

2018

ECONOMIC REPORT *to the* GOVERNOR

.....
PREPARED BY THE
UTAH ECONOMIC COUNCIL



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

Preface

The 2018 Economic Report to the Governor is the 30th publication in this series. Through the last three 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 Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah, the 2018 Economic Report to the Governor will be the fourth 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 Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 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 2017. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2018 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, 411 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 or by email at gardnerinstitute@eccles.utah.edu.

Electronic Access

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

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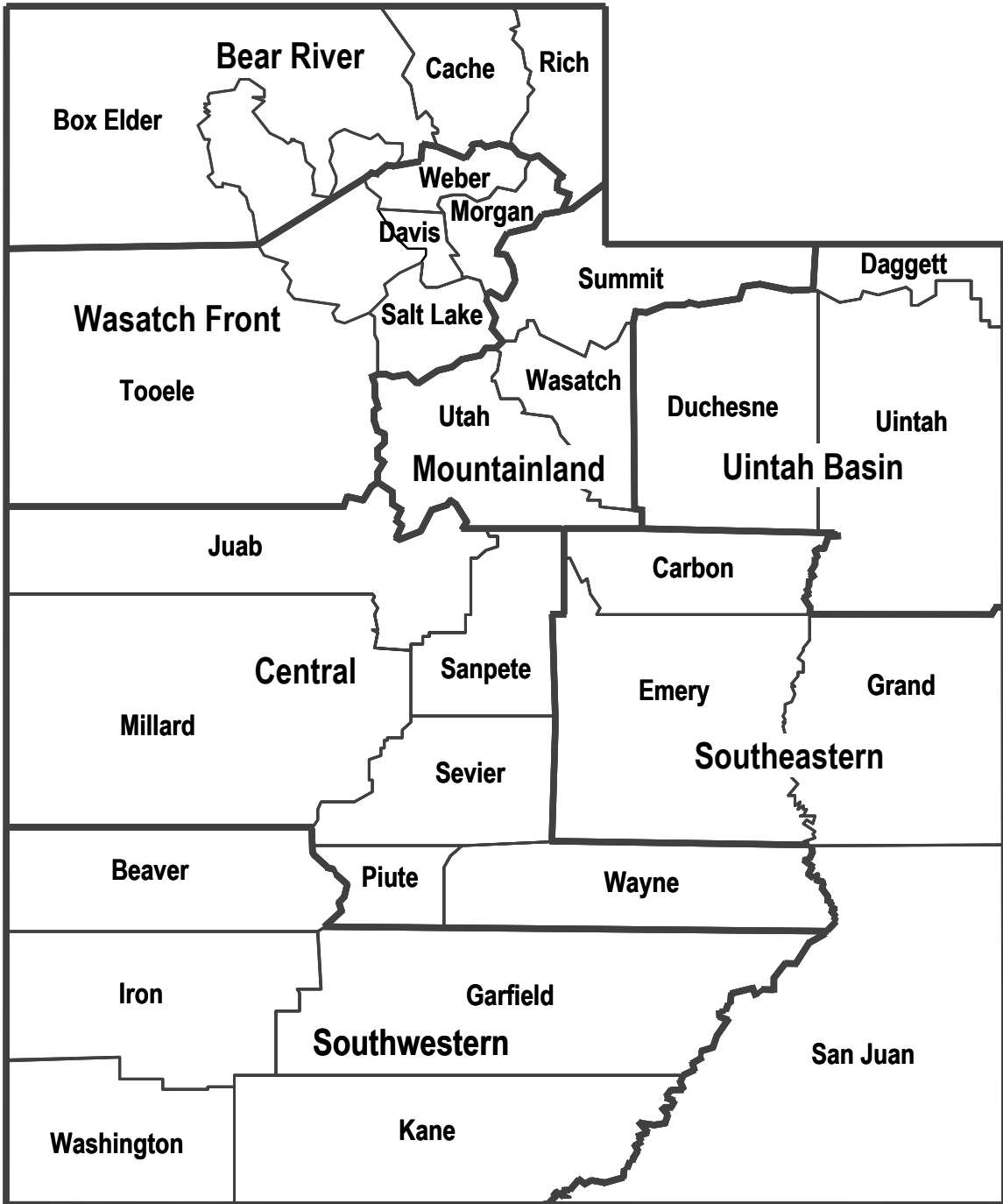


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National and Utah Overview

James A. Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Nation

The U.S. economy gained strength throughout the year and enters 2018 with high levels of business and consumer optimism. Consumer confidence, as measured by the Conference Board's index, hit a 17-year high in November and the small business confidence index from the National Federation of Independent Business survey is at its highest level in 34 years. Consumers are optimistic about improving business conditions and the job market while the small business and corporate sectors expect higher sales and improved profits in 2018.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP growth accelerated from the first quarter's lackluster 1.2 percent to a strong 3.3 percent increase by the third quarter of 2017. The 3.3 percent growth rate was the highest quarterly rate since the third quarter of 2014. The economic momentum is expected to continue into the fourth quarter with growth of around three percent. For the full year, 2017 real GDP growth is forecast at 2.5 percent.

In 2018, GDP is expected to grow by 2.8 percent giving the U.S. economy the best back-to-back years in more than a decade. Consumer spending, which accounts for about 70 percent of the U.S. economic activity, is expected to be strong in 2018 along with higher levels of business spending. Business spending will likely be up three to four percent in 2018, supported by an improving global economy. Orders for machinery, computers, communications gear, and electrical equipment are likely to have solid growth and stable energy prices are projected to lead to investment in oil and gas drilling.

Jobs

The number of jobs in the U.S. increased by 2.2 million in 2017; an annual increase of 1.5 percent and an average monthly increase of about 180,000 jobs. Projections show a similar rate of growth for 2018. The prospect of higher rates of growth are diminishing as the unemployment rate drops to near four percent

and the labor force participation rate closes in on its potential. Labor shortages across many industries are impeding growth.

Interest Rates

The Federal Open Market Committee raised the fed funds rate to 1.5 percent in December 2017, the third increase in the past year. The expectation is that the Federal Reserve will raise rates three more times in 2018 pushing up the fed funds rate to over two percent. The Fed is cautiously tightening monetary policy as the U.S. economy experiences strong growth, labor shortages, and the lowest unemployment rate in 16 years. Long-term rates are likely to increase in 2018. By year-end 2018, the 30-year mortgage rate is expected to be near five percent and the 10-year Treasury Note over three percent, up 75 basis points.

Utah

Jobs

When looking at only private sector job growth, Utah ranked first in the nation at the time of this writing. The number of jobs in Utah increased by approximately 43,500 to 1.47 million. Although the rate of growth has been trending down in Utah since 2015; falling from 3.7 percent in 2015 to three percent in 2017 the growth rate is still exceptional.

Utah's high growth sectors in 2017 include professional business services with an increase of 10,000 jobs, leisure and hospitality, with an increase of 5,400 jobs, retail trade with an increase of 5,200 jobs. Utah and Washington Counties are the two major high growth counties with each reporting job growth of 4.6 percent. Three smaller counties also had high rates of growth; Wasatch 5.9 percent, Uintah 6.2 percent, and Duchesne 4.8 percent. Oil prices have increased to nearly \$60 a barrel, which has supported the job recovery in the Uintah Basin. Despite the strong job growth in the Uintah Basin in 2017, both Duchesne and Uintah Counties are down about 15 percent from their 2014 employment peaks.

The 2018 forecast for the Utah economy shows a modest slowdown in employment growth in 2018. For the first time in four years, employment growth should dip below three percent. The 2018 forecast is for 2.8 percent job growth, 41,000 additional jobs. Despite a slight decline in job growth in 2018, Utah will continue to be in the top five among all states in job growth. Nearly 90 percent of the 41,000 new jobs in 2018 are projected to be in just five of Utah's 29 counties: Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber, and Washington counties. Almost all sectors of the Utah economy are projected to perform well but the largest job increases in 2018 are expected to be in professional and business services, construction, and healthcare.

Labor Shortages and Unemployment Rate

Tight conditions in Utah's labor market continued in 2017. The annual unemployment rate held steady at 3.5 percent, the fourth consecutive year the rate has been below four percent. No relief is expected for most employers as the unemployment rate is projected to drop slightly to 3.3 percent in 2018.

Large public and private projects will increase pressure on the labor market, particularly for the construction sector. Along with the \$3 billion redevelopment of the Salt Lake International Airport, which is near midpoint and will continue for four to five more years, several other projects are getting underway in 2018 that will add to labor demand: the new \$600 million state prison with a completion date of 2020; the 855,000 square foot Amazon fulfillment center; \$1 billion in state road construction over the next three years; and \$600 million in public school construction approved by voters in November 2017 and planned over the next three years.

Wages and Personal Income

Although job growth slowed in 2017, due in part to labor shortages, the average wage had a healthy increase of 5.3 percent. The average wage in Utah in 2017 was \$47,012. Utah's tight labor market is putting upward pressure on wages, particularly in the construction industry where the average wage increased by six percent in 2017. The forecast for wage growth in 2018 is for moderately lower levels of growth.

Total personal income in Utah increased to \$132.7 million in 2017, a 6.3 percent increase. Utah ranks in the top tier of states in personal income growth. The relatively high growth rate in personal income reflects the state's strong job growth and rising wage rate. Personal income is expected to decline slightly to a 4.9 percent growth rate in 2018. On a per capita basis personal income in Utah was at \$42,700 in 2017.

Consumer Confidence, Retail Sales, and Home Prices

The Zions Bank Consumer Attitude Index shows the Utahns are very optimistic about current economic conditions. This optimism can be traced to Utah's strong job and wage growth, which boosts consumer confidence. Optimistic consumers lead to increased consumer spending, which is reflected in record levels for retail sales. Retail sales in Utah in 2017 increased by 7.8 percent, the strongest increase in five years. Total retail sales hit \$31.6 billion in 2017 led by new auto/truck sales, which reached an all-time high of 134,600 vehicles sales, a six percent increase. Retail sales also got a lift from rising home prices, which added to consumer confidence. The housing price index reported an increase of 8.4 percent in 2017 with a forecast for a 6.9 percent increase in 2018.

The Utah economy likely will have a solid year of growth in 2018. Every major economic indicator shows an increase over 2017 with the exception of permit authorized nonresidential construction. Growth rates for most of Utah's economic indicators should be double the national rate and the Utah economy should outperform almost all of the high growth western states. Utah's economic growth will be supported by high levels of demographic growth driven, in part, by net in-migration of 30,000 in 2018. The downside risks to the state's economy come from external factors that could impact the U.S. economy and reverberate to the local economy; changes in U.S. trade and immigration policy, escalation of military tensions with North Korea, a sudden retrenchment U.S. stock market, or trouble in China's overpriced housing market. External threats, however, are generally low probability events and unlikely to affect the anticipated solid growth of Utah economy over the next 12 months.

1. Demographics

Mallory Bateman, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2017 Overview

Utah's population continued to grow in 2017, with the third highest annual growth rate in the nation at 1.9 percent. In the short term, Utah's unique demographics will continue to exist, despite changes in the balance of net migration and natural increase as contributions to population growth.

State Population Estimates

Utah's population grew by 59,045 persons and reached 3,114,039 by July 1, 2017, according to estimates prepared by the Utah Population Committee (UPC). Net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) continued to increase in 2017, contributing 26,989 new residents or 46 percent of growth. Natural increase decreased from 2016, but still contributed more than half of the new growth (54 percent or 32,056 persons).

Utah's rate of natural increase remains the highest among all states, at 11.4 per 1,000 population between 2016 and 2017. This high rate of natural increase has occurred despite the fact that Utah's fertility rate has been declining over the past decade. While Utah's total fertility rate has long been the highest in the nation, the continued decline in 2016 resulted in Utah falling to the second highest rate behind South Dakota. While lower than in the past, Utah's total fertility rate remained above the national average in 2016 (2.24 compared to 1.82).

County Population Estimates

The UPC estimates indicate that Salt Lake County experienced the largest population growth between 2016 and 2017, with 19,373 new residents. This was a shift from the previous three years, in which Utah County saw higher absolute growth. Utah County still saw significant growth, with the addition of 14,350 people. The Wasatch Front (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber) still comprise the majority of the state's population (2,343,627 residents or 75.3

percent). Salt Lake County maintains its position as the largest county (1,128,283 residents).

Wasatch County had the highest rate of growth (4.1 percent), followed by Washington (3.3 percent), and Iron (3.0 percent), according to the UPC estimates. Additionally, ring counties (counties that neighbor the urban core like Tooele and Juab) continue to experience solid population growth. Only two counties are estimated to have lost population: Kane (-0.3 percent) and Daggett (-4.7 percent).

Utah's Shifting Age Structure

With a median age of 30.7 in 2016, Utah remained the youngest state in the nation. This is due in part to 30 percent of Utahns being under 18 years of age. The state's share of working-age population (18 to 64 year olds) was the third lowest in the nation, at 59.2 percent.

While the lowest nationally, Utah's median age has been increasing over the past several years. This reflects the fact that the 65 and older population has become a larger share of Utah's overall population. In 2016, 10.5 percent of the state's population was aged 65 and over. In 2000 this share was 8.5 percent, while in 2010 it was 9.0 percent.

The total dependency ratio (non-working age persons per 100 working age persons) for 2016 was 68.9. This was the third highest in the nation behind Idaho (70.1) and South Dakota (69.1). The national dependency ratio was 61.7. While most of this ratio was youth (51.2), the share of 65 years and older people has increased from 14.4 in 2000 to 17.6 in 2016.

Persons per household are estimated to be 3.19 in 2016 in Utah, the highest in the nation. This is an increase from 3.10 in 2010. Nationally, this same measure is 2.65 persons per household and has also increased in recent years.

Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

The “minority” population (measured as the population that is not white alone and non-Hispanic) remained similar to 2015, at 21.2 percent of the Utah population. Three counties have a higher minority population than the state average – San Juan County (56.5 percent), Salt Lake County (28.2 percent), and Weber County (23.5 percent). The minority population in San Juan County is predominantly the Native American population, while in Salt Lake and Weber County the dominant group is the Hispanic or Latino population.

The Hispanic or Latino population is the largest minority group in the state. This population increased 2.3 percent – from 411,143 in 2015 to 420,400 in 2016. In 2016, those identifying as Hispanic or Latino were 13.8 percent of Utah’s population.

The second largest minority group in Utah was the Asian population at 2.4 percent. This population has experienced significant growth for the past several years, with a 5.7 percent increase from 2015 to 2016.

Subcounty Populations

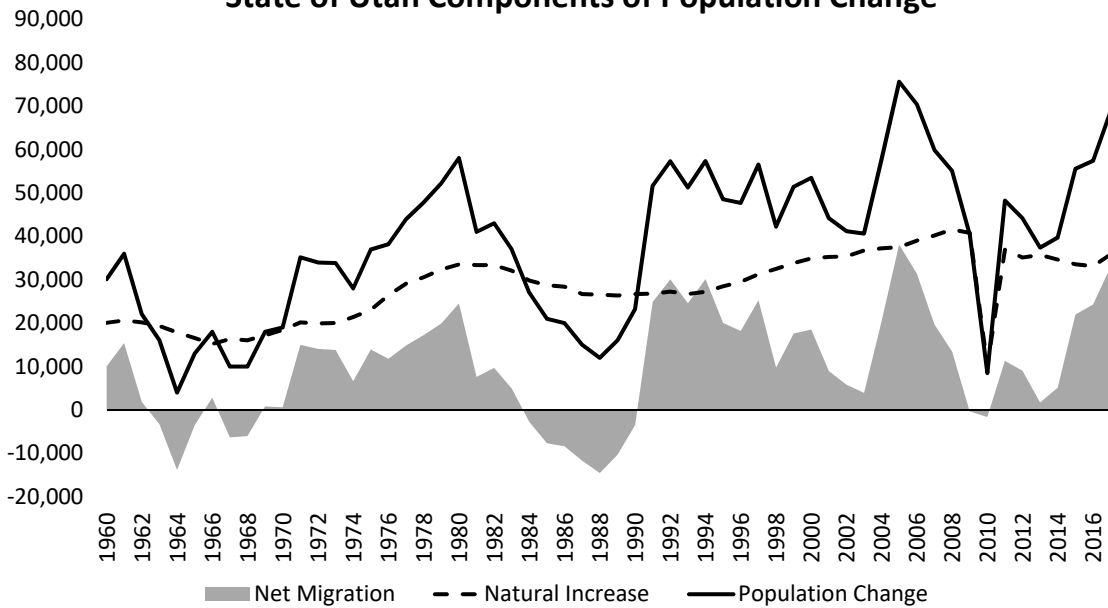
According to July 1, 2016 estimates from the Census Bureau, Salt Lake City remains the largest city in Utah with a population of 193,744. West Valley (136,574) and Provo (116,868) maintained their second and third place rankings from the 2015 estimates.

Cities that added the most population from 2010 to 2016 are South Jordan, Lehi, Herriman, and South Jordan. Nationally, Lehi was the 11th fastest growing city with a population over 50,000. Logan was one of five cities nationally that crossed the 50,000 population mark between 2015 and 2016.

2018 Outlook

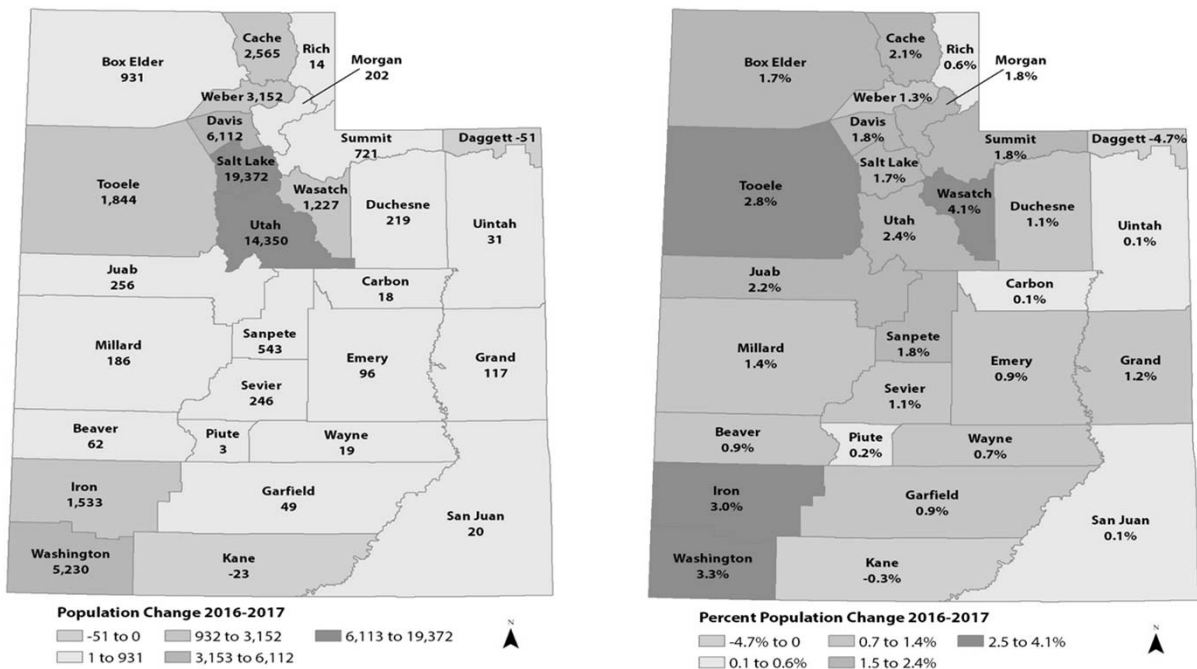
A steady pace with 2017 growth is expected in 2018, with short-term projections indicating a total population of 3,178,000. Natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to increase slightly, contributing 34,888 people to Utah’s population. Net migration is expected to stay on pace and reach 28,000.

Figure 1.1
State of Utah Components of Population Change



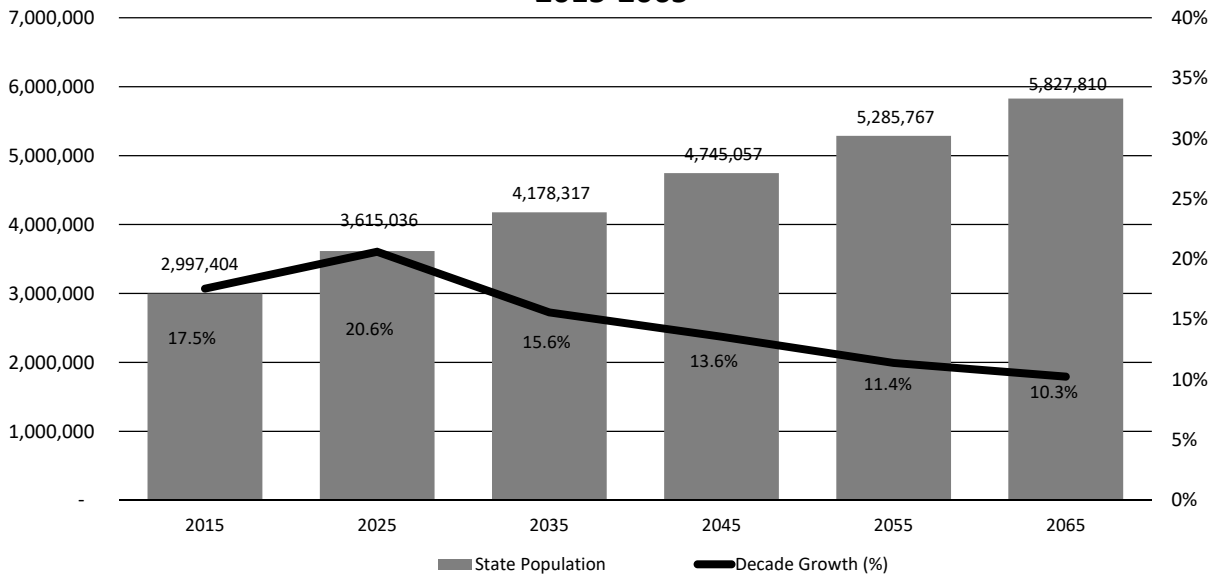
Sources: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Population Committee

Figure 1.2
Utah Population Growth by County: 2016 to 2017



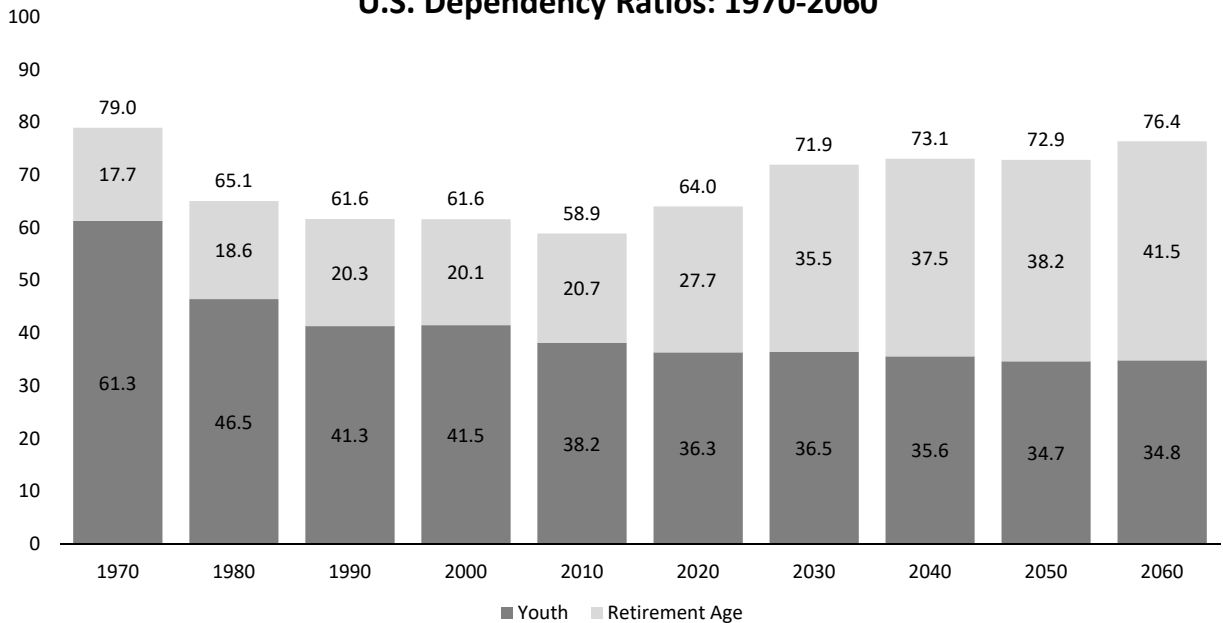
Source: Utah Population Committee

Figure 1.3
Utah Population & Growth Projections by Decade:
2015-2065



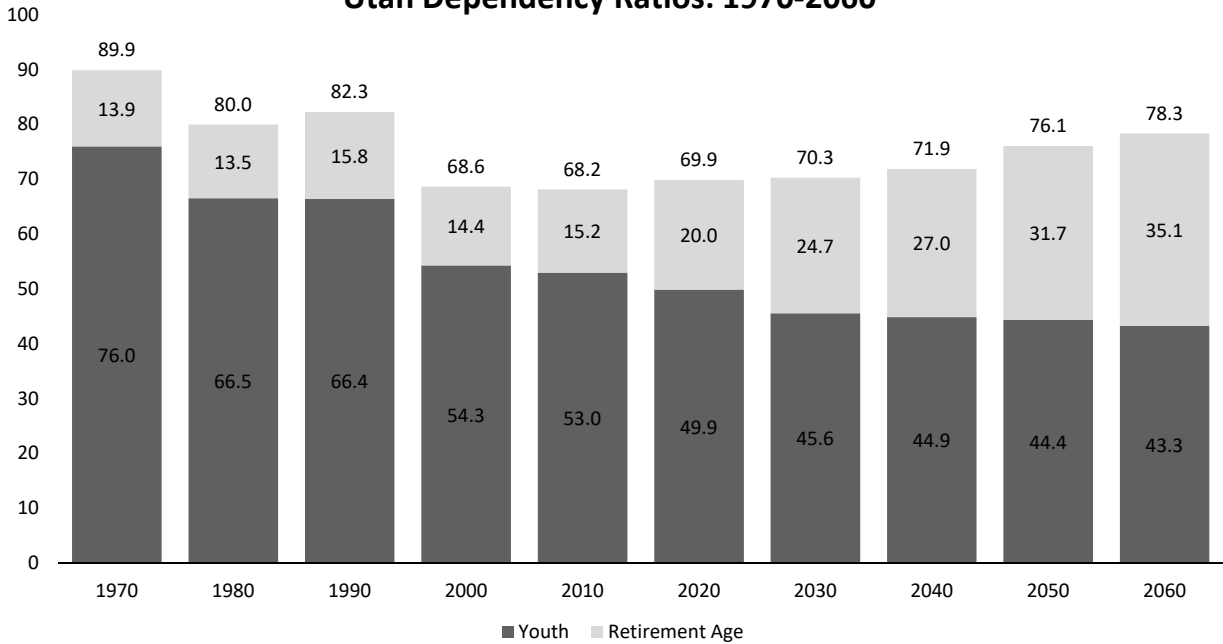
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Figure 1.4
U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



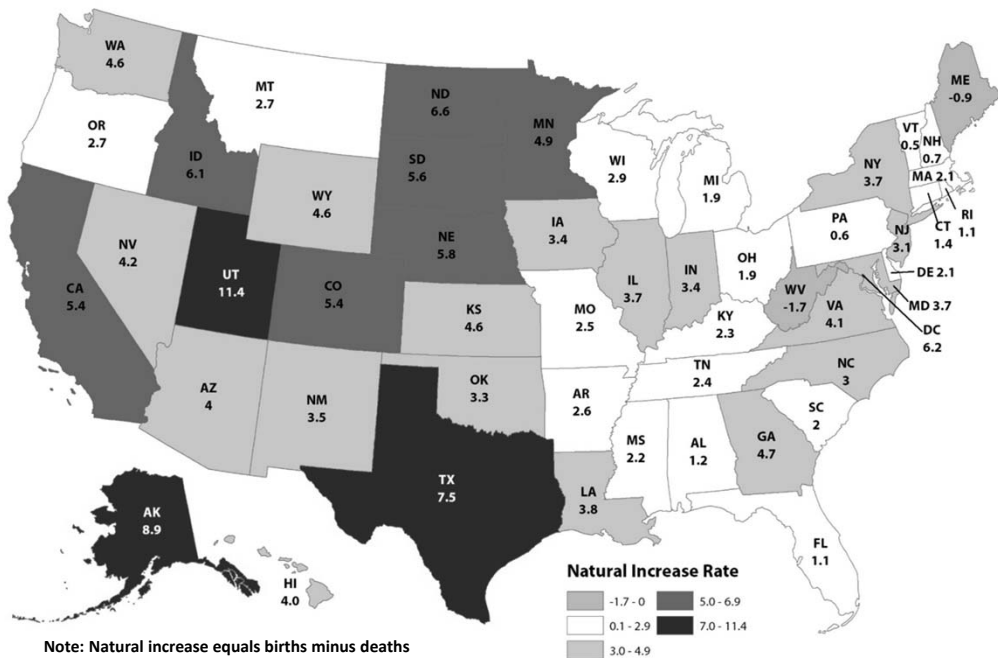
Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census and Population Division data
 Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.

Figure 1.5
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



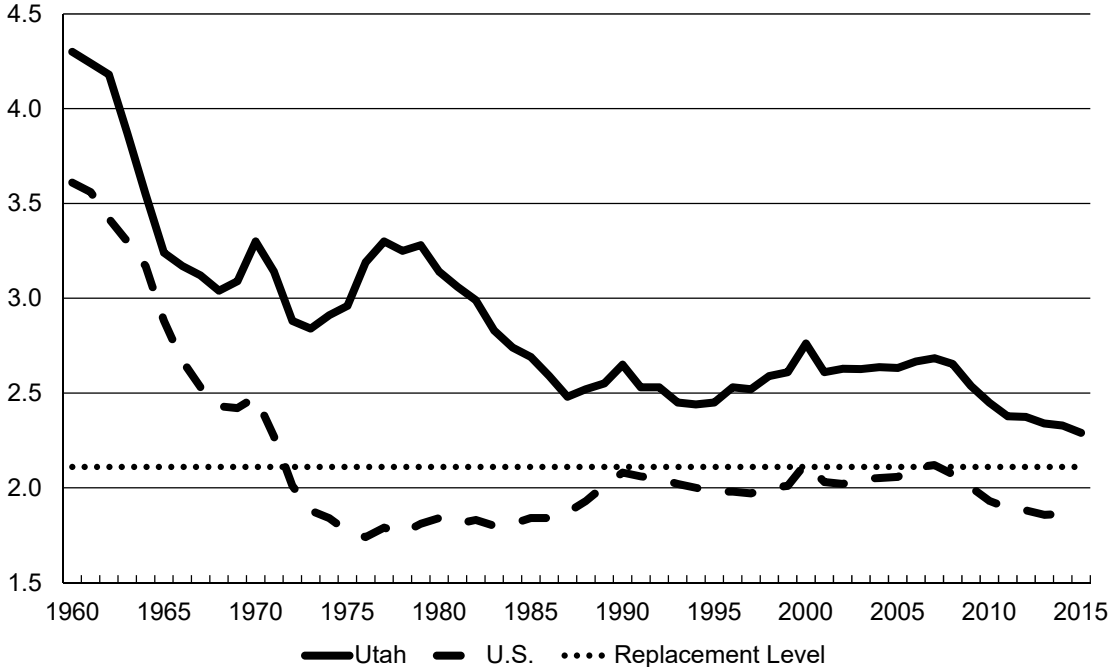
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census data and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections
 Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.

Figure 1.6
Natural Increase Annual Rate of Change: July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2016



Note: Natural increase equals births minus deaths
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Figure 1.7
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 1.1
Utah Population Estimates by Components of Change

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	2,772,371	1.5%	40,811	-1,641	38,597	52,899	14,302
2011	2,820,613	1.7%	48,242	11,300	36,939	51,836	14,897
2012	2,864,744	1.6%	44,131	9,032	35,099	50,388	15,289
2013	2,902,179	1.3%	37,435	1,550	35,885	51,801	15,916
2014	2,941,964	1.4%	39,785	4,919	34,866	50,807	15,941
2015	2,997,584	1.9%	55,620	21,671	33,950	51,024	17,074
2016	3,054,994	1.9%	57,410	24,261	33,149	50,704	17,555
2017	3,114,039	1.9%	59,045	26,989	32,056	49,502	17,446

- Note: 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. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.

Source: 1980-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee. 2010-2017: Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

Table 1.2
Utah Population Projections by Components of Change

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths
2019	3,260,765	2.1%	67,349	35,880	31,469	54,883	19,003
2020	3,325,425	2.0%	64,661	35,816	28,845	55,563	19,747
2021	3,389,467	1.9%	64,042	38,388	25,654	56,226	17,839
2022	3,449,985	1.8%	60,518	38,447	22,071	56,884	18,437
2023	3,507,364	1.7%	57,379	38,505	18,874	57,534	19,029
2024	3,562,226	1.6%	54,861	38,586	16,275	58,201	19,615
2025	3,615,036	1.5%	52,811	38,696	14,115	58,897	20,201
2026	3,669,342	1.5%	54,306	38,833	15,473	59,623	20,790
2027	3,723,441	1.5%	54,099	39,049	15,051	60,430	21,381
2028	3,778,152	1.5%	54,711	39,275	15,436	61,262	21,987
2029	3,833,308	1.5%	55,155	39,507	15,648	62,122	22,614
2030	3,889,310	1.5%	56,003	39,724	16,278	62,984	23,260
2031	3,946,122	1.5%	56,811	39,905	16,906	63,831	23,925
2032	4,004,069	1.5%	57,948	40,046	17,902	64,657	24,611
2033	4,062,343	1.5%	58,273	40,131	18,143	65,449	25,319
2034	4,120,490	1.4%	58,148	40,129	18,019	66,169	26,040
2035	4,178,317	1.4%	57,826	40,036	17,790	66,807	26,771
2036	4,235,865	1.4%	57,548	39,853	17,695	67,362	27,509
2037	4,293,208	1.4%	57,344	39,575	17,768	67,827	28,252
2038	4,350,268	1.3%	57,060	39,223	17,837	68,218	28,995
2039	4,407,155	1.3%	56,887	38,819	18,068	68,555	29,736
2040	4,463,950	1.3%	56,795	38,385	18,411	68,856	30,472
2041	4,520,678	1.3%	56,728	37,937	18,791	69,138	31,201
2042	4,577,247	1.3%	56,569	37,510	19,059	69,432	31,922
2043	4,633,568	1.2%	56,321	37,123	19,198	69,755	32,632
2044	4,689,532	1.2%	55,965	36,772	19,192	70,100	33,328
2045	4,745,057	1.2%	55,525	36,475	19,049	70,478	34,003
2046	4,800,120	1.2%	55,062	36,239	18,823	70,893	34,654
2047	4,854,748	1.1%	54,628	36,062	18,566	71,349	35,287
2048	4,909,089	1.1%	54,341	35,937	18,405	71,845	35,909
2049	4,963,211	1.1%	54,122	35,885	18,236	72,392	36,506
2050	5,017,232	1.1%	54,022	35,903	18,119	72,985	37,082
2051	5,071,236	1.1%	54,004	35,981	18,023	73,623	37,642
2052	5,125,126	1.1%	53,890	36,113	17,777	74,307	38,194
2053	5,178,833	1.0%	53,707	36,291	17,416	75,031	38,741
2054	5,232,327	1.0%	53,495	36,500	16,994	75,785	39,284
2055	5,285,767	1.0%	53,439	36,730	16,710	76,557	39,828
2056	5,339,307	1.0%	53,540	36,966	16,574	77,343	40,377
2057	5,393,004	1.0%	53,696	37,201	16,496	78,139	40,938
2058	5,446,925	1.0%	53,921	37,414	16,507	78,933	41,518
2059	5,501,088	1.0%	54,163	37,595	16,569	79,717	42,123
2060	5,555,423	1.0%	54,335	37,730	16,605	80,485	42,755
2061	5,609,943	1.0%	54,519	37,809	16,711	81,229	43,421
2062	5,664,555	1.0%	54,613	37,825	16,787	81,944	44,119
2063	5,719,145	1.0%	54,590	37,774	16,816	82,624	44,850
2064	5,773,599	1.0%	54,454	37,650	16,804	83,266	45,617
2065	5,827,810	0.9%	54,210	37,452	16,758	83,868	46,416

Note: Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

Table 1.3
Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Group

Year	Total Population				School Age Population (5-17)			Working Age Population (18-64)			Retirement Age Population (65+)		
	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Median Age	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2019	3,260,765	67,349	2.1%	31.7	699,962	6,693	1.0%	1,921,806	37,560	2.0%	372,850	18,591	5.2%
2020	3,325,425	64,661	2.0%	31.9	705,631	5,669	0.8%	1,957,722	35,916	1.9%	391,442	18,592	5.0%
2021	3,389,467	64,042	1.9%	32.2	708,542	2,911	0.4%	1,993,455	35,734	1.8%	411,593	20,151	5.1%
2022	3,449,985	60,518	1.8%	32.5	712,480	3,938	0.6%	2,027,389	33,934	1.7%	431,420	19,828	4.8%
2023	3,507,364	57,379	1.7%	32.8	715,336	2,856	0.4%	2,060,074	32,684	1.6%	450,715	19,295	4.5%
2024	3,562,226	54,861	1.6%	33.0	717,354	2,019	0.3%	2,091,879	31,805	1.5%	469,232	18,517	4.1%
2025	3,615,036	52,811	1.5%	33.3	718,210	856	0.1%	2,122,790	30,911	1.5%	487,659	18,427	3.9%
2026	3,669,342	54,306	1.5%	33.4	719,678	1,468	0.2%	2,155,321	32,531	1.5%	504,883	17,224	3.5%
2027	3,723,441	54,099	1.5%	33.6	721,751	2,073	0.3%	2,187,581	32,260	1.5%	521,321	16,438	3.3%
2028	3,778,152	54,711	1.5%	33.7	724,517	2,766	0.4%	2,220,156	32,575	1.5%	537,054	15,733	3.0%
2029	3,833,308	55,155	1.5%	33.8	729,200	4,683	0.6%	2,252,342	32,186	1.4%	551,460	14,406	2.7%
2030	3,889,310	56,003	1.5%	34.0	736,180	6,980	1.0%	2,284,097	31,755	1.4%	564,649	13,190	2.4%
2031	3,946,122	56,811	1.5%	34.1	742,719	6,540	0.9%	2,318,155	34,058	1.5%	576,640	11,991	2.1%
2032	4,004,069	57,948	1.5%	34.3	750,959	8,239	1.1%	2,351,322	33,167	1.4%	588,852	12,211	2.1%
2033	4,062,343	58,273	1.5%	34.4	759,942	8,983	1.2%	2,384,111	32,789	1.4%	601,095	12,244	2.1%
2034	4,120,490	58,148	1.4%	34.6	770,334	10,392	1.4%	2,414,778	30,667	1.3%	614,121	13,026	2.2%
2035	4,178,317	57,826	1.4%	34.8	779,026	8,692	1.1%	2,445,419	30,641	1.3%	628,814	14,693	2.4%
2036	4,235,865	57,548	1.4%	34.9	787,890	8,864	1.1%	2,475,620	30,201	1.2%	643,797	14,983	2.4%
2037	4,293,208	57,344	1.4%	35.1	797,104	9,214	1.2%	2,506,546	30,927	1.2%	657,890	14,093	2.2%
2038	4,350,268	57,060	1.3%	35.3	806,637	9,533	1.2%	2,537,729	31,183	1.2%	671,534	13,644	2.1%
2039	4,407,155	56,887	1.3%	35.5	816,444	9,807	1.2%	2,568,245	30,516	1.2%	685,764	14,229	2.1%
2040	4,463,950	56,795	1.3%	35.7	826,429	9,984	1.2%	2,597,226	28,981	1.1%	701,572	15,809	2.3%
2041	4,520,678	56,728	1.3%	35.8	836,467	10,039	1.2%	2,624,934	27,708	1.1%	718,784	17,212	2.5%
2042	4,577,247	56,569	1.3%	36.0	846,377	9,910	1.2%	2,650,884	25,950	1.0%	737,883	19,099	2.7%
2043	4,633,568	56,321	1.2%	36.2	855,987	9,610	1.1%	2,675,796	24,912	0.9%	758,145	20,261	2.7%
2044	4,689,532	55,965	1.2%	36.4	865,150	9,163	1.1%	2,700,610	24,814	0.9%	778,604	20,459	2.7%
2045	4,745,057	55,525	1.2%	36.6	873,751	8,601	1.0%	2,724,245	23,634	0.9%	800,316	21,712	2.8%
2046	4,800,120	55,062	1.2%	36.8	881,707	7,956	0.9%	2,748,346	24,101	0.9%	821,637	21,321	2.7%
2047	4,854,748	54,628	1.1%	36.9	888,990	7,283	0.8%	2,772,936	24,590	0.9%	842,566	20,929	2.5%
2048	4,909,089	54,341	1.1%	37.1	895,633	6,643	0.7%	2,798,125	25,189	0.9%	863,081	20,515	2.4%
2049	4,963,211	54,122	1.1%	37.2	901,673	6,040	0.7%	2,824,301	26,176	0.9%	882,794	19,713	2.3%
2050	5,017,232	54,022	1.1%	37.3	907,179	5,506	0.6%	2,849,739	25,438	0.9%	903,462	20,668	2.3%
2051	5,071,236	54,004	1.1%	37.4	912,247	5,068	0.6%	2,875,047	25,308	0.9%	924,451	20,990	2.3%
2052	5,125,126	53,890	1.1%	37.4	916,968	4,722	0.5%	2,900,854	25,807	0.9%	944,955	20,504	2.2%
2053	5,178,833	53,707	1.0%	37.5	921,447	4,479	0.5%	2,927,033	26,180	0.9%	964,935	19,980	2.1%
2054	5,232,327	53,495	1.0%	37.6	925,810	4,363	0.5%	2,952,816	25,783	0.9%	985,028	20,092	2.1%
2055	5,285,767	53,439	1.0%	37.7	930,229	4,419	0.5%	2,976,951	24,135	0.8%	1,006,482	21,454	2.2%
2056	5,339,307	53,540	1.0%	37.7	934,856	4,627	0.5%	2,999,376	22,424	0.8%	1,029,384	22,902	2.3%
2057	5,393,004	53,696	1.0%	37.8	939,808	4,952	0.5%	3,025,642	26,266	0.9%	1,048,149	18,765	1.8%
2058	5,446,925	53,921	1.0%	37.9	945,186	5,378	0.6%	3,054,385	28,744	1.0%	1,064,146	15,997	1.5%
2059	5,501,088	54,163	1.0%	38.0	951,062	5,876	0.6%	3,084,598	30,213	1.0%	1,078,369	14,224	1.3%
2060	5,555,423	54,335	1.0%	38.0	957,453	6,392	0.7%	3,115,001	30,403	1.0%	1,092,054	13,685	1.3%
2061	5,609,943	54,519	1.0%	38.1	964,370	6,917	0.7%	3,142,583	27,582	0.9%	1,108,251	16,197	1.5%
2062	5,664,555	54,613	1.0%	38.1	971,800	7,430	0.8%	3,167,041	24,459	0.8%	1,127,225	18,975	1.7%
2063	5,719,145	54,590	1.0%	38.2	979,706	7,906	0.8%	3,192,733	25,692	0.8%	1,144,582	17,356	1.5%
2064	5,773,599	54,454	1.0%	38.3	988,034	8,328	0.9%	3,217,796	25,063	0.8%	1,162,154	17,572	1.5%
2065	5,827,810	54,210	0.9%	38.3	996,717	8,683	0.9%	3,241,337	23,542	0.7%	1,180,818	18,664	1.6%

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Table 1.4
Utah Population Estimates by County

	Census										2016 - 2017		2017
	April 1, 2010	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2017	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% of Total Population	
Beaver	6,629	6,643	6,658	6,670	6,754	6,661	6,710	6,782	6,843	61	0.9%	0.2%	
Box Elder	49,975	50,067	50,640	51,155	51,795	52,282	52,971	54,040	54,970	930	1.7%	1.8%	
Cache	112,656	113,307	115,004	116,404	117,600	118,876	121,873	123,926	126,491	2,565	2.1%	4.1%	
Carbon	21,403	21,419	21,505	21,590	21,341	21,203	21,168	21,193	21,211	18	0.1%	0.7%	
Daggett	1,059	1,078	1,109	1,114	1,157	1,113	1,114	1,104	1,052	-52	-4.7%	0.0%	
Davis	306,479	307,625	313,280	318,477	324,410	329,842	336,106	342,658	348,770	6,112	1.8%	11.2%	
Duchesne	18,607	18,721	19,020	19,696	20,283	20,577	20,822	20,609	20,828	219	1.1%	0.7%	
Emery	10,976	11,012	11,128	10,964	10,945	10,845	10,662	10,577	10,673	96	0.9%	0.3%	
Garfield	5,172	5,171	5,203	5,226	5,220	5,194	5,164	5,191	5,240	49	0.9%	0.2%	
Grand	9,225	9,238	9,395	9,529	9,553	9,631	9,764	9,943	10,060	117	1.2%	0.3%	
Iron	46,163	46,221	46,955	47,311	47,622	48,193	49,412	50,747	52,280	1,533	3.0%	1.7%	
Juab	10,246	10,280	10,380	10,485	10,604	10,824	11,072	11,542	11,798	256	2.2%	0.4%	
Kane	7,125	7,116	7,200	7,302	7,321	7,268	7,272	7,583	7,559	-24	-0.3%	0.2%	
Millard	12,503	12,535	12,706	12,816	12,956	13,023	13,105	13,291	13,477	186	1.4%	0.4%	
Morgan	9,469	9,518	9,714	10,049	10,418	10,776	11,081	11,522	11,725	203	1.8%	0.4%	
Piute	1,556	1,555	1,576	1,585	1,603	1,594	1,632	1,604	1,607	3	0.2%	0.1%	
Rich	2,264	2,278	2,291	2,277	2,300	2,324	2,355	2,357	2,371	14	0.6%	0.1%	
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,031,697	1,046,461	1,060,336	1,070,815	1,080,905	1,094,681	1,108,910	1,128,283	19,373	1.7%	36.2%	
San Juan	14,746	14,771	15,037	15,448	15,578	15,782	15,919	16,324	16,344	20	0.1%	0.5%	
Sanpete	27,822	27,907	28,351	28,485	28,632	28,705	29,089	29,490	30,033	543	1.8%	1.0%	
Sevier	20,802	20,814	20,893	21,053	21,021	21,102	21,240	21,519	21,766	247	1.1%	0.7%	
Summit	36,324	36,562	37,396	37,936	38,212	38,678	39,280	40,051	40,772	721	1.8%	1.3%	
Tooele	58,218	58,358	59,151	60,131	61,367	62,184	63,266	65,290	67,133	1,843	2.8%	2.2%	
Uintah	32,588	32,760	33,943	35,047	36,146	36,981	37,398	36,583	36,613	30	0.1%	1.2%	
Utah	516,564	518,872	532,753	544,892	554,405	567,218	585,719	603,385	617,735	14,350	2.4%	19.8%	
Wasatch	23,530	23,652	24,484	25,542	26,390	27,344	28,616	29,998	31,224	1,226	4.1%	1.0%	
Washington	138,115	138,579	141,797	144,061	147,061	150,508	154,615	160,371	165,601	5,230	3.3%	5.3%	
Wayne	2,778	2,782	2,766	2,773	2,748	2,740	2,725	2,719	2,738	19	0.7%	0.1%	
Weber	231,236	231,833	233,819	236,391	237,921	239,588	242,753	245,687	248,839	3,152	1.3%	8.0%	
MCD													
Bear River	164,895	165,652	167,935	169,836	171,695	173,482	177,200	180,323	183,832	3,510	1.9%	5.9%	
Central	75,707	75,873	76,672	77,197	77,563	77,988	78,863	80,165	81,419	1,254	1.6%	2.6%	
Mountainland	576,418	579,086	594,633	608,371	619,007	633,241	653,614	673,433	689,732	16,298	2.4%	22.1%	
Southeastern	56,350	56,440	57,065	57,531	57,418	57,462	57,514	58,037	58,288	251	0.4%	1.9%	
Southwestern	203,204	203,730	207,812	210,569	213,978	217,825	223,173	230,673	237,524	6,850	3.0%	7.6%	
Uintah Basin	52,254	52,559	54,072	55,857	57,586	58,672	59,334	58,295	58,494	198	0.3%	1.9%	
Wasatch Front	1,635,057	1,639,031	1,662,423	1,685,383	1,704,932	1,723,295	1,747,887	1,774,067	1,804,751	30,683	1.7%	58.0%	
State of Utah	2,763,885	2,772,371	2,820,613	2,864,744	2,902,179	2,941,964	2,997,584	3,054,994	3,114,039	59,045	1.9%	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 (April 1, 2010). Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2010-2016).

Table 1.5
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

	April 1, 2010		July 1, 2016		July 1, 2017		2010-2017			2016-2017		
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% Change Rank	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% Change Rank
United States	308,745,538		323,405,935		325,719,178		16,973,640	5.5%		2,313,243	0.7%	
Region												
Northeast	55,317,240	4	56,359,360	4	56,470,581	4	1,153,341	2.1%	3	111,221	0.2%	4
Midwest	66,927,001	3	67,978,168	3	68,179,351	3	1,252,350	1.9%	4	201,183	0.3%	3
South	114,555,744	1	122,423,457	1	123,658,624	1	9,102,880	7.9%	1	1,235,167	1.0%	1
West	71,945,553	2	76,644,950	2	77,410,622	2	5,465,069	7.6%	2	765,672	1.0%	2
State												
Alabama	4,779,736	23	4,860,545	24	4,874,747	24	95,011	2.0%	39	14,202	0.3%	34
Alaska	710,231	47	741,522	48	739,795	48	29,564	4.2%	27	-1,727	-0.2%	48
Arizona	6,392,017	16	6,908,642	14	7,016,270	14	624,253	9.8%	9	107,628	1.6%	6
Arkansas	2,915,918	32	2,988,231	32	3,004,279	32	88,361	3.0%	30	16,048	0.5%	23
California	37,253,956	1	39,296,476	1	39,536,653	1	2,282,697	6.1%	18	240,177	0.6%	21
Colorado	5,029,196	22	5,530,105	21	5,607,154	21	577,958	11.5%	6	77,049	1.4%	9
Connecticut	3,574,097	29	3,587,685	29	3,588,184	29	14,087	0.4%	48	499	0.0%	43
Delaware	897,934	45	952,698	45	961,939	45	64,005	7.1%	15	9,241	1.0%	16
District of Columbia	601,723	50	684,336	49	693,972	49	92,249	15.3%	1	9,636	1.4%	8
Florida	18,801,310	4	20,656,589	3	20,984,400	3	2,183,090	11.6%	5	327,811	1.6%	5
Georgia	9,687,653	9	10,313,620	8	10,429,379	8	741,726	7.7%	14	115,759	1.1%	14
Hawaii	1,360,301	40	1,428,683	40	1,427,538	40	67,237	4.9%	23	-1,145	-0.1%	47
Idaho	1,567,582	39	1,680,026	39	1,716,943	39	149,361	9.5%	10	36,917	2.2%	1
Illinois	12,830,632	5	12,835,726	5	12,802,023	6	-28,609	-0.2%	49	-33,703	-0.3%	49
Indiana	6,483,802	15	6,634,007	17	6,666,818	17	183,016	2.8%	31	32,811	0.5%	25
Iowa	3,046,355	30	3,130,869	30	3,145,711	30	99,356	3.3%	29	14,842	0.5%	26
Kansas	2,853,118	33	2,907,731	35	2,913,123	35	60,005	2.1%	36	5,392	0.2%	38
Kentucky	4,339,367	26	4,436,113	26	4,454,189	26	114,822	2.6%	33	18,076	0.4%	29
Louisiana	4,533,372	25	4,686,157	25	4,684,333	25	150,961	3.3%	28	-1,824	0.0%	45
Maine	1,328,361	41	1,330,232	42	1,335,907	42	7,546	0.6%	46	5,675	0.4%	28
Maryland	5,773,552	19	6,024,752	19	6,052,177	19	278,625	4.8%	24	27,425	0.5%	27
Massachusetts	6,547,629	14	6,823,721	15	6,859,819	15	312,190	4.8%	26	36,098	0.5%	24
Michigan	9,883,640	8	9,933,445	10	9,962,311	10	78,671	0.8%	44	28,866	0.3%	35
Minnesota	5,303,925	21	5,525,050	22	5,576,606	22	272,681	5.1%	21	51,556	0.9%	18
Mississippi	2,967,297	31	2,985,415	33	2,984,100	34	16,803	0.6%	47	-1,315	0.0%	46
Missouri	5,988,927	18	6,091,176	18	6,113,532	18	124,605	2.1%	37	22,356	0.4%	31
Montana	989,415	44	1,038,656	44	1,050,493	44	61,078	6.2%	17	11,837	1.1%	13
Nebraska	1,826,341	38	1,907,603	37	1,920,076	37	93,735	5.1%	22	12,473	0.7%	20
Nevada	2,700,551	35	2,939,254	34	2,998,039	33	297,488	11.0%	7	58,785	2.0%	2
New Hampshire	1,316,470	42	1,335,015	41	1,342,795	41	26,325	2.0%	38	7,780	0.6%	22
New Jersey	8,791,894	11	8,978,416	11	9,005,644	11	213,750	2.4%	35	27,228	0.3%	33
New Mexico	2,059,179	36	2,085,432	36	2,088,070	36	28,891	1.4%	41	2,638	0.1%	40
New York	19,378,102	3	19,836,286	4	19,849,399	4	471,297	2.4%	34	13,113	0.1%	41
North Carolina	9,535,483	10	10,156,689	9	10,273,419	9	737,936	7.7%	13	116,730	1.1%	12
North Dakota	672,591	48	755,548	47	755,393	47	82,802	12.3%	3	-155	0.0%	44
Ohio	11,536,504	7	11,622,554	7	11,658,609	7	122,105	1.1%	42	36,055	0.3%	32
Oklahoma	3,751,351	28	3,921,207	28	3,930,864	28	179,513	4.8%	25	9,657	0.2%	36
Oregon	3,831,074	27	4,085,989	27	4,142,776	27	311,702	8.1%	12	56,787	1.4%	10
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	6	12,787,085	6	12,805,537	5	103,158	0.8%	43	18,452	0.1%	39
Rhode Island	1,052,567	43	1,057,566	43	1,059,639	43	7,072	0.7%	45	2,073	0.2%	37
South Carolina	4,625,364	24	4,959,822	23	5,024,369	23	399,005	8.6%	11	64,547	1.3%	11
South Dakota	814,180	46	861,542	46	869,666	46	55,486	6.8%	16	8,124	0.9%	17
Tennessee	6,346,105	17	6,649,404	16	6,715,984	16	369,879	5.8%	20	66,580	1.0%	15
Texas	25,145,561	2	27,904,862	2	28,304,596	2	3,159,035	12.6%	2	399,734	1.4%	7
Utah	2,763,885	34	3,044,321	31	3,101,833	31	337,948	12.2%	4	57,512	1.9%	3
Vermont	625,741	49	623,354	50	623,657	50	-2,084	-0.3%	50	303	0.0%	42
Virginia	8,001,024	12	8,414,380	12	8,470,020	12	468,996	5.9%	19	55,640	0.7%	19
Washington	6,724,540	13	7,280,934	13	7,405,743	13	681,203	10.1%	8	124,809	1.7%	4
West Virginia	1,852,994	37	1,828,637	38	1,815,857	38	-37,137	-2.0%	51	-12,780	-0.7%	50
Wisconsin	5,686,986	20	5,772,917	20	5,795,483	20	108,497	1.9%	40	22,566	0.4%	30
Wyoming	563,626	51	584,910	51	579,315	51	15,689	2.8%	32	-5,595	-1.0%	51

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 1.6
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2016

Rank	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			Median Age	
	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total		
	United States	321,925,074	United States	19,927,037	6.2%	United States	53,714,172	16.7%	United States	199,039,670	61.8%	United States	49,244,195	15.3%	United States	
1	California	39,091,453	Utah	253,450	8.3%	Utah	668,323	21.9%	District of Columbia	477,708	70.5%	Florida	4,094,917	19.9%	Maine	44.5
2	Texas	27,746,209	Alaska	54,115	7.5%	Idaho	321,884	19.2%	Massachusetts	4,354,558	64.0%	Maine	257,683	19.4%	Vermont	43.1
3	Florida	20,542,033	North Dakota	55,236	7.4%	Texas	5,275,305	19.0%	Rhode Island	669,941	63.7%	West Virginia	343,517	18.8%	New Hampshire	42.7
4	New York	19,720,257	Texas	2,019,171	7.3%	Alaska	133,212	18.5%	Colorado	3,501,777	63.6%	Vermont	112,932	18.1%	West Virginia	42.3
5	Pennsylvania	12,778,121	South Dakota	61,369	7.1%	Georgia	1,850,473	18.1%	New Hampshire	845,920	63.4%	Montana	185,040	17.8%	Florida	42.1
6	Illinois	12,771,787	Nebraska	132,809	7.0%	Kansas	520,644	18.0%	New York	12,507,189	63.4%	Hawaii	243,962	17.7%	Connecticut	40.9
7	Ohio	11,605,207	Idaho	115,289	6.9%	Nebraska	340,516	17.9%	Alaska	455,662	63.3%	Delaware	166,950	17.6%	Delaware	40.6
8	Georgia	10,249,176	Oklahoma	266,910	6.8%	Mississippi	532,585	17.9%	California	24,652,096	63.1%	Pennsylvania	2,223,721	17.4%	Pennsylvania	40.6
9	North Carolina	10,038,459	Kansas	194,307	6.7%	Oklahoma	694,662	17.8%	Vermont	392,535	62.9%	New Hampshire	226,804	17.0%	Rhode Island	40.2
10	Michigan	9,924,279	Louisiana	310,601	6.7%	South Dakota	151,918	17.6%	Maryland	3,760,223	62.8%	Arizona	1,170,924	16.9%	Montana	40.1
11	New Jersey	8,935,274	Hawaii	91,535	6.6%	New Mexico	361,713	17.5%	Connecticut	2,238,168	62.7%	South Carolina	830,232	16.9%	Michigan	39.7
12	Virginia	8,296,630	Wyoming	38,145	6.6%	Indiana	1,153,465	17.4%	Virginia	5,197,780	62.6%	Oregon	688,878	16.8%	Massachusetts	39.5
13	Washington	7,233,149	Georgia	660,839	6.4%	Wyoming	100,756	17.3%	Washington	4,522,592	62.5%	New Mexico	342,426	16.6%	New Jersey	39.5
14	Arizona	6,911,889	District of Columbia	43,507	6.4%	Arkansas	514,776	17.3%	Illinois	7,974,531	62.4%	Rhode Island	173,964	16.5%	Wisconsin	39.4
15	Massachusetts	6,806,624	Minnesota	352,504	6.4%	Arizona	1,192,169	17.2%	New Jersey	5,577,927	62.4%	Iowa	517,215	16.4%	Ohio	39.3
16	Tennessee	6,630,587	Arkansas	190,277	6.4%	Louisiana	803,348	17.2%	Georgia	6,383,202	62.3%	Arkansas	486,734	16.3%	Oregon	39.2
17	Indiana	6,630,434	Indiana	421,987	6.4%	Minnesota	935,829	17.0%	Oregon	2,533,421	61.9%	Ohio	1,886,629	16.3%	South Carolina	39.1
18	Missouri	6,077,062	Iowa	199,415	6.4%	Iowa	531,316	17.0%	North Dakota	464,245	61.9%	Michigan	1,611,725	16.2%	Alabama	39.0
19	Maryland	5,985,161	California	2,487,372	6.4%	California	6,605,350	16.9%	Nevada	1,810,060	61.8%	Connecticut	577,403	16.2%	Hawaii	38.9
20	Wisconsin	5,775,775	Arizona	439,319	6.4%	Illinois	2,153,481	16.9%	Michigan	6,121,467	61.7%	Alabama	784,551	16.2%	Kentucky	38.7
21	Minnesota	5,517,643	Mississippi	188,701	6.3%	North Carolina	1,692,391	16.9%	Pennsylvania	7,879,595	61.7%	South Dakota	138,805	16.1%	North Carolina	38.7
22	Colorado	5,506,673	Nevada	184,462	6.3%	Nevada	492,965	16.8%	Louisiana	2,875,649	61.7%	Missouri	978,021	16.1%	Tennessee	38.6
23	South Carolina	4,921,951	Washington	455,339	6.3%	Colorado	923,908	16.8%	Wisconsin	3,559,666	61.6%	Wisconsin	928,418	16.1%	Maryland	38.5
24	Alabama	4,849,650	Kentucky	275,753	6.2%	Missouri	1,012,840	16.7%	Texas	17,098,493	61.6%	Tennessee	1,047,052	15.8%	Missouri	38.4
25	Louisiana	4,664,041	New Mexico	128,950	6.2%	Kentucky	734,876	16.6%	Minnesota	3,397,082	61.6%	Massachusetts	1,073,964	15.8%	New York	38.4
26	Kentucky	4,420,441	Missouri	373,958	6.2%	Alabama	804,236	16.6%	Tennessee	4,081,740	61.6%	North Carolina	1,569,465	15.6%	Virginia	38.2
27	Oregon	4,091,026	Virginia	510,501	6.2%	Tennessee	1,094,196	16.5%	Kentucky	2,719,095	61.5%	Kentucky	690,717	15.6%	Arkansas	38.0
28	Oklahoma	3,904,864	Tennessee	407,599	6.1%	Ohio	1,914,249	16.5%	Maine	817,592	61.5%	New York	3,032,509	15.4%	Iowa	38.0
29	Connecticut	3,568,865	Maryland	367,095	6.1%	Wisconsin	950,785	16.5%	North Carolina	6,170,293	61.5%	New Jersey	1,372,612	15.4%	Illinois	37.9
30	Iowa	3,133,319	Colorado	337,464	6.1%	Maryland	981,633	16.4%	Indiana	4,063,419	61.3%	Idaho	254,989	15.2%	Minnesota	37.9
31	Utah	3,046,082	Montana	63,029	6.1%	Virginia	1,359,605	16.4%	Ohio	7,106,406	61.2%	Mississippi	450,941	15.2%	Nevada	37.9
32	Arkansas	2,982,997	Illinois	772,511	6.0%	New Jersey	1,463,403	16.4%	Alabama	2,968,298	61.2%	Kansas	436,993	15.1%	New Mexico	37.7
33	Mississippi	2,974,294	North Carolina	606,310	6.0%	South Carolina	804,231	16.3%	Missouri	3,712,243	61.1%	Oklahoma	590,138	15.1%	Washington	37.7
34	Nevada	2,928,629	Alabama	292,565	6.0%	Michigan	1,616,634	16.3%	Wyoming	355,548	61.1%	Nebraska	286,744	15.1%	Indiana	37.6
35	Kansas	2,886,272	Ohio	697,923	6.0%	Washington	1,174,155	16.2%	Delaware	577,310	60.9%	Minnesota	832,228	15.1%	Arizona	37.5
36	New Mexico	2,068,877	South Carolina	293,134	6.0%	North Dakota	121,074	16.1%	South Carolina	2,994,354	60.8%	Wyoming	87,812	15.1%	Mississippi	37.2
37	Nebraska	1,900,329	New York	1,160,057	5.9%	Connecticut	567,973	15.9%	West Virginia	1,111,502	60.7%	Nevada	441,142	15.1%	Wyoming	37.2
38	West Virginia	1,830,087	New Jersey	521,332	5.8%	Montana	164,582	15.8%	Mississippi	1,802,067	60.6%	Indiana	991,563	15.0%	South Dakota	36.8
39	Idaho	1,679,576	Wisconsin	336,906	5.8%	Delaware	149,440	15.8%	Montana	626,118	60.3%	Washington	1,081,063	14.9%	Colorado	36.7
40	Hawaii	1,380,824	Michigan	574,423	5.8%	Hawaii	216,481	15.7%	Iowa	1,888,373	60.3%	Virginia	1,228,744	14.8%	Georgia	36.5
41	New Hampshire	1,333,312	Delaware	54,834	5.8%	Oregon	632,927	15.5%	Oklahoma	2,353,154	60.3%	North Dakota	109,999	14.7%	Kansas	36.5
42	Maine	1,329,989	Oregon	235,800	5.8%	Pennsylvania	1,963,400	15.4%	Kansas	1,734,328	60.1%	Illinois	1,871,264	14.7%	Louisiana	36.5
43	Rhode Island	1,052,286	Pennsylvania	711,765	5.6%	New York	3,020,502	15.3%	Arkansas	1,791,210	60.0%	Maryland	876,210	14.6%	California	36.4
44	Montana	1,038,769	West Virginia	101,019	5.5%	West Virginia	274,049	15.0%	Hawaii	828,846	60.0%	Louisiana	674,443	14.5%	Oklahoma	36.4
45	Delaware	948,534	Florida	1,126,136	5.5%	Massachusetts	1,016,726	14.9%	Nebraska	1,140,260	60.0%	California	5,346,635	13.7%	Nebraska	36.3
46	South Dakota	861,881	Massachusetts	361,376	5.3%	New Hampshire	196,388	14.7%	Florida	12,300,414	59.9%	Colorado	743,524	13.5%	Idaho	36.1
47	North Dakota	750,554	Rhode Island	54,708	5.2%	Florida	3,020,566	14.7%	New Mexico	1,235,788	59.7%	Georgia	1,354,662	13.2%	North Dakota	35.0
48	Alaska	720,195	Connecticut	185,321	5.2%	Rhode Island	153,673	14.6%	Arizona	4,109,477	59.5%	Texas	3,353,240	12.1%	Texas	34.5
49	District of Columbia	677,292	Vermont	30,641	4.9%	Maine	189,646	14.3%	Utah	1,803,145	59.2%	District of Columbia	78,691	11.6%	District of Columbia	33.9
50	Vermont	623,995	Maine	65,068	4.9%	Vermont	87,887	14.1%	South Dakota	509,789	59.1%	Alaska	77,206	10.7%	Alaska	33.5
51	Wyoming	582,261	New Hampshire	64,200	4.8%	District of Columbia	77,386	11.4%	Idaho	987,414	58.8%	Utah	321,164	10.5%	Utah	30.7

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 1.7
Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2016

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	24.7	United States	61.7
1	Utah	14.1	Utah	37.1	Florida	33.3	Idaho	70.1
2	South Dakota	12.0	Idaho	32.6	Maine	31.5	South Dakota	69.1
3	North Dakota	11.9	Texas	30.9	West Virginia	30.9	Utah	68.9
4	Alaska	11.9	Kansas	30.0	Montana	29.6	Arizona	68.2
5	Texas	11.8	Nebraska	29.9	Hawaii	29.4	New Mexico	67.4
6	Idaho	11.7	South Dakota	29.8	Delaware	28.9	Florida	67.0
7	Nebraska	11.6	Mississippi	29.6	Vermont	28.8	Nebraska	66.7
8	Oklahoma	11.3	Oklahoma	29.5	Arizona	28.5	Hawaii	66.6
9	Kansas	11.2	New Mexico	29.3	Pennsylvania	28.2	Arkansas	66.5
10	Hawaii	11.0	Alaska	29.2	South Carolina	27.7	Kansas	66.4
11	Louisiana	10.8	Arizona	29.0	New Mexico	27.7	Oklahoma	65.9
12	Wyoming	10.7	Georgia	29.0	Iowa	27.2	Iowa	65.9
13	Arizona	10.7	Arkansas	28.7	South Dakota	27.2	Montana	65.9
14	Arkansas	10.6	Indiana	28.4	Oregon	27.2	Mississippi	65.0
15	Iowa	10.6	Wyoming	28.3	Arkansas	27.2	West Virginia	64.6
16	Mississippi	10.5	Iowa	28.1	New Hampshire	26.8	South Carolina	64.4
17	New Mexico	10.4	Louisiana	27.9	Ohio	26.5	Delaware	64.3
18	Indiana	10.4	Minnesota	27.5	Alabama	26.4	Wyoming	63.8
19	Minnesota	10.4	North Carolina	27.4	Missouri	26.3	Missouri	63.7
20	Georgia	10.4	Missouri	27.3	Michigan	26.3	Alabama	63.4
21	Nevada	10.2	Nevada	27.2	Wisconsin	26.1	Ohio	63.3
22	Kentucky	10.1	Alabama	27.1	Rhode Island	26.0	Indiana	63.2
23	California	10.1	Kentucky	27.0	Idaho	25.8	North Carolina	62.7
24	Missouri	10.1	Illinois	27.0	Connecticut	25.8	Maine	62.7
25	Washington	10.1	Ohio	26.9	Tennessee	25.7	Kentucky	62.6
26	Montana	10.1	South Carolina	26.9	North Carolina	25.4	Tennessee	62.4
27	Tennessee	10.0	Tennessee	26.8	Kentucky	25.4	Minnesota	62.4
28	Alabama	9.9	California	26.8	Kansas	25.2	Texas	62.3
29	North Carolina	9.8	Wisconsin	26.7	Nebraska	25.1	Wisconsin	62.3
30	Virginia	9.8	Michigan	26.4	Oklahoma	25.1	Louisiana	62.2
31	Ohio	9.8	Colorado	26.4	Mississippi	25.0	Pennsylvania	62.2
32	South Carolina	9.8	Montana	26.3	Wyoming	24.7	Michigan	62.1
33	Maryland	9.8	New Jersey	26.2	Massachusetts	24.7	Nevada	61.8
34	Illinois	9.7	Virginia	26.2	New Jersey	24.6	North Dakota	61.7
35	Colorado	9.6	Hawaii	26.1	Minnesota	24.5	Oregon	61.5
36	Delaware	9.5	Maryland	26.1	Indiana	24.4	Georgia	60.6
37	Wisconsin	9.5	North Dakota	26.1	Nevada	24.4	New Jersey	60.2
38	Michigan	9.4	Washington	26.0	New York	24.2	Illinois	60.2
39	New Jersey	9.3	Delaware	25.9	Washington	23.9	Washington	59.9
40	Oregon	9.3	Connecticut	25.4	North Dakota	23.7	Virginia	59.6
41	New York	9.3	Oregon	25.0	Virginia	23.6	Connecticut	59.5
42	Florida	9.2	Pennsylvania	24.9	Illinois	23.5	Maryland	59.2
43	District of Columbia	9.1	West Virginia	24.7	Louisiana	23.5	Vermont	59.0
44	West Virginia	9.1	Florida	24.6	Maryland	23.3	California	58.6
45	Pennsylvania	9.0	New York	24.2	California	21.7	Alaska	58.1
46	Massachusetts	8.3	Massachusetts	23.3	Colorado	21.2	New York	57.7
47	Connecticut	8.3	New Hampshire	23.2	Georgia	21.2	New Hampshire	57.6
48	Rhode Island	8.2	Maine	23.2	Texas	19.6	Colorado	57.3
49	Maine	8.0	Rhode Island	22.9	Utah	17.8	Rhode Island	57.1
50	Vermont	7.8	Vermont	22.4	Alaska	16.9	Massachusetts	56.3
51	New Hampshire	7.6	District of Columbia	16.2	District of Columbia	16.5	District of Columbia	41.8

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

Table 1.8
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	2.76	2.13
1963	3.87	3.30	1982	2.99	1.83	2001	2.61	2.03
1964	3.55	3.17	1983	2.83	1.80	2002	2.63	2.02
1965	3.24	2.88	1984	2.74	1.81	2003	2.63	2.05
1966	3.17	2.67	1985	2.69	1.84	2004	2.64	2.05
1967	3.12	2.53	1986	2.59	1.84	2005	2.63	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1987	2.48	1.87	2006	2.67	2.11
1969	3.09	2.42	1988	2.52	1.93	2007	2.68	2.12
1970	3.30	2.48	1989	2.55	2.01	2008	2.65	2.07
1971	3.14	2.27	1990	2.65	2.08	2009	2.54	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	1.86
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	2015	2.29	1.84
1978	3.25	1.76	1997	2.52	1.97	2016	2.24	1.82

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 1.9
Components of Population Change Annual Rates: July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2017

Rank	Rate per 1,000 people									
	Total Population		Births		Deaths		Naural Increase		Net Migration	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
	United States	7.1	United States	12.2	United States	8.5	United States	3.7	United States	3.4
1	Idaho	21.7	Utah	16.7	West Virginia	12.2	Utah	11.4	Idaho	15.6
2	Nevada	19.8	Alaska	15.1	Alabama	10.8	Alaska	8.9	Nevada	15.6
3	Utah	18.7	North Dakota	14.6	Mississippi	10.3	Texas	7.5	Florida	14.6
4	Washington	17.0	Texas	14.4	Maine	10.3	North Dakota	6.6	Washington	12.3
5	Florida	15.7	District of Columbia	14.1	Pennsylvania	10.3	District of Columbia	6.2	Arizona	11.4
6	Arizona	15.5	South Dakota	14.0	Arkansas	10.1	Idaho	6.1	Oregon	11.1
7	Texas	14.2	Nebraska	13.8	Kentucky	10.1	Nebraska	5.8	South Carolina	10.9
8	District of Columbia	14.0	Idaho	13.5	Oklahoma	10.0	South Dakota	5.6	Montana	8.6
9	Colorado	13.8	Louisiana	13.5	Ohio	9.9	California	5.4	North Carolina	8.4
10	Oregon	13.8	Oklahoma	13.3	Tennessee	9.8	Colorado	5.4	Colorado	8.4
11	South Carolina	12.9	Kansas	13.1	Florida	9.8	Minnesota	4.9	District of Columbia	7.7
12	North Carolina	11.4	Wyoming	12.9	South Carolina	9.6	Georgia	4.7	Tennessee	7.6
13	Montana	11.3	Arkansas	12.8	Louisiana	9.6	Washington	4.6	Delaware	7.5
14	Georgia	11.2	Hawaii	12.6	Missouri	9.6	Kansas	4.6	Utah	7.3
15	Tennessee	10.0	Georgia	12.6	Delaware	9.4	Wyoming	4.6	Texas	6.7
16	Delaware	9.7	Mississippi	12.5	Michigan	9.4	Nevada	4.2	Georgia	6.5
17	South Dakota	9.4	Indiana	12.5	Montana	9.3	Virginia	4.1	Maine	5.2
18	Minnesota	9.3	Minnesota	12.5	Rhode Island	9.2	Arizona	4.0	New Hampshire	5.2
19	Virginia	6.6	Iowa	12.5	Indiana	9.1	Hawaii	4.0	Minnesota	4.4
20	Nebraska	6.5	California	12.4	Iowa	9.0	Louisiana	3.8	South Dakota	3.8
21	California	6.1	Kentucky	12.3	North Carolina	8.8	Maryland	3.7	Massachusetts	3.2
22	New Hampshire	5.8	Nevada	12.3	Vermont	8.8	New York	3.7	Arkansas	2.7
23	Arkansas	5.4	Washington	12.3	Oregon	8.6	Illinois	3.7	Virginia	2.5
24	Massachusetts	5.3	Arizona	12.3	New Hampshire	8.6	New Mexico	3.5	Kentucky	1.8
25	Indiana	4.9	Tennessee	12.2	Hawaii	8.6	Iowa	3.4	Alabama	1.7
26	Iowa	4.7	Colorado	12.1	New Mexico	8.6	Indiana	3.4	Indiana	1.6
27	Maryland	4.5	Missouri	12.1	Wisconsin	8.5	Oklahoma	3.3	Iowa	1.3
28	Maine	4.3	New Mexico	12.1	Kansas	8.5	New Jersey	3.1	Ohio	1.2
29	Kentucky	4.1	Virginia	12.0	Connecticut	8.4	North Carolina	3.0	Missouri	1.2
30	Wisconsin	3.9	Illinois	12.0	South Dakota	8.4	Wisconsin	2.9	Wisconsin	1.1
31	Missouri	3.7	Alabama	12.0	Massachusetts	8.3	Montana	2.7	Michigan	1.1
32	Ohio	3.1	Maryland	12.0	Illinois	8.3	Oregon	2.7	Pennsylvania	0.9
33	New Jersey	3.0	Montana	12.0	Wyoming	8.3	Arkansas	2.6	Rhode Island	0.9
34	Alabama	2.9	Ohio	11.8	Maryland	8.3	Missouri	2.5	Maryland	0.8
35	Michigan	2.9	North Carolina	11.8	Arizona	8.3	Tennessee	2.4	Nebraska	0.7
36	Oklahoma	2.5	New York	11.7	New Jersey	8.2	Kentucky	2.3	California	0.7
37	Rhode Island	2.0	South Carolina	11.6	Nevada	8.2	Mississippi	2.2	New Jersey	0.0
38	Kansas	1.9	Delaware	11.5	North Dakota	8.1	Delaware	2.1	Vermont	0.0
39	Pennsylvania	1.4	Wisconsin	11.4	New York	8.0	Massachusetts	2.1	Oklahoma	-0.8
40	New Mexico	1.3	Oregon	11.3	Nebraska	8.0	South Carolina	2.0	Connecticut	-1.3
41	New York	0.7	New Jersey	11.3	Virginia	7.9	Ohio	1.9	New Mexico	-2.2
42	Vermont	0.5	Michigan	11.3	Georgia	7.9	Michigan	1.9	Mississippi	-2.6
43	Connecticut	0.1	Pennsylvania	10.8	District of Columbia	7.9	Connecticut	1.4	Kansas	-2.7
44	North Dakota	-0.2	Florida	10.8	Washington	7.7	Alabama	1.2	New York	-3.0
45	Louisiana	-0.4	West Virginia	10.5	Minnesota	7.5	Rhode Island	1.1	Louisiana	-4.2
46	Mississippi	-0.4	Massachusetts	10.4	Idaho	7.4	Florida	1.1	Hawaii	-4.8
47	Hawaii	-0.8	Rhode Island	10.3	California	7.0	New Hampshire	0.7	West Virginia	-5.3
48	Alaska	-2.3	Connecticut	9.8	Texas	6.9	Pennsylvania	0.6	Illinois	-6.3
49	Illinois	-2.6	Maine	9.4	Colorado	6.7	Vermont	0.5	North Dakota	-6.8
50	West Virginia	-7.0	Vermont	9.3	Alaska	6.1	Maine	-0.9	Alaska	-11.3
51	Wyoming	-9.6	New Hampshire	9.3	Utah	5.4	West Virginia	-1.7	Wyoming	-14.2

Note : Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Total population change includes a residual. This residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 1.10
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

	2010				2016				2010 to 2016 Percent Change	
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons Per Household	Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons Per Household	Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households
United States	131,704,730	116,716,292	2.58	-	135,702,775	118,860,065	2.65	-	3.0%	1.8%
Alabama	2,171,853	1,883,791	2.48	27	2,230,180	1,852,518	2.56	24	2.7%	-1.7%
Alaska	306,967	258,058	2.65	7	310,672	248,468	2.87	4	1.2%	-3.7%
Arizona	2,844,526	2,380,990	2.63	9	2,961,136	2,519,052	2.69	10	4.1%	5.8%
Arkansas	1,316,299	1,147,084	2.47	33	1,354,801	1,142,718	2.54	30	2.9%	-0.4%
California	13,680,081	12,577,498	2.90	2	14,061,375	12,944,178	2.97	3	2.8%	2.9%
Colorado	2,212,898	1,972,868	2.49	22	2,339,140	2,108,992	2.57	22	5.7%	6.9%
Connecticut	1,487,891	1,371,087	2.52	19	1,499,145	1,357,269	2.55	25	0.8%	-1.0%
Delaware	405,885	342,297	2.55	15	426,154	351,085	2.64	17	5.0%	2.6%
District of Columbia	296,719	266,707	2.11	51	313,703	281,241	2.28	51	5.7%	5.4%
Florida	8,989,580	7,420,802	2.48	27	9,302,140	7,573,456	2.66	13	3.5%	2.1%
Georgia	4,088,801	3,585,584	2.63	9	4,219,103	3,686,135	2.73	8	3.2%	2.8%
Hawaii	519,508	455,338	2.89	3	537,170	455,868	3.04	2	3.4%	0.1%
Idaho	667,796	579,408	2.66	6	700,829	610,872	2.71	9	4.9%	5.4%
Illinois	5,296,715	4,836,972	2.59	12	5,327,165	4,822,046	2.59	20	0.6%	-0.3%
Indiana	2,795,541	2,502,154	2.52	19	2,854,595	2,533,270	2.54	30	2.1%	1.2%
Iowa	1,336,417	1,221,576	2.41	45	1,380,087	1,247,932	2.43	47	3.3%	2.2%
Kansas	1,233,215	1,112,096	2.49	22	1,259,870	1,110,407	2.55	25	2.2%	-0.2%
Kentucky	1,927,164	1,719,965	2.45	37	1,965,577	1,717,706	2.51	34	2.0%	-0.1%
Louisiana	1,964,981	1,728,360	2.55	15	2,037,067	1,720,801	2.65	15	3.7%	-0.4%
Maine	721,830	557,219	2.32	49	730,786	531,660	2.44	44	1.2%	-4.6%
Maryland	2,378,814	2,156,411	2.61	11	2,447,211	2,194,657	2.68	12	2.9%	1.8%
Massachusetts	2,808,254	2,547,075	2.48	27	2,858,087	2,579,398	2.54	30	1.8%	1.3%
Michigan	4,532,233	3,872,508	2.49	22	4,560,164	3,884,153	2.50	36	0.6%	0.3%
Minnesota	2,347,201	2,087,227	2.48	27	2,409,701	2,148,725	2.51	34	2.7%	2.9%
Mississippi	1,274,719	1,115,768	2.58	13	1,307,492	1,091,245	2.65	15	2.6%	-2.2%
Missouri	2,712,729	2,375,611	2.45	37	2,760,226	2,372,190	2.49	38	1.8%	-0.1%
Montana	482,825	409,607	2.35	47	497,749	416,125	2.44	44	3.1%	1.6%
Nebraska	796,793	721,130	2.46	35	827,191	747,562	2.48	40	3.8%	3.7%
Nevada	1,173,814	1,006,250	2.65	7	1,221,759	1,055,158	2.75	6	4.1%	4.9%
New Hampshire	614,754	518,973	2.46	35	625,337	520,643	2.48	40	1.7%	0.3%
New Jersey	3,553,562	3,214,360	2.68	5	3,604,688	3,194,519	2.74	7	1.4%	-0.6%
New Mexico	901,388	791,395	2.55	15	917,641	758,364	2.69	10	1.8%	-4.2%
New York	8,108,103	7,317,755	2.57	14	8,232,039	7,209,054	2.66	13	1.5%	-1.5%
North Carolina	4,327,528	3,745,155	2.48	27	4,540,697	3,882,423	2.55	25	4.9%	3.7%
North Dakota	317,498	281,192	2.30	50	368,545	315,134	2.32	50	16.1%	12.1%
Ohio	5,127,508	4,603,435	2.44	40	5,164,400	4,624,669	2.44	44	0.7%	0.5%
Oklahoma	1,664,378	1,460,450	2.49	22	1,721,072	1,469,342	2.60	19	3.4%	0.6%
Oregon	1,675,562	1,518,938	2.47	33	1,732,887	1,571,678	2.55	25	3.4%	3.5%
Pennsylvania	5,567,315	5,018,904	2.45	37	5,611,995	4,937,771	2.50	36	0.8%	-1.6%
Rhode Island	463,388	413,600	2.44	40	462,598	408,239	2.48	40	-0.2%	-1.3%
South Carolina	2,137,683	1,801,181	2.49	22	2,236,262	1,877,887	2.57	22	4.6%	4.3%
South Dakota	363,438	322,282	2.42	43	383,827	334,003	2.49	38	5.6%	3.6%
Tennessee	2,812,133	2,493,552	2.48	27	2,919,698	2,556,332	2.54	30	3.8%	2.5%
Texas	9,977,436	8,922,933	2.75	4	10,754,268	9,535,612	2.86	5	7.8%	6.9%
Utah	979,709	877,692	3.10	1	1,054,242	943,147	3.19	1	7.6%	7.5%
Vermont	322,539	256,442	2.34	48	329,539	254,851	2.35	49	2.2%	-0.6%
Virginia	3,364,939	3,056,058	2.54	18	3,491,185	3,120,692	2.62	18	3.8%	2.1%
Washington	2,885,677	2,620,076	2.51	21	3,025,802	2,768,076	2.58	21	4.9%	5.6%
West Virginia	881,917	763,831	2.36	46	886,710	722,125	2.47	43	0.5%	-5.5%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	2.43	42	2,668,443	2,326,998	2.42	48	1.7%	2.1%
Wyoming	261,868	226,879	2.42	43	270,625	223,619	2.55	25	3.3%	-1.4%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Table 1.11
County Population by Race and Ethnicity in Utah: 2016

Geographic Area	Total Population	Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)					Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	Total Minority
		White	Black/African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
State	3,051,217	2,404,802	32,435	30,220	73,240	29,070	61,010	420,440	646,415
Percent of Population	100.0%	78.8%	1.1%	1.0%	2.4%	1.0%	2.0%	13.8%	21.2%
Beaver	6,463	6,076	18	55	70	21	97	743	387
Box Elder	53,139	50,716	183	345	446	91	793	4,883	2,423
Cache	122,753	114,188	755	585	3,084	445	1,886	12,863	8,565
Carbon	20,399	19,290	131	185	132	37	316	2,677	1,109
Daggett	1,095	1,045	4	14	5	1	17	43	50
Davis	342,281	316,629	4,154	1,417	6,423	2,489	7,287	32,296	25,652
Duchesne	20,337	18,616	59	670	93	69	442	1,641	1,721
Emery	10,216	9,890	32	75	44	7	99	666	326
Garfield	4,986	4,667	16	105	65	19	63	306	319
Grand	9,579	8,705	49	364	127	6	156	978	874
Iron	49,937	46,648	280	957	418	176	820	4,313	3,289
Juab	11,010	10,607	37	87	30	21	129	530	403
Kane	7,334	7,014	34	113	40	11	87	328	320
Millard	12,694	11,984	28	129	145	21	142	1,646	710
Morgan	11,437	11,141	25	33	91	12	103	280	296
Piute	1,466	1,411	5	5	6	3	24	113	55
Rich	2,319	2,258	5	11	3	3	23	135	61
Salt Lake	1,121,354	986,336	17,949	7,399	45,659	17,892	24,236	202,721	135,018
San Juan	16,895	7,917	49	8,129	104	10	332	925	8,978
Sanpete	29,409	27,670	248	263	250	156	410	2,840	1,739
Sevier	21,267	20,458	87	204	78	38	237	1,046	809
Summit	40,307	38,336	255	95	653	45	542	4,569	1,971
Tooele	64,833	61,191	488	516	478	299	1,086	7,801	3,642
Uintah	36,373	32,138	137	2,484	160	114	712	3,042	4,235
Utah	592,299	552,228	3,270	2,767	9,586	5,084	12,928	68,004	40,071
Wasatch	30,528	29,214	128	111	261	61	357	4,108	1,314
Washington	160,245	150,127	810	1,717	1,296	1,237	2,765	16,192	10,118
Wayne	2,702	2,601	4	14	19	6	34	147	101
Weber	247,560	229,074	3,195	1,371	3,474	696	4,887	44,604	18,486

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and 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. Budget in 1997, the federal government treats Hispanic origin and race as separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 1.12
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)								Change from 2010 Census to 2016		Change from 2015 to 2016	
	Estimates		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
	Census	Base												
Roosevelt city	6,046	6,050	6,065	6,132	6,280	6,651	6,757	6,976	6,905	14.2%	859	-1.0%	-71	
Tabiona town	171	156	156	156	158	167	169	174	169	-1.2%	-2	-2.9%	-5	
Balance of Duchesne County	9,906	9,871	9,871	9,912	10,054	10,568	10,681	10,924	10,629	7.3%	723	-2.7%	-295	
Emery County	10,976	10,976	10,982	10,972	10,919	10,738	10,625	10,352	10,216	-6.9%	-760	-1.3%	-136	
Castle Dale city	1,630	1,638	1,639	1,640	1,630	1,602	1,589	1,548	1,528	-6.3%	-102	-1.3%	-20	
Clawson town	163	199	199	199	200	199	198	193	190	16.6%	27	-1.6%	-3	
Cleveland town	464	470	470	472	472	463	459	448	442	-4.7%	-22	-1.3%	-6	
Elmo town	418	435	435	437	435	435	428	415	408	-2.4%	-10	-1.7%	-7	
Emery town	288	290	290	288	288	281	280	271	266	-7.6%	-22	-1.8%	-5	
Ferron city	1,626	1,666	1,667	1,664	1,656	1,623	1,602	1,559	1,534	-5.7%	-92	-1.6%	-25	
Green River city	952	1,026	1,026	1,024	1,021	1,000	988	960	943	-0.9%	-9	-1.8%	-17	
Huntington city	2,129	2,141	2,144	2,141	2,120	2,080	2,058	2,001	1,975	-7.2%	-154	-1.3%	-26	
Orangeville city	1,470	1,476	1,479	1,474	1,470	1,444	1,428	1,393	1,378	-6.3%	-92	-1.1%	-15	
Balance of Emery County	1,836	1,635	1,633	1,633	1,627	1,611	1,595	1,564	1,552	-15.5%	-284	-0.8%	-12	
Garfield County	5,172	5,172	5,175	5,155	5,085	5,045	4,995	4,991	4,986	-3.6%	-186	-0.1%	-5	
Antimony town	122	125	125	124	122	120	119	120	119	-2.5%	-3	-0.8%	-1	
Boulder town	226	226	226	224	220	220	222	223	225	-0.4%	-1	0.9%	2	
Bryce Canyon City town	198	230	231	230	227	225	222	223	223	12.6%	25	0.0%	0	
Cannonville town	167	178	178	177	174	171	168	168	169	1.2%	2	0.6%	1	
Escalante city	797	820	823	820	806	799	790	788	787	-1.3%	-10	-0.1%	-1	
Hatch town	133	146	146	145	142	142	141	140	140	5.3%	7	0.0%	0	
Henrieville town	230	230	231	228	224	221	219	220	220	-4.3%	-10	0.0%	0	
Panguitch city	1,520	1,726	1,720	1,717	1,701	1,689	1,671	1,667	1,665	9.5%	145	-0.1%	-2	
Tropic town	530	530	531	529	521	516	511	511	509	-4.0%	-21	-0.4%	-2	
Balance of Garfield County	1,249	961	964	961	948	942	932	931	929	-25.6%	-320	-0.2%	-2	
Grand County	9,225	9,225	9,298	9,263	9,314	9,332	9,420	9,493	9,579	3.8%	354	0.9%	86	
Castle Valley town	319	322	325	325	332	334	338	343	348	9.1%	29	1.5%	5	
Moab city	5,046	5,062	5,100	5,074	5,160	5,160	5,194	5,223	5,242	3.9%	196	0.4%	19	
Balance of Grand County	3,860	3,841	3,873	3,864	3,822	3,838	3,888	3,927	3,989	3.3%	129	1.6%	62	
Iron County	46,163	46,163	46,264	46,657	46,706	46,632	47,185	48,294	49,937	8.2%	3,774	3.4%	1,643	
Brian Head town	83	85	85	86	86	86	86	87	89	7.2%	6	2.3%	2	
Cedar City city	28,857	28,867	28,936	29,183	29,122	29,068	29,446	30,134	31,223	8.2%	2,366	3.6%	1,089	
Enoch city	5,803	5,858	5,878	5,980	6,032	6,035	6,109	6,265	6,568	13.2%	765	4.8%	303	
Kanarraville town	355	358	358	359	358	360	363	368	378	6.5%	23	2.7%	10	
Paragonah town	488	498	498	499	501	500	500	508	520	6.6%	32	2.4%	12	
Parowan city	2,790	2,801	2,804	2,817	2,835	2,829	2,856	2,924	2,986	7.0%	196	2.1%	62	
Balance of Iron County	7,787	7,696	7,705	7,733	7,772	7,754	7,825	8,008	8,173	5.0%	386	2.1%	165	
Juab County	10,246	10,246	10,222	10,302	10,282	10,255	10,421	10,566	11,010	7.5%	764	4.2%	444	
Eureka city	669	669	669	670	665	662	666	667	682	1.9%	13	2.2%	15	
Levan town	841	843	844	857	852	847	860	872	898	6.8%	57	3.0%	26	
Mona city	1,547	1,540	1,541	1,552	1,547	1,547	1,574	1,599	1,662	7.4%	115	3.9%	63	
Nephi city	5,389	5,388	5,358	5,400	5,390	5,375	5,458	5,529	5,784	7.3%	395	4.6%	255	
Rocky Ridge town	733	733	734	739	743	741	759	775	806	10.0%	7300.0%	4.0%	3100.0%	
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	
Balance of Juab County	1,067	1,073	1,076	1,084	1,085	1,083	1,104	1,124	1,178	10.4%	111	4.8%	54	
Kane County	7,125	7,125	7,123	7,203	7,199	7,200	7,228	7,120	7,334	2.9%	209	3.0%	214	
Alton town	119	119	119	120	118	117	118	116	119	0.0%	0	2.6%	3	
Big Water town	475	479	479	483	474	471	473	467	480	1.1%	5	2.8%	13	
Glendale town	381	381	381	385	379	374	374	366	373	-2.1%	-8	1.9%	7	
Kanab city	4,312	4,324	4,318	4,364	4,406	4,427	4,441	4,380	4,526	5.0%	214	3.3%	146	
Orderville town	577	578	579	586	576	570	571	560	573	-0.7%	-4	2.3%	13	
Balance of Kane County	1,261	1,244	1,247	1,265	1,246	1,241	1,251	1,231	1,263	0.2%	2	2.6%	32	
Millard County	12,503	12,503	12,513	12,595	12,524	12,594	12,560	12,649	12,694	1.5%	191	0.4%	45	
Delta city	3,436	3,437	3,440	3,466	3,447	3,469	3,463	3,484	3,509	2.1%	73	0.7%	25	
Fillmore city	2,435	2,461	2,463	2,481	2,482	2,485	2,483	2,490	2,491	2.3%	56	0.0%	1	
Hinckley town	696	696	696	698	691	697	695	696	698	0.3%	2	0.3%	2	
Holden town	378	378	378	381	378	379	376	378	377	-0.3%	-1	-0.3%	-1	
Kanosh town	474	474	474	475	470	471	468	468	466	-1.7%	-8	-0.4%	-2	
Leamington town	226	226	226	228	226	228	228	231	231	2.2%	5	0.0%	0	
Lynndyl town	106	106	106	107	106	109	109	111	113	6.6%	7	1.8%	2	
Meadow town	310	310	310	312	310	313	312	316	315	1.6%	5	-0.3%	-1	
Oak City town	578	604	607	614	610	620	622	636	644	11.4%	66	1.3%	8	
Scipio town	327	327	327	327	325	326	323	322	320	-2.1%	-7	-0.6%	-2	
Balance of Millard County	3,537	3,484	3,486	3,506	3,479	3,497	3,481	3,517	3,530	-0.2%	-7	0.4%	13	
Morgan County	9,469	9,469	9,527	9,660	9,822	10,240	10,636	11,091	11,437	20.8%	1,968	3.1%	346	
Morgan city	3,687	3,663	3,677	3,686	3,708	3,909	3,967	4,060	4,154	12.7%	467	2.3%	94	
Balance of Morgan County	5,782	5,806	5,850	5,974	6,114	6,331	6,669	7,031	7,283	26.0%	1,501	3.6%	252	
Piute County	1,556	1,557	1,556	1,518	1,523	1,514	1,479	1,503	1,466	-5.8%	-90	-2.5%	-37	
Circleville town	547	547	546	534	537	532	515	518	501	-8.4%	-46	-3.3%	-17	
Junction town	191	191	191	186	187	185	179	181	174	-8.9%	-17	-3.9%	-7	
Kingston town	173	173	173	168	169	168	163	164	158	-8.7%	-15	-3.7%	-6	
Marysville town	408	399	399	387	387	387	387	403	403	-1.2%	-5	0.0%	0	
Balance of Piute County	237	247	247	243	243	242	235	237	230	-3.0%	-7	-3.0%	-7	
Rich County	2,264	2,264	2,251	2,309	2,269	2,260	2,274	2,296	2,319	2.4%	55	1.0%	23	
Garden City town	562	560	560	575	567	564	570	576	587	4.4%	25	1.9%	11	

2. Long-run Projections

Pamela S. Perlich, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Overview

The Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute prepared county level long-term demographic and economic projections to support informed decision making in the state. This recently released work reveals five overarching statewide trends: growth and change, urbanization/globalization in metropolitan areas, declining fertility, sustained in-migration, and aging. The story at a more local level is more complicated, with declining rural areas and a variation of growth across the metropolitan areas.

State Level Results

For the foreseeable future, Utah will remain a place of growth and change, possibility, and prosperity. Utah is becoming ever more interdependent and interrelated with the outside world, principally through markets but also through technology and migrations of people. Product markets, financial markets, and labor markets connect people to each other through a vast web of relationships that are sometimes invisible, but nonetheless pervasive and transformative. The realities and possibilities emerging from these global interconnections continue to dynamically reshape Utah, presenting new challenges and opportunities. Our collective responses to these emerging and evolving conditions and realities will cumulatively shape opportunities for future generations.

In a mere half century, the state will be home to nearly six million people residing in over 2.2 million households. Utah will continue to maintain its signature demographics as compared to the nation – a relatively young population with relatively large household sizes. However, it is also expected to continue the national trend towards lower fertility rates and an aging population. Fertility rates are projected to decline, but remain above replacement (2.1 children per woman). The share of the population 65 years and older is projected to double, rising from one in 10 to one in five Utahns by 2065.

Median age is projected to increase from 30.7 to 38.3 years. Net-in migration to Utah will cumulatively contribute one-third of the state's population growth over the next 50 years, with the remaining two-thirds resulting from natural increase (births exceeding deaths). Because migrants tend to be young, they are likely to bring children with them and have more children after arriving, contributing to the youthfulness of Utah. These in-migrants will also continue to bring demographic and cultural diversity to the state.

Wasatch Front Metropolitan Area

Over the next 50 years the greater Wasatch Front Region will continue to emerge as a global metropolitan area, as its combined population doubles to reach 3.7 million residents.

Salt Lake and Utah counties will develop and merge into a much larger, more integrated metropolitan area, adding 1.6 million people to reach a combined population of 3.3 million by 2065. The epicenter of this residential and commercial growth dynamic will gradually shift southward into Utah County, which will add one million new residents over the next half century to reach 1.6 million, nearly matching the population of Salt Lake County. Residential and commercial development will further enlarge the greater metropolitan area especially into Wasatch, Juab, Morgan, and Tooele counties. Vast expanses of previously undeveloped land will become part of the expanding urban area.

Salt Lake County will maintain its role as the economic heart of the state with the continued dominance and prominence of its downtown as well as emerging employment concentrations in the northwest quadrant and point of the mountain. Increasing development costs will intensify the development densities within the county and will encourage overflow to more affordable development in adjacent areas. The population in

Salt Lake County will swell by another 600,000 to reach 1.7 million in 50 years.

Northern portions of the greater Wasatch Front urban area, including Davis and Weber counties, will continue to grow, albeit at a more moderate rate. The impact of urbanization will expand into Cache and Box Elder counties.

Southwestern Utah

Over the next half century, Washington County is expected to be the most rapidly growing of all counties, with its population more than tripling to exceed half a million. Southwestern Utah continues to have its own growth and development dynamics that are more similar to, and oriented towards, the economic engines of Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Southern California. It is heavily dependent on migration for its demographic growth. As this area of the state becomes increasingly urban, it will continue to attract retirees, but will diversify economically and demographically. Urbanization will intensify water and infrastructure challenges.

Rural Utah

Much of rural Utah has a narrow, specialized economic base that often is tied to the highly cyclical extractive industries. Other natural resource industries face increasing pressure from globalization. The environmentally fragile and isolated areas of the state may not be suitable for the kind of economic development that results in growth. However, new possibilities in technology may make it possible for small populations to have

more economic sustainability and stability. These have yet to be fully explored and investigated.

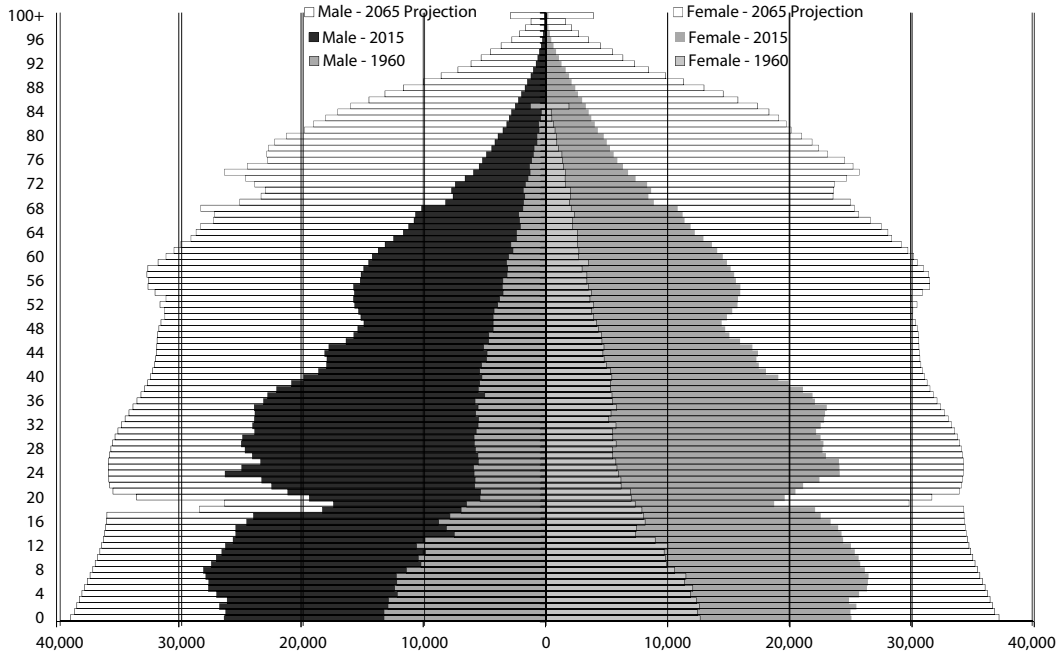
Other more isolated smaller communities have well-established recreation, agriculture, or higher education institutions that provide the economic anchors that allow sustained livelihoods in these remarkable and beautiful places.

Challenges

With all this growth and change will come transportation, air quality, water, infrastructure, education, technology, and public services challenges. New diversity in demographics, culture, language, socioeconomics, and generations create the necessity to reinvent and reimagine how we design and connect our communities.

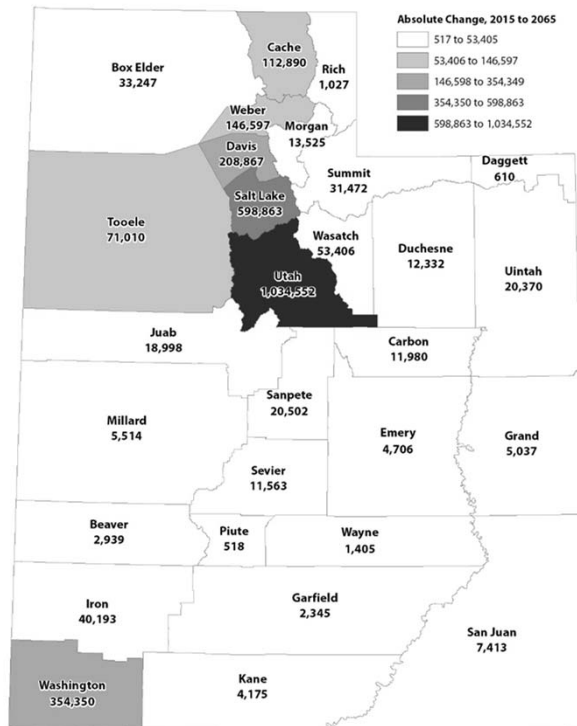
Collectively we have never had such economic, cultural, technological, and demographic capacity. We are both witnesses to and participants in this transformation of Utah. The actions we take today shape how the future will unfold. These projections provide an analytic framework for understanding the overarching trends that influence Utah's future.

Figure 2.1
Utah Population Pyramid: 1960, 2015, & 2065



Note: The top age group for 1960 is 85+
 Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 Baseline Projections

Figure 2.2
Absolute Population Change by County: 2015-2065



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Table 2.1
Utah Population Projections by Components of Change

	2015	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Rank
Beaver County	6,710	7,408	8,017	8,606	9,068	9,649	2,939	44%	26
Box Elder County	52,971	60,984	67,664	74,440	80,334	86,218	33,247	63%	11
Cache County	121,855	146,338	171,969	195,325	212,908	234,744	112,890	93%	7
Carbon County	21,164	24,343	26,870	29,069	31,240	33,144	11,980	57%	16
Daggett County	1,113	1,232	1,387	1,502	1,603	1,723	610	55%	17
Davis County	336,091	385,800	428,627	474,028	510,712	544,958	208,867	62%	12
Duchesne County	20,821	24,277	26,596	29,178	31,205	33,153	12,332	59%	14
Emery County	10,659	11,550	12,507	13,345	14,226	15,364	4,706	44%	25
Garfield County	5,164	5,845	6,405	6,697	7,083	7,509	2,345	45%	24
Grand County	9,757	11,182	12,203	13,266	14,139	14,794	5,037	52%	21
Iron County	49,406	59,900	67,803	74,812	81,589	89,599	40,193	81%	8
Juab County	11,071	15,789	19,925	23,307	26,498	30,069	18,998	172%	4
Kane County	7,271	8,684	9,611	10,179	10,736	11,446	4,175	57%	15
Millard County	13,104	14,403	15,619	16,605	17,435	18,617	5,514	42%	28
Morgan County	11,080	15,613	19,349	21,357	22,678	24,605	13,525	122%	5
Piute County	1,631	1,699	1,872	1,938	1,995	2,149	518	32%	29
Rich County	2,353	2,535	2,773	2,992	3,158	3,380	1,027	44%	27
Salt Lake County	1,094,650	1,249,961	1,361,099	1,470,574	1,594,804	1,693,513	598,863	55%	18
San Juan County	15,902	17,932	19,330	20,562	21,775	23,316	7,413	47%	23
Sanpete County	29,088	33,696	38,580	41,682	44,609	49,590	20,502	70%	10
Sevier County	21,238	24,494	26,896	28,879	30,774	32,802	11,563	54%	20
Summit County	39,278	46,404	54,706	60,644	65,624	70,750	31,472	80%	9
Tooele County	63,262	83,922	102,338	115,463	125,291	134,272	71,010	112%	6
Uintah County	37,396	42,077	45,978	50,609	54,523	57,766	20,370	54%	19
Utah County	585,694	768,346	968,498	1,192,304	1,396,997	1,620,246	1,034,552	177%	3
Wasatch County	28,613	42,027	54,218	64,526	73,042	82,018	53,406	187%	2
Washington County	154,602	219,019	286,768	355,549	429,295	508,952	354,350	229%	1
Wayne County	2,725	2,985	3,363	3,593	3,792	4,130	1,405	52%	22
Weber County	242,737	286,593	317,344	344,025	368,635	389,334	146,597	60%	13
State	2,997,404	3,615,036	4,178,317	4,745,057	5,285,767	5,827,810	2,830,406	94%	

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections. DemographyUTAH Population Committee (DUPC) 2010-2016 Population Estimates.

Table 2.2
Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Group

Year	Total Population				School Age Population (5-17)			Working Age Population (18-64)			Retirement Age Population (65+)		
	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Median Age	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2015	2,997,404			30.7	666,974			1,770,860			305,273		
2016	3,054,806	57,402	1.9%	30.9	676,459	9,486	1.4%	1,805,616	34,756	2.0%	318,894	13,621	4.5%
2017	3,123,607	68,801	2.3%	31.2	684,631	8,172	1.2%	1,845,065	39,449	2.2%	335,812	16,918	5.3%
2018	3,193,415	69,809	2.2%	31.4	693,269	8,638	1.3%	1,884,245	39,181	2.1%	354,259	18,446	5.5%
2019	3,260,765	67,349	2.1%	31.7	699,962	6,693	1.0%	1,921,806	37,560	2.0%	372,850	18,591	5.2%
2020	3,325,425	64,661	2.0%	31.9	705,631	5,669	0.8%	1,957,722	35,916	1.9%	391,442	18,592	5.0%
2021	3,389,467	64,042	1.9%	32.2	708,542	2,911	0.4%	1,993,455	35,734	1.8%	411,593	20,151	5.1%
2022	3,449,985	60,518	1.8%	32.5	712,480	3,938	0.6%	2,027,389	33,934	1.7%	431,420	19,828	4.8%
2023	3,507,364	57,379	1.7%	32.8	715,336	2,856	0.4%	2,060,074	32,684	1.6%	450,715	19,295	4.5%
2024	3,562,226	54,861	1.6%	33.0	717,354	2,019	0.3%	2,091,879	31,805	1.5%	469,232	18,517	4.1%
2025	3,615,036	52,811	1.5%	33.3	718,210	856	0.1%	2,122,790	30,911	1.5%	487,659	18,427	3.9%
2026	3,669,342	54,306	1.5%	33.4	719,678	1,468	0.2%	2,155,321	32,531	1.5%	504,883	17,224	3.5%
2027	3,723,441	54,099	1.5%	33.6	721,751	2,073	0.3%	2,187,581	32,260	1.5%	521,321	16,438	3.3%
2028	3,778,152	54,711	1.5%	33.7	724,517	2,766	0.4%	2,220,156	32,575	1.5%	537,054	15,733	3.0%
2029	3,833,308	55,155	1.5%	33.8	729,200	4,683	0.6%	2,252,342	32,186	1.4%	551,460	14,406	2.7%
2030	3,889,310	56,003	1.5%	34.0	736,180	6,980	1.0%	2,284,097	31,755	1.4%	564,649	13,190	2.4%
2031	3,946,122	56,811	1.5%	34.1	742,719	6,540	0.9%	2,318,155	34,058	1.5%	576,640	11,991	2.1%
2032	4,004,069	57,948	1.5%	34.3	750,959	8,239	1.1%	2,351,322	33,167	1.4%	588,852	12,211	2.1%
2033	4,062,343	58,273	1.5%	34.4	759,942	8,983	1.2%	2,384,111	32,789	1.4%	601,095	12,244	2.1%
2034	4,120,490	58,148	1.4%	34.6	770,334	10,392	1.4%	2,414,778	30,667	1.3%	614,121	13,026	2.2%
2035	4,178,317	57,826	1.4%	34.8	779,026	8,692	1.1%	2,445,419	30,641	1.3%	628,814	14,693	2.4%
2036	4,235,865	57,548	1.4%	34.9	787,890	8,864	1.1%	2,475,620	30,201	1.2%	643,797	14,983	2.4%
2037	4,293,208	57,344	1.4%	35.1	797,104	9,214	1.2%	2,506,546	30,927	1.2%	657,890	14,093	2.2%
2038	4,350,268	57,060	1.3%	35.3	806,637	9,533	1.2%	2,537,729	31,183	1.2%	671,534	13,644	2.1%
2039	4,407,155	56,887	1.3%	35.5	816,444	9,807	1.2%	2,568,245	30,516	1.2%	685,764	14,229	2.1%
2040	4,463,950	56,795	1.3%	35.7	826,429	9,984	1.2%	2,597,226	28,981	1.1%	701,572	15,809	2.3%
2041	4,520,678	56,728	1.3%	35.8	836,467	10,039	1.2%	2,624,934	27,708	1.1%	718,784	17,212	2.5%
2042	4,577,247	56,569	1.3%	36.0	846,377	9,910	1.2%	2,650,884	25,950	1.0%	737,883	19,099	2.7%
2043	4,633,568	56,321	1.2%	36.2	855,987	9,610	1.1%	2,675,796	24,912	0.9%	758,145	20,261	2.7%
2044	4,689,532	55,965	1.2%	36.4	865,150	9,163	1.1%	2,700,610	24,814	0.9%	778,604	20,459	2.7%
2045	4,745,057	55,525	1.2%	36.6	873,751	8,601	1.0%	2,724,245	23,634	0.9%	800,316	21,712	2.8%
2046	4,800,120	55,062	1.2%	36.8	881,707	7,956	0.9%	2,748,346	24,101	0.9%	821,637	21,321	2.7%
2047	4,854,748	54,628	1.1%	36.9	888,990	7,283	0.8%	2,772,936	24,590	0.9%	842,566	20,929	2.5%
2048	4,909,089	54,341	1.1%	37.1	895,633	6,643	0.7%	2,798,125	25,189	0.9%	863,081	20,515	2.4%
2049	4,963,211	54,122	1.1%	37.2	901,673	6,040	0.7%	2,824,301	26,176	0.9%	882,794	19,713	2.3%
2050	5,017,232	54,022	1.1%	37.3	907,179	5,506	0.6%	2,849,739	25,438	0.9%	903,462	20,668	2.3%
2051	5,071,236	54,004	1.1%	37.4	912,247	5,068	0.6%	2,875,047	25,308	0.9%	924,451	20,990	2.3%
2052	5,125,126	53,890	1.1%	37.4	916,968	4,722	0.5%	2,900,854	25,807	0.9%	944,955	20,504	2.2%
2053	5,178,833	53,707	1.0%	37.5	921,447	4,479	0.5%	2,927,033	26,180	0.9%	964,935	19,980	2.1%
2054	5,232,327	53,495	1.0%	37.6	925,810	4,363	0.5%	2,952,816	25,783	0.9%	985,028	20,092	2.1%
2055	5,285,767	53,439	1.0%	37.7	930,229	4,419	0.5%	2,976,951	24,135	0.8%	1,006,482	21,454	2.2%
2056	5,339,307	53,540	1.0%	37.7	934,856	4,627	0.5%	2,999,376	22,424	0.8%	1,029,384	22,902	2.3%
2057	5,393,004	53,696	1.0%	37.8	939,808	4,952	0.5%	3,025,642	26,266	0.9%	1,048,149	18,765	1.8%
2058	5,446,925	53,921	1.0%	37.9	945,186	5,378	0.6%	3,054,385	28,744	1.0%	1,064,146	15,997	1.5%
2059	5,501,088	54,163	1.0%	38.0	951,062	5,876	0.6%	3,084,598	30,213	1.0%	1,078,369	14,224	1.3%
2060	5,555,423	54,335	1.0%	38.0	957,453	6,392	0.7%	3,115,001	30,403	1.0%	1,092,054	13,685	1.3%
2061	5,609,943	54,519	1.0%	38.1	964,370	6,917	0.7%	3,142,583	27,582	0.9%	1,108,251	16,197	1.5%
2062	5,664,555	54,613	1.0%	38.1	971,800	7,430	0.8%	3,167,041	24,459	0.8%	1,127,225	18,975	1.7%
2063	5,719,145	54,590	1.0%	38.2	979,706	7,906	0.8%	3,192,733	25,692	0.8%	1,144,582	17,356	1.5%
2064	5,773,599	54,454	1.0%	38.3	988,034	8,328	0.9%	3,217,796	25,063	0.8%	1,162,154	17,572	1.5%
2065	5,827,810	54,210	0.9%	38.3	996,717	8,683	0.9%	3,241,337	23,542	0.7%	1,180,818	18,664	1.6%

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections; DemographyUTAH Population Committee 2010-2016 Population Estimates

3. Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Carrie Mayne, Utah Department of Workforce Services

2017 Overview

While not as strong as 2016, Utah's labor market performance was notably healthy in 2017, showing gains in both the volume of jobs and the number of labor force participants.

At the end of the year, approximately 69.4 percent of Utah's population age 16 and over was either employed or actively seeking work. Over the Great Recession, Utah's labor force participation lost roughly five percentage points, dropping from a decades-long average of 72.1 percent to a low of 67.2 percent. In the early years of post-recession recovery, labor force participation was slow to rebound; even prime working age adult participation failed to bounce back. 2017 appears to be a tide-changing year with most age groups returning to pre-recession participation levels. Momentum gains in entering and re-entering the labor force manifested themselves in other economic indicators as well: wages, unemployment, and job counts, signifying tightness in the state's labor markets.

Labor force entrants were efficiently absorbed into payrolls in 2017. On average, the state exhibited an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent, meaning that approximately 54,500 individuals were unemployed each month of the year. Additionally, the labor force grew by over 51,000, a signal of job seekers' confidence in the state's economy.

Overall, roughly 43,500 jobs were added to the state's economy, an expansion of 3.5 percent. Six thousand fewer jobs were added in 2017 than 2016, but regardless, unemployment remained low throughout the year. The slightly fewer jobs added is likely a sign of tightening labor markets; labor supply in some fields may be lacking. As a result, employers may not be able to fill as many jobs as desired.

Every major industry group across the Utah economy added jobs in 2017. The decline in oil demand finally played itself out, with 2017 ending with a small employment increase over 2016. More significant gains were seen in industries such as construction,

which grew by 5.4 percent, leisure and hospitality, growing at 5.1 percent, and professional and business services up 4.2 percent. The mix of fastest growing industries exemplifies the state's robust economic conditions, with incomes increasing, housing in high demand, and our tech sector blossoming.

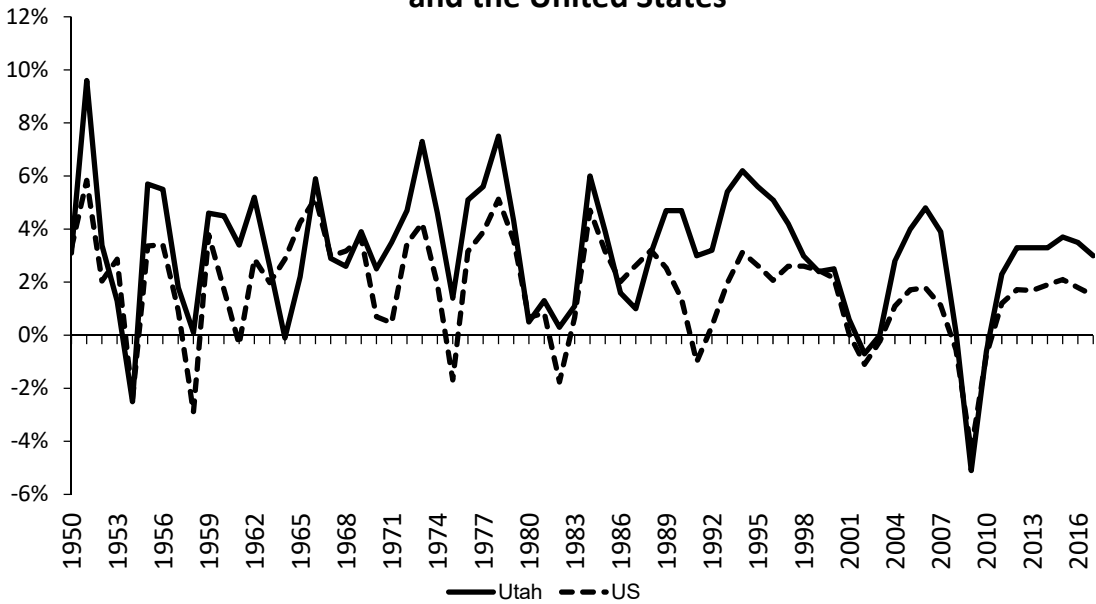
Labor market gains have not been evenly distributed across the state. Accolades shining a light on the statewide economic conditions do not illustrate the struggles of some Utah counties where gains have been few. Efforts from policymakers and political leaders, reaching as high as the Governor's office, seek to remedy this phenomenon to ensure 2018 is an economic success for all corners of the state.

2018 Outlook

Tightening labor markets leading to restrictions in growth were anticipated in 2016 but did not manifest until 2017. As such, 2018 may exhibit additional slowing though still posting labor market growth. Employers will seek to absorb every source of labor supply possible, thus keeping the state's unemployment rate low. Wage growth may temper in comparison to 2017 but will still be driven by competition for skilled workers in key economic activity.

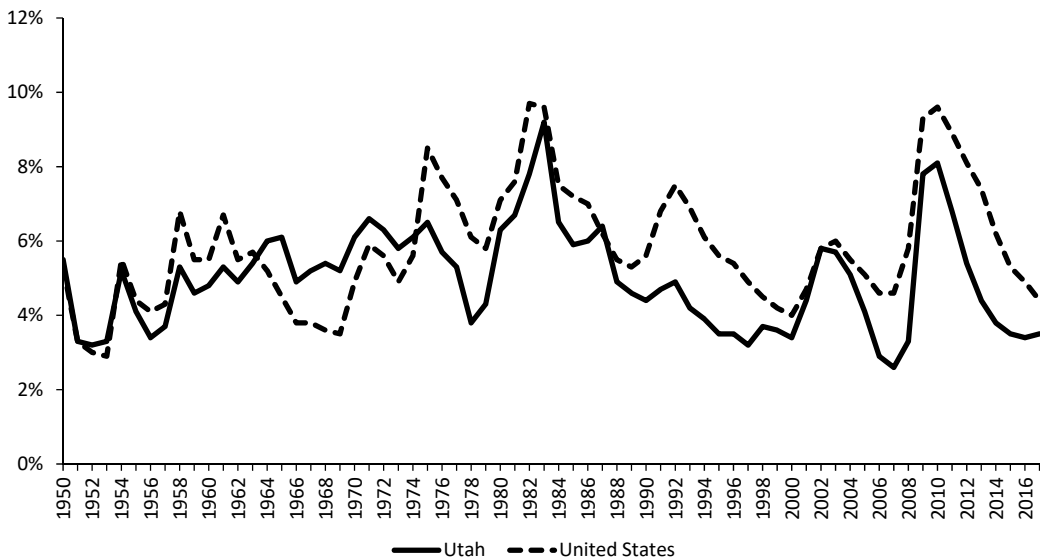
Forces external to the state may play a significant role in steering the labor market trajectory. As Congress builds out its final version of tax policy changes, it is yet to be determined to what extent those changes may have an effect on Utah consumers, employers, and job seekers.

Figure 3.1
Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah
and the United States



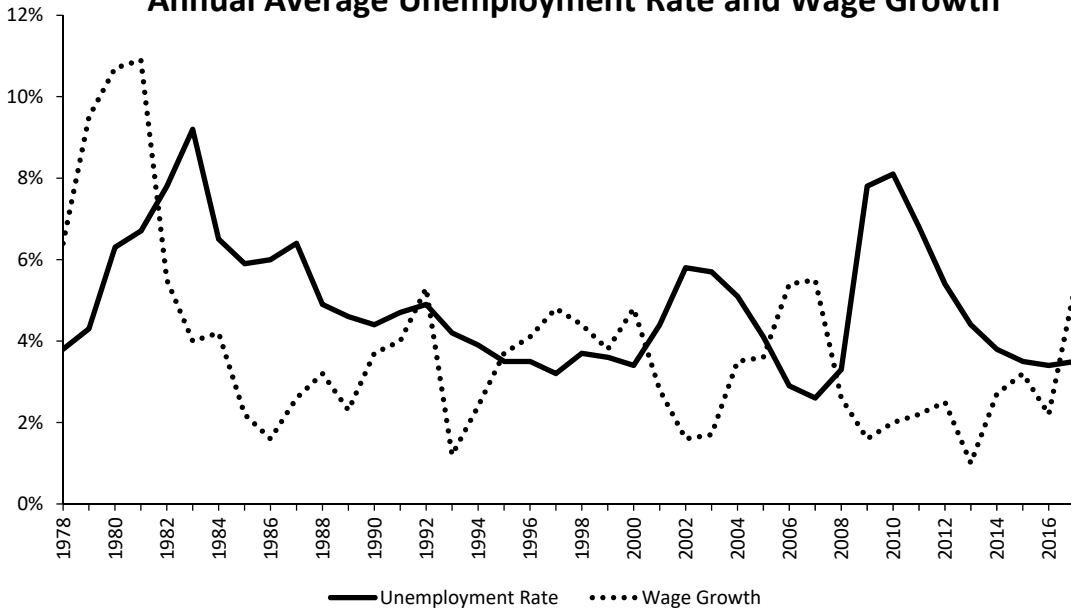
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.2
Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States



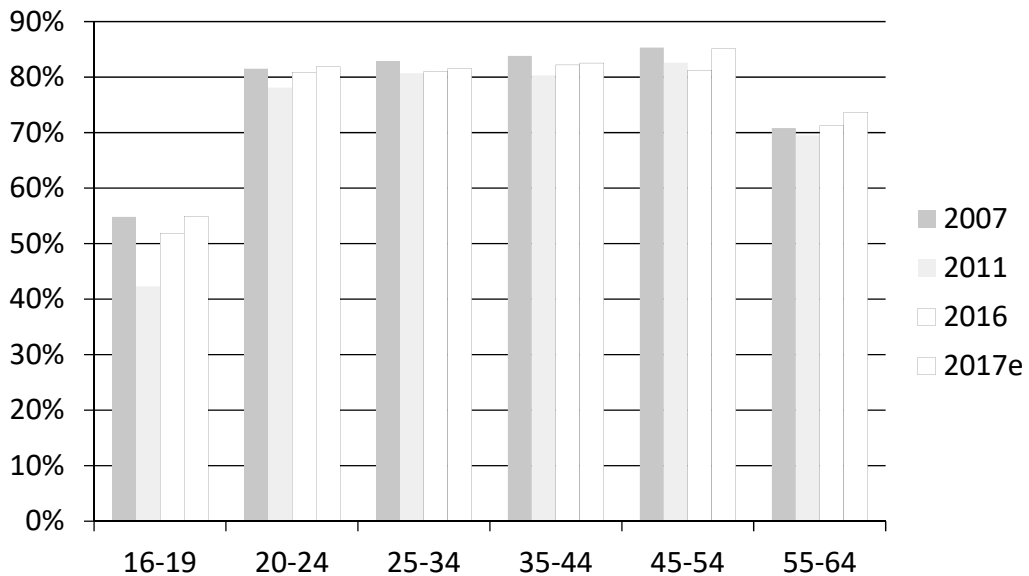
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.3
Annual Average Unemployment Rate and Wage Growth



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.4
Labor Force Participation by Age Group



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 3.1
Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Total Payroll Employment					Total Payroll Employment				
Year	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate	Year	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5	1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3	1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2	1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3	1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2	1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1	1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.4
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4	1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	4.7
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7	1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	4.9
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3	1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	4.2
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6	1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.9
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8	1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.5
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3	1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9	1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.2
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4	1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.7
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0	1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.6
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1	2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9	2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2	2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.8
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4	2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2	2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.1
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1	2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6	2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3	2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.6
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8	2008	1,252,470	0.1	1,188	3.3
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1	2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,734	7.8
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5	2010	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	8.1
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7	2011	1,208,650	2.3	27,131	6.8
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3	2012	1,248,935	3.3	40,285	5.4
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8	2013	1,290,523	3.3	41,588	4.4
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3	2014	1,328,143	2.9	37,620	3.8
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3	2015	1,377,902	3.7	49,759	3.5
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7	2016	1,426,382	3.5	48,480	3.4
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8	2017e	1,469,900	3.1	43,518	3.5
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2	2018f	1,510,900	2.8	41,000	3.3
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5					

Note: e = estimate
f = forecast

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

Table 3.2
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2014	2015	2016	2017e	2018f	Annual Percent Change			
						2015	2016	2017e	2018f
Civilian Labor Force	1,431,553	1,464,404	1,511,465	1,562,800	1,605,000	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.7
Employed Persons	1,377,013	1,412,473	1,459,703	1,508,300	1,552,700	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.9
Unemployed Persons	54,540	51,931	51,762	54,500	52,300	-4.8	-0.3	5.3	-4.0
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3				
U.S. Rate	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,328,055	1,377,744	1,426,382	1,469,900	1,510,900	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8
Mining	12,160	10,372	8,494	8,500	8,800	-14.7	-18.1	0.1	3.5
Construction	78,669	84,676	91,537	96,500	100,700	7.6	8.1	5.4	4.4
Manufacturing	120,642	123,695	125,926	128,600	131,000	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.9
Trade, Trans., Utilities	252,588	263,075	271,433	277,100	281,600	4.2	3.2	2.1	1.6
Information	33,338	34,402	36,757	37,200	38,000	3.2	6.8	1.2	2.2
Financial Activity	74,969	79,020	81,711	84,500	87,100	5.4	3.4	3.4	3.1
Professional & Business Services	185,081	194,127	202,175	210,700	218,900	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.9
Education & Health Services	174,313	182,273	190,935	197,400	204,000	4.6	4.8	3.4	3.3
Leisure & Hospitality	128,064	133,741	138,591	145,600	152,000	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.4
Other Services	37,530	38,689	39,405	40,800	41,900	3.1	1.9	3.5	2.7
Government	230,623	233,674	239,418	243,000	246,900	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.6
Goods-producing	211,471	218,743	225,957	233,600	240,500	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0
Service-producing	1,116,506	1,159,001	1,200,425	1,236,300	1,270,400	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8
Percent Svc.-producing	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.90	2.10	1.80	1.50	1.50				
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	56,026	59,962	63,419	68,803	72,701	7.0	5.8	8.5	5.7
Average Annual Wage	42,187	43,522	44,461	46,808	48,118	3.2	2.2	5.3	2.8
Average Monthly Wage	3,516	3,627	3,705	3,901	4,010	3.2	2.2	5.3	2.8
Establishments (first quarter)	87,551	90,443	93,167	95,700	98,500				

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

e = estimate

f = forecast

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

4. Personal Income

Joseph Mayans, Zions Bank
Robert Spendlove, Zions Bank

2017 Overview

Utah's total personal income in 2017 was an estimated \$132.7 billion, a 6.3 percent increase from \$124.9 billion in 2016. Utah's estimated 2017 per capita income was \$42,691, up 4.3 percent from \$40,925 in 2016. Both measures of personal income growth in Utah were higher in 2017 than in 2016, in which total personal income grew by 5.2 percent and per capita income grew by 3.1 percent. In the last two years, Utah's growth in total personal income and per capita income has been nearly twice the national average.

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 work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. In 2017, Utah's TPI was an estimated \$132.7 billion, a 6.3 percent increase from \$124.9 billion in 2016. Of Utah's total personal income in 2016, 76 percent can be attributed to earnings by place of work. Of this amount, 72 percent came from wages and salaries, 18 percent came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 10 percent came from proprietors' income.

In 2016, Utah's income from Dividends, Interest, and Rent (DIR) increased to \$23.71 billion and income from transfer receipts was \$16.7 billion. Utah transfer receipts comprise a smaller portion of TPI than the national average (13.4 percent vs. 17.4 percent). Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally.

In 2016, most nonfarm earnings in Utah were in the private sector: 83 percent of the earnings by place of work, compared to 82.7 percent nationally. The Utah

public sector accounted for 16.9 percent of nonfarm earnings, which is slightly higher than the national share (16.8 percent). Within the Utah private sector, the manufacturing sector (11.9 percent) was the largest source of earnings, followed by professional, scientific, and technical services (10.8 percent), and health care and social services (10.5 percent). 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 2016, most of Utah's broad industry classifications experienced growth in earnings. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector had the highest year-over-year growth of 16.1 percent. Other industries experiencing high growth included real estate and rental and leasing (14.3 percent); forestry, fishing, and related activities (10.5 percent); information (10 percent); and construction (9.9 percent).

The only sector to experience a loss in earnings in 2016 was mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, which fell 19.1 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income 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 2017 per capita personal income was \$42,691, up 4.3 percent from the 2016 level of \$40,925. Utah's estimated 2017 per capita income is 84.7 percent of the national per capita income of \$50,423.

Utah's 2016 growth rate in per capita personal income was the second highest in the nation at 3.1 percent. The state's personal income has been among the fastest growing in the United States due to the strong economy and robust labor market. Utah's year-over-

year employment growth is consistently one of the highest in the county, and its unemployment rate is well below national levels.

Personal and Per Capita Income by County

While Utah experienced strong personal income growth of 3.1 percent in 2016, it was lower than its 5.3 percent growth in 2015. Eleven Utah counties experienced a decline in per capita income in 2016, with Rich (-12.3 percent), Duchesne (-6.8 percent), and Uintah (-5.8 percent) counties seeing the greatest decrease. The 18 other Utah counties experienced per capita personal income growth. Piute County experienced the strongest year-over-year growth in 2016, with 6.2 percent, while Washington and Utah counties experienced 4.1 percent growth. Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Cache counties all experienced greater than 3 percent per capita income growth.

In 2016, Summit County's per capita income was \$108,675, the highest in Utah, and more than two-and-a-half times the state average (\$40,925). Summit was the only county with a per capita income that exceeded the national average (\$49,246). San Juan County (\$22,260) had the lowest per capita income, which is only 54 percent of the Utah average.

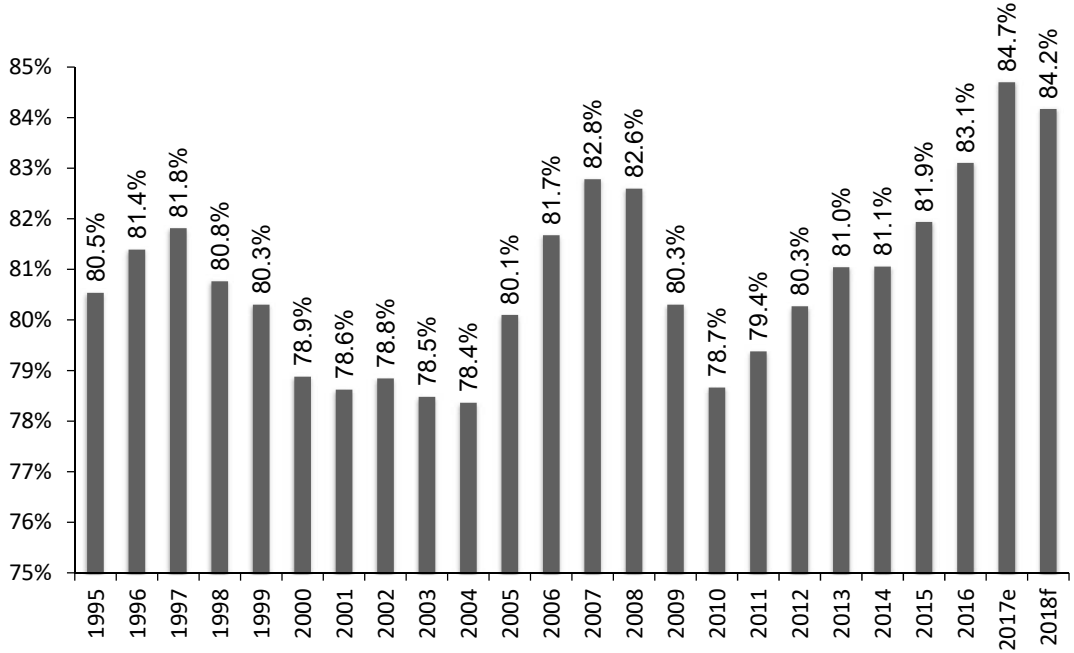
2018 Outlook

Utah's total personal income in 2017 is estimated to have grown 6.3 percent. This is up from 5.2 percent in 2016 and nearly double the national average. The state's estimated 2017 per capita income growth also improved from 3.1 percent in 2016 to 4.3 percent in 2017.

With the ongoing economic expansion and robust labor market, Utah continues to attract economic migrants looking for work, a lower cost-of-living, and an attractive setting. However, even with the inflow of new workers, the strong pace of hiring and a low unemployment rate has challenged several industries with labor shortages. The competition to hire and retain a qualified workforce should continue to put upward pressure on wages and personal income.

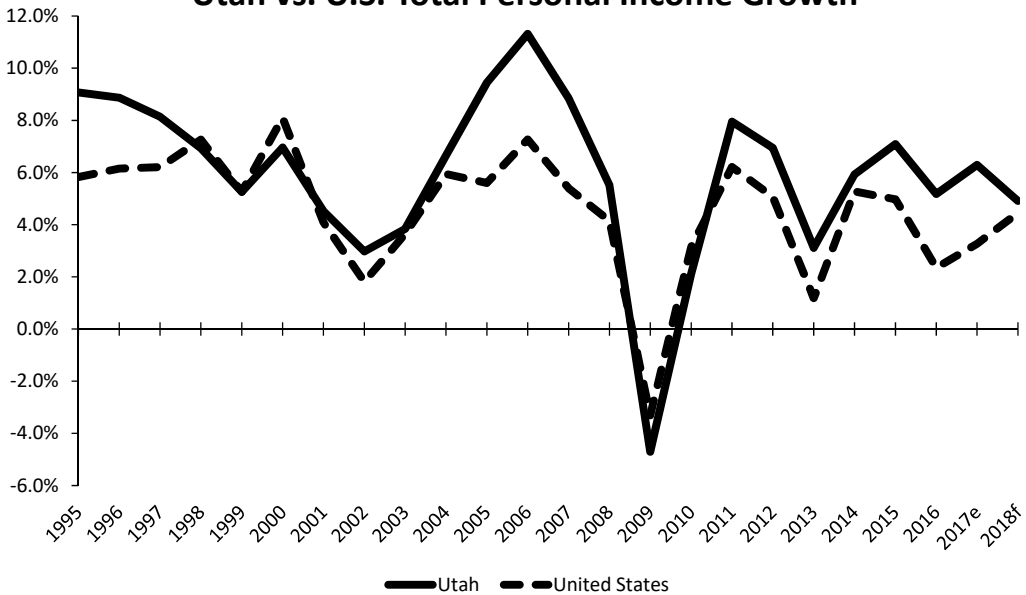
As Utah looks to remain one of the top labor markets in the nation in 2018, preliminary forecasts show that both total personal income growth and per capita income growth will continue to see strong gains, albeit at a somewhat slower pace than the robust growth over the past two years.

Figure 4.1
Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Figure 4.2
Utah vs. U.S. Total Personal Income Growth



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Table 4.1
Personal and Per Capita Personal Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)			Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)		
	Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.	Utah	United States	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	48,124	7,588,703	0.63%	6.9%	7.3%	22,218	27,510	80.8%
1999	50,653	7,988,183	0.63%	5.3%	5.3%	22,988	28,627	80.3%
2000	54,178	8,634,847	0.63%	7.0%	8.1%	24,138	30,602	78.9%
2001	56,629	8,987,890	0.63%	4.5%	4.1%	24,797	31,540	78.6%
2002	58,315	9,150,761	0.64%	3.0%	1.8%	25,084	31,815	78.8%
2003	60,553	9,484,225	0.64%	3.8%	3.6%	25,657	32,692	78.5%
2004	64,580	10,047,876	0.64%	6.7%	5.9%	26,891	34,316	78.4%
2005	70,681	10,610,320	0.67%	9.4%	5.6%	28,759	35,904	80.1%
2006	78,679	11,381,350	0.69%	11.3%	7.3%	31,154	38,144	81.7%
2007	85,635	11,995,419	0.71%	8.8%	5.4%	32,965	39,821	82.8%
2008	90,363	12,492,705	0.72%	5.5%	4.1%	33,932	41,082	82.6%
2009	86,111	12,079,444	0.71%	-4.7%	-3.3%	31,619	39,376	80.3%
2010	87,931	12,459,613	0.71%	2.1%	3.1%	31,683	40,277	78.7%
2011	94,919	13,233,436	0.72%	7.9%	6.2%	33,705	42,461	79.4%
2012	101,509	13,904,485	0.73%	6.9%	5.1%	35,545	44,282	80.3%
2013	104,664	14,068,960	0.74%	3.1%	1.2%	36,058	44,493	81.0%
2014	110,864	14,811,388	0.75%	5.9%	5.3%	37,685	46,494	81.1%
2015	118,725	15,547,661	0.76%	7.1%	5.0%	39,699	48,451	81.9%
2016	124,871	15,912,777	0.78%	5.2%	2.3%	40,925	49,246	83.1%
2017e	132,731	16,433,000	0.81%	6.3%	3.3%	42,691	50,423	84.7%
2018f	139,247	17,165,000	0.81%	4.9%	4.5%	43,981	52,253	84.2%

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: 1970-2016 data from Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2017e and 2018f data from Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group.

Table 4.2
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Utah	\$33,705	\$35,545	\$36,058	\$37,685	\$39,699	\$40,925	5.5%	1.4%	4.5%	5.3%	3.1%
Summit	76,072	89,046	90,762	94,363	107,158	108,675	17.1%	1.9%	4.0%	13.6%	1.4%
Salt Lake	38,344	40,492	40,992	42,746	45,148	46,762	5.6%	1.2%	4.3%	5.6%	3.6%
Morgan	40,158	41,964	41,575	43,082	44,621	45,755	4.5%	-0.9%	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%
Wasatch	35,315	36,860	38,133	39,997	41,676	42,331	4.4%	3.5%	4.9%	4.2%	1.6%
Grand	37,611	38,828	38,370	39,236	41,080	41,958	3.2%	-1.2%	2.3%	4.7%	2.1%
Davis	34,878	37,111	37,080	38,181	39,941	41,339	6.4%	-0.1%	3.0%	4.6%	3.5%
Weber	32,564	33,185	33,511	34,847	36,437	37,691	1.9%	1.0%	4.0%	4.6%	3.4%
Kane	31,481	32,330	32,123	34,458	36,807	37,134	2.7%	-0.6%	7.3%	6.8%	0.9%
Utah	27,604	29,593	30,454	32,554	34,796	36,215	7.2%	2.9%	6.9%	6.9%	4.1%
Garfield	29,272	29,627	31,074	32,041	34,348	35,183	1.2%	4.9%	3.1%	7.2%	2.4%
Daggett	30,021	33,983	33,251	33,683	36,730	34,879	13.2%	-2.2%	1.3%	9.0%	-5.0%
Rich	27,916	29,403	34,619	39,689	39,389	34,549	5.3%	17.7%	14.6%	-0.8%	-12.3%
Carbon	34,009	32,017	32,191	33,539	34,257	34,149	-5.9%	0.5%	4.2%	2.1%	-0.3%
Cache	29,384	30,225	29,791	31,134	32,798	33,896	2.9%	-1.4%	4.5%	5.3%	3.3%
Beaver	29,453	29,849	34,146	35,088	34,420	33,652	1.3%	14.4%	2.8%	-1.9%	-2.2%
Box Elder	29,091	29,827	30,781	31,937	32,712	33,265	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	2.4%	1.7%
Tooele	29,735	30,527	30,350	31,142	32,325	33,240	2.7%	-0.6%	2.6%	3.8%	2.8%
Washington	26,180	27,159	28,343	29,999	31,616	32,924	3.7%	4.4%	5.8%	5.4%	4.1%
Juab	26,072	27,025	28,678	29,605	32,093	32,829	3.7%	6.1%	3.2%	8.4%	2.3%
Duchesne	34,444	38,050	37,458	39,452	34,790	32,430	10.5%	-1.6%	5.3%	-11.8%	-6.8%
Millard	28,998	28,977	31,246	32,197	33,596	32,080	-0.1%	7.8%	3.0%	4.3%	-4.5%
Wayne	27,678	26,615	27,264	30,112	31,683	31,401	-3.8%	2.4%	10.4%	5.2%	-0.9%
Sevier	26,387	27,403	27,723	28,804	30,111	30,644	3.9%	1.2%	3.9%	4.5%	1.8%
Emery	30,747	28,353	28,902	29,803	30,834	30,316	-7.8%	1.9%	3.1%	3.5%	-1.7%
Uintah	33,071	34,304	33,409	34,620	31,059	29,251	3.7%	-2.6%	3.6%	-10.3%	-5.8%
Piute	23,223	22,494	24,116	25,020	26,454	28,104	-3.1%	7.2%	3.7%	5.7%	6.2%
Iron	23,223	23,675	24,652	26,038	26,824	27,068	1.9%	4.1%	5.6%	3.0%	0.9%
Sanpete	22,459	23,863	23,887	24,639	26,894	25,798	6.3%	0.1%	3.1%	9.2%	-4.1%
San Juan	21,969	21,855	24,056	23,329	23,232	22,260	-0.5%	10.1%	-3.0%	-0.4%	-4.2%

Note: All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
Last updated: November 16, 2017-- new estimates for 2016; revised estimates for 2010-2015.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

5. Gross Domestic Product by State

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2016 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 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP data annually in June. In 2017, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 2014-2016.

Nominal GDP

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be \$157.7 billion in 2016, up from \$149.1 billion in 2015. This represents a growth rate of 5.8 percent, which ranks the first highest in the nation. The Utah GDP growth rates of 5.8 percent, 5.8 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.1 percent in 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, represent a marked improvement in the Utah economy compared to the average annual GDP growth rate of 0.5 percent between 2008 and 2010. However, the average Utah growth rate of the last four years is still 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 \$137.0 billion in 2016, up from \$132.1 billion in 2015. This represents a growth rate of 3.7 percent, the third highest in the nation. Of Utah's production in 2016, 87 percent came from private industry led by finance, insurance, and real estate.

Industry Growth

The information industry (which accounts for 4.5 percent of Utah GDP) showed the strongest real GDP industry growth for the 2015 to 2016 period, growing from \$6.3 billion to \$7.1 billion, a 12.6 percent increase. The construction and education and health services industries had the next highest industry growth rates of 9.9 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. The lowest growth industries in Utah in 2016 were agriculture, natural resources, and mining (-23.7 percent) and manufacturing (3.0 percent).

2017/2018 Outlook

Utah's current real GDP growth rate of 3.7 percent is above the average growth rate of 2.8 percent in the state in the last four years (2012-2015). This is a marked increase from the negative Utah average real GDP growth rate of -0.7 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. Agriculture, natural resources, and mining was the only industry group to experience a decline in 2016, going from \$3.9 billion in 2015 to \$3.0 billion in 2016. Besides this, eight out of eleven Utah industry groups have performed well, growing by 4 percent or greater (other services and manufacturing were below 4 percent). Potential federal trade policy changes and geopolitical instability could present challenges in the economy. Potential expansionary federal fiscal policy including tax cuts and infrastructure spending may present an upside risk. However, Utah's strong and diversified industrial composition will continue to help our growth remain above the U.S. average, we expect Utah growth in real GDP to be in the 3.5–4.5 percent range.

Figure 5.1
Percent of GDP by Industry: 2016

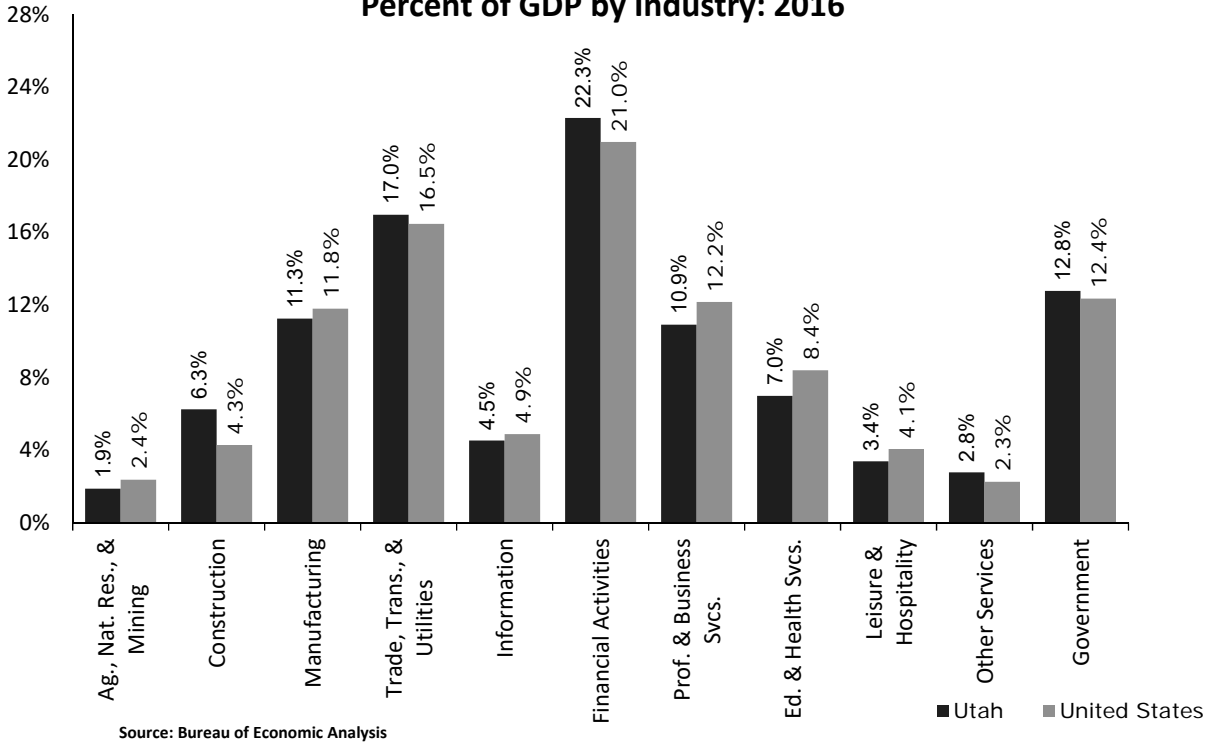


Figure 5.2
Utah vs. United States Real GDP Growth

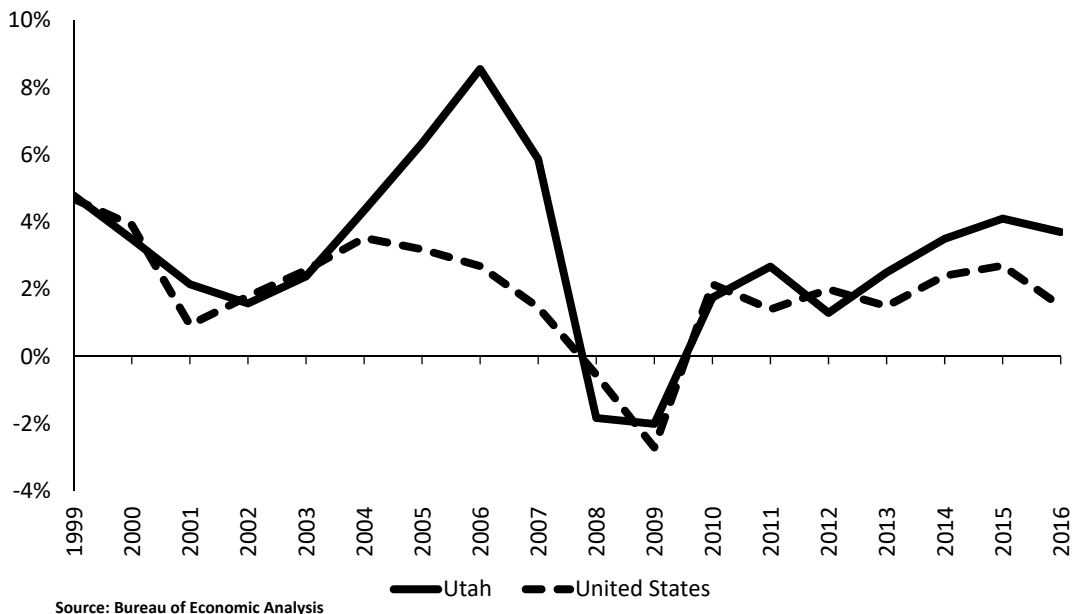


Table 5.1
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	Millions of Dollars						2016 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2015-2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
United States	\$15,406,002	\$16,041,243	\$16,576,738	\$17,312,381	\$18,007,085	\$18,511,499	100.0%	2.8%
Alabama	180,665	185,878	190,319	193,995	200,421	205,625	1.1%	2.6%
Alaska	58,759	60,890	59,808	58,196	53,311	50,404	0.3%	-5.5%
Arizona	254,192	264,693	270,469	281,031	292,972	305,849	1.7%	4.4%
Arkansas	107,287	109,226	114,456	118,068	119,320	121,383	0.7%	1.7%
California	2,036,297	2,131,199	2,223,892	2,358,811	2,505,853	2,622,731	14.2%	4.7%
Colorado	262,719	272,799	286,835	305,633	315,201	322,644	1.7%	2.4%
Connecticut	234,233	239,462	240,975	244,628	255,517	259,918	1.4%	1.7%
Delaware	59,937	60,628	61,109	66,115	69,582	71,453	0.4%	2.7%
District of Columbia	107,738	109,685	111,890	116,358	121,528	126,478	0.7%	4.1%
Florida	741,455	764,136	794,644	833,968	888,828	926,049	5.0%	4.2%
Georgia	424,126	439,058	454,238	479,273	506,298	531,302	2.9%	4.9%
Hawaii	70,017	72,532	74,630	77,155	81,745	84,671	0.5%	3.6%
Idaho	56,744	58,105	60,854	63,305	65,921	68,377	0.4%	3.7%
Illinois	679,776	711,370	721,876	750,212	777,243	796,012	4.3%	2.4%
Indiana	291,570	299,996	311,150	325,904	335,720	347,249	1.9%	3.4%
Iowa	148,843	158,246	162,305	171,115	180,440	185,183	1.0%	2.6%
Kansas	136,884	140,964	143,471	148,468	151,314	150,576	0.8%	-0.5%
Kentucky	171,835	177,046	181,135	185,945	191,912	196,681	1.1%	2.5%
Louisiana	236,248	241,378	234,608	243,474	240,663	236,999	1.3%	-1.5%
Maine	51,490	52,580	53,348	55,396	57,319	59,295	0.3%	3.4%
Maryland	324,830	332,500	339,443	350,873	366,492	382,437	2.1%	4.4%
Massachusetts	417,283	434,098	442,090	459,547	489,183	505,776	2.7%	3.4%
Michigan	399,437	416,701	429,644	445,535	472,293	490,238	2.6%	3.8%
Minnesota	282,397	292,920	304,063	317,653	328,403	339,096	1.8%	3.3%
Mississippi	96,968	101,351	103,523	104,633	106,303	108,495	0.6%	2.1%
Missouri	257,225	266,245	275,911	282,381	293,373	299,113	1.6%	2.0%
Montana	41,187	42,349	43,229	45,064	45,867	46,227	0.2%	0.8%
Nebraska	99,935	101,973	106,765	112,167	115,720	117,446	0.6%	1.5%
Nevada	124,445	125,440	128,205	133,109	141,279	146,278	0.8%	3.5%
New Hampshire	65,214	66,948	68,558	71,192	74,807	77,208	0.4%	3.2%
New Jersey	493,343	514,662	531,072	542,789	562,474	575,331	3.1%	2.3%
New Mexico	89,261	90,146	90,834	94,674	93,022	93,594	0.5%	0.6%
New York	1,229,743	1,301,041	1,330,236	1,392,019	1,459,442	1,500,055	8.1%	2.8%
North Carolina	427,974	438,350	454,945	475,420	501,671	521,621	2.8%	4.0%
North Dakota	42,164	52,493	54,965	59,711	56,420	53,453	0.3%	-5.3%
Ohio	528,567	550,299	564,683	595,220	611,935	626,622	3.4%	2.4%
Oklahoma	163,868	174,305	186,007	198,752	190,182	181,278	1.0%	-4.7%
Oregon	199,929	196,973	196,594	203,909	217,821	228,886	1.2%	5.1%
Pennsylvania	615,411	637,896	659,792	685,510	708,011	719,834	3.9%	1.7%
Rhode Island	49,716	50,997	52,187	53,803	56,204	57,529	0.3%	2.4%
South Carolina	170,193	174,567	181,556	191,167	202,720	209,859	1.1%	3.5%
South Dakota	42,253	43,056	44,560	45,647	47,356	48,354	0.3%	2.1%
Tennessee	263,175	278,298	288,012	299,140	316,789	331,868	1.8%	4.8%
Texas	1,344,733	1,437,893	1,536,472	1,612,242	1,608,403	1,599,283	8.6%	-0.6%
Utah	124,031	128,018	133,274	140,856	149,073	157,671	0.9%	5.8%
Vermont	27,676	28,195	28,690	29,413	30,355	31,091	0.2%	2.4%
Virginia	429,174	441,144	449,235	459,488	481,417	492,932	2.7%	2.4%
Washington	370,149	388,922	405,561	426,592	451,943	476,770	2.6%	5.5%
West Virginia	70,945	70,969	72,082	73,850	73,073	72,861	0.4%	-0.3%
Wisconsin	262,463	272,420	281,569	291,404	304,659	313,088	1.7%	2.8%
Wyoming	41,499	40,201	40,968	41,575	39,285	38,328	0.2%	-2.4%

Note: Last updated November 21, 2017

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 5.2
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	Millions of Chained 2009 Dollars						2016 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2015-2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
United States	\$14,833,679	\$15,126,281	\$15,348,034	\$15,717,536	\$16,148,378	\$16,385,170	100.0%	1.5%
Alabama	173,760	175,420	177,049	176,559	179,161	181,897	1.1%	1.5%
Alaska	51,004	53,719	51,361	49,498	49,649	46,975	0.3%	-5.4%
Arizona	247,414	252,545	253,743	258,384	263,475	270,205	1.6%	2.6%
Arkansas	103,312	103,170	106,112	107,621	108,209	109,144	0.7%	0.9%
California	1,962,926	2,013,611	2,064,534	2,150,580	2,245,876	2,320,345	14.2%	3.3%
Colorado	252,256	257,622	265,880	278,523	288,015	291,251	1.8%	1.1%
Connecticut	228,454	228,212	224,931	223,311	227,502	227,592	1.4%	0.0%
Delaware	57,919	57,013	56,189	59,245	60,908	60,984	0.4%	0.1%
District of Columbia	103,539	103,733	103,540	105,273	107,181	109,425	0.7%	2.1%
Florida	723,317	729,372	744,576	765,249	795,408	814,309	5.0%	2.4%
Georgia	413,457	418,312	424,360	438,440	451,827	465,411	2.8%	3.0%
Hawaii	67,971	68,913	69,676	70,415	72,675	74,026	0.5%	2.9%
Idaho	54,288	54,411	56,014	57,341	59,068	60,687	0.4%	2.7%
Illinois	658,411	671,493	669,261	681,546	689,832	696,459	4.3%	1.0%
Indiana	280,588	281,540	288,157	295,364	297,657	304,966	1.9%	2.5%
Iowa	142,603	147,665	148,419	154,052	160,175	162,729	1.0%	1.6%
Kansas	130,493	131,320	131,536	134,151	135,621	134,367	0.8%	-0.9%
Kentucky	165,712	166,852	168,306	169,171	170,832	172,821	1.1%	1.2%
Louisiana	209,151	209,373	202,289	206,611	207,783	208,105	1.3%	0.2%
Maine	50,180	50,106	49,810	50,641	51,070	51,869	0.3%	1.6%
Maryland	316,774	318,146	318,888	322,879	329,175	337,345	2.1%	2.5%
Massachusetts	408,409	415,832	415,030	422,350	438,208	444,680	2.7%	1.5%
Michigan	392,653	400,063	405,793	412,155	424,257	433,521	2.6%	2.2%
Minnesota	272,105	275,859	281,759	289,587	294,044	300,362	1.8%	2.1%
Mississippi	92,821	94,880	95,465	94,599	94,762	95,944	0.6%	1.2%
Missouri	250,034	252,620	256,738	257,488	261,247	262,026	1.6%	0.3%
Montana	38,458	38,737	39,026	40,070	40,999	41,453	0.3%	1.1%
Nebraska	94,619	93,957	96,352	99,891	101,996	102,888	0.6%	0.9%
Nevada	121,118	119,411	120,027	122,010	126,318	128,059	0.8%	1.4%
New Hampshire	63,952	64,278	64,641	65,831	67,544	68,623	0.4%	1.6%
New Jersey	480,101	489,453	496,128	496,920	502,536	505,941	3.1%	0.7%
New Mexico	83,457	83,547	82,696	85,016	86,353	86,486	0.5%	0.2%
New York	1,194,300	1,231,862	1,228,488	1,249,602	1,275,126	1,279,691	7.8%	0.4%
North Carolina	417,143	415,761	422,644	431,566	443,278	451,639	2.8%	1.9%
North Dakota	39,117	47,816	48,981	52,522	51,186	48,612	0.3%	-5.0%
Ohio	510,190	518,583	523,587	541,014	547,136	553,224	3.4%	1.1%
Oklahoma	151,302	159,785	166,762	176,092	181,486	174,033	1.1%	-4.1%
Oregon	198,298	192,598	188,806	192,330	201,467	209,035	1.3%	3.8%
Pennsylvania	597,346	607,172	617,053	629,469	644,159	647,708	4.0%	0.6%
Rhode Island	48,424	48,631	48,815	49,269	50,184	50,433	0.3%	0.5%
South Carolina	166,389	166,858	170,217	175,277	180,703	183,933	1.1%	1.8%
South Dakota	39,548	39,189	39,601	39,963	41,089	41,375	0.3%	0.7%
Tennessee	257,138	265,211	269,453	274,060	282,287	290,580	1.8%	2.9%
Texas	1,240,117	1,310,522	1,377,100	1,424,694	1,484,881	1,480,304	9.0%	-0.3%
Utah	118,254	119,739	122,685	126,926	132,109	136,979	0.8%	3.7%
Vermont	27,027	26,963	26,913	27,036	27,279	27,472	0.2%	0.7%
Virginia	419,724	422,269	422,275	423,182	432,332	434,409	2.7%	0.5%
Washington	358,185	368,474	377,393	389,372	403,888	420,712	2.6%	4.2%
West Virginia	66,935	65,925	66,261	66,655	67,126	66,367	0.4%	-1.1%
Wisconsin	256,396	259,863	263,282	267,318	272,968	276,415	1.7%	1.3%
Wyoming	36,326	35,054	35,410	35,544	35,768	35,133	0.2%	-1.8%

Note: Last updated November 21, 2017

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

6. Utah Taxable Sales

Eric Cropper, Utah State Tax Commission

2017 Overview

Taxable sales (sales subject to sales tax) are an indicator of economic activity in the state. They indicate changes in both consumer and business spending on taxable goods and services and typically perform well in times of economic expansion and poorly during times of recession.

In 2017, total taxable sales in Utah increased by approximately 7.2 percent to an estimated \$60.6 billion. A robust labor market and solid gains in wages and personal income were among the primary drivers of growth. In addition to solid growth in sales from existing taxpayers, additional tax collections from some online sellers who began collecting sales tax in 2017 bolstered growth. Other significant factors driving growth in Utah taxable sales include another strong year in the tourism industry and high consumer sentiment. Each major component of Utah taxable sales increased in 2017. Retail sales increased the most at 7.8 percent, followed by business investment purchases at 7.0 percent and taxable services at 5.2 percent.

Retail Sales

Trends in retail sales are particularly important as retail sales is the largest component of total taxable sales, accounting for an estimated 52.2 percent of the total in 2017. Furthermore, retail sales are an important economic indicator as consumer spending drives much of our economy.

In 2017, retail sales was an estimated \$31.6 billion, a 7.8 percent increase from \$29.3 billion in 2016. This growth significantly outpaced the 4.4 percent increase estimated in U.S. nontaxable and taxable retail sales in 2017. Significant increases in Utah employment, wages and personal income were primary drivers of growth in consumer expenditures. The growing popularity of online sales has reduced growth in taxable retail sales in recent years. Online or remote sales from businesses that do not have a physical presence in the state and do not collect sales tax are not included in

taxable sales. However, in 2017 some online sellers, including Amazon, began collecting sales tax in Utah. The addition of these sales provided a significant lift to taxable retail sales in 2017.

Business Investment Purchases

For the first time since 2014, business investment purchases increased over the prior year, rising by an estimated 7.0 percent to \$8.8 billion in 2017. Sharp drops in investment in the oil and gas and mining industries led to business investment declines in 2015 and 2016. However, in 2017 investments in these industries are once again increasing. The largest increases in business investment purchases in 2017 were from the construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade industries.

Although a relatively small portion of total taxable sales (14.6 percent in 2017), business investment purchases have 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 highs by 2017.

Taxable Services

Taxable services increased by an estimated 5.2 percent to \$16.9 billion in 2017. Tourism-related industries (accommodation, food services, entertainment, and recreation) once again led growth in this sector. Since 2011, growth in taxable services has been steady with annual increases ranging from 4.2 to 6.0 percent.

2018 Outlook

Utah's strong labor economy, combined with high consumer confidence, should drive another year of steady gains in Utah taxable sales. Total taxable sales are forecasted to increase by 5.4 percent to \$63.9 billion in 2018. Although slower than 2017, growth in retail sales is expected to increase by 5.1 percent in 2018, 1.2 percent higher than the 3.9 percent

forecasted increase in U.S. nontaxable and taxable retail sales. Business investment purchases are forecasted to grow again in 2018, increasing by 5.6 percent, while taxable services should have another year of consistent growth, increasing by 5.1 percent.

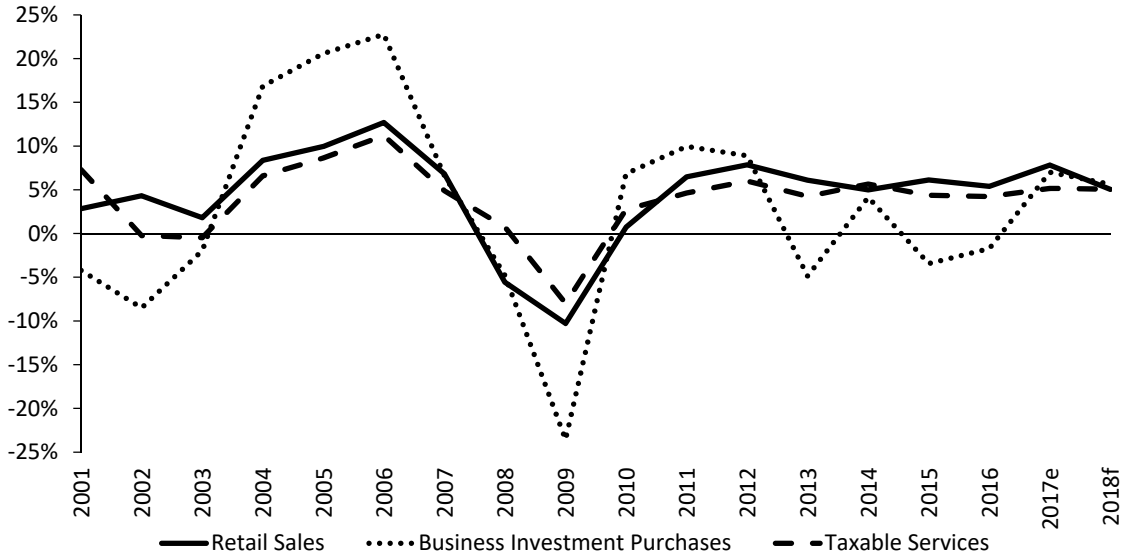
Forecasted growth in 2018 is barring any significant changes in the broader macro-economic environment. Taxable sales forecasts are sensitive to changes in economic and political conditions. Specific conditions with the potential to impact 2018 taxable sales are primarily external in nature and include, but are not limited to, monetary and tax policy decisions, national political climate, commodity prices, and geopolitical instability.

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 affect Utah taxable sales.

Summary

Healthy economic conditions led to significant growth in taxable sales in 2017. Although risks to the projections exist, the outlook for 2018 is positive with steady growth in Utah taxable sales expected to continue in 2018.

Figure 6.1
Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 6.1
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Year	Millions of Dollars					Percent Change				
	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
2001	\$15,751.9	\$5,701.1	\$9,482.0	\$1,527.8	\$32,462.7					
2002	16,431.7	5,216.4	9,459.3	1,299.5	32,407.0	4.3	-8.5	-0.2	-14.9	-0.2
2003	16,729.9	5,114.7	9,414.2	1,268.4	32,527.1	1.8	-2.0	-0.5	-2.4	0.4
2004	18,128.5	5,976.5	10,035.1	1,287.4	35,427.5	8.4	16.8	6.6	1.5	8.9
2005	19,933.7	7,206.7	10,902.0	1,366.6	39,408.9	10.0	20.6	8.6	6.1	11.2
2006	22,463.7	8,847.8	12,124.7	1,620.7	45,056.9	12.7	22.8	11.2	18.6	14.3
2007	23,998.3	9,432.3	12,717.5	1,646.8	47,794.8	6.8	6.6	4.9	1.6	6.1
2008	22,658.7	8,980.7	12,811.0	1,483.2	45,933.6	-5.6	-4.8	0.7	-9.9	-3.9
2009	20,328.5	6,863.7	11,789.5	1,499.1	40,481.0	-10.3	-23.6	-8.0	1.1	-11.9
2010	20,475.1	7,333.3	12,114.5	1,464.5	41,387.4	0.7	6.8	2.8	-2.3	2.2
2011	21,800.8	8,063.5	12,676.4	1,556.4	44,097.0	6.5	10.0	4.6	6.3	6.5
2012	23,512.2	8,780.1	13,438.7	1,800.2	47,531.2	7.9	8.9	6.0	15.7	7.8
2013	24,943.6	8,352.4	14,008.4	2,099.6	49,404.0	6.1	-4.9	4.2	16.6	3.9
2014	26,192.7	8,698.6	14,801.9	2,016.0	51,709.2	5.0	4.1	5.7	-4.0	4.7
2015	27,801.2	8,399.8	15,448.8	2,283.4	53,933.3	6.1	-3.4	4.4	13.3	4.3
2016	29,302.8	8,255.1	16,102.3	2,842.2	56,502.4	5.4	-1.7	4.2	24.5	4.8
2017e	31,600.1	8,833.9	16,935.1	3,215.3	60,584.4	7.8	7.0	5.2	13.1	7.2
2018f	33,197.2	9,332.7	17,793.4	3,553.9	63,877.3	5.1	5.6	5.1	10.5	5.4

Note: 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: Agriculture 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, Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation 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 6.2
Utah Taxable Sales by County

	Millions of Dollars						Percent Change	% of Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015-2016	2016
Utah	44,097.0	47,531.2	49,404.0	51,709.2	53,933.3	56,502.4	4.8	100.0
Beaver	\$106.1	\$83.2	\$108.8	\$105.3	\$108.6	\$119.8	10.3	0.2
Box Elder	585.7	526.0	565.5	565.8	642.2	705.4	9.8	1.2
Cache	1,335.7	1,370.4	1,446.5	1,514.7	1,631.3	1,726.7	5.9	3.1
Carbon	464.3	420.0	403.6	425.1	390.4	362.1	-7.3	0.6
Daggett	13.2	15.4	18.7	16.4	18.3	16.7	-9.1	0.0
Davis	3,784.5	4,001.7	4,268.2	4,550.8	4,897.8	5,141.6	5.0	9.1
Duchesne	626.9	830.3	876.6	895.5	443.7	370.9	-16.4	0.7
Emery	178.4	141.9	127.7	139.4	127.6	135.4	6.1	0.2
Garfield	84.8	122.0	111.1	120.7	128.9	139.3	8.1	0.2
Grand	279.4	310.2	336.3	390.3	367.7	389.7	6.0	0.7
Iron	568.8	593.5	642.5	656.6	723.5	784.6	8.4	1.4
Juab	100.4	111.1	89.2	96.9	107.0	108.6	1.4	0.2
Kane	148.0	152.4	157.3	164.7	180.6	195.5	8.2	0.3
Millard	168.8	159.5	179.8	193.3	169.0	181.6	7.5	0.3
Morgan	75.9	72.9	75.6	93.3	104.4	107.1	2.6	0.2
Piute	8.3	8.3	8.2	10.0	9.9	9.1	-8.5	0.0
Rich	103.0	26.8	29.7	19.6	36.5	39.8	9.0	0.1
Salt Lake	19,672.2	21,387.8	21,986.1	22,941.0	24,256.5	25,415.5	4.8	45.0
San Juan	205.5	205.1	212.1	184.6	150.4	156.5	4.0	0.3
Sanpete	195.9	209.3	211.0	228.7	237.5	246.4	3.8	0.4
Sevier	316.7	323.2	347.2	376.4	366.3	365.0	-0.4	0.6
Summit	1,324.3	1,360.9	1,469.8	1,570.9	1,743.7	1,869.4	7.2	3.3
Tooele	600.9	656.3	618.9	633.7	701.8	694.3	-1.1	1.2
Uintah	1,353.8	1,649.6	1,453.7	1,470.0	974.5	725.5	-25.5	1.3
Utah	6,264.4	6,886.1	7,186.9	7,555.1	8,151.1	8,679.1	6.5	15.4
Wasatch	296.2	336.5	386.2	429.5	474.0	525.0	10.7	0.9
Washington	2,121.5	2,306.4	2,555.2	2,733.7	2,970.9	3,247.1	9.3	5.7
Wayne	33.8	34.6	39.4	39.5	43.6	47.8	9.8	0.1
Weber	3,166.5	3,342.0	3,527.3	3,719.5	3,927.0	4,115.4	4.8	7.3
Other*	-87.1	-112.0	-35.2	-132.0	-151.6	-118.5	-21.8	-0.2

Note: "Other*" includes taxable sales and refunds where a county nexus cannot be determined. These refunds exceeded sales each year, resulting in negative values for net taxable sales where no county was identified.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

7. State Tax Collections

Leslee Katayama, Utah State Tax Commission

2017 Overview

Utah continues to experience healthy economic growth with tax collections rising steadily each year since the Great Recession. Utah's economy once again outpaced the nation in employment and wage growth. Consistent with this picture, FY 2017 total unrestricted state revenues jumped 6.1 percent following a 2.8 percent increase in FY 2016.

With the conclusion of FY 2017, Utah is on pace to post its seventh year of uninterrupted growth in unrestricted revenues from General, Education, and Transportation Funds and mineral lease revenues. Total FY 2017 unrestricted revenue from these sources totaled \$6,970.2 million, exceeding the February 2017 forecast (adjusted for legislation) by \$104.8 million. General Fund revenues increased 4.5 percent while Education Fund revenues rose 6.1 percent. Revenues to the Transportation Fund jumped 12.3 percent.

General Fund

Revenues from all major taxes deposited into the General Fund, except for severance and beer, cigarette and tobacco taxes, posted positive gains in FY 2017. Unrestricted revenues in the General Fund totaled \$2,341.3 million in FY 2017, an increase of 4.5 percent compared to FY 2016. FY 2017 unrestricted sales tax revenue rose 4.4 percent while total sales tax, including earmarked revenue, rose 5.2 percent. Increases in sales tax revenue were a result of overall positive economic conditions and a strong labor market in Utah. One item to note is the increase in sales tax earmarks over the years.

Sales tax earmarks totaled \$585.4 million in FY 2017, up 7.8 percent compared to FY 2016. In FY 2011, total earmarked sales tax revenue amounted to \$189.2 million. FY 2017 unrestricted insurance premium tax revenue increased 9.3 percent. Total insurance premium taxes, including unrestricted and earmarked funds, increased 2.5 percent. Liquor profit revenue edged up 2.2 percent in FY 2017. Continuing weakness in prices and production in Utah's natural resource

extractive industries led to a 55.2 percent decline in oil and gas severance tax unrestricted revenues. Mining severance tax revenues were down 1.9 percent in FY 2017 following a large drop in FY 2016.

Education Fund

Total Education Fund revenues rose 6.1 percent, to \$3,980.1 million in FY 2017. This was largely the result of a 7.1 percent increase in individual income taxes. FY 2017 gross final payments grew \$63.2 million or 6.1 percent. The strength of Utah's labor market was evident in withholding payments which jumped 7.5 percent in FY 2017. Refunds increased 7.3 percent to \$468.4 million in FY 2017.

FY 2017 corporate tax revenue decreased 2.9 percent following a 9.5 percent drop in FY 2016. Mineral production withholding fell 3.0 percent, mirroring the declines in the natural resource sector.

Transportation Fund

Total Transportation Fund revenues, which jumped 12.3 percent to \$573.5 million in FY 2017, were influenced by recent legislation which increased the tax rate on both motor and special fuels by 4.9 cents (effective January 1, 2016). It changed the tax rate from a flat 24.5 cents per gallon to a percentage of the average statewide rack price of a gallon of motor fuel, with the tax rate changing at the beginning of each calendar year.

The new calculated tax rate allows motor fuel tax rates to rise when gas prices increase. Collections from motor fuel and special fuel taxes increased 14.3 and 16.8 percent respectively in FY 2017, as a result of tax rate increases and increases in consumption due to relatively low fuel prices. Other Transportation Fund revenue sources posted 0.1 percent growth.

Potential Risks to the Economy

While Utah has benefited from a lengthy period of economic expansion, there is always the potential for national and international developments to negatively

impact the state's economy. Potential disruption that could impact tax collections include a correction in stock market or asset values leading to a decline in business and consumer confidence, fiscal or monetary policy changes such as rising interest rates or tax policy changes, declining economic activity in China or Europe, military conflicts, terrorist attacks, weak U.S. labor markets, and negative developments in a particular economic sector.

In addition, legislative changes have the potential to impact tax collections. For instance, legislation is pending in Congress that would allow states to collect sales and use tax from remote sellers with no nexus (physical presence) in the state.

2018 Outlook

The FY 2018 outlook for revenues is positive with total unrestricted revenue projected to rise 5.6 percent. Forecasted economic indicators remain strong with personal income anticipated to increase 4.9 percent in FY 2018, boosting sales and income tax revenue.

The General Fund is expected to grow 5.5 percent (5.8 percent including earmarks). Unrestricted sales taxes are forecasted to increase 5.6 percent (6.0 percent including earmarks). Total Education Fund revenues are expected to grow 6.3 percent with its largest component, individual income taxes, increasing 6.7 percent. Although difficult to forecast, FY 2018 corporate tax revenue is expected to rise 2.0 percent as U.S. corporate profits are forecasted to rise 5.1 percent in 2017. Revenues in the Transportation Fund are expected to edge up 1.5 percent in FY 2018.

Summary

FY 2017 was the seventh year of consecutive growth in total unrestricted tax revenues. Healthy growth in tax collections is expected to continue in FY 2018 barring any major economic disruptions.

Figure 7.1
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in
Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenue

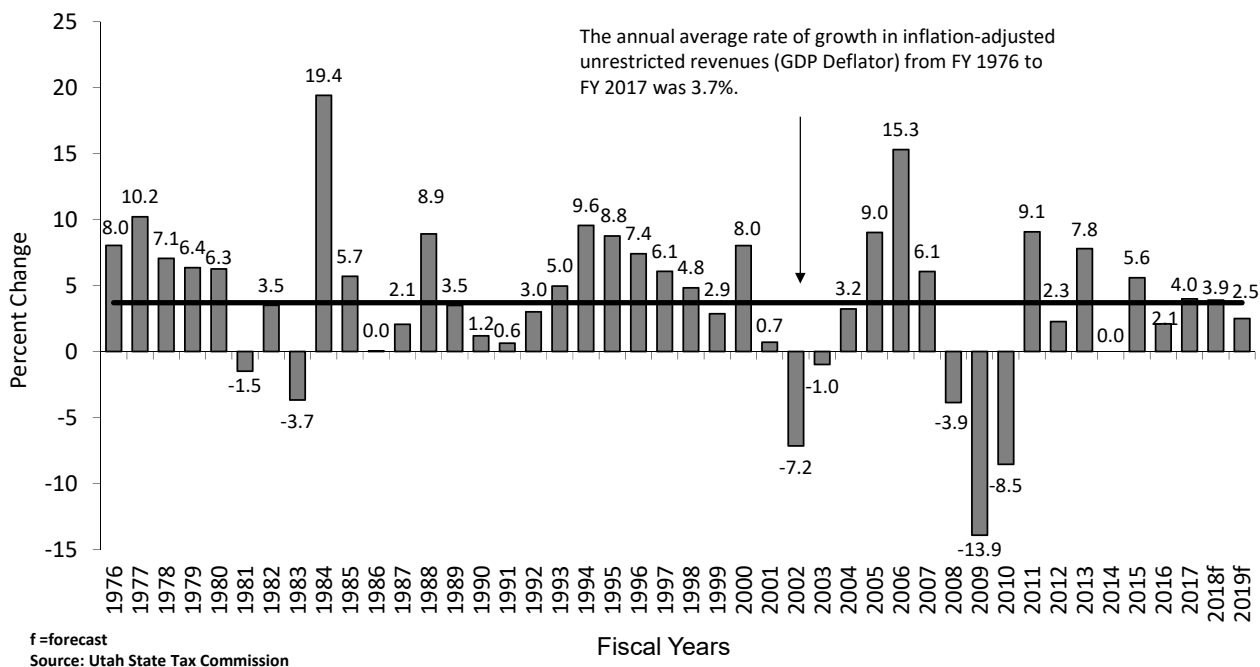
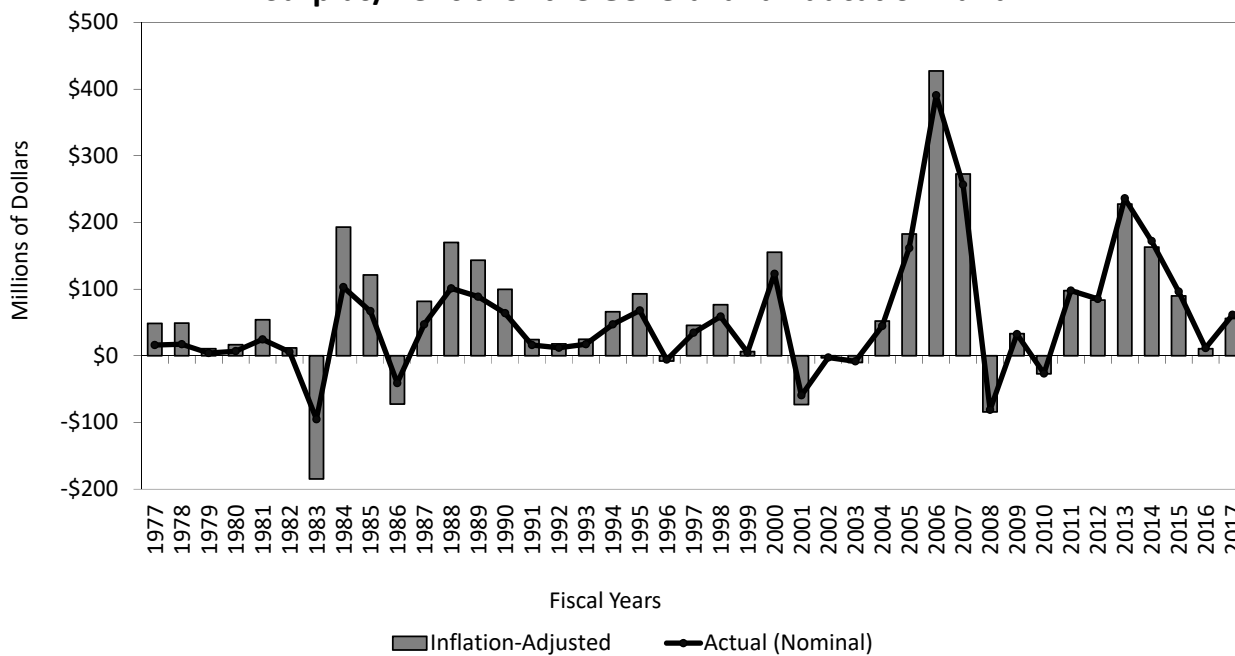
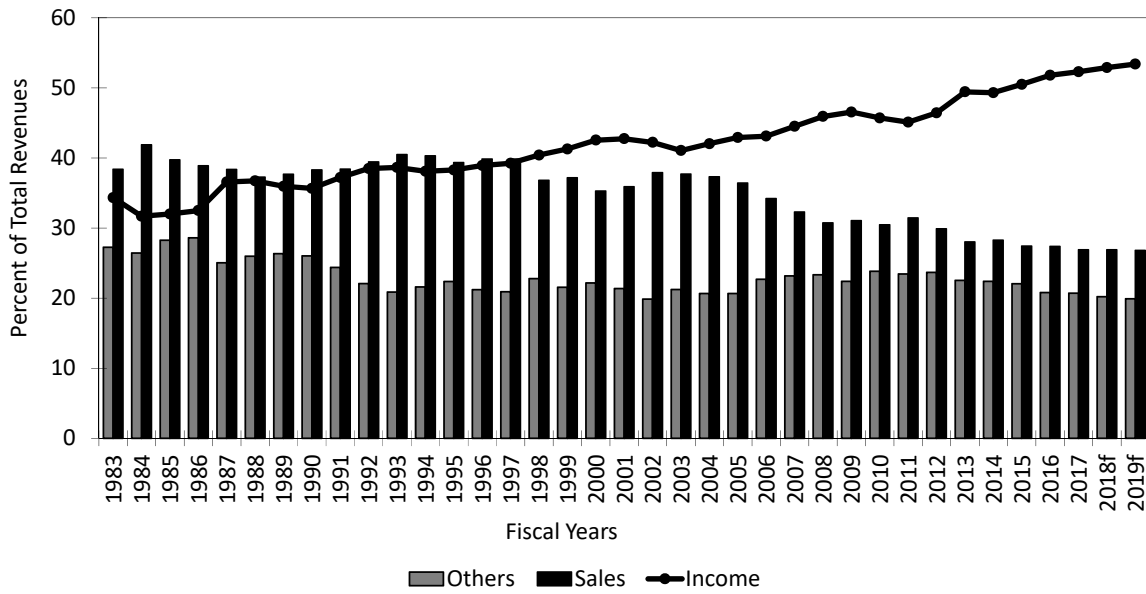


Figure 7.2
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenue
Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Fund



Note: Inflation-adjusted amounts are in 2009 dollars, adjusted from nominal amounts using the GDP implicit price deflator.
 Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 7.3
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.
 f = forecast
 Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 7.1
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections (\$ millions)

Revenue Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018f	2019f
Sales and Use Tax	\$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	\$1,778.5	1,856.8	1960.9	2037.3
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	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	543.1	585.4	628.6	654.2
Total Sales and Use Tax	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	2,321.6	2,442.1	2,589.5	2,691.5
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	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	31.3	31.4	31.9
Liquor Profits	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	104.0	106.3	117.3	124.4
Insurance Premiums	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	111.7	122.0	126.8	131.7
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	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	118.3	116.3	114.9	113.8
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	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	20.8	9.3	15.3	20.1
Metal Severance Tax	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	7.0	6.8	8.0	9.4
Inheritance Tax	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	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment Income	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	7.9	14.3	16.1	17.5
General Fund Other	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	69.8	83.8	84.0	85.4
Property and Energy Credit	-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	-6.0	-5.6	-5.7	-5.8
General Fund Total	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	2,240.7	2,341.3	2,469.0	2,565.9
GF & Earmarks Total	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	2,783.8	2,926.7	3,097.6	3,220.1
Individual Income Tax	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	3,370.3	3,609.5	3,850.1	4,061.5
Withholding	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	2,769.1	2,976.8	3,175.0	3,352.42
Final Payments	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	1,037.9	1,101.1	1,173.1	1,232.1
Refunds	-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	-436.6	-468.4	-498.0	-523.0
Corporate Taxes	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	338.3	328.5	335.0	344.4
Mineral Production Withholding	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	15.6	15.1	16.4	17.1
Education Fund Other	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	25.4	27.1	28.8	29.6
Education Fund Total	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	3,749.6	3,980.1	4,230.4	4,452.6
GF/EF Total	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	5,990.3	6,321.4	6,699.4	7,018.5
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	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	6,533.4	6,906.8	7,328.0	7,672.7
Motor Fuel Tax	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	305.2	348.8	354.7	361.6
Special Fuel Tax	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	115.5	134.9	138.6	141.3
Other	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	89.7	89.8	89.1	90.9
Transportation Fund Total	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	510.5	573.5	582.4	593.8
Mineral Lease Payments	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	71.4	75.3	77.8	82.4
Total	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	6,572.2	6,970.2	7,359.5	7,694.7
Total & Earmarks	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	7,115.3	7,555.6	7,988.1	8,348.9

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

Table 7.2
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections (annual percent change)

Revenue Source	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018f	2019f
Sales and Use Tax	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%	3.7%	4.4%	5.6%	3.9%
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	-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	9.5	7.8	7.4	4.1
Total Sales and Use Tax	-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	5.0	5.2	6.0	3.9
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax*	NA	NA	NA	75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3	13.0	-6.1	-3.5	9.5	0.6	9.4	0.5	1.5
Liquor Profits	-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	9.0	2.2	10.3	6.0
Insurance Premiums	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	20.9	9.3	3.9	3.9
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	-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	2.1	-1.7	-1.2	-0.9
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	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	-70.2	-55.2	65.0	31.0
Metal Severance Tax	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	-57.3	-1.9	16.8	18.2
Inheritance Tax*	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8	-100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Investment Income	-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	21.0	80.3	12.3	9.1
General Fund Other	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	-23.2	20.0	0.2	1.7
Property and Energy Credit	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	10.2	-6.4	2.1	1.2
General Fund Total	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	0.7	4.5	5.5	3.9
GF & Earmarks Total	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	2.3	5.1	5.8	4.0
Individual Income Tax	-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	6.7	7.1	6.7	5.5
Withholding	-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	7.8	7.5	6.7	5.6
Final Payments	-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	4.7	6.1	6.5	5.0
Refunds	-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	8.4	7.3	6.3	5.0
Corporate Taxes	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	-9.5	-2.9	2.0	2.8
Mineral Production Withholding	-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	-42.6	-3.0	8.7	4.3
Education Fund Other	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1	-5.4	10.4	-16.6	-7.4	18.0	6.8	6.5	2.5
Education Fund Total	-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	4.7	6.1	6.3	5.3
GF/EF Total	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	3.2	5.5	6.0	4.8
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	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	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.7
Motor Fuel Tax	-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	16.6	14.3	1.7	2.0
Special Fuel Tax	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	15.4	16.8	2.7	1.9
Other	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	5.4	0.1	-0.8	2.1
Transportation Fund Total	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	14.2	12.3	1.5	2.0
Mineral Lease Payments	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	-49.6	5.4	3.3	5.9
Total	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	2.8	6.1	5.6	4.6
Total & Earmarks	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	3.3	6.2	5.7	4.5

Note: * The State of Utah received no Cable/Satellite Excise Tax revenue in FY 2003 and 2004, and it has not received Inheritance Tax Revenue since FY 2012.

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

8. Exports

Jim Porter, World Trade Center Utah
Don Willie, World Trade Center Utah

2017 Overview

Over the last decade, Utah merchandise exports have grown from \$7.8 billion in 2006 to almost \$12.1 billion in 2016. Over the last year, however, Utah exports decreased roughly nine percent. Utah is currently the 28th largest exporting state in the nation, slightly down from 27th in 2015.

The Salt Lake City metropolitan area is the 36th largest exporter in the nation among MSAs with \$8.7 billion, making up 72 percent of Utah's total exports in 2016. Over the last decade, exports from Salt Lake City increased 56 percent from \$5.6 billion in 2007. The Provo-Orem area made up 16 percent of total exports with a value of \$1.9 billion in 2016. This is a 57 percent increase over the last decade from \$1.2 billion. The Ogden-Clearfield area accounted for 13 percent of total exports with \$1.6 billion, up 141 percent from 2007. The Logan area (including some parts of Idaho) saw even more rapid growth than Ogden with a 177 percent increase over the last decade. Finally, St. George, Utah increased its exports from \$24 million in 2007 to \$36 million in 2016, a 51 percent increase.

Utah's leading export industry continues to be primary metal products. This sector accounted for approximately 40 percent of Utah's total merchandise exports in 2016, down from 44 percent in 2015. The value of primary metal exports in 2016 stood at \$4.8 billion, a moderate decrease from \$5.5 billion in the previous year.

The state did see substantive gains in manufacturing (\$67 million), transportation equipment (\$54 million), and electrical equipment (\$40 million) exports. Other industries declined, including computers and electronics (-\$403 million), chemicals (-\$32 million), fabricated metals (-\$25 million), machinery (-\$24 million), and plastics and rubber (-\$16 million).

Excluding gold, Utah's "value added" exports declined slightly from \$7.4 billion in 2015 to \$7.1 billion in 2016. The largest non-metal export category in 2016 was

computers and electronic products, totaling \$1.7 billion. While this industry declined nearly 20 percent from the previous year, it still makes up almost 15 percent of the total goods exported from the state. Other major export categories included chemicals (\$1.06 billion, nine percent of total), food products (\$922 million, eight percent of total), and transportation equipment (\$866 million, seven percent of total).

Categories which experienced significant relative growth in 2016 include textiles and fabrics (up 103 percent), petroleum and coal products (up 70 percent), wood products (60 percent growth), and fish and other marine products (58 percent growth).

The United Kingdom was again Utah's largest export destination in 2016 with exports totaling \$3 billion representing 25 percent of Utah's export portfolio. The second largest export destination was Hong Kong, with over \$1.5 billion in exports, making up 12 percent of Utah's export portfolio. The commodity profile of exports to the United Kingdom and Hong Kong continues to be dominated by primary metals. In fact, 93 percent of exports to the United Kingdom and 88 percent of exports to Hong Kong are primary metals. Utah's third largest export destination was Canada with \$1.3 billion in exports, making up 11 percent of total 2016 Utah exports. The top three industry exports to Canada were: primary metals (\$301 million), chemicals (\$195 million), and transportation equipment (\$171 million). Mexico followed Canada at \$741 million, making up six percent of the total. By far, the largest industry export to Mexico was transportation equipment at \$243 million.

Rounding out the top five export destinations is China with \$648 million in exports, making up 5 percent of the total. The single largest export category to China was computers and electronics at \$238 million. Taiwan, Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, and South Korea are also included in Utah's top 10 trading partners.

Over the last decade, exports to Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners increased 92 percent. In 2016 alone, exports to FTA partners totaled \$3.1 billion, making up 26 percent of exports from Utah.

2018 Outlook

As has historically been the case, significant fluctuations in Utah's total exports are driven largely by volatility of the price of gold in the international marketplace. The price of gold is projected to increase slightly in 2018 and 2019, but not as much as previously projected. Increased demand is expected to support increased precious metals exports from Utah.

To establish greater consistency in export value the State of Utah is promoting increased and expanded "value added" exports to diverse markets across the globe. Aiding in this effort are the World Trade Center Utah, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Economic Development Corporation of Utah.

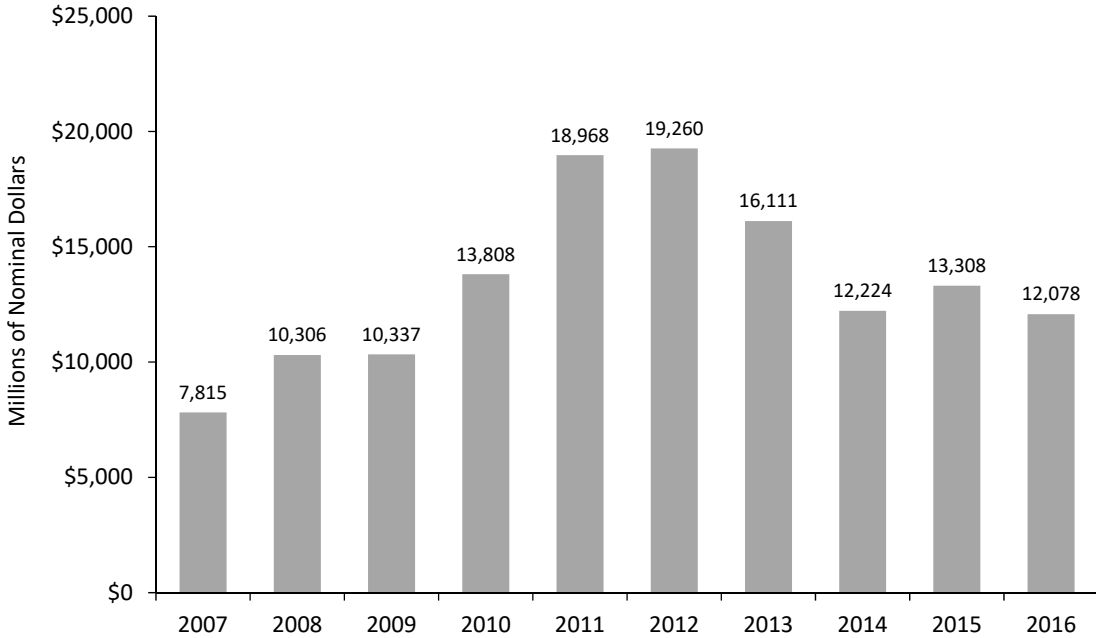
Critical to increased trade are free trade agreements such the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which has come under fire by the current administration. Utah's success in the global market is

dependent on positive trade relations with both Canada and Mexico.

Utah also continues to support increasing exports from rural Utah, working to help smaller rural economies to benefit from global economic growth. Because rural exports make up only a small percentage of total exports from the state, the potential for expanded growth remains significant.

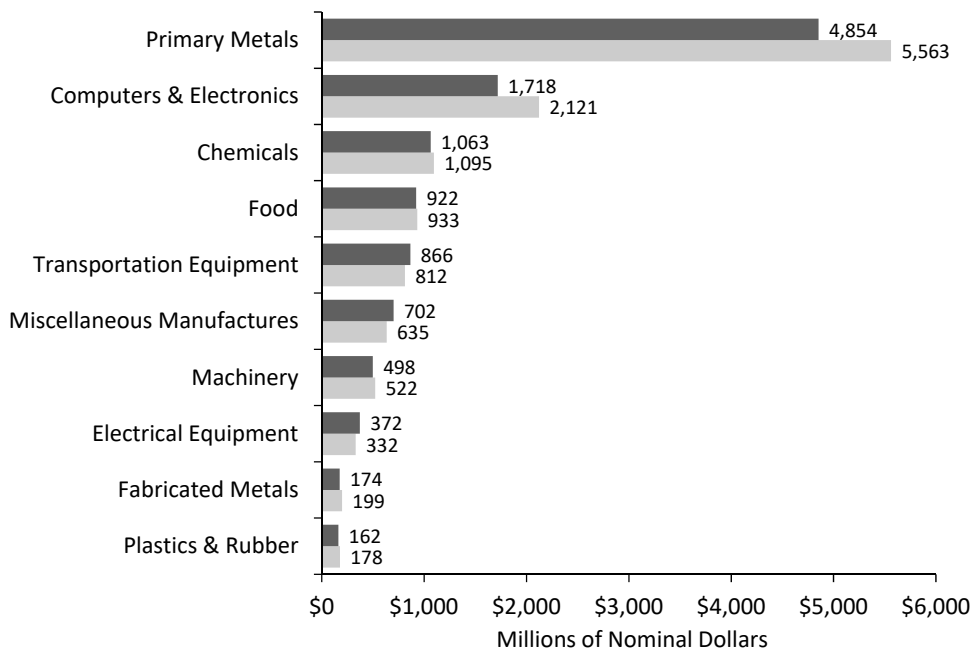
Additionally, the Inland Port Exploratory Committee (IPEC) held three public meetings during 2017 to discuss next steps in exploring the feasibility of an inland port in Utah. The IPEC visited three ports of interest: Port of Long Beach, CA; Greer, S.C. Inland Port; and Cordele, GA Inland Port. This committee also managed the contract for the Inland Port Feasibility Study, which was awarded in October. The study was completed in December and included a review of the market, competitiveness, and logistics system facts. The study concluded that there is a strong business opportunity if there is integration of ground and air logistics, infrastructure development, and economic development. A global trade port could be transformative and further establish the state as a global economic player.

Figure 8.1
Utah Merchandise Exports



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 8.2
Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

■ 2016 ■ 2015

Figure 8.3
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries

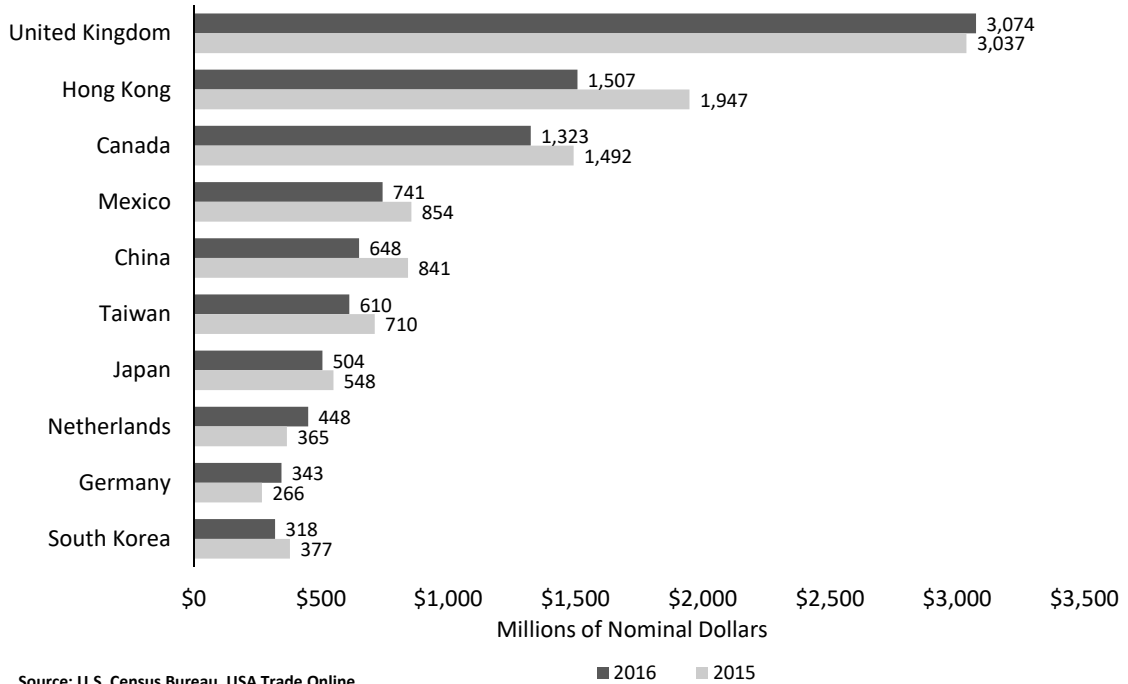


Figure 8.4
Utah Monthly Exports: With and Without Gold

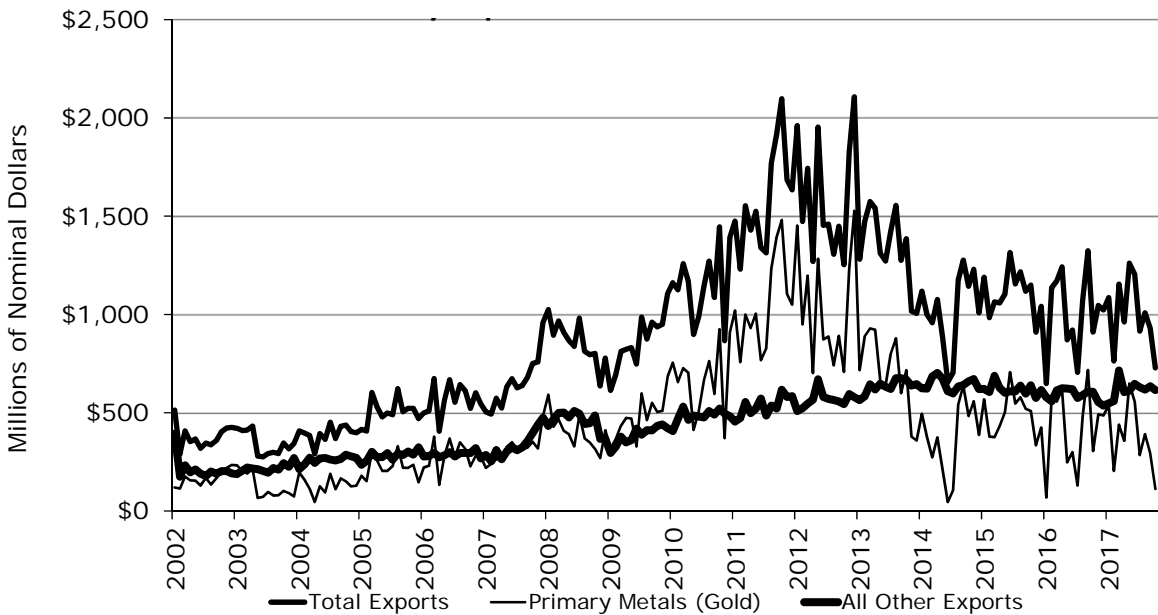


Table 8.1
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

Rank	Geography	Millions of Current Dollars						Percent Change 2015–2016	2016 Share
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
	United States	\$1,482,508	\$1,545,821	\$1,578,517	\$1,621,874	\$1,503,101	\$1,451,011	-3.5%	100%
22	Alabama	17,927.7	19,577.0	19,301.3	19,450.4	19,328.2	20,422.1	5.7%	1.4%
41	Alaska	5,258.9	4,543.4	4,527.8	5,111.2	4,619.7	4,347.5	-5.9%	0.3%
19	Arizona	17,884.5	18,404.7	19,478.3	21,247.3	22,655.4	22,016.2	-2.8%	1.5%
35	Arkansas	5,611.0	7,615.2	7,160.8	6,866.2	5,869.5	5,707.5	-2.8%	0.4%
2	California	159,421.4	161,757.3	168,191.6	173,868.6	165,379.6	163,512.8	-1.1%	11.3%
33	Colorado	7,338.2	8,170.1	8,545.0	8,363.7	7,950.3	7,580.3	-4.7%	0.5%
25	Connecticut	16,232.8	15,871.1	16,426.7	15,962.8	15,242.4	14,394.2	-5.6%	1.0%
40	Delaware	5,516.3	5,113.8	5,327.3	5,267.4	5,407.8	4,532.4	-16.2%	0.3%
48	Dist of Columbia	1,041.2	2,014.1	2,707.7	940.2	1,088.1	1,330.7	22.3%	0.1%
7	Florida	65,009.8	66,222.5	60,482.2	58,438.8	53,899.6	52,049.4	-3.4%	3.6%
11	Georgia	34,863.1	36,038.5	37,578.2	39,412.7	38,595.3	35,644.3	-7.6%	2.5%
51	Hawaii	884.4	731.7	598.7	1,447.5	1,896.4	795.5	-58.1%	0.1%
39	Idaho	5,913.0	6,119.9	5,789.4	5,137.8	4,294.8	4,876.8	13.6%	0.3%
5	Illinois	64,902.9	68,157.9	66,212.9	68,394.0	63,401.9	59,757.9	-5.7%	4.1%
12	Indiana	32,332.1	34,398.9	34,216.0	35,589.1	33,818.8	34,655.0	2.5%	2.4%
27	Iowa	13,316.5	14,622.2	13,903.4	15,111.5	13,233.6	12,115.4	-8.4%	0.8%
30	Kansas	11,623.4	11,683.9	12,459.2	12,021.9	10,690.2	10,181.4	-4.8%	0.7%
17	Kentucky	20,118.9	22,131.6	25,411.7	27,757.4	27,643.9	29,199.2	5.6%	2.0%
9	Louisiana	54,971.2	62,868.8	63,247.0	64,770.1	48,685.9	48,418.8	-0.5%	3.3%
45	Maine	3,422.1	3,047.9	2,686.8	2,811.1	2,763.0	2,875.3	4.1%	0.2%
32	Maryland	10,862.6	11,745.1	11,746.7	12,228.3	10,051.8	9,658.2	-3.9%	0.7%
18	Massachusetts	27,871.0	25,613.9	26,812.0	27,384.2	25,290.1	25,891.7	2.4%	1.8%
6	Michigan	51,064.0	57,051.5	59,399.8	57,573.1	53,954.0	54,713.5	1.4%	3.8%
23	Minnesota	20,732.1	20,826.6	20,760.1	21,397.6	20,016.2	19,202.4	-4.1%	1.3%
29	Mississippi	10,938.9	11,793.8	12,415.2	11,484.9	10,848.4	10,494.7	-3.3%	0.7%
26	Missouri	14,161.1	13,903.2	12,958.2	14,189.6	13,647.8	13,934.6	2.1%	1.0%
47	Montana	1,591.8	1,576.0	1,505.8	1,544.9	1,404.1	1,360.1	-3.1%	0.1%
34	Nebraska	7,587.6	7,455.0	7,393.0	7,889.7	6,663.4	6,380.4	-4.2%	0.4%
31	Nevada	7,989.6	10,261.2	8,701.1	7,691.7	8,666.5	9,763.2	12.7%	0.7%
42	New Hampshire	4,306.6	3,487.6	3,511.0	4,233.2	4,001.3	4,143.0	3.5%	0.3%
15	New Jersey	38,172.3	37,285.6	36,611.9	36,587.0	32,063.6	31,222.8	-2.6%	2.2%
43	New Mexico	2,095.9	2,957.8	2,726.1	3,801.6	3,781.3	3,631.6	-4.0%	0.3%
4	New York	84,999.3	81,337.5	86,407.2	88,834.3	83,134.5	76,720.2	-7.7%	5.3%
16	North Carolina	27,067.0	28,838.7	29,347.1	31,420.0	30,201.8	30,161.3	-0.1%	2.1%
36	North Dakota	3,392.8	4,310.3	4,401.7	5,513.1	4,026.8	5,313.3	31.9%	0.4%
8	Ohio	46,457.6	48,818.9	51,048.2	52,641.4	51,156.6	49,298.8	-3.6%	3.4%
37	Oklahoma	6,227.7	6,578.5	6,919.7	6,308.3	5,250.7	5,047.9	-3.9%	0.3%
20	Oregon	18,317.0	18,387.9	18,633.6	20,888.8	20,085.7	21,752.6	8.3%	1.5%
10	Pennsylvania	41,103.1	38,851.9	41,180.8	40,410.8	39,437.3	36,484.4	-7.5%	2.5%
46	Rhode Island	2,288.6	2,365.7	2,164.1	2,388.5	2,132.7	2,277.8	6.8%	0.2%
14	South Carolina	24,732.6	25,115.5	26,341.2	29,773.0	30,988.7	31,321.9	1.1%	2.2%
49	South Dakota	1,461.5	1,557.3	1,582.2	1,577.6	1,420.0	1,223.4	-13.8%	0.1%
13	Tennessee	30,016.1	31,143.0	32,473.7	33,250.9	32,587.8	31,432.7	-3.5%	2.2%
1	Texas	251,104.3	264,664.9	277,715.5	285,559.3	248,605.7	231,106.7	-7.0%	15.9%
28	Utah	18,968.3	19,259.9	16,111.2	12,224.1	13,308.4	12,077.7	-9.2%	0.8%
44	Vermont	4,274.6	4,139.2	4,026.5	3,669.6	3,181.5	2,989.8	-6.0%	0.2%
24	Virginia	18,124.7	18,277.0	17,896.1	19,390.8	17,801.3	16,313.2	-8.4%	1.1%
3	Washington	64,800.3	75,654.3	81,630.0	90,558.3	86,378.7	79,559.5	-7.9%	5.5%
38	West Virginia	9,039.2	11,407.2	8,731.7	7,597.0	5,833.1	5,045.4	-13.5%	0.3%
21	Wisconsin	22,068.9	23,119.0	23,110.5	23,425.6	22,438.3	21,021.2	-6.3%	1.4%
50	Wyoming	1,218.7	1,439.2	1,350.6	1,757.3	1,175.0	1,098.1	-6.5%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.2
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

			Millions of Current Dollars						Percent Change	2016 Share
Rank	Code	Industry Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015–2016	
		All Commodities	\$18,968.3	\$19,259.9	\$16,111.2	\$12,224.1	\$13,308.4	\$12,077.7	-9.2%	100%
13	111	Agricultural Products	30.5	71.5	61.5	77.1	101.6	90.8	-10.6%	0.8%
27	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	6.8	4.1	6.9	10.4	6.0	4.5	-25.1%	0.0%
28	113	Forestry Products	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	35.8%	0.0%
29	114	Fish and Other Marine Products	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	58.0%	0.0%
31	211	Oil and Gas	0.7	0.8	48.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	-58.1%	0.0%
12	212	Minerals	457.8	269.6	172.7	370.2	317.5	128.6	-59.5%	1.1%
4	311	Food	652.9	817.4	955.8	992.7	932.9	922.3	-1.1%	7.6%
19	312	Beverages	23.8	16.5	20.0	29.4	38.7	29.5	-23.7%	0.2%
14	313	Raw Textiles	12.7	9.8	12.0	15.7	39.1	79.4	103.2%	0.7%
21	314	Milled Textiles	11.8	16.6	18.7	25.4	21.1	22.2	5.3%	0.2%
25	315	Apparel and Accessories	9.3	11.2	10.8	13.7	14.8	12.1	-18.5%	0.1%
23	316	Leather	12.9	16.8	18.5	20.5	18.8	17.1	-8.8%	0.1%
26	321	Wood Products	3.1	9.4	3.5	4.4	3.4	5.4	59.9%	0.0%
17	322	Paper	40.8	34.0	27.6	31.7	28.1	32.1	14.0%	0.3%
20	323	Printed Material	17.1	21.3	23.0	28.0	18.7	23.2	24.1%	0.2%
22	324	Petroleum and Coal Products	13.3	39.3	13.1	8.8	11.4	19.4	70.2%	0.2%
3	325	Chemicals	745.9	799.0	829.8	1,047.0	1,095.5	1,063.3	-2.9%	8.8%
10	326	Plastics and Rubber Products	148.3	175.6	186.5	191.3	178.0	161.9	-9.1%	1.3%
15	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	23.4	32.6	30.4	44.7	43.1	43.1	0.0%	0.4%
1	331	Primary Metals	12,112.1	12,180.8	8,321.5	4,113.4	5,562.5	4,854.4	-12.7%	40.2%
9	332	Fabricated Metals	220.6	215.1	231.2	221.4	198.7	174.0	-12.5%	1.4%
7	333	Machinery	522.6	552.7	521.3	495.3	522.1	497.8	-4.6%	4.1%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	2,204.0	2,126.8	2,681.0	2,349.4	2,121.4	1,718.1	-19.0%	14.2%
8	335	Electrical Equipment	185.4	207.9	267.3	307.9	331.5	371.6	12.1%	3.1%
5	336	Transportation Equipment	657.6	797.5	802.4	905.5	811.9	865.8	6.6%	7.2%
16	337	Furniture and Fixtures	36.2	35.5	32.6	35.2	48.2	34.9	-27.6%	0.3%
6	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	459.3	539.8	596.1	656.0	634.7	701.9	10.6%	5.8%
32	511	Publications	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
11	910	Waste and Scrap	289.8	185.6	141.1	121.8	168.6	159.3	-5.5%	1.3%
24	920, 930	Used Merchandise	21.3	35.0	36.4	34.5	13.4	12.3	-8.1%	0.1%
30	980	Goods Returned	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-68.7%	0.0%
18	990	Other Special Classification	42.6	35.1	37.9	63.8	24.6	29.9	21.6%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.3
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

Rank	Country	Millions of Current Dollars						Percent Change 2015–2016	2016 Share
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
	World Total	\$18,968.3	\$19,259.9	\$16,111.2	\$12,224.1	\$13,308.4	\$12,077.7	-9.2%	100%
1	United Kingdom	6,715.5	6,042.6	1,293.3	1,415.2	3,036.6	3,074.0	1.2%	25.5%
2	Hong Kong	3,702.7	4,177.8	5,527.6	1,760.6	1,947.3	1,506.8	-22.6%	12.5%
3	Canada	1,375.1	1,917.7	1,323.5	1,423.1	1,491.9	1,323.0	-11.3%	11.0%
4	Mexico	515.8	487.3	546.8	742.0	853.9	740.9	-13.2%	6.1%
5	China	523.9	607.6	1,412.7	891.7	841.1	648.4	-22.9%	5.4%
6	Taiwan	696.7	533.0	476.6	676.8	710.2	610.2	-14.1%	5.1%
7	Japan	408.8	563.0	628.2	552.7	547.7	504.0	-8.0%	4.2%
8	Netherlands	125.1	164.7	254.5	387.8	364.9	448.3	22.9%	3.7%
9	Germany	283.5	294.2	228.3	255.8	266.5	343.2	28.8%	2.8%
10	South Korea	222.8	242.6	341.1	403.7	376.8	318.3	-15.5%	2.6%
11	Singapore	570.7	484.0	644.4	545.4	359.1	291.2	-18.9%	2.4%
12	Switzerland	102.4	99.2	268.5	254.7	219.1	209.0	-4.6%	1.7%
13	Australia	513.1	323.9	161.6	184.3	190.5	189.5	-0.5%	1.6%
14	Italy	166.4	141.5	168.1	139.9	167.3	173.4	3.6%	1.4%
15	France	136.8	104.2	109.0	113.6	129.7	172.0	32.5%	1.4%
16	Thailand	707.6	507.3	835.3	532.9	147.6	129.5	-12.3%	1.1%
17	Brazil	101.2	98.3	117.6	113.7	92.8	103.2	11.3%	0.9%
18	India	565.9	1,056.3	311.3	240.3	201.9	101.5	-49.7%	0.8%
19	Belgium	271.0	221.5	141.3	268.0	127.5	87.6	-31.3%	0.7%
20	Malaysia	93.9	83.5	103.1	97.4	98.1	75.9	-22.6%	0.6%
21	Spain	62.5	35.3	45.7	52.4	44.8	63.2	41.0%	0.5%
22	Austria	11.7	15.0	11.7	10.6	46.5	58.5	25.7%	0.5%
23	Israel	53.9	50.0	56.1	59.3	40.6	49.4	21.6%	0.4%
24	Philippines	130.0	132.4	155.5	164.2	112.6	47.8	-57.6%	0.4%
25	Sweden	41.4	67.2	43.1	44.5	45.5	43.0	-5.4%	0.4%
26	Poland	13.2	17.7	25.1	24.2	29.7	42.8	44.3%	0.4%
27	United Arab Emirates	44.3	50.5	46.9	38.3	68.9	38.5	-44.2%	0.3%
28	Ireland	22.7	25.5	38.3	24.6	44.0	36.6	-16.7%	0.3%
29	Turkey	126.9	40.4	35.0	77.4	26.5	36.2	36.8%	0.3%
30	Chile	138.0	46.6	61.3	73.5	66.2	33.9	-48.7%	0.3%
31	Indonesia	22.0	33.7	63.7	36.8	58.5	33.7	-42.4%	0.3%
32	Costa Rica	17.9	26.0	34.3	15.6	23.7	32.9	39.2%	0.3%
33	Finland	19.3	25.3	20.9	24.5	25.9	30.3	16.9%	0.3%
34	Vietnam	14.0	17.0	17.7	21.5	28.6	26.3	-8.0%	0.2%
35	South Africa	48.9	34.4	28.3	24.5	37.1	24.8	-33.0%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.4
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 2015

		Millions of Current Dollars										
Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Canada	Mexico	China	Taiwan	Japan	Netherlands	Germany	South Korea	10-Country Industry Total
	All Commodities	\$3,074.0	\$1,506.8	\$1,323.0	\$740.9	\$648.4	\$610.2	\$504.0	\$448.3	\$343.2	\$318.3	\$9,517.1
111	Agricultural Products	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.3	49.8	3.3	12.1	1.2	0.1	5.3	76.1
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
113	Forestry Products	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
114	Fish and Other Marine Products	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
211	Oil and Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
212	Minerals	0.5	0.9	5.3	36.4	10.3	0.1	26.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	82.4
311	Food	9.6	81.4	89.8	67.0	49.7	51.7	82.3	23.2	2.3	112.5	569.6
312	Beverages	0.0	1.5	3.3	11.7	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.9	0.0	0.2	23.6
313	Raw Textiles	0.4	0.1	2.7	69.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	74.0
314	Milled Textiles	0.5	0.1	14.5	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	19.0
315	Apparel and Accessories	0.5	0.3	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	8.6
316	Leather	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.4	6.3	0.2	0.6	15.0
321	Wood Products	0.1	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.5
322	Paper	1.2	1.4	10.4	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.1	23.3
323	Printed Material	0.9	0.2	4.3	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	12.9
324	Petroleum and Coal Products	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
325	Chemicals	47.0	23.9	195.0	63.6	77.6	27.9	83.3	68.1	31.3	93.4	711.1
326	Plastics and Rubber Products	18.0	0.6	53.5	22.1	8.3	4.2	5.3	1.5	2.9	4.4	120.8
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	0.8	0.1	19.7	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	26.8
331	Primary Metals	2,862.5	1,332.4	301.6	15.7	1.1	0.1	3.6	2.7	4.6	21.0	4,545.3
332	Fabricated Metals	2.5	1.4	74.5	22.7	4.7	0.9	4.2	2.7	9.7	1.1	124.4
333	Machinery	12.1	3.9	117.6	41.2	35.9	12.4	9.8	12.4	13.6	7.5	266.2
334	Computers and Electronics	43.0	38.1	96.9	29.5	237.8	495.2	134.6	43.6	101.7	24.7	1,245.2
335	Electrical Equipment	15.4	2.6	53.4	51.1	13.2	4.5	4.5	108.0	22.7	2.9	278.2
336	Transportation Equipment	25.2	3.5	171.0	242.9	40.0	1.9	54.2	2.4	110.9	20.9	672.8
337	Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	1.3	7.5	10.1	5.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	29.5
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	27.6	11.6	60.2	16.7	57.2	2.7	73.1	166.6	34.5	15.5	465.6
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	Waste and Scrap	0.0	0.8	5.2	15.0	48.5	2.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	4.0	78.0
920, 930	Used Merchandise	0.8	0.2	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	6.1
980	Goods Returned	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
990	Other Special Classification	1.1	0.1	5.7	1.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.2	14.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

9. Price Inflation and Cost of Living

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2017 Overview

Inflation at a moderate level can be a positive signal that the economy is strong and that businesses feel confident enough in consumer spending to raise prices. The Federal Reserve states that an inflation rate of two percent is most consistent with its mandate for price stability and maximum employment, conditions associated with economic growth, and warns that an inflation rate “that is too high may reduce the public’s ability to make accurate long term economic decisions.” Conversely, an inflation rate that is too low would elevate the “probability of falling into deflation” —a harmful economic phenomenon where prices, and perhaps wages, fall.

A common measure of inflation is the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures price changes for a fixed group of goods and services over time. The CPI is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. After extensive analysis, the Federal Reserve considers the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Index compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to be a better measure of inflation that consumers experience over time.

Through October 2017, the headline index has risen two percent. The CPI increased by 1.3 percent from 2015 to 2016. In the previous year (from 2014 to 2015) the CPI increased only 0.1 percent. The last time inflation was above two percent was in 2012.

Housing, car insurance, motor fuel and medical care became relatively more expensive this year while vehicle and clothing prices actually fell. Over the last decade, car insurance is up nearly 60 percent, education near 50 percent, medical care prices over 30 percent, housing and food prices have grown around 20 percent (the general price level), while vehicle, clothing and recreation prices have changed very little.

Motor fuel prices have fluctuated a lot but have fallen 10 percent this decade. The trend of inflation is clear, \$1.00 in 1960 could buy the same amount of quality goods as \$8.33 in 2017. This is up from \$8.17 in 2016.

While the Federal Reserve decreased the interest rate to an unprecedented 0-0.25 percent in 2008 in response to the recession, there have been moderate increases in recent years. In 2016 the rates were raised to 0.75 percent with gradual increases up to 1.50 percent by December of 2017. This points to continued moderate inflation and confidence in the economy of the nation.

Regional Price Parities (RPPs) measure cost of living across states and metropolitan areas and help give a sense for differences by geographic region. The most recent RPP data is from 2015. Utah’s RPP is 97, indicating that the cost of living in Utah is slightly lower than the national average.

According to the most recent BEA reports, the 2016 average compensation per job in Utah was \$57,729 (compared to the national average of \$66,447). This reflects a 2.7 percent increase in Utah’s average compensation since 2015, which is double the national increase of 1.3 percent during the same period.

2018 Outlook

According to the Federal Reserve, overall PCE inflation for 2018 is expected to be near two percent and remain stable in the near future.

The Federal Reserve expects the federal funds rate to increase through 2018 to near two percent. The rate increases will depend on the future expected outlook of the economy and could be impacted by federal tax changes among other factors.

Figure 9.1

Cumulative Percent Change in Consumer Price Index (CPI) this Decade

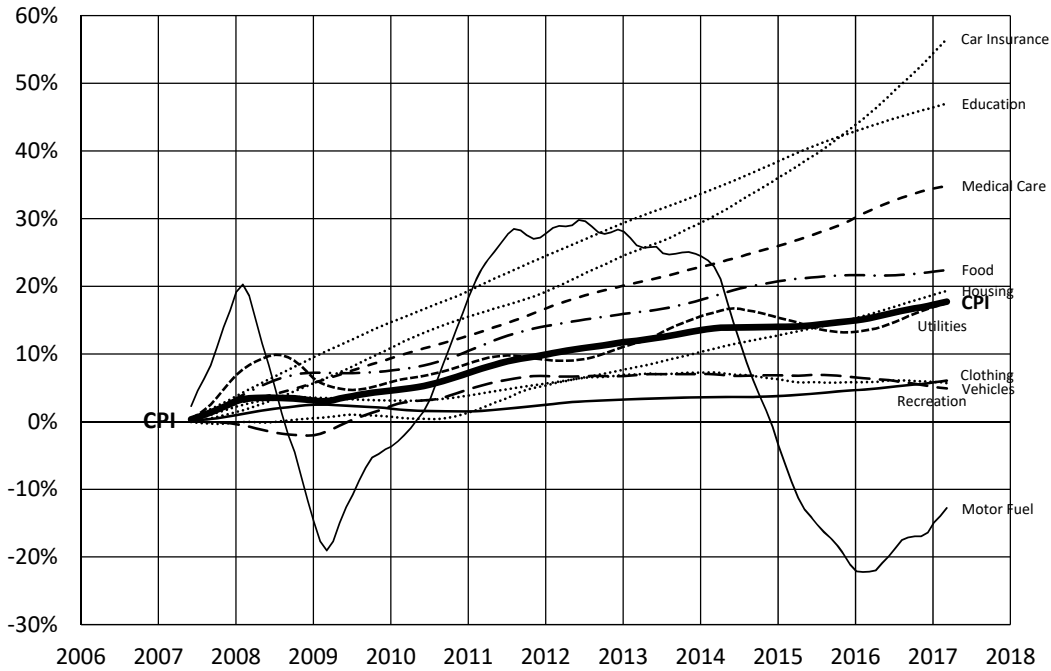


Figure 9.2

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

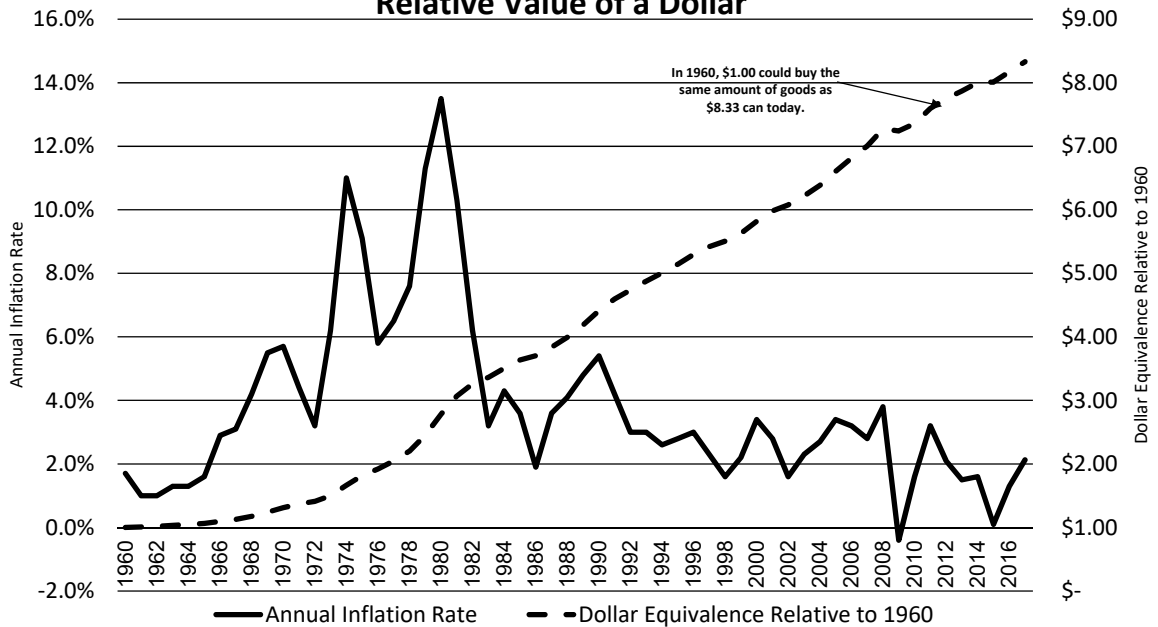


Table 9.1
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
(1982-1984=100) Not Seasonally Adjusted

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Annual % 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	166.2	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	236.5	237.0	0.1%
2016	236.9	237.1	238.1	239.3	240.2	241.0	240.6	240.8	241.4	241.7	241.4	241.4	240.0	1.3%
2017	242.8	243.6	243.8	244.5	244.7	245.0	244.8	245.5	246.8	246.7	246.7	246.7	240.0	1.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 9.2
Regional Price Parities by State: 2015

	All items	Goods	Services	
			Rents	Other
Alabama	86.8	95.9	62.8	93.8
Alaska	105.6	101.0	139.4	96.9
Arizona	96.2	98.1	91.4	97.4
Arkansas	87.4	94.7	63.9	93.9
California	113.4	103.6	147.3	106.1
Colorado	103.2	100.1	114.7	100.1
Connecticut	108.7	104.5	116.8	108.6
Delaware	100.4	99.7	97.6	103.1
District of Columbia	117.0	105.9	154.3	109.7
Florida	99.5	98.5	105.4	97.2
Georgia	92.6	96.8	81.1	95.2
Hawaii	118.8	109.2	163.4	104.3
Idaho	93.4	98.0	78.7	97.3
Illinois	99.7	100.1	99.4	99.4
Indiana	90.7	97.2	74.9	93.6
Iowa	90.3	95.4	75.3	91.7
Kansas	90.4	95.8	74.6	93.5
Kentucky	88.6	94.3	68.9	93.6
Louisiana	90.6	96.2	76.2	93.8
Maine	98.0	98.5	95.8	98.6
Maryland	109.6	103.4	123.9	106.7
Massachusetts	106.9	100.7	123.3	105.4
Michigan	93.5	97.7	81.1	96.5
Minnesota	97.4	100.8	95.0	94.7
Mississippi	86.2	93.9	63.1	93.9
Missouri	89.3	95.2	73.6	92.2
Montana	94.8	98.5	85.5	95.3
Nebraska	90.6	95.9	76.5	92.0
Nevada	98.0	96.8	95.3	101.8
New Hampshire	105.0	100.1	118.1	103.6
New Jersey	113.4	102.7	132.8	113.4
New Mexico	94.4	97.3	81.2	100.1
New York	115.3	108.6	133.9	111.5
North Carolina	91.2	96.0	78.7	93.8
North Dakota	92.3	95.2	86.4	91.5
Ohio	89.2	96.0	72.9	91.6
Oklahoma	89.9	95.4	72.0	93.9
Oregon	99.2	98.7	101.5	98.7
Pennsylvania	97.9	99.6	88.7	101.7
Rhode Island	98.7	98.3	100.2	98.3
South Carolina	90.3	96.3	76.3	93.8
South Dakota	88.2	95.0	68.5	91.3
Tennessee	89.9	95.9	73.7	93.8
Texas	96.8	96.8	92.9	99.1
Utah	97.0	97.1	91.2	100.8
Vermont	101.6	98.4	117.0	98.3
Virginia	102.5	99.5	111.8	100.6
Washington	104.8	103.8	113.2	101.5
West Virginia	88.9	94.6	66.0	95.3
Wisconsin	93.1	96.2	85.9	93.3
Wyoming	96.2	98.4	91.5	95.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

10. Regional/National Comparisons

Peter Reichard, Utah Foundation

Shawn Teigen, Utah Foundation

Serena Yang, Utah Foundation

2017 Overview

Population and Households

Utah ranked 31st for total population (3,051,217) in 2016—surpassing the three million inhabitants mark that year. For 2016, Utah was the fastest growing state in the nation with an increase in residents of 1.8 percent. Over the three-year average from 2013 through 2016, Utah ranked fourth for population growth, with an annualized increase of 1.7 percent, significantly higher than the U.S. average (0.7 percent). Utah's growth is also faster than the Mountain States regional average (1.4 percent) and that of all of its neighboring states; though Colorado, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada were close behind, ranking fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh, respectively. Utah's growth can be attributed in part to the state's highest-in-the-nation birth rate. Utah also continues to have the largest household size in the nation (3.2 persons per household—with only two other states averaging over 3.0).

Gross Domestic Product

Utah ranked second in the nation for annualized real gross domestic product (GDP) growth from 2013 through 2016, with a rate of 3.9 percent. The U.S. average was 2.3 percent and the Mountain States regional average was 2.6 percent.

Per capita GDP measured \$44,893 in 2016, 12 percent lower than the U.S. as a whole (\$50,708), and with a national ranking of 31st—but higher than the other Mountain States except Colorado and Wyoming. Utah's relatively low per capita GDP is at least partially attributable to Utah's high proportion of children.

Personal and Family Income

One measure of the health of the economy is personal income. This subset of GDP measures the amount of funds available to individuals. Utah's total personal income was \$125 billion in 2016, resulting in a per capita personal income of \$40,925. This places Utah as

42nd in the nation. This ranking also relates to Utah's high proportion of children.

Two measures that do not include children are household income and family income. Utah's median household income was \$65,977 in 2016—12th highest in the nation. Utah's high ranking is due in part to having the fewest single-person households in the nation. While household income measures the income of all workers within a household (regardless of relation), another measure—family income—excludes single-person households, measuring only the income of relatives within the same households. Utah's 2016 median family income measured \$74,181, with a national ranking of 20th. To put these incomes in perspective, Utah's cost of living is typically considered near the national average.

Employment and Unemployment

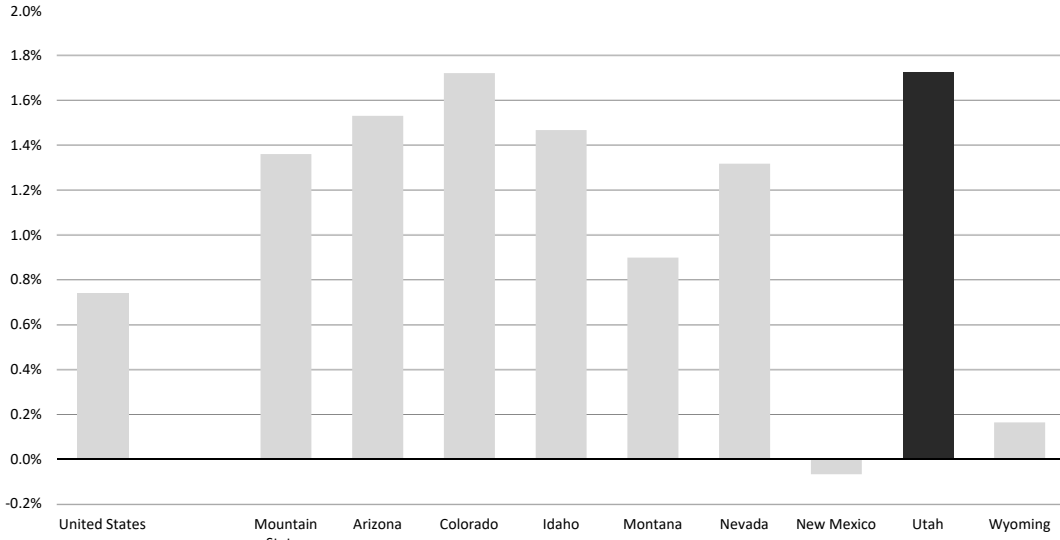
Nonfarm payroll jobs are generally considered an accurate employment indicator that closely reflects labor market conditions. In 2016, Utah employed nearly one and a half million workers on nonfarm payrolls. The annualized growth rate of employment was 2.6 percent from the end of 2013 to the end of 2016, compared to 1.8 percent nationally. This employment growth is second in the Mountain States region to Arizona's 2.9 percent growth.

This high growth rate has influenced Utah's low unemployment rate. For 2016, the state's unemployment rate averaged 3.4 percent, eighth lowest in the nation and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate (4.9 percent). By October 2017, Utah's rate had decreased slightly to 3.3 percent, 10th lowest in the nation, but up slightly from the same month in 2016 (3.2 percent). The national unemployment rate in October 2017 was 4.1 percent.

2018 Outlook

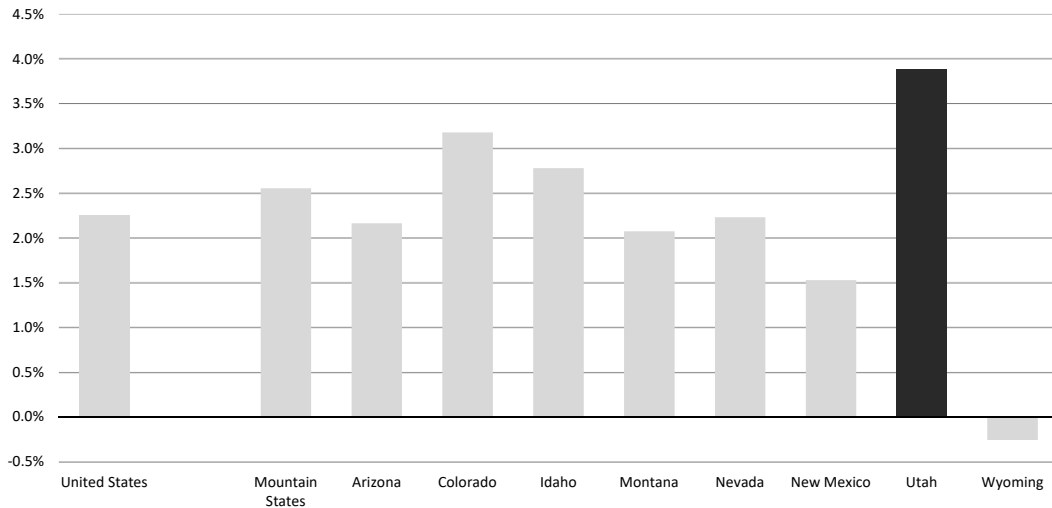
Utah's economy is likely to remain vibrant. GDP will rise accordingly. Population growth will continue—like other states in the West—to outpace the national average. Utah's low unemployment rate is likely to remain steady. This should keep pressure on wages, likely increasing them and bolstering Utah's labor participation rate.

Figure 10.1
Annualized Population Growth:
2013-2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 10.2
Annualized GDP Growth:
2013-2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 10.3
Unemployment Rate:
October 2016 and October 2017

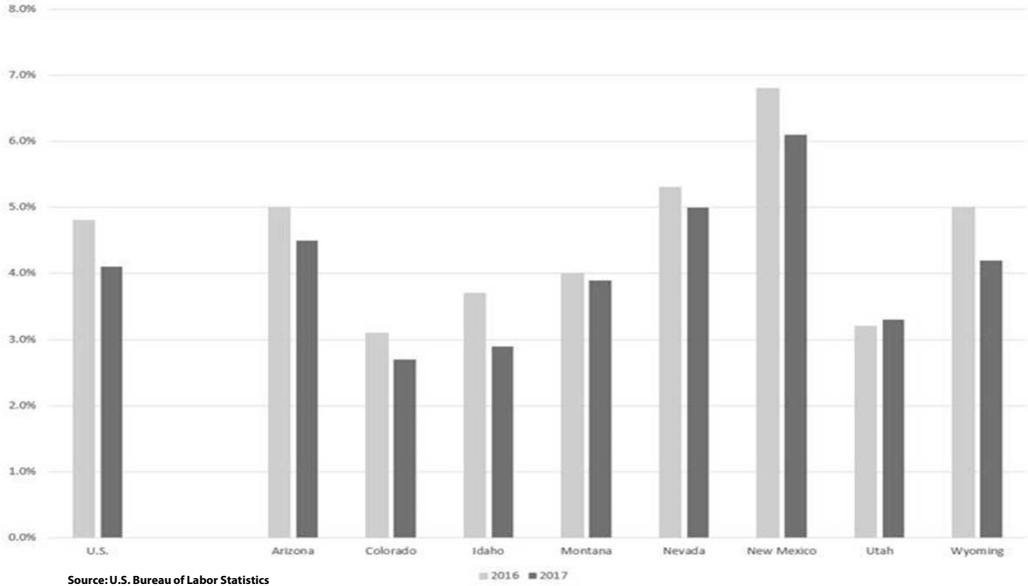


Figure 10.4
Annualized Employment Growth:
December 2013 – December 2016

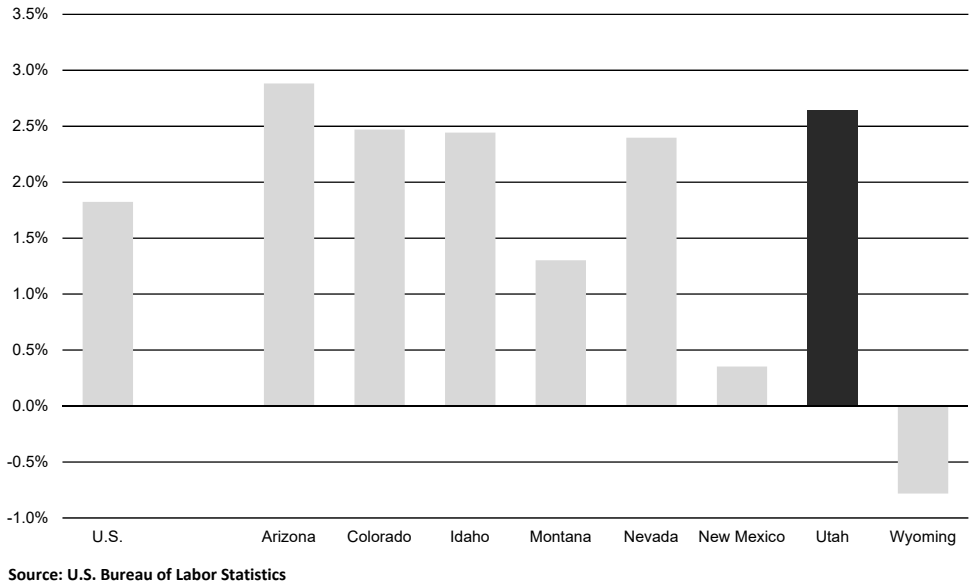


Table 10.1
Population and Households: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States

Division/State	Population, July 1 Estimate					Households		
	2013	2016	2016 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth		2016	Persons per Household*	
				2013-16	Rank		2016	Rank
United States	316,128,839	323,127,513		0.7%		118,860,065	2.72	
Mountain States	22,881,245	23,815,467		1.4%		8,635,329	2.76	
Arizona	6,626,624	6,931,071	14	1.5%	7	2,519,052	2.75	9
Colorado	5,268,367	5,540,545	21	1.7%	5	2,108,992	2.63	25
Idaho	1,612,136	1,683,140	39	1.5%	9	610,872	2.76	8
Montana	1,015,165	1,042,520	44	0.9%	16	416,125	2.51	46
Nevada	2,790,136	2,900,458	35	1.3%	11	1,055,158	2.75	10
New Mexico	2,085,287	2,081,015	36	-0.1%	47	758,364	2.74	11
Utah	2,900,872	3,051,217	31	1.7%	4	943,147	3.24	1
Wyoming	582,658	585,501	51	0.2%	38	223,619	2.62	28
Other States								
Alabama	4,833,722	4,863,300	24	0.2%	36	1,852,518	2.63	26
Alaska	735,132	741,894	48	0.3%	32	248,468	2.99	4
Arkansas	2,959,373	2,988,248	33	0.3%	29	1,142,718	2.62	30
California	38,332,521	39,250,017	1	0.8%	18	12,944,178	3.03	3
Connecticut	3,596,080	3,576,452	29	-0.2%	49	1,357,269	2.64	23
Delaware	925,749	952,065	45	0.9%	15	351,085	2.71	17
District of Columbia	646,449	681,170	49	1.8%	2	281,241	2.42	50
Florida	19,552,860	20,612,439	3	1.8%	1	7,573,456	2.72	15
Georgia	9,992,167	10,310,371	8	1.1%	13	3,686,135	2.80	7
Hawaii	1,404,054	1,428,557	40	0.6%	25	455,868	3.13	2
Illinois	12,882,135	12,801,539	5	-0.2%	50	4,822,046	2.65	20
Indiana	6,570,902	6,633,053	17	0.3%	31	2,533,270	2.62	27
Iowa	3,090,416	3,134,693	30	0.5%	27	1,247,932	2.51	44
Kansas	2,893,957	2,907,289	34	0.2%	41	1,110,407	2.62	29
Kentucky	4,395,295	4,436,974	26	0.3%	30	1,717,706	2.58	37
Louisiana	4,625,470	4,681,666	25	0.4%	28	1,720,801	2.72	16
Maine	1,328,302	1,331,479	42	0.1%	44	531,660	2.50	47
Maryland	5,928,814	6,016,447	19	0.5%	26	2,194,657	2.74	12
Massachusetts	6,692,824	6,811,779	15	0.6%	24	2,579,398	2.64	22
Michigan	9,895,622	9,928,300	10	0.1%	43	3,884,153	2.56	41
Minnesota	5,420,380	5,519,952	22	0.6%	22	2,148,725	2.57	38
Mississippi	2,991,207	2,988,726	32	0.0%	46	1,091,245	2.74	14
Missouri	6,044,171	6,093,000	18	0.3%	34	2,372,190	2.57	39
Nebraska	1,868,516	1,907,116	37	0.7%	20	747,562	2.55	42
New Hampshire	1,323,459	1,334,795	41	0.3%	33	520,643	2.56	40
New Jersey	8,899,339	8,944,469	11	0.2%	37	3,194,519	2.80	6
New York	19,651,127	19,745,289	4	0.2%	39	7,209,054	2.74	13
North Carolina	9,848,060	10,146,788	9	1.0%	14	3,882,423	2.61	31
North Dakota	723,393	757,952	47	1.6%	6	315,134	2.41	51
Ohio	11,570,808	11,614,373	7	0.1%	42	4,624,669	2.51	45
Oklahoma	3,850,568	3,923,561	28	0.6%	21	1,469,342	2.67	19
Oregon	3,930,065	4,093,465	27	1.4%	10	1,571,678	2.60	32
Pennsylvania	12,773,801	12,784,227	6	0.0%	45	4,937,771	2.59	35
Rhode Island	1,051,511	1,056,426	43	0.2%	40	408,239	2.59	36
South Carolina	4,774,839	4,961,119	23	1.3%	12	1,877,887	2.64	21
South Dakota	844,877	865,454	46	0.8%	17	334,003	2.59	34
Tennessee	6,495,978	6,651,194	16	0.8%	19	2,556,332	2.60	33
Texas	26,448,193	27,862,596	2	1.8%	3	9,535,612	2.92	5
Vermont	626,630	624,594	50	-0.1%	48	254,851	2.45	49
Virginia	8,260,405	8,411,808	12	0.6%	23	3,120,692	2.70	18
Washington	6,971,406	7,288,000	13	1.5%	8	2,768,076	2.63	24
West Virginia	1,854,304	1,831,102	38	-0.4%	51	722,125	2.54	43
Wisconsin	5,742,713	5,778,708	20	0.2%	35	2,326,998	2.48	48

Note: * Persons per household is calculated by dividing population (2016) by number of households (2016)

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

Table 10.2
Gross Domestic Product and Personal Income: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States

Division/State	Real Gross Domestic Product (chained to 2009 dollars)				Real GDP Per Capita (chained to 2009 dollars)					Personal Income			
	2013 (millions)	2016 (millions)	3yr Annualized Growth		2013	2016	3yr Annualized Growth		2016 (thousands)	Per Capita			
			2013-16	Rank			2013-16	Rank		2015	2016	Rank	
United States	\$15,348,034	\$16,385,170	2.3%	-	\$48,550	\$ 50,708	-	1.5%	-	\$15,912,777,000	\$48,498	\$49,246	-
Mountain States	975,481	1,050,253	2.6%	-	42,632	44,100	-	1.1%	-				
Arizona	253,743	270,205	2.2%	20	38,303	38,985	43	0.6%	38	280,120,037	39,156	40,415	43
Colorado	265,880	291,251	3.2%	7	50,475	52,567	17	1.4%	22	288,103,337	50,898	51,999	15
Idaho	56,014	60,687	2.8%	10	34,748	36,056	50	1.3%	27	66,433,410	38,391	39,470	46
Montana	39,026	41,453	2.1%	22	38,476	39,763	41	1.1%	29	44,772,870	41,808	42,947	36
Nevada	120,027	128,059	2.2%	18	43,075	43,557	38	0.4%	45	128,089,633	41,889	43,567	33
New Mexico	82,696	86,486	1.5%	30	39,659	41,559	40	1.6%	15	80,064,958	37,938	38,474	49
Utah	122,685	136,979	3.9%	2	42,267	44,893	31	2.1%	5	124,871,199	39,308	40,925	42
Wyoming	35,410	35,133	-0.3%	50	60,770	60,004	8	-0.4%	49	32,270,465	56,080	55,116	10
Other States													
Alabama	177,049	181,897	0.9%	40	36,660	37,402	46	0.7%	34	189,161,974	38,029	38,896	48
Alaska	51,361	46,975	-2.8%	51	69,700	63,317	7	-3.1%	51	41,283,275	56,146	55,646	9
Arkansas	106,112	109,144	1.0%	39	35,865	36,524	48	0.6%	37	118,697,988	38,252	39,722	44
California	2,064,534	2,320,345	4.1%	1	53,855	59,117	9	3.3%	1	2,212,691,221	53,741	56,374	7
Connecticut	224,931	227,592	0.4%	46	62,550	63,636	6	0.6%	39	247,886,635	68,704	69,311	2
Delaware	56,189	60,984	2.8%	9	60,719	64,054	5	1.8%	9	45,574,410	47,632	47,869	22
District of Columbia	103,540	109,425	1.9%	26	159,497	160,643	1	0.2%	47	51,842,801	73,301	76,108	1
Florida	744,576	814,309	3.1%	8	38,023	39,506	42	1.3%	24	947,207,472	44,429	45,953	28
Georgia	424,360	465,411	3.2%	5	42,500	45,140	30	2.1%	6	434,677,178	40,306	42,159	41
Hawaii	69,676	74,026	2.1%	21	49,539	51,819	19	1.5%	19	71,946,077	48,288	50,363	19
Illinois	696,261	696,459	1.4%	35	51,963	54,404	14	1.6%	16	663,338,023	50,295	51,817	16
Indiana	288,157	304,966	1.9%	24	43,866	45,977	29	1.6%	14	285,863,662	41,940	43,097	35
Iowa	148,419	162,729	3.2%	6	48,002	51,912	18	2.7%	2	144,195,709	45,902	46,000	27
Kansas	131,536	134,367	0.7%	42	45,470	46,217	28	0.5%	41	137,305,437	47,161	47,228	24
Kentucky	168,306	172,821	0.9%	41	38,247	38,950	45	0.6%	36	172,713,808	38,588	38,926	47
Louisiana	202,289	208,105	1.0%	37	43,725	44,451	33	0.6%	40	198,025,102	42,947	42,298	39
Maine	49,810	51,869	1.4%	34	37,477	38,956	44	1.3%	23	58,655,433	42,798	44,053	32
Maryland	318,888	337,345	1.9%	25	53,765	56,070	12	1.4%	21	349,266,576	55,971	58,052	6
Massachusetts	415,030	444,680	2.4%	14	61,882	65,281	2	1.8%	8	437,551,353	62,603	64,235	3
Michigan	405,793	433,521	2.3%	16	40,993	43,665	37	2.2%	4	439,361,467	42,812	44,253	31
Minnesota	281,759	300,362	2.2%	19	51,999	54,414	13	1.5%	17	287,249,809	50,871	52,038	14
Mississippi	95,465	95,944	0.2%	47	31,923	32,102	51	0.2%	48	106,052,785	34,771	35,484	51
Missouri	256,738	262,026	0.7%	44	42,487	43,004	39	0.4%	44	261,547,770	42,300	42,926	37
Nebraska	96,352	102,888	2.3%	17	51,565	53,949	15	1.5%	18	95,411,344	48,544	50,029	20
New Hampshire	64,641	68,623	2.1%	23	48,871	51,411	21	1.7%	12	74,687,026	55,905	55,954	8
New Jersey	496,128	505,941	0.7%	45	55,750	56,565	11	0.5%	42	549,835,795	59,949	61,472	4
New York	1,228,488	1,279,691	1.4%	33	62,444	64,810	3	1.3%	26	1,176,080,244	58,670	59,563	5
North Carolina	422,644	451,639	2.3%	15	42,945	44,511	32	1.2%	28	428,638,808	40,759	42,244	40
North Dakota	48,981	48,612	-0.3%	49	67,651	64,136	4	-1.7%	50	41,404,978	55,949	54,627	11
Ohio	523,587	553,224	1.9%	27	45,254	47,633	27	1.8%	11	517,918,190	43,566	44,593	30
Oklahoma	166,762	174,033	1.5%	32	43,288	44,356	34	0.8%	32	167,502,814	45,573	42,692	38
Oregon	188,806	209,035	3.6%	4	48,094	51,066	22	2.1%	7	185,839,645	43,783	45,399	29
Pennsylvania	617,053	647,708	1.7%	29	48,278	50,665	23	1.6%	13	648,694,472	49,745	50,742	17
Rhode Island	48,815	50,433	1.1%	36	46,356	47,739	26	1.0%	30	53,272,444	50,017	50,427	18
South Carolina	170,217	183,933	2.7%	11	35,701	37,075	47	1.3%	25	196,049,325	38,302	39,517	45
South Dakota	39,601	41,375	1.5%	31	46,869	47,808	25	0.7%	35	41,398,241	47,881	47,834	23
Tennessee	269,453	290,580	2.6%	12	41,487	43,688	36	1.8%	10	288,169,968	42,094	43,326	34
Texas	1,377,100	1,480,304	2.5%	13	52,018	53,129	16	0.7%	33	1,289,310,024	46,947	46,274	26
Vermont	26,913	27,472	0.7%	43	42,914	43,984	35	0.8%	31	31,219,885	48,586	49,984	21
Virginia	422,275	434,409	1.0%	38	51,106	51,643	20	0.4%	46	445,461,657	52,052	52,957	13
Washington	377,393	420,712	3.8%	3	54,161	57,727	10	2.2%	3	397,772,297	51,898	54,579	12
West Virginia	66,261	66,367	0.1%	48	35,755	36,244	49	0.5%	43	67,061,987	36,758	36,624	50
Wisconsin	263,282	276,415	1.7%	28	45,845	47,833	24	1.4%	20	270,225,982	45,914	46,762	25

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

11. Social Indicators

Joshua Spolsdoff, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2017 Overview

Social indicators provide insights into “noneconomic” dimensions of life in Utah. Our selective review includes commuting, internet, crime rates, education, homeownership, and poverty.

Commuting

The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) showed 75.8 percent of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 11.0 percent carpooled, 2.7 percent used public transportation, 2.7 percent walked, 0.7 percent rode a bicycle, 0.6 percent used other means, and 6.1 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.3 minutes, which is the 10th shortest in the nation.

Internet

Data from the 2016 American Community Survey estimates that 94.5 percent of households in Utah have a computer. Of these, 85.4 percent—805,275 households—have a broadband internet subscription, 0.4 percent have a dial-up, and 14.2 percent have a computer without an internet subscription. Only 5.5 percent of Utah households do not have a computer.

Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2016 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 242.8 per 100,000 people, the ninth lowest in the nation, and an increase from 238.7 per 100,000 people in 2015. This is in comparison to the national rate of 397.1 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2016. As such, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. Utah's property crime was 2,951.5 per 100,000 people, 10th highest in the nation and above the national average of 2,450.7 per 100,000 people.

Education

In 2016, the ACS reported 91.7 percent of Utahns age 25 years and older had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the 12th in the nation. The national rate was 87.5 percent. Utah also ranked 18th in higher education attainment, with 32.6 percent of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. For higher education, Utah males ranked 11th highest in the nation (34.5 percent) while Utah females rank 30th (30.7), a difference of 19 places in ranking. The national rate was 31.3 percent.

Homeownership

For 2016, Utah's homeownership rates have risen to 71.3 percent, a 1.4 percentage point increase from the previous year. This was the first-time homeownership rates have increased since 2009 when the impacts of the Great Recession began to appear in the housing market. Utah is still far from its peak in 2008 when homeownership reached 76.2 percent, however, the increase this year improves Utah's national homeownership ranking from 11th in 2015 to 7th in 2016. The average rate for the nation was 63.4 percent. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 74.8 percent, Delaware at 73.0 percent, and Michigan at 72.8 percent. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 40.8 percent, New York at 51.5 percent, and California at 53.8 percent.

Poverty

The rate of all people in poverty in Utah in 2016 was 10.2 percent. This rate is a decrease of 1.1 percentage points from 2015. Utah had the 11th lowest rate in the nation and was below the national rate of 14.0 percent. New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate (7.3 percent) and Mississippi had the highest (20.8 percent). Compared to other states, Utah had very low rates of participation in public assistance programs for people with low incomes, partially due to its relatively low poverty rate.

Table 11.1
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2016 ¹		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2016 ¹		Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years and Over 2016 ²											Homeownership Rates 2016 ³		
					High School or Higher					Bachelor's Degree or Higher								
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Total	Rank	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Total	Rank	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	397.1		2,450.7		87.5		86.7		88.1		31.28		30.8		31.7		63.4	
Alabama	532.3	8	2,947.8	14	85.1	47	83.6	47	86.5	46	24.7	45	24.4	45	25.0	45	69.7	13
Alaska	804.2	2	3,353.0	4	93.1	2	92.9	1	93.3	7	29.6	27	26.0	41	33.4	17	65.2	33
Arizona	470.1	13	2,978.4	11	86.7	38	86.1	36	87.3	41	28.9	31	29.1	26	28.7	34	61.9	41
Arkansas	550.9	7	3,268.6	6	86.0	44	84.7	43	87.1	42	22.4	49	21.4	49	23.3	50	67.6	21
California	445.3	16	2,553.0	28	82.4	51	82.2	49	82.7	51	32.9	15	32.9	16	32.9	20	53.8	49
Colorado	342.6	29	2,740.7	20	91.4	13	91.0	9	91.9	13	39.9	3	39.5	3	40.3	3	62.4	38
Connecticut	227.1	47	1,808.0	43	90.5	18	90.2	16	90.8	24	38.6	5	38.1	6	39.1	5	64.2	35
Delaware	508.8	10	2,766.0	18	89.3	28	87.7	32	90.8	22	31.0	22	30.6	19	31.3	25	73.0	2
District of Columbia	1,205.9	1	4,802.9	1	90.5	19	90.5	14	90.4	27	56.8	1	57.8	1	56.0	1	40.8	51
Florida	430.3	19	2,686.8	23	87.4	35	86.5	35	88.2	36	28.6	33	28.8	28	28.5	35	64.3	34
Georgia	397.6	22	3,004.5	8	86.4	40	84.9	42	87.7	39	30.5	24	29.3	25	31.5	24	62.3	39
Hawaii	309.2	31	2,992.7	9	92.0	9	92.3	4	91.6	15	31.9	19	30.4	21	33.5	15	57.7	46
Idaho	230.3	46	1,744.2	44	90.4	21	90.0	18	90.9	21	27.6	37	28.3	29	27.0	41	70.5	10
Illinois	436.3	17	2,049.0	35	88.8	31	87.9	31	89.7	30	34.0	14	33.2	15	34.7	13	65.3	32
Indiana	404.7	21	2,589.4	25	88.4	33	87.6	33	89.0	32	25.6	43	25.1	43	26.1	43	70.9	9
Iowa	290.6	36	2,086.0	34	91.8	11	90.9	12	92.6	10	28.4	35	27.4	34	29.4	31	70.0	12
Kansas	380.4	23	2,695.5	22	90.5	17	89.9	19	91.2	17	32.8	16	32.4	17	33.3	18	67.1	23
Kentucky	232.3	45	2,189.7	32	85.7	45	84.6	45	86.7	43	23.4	47	22.6	47	24.2	47	67.9	19
Louisiana	566.1	6	3,297.7	5	84.4	48	82.0	50	86.6	45	23.4	48	22.0	48	24.6	46	64.2	35
Maine	123.8	51	1,645.7	47	92.3	7	90.9	10	93.6	3	30.1	26	27.6	33	32.5	22	72.6	4
Maryland	472.0	12	2,284.5	30	90.1	25	89.0	27	91.1	18	39.3	4	38.9	4	39.7	4	66.5	27
Massachusetts	376.9	24	1,561.1	48	90.4	20	89.8	21	91.0	20	42.7	2	42.0	2	43.4	2	59.7	45
Michigan	459.0	14	1,909.9	40	90.4	22	89.7	23	91.1	19	28.3	36	28.1	30	28.4	36	72.8	3
Minnesota	242.6	43	2,133.3	33	92.9	3	92.6	3	93.3	8	34.8	12	33.7	13	35.9	11	72.4	5
Mississippi	280.5	37	2,768.1	17	84.1	49	81.9	51	86.1	49	21.8	50	19.4	51	23.9	49	69.7	13
Missouri	519.4	9	2,799.1	16	89.6	27	89.2	26	89.9	29	28.5	34	27.7	32	29.1	32	66.7	26
Montana	368.3	27	2,683.5	24	92.8	5	92.0	5	93.7	2	31.0	21	30.2	22	31.7	23	67.1	23
Nebraska	291.0	35	2,263.3	31	90.9	15	89.9	20	91.9	14	31.4	20	29.4	24	33.4	16	68.0	18
Nevada	678.1	4	2,586.6	26	86.0	42	85.7	40	86.4	47	23.5	46	22.7	46	24.2	48	54.5	48
New Hampshire	197.6	49	1,512.9	51	92.8	4	91.3	7	94.3	1	36.6	8	35.9	8	37.3	9	71.8	6
New Jersey	245.0	40	1,544.6	50	89.3	29	88.9	28	89.6	31	38.6	6	38.4	5	38.7	7	62.2	40
New Mexico	702.5	3	3,937.1	2	85.4	46	84.7	44	86.1	48	27.2	40	26.5	39	27.8	39	67.4	22
New York	376.2	25	1,545.6	49	86.3	41	85.9	37	86.7	44	35.7	10	34.7	10	36.6	10	51.5	50
North Carolina	372.2	26	2,737.5	21	87.3	36	85.8	39	88.7	34	30.4	25	29.6	23	31.1	26	65.7	31
North Dakota	251.1	39	2,295.9	29	92.4	6	91.3	6	93.5	5	29.6	28	26.6	36	32.7	21	61.4	44
Ohio	300.3	34	2,577.5	27	90.0	26	89.4	25	90.6	26	27.5	38	27.3	35	27.7	40	66.1	30
Oklahoma	449.8	15	2,982.9	10	87.8	34	87.1	34	88.5	35	25.2	44	24.4	44	26.0	44	66.8	25
Oregon	264.6	38	2,964.4	12	90.3	23	89.7	22	90.8	23	32.7	17	32.3	18	33.1	19	62.6	37
Pennsylvania	316.4	30	1,742.7	45	90.1	24	89.6	24	90.7	25	30.8	23	30.6	20	31.0	28	68.5	17
Rhode Island	238.9	44	1,898.7	41	88.5	32	88.4	30	88.7	33	34.1	13	33.6	14	34.5	14	56.3	47
South Carolina	501.8	11	3,243.8	7	86.6	39	85.1	41	87.9	38	27.2	39	26.5	38	27.8	38	68.9	16
South Dakota	418.4	20	1,980.6	37	91.2	14	90.2	17	92.1	12	28.9	32	26.6	37	31.1	27	69.4	15
Tennessee	632.9	5	2,854.1	15	87.0	37	85.8	38	88.0	37	26.1	42	25.4	42	26.8	42	66.4	28
Texas	434.4	18	2,759.8	19	82.9	50	82.3	48	83.5	50	28.9	30	28.8	27	28.9	33	61.5	43
Utah	242.8	42	2,951.5	13	91.7	12	91.2	8	92.2	11	32.6	18	34.5	11	30.7	30	71.3	7
Vermont	158.3	50	1,697.4	46	92.1	8	90.6	13	93.6	4	36.4	9	33.8	12	38.8	6	71.3	7
Virginia	217.6	48	1,859.4	42	89.3	30	88.4	29	90.0	28	38.1	7	37.9	7	38.2	8	66.3	29
Washington	302.2	33	3,494.1	3	90.8	16	90.4	15	91.2	16	35.1	11	35.2	9	35.1	12	61.6	42
West Virginia	358.1	28	2,047.2	36	86.0	43	84.1	46	87.7	40	20.8	51	20.3	50	21.3	51	74.8	1
Wisconsin	305.9	32	1,933.3	39	91.9	10	90.9	11	92.9	9	29.5	29	28.0	31	30.9	29	67.7	20
Wyoming	244.2	41	1,957.3	38	93.2	1	92.9	2	93.4	6	27.1	41	26.3	40	27.9	37	70.2	11

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

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

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

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2016." U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.
U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey

Table 11.2
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2016 ¹		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Average 2016 ²			Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program FY 2016 ³ Average Monthly Participation					
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 People		Persons	Rate per 1,000 People		Households	Rate per 1,000 Households	
				1,000	Rank		1,000	Rank		Households	Rank
U.S.	14.0	-	2,673,767	8.3	-	44,219,363	136.8	-	21,777,938	183.2	-
Alabama	17.1	5	24,608	5.1	31	850,804	174.9	7	399,728	215.8	11
Alaska	9.9	47	8,298	11.2	7	82,326	111.0	38	34,648	139.4	37
Arizona	16.4	8	19,722	2.8	44	960,105	138.5	25	427,061	169.5	29
Arkansas	17.2	4	8,009	2.7	45	426,069	142.6	22	191,636	167.7	31
California	14.3	20	952,452	24.3	1	4,340,042	110.6	40	2,093,562	161.7	33
Colorado	11.0	38	43,559	7.9	22	475,690	85.9	47	225,334	106.8	45
Connecticut	9.8	46	21,378	6.0	27	431,597	120.7	34	244,927	180.5	25
Delaware	11.7	34	11,846	12.4	4	147,559	155.0	14	71,099	202.5	15
District of Columbia	18.6	9	12,287	18.0	2	134,625	197.6	3	75,819	269.6	2
Florida	14.7	17	77,702	3.8	38	3,454,530	167.6	9	1,870,739	247.0	4
Georgia	16.0	10	24,260	2.4	47	1,733,473	168.1	8	800,670	217.2	10
Hawaii	9.3	45	17,163	12.0	6	176,729	123.7	32	89,095	195.4	20
Idaho	14.4	21	2,825	1.7	51	185,303	110.1	41	79,531	130.2	40
Illinois	13.0	29	33,245	2.6	46	1,914,393	149.5	19	996,092	206.6	14
Indiana	14.1	26	15,599	2.4	48	741,610	111.8	37	328,688	129.7	41
Iowa	11.8	35	25,515	8.1	20	380,705	121.4	33	178,874	143.3	36
Kansas	12.1	32	11,806	4.1	35	253,833	87.3	45	114,392	103.0	47
Kentucky	18.5	5	48,647	11.0	9	666,264	150.2	17	313,476	182.5	24
Louisiana	20.2	3	13,598	2.9	42	927,168	198.0	2	422,090	245.3	8
Maine	12.5	30	8,034	6.0	26	189,245	142.1	23	98,549	185.4	23
Maryland	9.7	50	51,310	8.5	16	744,343	123.7	31	388,957	177.2	26
Massachusetts	10.4	38	57,038	8.4	17	779,192	114.4	35	450,364	174.6	27
Michigan	15.0	16	39,140	3.9	36	1,473,614	148.4	20	777,906	200.3	17
Minnesota	9.9	48	44,990	8.2	19	478,783	86.7	46	231,228	107.6	44
Mississippi	20.8	1	11,387	3.8	37	582,658	195.0	5	269,082	246.6	6
Missouri	14.0	22	32,141	5.3	29	810,690	133.1	28	378,373	159.5	34
Montana	13.3	25	7,887	7.6	23	116,626	111.9	36	54,612	131.2	39
Nebraska	11.4	33	10,744	5.6	28	175,851	92.2	44	78,482	105.0	46
Nevada	13.8	24	24,397	8.3	18	439,782	149.6	18	222,253	210.6	13
New Hampshire	7.3	51	4,691	3.5	40	98,464	73.8	48	48,037	92.3	48
New Jersey	10.4	44	38,548	4.3	32	879,987	98.4	42	440,091	137.8	38
New Mexico	19.8	2	29,287	14.1	3	471,247	226.5	1	216,877	286.0	1
New York	14.7	18	239,848	12.1	5	2,968,227	150.3	16	1,635,764	226.9	9
North Carolina	15.4	13	29,161	2.9	43	1,568,387	154.6	15	761,999	196.3	19
North Dakota	10.7	43	2,703	3.6	39	54,252	71.6	50	25,262	80.2	50
Ohio	14.6	22	106,622	9.2	11	1,608,633	138.5	26	793,923	171.7	28
Oklahoma	16.3	14	15,935	4.1	34	612,869	156.2	13	276,268	188.0	22
Oregon	13.3	18	36,985	9.0	13	734,864	179.5	6	419,778	267.1	3
Pennsylvania	12.9	31	140,290	11.0	8	1,863,836	145.8	21	950,739	192.5	21
Rhode Island	12.8	27	9,631	9.1	12	171,055	161.9	12	100,433	246.0	7
South Carolina	15.3	12	20,519	4.1	33	805,012	162.3	11	378,328	201.5	16
South Dakota	13.3	28	6,037	7.0	24	95,983	110.9	39	42,234	126.4	42
Tennessee	15.8	11	66,538	10.0	10	1,113,231	167.4	10	547,850	214.3	12
Texas	15.6	15	63,791	2.3	49	3,768,472	135.3	27	1,588,116	166.5	32
Utah	10.2	40	8,909	2.9	41	219,820	72.0	49	86,244	91.4	49
Vermont	11.9	48	5,614	9.0	14	79,715	127.6	29	42,976	168.6	30
Virginia	11.0	41	43,555	5.2	30	826,354	98.2	43	387,633	124.2	43
Washington	11.3	35	65,095	8.9	15	1,011,412	138.8	24	546,931	197.6	18
West Virginia	17.9	7	14,798	8.1	21	357,531	195.3	4	178,274	246.9	5
Wisconsin	11.8	37	39,054	6.8	25	728,077	126.0	30	359,933	154.7	35
Wyoming	11.3	42	1,036	1.8	50	33,853	57.8	51	14,367	64.2	51

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "FY14 through FY17 National View Summary." Rates calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute using 2016 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Rates calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute using 2016 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

12. Economic Development

Matt Hilburn, EDCUtah
Michael Stachitus, EDCUtah

2017 Overview

Job Growth

2017 was a year of continued economic growth for Utah. National economic gains continued to be marginal, and Utah remained among the top states in the nation for economic growth. Utah ranked second in the nation for year-over-year job growth. October 2017 data from the Utah Department of Workforce Services shows Utah's year-over job growth rate was 2.7 percent, almost double the national rate (1.4 percent).¹ This corresponds to more than 39,000 jobs added to Utah's economy.²

Quality professional jobs increased substantially in 2017. In particular, information jobs grew by 6.0 percent year-over, and professional, scientific, and technical services jobs grew by 3.9 percent year-over, both rates significantly higher than the national average.³

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development worked together to support 30 companies who announced decisions to relocate or expand in Utah, adding a projected 11,456 jobs to the state's economy and retaining an additional 1,598 jobs.⁴ This represents projected capital investments in Utah totaling more than \$1 billion.⁵

Major Projects

Notable expansions or relocations in 2017 include the planned expansion of Pluralsight with 4,464 jobs to south of Salt Lake City, Stryker with 540 jobs in Salt

Lake City, Packsize with 354 jobs in Salt Lake City, and Electronic Power Systems with 128 jobs in Cache County. Adobe also announced a \$90 million capital investment project in the state.⁶

In addition to business growth, infrastructure projects continue to enhance opportunities. Utah's transportation infrastructure is one of the best in the country. In particular, Salt Lake City is undergoing a 10-year, \$3 billion plus remodel of its international airport that is expected to contribute \$3.3 billion to the state's economy.⁷

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 lower than the national average. Utah continues to receive recognition as a leading global business destination, enjoying accolades from national sources like *Forbes*, which has ranked Utah the #1 Best State for Business six of the past eight years.⁸

Utah also ranked 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.⁹

Trends

Utah's strategic industry clusters employed 224,471 Utahns in 2017, up from 217,749 in 2016, demonstrating 3.1 percent growth.¹⁰ Utah's industry

¹ "Employment Update." *Utah Department of Workforce Services*. Web. 9 Dec. 2017.

² "State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Web. 9 Dec. 2017.

³ "Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force." *Utah Department of Workforce Services*. Web. 9 Dec. 2017.

⁴ Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 9 Dec. 2017.

⁵ Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 9 Dec. 2017.

⁶ "News Room." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development*. Web. 4 Dec. 2017.

⁷ "Airport Terminal Redevelopment Program Construction Cost Rise." *Salt Lake International Airport*. Web. 9 Dec. 2017.

⁸ "Best States for Business." *Forbes Magazine*. Web. 4 Dec. 2017.

⁹ "Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States." *Pollina Corporate Real Estate*. Web. 4 Dec. 2017.

¹⁰ The Economic Development Corporation of Utah. Internal data. 9 Dec. 2017.

clusters include aerospace and defense, energy and natural resources, financial services, life sciences, outdoor products, and software development and information technology.

Utah-based companies raised \$623 million from private investors in 2016. 2017 continued with strong investment deals bringing over \$627 million in investment through three quarters.¹¹

2018 Outlook

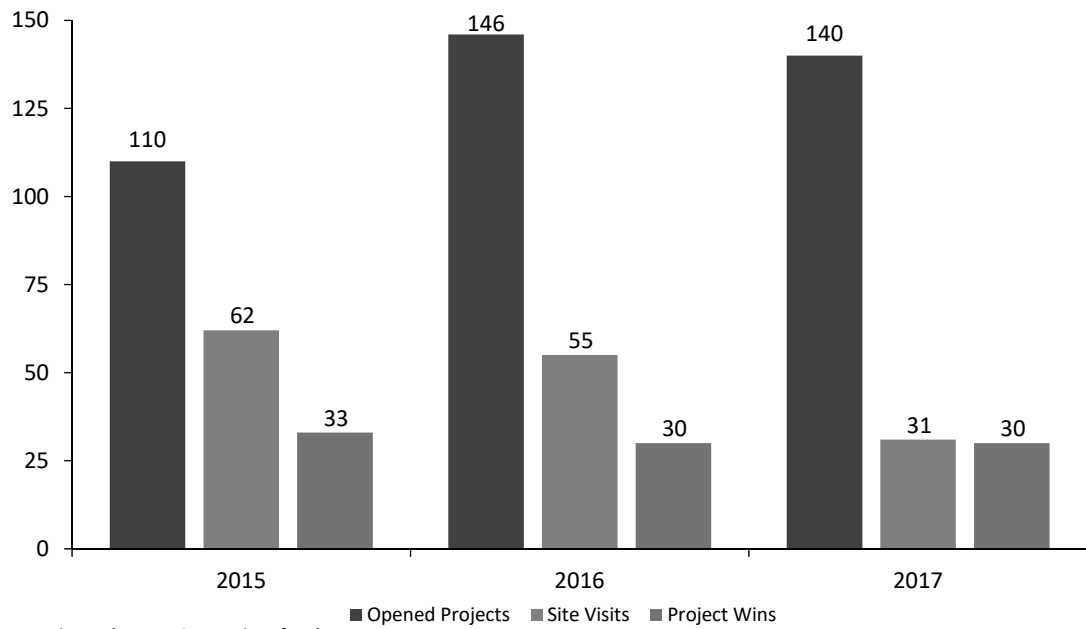
2018 is expected to show continued growth. Because of Utah's diverse mix of industries, the state economy is expected to mirror trends in the national economy, but at a greater rate.¹²

Utah continues to attract relocation projects, as well as the attention of national and global site selectors, and is primed for the best organizations and talent to bring their business to the state.

¹¹ "Historical Trend Data." *PriceWaterhouseCoopers*. Web. 6 Dec. 2017.

¹² "Utah's Economy Among the Most Diverse in the Nation," *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*. *Utah Informed: Visual Intellection for 2017*. 16 Jan. 2017.

Figure 12.1
Economic Development Project Summary



Source: Economic Development Corporation of Utah

13. Public Education

Jaime Barrett, Utah State Board of Education
Jill Curry, Utah State Board of Education
Natalie Grange, Utah State Board of Education
Kirin McInnis, Utah State Board of Education

2017 Overview

Enrollment

In fall 2017, there were 652,347 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 7,871 students (1.2 percent) over 2016. There were 47,649 kindergarten students, a decrease of 639 students over the previous fall 2016 (48,288) or -1.32 percent.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (74.6 percent), it is becoming more diverse. In fall 2017, 17.0 percent of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7 percent was Asian, 1.6 percent was Pacific Islander, 1.0 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent was African American or Black, and the remaining students identified with multiple ethnicities.

In 2017, there were 112 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 educating 75,566 students, about 11.6 percent of all Utah students in public schools.

Finances

In fiscal year 2014, the most recent year for which National Center of Education Statistics data are available by state, Utah's net current expenditure per pupil was \$6,546, the nation's lowest. Net current expenditure does not include spending for capital; including capital spending total expenditure per pupil for fiscal year 2014 was \$7,815. 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 31st nationally, at 3.7 percent. Utah's per pupil net current expenditures for fiscal year 2017 was \$7,298.

In the 2017 General Session, the Legislature appropriated funds for an increase of \$127 (four

percent) in the regular Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) value, increasing it from \$3,184 to \$3,311 for fiscal year 2018. The cost of the Basic School Program is projected to be \$2,849,024,700, which is funded by \$399,041,300 (14.01 percent) from a statewide uniform property tax rate (the basic levy) and \$2,422,483,400 (85.03 percent) in state income tax revenues.

Achievement

In 2017, Utah ranked 33rd in the nation with an ACT Average Composite Score of 20.3. Utah is one of only 17 states in the nation where the test is offered to 100 percent of high school students.

Statewide, the class of 2017 graduation rate was 86 percent, a one percentage point increase from the prior year graduation rate of 85 percent.

In 2017, Utah's pupil-teacher ratio was 21.8, which is the same as in 2016.

A total of 32,849 Utah students earned 233,626 hours of college credit in 2017 through Utah's concurrent enrollment program. This total represents a nine percent increase in students over 2016 and 96 percent of them are passing their college courses.

A total of 25,508 Utah public school students took 39,223 Advanced Placement (AP) exams in 2017 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.

157 Utah schools—or about 14 percent of all Utah schools—offer dual immersion programs in French (16), German (2), Mandarin Chinese (42), Portuguese (6), and Spanish (86). Five of these schools offer more than one language.

2018-2019 Outlook

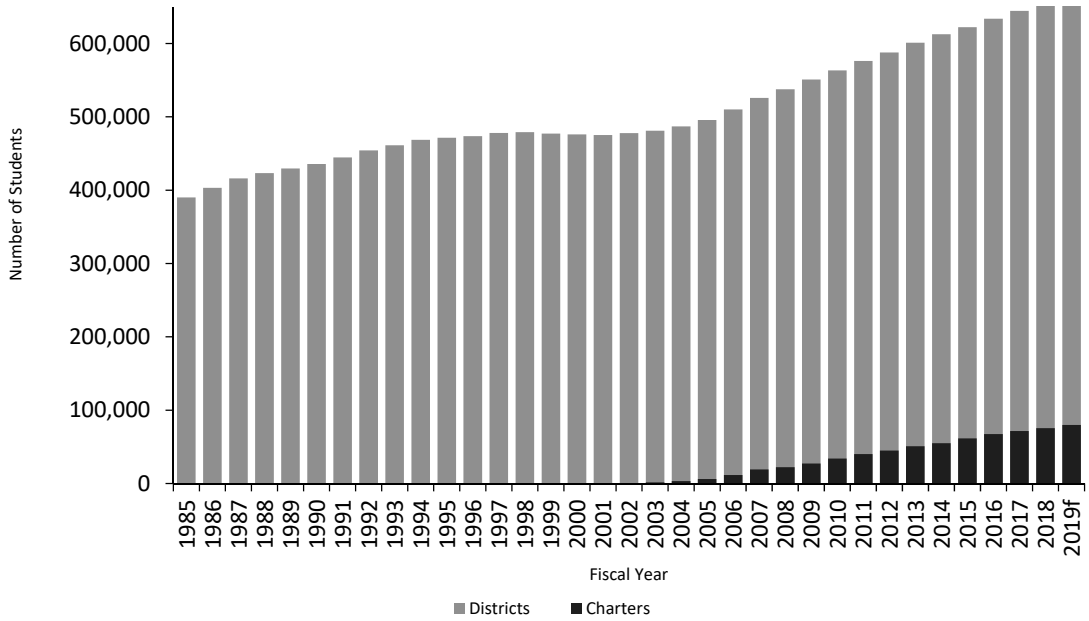
Enrollment

Growth in student enrollment is expected for several years, as Utah continues to experience net immigration, the nation's highest birth rate, and the nation's second highest fertility rate. Total enrollment in the public education system in Utah in fall of 2018 is forecasted to increase by 7,681 students (1.2 percent) to 660,082. A projected additional \$68 million in state funds are needed to fund student growth.

For the past four school years, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than in previous years. This change 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.

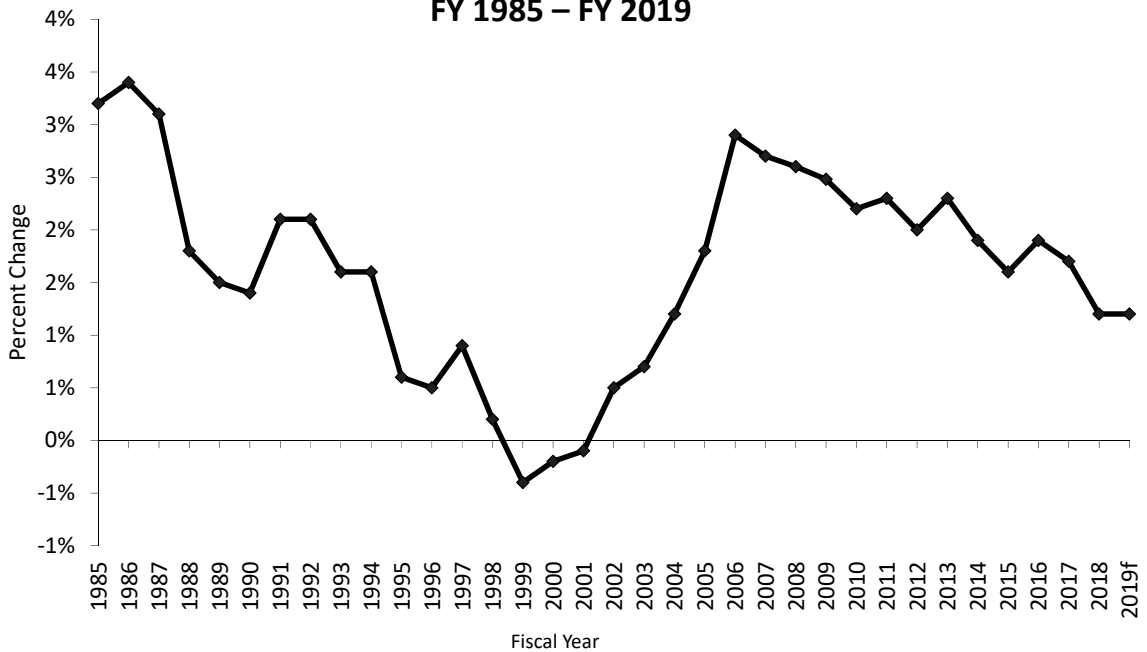
Charter school enrollment in Utah has increased by approximately 6.8 percent per year, on average, over the last four years. It is forecasted that enrollment in charter schools in Utah will grow by 5.6 percent in the fall of 2018.

Figure 13.1
Utah Public Education Enrollment
FY 1985- FY 2019



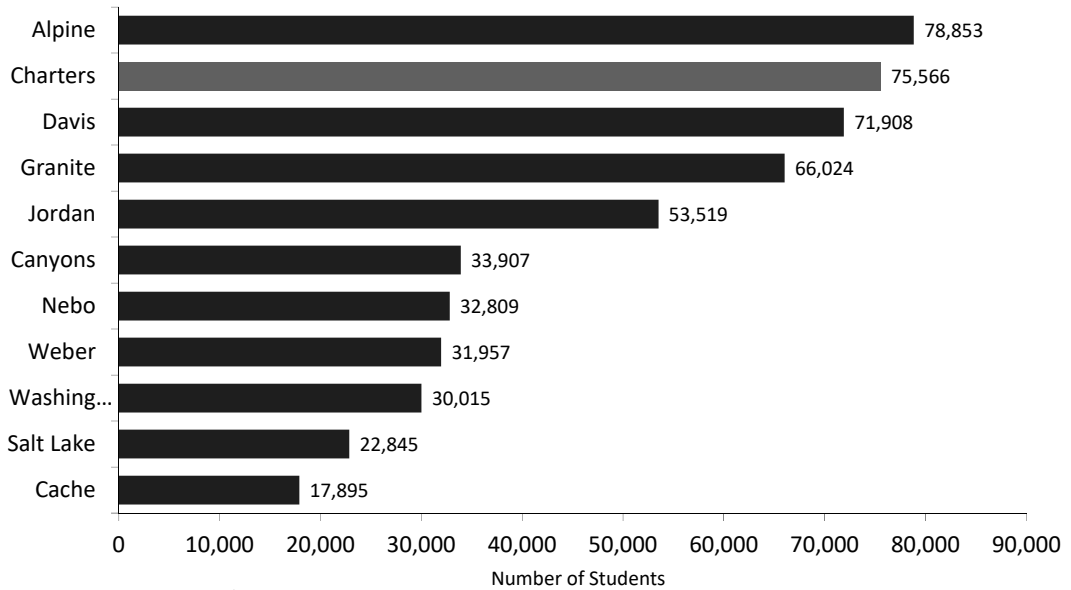
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics f = forecast

Figure 13.2
Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment:
FY 1985 – FY 2019



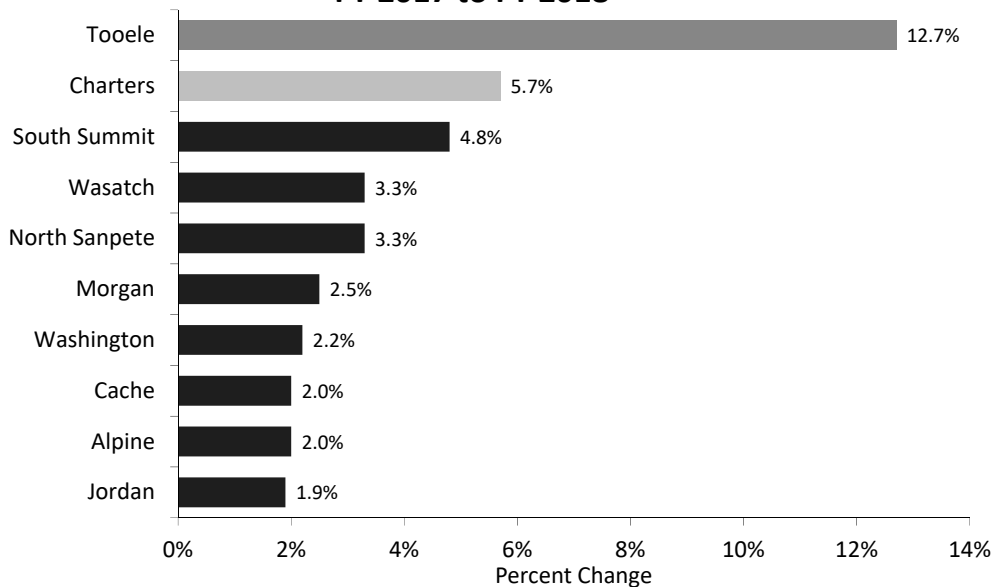
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics f = forecast

Figure 13.3
Largest Enrollment
FY 2018



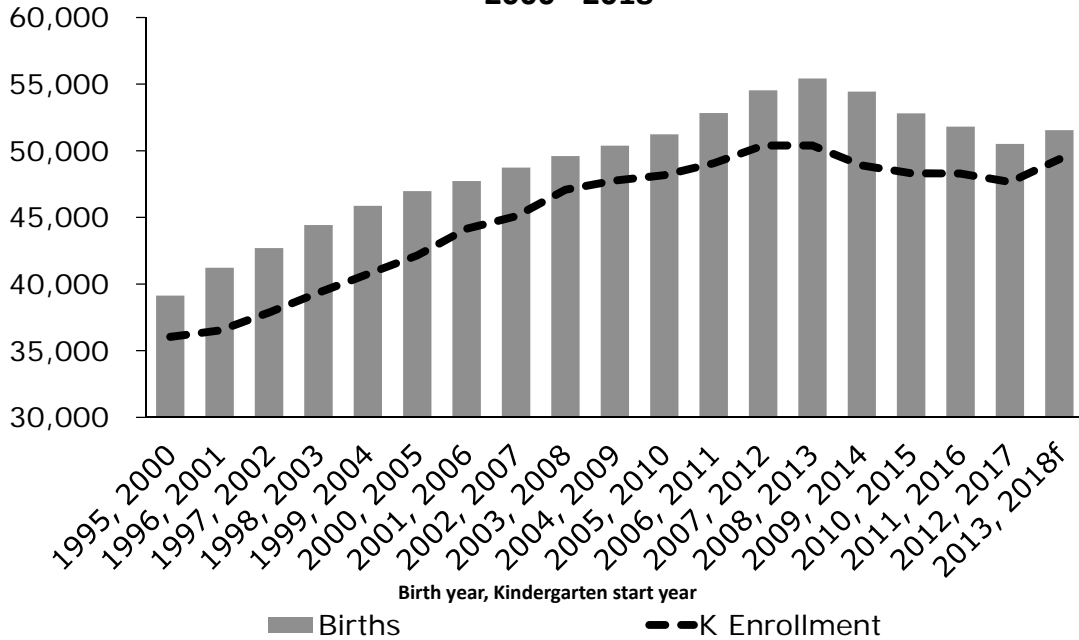
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 13.4
Largest Enrollment Growth
FY 2017 to FY 2018



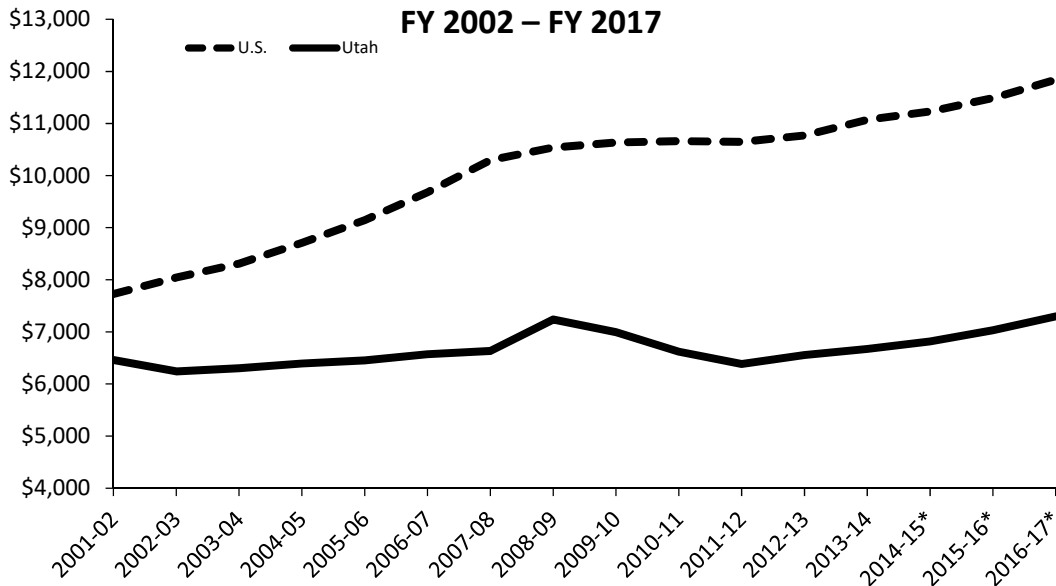
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 13.5
Kindergarten Enrollment & Five Years Prior Births
2000 - 2018



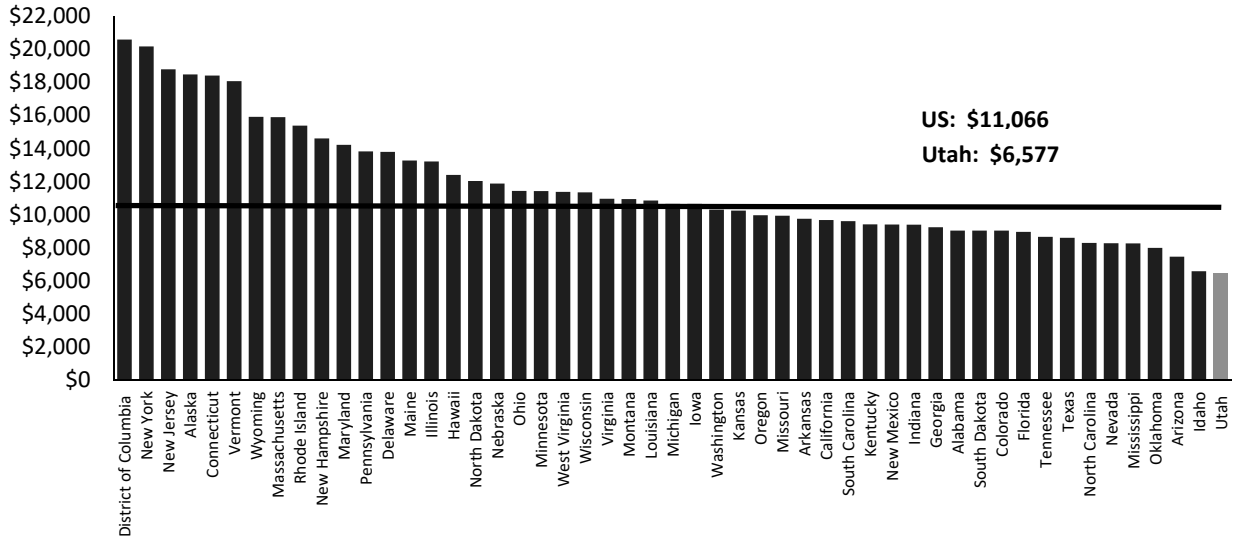
Sources: Utah State Board of Education - School Finance & Data and Statistics, Interagency Common Data Committee, and Utah Department of Health

Figure 13.6
U.S. FY17 Projection & Utah
Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment
FY 2002 – FY 2017



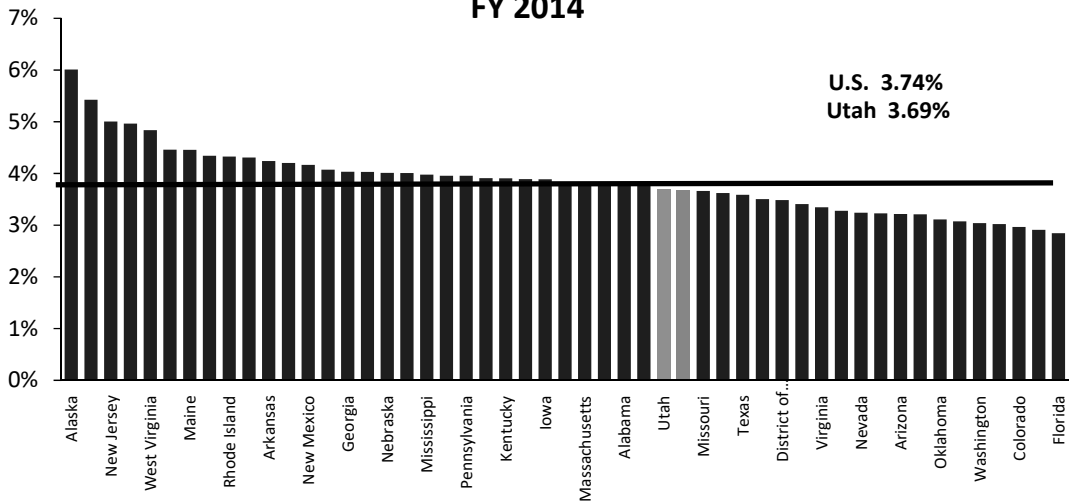
* For Fiscal Years 2015-2017 U.S. data is projected and Utah data is actual
 Note: U.S. expenditures are in constant 2015-16 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis
 Sources: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 13.7
Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2014



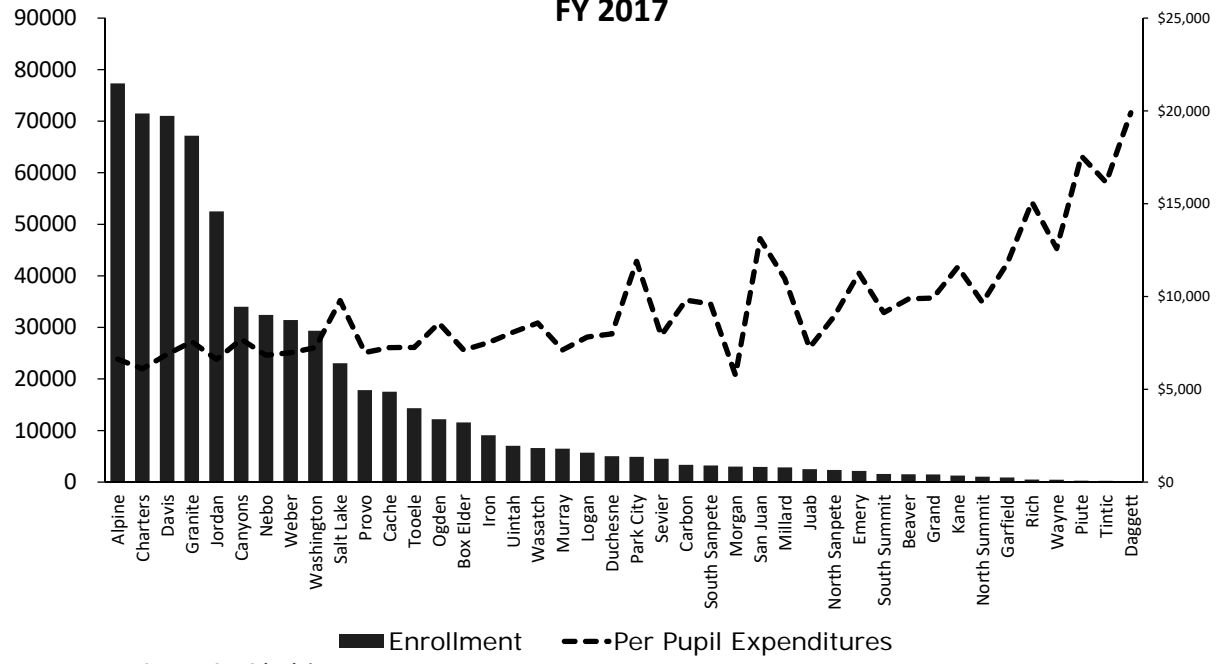
Sources: USBE, School Finance, US Department of Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 13.8
Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income
FY 2014



Sources: USBE, School Finance, US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 13.9
Utah Total Enrollment & Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2017



Source: USBE, School Finance

Table 13.1
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/Population
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,468	53,454	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,290,634	44,166	2.0%	20.9%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,331,826	41,192	1.8%	20.6%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,372,458	40,632	1.7%	20.5%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,430,223	57,765	2.4%	20.4%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,505,843	75,620	3.1%	20.4%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,576,229	70,386	2.8%	20.4%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,636,075	59,846	2.3%	20.4%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,691,122	55,047	2.1%	20.5%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,731,560	40,438	1.5%	20.6%
2010	576,335	13,062	2.3%	2,772,373	40,813	1.5%	20.8%
2011	587,745	11,410	2.0%	2,820,613	48,240	1.7%	20.8%
2012	600,985	13,240	2.3%	2,864,744	44,131	1.6%	21.0%
2013	612,551	11,566	1.9%	2,902,131	37,387	1.3%	21.1%
2014	622,182	9,631	1.6%	2,941,848	39,717	1.4%	21.1%
2015	633,896	11,714	1.9%	2,997,404	55,556	1.9%	21.1%
2016	644,476	10,580	1.7%	3,054,806	57,402	1.9%	21.1%
2017	652,347	7,871	1.2%	3,123,607	68,801	2.3%	20.9%
2018f	660,028	7,681	1.2%	3,193,415	69,808	2.2%	20.7%

f = forecast

Source: Utah State Board of Education (enrollment counts). Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year. State Population and 2018 Forecast: Pam Perlich, Ph.D., Demography Utah Population Committee (DUPC) estimates for 2010-2017 and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute,

Table 13.2
Fall Enrollment by District

	FY 2015 10/1/14	FY 2016 10/1/15	FY 2017 10/1/16	FY 2018 10/1/17	FY 2019f 10/1/18f	Total Annual Change				Percent Change				FY 2018 Rank		
						FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19f	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19f	Size	Total Change	Percent Change
Alpine	73,570	75,307	77,343	78,853	80,047	1,737	2,036	1,510	1,194	2.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1	3	9
Beaver	1,516	1,563	1,519	1,540	1,548	47	-44	21	8	3.1%	-2.8%	1.4%	0.5%	33	20	14
Box Elder	11,238	11,341	11,572	11,671	11,789	103	231	99	118	0.9%	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	15	11	20
Cache	16,457	16,976	17,536	17,895	18,253	519	560	359	358	3.2%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	11	9	8
Canyons	33,676	33,899	34,017	33,907	33,857	223	118	-110	-50	0.7%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	6	37	26
Carbon	3,384	3,383	3,348	3,364	3,353	-1	-35	16	-11	0.0%	-1.0%	0.5%	-0.3%	24	21	23
Daggett	174	181	183	163	159	7	2	-20	-4	4.0%	1.1%	-10.9%	-2.5%	42	31	42
Davis	69,139	69,879	71,021	71,908	72,525	740	1,142	887	617	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	3	5	16
Duchesne	5,170	5,076	5,009	5,103	5,192	-94	-67	94	89	-1.8%	-1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	21	13	11
Emery	2,281	2,220	2,174	2,184	2,194	-61	-46	10	10	-2.7%	-2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	31	22	24
Garfield	926	922	904	909	909	-4	-18	5	0	-0.4%	-2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	37	24	22
Grand	1,456	1,451	1,483	1,451	1,435	-5	32	-32	-16	-0.3%	2.2%	-2.2%	-1.1%	34	32	38
Granite	67,660	67,822	67,177	66,024	65,492	162	-645	-1,153	-532	0.2%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-0.8%	4	41	34
Iron	8,814	8,933	9,074	9,169	9,269	119	141	95	100	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	16	12	18
Jordan	51,806	52,324	52,507	53,519	53,278	518	183	1,012	-241	1.0%	0.3%	1.9%	-0.5%	5	4	10
Juab	2,322	2,412	2,513	2,510	2,500	90	101	-3	-10	3.9%	4.2%	-0.1%	-0.4%	29	25	25
Kane	1,193	1,209	1,256	1,250	1,236	16	47	-6	-14	1.3%	3.9%	-0.5%	-1.1%	35	29	27
Logan	5,965	5,957	5,719	5,555	5,629	-8	-238	-164	74	-0.1%	-4.0%	-2.9%	1.3%	20	38	39
Millard	2,852	2,803	2,840	2,884	2,914	-49	37	44	30	-1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	28	18	13
Morgan	2,766	2,836	2,994	3,069	3,148	70	158	75	79	2.5%	5.6%	2.5%	2.6%	26	16	6
Murray	6,415	6,502	6,494	6,416	6,411	87	-8	-78	-5	1.4%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.1%	19	36	32
Nebo	31,393	31,895	32,437	32,809	33,204	502	542	372	395	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%	7	8	17
North Sanpete	2,385	2,377	2,360	2,438	2,487	-8	-17	78	49	-0.3%	-0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	30	14	5
North Summit	1,004	1,034	1,042	1,048	1,047	30	8	6	-1	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	-0.1%	36	23	21
Ogden	12,350	12,128	12,192	11,736	11,625	-222	64	-456	-111	-1.8%	0.5%	-3.7%	-0.9%	14	40	40
Park City	4,739	4,763	4,891	4,816	4,805	24	128	-75	-11	0.5%	2.7%	-1.5%	-0.2%	22	35	33
Piute	302	291	280	274	266	-11	-11	-6	-8	-3.6%	-3.8%	-2.1%	-2.9%	40	29	37
Provo	16,600	16,983	17,840	15,991	16,140	383	857	-1,849	149	2.3%	5.0%	-10.4%	0.9%	13	42	41
Rich	478	492	497	494	491	14	5	-3	-3	2.9%	1.0%	-0.6%	-0.6%	38	25	28
Salt Lake	23,615	23,600	23,047	22,845	22,735	-15	-553	-202	-110	-0.1%	-2.3%	-0.9%	-0.5%	10	39	31
San Juan	3,022	2,975	2,940	2,889	2,859	-47	-35	-51	-30	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-1.0%	27	34	35
Sevier	4,609	4,520	4,513	4,560	4,585	-89	-7	47	25	-1.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	23	17	19
South Sanpete	3,140	3,157	3,221	3,263	3,298	17	64	42	35	0.5%	2.0%	1.3%	1.1%	25	19	15
South Summit	1,510	1,537	1,574	1,650	1,649	27	37	76	-1	1.8%	2.4%	4.8%	-0.1%	32	15	3
Tintic	259	258	244	239	236	-1	-14	-5	-3	-0.4%	-5.4%	-2.0%	-1.3%	41	28	36
Tooele	13,873	13,988	14,332	16,154	16,627	115	344	1,822	473	0.8%	2.5%	12.7%	2.9%	12	2	1
Uintah	7,912	7,287	7,034	6,986	7,032	-625	-253	-48	46	-7.9%	-3.5%	-0.7%	0.7%	17	33	30
Wasatch	5,959	6,286	6,605	6,826	7,063	327	319	221	237	5.5%	5.1%	3.3%	3.5%	18	10	4
Washington	27,118	28,167	29,355	30,015	30,653	1,049	1,188	660	638	3.9%	4.2%	2.2%	2.1%	9	6	7
Wayne	482	469	450	447	446	-13	-19	-3	-1	-2.7%	-4.1%	-0.7%	-0.3%	39	25	29
Weber	31,188	31,184	31,445	31,957	31,836	-4	261	512	-121	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	-0.4%	8	7	12
Charter Schools	61,464	67,509	71,494	75,566	79,806	6,045	3,985	4,072	4,240	9.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	2	1	2
State of Utah	622,182	633,896	644,476	652,347	660,028	11,714	10,580	7,871	7,681	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%			

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 13.3
Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

	FY 2018 Enrollment	African American or Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic/Latino		Pacific Islander		Two or More Races		White	
	10/1/17	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State of Utah	652,758	9,267	1.4%	6,756	1.0%	10,914	1.7%	111,017	17.0%	10,270	1.6%	17,536	2.7%	486,998	74.6%
Alpine	79,254	568	0.7%	231	0.3%	638	0.8%	9,055	11.4%	899	1.1%	2,950	3.7%	64,913	81.9%
Beaver	1,540	2	0.1%	9	0.6%	6	0.4%	234	15.2%	13	0.8%	15	1.0%	1,261	81.9%
Box Elder	11,671	55	0.5%	68	0.6%	68	0.6%	1,267	10.9%	49	0.4%	168	1.4%	9,996	85.6%
Cache	17,895	122	0.7%	90	0.5%	120	0.7%	1,674	9.4%	96	0.5%	288	1.6%	15,505	86.6%
Canyons	33,913	529	1.6%	143	0.4%	753	2.2%	5,474	16.1%	420	1.2%	1,591	4.7%	25,003	73.7%
Carbon	3,364	12	0.4%	28	0.8%	10	0.3%	451	13.4%	6	0.2%	29	0.9%	2,828	84.1%
Daggett	163	0	0.0%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	7	4.3%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%	150	92.0%
Davis	71,908	853	1.2%	262	0.4%	849	1.2%	7,230	10.1%	890	1.2%	1,818	2.5%	60,006	83.4%
Duchesne	5,103	20	0.4%	300	5.9%	10	0.2%	329	6.4%	14	0.3%	159	3.1%	4,271	83.7%
Emery	2,184	7	0.3%	6	0.3%	2	0.1%	178	8.2%	1	0.0%	14	0.6%	1,976	90.5%
Garfield	909	3	0.3%	22	2.4%	4	0.4%	71	7.8%	1	0.1%	8	0.9%	800	88.0%
Grand	1,451	7	0.5%	84	5.8%	9	0.6%	258	17.8%	3	0.2%	11	0.8%	1,079	74.4%
Granite	66,024	2,490	3.8%	922	1.4%	2,935	4.4%	22,514	34.1%	2,858	4.3%	683	1.0%	33,622	50.9%
Iron	9,169	49	0.5%	235	2.6%	55	0.6%	881	9.6%	53	0.6%	212	2.3%	7,684	83.8%
Jordan	53,519	519	1.0%	164	0.3%	802	1.5%	7,774	14.5%	918	1.7%	2,067	3.9%	41,275	77.1%
Juab	2,510	10	0.4%	7	0.3%	6	0.2%	101	4.0%	7	0.3%	43	1.7%	2,336	93.1%
Kane	1,250	3	0.2%	18	1.4%	8	0.6%	63	5.0%	6	0.5%	20	1.6%	1,132	90.6%
Logan	5,555	123	2.2%	68	1.2%	203	3.7%	1,628	29.3%	62	1.1%	108	1.9%	3,363	60.5%
Millard	2,884	2	0.1%	24	0.8%	27	0.9%	473	16.4%	1	0.0%	63	2.2%	2,294	79.5%
Morgan	3,069	16	0.5%	7	0.2%	4	0.1%	94	3.1%	12	0.4%	34	1.1%	2,902	94.6%
Murray	6,416	214	3.3%	44	0.7%	124	1.9%	1,207	18.8%	63	1.0%	319	5.0%	4,445	69.3%
Nebo	32,809	205	0.6%	109	0.3%	137	0.4%	3,865	11.8%	260	0.8%	608	1.9%	27,625	84.2%
North Sanpete	2,438	16	0.7%	18	0.7%	2	0.1%	350	14.4%	5	0.2%	53	2.2%	1,994	81.8%
North Summit	1,048	1	0.1%	6	0.6%	0	0.0%	146	13.9%	2	0.2%	14	1.3%	879	83.9%
Ogden	11,736	227	1.9%	93	0.8%	72	0.6%	6,016	51.3%	58	0.5%	303	2.6%	4,967	42.3%
Park City	4,816	28	0.6%	3	0.1%	87	1.8%	984	20.4%	6	0.1%	98	2.0%	3,610	75.0%
Piute	274	2	0.7%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	39	14.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	232	84.7%
Provo	15,991	145	0.9%	136	0.9%	284	1.8%	3,809	23.8%	424	2.7%	456	2.9%	10,737	67.1%
Rich	494	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	5.1%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%	459	92.9%
Salt Lake	22,845	1,001	4.4%	254	1.1%	1,046	4.6%	8,710	38.1%	1,052	4.6%	943	4.1%	9,839	43.1%
San Juan	2,889	6	0.2%	1,562	54.1%	5	0.2%	120	4.2%	3	0.1%	55	1.9%	1,138	39.4%
Sevier	4,560	31	0.7%	72	1.6%	15	0.3%	213	4.7%	25	0.5%	0	0.0%	4,204	92.2%
South Sanpete	3,263	27	0.8%	41	1.3%	9	0.3%	341	10.5%	20	0.6%	62	1.9%	2,763	84.7%
South Summit	1,650	4	0.2%	8	0.5%	1	0.1%	185	11.2%	2	0.1%	10	0.6%	1,440	87.3%
Tintic	239	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	16	6.7%	0	0.0%	5	2.1%	215	90.0%
Tooele	16,154	160	1.0%	107	0.7%	81	0.5%	2,074	12.8%	161	1.0%	216	1.3%	13,355	82.7%
Uintah	6,986	26	0.4%	577	8.3%	31	0.4%	671	9.6%	21	0.3%	142	2.0%	5,518	79.0%
Wasatch	6,826	31	0.5%	8	0.1%	38	0.6%	1,319	19.3%	13	0.2%	114	1.7%	5,303	77.7%
Washington	30,018	281	0.9%	505	1.7%	216	0.7%	3,951	13.2%	557	1.9%	534	1.8%	23,974	79.9%
Wayne	447	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	4	0.9%	31	6.9%	3	0.7%	6	1.3%	399	89.3%
Weber	31,957	294	0.9%	123	0.4%	286	0.9%	3,949	12.4%	208	0.7%	870	2.7%	26,227	82.1%
Charter Schools	75,567	1,177	1.6%	394	0.5%	1,966	2.6%	13,240	17.5%	1,078	1.4%	2,433	3.2%	55,279	73.2%

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 13.4
FY 2017 Statewide Selected Data

	FY17 Per Pupil Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2017 Graduation Rate	Rank	FY17 Pupil- Teacher Ratio	Rank	FY17 Percent of Free and Reduced Students	Rank
State of Utah	\$7,298		86%		21.8		34.0%	
Alpine	6,630	39	92%	7	24.6	3	22.9%	36
Beaver	9,869	13	85%	27	19.4	26	43.7%	15
Box Elder	7,115	34	84%	28	23.0	9	36.7%	24
Cache	7,250	30	95%	3	23.6	5	27.8%	34
Canyons	7,700	26	86%	23	21.8	12	26.6%	35
Carbon	9,808	14	96%	2	18.3	31	41.4%	19
Daggett	19,896	1	≥80%	-	10.2	42	20.1%	39
Davis	6,888	37	94%	4	24.0	4	22.9%	36
Duchesne	7,993	23	89%	14	20.0	21	39.2%	23
Emery	11,253	10	90%	13	17.7	32	43.9%	14
Garfield	11,793	8	88%	17	15.9	37	41.2%	20
Grand	9,920	12	86%	21	15.9	36	49.2%	8
Granite	7,566	27	75%	35	21.6	14	47.2%	11
Iron	7,520	28	87%	20	21.0	17	44.4%	13
Jordan	6,610	40	87%	19	22.9	10	21.3%	38
Juab	7,242	32	97%	1	23.2	7	34.4%	26
Kane	11,596	9	≥95%	-	17.5	33	42.4%	17
Logan	7,815	25	85%	24	20.3	20	55.6%	5
Millard	10,950	11	90%	12	18.4	30	52.2%	7
Morgan	5,764	42	91%	8	24.8	2	12.4%	42
Murray	7,119	33	77%	32	22.0	11	31.1%	32
Nebo	6,834	38	91%	9	23.1	8	31.6%	30
No. Sanpete	8,950	19	75%	33	19.4	27	54.6%	6
No. Summit	9,680	16	94%	6	18.8	29	31.5%	31
Ogden	8,568	21	75%	33	19.9	22	73.9%	1
Park City	11,893	7	94%	5	16.6	35	19.1%	40
Piute	17,578	2	≥90%	-	10.2	41	68.3%	3
Provo	6,979	35	77%	31	25.2	1	43.7%	15
Rich	15,091	4	≥95%	-	14.2	38	40.2%	21
Salt Lake	9,786	15	79%	30	19.6	24	57.6%	4
San Juan	13,116	5	87%	18	17.2	34	70.3%	2
Sevier	7,906	24	85%	25	21.4	15	44.8%	12
So. Sanpete	9,592	17	91%	11	19.5	25	49.2%	8
So. Summit	9,138	18	79%	29	19.4	28	18.0%	41
Tintic	16,144	3	80-89%	-	12.4	40	35.8%	25
Tooele	7,253	29	88%	16	21.0	16	34.1%	27
Uintah	8,075	22	86%	22	23.3	6	47.5%	10
Wasatch	8,578	20	91%	10	20.5	19	31.0%	33
Washington	7,249	31	89%	15	20.9	18	40.2%	21
Wayne	12,588	6	≥90%	-	13.9	39	42.3%	18
Weber	6,970	36	85%	26	21.7	13	32.5%	28
Charter Schools	6,102	41	20%-98%	-	19.8	23	32.5%	28

*Due to FERPA regulations, and to protect the privacy of student data, groups of fewer than ten students are not reported and are in "n<10." Percentages for small groups of fewer than 40 students are obscured by showing the range within which the percentage fall would display as 40-49%). Percentages that are close to 100% or 0% are also not reported. These instances are indicated by a ≤ or > (Counts are obscured in both cases.

Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance (Expenditures)

Utah State Board of Education, Child Nutrition Programs (Free & reduced students include directly certified, categorically certified, and income-based National School Lunch Program School Meal applications based on October Survey, 2016)

Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics (Graduation Rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio)

Table 13.5
College Entrance Exam Scores

	Average ACT Scores by State: 2017						
	% of Graduates Tested	Average English Score	Average Mathematic Score	Average Reading Score	Average Science Score	Average Composite Score	Rank
United States	60	20.3	20.7	21.4	21.0	21.0	
Alabama	100	18.9	18.4	19.7	19.4	19.2	46
Alaska	65	18.7	19.8	20.4	19.9	19.8	38
Arizona	62	18.6	19.8	20.1	19.8	19.7	41
Arkansas	100	18.9	19.0	19.7	19.5	19.4	44
California	31	22.5	22.7	23.1	22.2	22.8	15
Colorado	100	20.1	20.3	21.2	20.9	20.8	28
Connecticut	31	25.5	24.6	25.6	24.6	25.2	3
Deleware	18	24.1	23.4	24.8	23.6	24.1	7
District of Columbia	32	24.4	23.5	24.9	23.5	24.2	5
Florida	73	19.0	19.4	21.0	19.4	19.8	38
Georgia	55	21.0	20.9	22.0	21.3	21.4	25
Hawaii	90	17.8	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.0	48
Idaho	38	21.9	21.8	23.0	22.1	22.3	17
Illinois	93	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.3	21.4	25
Indiana	35	22.0	22.4	23.2	22.3	22.6	16
Iowa	67	21.2	21.3	22.6	22.1	21.9	19
Kansas	73	21.1	21.3	22.3	21.7	21.7	23
Kentucky	100	19.6	19.4	20.5	20.1	20.0	37
Louisiana	100	19.4	18.8	19.8	19.6	19.5	43
Maine	8	24.2	24.0	24.8	23.7	24.3	4
Maryland	28	23.3	23.1	24.2	23.2	23.6	13
Massachusetts	29	25.4	25.3	25.9	24.7	25.4	2
Michigan	29	24.1	23.7	24.5	23.8	24.1	7
Minnesota	100	20.4	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.5	24
Mississippi	100	18.2	18.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	50
Missouri	100	19.8	19.9	20.8	20.5	20.4	31
Montana	100	19.0	20.2	21.0	20.5	20.3	33
Nebraska	84	20.9	20.9	21.9	21.5	21.4	25
Nevada	100	16.3	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.8	51
New Hampshire	18	25.4	25.1	26.0	24.9	25.5	1
New Jersey	34	23.8	23.8	24.1	23.2	23.9	10
New Mexico	66	18.6	19.4	20.4	20.0	19.7	41
New York	31	23.8	24.0	24.6	23.9	24.2	5
North Carolina	100	17.8	19.3	19.6	19.3	19.1	47
North Dakota	98	19.0	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.3	33
Ohio	75	21.2	21.6	22.5	22.0	22.0	18
Oklahoma	100	18.5	18.8	20.1	19.6	19.4	44
Oregon	40	21.2	21.5	22.4	21.7	21.8	21
Pennsylvania	23	23.4	23.4	24.2	23.3	23.7	12
Rhode Island	21	24.0	23.3	24.7	23.4	24.0	9
South Carolina	100	17.5	18.6	19.1	18.9	18.7	49
South Dakota	80	20.7	21.5	22.3	22.0	21.8	21
Tennessee	100	19.5	19.2	20.1	19.9	19.8	38
Texas	45	19.5	20.7	21.1	20.9	20.7	29
Utah	100	19.5	19.9	20.8	20.6	20.3	33
Vermont	29	23.3	23.1	24.4	23.2	23.6	13
Virginia	29	23.5	23.3	24.6	23.5	23.8	11
Washington	29	20.9	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.9	19
West Virginia	69	20.0	19.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	31
Wisconsin	100	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.5	30
Wyoming	100	19.4	19.8	20.8	20.6	20.2	36

Source: ACT (<http://www.act.org>)

Table 13.6
Selected Data by State - FY 2014

	Enrollment Oct. 1, 2014	Current Expenditures (Thousands)	Current Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank	CY 2014 Personal Income (Millions)	Current Exp as % of Personal Income	Rank	Pupil/ Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	50,312,581	\$553,500,792	\$11,066	-	14,811,388	3.7%	-	16.1	..
Alabama	744,164	6,742,829	9,036	39	178,613	3.8%	29	17.4	42
Alaska	131,176	2,418,000	18,466	4	40,242	6.0%	1	16.9	40
Arizona	1,111,695	8,220,539	7,457	49	255,696	3.2%	43	23.1	49
Arkansas	490,917	4,778,074	9,752	32	112,683	4.2%	11	13.9	15
California	6,312,161	61,050,894	9,671	33	1,986,026	3.1%	46	23.6	51
Colorado	889,006	7,924,319	9,036	41	267,225	3.0%	49	17.3	41
Connecticut	542,678	10,050,439	18,401	5	239,070	4.2%	12	12.9	8
Delaware	134,042	1,816,383	13,793	13	42,175	4.3%	10	13.9	16
District of Columbia	80,958	1,608,142	20,577	1	46,157	3.5%	37	12.3	5
Florida	2,756,944	24,363,817	8,955	42	856,492	2.8%	51	15.3	28
Georgia	1,744,437	15,921,673	9,236	38	394,707	4.0%	15	15.6	36
Hawaii	182,384	2,316,588	12,400	16	66,122	3.5%	36	15.6	35
Idaho	290,885	1,949,963	6,577	50	60,744	3.2%	44	18.6	46
Illinois	2,050,239	27,289,963	13,213	15	628,783	4.3%	8	15.5	33
Indiana	1,046,269	9,841,337	9,396	37	266,902	3.7%	32	18.5	45
Iowa	505,311	5,354,843	10,647	27	137,734	3.9%	25	14.2	19
Kansas	497,275	5,083,374	10,240	29	135,018	3.8%	30	13.2	9
Kentucky	688,640	6,375,119	9,411	35	163,279	3.9%	23	16.6	39
Louisiana	716,800	7,721,469	10,853	25	195,268	4.0%	20	15.5	32
Maine	182,470	2,441,064	13,267	14	54,763	4.5%	7	12.2	4
Maryland	874,514	12,314,446	14,217	11	322,609	3.8%	26	14.8	22
Massachusetts	955,844	15,183,018	15,886	8	400,245	3.8%	27	13.3	10
Michigan	1,537,922	16,493,575	10,649	26	404,864	4.1%	14	18.1	44
Minnesota	857,235	9,723,759	11,427	20	268,530	3.6%	34	15.4	31
Mississippi	490,917	4,071,006	8,265	47	102,378	4.0%	19	15.2	26
Missouri	917,785	9,125,949	9,938	31	249,235	3.7%	33	13.6	13
Montana	144,532	1,576,937	10,941	24	41,676	3.8%	28	14.1	18
Nebraska	312,635	3,654,376	11,877	18	91,083	4.0%	17	13.6	12
Nevada	459,189	3,738,777	8,275	46	115,355	3.2%	41	21.2	47
New Hampshire	184,670	2,720,225	14,601	10	69,624	3.9%	22	12.5	7
New Jersey	1,400,579	25,733,921	18,780	3	514,382	5.0%	3	12.2	3
New Mexico	340,365	3,189,842	9,403	36	76,593	4.2%	13	15.2	25
New York	2,741,185	55,080,662	20,156	2	1,109,517	5.0%	4	13.5	11
North Carolina	1,548,895	12,685,461	8,287	45	392,986	3.2%	42	15.6	34
North Dakota	106,586	1,250,668	12,032	17	42,991	2.9%	50	11.8	2
Ohio	1,724,810	19,714,149	11,434	19	489,251	4.0%	16	16.2	37
Oklahoma	688,511	5,451,048	7,995	48	175,210	3.1%	45	16.4	38
Oregon	601,318	5,647,470	9,959	30	165,817	3.4%	38	21.6	48
Pennsylvania	1,743,160	24,264,551	13,824	12	613,659	4.0%	21	14.3	21
Rhode Island	141,959	2,182,976	15,372	9	50,451	4.3%	9	15.0	24
South Carolina	756,523	7,163,995	9,608	34	178,720	4.0%	18	15.3	29
South Dakota	133,040	1,182,721	9,036	40	39,151	3.0%	48	13.8	14
Tennessee	995,475	8,606,624	8,662	43	262,623	3.3%	40	15.2	27
Texas	5,233,765	44,330,579	8,602	44	1,236,170	3.6%	35	15.3	30
Utah	635,577	4,094,074	6,546	51	110,864	3.7%	31	23.2	50
Vermont	87,311	1,602,256	18,066	6	29,533	5.4%	2	10.6	1
Virginia	1,280,381	13,955,249	10,955	23	417,173	3.3%	39	14.2	20
Washington	1,073,638	10,911,929	10,305	28	358,988	3.0%	47	18.0	43
West Virginia	280,310	3,194,770	11,371	21	66,047	4.8%	5	14.0	17
Wisconsin	871,432	9,920,370	11,345	22	255,075	3.9%	24	14.9	23
Wyoming	94,067	1,466,579	15,903	7	32,888	4.5%	6	12.4	6

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics
Bureau of Economic Analysis (personal income)

14. Higher Education

Joseph Curtin, Utah System of Higher Education
Melanie Heath, Utah System of Higher Education

2017 Overview

Higher education is a driver of the state's economy. The recent recession and recovery have hastened a long-term change in the composition of the American workforce with the decimation of low-skill blue collar and clerical jobs, nationwide. Ninety-nine percent of jobs filled since December 2007 have gone to workers with at least some college education.

2015-16 graduates of Utah's public colleges and universities will earn a combined increase of over \$470 million in wages their first year in the workforce—an average of over \$23,500 more per graduate.

With four-year tuition at Utah's public colleges among the lowest in the country at an average of \$6,483 per year, the estimated wage "return" for a bachelor's degree is over 100% after just two years of employment after graduation.

Utah: A State of Opportunity

Board of Regents Strategic Plan 2025

In January 2016, the Board of Regents, the governing authority of Utah public higher education, adopted a strategic plan addressing key issues facing higher education in Utah. The Board set metrics for the following areas:

- Affordable Participation
- Timely Completion
- Research & Workforce

Enrollment & Completion

Utah's public colleges and universities saw a slight 2.8 percent bump in enrollment in Fall 2017. While college enrollments across the U.S. have declined, USHE's 10-year enrollment projections are expected to outpace the country with an anticipated 55,000 additional students coming to USHE campuses over the next 10 years.

Nearly 62 percent of Utahns aged 25-64 have attended some college in pursuit of a certificate or degree. Based on 2016 Census data, 33 percent of Utahns aged

25-64 have earned an associate degree or higher. Utahns typically take longer to complete their course of study: only two out of five USHE students complete their degree within 150 percent of time (six years for a bachelor's, three years for an associate). About half of students graduate within 200 percent of time (eight years for a bachelor's, four years for an associate). To increase Utah's college completion rate, the Board of Regents passed a College Completion Resolution outlining five proven initiatives to help Utah students:

- Encourage students to take 30 credits per year to graduate on time.
- Offer plateau tuition at seven of the eight USHE institutions.
- Help students with math attainment and encourage them to start on their math track during their first year.
- Design degree-specific graduate maps.
- Work to implement reverse transfer and stackable credentials, where appropriate.

Paying for College

Tuition and Student Debt

Utah ranked third-lowest in the nation for tuition and fees for public universities (\$6,360 vs \$9,410 nationally), and has the lowest average student debt in the country, at \$18,921 compared to \$28,950 nationally. Only 54 percent of Utah college students take out student loans, the seventh-lowest in the nation.

Fifty-four percent of 2014-15 USHE students received some form of gift aid. Full-time students (30 or more credit hours attempted) received, on average, grants awards of \$5,660 per student; 33.3 percent of students who enrolled full-time and received gift aid had all of their tuition and fees covered.

FAFSA Completion

In 2016-17, 55 percent of eligible Utah high school graduates did not complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the highest among all

states. It is estimated that \$36 million in Pell grants was left on the table in 2016-17 because of this. Last year, Utah joined the FAFSA Collective Impact Initiative and hosted over 70 FAFSA Completion Open House events to help boost Utah's numbers.

Utah Educational Savings Plan (UESP)

In 2017, Utah's nonprofit 529 college savings plan received Morningstar's highest "Gold" rating for the seventh year in a row. UESP is not only the fastest growing college savings plan in the nation, it's the only plan that has received such consistently high marks from Morningstar.

Funding Higher Education

A combination of relatively low costs and low tuition rates make USHE institutions among the most efficient and affordable in the country. Nationally, USHE institutions rank 45th in overall educational revenues per FTE. USHE received an overall 6.2 percent tax fund budget increase last year.

College Preparation

High School Feedback Reports

USHE created these reports to show how Utah's high school graduates are making the transition from high school to higher education. Some key takeaways include:

- 41 percent of Utah high school graduates attended college within one year of graduating high school.
- 77 percent have completed or started on their math track by the end of their first year of college.
- Only 76 percent of low-income students qualified for federal Pell grants, most likely due to not filling out the FAFSA.
- Only 28 percent took at least 30 credits during their first year in college.

Concurrent Enrollment

Concurrent enrollment provides an opportunity for Utah high school juniors and seniors to earn both high school and college credit at a USHE institution. In 2015-16, more than one-third of all high school juniors and seniors in Utah participated in concurrent enrollment, saving these students an estimated \$41 million in future tuition expenses.

StepUp Utah Scholars

StepUp Utah Scholars is a college-readiness program that helps students understand why college is important and what they can do in junior high and high school to best prepare. In 2016-17, over 97 junior high schools were reached by 753 presentations given by volunteers.

Regents' Scholarship

The Regents' Scholarship was created in 2008 and is funded by the Utah Legislature to help encourage Utah high school students to prepare for college, both academically and financially, by taking a core course of study during grades 9-12, and saving for college. The Scholarship continues to see increased growth, with a 16 percent increase in awards from last year (to 3,801 students).

USHE Counselor Conference

For the eighth consecutive year, USHE hosted its statewide conference for K-12 school administrators and counselors. Over 650 attended.

Utah College Application Week (UCAW)

UCAW gives every high school senior in participating schools the opportunity to apply to college during the school day, with a particular focus on first-generation and low-income students. Nearly 20,000 students from 117 schools participated in 2016, with students submitting over 25,365 applications. Eighty-six percent of students said UCAW increased their interest in going to college after high school graduation.

Industry and the Workforce

Increased Wages of USHE Graduates

USHE's 2015-16 graduates generated an estimated \$470 million in additional revenues to Utah in 2017, with 76 percent coming from those with a bachelor's degree or higher. With increased wages comes increased spending and saving capacity that will generate an estimated additional \$16 billion to Utah's economy over the next 30 years due to their higher educational attainment.

Career & Technical Education (CTE)

USHE provided over 11,240,576 membership hours in technical education last year, and works closely with business and industry leaders to develop and deliver relevant programs tailored to local workforce

development needs. Eighty-nine new certificates were developed as a result of direct collaboration with business and industry.

Figure 14.1
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount

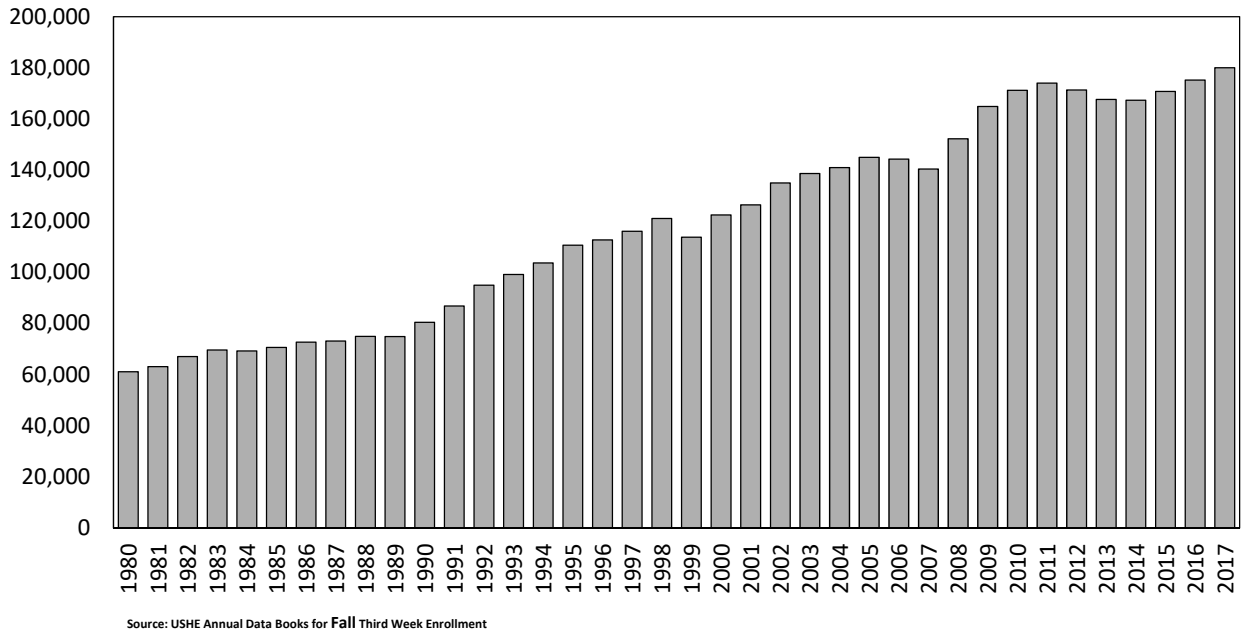


Figure 14.2
USHE Education and General Revenue Trends

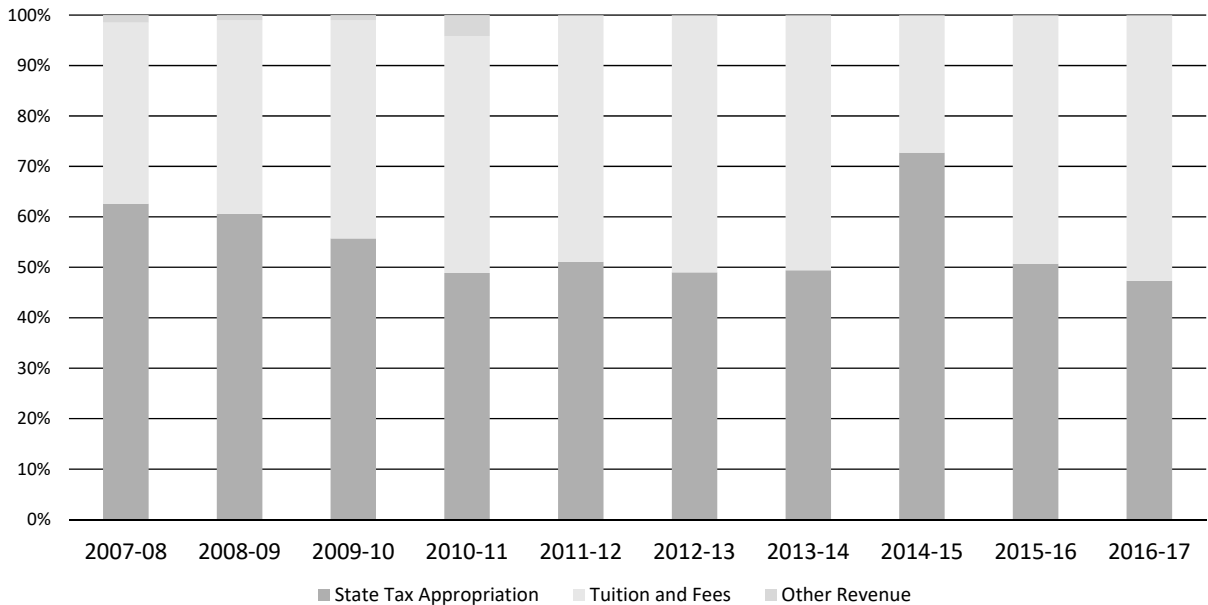
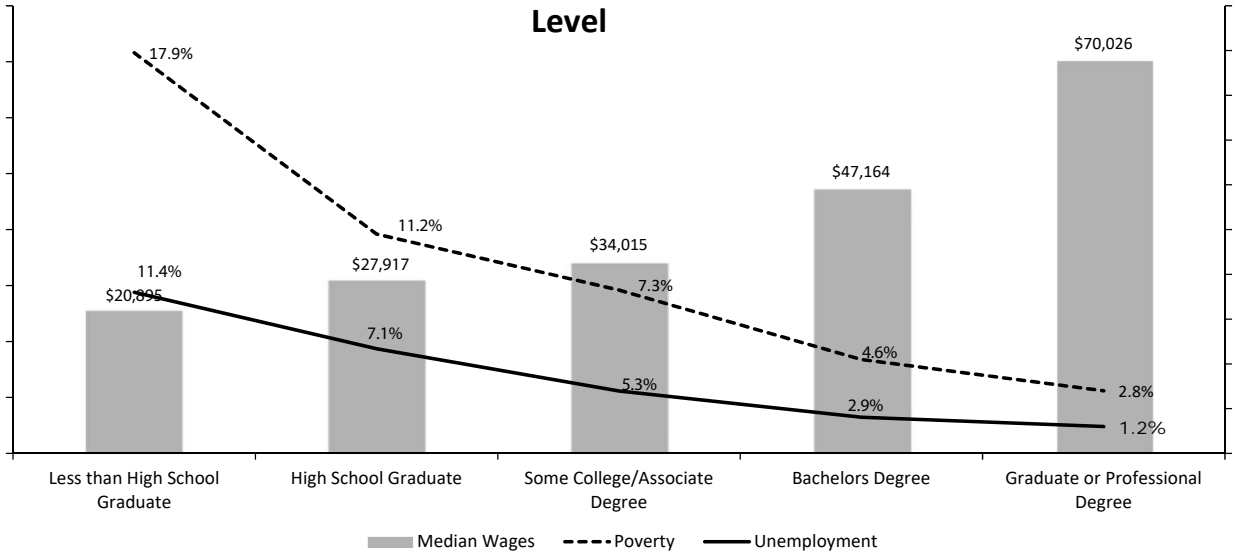
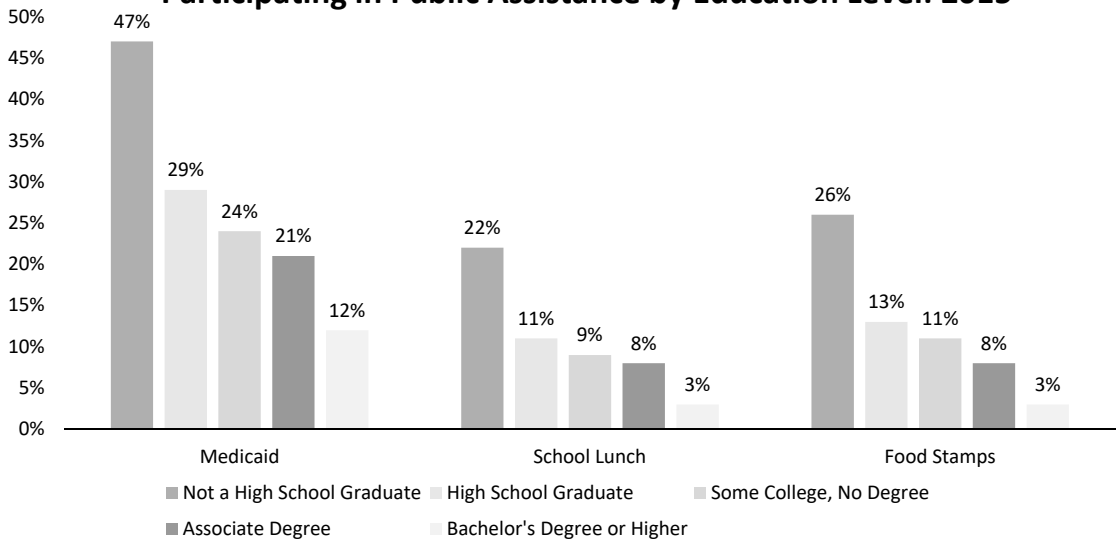


Figure 14.3
Median Wages, Poverty, and Unemployment by Education Level



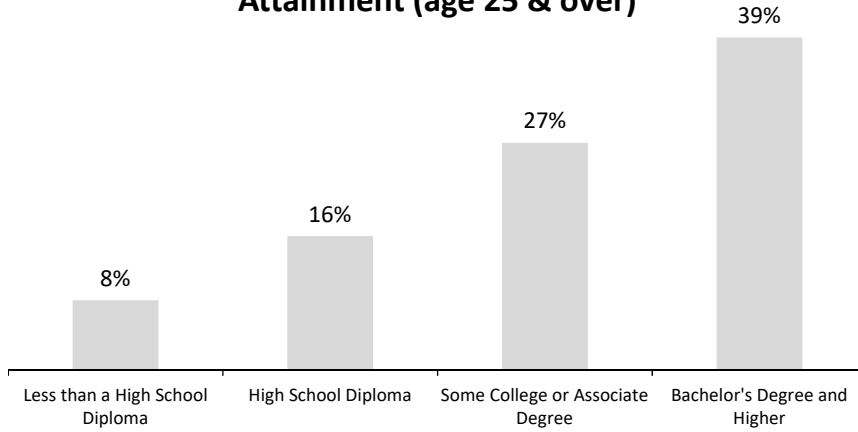
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

Figure 14.4
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2015



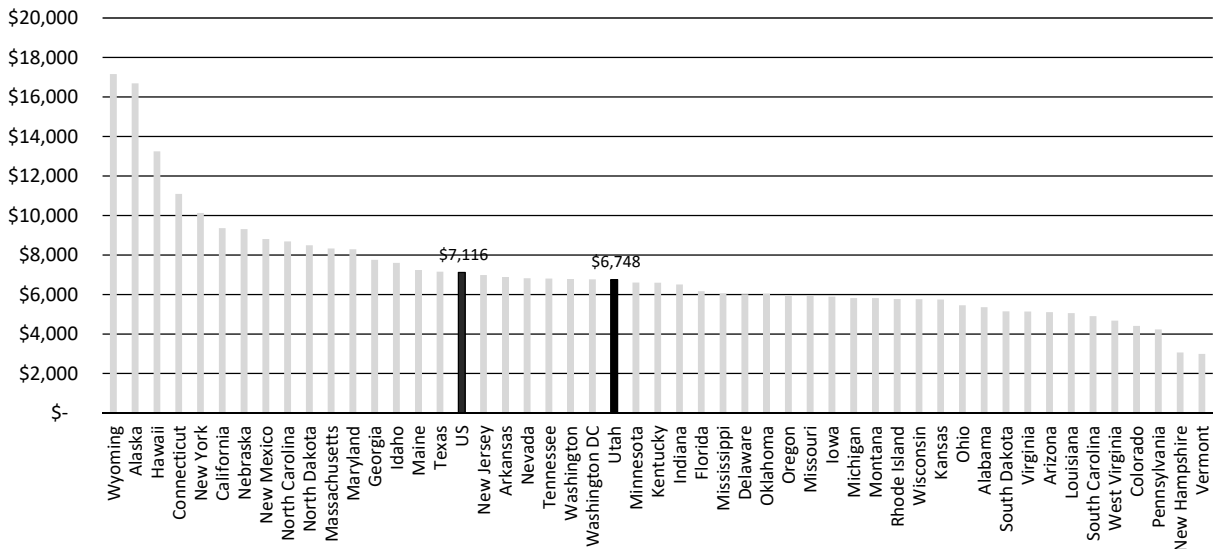
Source: The College Board, *Education Pays 2016*, pg. 35. - Figure 2.17; <https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2016-full-report.pdf>

Figure 14.5
Percentage Volunteering by Educational Attainment (age 25 & over)



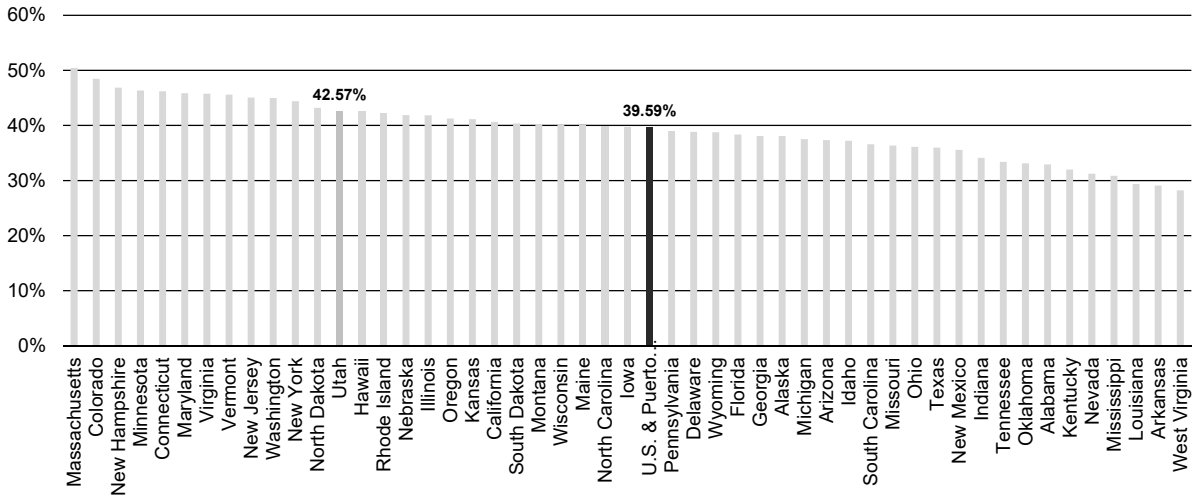
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015, Table 1.

Figure 14.6
Education Appropriations Per FTE Student FY 2016



Source: SHEEO Finance Survey 2016 - Constant Dollars

Figure 14.7
Percent of Population Age 25 and Older with an Associates Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Table 14.1
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	Estimate State Pop. ³	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.9%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	6.0%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.2%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	6.3%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.8%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	4.4%
1984	69,212	-367	-0.5%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	4.3%
1985	70,615	1,403	2.0%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	4.3%
1986	72,674	2,059	2.9%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	4.4%
1987	73,088	414	0.6%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	4.4%
1988	74,929	1,841	2.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	4.4%
1989	74,884	-45	-0.1%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	4.4%
1990	80,430	5,546	7.4%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	8.0%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	9.3%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.5%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.5%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.7%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	5.5%
1997	116,047	3,381	3.0%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	5.5%
1998	121,053	5,006	4.3%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.1%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.7%	2,246,467	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,290,632	44,165	2.0%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,331,826	41,194	1.8%	5.8%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,372,457	40,631	1.7%	5.8%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,430,224	57,767	2.4%	5.8%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,505,844	75,620	3.1%	5.8%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,576,228	70,384	2.8%	5.6%
2007	140,397	-3,905	-2.7%	2,636,077	59,849	2.3%	5.3%
2008	152,228	11,831	8.4%	2,691,122	55,045	2.1%	5.7%
2009	164,860	12,632	8.3%	2,731,558	40,437	1.5%	6.0%
2010	171,178	6,318	3.8%	2,774,663	43,104	1.6%	6.2%
2011	174,013	2,835	1.7%	2,813,923	39,260	1.4%	6.2%
2012	171,291	-2,722	-1.6%	2,852,589	38,666	1.4%	6.0%
2013	167,594	-3,697	-2.2%	2,855,287	2,698	0.1%	5.9%
2014	167,317	-277	-0.2%	2,900,872	45,585	1.6%	5.8%
2015	170,770	3,453	2.1%	2,996,755	95,883	3.3%	5.7%
2016	175,165	4,395	2.6%	3,061,160	64,405	2.1%	5.7%
2017	180,034	4,869	2.8%	3,130,136	68,976	2.3%	5.8%

Source: Utah System of Higher Education. Common Data Committee
 2015 - 2017 Data from Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - Oct. 2016 "*The Beehive Shape: Provisional 50-Year Demographic and Economic Projections for the State of Utah, 2015-2065*".
 Prior Data was obtained from the American Communities Survey

Table 14.2
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Total Annual Change			Percent Change			Size	Rank Previous	Change
					2014 to 2015	2015 to 2016	2016 to 2017	2014 to 2015	2015 to 2016	2016 to 2017			
Beaver	278	339	302	318	61	-37	16	21.9%	-10.9%	5.3%	25	25	0
Box Elder	1,964	1,934	1,769	1,704	-30	-165	-65	-1.5%	-8.5%	-3.7%	13	12	-1
Cache	5,332	5,354	4,666	4,336	22	-688	-330	0.4%	-12.9%	-7.1%	9	9	0
Carbon	863	773	665	581	-90	-108	-84	-10.4%	-14.0%	-12.6%	18	17	-1
Daggett	28	38	27	28	10	-11	1	35.7%	-28.9%	3.7%	32	32	0
Davis	17,295	17,213	18,314	18,825	-82	1,101	511	-0.5%	6.4%	2.8%	4	4	0
Duchesne	477	489	463	413	12	-26	-50	2.5%	-5.3%	-10.8%	23	23	0
Emery	487	461	359	332	-26	-102	-27	-5.3%	-22.1%	-7.5%	24	24	0
Garfield	227	222	223	211	-5	1	-12	-2.2%	0.5%	-5.4%	27	27	0
Grand	267	222	212	195	-45	-10	-17	-16.9%	-4.5%	-8.0%	28	28	0
Iron	2,495	2,467	2,736	2,617	-28	269	-119	-1.1%	10.9%	-4.3%	10	10	0
Juab	530	539	539	544	9	0	5	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%	20	20	0
Kane	223	231	265	275	8	34	10	3.6%	14.7%	3.8%	26	26	0
Millard	703	715	621	662	12	-94	41	1.7%	-13.1%	6.6%	17	18	1
Morgan	548	603	582	569	55	-21	-13	10.0%	-3.5%	-2.2%	19	19	0
Piute	85	84	64	60	-1	-20	-4	-1.2%	-23.8%	-6.3%	31	31	0
Rich	120	110	97	98	-10	-13	1	-8.3%	-11.8%	1.0%	30	30	0
Salt Lake	46,834	46,391	47,805	48,680	-443	1,414	875	-0.9%	3.0%	1.8%	1	1	0
San Juan	551	536	496	472	-15	-40	-24	-2.7%	-7.5%	-4.8%	22	22	0
Sanpete	1,333	1,464	1,401	1,447	131	-63	46	9.8%	-4.3%	3.3%	15	14	-1
Sevier	1,017	1,095	979	1,100	78	-116	121	7.7%	-10.6%	12.4%	16	16	0
Summit	1,546	1,518	1,494	1,767	-28	-24	273	-1.8%	-1.6%	18.3%	12	13	1
Tooele	2,145	2,186	2,169	2,116	41	-17	-53	1.9%	-0.8%	-2.4%	11	11	0
Uintah	586	590	535	527	4	-55	-8	0.7%	-9.3%	-1.5%	21	21	0
Utah	26,150	26,383	25,175	29,946	233	-1,208	4,771	0.9%	-4.6%	19.0%	2	2	0
Wasatch	1,265	1,328	1,371	1,575	63	43	204	5.0%	3.2%	14.9%	14	15	1
Washington	6,502	6,343	6,570	6,902	-159	227	332	-2.4%	3.6%	5.1%	7	8	1
Wayne	130	145	121	108	15	-24	-13	11.5%	-16.6%	-10.7%	29	29	0
Weber	10,910	10,439	10,608	10,900	-471	169	292	-4.3%	1.6%	2.8%	5	6	1
Other US Locations	23,042	26,409	22,747	26,729	3,367	-3,662	3,982	14.6%	-13.9%	17.5%	3	3	0
Foreign Locations	7,174	6,355	7,683	5,648	-819	1,328	-2,035	-11.4%	20.9%	-26.5%	8	7	-1
Unknown/Unidentified	6,210	7,794	14,107	10,349	1,584	6,313	-3,758	25.5%	81.0%	-26.6%	6	5	-1
Total	167,317	170,770	175,165	180,034	3,453	4,395	4,869	2.1%	2.6%	2.8%			

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 14.3
Fall Semester 2017 (Third Week) Total Headcount Enrollment By County of Origin and Ethnicity

	Indian or Alaskan Native		Hispanic Origin		Asian		Pacific Islander		Black/African American		White		Unknown		Non Resident Alien		Multiple		USHE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	6	1.9%	22	6.9%	5	1.6%		0.0%	1	0.3%	265	83.3%	15	4.7%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	318	0.2%
Box Elder	9	0.5%	107	6.3%	11	0.6%	5	0.3%	16	0.9%	1,489	87.4%	43	2.5%		0.0%	24	1.4%	1,704	0.9%
Cache	11	0.3%	328	7.6%	56	1.3%	13	0.3%	39	0.9%	3,487	80.4%	321	7.4%	5	0.1%	76	1.8%	4,336	2.4%
Carbon	9	1.5%	65	11.2%	4	0.7%		0.0%		0.0%	480	82.6%	14	2.4%		0.0%	9	1.5%	581	0.3%
Daggett	1	3.6%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	27	96.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	28	0.0%
Davis	58	0.3%	1,538	8.2%	341	1.8%	111	0.6%	169	0.9%	15,279	81.2%	654	3.5%	31	0.2%	644	3.4%	18,825	10.5%
Duchesne	10	2.4%	22	5.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%		0.0%	362	87.7%	12	2.9%		0.0%	4	1.0%	413	0.2%
Emery	3	0.9%	10	3.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	302	91.0%	9	2.7%		0.0%	3	0.9%	332	0.2%
Garfield	3	1.4%	8	3.8%	2	0.9%		0.0%		0.0%	189	89.6%	8	3.8%		0.0%	1	0.5%	211	0.1%
Grand	6	3.1%	14	7.2%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%		0.0%	159	81.5%	10	5.1%		0.0%	2	1.0%	195	0.1%
Iron	43	1.6%	149	5.7%	23	0.9%	21	0.8%	15	0.6%	2,160	82.5%	189	7.2%	3	0.1%	14	0.5%	2,617	1.5%
Juab	4	0.7%	15	2.8%	2	0.4%	4	0.7%	2	0.4%	507	93.2%	3	0.6%		0.0%	7	1.3%	544	0.3%
Kane	2	0.7%	4	1.5%	3	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%	256	93.1%	5	1.8%		0.0%	5	1.8%	275	0.2%
Millard	5	0.8%	39	5.9%	2	0.3%		0.0%	3	0.5%	596	90.0%	9	1.4%		0.0%	8	1.2%	662	0.4%
Morgan	2	0.4%	13	2.3%		0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	528	92.8%	15	2.6%		0.0%	7	1.2%	569	0.3%
Piute		0.0%	4	6.7%	1	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%	54	90.0%	1	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%	60	0.0%
Rich		0.0%	5	5.1%		0.0%		0.0%	1	1.0%	90	91.8%		0.0%		0.0%	2	2.0%	98	0.1%
Salt Lake	241	0.5%	7,588	15.6%	2,260	4.6%	525	1.1%	891	1.8%	34,420	70.7%	981	2.0%	89	0.2%	1,685	3.5%	48,680	27.0%
San Juan	172	36.4%	18	3.8%	2	0.4%		0.0%	3	0.6%	254	53.8%	12	2.5%		0.0%	11	2.3%	472	0.3%
Sanpete	12	0.8%	109	7.5%	8	0.6%	9	0.6%	9	0.6%	1,252	86.5%	29	2.0%	11	0.8%	8	0.6%	1,447	0.8%
Sevier	30	2.7%	43	3.9%	3	0.3%	6	0.5%	5	0.5%	992	90.2%	16	1.5%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1,100	0.6%
Summitt	3	0.2%	187	10.6%	15	0.8%	1	0.1%	14	0.8%	1,453	82.2%	36	2.0%		0.0%	58	3.3%	1,767	1.0%
Tooele	12	0.6%	218	10.3%	15	0.7%	8	0.4%	17	0.8%	1,740	82.2%	40	1.9%	1	0.0%	65	3.1%	2,116	1.2%
Utah	30	5.7%	28	5.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		0.0%	449	85.2%	3	0.6%		0.0%	15	2.8%	527	0.3%
Utah	163	0.5%	3,384	11.3%	432	1.4%	258	0.9%	209	0.7%	23,998	80.1%	522	1.7%	78	0.3%	902	3.0%	29,946	16.6%
Wasach	8	0.5%	163	10.3%	21	1.3%		0.0%	9	0.6%	1,316	83.6%	24	1.5%	2	0.1%	32	2.0%	1,575	0.9%
Washington	60	0.9%	646	9.4%	75	1.1%	75	1.1%	49	0.7%	5,666	82.1%	155	2.2%	17	0.2%	159	2.3%	6,902	3.8%
Wayne		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.9%	100	92.6%	4	3.7%	1	0.9%	2	1.9%	108	0.1%
Weber	46	0.4%	1,548	14.2%	165	1.5%	35	0.3%	112	1.0%	8,163	74.9%	468	4.3%	34	0.3%	329	3.0%	10,900	6.1%
Other US Locations	388	1.5%	2,830	10.6%	715	2.7%	258	1.0%	829	3.1%	19,004	71.1%	1,507	5.6%	148	0.6%	1,050	3.9%	26,729	14.8%
Foreign Locations	3	0.1%	198	3.5%	174	3.1%	15	0.3%	45	0.8%	247	4.4%	183	3.2%	4,752	84.1%	31	0.5%	5,648	3.1%
Unknown/Unidentified	166	1.6%	584	5.6%	117	1.1%	33	0.3%	54	0.5%	8,594	83.0%	561	5.4%	52	0.5%	188	1.8%	10,349	5.7%
Total	1,506	0.8%	19,887	11.0%	4,459	2.5%	1,384	0.8%	2,497	1.4%	133,878	74.4%	5,849	3.2%	5,226	2.9%	5,348	3.0%	180,034	100.0%

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 14.4
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2016-2017

	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Multiple	Non-resident Alien	Race/Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	8,554	5,872	93	32	413	25	742	313	749	315
Utah State University	6,446	5,240	46	78	75	23	311	108	228	337
Weber State University	5,191	4,098	64	26	94	16	135	121	116	521
Southern Utah University	2,177	1,790	18	20	26	16	102		67	138
Snow College	1,020	913	7	9	10	14	33		22	12
Dixie State University	1,935	1,596	29	15	20		154	37	47	37
Utah Valley State College	5,024	4,081	34	22	62	33	414	114	138	126
Salt Lake Community College	6,354	4,610	127	52	260	39	899	152	103	112
Total Public	36,701	28,200	418	254	960	166	2,790	845	1,470	1,598
Percent of Total		76.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.5%	7.6%	2.3%	4.0%	4.4%

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

Source: USHE Graduation Table

Table 14.5
2016-2017 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	E & G FTE Students 2016-17	Student/Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah ¹	1850	\$263,138,543	\$416,588,979	28,244	13.5	\$9,316	\$14,749
Utah State University	1888	159,378,658	261,195,308	21,443	20.6	\$7,433	\$12,181
Weber State University	1889	70,334,035	134,370,619	14,187	17.1	\$4,957	\$9,471
Southern Utah University	1897	29,273,205	68,668,702	7,254	20.4	\$4,035	\$9,466
Snow College ²	1888	14,434,995	32,962,447	3,620	18.7	\$3,988	\$9,106
Dixie State University	1911	24,243,928	55,108,440	6,338	15.5	\$3,825	\$8,695
Utah Valley University	1941	102,040,783	229,171,876	22,275	20.1	\$4,581	\$10,289
Salt Lake Community College ³	1947	66,227,815	136,477,276	15,084	18.2	\$4,391	\$9,048
Total		729,071,962	1,334,543,647	118,445	17.3	\$6,155	\$11,267

Note: FTE = Full-Time Equivalent.

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

¹ Does not include the School of Medicine and the Regional Dental Education Program

² Does not include Applied Technology Education

³ Does not include the School of Applied Technology

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 14.6
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
University of Utah																		
Resident	\$2,895	\$3,043	\$3,325	\$3,646	\$4,000	\$4,298	\$4,663	\$4,987	\$5,287	\$5,746	\$6,274	\$6,763	\$7,139	\$7,457	\$7,876	\$8,197	\$8,518	\$8,824
Nonresident	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	\$12,410	\$13,370	\$14,593	\$15,662	\$16,600	\$18,136	\$19,841	\$21,388	\$22,642	\$24,019	\$25,208	\$26,022	\$27,039	\$28,067
Utah State University																		
Resident	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	\$3,247	\$3,615	\$3,949	\$4,199	\$4,274	\$4,828	\$5,150	\$5,563	\$5,931	\$6,185	\$6,383	\$6,664	\$6,866	\$7,175
Nonresident	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	\$9,533	\$10,431	\$11,449	\$12,224	\$12,725	\$13,802	\$14,797	\$16,078	\$17,077	\$17,888	\$18,490	\$19,133	\$19,772	\$20,727
Utah State University - Eastern																		
Resident	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	\$1,861	\$1,980	\$2,091	\$2,161	\$2,242	\$2,470	\$2,670	\$2,922	\$3,070	\$3,221	\$3,373	\$3,490	\$3,595	\$3,750
Nonresident	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	\$6,666	\$7,120	\$7,670	\$7,964	\$4,142	\$4,540	\$4,940	\$5,394	\$5,691	\$5,938	\$6,275	\$6,480	\$6,689	\$6,999
Weber State University																		
Resident	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	\$2,876	\$3,165	\$3,432	\$3,664	\$3,854	\$4,088	\$4,311	\$4,547	\$4,761	\$4,990	\$5,183	\$5,339	\$5,523	\$5,712
Nonresident	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	\$8,736	\$9,599	\$10,415	\$11,135	\$11,161	\$11,555	\$11,901	\$12,258	\$12,858	\$13,311	\$13,837	\$14,252	\$14,749	\$15,260
Southern Utah University																		
Resident	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	\$3,054	\$3,358	\$3,565	\$3,796	\$4,028	\$4,269	\$4,736	\$5,198	\$5,576	\$5,924	\$6,138	\$6,300	\$6,530	\$6,676
Nonresident	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	\$9,008	\$9,877	\$10,603	\$11,327	\$12,082	\$12,847	\$14,386	\$15,910	\$16,984	\$17,902	\$18,596	\$19,132	\$19,810	\$20,288
Snow College																		
Resident	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	\$1,794	\$1,996	\$2,164	\$2,262	\$2,348	\$2,542	\$2,746	\$2,910	\$3,086	\$3,220	\$3,388	\$3,484	\$3,592	\$3,692
Nonresident	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	\$6,556	\$7,210	\$7,498	\$7,889	\$8,228	\$8,238	\$8,984	\$9,586	\$10,230	\$10,722	\$11,342	\$11,676	\$12,070	\$12,382
Dixie State University																		
Resident	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	\$1,886	\$1,984	\$2,492	\$2,728	\$2,893	\$3,145	\$3,489	\$3,888	\$4,089	\$4,285	\$4,456	\$4,620	\$4,840	\$5,080
Nonresident	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	\$7,034	\$7,390	\$9,056	\$9,447	\$10,063	\$10,897	\$12,117	\$13,536	\$11,721	\$12,307	\$12,792	\$13,206	\$13,855	\$14,548
Utah Valley University																		
Resident	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	\$2,788	\$3,022	\$3,308	\$3,528	\$3,752	\$4,048	\$4,288	\$4,584	\$4,786	\$5,086	\$5,270	\$5,386	\$5,530	\$5,432
Nonresident	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	\$8,718	\$9,472	\$10,338	\$11,029	\$11,514	\$11,888	\$12,246	\$12,940	\$13,518	\$14,256	\$14,802	\$15,202	\$15,690	\$16,066
Salt Lake Community College																		
Resident	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	\$2,174	\$2,312	\$2,404	\$2,536	\$2,660	\$2,790	\$2,932	\$3,052	\$3,170	\$3,342	\$3,468	\$3,568	\$3,689	\$4,009
Nonresident	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	\$6,754	\$7,232	\$7,519	\$7,958	\$8,374	\$8,730	\$9,172	\$9,604	\$10,012	\$10,594	\$11,010	\$11,020	\$11,728	\$12,020

- Note: 1. Tuition is equal to two semesters at 15 credit hours each.
 2. Lower division (freshman & sophomore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah.
 3. Higher differential rates may apply based on institution and program of study.
 4. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 14.7
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

	2004-05	2005-06	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2013-14	2015-16	2016-17
University Totals												
University of Utah	7,287	7,231	7,111	7,483	7,825	8,155	8,023	8,183	-132	-1.6%	8,169	8,554
Utah State University ¹	4,210	4,502	4,842	5,142	5,515	5,483	5,795	6,082	312	5.7%	6,231	6,446
Weber State University	3,819	3,526	4,125	4,145	4,505	4,736	4,690	5,086	-46	-1.0%	5,105	5,191
Southern Utah University	1,001	1,189	1,609	1,778	1,606	1,743	1,565	1,545	-178	-10.2%	1,736	2,177
Snow College	815	826	720	1,041	1,088	936	745	856	-191	-20.4%	968	1,020
Dixie State University	1,278	1,326	2,087	2,019	2,051	2,028	2,003	1,941	-25	-1.2%	1,919	1,935
Utah Valley University	3,308	3,153	3,739	4,188	4,559	4,611	5,242	5,082	631	13.7%	5,107	5,024
Salt Lake Community College	2,960	3,007	4,175	4,180	4,190	4,049	4,428	4,022	379	9.4%	4,587	6,354
Total Public	25,187	25,252	28,408	29,976	31,339	31,741	32,491	32,797	750	2.4%	33,822	36,701
Certificates & Awards*												
University of Utah	290	307	292	302	379	369	397	222	28	7.6%	386	410
Utah State University ¹	5	11	63	71	82	71	205	247	134	188.7%	237	214
Weber State University	43	40	64	57	59	80	75	90	-5	-6.3%	118	110
Southern Utah University	14	18	13	20	15	19	9	21	-10	-52.6%	31	113
Snow College	122	68	67	293	281	205	44	47	-161	-78.5%	79	74
Dixie State University	338	404	875	557	437	384	344	316	-40	-10.4%	299	288
Utah Valley University	47	30	59	85	92	35	85	113	50	142.9%	178	204
Salt Lake Community College	211	178	791	767	640	564	646	640	82	14.5%	900	2,667
Total Certificates & Awards	1,117	1,113	2,224	2,152	1,985	1,727	1,805	1,696	78	4.5%	2,228	4,080
Associate's												
Utah State University ¹	210	324	815	860	973	851	1,000	1,272	149	17.5%	1,252	1,451
Weber State University	1,542	1,485	1,850	1,798	1,997	1,995	1,994	2,216	-1	-0.1%	2,245	2,361
Southern Utah University	33	94	317	359	352	421	337	294	-84	-20.0%	532	641
Snow College	683	758	653	748	807	731	694	801	-37	-5.1%	864	929
Dixie State College	846	804	894	1,080	1,131	1,132	1,150	1,013	18	1.6%	974	923
Utah Valley University	2,072	1,832	1,689	1,809	1,831	1,768	2,280	1,996	512	29.0%	1,929	1,784
Salt Lake Community College	2,786	2,829	3,384	3,413	3,550	3,485	3,782	3,382	297	8.5%	3,687	3,687
Total Associate's	8,624	8,561	9,602	10,067	10,641	10,383	11,237	10,974	854	8.2%	11,483	11,776
Baccalaureate												
University of Utah	5,198	4,889	4,622	4,801	4,919	5,139	5,092	5,246	-47	-0.9%	5,167	5,214
Utah State University	3,097	3,237	3,040	3,232	3,371	3,557	3,548	3,551	-9	-0.3%	3,810	3,846
Weber State University	2,070	1,846	1,980	2,029	2,157	2,360	2,349	2,505	-11	-0.5%	2,488	2,458
Southern Utah University	854	899	927	979	925	988	954	928	-34	-3.4%	895	1,043
Snow College							7	8			25	17
Dixie State College	94	118	318	382	483	512	509	612	-3	-0.6%	646	724
Utah Valley University	1,189	1,291	1,980	2,276	2,612	2,739	2,825	2,915	86	3.1%	2,903	2,940
Total Baccalaureate	12,502	12,280	12,867	13,699	14,467	15,295	15,284	15,765	-11	-0.1%	15,934	16,242
Master's												
University of Utah	1,303	1,482	1,565	1,657	1,809	1,921	1,823	1,948	-98	-5.1%	1,901	2,140
Utah State University	811	849	831	862	990	895	927	904	32	3.6%	830	838
Weber State University	165	155	231	261	292	301	272	275	-29	-9.6%	254	262
Southern Utah University	100	178	352	420	314	315	265	302	-50	-15.9%	278	380
Utah Valley University	na	na	11	18	24	69	52	58	-17	-24.6%	97	96
Total Master's	2,379	2,664	2,990	3,218	3,429	3,501	3,339	3,487	-162	-4.6%	3,360	3,716
Doctorate												
University of Utah	229	276	279	304	339	324	330	384	6	1.9%	331	339
Utah State University	69	81	88	111	94	105	109	102	4	3.8%	94	95
Total Doctorate	298	357	367	415	433	429	439	486	10	2.3%	425	434
First Professional												
University of Utah	267	277	353	419	379	402	381	383	-21	-5.2%	384	451
Utah State University	na	na	5	6	5	4	6	6	2	50.0%	8	2
Total First Professional	267	277	358	425	384	406	387	389	-19	-4.7%	392	453

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

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

¹ Completions counts include Utah State University - Eastern

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 14.8
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2016-2017

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSU	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, And Related Sciences		157		32	10				199
Architecture And Related Services	69	34						10	113
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, And Group Studies	60	31							91
Biological And Biomedical Sciences	257	166	98	71	6	47	120	19	784
Business, Management, Marketing, And Related Support Services	1,393	716	530	231	59	198	779	427	4,333
Communication, Journalism, And Related Programs	402	67	113	72	13	81	181	33	962
Communications Technologies/Technicians And Support Services								47	47
Computer And Information Sciences And Support Services	503	216	249	40	24	46	377	749	2,204
Construction Trades		5	43	4	3		36	19	110
Education	248	696	181	415	38	53	336	60	2,027
Engineering	802	415	48	25	32	1	57	54	1,434
Engineering Technologies And Engineering-Related Fields	4	86	169	24	1		104	72	460
English Language And Literature/Letters	135	164	81	29	7	26	89	27	558
Family And Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	191	248	60	77	13			5	594
Foreign Languages, Literatures, And Linguistics	129	31	115	13	2	6	50	9	355
Health Professions And Related Programs	1,110	547	1,618	74	102	525	302	534	4,812
History	58	55	32	15		3	31	7	201
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting And Related Protective Services		23	129	45	11	56	350	102	716
Legal Professions And Studies	153	11		2			20	29	215
Liberal Arts And Sciences, General Studies And Humanities	30	1,450	1,292	637	530	733	951	3,489	9,112
Mathematics And Statistics	127	53	14	2	5	3	21	15	240
Mechanic And Repair Technologies/Technicians		37	26			24	6	52	244
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	197	99		22		57	106	8	489
Natural Resources And Conservation	56	83			13		6	2	160
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, And Fitness Studies	312	24	37	70	1		110	7	561
Personal And Culinary Services		6			8		41	54	109
Philosophy And Religious Studies	23	14	2	2	1		11		53
Physical Sciences	230	60	27	20	6	2	29	29	403
Precision Production		8			9		4	49	70
Psychology	408	200	62	66	14	42	352	117	1,261
Public Administration And Social Service Professions	306	76	67	36	12		52	31	580
Science Technologies/Technicians			46					36	82
Social Sciences	959	501	89	55	8		48	92	1,752
Transportation And Materials Moving		37		13			241	50	341
Visual And Performing Arts	392	130	63	85	68	50	168	73	1,029
Total degrees and awards completed	8,554	6,446	5,191	2,177	1,020	1,935	5,024	6,354	36,701

- Note: 1. Source: USHE Database - Academic Year 2016-2017
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 14.9
USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2016 - 2017

USHE Institution	Total Headcount			Full-Time Equivalent Students		
	2016	2017	% Change	2016	2017	% Change
University of Utah	32,061	32,800	2.30%	27,439	27,984	1.98%
Utah State University	28,118	27,679	-1.56%	21,974	22,024	0.22%
Weber State University	26,809	27,949	4.25%	16,509	17,183	4.08%
Southern Utah University	8,955	9,468	5.73%	7,186	7,542	4.96%
Snow College	5,350	5,563	3.98%	4,034	4,085	1.28%
Dixie State University	8,993	9,673	7.56%	6,852	7,382	7.74%
Utah Valley University	34,978	37,282	6.59%	23,706	25,037	5.61%
Salt Lake Community College	29,901	29,620	-0.94%	15,624	15,693	0.44%
Total	175,165	180,034	2.78%	123,325	126,930	2.92%

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education - Third Week Data

15. Agriculture

Sterling C. Brown, Utah Farm Bureau Federation

2017 Overview

General

In 2016, Utah had an estimated 11 million acres in farmland (8.6 million acres of pastureland), 20.9 percent of Utah's total 52.6 million acres of land. This ranks Utah as 25th in the country in total land in farms. There were 18,100 (rank 37) agriculture operations averaging 608 acres (rank 12). Cash receipts, or the market value of agricultural commodities, totaled \$1.66 billion in 2016, down nearly 16 percent from 2015's \$1.97 billion.

Top Counties

Utah's top five counties for 2016 agricultural sales were Sanpete County (\$229 million), Utah County (\$213 million), Millard County (\$205 million), Beaver County (\$204 million) and Box Elder County (\$175 million). Utah's top five counties that lead the state in total number of farms were Utah (2,462), Box Elder (1,235), Uintah (1,231), Cache (1,217) and Weber (1,121). Daggett County had the fewest at 51.¹

Production

Nationally, Utah ranks 2nd in mink pelt production; 2nd in tart cherry production; 3rd in wool production; 5th in sheep production; 15th in safflower production; 15th in the production of hogs and pigs; 22nd in dairy cows; and 28th in beef cows.

In January 2017, there were 820,000 beef cattle and calves, down from 830,000 in 2016, a one percent decrease. There were also 700,000 hogs on Utah farms in 2016, a nearly five percent year-over increase. Sheep and lambs totaled 275,000 beginning in 2017, down from 285,000 the previous year, or nearly a four percent decrease. There were 92,000 milk cows producing 2.10 billion pounds of milk in 2016, down from 2.22 billion pounds in 2015, or a 5 percent decrease. Livestock, livestock products, and poultry made up \$1.22 billion (down nearly 25 percent) in

2016 or 65 percent of total sales. This significant decrease was a result of below average commodity prices leading to less inventory. Crop sales contributed \$423.5 million in 2016, 35 percent of the total, down nearly six percent in value.

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, the overall contribution of agriculture production would increase by approximately 40 percent.

Sales and Prices

Livestock and poultry are the foundation of Utah agriculture. Abundant rangelands are the foundation of livestock production supporting more than 6,000 cattle ranching families. Cattle and calve sales, which decreased 18 percent from 2015, were the leading agriculture sector in 2016 with \$515 million in sales (excludes inter-farm and in-state sales). Around 120 dairy farms had \$335 million in sales in 2016. Due to the growing global market and other countries producing increased milk products, milk prices of \$15.50/cwt were down nearly 40 percent in 2016 from the 2014 high of \$25.00/cwt. Pork sales totaled \$141 million in 2016, a decline in value of nearly ten percent from the previous year.

Falling prices for Utah's major commodities (cattle, milk and hay) since 2014 has dramatically hurt farmers' and ranchers' ability to cover production costs.

Significant Issues

Animal agriculture is the foundation of Utah agriculture. Cattle and sheep ranches harvest the annually renewing forage on abundant rangelands. Economically viable ranching operations require a combination of private and public lands to be

¹ 2017 Utah Agriculture Statistics and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report.

sustainable and economically viable. Ranchers face tremendous uncertainty with 67 percent of Utah lands under federal control. Cuts in livestock grazing rights, limitations on access to federally managed public lands and challenges to livestock water rights create uncertainty for Utah's largest agricultural sector. Predation, led by coyotes, continues to be a problem for sheep, cattle and poultry producers, especially on or near public lands.

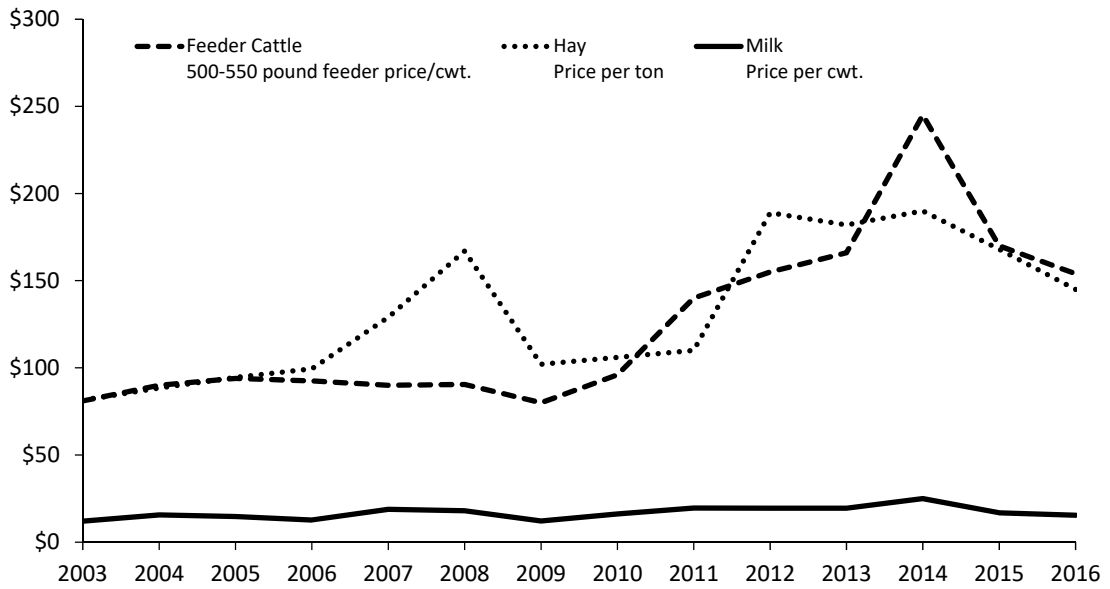
Similarly, Utah's population growth continues to pressure conversion of fruit, vegetable and other farmland for development. Agriculture diverts approximately 82 percent of developed water, but returns more than half back into the ecosystem. In the nation's second most arid state, growth continues to pressure conversion of agricultural water to municipal and industrial uses.

2018 Outlook

Agriculture production and processing play a role in Utah's diverse economy. Farms and ranches provide open space and contribute to Utahns' quality of life and are highly valued according to Envision Utah. Ramped-up interest in locally-grown food is the catalyst for Community Supported Agriculture and more than 40 farmer's markets statewide. Federal land management policies are hurting Utah's livestock industry. Grazing cuts and uncertainty are reducing the potential for a greater economic contribution by Utah agriculture, especially for rural communities.

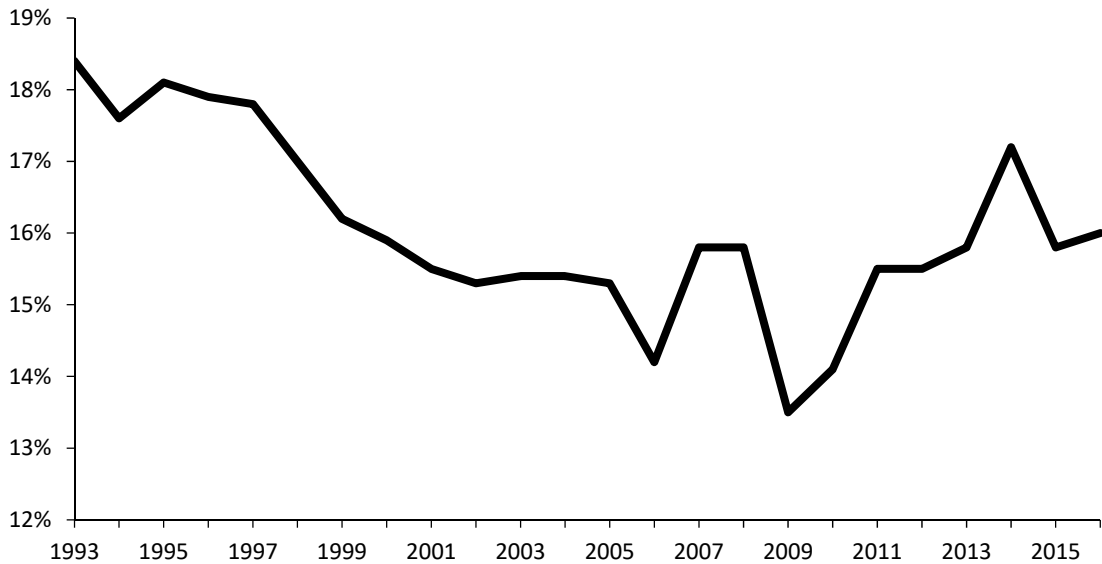
Population growth in a state with limited water and private land continues to pressure transitioning these natural resources from food production to urban development.

Figure 15.1
Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah
Agricultural Sectors



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 15.2
Farmer Share of Food Spending



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

16. Construction

James A. Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2017 Overview

The value of Utah's permit-authorized construction in 2017 estimated at \$8.5 billion, an all-time high in current dollars and the second highest year ever in inflation adjusted dollars. Only 2006, in the run-up to the Great Recession, had a higher level of permit authorized construction value with a total value of \$9.0 billion. The 2017 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 2017 the value of residential construction was \$4.8 billion, 18 percent higher than in 2016. The number of residential units receiving building permits increased from 19,950 in 2016 to 23,800 in 2017, a 19 percent increase. Single-family construction increased to 12,500 units from 10,600 units in 2016 while the number of multifamily units increased from 8,760 in 2016 to 11,000 in 2017.

Home building in 2017 continued its gradual but steady recovery from the Great Recession. It has been seven years since residential construction established the current cycle's trough in 2010. In a typical cycle construction has fully recovered seven years after the trough but in this cycle, despite historically low interest rates, the recovery is only at about 83 percent of the pre-recession peak—23,800 new residential units in 2017 versus 28,300 units in 2005.

While the home building recovery has been slower than expected, the number of new residential units in 2017 was well below the increase in new households as estimated by demographers at the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. The estimated increase in households in Utah in 2017 is 28,000 that is 4,200 more households than housing units.

Typically the number of new housing units exceeds the increase in households by about ten percent due to vacancies and second home construction. This has been the case over the past 40 years. But in the last few years the increase in households has been greater than the increase in housing units, which explains, at

least in part, the tight housing market. A market characterized by very low apartment vacancy rates and rising rental rates as well as a limited number of "for sale" listings of existing homes. Home builders also complain that labor shortages, land availability, and municipal regulations are creating bottlenecks that are reducing the supply of new homes. These market conditions confirm that Utah is currently experiencing a housing shortage, which limits housing opportunities for both renters and homebuyers.

The most significant increase in construction activity in 2017 was in multifamily residential construction, which was up 26 percent in number of units and 28 percent in value. Total value of multifamily construction hit a historic high of \$1.48 billion in 2017. Forty-seven percent of all residential units receiving building permits in Utah were multifamily units (apartments, condominiums, and townhomes) in 2017.

The value of Utah's permit authorized nonresidential construction in Utah in 2017 was \$2.4 billion, the third highest year on record (inflation adjusted). Utah nonresidential construction sector, while down just slightly from record setting 2016, was led by office and industrial construction. Permits were issued for nearly \$520 million in office construction, an all-time record in inflation adjusted dollars. The previous record was set in 2007 with \$465 million in two cities; Salt Lake City and Lehi, account for more than half of the office construction statewide. In 2017 Salt Lake City issued permits for \$190 million in office construction and Lehi issued permits for \$110 million.

The value of industrial construction in 2017 was \$500 million, one of the highest years on record. Hospital construction, which set a record of over \$500 million in construction in 2016 was down to only \$114 million in 2017. Hospital projects are generally large, infrequent one-off projects. It will likely be several years before we see another substantial increase in hospital construction.

In summary the \$8.5 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2017 includes \$4.8 billion of residential construction, \$2.4 billion of nonresidential

construction and \$1.3 billion of additions, alterations and repairs.

2018 Outlook

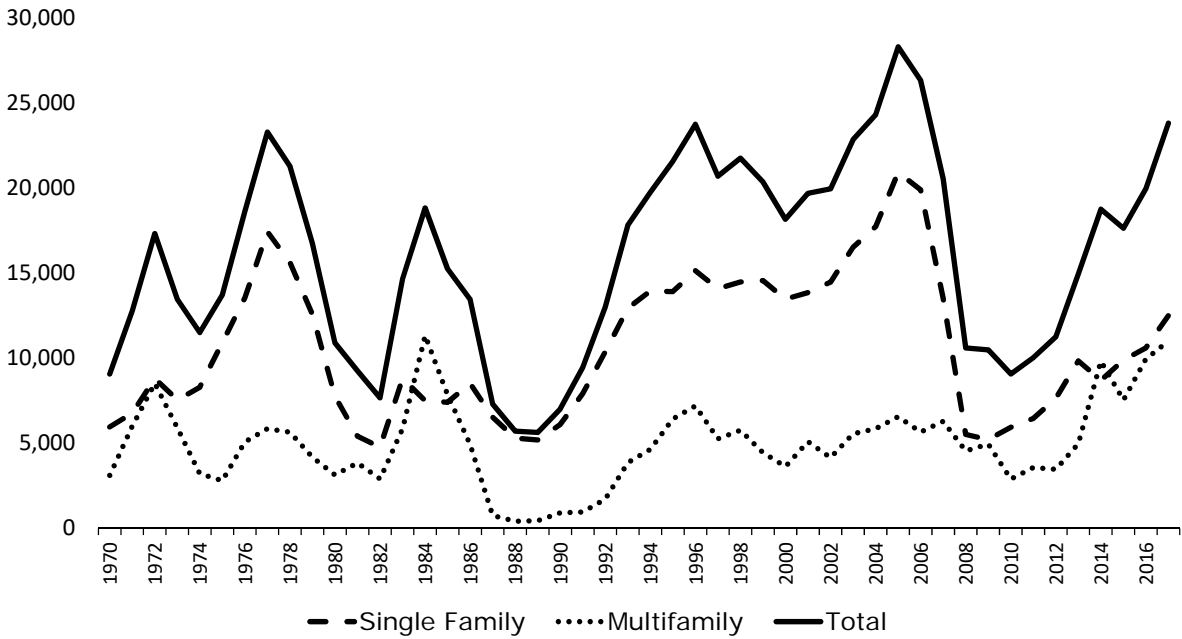
The 2018 forecast for the value of permit authorized construction in Utah is \$8.3 billion, off about two percent from 2017. The value of residential construction is expected to increase by two percent to \$4.9 billion due to increases in labor and material costs.

The number of residential units is forecasted to increase from 23,500 units in 2017 to 25,500 units in 2018. Most of the increase in residential construction will be concentrated in single-family sector, where the number of units receiving building permits is projected to increase to 14,500, up sixteen percent. Multifamily permits will be nearly at 10,700 units but in terms of composition there will be a shift to more condominiums and townhomes and a modest decline in apartment construction. About 300 cabins, and manufactured homes will received building permits in 2018.

The value of permit authorized nonresidential construction in 2018 is forecast to decline by 21 percent to \$1.9 billion in 2018, still a level of activity well above the annual average since 2000 of \$1.6 billion. In 2018 the traditional sectors of nonresidential construction—office, industrial, retail, hospitals, and churches—will continue to have solid levels of activity, benefitting from Utah’s strong job market and expanding population.

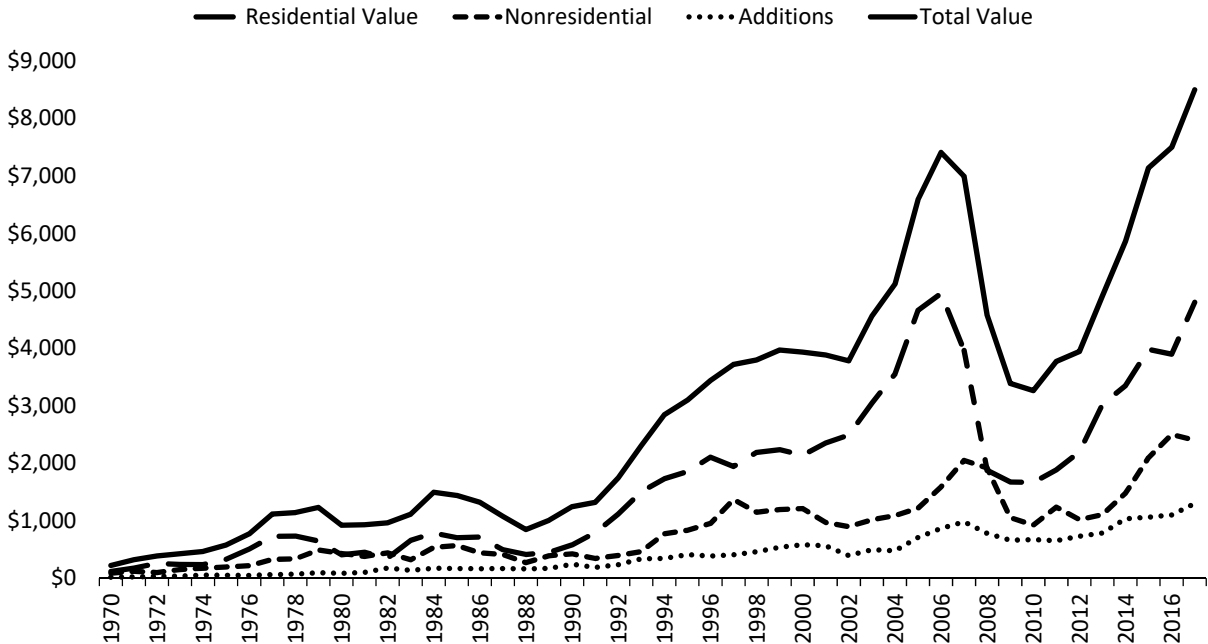
In summary the \$8.3 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2018 will include \$4.9 billion of residential construction, \$1.9 billion of nonresidential construction and \$1.5 billion of additions, alterations and repairs.

Figure 16.1
Utah Residential Construction Activity



Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database. Kem Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Figure 16.2
Value of Permit Authorized Construction in Utah



Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database. Kem Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Table 16.1
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		9,070	\$117.0	\$87.3	\$18.0	\$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009		12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513		17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904		13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217		11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800		13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075		18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856		23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646		21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179		16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141		10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840		9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904		7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858		14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327		18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844		15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932		13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755		7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418		5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453		5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910		7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991	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		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	9,837	4,970	144	14,951	3,024.6	1,105.9	784.9	4,915.4
2014	8,690	9,823	234	18,747	3,350.9	1,478.9	1,034.3	5,864.1
2015	9,888	7,537	204	17,629	3,981.8	2,096.0	1,062.9	7,140.7
2016	10,598	8,761	584	19,943	4,053.6	2,525.9	1,622.0	8,201.5
2017	12,500	11,000	300	23,800	4,800.0	2,400.0	1,300.0	8,500.0
2018	14,500	10,700	300	25,500	4,900.0	1,900.0	1,500.0	8,300.0

Note: f = forecast

Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah

Table 16.2
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	3.85%
				2016	3.65%
				2017*	4.00%

Note: *through November

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 16.3
Housing Price Index for Utah

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1992	110.3	8.1%	2004	218.3	5.8%
1993	125.9	14.1%	2005	242.9	11.3%
1994	146.5	16.4%	2006	283.8	16.8%
1995	160.1	9.3%	2007	318.1	12.1%
1996	172.8	7.9%	2008	303.0	-4.7%
1997	179.1	3.6%	2009	270.9	-10.6%
1998	185.4	3.5%	2010	255.1	-5.9%
1999	190.1	2.6%	2011	239.6	-6.1%
2000	194.2	2.2%	2012	256.3	7.0%
2001	197.9	1.9%	2013	282.9	10.4%
2002	201.2	1.7%	2014	296.6	4.8%
2003	206.4	2.6%	2015	315.8	6.5%
			2016	343.0	8.6%
			2017	375.0	9.3%

Note: Not Seasonally Adjusted, Purchase Only

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

17. Energy

Michael Vanden Berg, Utah Geological Survey

2017 Overview

Three recent events have dominated Utah's energy scene in the past few years: 1) the partial rebound in crude oil prices after the 2015 crash due to a worldwide oversupply, 2) the continued low natural gas price, which directly affects exploration in Utah, and 3) the exponential increase in both utility-scale and residential PV (photovoltaic) solar capacity.

Utah's crude oil price dropped from a high of about \$100 per barrel in the summer of 2014 to a low of about \$20 a barrel in early 2016, but has subsequently rebounded to about \$45 per barrel in 2017. Following the same trend, the number of drilling rigs in Utah decreased from about 23 rigs in late 2014 down to zero rigs in early March 2016, then back to 10 rigs in late 2017. After two years of decline, crude oil production increased in 2017 by 12 percent as a result of the slightly stronger price. Natural gas prices have remained low for the past three years due to oversupply from the country's prolific shale reservoirs. As a result, drilling for gas in Utah has virtually stopped and production has declined by 35 percent since the peak reached in 2012. Between 2015 and 2017, 826 MW of new utility-scale solar capacity came online in Utah, more capacity than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. This surge in solar also occurred in the residential sector; the total number of renewable energy tax credits filed in Utah has grown exponentially in the past eight years, from 153 in 2009 to over 7,400 in 2016, of which about 98 percent were for residential PV.

Coal production in Utah is at a 30-year low as out-of-state demand, especially from Nevada and California, diminishes as coal plants convert to natural gas. Production of electricity in Utah has decreased significantly in the past three years (down 16 percent), mostly from coal-fired (down 22 percent) and natural gas-fired (down 28 percent) power plants, but at the same time, generation from renewable resources has more than doubled and now accounts for 13 percent of total electricity generated in the state. Consumption of petroleum

products is expected to reach record levels in 2017 as prices remain relatively low, while consumption of natural gas is expected to decrease. Electricity consumption has remained steady for the past four years in contrast to the historical three to four percent annual growth rate. This reduction in growth is partially attributed to the increase in rooftop solar installations, which offsets electric demand from power plants. 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.

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, over triple the production achieved in 2003. Following a large decline in the price of crude oil, production dropped 9.2 percent in 2015 to 37.1 million barrels and dropped an additional 18 percent in 2016 to 30.5 million barrels. However, as prices increased in 2017, crude oil production followed and is estimated to reach 34.1 million barrels. Total crude oil pipeline imports increased to 40.2 million barrels in 2016, making up for declining Utah production coupled with increases in refinery capacity, but declined to 36.2 million barrels in 2017 as Utah production increased by about four million barrels. Refinery receipts—the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries—reached a record high of 67 million barrels in 2017 as refineries increased their capacity by about nine percent. Estimated exports of Utah crude oil peaked in 2014 at 15 million barrels, coinciding with a peak in production. Exports are estimated to decrease to only about three million barrels in 2017.

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 a low of about \$28 per barrel), but stabilized in 2016 at \$36.91, a price not seen since 2003. During 2017, prices increased and mostly hovered in the mid-\$40 a barrel range, increasing to nearly \$50 a barrel by the end of the year. This increase in price, coupled with a resultant increase in production, pushed the value of Utah's produced crude oil to \$1.5 billion in 2017, the highest price in the last three years, but only half the record price of \$3.2 billion set in 2014. Following suit, Utah's average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel also increased in 2017 to \$2.40 and \$2.70 per gallon, respectively.

Consumption. Utah's refined petroleum production increased to 78 million barrels in 2017 as a result of several refinery capacity expansions. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased slightly to 16 million barrels in 2017, but with expanded capacity, Utah refineries were able to export a record 32 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states. As demand increases with a growing economy and increased population, Utah's total petroleum product consumption is estimated to increase to a new high of 57 million barrels in 2017, the highest share being motor gasoline (50 percent), followed by diesel fuel (27 percent).

Natural Gas

Production. Utah's natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 491 billion cubic feet (Bcf), but has since retreated to 317 Bcf in 2017 as prices have softened. Dry production and actual natural gas sales also decreased to 306 and 275 Bcf, respectively. Similarly, natural gas liquids production decreased to four million barrels. Roughly nine percent 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, at least up until 2015, and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates. Several shale gas exploratory wells were drilled in Utah before the price declined in 2015, but only a few wells in the Uinta Basin have recorded minor natural gas production from a shale formation. With the current low price of natural gas,

drilling rigs in Utah are focused mostly on liquid-rich plays.

Prices and Value. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 49 percent between 2014 and 2016 (\$4.35 per thousand cubic feet [Mcf] to \$2.24 per Mcf), but rebounded by 21 percent to \$2.70 per Mcf in 2017. Fortunately for consumers, the increase in wellhead price only resulted in a 0.7 percent increase in the residential natural gas price to \$9.18 per Mcf in 2017. The lower overall production of both natural gas and natural gas liquids, coupled with still low average prices, resulted in a 2017 value of natural gas production of \$934 million, the lowest value since 2002.

Consumption. Estimated natural gas consumption in Utah decreased 6.2 percent in 2017 to 224 Bcf. Consumption from the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors was mostly steady, but consumption decreased 26 percent in the electric utilities sector due to lower demand for electricity coupled with increased capacity from renewable resources. Utah only consumes about 71 percent of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production is expected to decrease 1.3 percent in 2017 to 13.8 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. Production at the three Bowie mines—Skyline, Dugout, and Sufco (these mines were recently purchased by Canyon Consolidated Resources, which is partly owned by Murray Energy, the owner of the Lila Canyon mine)—remains steady at about 10.5 million tons in 2017 and accounted for 77 percent of Utah's total coal production. The Murray-owned West Ridge mine shut down in late 2015 and the longwall mining machine was shifted to the Lila Canyon mine, which has since increased production to about 1.4 million tons, but has capacity to produce more if market conditions improve. The Deer Creek mine closed in early 2015, while the nearby Castle Valley mine has kept steady

production of about one million tons per year. The Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah will produce roughly 700,000 tons in 2017 from a surface mine on private land. Bronco Energy recently re-opened the Emery mine, cutting new portals in spring 2017. Total production for 2017 should be around 80,000 tons, but should increase to nearly one million tons in 2018. The federal coal leasing moratorium was recently lifted, but several questions remain as to the future of Utah coal mining, in particular, questions concerning foreign exports and level of domestic demand.

Prices and Value. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased 4.4 percent in 2017 to about \$38 per short ton, still a relatively high price in nominal dollars but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$99 per ton reached in 1976. Recent price increases are mostly related to mining difficulty as opposed to increased demand. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, remained mostly steady at \$42 per ton in 2017. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$524 million in 2017, well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.3 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 13 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2017, 96 percent of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has declined in recent years, including a dramatic 17 percent decline between 2015 and 2016, with decreasing demand for electricity, in particular, from coal-fired generation. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, and coal sales for industrial use (mostly cement and lime companies) has dropped to roughly 500,000 tons per year, which is less than half of peak demand of 1.3 million tons reached in 1998. In the past, Utah was a significant net exporter of coal, but out-of-state demand has dropped from a high of 16 million tons in 2001 down to only about 2.6 million tons in 2017. Utah's foreign exports peaked in the mid-1990s at about five million tons, then dropped to near zero in the mid-2000s, before rebounding recently to about one million tons a year.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production. Electric generation in Utah decreased 3.5 percent to 36,800 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2017, the lowest level in 15 years, and a 21 percent decrease from peak generation in 2008. This large reduction in electric generation is the result of several factors including a recession-related decrease in demand, increased energy efficiency measures, an exponential increase in residential roof-top solar (which is not captured in the utility-scale generation numbers), and a reduction in demand for coal-fired generation from out-of-state users, particularly California. Coal-fired electric generation once dominated Utah's electric portfolio, providing 94 percent of electric generation in 2005. In 2017, coal accounted for only 71 percent of electric generation; significant increases in natural gas generation (16 percent) and renewable sources (12 percent) have broadened Utah's generation portfolio. The largest change in Utah's electricity sector is the recent exponential increase in utility-scale PV solar capacity. Between mid-2015 and the end of 2016, 826 MW of new utility-scale solar capacity came online, more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. Solar now accounts for a remarkable 5.7 percent of Utah's total electric generation.

Prices. The overall price of electricity in Utah has remained mostly steady over the past five years. Utah's 2017 average electric rate of 8.7 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is about 20 percent lower than the national average of 10.6 cents. This lower rate is attributed to Utah's reliable fleet of coal-fired power plants, which supply 71 percent of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased less than 1 percent in 2017 to 11.1 cents per kWh, but is still lower than the national average of 13.0 cents per kWh.

Consumption. In general, from 1980 to 2013, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.3 percent increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1 percent per year) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.3 percent per year). However, since 2013, electricity consumption has mostly stayed steady or even decreased slightly—2017 consumption totaled about

30,300 GWh. These steady numbers and recent declines are most likely related to energy efficiency measures as well as the dramatic increase in residential rooftop solar (as stated earlier, roof-top solar electric generation and consumption reduces demand; the data are not captured within the consumption totals). Utah remains a net exporter of electricity, using only 82 percent of in-state electric generation.

2018 Outlook

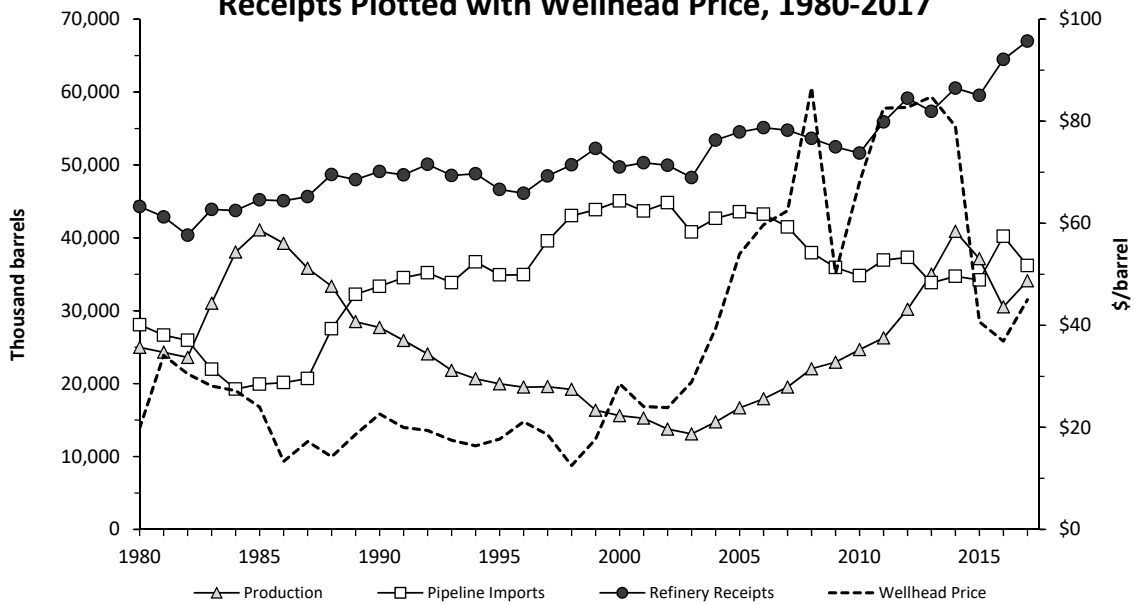
Production and Consumption. Utah crude oil prices bottomed out in early 2016 and have since rebounded to about \$50 per barrel in late 2017. This increase and stabilization in price has translated into 10 to 12 rigs drilling for oil in Utah, up from zero rigs in March 2016. Many of these new oil wells are targeting the Green River Formation in the Uinta Basin and have been quite successful. Crude oil production rebounded from the 2016 low, increasing 12 percent in 2017, and is expected to continue its upward trend in 2018. At the same time, demand for petroleum products in Utah will continue to trend upward as the economy remains strong and prices for motor gasoline remain below \$3.00 a gallon. In contrast, only very minor drilling for natural gas has taken place in the past several years, resulting in a continued decrease in gas production—with 2018 production possibly hitting a low not seen since the late 1990s. Currently, no plans exist for the construction of additional natural-gas power plants in Utah, so consumption will continue to fluctuate depending on the severity of the heating and cooling seasons and the amount of generation at the existing peaking plants. Coal production in Utah is expected to remain in the 14-to-15-million-ton per

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 could continue to decline in the next few years as more rooftop solar is installed, offsetting increases in demand related to population growth. In addition, with states like California favoring electricity from renewable resources or natural gas plants, coal-fired generation from Utah power plants will continue to be in lower demand.

Prices. Crude oil prices remained mostly steady in 2017, fluctuating between \$40 and \$50 per barrel throughout the year. By the end of 2017, prices were closer to \$50 and are expected to remain in the upper \$40s to lower \$50s throughout 2018. Questions linger about whether prices will return to the highs seen in the early 2010s, but most estimates indicate prices should remain at their current range for the foreseeable future as worldwide supply continues to adjust to increased success in exploration. The price of natural gas has remained in the mid to upper \$2.00 per Mcf range for the past three years, and projections indicate the price will stay at this low level for several more years as supply greatly outpaces demand. Utah's mine-mouth coal price will remain relatively flat and is expected to average in the upper \$30-per-ton range in coming years. With regard to electricity, Utah's well-established coal-fired power plants, as well as a new fleet of natural-gas plants and nearly one gigawatt of new solar capacity, will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices nearly 20 percent below the national average.

Figure 17.1

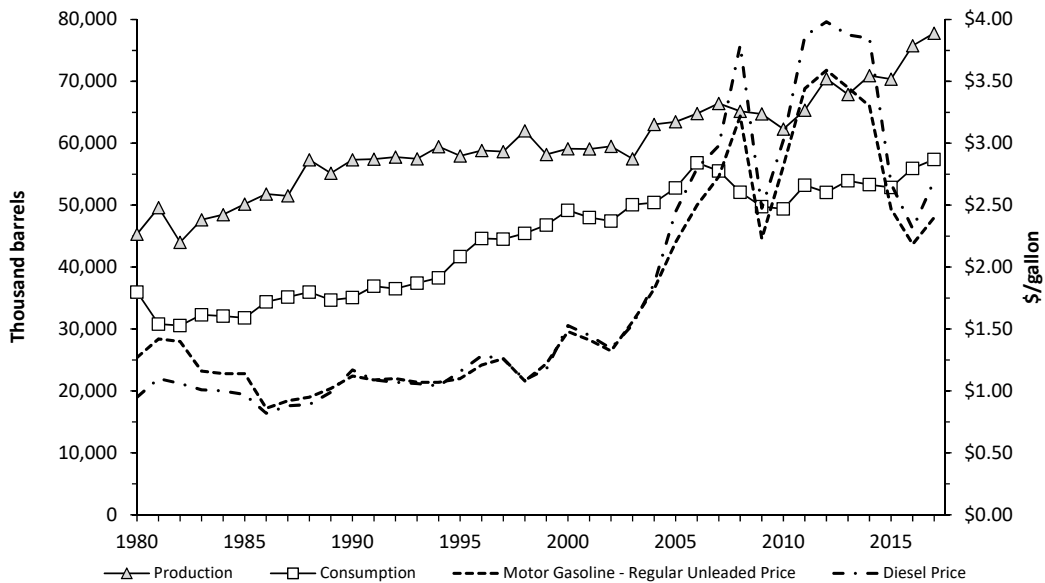
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price, 1980-2017



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

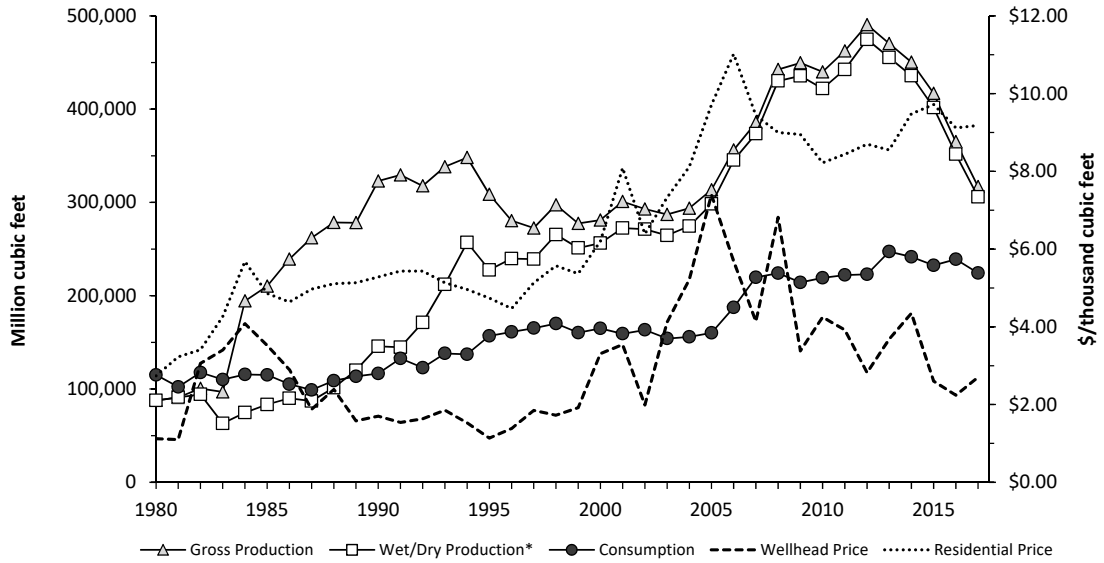
Figure 17.2

Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices, 1980-2017



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

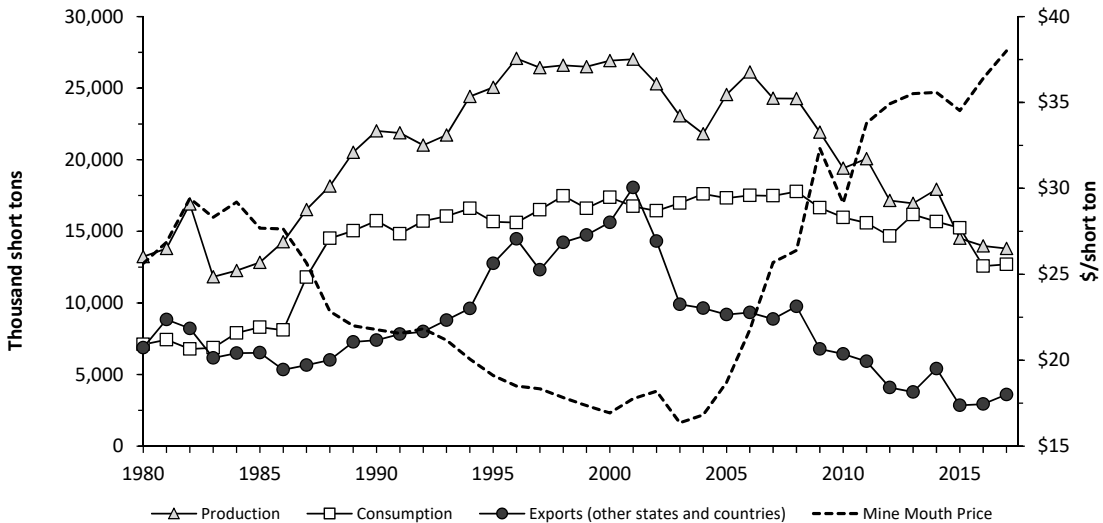
Figure 17.3
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with
Wellhead and Residential Prices, 1980-2017



*1980-1992 = wet natural gas, which includes NG liquids; 1993-2017 = dry natural gas

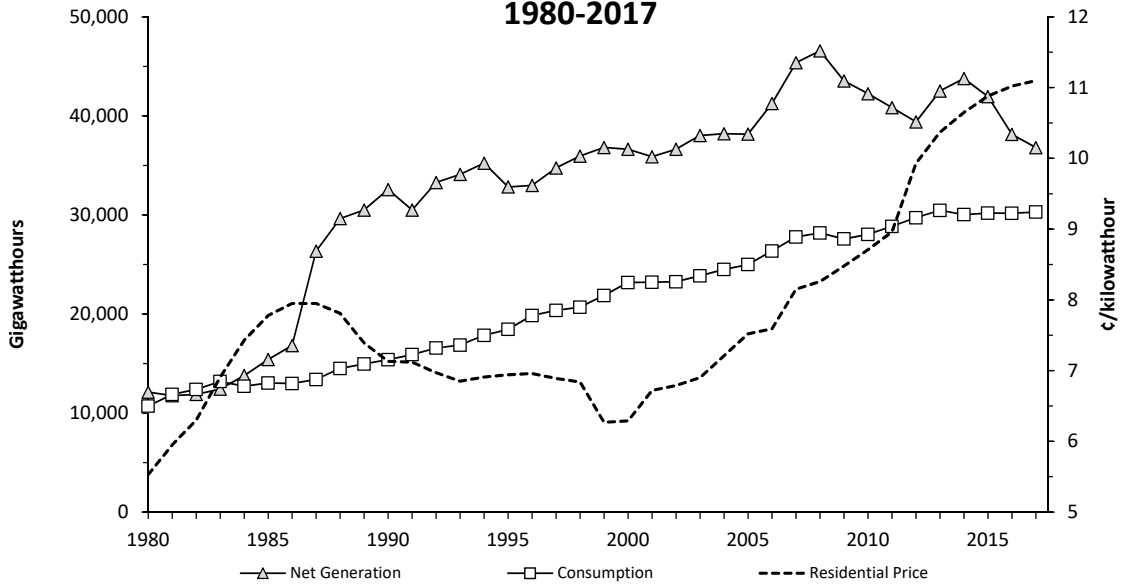
Sources: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; Utah Tax Commission ; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 17.4
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price,
1980-2017



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

Figure 17.5
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted
with End-Use Residential Price,
1980-2017



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

Table 17.1
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

Year	Supply ¹				Disposition				Price	Value
	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	8,572	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	8,246	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	8,339	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	7,953	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,608	7,163	26,367	11,528	10,950	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,271	7,208	25,100	11,364	8,633	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.9
2002	13,770	7,141	25,455	12,215	8,619	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,096	6,964	24,152	9,690	5,635	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.2
2004	14,742	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,007	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.1
2005	16,675	8,214	24,372	10,991	5,739	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.1
2006	17,926	9,355	23,256	10,633	6,051	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.2
2007	19,534	10,708	22,012	8,769	6,258	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.5
2008	22,040	10,259	21,316	6,382	6,360	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,908.2
2009	22,941	7,409	23,000	5,520	6,395	52,475	52,479	519	50.22	1,152.1
2010	24,666	6,525	24,000	4,278	7,832	51,637	51,678	511	68.09	1,679.5
2011	26,276	6,997	26,050	3,894	7,318	55,900	55,656	473	82.53	2,168.6
2012	30,204	7,805	25,118	4,394	8,368	59,153	58,961	692	82.73	2,498.8
2013	35,002	7,601	23,124	3,111	11,493	57,345	56,921	669	84.79	2,967.8
2014	40,903	7,662	23,425	3,636	15,078	60,548	60,677	798	79.04	3,233.0
2015	37,133	7,048	22,211	4,963	11,805	59,549	59,568	660	40.69	1,510.9
2016	30,522	7,110	27,318	5,781	6,250	64,482	64,496	719	36.91	1,126.6
2017*	34,100	5,800	25,700	4,700	3,300	67,000	67,400	826	45.00	1,534.5

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

*Estimated

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

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

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

Table 17.2
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
	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	9,411	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,430	32,101	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,073	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,786	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,371	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	8,409	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.29
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,250	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	6,917	50,082	22,729	1.56	1.54
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,289	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	6,415	52,113	21,619	3.22	3.79
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,324	5,751	12,852	5,854	49,781	21,043	2.23	2.48
2010	62,310	2,665	12,307	24,761	5,875	12,707	6,080	49,423	21,490	2.82	3.03
2011	65,369	2,689	11,383	25,568	5,767	15,448	6,465	53,248	23,058	3.44	3.87
2012	70,456	2,860	13,316	25,228	5,572	14,776	6,499	52,075	26,695	3.59	3.98
2013	67,892	3,077	15,204	26,085	6,399	15,317	6,165	53,966	26,654	3.45	3.88
2014	70,931	2,676	13,853	26,469	5,716	15,169	5,977	53,331	27,260	3.30	3.85
2015	70,385	2,980	16,615	26,492	6,204	14,293	5,881	52,870	28,972	2.47	2.67
2016^	75,780	2,771	16,402	28,200	6,944	14,500	6,300	55,944	30,966	2.19	2.31
2017*	77,800	2,652	15,600	28,700	7,000	15,300	6,400	57,400	31,800	2.40	2.70

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

^Consumption was estimated.

*Estimated

¹Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.

²The Pioneer pipeline, originating from Sinclair, WY, is the only pipeline importing petroleum products into Utah.

³Prior to 2012, only the Chevron Petroleum pipeline exported product to the northwest (Idaho and Washington); in 2013 this line was sold to Tesoro (now Andeavor).

Starting in 2012, the UNEV pipeline started shipping product to the Las Vegas area; however, a minor amount of product is offloaded near Cedar City (amount estimated).

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

Table 17.3
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

Year	Production				Consumption by End Use							Prices				Value	
	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			45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	8,445	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26		98.3
1981	90,936	91,191			43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	1,232	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58		100.3
1982	100,628	94,255			53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	7,091	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45		288.4
1983	96,933	63,158			49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	5,756	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15		214.7
1984	194,448	74,698			49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	9,390	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52		304.8
1985	210,267	83,405			53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	10,202	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23		293.6
1986	239,259	90,013			49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	14,391	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00		261.0
1987	262,084	87,158			41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	18,493	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20		163.9
1988	278,578	101,372			42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	18,251	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10		242.3
1989	278,321	120,089			45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	17,248	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30		189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336		43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	20,594	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62		248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288		50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	14,602	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69		223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725		44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	13,895	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91		279.2
1993	338,276	212,101	132,660	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	153,931	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	156,299	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	169,254	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	177,087	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	191,073	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	164,050	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	516.8
2000	281,170	256,490	140,226	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	907.2
2001	300,966	272,534	219,138	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	1,022.7
2002	293,030	271,387	250,172	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	571.6
2003	287,141	264,654	224,327	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	1,127.9
2004	293,807	274,588	253,855	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	1,496.2
2005	313,491	298,408	269,062	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	2,282.9
2006	356,339	345,409	320,163	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	2,025.8
2007	385,517	373,680	350,285	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	1,626.9
2008	442,524	430,286	382,960	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	449,675	435,673	390,475	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	1,659.8
2010	439,929	422,067	387,593	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	462,495	442,615	406,323	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	2,196.8
2012	490,571	474,756	436,090	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	1,748.1
2013	470,365	455,454	409,704	8,132	70,491	41,398	224	38,009	49,562	47,602	247,286	3.68	8.55	7.13	5.22	54.03	2,115.4
2014	450,435	435,893	391,536	9,693	62,458	38,156	256	38,330	58,780	43,758	241,738	4.35	9.48	7.71	5.87	46.13	2,343.3
2015	417,003	401,722	359,829	7,286	58,562	35,772	326	37,189	56,449	44,315	232,613	2.60	9.72	7.97	5.93	22.84	1,212.6
2016	365,129	351,833	318,108	5,593	63,929	39,066	347	38,568	58,008	39,183	239,101	2.24	9.12	7.43	5.52	25.51	930.8
2017*	317,000	306,000	275,000	4,400	63,800	39,200	340	39,800	43,200	38,000	224,340	2.70	9.18	7.40	5.50	24.50	934.0

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

*Estimated

NG = natural gas, NGL = natural gas liquids

11980-1992 = wet natural gas, which includes NG liquids; 1993-2017 = dry natural gas.

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

Table 17.4
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

Year	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine Mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons					Thousand short tons		\$/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	21,444	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,744	2,086	21.56	27.24	471.6
1992	21,015	2,672	21,052	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	5,741	2,260	21.83	27.59	458.8
1993	21,723	2,076	22,242	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	5,844	2,959	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,427	23,225	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	28,159	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,167	5,305	18.50	24.36	500.8
1997	26,428	2,840	26,271	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	8,898	3,414	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	25,715	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	3,033	23,145	214	0	795	16,606	17,615	9,294	346	16.82	24.95	367.0
2005	24,556	2,776	23,025	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	8,835	351	18.71	24.52	459.4
2006	26,131	1,925	24,520	35	0	871	16,609	17,515	9,279	55	21.77	27.34	568.9
2007	24,288	1,596	24,451	23	0	870	16,593	17,486	8,877	0	25.69	30.33	624.0
2008	24,275	2,528	25,426	0	0	852	16,927	17,779	9,219	541	26.39	30.66	640.6
2009	21,927	4,251	20,487	0	0	722	15,925	16,647	6,643	148	32.32	33.96	708.7
2010	19,406	1,775	19,220	0	0	743	15,233	15,976	5,807	634	29.15	37.68	565.7
2011	20,073	2,020	19,039	0	0	583	15,005	15,588	4,841	1,081	33.80	39.21	678.5
2012	17,155	1,708	16,140	0	0	588	14,084	14,672	3,012	1,080	34.92	42.06	599.0
2013	16,953	1,864	16,328	0	0	645	15,529	16,174	2,673	1,110	35.52	44.73	602.2
2014	17,933	1,967	17,828	0	0	614	15,062	15,676	2,543	2,869	35.59	46.03	638.2
2015	14,513	3,099	14,939	0	0	662	14,580	15,242	2,116	735	34.53	42.37	501.1
2016	13,978	1,908	14,621	0	0	575	12,001	12,576	1,891	1,049	36.40	42.19	508.8
2017*	13,800	2,600	12,900	0	0	500	12,200	12,700	2,600	1,000	38.00	42.00	524.4

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

*Estimated

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

Table 17.5
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type										Consumption by End Use				Residential Consumption Per Capita	Prices by End Use			
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Wind	Solar	Biomass ¹	Other ²	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours										Gigawatthours					MWh/person	¢/kilowatthour		
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	2.46	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	0	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	2.50	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	0	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	2.45	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	0	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	2.50	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	0	0	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	2.57	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	0	0	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	2.53	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	0	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	2.68	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	0	0	281	34,747	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	2.70	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	0	0	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	2.69	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	0	8	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	2.84	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	0	9	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	2.90	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	0	5	4	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	2.92	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	247	0	0	6	5	36,638	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	2.98	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	0	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	3.02	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	0	4	3	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	3.01	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	0	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	3.02	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	0	15	5	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	3.20	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	0	31	5	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	3.32	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	0	24	179	46,579	8,786	10,319	9,086	28,192	3.26	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	0	48	215	43,543	8,725	10,268	8,594	27,587	3.19	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	0	56	210	42,249	8,834	10,402	8,808	28,044	3.19	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9
2011	33,138	54	5,256	1,230	330	573	0	58	197	40,836	8,947	10,579	9,333	28,859	3.17	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1
2012	30,799	40	6,580	748	335	704	2	60	137	39,403	9,188	10,841	9,694	29,723	3.21	9.9	8.1	5.6	7.8
2013	34,285	26	6,606	505	319	540	2	71	163	42,517	9,402	11,062	10,010	30,474	3.24	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.2
2014	33,377	24	8,376	633	522	660	2	73	118	43,785	8,964	11,114	9,965	30,043	3.05	10.7	8.5	6.1	8.4
2015	31,656	20	8,218	769	430	626	32	85	114	41,949	9,117	11,670	9,405	30,192	3.04	10.9	8.6	6.2	8.5
2016	25,939	32	8,691	760	485	822	1,054	84	267	38,134	9,371	11,622	9,187	30,180	3.06	11.0	8.8	6.3	8.7
2017*	26,100	40	6,000	880	530	910	2,100	80	160	36,800	9,500	11,600	9,200	30,300	3.04	11.1	8.8	6.1	8.7

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

*Estimated

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

²Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

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

18. Minerals

Ken Krahulec, Utah Geological Survey
Andrew Rupke, Utah Geological Survey

2017 Summary

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) projects an estimated gross production value of nonfuel mineral commodities in 2017 of \$2.9 billion, an increase of about \$36 million (1.2 percent) from the inflation-adjusted value in 2016. This increase in total value is primarily a result of higher commodity prices and increased production from the Bingham Canyon mine.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports the 2016 value of Utah's nonfuel minerals production ranks tenth nationally, accounting for 4.5 percent of the total U.S. nonfuel minerals production. The UGS's 2017 projections were derived primarily from our annual industry production surveys, corporate quarterly reports, and discussions with mining industry professionals.

Utah's 2017 estimated \$2.9 billion total value broken-down by mineral industry sector includes an industrial minerals value of \$1.2 billion (43 percent), base metals value of \$1.4 billion (48 percent), and precious metals value of \$280 million (10 percent). Utah produces a long list of industrial mineral commodities including potash, salt, magnesium chloride, sand and gravel, crushed stone, Portland cement, lime, limestone, phosphate, Gilsonite, and a variety of less valuable mineral products. Utah's base metal production includes copper, magnesium, beryllium, and molybdenum, in decreasing order of importance. Gold is Utah's top precious metal, followed by silver.

The massive April 2013 Manefay landslide at Kennecott Utah Copper's Bingham Canyon open-pit copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mine had a significant negative impact on Utah's nonfuel mineral production value from 2013 to 2017, and these negative consequences are expected to linger into 2018. In early 2015, Kennecott 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 of additional movement. Mineral production has continued, but at a significantly reduced level. However, Kennecott has also announced plans for a long-term pit expansion, called the south wall pushback, which is expected to extend the mine life to 2028.

Copper production from both the Lisbon Valley copper mine in San Juan County and the CS Mining copper mine in Beaver County was suspended in mid-2016 as a result of falling copper prices. While the Lisbon Valley open pit, heap leach quickly resumed normal operations, CS Mining filed for bankruptcy. The CS open-pit operation was subsequently acquired by Tamra Mining Company, LLC, which restarted production in late 2017. Both of these mines should benefit from the rebounding copper price moving forward.

Metal production from the Materion Natural Resources beryllium mine in Juab County and the US Magnesium, LLC magnesium operation in Tooele County remain largely unchanged. The CML iron mine west of Cedar City closed due to low iron ore prices in October 2014 and has not reopened. Uranium mining operations in southeastern Utah remained closed as a result of continued low uranium prices, which has also resulted in the loss of their byproduct vanadium production.

For most industrial mineral commodities, change in production and price is likely to be relatively insignificant for 2017, but data from the U.S. Geological Survey indicates that sand and gravel production, one of Utah's most valuable industrial mineral commodities, will be down significantly for the year. After several years of substantial increases, production of sand and gravel through the 2nd quarter of 2017 shows a 28 percent decrease from the same period in 2016. This decrease probably does not reflect a future trend considering ongoing construction of the new Salt Lake City airport terminal and construction driven by increased population.

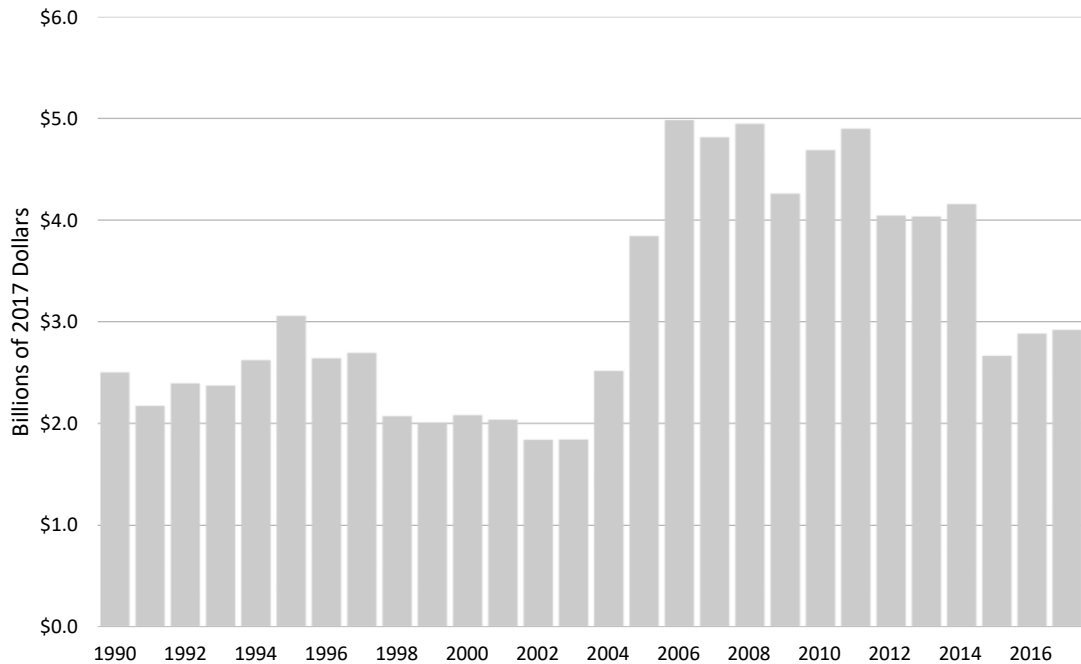
Nonfuel mineral exploration and development activities in Utah rebounded in 2017. Liberty Gold is engaged in an aggressive, several years-long drilling campaign for gold-silver in the Goldstrike mining district in northwestern Washington County. This program hopes to delineate a new open-pit mineral resource by early 2018. Similarly, TriMetals Mining is defining a small, open pit gold-silver resource in the Gold Springs district of westernmost Iron County. Kennecott also continues its long-term program to discover mineral resources in the Oquirrh Mountains of Salt Lake and Tooele Counties. In addition to these programs, exploration has resumed in the Tintic district, Juab County; San Francisco district, Beaver County; Gold Hill district, Tooele County; Henry Mountain district, Garfield County; and Drum district, Juab and Millard Counties. Exploration and

development in the industrial minerals sector has been flat for the past few years, but Crystal Peak Mineral's Sevier Lake potash project continues to make advances on its feasibility study and EIS.

2018 Outlook

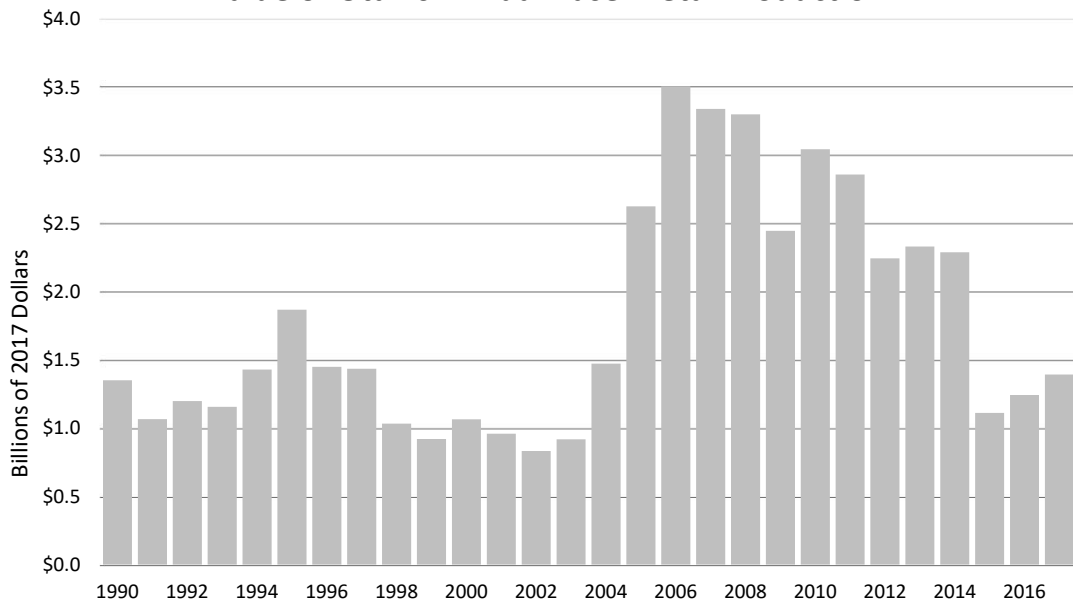
Higher metal prices along with growing base and precious metal production from a recovering Bingham Canyon mine will likely result in an increase in the value of metals in 2018. Industrial minerals production and value is expected to be relatively stable through 2018 with no anticipated substantial swings in commodity production. In summary, the UGS estimates that the gross production value of Utah's nonfuel mineral commodities in 2018 will be appreciably higher than 2017 totals.

Figure 18.1
Total Value of Utah's Annual Nonfuel Production



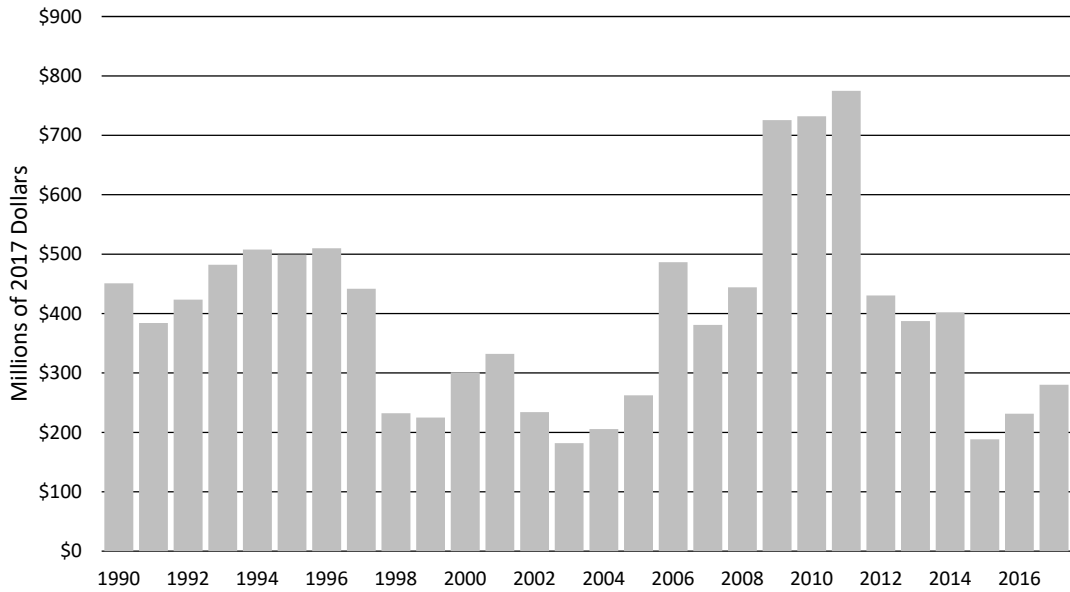
Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2017 is an estimate.

Figure 18.2
Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production



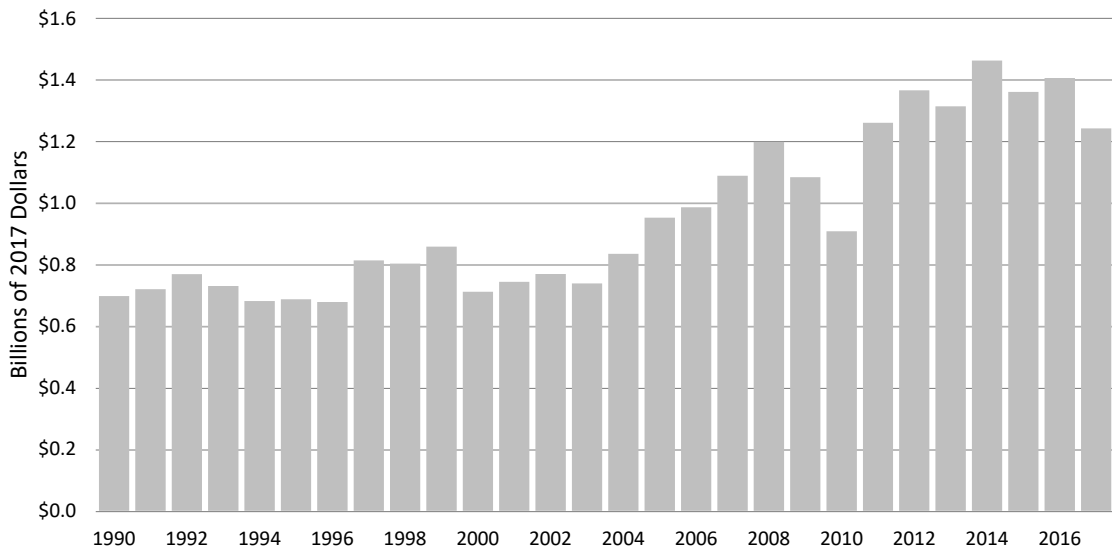
Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2017 is an estimate.

Figure 18.3
Value of Utah's Annual Precious Metal Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2017 is an estimate.

Figure 18.4
Value of Utah's Annual Industrial Mineral Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2017 is an estimate.

19. Tourism and Travel

Jennifer Leaver, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2017 Overview

Utah's tourism and travel sector experienced continued economic growth in 2017, including increased visitor spending, travel-related jobs and wages, travel-related state and local tax revenue, and a record number of visitors to Utah's 14 ski resorts and five national parks. In 2017, 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, travel-related sales tax revenues, such as transient room, restaurant, short-term leasing, and resort communities' sales, were trending anywhere from six-to-13 percent above 2016 revenues. During the first three quarters of 2017, 25 of 29 Utah counties experienced year-over-year increases in their transient room tax revenue. In addition, total taxable sales in the leisure and hospitality sector increased eight percent during the first half of 2017, while gas station, grocery store, and other travel-related retail sales increased around three percent.

During the first half of 2017, travel-related jobs in Utah's private leisure and hospitality sector experienced a 3.5 percent year-over-year increase (consistent with all other sectors) and wages had increased 10.7 percent from the prior year, outpacing all other sectors (8.1 percent).

In the spring of 2017 the Utah Office of Tourism reran their Mighty 5®/Road to Mighty® ad series, which generated increased ad awareness, ROI, and incremental (ad-influenced) travel to the state. In fact, visitation to Utah's national parks and places from January through October 2017 was up 14 percent compared to the same period in 2016.¹

This year, Utah's Board of Tourism Development allocated more than \$3.4 million in cooperative marketing matching funds, as well as an additional \$850,000 in matching funds through its Cafeteria Co-op Marketing program. These programs enable destination marketing organizations such as convention and visitor bureaus, county tourism offices, and nonprofit organizations to combine their marketing dollars with Utah Office of Tourism matching funds to promote a wide variety of destinations and events throughout the state.

In 2017, many of Utah's travel-related news headlines appertained to President Obama's 2016 designation of Utah's ninth national monument: Bears Ears. Obama's creation of Bears Ears National Monument, using the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, ignited public lands' debates across Utah and the nation. A little more than a month after its designation, and due to conflicting viewpoints regarding the appropriate uses of Utah's public lands, representatives of Outdoor Retailer decided to leave Salt Lake City as their home base at the end of their contract in 2018.² According to analysts, Outdoor Retailer had an estimated annual economic impact of \$45 million dollars.

During the summer months, local headlines followed a wildfire burning near Brian Head Ski Resort and Cedar Breaks National Monument. This human-caused "Brian Head Fire"—the largest active wildfire in the nation at the time—lasted two months and burned more than 70,000 acres of southern Utah land. As a result, nearby Cedar Breaks experienced decreased visitation during the course of the fire in June and July (down seven percent and 20 percent, respectively).

In August, it was announced that Deer Valley Resort would be acquired by a newly formed resort company (name to be determined) controlled by affiliates of KSL Capital Partners, LLC, and Henry Crown and Company

¹ National places include all Utah national monuments, recreation areas, and historic sites, except for Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area and Bears Ears National Monument.

² Outdoor Retailer is the world's largest outdoor sports trade show, which brings together outdoor sports businesses, brands, representatives, leaders, and suppliers.

that joined with Intrawest Resorts Holdings, Inc., Mammoth Resorts, and Squaw Valley Ski Holdings. Solitude Mountain Resort was not included in the buy and Deer Valley Partners will maintain ownership of Solitude.

The following month, the Utah Office of Tourism hosted its annual Utah Tourism Conference at the Uintah Conference Center in Vernal, Utah. The annual tourism conference brings together over 300 local and national travel partners and industry experts. Similarly, Utah's Office of Outdoor Recreation hosted two Summits in 2017, including conferences at Snowbird Ski Resort and Ruby's Inn/Bryce Canyon.

Due in part to Utah's growing travel and tourism industry, the Utah Legislature passed new legislation this year to support Utah's outdoor recreation infrastructure as well as an educational pilot program in tourism management. SB 264 (effective January 2018) will enact a 0.32 percent statewide transient room tax on short term lodging. Revenue from this statewide lodging tax will be deposited into the Hospitality and Tourism Management Education Account and the Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure Account.

Utah's airline industry had an eventful year as well. As of October 2017, Salt Lake City International Airport (SLC) reported five percent and 25 percent year-over-year increases in total domestic and international passengers, respectively. In addition, the first phase of SLC's \$3 billion redevelopment project reached midpoint this fall, with all five phases to be completed by 2025. Smaller airports across the state announced flight expansions. St. George-based SkyWest Airlines added a second roundtrip flight to Phoenix and a roundtrip flight to Los Angeles; Utah's Ogden-Hinckley airport added flights to Las Vegas and Los Angeles with plans to add future flights to Dallas, Denver, and Seattle.

Finally, after visiting Utah in early May to conduct a review of Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke recommended that President Trump reduce the size of both monuments. In December 2017, almost one year after Obama's creation of Bears Ears, Trump not only reduced the size of Bears Ears

and Grand Staircase-Escalante, but also divided the two monuments into five smaller monuments. Trump's announcement was met with applause and opposition.

Currently, several tribes, conservation groups, outdoor retailer Patagonia, and other local organizations are suing President Trump's executive action in federal court. Shortly after Trump's proclamation, Representative Chris Stewart introduced legislation to create Escalante Canyons National Park and Preserve in a portion of the former Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. If this legislation is approved by Congress, Utah will have six national parks.

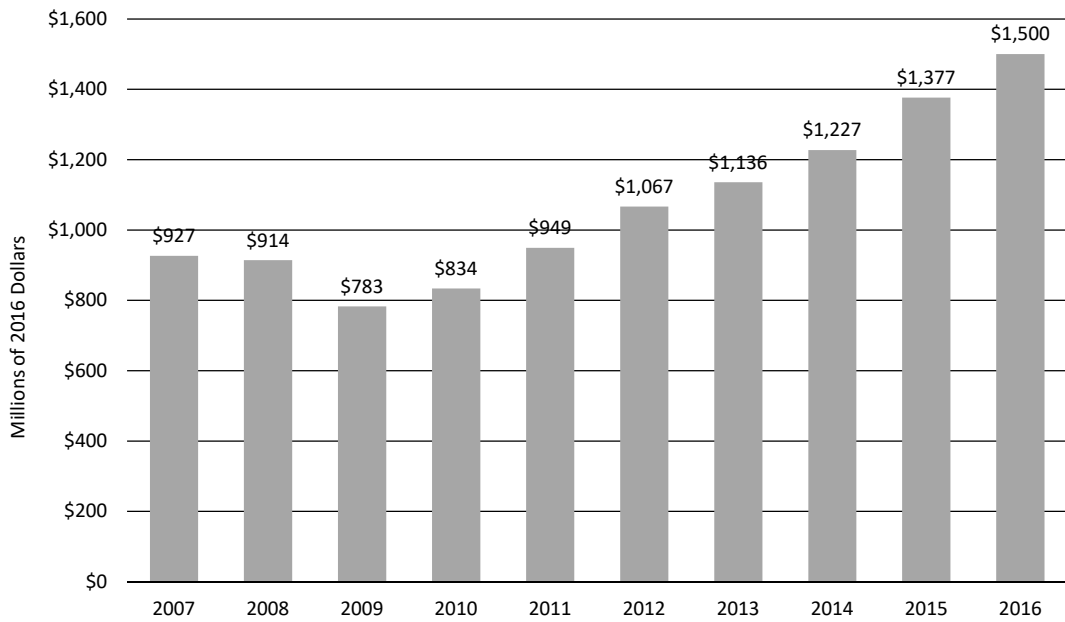
2018 Outlook

Despite uncertainty surrounding the United States' international travel ban, continued low gas prices, two destructive hurricanes on U.S. soil (Harvey and Irma), and the proposal by the National Park Service to increase entrance fees at 17 of the nation's most visited parks including four of Utah's Mighty Five, the U.S. travel industry remained strong in 2017.

Likewise, the U.S. economy continues to grow and consumer confidence remains high. The U.S. Travel Association forecasts a four percent increase in domestic and international spending in the U.S. next year along with a two percent increase in domestic leisure person-trips and a two percent increase in international visitation.

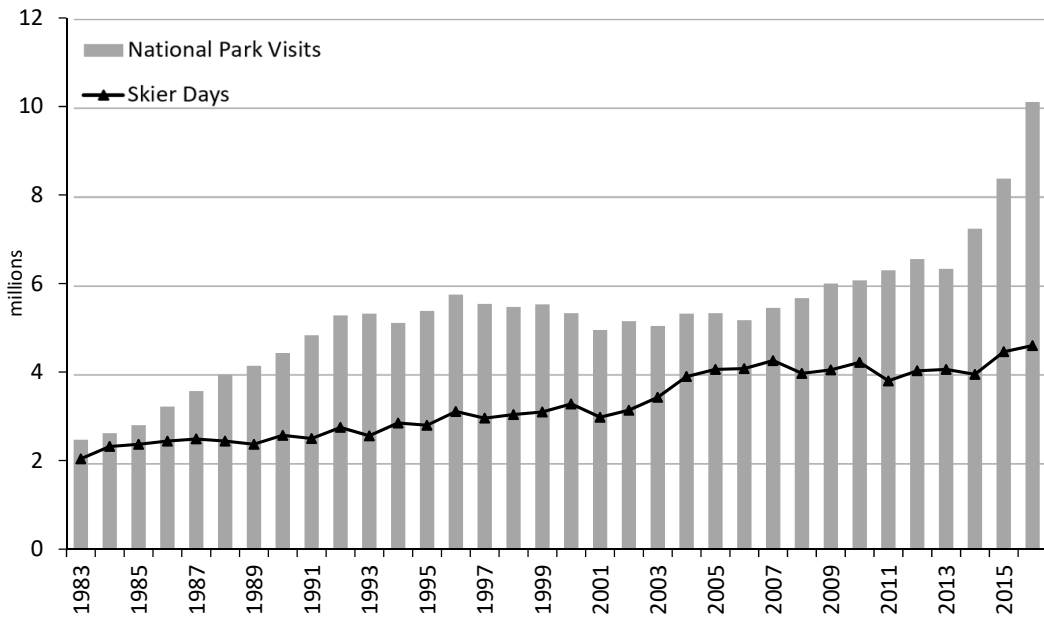
The Utah tourism and travel outlook for 2018 remains equally optimistic. In the year ahead, it is estimated that Utah will experience a two percent increase in travel-related jobs and wages, a four percent increase in travel-related sales, and a six percent increase in travel-related tax revenues.

Figure 19.1
Accommodations Taxable Sales, 2007-2016
(Millions of 2016 Dollars)



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

Figure 19.2
Utah National Park and Skier Days, 1983-2016



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

Table 19.1
Historical Tourism Data in Utah

Year	Accommodations Taxable Sales (millions*)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l Airport Passengers	Skier Days	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				
1984	\$161	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255				
1985	\$165	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901				
1986	\$176	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544				
1987	\$197	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191				
1988	\$221	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668				
1989	\$241	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985				
1990	\$261	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154				
1991	\$295	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134				
1992	\$313	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551				
1993	\$352	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805				
1994	\$378	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000				
1995	\$429	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000				
1996	\$477	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800				
1997	\$519	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690				
1998	\$540	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767				
1999	\$545	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,095,347				
2000	\$568	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291				
2001	\$578	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574				
2002	\$667	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212				
2003	\$599	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141				
2004	\$661	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	127,739		\$5,648	\$758
2005	\$754	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	126,151		\$5,779	\$772
2006	\$740	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	124,482		\$5,908	\$785
2007	\$821	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,258,900	138,848		\$6,769	\$905
2008	\$838	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	136,893		\$6,925	\$908
2009	\$713	6,002,104	4,820,930	20,432,218	4,048,153	125,380	\$3,151	\$5,689	\$771
2010	\$767	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	124,952	\$3,263	\$6,317	\$867
2011	\$899	6,304,838	4,803,876	20,389,474	3,802,536	126,821	\$3,413	\$6,955	\$942
2012	\$1,027	6,555,833	5,093,740	20,096,549	4,031,621	125,500	\$4,684	\$7,318	\$989
2013	\$1,106	6,328,040	4,063,382	20,186,474	4,161,585	126,500	\$4,768	\$7,507	\$1,058
2014	\$1,211	7,239,149	3,740,896	21,141,610	3,946,762	131,500	\$5,049	\$7,805	\$1,097
2015	\$1,364	8,369,533	4,482,866	22,141,026	4,457,575	136,500	\$5,282	\$8,169	\$1,150
2016	\$1,500	10,087,077	5,175,615	23,155,527	4,584,658	144,200	\$5,607	\$8,402	\$1,227
Percent Change									
2015-2016	10.0%	20.5%	15.5%	4.6%	2.9%	5.6%	6.2%	2.9%	6.7%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1983-2016	7.4%	4.4%	8.4%	3.7%	2.5%	1.0%	4.9%	3.4%	4.1%

Note: Beginning in 2013, Utah State Parks employed a new methodology to calculate recreational visitation.
Employment estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2012.
Wage estimates provided by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2012.
Spending estimates provided by D.K. Shifflet (2004-2008) and KANTAR TNS (2009-present).
Tax revenue estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2013.
*Dollar amounts reported in nominal dollars

Source: 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; 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 Shifflet and Associates Ltd; U.S. Travel Association; and KANTAR TNS.

20. Nonprofit Sector

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2017 Overview

The nonprofit sector plays a role in the social and economic fabric of Utah. When public and private organizations are unable to meet community needs, public charities are asked—and are even created—to intervene. In doing this, nonprofits earn their tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). In addition to investing significant financial and human resources toward social impact, the nonprofit sector plays a vital yet largely unknown role in local economic development.

There were 9,686 registered tax-exempt nonprofit organizations in the state as of September 2017. Seventy percent of these organizations were 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, however, this chapter focuses specifically on 501(c)3 public charities because they deliver services and make up the largest portion of the nonprofit sector in Utah. Most religious institutions and state-funded universities are 501(c)3 public charities and are underrepresented because they are not required to file an IRS 990 form unless they request government grants. Due to a simplification in Form 1023, when filing for nonprofit status through the IRS, many organizations are not given a National Taxonomy Exempt Entities (NTEE) code or are categorized as “unknown/unclassified.”

The nonprofit sector contributes to the state’s economy. Total gross revenues reported by all 501(c)3 organizations in Utah was more than \$9.3 billion in 2017, equivalent to over six percent of Utah’s gross domestic product (GDP).² Utah consistently shows that the nonprofit sector is growing and making up a greater GDP percentage in comparison to other states in the nation.³

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. They reported almost \$6 billion in gross revenues for 2017 totaling close to 67 percent of the state’s nonprofit revenue contribution.

It is reported that 71 percent of public charities in Utah have annual revenues of less than \$500,000 and 64 percent show less than \$25,000 in receipts. The economic impact of Utah’s public charities is largely driven by organizations with more robust budgets, but the positive social impact has a broader reach. Utah Nonprofits Association welcomes partnering with any organization seeking to clarify the nonprofit social return on investment.

Volunteerism remains critical to the success of the nonprofit sector across the United States. Utah has ranked highest in the country in volunteerism for 10 consecutive years (2005 to 2015). In 2015,⁴ Utah volunteers logged 171 million service hours,

¹ Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, 10/2017

² Bureau of Economic Analysis, http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/2015/pdf/gsp0615.pdf

³ 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>

⁴ Latest data available

equivalent to nearly 82,000 full-time employees and \$3.8 billion worth of services.⁵

2018 Outlook

While Utah's general economic future looks stable with unemployment at less than four percent, the nonprofit sector still lacks recent and historical employment data to help answer questions about jobs and salaries as they relate to the other industries in the state. Utah Nonprofits Association would like to consider partnering with the Department of Workforce Services to find better ways to monitor and track employment information for the benefit of nonprofit leaders and policy makers.

Looking ahead, federal tax reform could ultimately impact the success of nonprofits, including Utah's public charities. A concerning aspect of the federal tax bill includes a projected decrease in charitable

giving. Nonprofits in the United States rely heavily on charitable donations in order to meet the public need that they were created to fulfill. In 2016 alone, Americans donated over \$389 billion to charitable organizations and Utah ranks first in the nation for charitable giving.^{6,7} Charitable donations are projected to take a steep dive as federal tax reform doubles the standard deduction thus decreasing the incentive for Americans to contribute to charitable organizations. The loss of incentive equates to an estimated \$13 billion loss in charitable donations each year nationally.

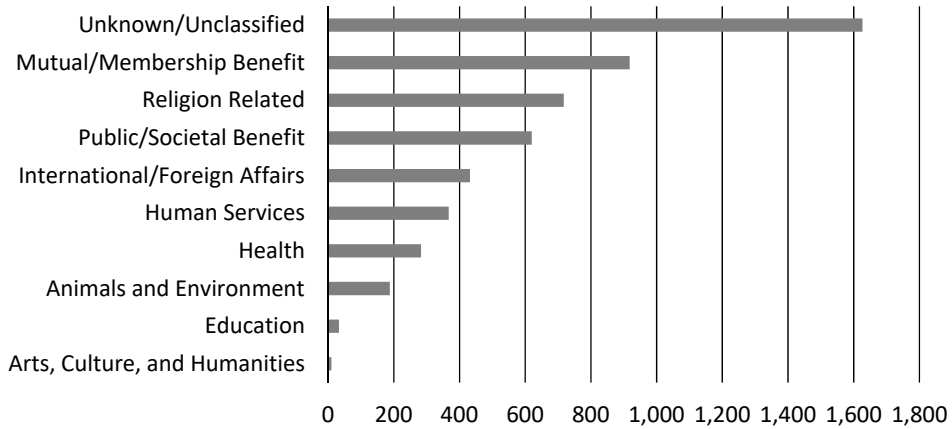
In fact, according to a recent report on Utah's philanthropic landscape, the factor of "tax benefit" was ranked third by Utahans as a top motivator for charity donation. Without donations, nonprofit budgets—many that are expected to increase—will suffer resulting in a failure to provide services to meet the needs of the community, pay workers, and contribute to the growth of the GDP.

⁵ Corporation for National and Community Service, Utah Trends and Highlights Overview, 12/2016, <https://www.nationalservice.gov/vcla/state/Utah>

⁶ National Philanthropic Trust, Charitable Giving Statistics, 11/2017, <https://www.nptrust.org/philanthropic-resources/charitable-giving-statistics/>

⁷ Giving State 2017 A Report on Utah's Philanthropic Landscape. Toronto, S, Allen, J, Smyth, A, Schmidt, D, Clairtas and Cicero Group.

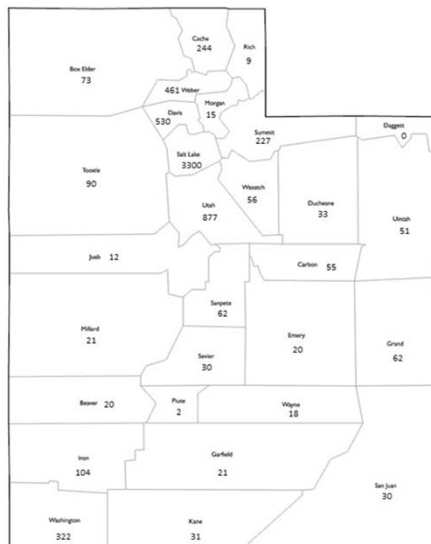
Figure 20.1
Registered 501(c)3 Public Charities by Major Purpose
September 2017



Source: Internal Revenue Service; Exempt Organizations Business Master File List, September 2017

Note: Approximately 1,600 charities are missing from the above chart; possibly due to the simplification of Form 1023

Figure 20.2
Public 501(c)3 Charities by County



Source: Internal Revenue Service; Exempt Organizations Business Master File List, September 2017

Figure 20.3
Total Sector Non-Reporting Charities versus Reporting Public Charities

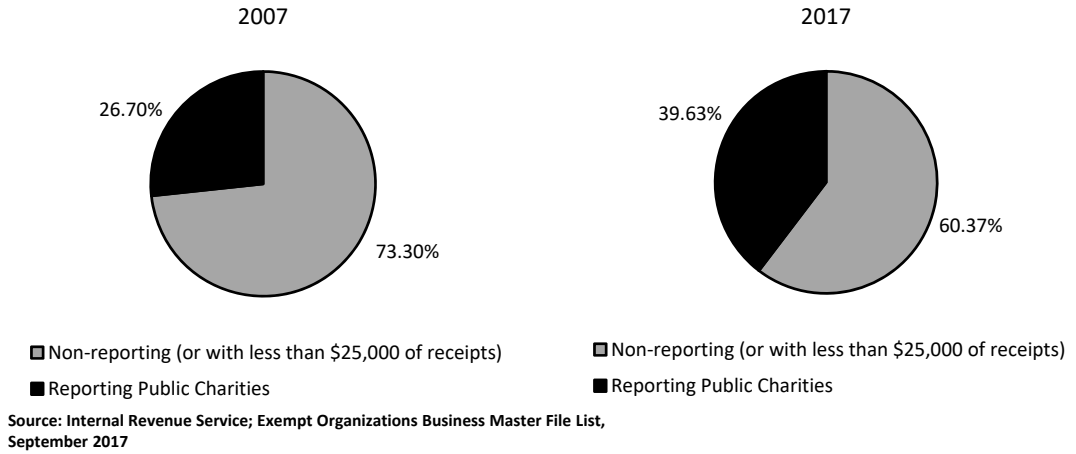


Figure 20.4
Private Foundations versus 501(c)3 Charities

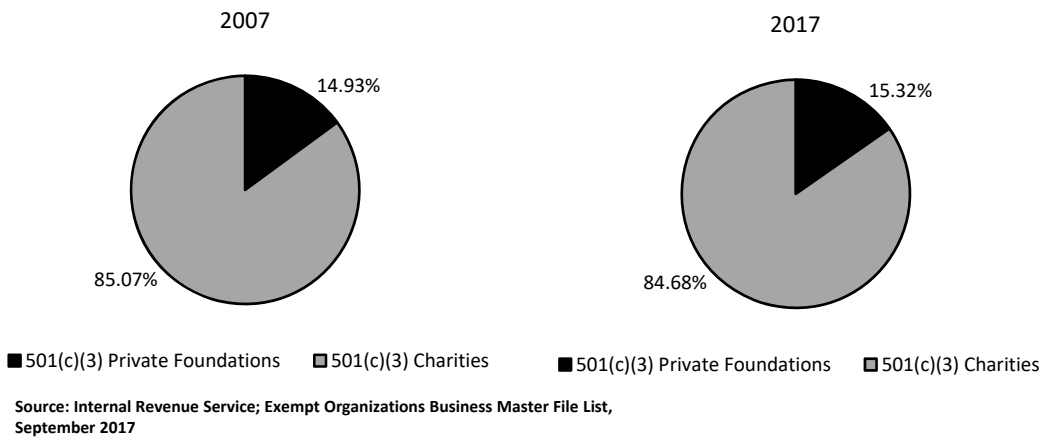
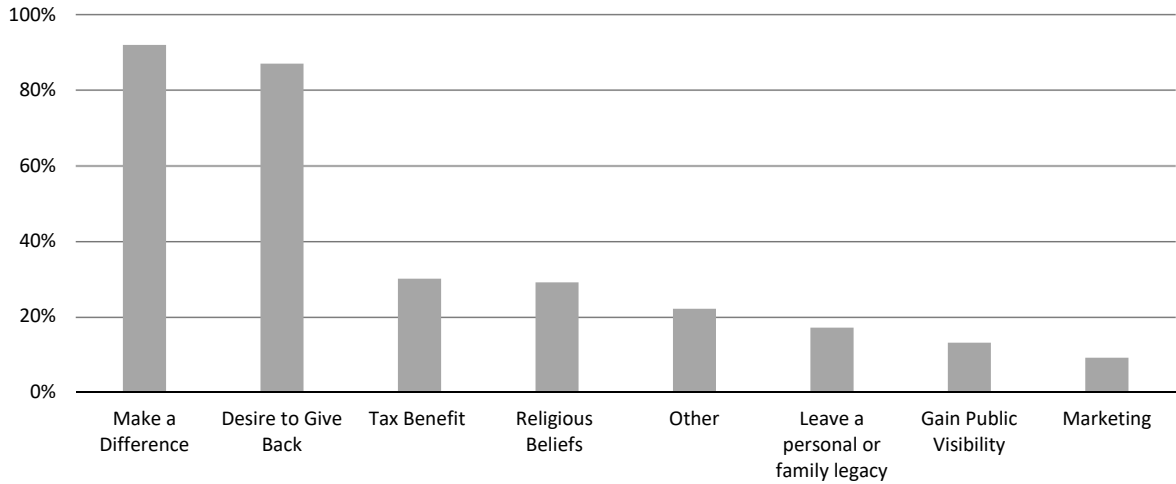
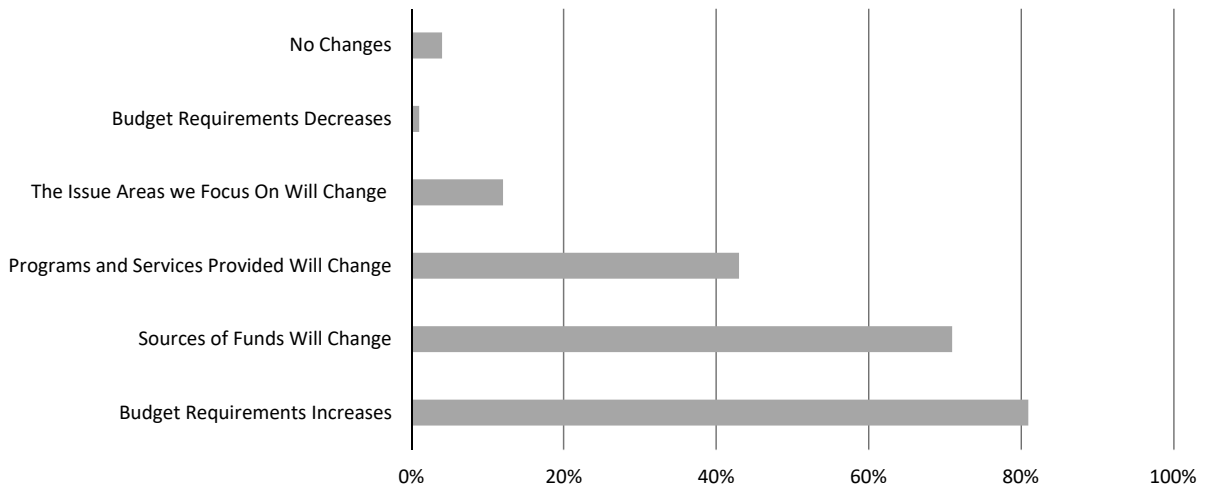


Figure 20.5
Utahns: What are the top 3 factors that motivate your decision to be philanthropic?



Source: The Giving State 2017 A Report On Utah's Philanthropic Landscape; Figure 3 pg. 9; Sariah Toronto, Jacob Allen, Anna Smyth, David Schmidt; Claritas and Cicero Group

Figure 20.6
Utah Nonprofits' Anticipated Organizational Changes in the Next Three Years



Source: The Giving State, 2017 A Report On Utah's Philanthropic Landscape; Appendix pg. 57; Sariah Toronto, Jacob Allen, Anna Smyth, David Schmidt; Claritas and Cicero Group