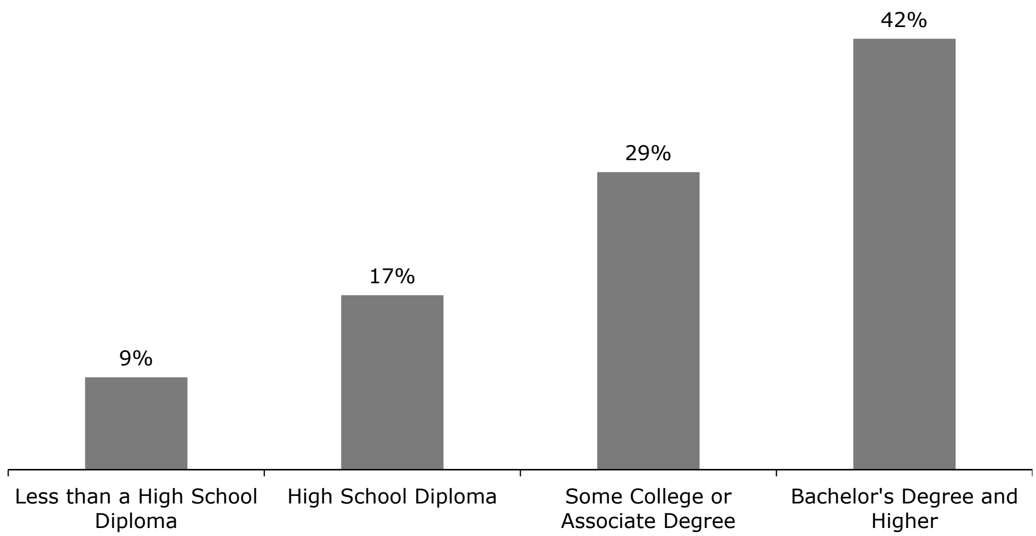
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Figure 16.4
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2008



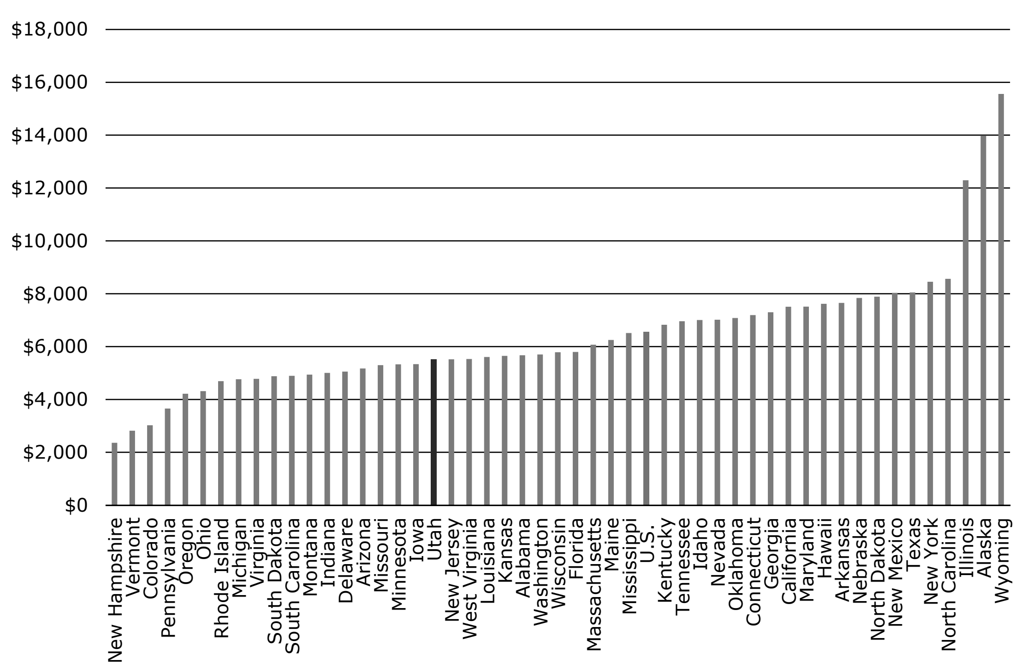
Sources: The College Board, *Education Pays 2013*, Figure 1.15; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a; calculations by the authors.

Figure 16.5
Percentage Volunteering by Educational Attainment
(age 25 & over)



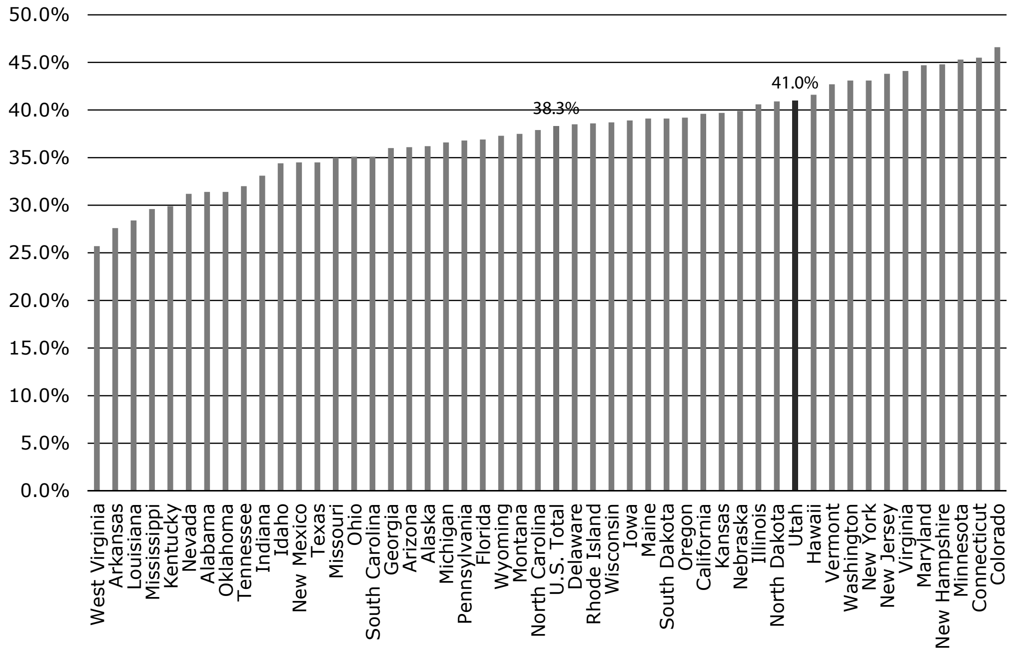
Sources: The College Board, *Education Pays 2013*, Figure 1.15; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a; calculations by the authors.

Figure 16.6
Education Appropriations Per FTE Student FY2014



Source: SHEOO Finance Survey 2014

Figure 16.7
Percent of Population Age 25 and Older with an Associates Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Table 16.8

Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program[1] 2014-2015

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSU	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture & Natural Resources	55	244		26	13				338
Architecture & Related Studies	76	29							105
Area, Ethnic & Cultural Studies	55	38							93
Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	238	141	90	47	11	43	119	34	723
Business & Marketing	1,162	696	482	212	44	186	729	251	3,762
Communications	430	59	94	65	16	100	141	76	981
Computer & Info Sciences	355	175	197	31	21	40	286	344	1,449
Education	230	699	226	318	53	59	421	44	2,050
Engineering & Related Technologies	702	471	250	36	37	1	81	133	1,711
English Language & Literature	145	153	84	22	6	16	89	26	541
Family and Consumer Sciences	247	224	43	44	16			8	582
Foreign Languages	159	35	63	12	1	13	49	9	341
Health Professions	995	598	1,580	64	139	468	298	584	4,726
History	85	39	23	13	2	3	41	12	218
Law & Legal Studies	123	13		1			25	35	197
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Gen. Studies	79	1,223	1,368	287	368	805	1,115	1,847	7,092
Mathematics	140	37	10	13	1	6	26	10	243
Other (2)	554	174	36	51		48	278	17	1,158
Other Vocational Studies (3)		70	194	55	37	70	741	313	1,480
Philosophy	36	10	4	2			13		65
Physical Sciences & Science Tech.	255	63	45	26	11		25	30	455
Psychology	474	162	79	54	13	44	372	69	1,267
Social Sciences & Public Admin.	1,205	558	134	91	16		74	95	2,173
Visual & Performing Arts	383	171	84	75	51	39	159	85	1,047
Total degrees and awards completed	8,183	6,082	5,086	1,545	856	1,941	5,082	4,022	32,797

Notes:
1. Source: USHE Database - Academic Year 2014-2015
2. Includes Library Science, Military Technologies, Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, and Parks & Recreation.
3. Includes Personal Services, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics & Repairers, Precision Production Trades, Transportation & Materials Moving.

Table 16.9
USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2014 - 2015

	Total Headcount			Full-Time Equivalent Students		
USHE Institution	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
University of Utah	31,515	31,673	0.50%	26,742	26,911	0.63%
Utah State University	27,662	28,622	3.47%	20,889	22,141	5.99%
Weber State University	26,266	25,955	-1.18%	15,989	16,046	0.36%
Southern Utah University	7,656	8,881	16.00%	6,150	6,929	12.66%
Snow College	4,779	5,111	6.95%	3,746	3,909	4.34%
Dixie State University	8,570	8,503	-0.78%	6,405	6,381	-0.37%
Utah Valley University	31,332	33,211	6.00%	21,335	22,591	5.89%
Salt Lake Community College	29,537	28,814	-2.45%	15,932	15,553	-2.38%
Total	167,317	170,770	2.06%	117,189	120,460	2.79%

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

Agriculture

2015 Overview

In 2014, Utah had an estimated 11 million acres in farmland, 4.8 percent of Utah's land area. There are 18,100 farm and ranch operations with an average size of 608 acres. There were 780,000 cattle and calves on January 2015, down from 810,000 in 2014, a four percent decrease. There were 610,000 hogs and pigs on Utah farms in 2014, down from 700,000 in 2013, a 13 percent decrease. Sheep and lamb numbers were 290,000 in 2015, up from 280,000 in 2014, a 3.5 percent increase. There were 95,000 milk cows producing 2,169,000 pounds of milk in 2014, up from 2,118,000 pounds in 2013, a 2.4 percent increase. The market value, or, farm gate sales, of Utah agriculture products sold was $2,375,219,000 in 2014, up from 2,008,152,000 in 2013, an increase of 18 percent. Livestock, livestock products and poultry made up $1,843,108,000 (up three percent) in 2014 or 78 percent of total sales. Crop sales contributed $532,111,000 in 2014 or 22 percent of the total, but down nearly four percent. Total agriculture sales figures do not reflect the value of commodities produced and used on Utah farms and ranches, such as hay, grain and corn fed to livestock. By incorporating this value, production agriculture accounted for $3.8 billion in total economic output, or 3.1 percent of the state GDP. Agricultural production and processing together account for $17.5 billion in total economic output in Utah. This includes 80,000 jobs and $2.7 billion in compensation. The farmer's share of each dollar spent by consumers increased from 14.1 percent in 2010 to 15.8 percent in 2013. Non-farm costs account for 85.2 percent of dollar spent on food. The 15.8 percent reflects about half of the 31 percent farmer share in 1980.

FY 2014 Summary

Sales

Livestock and poultry are the foundation of Utah agriculture: Cattle and calves are the leading livestock sector with $800 million in sales in 2014, an increase of 44 percent. Vast rangelands are the foundation of Utah livestock production and more than 6,400 cattle ranching operations. Utah's 200 dairy farms topped $514 million in sales in 2014, up 24 percent in value. Pork sales hit $240 million in 2014, an increase of 12 percent. Poultry and egg sales, totaling $178 million in 2014, was up 16 percent. Lamb and wool sales topped $51.5 million in 2014, an increase of $28 million - a dramatic increase year over year of 84 percent. Mink pelt sales increased from $217 million in sales in 2014, a one percent increase. Hay sales again led the crop production sector in 2014 at $258 million, but a seven percent decrease in value.

Top Counties

Utah's five top agricultural counties based on sales value in 2014 are Utah County, Beaver County, Millard County, Box Elder County and Cache County.

Exports

Utah agriculture and food exports totaled more than $528 million in 2014, up for $489 million in 2013, an eight percent increase.

Inventory

Nationally, Utah ranks 2nd in mink pelt production; 2nd in tart cherry production; 3rd in apricot production; 5th in sheep production; 16th in the production of hogs and pigs; 21st in dairy cows; and 28th in beef cows.

Prices

The U.S. cattle inventory is building based on growing demand, but remains at near a 60-year low contributing to high consumer beef prices. Generally, Utah's ranchers produce feeder cattle (500 to 700 pounds) for sale to finishing feedlots. Prices for feeder cattle have remained above the ten-year average, but have declined from the 2014 peak of more than $245/cwt (hundredweight). Feeder prices for 500-550 feeder steers in late 2015 settled around $150/cwt. Milk prices are down more than 30 percent from nearly $25.00/cwt in 2014 averaging $16.90/cwt through the first 10 months of 2015. These annual price fluctuations can dramatically impact Utah dairy families. Hay prices are generally reflective of milk pricing. Dairy quality hay prices in late fall 2015 averaged around $150-160, down from $190 in 2014.

Significant Issues

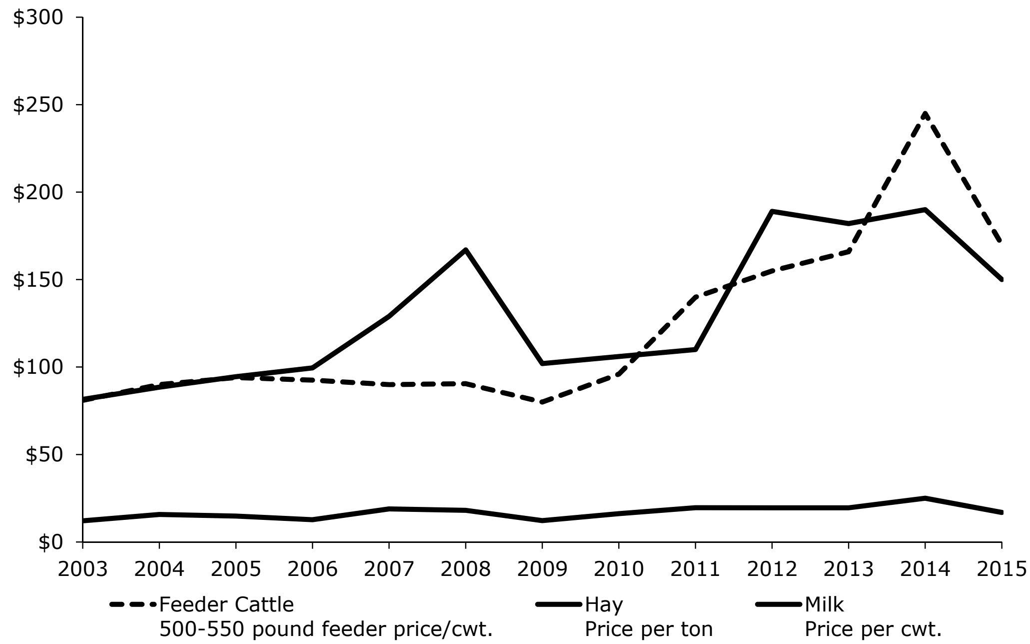
Utah agriculture is based on livestock production and harvesting renewing grasses and forage on vast rangelands. Economically viable ranching operations have been established through a combination of private and public lands. Ranchers face tremendous uncertainty with over 65 percent of Utah under federal control. Federal land managers have cut livestock grazing rights by 74 percent since the 1950s, dramatically impacting ranching families.

Utah's total head of cattle declined by 30,000 in 2015 when the price of beef was at an all-time high. Sheep lamb numbers have declined 90 percent from their peak attributed federal grazing policies and uncertainty. Predator losses on rangelands continue to plague sheep and cattle ranchers. Predation, led by coyotes, killed nearly 25,000 sheep and lambs worth more than $2.5 million in 2014. Utah's population growth continues to pressure conversion of fruit, vegetable and other farmland into housing, buildings and roads. Agriculture uses 82 percent of developed water. In the nation's second most arid state, growth continues to pressure converting water from agriculture to municipal and industrial uses.

2016 Outlook

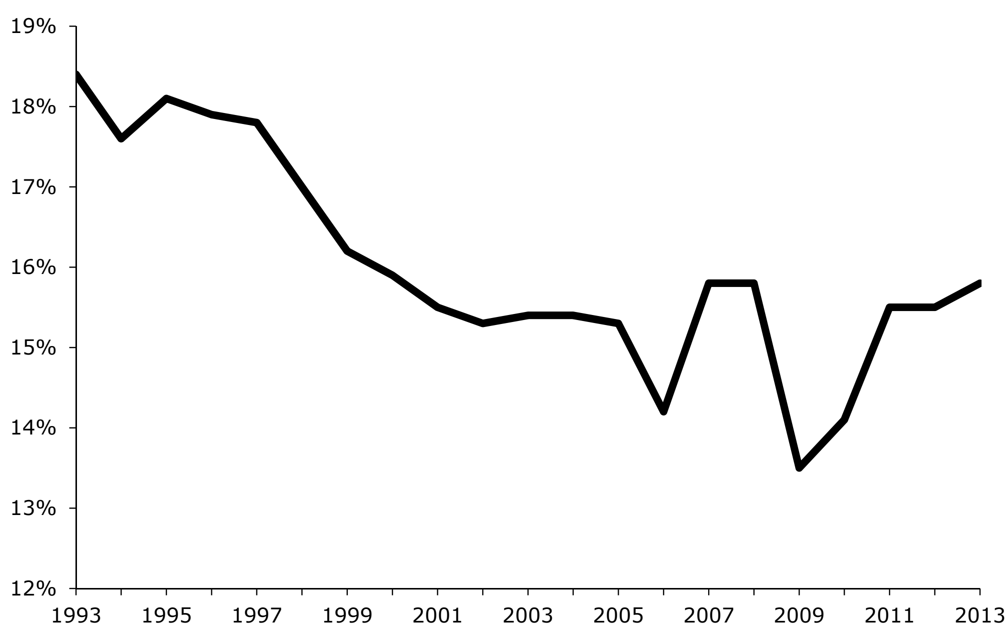
Agriculture production and processing is a significant economic contributor. Federal land management policies on public lands are hurting Utah's livestock industry. Grazing cuts and greater uncertainty is reducing agriculture's economic contribution, especially for rural communities. Limited private land and water, as well as a growing population, increases pressure to transition these resources.

Figure 17.1
Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah Agricultural Sectors



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 17.2
Farmer Share of Food Spending



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Construction

2015 Overview

The value of permit-authorized construction in 2015 in Utah is estimated at $6.75 billion, the highest level in eight years and sixteen percent higher than 2014. This estimate includes the value of residential, and nonresidential construction and additions, alterations and repairs.

Residential construction is the largest sector in the construction industry. In 2015 the value of residential construction increased to $3.8 billion, 14 percent higher than 2014 despite a seven percent decline in new residential units. The number residential units receiving building permits dropped from 18,750 in 2014 to 17,400 in 2015. The impact of fewer residential units on total residential value was more than offset by increasing costs of construction plus a shift from apartment and condominium units to much higher value single family homes. Single family construction increased to 9,500 units from 8,600 units in 2014 while the number of multifamily units dropped from 9,800 in 2014 to 7,700 in 2015.

Home building in 2015 continued its slow but steady recovery from the Great Recession. It has been five years since the residential construction established the current cycle's trough in 2010. Typically five years after the trough construction has fully recovered to the pre-recession peak. In this cycle, however, despite historically low interest rates, the recovery is only at about 60 percent of the pre-recession peak.—17,400 new residential units in 2015 versus 28,300 units in 2005.

While the home building recovery has been slower than expected the number of new residential units in 2015 is very close to the increase in the number of households suggesting a near balance between supply and demand, albeit demand is at a lower level than expected.

The demand for housing is not as strong as it has been in the past due to a number of demographic and economic factors affecting the rate of new household formations. It appears that some structural changes in the demand for housing are underway, which could very well reduce the long-term growth rate for new residential units.

The growing preference for rental housing may be one such structural change. Over the past two years apartment construction has been at a thirty-year high. Vacancy rates in most rental markets throughout the state are below five percent and rental rates are increasing at four to five percent annually. The number of permits for new apartment units was 6,700 in 2014 and declined to an estimated 5,700 units in 2015, still a very high number.

The most significant increase in construction activity in 2015 was in nonresidential construction, which was up forty-two percent over 2014. Total value of nonresidential construction is estimated at $2.0 billion for 2015.

The strong performance of the nonresidential sector in 2015 is due primarily to a few large energy related projects as well as high levels of office and industrial construction. The $216 million expansion of the Holly Frontier oil refinery in Davis County is the single largest nonresidential project in 2015. Solar farms in Beaver and Iron Counties added another $200 million in nonresidential value. And the permit values of both office and industrial buildings are at their highest level since 2007.

In summary the $6.75 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2015 includes $3.8 billion of residential construction, $2.0 billion of nonresidential construction and $950 million of additions, alterations and repairs.

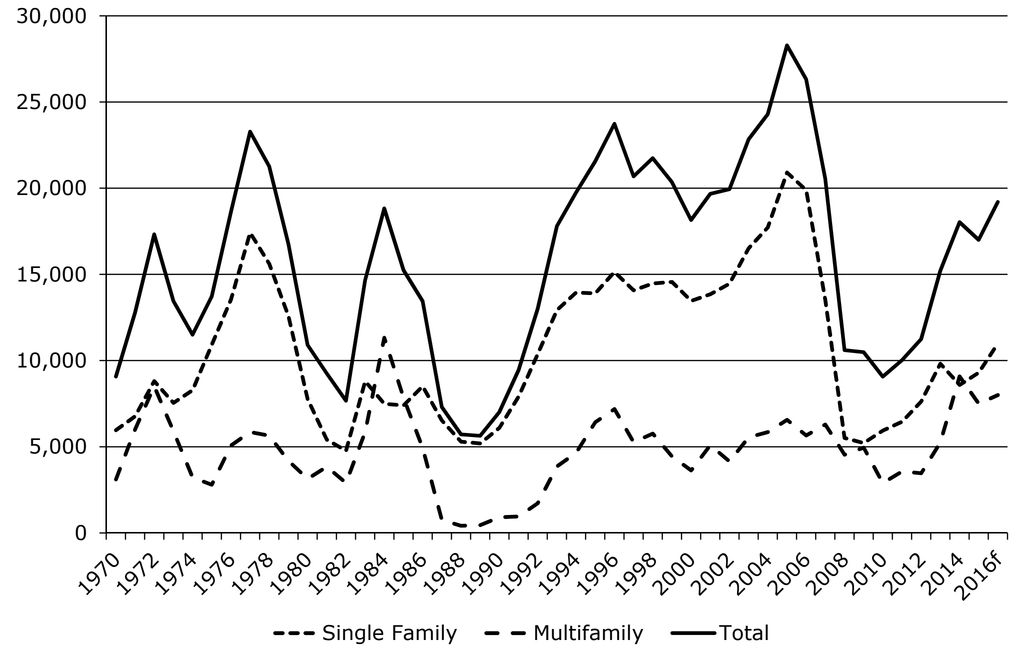
2016 Outlook

The 2016 forecast for the value of permit authorized construction in Utah is $6.5 billion, off about four percent from 2015. The value of residential construction is expected to increase by eleven percent to $4.2 billion. Cost increases will push residential value higher but more important is the increase in the number of residential units, which is forecast to increase from 17,400 units in 2015 to 19,200 units in 2016. Most of the increase in residential construction will be concentrated in single-family homes which will be up 16 percent to 11,000 units. Multifamily permits will increase slightly to 8,000 units and the number of cabins will be steady at 200 units.

The value of permit authorized nonresidential construction in 2016 is forecast to fall by twenty-five percent to $1.5 billion in 2016. This decline does not signal weakness in the overall nonresidential market but rather the absence of a few large, anomalous projects such as the $416 million in energy projects in 2015 that pushed nonresidential valuation to $2.0 billion. In 2016 the traditional sectors of nonresidential construction—office, industrial, retail, hospitals, and churches—will have solid growth, benefitting from Utah's strong job market and expanding population.

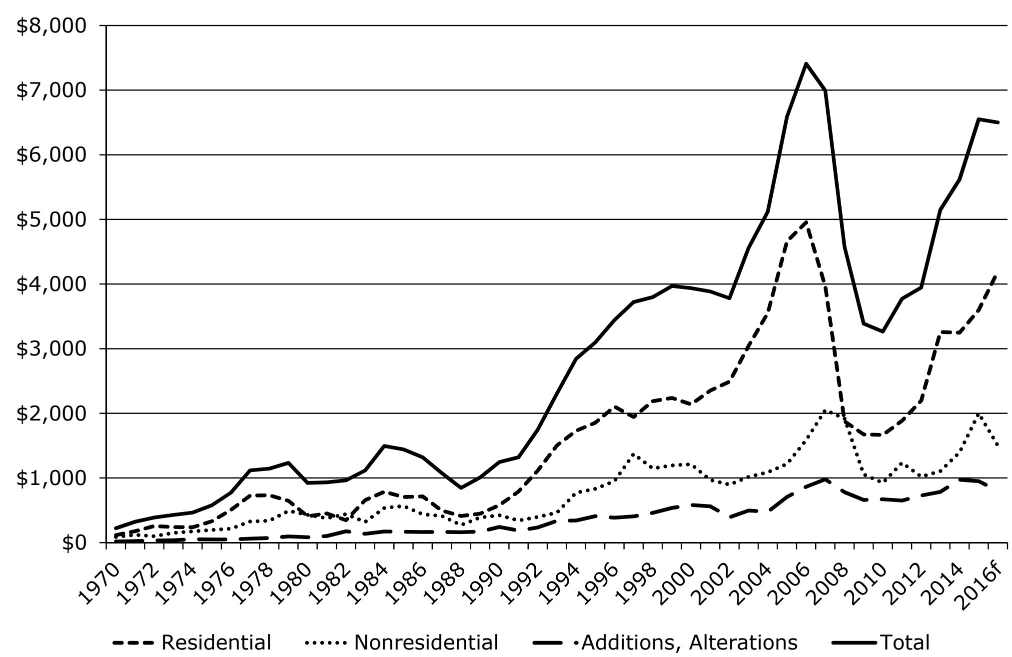
In summary the $6.5 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2016 includes $4.2 billion of residential construction, $1.5 billion of nonresidential construction and $800 million of additions, alterations and repairs.

Figure 18.1
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 18.2
Value of New Construction (millions)



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

Table 18.1
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	3,721.5
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	3,970.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.4
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.5
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,781.0
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	6,993.9
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	2,890	240	9,066	1,667.0	925.1	672.0	3,264.1
2011	6,454	3,568	na	10,023	1,885.4	1,236.0	652.0	3,773.4
2012	7,626	3,464	156	11,246	2,196.7	1,020.2	728.9	3,945.8
2013	9,820	5,248	143	15,211	3,257.6	1,105.9	784.9	5,148.4
2014	8,600	9,800	359	18,030	3,248.4	1,397.6	973.5	5,619.6
2015e	9,500	7,700	200	17,400	3,800.0	2,000.0	950.0	6,750.0
2016f	11,000	8,000	200	19,200	4,200.0	1,500.0	800.0	6,500.0

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 18.2
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1984	13.87%	2000	8.06%
1969	7.82%	1985	12.42%	2001	6.97%
1970	8.35%	1986	10.18%	2002	6.54%
1971	7.55%	1987	10.19%	2003	5.80%
1972	7.38%	1988	10.33%	2004	5.84%
1973	8.04%	1989	10.32%	2005	5.87%
1974	9.19%	1990	10.13%	2006	6.40%
1975	9.04%	1991	9.25%	2007	6.38%
1976	8.86%	1992	8.40%	2008	6.10%
1977	8.84%	1993	7.33%	2009	5.04%
1978	9.63%	1994	8.36%	2010	4.69%
1979	11.19%	1995	7.95%	2011	4.45%
1980	13.77%	1996	7.81%	2012	3.66%
1981	16.63%	1997	7.60%	2013	3.98%
1982	16.09%	1998	6.95%	2014	4.17%
1983	13.23%	1999	7.43%	2015*	3.83%

* Through October

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 18.3
Housing Price Index for Utah

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1992	110.1	8.0%	2004	218.1	5.7%
1993	125.7	14.2%	2005	243.0	11.4%
1994	146.3	16.3%	2006	284.1	16.9%
1995	159.9	9.3%	2007	319.0	12.3%
1996	172.5	7.9%	2008	304.6	-4.5%
1997	178.8	3.7%	2009	273.0	-10.4%
1998	185.0	3.4%	2010	255.7	-6.3%
1999	189.9	2.6%	2011	238.2	-6.8%
2000	194.0	2.2%	2012	256.5	7.7%
2001	197.6	1.8%	2013	283.3	10.4%
2002	201.1	1.8%	2014	297.9	5.0%
2003	206.3	2.6%	2015e	318.5	6.9%

e = estimate

Notes:
1. 1991 Q1 = 100
2. Includes Purchases Only (non-seasonal adjusted)

Sources: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Energy

Overview

The biggest story in 2015 was the collapse of crude oil prices due to a worldwide oversupply; Utah's price dropped from a high of about $100 per barrel in the summer of 2014 to a low of about $28 in late 2015. Consequently, crude oil production in the state decreased nearly 10% in 2015 and is projected to continue to decline as long as prices remain low. Similarly, natural gas prices and production have also decreased due to oversupply from the country's prolific shale reservoirs. Coal production in Utah is at a 30-year low as out of state demand, especially in Nevada and California, diminishes as coal plants convert to natural gas. Production of electricity in Utah also decreased slightly in 2015, while Utah's 2015 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 is expected to reach record levels in 2015, possibly a result of lower gasoline and diesel prices, while natural gas and electricity consumption dropped in 2015 due to mild winter and summer weather. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy by producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada to satisfy our demand for crude oil and petroleum products.

2015 Summary

Petroleum

Production. From 2003 to 2014, crude oil production in Utah experienced a substantial resurgence 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 those years. Crude oil production reached 40.9 million barrels in 2014, up 16.9% from 2013, and over triple the production achieved in 2003. However, production is estimated to drop by 9.6% in 2015 to 37.0 million barrels following a large decline in the price of crude oil. Total crude oil pipeline imports have dropped in the past few years from an average of 42.6 million barrels between 2000 and 2008 to a low of 29.2 million barrels in 2013, making room at Utah refineries for the increase in Utah production. However, imports are predicted to increase again, to 31.5 million barrels, as Utah production drops in 2015. Refinery receipts, the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries, retreated from record highs in 2014 to total 57.4 million barrels in 2015. This decrease is the result of refinery outages in the spring of 2015 due to routine maintenance and refinery expansions; refinery receipts are expected to increase to over 60 million barrels in 2016.

Prices and Value. Following worldwide trends, Utah's crude oil price began to decline in late 2014 (from about $85 per barrel) and continued to decline through much of 2015 (down to lows of $28 per barrel). Overall, the average 2015 price per barrel of crude oil equaled $39.90, a price not seen since 2004. This dramatic reduction in the price, coupled with a resultant decrease in production, pushed the value of Utah's produced crude oil to a 10-year low of $1.5 billion in 2015. Following suit, Utah's average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel in 2015 also decreased to $2.47 (25% reduction) and $2.68 (30% reduction) per gallon, respectively.

Consumption. Utah's refined petroleum production decreased to 69.7 million barrels in 2015 as a result of refinery outages. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline increased 23.2% to 17.0 million barrels in 2015, more than making up for the decrease in Utah refinery production. As demand increases with a growing economy and increased population, Utah's total petroleum product consumption is estimated to increase for the third straight year to 56.7 million barrels. In 2015, Utah refineries exported 28.0 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states. Utah exports increased in 2012 as petroleum products started flowing via a new pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas.

Natural Gas

Production. Utah's natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 490 billion cubic feet (Bcf), but has since retreated to 420 Bcf in 2015 as prices have softened. Dry production and actual natural gas sales also decreased to 405 and 362 Bcf, respectively. Similarly, natural gas liquids production decreased to 7.9 million barrels. Roughly 8% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage has been decreasing as numerous new conventional wells have been 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 a few wells in the Uinta Basin have recorded minor natural gas production from a shale formation.

Prices and Value. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 42.4%, from $4.34 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) in 2014 to $2.50 in 2015. However, this lower wellhead price has yet to translate to lower residential natural gas prices. The average price of residential natural gas was $10.10 per Mcf in 2015, 6.5% higher than the 2014 price of $9.48. The lower overall production of both natural gas and natural gas liquids, coupled with a much lower average prices, pushed the 2015 value of natural gas production to $1.2 billion, the lowest value since 2003.

Consumption. Estimated natural gas consumption in Utah decreased 3.4% in 2015 to 234 Bcf. Consumption decreased in most sectors, but increased in the electric utilities sector with the startup of additional units at PacifiCorp's Lakeside power plant. Utah only consumes 55% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production is expected to decrease 19.7% in 2015 to 14.4 million short tons, well below the 24.5 million tons averaged in the 2000s. Declining Utah coal production started during the 2008 recession, but demand has not rebounded like other energy commodities since coal has dropped out of favor as a fuel for electric and industrial needs. The Dugout Canyon mine suspended longwall operations in 2012 due to low domestic demand, but the Skyline and Sufco mines both increased production slightly after finding modest export markets. The West Ridge mine is scheduled to shutdown in late 2015 and will shift longwall operations to the Lila Canyon mine. The Deer Creek mine closed in early 2015 due to escalating costs and labor issues, while the nearby Castle Valley mine has kept steady production of one million tons per year. The Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah will produce roughly 350,000 tons in 2015 and is waiting on the results of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before making additional plans to mine coal on surrounding federal leases.

Prices and Value. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal decreased 3.8% in 2015 to $32.21 per short ton, still a relatively-high price in nominal dollars but well below the inflation-adjusted high of $95 per ton reached in 1976. Prices will most likely remain flat over the next few years as demand remains weak. Similarly, the end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, decreased 5.3% to $42.76 per ton in 2015. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled $464 million in 2015, well below the inflation-adjusted high of $1.2 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 15.9 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2015, 96% of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has declined in recent years with decreasing demand for electricity, including a decrease of about 600,000 tons per year as PacifiCorp's Carbon plant shut down in April 2015. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, while coal sales for industrial use, mostly cement and lime companies, have averaged roughly 600,000 tons over the past 5 years, which is only half of peak demand of 1.3 million tons reached in 1998. Although Utah imports some coal, it has always been a net exporter, with 4.5 million tons of coal going to other states and countries in 2015—down 12% from 2014 and down a dramatic 54% from 2008. More aggressive coal-fired electric generation plant retirements, particularly in Nevada and California, has resulted in much lower demand for Utah coal at electric power facilities and industrial plants.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production. Electric generation in Utah decreased 3.0% to 42,454 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2015, most likely due to mild weather reducing demand for heating and cooling. The vast majority of electric generation (77%) came from coal-burning power plants; however, generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 19%, eight times greater than just ten years ago. Petroleum accounted for less than 0.1%, mainly used as start-up fuel at coal-burning plants, while renewable resources, mostly wind (1.5%), hydroelectric (1.2%), and geothermal (1.2%) provided 4.1% of Utah's total electric generation. Utah's first large utility-scale solar facility, the 104 MW Red Hills Renewable Park located in Iron County, was commissioned in late 2015 and will significantly increase solar's contribution to Utah's electric generation portfolio.

Prices. The higher costs of utilizing coal over the past 10 years at electric utilities—the predominant fuel at Utah electric plants—helped increase overall electricity prices in Utah by 4.7% in 2015. However, Utah's 2015 average electric rate of 8.7 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is still about 20% lower than the national average of 10.5 cents. This lower rate is due to Utah's reliable fleet of coal-fired power plants, which supply 77% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 4.2% in 2015 to 11.1 cents per kWh, but is lower than the national average of 12.7 cents per kWh.

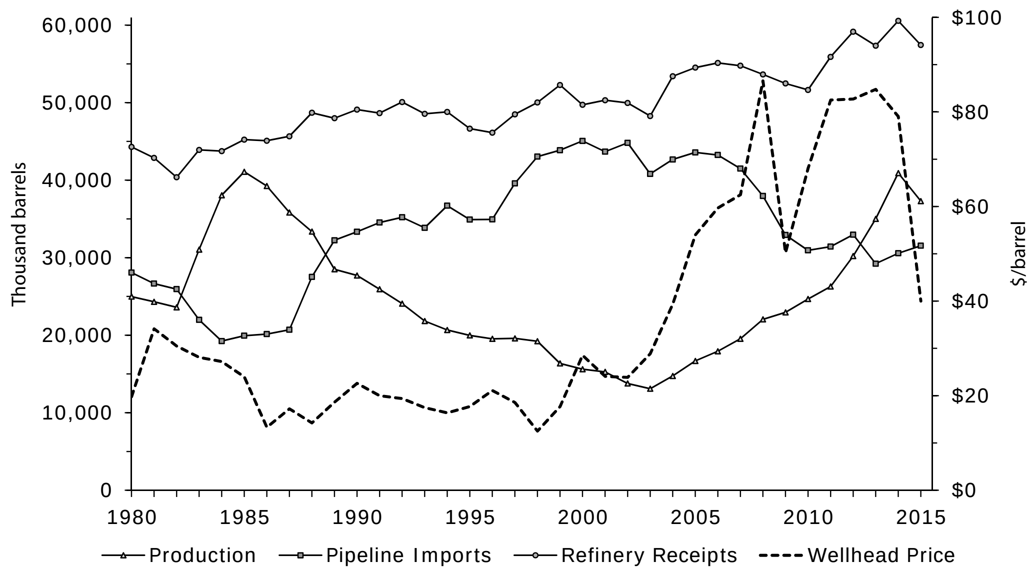
Consumption. In general, since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.0% increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1% per year) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.1% per year). In fact, electricity consumption has only recorded year-over-year declines three times in the past 20 years, once in 2009 during the economic recession (2.1% decline) and now for two years in a row in 2014 (1.4%) and 2015 (0.6%), with 2015 consumption equaling 29,870 GWh. Utah is a net exporter of electricity, using only 70% of in-state electric generation.

Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. With the dramatic decline in the price of crude oil, Utah's rig count (the number of drilling rigs running in the state) decreased from 23 in late 2014 to only 3 rigs in late 2015. Without several rigs drilling new wells to replace steep production declines at existing wells, Utah crude oil production will continue to decrease in 2016, possible by 8 to 10%. In contrast, demand for petroleum products in Utah should continue its upward trend as the economy continues to improve and as prices for motor gasoline hover near $2 a gallon. Utah's natural gas production will follow a trend similar to crude oil, possibly dropping another 6 to 8%, as drilling remains depressed and the price for natural gas remains between $2 and $3 per Mcf. Currently no plans exist for the construction of additional natural-gas power plants in Utah, so consumption should remain relatively steady depending on the severity of the heating and cooling seasons. Coal production in Utah is expected to remain in the 15 to 16 million ton a year range for the near future, as in-state demand remains steady and out-of-state demand continues to be weak. Production could increase if new foreign export markets are established. Electricity generation is expected to gradually increase in the next few years assuming population continues to grow and electricity consumption per capita continues to increase.

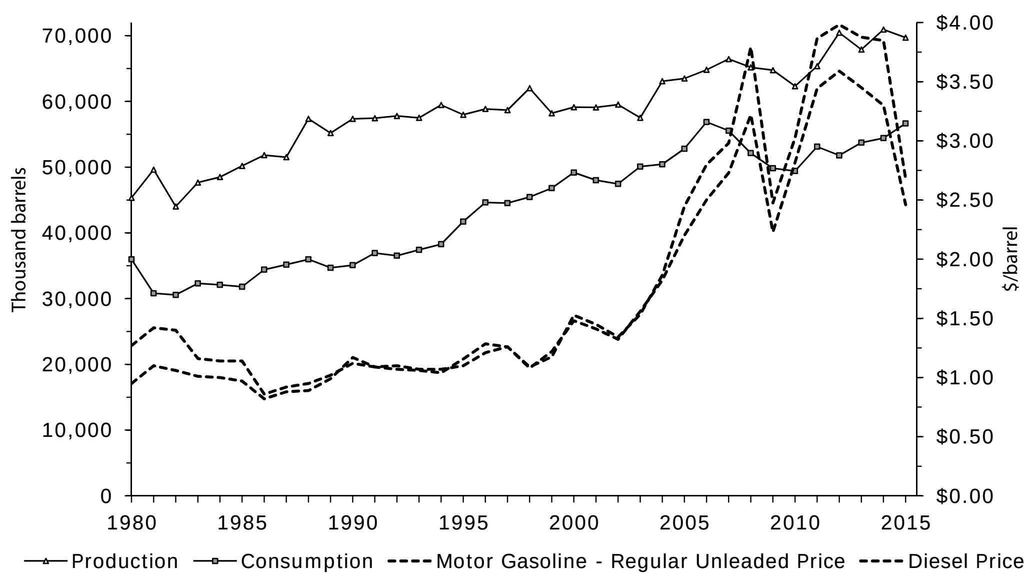
Prices. Crude oil prices decreased a dramatic 50% in 2015 to an average of about $40 per barrel for the year, but in late 2015, crude oil in Utah was selling for only about $28 per barrel. How long these low prices will persist is unknown, but most estimates indicate lower prices for several years as world-wide supply continues to outpace demand. Similar to crude oil, the price of natural gas decreased 42.4% in 2015 to an average of $2.50 per Mcf, with late 2015 prices dropping below $2.00 per Mcf. The price of natural gas is also expected to stay low in 2016 as gas supplies exceed demand and on expectations of a mild winter. Utah's mine-mouth coal price will remain relatively flat and is expected to average in the low $30 per ton range 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 nearly 20% below the national average.

Figure 19.1
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts



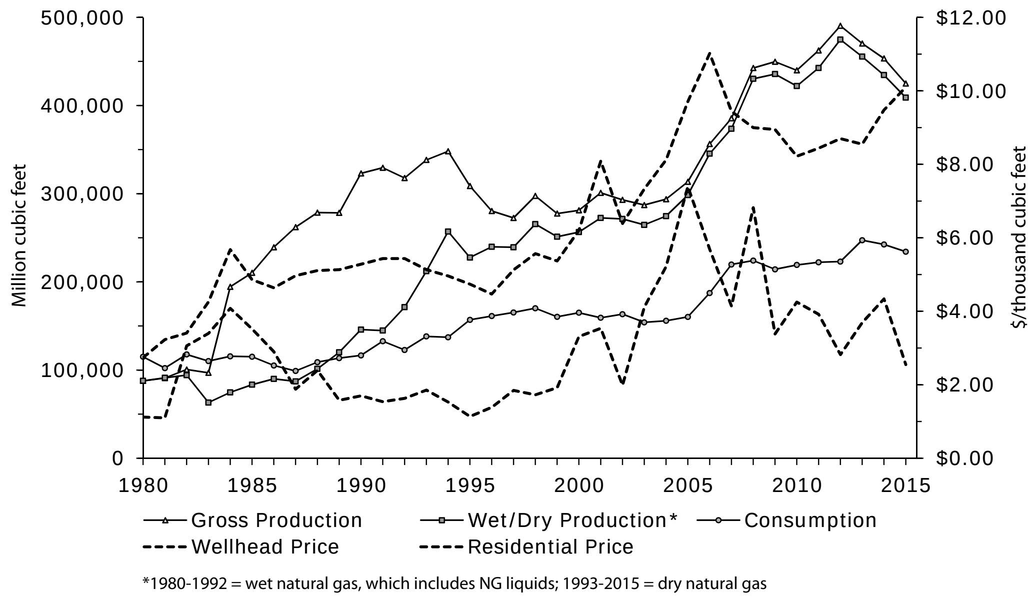
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.2
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption



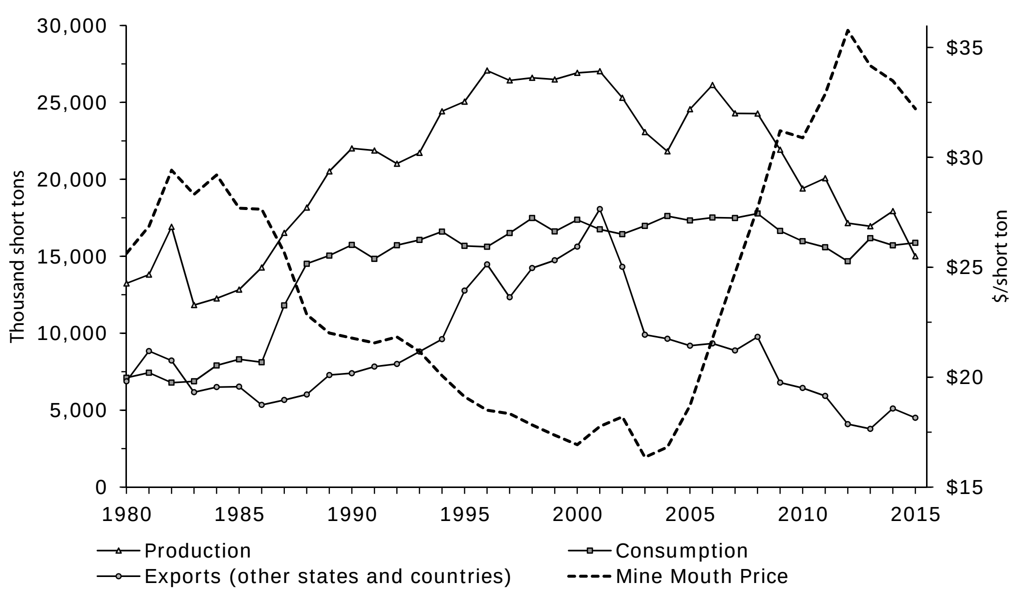
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.3
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption



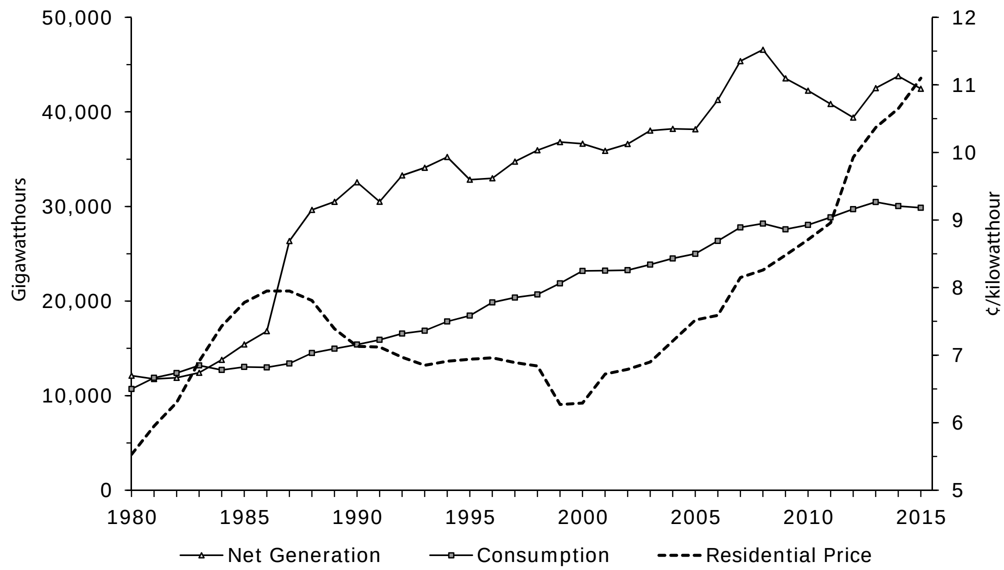
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.4
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports



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

Figure 19.5
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption



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

Table 19.1
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply[1]				Disposition				Price	Value
Year	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports[2]	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	8,767	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	8,088	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	9,167	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	9,123	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,549	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	15,790	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	14,298	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	10,875	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	12,197	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	12,756	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	11,939	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	11,817	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	9,206	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,126	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	8,573	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	8,247	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	8,340	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	10,686	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	12,238	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,954	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	10,951	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,269	7,208	25,100	11,364	8,631	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.8
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	12,215	8,620	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,690	5,636	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,744	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,009	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	10,991	5,740	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,927	9,355	23,256	10,633	6,052	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.2
2007	19,535	10,708	22,012	8,769	6,260	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.6
2008	22,041	10,259	21,316	6,382	6,361	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,908.3
2009	22,942	7,409	20,000	5,520	3,396	52,475	52,479	519	50.22	1,152.1
2010	24,667	6,525	20,144	4,278	3,976	51,637	51,678	511	68.09	1,679.6
2011	26,278	6,997	20,536	3,894	1,805	55,900	55,656	473	82.53	2,168.7
2012	30,204	7,805	20,769	4,394	4,019	59,153	58,961	692	82.73	2,498.8
2013	35,005	7,601	18,509	3,111	6,882	57,345	56,921	669	84.79	2,968.1
2014	40,911	7,662	19,269	3,636	10,930	60,548	60,677	798	79.04	3,233.6
2015*	37,000	6,966	20,000	4,579	11,115	57,430	57,540	660	39.90	1,476.3

*Estimated

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

[2]Estimated by subtracting refinery receipts from total supply; all crude oil imports are assumed to be accounted for.

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 19.2
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
Year	Refined Product Production	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports[1,2]	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States[1,3]	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,984	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	1.16
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.29
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,249	44,529	22,444	1.26	1.26
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	1.08	1.09
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.18
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.53
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,904	48,013	23,937	1.41	1.45
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,394	47,450	24,082	1.32	1.34
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	12,082	6,916	50,082	22,729	1.56	1.54
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,288	50,434	24,475	1.82	1.87
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,015	52,803	24,482	2.20	2.45
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	23,321	2.50	2.80
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	22,851	2.73	2.98
2008	65,178	2,513	14,854	25,051	6,509	14,138	6,438	52,136	21,619	3.22	3.79
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,324	5,751	12,852	5,904	49,831	21,043	2.23	2.48
2010	62,310	2,665	12,307	24,761	5,875	12,707	6,071	49,414	21,490	2.82	3.03
2011	65,369	2,689	11,383	25,568	5,767	15,448	6,330	53,113	23,058	3.44	3.87
2012	70,456	2,860	13,316	25,228	5,572	14,776	6,213	51,789	26,695	3.59	3.98
2013	67,892	3,077	15,204	25,909	6,399	15,317	6,104	53,729	26,654	3.45	3.88
2014^	70,931	2,676	13,853	26,167	5,716	15,500	6,500	53,883	27,260	3.30	3.85
2015*	69,700	2,907	17,070	27,900	6,400	15,550	6,800	56,650	28,036	2.47	2.68

^Refined product production and consumption were estimated
*Estimated
[1]Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.
[2]The Pioneer pipeline, originating from Sinclair, WY, is the only pipeline importing petroleum products into Utah.
[3]Prior to 2012, only the Chevron Petroleum Pipeline exported product to the northwest (Idaho and Washington); in 2013 this line was sold to Tesoro. Starting in 2012, the UNEV pipeline started shipping product to the Las Vegas area; however, a minor amount of product gets

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.3
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

	Production				Consumption by End Use							Prices					Value
Year	Gross Production	Wet/Dry Production[1]	Actual Sales	Natural Gas Liquids Production	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease, Plant, & Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	Natural Gas Liquids	Value of NG and NGL
	Million cubic feet			Thousand bbl	Million cubic feet							$/thousand cubic feet				$/bbl	Million $
1980	87,766	87,766	na	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	8,445	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26	na	98.3
1981	90,936	91,191	na	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	1,232	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	na	100.3
1982	100,628	94,255	na	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	7,091	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	na	288.4
1983	96,933	63,158	na	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	5,756	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	na	214.7
1984	194,448	74,698	na	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	9,390	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	na	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	10,202	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	na	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	14,391	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	na	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	18,493	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	na	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	18,251	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	na	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	17,248	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	na	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	na	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	20,594	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	na	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	na	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	14,602	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	na	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	na	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	13,895	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	na	279.2
1993	338,276	212,101	137,864	5,365	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	15,039	138,199	1.86	5.13	4.06	3.67	5.35	422.2
1994	348,140	257,078	160,967	5,374	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	16,080	137,222	1.53	4.96	3.84	2.74	6.04	425.6
1995	308,695	227,611	164,059	6,360	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	29,843	156,971	1.14	4.74	3.64	2.34	4.82	289.8
1996	280,439	239,797	179,943	7,204	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	30,720	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	6.63	380.1
1997	272,554	239,267	183,427	6,007	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	27,554	165,305	1.85	5.13	3.92	2.55	6.94	484.1
1998	297,503	265,539	201,416	5,750	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	30,254	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	4.26	483.2
1999	277,494	251,207	205,036	5,574	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	26,371	160,431	1.92	5.37	4.13	2.94	6.18	517.0
2000	281,170	256,490	225,958	5,150	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	27,344	165,023	3.31	6.20	4.92	3.93	11.31	908.1
2001	300,961	272,534	247,056	4,641	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	24,175	159,299	3.54	8.09	6.78	5.29	12.47	1,021.9
2002	293,030	271,387	247,561	3,542	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	27,681	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	8.91	571.1
2003	287,141	264,654	242,234	3,080	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	28,226	154,125	4.12	7.33	5.95	5.04	12.18	1,126.8
2004	293,808	274,588	251,841	3,196	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	27,450	155,891	5.22	8.12	6.75	5.90	19.66	1,494.9
2005	313,491	298,408	275,630	2,310	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	29,989	160,276	7.40	9.71	8.23	7.33	32.31	2,282.5
2006	356,339	345,409	318,714	1,925	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	35,116	187,399	5.69	11.02	9.61	8.02	31.40	2,024.6
2007	385,517	373,680	344,534	1,769	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	36,464	219,699	4.14	9.44	8.03	6.35	45.16	1,627.7
2008	442,524	430,286	401,964	2,564	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	31,907	224,187	6.82	9.00	7.74	7.21	68.15	3,109.3
2009	449,676	435,673	405,621	4,817	65,184	37,024	149	29,845	49,984	32,034	214,220	3.38	8.95	7.57	5.62	38.87	1,661.1
2010	439,929	422,067	389,168	5,869	66,087	38,461	203	32,079	48,399	33,985	219,214	4.25	8.22	6.83	5.57	49.98	2,087.1
2011	462,496	442,615	404,233	7,571	70,076	40,444	290	33,633	40,138	37,646	222,227	3.92	8.44	7.05	5.50	60.99	2,196.3
2012	490,429	474,756	436,222	8,106	59,801	35,363	289	36,350	47,138	44,098	223,039	2.82	8.70	7.00	4.69	50.49	1,748.8
2013	470,396	455,454	409,497	8,132	70,491	41,398	224	38,009	49,562	47,602	247,286	3.69	8.55	7.13	5.22	54.03	2,120.0
2014	453,371	434,555	385,547	9,693	62,458	38,156	263	38,903	58,499	44,179	242,458	4.34	9.48	7.71	5.83	46.14	2,333.2
2015*	420,000	405,000	362,000	7,900	57,000	34,000	250	38,000	60,000	45,000	234,250	2.50	10.10	7.70	5.80	23.20	1,195.8

*Estimated
na = not available, NG = natural gas, NGL = natural gas liquids
[1]1980-1992 = wet natural gas, which includes NG liquids; 1993-2014 = dry natural gas.

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.4:
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
Year	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		$/short ton		Million $
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	6,100	776	25.63	26.11	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,627	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,369	3,472	26.87	28.88	371.0
1982	16,912	798	15,397	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,044	2,177	29.42	32.55	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,188	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,818	1,346	28.32	30.87	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,074	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,651	849	29.20	30.63	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,361	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,901	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,243	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,790	551	27.64	32.39	394.4
1987	16,521	1,358	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,107	555	25.67	29.05	424.1
1988	18,164	2,191	18,204	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,973	1,044	22.85	28.96	415.0
1989	20,517	2,344	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.49	451.6
1990	22,012	2,121	21,507	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,649	1,751	21.78	26.91	479.4
1991	21,875	2,014	21,435	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,744	2,086	21.56	27.24	471.6
1992	21,015	2,672	21,036	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	5,741	2,260	21.83	27.59	458.8
1993	21,723	2,076	22,221	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	5,844	2,959	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,427	23,196	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	6,912	2,698	20.07	25.85	490.1
1995	25,051	1,847	25,522	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	8,837	3,930	19.11	24.84	478.7
1996	27,071	1,785	23,861	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,167	5,305	18.50	24.36	500.8
1997	26,428	2,840	26,270	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	8,898	3,436	18.34	24.87	484.7
1998	26,600	2,543	26,764	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	11,698	2,535	17.83	25.66	474.3
1999	26,491	1,938	25,716	114	741	744	15,011	16,610	12,424	2,313	17.36	23.60	459.9
2000	26,920	2,535	27,955	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	12,553	3,073	16.93	23.16	455.8
2001	27,024	3,062	26,906	60	547	1,235	14,906	16,748	15,920	2,144	17.76	25.48	479.9
2002	25,299	2,251	24,392	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	13,170	1,142	18.20	21.84	460.4
2003	23,069	2,039	23,551	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	318	16.36	23.20	377.4
2004	21,818	3,032	23,145	214	0	795	16,606	17,615	9,294	346	16.82	24.95	367.0
2005	24,556	2,776	23,026	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	8,835	351	18.71	24.52	459.4
2006	26,131	1,925	24,518	35	0	871	16,609	17,515	9,279	55	21.77	27.34	568.9
2007	24,288	1,596	24,441	23	0	870	16,593	17,486	8,877	0	24.75	30.33	601.1
2008	24,275	2,528	25,425	0	0	852	16,927	17,779	9,219	541	27.70	30.66	672.4
2009	21,927	4,251	20,489	0	0	722	15,925	16,647	6,643	148	31.21	33.96	684.3
2010	19,406	1,775	19,220	0	0	743	15,233	15,976	5,807	634	30.89	37.68	599.5
2011	20,073	2,020	19,038	0	0	583	15,005	15,588	4,841	1,081	32.89	39.21	660.2
2012	17,155	1,708	16,140	0	0	588	14,084	14,672	3,012	1,080	35.78	42.06	613.8
2013	16,953	1,864	16,328	0	0	645	15,529	16,174	2,673	1,110	34.17	44.73	579.3
2014^	17,933	2,000	16,000	0	0	650	15,062	15,712	2,600	2,506	33.48	45.17	600.4
2015*	14,400	1,900	14,000	0	0	625	15,250	15,875	2,500	2,000	32.21	42.76	463.8

^Imports, distribution, Consumption, and exports were estimated
*Estimated

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.5
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

	Net Generation by Fuel Type									Consumption by End Use					Prices by End Use			
Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geothermal	Wind	Other Renewables[1]	Other[2]	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential Consumption Per Capita	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours									Gigawatthours				MWh/person	¢/kilowatthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	2.11	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	2.27	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	2.43	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	2.38	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	2.38	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	2.43	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	2.40	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	2.37	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	2.46	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	2.44	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,401	2.46	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,570	5,875	15,905	2.50	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,849	6,211	16,565	2.45	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	0	281	34,097	4,725	5,919	6,221	16,865	2.50	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	0	281	35,235	5,008	6,340	6,497	17,845	2.57	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	0	261	32,836	5,040	6,462	6,957	18,459	2.53	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,659	19,857	2.68	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	0	281	34,747	5,660	7,284	7,429	20,373	2.70	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	0	285	35,945	5,755	7,432	7,511	20,698	2.69	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	8	191	36,815	6,236	8,074	7,568	21,878	2.84	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	9	258	36,639	6,513	8,754	7,917	23,184	2.90	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	5	4	35,887	6,692	9,113	7,411	23,216	2.92	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	218	0	6	5	36,608	6,938	9,308	7,019	23,265	2.98	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,645	23,859	3.02	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	4	3	38,212	7,324	9,370	7,816	24,510	3.01	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,442	7,990	24,999	3.02	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	15	5	41,263	8,231	9,777	8,356	26,364	3.19	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	31	5	45,373	8,751	10,277	8,760	27,788	3.32	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	24	179	46,579	8,787	10,321	9,087	28,195	3.27	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	48	215	43,543	8,725	10,270	8,595	27,590	3.19	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	56	210	42,249	8,836	10,406	8,808	28,050	3.18	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9
2011	33,138	54	5,256	1,230	330	573	58	197	40,836	8,948	10,579	9,331	28,858	3.18	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1
2012	30,799	40	6,580	748	335	704	61	137	39,403	9,188	10,839	9,694	29,721	3.22	9.9	8.1	5.6	7.8
2013	34,285	26	6,606	505	319	540	73	163	42,517	9,403	11,061	10,010	30,474	3.24	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.2
2014	33,377	24	8,376	633	522	660	75	118	43,785	8,964	11,114	9,965	30,043	3.05	10.7	8.5	6.1	8.4
2015*	32,700	20	7,900	530	510	620	90	84	42,454	8,970	11,240	9,660	29,870	3.01	11.1	8.9	6.4	8.7

*Estimated

[1]Includes solar, landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, and other biogenic gases.

[2]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

Table 19.6
Production, Consumption, and Seclected Priced for Energy Sources in Utah

	Crude Oil and Petroleum Products			Natural Gas			Coal			Electricity				
Year	Production	Consumption	Wellhead Price	Marketed Production	Consumption	Wellhead Price	Production	Consumption	Minemouth Price	Generation from Fossil Fuels[1]	Generation from Renewables[2]	Total Generation	Consumption	Residential Electricity Price
	Thousand barrels	Thousand barrels	$/barrel	Million cubic feet	Million cubic feet	$/thousand cubic feet	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	$/ton	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	¢/kilowatthour
1980	24,979	35,984	19.79	87,766	115,092	1.12	13,236	7,106	25.63	11,291	821	12,112	10,705	5.5
1981	24,309	30,812	34.14	91,191	102,240	1.10	13,808	7,433	26.87	11,139	623	11,762	11,886	6.0
1982	23,595	30,563	30.50	94,255	117,706	3.06	16,912	6,787	29.42	10,867	1,024	11,891	12,391	6.3
1983	31,045	32,316	28.12	63,158	110,185	3.40	11,829	6,872	28.32	11,030	1,394	12,424	13,194	6.9
1984	38,054	32,101	27.21	74,698	115,578	4.08	12,259	7,905	29.20	12,359	1,429	13,788	12,717	7.4
1985	41,080	31,809	23.98	83,405	115,117	3.52	12,831	8,303	27.69	14,283	1,129	15,412	13,039	7.8
1986	39,243	34,406	13.33	90,013	105,175	2.90	14,269	8,112	27.64	15,235	1,584	16,819	12,989	8.0
1987	35,829	35,172	17.22	87,158	98,987	1.88	16,521	11,806	25.67	25,326	1,020	26,346	13,398	8.0
1988	33,365	35,971	14.24	101,372	108,953	2.39	18,164	14,513	22.85	28,870	767	29,637	14,507	7.8
1989	28,504	34,694	18.63	120,089	113,537	1.58	20,517	15,044	22.01	29,761	735	30,496	14,965	7.4
1990	27,705	35,082	22.61	145,875	116,648	1.70	22,012	15,737	21.78	31,903	660	32,564	15,401	7.1
1991	25,928	36,933	19.99	144,817	132,766	1.54	21,875	14,834	21.56	29,693	813	30,506	15,905	7.1
1992	24,074	36,524	19.39	171,293	122,785	1.63	21,015	15,719	21.83	32,448	836	33,284	16,565	7.0
1993	21,826	37,422	17.48	212,101	138,199	1.86	21,723	16,063	21.17	33,050	1,047	34,097	16,865	6.9
1994	20,668	38,275	16.38	257,078	137,222	1.53	24,422	16,603	20.07	34,252	983	35,235	17,845	6.9
1995	19,976	41,718	17.71	227,611	156,971	1.14	25,051	15,675	19.11	31,699	1,137	32,836	18,459	6.9
1996	19,529	44,628	21.10	239,797	161,285	1.39	27,071	15,616	18.50	31,711	1,272	32,983	19,857	7.0
1997	19,593	44,529	18.57	239,267	165,305	1.85	26,428	16,506	18.34	33,200	1,547	34,747	20,373	6.9
1998	19,218	45,452	12.52	265,539	170,134	1.73	26,600	17,482	17.83	34,436	1,509	35,945	20,698	6.8
1999	16,362	46,806	17.69	251,207	160,431	1.92	26,491	16,610	17.36	35,366	1,449	36,815	21,878	6.3
2000	15,609	49,179	28.53	256,490	165,023	3.31	26,920	17,373	16.93	35,697	942	36,639	23,184	6.3
2001	15,269	48,013	24.09	272,534	159,299	3.54	27,024	16,748	17.76	35,187	700	35,887	23,216	6.7
2002	13,771	47,450	23.87	271,387	163,379	1.99	25,299	16,434	18.20	35,926	682	36,608	23,265	6.8
2003	13,097	50,082	28.88	264,654	154,125	4.12	23,069	16,974	16.36	37,399	625	38,024	23,859	6.9
2004	14,744	50,434	39.35	274,588	155,891	5.22	21,818	17,615	16.82	37,563	649	38,212	24,510	7.2
2005	16,676	52,803	53.98	298,408	160,276	7.40	24,556	17,329	18.71	37,192	973	38,165	24,999	7.5
2006	17,927	56,863	59.70	345,409	187,399	5.69	26,131	17,515	21.77	40,311	952	41,263	26,364	7.6
2007	19,535	55,550	62.48	373,680	219,699	4.14	24,288	17,486	24.75	44,639	734	45,373	27,788	8.2
2008	22,041	52,136	86.58	430,286	224,187	6.82	24,275	17,779	27.70	45,609	970	46,579	28,195	8.3
2009	22,942	49,831	50.22	435,673	214,220	3.38	21,927	16,647	31.21	42,221	1,322	43,543	27,590	8.5
2010	24,667	49,414	68.09	422,067	219,214	4.25	19,406	15,976	30.89	40,773	1,476	42,249	28,050	8.7
2011	26,278	53,113	82.53	442,615	222,227	3.92	20,073	15,588	32.89	38,645	2,191	40,836	28,858	9.0
2012	30,204	51,789	82.73	474,756	223,039	2.82	17,155	14,672	35.78	37,555	1,848	39,403	29,721	9.9
2013	35,005	53,729	84.79	455,454	247,286	3.69	16,953	16,174	34.17	41,080	1,437	42,517	30,474	10.4
2014	40,911	54,416	79.04	434,555	242,458	4.34	17,933	15,712	33.48	41,895	1,889	43,785	30,043	10.7
2015*	37,000	56,650	39.90	405,000	234,250	2.50	14,800	15,875	32.21	40,704	1,750	42,454	29,870	11.1

*Estimate

[1]Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels

[2]Includes hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass, wind, and solar

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars

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

Minerals

2015 Summary

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the gross production value of nonfuel mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2015 will total $2.47 billion, a decrease of about $1.55 billion from 2014. This dramatic decrease in total value was a result of significantly decreased metal production from the Bingham Canyon mine exacerbated by falling metal prices throughout 2015.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports the 2014 value of Utah's nonfuel minerals production ranks fifth nationally, having 5.4 percent of the total U.S. production. The 2015 data were derived primarily from corporate third quarter reports, 2015 corporate production projections reported in early 2015, and other sources where available.

The estimated $2.47 billion total value of mineral industry sectors includes an industrial minerals value of $1.5 billion (61 percent), base metals value of $770 million (31 percent), and precious metals value of $200 million (8 percent).

The massive April 2013 Manefay landslide at Kennecott Utah Copper's (KUC) Bingham Canyon open pit copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mine had significant negative impacts on Utah's nonfuel mineral production value in 2013 and 2014, and these negative impacts were greatly magnified in 2015. In early 2015, KUC decided to increase the safety factor for the Bingham Canyon mine and began an extensive waste stripping program on the east side of the pit in the area of the Manefay slide to lessen the chances for another slide. Production continued, but on a smaller scale, reduced by about 60 percent.

Copper production from the Lisbon Valley copper mine in San Juan County and the CS Mining copper mine in Beaver County remained largely unchanged from 2014. Metal production from the Materion beryllium mine in Juab County increased.

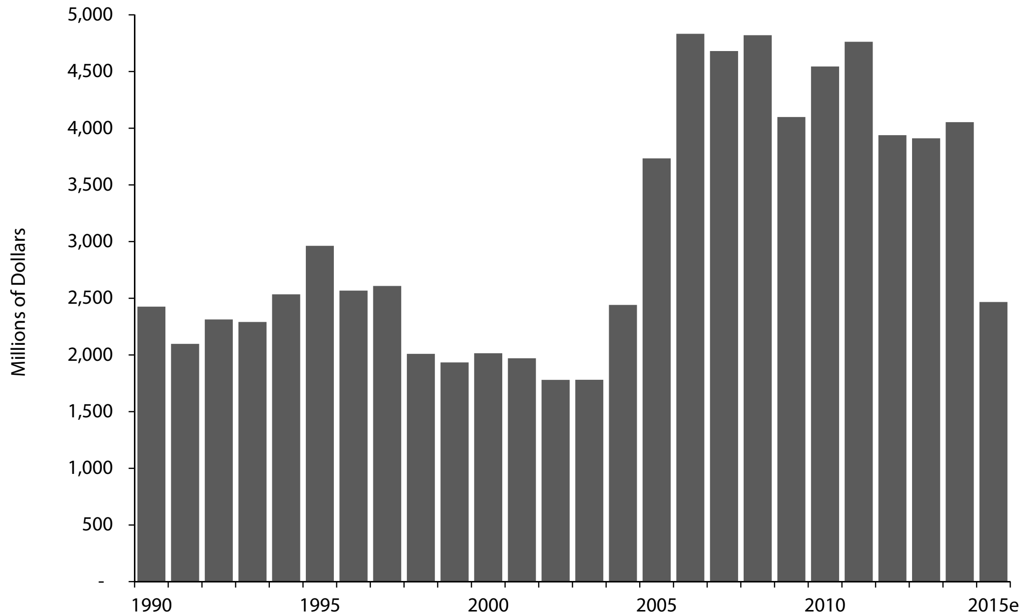
The CML iron mine west of Cedar City closed in October 2014 and has not reopened. Low uranium prices resulted in the continued closure of all uranium mining operations in Utah, which also resulted in the loss of byproduct vanadium production. Nonfuel mineral exploration activities in Utah remained at low ebb in 2015.

Industrial minerals value is estimated to increase modestly in 2015 based on company projections from early 2015 and first half reports. Most notably, U.S. Geological Survey data indicate that aggregate production through the 2nd quarter has increased substantially from 2014 to 2015. Reporting shows that crushed stone production through the 2nd quarter of 2015 is up 17 percent over production through the 2nd quarter of 2014, and sand and gravel production during the same interval is up 14 percent. This upward trend reflects an increase in the construction sector, which will be buoyed for several years by the construction of a new Salt Lake City airport terminal.

2016 Outlook

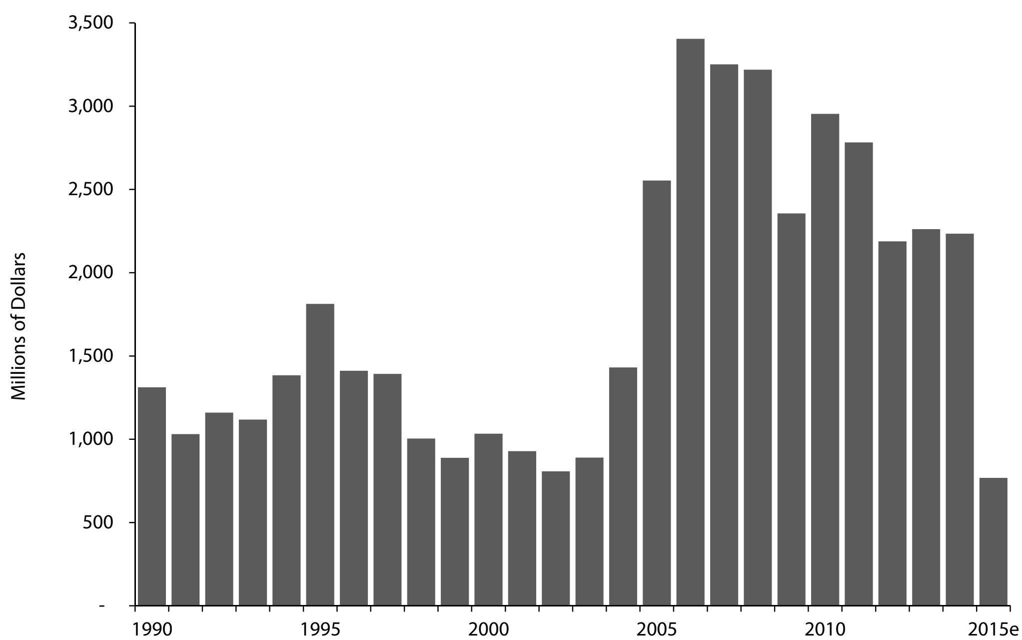
Increasing base and precious metal production from a recovering Bingham Canyon mine will likely be partly offset by a projected decline in metal prices resulting in a modest overall net gain in the value of metals in 2016. Industrial minerals production and value is expected to be relatively stable through 2016, but are likely to modestly increase with construction activity, thanks, in part, to development of a new airport terminal. In summary, the UGS estimates that the gross production value of Utah's nonfuel mineral commodities in 2016 will be slightly above 2015 totals.

Figure 20.1
Total Value of Utah's Annual Nonfuel Production



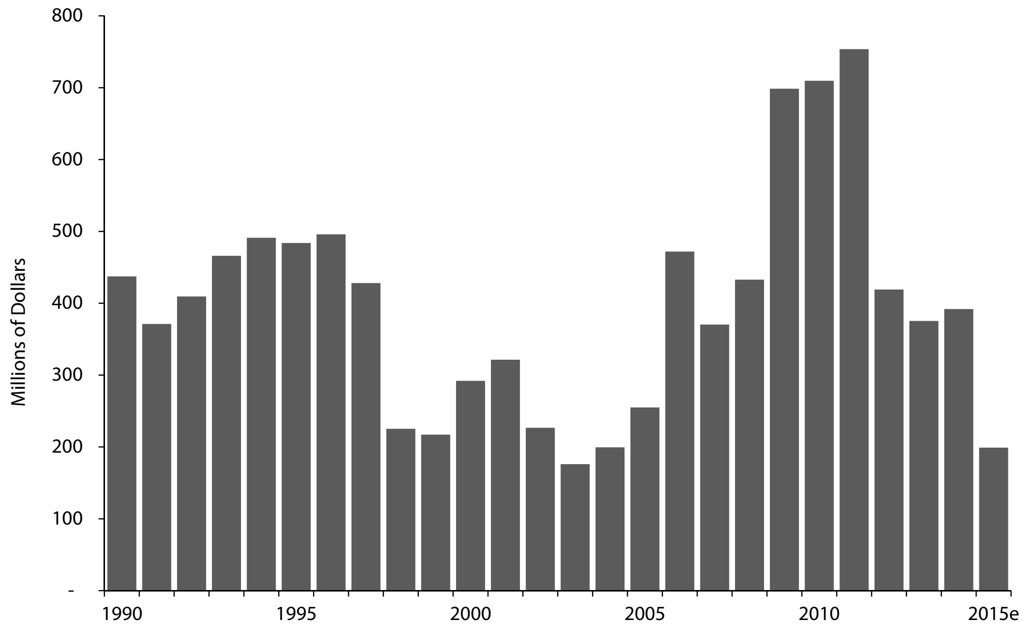
Source: U.S. Geological Survey; estimate by Utah Geological Survey e= estimate

Figure 20.2
Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production



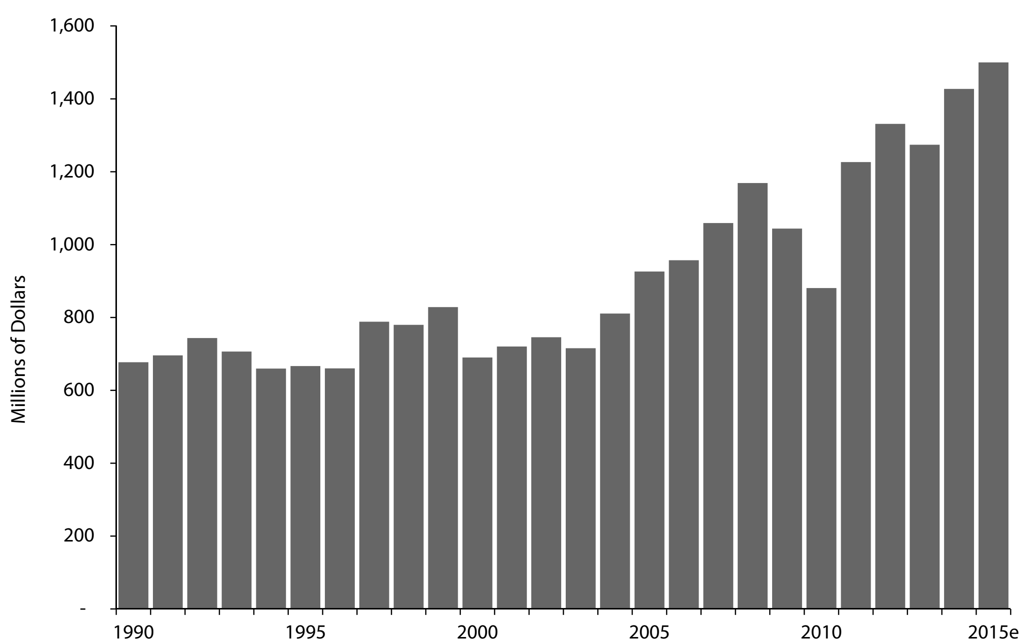
Source: Utah Geological Survey e=estimate

Figure 20.3
Value of Utah's Annual Precious Metal Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey e= estimate

Figure 20.4
Value of Utah's Annual Industrial Metal Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey e=estimate

Tourism and Travel

2015 Overview

Utah's tourism and travel sector experienced continued economic growth in 2015, including increases in state and local tourism-related tax revenues, leisure and hospitality sales, tourism-related jobs and wages, and a record number of visitors to Utah's five national parks. The only key tourism-related performance indicator that did not surpass 2014 levels was total Utah skier days (down five percent). This performance anomaly can be attributed to Utah's below-average snowfall and less than ideal skiing conditions during the 2014/2015 ski season. Still, in 2015, visitors purchased more Utah hotel rooms and spent more money on arts, entertainment, recreation, restaurants and retail than ever before.

At the time of this publication, tourism-related sales tax revenues, such as transient room, restaurant, short-term leasing, and resort communities sales taxes, were trending anywhere from 9 to 13 percent above 2014 revenues. During the first three quarters of 2015, 27 of 29 counties in Utah experienced year-over increases in their tourism, recreation, cultural and convention facilities (TRCC) tax revenues. In addition, total taxable sales in the leisure and hospitality sector increased 11 percent during the first half 2015, while gas station, grocery store, and other tourism-related retail sales increased around six percent.

During the first half of 2015, tourism-related jobs in Utah's private leisure and hospitality sector experienced a four percent year-over increase (consistent with all other sectors) and wages had increased eight percent from the prior year, slightly outpacing all other sectors (seven percent).

In 2015, there were several newsworthy tourism-related events in Utah. In March, the Utah Office of Tourism announced its partnership with Brand USA to produce in-language content ads aimed to market Utah to international travelers. These native-language ads targeted potential Chinese tourists (the fastest growing segment of international visitors), as well as those from France, Germany, Mexico and Brazil – Utah's other top markets.

Towards the end of summer, it was announced that the biannual Outdoor Retailer trade shows will be staying in Salt Lake City through the summer of 2018. The winter and summer Outdoor Retailer shows attract thousands of nonresident visitors who, during their stay in Utah, spend over $300 million on a variety of local goods and services. Similarly, Visit Salt Lake reported that 2015 was a record year for conventions, including unprecedented Salt Lake City hotel sales ($455 million) and overall convention attendance.

In the fall of 2015, Ski Utah announced several improvements to Utah ski resorts, including the grand opening of the largest ski resort in the U.S.: Park City. In addition to touting the nation's largest ski resort, Utah also welcomed a new ski resort in northern Utah (Cherry Peak) and unveiled Snowbird's new Summit facility at the top of Hidden Peak. Additional renovations and upgrades took place at several other popular Utah resorts this year in time for the 2015/2016 ski season.

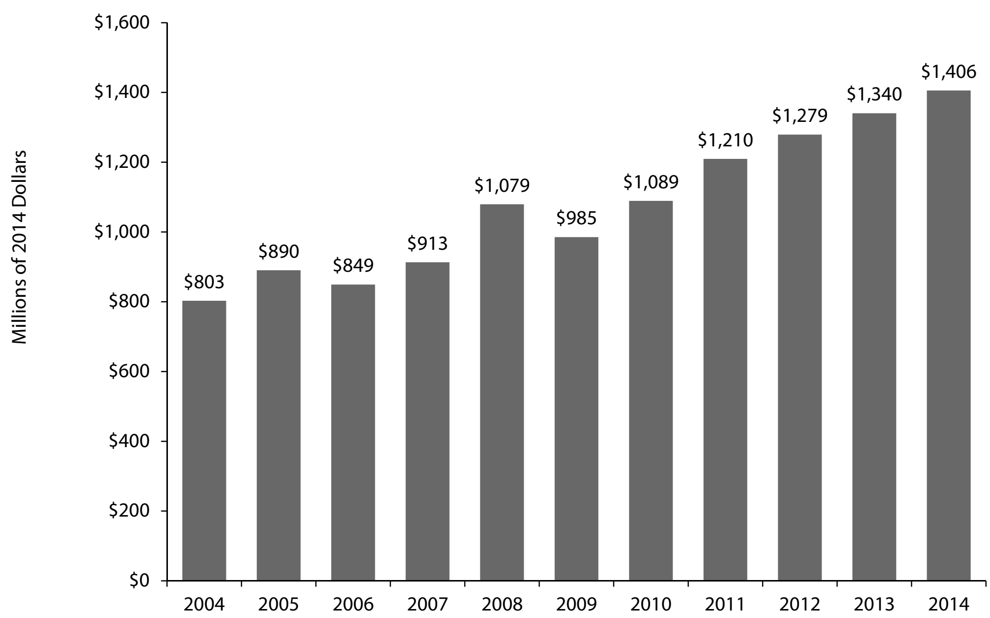
In early October, the Utah Office of Tourism hosted its annual Utah Tourism Conference near Bryce Canyon National Park, selling out for the first time to a variety of industry partners. During the same month, in neighboring St. George, the Washington County Commission officially earmarked $325,000 of its annual ZAP and TRT sales tax revenues for one of Washington County's most popular tourist attractions and largest economic drivers: the Tuacahn Center for the Arts. Tourism-related events like these indicate a growing statewide support for Utah's tourism economy.

2016 Outlook

The Utah tourism and travel outlook for 2016 remains optimistic. Following on the heels of their successful "Mighty 5" Utah marketing campaign, the Utah Office of Tourism plans to release their "Road to Mighty" ad series in early 2016. The "Road to Mighty" campaign will highlight Utah's lesser-known parks and scenic landscapes across southern Utah. Meanwhile, the U.S. Travel Association forecasts a three percent increase in domestic and international spending in the U.S. next year along with a two percent increase in domestic person-trips and a three to five percent increase in international visitation.

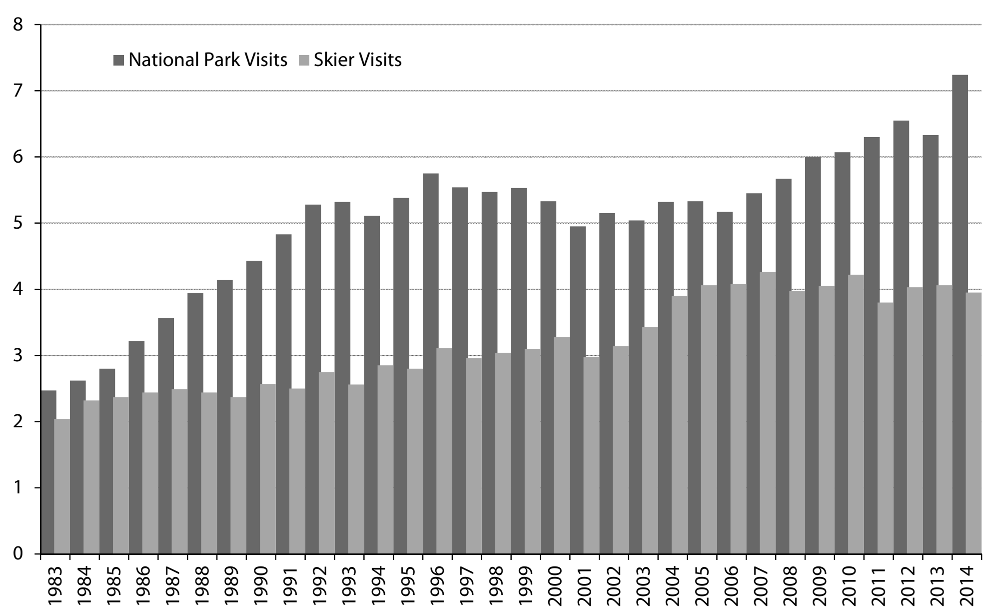
Based on the current fragility of the European economies, including the decreasing value of the Euro compared to the U.S. Dollar, a downturn in European visitation to Utah is a possibility in the coming year. In the United States, however, gas prices are expected to remain low while the economy is expected to grow steadily, increasing opportunities for, and the likelihood of, domestic travel. In the year ahead, it is estimated that Utah will experience a three percent increase in tourism-related jobs and wages, a five percent increase in tourism-related sales, and an eight percent increase in tourism-related sales tax revenues.

Figure 21.1
Utah Hotel Room Rents, 2004-2014 (In Constant 2014 Dollars)



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Analysis of Utah State Tax Commission data

Figure 21.2
Utah National Park and Skier Visits, 1983-2014.



Sources: U.S. National Park Service and Ski Utah

Table 21.1
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (millions)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Travel-Related Wages (millions)	Traveler Spending (millions)	Travel-Related Tax Revenue (millions)
1983	$141	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,038,544	na	na		na	na
1984	$161	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255	na	na		na	na
1985	$165	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901	na	na		na	na
1986	$176	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544	na	na		na	na
1987	$197	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191	na	na		na	na
1988	$221	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668	na	na		na	na
1989	$241	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985	na	na		na	na
1990	$261	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154	63.8%	na		na	na
1991	$295	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134	69.4%	na		na	na
1992	$313	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551	70.3%	na		na	na
1993	$352	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805	71.9%	na		na	na
1994	$378	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000	73.7%	na		na	na
1995	$429	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000	73.5%	na		na	na
1996	$477	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800	73.1%	na		na	na
1997	$519	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690	68.0%	na		na	na
1998	$540	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767	63.8%	na		na	na
1999	$545	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,095,347	61.6%	na		na	na
2000	$568	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291	57.1%	na		na	na
2001	$578	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574	56.0%	na		na	na
2002	$667	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212	57.3%	na		na	na
2003	$599	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141	54.2%	na		na	na
2004	$661	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	56.6%	127,739		$5,648	$758
2005	$754	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	60.7%	126,151		$5,779	$772
2006	$740	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	63.4%	124,482		$5,908	$785
2007	$820	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,258,900	63.7%	138,848		$6,769	$905
2008	$1,003	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	59.4%	136,893		$6,925	$908
2009	$909	6,002,104	4,820,930	20,432,218	4,048,153	53.1%	125,380	$3,151	$5,689	$771
2010	$1,015	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	56.1%	124,952	$3,263	$6,317	$867
2011	$1,161	6,304,838	4,803,876	20,389,474	3,802,536	57.8%	126,821	$3,413	$6,955	$942
2012	$1,248	6,555,833	5,093,740	20,096,549	4,031,621	59.0%	129,592	$3,523	$7,318	$989
2013	$1,323	6,328,040	4,063,382	20,186,474	4,161,585	59.1%	132,681	$3,722	$7,507	$1,017
2014	$1,406	7,239,149	3,740,896	21,141,610	3,946,762	60.1%	137,192	$3,936	$7,805	$1,073
Percent Change										
2013-2014	6.3%	14.4%	-7.9%	4.7%	-5.2%	1.7%	3.4%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%
Average Annual Rate of Change										
1983-2014	7.7%	3.5%	-1.1%	3.6%	2.2%	-0.2%	0.7%	4.5%	3.2%	3.4%

*Includes direct, induced and indirect.

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; Smith Travel Research; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Economic Development; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - University of Utah; Governor's Office of Management and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; D.K Shiflet and Associates Ltd; and TNS Global

Notes: Beginning in 2013, Utah State Parks employed a new methodology to calculate recreational visitaiton.
Hotel occupancy rates provided by Rocky Mountain Lodging (1990-1999) and Smith Travel Research (2000-present).
Employment estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).
Wage estimates provided by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).
Spending estimates provided by D.K. Shifflet (2004-2008) and TNS Global (2009-present).
Tax reveneue estimates provided by Governor's Office of Management and Budget (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).

Nonprofit Sector

2015 Overview

Nonprofits play a significant role in the social and economic fabric of Utah. Charitable nonprofits earn their tax exempt status every day by working in collaboration with businesses and government at all levels to solve our communities' most intractable problems and reduce the burdens and costs of government. Nonprofits create jobs, support economic development, and invest significant financial and human resources in communities across the state.

There were 8,844 registered tax-exempt nonprofit organizations in the state of Utah in 2015; 6,094 of these organizations were active registered 501(c) 3 public charities that serve religious, educational, scientific and public purposes and whose work addresses needs within our communities and throughout the world.[1] Often public charities and foundations are examined together because both groups are tax exempt under IRS code 501(c)3; this chapter focuses specifically on 501(c)3 public charities, because they deliver services and they make up the largest portion of the nonprofit sector in Utah. It is also important to note that despite their substantial impact on Utah's economy, religious institutions and state funded universities mostly are 501(c)3 public charities, but they are underrepresented in this group because they are not required to file an IRS 990 form unless they request government grants.

The number of registered public charities in Utah increased by 8.2 percent from 2014 in comparison with an average yearly growth rate of 2.5 percent over the past 10 years.[2] In July of 2014, the IRS approved the use of Form 1023 EZ, a considerably simpler application for 501(c)3 tax exempt status. Easier access to tax exempt 501(c)3 status may be one factor affecting the increase in public charities in the last year. Because there are so many small nonprofits in Utah, the evolution of this form bears watching as this will have a large effect on the sector.

The total gross revenues reported by all 501(c)3 organizations in Utah was more than $8 billion in 2014, equivalent to six percent of Utah's Gross Domestic Product.[3] Nationally, nonprofit organizations generated an amount equivalent to 5.4 percent of the country's gross domestic product in 2013.[4] In 2012, (the most recent data available) charitable organizations employed more than 6.7 percent (67,090 employees) of Utah's private sector workforce,[5] and in 2013 reported payroll taxes of $198,190,883.[6]

The three largest reporting charitable organizations in the state by revenue are Intermountain Healthcare, Western Governor's University, and the Center for Excellence in Higher Education, a group of colleges that includes Stevens-Henager College. These three public charities reported more than $5 billion in gross revenues for 2014. While there are many nonprofits in Utah, only a handful have a significant impact on the economy. Ninety percent of public charities in Utah report annual revenues of less than $500,000. Less than seven percent of Utah charities reported total revenues of over $1 million annually, and these public charities bring in 95

[1] Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, 11/2015

[2] Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities), The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

[3] Bureau of Economic Analysis, http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/2015/pdf/gsp0615.pdf

[4] Urban Institute, The Nonprofit Sector in Brief 2015, http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/2000497-The-Nonprofit-Sector-in-Brief-2015-Public-Charities-Giving-and-Volunteering.pdf

[5] Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *The Economics Daily*, (2014) http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20141021.htm

[6] The Urban Institute, NCCS Core File (Public Charities, 2013)

percent of the revenue earned by the sector in the state.[7] The economic impact of Utah's public charities is driven by these large organizations.

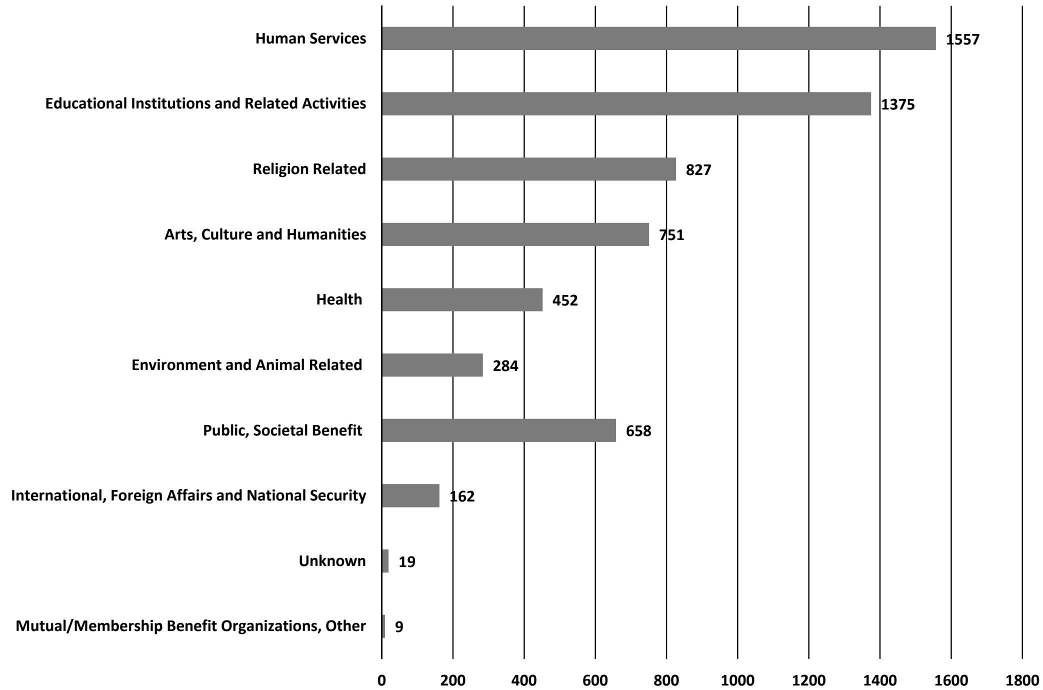
2016 Outlook

Utah nonprofits received $181,126,356 in federal contracts and grants in FY 2015.[8] In December 2014 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) updated grant-making rules related to this money, via the OMB Uniform Guidance. Among other updates, the new rules require pass-through entities (like state and municipal governments) and federal agencies to reimburse nonprofits for reasonable indirect costs incurred while performing services on behalf of government agencies. This is an important affirmation that nonprofit organizations, like for–profit businesses, must be reimbursed for a reasonable portion of the infrastructure that allows the nonprofit to deliver the contracted services. As the new rules are applied, Utah's nonprofits and state and municipal agencies now have an opportunity to work together to promote consistent application and streamline contracting and grants processes. This will save nonprofit organizations and government agencies work hours and taxpayer dollars.

While Utah's economic outlook is good, nonprofit organizations still see demand for services exceeding what nonprofit budgets will allow them to provide. Eighty-two percent of Utah nonprofits surveyed in 2015 report that service/program demand increased compared to the national average of 76 percent. Moreover, 55 percent of Utah nonprofits reported that they were unable to meet these demands[9]. Nonprofits will continue to work towards increasing impact and creating sustainable organizations. The sector will address this by diversifying their funding, improving impact measurement and expanding their marketing and outreach efforts to further engage with local communities to meet the needs of our citizens.

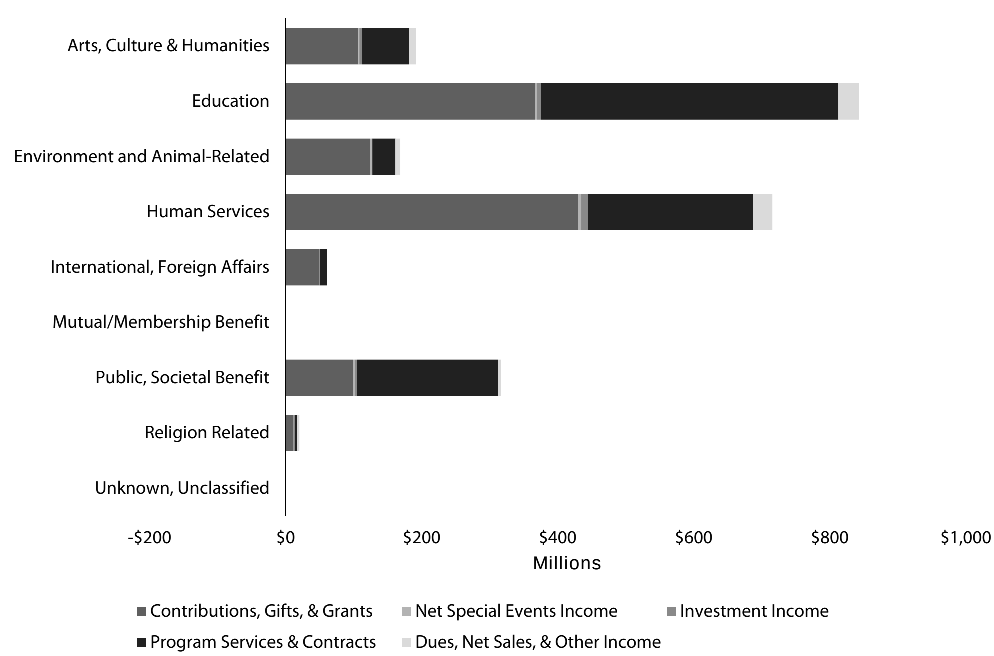
[7] Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, 11/2015
[8] www.usaspending.gov, does not include federal pass-through funds administered by state, county, or local governments
[9] Nonprofit Finance Fund State of the Sector Survey, 2015; http://www.nonprofitfinancefund.org/

Figure 22.1
Registered 501(c)3 Public Charities by Major Purpose or Activity



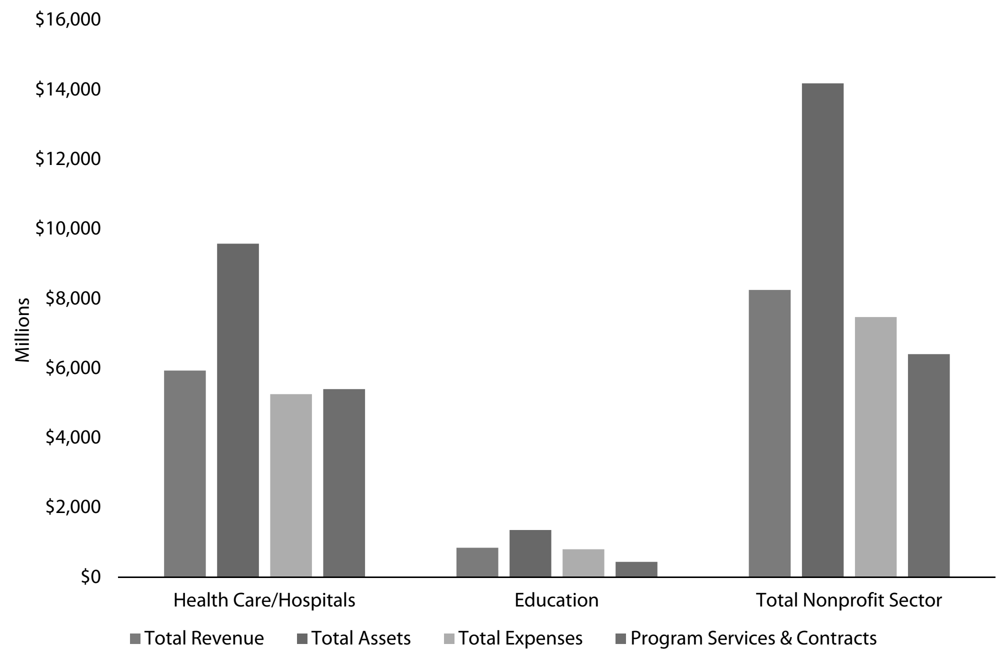
Source: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities) 11/2015, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.2
Revenue Sources of Utah Public Charities Filing Form 990



Source: NCCS Core File 2013 (Public Charities), The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

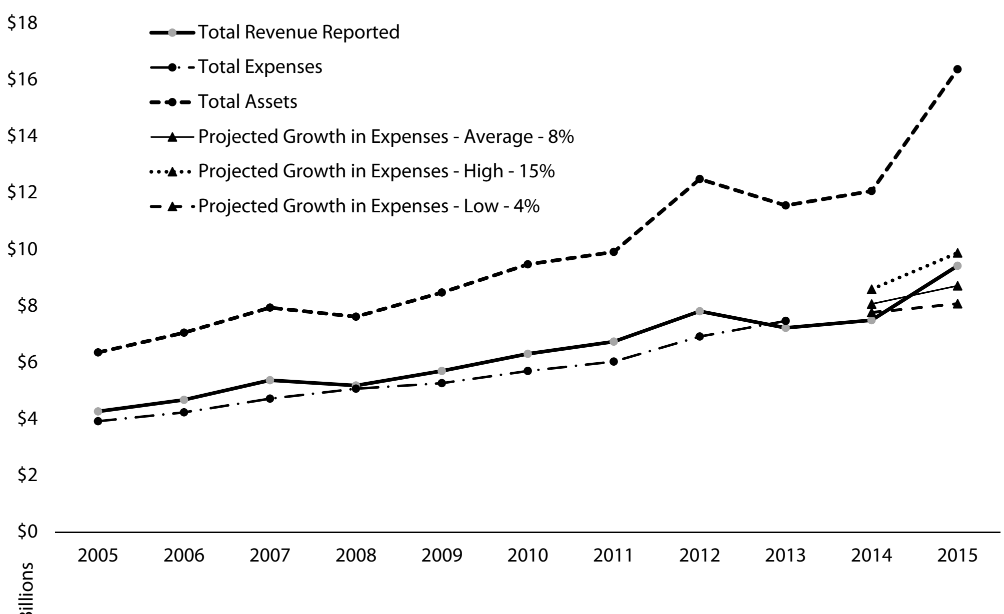
Figure 22.3
Health and Education Charities As Compared to the Whole Public Charity Sector



Note: *Total Revenue* includes all revenue reported on Part I, line 12 of Form 990. *Total Expenses* is the total reported from Part I, line 17 on Form 990. *Total Assets* includes cash, savings, property etc. reported from Part IV of Form 990. *Program Services and Contracts* includes revenue generated from fee for service programs and government fees and contracts.

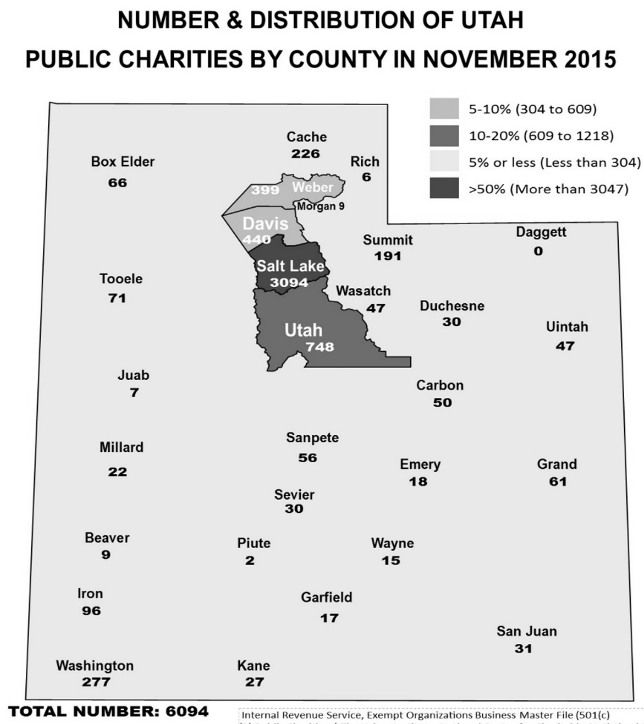
Source: NCCS Core File 2013 (Public Charities), The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.4
Growth of Revenue, Assets, and Expenses of 501(c)3 Public Charities in Utah



Note: *Total Assets* reported is the total on IRS Form 990, line 59 or Form 990-EZ, line 25. This includes the total value of real estate, accounts, pledges and grants receivable, inventories and other assets at the end of the organization's fiscal year. *Total Revenue Reported* includes the total from Line 12 of Form 990, which includes all income from contributions, gifts and grants, special events, investments, program services and contracts, membership dues, sales and fees for service.
Sources: NCCS Core Files (Public Charities circa 2005-2013),The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/; Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities) 11/14 and 11/15),,The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.5



Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c) (3) Public Charities,) The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Table 22.1
Revenue Sources of Reporting 501(c)3 Public Charities

Organizations by Major Purpose or Activity	Number of Organizations	Contributions, Gifts, & Grants	Net Special Events Income	Investment Income	Program Services & Contracts	Dues, Net Sales, & Other Income	Total Revenue
Arts, Culture & Humanities	280	$107,084,536	$1,303,227	$4,238,767	$68,487,127	$10,443,988	$191,557,645
Education	331	$366,765,469	$2,382,814	$6,213,434	$437,221,107	$30,353,778	$842,936,602
Environment and Animal-Related	135	$123,907,115	$2,295,748	$1,235,479	$33,889,193	$7,238,189	$168,565,724
Health	245	$236,268,439	$3,204,472	$86,393,480	$5,398,927,999	$206,649,155	$5,931,443,545
Human Services	677	$429,562,329	$4,986,709	$9,469,189	$242,753,726	$28,743,534	$715,515,487
International, Foreign Affairs	79	$49,903,713	$649,335	$53,158	$10,345,765	-$200,047	$60,751,924
Mutual/Membership Benefit	2	$108,246	-$1,814	$0	$73,601	$104	$180,137
Public, Societal Benefit	239	$99,125,476	$2,203,285	$3,785,959	$206,824,818	$4,759,729	$316,699,267
Religion Related	79	$11,573,692	$87,826	$1,678,663	$3,556,034	$3,298,134	$20,194,349
Unknown, Unclassified	1	$21,431	$0	$188	$240	$0	$21,859
Totals	2,068	$1,424,320,446	$17,111,602	$113,068,317	$6,402,079,610	$291,286,564	$8,247,866,539

Notes:
1. Organizations are grouped by their NTEE Codes and include data from registered, active tax-exempt organizations with over $50,000 in gross receipts who filed IRS forms 990, 990-EZ or 990-PF.
2. Contributions, Gifts & Grants include direct and indirect public support and money received from government grants reported on Part I, line 1d, Form 990.
3. Special events includes the net income or loss from special events the organizations hosted, reported in Part 1, Line 9 of Form 990.
4. Investments includes dividends and interest on savings, temporary cash investments securities etc. reported on Part 1, Form 990.
5. Program Services & Contracts includes revenue generated from fee for service programs and government fees and contracts, reported on Part VII, line 93, Form 990.
6. Dues, Net Sales & Other Income accounts for membership dues and assessments, sales of other assets and income from Part 1, Form 990
7. Total Revenue includes all revenue reported on Part I, line 12 of Form 990.

Source: NCCS Core File (Public Charities, circa 2013); The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics

Table 22.2
Number of Nonprofit Organizations in Utah: 2005-2015

	2005		2015		2005-2015
	Number of Orgs.	Percent of All Orgs.	Number of Orgs.	Percent of All Orgs.	Percent Change
All Nonprofit Organizations	7,931	100%	8844	100%	12%
501(c)(3) Public Charities	4,831	61%	6094	69%	26%
501(c)(3) Private Foundations	776	10%	895	10%	15%
Other 501(c) Nonprofit Organizations	2,324	29%	1855	21%	-20%
501(c)(3) Public Charities Registered with the IRS (including registered congregations)	4,831		6094		26%
Reporting Public Charities	1,554	20%	2078	23%	34%
Non-Reporting, or with less than $25,000 in gross receipts	3,277	41%	4016	45%	23%
501(c)(3) Private Foundations	776	10%	895	10%	15%
Private Grantmaking (Non-Operating) Foundations	716	9%	795	9%	11%
Private Operating Foundations	60	1%	100	1%	67%
Other 501(c) Nonprofit Organizations	2,324	29%	1855	21%	-20%
Civic leagues, social welfare orgs, etc.	490	6%	308	3%	-37%
Fraternal beneficiary societies	153	2%	193	2%	26%
Business leagues, chambers of commerce, etc.	530	7%	516	6%	-3%
Labor, agricultural, horticultural orgs	263	3%	201	2%	-24%
Social and recreational clubs	174	2%	136	2%	-22%
Post or organization of war veterans	217	3%	125	1%	-42%
All Other Nonprofit Organizations	497	6%	376	4%	-24%

Source: Internal Revenue Service Business Master File 11/2005 and 11/2015 (with modifications by the National Center for Charitable Statistics at the Urban Institute to exclude foreign and governmental organizations).