ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2006

State of Utah
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2006

EXCERPTS

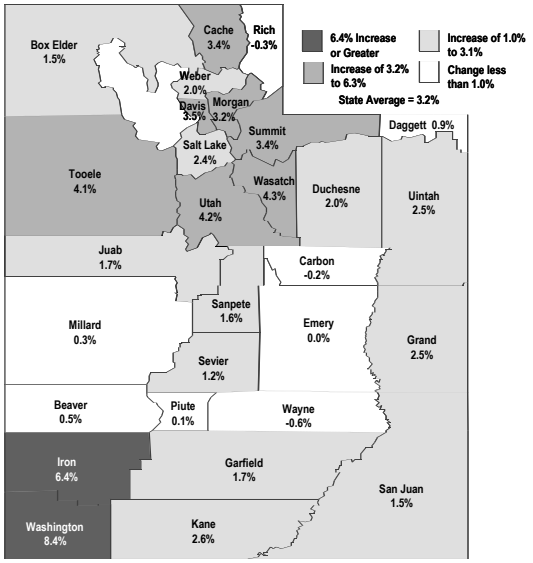
State of Utah
Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

Demographics

- **Population:** The state's official July 1, 2005 population was estimated to be 2.5 million, increasing 3.2% from 2004. Net migration made up 52.0% of this increase, the highest level since World War II.
- **Rate of Growth:** According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked fifth among states with a population growth rate of 2.0% from 2004 to 2005. The U.S. rate of growth was 0.9%.
- **Median Age:** According to U.S. Census Bureau, Utah continued to be the youngest state in the nation in 2004, with a median age of 27.9, compared to the national average of 36.0.
- **Long-Term Projections:** The state's population is projected to be 2.8 million in 2010, 3.5 million by 2020, 4.1 million in 2030, 4.7 million in 2040, and will reach 5.4 million by 2050.

2005 Utah Population Estimate	2,547,389
2004-2005 Percent Change	3.2%
2005 Net Migration	40,647
2005 Natural Increase	37,512
2005 Fiscal Year Births	50,431
2005 Fiscal Year Deaths	12,919

Population Growth Rates: 2004-2005

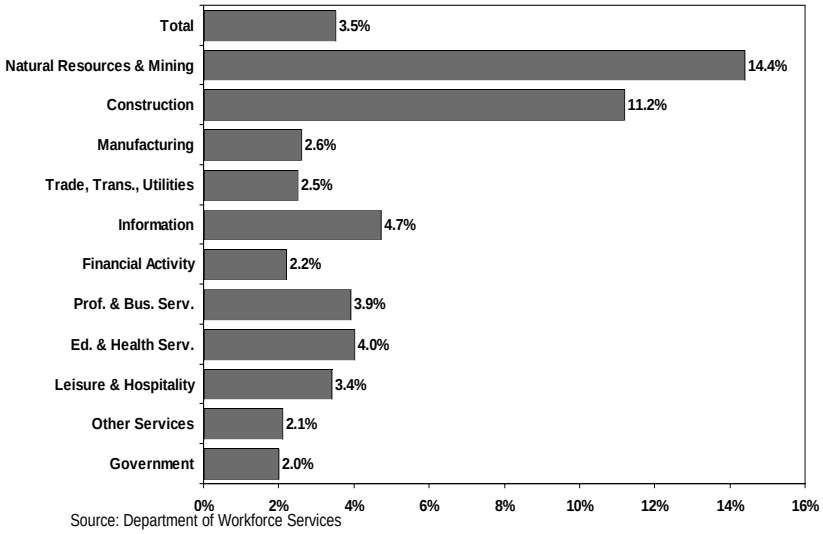


Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Employment and Wages

- **Utah's economy continued to improve in 2005, completely recovering from the downturn that began in 2001.**
- **Job Growth** – Job growth rebounded from 0.0% in 2003, to 2.8% in 2004, and 3.5% in 2005.
- **Industry Focus** – Natural resources and mining, construction, information, education and health services, and professional and business services all experienced job growth higher than the state average of 3.5%. All other sectors also experienced positive job growth from 2004 to 2005.
- **Unemployment** – Utah's 2005 unemployment rate was 4.7%, down from 5.2% in 2004. On average, there were 58,275 Utahns unemployed in 2005.
- **Average Wage** – In 2005, Utah's average annual nonagricultural wage was $32,890, an increase of 3.8% from 2004.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2004-2005 Annual Averages



Source: Department of Workforce Services

Total Nonagricultural Employment (2005p)	1,143,500
Increase (2004-2005)	39,172
Percent Change (2004-2005)	3.5%
Unemployment Rate (2005)	4.7%
Total Nonagricultural Wages (2005p)	**$37.6 billion**
Percent Change (2004-2005)	7.4%
Average Annual Wage (2005p)	**$32,890**
Percent Change (2004-2005)	3.8%
Total Personal Income (2005p)	**$69.6 billion**
Percent Change (2004-2005)	8.1%
Per Capita Personal Income (2005p)	**$28,235**
Percent Change (2004-2005)	4.8%

Note: p=preliminary

Industry Focus

- **Construction** - Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to an all-time high in 2005 of $6.4 billion, a 25.0% increase from the 2004 record of $5.1 billion. Residential construction again led the way with a record $4.5 billion in new construction, and a record high 26,800 new dwelling units receiving building permits.

- **Tourism** - Utah's travel and tourism sector experienced strong growth in 2005. Each of the five major tourism sectors - transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals, experienced gains. For the second year in a row, the Utah ski industry enjoyed a record breaking number of skier visits. The outlook for 2006 is cautiously optimistic, business and leisure travel should increase, but there are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, the wars in Iraq and Afganistan, and the U.S. image abroad.

- **Exports** - Utah's exports increased 28.4% during 2005, from $4.7 billion to $6.1 billion. Shipments of gold accounted for almost 35% of the total during 2005. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. Utah's exports to China exceeded $100 million for the third year in a row, ranking China as Utah's number five market. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2006, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

- **Defense** - Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2004 was estimated at $3.2 billion, rising 4.5% from the previous year. Utah faired well under the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendations, as Hill Air Force Base will experience minimal impacts. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

- **Energy and Minerals** - The value of mineral production in Utah grew 52% during 2005 to $3.5 billion, from $2.3 billion in 2004. This record is due to significant increases in all precious-metal and nearly all base-metal prices, and the increased production of both base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2005. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand. Prices for oil and natural gas were at record highs during 2005, do to increasing demand, supply constraints, and instability in the Middle East.

- **Agriculture** - Net farm income grew a modest 3.8%, from $368 million in 2003 to $382 million in 2004, setting a record in 2005, and should continue growing in 2006. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome income growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

Major Findings

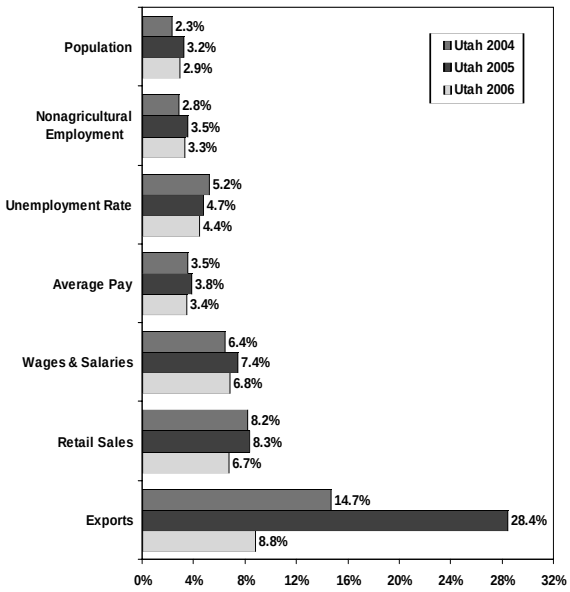
- **Overview of the Economy** - Utah's economy grew strongly during 2005. For the second year in a row, the state outperformed the nation, with job growth of 3.5%, compared to 1.4%. After two years of solid performance, Utah appears poised to repeat the long expansion of the 1990s. Strong growth in the construction and professional and business services sectors, as well as in exports and defense spending, strengthened the Utah economy in 2005.

- **School Enrollment** - In 2005, there were an estimated 510,000 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.9% increase over 2004. Enrollment in 2005 increased by 14,300 students: 8,700 due to Utah's high birthrate and 5,800 because of migration, the largest increase due to net in-migration in history. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers.

- **Mountain States Region** - The mountain region is expanding more rapidly than the nation and appears to be emerging as a growth center. Comparing October 2005 over October 2004, mountain state employment grew 3.5%, more than twice the nation's 1.6%. Further, the region held four of the top five fastest growing states. However, the mountain region continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

- **Outlook for 2006** - As the expansion progresses, Utah's economy will continue on the growth path that began in 2004. With strong growth during 2005 and the continuing momentum of expansion, employment should grow 3.3% during 2006. The unemployment rate is expected to fall from the current 4.7% to 4.4%, a level that signals little economic slack. Construction will be up with 7.4% job growth and slightly higher valuation than in 2005.

Utah Economic Indicators: 2004-2006



Significant Utah Rankings

	State Rank	Value	Year
Demographic			
Population Growth Rate	5th	2.0%	2004-2005
Fertility Rate	1st	2.56	2002
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.6 years	2000
Median Age	1st	27.9 years	2004
Household Size	1st	3.07 persons	2004
Social Indicators			
Violent Crime	8th	236.0 per 100,000 people	2004
Poverty Rate	9th	9.6%	2002-2004
Educational Attainment	5th	91.0% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2004

	State Rank	Value	Year
Economic			
Rate of Job Growth	6th	2.8%	2004
Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Unemployment Rate	25th	5.2%	2004
Median Household Income	11th	$50,614	2002-2004
Average Annual Pay	36th	$32,171	2004
Per Capita Personal Income	46th	$26,946	2004

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

STATE OF UTAH

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

January 2006

My Fellow Utahns:

I am honored to accept the 20th annual *Economic Report to the Governor*. I commend the members of the Council of Economic Advisors for their service and for the time and effort that went into the preparation of this report. Throughout the past two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source of information about Utah's economy. The report provides information to elected officials, business leaders, and citizens which highlights Utah's economic conditions of the past, present, and future.

Utah's economy has once again returned to the path of long-term prosperity. Employment growth is strong, the unemployment rate is dropping, and all job sectors are experiencing healthy increases. Utah's employment growth is among the fastest in the nation, and is twice the U.S. growth rate. Utah is also seeing strong population growth. In 2005, Utah experienced its largest population increase in history, and the highest level of in-migration since World War II. Construction valuation and housing starts are also at all-time highs.

Throughout the past year, I have made growing and expanding the state's economy a primary focus of my administration. To further this goal, I am emphasizing the following four policy priorities:

- Economic Revitalization
- Education
- Quality of Life
- Governance

In order to accomplish these objectives, I placed tax reform at the forefront of my agenda. In the fall of 2005 I proposed an overhaul in the state's income tax which will result in a system that is simpler, flatter, and fairer to individual income tax payers than the existing system. This proposal, along with many others, will be considered by the Utah State Legislature with the goal of making the state's tax system reflective of current demands, and adequate for future needs.

It is my honor to serve the people of this great state in a time of increasing prosperity. Utah's future is bright. Together we can guarantee that our state remains among the best in the nation.

Sincerely,

Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

Preface

This is the 20th anniversary of the *Economic Report to the Governor.* Throughout the last two decades the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a more detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve readers' understanding of the Utah economy. With an improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will then be able to plan, budget, and make policy with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

Council of Economic Advisors. The Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) provides guidance for the contents of this report. The CEA is an advisory committee to the Governor and includes representatives from state government agencies, Wells Fargo Bank, Thredgold Economic Associates, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Utah Foundation, and all of Utah's major research universities. The mission of the CEA is to provide information and analysis that enhances economic decision-making in Utah. This report is the primary means of the CEA to communicate economic information to the general public.

Collaborative Effort/Contributors. Chapter authors, many of whom are special advisors to the CEA and who represent both public and private entities, devote a significant amount of time to this report, making sure it contains the latest economic and demographic information. While this report is a collaborative effort which results in a consensus forecast for the next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization, with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity (see list of Contributors).

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report are from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available as of mid-December 2005. Since there is a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, the data for 2005 are preliminary estimates (p). Final estimates (e) can be obtained later in 2006 from the contributing entities. Forecasts will be indicated in tables and figures with an (f). An (r) indicates the data has been revised. An (na) indicates that the data was not available at the time of printing. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

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

New This Year. While the content of this report, other than introducing a new year of data and analysis, is similar to prior years, several updates and new data series or research efforts are worthy of highlighting. A chapter on Education has been added to the Economic Indicators section. The Special Topics section of this report contains five chapters, including: Tax History; Tax Reform; Transportation; Economic Development Activites; and Occupational Wage Adjustments.

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

Glossary. Terms and definitions used in this report are available on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget web site at the address listed above.

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the Economic Report to the Governor are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Capitol Complex Suite E210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114. The telephone number is (801) 538-1027 or send email to dea@utah.gov.

Contents (with links)

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Figures (continued)

Tables (with links)

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Photo courtesy of Utah Travel Council/Frank Jensen.

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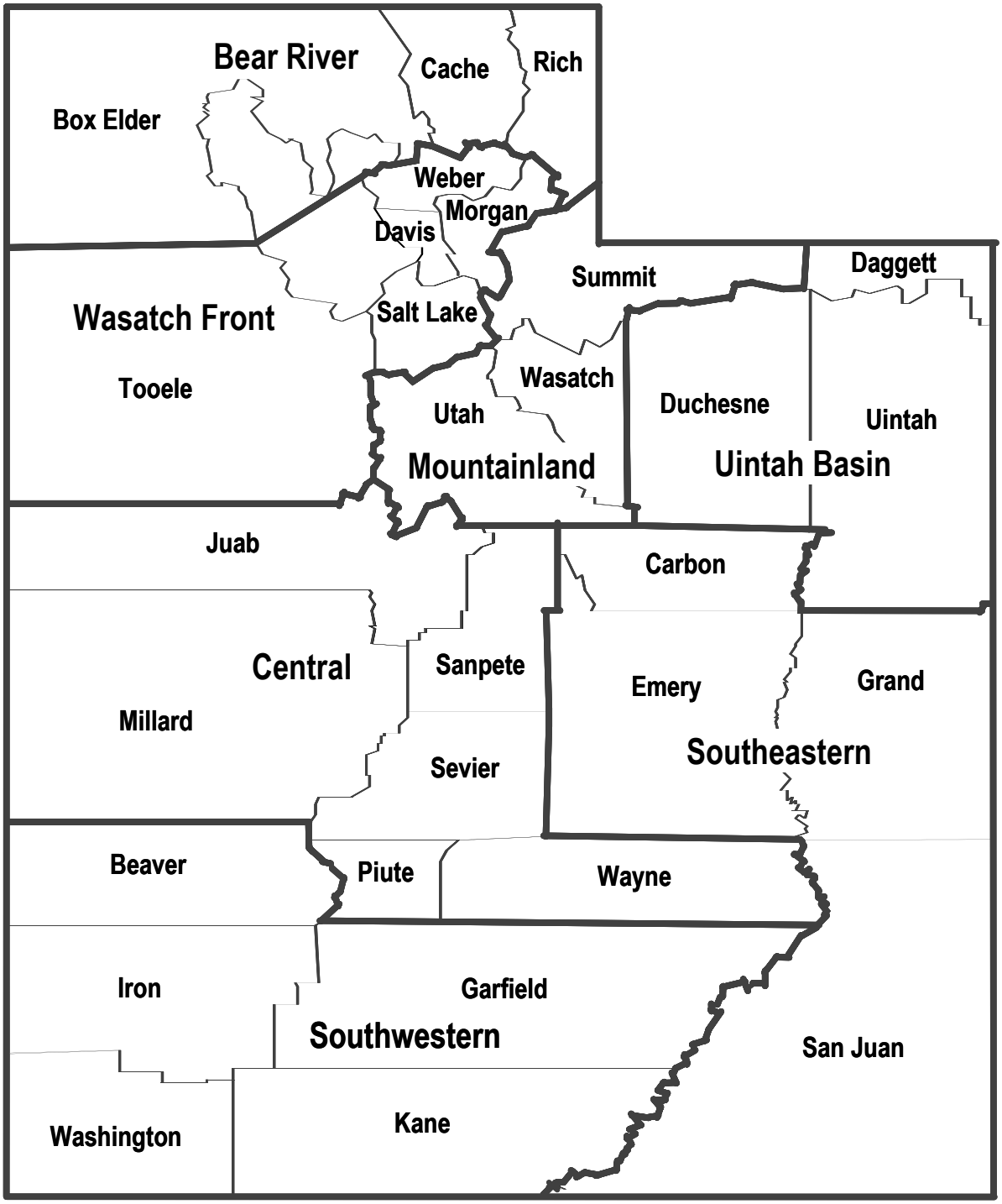
Map of Utah


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

Executive Summary

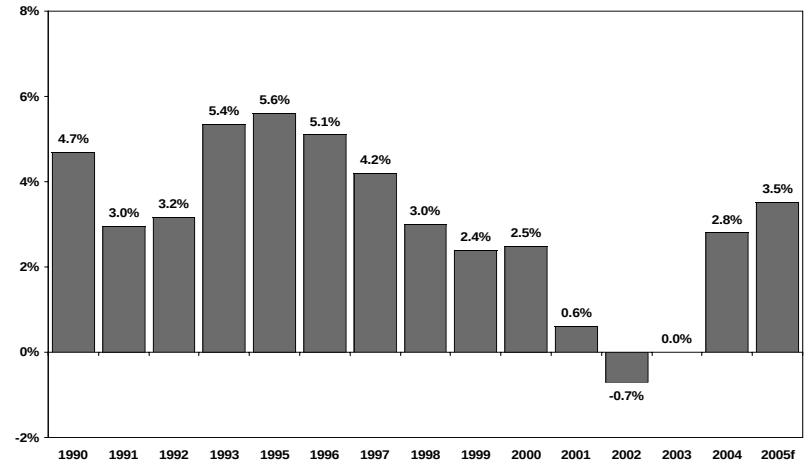
Executive Summary

Overview

Utah's economy grew strongly during 2005. For the second year in a row, the state outperformed the nation, with job growth of 3.5%, compared to 1.6%. After two years of solid performance, Utah appears poised to repeat the long expansion of the 1990s.

The list of records set during 2005 was truly remarkable. Total construction value, residential construction value, and total dwelling unit permits set all-time highs. The growth rate in state revenue collections was the highest in over 25 years. As a percent of total population, net in-migration was the strongest in 13 years, and was the highest level since World War II. Even the marketed production of natural gas set an all-time record of 293 billion cubic feet. The fact that Hill Air Force Base survived the current round of base closings helped Utah set these records.

Figure A. Strong Job Growth in Utah with Economic Expansion

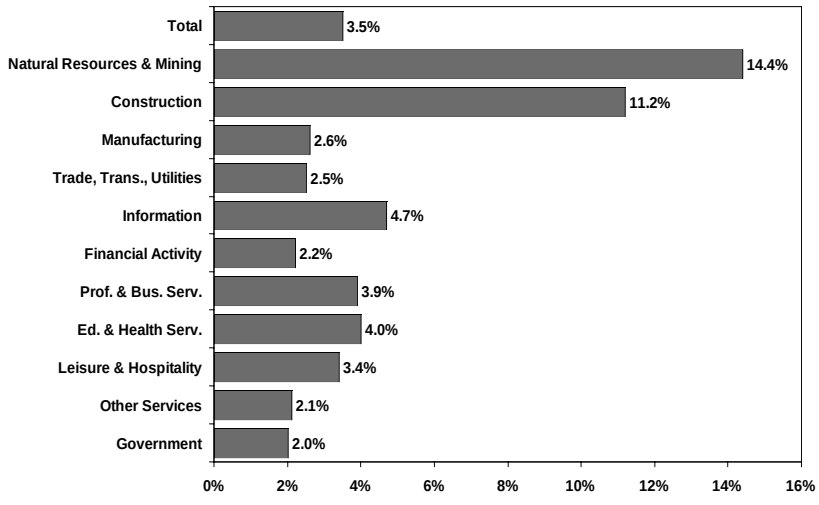


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Outlook

The outlook calls for continued strong growth during 2006. Employment growth of 3.3% will be slightly lower than the 3.5% for 2005. Population growth will approach 2.9%, nearly matching the 3.2% of 2005. Net in-migration will remain high at around 37,000 because the Utah economy will continue to outperform the national economy. Construction will be up with 7.4% job growth and slightly higher valuation.

Figure B. All Employment Sectors Growing in 2005



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

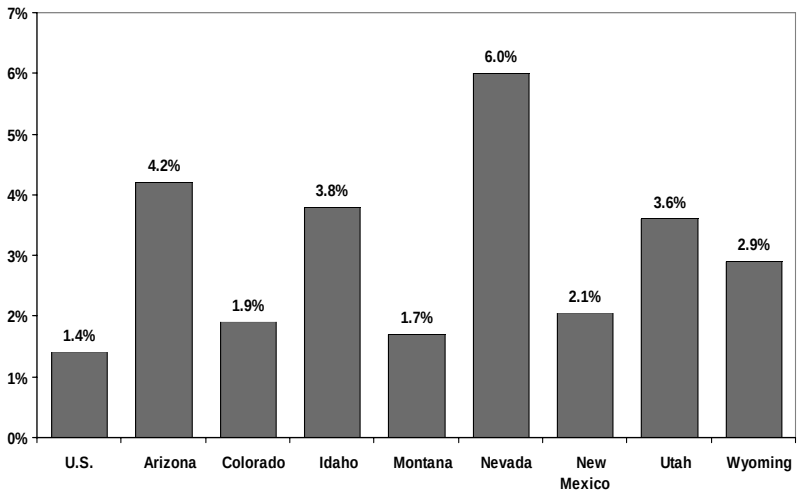
International, National, and Regional Context

Global Growth. During 2005, the world wide expansion remained broadly on track, with global GDP growing 4.3%. While global manufacturing and trade continued to strengthen during 2005, the rise in oil prices dampened growth. Looking forward, the global expansion will continue, with global GDP growing over 4.0% during 2006. World growth continues to be driven by U.S. demand, but increasingly by Chinese production and investment as well. The U.S. trade deficit, the excess of imports over exports, reached a record 6.1% of GDP during 2005 and is expected to remain at this level through 2006. Most observers feel some deficit, perhaps in the range of 2.0% of GDP, might be sustainable for an extended period, perhaps several decades, if the world views America as a safe place to invest. None argue deficits in excess of 6.0% reflect a stable situation in the sense they are desirable and sustainable. China is emerging as a key force behind the imbalance, so the extent to which it is willing to finance its trade by investing in America is the extent to which the U.S. trade deficit is sustainable. The upside is the Chinese stake in smoothly re-balancing the world economy is at least as great as America's.

Continuing National Expansion. With growth accelerating during 2004 and 2005, the US may be at the beginning of a solid economic expansion. Job growth was 1.6% in 2005 and is expected to remain at that level in 2006. After remaining below the February 2001 peak for almost four years, US non-farm payroll employment began to expand in January 2005. Oil prices are expected to remain above $50 per barrel, which means consumers will spend more for gasoline and less on other goods and services. For more than five years, monetary policy has been accommodative, but this is likely to change during 2006, if short term interest rates move above 5%, as most observers expect. Accordingly, the growth rates in both consumer spending and business investment are expected to fall from the 2005 levels, but remain healthy. GDP is expected to grow 3.4% in 2006, down slightly from 3.6% in 2005.

Robust Mountain States Expansion. The mountain region is expanding more rapidly than the nation and appears to be emerging as a growth center. Comparing October 2005 over October 2004, mountain state employment grew 3.5%, more than twice the nation's 1.4%. Further, the region held four of the top five fastest growing states. As has been the case for most of the past decade, Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation and the region. Arizona, Idaho and Utah, respectively, were the next fastest growing states in both the nation and the region. However, the mountain region continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

Figure C. Mountain States Employment: October 2004 to October 2005



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Workforce Services

Population

Utah's population grew 3.2% during 2005, over three times the national rate. With a strong economy, net in-migration was nearly 41,000, accounting for over half of Utah's population growth. For the first time in over a decade, births fell in 2005, to 50,431, from 50,527 in 2004. Utah continues to lead the nation in total fertility, or the number of births each woman can expect during her lifetime, so births should remain around of 50,000 per year.

Education

In 2005, there were an estimated 510,000 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.9% increase over 2004. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. In 2005, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $4,900, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, above the national average, ranking Utah 24th highest in the nation. Enrollment in 2005 increased by 14,300 students: 8,700 due to Utah's high birthrate and 5,800 to migration, the largest increase due to net in-migration in history.

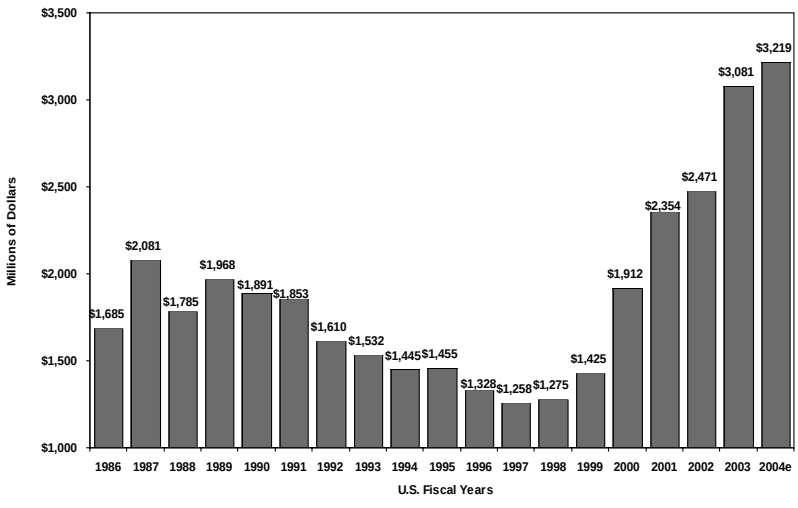
Jobs and Wages

At 3.5% in 2005, for the first time in seven years, employment growth exceeded the 55-year average of 3.3%. Since September of 2004, year over employment growth rates have been above 3.0%, rising to 3.6% in the 12 months ending with October 2005. Employment growth is expected to temper somewhat as 2006 progresses, averaging 3.3% for the year. With employment growing steadily, the unemployment rate is expected to fall from 4.7% in 2005 to 4.4% in 2006.

Each of Utah's major employment sectors grew during 2005, with growth rates ranging from 2.0% in government to 14.4% in natural resources and mining. Construction grew 11.2%, information grew 4.7%, while the other sectors grew between 2.0% and 4.0%.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $32,890 during 2005, up 3.8% from 2004. For the second year in a row, wages exceeded inflation during 2005. From 1994 to 2000, wages increased significantly faster than inflation. In stark contrast, wages essentially matched inflation from 2001 to 2003. With the economy growing well, wages should outpace inflation for the third year in a row during 2006, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

Figure D. Defense Spending in Utah at a Record High



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Department of Defense; estimate by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

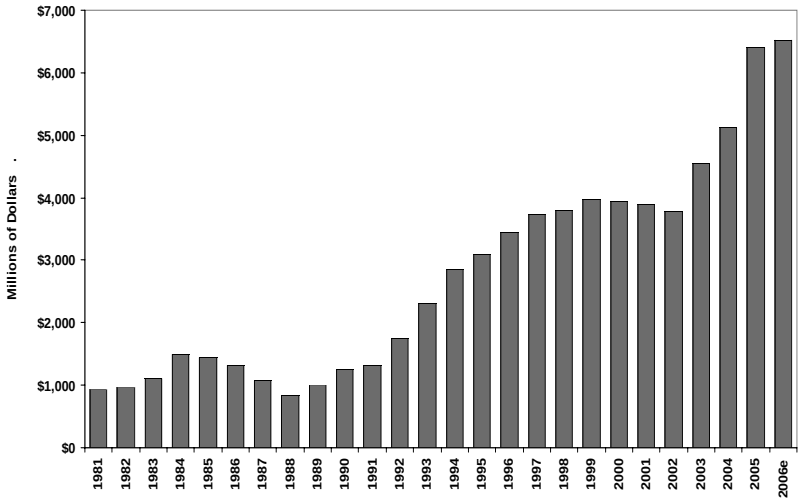
Economic Performance Up in All Sectors

For the first time in recent history, all sectors of Utah's economy performed strongly during 2005. Strong demand and prices boosted agriculture. Continuing low interest rates combined with growing employment and population powered construction to another all-time high. The ongoing geopolitical conflicts and the primary role Hill Air Force Base plays in air logistics kept defense growing. Minerals were up as well with global economic growth accelerating. Higher energy prices lead to more production of natural gas, coal, and oil. Most other sectors had varying levels of improvement.

Agriculture. Utah's agricultural production and income rose in 2004 and 2005. With near normal weather, the value of agricultural production in Utah during 2006 should hit record levels, with most sectors growing. Net farm income grew a modest 3.8%, from $368 million in 2003 to $382 million in 2004, apparently setting a record in 2005, and should continue growing in 2006. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome income growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

Construction. Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to an all-time high in 2005 of $6.4 billion, up 25.0% from the 2004 record of $5.1 billion. Residential construction again led the way with a record $4.5 billion in new construction activity. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled a record high of 26,800. Relatively low mortgage rates throughout 2005 drove demand for new single-family homes to a record high of 20,000 units. From 1998 to 2004 Utah had the lowest rate of price appreciation of existing homes in the nation. This changed during 2005 as existing home prices grew over 11.0%, moving Utah up to 22nd in the nation. With long term interest rates below 7.0%, 2006 should be another record year, though value will climb less than 2.0% to $6.5 billion.

Figure E. Construction Value Powered to Record High by Low Interest Rates



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2005, due to continuing geopolitical tensions. The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) made final recommendations for military base closures and realignments to the President in September 2005. Utah faired well under the commission's recommendation, the Deseret Chemical Depot was not closed, contrary to the Department of Defense's recommendation. Hill Air Force Base and Fort Douglas would be slightly realigned, with minimal impact; additionally HAFB gained modern F-16s as replacements to older aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2004 was estimated at $3.2 billion, rising 4.5% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Energy. Utah experienced significant increases in all areas of energy production in 2005. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, was only 31% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increasing energy prices in Utah are related to national events and have been driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and recent hurricane damage to petroleum and natural gas production facilities in the Gulf Coast region. Prices for oil and natural gas were at record highs during 2005, and with increasing demand, supply constraints, and instability in the Middle East, should continue to be high in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and will help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals. The value of mineral production in Utah grew 52% during 2005 to $3.5 billion, from $2.3 billion in 2004. This record is due to significant increases in all precious-metal and nearly all base-metal prices, and the increased production of both base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2005, to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial-minerals, and all metals except magnesium were higher in 2005. Utah's mineral valuation will remain nearly the same in 2006, with projected increases in production offset by some moderation in select metal and industrial mineral prices.

High Technology. Utah's technology sector posted a modest year over employment gain of 386 workers in 2004, ending the decline that began in 2001. During the first two quarters of 2005, average employment crept up to 59,107, an increase of about 2,200 workers more than the 2004 average of 56,884. However, despite this increase, more than 5,800 jobs have been lost in the technology sector since 2000, a drop of 9.0%. In 2004, 11 high tech industries posted job gains, seven of which were more than 100 workers. Eight industries posted job losses, the largest of which occurred in computer and peripheral equipment and motion picture and video production.

Tourism. Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in nearly all leading indicators in 2005. Each of the five major tourism sectors (transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals), experienced gains. For the second year in a row, the Utah ski industry enjoyed record breaking skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at national parks but increased at National Recreation Areas and Monuments. These increases resulted in higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2005. The outlook for the industry for 2006 is cautiously optimistic, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, but industry experts forecast continued (but slower) growth in 2006.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from $4.7 billion in 2004 to an estimated $6.1 billion in 2005, an increase of 28.4%. Utah's exports have been at or above $3.0 billion since 1999 and above $4.0 billion since 2002.

Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 35% of the total during 2005, continuing this new trend in the global economy. Utah's exports to China exceeded $100 million for the third year in a row, ranking China as Utah's number five market. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2006, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

Significant Issues: Tax History, Tax Reform, Transportation, Wages

Tax History. Until the Great Depression, the property tax was the major source of revenue for Utah state and local governments. In 1931, revenue shortfalls were so dramatic the Legislature enacted the individual income and corporate franchise taxes. At the time, the taxes were designed to generate revenue from individuals and corporations that could afford the additional burden. In 1933, because of persistent revenue shortfalls, the Legislature enacted the state sales tax. The effect of the Depression era tax reform was to broaden and stabilize the tax base creating what is called the "three legged stool": property, income, and sales taxes. In 1959 the sales tax was expanded to city and county governments. Currently, the state relies primarily on the income and sales tax, while local government relies primarily on property tax, and to a lesser extent sales tax.

Tax Reform. Following the economic fluctuations of the past ten years and their impact on state revenues, Utah's legislative and executive branches undertook a comprehensive study of the state's tax system. Topics examined include the income tax, sales and use tax, property tax, local government taxes, and other taxes. Heading into the 2006 General Session, tax reform appears to be one of the major issues likely to be considered by the Legislature and Governor. Depending on which proposals are ultimately enacted into law, the tax reform effort could result in a major impact on individuals, businesses, and state and local governments.

Transportation. Because Utah is growing strongly, and is projected to continue growing strongly over the next few decades, traffic congestion will only worsen unless actions are taken to improve highway and transit capacity. Even with past efforts to increase transportation funding by over $3.6 billion through the Centennial Highway Fund, traffic congestion continues to be a major issue in Utah. Now, with rising construction and land costs, building needed highway infrastructure has become even more expensive.

Governor Huntsman and Lt. Governor Herbert held a transportation summit in 2005 as well as smaller group meetings with legislators, local officials, and businesses to come up with a solution to Utah's growing congestion problem. The legislature is also taking an active role in trying to find alternative solutions to transportation funding. This 2006 legislative session should give the people of Utah some indication of how the Governor and Legislature will deal with transportation issues in Utah.

Utah Wage Comparison. Utah's wages are below the national average, but so is its cost of living. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) measures occupational wages within most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) across the United States. A complete analysis of wage rates adjusts occupational pay for cost-of-living. In Salt Lake City, the results of the adjusted wage comparison revealed that 63.1% of occupations pay above the national median, and 19.7% pay above the 75th percentile. Salt Lake occupations below the national median include management occupations, life, physical, and social sciences, healthcare support, and production work. Salt Lake was above median in computer and mathematics, architecture and engineering, legal, and transportation and material moving occupations.

Looking Ahead

As the expansion progresses, Utah's economy will continue on the growth path that began in 2004. With strong growth during 2005 and the continuing momentum of expansion, employment should grow 3.3% during 2006. The unemployment rate is expected to fall from 4.7% to 4.4%, a level that signals little economic slack. Resuming the trend of the 1990s, wages will increase faster than inflation during 2006, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

Overview

In 2005, the economic status of the United States was characterized by moderate growth in consumer spending and corporate profits. Consumers were affected by increases in interest rates and energy prices. Construction spending slowed in 2005 and is expected to decline in 2006. The continued uncertainty related to oil and natural gas prices will affect GDP growth and spending patterns for the foreseeable future.

Summary of Economic Conditions

The Federal Reserve Board continued to tighten monetary policy in 2005, and more tightening moves are expected throughout 2006 and 2007. Inflation is not expected to be a deterrent to economic growth in the foreseeable future. In 2005, the high price of oil resulted in cautious spending among consumers and financial markets. Business spending is expected to remain strong over the next fiscal year. Car and truck sales decreased in 2005, and are expected to remain slow. Retail sales continued to grow throughout 2005. Employment expanded consistently throughout 2005.

Real GDP grew at an estimated rate of 3.6% in 2005, and is expected to remain strong with a growth rate of 3.4% in 2006. Consumer prices are expected to advance by 2.6% in 2006, a decrease from the 2005 growth rate of 3.4%.

Outlook for 2006

Real GDP is expected to increase by 3.4% in 2006. However, continued volatility in energy prices could present a risk to this growth. Rising interest rates coupled with a slowdown in mortgage refinances, as well as high energy prices, could potentially curb consumer spending in 2006.

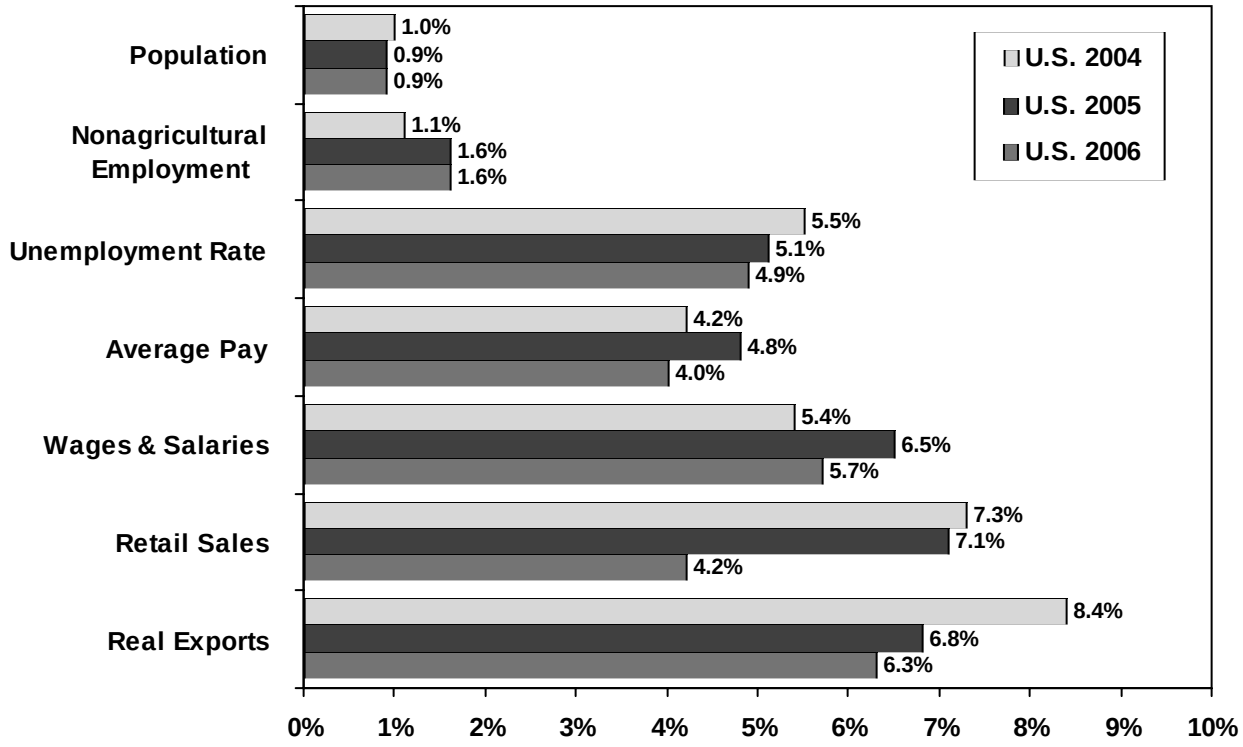
Significant Issues

Business Investment. Business investment should remain healthy throughout 2006. Equipment purchases are expected to grow at approximately 8.0%. Business construction should also remain high in 2006.

Energy Prices. Rising energy prices posed a significant risk to the economy in 2005. The higher prices have weighed on economic growth, and any increase to these prices will threaten economic expansion. The future path of energy prices will also be a significant factor in the performance of the economy in 2006. Forecasts for natural gas suggest an increase in wellhead prices between $6.00 and $8.00 per thousand cubic feet through 2006. Forecasts for crude oil prices call for a slight increase in 2006 compared to the average price in 2005.

Consumer Spending. The slower growth in consumer spending in 2005 and 2006 will result in lower levels of GDP growth. This is due to the fact that consumer spending accounts for more than two thirds of the GDP. High gas costs have left consumers with less to spend on other items.

Figure 1
U.S. Economic Indicators: 2004-2006



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Utah Outlook

Overview

Utah is no longer experiencing the lingering effects of the 2001 national recession. Utah outperformed the nation in 2005 with 3.5% year-over growth in total employment compared to national growth of just 1.6%. The 3.5% growth rate in 2005 was the largest employment gain since 1997. By comparison, Utah jobs grew 2.8% in 2004, growth was flat at 0.0% in 2003, employment declined 0.7% in 2002, and grew just 0.6% in 2001. This below average job growth prior to 2005 was due to the national dot-com investment implosion, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Against this backdrop, 2005 was a truly remarkable year for Utah. Hill Air Force Base survived the BRAC closure round with minimal impact. Total construction valuation, residential construction valuation, and total dwelling unit permits set all-time records (even after adjusting for inflation). The 11.2% growth rate in construction employment was the highest in over 10 years. As a percent of total population, net in-migration was the strongest in 13 years, and was the highest level in over 60 years. The growth rate in state revenue collections was the highest in over 25 years (after adjusting for inflation, tax rate and tax base changes). Even the marketed production of natural gas set an all-time record of 293 billion cubic feet.

Utah's economy will continue healthy growth into 2006. Employment growth of 3.3% will be slightly lower than the 3.5% for 2005. Population growth will be 2.9%, nearly matching the 3.2% of 2005. Net in-migration will remain strong at around 37,000 because the Utah economy will significantly outperform the national economy in the prior year. Construction job growth will remain strong at 7.4% and total construction valuation will be slightly higher than the record set in 2005. Both residential and nonresidential valuation will be up slightly from 2005 levels.

Higher interest rates and building material costs, less generous auto incentives, and sustained high energy prices will dampen growth slightly in Utah in 2006. High energy prices will be particularly noticeable in diesel and home heating bills. Natural gas wellhead prices will remain in the $6.00 to $8.00 per million cubic feet range in 2006. The higher energy prices, the lower the amount of disposable income Utah consumers have available for non-energy purchases. Still, Utah's young, educated, and inexpensive workforce, the overall low-cost of doing business, affordable housing, and Utah's business friendly tax and regulatory environment will continue to attract and encourage the expansion of firms in Utah.

Unlike the Las Vegas area and many parts of California, the risk of a housing price decline in Utah in the near term is relatively small. Higher risks outside of Utah could bode well for net in-migration to Utah. Job growth in California in the early 1990s was negative for several years and housing prices in that state declined for six consecutive years in a row. Many Californians and firms from that state moved to Utah in the 1990s. Partially because of this Utah housing prices and jobs experienced strong growth during that decade. A recent October 2005 study by Moody's Economy.Com showed that seven of the highest living cost areas in the nation (out of the 100 largest metro areas) were in California. Utah metro areas on the other hand scored significantly below the national average cost of living.

Summary of Economic Conditions

Job Growth. Since the peak year of the current employment cycle in Utah, the rate of job growth fell from 6.2% in 1994 to a negative 0.7% in 2002. Growth was negative in 2002 due to the national dot-com investment implosion, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Employment remained flat in 2003 at 0.0% growth. Strong growth in professional and business services employment, defense expenditures and construction valuations propelled job growth to 2.8% in 2004. Growth accelerated in 2005 to 3.5% and will moderate slightly to 3.3% in 2006 (matching the 1960 to 2005 long-term 3.3% growth rate). The 3.5% growth rate in 2005 was the largest employment gain since 1997.

All of Utah's industries showed improvement in 2005, but natural resources and mining and construction showed the strongest percentage gains with 14.4% and 11.2% year-over employment growth, respectively. Natural resoures and mining added 1,000 jobs and construction added 8,200 jobs in 2005. High energy prices and stepped up exploration spurred the increase in energy sector jobs. Half of the natural resoures and mining job gains were new oil and gas jobs in the Uintah Basin. Strong population growth (net in-migration) and affordable housing were largely responsible for the boost in construction employment. The 11.2% growth rate in construction employment in 2005 was the highest in over ten years.

Construction Boom. Construction is the most volatile of Utah's major industries. Construction employment began to contract in 2000 and continued to decline into 2003. This was expected after the completion of projects for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Nonetheless, due to the lowest mortgage rates in 50 years residential construction valuation topped $3 billion in 2003 for the first time ever.

This residential construction boom accelerated into 2004, with residential valuation reaching $3.5 billion. Just when it appeared that construction valuation had reached unprecedented levels, yet another record was set in 2005 at $4.5 billion. This boom will continue into 2006 with the value of residential construction permits setting another record of $4.6 billion. Behind the new record is continued strong net in-migration, low mortgage rates, and solid employment and income gains (affordable housing).

Housing is especially affordable in Utah compared to California. California has been and will continue to be a large source of Utah's net in-migration and real estate investors. During the mid 1990s when housing was expensive and jobs were scarce in California many individuals and firms left the state and moved to Utah. Californians (as well as foreign nationals) made up the vast majority of net in-migrants to Utah in the mid 1990s.

According to the California Association of Realtors, only 15% of households in that state earned enough in September 2005 to buy a median-priced home. The median-priced home at $544,000 is an average of new and existing homes in that state. Housing sales have recently dropped in California while rising in Utah. Realtors report that investors are even buying homes site unseen over the Internet. Gains on second home and apartment purchases are tax free if part of an IRS approved 1031 exchange.

Construction projects are usually listed in reports as either their "project value" or "construction value." Construction values are the value of "sticks and bricks." Project values include construction values as well as architectural and engineering costs. For the most part, the projects listed in this chapter are project values and include both construction permitted and non permitted projects. Heavy construction, such as highways, does not require permits.

High Technology. Approximatly 55% of this sector is concentrated in four segments: computer systems design, medical equipment and supplies, aerospace, and engineering services. Utah's high technology sector was not immune to the dot.com implosion that occurred in the early 2000's. Utah's high technology sector lost jobs every year between 2000 and 2003. The cumulative loss over this period was 8,450 jobs (from 64,951 jobs to 56,498 jobs) for a cumulative decrease of 13.0%. The high-tech workforce grew about 400 jobs in 2004 and then rebounded strongly in 2005 with over 2,200 additional jobs (or 3.9% growth over 2004). Still, this left a net loss in 2005 of 5,800 jobs or a 9% decrease compared to the size of the workforce in 2000. Fortunately, it appears that this sector bottomed out in 2004 and rebounded smartly in 2005.

Record Tax Collections. State of Utah revenue growth also reflects the current strength of Utah's economy. FY 2005 was a record setting year for tax collections. The 8.8% growth rate in combined General and School Fund revenues was the highest in over 25 years (after adjusting for inflation, windfalls, and tax rate and tax base changes). By comparison, the average annual growth rate in state revenues over this period was only 3.3% (after adjusting for inflation and rate changes). This stands in stark contrast to earlier years of depressed revenue growth. In just five years (between FY 2000 and FY 2005) the inflation and tax rate adjusted swing in the revenue growth went from a positive 6.3% (FY 2000) down to a negative 6.0% (FY 2002) then back up to a positive 3.6% (FY 2004), and finally up to 8.8% in FY 2005. The inflation and tax rate adjusted General and School Fund growth rate will remain above-average at 5.0% in FY 2006.

IRS data showing the breakdown of taxable income sources for FY 2005 (CY 2004) revealed that the growth in income tax collections flowed from strong growth in partnership profits and capital gains (excluding IRS allowed 1031 exchanges of real estate which are not taxable). Strong net in-migration, taxable residential housing construction and business purchases, and higher spending due to home equity loans were key players behind the surge in sales tax collections. Taxable business investments and construction purchases, as well as retail sales of furniture, building and garden supplies all exhibited double digit growth rates in FY 2005.

Strong Defense Spending and HAFB. Utah was most fortunate to survive the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) of military bases. The closure of Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) would have been devastating to Utah's economy (especially in Davis County). Federal civilian jobs at Hill pay double the state average wage. A study by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah showed that closing HAFB would result in a long-term permanent loss of 41,700 jobs, 50,500 in resident population, and $2.7 billion in personal income.

The Pentagon recommended in May 2005 that HAFB not be closed or significantly realigned. In the subsequent quarter year-over housing sales in the state increased 26.6% compared to just 6.5% for the nation (according to the National Association of Realtors). This was the second highest increase for that quarter in existing homes sales of any state in the nation. It is quite likely that part of this surge in 3rd quarter 2005 home sales was due to the news that the base was not recommended for closure.

Federal defense related spending in Utah was estimated to grow 4.5% in FY 2004 as heightened geopolitical conflicts, and base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Nationally the growth was estimated to reach 7.9% over the same period. Growth in defense-related spending in Utah over the past five years has increased more than twice as fast as the nation.

From 1999 to 2004 defense related spending in Utah was estimated to have increased from $1.4 billion to $3.2 billion or 126%. This represents an increase from 2.9% to 5.1% of Utah personal income. For the nation, the estimated increase was from $232.4 billion to $341.6 billion or 47%; an increase from 3.0% to 3.6% of U.S. personal income. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and the beginning of base realignment.

Strong Net In-Migration. Population growth slowed slightly in 2002 after the February 2002 Olympic Winter Games as many construction employees and other workers helping to host the Games left the state. However, population growth rebounded in 2003 and 2004. With the Olympics buildup, net in-migration at 23,850 contributed to 2.6% population growth in 2001. During 2002, however, net in-migration slipped to 17,300 and population growth slowed to 2.3%. Net in-migration rebounded slightly in 2003 to 18,570 and remained strong at 18,370 in 2004.

The state experienced its 15th straight year of net in-migration in 2005. Net in-migration at 40,647 was the highest level in 60 years. As a percent of total population, net in-migration was the strongest in 13 years. This was the first time in over a decade that net in-migration, and not natural increase, made up the largest component of the state's population growth. Net in-migration will remain strong in 2006 at around 37,000 because the Utah economy will significantly outperform the national economy in the prior year (2005). Net in-migration both determines, and is determined by, the performance of the economy. Population growth will be 2.9% in 2006, nearly matching the 3.2% of 2005.

Utah Rankings in National Reports. Utah received several national rankings in magazines, research reports, newspapers and newsletters during 2004. The Governing magazine in January 2005 graded Utah's state government an A minus, the highest grade amongst all states in the nation. Grades were based on four areas of management: money, people, infrastructure and information; the report posited that Utah is "the nation's most information driven state."

Utahn's were recognized multiple times in 2005 for their technological abilities. According to a report released by the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah leads the nation in the percentage of households with computers at 74.1%. USA TODAY and Claritas, a marketing research firm, conducted a study of households in the nation's counties measuring how quickly households adopt or use new technology. The survey revealed that three of Utah's counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah) were ranked in the top 25 of the 3,141 counties in the nation with nearly 50% of households adopting new technology quickly. The Fast Company also recognized Salt Lake City as one of 15 cities that offers "the most potent mix of talent, technology, and tolerance."

Recent figures released by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey indicated that commuters in Utah spend less time traveling to work than commuters in other states. Utah ranked 13th among the fifty states in having the lowest average travel time to work.

The relative safety of Utah's cities was recognized in the latest edition of City Crime Rankings, by Morgan Quitno Press. Logan topped the list as

the safest metro area in the country. Orem was ranked as the 10th safest city from the 129 cities with population between 75,000 and 99,000. Provo was also ranked as the 10th safest city from the 208 cities with population between 100,000 and 499,999.

Utah's housing market valuation moved up in the national rankings during 2005 according to reports released by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight. Utah ranked 22nd in the nation as of the third quarter; compared to 50th in the same period of 2004. The Private Mortgage Insurance Group also issued a report indicating Utah ranked in the top 10 states with the least risk of experiencing house price declines over the next two years.

According to the Milken Institute the relative cost of doing business in Utah is going down compared to other states. In 2005 there were 13 states with a lower cost of doing business than Utah; there were 15 states with lower costs in 2004. The annual index comprises five components: wage costs, tax burden, electricity costs, industrial rent costs, and office rent costs.

Several Utah cities received high rankings from Inc.com for being the best U.S. cities in which to conduct business: Salt Lake City ranked 31st; Provo-Orem ranked 52nd for overall best cities out of the 274 cities analyzed. Among the large cities only, Salt Lake City ranked 13th. When considering only medium cities, Provo-Orem ranked 21st. The rankings relied on the metropolitan area's employment growth and industry composition.

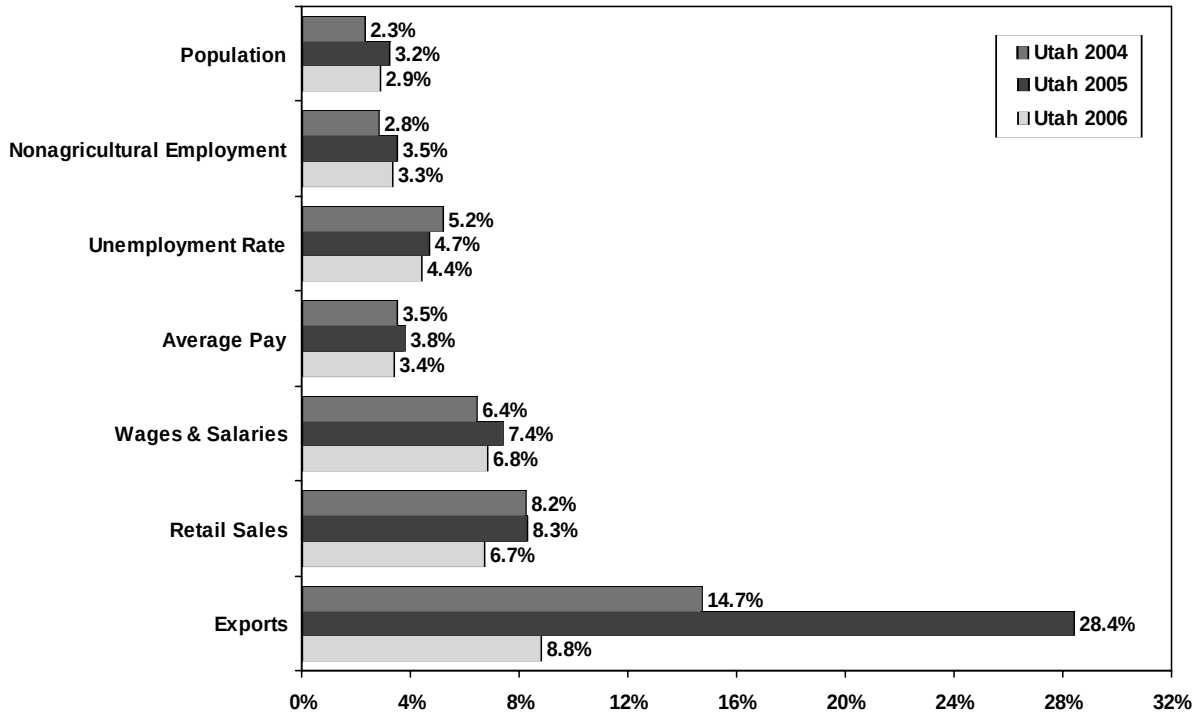
Not all national rankings for Utah were favorable in 2005. According to the annual Sales Genie Survey of U.S. Businesses conducted by infoUSA, the Salt Lake City/Ogden area experienced some of the steepest business declines, -6.6% fewer businesses, from 2000 to 2004.

The Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Massachusetts Amherst ranked Utah as the 4th worst state on a Work Environment Index. This index incorporated measures of job opportunities, job quality, and workplace fairness to approximate an area's quality of life.

The annual Tax Burden Comparison issued by the District of Columbia's Office of the Chief Financial Officer indicated that Salt Lake City ranked 18th out of the largest cities in each state for the estimated burden of major taxes (income, property, sales, and auto) for a hypothetical family of four earning $50,000 annually.

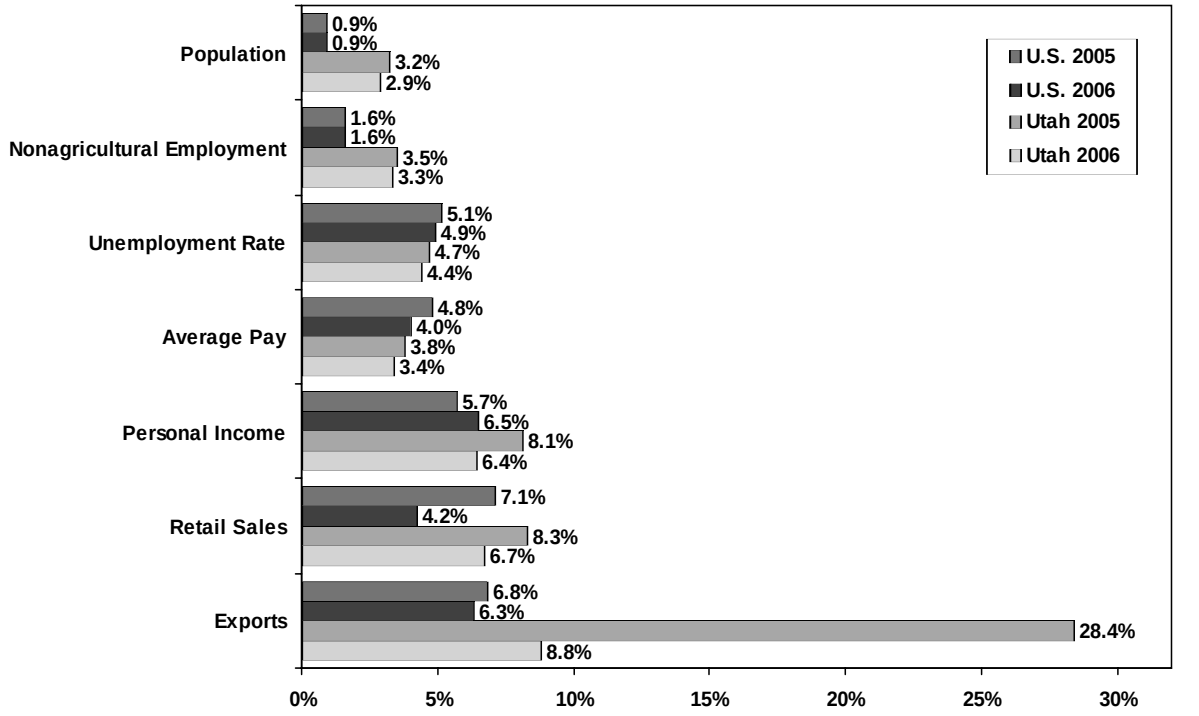
Another unfavorable study by the website Sperling'sBestPlaces placed Salt Lake City in the top 50 worst cities when it came to respiratory infections. The study looked at the prevalence of respiratory tract infections triggered by poor air quality. The study ranked Salt Lake 24th worst. The study compared the prevalence of infections, prescriptions written for them, and the level of antibiotic resistance.

Figure 2
Utah Economic Indicators: 2004-2006



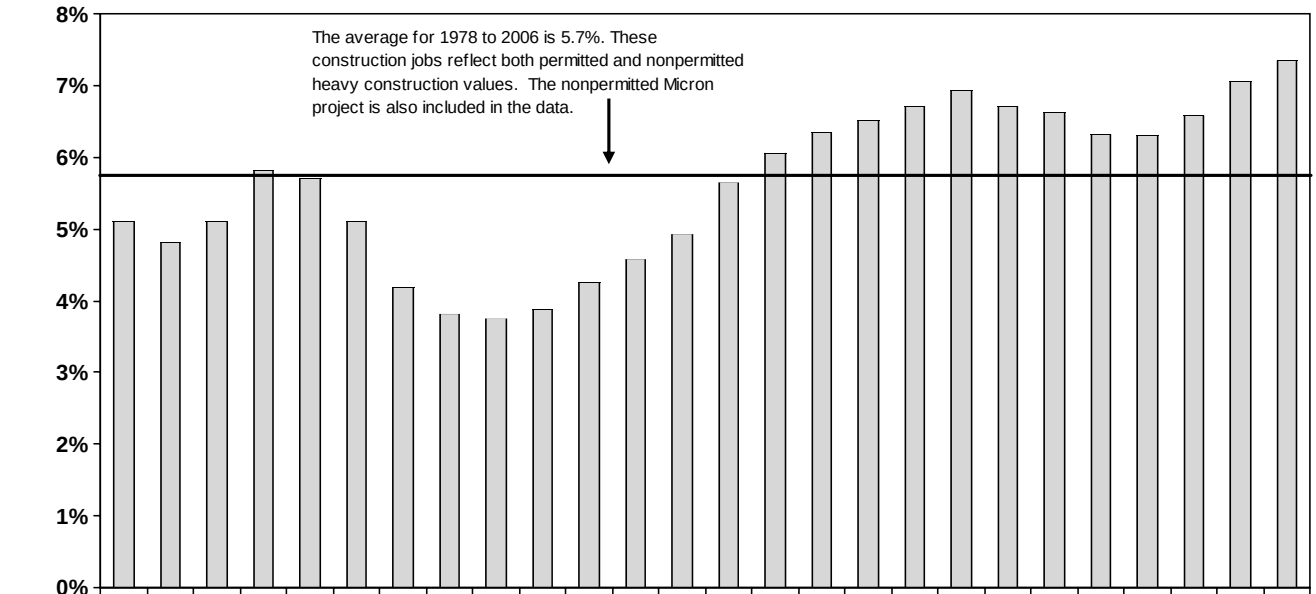
Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 3
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators: 2005 Estimates and 2006 Forecasts



Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.com, and Global Insight

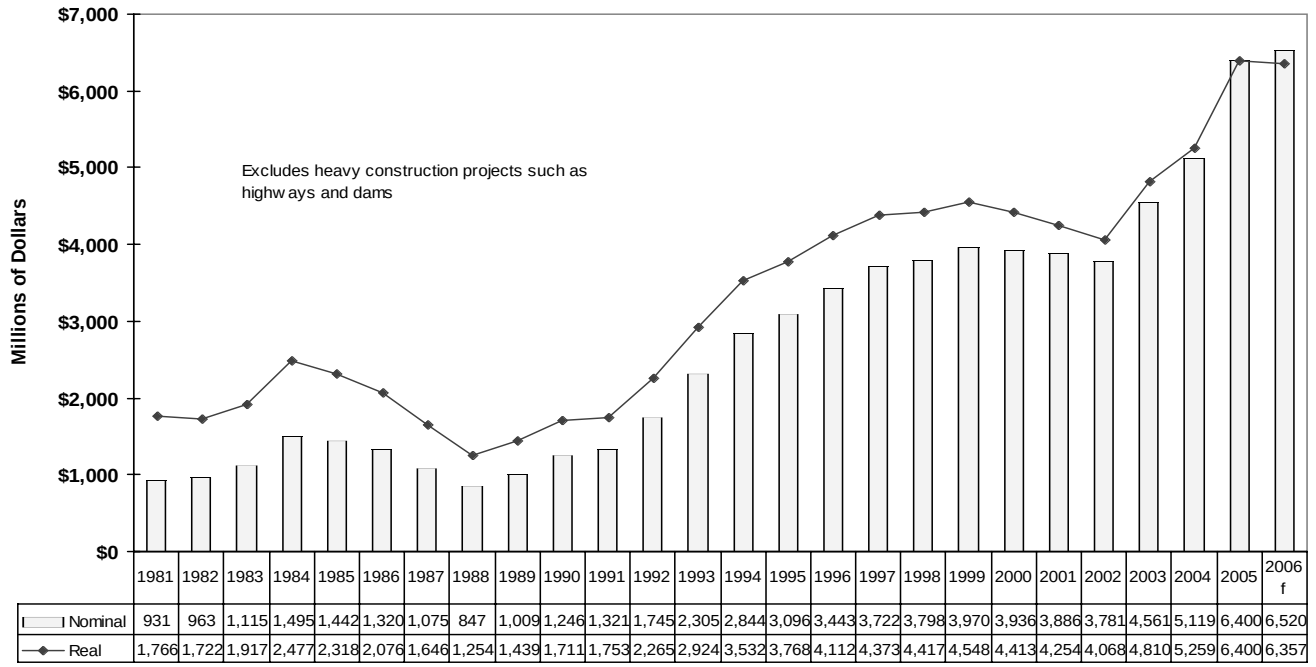
Figure 4
Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 f
%of Total	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	5.6%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.6%	7.1%	7.4%

f = forecast
Sources: Department of Workforce Services and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

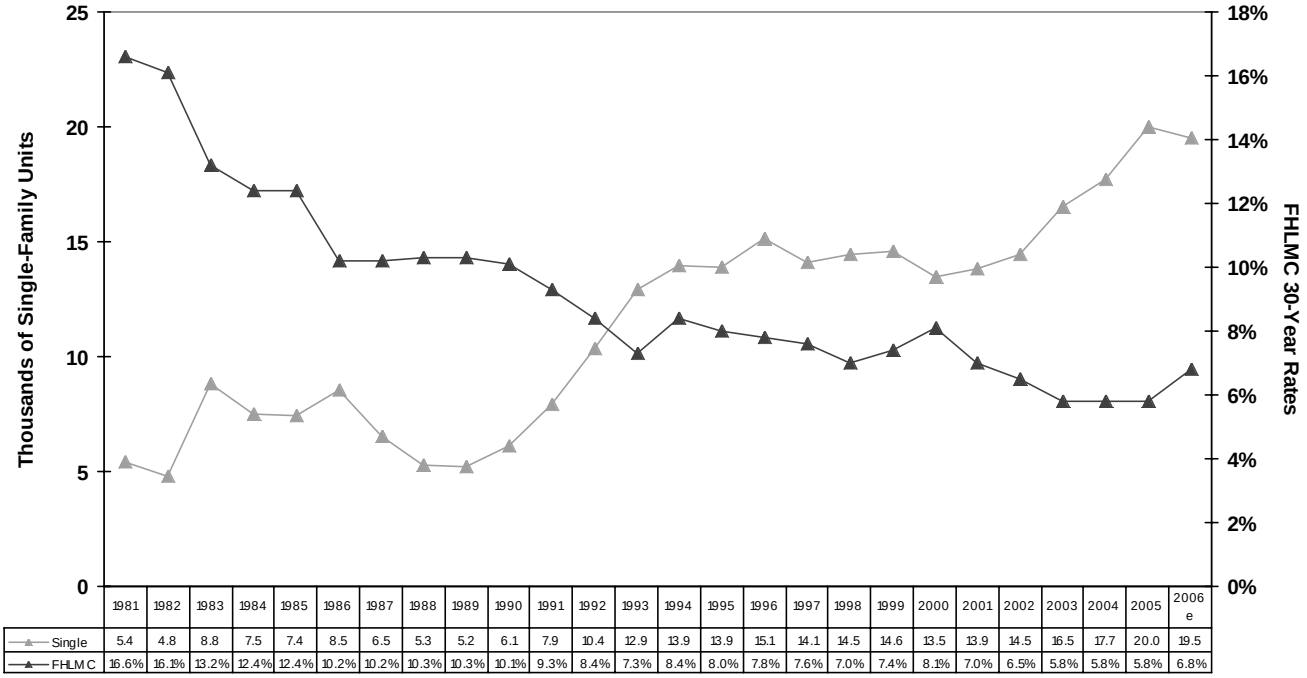
Figure 5
Real and Nominal Total Permitted Construction Values in 2005 Dollars



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 f
Nominal	931	963	1,115	1,495	1,442	1,320	1,075	847	1,009	1,246	1,321	1,745	2,305	2,844	3,096	3,443	3,722	3,798	3,970	3,936	3,886	3,781	4,561	5,119	6,400	6,520
Real	1,766	1,722	1,917	2,477	2,318	2,076	1,646	1,254	1,439	1,711	1,753	2,265	2,924	3,532	3,768	4,112	4,373	4,417	4,548	4,413	4,254	4,068	4,810	5,259	6,400	6,357

f = forecast
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

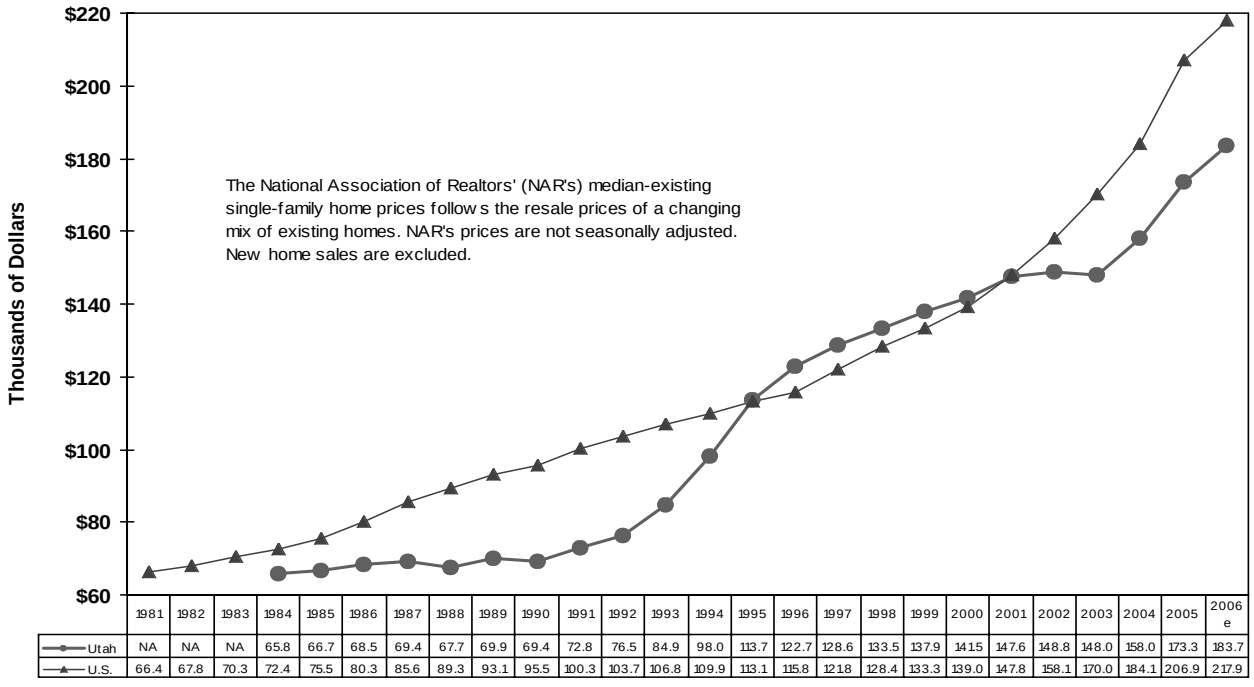
Figure 6
FHLMC 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Single-Family Units in Utah



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 e
Single	5.4	4.8	8.8	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.2	6.1	7.9	10.4	12.9	13.9	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.5	14.6	13.5	13.9	14.5	16.5	17.7	20.0	19.5
FHLMC	16.6%	16.1%	13.2%	12.4%	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.1%	9.3%	8.4%	7.3%	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%	7.6%	7.0%	7.4%	8.1%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.8%

Sources: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 7
Median Housing Prices for Sales of Existing Homes



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 e
Utah	NA	NA	NA	65.8	66.7	68.5	69.4	67.7	69.9	69.4	72.8	76.5	84.9	98.0	113.7	122.7	128.6	133.5	137.9	141.5	147.6	148.8	148.0	158.0	173.3	183.7
U.S.	66.4	67.8	70.3	72.4	75.5	80.3	85.6	89.3	93.1	95.5	100.3	103.7	106.8	109.9	113.1	115.8	121.8	128.4	133.3	139.0	147.8	158.1	170.0	184.1	206.9	217.9

Source: National Association of Realtors

Table 1
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators Utah and the U.S.: December 2005

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ESTIMATE	2006 FORECAST	% CHG CY03-04	% CHG CY04-05	% CHG CY05-06
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2000	10,320.6	10,755.7	11,139.8	11,521.9	4.2	3.6	3.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2000	7,306.5	7,588.6	7,851.4	8,087.4	3.9	3.5	3.0
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2000	1,600.0	1,755.1	1,895.7	2,001.1	9.7	8.0	5.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2000	449.7	481.3	496.7	505.8	7.0	3.2	1.8
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2000	1,031.2	1,117.9	1,194.3	1,268.9	8.4	6.8	6.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,057.0	6,590.5	14.7	28.4	8.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	23.1	21.8	24.4	27.5	-5.4	11.9	12.7
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	13.1	14.8	15.7	15.9	13.0	6.1	1.3
Utah Natural Gas Marketed Production	Billion Cubic Feet	268.1	277.0	293.0	296.0	3.3	5.8	1.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	621.3	581.4	515.9	529.1	-6.4	-11.3	2.6
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.6	16.9	16.8	16.5	1.3	-0.1	-2.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.85	1.95	2.06	1.87	5.2	5.7	-9.1
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	572.5	673.8	750.9	754.3	17.7	11.4	0.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	276.9	298.4	331.6	398.9	7.8	11.1	20.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	293.3	325.3	365.7	385.0	10.9	12.4	5.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	170.0	184.1	206.9	217.9	8.3	12.4	5.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,623.8	3,887.5	4,164.4	4,341.2	7.3	7.1	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.4	101.4	105.5	103.4	9.7	4.0	-2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	22.8	24.3	26.8	26.0	6.4	10.3	-3.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,046.4	3,552.6	4,500.0	4,620.0	16.6	26.7	2.7
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,017.4	1,089.9	1,200.0	1,300.0	7.1	10.1	8.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	497.0	476.0	700.0	600.0	-4.2	47.1	-14.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	255.8	264.5	290.1	307.6	3.4	9.7	6.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.0	158.0	173.3	183.7	6.8	9.7	6.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,808	20,351	22,044	23,515	8.2	8.3	6.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	290.8	293.7	296.3	299.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)	1966 = 100	87.6	95.2	87.4	91.9	8.6	-8.1	5.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,414	2,469	2,547	2,622	2.3	3.2	2.9
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	18.4	40.6	37.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,379	2,421	2,470	2,542	1.8	2.0	2.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	937.1	1,059.4	1,425.3	1,501.8	13.0	34.5	5.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	916.9	1,039.1	1,400.2	1,472.5	13.3	34.8	5.2
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	$ Per Barrel	28.6	36.9	50.7	53.3	29.1	37.5	5.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	100.0	109.3	116.9	126.2	9.3	7.0	7.9
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	16.6	17.7	19.0	19.5	6.4	7.2	2.7
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	28.9	39.4	53.4	56.9	36.3	35.7	6.5
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	4.11	5.26	7.32	6.85	28.0	39.2	-6.4
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	0.81	1.30	1.66	1.68	60.5	27.7	1.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	184.0	188.9	195.4	200.5	2.7	3.4	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	106.3	109.1	112.1	115.0	2.6	2.8	2.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.13	1.35	3.21	4.67	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.01	1.36	3.15	4.52	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.02	4.27	4.32	5.20	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.82	5.84	5.80	6.77	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.0	131.5	133.6	135.7	1.1	1.6	1.6
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	37,765	39,348	41,239	42,907	4.2	4.8	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,909	5,173	5,510	5,822	5.4	6.5	5.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.1	1,104.3	1,143.5	1,180.8	2.8	3.5	3.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,617	31,698	32,890	34,002	3.5	3.8	3.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,887	35,005	37,610	40,150	6.4	7.4	6.8
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,156	9,703	10,257	10,926	6.0	5.7	6.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	60,320	64,376	69,590	74,044	6.7	8.1	6.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	na	na	na

Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.Com, and Global Insight

Table 2
2005 and 2006 Large Construction and Employment Summary

2005 Additions of 50 or more jobs:
Adam Aircraft Industries - business jet manufacturing
Atlantic Southeast Airlines - airline
Cabela's - resort and sports store
Cadence Design Systems - electronic design products
Carlisle SynTec Inc. - commercial roofing manufacturer
CarMax Inc - vehicle dealership
Cephalon - cancer treatment drug
Communications Systems-West - spy satellite equipment
Costco Distribution Center - distribution services
Encover Inc. - sales of service contracts
Kohl's - department store
KraftMaid Cabinetry - Cabinet manufacturing
Linux Networx - clustering supercomputers
Low Book Sales - used car sales
Lozier Corp. - manufactures metal retail store fixtures
Malt-O-Meal - cereal
MedQuist - medical transcription
Merit Medical - disposable medical products
North Pacific Group of Portland - manufacturing
NovaStar Financial Inc. - mortgage loan originater
Orgill Inc. - home improvements products dist.
Postal Service - remote encoding center
Practice Rx - medical billing
Sento Corp. - spanish speaking service call center
SkyWest Airlines - airline
Sportsman's Warehouse - sports store & distribution center
Teleperformance USA - call center
Varian Medical Systems - radiation cancer therapy
Verizon - customer service center
Wal-Mart - distribution center

2005 Subtractions of 50 or more jobs:
Kimberly-Clark - disposable medical devices
J.C. Penney - call center
Ballard Medical Products - disposable medical devices
Iomega - zip drives
Novell - networking software

$30 Million Plus Projects Ending in 2005:
Constellation Copper Mine - $55m
Costco Distribution Center - $40m
CUMC Physicians Building - $35m
Emma Eccles Jones Medical Sciences Building - $46m
Newspaper Agency Printing Plant - $84m
Union Pacific Intermodal Facility - $150m
U of U Health Sciences Building - $33m
USU Living/Learning Housing System & Garage - $36m
USU Merrill Library - $40m
Wal-Mart Distribution Center - $55m

$30 Million Plus Projects Extending Beyond 2005:
Amangiri Resort and Spa - $125m
Alpine Village - $33m
BD Medical Manufacturing Plant - $31m
Big Sand Wash Reservoir - $40m
Black Rock Ridge Luxury Condos - $106m
BOC Group Hydrogen Facility - $50m
Cephalon Inc. Manufacturing Plant - $50m
Chevron Refinery Retrofit - $30m
Commuter Rail - $542m ($100m is train cars)
Currant Creek Power Plant - $350m
Daybreak Residential Development - $1b
Gateway Office Complexes - $40m
Geneva Cleanup - $42m
HAFB Housing - $106m
Hamilton Partners Office Tower - $100m
Hidden Valley Ivory Homes - $300m
Hunter Creek Residential Development - $60m
IHC Intermountain Medical Center - $387m
IHC Summit Hospital - $50m
IHC Riverton Hospital - $50m
Ivory Ridge Residential Development - $210m
Jordan Bluffs Mixed Use Development - $500m
KraftMaid Cabinetry - $106m
Lake Side Gas Power Plant - $300m
LDS Downtown Rejuvenation - $500m
Legacy Highway - $680m
Midtown Village Mixed Use Development - $75m
Moran Eye Center - $42m
Moss Federal Courthouse Annex - $115m
MountainStar Healthcare Hospital - $100m
Pleasant Grove Town Center - $200m
Real Salt Lake Soccer Stadium - $65m
RiverPark Corporate Center - $300m
Salt Lake International Airport Remodeling - $30m
Salt Lake Regional Medical Center - $36m
Salt Palace Convention Center Expansion - $80m
Southern Corridor Highway - $84m
Spring Canyon Gas Power Plant - $200m
St. George Regional Airport - $110m
Sunset Equestrian Residential Estates - $120m
Terrace at Traverse Mountain Mixed Use Development - $300m
The District Mixed Use Development - $120m
U of U Marriott Library - $48m
Utah Capitol Renovation - $200m
Utah Lake Water System CUP - $460m
Wasatch Spectrum Mixed Use Development - $100m
Water Pipeline & Treatment Plant (POMA) - $142m
Village at Dimple Dell - $45m
Zermatt Resort & Spa - $90m

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and is expected to reach 5.4 million by the year 2050. The growth rate, which will exceed that for the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy.

State Level Results

The 2005 Baseline demographic and economic projections were produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives. The results of this baseline were released in January of 2005. The 2005 Baseline is unique because it is the first time GOPB has used its new econometric model to generate official demographic and economic projections.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990, reached 2.2 million in 2000, and is projected to achieve 2.8 million in 2010, 3.5 million in 2020, 4.1 million in 2030, 4.7 million in 2040, and 5.4 million in 2050. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.4% per year in the early 2000s to 1.3% per year in the 2040s, these growth rates are more than twice the projected rates for the nation.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel approximately 80% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 50,900 in the 2000s, 60,500 in the 2010s, 69,000 in the 2020s, 78,800 in the 2030s, and 88,500 in the 2040s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,400 in the 2000s, 16,200 in the 2010s, 19,700 in the 2020s, 24,600 in the 2030s, and 29,900 in the 2040s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Positive net in-migration occurs when more people move into an area than move out for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in the State of Utah over the next five decades. Approximately 675,700 of the 3.1 million population increase over the 50 year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 20% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when 1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and 2) there is additional job creation, such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been paid to the trends of the growing school-age population (ages 5 to 17) in Utah. The growth spurt in this age group is a consequence of the fact that the grandchildren of the baby boomers are now entering the school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of over 588,600 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note that this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven. Rather, it is primarily due to the fact that a significantly large number of women are presently in their childbearing years. Utah's population is relatively young when compared to the nation. Consequently, a greater proportion of the state's females are in their childbearing years than the U.S. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) was equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

In addition to the young population, Utah's women have higher fertility rates, ranking the state first among states nationwide. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain constant at 2.5 children per woman of childbearing age. At the national level, the fertility rate is projected to increase from 2.01 in 2000 to 2.19 in 2050. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies (mortality rates at any given age are lower) compared to the nation.

Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 34 years by the year 2050. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 to 39. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the baby boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in childbearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

Dependency Ratio. One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of non-working age persons (younger than 18, and 65 years and over) divided by the number of working age persons (ages 18 through 64). Historically, Utah's dependency ratio has been significantly higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the preschool and school-age portions of Utah's population have been substantial, relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 68 while the nation's fell to 62. In both cases, this decline occurred primarily because the baby boomers reached working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation beginning in 2028, and continue for about ten years. By 2050, Utah's dependency ratio will once again be securely above the nation's ratio. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2050 is 88, while that of the nation is 79. The trend of converging, then crossing, dependency ratios is primarily because the working age proportion of Utah's population is projected to increase while that of the nation is projected to decline. The aging of the baby boomers affects the age structure of both Utah and the U.S. However, the aging and retirement of the baby boomers will have a larger effect on the national dependency ratio because the younger age groups in Utah's population will increase more rapidly than those of the nation throughout the entire period.

Employment. Utah's total employment is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2050. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projections period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projections period is 1.8%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except natural resources and mining in Utah. Further, average annual growth in every industry is projected to be higher than for

those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. The four industries are natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, of the ten major industries, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades. The projected average annual rate of change for 2001 through 2050 for Utah's education and health services sector is 3.6%. Other major industries in Utah that are projected to have strong employment growth (around 2.0% per year on average) for the 2001 to 2050 period are professional and business services (2.3%), and other services (1.8%). Slower growing industries include construction (1.5%), manufacturing (1.5%), financial activity (1.5%), leisure and hospitality (1.5%), government (1.3%), trade, transportation, and utilities (1.1%), and information (0.7%).

Currently, the three largest industries (in terms of employment) in Utah are: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to more than double, increasing from 647,400 in 2001 to 1.4 million in 2050, an increase of approximately 758,900 jobs.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. There are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., and this is not necessarily bad. For example, if the natural resources and mining industry moved out of Duchesne County, the economic structure of the county would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation. However, the county's economy would not be better off. Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2050 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001, the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. were the large concentration of employment in the construction and the financial activity sectors, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and natural resources and mining.

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2050 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah's employment in the manufacturing, financial activity, and construction sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in natural resources and mining. When compared to the nation, Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in: professional and business services; other services; and leisure and hospitality. It is projected to have a slightly smaller share of employment in: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; information; and education and health services. This is the combined result of the differential shifts in industrial composition between Utah and the U.S. in the projections period, and the initial differences in the composition of employment between the two.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 1.9 million (60.7%) of the 3.1 million population increase projected for the state between 2000 and 2050 will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. Despite this, the share of the state's population in these counties will decrease from 76.2% in 2000 to 67.2% in 2050.

The counties with the highest projected average annual rates of growth over the 2000 to 2050 period are Washington (3.9%), Morgan (3.8%), Summit (3.0%), Wasatch (2.9%), Tooele (2.6%), Utah (2.3%), Iron (2.3%), Cache (2.2%), and Beaver (2.1%). These growth rates are all in excess of the state's average annual rate of growth of 1.8% for the 2000 to 2050 period. Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 2.1 million net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2001 to 2050, 1.4 million jobs (67.5%) are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these, Utah is the only county projected to have average annual growth rates of employment in excess of that of the state as a whole.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well. The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth from 2001 to 2050 are Morgan (4.3%), Washington (3.9%), Wasatch (2.8%), Utah (2.6%), Cache (2.6%), Summit (2.6%), Iron (2.4%), and Beaver (2.0%) counties.

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2005 Baseline represents the first time the state's new economic model has been used to produce an official projection baseline. The State of Utah has now officially switched from using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED) model to using a model from Regional Economic Models Incorporated (REMI) to produce the official long-term baseline projections. The REMI model is very similar to the UPED model, in that it combines economic and demographic components in order to produce a complete picture of the complex relationships that exist in a society. Its ability to capture these complex relationships makes REMI fairly unique among models of economic and demographic growth.

The REMI model is a structural model, which means that it includes cause-and-effect relationships among the different parts. The basic assumptions underlying the model are that households maximize utility and that producers maximize profits. The five major model blocks are: (1) output and demand, (2) labor and capital demand, (3) population and labor force, (4) wages, prices and costs, and (5) market shares. These blocks provide the foundation upon which the model linkages are built.

The models GOPB uses to produce the official baseline long-term projections for the State of Utah and its counties were custom designed by REMI. Not only do they incorporate regional data from national sources such as the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau, the models also specifically include locally produced data.

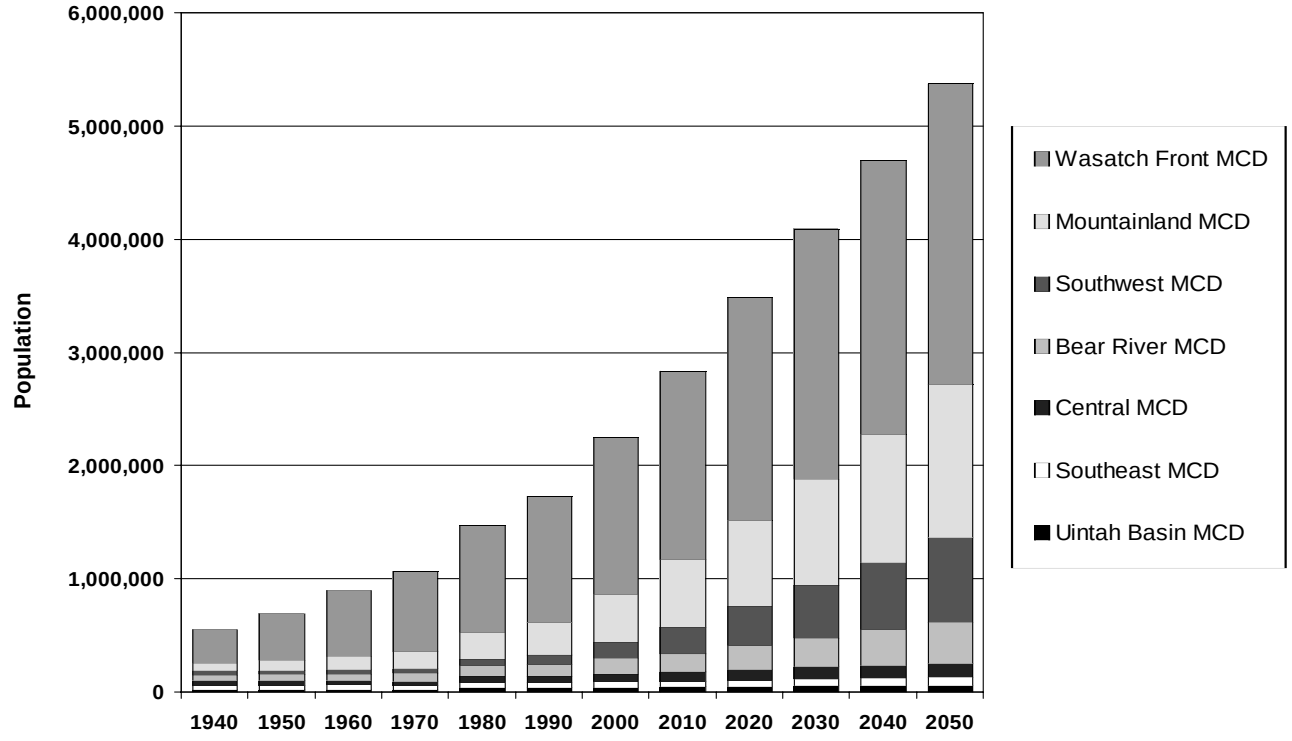
Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2050. The resulting total fertility rates (central birth rates) is 2.5 for the state.

Survival. State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2050. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 4.1 years, from 74.9 years in 1990 to 79.0 years in 2030, for males. For females the similar increase is 3.1 years, from 80.4 in 1990 to 83.5 in 2030.

Employment Growth Assumptions. The underlying assumption in the production of employment projections is that industry shares of growth will remain constant over time. Therefore, the process of creating long-term employment projections involved extrapolating employment by industry based on a trend analysis of that industry's share of national employment. For instance, if a Utah industry constituted 1% of national industry employment in 1980, 2% in 1990, and 3% in 2000, that industry would be projected to constitute 4% in 2010, 5% in 2020, and 6% in 2030. This procedure was performed for all major industries and for all counties in Utah.

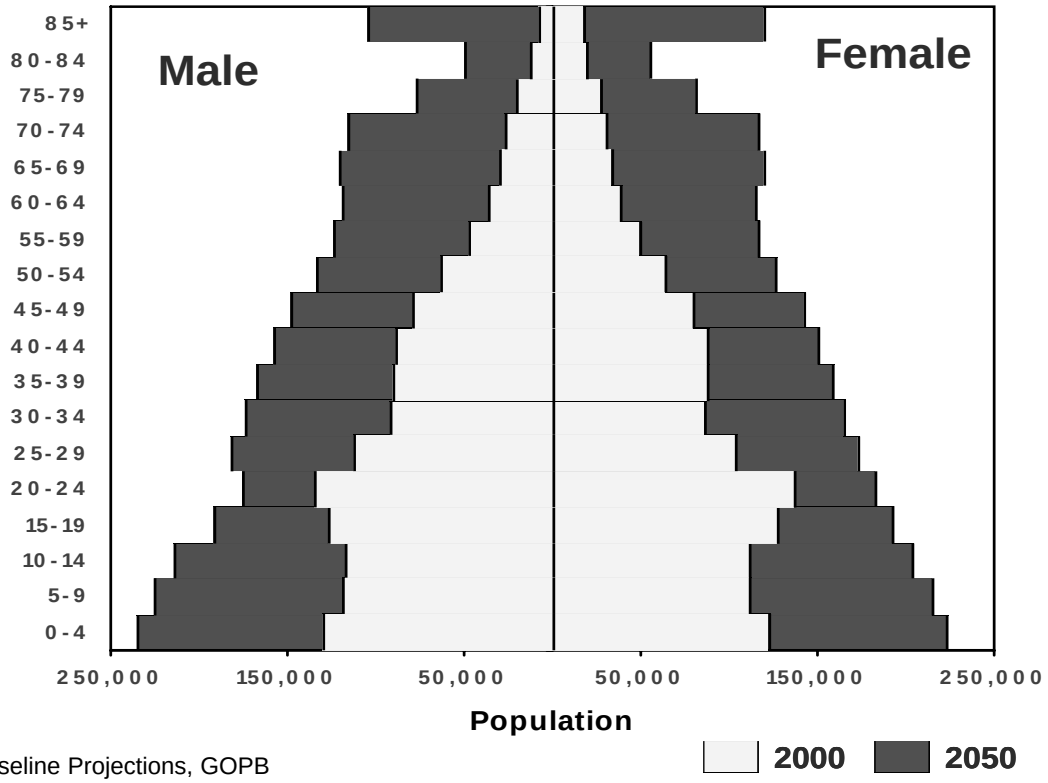
Additional Information. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released in January of 2005 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site: www.governor.utah.gov/dea/people.html or email dea@utah.gov.

Figure 8
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District (MCD)



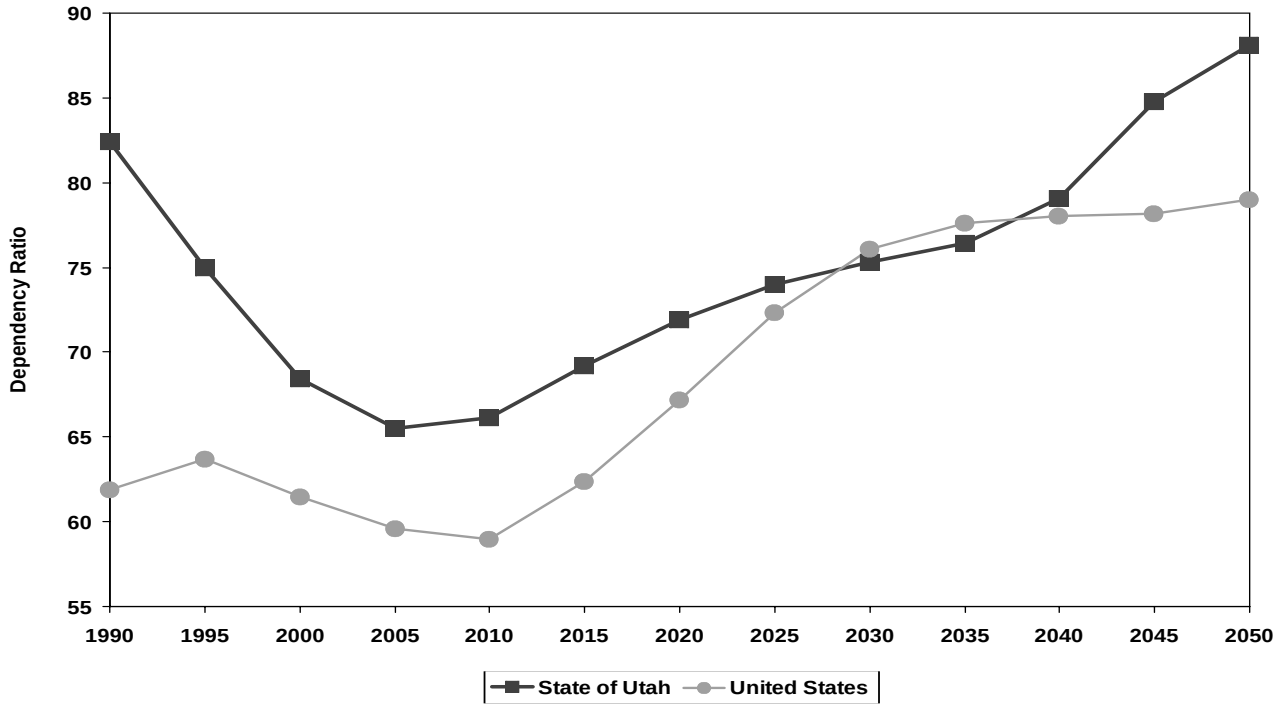
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 9
Utah's Changing Age Structure



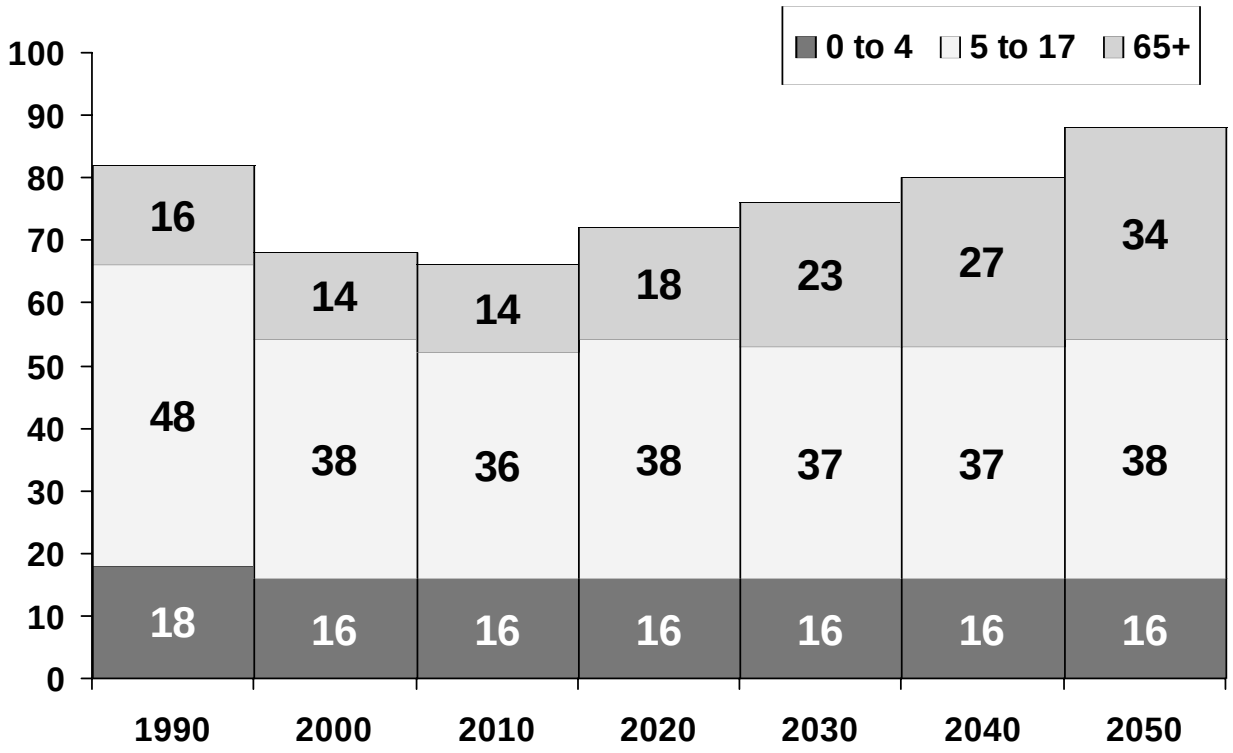
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 10
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S.



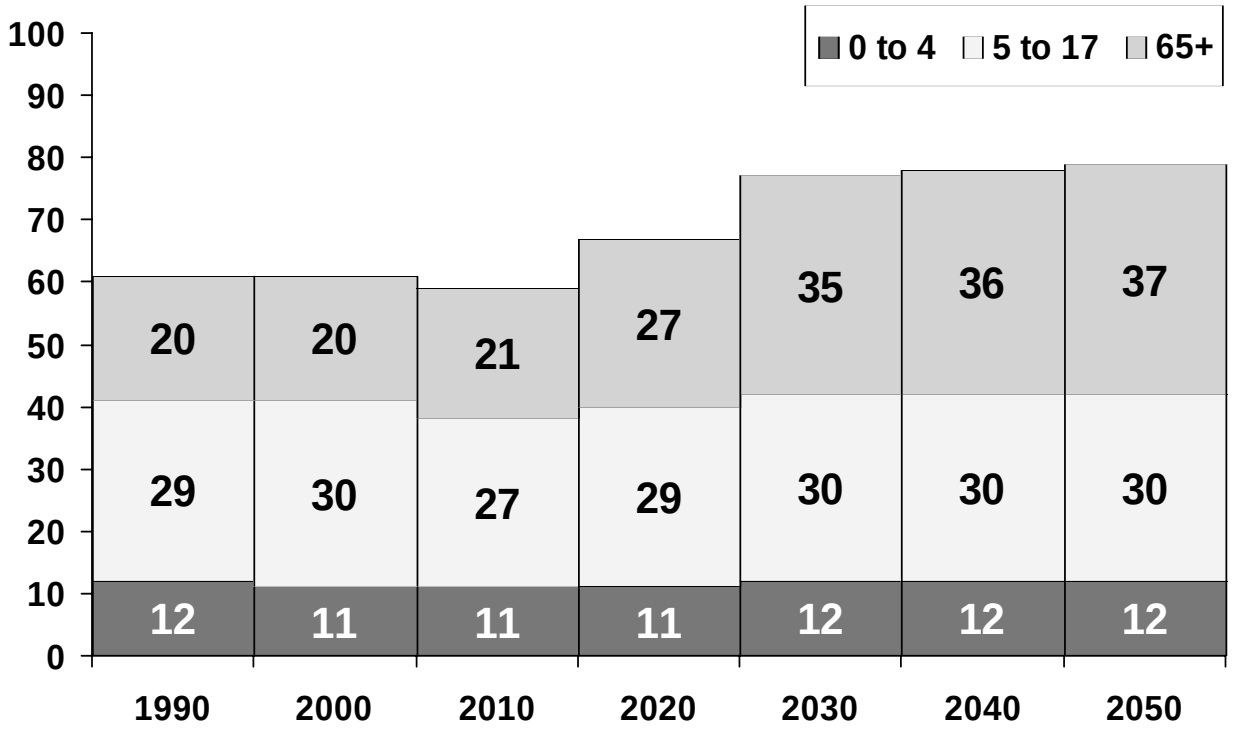
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 11
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2050



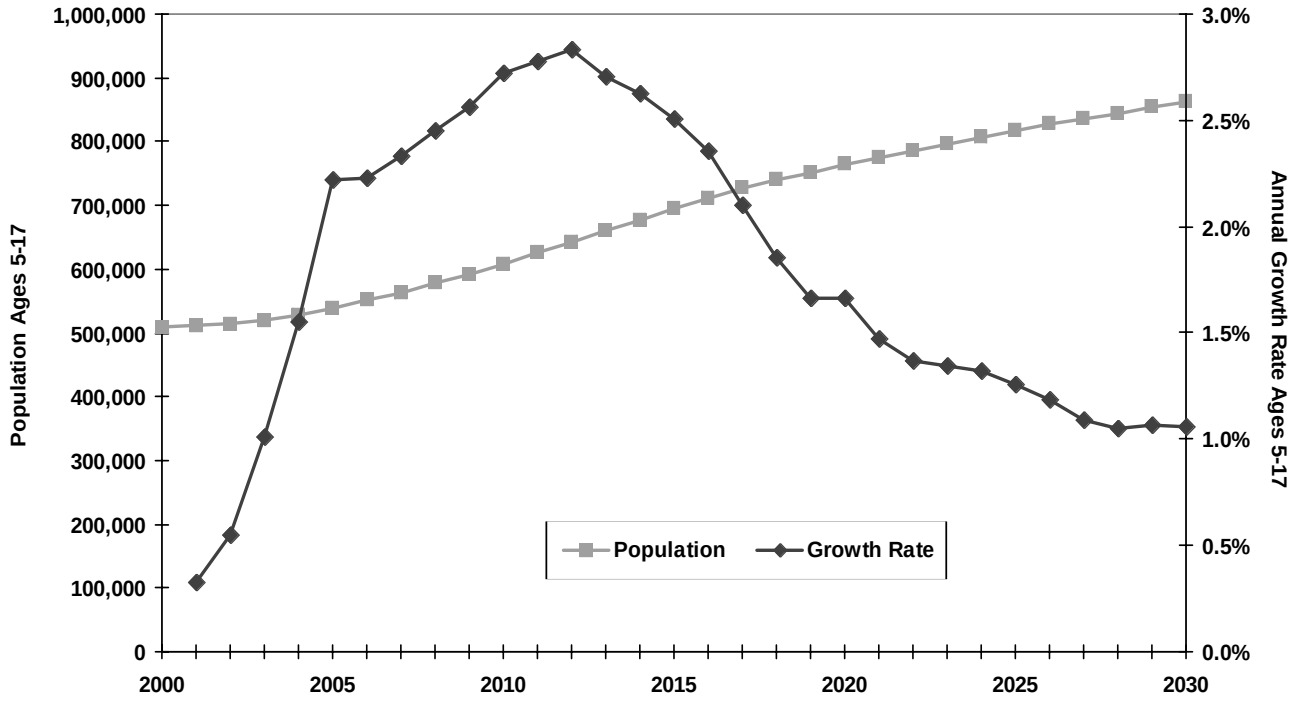
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 12
U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2050



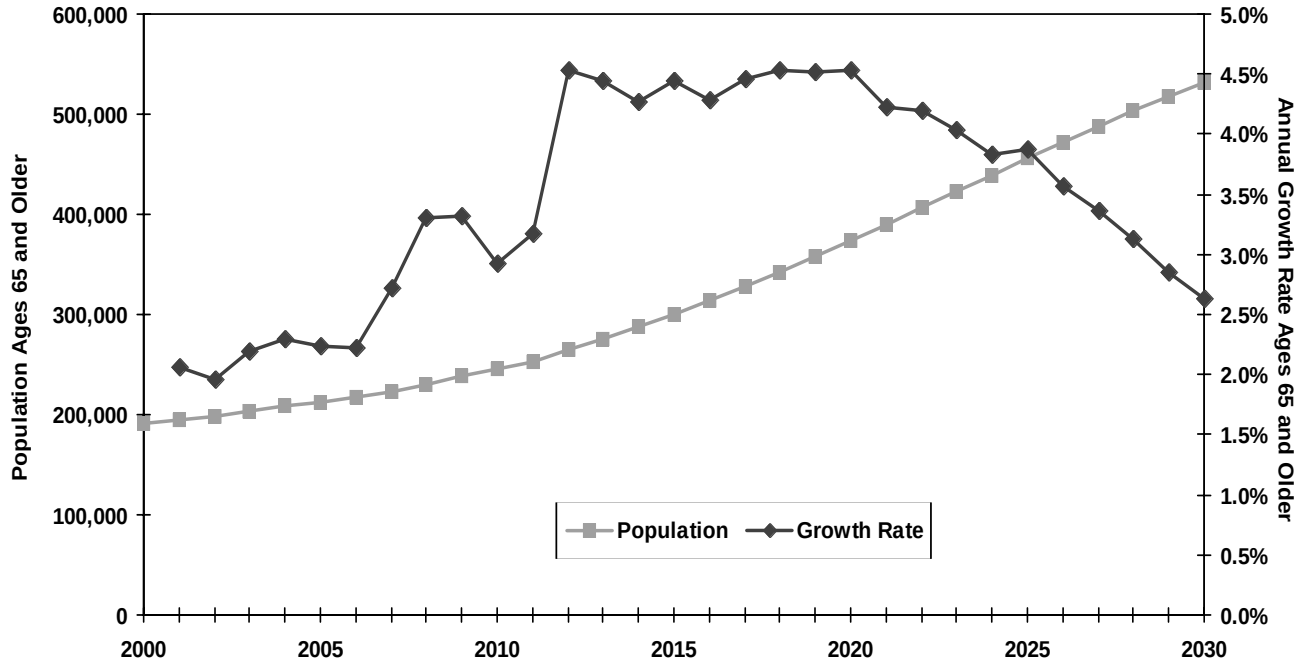
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 13
Growth of School-Age Population



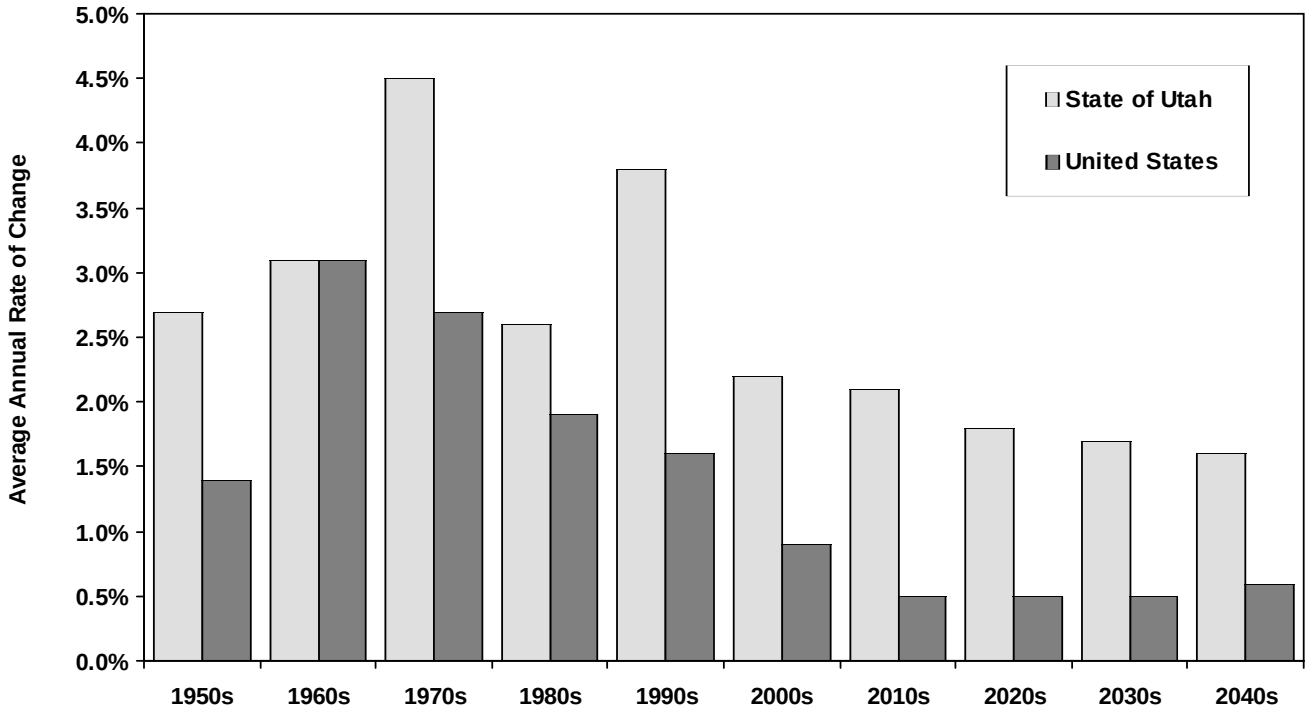
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 14
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



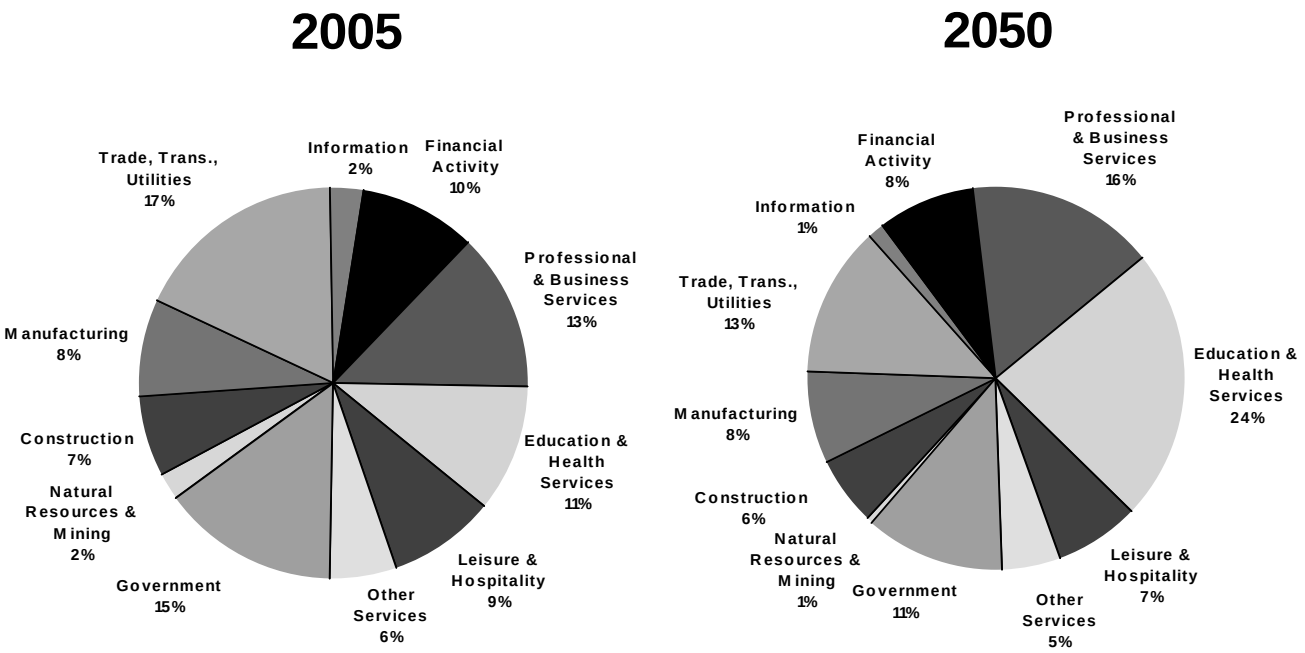
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 15
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the U.S.



Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB

Figure 16
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total State Employment



Note: The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released in January of 2005 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Table 3
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment*		Households		
Year	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Average Size
2000	2,246,553	na	509,092	na	1,392,577	na	706,978	na	3.12
2005	2,528,926	2.4%	538,492	1.1%	1,482,410	1.3%	827,150	3.2%	3.01
2010	2,833,337	2.3%	608,071	2.5%	1,697,725	2.7%	943,143	2.7%	2.96
2020	3,486,218	2.1%	763,907	2.3%	2,084,097	2.1%	1,179,874	2.3%	2.91
2030	4,086,319	1.6%	862,532	1.2%	2,493,070	1.8%	1,417,632	1.9%	2.83
2040	4,701,369	1.4%	967,828	1.2%	2,946,187	1.7%	1,657,488	1.6%	2.78
2050	5,368,567	1.3%	1,097,703	1.3%	3,452,532	1.6%	1,914,879	1.5%	2.75

Notes:

*Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural employment.

1. All numbers are dated July 1.
2. The 2000 number for total employment is actually a 2001 number. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 4
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	AARC 2000-2050
Beaver	6,023	6,335	7,575	11,549	13,761	15,535	17,373	2.1%
Box Elder	42,860	45,142	49,254	61,675	73,833	85,455	97,789	1.7%
Cache	91,897	102,477	114,304	147,776	183,989	223,185	266,711	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	19,205	19,023	20,982	23,188	25,118	27,039	0.6%
Daggett	933	967	1,024	1,141	1,209	1,258	1,305	0.7%
Davis	240,204	276,374	304,502	352,320	382,219	404,170	424,177	1.1%
Duchesne	14,397	15,043	15,897	19,021	21,497	23,516	25,543	1.2%
Emery	10,782	10,492	10,346	11,359	12,536	13,396	14,240	0.6%
Garfield	4,763	4,645	4,955	5,973	6,747	7,356	7,966	1.0%
Grand	8,537	8,691	9,039	9,751	10,129	10,403	10,661	0.4%
Iron	34,079	40,212	48,772	65,607	77,493	90,268	103,920	2.3%
Juab	8,310	8,917	10,112	12,798	14,546	16,067	17,611	1.5%
Kane	6,037	6,093	6,618	8,359	9,783	11,033	12,327	1.4%
Millard	12,461	13,305	14,199	18,386	22,439	25,726	29,179	1.7%
Morgan	7,181	8,525	10,183	16,200	24,595	34,290	46,596	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,356	1,503	1,790	1,797	1,913	2,026	0.7%
Rich	1,955	2,086	2,147	2,447	2,636	2,724	2,809	0.7%
Salt Lake	902,777	970,748	1,053,258	1,230,817	1,381,519	1,521,926	1,663,994	1.2%
San Juan	14,360	14,444	14,481	15,419	16,910	18,269	19,620	0.6%
Sanpete	22,846	25,447	27,904	32,902	35,181	36,866	38,492	1.0%
Sevier	18,938	19,494	21,038	24,855	26,892	28,337	29,738	0.9%
Summit	30,048	36,417	44,511	65,001	85,660	107,554	132,681	3.0%
Tooele	41,549	51,835	67,150	95,696	112,722	130,092	148,486	2.6%
Uintah	25,297	26,317	27,071	29,289	30,641	31,614	32,538	0.5%
Utah	371,894	453,977	527,502	661,319	804,112	964,893	1,147,333	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	20,138	25,516	37,082	46,193	55,179	65,010	2.9%
Washington	91,104	125,010	162,544	251,896	353,922	472,355	607,334	3.9%
Wayne	2,515	2,527	2,764	3,469	3,943	4,292	4,640	1.2%
Weber	197,541	212,707	230,145	271,339	306,227	338,579	371,429	1.3%
MCD								
Bear River	136,712	149,705	165,705	211,898	260,458	311,364	367,309	2.0%
Central	66,506	71,046	77,520	94,200	104,798	113,201	121,686	1.2%
Mountainland	417,375	510,532	597,529	763,402	935,965	1,127,626	1,345,024	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	52,832	52,889	57,511	62,763	67,186	71,560	0.6%
Southwest	142,006	182,295	230,464	343,384	461,706	596,547	748,920	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	42,327	43,992	49,451	53,347	56,388	59,386	0.8%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,520,189	1,665,238	1,966,372	2,207,282	2,429,057	2,654,682	1.3%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,528,926	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567	1.8%

Notes:
1. AARC is average annual rate of change.
2. All populations are dated July 1.
3. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 5
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	212,172	249,960	274,564	319,883	361,961	411,826	458,120
5-17	509,092	538,492	608,071	763,907	862,532	967,828	1,097,703
18-29	499,544	547,219	525,553	568,051	685,700	768,969	858,218
30-39	300,677	348,282	458,897	497,720	497,802	591,742	665,868
40-64	533,956	632,391	721,003	962,474	1,146,904	1,263,686	1,330,475
65+	191,112	212,582	245,249	374,183	531,420	697,318	958,183
15-44	1,072,904	1,170,569	1,271,973	1,504,362	1,616,339	1,830,933	2,071,539
16-64	1,417,564	1,607,235	1,787,693	2,138,213	2,457,441	2,764,213	3,013,631
60+	254,031	292,870	353,155	526,475	695,695	958,992	1,191,065
Total	2,246,553	2,528,926	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567
Median Age	27.2	28.5	30.2	31.9	32.5	33.3	34.0

Notes:
1. All populations are dated July 1.
2. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Table 6
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	9.4%	9.9%	9.7%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.5%
5-17	22.7%	21.3%	21.5%	21.9%	21.1%	20.6%	20.4%
18-29	22.2%	21.6%	18.5%	16.3%	16.8%	16.4%	16.0%
30-39	13.4%	13.8%	16.2%	14.3%	12.2%	12.6%	12.4%
40-64	23.8%	25.0%	25.4%	27.6%	28.1%	26.9%	24.8%
65+	8.5%	8.4%	8.7%	10.7%	13.0%	14.8%	17.8%
15-44	47.8%	46.3%	44.9%	43.2%	39.6%	38.9%	38.6%
16-64	63.1%	63.6%	63.1%	61.3%	60.1%	58.8%	56.1%
60+	11.3%	11.6%	12.5%	15.1%	17.0%	20.4%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 7
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Natural Resources & Mining	32,282	31,459	29,895	28,228	27,576	27,983	29,463
Construction	95,869	98,937	114,959	141,999	161,705	183,430	198,791
Manufacturing	127,828	123,039	131,677	150,920	180,666	218,190	266,491
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,741	271,735	305,185	342,687	378,185	414,519	452,827
Information	36,535	33,770	38,134	41,166	44,025	47,416	51,711
Financial Activity	130,519	143,752	163,555	194,359	221,565	246,804	271,310
Professional & Business Services	181,034	199,315	236,776	301,647	374,448	457,369	556,671
Education & Health Services	134,218	156,429	191,684	294,044	430,409	596,484	801,429
Leisure & Hospitality	115,490	125,644	146,355	175,690	201,267	226,142	248,618
Other Services	72,467	81,394	93,441	113,366	133,925	155,601	178,493
Government	206,594	216,936	246,064	299,991	339,299	372,249	396,728
Total	1,392,577	1,482,410	1,697,725	2,084,097	2,493,070	2,946,187	3,452,532

Notes:
1. Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 8
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Natural Resources & Mining	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.64	0.59	0.57	0.56
Construction	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.14
Manufacturing	0.90	0.95	0.99	1.07	1.16	1.23	1.29
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98
Information	1.09	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89
Financial Activity	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24
Professional & Business Services	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.05
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.01
Other Services	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04
Government	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.94
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97

Notes:
1. Location Quotients are measures of relative shares. The share of a given industry in the subject area (Utah) is compared to that of the reference region (United States). A location greater than one indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.
2. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.
3. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
4. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 9
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Beaver	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.53	0.54
Box Elder	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.52
Cache	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.73
Carbon	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90
Daggett	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.34
Davis	0.65	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.84
Duchesne	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40
Emery	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42
Garfield	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58
Iron	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88
Juab	0.69	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.79
Kane	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47
Millard	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.56	0.59
Morgan	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.71
Piute	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
Rich	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.61
Salt Lake	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
San Juan	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.73
Sanpete	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67
Sevier	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.77
Summit	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.51
Tooele	0.61	0.63	0.68	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
Uintah	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18
Utah	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79
Wasatch	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.69
Washington	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87
Wayne	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.65	0.67
Weber	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90

Note:

1. The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. The 2005 Baseline Long Term Projections were released January 13, 2005, and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that date.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 10
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S.

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	77.4
2010	77.2	83.1	80.1	75.8	81.7	78.8
2020	78.2	84.5	81.4	77.1	83.3	80.2
2030	79.7	86.2	82.9	78.6	84.5	81.6
2040	81.0	87.7	84.3	80.1	85.8	83.0
2050	82.5	88.6	85.5	81.6	87.1	84.4

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 11
Utah Dependency Ratios

	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dependency Ratio	68.4	65.5	66.1	71.9	75.3	79.1	88.1
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	15.9	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.7	16.0
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	38.2	35.2	35.7	37.7	37.0	36.9	38.5
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	14.3	13.9	14.4	18.4	22.8	26.6	33.6

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview

The state's July 1, 2005 population was estimated to be 2,547,389 persons, an increase of 3.2% from 2004. This growth rate was the fastest since 1992, and the increase of 78,159 people is an all time high for the state. For the first time in over a decade, net in-migration, not natural increase, made up the majority of the state's population growth. Utah's population growth due to natural increase is characterized by a high birth rate and low death rate, both at near record levels for the state in 2005.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2005 population estimates, Utah's population increased 2.0% from 2004 to 2005, ranking Utah fifth among states in population growth. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states.

2005 State and County Population Estimates

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2005 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,547,389 in 2005, a year-over increase of 78,159 persons, or 3.2%. The state experienced its 15th straight year of net in-migration in 2005, as well a record setting year for natural increase (births minus deaths). The U.S. Census Bureau also recently released July 1, 2005 population estimates for the fifty states. According to the Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,469,585 in 2005, an increase of 2.0% from 2004.

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2005. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown equal to or faster than the state rate of 3.2% over the past year include, Washington County, with the highest growth rate of 8.4%, followed by Iron (6.4%), Wasatch (4.3%), Utah (4.2%), Tooele (4.1%), Davis (3.5%), Summit (3.4%), Cache (3.4%) and Morgan (3.2%).

Several counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2004 to 2005. The majority of these counties are located in the central and southeastern areas of the state. They include Daggett (0.9%), Beaver (0.5%), Millard (0.3%), Piute (0.1%), and Emery (0.0%) counties. Carbon County experienced negative growth with -0.2%, followed by Rich (-0.3%) and Wayne (-0.6%) counties.

Components of Population Change

The total population in Utah increased by 78,159 persons from 2004 to 2005. Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a near record level in 2005 at 50,431, as well as annual deaths at 12,919, resulting in a natural increase of 37,512 persons. This accounted for 48.0% of the state's year over population growth, well below the ten year average of 63.3%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration accounted for 40,647 persons, or 52.0% of the total population increase. In 2005, Utah experienced net in-migration for the 15th year in a row.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.54 in 2002, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, life expectancy has increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000, although Utah life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah has risen from 77.7 in 1990 to 78.6 in 2000, compared to 75.4 in 1990 to 77.0 in 2000 for the U.S.

Utah's Young Population

Utah's rate of population growth continues to be higher than that of the nation. In comparison to other states, Utah's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages. All these factors lead to an age structure that is quite unique among the states.

In 2004, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group (9.7%), and also the highest share of its total population in the school-age group (21.2%). Conversely, the state had the smallest share of its population in the working age group (60.3%). Only Alaska (6.4%) had a smaller share of its total population in the retirement-age group than Utah (8.7%).

Another way to look at the age structure of a population is to examine the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working age persons (under 18 and 65 and over) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total dependency ratio for Utah was 65.8 in 2004, compared to 67.3 in 2003. Utah continued to have the highest dependency ratio in the nation, ranking first in 2003 and in 2004.

July 1, 2005 Census Bureau Population Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,469,585 in 2005, increasing by 48,877 people, or 2.0% from 2004 to 2005; ranking Utah fifth among states in population growth over a one year period. Nevada grew the fastest at 3.5%, followed by Arizona (3.5%), Idaho (2.4%), and Florida (2.3%).

July 1, 2004 Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state, with a 2004 population of 935,295, followed by Utah (403,352), Davis (261,208), Weber (208,633), and Washington (109,924). Washington County experienced the fastest population growth from 2003 to 2004 (5.2%), followed by Tooele (3.3%), Summit (3.2%), Wasatch (2.9%) and Daggett (2.8%). Counties that experienced zero or negative growth from 2003 to 2004 were Beaver (0.0%), Emery (-0.3%), Millard (-0.8%), Carbon (-1.0%), and Garfield (-2.6%) counties.

July 1, 2004 Census Bureau City Population Estimates

Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2004, with a population of 178,605, followed by West Valley City (112,678), Provo (99,624), Sandy (89,979), and West Jordan City (89,011). The City of Herriman, in Salt Lake County, led the way in population growth among the state's largest cities (greater than 5,000). Herriman increased 38.5% from 2003 to 2004,

it was followed by Saratoga Springs in Utah County (28.8%), Syracuse in Davis County (13.9%), Cedar Hills in Utah County (13.5%), and Eagle Mountain in Utah County (12.6%).

State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

The majority of Utahns (98.7%) were of a single race in 2004. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (93.8%), followed by Asian (1.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.9%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 8.4%, from 233,425 in 2003 to 253,073 in 2004. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population, this increased to 9.0% in 2000, 9.9% in 2003, and 10.6% in 2004. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake experienced the highest growth in its Hispanic population (9,958) from 2003 to 2004, followed by Utah (2,750), Weber (1,897), Davis (1,698), and Washington (862). Hispanics made up 14.6% of the total population in Weber County in 2004, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Salt Lake (14.3%), Carbon (10.8%), Summit (10.3%), and Tooele (9.7%) counties.

Race and Hispanic origin estimates were derived by updating the modified Census 2000 population with data on the components of population change. The enumerated resident population in Census 2000 is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways for purposes of developing new estimates. First, the race data were modified to eliminate the "Some Other Race" category. Second, the April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program.

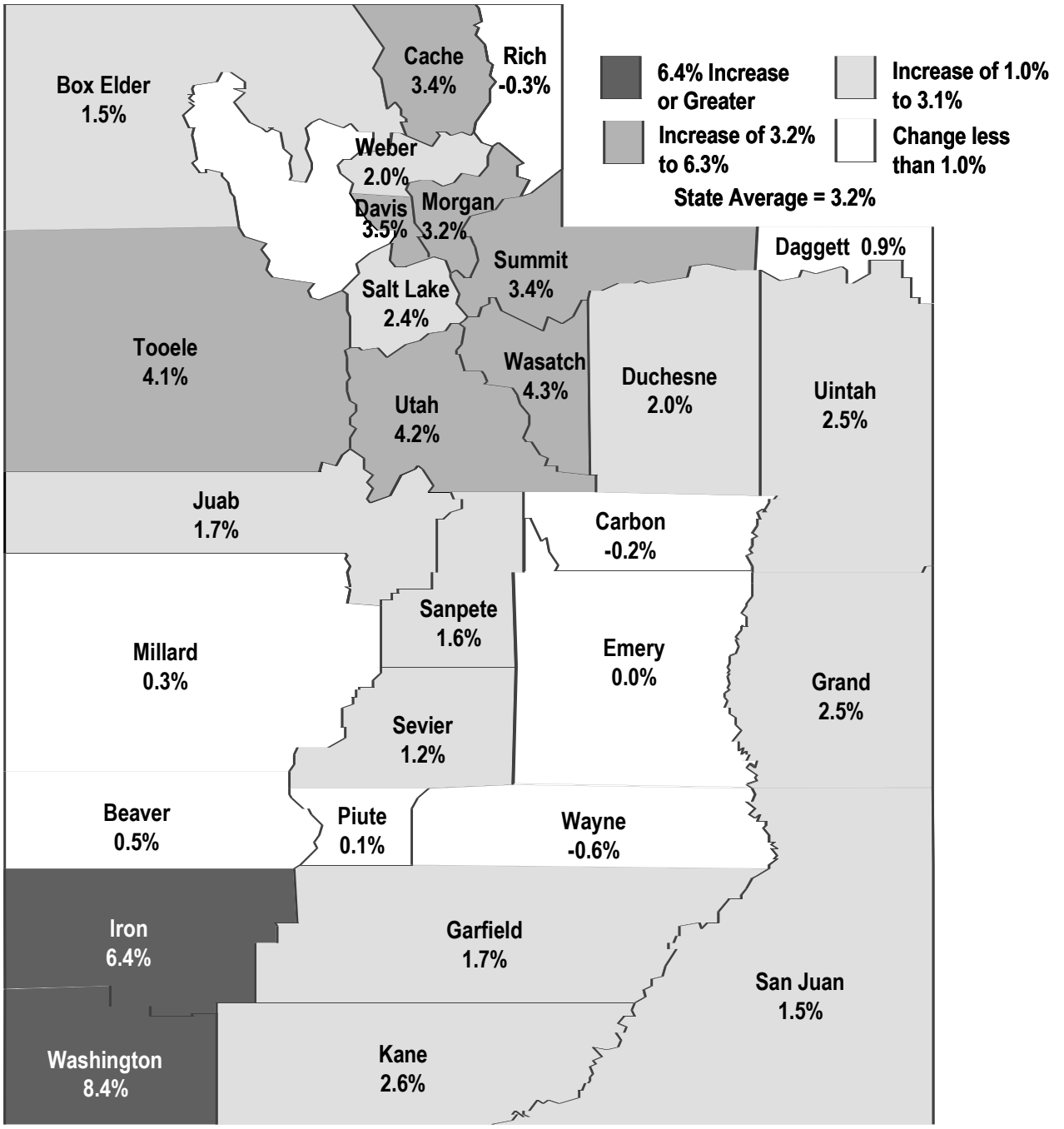
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two or more races to indicate their racial identity. On the Census 2000 questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category--"Some Other Race"--for respondents unable to identify with any of the five race categories. For purposes of estimates production, responses of "Some Other Race" alone were modified by imputing an OMB race alone or in combination with another race response. Responses of both "Some Other Race" and an OMB race were modified by keeping only the OMB race response.

Census Household and Family Characteristics

Utah continued to have the largest household size in the nation, with 3.01 persons per household in 2004, compared to 2.60 nationally. The number of households in the state reached 780,029 in 2004, a 2.7% average annual increase from 2000. Utah no longer had the largest average family in 2004, but was surpassed by California (3.55) and Hawaii (3.48). Utah ranked third with 3.46 persons per family, compared to 3.18 nationally.

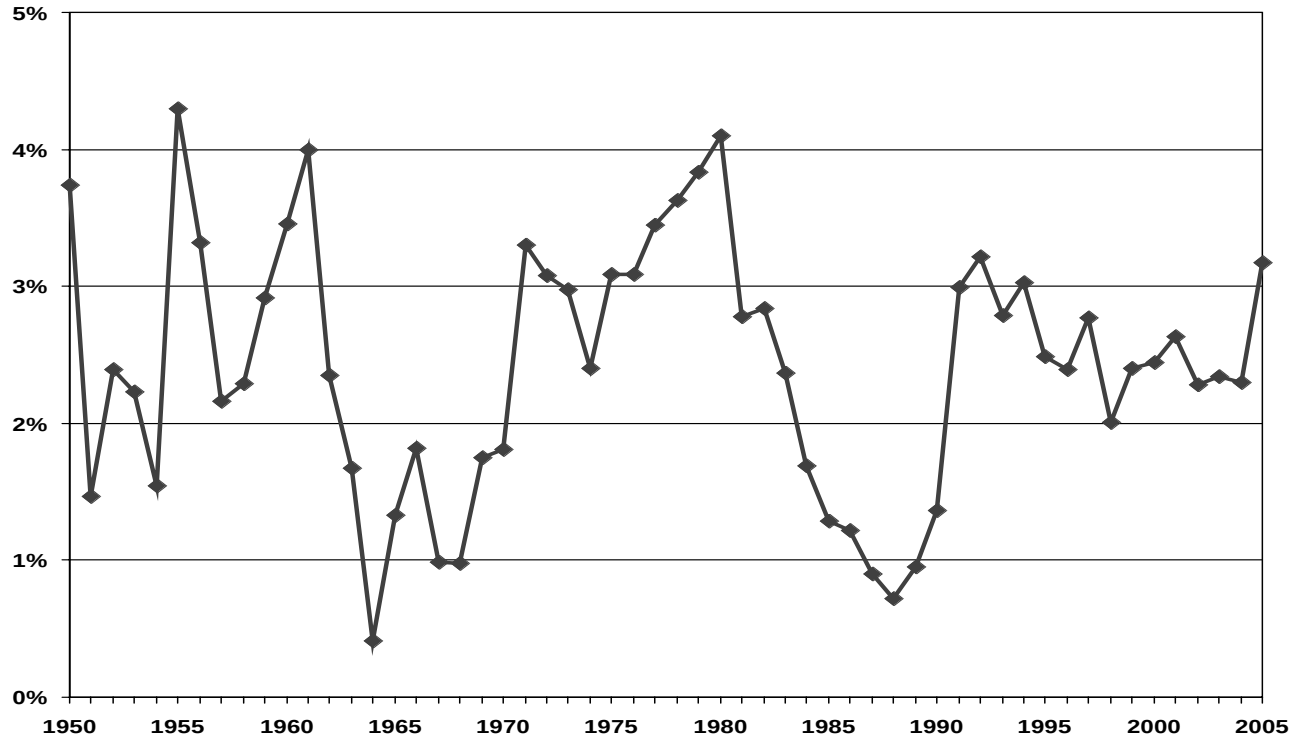
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households increased by 45.3% since 1990; however the proportion of households that are designated as family households (76.3%) remained extremely near the 1990 level. An estimated 34.4% of households in Utah in 2004 were composed of married couples with their own children under 18, compared to 38.0% in 1990 and 42.0% in 1980. The number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69.0% in 1980, to 65.0% in 1990, and 63.0% in 2004. Despite these trends, Utah ranked first in the nation in 2004 in the percent of family households (76.3%) and percent of married couple families (63.0%).

Figure 17
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2004 to 2005



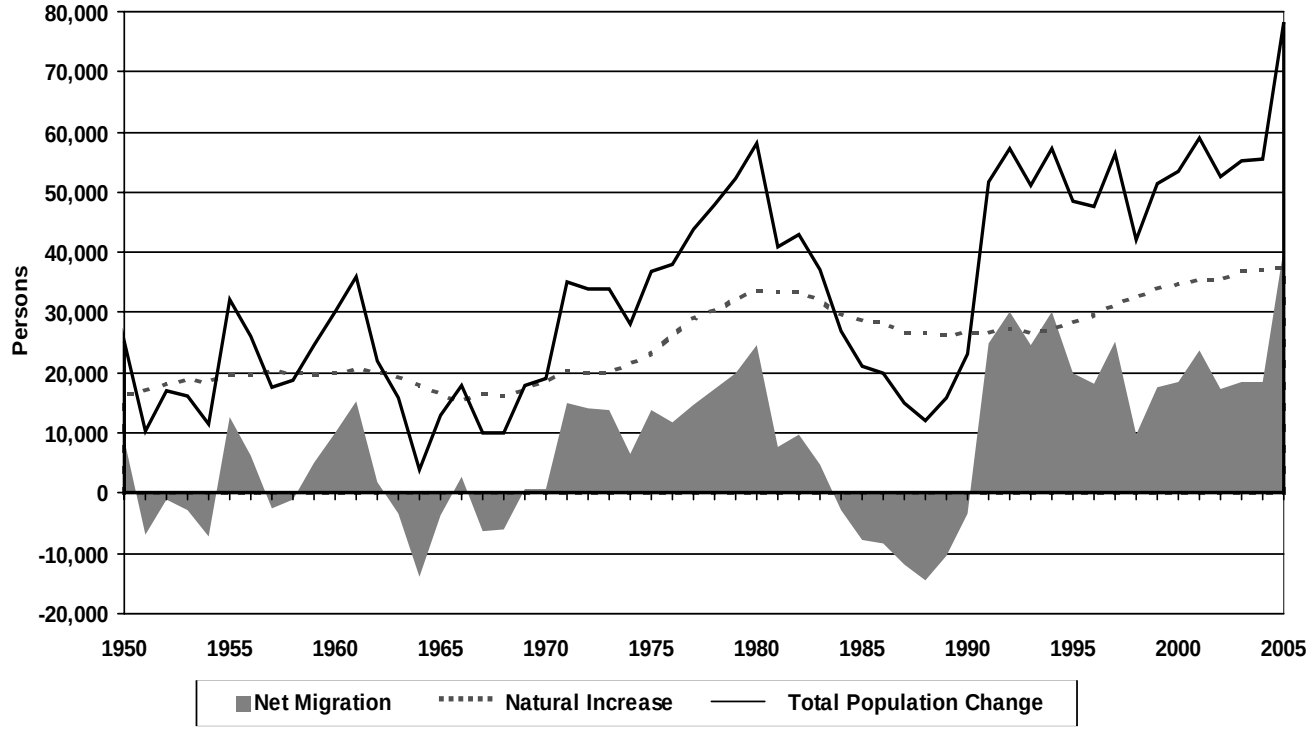
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 18
Utah Population: Annual Percent Change



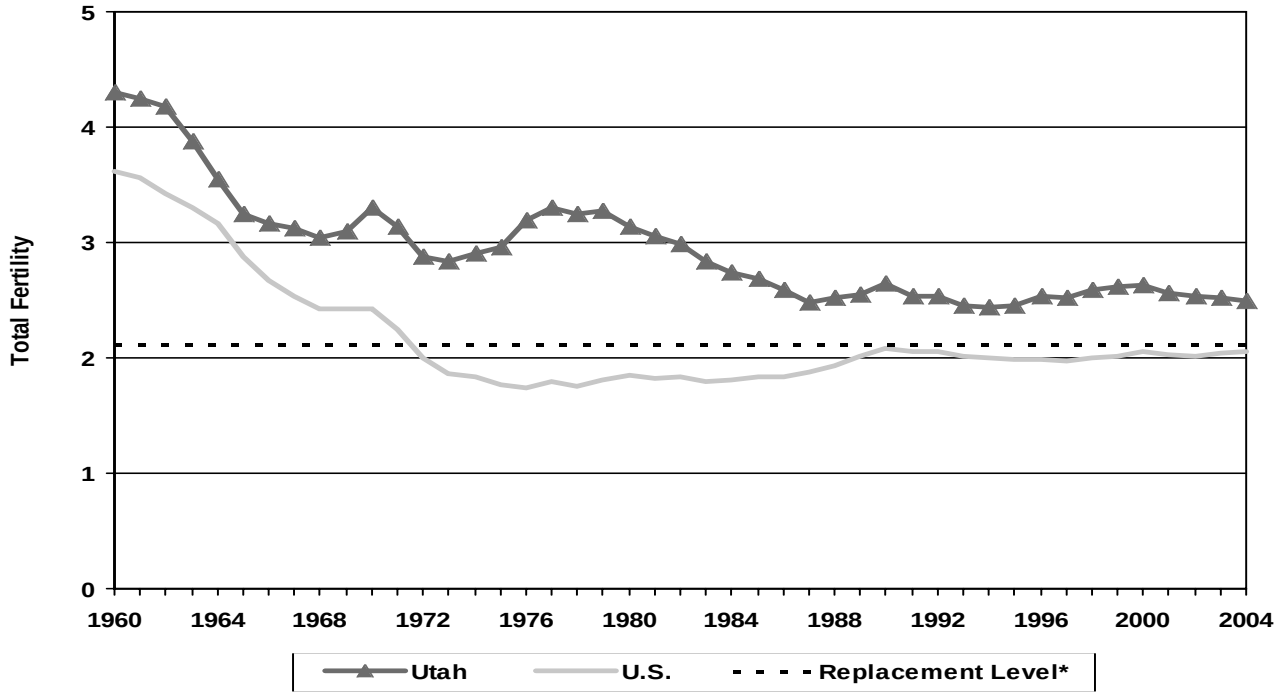
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 19
Utah Components of Population Change



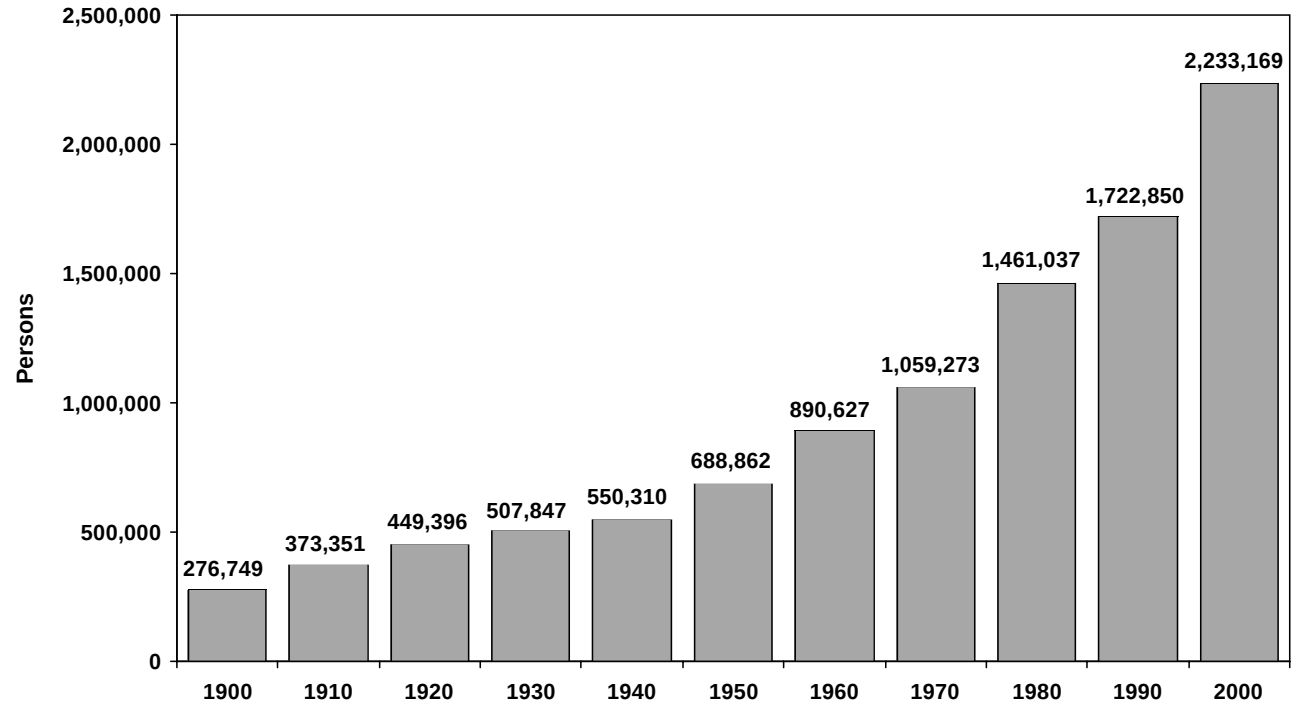
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 20
Total Fertility for Utah and the U.S.



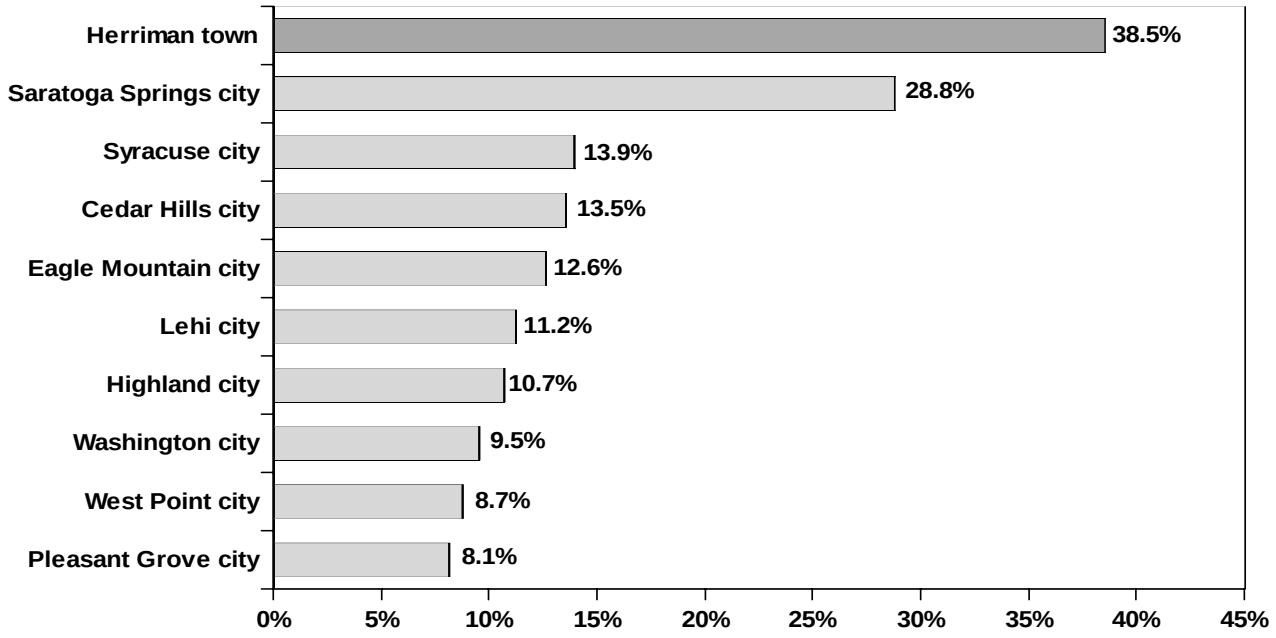
Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced.
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Figure 21
Utah Total Population



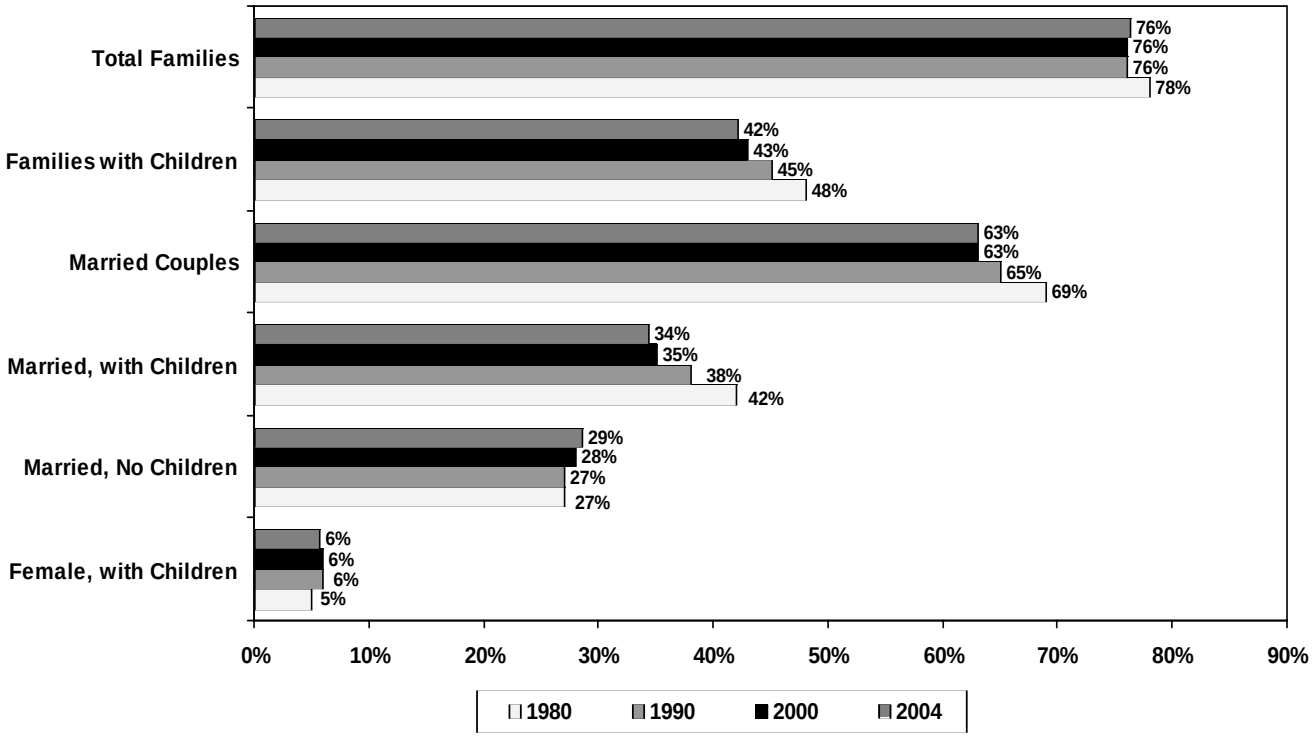
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 22
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2003 to 2004: (Population 5,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 23
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 12
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

Year	July 1st Population*	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1940	551,800					8,419	13,038	4,619
1941	551,000	-0.1%	-800	-9,631	-1.7%	8,831	13,293	4,462
1942	571,200	3.7%	20,200	10,231	1.8%	9,969	14,357	4,388
1943	640,000	12.0%	68,800	57,284	9.0%	11,516	16,182	4,666
1944	604,700	-5.5%	-35,300	-47,122	-7.8%	11,822	16,536	4,714
1945	589,100	-2.6%	-15,600	-26,992	-4.6%	11,392	15,937	4,545
1946	638,000	8.3%	48,900	36,649	5.7%	12,251	16,955	4,704
1947	636,000	-0.3%	-2,000	-19,178	-3.0%	17,178	21,905	4,727
1948	653,000	2.7%	17,000	943	0.1%	16,057	20,856	4,799
1949	670,800	2.7%	17,800	2,207	0.3%	15,593	20,354	4,761
1950	695,900	3.7%	25,100	8,966	1.3%	16,134	21,027	4,893
1951	706,100	1.5%	10,200	-6,842	-1.0%	17,042	21,801	4,759
1952	723,000	2.4%	16,900	-1,160	-0.2%	18,060	23,116	5,056
1953	739,100	2.2%	16,100	-2,789	-0.4%	18,889	23,573	4,684
1954	750,500	1.5%	11,400	-7,069	-0.9%	18,469	23,439	4,970
1955	782,800	4.3%	32,300	12,784	1.6%	19,516	24,584	5,068
1956	808,800	3.3%	26,000	6,348	0.8%	19,652	24,975	5,323
1957	826,300	2.2%	17,500	-2,639	-0.3%	20,139	25,443	5,304
1958	845,200	2.3%	18,900	-955	-0.1%	19,855	25,760	5,905
1959	869,900	2.9%	24,700	4,959	0.6%	19,741	25,610	5,869
1960	900,000	3.5%	30,100	10,047	1.1%	20,053	26,011	5,958
1961	936,000	4.0%	36,000	15,371	1.6%	20,629	26,560	5,931
1962	958,000	2.4%	22,000	1,817	0.2%	20,183	26,431	6,248
1963	974,000	1.7%	16,000	-3,317	-0.3%	19,317	25,648	6,331
1964	978,000	0.4%	4,000	-13,863	-1.4%	17,863	24,461	6,598
1965	991,000	1.3%	13,000	-3,553	-0.4%	16,553	23,082	6,529
1966	1,009,000	1.8%	18,000	2,810	0.3%	15,190	21,953	6,763
1967	1,019,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,350	-0.6%	16,350	23,030	6,680
1968	1,029,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,029	-0.6%	16,029	22,743	6,714
1969	1,047,000	1.7%	18,000	798	0.1%	17,202	24,033	6,831
1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	612	0.1%	18,388	25,281	6,893
1971	1,101,150	3.3%	35,150	14,966	1.4%	20,184	27,400	7,216
1972	1,135,100	3.1%	33,950	14,046	1.2%	19,904	27,146	7,242
1973	1,168,950	3.0%	33,850	13,810	1.2%	20,040	27,562	7,522
1974	1,196,950	2.4%	28,000	6,621	0.6%	21,379	28,876	7,497
1975	1,233,900	3.1%	36,950	13,897	1.1%	23,053	30,566	7,513
1976	1,272,050	3.1%	38,150	11,761	0.9%	26,389	33,773	7,384
1977	1.315.950	3.5%	43.900	14.824	1.1%	29.076	36.707	7.631
1978	1,363,750	3.6%	47,800	17,220	1.3%	30,580	38,289	7,709
1979	1,415,950	3.8%	52,200	19,868	1.4%	32,332	40,216	7,884
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	1.7%	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	0.5%	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	0.6%	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	0.3%	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	-0.2%	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	-0.5%	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	-0.5%	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	-0.7%	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	-0.9%	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	-0.6%	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	-0.2%	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	1.4%	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	1.6%	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	1.3%	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	1.5%	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	1.0%	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	0.9%	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	1.2%	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	0.5%	32,478	44,126	11,648
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	0.8%	33,798	45,434	11,636
2000	2,246,553	2.4%	53,539	18,612	0.8%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,305,652	2.6%	59,099	23,848	1.0%	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,358,330	2.3%	52,678	17,299	0.7%	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,413,618	2.3%	55,288	18,568	0.8%	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,469,230	2.3%	55,612	18,367	0.7%	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,547,389	3.2%	78,159	40,647	1.6%	37,512	50,431	12,919

Notes:
1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes 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 2003.

Sources:
1. Population: Utah Population Estimates Committee
2. Births: 1939-1949 and 1953-1972- Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1950-1952, 1973-1996- Birth Certificates held in the Utah Population Database, partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute. 1997-2005 Birth records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998-2005 Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Statistics.
3. Deaths: 1939-2005 Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1940-1996- Death Certificates held in the Utah Population Database, partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute. 1997-2005 Death records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998-2005 Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Table 13
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	2004-2005 Absolute Change	2004-2005 Percent Change	2000 - 2005 Absolute Change	2000 - 2005 Percent Change	2000 - 2005 AARC	2005 Percent of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	33	0.5%	318	5.3%	1.0%	0.25%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	650	1.5%	2,444	5.7%	1.1%	1.78%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	3,382	3.4%	11,667	12.7%	2.4%	4.07%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	-47	-0.2%	-1,058	-5.2%	-1.1%	0.76%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	9	0.9%	30	3.2%	0.6%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	9,362	3.5%	38,074	15.9%	3.0%	10.92%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	304	2.0%	840	5.8%	1.1%	0.60%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	-2	0.0%	-291	-2.7%	-0.5%	0.41%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	78	1.7%	-60	-1.3%	-0.3%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	215	2.5%	289	3.4%	0.7%	0.35%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	2,472	6.4%	7,318	21.5%	4.0%	1.63%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	148	1.7%	664	8.0%	1.5%	0.35%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	155	2.6%	174	2.9%	0.6%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	44	0.3%	710	5.7%	1.1%	0.52%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	267	3.2%	1,335	18.6%	3.5%	0.33%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	2	0.1%	-68	-4.7%	-1.0%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	-7	-0.3%	107	5.5%	1.1%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	23,119	2.4%	75,508	8.4%	1.6%	38.40%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	218	1.5%	211	1.5%	0.3%	0.57%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	411	1.6%	2,608	11.4%	2.2%	1.00%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	234	1.2%	711	3.8%	0.7%	0.77%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	1,193	3.4%	6,235	20.8%	3.8%	1.42%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	2,058	4.1%	10,584	25.5%	4.6%	2.05%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	659	2.5%	1,586	6.3%	1.2%	1.06%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	18,446	4.2%	84,179	22.6%	4.2%	17.90%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	822	4.3%	4,566	29.6%	5.3%	0.79%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	9,811	8.4%	36,023	39.5%	6.9%	4.99%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	-14	-0.6%	-11	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	4,137	2.0%	16,143	8.2%	1.6%	8.39%
MCD													
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	4,025	2.7%	14,218	10.4%	2.0%	5.92%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	825	1.2%	4,614	6.9%	1.4%	2.79%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	20,461	4.2%	94,980	22.8%	4.2%	20.11%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	384	0.7%	-849	-1.6%	-0.3%	2.09%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	12,549	7.2%	43,773	30.8%	5.5%	7.29%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	972	2.3%	2,456	6.0%	1.2%	1.69%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	38,943	2.6%	141,644	10.2%	2.0%	60.10%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	300,836	13.4%	2.5%	100.00%

Notes:

1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.
3. 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.

Sources:

1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2005: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 14
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1983	2.83	1.80
1961	4.24	3.56	1984	2.74	1.81
1962	4.18	3.42	1985	2.69	1.84
1963	3.87	3.30	1986	2.59	1.84
1964	3.55	3.17	1987	2.48	1.87
1965	3.24	2.88	1988	2.52	1.93
1966	3.17	2.67	1989	2.55	2.01
1967	3.12	2.53	1990	2.65	2.08
1968	3.04	2.43	1991	2.53	2.06
1969	3.09	2.42	1992	2.53	2.05
1970	3.30	2.43	1993	2.45	2.02
1971	3.14	2.25	1994	2.44	2.00
1972	2.88	2.00	1995	2.45	1.98
1973	2.84	1.86	1996	2.53	1.98
1974	2.91	1.84	1997	2.52	1.97
1975	2.96	1.77	1998	2.59	2.00
1976	3.19	1.74	1999	2.61	2.01
1977	3.30	1.79	2000	2.63	2.06
1978	3.25	1.76	2001	2.56	2.03
1979	3.28	1.81	2002	2.54	2.01
1980	3.14	1.85	2003	2.52	2.04
1981	3.06	1.82	2004	2.50	2.05
1982	2.99	1.83			

Note: Utah fertility rates were revised beginning in 1990.

Sources:
1. National Center for Health Statistics
2. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2003-2004 Utah numbers only)

Table 15
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts: 2004 and 2005 Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2004 Population	2004 Rank	July 1, 2005 Population	2005 Rank	2004-2005 Absolute Change	2004-2005 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	293,656,842	na	296,410,404	na	2,753,562	0.9%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,582,015	4	54,641,895	4	59,880	0.1%	4
Midwest	65,693,747	3	65,971,974	3	278,227	0.4%	3
South	105,994,495	1	107,505,413	1	1,510,918	1.4%	1
West	67,386,585	2	68,291,122	2	904,537	1.3%	2
State							
Alabama	4,525,375	23	4,557,808	23	32,433	0.7%	25
Alaska	657,755	47	663,661	47	5,906	0.9%	20
Arizona	5,739,879	18	5,939,292	17	199,413	3.5%	2
Arkansas	2,750,000	32	2,779,154	32	29,154	1.1%	17
California	35,842,038	1	36,132,147	1	290,109	0.8%	22
Colorado	4,601,821	22	4,665,177	22	63,356	1.4%	11
Connecticut	3,498,966	29	3,510,297	29	11,331	0.3%	41
Delaware	830,069	45	843,524	45	13,455	1.6%	9
District of Columbia	554,239	50	550,521	50	-3,718	-0.7%	51
Florida	17,385,430	4	17,789,864	4	404,434	2.3%	4
Georgia	8,918,129	9	9,072,576	9	154,447	1.7%	6
Hawaii	1,262,124	42	1,275,194	42	13,070	1.0%	18
Idaho	1,395,140	39	1,429,096	39	33,956	2.4%	3
Illinios	12,712,016	5	12,763,371	5	51,355	0.4%	37
Indiana	6,226,537	14	6,271,973	15	45,436	0.7%	24
Iowa	2,952,904	30	2,966,334	30	13,430	0.5%	36
Kansas	2,733,697	33	2,744,687	33	10,990	0.4%	38
Kentucky	4,141,835	26	4,173,405	26	31,570	0.8%	23
Louisiana	4,506,685	24	4,523,628	24	16,943	0.4%	40
Maine	1,314,985	40	1,321,505	40	6,520	0.5%	35
Maryland	5,561,332	19	5,600,388	19	39,056	0.7%	28
Massachusetts	6,407,382	13	6,398,743	13	-8,639	-0.1%	48
Michigan	10,104,206	8	10,120,860	8	16,654	0.2%	45
Minnesota	5,096,546	21	5,132,799	21	36,253	0.7%	26
Mississippi	2,900,768	31	2,921,088	31	20,320	0.7%	29
Missouri	5,759,532	17	5,800,310	18	40,778	0.7%	27
Montana	926,920	44	935,670	44	8,750	0.9%	19
Nebraska	1,747,704	38	1,758,787	38	11,083	0.6%	33
Nevada	2,332,898	35	2,414,807	35	81,909	3.5%	1
New Hampshire	1,299,169	41	1,309,940	41	10,771	0.8%	21
New Jersey	8,685,166	10	8,717,925	10	32,759	0.4%	39
New Mexico	1,903,006	36	1,928,384	36	25,378	1.3%	13
New York	19,280,727	3	19,254,630	3	-26,097	-0.1%	49
North Carolina	8,540,468	11	8,683,242	11	142,774	1.7%	8
North Dakota	636,308	48	636,677	48	369	0.1%	47
Ohio	11,450,143	7	11,464,042	7	13,899	0.1%	46
Oklahoma	3,523,546	28	3,547,884	28	24,338	0.7%	30
Oregon	3,591,363	27	3,641,056	27	49,693	1.4%	10
Pennsylvania	12,394,471	6	12,429,616	6	35,145	0.3%	43
Rhode Island	1,079,916	43	1,076,189	43	-3,727	-0.3%	50
South Carolina	4,197,892	25	4,255,083	25	57,191	1.4%	12
South Dakota	770,621	46	775,933	46	5,312	0.7%	31
Tennessee	5,893,298	16	5,962,959	16	69,661	1.2%	15
Texas	22,471,549	2	22,859,968	2	388,419	1.7%	7
Utah	**2,420,708**	**34**	**2,469,585**	**34**	**48,877**	**2.0%**	**5**
Vermont	621,233	49	623,050	49	1,817	0.3%	42
Virginia	7,481,332	12	7,567,465	12	86,133	1.2%	16
Washington	6,207,046	15	6,287,759	14	80,713	1.3%	14
West Virginia	1,812,548	37	1,816,856	37	4,308	0.2%	44
Wisconsin	5,503,533	20	5,536,201	20	32,668	0.6%	34
Wyoming	505,887	51	509,294	51	3,407	0.7%	32

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 16
Ranking of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2004

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	293,655,404	United States	20,071,268	6.8%	United States	53,206,730	18.1%	United States	184,083,421	62.7%	United States	36,293,985	12.4%	United States	36.0
1	California	35,893,799	**Utah**	**232,793**	**9.7%**	**Utah**	**507,321**	**21.2%**	District of Columbia	376,805	68.1%	Florida	2,927,583	16.8%	Maine	40.6
2	Texas	22,490,022	Texas	1,842,808	8.2%	Alaska	138,471	21.1%	Vermont	405,738	65.3%	West Virginia	278,354	15.3%	West Virginia	40.2
3	New York	19,227,088	Arizona	449,904	7.8%	Texas	4,423,971	19.7%	Alaska	425,319	64.9%	Pennsylvania	1,896,503	15.3%	Vermont	40.2
4	Florida	17,397,161	Georgia	679,064	7.7%	California	6,962,491	19.4%	Wyoming	328,484	64.8%	North Dakota	93,171	14.7%	Montana	39.5
5	Illinois	12,713,634	Alaska	49,758	7.6%	Idaho	268,929	19.3%	Washington	4,014,623	64.7%	Iowa	433,139	14.7%	Florida	39.3
6	Pennsylvania	12,406,292	Idaho	103,482	7.4%	Arizona	1,097,356	19.1%	Colorado	2,971,543	64.6%	Maine	189,751	14.4%	Pennsylvania	39.2
7	Ohio	11,459,011	Colorado	339,079	7.4%	New Mexico	358,921	18.9%	New Hampshire	837,834	64.5%	South Dakota	109,493	14.2%	New Hampshire	38.8
8	Michigan	10,112,620	California	2,633,972	7.3%	Indiana	1,169,738	18.8%	Virginia	4,808,006	64.5%	Rhode Island	150,587	13.9%	Connecticut	38.8
9	Georgia	8,829,383	Nevada	169,018	7.2%	Georgia	1,653,503	18.7%	Maine	845,373	64.2%	Arkansas	381,106	13.8%	Wyoming	38.0
10	New Jersey	8,698,879	Mississippi	208,354	7.2%	Mississippi	541,215	18.6%	Georgia	5,649,734	64.0%	Montana	126,549	13.7%	Iowa	38.0
11	North Carolina	8,541,221	Louisiana	323,991	7.2%	Michigan	1,883,597	18.6%	Tennessee	3,771,620	63.9%	Hawaii	172,008	13.6%	Rhode Island	38.0
12	Virginia	7,459,827	Hawaii	88,759	7.0%	Louisiana	840,970	18.6%	Montana	592,223	63.9%	Connecticut	473,693	13.5%	North Dakota	37.9
13	Massachusetts	6,416,505	North Carolina	600,113	7.0%	Nevada	434,578	18.6%	Massachusetts	4,097,973	63.9%	Massachusetts	854,343	13.3%	Massachusetts	37.8
14	Indiana	6,237,569	New Mexico	133,366	7.0%	Illinois	2,347,605	18.5%	Kentucky	2,646,408	63.8%	Ohio	1,524,916	13.3%	Hawaii	37.7
15	Washington	6,203,788	Illinois	890,545	7.0%	Maryland	1,020,230	18.4%	Minnesota	3,245,499	63.6%	Missouri	765,692	13.3%	New Jersey	37.7
16	Tennessee	5,900,962	Nebraska	122,049	7.0%	Colorado	839,810	18.3%	Delaware	527,897	63.6%	Nebraska	231,803	13.3%	Wisconsin	37.4
17	Missouri	5,754,618	Indiana	430,557	6.9%	New Jersey	1,574,592	18.1%	Rhode Island	686,232	63.5%	Alabama	597,959	13.2%	Delaware	37.4
18	Arizona	5,743,834	Kansas	188,782	6.9%	Kansas	494,709	18.1%	Oregon	2,282,408	63.5%	Oklahoma	464,440	13.2%	Ohio	37.3
19	Maryland	5,558,058	Oklahoma	242,240	6.9%	South Dakota	139,154	18.1%	Maryland	3,528,507	63.5%	Delaware	108,961	13.1%	New York	37.1
20	Wisconsin	5,509,026	Arkansas	185,555	6.7%	Nebraska	312,517	17.9%	West Virginia	1,152,359	63.5%	Vermont	80,762	13.0%	Missouri	37.0
21	Minnesota	5,100,958	Maryland	374,578	6.7%	Ohio	2,049,177	17.9%	North Dakota	402,240	63.4%	Wisconsin	715,568	13.0%	Kentucky	37.0
22	Colorado	4,601,403	South Dakota	51,720	6.7%	New Hampshire	232,316	17.9%	Wisconsin	3,485,472	63.3%	New York	2,492,816	13.0%	Alabama	36.9
23	Alabama	4,530,182	New Jersey	581,467	6.7%	Connecticut	625,740	17.9%	New York	12,161,909	63.3%	Kansas	354,579	13.0%	Maryland	36.9
24	Louisiana	4,515,770	Virginia	498,386	6.7%	Arkansas	490,995	17.8%	South Carolina	2,652,976	63.2%	New Jersey	1,126,141	12.9%	Tennessee	36.9
25	South Carolina	4,198,068	South Carolina	280,272	6.7%	Minnesota	908,256	17.8%	North Carolina	5,390,480	63.1%	Oregon	459,821	12.8%	Oregon	36.8
26	Kentucky	4,145,922	Alabama	296,100	6.5%	North Carolina	1,518,379	17.8%	Nevada	1,469,096	62.9%	Arizona	732,071	12.7%	Arkansas	36.7
27	Oregon	3,594,586	Tennessee	384,704	6.5%	South Carolina	744,428	17.7%	Hawaii	792,139	62.7%	Kentucky	519,327	12.5%	South Dakota	36.7
28	Oklahoma	3,523,553	Minnesota	332,024	6.5%	Washington	1,098,617	17.7%	Alabama	2,837,690	62.6%	Tennessee	738,053	12.5%	Michigan	36.6
29	Connecticut	3,503,604	New York	1,246,045	6.5%	Alabama	798,433	17.6%	Missouri	3,604,384	62.6%	South Carolina	520,392	12.4%	Virginia	36.5
30	Iowa	2,954,451	Delaware	53,781	6.5%	Missouri	1,013,073	17.6%	Michigan	6,332,586	62.6%	Indiana	772,010	12.4%	Minnesota	36.4
31	Mississippi	2,902,966	Missouri	371,469	6.5%	Wisconsin	969,676	17.6%	California	22,474,379	62.6%	Michigan	1,246,595	12.3%	South Carolina	36.4
32	Arkansas	2,752,629	Kentucky	266,614	6.4%	Oklahoma	617,630	17.5%	Illinois	7,954,855	62.6%	Mississippi	352,867	12.2%	Washington	36.3
33	Kansas	2,735,502	Michigan	649,842	6.4%	Virginia	1,306,514	17.5%	Connecticut	2,191,123	62.5%	District of Columbia	67,171	12.1%	Oklahoma	36.0
34	**Utah**	**2,389,039**	Ohio	730,035	6.4%	Oregon	626,288	17.4%	Louisiana	2,823,165	62.5%	North Carolina	1,032,249	12.1%	Nebraska	35.9
35	Nevada	2,334,771	District of Columbia	35,029	6.3%	New York	3,326,318	17.3%	Ohio	7,154,883	62.4%	Wyoming	61,113	12.1%	Kansas	35.8
36	New Mexico	1,903,289	Oregon	226,069	6.3%	Kentucky	713,573	17.2%	Oklahoma	2,199,243	62.4%	Minnesota	615,179	12.1%	New Mexico	35.7
37	West Virginia	1,815,354	Florida	1,091,292	6.3%	Pennsylvania	2,117,884	17.1%	Iowa	1,840,875	62.3%	New Mexico	229,474	12.1%	Indiana	35.7
38	Nebraska	1,747,214	Washington	387,403	6.2%	Tennessee	1,006,585	17.1%	Texas	14,006,633	62.3%	New Hampshire	156,672	12.1%	North Carolina	35.7
39	Idaho	1,393,262	Massachusetts	395,662	6.2%	Wyoming	86,065	17.0%	New Jersey	5,416,679	62.3%	Illinois	1,520,629	12.0%	Illinois	35.3
40	Maine	1,317,253	Wisconsin	338,310	6.1%	Iowa	499,598	16.9%	New Mexico	1,181,528	62.1%	Louisiana	527,644	11.7%	District of Columbia	35.1
41	New Hampshire	1,299,500	Iowa	180,839	6.1%	Rhode Island	182,275	16.9%	Kansas	1,697,432	62.1%	Maryland	634,743	11.4%	Nevada	35.0
42	Hawaii	1,262,840	Wyoming	30,867	6.1%	Delaware	139,725	16.8%	Mississippi	1,800,530	62.0%	Idaho	158,695	11.4%	Louisiana	34.9
43	Rhode Island	1,080,632	Connecticut	213,048	6.1%	Montana	155,583	16.8%	Indiana	3,865,264	62.0%	Virginia	846,921	11.4%	Mississippi	34.7
44	Montana	926,865	Pennsylvania	719,125	5.8%	Florida	2,911,998	16.7%	Idaho	862,156	61.9%	Washington	703,145	11.3%	Colorado	34.3
45	Delaware	830,364	Rhode Island	61,538	5.7%	Vermont	103,713	16.7%	Nebraska	1,080,845	61.9%	Nevada	262,079	11.2%	California	34.2
46	South Dakota	770,883	Montana	52,510	5.7%	Massachusetts	1,068,527	16.7%	Pennsylvania	7,672,780	61.8%	California	3,822,957	10.7%	Idaho	34.1
47	Alaska	655,435	North Dakota	35,754	5.6%	Hawaii	209,934	16.6%	Arkansas	1,694,973	61.6%	Texas	2,216,610	9.9%	Arizona	34.1
48	North Dakota	634,366	New Hampshire	72,678	5.6%	Maine	214,501	16.3%	South Dakota	470,516	61.0%	Colorado	450,971	9.8%	Georgia	33.8
49	Vermont	621,394	West Virginia	101,109	5.6%	North Dakota	103,201	16.3%	**Utah**	**1,441,214**	**60.3%**	Georgia	847,082	9.6%	Alaska	33.3
50	District of Columbia	553,523	Maine	67,628	5.1%	West Virginia	283,532	15.6%	Arizona	3,464,503	60.3%	**Utah**	**207,711**	**8.7%**	Texas	32.8
51	Wyoming	506,529	Vermont	31,181	5.0%	District of Columbia	74,518	13.5%	Florida	10,466,288	60.2%	Alaska	41,887	6.4%	**Utah**	**27.9**

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 17
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2004

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	10.9	United States	28.9	United States	19.7	United States	59.5
1	**Utah**	**16.2**	**Utah**	**35.2**	Florida	28.0	Florida	66.2
2	Texas	13.2	Alaska	32.6	Pennsylvania	24.7	Arizona	65.8
3	Arizona	13.0	Arizona	31.7	West Virginia	24.2	**Utah**	**65.8**
4	Georgia	12.0	Texas	31.6	Iowa	23.5	South Dakota	63.8
5	Idaho	12.0	Idaho	31.2	South Dakota	23.3	Arkansas	62.4
6	California	11.7	California	31.0	North Dakota	23.2	Pennsylvania	61.7
7	Alaska	11.7	New Mexico	30.4	Arkansas	22.5	Nebraska	61.7
8	Mississippi	11.6	Indiana	30.3	Maine	22.4	Idaho	61.6
9	Nevada	11.5	Mississippi	30.1	Rhode Island	21.9	Indiana	61.4
10	Louisiana	11.5	Louisiana	29.8	Hawaii	21.7	Mississippi	61.2
11	Colorado	11.4	Michigan	29.7	Connecticut	21.6	Kansas	61.2
12	Nebraska	11.3	Nevada	29.6	Nebraska	21.4	New Mexico	61.1
13	New Mexico	11.3	South Dakota	29.6	Montana	21.4	New Jersey	60.6
14	Hawaii	11.2	Illinois	29.5	Ohio	21.3	Texas	60.6
15	Illinois	11.2	Georgia	29.3	Missouri	21.2	Iowa	60.5
16	Indiana	11.1	Kansas	29.1	Arizona	21.1	Oklahoma	60.2
17	North Carolina	11.1	New Jersey	29.1	Oklahoma	21.1	Ohio	60.2
18	Kansas	11.1	Arkansas	29.0	Alabama	21.1	Louisiana	60.0
19	Oklahoma	11.0	Nebraska	28.9	Kansas	20.9	Connecticut	59.9
20	South Dakota	11.0	Maryland	28.9	Massachusetts	20.8	Illinois	59.8
21	Arkansas	10.9	Ohio	28.6	New Jersey	20.8	California	59.7
22	New Jersey	10.7	Connecticut	28.6	Delaware	20.6	Michigan	59.7
23	Maryland	10.6	Colorado	28.3	Wisconsin	20.5	Missouri	59.7
24	South Carolina	10.6	North Carolina	28.2	New York	20.5	Alabama	59.6
25	Alabama	10.4	Alabama	28.1	Oregon	20.1	Hawaii	59.4
26	Florida	10.4	Missouri	28.1	Indiana	20.0	Nevada	58.9
27	Virginia	10.4	Oklahoma	28.1	Vermont	19.9	North Carolina	58.5
28	Missouri	10.3	South Carolina	28.1	Michigan	19.7	South Carolina	58.2
29	Michigan	10.3	Minnesota	28.0	Kentucky	19.6	New York	58.1
30	New York	10.2	Florida	27.8	South Carolina	19.6	Wisconsin	58.1
31	Minnesota	10.2	Wisconsin	27.8	Mississippi	19.6	North Dakota	57.7
32	Ohio	10.2	New Hampshire	27.7	Tennessee	19.6	West Virginia	57.5
33	Tennessee	10.2	Pennsylvania	27.6	New Mexico	19.4	Maryland	57.5
34	Delaware	10.2	Oregon	27.4	North Carolina	19.1	Oregon	57.5
35	Kentucky	10.1	Washington	27.4	Illinois	19.1	Rhode Island	57.5
36	Oregon	9.9	New York	27.4	Minnesota	19.0	Delaware	57.3
37	Iowa	9.8	Virginia	27.2	New Hampshire	18.7	Minnesota	57.2
38	Connecticut	9.7	Iowa	27.1	Louisiana	18.7	Kentucky	56.7
39	Wisconsin	9.7	Kentucky	27.0	Wyoming	18.6	Massachusetts	56.6
40	Massachusetts	9.7	Tennessee	26.7	Idaho	18.4	Montana	56.5
41	Washington	9.6	Rhode Island	26.6	Maryland	18.0	Tennessee	56.5
42	Wyoming	9.4	Hawaii	26.5	Nevada	17.8	Georgia	56.3
43	Pennsylvania	9.4	Delaware	26.5	District of Columbia	17.8	Maine	55.8
44	District of Columbia	9.3	Montana	26.3	Virginia	17.6	Virginia	55.2
45	Rhode Island	9.0	Wyoming	26.2	Washington	17.5	New Hampshire	55.1
46	North Dakota	8.9	Massachusetts	26.1	California	17.0	Colorado	54.8
47	Montana	8.9	North Dakota	25.7	Texas	15.8	Washington	54.5
48	West Virginia	8.8	Vermont	25.6	Colorado	15.2	Wyoming	54.2
49	New Hampshire	8.7	Maine	25.4	Georgia	15.0	Alaska	54.1
50	Maine	8.0	West Virginia	24.6	**Utah**	**14.4**	Vermont	53.2
51	Vermont	7.7	District of Columbia	19.8	Alaska	9.8	District of Columbia	46.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 18
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State: 2000 & 2004 (Thousands)

State	April 1, 2000 Total Housing Units	April 1, 2000 Total Households	April 1, 2000 Persons per Household	April 1, 2000 Persons per Household Rank	July 1, 2004 Total Housing Units	July 1, 2004 Total Households	July 1, 2004 Persons per Household	July 1, 2004 Persons per Household Rank	2000 to 2004 Average Annual Rate of Change Total Housing Units	2000 to 2004 Average Annual Rate of Change Total Households	2000 to 2004 Average Annual Rate of Change Persons per Household
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59		122,672	109,902	2.60		1.4%	1.0%	0.1%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,059	1,755	2.51	24	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	272	228	2.78	5	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,458	2,132	2.64	9	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,233	1,099	2.43	41	1.3%	1.3%	-0.6%
California	12,214	11,503	2.87	3	12,805	11,972	2.93	2	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,011	1,850	2.43	41	2.7%	2.8%	-1.0%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,414	1,330	2.55	19	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	367	311	2.59	16	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,009	6,819	2.49	29	2.3%	1.8%	0.3%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	3,673	3,210	2.67	7	2.9%	1.7%	0.2%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	483	428	2.87	3	1.2%	1.5%	-0.4%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	579	515	2.64	9	2.3%	2.3%	-0.5%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,094	4,660	2.66	8	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,691	2,413	2.51	24	1.5%	0.8%	-0.2%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,293	1,176	2.42	44	1.2%	0.6%	-0.4%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,185	1,076	2.47	33	1.2%	0.9%	-0.4%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,843	1,647	2.45	39	1.3%	0.9%	-0.2%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,920	1,714	2.56	18	1.0%	0.9%	-0.6%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	677	534	2.39	49	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,250	2,078	2.61	14	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,672	2,435	2.55	19	0.5%	-0.1%	0.4%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,433	3,923	2.51	24	1.2%	0.9%	-0.5%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,213	2,055	2.41	46	1.7%	2.0%	-1.1%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,221	1,075	2.61	14	1.3%	0.7%	-0.2%
Missouri	2,242	2,195	2.48	38	2,564	2,309	2.42	44	3.4%	1.3%	-0.6%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	423	369	2.45	39	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	758	687	2.47	33	1.2%	0.8%	-0.2%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	976	872	2.64	9	4.2%	3.8%	0.2%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	576	492	2.57	17	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,415	3,134	2.71	6	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	826	712	2.62	13	1.4%	1.2%	-0.1%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	7,819	7,088	2.63	12	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	3,860	3,340	2.48	30	2.3%	1.6%	-0.1%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	301	263	2.32	50	0.9%	0.5%	-0.9%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	4,967	4,515	2.47	33	0.9%	0.4%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,573	1,360	2.51	24	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,535	1,428	2.46	37	1.4%	1.7%	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,386	4,818	2.48	30	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	446	410	2.53	22	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	1,891	1,611	2.52	23	1.9%	1.2%	-0.1%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	343	301	2.47	33	1.5%	0.9%	-0.3%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,595	2,315	2.48	30	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	8,847	7,791	2.81	4	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Utah	769	701	3.13	1	849	780	3.01	1	2.5%	2.7%	-1.0%
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	304	250	2.41	46	0.9%	0.9%	-0.3%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,117	2,846	2.54	21	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,607	2,416	2.51	24	1.6%	1.6%	-0.2%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	867	737	2.40	48	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,464	2,173	2.46	37	1.5%	1.0%	-0.4%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	233	202	2.43	41	1.0%	1.1%	-0.5%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 1, 2004: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 19
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2004

Geographic Area	Total Population by Race								Hispanic Origin (of any race)
	Total Population	Single Race						Two or More Races	
		Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Total	
State	2,389,039	2,357,773	2,241,072	22,534	32,191	44,608	17,368	31,266	253,073
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.7%	93.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	10.6%
Beaver	6,077	6,042	5,885	18	73	65	1	35	455
Box Elder	44,810	44,436	43,364	109	464	483	16	374	3,101
Cache	97,467	96,658	93,327	496	589	2,044	202	809	7,699
Carbon	19,689	19,615	19,216	66	243	89	1	74	2,117
Daggett	926	923	904	10	9	0	0	3	50
Davis	261,208	257,299	247,101	3,027	1,574	4,802	795	3,909	16,695
Duchesne	15,004	14,754	13,890	32	775	55	2	250	638
Emery	10,723	10,662	10,495	32	83	47	5	61	621
Garfield	4,427	4,420	4,312	8	81	19	0	7	148
Grand	8,712	8,643	8,121	25	465	31	1	69	549
Iron	36,285	35,929	34,448	138	794	396	153	356	1,738
Juab	9,009	9,003	8,835	14	103	47	4	6	200
Kane	6,178	6,157	6,045	3	93	16	0	21	144
Millard	12,305	12,243	11,940	23	191	66	23	62	1,185
Morgan	7,614	7,532	7,502	4	15	11	0	82	122
Piute	1,393	1,392	1,371	2	17	2	0	1	69
Rich	2,054	2,053	2,043	0	0	10	0	1	39
Salt Lake	935,295	921,573	861,265	12,320	8,829	26,823	12,336	13,722	133,529
San Juan	14,015	13,905	6,025	18	7,836	25	1	110	445
Sanpete	23,649	23,496	22,840	108	231	157	160	153	1,791
Sevier	19,455	19,361	18,878	54	350	64	15	94	548
Summit	33,843	33,634	32,952	150	143	386	3	209	3,470
Tooele	49,688	48,993	46,863	780	783	439	128	695	4,843
Uintah	26,671	26,400	23,825	50	2,427	82	16	271	999
Utah	403,352	397,642	386,256	1,541	2,463	4,843	2,539	5,710	33,237
Wasatch	18,139	17,904	17,608	42	164	73	17	235	1,318
Washington	109,924	108,632	105,510	392	1,615	564	551	1,292	6,823
Wayne	2,494	2,489	2,470	4	7	0	8	5	65
Weber	208,633	205,983	197,781	3,068	1,774	2,969	391	2,650	30,435

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 20
Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	1984-2004
Alabama	-101	-20	-107	-65	-209	-71	-94	-62	-81	60	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-51	-70	-122	-79	-1,019
Alaska	-168	-72	33	355	130	47	-93	-43	-29	15	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	-4	-4	-98	-130	357
Arizona	-1792	-2,403	-2,544	-3,112	-2,366	-1,112	50	429	199	464	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-1,504	-1,603	-1,712	-1,586	-24,203
Arkansas	-33	-25	71	-314	-106	61	29	40	35	-22	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-89	-68	-93	-48	-889
California	-1774	-4,277	-3,821	-5,003	-4,094	-2,109	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	464	1,046	579	2,914	48,277
Colorado	-433	-262	-195	-261	-394	-412	25	-87	153	-308	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-1,216	-792	-142	-328	-7,782
Connecticut	-14	-40	-24	-117	-77	-54	73	81	137	123	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	-47	-124	-126	28	112
Delaware	-3	22	4	-76	-47	-65	20	-1	22	20	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-10	1	8	-8	-71
Dist. of Col.	-33	-33	-29	-9	-12	-13	-2	-8	-23	-27	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-29	1	-9	-44	-308
Florida	-336	-366	-372	-508	-567	-280	-297	274	249	342	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-259	-170	-490	-506	-3,653
Georgia	-135	-146	-189	-349	-160	-102	-51	144	-86	-199	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-137	9	-268	-260	-2,713
Hawaii	173	27	174	3	-2	39	-2	217	180	291	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	122	-58	-75	-88	3,143
Idaho	1262	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	-429	9	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	-78	-282	-727	-571	3,451
Illinois	103	77	95	-135	-97	48	-43	145	98	248	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	6	35	-105	10	1,439
Indiana	14	-40	-28	-12	-226	-105	9	-12	34	66	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-109	-107	-164	-213	-1,102
Iowa	157	196	99	96	-43	40	-65	-24	-37	-20	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-135	-52	-94	-108	-493
Kansas	145	9	35	-39	-66	79	89	-69	-52	121	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-97	-133	-21	-36	-256
Kentucky	116	-1	-7	-126	-98	2	-82	-64	-25	17	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-93	-89	-135	23	-847
Louisiana	22	18	-7	200	-27	121	56	33	64	192	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	35	-53	-35	44	1,028
Maine	14	-27	-72	-68	-90	-17	17	38	50	51	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	-16	-69	-13	49	-17
Maryland	46	-168	-158	-215	-304	-207	102	41	223	139	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-129	-304	-412	-171	-1,325
Massachusetts	-63	-160	-112	-251	-307	-182	89	162	283	49	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-136	-138	-63	63	-1,210
Michigan	91	0	-266	-189	-117	-97	-71	29	65	160	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-185	-87	-46	-33	-692
Minnesota	100	-48	-36	-50	-161	-41	-88	154	68	-60	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-242	-90	-243	-14	-1,628
Mississippi	-1	-18	-9	-45	31	40	12	-36	-65	38	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-56	-54	-23	-27	-237
Missouri	9	-110	-205	-214	-171	-153	-60	14	217	-127	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-184	-333	-284	-340	-3,407
Montana	359	236	450	172	85	90	77	-29	-78	-61	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	-35	-130	-180	-241	465
Nebraska	71	32	-13	61	-153	-32	-221	-4	2	34	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	69	-44	-42	9	-442
Nevada	-254	-423	-800	-1,821	-2,614	-3,103	-2,449	-508	419	837	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-960	-1,090	-1,557	-1,381	-19,544
New Hampshire	-44	-27	-15	-31	-67	-70	62	152	90	110	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-131	0	36	-55	-251
New Jersey	-2	-88	-61	-64	-150	-25	99	150	182	290	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	30	132	124	26	1,238
New Mexico	-373	-244	-444	-187	68	-433	239	68	-45	-386	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-307	71	-171	-229	-2,253
New York	-74	-111	-109	-33	-142	-69	133	256	288	386	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	-104	29	-109	-39	1,481
North Carolina	-94	-74	9	-226	-195	-180	95	86	-14	-17	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-99	-72	-88	-15	-1,247
North Dakota	-19	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	33	37	27	2	1,164
Ohio	14	-88	-137	-120	-159	-232	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-54	-246	-105	-289	-1,493
Oklahoma	-106	16	-62	261	141	-41	28	5	-140	62	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-67	-82	16	-68	-571
Oregon	-352	-162	-162	-449	-809	-790	-864	-397	-87	-406	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-486	-862	-537	-187	-9,693
Pennsylvania	91	50	-128	-238	-323	-12	9	70	73	250	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	-185	-104	-100	42	-105
Rhode Island	16	10	-9	-12	-22	-14	-2	15	27	10	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-83	15	15	29	-18
South Carolina	-34	-14	-76	-8	-18	-64	-58	54	94	218	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-8	-54	-87	-41	-308
South Dakota	-19	19	-48	11	46	86	52	28	15	-12	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	-43	-83	-87	24	116
Tennessee	3	-78	-109	-257	-184	-107	-25	26	-73	-38	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-79	-33	-137	-138	-1,842
Texas	-1129	-934	-773	-201	-395	-423	-295	-109	289	24	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-482	-971	-630	-830	-9,053
Vermont	-1	0	-10	-37	-68	9	-2	41	74	12	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	-6	-87	-13	35	61
Virginia	-260	-239	-251	-317	-408	-197	-188	113	121	161	107	209	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-390	-485	-596	-597	-4,001
Washington	-225	-550	-818	-968	-1,204	-1,605	-1,801	-806	-585	-53	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-781	-470	-401	-338	-12,156
West Virginia	62	-1	85	-30	-45	5	-38	-29	-16	-15	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	31	-16	-50	-17	-69
Wisconsin	118	99	52	-83	-47	-20	75	-65	-135	19	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-215	-53	-44	-30	-968
Wyoming	502	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	-64	-217	14	-57	4,051
Foreign	0	0	-361	-341	-194	272	192	906	1,725	1,728	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	1,044	1,004	959	602	13,276
Total	-4,384	-8,397	-8,790	-12,345	-15,055	-11,096	-3,808	6,477	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-7,551	-7,399	-8,656	-5,242	-36,198

Note: Total net in-migration differs from data from other tables because this methodology does not account for the full extent of foreign net in-migration.
Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Table 21
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 03-04	AARC 00-04
Beaver County	6,005	6,024	6,100	6,075	6,077	0.0%	0.3%
Beaver city	2,454	2,460	2,499	2,498	2,513	0.6%	0.6%
Milford city	1,451	1,438	1,447	1,429	1,414	-1.0%	-0.6%
Minersville town	817	819	828	822	818	-0.5%	0.0%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,307	1,326	1,326	1,332	0.5%	0.9%
Box Elder County**	42,745	43,377	44,036	44,599	44,810	0.5%	1.2%
Bear River City city	750	765	779	794	796	0.3%	1.5%
Brigham City city**	17,411	17,358	17,391	17,361	17,149	-1.2%	-0.4%
Corinne city	621	641	651	651	645	-0.9%	1.0%
Deweyville town	278	288	297	305	311	2.0%	2.8%
Elwood town	678	673	675	676	717	6.1%	1.4%
Fielding town	448	448	451	450	443	-1.6%	-0.3%
Garland city	1,943	1,961	1,971	1,970	1,984	0.7%	0.5%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,222	1,266	1,280	1,273	-0.5%	1.2%
Howell town	221	227	232	239	233	-2.5%	1.3%
Mantua town	791	799	804	800	786	-1.8%	-0.2%
Perry city	2,383	2,588	2,748	2,850	2,916	2.3%	5.2%
Plymouth town	328	343	359	378	375	-0.8%	3.4%
Portage town	257	255	260	270	273	1.1%	1.5%
Snowville town	177	177	177	175	171	-2.3%	-0.9%
Tremonton city	5,592	5,904	6,002	6,089	6,205	1.9%	2.6%
Willard city	1,630	1,625	1,642	1,654	1,650	-0.2%	0.3%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	8,103	8,331	8,657	8,883	2.6%	2.6%
Cache County**	91,391	93,643	95,845	96,471	97,467	1.0%	1.6%
Amalga town	427	426	428	421	413	-1.9%	-0.8%
Clarkston town	688	685	688	675	661	-2.1%	-1.0%
Cornish town	259	259	261	257	252	-1.9%	-0.7%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,911	2,944	2,927	2,955	1.0%	0.0%
Hyrum city	6,316	6,466	6,547	6,504	6,463	-0.6%	0.6%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,860	1,872	1,824	1,781	-2.4%	-1.3%
Logan city**	42,670	43,741	44,701	44,994	45,517	1.2%	1.6%
Mendon city	898	903	940	978	974	-0.4%	2.1%
Millville city	1,507	1,495	1,498	1,483	1,487	0.3%	-0.3%
Newton town	699	697	706	703	692	-1.6%	-0.3%
Nibley city	2,045	2,111	2,213	2,339	2,657	13.6%	6.8%
North Logan city	6,163	6,618	6,748	6,739	6,692	-0.7%	2.1%
Paradise town	759	754	757	744	728	-2.2%	-1.0%
Providence city	4,377	4,515	4,854	5,096	5,351	5.0%	5.2%
Richmond city	2,051	2,042	2,049	2,013	1,971	-2.1%	-1.0%
River Heights city	1,496	1,473	1,478	1,452	1,422	-2.1%	-1.3%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,373	7,618	7,741	7,801	0.8%	1.8%
Trenton town	449	450	452	445	437	-1.8%	-0.7%
Wellsville city	2,728	2,762	2,795	2,770	2,745	-0.9%	0.2%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	6,102	6,296	6,366	6,468	1.6%	2.9%
Carbon County	20,422	19,772	19,837	19,882	19,689	-1.0%	-0.9%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,322	1,320	1,313	1,295	-1.4%	-1.8%
Helper city	2,025	1,929	1,932	1,929	1,909	-1.0%	-1.5%
Price city	8,402	8,268	8,276	8,300	8,197	-1.2%	-0.6%
Scofield town	28	27	27	27	26	-3.7%	-1.8%
Sunnyside city	404	386	387	386	382	-1.0%	-1.4%
Wellington city	1,666	1,592	1,597	1,597	1,582	-0.9%	-1.3%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,248	6,298	6,330	6,298	-0.5%	-0.8%
Daggett County	921	923	900	901	926	2.8%	0.1%
Manila town	308	311	301	299	302	1.0%	-0.5%
Balance of Daggett County	613	612	599	602	624	3.7%	0.4%
Davis County	238,994	244,270	249,235	255,308	261,208	2.3%	2.2%
Bountiful city	41,301	41,400	41,241	41,340	41,173	-0.4%	-0.1%
Centerville city	14,585	14,734	14,696	14,749	14,670	-0.5%	0.1%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,928	26,345	26,985	27,227	0.9%	1.2%
Clinton city	12,585	13,541	14,366	15,294	16,447	7.5%	6.9%
Farmington city	12,081	12,410	13,001	13,407	13,882	3.5%	3.5%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,742	4,758	4,761	4,743	-0.4%	0.2%
Kaysville city	20,351	20,628	20,961	21,378	21,749	1.7%	1.7%
Layton city	58,474	59,587	60,000	60,699	61,205	0.8%	1.1%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	9,069	9,151	9,280	9,555	3.0%	2.2%
South Weber city	4,260	4,735	5,180	5,388	5,486	1.8%	6.5%
Sunset city	5,204	5,156	5,092	5,051	5,000	-1.0%	-1.0%
Syracuse city	9,398	10,804	12,444	14,180	16,158	13.9%	14.5%
West Bountiful city	4,484	4,550	4,559	4,595	4,755	3.5%	1.5%
West Point city	6,033	6,101	6,262	6,483	7,046	8.7%	4.0%
Woods Cross city	6,419	6,773	7,015	7,456	7,859	5.4%	5.2%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	4,112	4,164	4,262	4,253	-0.2%	-0.8%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,568	14,859	14,911	15,004	0.6%	1.1%
Altamont town	178	178	181	180	180	0.0%	0.3%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,425	1,443	1,448	1,454	0.4%	0.8%
Myton city	539	544	553	551	550	-0.2%	0.5%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,316	4,407	4,413	4,437	0.5%	0.8%
Tabiona town	149	150	152	151	151	0.0%	0.3%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	7,955	8,123	8,168	8,232	0.8%	1.4%
Emery County	10,860	10,757	10,711	10,756	10,723	-0.3%	-0.3%
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,613	1,606	1,619	1,612	-0.4%	-0.7%
Clawson town	153	153	156	156	164	5.1%	1.8%
Cleveland town	508	509	508	511	513	0.4%	0.2%
Elmo town	368	368	366	371	369	-0.5%	0.1%
Emery town	308	301	303	302	302	0.0%	-0.5%
Ferron city	1,623	1,576	1,572	1,573	1,567	-0.4%	-0.9%
Green River city	868	957	953	957	954	-0.3%	2.4%
Huntington city	2,131	2,086	2,075	2,082	2,066	-0.8%	-0.8%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,365	1,353	1,351	1,346	-0.4%	-0.9%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,829	1,819	1,834	1,830	-0.2%	-0.2%
Garfield County	4,735	4,692	4,610	4,546	4,427	-2.6%	-1.7%
Antimony town	122	120	117	115	111	-3.5%	-2.3%
Boulder town	180	179	181	180	174	-3.3%	-0.8%
Cannonville town	148	146	142	139	135	-2.9%	-2.3%
Escalante city	818	805	785	768	743	-3.3%	-2.4%
Hatch town	127	125	122	119	115	-3.4%	-2.5%
Henrieville town	159	156	152	149	144	-3.4%	-2.4%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,593	1,554	1,524	1,476	-3.1%	-2.3%
Tropic town	508	500	488	478	462	-3.3%	-2.3%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,068	1,069	1,074	1,067	-0.7%	0.4%
Grand County	8,485	8,497	8,640	8,682	8,712	0.3%	0.7%
Castle Valley town	349	350	354	353	354	0.3%	0.4%
Moab city	4,779	4,801	4,857	4,861	4,825	-0.7%	0.2%
Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,346	3,429	3,468	3,533	1.9%	2.1%
Iron County	33,779	34,571	35,350	35,578	36,285	2.0%	1.8%
Brian Head town	118	116	116	114	115	0.9%	-0.6%
Cedar City city	20,527	21,009	21,502	21,761	22,224	2.1%	2.0%
Enoch city	3,467	3,679	3,832	3,863	3,955	2.4%	3.3%
Kanarraville town	311	305	307	302	304	0.7%	-0.6%

Table 21 (Continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 03-04	AARC 00-04
Paragonah town	470	467	469	462	465	0.6%	-0.3%
Parowan city	2,565	2,557	2,568	2,531	2,546	0.6%	-0.2%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	6,438	6,556	6,545	6,676	2.0%	1.4%
Juab County	8,238	8,471	8,640	8,783	9,009	2.6%	2.3%
Eureka city	766	773	775	777	788	1.4%	0.7%
Levan town	688	741	782	785	801	2.0%	3.9%
Mona city	850	897	924	1,001	1,079	7.8%	6.1%
Nephi city	4,733	4,830	4,911	4,952	5,034	1.7%	1.6%
Rocky Ridge town	403	404	403	421	437	3.8%	2.0%
Santaquin city (pt.)	X	0	0	2	4	100.0%	na
Balance of Juab County	798	826	845	845	866	2.5%	2.1%
Kane County	6,046	5,959	6,038	6,087	6,178	1.5%	0.5%
Alton town	134	133	135	134	138	3.0%	0.7%
Big Water town	417	414	417	419	417	-0.5%	0.0%
Glendale town	355	346	346	347	347	0.0%	-0.6%
Kanab city	3,564	3,478	3,505	3,498	3,528	0.9%	-0.3%
Orderville town	596	586	597	600	596	-0.7%	0.0%
Balance of Kane County	980	1,002	1,038	1,089	1,152	5.8%	4.1%
Millard County	12,405	12,397	12,384	12,401	12,305	-0.8%	-0.2%
Delta city	3,209	3,162	3,151	3,158	3,126	-1.0%	-0.7%
Fillmore city	2,253	2,225	2,211	2,214	2,195	-0.9%	-0.6%
Hinckley town	698	746	757	753	739	-1.9%	1.4%
Holden town	400	394	392	391	393	0.5%	-0.4%
Kanosh town	485	479	476	476	480	0.8%	-0.3%
Leamington town	217	215	215	214	211	-1.4%	-0.7%
Lynndyl town	134	132	131	129	127	-1.6%	-1.3%
Meadow town	254	251	249	249	250	0.4%	-0.4%
Oak City town	650	647	644	641	629	-1.9%	-0.8%
Scipio town	290	293	295	298	298	0.0%	0.7%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,853	3,863	3,878	3,857	-0.5%	0.3%
Morgan County	7,129	7,307	7,423	7,487	7,614	1.7%	1.7%
Morgan city	2,635	2,668	2,694	2,697	2,748	1.9%	1.1%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,639	4,729	4,790	4,866	1.6%	2.0%
Piute County	1,435	1,400	1,382	1,380	1,393	0.9%	-0.7%
Circleville town	505	492	485	483	487	0.8%	-0.9%
Junction town	177	173	170	170	171	0.6%	-0.9%
Kingston town	142	138	136	136	137	0.7%	-0.9%
Marysvale town	381	368	361	357	357	0.0%	-1.6%
Balance of Piute County	230	229	230	234	241	3.0%	1.2%
Rich County	1,961	1,951	1,953	2,028	2,054	1.3%	1.2%
Garden City town	357	362	366	384	391	1.8%	2.3%
Laketown town	188	183	181	186	186	0.0%	-0.3%
Randolph city	483	472	466	477	477	0.0%	-0.3%
Woodruff town	194	190	188	192	192	0.0%	-0.3%
Balance of Rich County	739	744	752	789	808	2.4%	2.3%
Salt Lake County	898,387	910,060	917,382	924,760	935,295	1.1%	1.0%
Alta town	370	369	368	367	366	-0.3%	-0.3%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,851	4,883	5,701	6,087	6.8%	6.7%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	26,557	28,735	30,419	32,219	5.9%	6.3%
Herriman town	1,523	2,912	4,192	5,650	7,826	38.5%	50.6%
Holladay city*	14,561	19,897	19,743	19,485	19,311	-0.9%	7.3%
Midvale city	27,029	27,288	27,243	27,222	27,019	-0.7%	0.0%
Murray city	34,024	44,193	43,950	43,658	43,328	-0.8%	6.2%
Riverton city	25,011	26,136	28,293	29,355	30,119	2.6%	4.8%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	181,710	181,711	180,651	178,605	-1.1%	-0.4%
Sandy city	88,418	89,856	89,639	89,625	89,979	0.4%	0.4%
South Jordan city	29,437	30,805	32,122	34,376	36,791	7.0%	5.7%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	21,965	21,814	21,673	21,510	-0.8%	-0.6%
Taylorsville city	57,439	58,883	58,628	58,239	58,179	-0.1%	0.3%
West Jordan city	68,336	81,703	83,056	84,165	89,011	5.8%	6.8%
West Valley City city	108,896	109,952	110,333	111,173	112,678	1.4%	0.9%
Balance of Salt Lake County	209,642	182,983	182,672	183,001	182,267	-0.4%	-3.4%
San Juan County	14,413	13,603	13,831	13,832	14,015	1.3%	-0.7%
Blanding city	3,162	2,963	3,011	3,015	3,056	1.4%	-0.8%
Monticello city	1,958	1,858	1,895	1,890	1,912	1.2%	-0.6%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	8,782	8,925	8,927	9,047	1.3%	-0.7%
Sanpete County	22,763	23,210	23,364	23,560	23,649	0.4%	1.0%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,043	1,045	1,053	1,044	-0.9%	-0.1%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,906	4,860	4,779	4,765	-0.3%	1.4%
Fairview city	1,160	1,158	1,159	1,167	1,157	-0.9%	-0.1%
Fayette town	204	202	202	204	202	-1.0%	-0.2%
Fountain Green city	945	938	938	945	936	-1.0%	-0.2%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,388	2,449	2,517	2,661	5.7%	2.7%
Manti city	3,040	3,056	3,085	3,146	3,170	0.8%	1.1%
Mayfield town	420	417	417	419	416	-0.7%	-0.2%
Moroni city	1,280	1,271	1,271	1,281	1,269	-0.9%	-0.2%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,690	2,691	2,711	2,688	-0.8%	-0.2%
Spring City city	956	964	981	994	997	0.3%	1.1%
Sterling town	235	250	250	252	250	-0.8%	1.6%
Wales town	219	223	223	225	223	-0.9%	0.5%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	3,704	3,793	3,867	3,871	0.1%	1.5%
Sevier County	18,842	19,047	19,118	19,169	19,455	1.5%	0.8%
Annabella town	603	605	605	600	607	1.2%	0.2%
Aurora city	947	950	949	941	951	1.1%	0.1%
Elsinore town	733	742	741	735	743	1.1%	0.3%
Glenwood town	437	438	437	434	438	0.9%	0.1%
Joseph town	269	271	271	269	272	1.1%	0.3%
Koosharem town*	276	290	290	288	291	1.0%	1.3%
Monroe city	1,845	1,847	1,846	1,831	1,849	1.0%	0.1%
Redmond town	788	791	790	783	798	1.9%	0.3%
Richfield city	6,847	6,889	6,878	6,948	7,048	1.4%	0.7%
Salina city	2,393	2,403	2,401	2,382	2,406	1.0%	0.1%
Sigurd town	430	431	431	427	431	0.9%	0.1%
Balance of Sevier County*	3,274	3,390	3,479	3,531	3,621	2.5%	2.6%
Summit County	29,736	30,955	31,862	32,778	33,843	3.2%	3.3%
Coalville city	1,382	1,406	1,402	1,418	1,423	0.4%	0.7%
Francis town	698	727	724	773	802	3.8%	3.5%
Henefer town	684	700	703	715	721	0.8%	1.3%
Kamas city	1,274	1,349	1,372	1,408	1,438	2.1%	3.1%
Oakley city	948	997	1,007	1,117	1,160	3.8%	5.2%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,657	7,721	7,804	7,881	1.0%	1.7%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	18,119	18,933	19,543	20,418	4.5%	4.1%
Tooele County	40,735	43,962	46,007	48,084	49,688	3.3%	5.1%
Grantsville city	6,015	6,395	6,632	6,841	7,077	3.4%	4.1%
Ophir town	23	23	23	24	25	4.2%	2.1%
Rush Valley town	453	473	488	506	523	3.4%	3.7%
Stockton town	443	504	530	558	573	2.7%	6.6%

Table 21 (Continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 03-04	AARC 00-04
Tooele city	22,502	24,730	25,972	27,147	27,903	2.8%	5.5%
Vernon town	236	246	254	264	272	3.0%	3.6%
Wendover city	1,537	1,571	1,599	1,612	1,625	0.8%	1.4%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	10,020	10,509	11,132	11,690	5.0%	5.3%
Uintah County	25,224	25,776	26,238	26,316	26,671	1.3%	1.4%
Ballard town	566	577	585	594	598	0.7%	1.4%
Naples city	1,300	1,343	1,384	1,414	1,444	2.1%	2.7%
Vernal city	7,714	7,746	7,859	7,852	7,939	1.1%	0.7%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	16,110	16,410	16,456	16,690	1.4%	1.6%
Utah County**	368,536	382,482	391,569	397,170	403,352	1.6%	2.3%
Alpine city**	7,146	7,529	7,720	7,823	7,896	0.9%	2.5%
American Fork city	21,941	22,650	22,610	22,700	22,387	-1.4%	0.5%
Cedar Fort town	341	339	333	325	317	-2.5%	-1.8%
Cedar Hills city**	3,094	4,055	4,553	5,122	5,813	13.5%	17.1%
Draper city (pt.)	0	171	438	635	823	29.6%	na
Eagle Mountain city**	2,157	4,647	6,056	7,271	8,190	12.6%	39.6%
Elk Ridge city	1,838	1,943	2,001	2,032	2,001	-1.5%	2.1%
Genola town	965	1,012	1,052	1,139	1,159	1.8%	4.7%
Goshen town	874	866	845	829	817	-1.4%	-1.7%
Highland city	8,172	9,155	10,153	11,141	12,332	10.7%	10.8%
Lehi **	19,028	20,793	21,819	23,082	25,665	11.2%	7.8%
Lindon city**	8,363	8,524	8,625	8,553	8,489	-0.7%	0.4%
Mapleton city	5,809	5,990	6,043	6,094	6,129	0.6%	1.3%
Orem city	84,324	85,652	86,346	87,566	88,619	1.2%	1.2%
Payson city**	12,716	13,889	14,340	14,580	14,542	-0.3%	3.4%
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	23,851	24,365	25,078	27,116	8.1%	3.7%
Provo city**	105,166	105,574	105,565	103,072	99,624	-3.3%	-1.3%
Salem city	4,372	4,757	4,853	4,850	4,838	-0.2%	2.6%
Santaquin city (pt.)**	4,834	5,448	5,651	5,747	5,811	1.1%	4.7%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	1,618	3,125	4,185	5,389	28.8%	52.2%
Spanish Fork city**	20,246	21,674	22,354	22,659	22,839	0.8%	3.1%
Springville city**	20,424	21,023	21,430	21,498	21,507	0.0%	1.3%
Vineyard town	150	148	144	139	135	-2.9%	-2.6%
Woodland Hills city	941	1,033	1,099	1,146	1,190	3.8%	6.0%
Balance of Utah County*	11,164	10,141	10,049	9,904	9,724	-1.8%	-3.4%
Wasatch County	15,215	16,171	16,915	17,620	18,139	2.9%	4.5%
Charleston town	378	385	392	406	414	2.0%	2.3%
Heber city	7,291	7,928	8,422	8,642	8,800	1.8%	4.8%
Midway city	2,121	2,257	2,323	2,410	2,529	4.9%	4.5%
Park City city (pt.)	0	1	1	1	1	0.0%	na
Wallsburg town	274	274	276	277	283	2.2%	0.8%
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	5,326	5,501	5,884	6,112	3.9%	4.4%
Washington County	90,354	94,602	99,605	104,498	109,924	5.2%	5.0%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,281	1,294	1,405	1,403	-0.1%	2.2%
Hildale city	1,895	1,893	1,914	1,930	1,980	2.6%	1.1%
Hurricane city	8,250	8,708	9,112	9,457	9,748	3.1%	4.3%
Ivins town	4,450	5,174	5,672	6,178	6,404	3.7%	9.5%
La Verkin city	3,392	3,520	3,664	3,743	3,846	2.8%	3.2%
Leeds town	547	601	614	622	622	0.0%	3.3%
New Harmony town	190	189	191	193	195	1.0%	0.7%
Rockville town	247	252	258	261	259	-0.8%	1.2%
St. George city	49,663	51,616	54,097	56,524	59,780	5.8%	4.7%
Santa Clara city	4,630	4,850	5,096	5,376	5,661	5.3%	5.2%
Springdale town	457	472	493	512	520	1.6%	3.3%
Toquerville town	910	918	951	999	1,046	4.7%	3.5%
Virgin town	394	414	432	450	472	4.9%	4.6%
Washington city	8,186	8,811	9,677	10,518	11,521	9.5%	8.9%
Balance of Washington County*	5,858	5,903	6,140	6,330	6,467	2.2%	2.5%
Wayne County	2,509	2,530	2,542	2,488	2,494	0.2%	-0.1%
Bicknell town	353	354	352	343	342	-0.3%	-0.8%
Hanksville town	(X)	207	206	201	200	-0.5%	na
Loa town	525	528	525	511	510	-0.2%	-0.7%
Lyman town	234	235	234	228	227	-0.4%	-0.8%
Torrey town	171	173	173	168	168	0.0%	-0.4%
Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,033	1,052	1,037	1,047	1.0%	-3.9%
Weber County	196,533	200,184	203,367	205,969	208,633	1.3%	1.5%
Farr West city	3,094	3,331	3,588	3,816	4,256	11.5%	8.3%
Harrisville city	3,645	3,908	4,163	4,458	4,780	7.2%	7.0%
Hooper city	(X)	4,019	4,013	4,021	4,108	2.2%	na
Huntsville town	649	645	646	654	657	0.5%	0.3%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,424	1,420	1,421	1,418	-0.2%	-0.1%
North Ogden city	15,026	15,444	15,744	16,089	16,328	1.5%	2.1%
Ogden city	77,226	78,294	78,505	78,532	78,519	0.0%	0.4%
Plain City city	3,489	3,634	3,821	3,939	4,159	5.6%	4.5%
Pleasant View city	5,632	5,763	5,844	5,928	6,048	2.0%	1.8%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,720	7,751	7,768	7,896	1.6%	0.8%
Roy city	32,885	34,255	34,855	35,245	35,308	0.2%	1.8%
South Ogden city	14,377	14,271	14,606	14,975	15,130	1.0%	1.3%
Uintah town	1,127	1,161	1,191	1,199	1,223	2.0%	2.1%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,499	8,475	8,433	8,395	-0.5%	-0.5%
West Haven city	3,976	4,130	4,859	4,990	5,237	4.9%	7.1%
Balance of Weber County	17,775	13,686	13,886	14,501	15,171	4.6%	-3.9%

Notes:

1. ARRC = Average Annual Rate of Change

2. *The Utah Population Estimates Committee provided July 1, 2004 estimates for the following area: Holladay, 25,646; Cottonwood Heights, 35,853 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Salt Lake County, 140,079; Koosharem, 389; Central Valley, 471 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Sevier County, 2,761; Fairfield, 134 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Utah County, 9,590; Apple Valley, 538 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Washington County, 5,929.

3. **The U.S. Census Bureau has accepted challenges of the population estimates for the following areas: Utah County, 429,166; Alpine, 8,695; Cedar Hills, 6,661; Eagle Mountain, 8,760; Lehi, 27,663; Lindon, 9,410; Payson, 15,990; Provo, 111,718; Santaquin, 6,541; Spanish Fork, 25,528; Springville, 24,448; Cache County, 97,745; Logan, 45,795; Box Elder, 45,940; Brigham City, 18,279.

4. An (X) in the Census 2000 field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after Census 2000 or was erroneously omitted from Census 2000.

5. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Overview
The 2005 Utah economy continued the strong growth and recovery that began in 2004. Utah's 2005 employment growth was estimated at 3.5%, the highest rate since 1997 and above the long term average of 3.3%. The rate of 3.5% was also one of the highest rates in the nation, and was nearly double the national rate.

The strong growth in 2005 should continue as long as the national economic environment moves forward. Under these conditions, Utah should continue to be one of the nation's best-performing states.

Utah's strong job growth can be attributed in part to its population growth. Utah continued to have steady and sizeable population growth throughout the recent recession. The pressures of population growth continued to build while the economy failed to add new jobs for three consecutive years. Because of this, the Utah economy rebounded from recession in a more robust manner than the nation as a whole. This is the primary reason for Utah's strong 2005 employment growth.

Job Growth by Industrial Sector
All of Utah's industries enjoyed positive growth in 2005.

Natural Resources & Mining. The mining industry has more significance in Utah's history than it does in the current economy. Historically, mining was a foundational industry in Utah. It employed around 8,100 workers in 2005, or 0.7% of all employment. However, it is still significant in some regions of Utah, such as oil and gas mining in the Uintah Basin, and coal mining in central Utah. The mining industry experienced the addition of over 1,000 new jobs in Utah in 2005, over half of which are new oil and gas jobs in the Uintah Basin. The corresponding growth rate of 14.4% ranks natural resources and mining as the fastest growing employment sector in Utah in 2005.

Construction. The construction industry added 8,200 new jobs in Utah in 2005, more than any other industry. This resulted in the highest rate of construction job growth (11.2%) in ten years. Along with solid housing growth, there were numerous commercial and industrial projects. The largest volume of construction growth was in Salt Lake, Washington, Utah, and Davis counties. Only a few counties did not experience growth in construction employment.

Manufacturing. Employment growth continued in the volatile manufacturing sector. Although this sector lost thousands of jobs in the recent recession, it continued to recover with the addition of over 3,000 new jobs in 2005, a growth rate of 2.6%. Job gains were seen in both the durable and nondurable segments of this industry.

Trade, Transportation, Utilities. Trade, transportation, and utilities, with approximately 224,800 employees, was the largest employment sector in Utah in 2005. In 2005, this industry added 5,600 new jobs, resulting in a 2.5% growth rate. Trade, both wholesale and retail, made up almost 80% of this sector, but it accounted for only 63% of the new jobs added in 2005. The other 37% came from transportation, most of which came in air transportation. Warehousing employment also increased in 2005.

Information. With 31,700 jobs, information is the second-smallest employment sector in Utah. Although it had been one of the slowest to recover from the recession, it experienced a strong growth rate of 4.7% this year. This represents an increase of 1,400 jobs to the secotor. Some of the major components of this industry include software development, the telecommunications industry, and Internet service providers. Other components include libraries, newspapers, and broadcast media outlets. Slow or negative job growth in telecommunications caused the slow recovery in this industry, but this sector saw small employment gains in 2005. The most job gains in this sector came from internet service providers.

Financial Activity. Financial activity was the slowest-growing industry in 2004, but its growth of 2.2% in 2005 was above two other industries. Real estate activity, including financing real estate purchases, was the growth driver behind this sector.

Professional and Business Services. Professional and business services is one of the largest employment sectors in Utah, employing nearly 143,600 workers in 2005. It added 5,400 new jobs in 2005, growing at a rate of 3.9%. Many high-education jobs are found in this industry, which can include lawyers, accountants, engineers, designers, programmers, researchers, technicians, and consultants.

This sector also contains industries such as computer and software development, company headquarters, call centers, research firms, and waste management. The telemarketing industry, which is thriving and growing in Utah, contributed to the growth in this sector. Another important area of this sector is the temporary help or placement industry, which experienced continued employment gains, but not as many as in 2004 when the economy was beginning to recover from the recession.

Education and Health Services. The education and health services sector is a consistent force in Utah's economy. While most industries lost jobs during the recent recession, this sector expanded. This industry employed around 128,200 workers in 2005. It grew at a rate of 4.0%, adding around 4,900 new jobs. About 80% of the employment in this sector is in healthcare. The education component is limited to private education facilities, as public education employment is placed within the government classification.

Leisure and Hospitality. Utah is known as a tourism and recreation destination. Many of the jobs dependent upon those activities are found in the leisure and hospitality sector, including jobs in hotels and restaurants. This sector employed 105,500 workers in 2005. This sector enjoyed employment growth of 3.4%, or about 3,500 workers.

Other Services. Comprised of a variety of businesses within this classification, other services is a catchall sector within the NAICS coding structure. This sector employed around 33,600 Utahns in 2005. In 2005, it added 700 new jobs for a growth rate of 2.1%.

Government. Government is one of the largest employment sectors in Utah. It includes the federal, state, and local levels, and in 2005 employed 202,900 workers. Government employment grew by approximately 4,000 workers, or 2.0%. Local government accounted for two-thirds of new jobs in this sector, and nearly half of all government employment. This includes city and county governments, and all public school districts.

State government constituted about 29% of government employment, and accounted for the remainder of government employment growth. Federal government jobs accounted for about 18% of all government employment. Federal government employment remained largely unchanged from the previous year.

Significant Issues

Wage Growth. Utah's 2005 average nonagricultural wage was estimated at $32,890, reflecting a year-over wage growth of 3.8%. This was the highest level of wage growth in Utah in five years.

Utah's average nonagricultural wage in 2004 measured at 81.7% of the U.S. average. This may be a result of Utah's unique demographic make-up. Utah is the youngest state in the nation, and 47% of Utah's labor force is 34 years of age and younger; while no other state has over 40% of its labor force in that age group. Older workers, because of experience and tenure, have higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The United States labor force is much older than Utah's because it is skewed to a higher average age by the Baby Boomers.

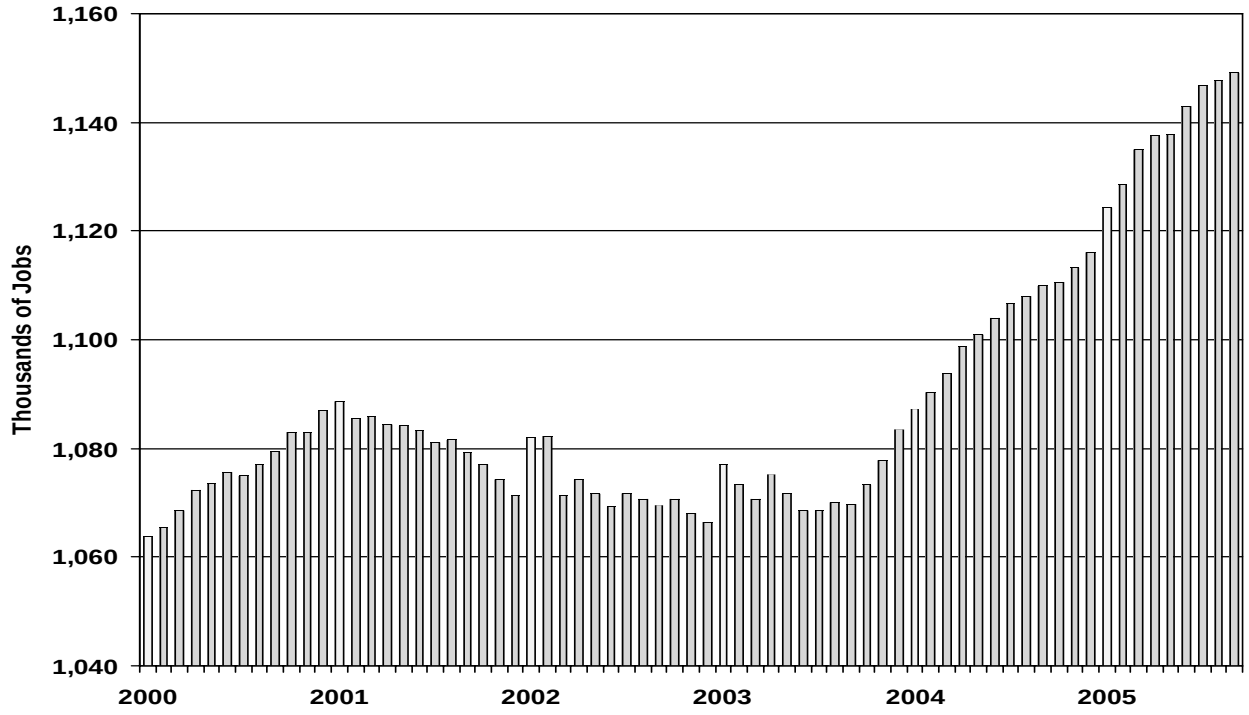
Major Employers. Utah's list of top ten major employers changes little from year to year. Intermountain Health Care, a large healthcare organization with numerous hospitals and clinics throughout Utah, and the State of Utah were the two largest employers; both had over 20,000 employees. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each had 15,000 to 19,999 employees. Wal-Mart, with its growing number of stores in Utah had 10,000 to 14,999 employees, and surpassed Hill Air Force Base to rank fifth. Hill Air Force Base ranked sixth with 10,000 to 14,999 civilian jobs. Granite, Jordan, and Davis County school districts ranged from 7,000 to 9,999 workers. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company, was the tenth largest employer in Utah with 7,000 to 9,999 workers.

Labor Force Composition. In 2004, Utah's civilian, non-institutionalized labor force comprised 71.0% of the state's 16-years-and-over population, down slightly from the year before. Still, this is significantly higher than the national average of 66.0%. Both Utah women (62.7% in Utah vs. 59.2% nationally) and men (79.5% in Utah vs. 73.3% nationally) took part in the labor market at higher rates than their national counterparts. Utah's teenagers and young adults were also more likely to work than their peers throughout the nation; 16 to 19 year-olds in Utah participate at a rate of 59.4%, as opposed to only 43.9% on a national level.

Conclusion

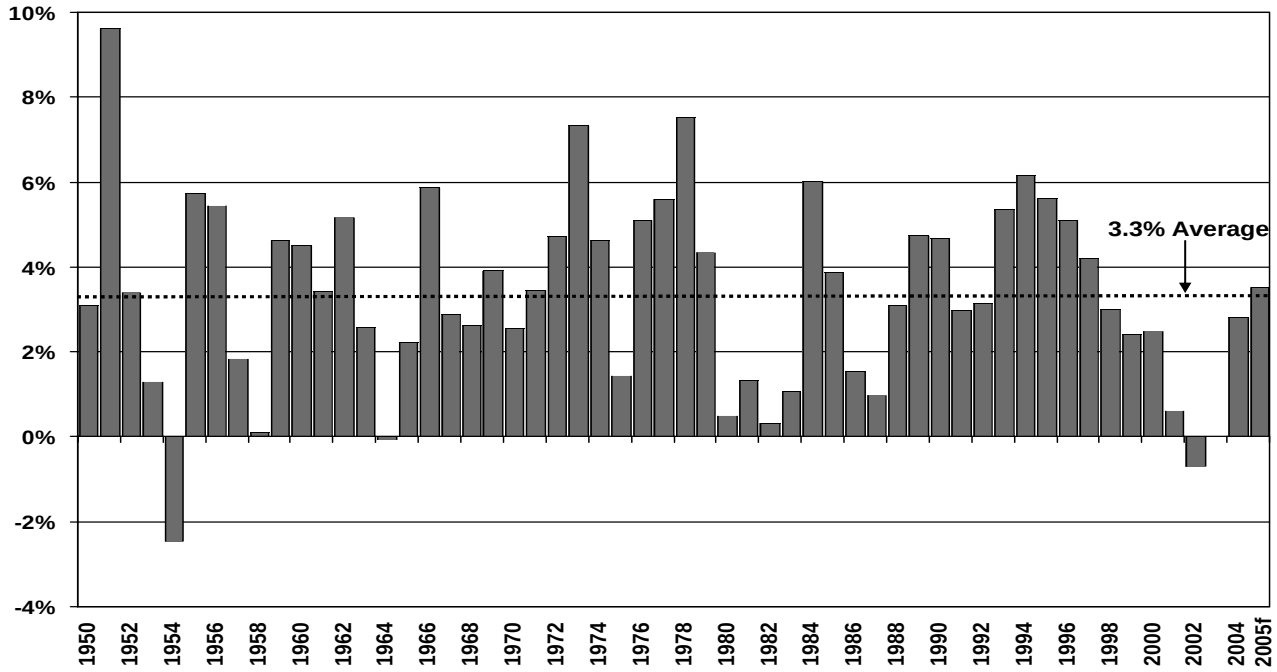
In 2005, Utah's employment growth of 3.5% was the highest rate since 1997, and is above Utah's long-term average of 3.3%. All industries in Utah experienced positive job growth from 2004 to 2005. Utah's 2005 average nonagricultural wage was estimated at $32,890, 3.8% higher than the 2004 average. The strong growth that was experienced in 2004 and 2005 should continue into 2006 as long as the national economic environment stays positive.

Figure 24
Utah Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)



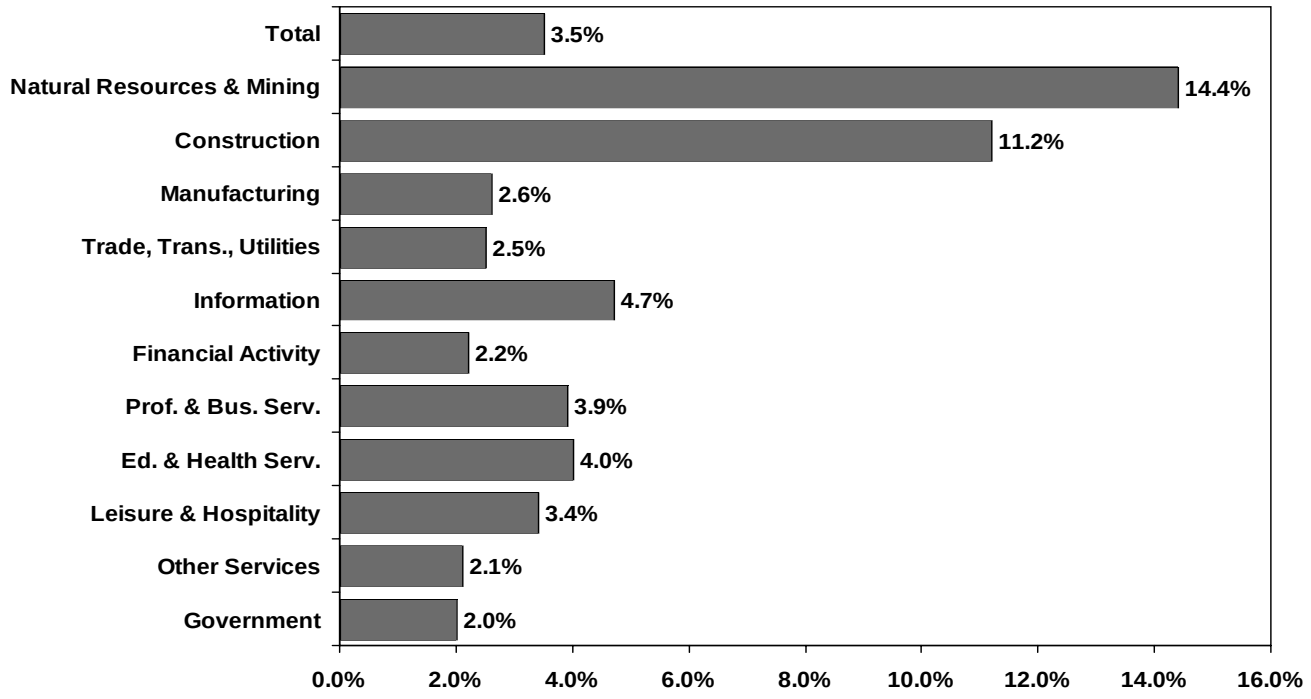
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; November 2005

Figure 25
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: Annual Percent Change



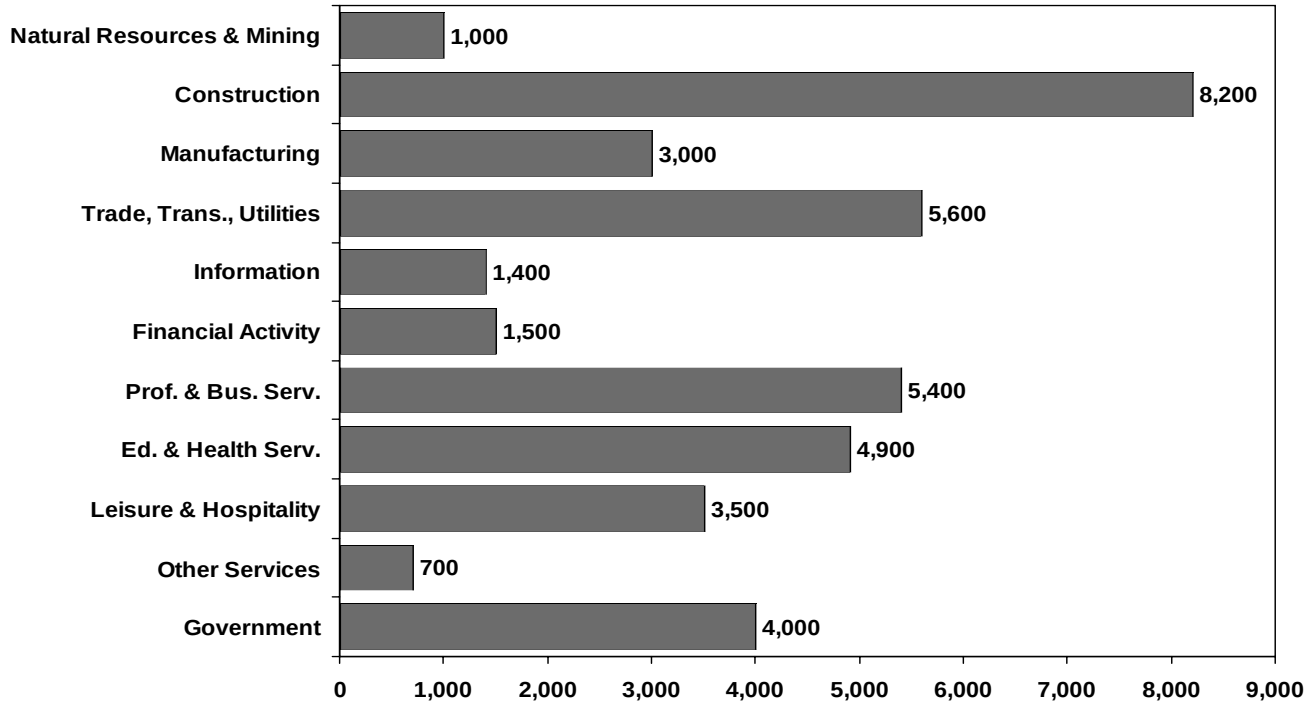
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 26
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2004-2005 Annual Averages



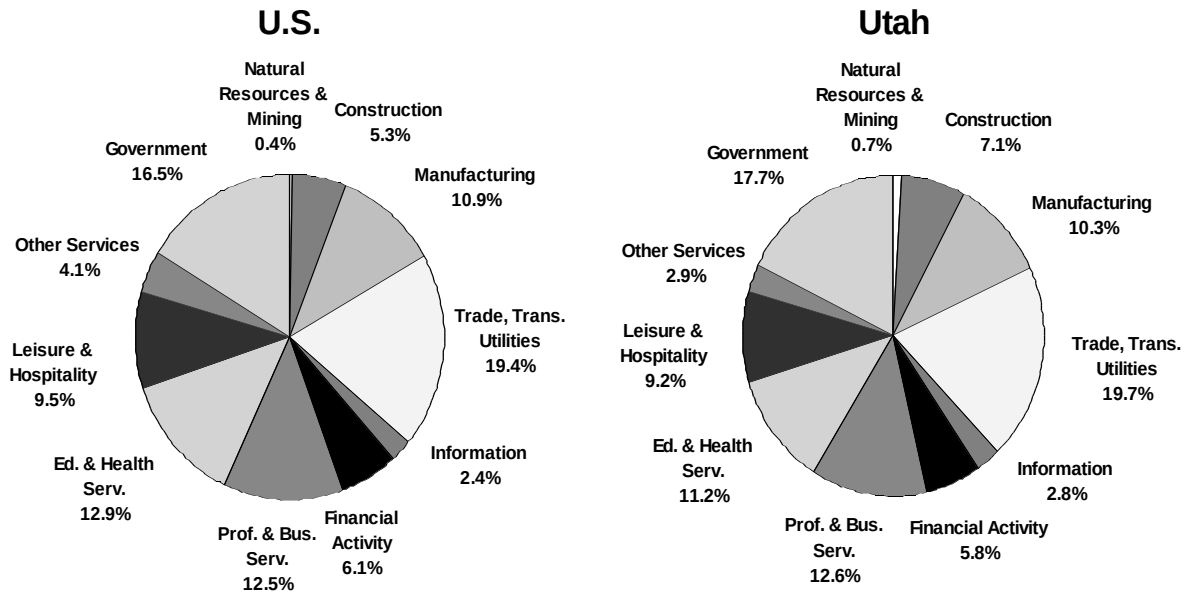
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 27
Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2004-2005 Annual Averages



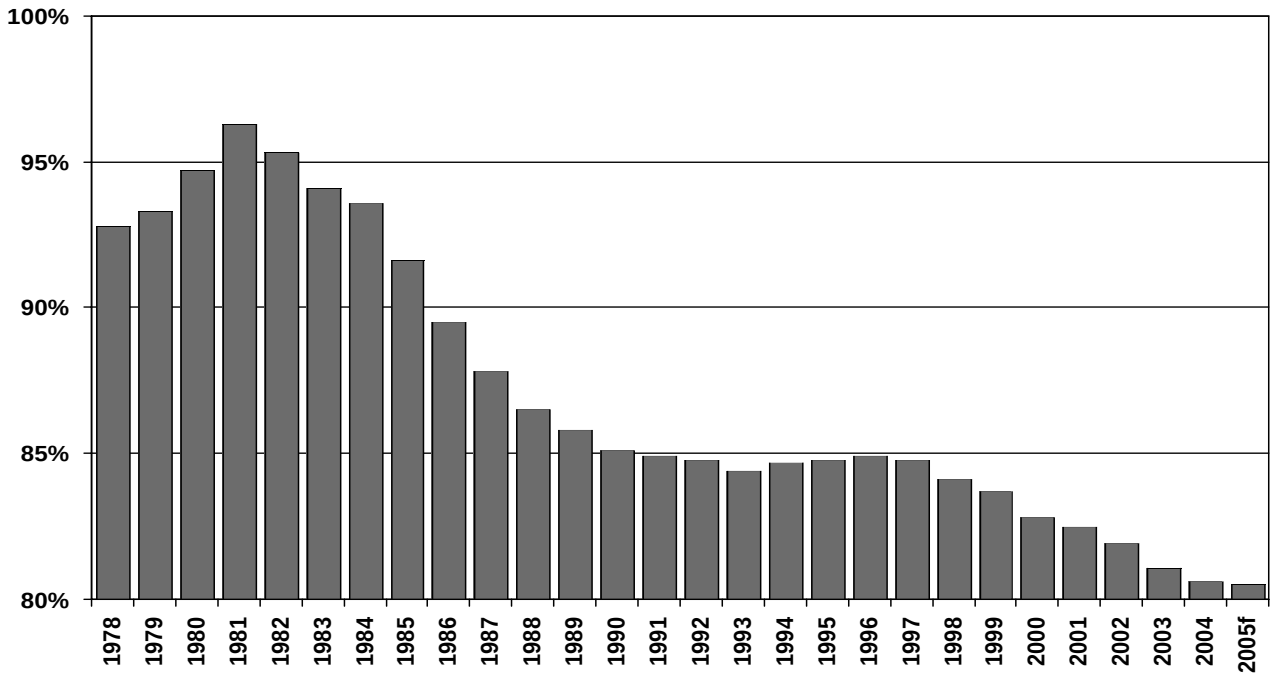
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 28
Utah and U.S. Nonagricultural Employment by Industry: 2005



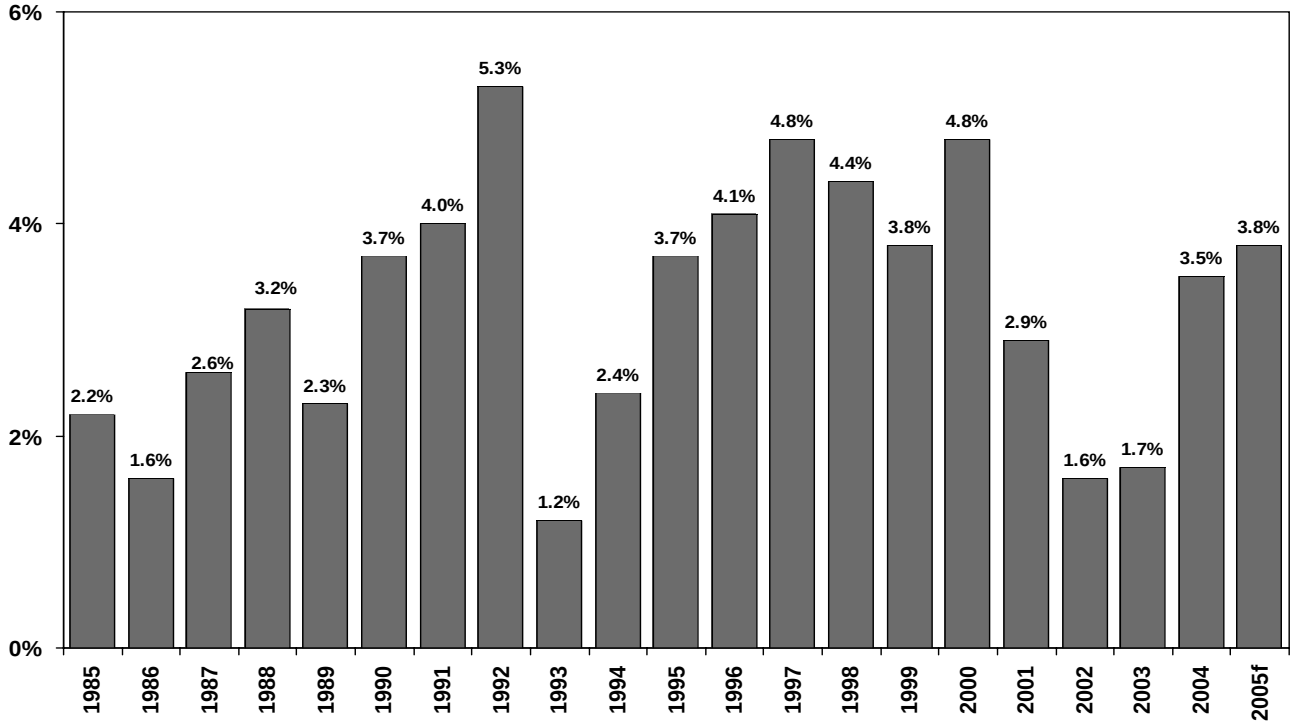
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 29
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the U.S. Average



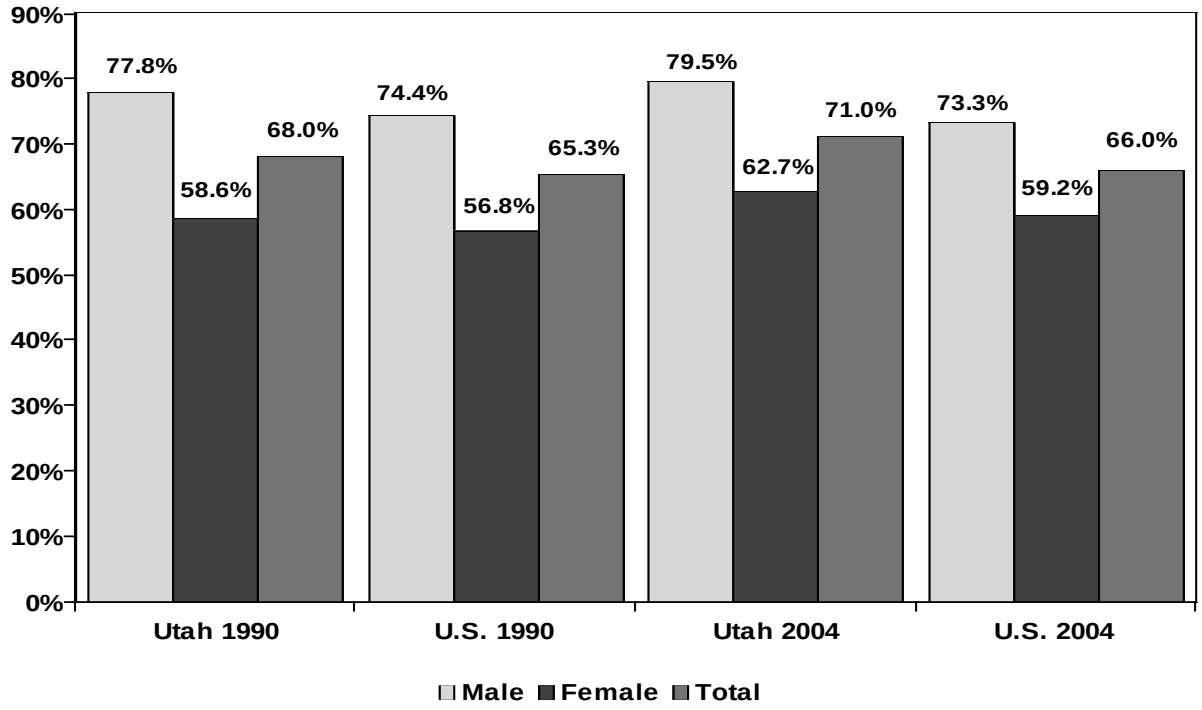
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance f = forecast
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 30
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors f = forecast

Figure 31
Utah and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates: Persons 16 years and Older



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 22
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

	Total Employment														
		Percent	Absolute	Ntl. Res.			Trade, Trans.		Financial	Prof. & Bus	Edu. &	Leisure &	Other		Unemployment
Year	Number	Change	Change	& Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Utilities	Infor.	Activity	Services	Health	Hospitality	Services	Govt.	Rate
1940	115,000	4.6	5,100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1941	131,800	14.6	16,800	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1942	170,800	29.6	39,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1943	189,400	10.9	18,600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1944	173,100	-8.6	-16,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1945	168,800	-2.5	-4,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1946	168,500	-0.2	-300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1947	178,000	5.6	9,500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1948	183,400	3.0	5,400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1949	183,500	0.1	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	7,862	28,466	104,221	154,528	17,242	34,804	70,801	66,166	62,636	19,963	156,940	4.3
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	8,095	32,206	104,445	159,321	17,281	36,803	77,853	66,668	65,814	17,468	159,249	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	8,132	35,847	104,181	163,871	19,525	38,713	77,682	70,274	69,716	18,293	162,366	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	8,073	40,688	108,406	171,081	18,625	42,826	87,021	74,505	74,113	19,454	164,938	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	7,993	49,307	114,008	181,405	20,586	47,182	95,488	77,541	78,435	20,642	167,041	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	7,911	56,282	118,930	191,769	22,264	48,449	107,227	80,936	83,290	21,304	169,525	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	7,474	61,860	123,535	198,651	26,375	51,775	116,983	84,505	87,472	22,259	173,293	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	7,789	65,420	127,728	205,949	27,672	54,154	123,532	88,449	90,471	23,497	179,338	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	7,690	69,268	129,024	211,587	29,962	56,848	127,926	91,550	91,655	25,128	182,845	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	7,260	73,364	127,707	215,441	32,861	58,397	134,112	93,868	93,082	26,071	186,330	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	7,311	72,306	125,788	219,721	35,932	58,730	139,524	104,787	95,287	29,887	184,537	3.4
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	7,209	71,620	122,092	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,520	98,328	30,471	190,117	4.4
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	6,880	67,838	113,873	216,032	31,004	63,352	131,912	113,696	100,943	32,970	195,246	5.7
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	6,670	67,599	112,291	213,970	30,016	64,674	131,910	118,379	99,634	32,451	196,537	5.7
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	7,083	72,631	114,765	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877	5.2
2005f	1,143,500	3.5	39,172	8,100	80,800	117,800	224,800	31,700	66,500	143,600	128,200	105,500	33,600	202,900	4.7

na = not available
f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 23
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2004

	Total	Ntl. Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,104,328	7,083	72,631	114,765	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877
Beaver	1,904	63	79	69	546	0	38	13	60	323	38	675
Box Elder	18,381	42	1,189	7,132	3,589	136	423	700	1,139	1,235	308	2,488
Cache	45,874	9	2,523	8,363	6,650	649	1,217	7,076	4,169	3,427	1,006	10,785
Carbon	8,550	706	285	302	1,992	113	255	617	969	746	359	2,206
Daggett	454	0	28	4	24	1	1	2	0	130	5	259
Davis	93,253	118	7,493	10,462	19,431	880	3,831	8,220	8,319	8,291	2,775	23,433
Duchesne	5,403	534	406	133	1,166	177	149	146	442	393	152	1,705
Emery	3,739	701	314	29	1,008	152	60	87	65	281	152	890
Garfield	2,175	7	86	113	229	119	32	9	160	795	27	598
Grand	4,164	81	242	53	795	45	168	195	264	1,406	68	847
Iron	14,775	3	1,029	1,598	2,677	95	577	1,329	1,311	1,686	304	4,166
Juab	2,813	57	368	383	420	0	46	144	378	359	49	609
Kane	2,841	0	141	164	402	19	96	32	42	895	336	714
Millard	3,823	84	104	141	1,222	32	80	310	279	370	121	1,080
Morgan	1,882	6	371	231	376	8	45	211	35	175	40	384
Piute	320	5	20	3	68	0	6	0	24	36	4	154
Rich	673	2	61	5	80	0	30	12	80	137	61	205
Salt Lake	535,409	1,682	30,943	50,235	114,096	17,386	43,418	81,587	51,418	44,008	17,527	83,109
San Juan	3,936	163	230	95	459	8	52	87	380	593	80	1,789
Sanpete	6,904	12	377	841	1,084	158	200	246	597	520	179	2,690
Sevier	7,570	397	392	458	2,414	84	184	300	726	863	156	1,596
Summit	17,522	52	1,500	582	2,883	251	1,125	1,263	770	6,456	443	2,197
Tooele	12,515	30	583	1,370	1,670	189	315	2,196	867	1,082	299	3,914
Uintah	10,884	2,092	614	173	2,337	126	384	531	821	918	325	2,563
Utah	160,201	54	11,487	16,938	25,976	7,099	6,041	19,539	33,478	12,471	4,013	23,105
Wasatch	5,274	22	768	261	882	58	248	484	411	936	105	1,099
Washington	42,864	149	5,686	2,847	10,072	818	1,833	3,164	5,866	5,577	1,238	5,614
Wayne	998	0	94	7	126	1	8	3	261	187	21	290
Weber	89,227	12	5,218	11,773	16,538	1,668	4,178	9,717	9,951	7,735	2,724	19,713

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 24
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2004

County	Total	Natural Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	$34,992,335,703	$391,495,793	$2,256,621,067	$4,428,790,904	$6,673,364,974	$1,267,320,535	$2,669,565,780	$4,978,222,673	$3,604,396,504	$1,310,300,459	$774,207,291	$6,638,049,723
Beaver	46,272,161	1,735,974	1,759,747	2,653,569	17,835,327	0	865,978	184,075	1,442,595	2,808,761	623,975	16,362,160
Box Elder	604,514,045	1,210,621	31,450,510	350,474,850	85,955,673	2,807,636	11,771,621	12,947,691	23,583,027	11,333,157	5,479,517	67,499,742
Cache	1,125,022,415	219,886	56,372,394	267,462,218	129,943,739	19,656,431	32,280,201	180,417,787	94,638,094	32,075,453	21,099,226	290,856,986
Carbon	246,937,011	50,403,390	9,364,815	10,090,713	58,914,923	2,311,389	5,525,443	13,884,180	21,828,718	6,326,647	9,408,858	58,877,935
Daggett	11,153,404	0	841,074	36,893	748,914	650	26,000	45,000	0	1,827,998	57,206	7,569,669
Davis	2,961,140,362	4,654,077	252,050,643	366,983,300	528,766,794	30,882,013	107,589,812	312,850,325	226,307,545	84,687,354	68,900,248	977,468,251
Duchesne	146,145,908	26,047,329	11,460,215	3,990,151	29,592,485	4,941,598	3,418,038	5,234,417	11,135,294	3,853,239	3,306,147	43,166,995
Emery	129,347,662	37,216,597	10,541,346	765,811	42,712,862	4,151,347	1,882,703	2,275,996	1,024,781	2,673,666	4,058,635	22,043,918
Garfield	46,641,753	362,511	2,303,359	2,029,845	4,010,663	4,488,604	571,266	205,960	3,760,962	11,643,309	341,474	16,923,800
Grand	92,100,441	3,699,582	6,296,417	981,190	17,596,439	902,074	3,690,662	5,102,109	7,191,247	18,011,936	1,293,573	27,335,212
Iron	325,418,084	91,543	24,149,654	47,254,382	58,089,440	2,022,575	17,689,917	19,289,114	26,411,482	16,169,251	6,439,280	107,811,446
Juab	68,165,754	1,759,584	11,206,997	12,682,427	8,110,420	0	1,022,323	6,743,739	7,145,312	3,061,564	1,208,528	15,224,860
Kane	56,197,397	0	2,922,806	3,995,357	6,945,907	351,485	2,421,465	411,445	775,048	11,632,024	7,860,840	18,881,020
Millard	112,425,762	3,772,583	2,279,235	4,667,499	44,540,767	731,860	2,137,960	8,940,174	6,469,451	2,752,370	3,663,238	32,470,625
Morgan	48,301,438	77,786	9,388,734	8,936,734	12,416,253	237,319	1,057,327	4,217,753	679,015	1,038,300	732,665	9,519,552
Piute	6,226,360	192,177	412,817	59,155	1,557,275	0	110,795	0	387,583	211,303	83,022	3,212,233
Rich	11,725,500	32,861	1,253,267	157,186	1,152,655	390	506,520	177,453	1,246,541	1,238,265	712,497	5,247,865
Salt Lake	18,990,074,637	115,067,688	1,071,424,275	2,069,064,298	3,979,221,380	698,593,549	2,001,711,342	3,266,556,192	1,717,666,794	638,540,327	435,324,956	2,996,903,836
San Juan	95,869,320	9,766,466	4,832,225	1,715,798	7,287,342	88,955	1,108,015	1,415,428	9,302,508	9,016,920	1,506,165	49,829,498
Sanpete	136,447,589	412,268	8,921,182	17,230,908	17,490,583	5,173,881	4,994,225	2,965,925	11,979,480	2,969,490	3,274,571	61,035,076
Sevier	178,424,759	16,318,857	7,950,818	12,158,446	59,267,126	1,907,348	5,331,283	6,326,482	14,368,784	7,189,181	3,226,807	44,379,627
Summit	485,338,253	2,348,070	49,628,770	25,047,364	71,629,301	9,586,196	46,419,715	51,699,443	21,445,104	124,589,599	14,404,104	68,540,587
Tooele	428,369,691	1,374,417	15,057,207	54,131,850	35,752,243	5,979,551	7,795,270	111,109,592	20,539,549	10,039,882	5,902,101	160,688,029
Uintah	338,437,554	109,176,859	15,139,104	3,579,633	72,807,831	2,853,373	15,982,451	13,181,800	16,278,964	7,334,490	9,048,364	73,054,685
Utah	4,519,309,298	1,861,871	327,538,498	585,375,913	678,456,334	392,488,662	193,262,137	603,930,582	870,238,537	130,429,063	80,257,774	655,469,927
Wasatch	135,739,019	889,944	21,485,579	9,895,834	21,529,112	1,649,504	6,984,456	15,973,082	9,420,094	11,765,947	2,631,830	33,513,637
Washington	1,041,455,414	2,555,237	144,431,007	78,685,772	263,311,314	23,780,631	54,829,773	71,836,896	159,931,405	66,651,276	22,750,229	152,691,874
Wayne	22,221,164	0	2,574,948	99,660	2,452,866	4,192	178,893	65,423	6,763,841	1,666,662	314,963	8,099,716
Weber	2,582,913,548	247,615	153,583,424	488,584,148	415,269,006	51,729,322	138,400,189	260,234,610	312,434,749	88,763,025	60,296,498	613,370,962

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 25
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Average Nonagricultural Wage	$1,823	$1,867	$1,936	$2,016	$2,114	$2,202	$2,291	$2,401	$2,470	$2,509	$2,551	$2,642
Natural Res. & Mining	3,253	3,293	3,314	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606
Construction	1,875	1,942	2,049	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589
Manufacturing	2,238	2,300	2,386	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,740	1,788	1,825	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537
Information	2,513	2,301	2,408	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489
Financial Activity	2,097	2,097	2,212	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420
Professional & Business Serv.	2,098	2,154	2,259	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001
Education & Health Serv.	1,769	1,820	1,873	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436
Leisure & Hospitality	653	678	709	752	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070
Other Services	1,162	1,223	1,294	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960
Government	1,911	1,970	2,040	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781

Percent Change	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Average Nonagricultural Wage	1.2%	2.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.8%	2.8%	1.7%	3.6%
Natural Res. & Mining	2.3	1.2	0.6	4.7	5.4	2.6	0.2	6.3	6.7	2.9	8.6
Construction	-0.7	3.6	5.5	2.6	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	-0.7	1.8
Manufacturing	0.2	2.8	3.7	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.1	5.4	3.6	3.0	1.8
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2.7	2.8	2.1	6.9	4.9	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.6	1.2	4.7
Information	-5.1	-8.4	4.7	5.1	10.5	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9	0.4	4.4
Financial Activity	4.8	0.0	5.5	7.0	6.1	8.7	0.9	6.2	4.1	4.3	4.5
Professional & Business Serv.	0.9	2.7	4.9	-1.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	2.7	3.9
Education & Health Serv.	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.3	1.8	5.3	1.9	2.5	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	3.9	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	4.7	7.9	6.6	-6.0	2.1
Other Services	3.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.0	12.5	1.4	4.3
Government	1.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	1.6	3.2

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 26
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005e	2006f	Percent Change 02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
Civilian Labor Force	1,174,582	1,188,279	1,203,459	1,248,875	1,280,100	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.5
Employed Persons	1,107,379	1,121,088	1,140,498	1,190,600	1,223,800	1.2	1.7	4.4	2.8
Unemployed Persons	67,203	67,191	62,961	58,275	56,300	0.0	-6.3	-7.4	-3.4
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4				
U.S. Rate	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.9				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,073,746	1,074,131	1,104,328	1,143,500	1,180,800	0.0	2.8	3.5	3.3
Natural Res. & Mining	6,880	6,670	7,083	8,100	8,700	-3.1	6.2	14.4	7.4
Construction	67,838	67,599	72,631	80,800	86,800	-0.4	7.4	11.2	7.4
Manufacturing	113,873	112,291	114,765	117,800	120,300	-1.4	2.2	2.6	2.1
Trade, Trans., Utilities	216,032	213,970	219,212	224,800	230,600	-1.0	2.4	2.5	2.6
Information	31,004	30,016	30,272	31,700	33,300	-3.2	0.9	4.7	5.0
Financial Activity	63,352	64,674	65,040	66,500	68,300	2.1	0.6	2.2	2.7
Professional & Business Services	131,912	131,910	138,220	143,600	151,800	0.0	4.8	3.9	5.7
Education & Health Services	113,696	118,379	123,282	128,200	133,100	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8
Leisure & Hospitality	100,943	99,634	102,031	105,500	106,800	-1.3	2.4	3.4	1.2
Other Services	32,970	32,451	32,915	33,600	34,200	-1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8
Government	195,246	196,537	198,877	202,900	206,900	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.0
Goods-producing	188,591	186,560	194,479	206,700	215,800	-1.1	4.2	6.3	4.4
Service-producing	885,155	887,571	909,849	936,800	965,000	0.3	2.5	3.0	3.0
Percent Svc.-producing	82.4%	82.6%	82.4%	81.9%	81.7%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	-0.9	-0.3	1.1	1.7	1.5				
Total Nonag Wages (millions)	$32,333	$32,887	$35,005	$37,610	$40,150	1.7	6.4	7.4	6.8
Average Annual Wage	$30,112	$30,617	$31,698	$32,890	$34,002	1.7	3.5	3.8	3.4
Average Monthly Wage	$2,509	$2,551	$2,642	$2,741	$2,834	1.7	3.5	3.7	3.4
Establishments (first quarter)	67,876	69,172	72,513	77,616	82,100				

e = estimate
f = forecast

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 27
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2004 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,203,459	1,140,498	62,961	5.2
Beaver	2,968	2,826	142	4.8
Box Elder	21,360	20,230	1,130	5.3
Cache	54,818	52,679	2,139	3.9
Carbon	9,030	8,382	648	7.2
Daggett	485	459	26	5.4
Davis	128,663	122,406	6,257	4.9
Duchesne	7,114	6,686	428	6.0
Emery	5,005	4,633	372	7.4
Garfield	2,600	2,380	220	8.5
Grand	4,713	4,350	363	7.7
Iron	18,016	17,137	879	4.9
Juab	3,961	3,714	247	6.2
Kane	3,164	2,984	180	5.7
Millard	6,001	5,688	313	5.2
Morgan	3,599	3,424	175	4.9
Piute	846	808	38	4.5
Rich	1,301	1,257	44	3.4
Salt Lake	492,264	465,718	26,546	5.4
San Juan	4,767	4,289	478	10.0
Sanpete	10,223	9,558	665	6.5
Sevier	9,010	8,520	490	5.4
Summit	19,742	18,698	1,044	5.3
Tooele	22,883	21,643	1,240	5.4
Uintah	13,475	12,750	725	5.4
Utah	191,761	182,525	9,236	4.8
Wasatch	8,570	8,110	460	5.4
Washington	50,392	48,167	2,225	4.4
Wayne	1,323	1,231	92	7.0
Weber	105,408	99,248	6,160	5.8

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 28
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: 2004

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Hospitals and Clinics	20000+
State of Utah	State Government	20000+
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart Stores	Department Stores	10,000-14,999
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Convergys	Telemarketing	7,000-9,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Kroger Group Cooperative	Retail Stores	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,000-6,999
Novus (Discover Card)	Consumer Loans	5,000-6,999
Albertsons	Grocery Stores	4,000-4,999
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Mfg.	4,000-4,999
ATK Aerospace Company	Aerospace Equipment Mfg.	4,000-4,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	4,000-4,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Zions First National Bank	Banking	3,000-3,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Icon Health and Fitness	Exercise Equipment Mfg.	3,000-3,999
SOS Temporary Services	Temporary Employment Placement	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo Bank NA	Banking	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance USA	Telemarketing	2,000-2,999
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Qwest Corporation	Telephone Service/Communications	2,000-2,999
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Home Depot	Building Supply Store	2,000-2,999
Macey's Inc.	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
JC Penney Company	Department Stores	2,000-2,999
Skywest Airlines	Air Transportation	2,000-2,999
PacificCorp (Utah Power)	Electric Power Generation and Distrib	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 29
Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2004 Annual Averages

		Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		
	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
Total	1,697,000	1,206,000	71.0	1,142,000	64,000	5.3	66.0
16 to 19 years	167,000	99,000	59.4	82,000	17,000	17.2	43.9
20 to 24 years	226,000	186,000	82.1	173,000	13,000	7.0	75.0
25 to 34 years	378,000	308,000	81.5	293,000	15,000	4.9	82.8
35 to 44 years	289,000	249,000	86.3	241,000	8,000	3.2	83.6
45 to 54 years	265,000	225,000	84.7	218,000	7,000	3.1	81.8
55 to 64 years	173,000	110,000	63.8	107,000	3,000	2.7	62.3
65 and over	199,000	28,000	14.3	28,000	0	0.0	14.4
Men							
Total	839,000	668,000	79.5	633,000	35,000	5.2	73.3
16 to 19 years	83,000	50,000	60.2	42,000	8,000	16.0	43.9
20 to 24 years	118,000	99,000	84.4	93,000	6,000	6.1	79.6
25 to 34 years	189,000	177,000	93.9	169,000	8,000	4.5	91.9
35 to 44 years	145,000	138,000	95.1	132,000	6,000	4.3	91.9
45 to 54 years	131,000	123,000	93.9	118,000	5,000	4.1	87.5
55 to 64 years	84,000	65,000	77.3	64,000	1,000	1.5	68.7
Women							
Total	858,000	538,000	62.7	509,000	29,000	5.4	59.2
16 to 19 years	84,000	49,000	58.6	41,000	8,000	16.3	43.8
20 to 24 years	109,000	87,000	79.6	80,000	7,000	8.0	70.5
25 to 34 years	190,000	131,000	69.2	124,000	7,000	5.3	73.6
35 to 44 years	144,000	111,000	77.4	108,000	3,000	2.7	75.6
45 to 54 years	135,000	102,000	75.7	100,000	2,000	2.0	76.5
55 to 64 years	89,000	45,000	50.9	44,000	1,000	2.2	56.3
Hispanic Origin	149,000	111,000	74.8	100,000	11,000	9.9	
Men	82,000	68,000	83.7	63,000	5,000	7.4	
Woman	67,000	43,000	63.9	37,000	6,000	14.0	

Notes: * 90-percent confidence interval.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Numbers in this tables differ from other tables due to different data sources

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout.

Personal Income

Overview

Utah's estimated 2005 total personal income was $69.6 billion, 8.1% above the 2004 preliminary estimate of $64.4 billion. This was significantly higher than the U.S. personal income growth of 5.7%. Utah's 2005 per capita personal income was estimated to be $28,235, an increase of 4.8% over the 2004 estimate. The most recent available income estimates for Utah from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) are for 2004. According to the BEA, Utah's 2004 per capita income of $26,946 ranked Utah 46th in the nation (including Washington, D.C.).

2004 Summary and 2005 Outlook

The Utah 2005 total personal income (TPI) was estimated to reach $69.6 billion, an 8.1% increase from 2004. This continued the strong growth which began in 2004, after historically low gains in the early 2000s. Utah also experienced above average employment growth of 3.5% for 2005, the largest employment gain since 1997. Payroll totals also rose sharply in Utah in 2005. These factors contributed to the strong growth in total personal income in 2005.

Per capita personal income (PCI) is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population. Utah's estimated 2005 PCI was approximately $28,235, an increase of 4.8% from the 2004 estimate. Utah's PCI measured at 81.6% of the national PCI, an increase from 80.0% in 2000 and 76.6% in 1990. Utah's PCI weakness against the national average is a combination of two factors: 1) the state's average wages are moderately below the national average, and 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest and its household size is the highest. This means that in the PCI calculation (TPI divided by population), Utah has a higher percentage of nonwage earners in its denominator than does any other state.

Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is earnings by place of work. This consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 2004, Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $53.2 billion, representing 82.7% of TPI. An estimated 12.6% of this was proprietors' income, 70.0% came from wages, and the remaining 17.4% was supplements to wages and salaries. Private sector nonfarm earnings accounted for 80.7% of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 18.8%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively larger than the U.S. share (16.5%).

The other two major components of TPI are: dividends, interest, and rent (DIR), and transfer payments (such as social security, welfare, or retirement). In 2004, Utah's DIR reached $9.6 billion, and transfer payments were $7.3 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie between these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller share of TPI than the national figure (11.3% in Utah versus 14.7% nationally). DIR is only slightly smaller (14.9% in Utah vs. 15.8% nationally). Thus, Utahns rely to a greater extent on wage earnings as their income source.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, goods-producing industries (natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 30% of Utah's total earnings. By 2004, that share had dropped to 21%. Similarly, 20% of U.S. earnings are currently within goods-producing jobs.

In 2005, government was the largest wage income industry in Utah, generating 18.8% of all the wage income earned in 2005. It was also the largest wage income industry in the nation, at nearly 16.5%. It was followed by trade, transportation and utilities, which produced 17.0% of Utah's wage earnings in 2005. This sector employed more workers than the government sector, but the wage levels were considerably below those paid in the government sector. Professional and business services provided 14.4% of Utah's wages. Having a high wage-income percentage in this sector is beneficial because many positions in this sector are high paying, knowledge-based jobs. Manufacturing continued to slowly rebound from its recent hardships and accounted for 11.9% of Utah's wage earnings and 12.9% nationally.

Per Capita Personal Income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2004 per capita personal income was $26,946, ranking Utah 46th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 83.0% and 85.7% of the nations PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, this parameter dropped 10 percentage points to 75.6%. Since then, it has slowly increased, reaching its most recent high of 81.6% in 2005.

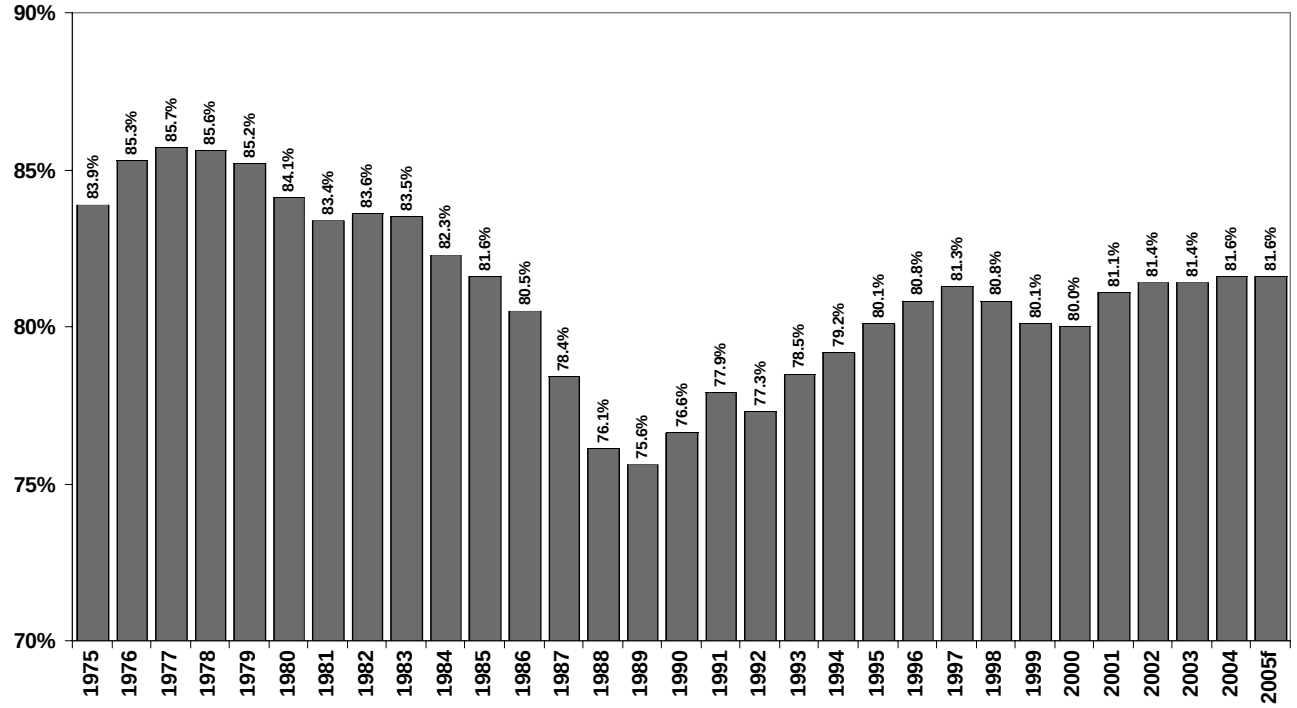
County Personal and Per Capita Income. Several counties experienced double-digit growth in personal income in 2004. Most of these were small counties where it is easier to achieve large percentage growth rates, but also included was Washington County, which produced a 12.8% increase. Most of Utah's highly populated counties along the Wasatch Front saw vigorous percentage gains, including Morgan (8.6%), Cache (6.9%), Utah (6.5%), Salt Lake (5.7%), and Davis (5.2%) counties.

Summit County had an estimated per capita income in 2004 of $49,597, the highest in the state. It was followed by Salt Lake ($31,391) and Davis ($27,636) counties. San Juan County ($15,605) had the lowest per capita income in the state, measuring at only 57.9% of the Utah average. The 2004 per capita income for the United States ($33,041) was higher than all of Utah's counties except Summit County.

Conclusion

Utah's total personal income increased 8.1% in 2005, a direct result of the significant economic rebound the state is experiencing. This strong growth can be attributed to job growth, wage growth and ongoing population gains. Wages were the highest source of income in Utah and for the nation (82.7% in Utah vs. 78.0% for the nation). Generating income from transfer payments is a larger form of income generation on the national level than it is in Utah, due to the fact that Utah has a smaller retirement-aged population than the national average.

Figure 32
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.



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

Table 30
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars 2003r	Millions of Dollars 2004p	Percent Change 2003-2004	2004 Percent Distribution Utah	2004 Percent Distribution U.S.	Industry Distribution Utah	Industry Distribution U.S.
Personal income	60,320	64,376	6.7	100.0	100.0		
Earnings by place of work	49,578	53,235	7.4	82.7	77.7		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	5,351	5,748	7.4				
plus: Adjustment for residence	19	30	61.3				
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	44,246	47,517	7.4				
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	9,214	9,604	4.2	14.9	15.8		
plus: Transfer payments	6,860	7,255	5.8	11.3	14.7		
Components of earnings	49,579	53,235	7.4	82.7	78.0		
Wage and salary disbursements	35,078	37,268	6.2	57.9	55.5		
Supplements to wages and salaries	8,443	9,277	9.9	14.4	13.3		
Proprietors' income	6,058	6,690	10.4	10.4	9.2		
Farm proprietors' income	102	129	26.5	0.2	0.4		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	5,955	6,561	10.2	10.2	8.8		
Earnings by industry	49,578	53,235	7.4	82.7	71.2	100.0	100.0
Farm earnings	225	246	9.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Nonfarm earnings	49,353	52,989	7.4	82.3	77.4	99.5	99.2
Private earnings	39,920	42,963	7.6	66.7	64.5	80.7	82.7
Natural Resources and Mining	598	715	19.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
Construction	3,722	4,181	12.3	6.5	4.8	7.9	6.2
Manufacturing	6,083	6,318	3.9	9.8	10.1	11.9	12.9
Durable goods	4,123	4,233	2.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	8.3
Nondurable goods	1,959	2,085	6.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.6
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	8,415	9,063	7.7	14.1	12.6	17.0	16.1
Wholesale trade	2,149	2,334	8.6	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.2
Retail trade	3,761	4,057	7.9	6.3	5.2	7.6	6.6
Information	1,549	1,653	6.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.7
Financial Activities	4,116	4,442	7.9	6.9	7.9	8.3	10.2
Professional & Business Services	7,055	7,672	8.7	11.9	11.6	14.4	14.8
Educational & Health Services	4,485	4,827	7.6	7.5	8.3	9.1	10.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,712	1,798	5.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8
Other Services	2,158	2,296	6.4	3.6	2.3	4.3	3.0
Government and government enterprises	9,433	10,026	6.3	15.6	12.9	18.8	16.5
Federal, civilian	2,480	2,639	6.4	4.1	2.5	5.0	3.2
Military	781	819	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6
State	2,580	2,787	8.0	4.3	2.5	5.2	3.3
Local	3,593	3,781	5.2	5.9	6.6	7.1	8.5

r = revised
p= preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, November 2004

Table 31
Personal and Per Capita Income: Utah and U.S.

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)		Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)		
	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	$1,832	$409,617	6.9	4.4	$2,035	$2,276	89.4
1961	1,958	427,094	6.9	4.3	2,091	2,334	89.6
1962	2,137	454,486	9.1	6.4	2,230	2,447	91.1
1963	2,221	477,521	4.0	5.1	2,281	2,534	90.0
1964	2,334	511,831	5.1	7.2	2,386	2,679	89.1
1965	2,472	553,074	5.9	8.1	2,494	2,859	87.2
1966	2,629	601,119	6.3	8.7	2,605	3,075	84.7
1967	2,773	644,282	5.5	7.2	2,721	3,264	83.4
1968	2,984	707,542	7.6	9.8	2,900	3,550	81.7
1969	3,238	772,235	8.5	9.1	3,093	3,836	80.6
1970	3,611	832,429	11.5	7.8	3,389	4,085	83.0
1971	4,023	897,952	11.4	7.9	3,655	4,342	84.2
1972	4,516	987,137	12.2	9.9	3,980	4,717	84.4
1973	5,052	1,105,605	11.9	12.0	4,323	5,231	82.6
1974	5,688	1,217,556	12.6	10.1	4,745	5,707	83.1
1975	6,392	1,329,892	12.4	9.2	5,180	6,172	83.9
1976	7,328	1,469,467	14.7	10.5	5,760	6,754	85.3
1977	8,356	1,627,310	14.0	10.7	6,348	7,405	85.7
1978	9,623	1,831,117	15.2	12.5	7,054	8,245	85.6
1979	11,035	2,053,827	14.7	12.2	7,792	9,146	85.2
1980	12,519	2,298,255	13.5	11.9	8,501	10,114	84.1
1981	14,206	2,580,600	13.5	12.3	9,374	11,246	83.4
1982	15,541	2,764,886	9.4	7.1	9,973	11,935	83.6
1983	16,803	2,949,883	8.1	6.7	10,535	12,618	83.5
1984	18,546	3,275,805	10.4	11.0	11,431	13,891	82.3
1985	19,794	3,511,344	6.7	7.2	12,048	14,758	81.6
1986	20,663	3,708,199	4.4	5.6	12,426	15,442	80.5
1987	21,361	3,934,655	3.4	6.1	12,729	16,240	78.4
1988	22,287	4,237,460	4.3	7.7	13,192	17,331	76.1
1989	23,891	4,571,133	7.2	7.9	14,005	18,520	75.6
1990	25,817	4,861,936	8.1	6.4	14,913	19,477	76.6
1991	27,573	5,032,196	6.8	3.5	15,492	19,892	77.9
1992	29,601	5,349,384	7.4	6.3	16,115	20,854	77.3
1993	31,810	5,548,121	7.5	3.7	16,756	21,346	78.5
1994	34,437	5,833,906	8.3	5.2	17,566	22,172	79.2
1995	37,218	6,144,741	8.1	5.3	18,478	23,076	80.1
1996	40,386	6,512,485	8.5	6.0	19,529	24,175	80.8
1997	43,667	6,907,332	8.1	6.1	20,600	25,334	81.3
1998	47,019	7,415,709	7.7	7.4	21,708	26,883	80.7
1999	49,343	7,796,137	4.9	5.1	22,393	27,939	80.1
2000	53,561	8,422,074	8.5	8.0	23,878	29,847	80.0
2001	56,594	8,716,992	5.7	3.5	24,809	30,575	81.1
2002	58,163	8,872,521	2.8	1.8	25,073	30,814	81.4
2003r	60,320	9,156,108	3.7	3.2	25,645	31,487	81.4
2004p	64,376	9,702,525	6.7	6.0	26,946	33,041	81.6
2005e	69,590	10,257,000	8.1	5.7	28,235	34,617	81.6

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 32
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2001	2002r	2003p	2004e	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
State Total	$56,593.8	$58,162.7	$60,319.7	$64,376.0	2.8	3.7	6.7
Beaver	145.2	139.1	144.7	155.7	-4.2	4.0	7.6
Box Elder	939.8	941.0	986.3	1,011.9	0.1	4.8	2.6
Cache	1,815.7	1,875.5	1,981.8	2,120.5	3.3	5.7	7.0
Carbon	449.7	450.5	459.8	480.9	0.2	2.1	4.6
Daggett	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.3	0.0	6.5	4.8
Davis	6,276.1	6,494.2	6,768.5	7,218.7	3.5	4.2	6.7
Duchesne	301.6	300.6	317.4	363.4	-0.3	5.6	14.5
Emery	198.3	200.2	207.3	225.7	1.0	3.5	8.9
Garfield	90.1	89.8	93.1	103.9	-0.3	3.7	11.6
Grand	173.4	173.8	180.8	191.6	0.2	4.0	6.0
Iron	611.1	649.6	679.0	738.1	6.3	4.5	8.7
Juab	154.7	161.2	163.5	193.9	4.2	1.4	18.6
Kane	136.8	139.8	148.9	155.3	2.2	6.5	4.3
Millard	240.5	244.1	259.1	275.7	1.5	6.1	6.4
Morgan	166.2	164.2	169.4	185.3	-1.2	3.2	9.4
Piute	24.4	24.8	26.5	30.5	1.6	6.9	15.1
Rich	44.5	44.5	47.6	51.8	0.0	7.0	8.8
Salt Lake	26,313.9	26,974.8	27,721.8	29,359.7	2.5	2.8	5.9
San Juan	188.5	190.1	200.5	218.7	0.8	5.5	9.1
Sanpete	368.4	374.8	387.0	397.1	1.7	3.3	2.6
Sevier	349.6	351.3	363.4	389.2	0.5	3.4	7.1
Summit	1,417.7	1,446.2	1,505.4	1,678.5	2.0	4.1	11.5
Tooele	887.2	931.7	988.1	1,034.5	5.0	6.1	4.7
Uintah	483.8	478.1	515.2	595.1	-1.2	7.8	15.5
Utah	7,683.1	7,893.5	8,220.6	8,812.5	2.7	4.1	7.2
Wasatch	351.3	367.9	386.3	414.9	4.7	5.0	7.4
Washington	1,903.4	1,980.3	2,118.4	2,490.4	4.0	7.0	17.6
Wayne	49.9	49.0	49.9	54.2	-1.8	1.8	8.6
Weber	4,813.4	5,016.6	5,212.9	5,411.0	4.2	3.9	3.8
U.S. percentage change					1.7	3.2	3.2

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2001-2003: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2005.
2. 2004: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2005.

Table 33
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

					Percent Change		
	2001	2002	2003p	2004e	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
State Total	$24,809	$25,073	$25,645	$26,946	1.1	2.3	5.1
Beaver	24,105	22,781	23,597	25,621	-5.5	3.6	8.6
Box Elder	21,665	21,343	21,991	22,582	-1.5	3.0	2.7
Cache	19,390	19,544	20,353	21,756	0.8	4.1	6.9
Carbon	22,747	22,684	22,914	24,425	-0.3	1.0	6.6
Daggett	16,761	17,189	18,161	18,683	2.6	5.7	2.9
Davis	25,693	26,024	26,265	27,636	1.3	0.9	5.2
Duchesne	20,702	20,204	21,091	24,220	-2.4	4.4	14.8
Emery	18,436	18,664	19,098	21,048	1.2	2.3	10.2
Garfield	19,202	19,463	20,295	23,470	1.4	4.3	15.6
Grand	20,404	20,089	20,634	21,993	-1.5	2.7	6.6
Iron	17,678	18,352	18,908	20,342	3.8	3.0	7.6
Juab	18,259	18,635	18,448	21,523	2.1	-1.0	16.7
Kane	22,949	23,119	24,237	25,138	0.7	4.8	3.7
Millard	19,398	19,683	20,698	22,406	1.5	5.2	8.2
Morgan	22,744	22,088	22,414	24,337	-2.9	1.5	8.6
Piute	17,399	17,894	19,001	21,895	2.8	6.2	15.2
Rich	22,803	22,751	23,235	25,219	-0.2	2.1	8.5
Salt Lake	28,914	29,367	29,699	31,391	1.6	1.1	5.7
San Juan	13,856	13,729	14,363	15,605	-0.9	4.6	8.6
Sanpete	15,871	16,022	16,275	16,791	1.0	1.6	3.2
Sevier	18,353	18,353	18,782	20,005	0.0	2.3	6.5
Summit	45,797	45,332	45,500	49,597	-1.0	0.4	9.0
Tooele	20,182	20,227	20,359	20,820	0.2	0.7	2.3
Uintah	18,770	18,198	19,396	22,313	-3.0	6.6	15.0
Utah	20,087	20,133	20,506	21,848	0.2	1.9	6.5
Wasatch	21,727	21,723	21,719	22,873	0.0	0.0	5.3
Washington	20,120	19,856	20,084	22,656	-1.3	1.1	12.8
Wayne	19,713	19,236	19,869	21,732	-2.4	3.3	9.4
Weber	24,045	24,637	25,075	25,935	2.5	1.8	3.4
United States	30,575	30,814	31,487	33,041	0.7	2.2	4.7

p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2001-2003: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2005.
2. 2004: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2005.

Gross State Product

Overview
Gross State Product (GSP) is the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Conceptually, GSP is gross output less intermediate inputs. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released revisions to the 2004 GSP accelerated estimates in October 2005.

Nominal GSP
Utah's current dollar GSP was estimated by the BEA to be $76.7 billion in 2003 and $82.6 billion in 2004. This represents a growth rate of 7.7%, the 11th highest rate in the nation, and also the largest percentage increase in Utah since 1996.

Real GSP
Utah's real GSP (measured in chain-weighted 2000 dollars) growth in 2004 was the highest growth experienced by the state since the late 1990s. The BEA estimated real GSP for Utah to be $71.6 billion in 2003 and $75.3 billion in 2004. This represents a 5.2% rate of growth, ranking Utah 12th among the states in terms of growth. The nation's growth for all states for real GSP during the same time period was 4.3%.

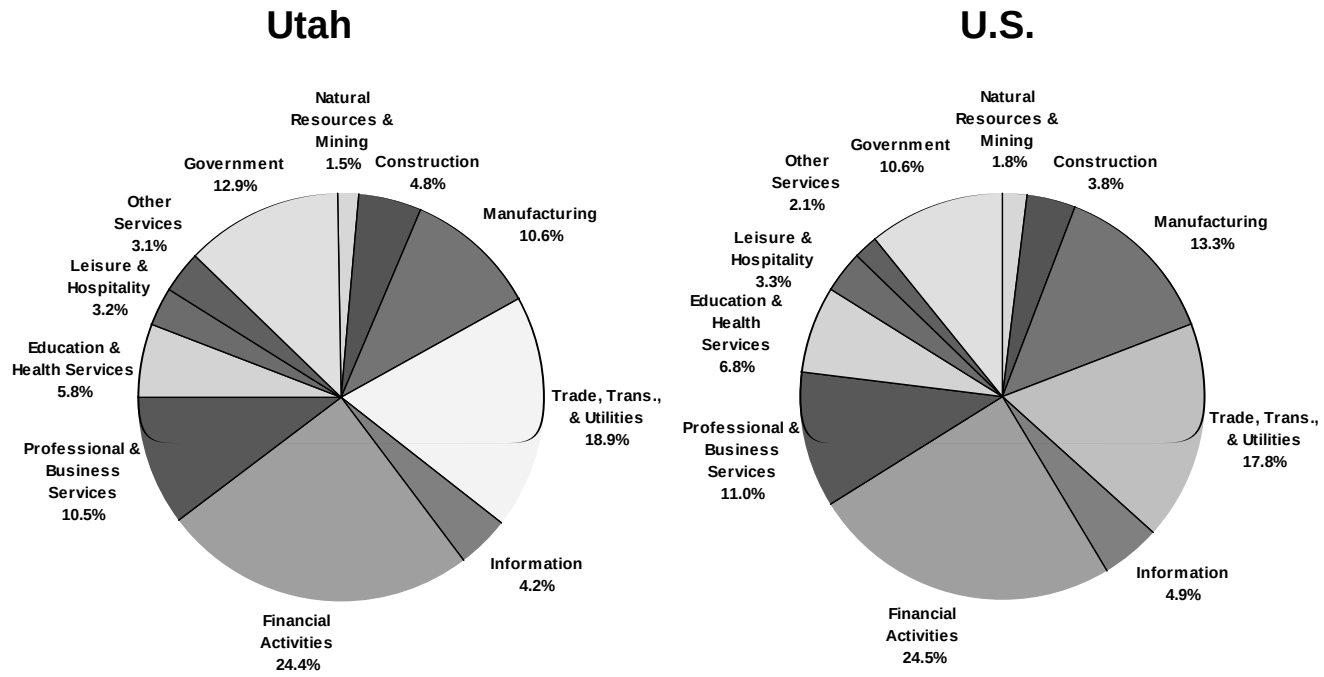
GSP Trends
The recession in the early 2000s impacted Utah and other states in similar ways in terms of real GSP growth. Nonetheless, over the past 10 years, Utah has averaged 4.1% growth in real GSP, above the national rate of 3.5%. Based on 2004 figures, Utah is recovering from the recession at a faster pace than the nation.

Changing Economy
Utah's economy is constantly changing. The industrial composition of the state of Utah underwent changes from 1997 to 2004. Financial activities produced a greater share of the state economy's goods and services during this period, moving from 18.9% of real GSP in 1997 to 24.4% in 2004; a trend the nation also followed. Governments (federal, state, local) in Utah produced a declining share of goods and services moving from 15.0% of real GSP in 1997 to 12.9% in 2004; a trend also realized by the nation. Manufacturing's share of goods and services in Utah fell at a faster rate than the nation, moving from 11.8% of real GSP in 1997 to 10.6% in 2004. Utah continues to experience the near half-century shift towards a more service based economy.

Real and Nominal GSP Methodology
GSP is a measure of production, as distinguished from income or spending. It is the sum of the value added by each industry in the state's economy and is expressed in dollars. Changes in nominal (current dollar) GSP from one year to the next result from quantity changes in production and product price changes. The BEA attempts to separate these affects by calculating real (constant dollar) GSP, using price indices to remove the affect of changing prices. This produces a measure of the amount of goods and services produced in a state over time.

Conclusion
Gross State Product measures the value of goods and services produced by businesses and people in Utah. After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GSP growth slowed along with the nation in the early 2000s. Growth in real GSP rebounded in 2004, exceeding the pace of growth experienced in the nation as a whole. The Gross State Product illustrates the diversity and robustness of Utah's changing economy.

Figure 33
Percent of Gross State Product by Industry 2004



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 34
Utah Percent of Gross State Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Total Gross State Product	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
11,21	Natural Resources and Mining	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
23	Construction	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8
31-33	Manufacturing	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.9	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.6
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.6	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.3	18.8	18.8	18.9
51	Information	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2
52,53	Financial Activities	18.9	21.6	22.4	22.5	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.4
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5
61,62	Education and Health Services	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
81	Other Services	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
92	Government	15.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.9

Note: GSP data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 35
Utah Nominal Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 03-04
	Total Gross State Product	$56,590	$60,294	$64,143	$67,889	$70,490	$73,646	$76,674	$82,611	7.7%
	Private Industries	48,346	51,737	55,140	58,280	60,397	62,964	65,577	70,830	8.0
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	454	473	471	461	544	480	563	493	-12.4
21	Mining	984	870	858	969	959	880	953	1,036	8.7
22	Utilities	1,008	1,040	1,081	1,013	1,141	1,209	1,125	1,206	7.2
23	Construction	3,321	3,615	3,907	4,025	4,113	4,154	4,289	4,771	11.2
31-33	Manufacturing	7,418	7,773	7,766	8,426	7,540	7,480	7,905	8,567	8.4
42	Wholesale Trade	3,017	3,343	3,529	3,651	3,749	3,871	3,942	4,266	8.2
44-45	Retail Trade	4,722	4,976	5,283	5,148	5,375	5,862	6,131	6,563	7.0
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,472	2,647	2,715	2,853	2,667	2,790	2,859	3,071	7.4
51	Information	2,015	2,188	2,730	2,858	2,774	2,792	2,907	3,333	14.7
52	Finance and Insurance	3,905	4,311	4,682	5,149	6,262	6,702	7,171	7,633	6.4
53	Real estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,386	6,820	7,489	7,890	8,457	9,017	9,296	10,101	8.7
54	Professional and Technical Services	2,939	3,257	3,506	3,958	4,217	4,318	4,603	4,917	6.8
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,081	1,149	1,277	1,482	1,532	1,475	1,578	1,691	7.2
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,660	1,809	2,003	1,878	1,926	1,955	1,963	2,239	14.1
61	Educational Services	484	513	571	655	701	737	744	776	4.3
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,881	3,045	3,135	3,397	3,674	3,987	4,320	4,646	7.5
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	404	431	473	508	646	792	657	679	3.3
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,427	1,538	1,622	1,747	1,813	1,962	1,976	2,083	5.4
81	Other Services, except Government	1,768	1,939	2,043	2,212	2,309	2,501	2,594	2,758	6.3
92	Government	8,245	8,557	9,003	9,609	10,093	10,682	11,097	11,781	6.2
	Federal Civilian	2,038	2,035	2,159	2,464	2,584	2,825	2,911		
	Federal Military	491	496	517	555	589	643	746		
	State and Local	5,716	6,027	6,327	6,590	6,920	7,215	7,440		

Note: GSP data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 36
Utah Real Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 03-04
	Total Gross State Product	$60,081	$63,063	$65,877	$67,889	$68,666	$70,086	$71,605	$75,327	5.2%
	Private Industries	51,059	53,893	56,536	58,280	58,920	60,219	61,719	65,152	5.6
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	343	378	435	461	497	478	495	389	-21.4
21	Mining	963	918	935	969	892	815	815	810	-0.6
22	Utilities	968	985	1,045	1,013	1,015	1,095	1,023	1,065	4.1
23	Construction	4,000	4,086	4,164	4,025	3,825	3,686	3,628	3,819	5.3
31-33	Manufacturing	7,101	7,542	7,720	8,426	7,513	7,544	7,954	8,354	5.0
42	Wholesale Trade	2,933	3,477	3,629	3,651	3,910	3,983	3,854	4,040	4.8
44-45	Retail Trade	4,687	4,977	5,269	5,148	5,507	5,878	6,274	6,827	8.8
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,595	2,664	2,719	2,853	2,662	2,780	2,861	3,002	4.9
51	Information	2,005	2,186	2,731	2,858	2,759	2,801	2,938	3,348	14.0
52	Finance and Insurance	4,428	4,670	4,909	5,149	6,028	6,181	6,596	6,831	3.6
53	Real estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,943	7,246	7,747	7,890	8,168	8,414	8,465	9,031	6.7
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,069	3,375	3,563	3,958	4,106	4,147	4,383	4,595	4.8
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,402	1,349	1,390	1,482	1,552	1,490	1,538	1,561	1.5
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,926	2,001	2,123	1,878	1,827	1,874	1,900	2,120	11.6
61	Educational Services	569	573	605	655	651	639	612	603	-1.5
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,206	3,262	3,250	3,397	3,490	3,658	3,835	4,002	4.4
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	456	471	494	508	618	732	591	594	0.5
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,533	1,627	1,670	1,747	1,747	1,819	1,809	1,892	4.6
81	Other Services, except Government	2,037	2,143	2,154	2,212	2,154	2,217	2,214	2,406	8.7
92	Government	9,037	9,175	9,340	9,609	9,745	9,869	9,896	10,193	3.0
	Federal Civilian	2,237	2,220	2,262	2,464	2,521	2,611	2,592		
	Federal Military	536	533	537	555	566	574	611		
	State and Local	6,263	6,421	6,541	6,590	6,659	6,685	6,691		

Note: GSP data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview

In 2005, taxable sales[1] in Utah increased by 9.8% to an estimated $38.8 billion. This was the fastest growth rate since 1997, and was due to the strong economic growth that all of Utah's economic sectors experienced in 2005.

Taxable sales is made up of three major components:

1. Retail trade taxable sales were an estimated $22.0 billion in 2005, representing 56.9% of taxable sales. This represents an 8.3% increase in 2005, the fastest rate since 1996. Retail trade is projected to grow 6.7% in 2006.

2. Business investment and utility taxable sales were an estimated $10.4 billion in 2005, representing 26.9% of taxable sales. This represents a near record increase of 14.4% in 2005; second only to the rate of 15.1% in 2004. This sector is expected to grow 3.3% in 2006.

3. Taxable services grew to an estimated $5.1 billion in 2005, representing 13.1% of taxable sales. This represents an 11.8% growth in 2005, the fastest growth rate since 1996. Taxable services is expected to increase 11.5% in 2006.

2005 Summary

Retail Trade. Taxable sales from retail trade in Utah have remained strong since 1990, with average annual growth at 6.5%. Despite the 2001 recession and the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, consumers have continued to spend slightly above the rate of inflation. Consumers have been aided by ample supplies of money from the Federal Reserve and financial flexibility through increased use of home-equity loans and credit cards. In 2004, wages and salaries rose 6.4%, yet taxable sales in retail trade rose 8.2%. Similarly, the strong 7.4% gain in wages during 2005 was surpassed by the 8.3% increase in retail trade.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached $13.7 billion in 2005, representing 35.5% of all taxable sales. In 2005, sales in this sector grew 7.3%. The largest sector within nondurable goods retail trade is general merchandise, which includes "big box" stores. The fastest growing sector was miscellaneous shopping goods (9.0%), followed by apparel (8.5%); representing strong (real dollar) gain, as clothing and shoe prices fell about 1.0%. It was followed by eating and drinking (8.0%) general merchandise (6.4%) and food stores (6.2%). Within the eating and drinking sector, fast-food, and theme restaurant sales rose between 10% and 15%, family restaurant sales increased about 10%, and all other eating places, saw a 20% gain in 2005 sales.

Nondurable retail sales are estimated to increase 5.0% in 2006. In the U.S., it is estimated that personal consumption of nondurable goods grew 7.9% in 2005, and will experience 4.9% growth in 2006.

[1] Taxable sales consist of final sales of most tangible personal property in the state. Selected services such as hotel and lodging, automobile leases, amusements and repairs to tangible personal property are also taxable in Utah.

Retail Durable Goods. Retail durable goods stores are defined as those where the majority of sales come from items that last three or more years and are categorized into three broad sectors: building and garden stores, furniture stores and motor vehicle dealers. These sectors are usually impacted by job growth, movements in interest rates and dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. For the second year in a row, all of these conditions were favorable, helping durable goods sales to increase 10.1% to $8.3 billion.

As a result of increase in residential construction, building and garden store sales increased 13.0% in 2005, as did lumber store sales (15%), and hardware store sales (11%). Other types of stores were also favorably affected, furniture and home furnishings sales increased 12.0%, and electronic and computer store sales rose about 15.0%. Building and garden store sales growth may taper off a bit in 2006, but furniture store sales should remain strong.

Despite a modest gain in unit sales of new cars and light trucks, motor vehicle dealer sales grew 8.0% in 2005. This was in contrast to 2004, when unit sales rose almost 10.0%, but sales volume increased 6.1%. In 2004, the increase in gasoline prices made SUV purchases less attractive, which lowered the average new car sale value and the gain in taxable sales. While dealer incentives were available in June, July and August, unit sales rose 25%, 40% and 23% respectively. However, unit sales decreased in September and October, indicating 4% growth for the entire year. Boat dealer sales rose 11.0%, recreational trailer dealer sales were up 9% and motorcycle dealer sales (including snowmobiles and ATV's) increased 18% during the first three quarters. Used car dealer sales, which often run counter to new car dealer conditions, rose 3% in 2005.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. This category includes taxable business-to-business purchases of supplies and equipment, as well as business-to-consumer sales of utilities and final sales at wholesale trade stores. Business investment purchases began to decline during the fall of 2001 due to the recession and the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Investment fell in 2002 and 2003 due to the recession and military conflicts in the Middle East, and did not rebound until 2004. In 2005, this sector grew by 14.4% to $10.4 billion, and made up 26.9% of all taxable sales. Approximately 18.0% of all taxable sales occurred in the goods-producing sectors of mining and manufacturing and their wholesale trade counterparts. While 8.9% of taxable sales were in the service producing sector of transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Higher commodity prices during 2004 and 2005 helped increase investments in new plant and equipment. Worldwide demand for many commodities increased due to the growing Chinese economy as well as the rebounding U.S. economy in 2004. The 12% and 11% back-to-back gains in U.S. fixed investment for equipment and software in 2004 and 2005 were partially in response to higher prices. They also fueled Utah business investment.

In 2005, taxable sales from mining purchases increased 30.0% to $254.0 million; in 2004, mining purchases increased by 38.6%. These gains are in response to higher prices for mining products. Construction purchases rose 20.6% in 2004 and 35.0% in 2005, a response to large increases in construction valuation in the past two years. Similarly, taxable manufacturing purchases increased 21.5% in 2004, and 16.0% in 2005. Increased manufacturing purchases were due to gains in mining, construction, and

in export demand. More specifically, the 73% increase in taxable sales of petroleum and coal products, the 21% increase in stone, clay and glass product, the 25% increase in lumber and wood products, and the large increases in exports of electronic, transportation and instruments products.

Communications sales and purchases were once again mixed in 2005: mobile telephone companies reported 9% sales growth, while primarily land-line companies saw sales fall 8%. The Utah State Legislature made cable and satellite TV services tax exempt beginning July 1, 2004, causing taxable sales to drop by 65% in the first nine months of 2005[2]. Electric services increased approximately 12% in 2005, and natural gas sales and purchases increased 14%. Durable wholesale taxable sales increased about 20% in 2005. Nondurable wholesale goods store final sales neared 10% in 2005.

Business investment and utility sales in Utah is projected to increase 3.3% in 2006. U.S. Investment in software and equipment is expected to have a 9% increase in 2006, slightly below the 12% rate in 2005.

Taxable Services. The taxable services sector is made up of consumer spending on amusement, personal and financial services, as well as tourist spending for Utah's hotels, resorts and rental cars and business and consumer spending on computers and equipment. This sector is driven by permanent Utah wages, Salt Lake City International Airport arrivals and departures and U.S. business spending on software and equipment.

Between 1990 and 2000, taxable services had an average annual growth rate of 9.0%. This high growth ended abruptly with the end of the Y2K buildup which had fueled business services in the 1990s, and the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks which crippled tourism. Taxable services declined for three straight years from 2001 through 2003, but grew by 3.1% in 2004 and a robust 11.8% in 2005.

In 2005, the taxable sales of both the hotel and lodging sector, and the auto rentals and repairs sector, increased by 12.0%. The amusement and recreation saw positive, but slower growth of 3.3%. This was due to the 3% gain in ski resort sales, the 5% decline in motion picture theater sales, and the 8% increase in miscellaneous amusements, including admissions to golf courses, tennis and amusement parks. Commercial sports sales rose 13%.

The business portion of the services sector was strong in 2005. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services increased 30.2%, business services grew 16.0%, and financial insurance and real estate services grew 4.4% sales. Within these sectors, taxable sales for the equipment rental and leasing sub-sector rose 13%, miscellaneous business services sub-sector increased 40%, and computer and data processing services increased 9%.

Taxable Services are expected to increase by 11.5% in 2006, due to gains in wages, improving tourism and another strong gain in U.S. investment in software and equipment.

Sales Forecast and Other Public Policy Issues. Several issues affect Utah's state and local tax base. In some cases the impacts are not independent of each other. The manner in which these issues are resolved may affect how taxable sales are reported, or whether they are reported at all.

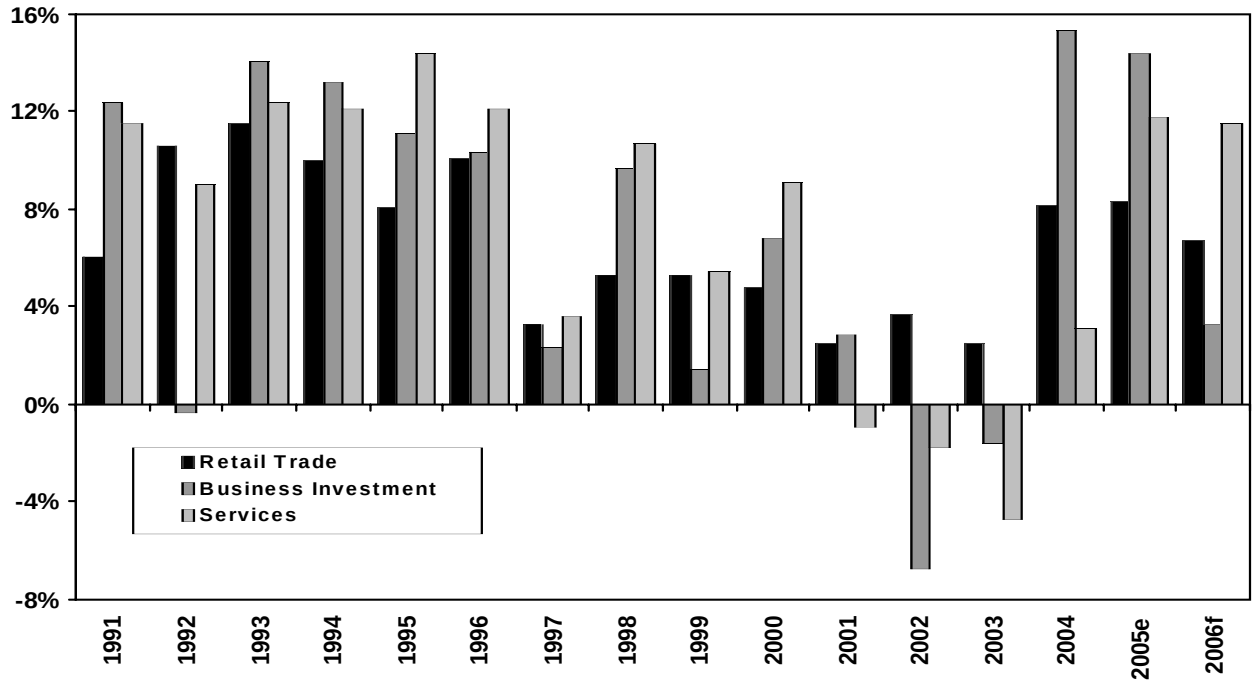
1. **Internet Sales.** Surveys have found that Utahns are in the top ten among Internet users and PC purchasers. The inability to tax remote sales is a big issue with respect to the sales tax base. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Internet sales will cause a loss of $61 million in State of Utah sales taxes in fiscal year 2007, and $20 million in local sales taxes for fiscal year 2006. This will amount to about 3% of taxable sales in Utah.

2. **Tax Reform Task Force.** Utah's legislative and executive branches undertook a comprehensive study of the state's tax system in 2005. Topics examined included the income tax, sales and use tax, property tax, local government taxes, and other taxes. Tax reform will be a major issue in the 2006 General Session. Depending on which proposals are ultimately enacted into law, the tax reform effort could have a major impact on taxable sales in Utah.

3. **September 11, 2001 Impact on Taxable Sales**. Until 2004 the economic impact from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks effect on tourism, transportation and investment depressed taxable sales about 2.3% per year, or $810 million in taxable sales. Analysts believe the economy has recovered sufficiently so that there was no negative impact in 2005.

[2]The Legislature recaptured these sales by creating the Multi-channel Video or Audio Service Tax.

Figure 34
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



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

Table 37
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Millions of Dollars

Sectors	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005e
RETAIL TRADE	12,097	13,080	14,404	14,873	15,657	16,493	17,278	17,748	18,356	18,808	20,351	22,044
NONDURABLES	7,656	8,295	9,047	9,482	10,006	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,746
General Merchandise	1,816	2,033	2,256	2,328	2,463	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438
Apparel	591	614	665	693	757	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007
Food Stores	2,677	2,784	3,050	3,258	3,381	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316
Eating and Drinking	1,234	1,349	1,473	1,554	1,677	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,338	1,515	1,603	1,649	1,728	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562
DURABLES	4,441	4,785	5,357	5,392	5,651	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,297
Motor Vehicles	2,331	2,431	2,710	2,775	2,965	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366
Building & Garden	1,160	1,241	1,337	1,310	1,351	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214
Furniture & Home Furnishings	950	1,112	1,310	1,307	1,335	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	5,609	6,231	6,878	7,044	7,729	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,436
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	19	13	17	26	22	27	32	36	38	57	45	68
Mining	149	176	174	245	259	180	202	210	157	141	195	254
Construction	290	343	371	389	400	422	408	368	315	306	369	498
Manufacturing	1,155	1,368	1,513	1,464	1,601	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	1,657	1,776	1,935	2,062	2,291	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,465
Wholesale Trade	2,339	2,555	2,869	2,858	3,157	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189
SERVICES	2,802	3,206	3,594	3,724	4,122	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,067
Hotels & Lodging	423	473	528	557	551	556	583	597	674	600	661	740
Amusement & Recreation	378	451	495	544	572	650	714	723	732	730	748	773
Personal	146	167	178	177	185	190	200	208	212	211	211	230
Health	84	91	90	92	88	86	93	95	104	114	111	127
Education, Legal & Social	160	175	194	167	195	207	224	225	220	205	245	320
Auto Rental & Repairs	763	901	1,012	1,073	1,160	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359
Business	645	711	780	775	948	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	203	236	318	339	423	450	469	427	457	390	355	371
ALL OTHER	1,019	1,093	968	1,188	1,137	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,210
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	21,527	23,609	25,844	26,829	28,646	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	38,757

Percent Change

Sectors	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05e
RETAIL TRADE	10.0%	8.1%	10.1%	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.3%
NONDURABLES	7.2%	8.3%	9.1%	4.8%	5.5%	4.9%	5.7%	2.5%	3.5%	1.9%	6.9%	7.3%
General Merchandise	5.8%	12.0%	11.0%	3.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	10.8%	16.1%	6.2%	9.2%	6.4%
Apparel	1.7%	3.9%	8.3%	4.2%	9.3%	0.4%	3.8%	1.6%	3.7%	2.5%	8.8%	8.5%
Food Stores	7.3%	4.0%	9.5%	6.8%	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%	-3.5%	-8.8%	-4.7%	2.2%	6.2%
Eating and Drinking	8.2%	9.3%	9.2%	5.5%	7.9%	8.2%	5.0%	2.1%	3.4%	2.7%	8.6%	8.0%
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	10.9%	13.2%	5.8%	2.9%	4.8%	4.5%	8.5%	2.5%	5.8%	3.4%	7.1%	9.0%
DURABLES	15.2%	7.7%	12.0%	0.7%	4.8%	6.2%	3.1%	2.5%	3.9%	3.5%	10.5%	10.1%
Motor Vehicles	8.9%	4.3%	11.5%	2.4%	6.8%	7.1%	6.8%	5.3%	4.6%	2.1%	6.1%	8.0%
Building & Garden	23.3%	7.0%	7.7%	-2.0%	3.1%	9.3%	-3.4%	2.4%	1.8%	8.5%	21.4%	13.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	22.9%	17.1%	17.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	-4.3%	4.1%	1.9%	10.1%	12.0%
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	13.2%	11.1%	10.4%	2.4%	9.7%	1.4%	6.8%	2.6%	-6.4%	-1.6%	15.3%	14.4%
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	-17.4%	-31.6%	33.8%	48.3%	-13.2%	20.5%	18.5%	12.5%	5.6%	51.2%	-21.7%	51.2%
Mining	4.9%	18.1%	-0.9%	40.7%	5.6%	-30.5%	12.2%	4.0%	-25.2%	-10.2%	38.6%	30.0%
Construction	17.4%	18.3%	8.1%	4.8%	3.0%	5.5%	-3.3%	-9.8%	-14.4%	-2.9%	20.6%	35.0%
Manufacturing	6.6%	18.4%	10.6%	-3.2%	9.3%	-3.8%	0.2%	2.6%	-13.5%	1.7%	21.5%	16.0%
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	6.8%	7.2%	8.9%	6.6%	11.1%	4.4%	14.6%	15.4%	-3.3%	-4.5%	9.8%	8.0%
Wholesale Trade	22.5%	9.2%	12.3%	-0.4%	10.5%	3.8%	5.1%	-5.6%	-4.6%	0.2%	16.3%	16.0%
SERVICES	12.1%	14.4%	12.1%	3.6%	10.7%	5.6%	9.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-4.7%	3.1%	11.8%
Hotels & Lodging	5.8%	11.8%	11.6%	5.5%	-1.1%	0.9%	4.9%	2.4%	12.9%	-11.0%	10.1%	12.0%
Amusement & Recreation	24.8%	19.4%	9.6%	9.9%	5.2%	13.6%	9.8%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.3%	2.5%	3.3%
Personal	12.3%	14.4%	6.5%	-0.2%	4.3%	2.7%	5.3%	4.0%	1.9%	-0.5%	0.1%	8.7%
Health	-1.2%	8.0%	-1.2%	2.5%	-4.1%	-2.3%	8.1%	2.2%	9.5%	9.6%	-3.0%	15.0%
Education, Legal & Social	11.1%	9.6%	10.6%	-13.8%	16.7%	6.2%	8.2%	0.4%	-2.2%	-6.8%	19.7%	30.2%
Auto Rental & Repairs	12.7%	18.1%	12.2%	6.1%	8.1%	0.8%	6.0%	2.3%	-4.5%	-3.1%	3.4%	12.0%
Business	3.2%	10.2%	9.7%	-0.6%	22.3%	9.9%	17.4%	-5.3%	-13.2%	-3.2%	1.7%	16.0%
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	50.4%	16.2%	34.9%	6.5%	24.9%	6.4%	4.2%	-9.0%	7.0%	-14.7%	-9.0%	4.4%
ALL OTHER	14.2%	7.3%	-11.5%	22.7%	-4.2%	15.7%	-5.0%	10.5%	8.8%	-3.7%	-9.8%	-7.3%
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	11.3%	9.7%	9.5%	3.8%	6.8%	4.7%	5.5%	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%	8.4%	9.8%

e = estimate

Source Utah State Tax Commission

Table 38
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

	Millions of Dollars				
Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
1981	$4,901	$3,821	$919	$217	$9,857
1982	5,200	3,513	1,062	244	10,020
1983	5,638	3,648	1,138	262	10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	12,324
1985	6,708	4,122	1,379	304	12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	31,645
2001	17,748	8,588	4,709	1,381	32,426
2002	18,356	8,039	4,615	1,502	32,512
2003	18,808	7,909	4,396	1,447	32,560
2004	20,351	9,121	4,534	1,305	35,311
2005e	22,044	10,436	5,067	1,210	38,757
2006f	23,515	10,777	5,651	1,400	41,343

	Percent Change				
Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
1982	6.1%	-8.0%	15.6%	12.6%	1.7%
1983	8.4%	3.8%	7.2%	7.4%	6.6%
1984	13.5%	16.6%	21.7%	8.5%	15.3%
1985	4.8%	-3.1%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%
1986	4.5%	-10.5%	-1.8%	-12.7%	-1.6%
1987	-0.8%	-7.9%	12.3%	-5.0%	-1.5%
1988	5.7%	8.4%	8.2%	6.7%	6.8%
1989	9.6%	-0.2%	7.6%	18.8%	6.7%
1990	4.5%	5.4%	-1.1%	107.8%	6.3%
1991	6.1%	12.4%	11.6%	3.2%	8.3%
1992	10.6%	-0.3%	9.0%	29.6%	8.2%
1993	11.5%	14.1%	12.4%	0.5%	11.7%
1994	10.0%	13.2%	12.1%	14.2%	11.3%
1995	8.1%	11.1%	14.4%	7.2%	9.7%
1996	10.1%	10.4%	12.1%	-11.4%	9.5%
1997	3.3%	2.4%	3.6%	22.7%	3.8%
1998	5.3%	9.7%	10.7%	-4.2%	6.8%
1999	5.3%	1.4%	5.5%	15.7%	4.7%
2000	4.8%	6.8%	9.1%	-5.0%	5.5%
2001	2.7%	2.6%	-0.8%	10.5%	2.5%
2002	3.4%	-6.4%	-2.0%	8.8%	0.3%
2003	2.5%	-1.6%	-4.7%	-3.7%	0.1%
2004	8.2%	15.3%	3.1%	-9.8%	8.4%
2005e	8.3%	14.4%	11.8%	-7.3%	9.8%
2006f	6.7%	3.3%	11.5%	15.7%	6.7%

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 39
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005e	Percent Change 2004 to 2005
Beaver	$59,533,738	$57,150,257	$78,643,822	$78,321,295	$42,100,390	$63,150,585	50.0%
Box Elder	388,463,051	387,021,110	397,597,890	414,494,710	414,721,757	460,755,872	11.1%
Cache	881,748,639	936,524,543	991,873,325	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,151,410,292	4.3%
Carbon	346,715,900	361,995,352	351,112,861	333,785,502	379,035,713	416,939,284	10.0%
Daggett	13,701,974	14,635,105	14,748,590	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,815,201	90.0%
Davis	2,561,945,556	2,690,459,983	2,759,164,731	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,219,976,287	6.4%
Duchesne	152,667,814	163,956,901	145,071,558	157,009,682	217,723,687	269,106,477	23.6%
Emery	78,516,158	102,774,219	106,343,423	104,310,439	128,437,780	132,676,227	3.3%
Garfield	73,145,377	66,630,018	67,872,943	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,114,558	0.6%
Grand	162,911,808	166,019,643	174,635,577	163,637,016	180,031,694	196,414,578	9.1%
Iron	417,168,360	420,501,521	457,128,755	480,123,467	456,541,704	619,527,092	35.7%
Juab	73,826,705	69,528,286	104,467,036	99,188,624	81,415,135	227,962,378	180.0%
Kane	107,426,955	101,852,245	99,787,339	97,504,725	100,715,909	112,197,523	11.4%
Millard	107,366,842	120,662,495	128,805,095	128,822,920	135,398,480	133,909,097	-1.1%
Morgan	55,091,635	55,255,017	48,655,061	49,300,117	54,461,648	60,071,198	10.3%
Piute	5,742,323	5,672,633	6,183,485	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,669,331	7.8%
Rich	16,731,346	16,224,980	17,302,794	18,373,609	18,482,439	21,864,725	18.3%
Salt Lake	15,941,513,323	15,864,887,932	15,706,919,505	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	17,703,796,104	6.8%
San Juan	89,321,720	87,476,582	88,823,783	85,238,249	86,002,913	100,193,394	16.5%
Sanpete	143,234,506	158,395,663	158,154,750	162,116,042	162,631,076	171,575,785	5.5%
Sevier	219,208,375	219,577,652	229,937,800	225,887,000	252,351,206	282,885,702	12.1%
Summit	742,862,484	830,104,320	862,281,570	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,108,641,025	14.0%
Tooele	330,279,699	363,273,243	408,234,189	325,233,649	418,310,455	443,827,393	6.1%
Uintah	439,786,724	497,920,681	452,556,426	484,733,738	663,674,391	832,911,361	25.5%
Utah	4,170,665,617	4,326,455,093	4,394,333,416	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,365,957,292	12.0%
Wasatch	171,726,889	174,016,839	186,566,663	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,675,480	18.2%
Washington	1,237,822,795	1,376,922,982	1,503,264,367	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,428,575,037	24.0%
Wayne	23,460,239	23,595,162	23,570,949	27,607,530	30,348,445	28,891,720	-4.8%
Weber	2,456,562,991	2,510,725,246	2,552,414,748	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,836,014,458	2.8%
Out-of-State Use Tax	175,863,321	255,972,886	-4,301,122	68,753,302	18,078,794	41,581,226	130.0%

e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview
Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 was a record setting year for tax collections. The 8.8% growth rate in combined General and School Fund revenues was the highest in over 25 years, even after adjusting for inflation, windfalls, and tax rate and tax base changes. By comparison, the average annual growth rate in state revenues over this period was only 3.3% (after adjusting for inflation, and tax rate and tax base changes).

The sharp turn around in tax collections in FY 2004, FY 2005 and FY 2006 stands in stark contrast to FY 2002 and FY 2003. In just four years (between FY 2000 and FY 2004) the inflation-adjusted fluctuation in the revenue growth rate went from a positive 6.3% (FY 2000) down to a negative 6.0% (FY 2002) and then back up to a positive 3.6% (FY 2004). The inflation-adjusted General and School Fund growth rate in FY 2005 accelerated to 8.8% and will remain above-average at 5.0% in FY 2006.

General and School Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2005 exceeded budget estimates by $170.6 million. The state ended the 2005 budget year with a surplus of $105.7 million after distributions to various funds, including allocations to General and School Fund rainy day accounts and the Industrial Assistance Fund.

Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003
Inflation, tax rate and tax base adjusted FY 2002 General and School Fund revenue collections fell 6.0% compared to the prior year. This was due to a global recession, which was deepened by: the attacks on, and the effects of, September 11, 2001; the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games construction build-up; and the dot-com implosion and associated stock market crash. The fiscal year 2002 revenue deficit was turned into a $736,000 surplus through budget cutbacks, bonding, lapsing monies, rainy day funds, and revenue transfers from restricted funds.

The General and School Fund revenue adjusted growth rate decreased by 1.9% in FY 2003. The state ended FY 2003 with a $1.8 million General and School Fund surplus. Even though tax collections were $12 million short of estimates, the $1.8 million surplus was made possible by the return of unspent money from state departments and a federal relief grant of $38 million the state received in June of 2003. Funding was also available due to FY 2003 ongoing budget cuts of $353.6 million.

Fiscal Year 2004
The Legislature reduced ongoing agency FY 2004 budgets by $45.7 million during the 2003 General Session. After the 2003 General Session the Utah economy emerged from its prolonged recession. Job growth in Utah has remained consistently positive since July 2003. Prior to July 2003, the percent change in year-over employment growth in Utah was flat or negative for 22 consecutive months (except for one month).

Inflation, tax rate and tax base General and School Fund year-end revenue collections grew 3.6% in FY 2004 and exceeded budget estimates by $94.4 million. The state ended the 2004 budget year with a General and School Fund surplus of $54.4 million after distributions to various funds including allocations to General and School Fund rainy day accounts and the Industrial Assistance Fund.

Fiscal Year 2005
FY 2005 was a truly remarkable year for Utah. FY 2005 General and School Fund tax collections adjusted for inflation, tax and base changes showed exceptionally strong growth of 8.8%. This was the highest growth rate in the last 25 years and it occurred despite the fact that FY 2005 collections did not include $38 million in federal relief grant money that was received in both FY 2003 and FY 2004.

General and School Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2005 exceeded budget estimates by $170.6 million. The state ended the 2005 budget year with a remaining surplus of $105.7 million after distributions to various funds, including allocations to General and School Fund rainy day accounts and the Industrial Assistance Fund. The surplus was primarily due to strong growth in income and sales tax collections.

IRS data showing the breakdown of taxable income sources for FY 2005 (CY 2004) revealed that the growth in income tax collections flowed from strong growth in partnership profits and capital gains (excluding IRS allowed 1031 exchanges of real estate which are not taxable). Strong net in-migration, residential housing construction, taxable business purchases, and higher spending due to home equity loans were key players behind the surge in sales tax collections. Taxable business investments and construction purchases, as well as retail sales of furniture, building and garden supplies all exhibited double digit growth rates.

Fiscal Year 2006
The Governor's recommended budget (in December 2005) showed an increase in inflation, tax rate and base adjusted General and School Fund revenues for FY 2006 of 5.0% over FY 2005 collections. This 5.0% real growth is above the historical average of 3.3% real growth. These FY 2006 budget and revenue estimates will be revised in February 2006 during the General Session of the Legislature. Updated tax collection information will also be available at that time.

2005 General and Special Session Tax Policy
In the 2005 General Session, the legislature passed House Bill 78, which reduced corporate tax collections by $7.0 million beginning in FY 2007. House Bill 78 provides for the option of double weighting the sales tax factor in the apportionment formula used to compute corporate tax payments. This tax change primarily benefits corporations with significant out-of-state sales.

In the 2005 First Special Session, the legislature passed House Bill 1008, Transportation Investment Act (Lockhart), which created the Transportation Investment Fund of 2005 and changed the Centennial Highway Fund into a restricted account within the fund. Beginning in FY 2006, the legislature earmarked $59.6 million of sales tax monies to a restricted account to finance this fund for roads. Ongoing unrestricted sales tax (General Fund) revenues were consequently reduced by the same amount.

Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence
Income taxes were larger than sales taxes in FY 2005 for the eighth year in a row. Prior to fiscal year 1998, the sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In fiscal year 2005 income tax collections were 42.1% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were only 35.7% of the total. Income taxes were only 34.0% of the total as recently as 1989 (when sales taxes were 37.1% of the total). This reversal in tax preeminence is due in part to: 1) sales tax rate reductions; 2) stronger historic growth in sales tax exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries; 3) increased

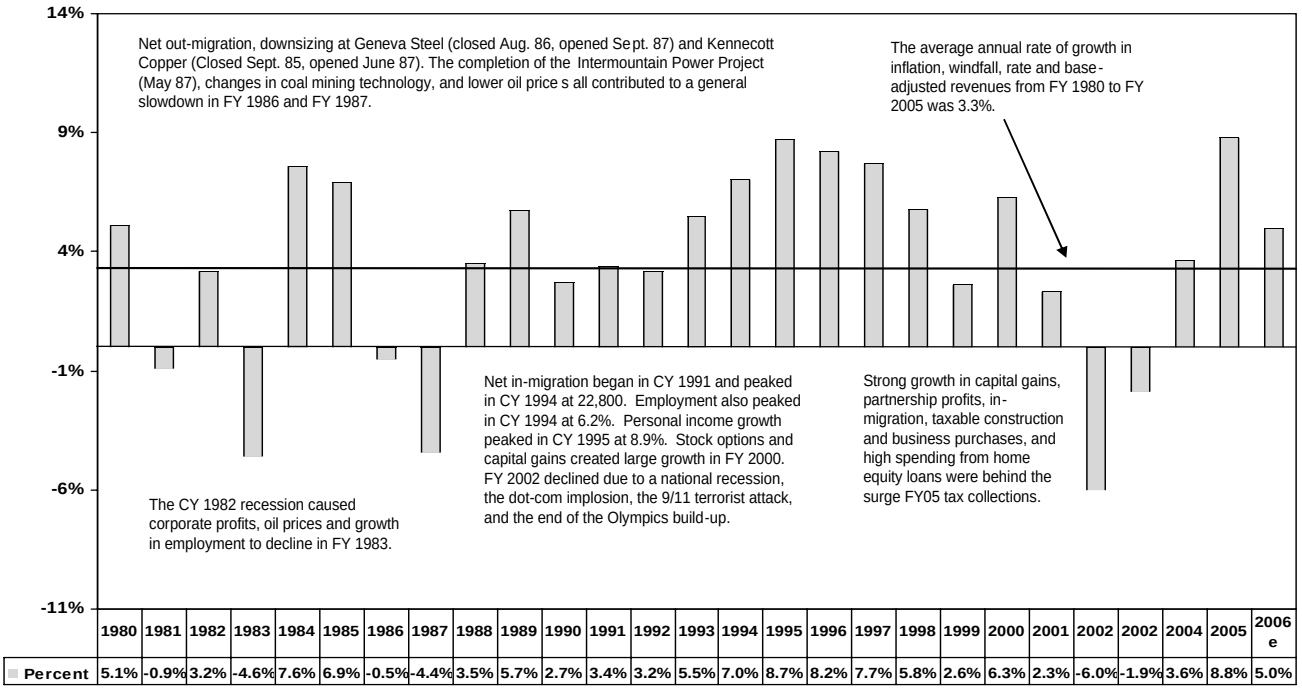
sales tax exemptions; 4) increased sales over the internet; 5) income tax bracket creep; 6) capital gains realizations; and 7) the transfer of unrestricted general fund monies to restricted accounts (earmarking).

Historic Tax Reductions

Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $30.7 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred during the past ten legislative sessions. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions for FY 1997 through FY 2006 is $513.9 million. The net reduction in tax collections does not, however, account for income tax increases due to inflation or "bracket creep." Around $4 million per year is currently raised from income tax bracket creep. The cumulative bracket creep effect from FY 1997 to FY 2006 is a tax increase of $220 million. Thus, the net reduction in state government taxes over this period including bracket creep is $294 million.

The individual taxpayer may actually be paying more in taxes now than ten years ago. This is because non-state government taxes may have increased, and/or an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased. More income or spending, or greater property values, can result in higher taxes even at lower tax rates. Also, there are hundreds of taxing entities other than state government in Utah.

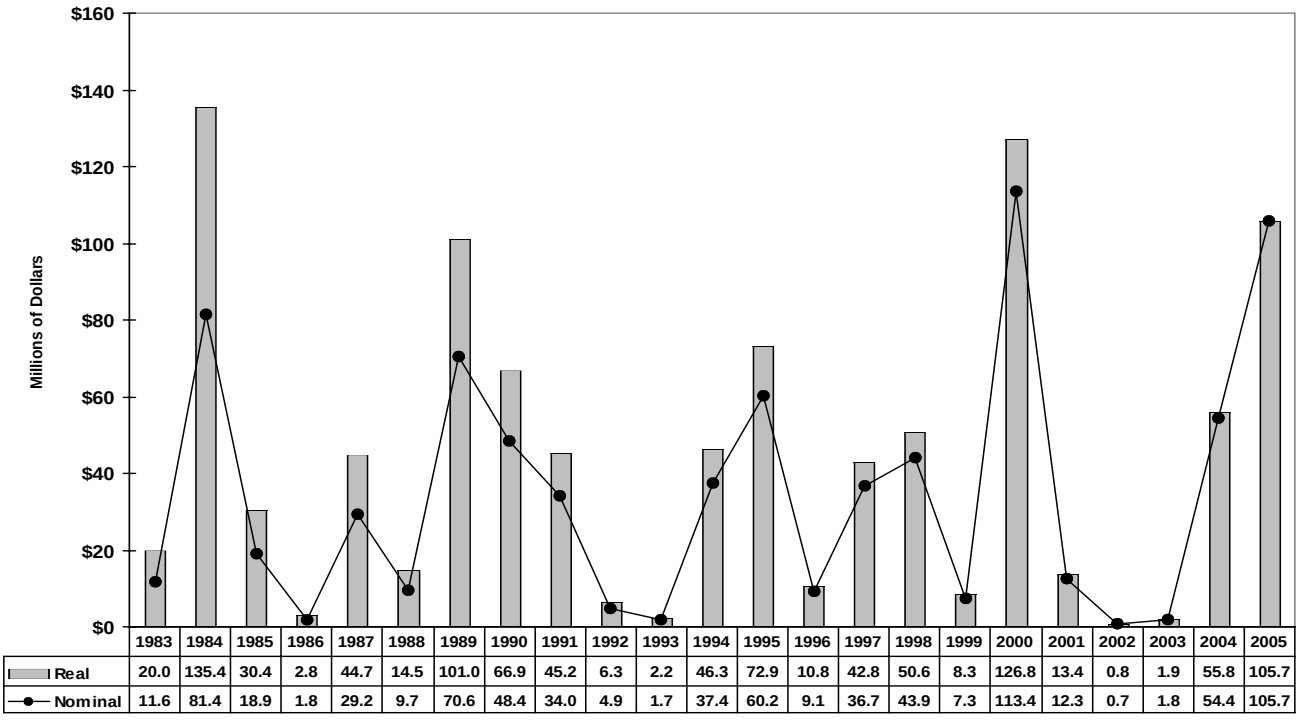
Figure 35
Windfall, Inflation, Rate and Base-Adjusted Percentage Change in Combined General and School Fund Revenues



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2004	2005	2006 e
Percent	5.1%	-0.9%	3.2%	-4.6%	7.6%	6.9%	-0.5%	-4.4%	3.5%	5.7%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%	5.5%	7.0%	8.7%	8.2%	7.7%	5.8%	2.6%	6.3%	2.3%	-6.0%	-1.9%	3.6%	8.8%	5.0%

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

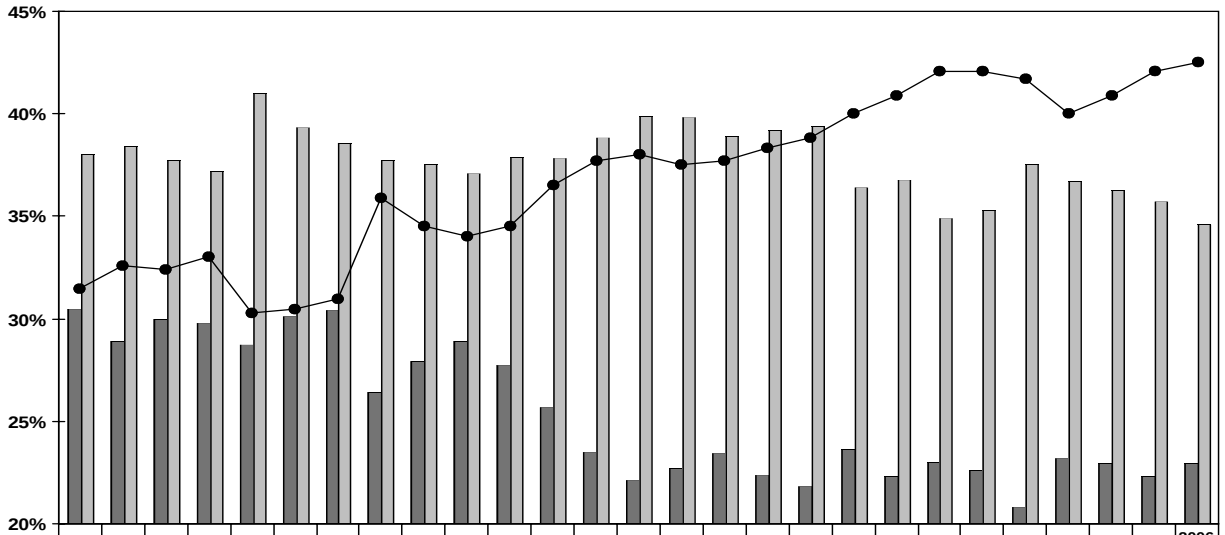
Figure 36
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Revenue Surplus for Combined General and School Funds



	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real	20.0	135.4	30.4	2.8	44.7	14.5	101.0	66.9	45.2	6.3	2.2	46.3	72.9	10.8	42.8	50.6	8.3	126.8	13.4	0.8	1.9	55.8	105.7
Nominal	11.6	81.4	18.9	1.8	29.2	9.7	70.6	48.4	34.0	4.9	1.7	37.4	60.2	9.1	36.7	43.9	7.3	113.4	12.3	0.7	1.8	54.4	105.7

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 37
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



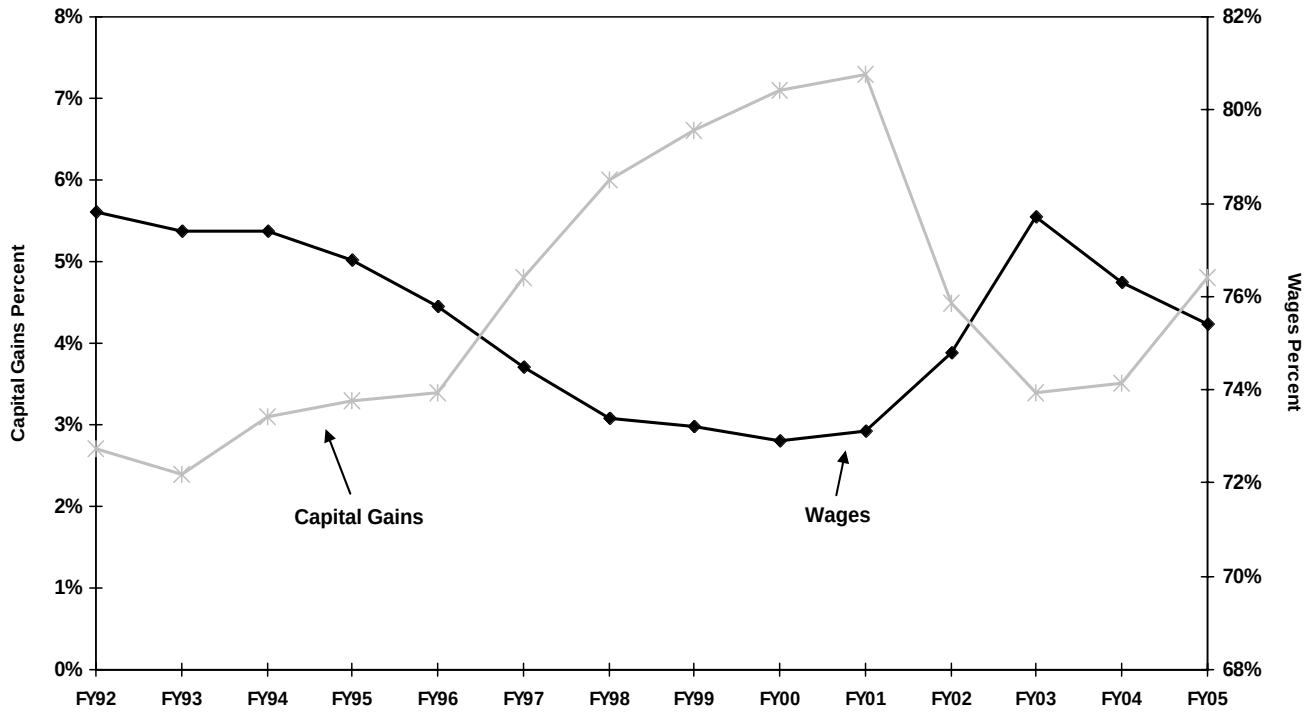
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 e
Others	30.5	28.9	30.0	29.8	28.7	30.1	30.4	26.4	27.9	28.9	27.7	25.7	23.5	22.1	22.7	23.4	22.4	21.8	23.6	22.3	23.0	22.6	20.8	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.9
Sales	38.0	38.4	37.7	37.2	41.0	39.3	38.6	37.7	37.5	37.1	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	36.4	36.8	34.9	35.3	37.5	36.7	36.3	35.7	34.6
Income	31.5	32.6	32.4	33.0	30.3	30.5	31.0	35.9	34.5	34.0	34.5	36.5	37.7	38.0	37.5	37.7	38.3	38.8	40.0	40.9	42.1	42.1	41.7	40.0	40.9	42.1	42.5

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

e = estimate

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 38
IRS Wages and Capital Gains as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 40
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1990 to FY 2006

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006e
General Fund (GF)																	
Sales and Use Tax	707.4	740.3	802.4	881.9	978.2	1,055.1	1,162.5	1,252.1	1,251.8	1,316.4	1,369.6	1,431.4	1,441.3	1,444.0	1,501.9	1,634.5	1,705.0
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	21.0
Liquor Profits	16.6	17.6	16.6	18.1	17.9	20.1	22.2	24.3	26.3	26.9	28.7	30.3	32.5	33.2	37.1	38.1	39.5
Insurance Premiums	30.0	27.8	30.2	34.0	38.2	40.9	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	75.0
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacc	30.2	31.0	34.6	34.3	36.4	37.7	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.1	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	59.0
Severance Taxes	30.1	31.0	18.2	19.3	18.9	21.4	20.4	23.8	23.0	13.1	23.0	45.6	23.8	32.6	42.7	64.9	83.4
Inheritance Tax	7.6	4.8	4.0	7.6	8.2	25.0	8.3	10.3	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	3.7
Investment Income	17.9	11.0	7.0	4.4	6.4	12.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	19.0
Other	32.6	33.9	27.7	26.0	30.0	32.9	37.2	34.9	40.8	38.3	41.0	46.5	50.6	88.2	87.9	46.4	47.5
Circuit Breaker Credits	-3.4	-3.5	-4.1	-4.2	-4.5	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-6.0
Subtotal GF	869.1	894.0	936.5	1,021.4	1,129.7	1,240.6	1,340.6	1,441.6	1,476.2	1,520.4	1,652.2	1,709.8	1,678.7	1,745.0	1,804.4	1,935.4	2,047.1
School Fund (SF)																	
Individual Income Tax	647.6	717.6	784.4	842.3	925.3	1,026.9	1,139.1	1,237.3	1,377.5	1,463.9	1,654.9	1,712.7	1,610.2	1,575.5	1,699.6	1,934.0	2,105.0
Corporate Franchise Tax	99.7	87.8	80.9	79.5	121.1	153.5	168.4	182.9	189.1	184.3	179.6	174.8	119.4	152.4	154.9	198.1	240.0
Gross Receipts Tax	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	4.4	8.4	9.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.5
Other	11.2	12.9	16.4	5.5	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	9.7	6.8	10.0
Subtotal SF	762.6	821.9	885.3	931.7	1,057.4	1,193.1	1,324.3	1,434.2	1,580.8	1,663.7	1,850.4	1,905.5	1,743.0	1,741.0	1,872.2	2,147.6	2,364.5
Transportation Fund (TF)																	
Motor Fuel Tax	132.5	131.1	136.4	141.3	150.4	155.5	163.2	168.4	217.7	225.2	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	242.6
Special Fuel Tax	29.1	36.8	33.4	35.6	36.2	40.7	43.7	46.2	72.4	73.2	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	99.0
Other	38.7	39.6	44.6	47.3	49.6	52.6	54.3	52.6	54.8	58.5	65.0	64.5	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	72.7
Subtotal TF	200.3	207.4	214.3	224.2	236.2	248.7	261.2	267.3	344.9	356.9	379.1	374.5	385.2	386.6	391.0	405.3	414.30
Mineral Lease Payments	34.9	32.4	32.5	30.3	33.3	29.1	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.6	53.1	74.8	92.0	101.50
TOTAL	1,866.9	1,955.7	2,068.7	2,207.6	2,456.6	2,711.5	2,960.8	3,177.1	3,435.5	3,572.4	3,921.3	4,047.6	3,843.6	3,925.7	4,142.4	4,580.3	4,927.4

e = estimate

Sources:

1. Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance
2. Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 41
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues Percent Change: FY 1990 to FY 2006

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006e
General Fund (GF)																	
Sales and Use Tax	6.0	4.6	8.4	9.9	10.9	7.9	10.2	7.7	0.0	5.2	4.0	4.5	0.7	0.2	4.0	8.8	4.3
Liquor Profits	3.9	5.8	-5.5	9.3	-1.3	12.2	10.3	9.7	8.2	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.6	1.9	11.9	2.5	80.2
Insurance Premiums	13.7	-7.2	8.4	12.7	12.3	7.3	-2.0	7.4	3.4	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	3.8
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	-1.8	2.7	11.5	-0.9	6.3	3.4	0.3	9.0	29.2	12.8	-3.4	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	11.3
Severance Taxes	7.0	3.1	-41.5	6.1	-2.0	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-3.2	-43.3	76.3	98.0	-47.7	36.6	31.0	52.1	-4.7
Inheritance Tax	-22.3	-36.6	-17.4	91.9	7.4	204.8	-66.6	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	28.4
Investment Income	-7.0	-38.8	-36.1	-37.8	46.2	93.4	36.5	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	29.9	40.9	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	25.3
Other	18.8	4.2	-18.4	-6.0	15.3	9.6	12.9	-6.1	16.8	-6.1	7.1	13.5	8.8	74.1	-0.3	-47.3	39.7
Circuit Breaker Credits	140.9	4.5	15.8	2.9	7.0	5.7	-1.7	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.4	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	2.5
Subtotal GF	5.5	2.9	4.8	9.1	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.5	2.4	3.0	8.7	3.5	-1.8	3.9	3.4	7.3	5.8
School Fund (SF)																	
Individual Income Tax	5.2	10.8	9.3	7.4	9.9	11.0	10.9	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	-6.0	-2.2	7.9	13.8	8.8
Corporate Franchise Tax	7.2	-12.0	-7.8	-1.8	52.3	26.8	9.7	8.6	3.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7	-31.7	27.7	1.6	27.9	21.1
Gross Receipts Tax	48.3	-11.7	-2.9	25.9	-8.4	6.3	90.3	8.6	-20.8	10.3	-7.4	13.6	-4.6	1.7	-1.8	7.9	10.7
Other	-18.6	15.1	27.1	-66.4	25.9	20.7	1.3	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	95.8	-30.0	47.0
Subtotal SF	5.3	7.8	7.7	5.2	13.5	12.8	11.0	8.3	10.2	5.2	11.2	3.0	-8.5	-0.1	7.5	14.7	10.1
Transportation Fund (TF)																	
Motor Fuel Tax	1.0	-1.1	4.0	3.6	6.4	3.4	5.0	3.2	29.3	3.5	5.5	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5
Special Fuel Tax	-0.7	26.4	-9.2	6.5	1.8	12.3	7.6	5.7	56.7	1.1	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	5.5
Other	4.9	2.3	12.7	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.1	-3.0	4.1	6.7	11.1	-0.8	-2.6	4.1	-0.8	7.9	3.9
Subtotal TF	1.4	3.6	3.3	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	2.3	29.0	3.5	6.2	-1.2	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.7	2.2
Mineral Lease Payments	-31.2	-7.3	0.5	-6.9	10.1	-12.8	19.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.1	26.0	46.0	-36.7	45.0	40.9	23.0	10.3
TOTAL	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.7	11.3	10.4	9.2	7.3	8.1	4.0	9.8	3.2	-5.0	2.1	5.5	10.6	7.6
Average Annual Growth Rates	na	4.8	5.3	5.7	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3

e = estimate

Sources:

1. Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance
2. Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 42
Rolling 10 Year State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $500,000) Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax & Fee Changes	10 Year Cumulative
FY 1997			
S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session)	Property Taxes (Restricted to New Growth, 1995 Session) (1)	($8,703,800)	
H.B. 274 (1995 Session)	Additional Sales Tax on Construction Projects (1995 Session)	(2,000,000)	
Various Bills (1996 Session)	Reinstate Sales Tax Exemptions	(1,188,300)	
H.B. 349 (1996 Regular Session)	Gross Receipts Taxes - Modifications (2)	(4,750,000)	
H.B. 404 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Health Care Insurance Deduction (3)	(4,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Minimum School Program Act (Property Taxes)	(30,000,000)	
H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Taxes (1)	1,500,000	
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (4)	(8,700,000)	
S.B. 195 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax - Credit for Disabled Education Costs	(750,000)	
S.B. 237 (1996 Regular Session)	Income Tax Rate Reductions (5)	(41,000,000)	
	Subtotal FY 1997	($99,592,100)	($995,921,000)
FY 1998			
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (4)	(8,700,000)	
S.B. 161 (1997 Session)	Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements	870,000	
S.B. 252 (1997 Session)	Collection of Fuel Tax (7)	10,000,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (8)	63,250,000	
S.B. 253 (1997 Session)	Sales Tax Reduction (8)	(34,300,000)	
H.B. 27 (1997 Session)	Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (6)	21,800,000	
H.B. 111 (1997 Session)	Transportation Corridor Funding (9)	4,300,000	
H.B. 225 (1997 Session)	Assessment on Workers' Compensation (10)	6,100,000	
H.B. 414 (1997 Session)	Registration Fee on Vehicles (11)	16,500,000	
	Subtotals FY 1998	$79,820,000	$718,380,000
FY 1999			
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (4)	($11,200,000)	
	Subtotals FY 1999	($11,200,000)	($89,600,000)
FY 2000			
H.B. 58 (1998 Session)	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Amendments (12)	($900,000)	
S.B. 47 (1998 Session)	Research Tax Credit (13)	(3,200,000)	
S.B. 185 (1998 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption Amendments and Study (14)	5,600,000	
S.B. 220 (1998 Session)	Research and Development Credit for Machinery and Equipment (15)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 396 (1999 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills	(617,500)	
S.B. 69 (1999 Session)	Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption (16)	(5,600,000)	
S.B. 150 (1999 Session)	Utilities in Highway Rights-of-Way (17)	1,600,000	
	Subtotals FY 2000	($5,117,500)	($35,822,500)
FY 2001			
H.B. 25 (1999 Session)	Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (18)	($1,770,000)	
S.B. 62 (1999 Session)	Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents	(500,000)	
H.B. 345 (2000 Session)	Unemployment Insurance Amendments (19)	(26,500,000)	
S.B. 15 (2000 Session)	Use of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (20)	(5,500,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2001	($34,270,000)	($205,620,000)
FY 2002			
HB 78 (2001 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Sales Relating to Schools (School Related Activities)	($281,000)	
SB 34 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Relief for Low Income Individuals (21)	(800,000)	
SB 36 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax Bracket Adjustments (22)	(18,000,000)	
SB 58 (2001 Session)	Repeal of Nursing Facilities Assessment (23)	(4,422,400)	
HB 205 (2001 Session)	Employers' Reinsurance Fund Special Assessment (Workers' Compensation) (10)	6,135,000	
HB370 (2001 Session)	Hazardous Waste Amendment (24)	1,694,000	
	Subtotals FY 2002	($15,674,400)	($78,372,000)
FY 2003			
HB238 (2002 Session)	Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Amendments (25)	$13,800,000	
	Subtotals FY 2003	$13,800,000	$55,200,000
FY 2004			
SB66 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement & Treatment (26)	$1,567,000	
SB85 (2003 Session)	Underground Storage Tank Amendments (27)	4,048,900	
SB153 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Amendments (28)	3,818,000	
SB213 (2003 Session)	Cable and Satellite TV Service Tax (29)	14,000,000	
HB286 (2003 Session)	Hazardous Waste Collection/Storage Fee (30)	2,769,500	
HB371 (2003 Session)	Court Security Fee (31)	2,200,000	
	Subtotals FY 2004	$28,403,400	$85,210,200
FY 2005			
SB4002 (September Session)	Treatment of Certain Military Income (one-time only) (32)	($4,000,000)	
SB1 (2004 Session)	Appropriations Act (33)	4,555,157	
SB128 (2004 Session)	Long-Term Care Facilities Amendments (34)	10,100,000	
SB195 (2004 Session)	Taxation of Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service (35)	4,421,100	
HB13 (2004 Session)	Hazardous Waste and Nonhazardous Solid Waste Fee (36)	(712,900)	
HB239 (2004 Session)	Sexually Explicit Business and Escort Service Tax (37)	510,000	
HB312 (2004 Session)	Nonparticipating Tobacco Manufacturer's Fee (38)	680,000	
	Subtotals FY 2005	$15,553,357	$35,106,714
FY 2006			
SB13 (2005 Session)	Subtraction for Certain Military Income (one-time only) (39)	($1,100,000)	
SB127 (2005 Session)	Tax, Fee, or Charge Amendments (40)	($1,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2006	($2,450,000)	($2,450,000)
Grand Total for Rolling 10 Year Taxes and Fees (A)(B)(C)		($30,727,243)	($513,888,586)

Table 42 (Continued)
Rolling 10 Year State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $500,000) Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Citations

(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep." The most recent fiscal note estimate for indexing income taxes for inflation is $4 million (fiscal note from the 2000 General Session). Tax increases due to "bracket creep" have been lessened in the 1990's due to lower inflation (than in the 1970's and 1980's) and because most taxpayers have "creeped" into the top income tax bracket.
(B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $500,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extensions of exiting laws are excluded.
(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by $36 million beginning in FY1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to local water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill.
(1) In 1995 the Legislature restricted the growth in taxable valuations to new growth only, effective in fiscal year 1997. In 1996 the Legislature further ordered the Tax Commission to reduce the basic school rate to a level sufficient to generate a $30 million tax cut. State income taxes increased due to the reduction in property tax deductibility against federal income taxes owed.
(2) Effective January 1, 1996, reduced gross receipts tax rates 53 percent to benefit electric utilities.
(3) Effective January 1, 1996, allows 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, to be deducted against state taxes owed.
(4) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption (which raised the fiscal note to $71.3 million). In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.
(5) Reduced effective income tax rates as of January 1, 1996. Reduced top rate from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over $7,500. The minimum income tax rate will be reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%.
(6) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY1997 fiscal impact is from stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.
(7) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.
(8) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate $63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of $34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is $28,950,000.
(9) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.
(10) Permits the Department of Workforce Services to impose an assessment related to the Employers' Reinsurance Fund.
(11) Increases the vehicle registration fee by $10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent. This restricted money goes into the Centennial Highway Trust Fund.
(12) Extends the repeal date for a tax credit for workover credits and recompletions of oil wells.
(13) Gives a 6% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state.
(14)Reduces the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment from 100% in FY1999 to 80% in FY2000. After July 1, 1999, vendors shall collect sales tax on 20% of the sales price of normal operating replacements.
(15) Gives a 6% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery, equipment or both.
(16) Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100%. S.B. 185 (1998 Session) had previously reduced this exemption to 80%.
(17) Permit fees and compensation paid into the Transportation Fund for access to rights-of-way on Interstate Highways by telecommunication companies.
(18) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.
(19) Changes in the reserve rate and calculation method will produce a tax reduction for all employers paying this insurance at the contributory rate. Taxes (income to the Employment Compensation Fund) will be reduced by $26,500,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2001. The reserve fund was reduced from 22 to 18 months.
(20) The hospital assessment tax was repealed in fiscal year 2001. This was a tax rate on hospital gross revenues, as well as $0.9 for each surgery performed. The tax rate was adjusted quarterly so that no more than $5.5 million annually was collected.
(21) Exempts an individual from paying income taxes if federal AGI is less than the sum of the individual's personal exemptions plus his/her standard deduction (removes about 30,000 low income individuals from state income tax rolls).
(22) The top bracket was increased from $7,500 to $8,626 and the bottom bracket was increased from $1,500 to $1,726 (15,000 taxpayers were dropped out of the highest bracket).
(23) Repeals the $1.83 per patient day nursing home "bed" tax (the hospital bed tax was repealed in the 2000 General Session).
(24) Established fees and taxes that apply to the reprocessing, treatment, or disposal of certain types of radioactive waste.
(25) Increased tax on cigarettes 18 cents per 20 pack, from 51.5 cents to 69.5 cents.
(26) Increased tax on 31-gallon barrel of beer from $11 to $12.80 and created the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account.
(27) Increased the environmental assurance fee of 1/4 cent per gallon on the first sale or use of petroleum products to 1/2 cent per gallon. The fee will be reduced when the cash balance in the restricted Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund exceeds $20,000,000 in any year.
(28) Increased some fees and the mark-up on liquor from 61% to 64.5%.
(29) Imposed sales and use tax on cable and satellite TV service.
(30) Increased regulatory fees and taxes on radioactive and hazardous waste received at waste facility for treatment or disposal.
(31) Increased court filing fees to fund creation of Court Security Account which will be used to contract for security at courts across the state. Money is deposited into a restricted account.
(32) Provides a one-time only (FY2005) subtraction from federal taxable income an active reservist or guardsman receives for qualifying military service.
(33) Restricted revenues for commerce (professional licensing), courts, natural resources, agriculture and other general user fees.
(34) This bill establishes an assessment on nursing care facilities in order to gain federal matching funds to enhance the total funding for these facilities. The bill authorizes the assessment to be up to 6% of each nursing care facility's total gross revenue.
(35) Imposes a state excise tax of 6.25% on amounts paid or charged for cable and satellite TV service.
(36) Reduces the tipping fee from $28 to $14 per ton and eliminates the 3% gross receipts tax (created in 2003 General Session by HB 286s1) for nonhazardous and low radioactive waste.
(37) Imposes a 10% tax on nude dancing and escort services.
(38) Levies an equity assessment of 1.75 cents per cigarette on nonparticipating tobacco product manufacturers.
(39) Provides a one-time only (FY2006) subtraction from federal taxable income. As of January 1, 2005, exempts the first $2,200 in military income for guardsmen and reservists from income taxation.
(40) Eliminates unintended sales tax increases by exempting delivery, installation and 'direct mailing' charges as well as rebates on new motor vehicles.

Exports

Overview

Utah's merchandise exports grew from $4.7 billion in 2004 to an estimated $6.1 billion in 2005, an increase of 28.4%. Utah's exports have been at or above $3.0 billion since 1999 and above $4.0 billion since 2002. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 35% of the total during 2005. Utah's exports to China exceeded $100 million for the third year in a row, ranking China as Utah's number five market. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2006, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

2005 Summary

Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context. Utah was again ranked 32nd among the states in the value of merchandise exports during 2005. Export estimates for 2005 were based on the first three quarters of data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Utah's exports increased by an astounding 28.4% in 2005, the sixth fastest growth rate in the nation. Merchandise exports for the nation as a whole increased 8.5%, from $819.0 billion in 2004 to $888.8 billion in 2005. Exports grew in 44 states (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), and fell in nine states. Texas was the leading exporter in the nation, exporting $127.0 billion in 2005. This accounted for over 14.3% of the nation's total. Texas was followed by California ($114.0 billion) and New York ($49.9 billion). Together these three states account for nearly one-third of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. During 2005, the leading merchandise export in Utah was primary metal products (almost exclusively gold). This accounted for $2.2 billion of Utah's exports, or 36.9% of the total. Other major export products included: computers and electronics ($854.6 million, or 14.1%); minerals ($537.4 million, or 8.9%); transportation equipment ($511.9 million, or 8.5%); and chemicals ($456.8 million, or 7.5%).

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. West Asia ranked as the number four market for the second year in a row, in large part due to an astounding increase in gold shipments to the United Arab Emirates.

During 2005, Utah exported $1.0 billion worth of goods to the United Kingdom, making it Utah's number one customer. It was followed by Switzerland ($950.6 million), and Canada ($690.5 million); air shipments of gold to these countries made them Utah's top three customers. China moved from being Utah's number nine customer to number five. During 2005, the top five purchasing countries accounted for $3.6 billion of the $6.1 billion total, or 59.0%. The top ten accounted for $4.6 billion, or 75.7%.

Significant Issues

Gold. The amount of gold the Census Bureau reports as being exported from Utah is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. It appears the gold exported from Utah is mined in other Western States. It seems partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing to pure gold which is then shipped to customers, the majority of which are in the United States. However, the shipment of gold outside of the United States made up approximately 35% of Utah's exports in 2005. Exports of gold increased from $1.4 billion to $2.1 billion, or 47.1%. This was bolstered by large increases in the amount of gold exported to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, and Japan.

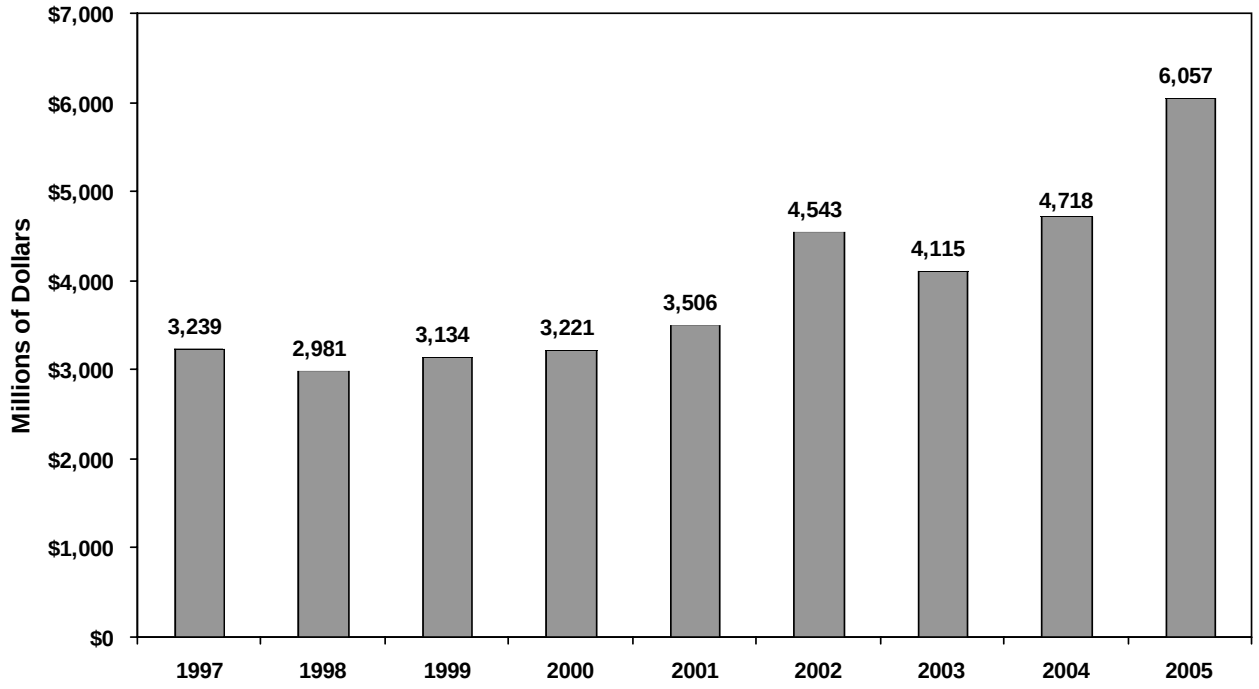
Although the exporting of gold was expected to be a $2.1 billion industry for Utah in 2005, it does not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state, and inflates the amount of goods Utah exports. For this reason, it is important to look at exports without gold. Even with this exclusion, Utah's exports had a very strong year, increasing by 23.6% to $4.0 billion. This increase can be attributed to strong growth in minerals ($440,677), non-gold primary metals ($56,587), food ($47,553), and transportation equipment ($42,325).

China. World Trade Organization (WTO) membership for China continued to yield returns for Utah exporters in 2005. Utah's exports to China almost tripled from $40.6 million before entering the WTO in 2001, to $114.0 million during 2003. Exports to China increased from $123.0 million in 2004 to $324.7 million in 2005, or an astounding increase of 163.9%. This increase made China one of the top five countries to which Utah exported. At $175.3 million, minerals were Utah's largest export to China, accounting for 54.0% of the total. China also made large purchases of computers and electronics, machinery, food, scrap, and transportation equipment from Utah.

Conclusion

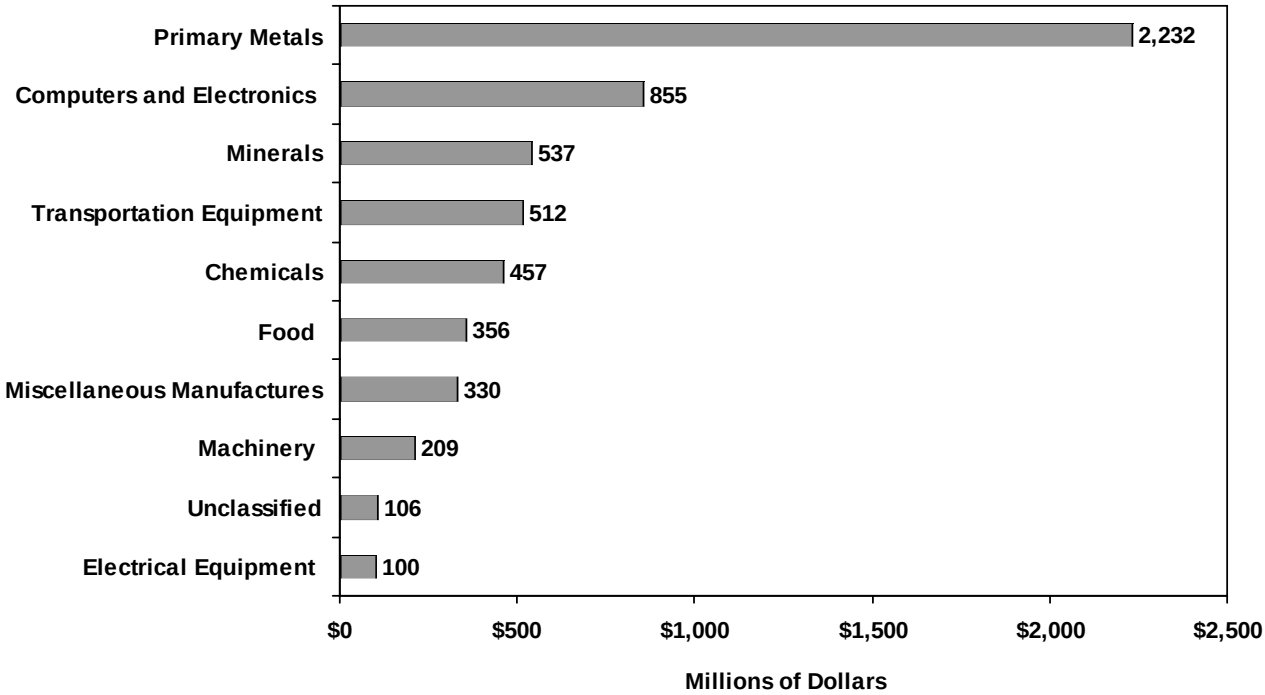
Utah's exports increased from $4.7 billion in 2004 to $6.1 billion in 2005, a 28.4% increase. Final processing in Utah of gold ore mined out of state appears to account for approximately 35% of Utah's Exports. For the third time ever, Utah exporters shipped more than $100 million of products to China. With demand rising world wide, Utah's exports should increase during 2006.

Figure 39
Utah Merchandise Exports



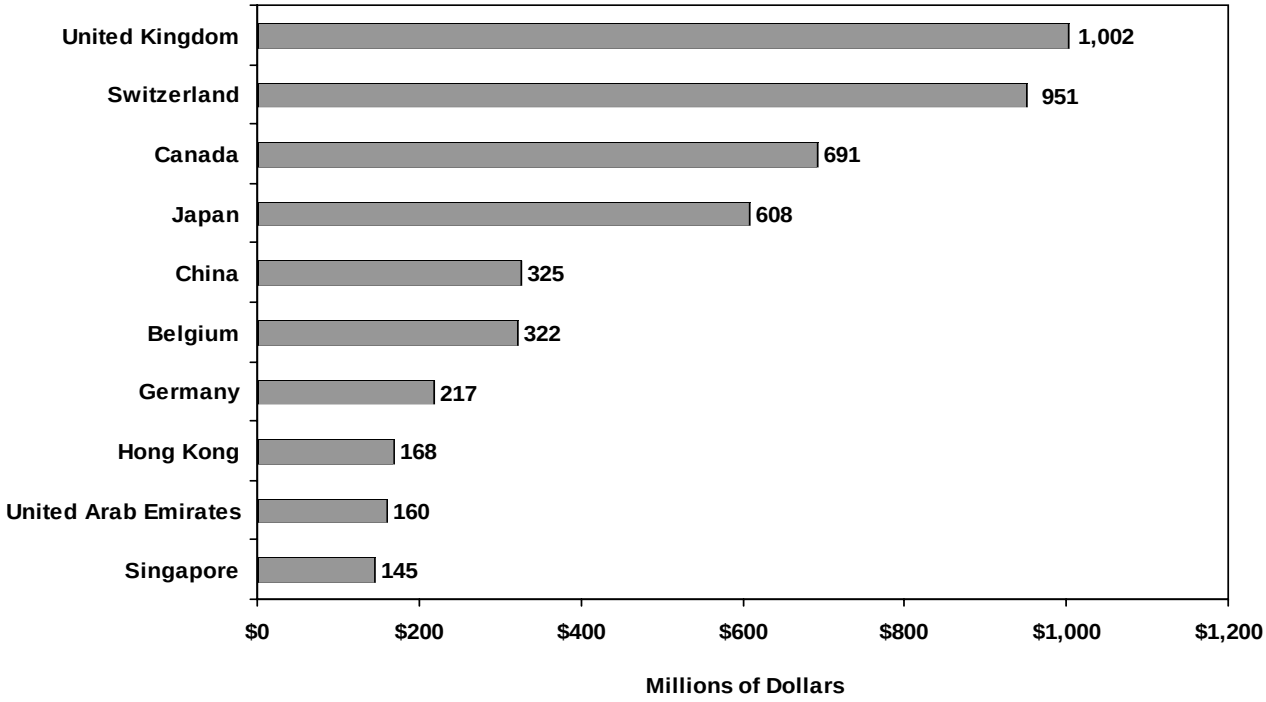
Note: Exports for 2005 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 40
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries: 2005



Note: Exports for 2005 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 41
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2005



Note: Exports for 2005 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 43
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004-05 Percent Change	2005 Share
25	Alabama	5,932	6,372	6,192	7,317	7,570	8,267	8,340	9,037	10,044	11.1%	1.1%
36	Alaska	2,721	1,954	2,564	2,464	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,956	25.3%	0.4%
20	Arizona	13,820	11,415	11,824	14,334	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,330	6.8%	1.6%
38	Arkansas	2,305	2,286	2,178	2,599	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,621	3.7%	0.4%
2	California	99,161	95,768	97,920	119,640	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	114,014	3.7%	12.8%
30	Colorado	5,120	5,266	5,931	6,593	6,126	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,616	-0.5%	0.7%
27	Connecticut	7,058	7,297	7,231	8,047	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,417	10.0%	1.1%
44	Delaware	2,067	2,232	2,287	2,197	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,362	15.0%	0.3%
50	District Of Columbia	485	348	412	1,003	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	786	-32.5%	0.1%
8	Florida	23,234	24,452	24,155	26,543	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	32,887	13.5%	3.7%
12	Georgia	12,949	13,476	13,749	14,925	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,901	6.5%	2.4%
49	Hawaii	334	276	274	387	370	514	368	405	836	106.6%	0.1%
39	Idaho	1,664	1,510	2,192	3,559	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,168	8.7%	0.4%
6	Illinois	26,455	28,914	29,432	31,438	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,161	16.4%	4.0%
11	Indiana	12,029	12,318	12,910	15,386	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,354	11.7%	2.4%
28	Iowa	5,118	4,901	4,094	4,466	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,316	14.4%	0.8%
31	Kansas	4,292	4,039	4,669	5,145	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,545	32.7%	0.7%
18	Kentucky	7,953	8,100	8,877	9,612	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,606	12.4%	1.6%
15	Louisiana	18,732	16,836	15,842	16,814	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,179	-3.7%	2.2%
45	Maine	1,723	1,825	2,014	1,779	1,813	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,180	-10.4%	0.2%
29	Maryland	5,214	4,722	4,009	4,593	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,140	24.3%	0.8%
10	Massachusetts	16,526	15,878	16,805	20,514	17,490	16,708	18,663	21,837	21,743	-0.4%	2.4%
4	Michigan	32,254	28,977	31,086	33,845	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	36,863	3.5%	4.1%
19	Minnesota	9,447	9,147	9,373	10,303	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,358	13.3%	1.6%
35	Mississippi	2,290	2,286	2,216	2,726	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,001	25.8%	0.5%
26	Missouri	6,724	5,762	6,059	6,497	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	9,944	10.5%	1.1%
51	Montana	530	421	427	541	489	386	361	565	724	28.2%	0.1%
41	Nebraska	1,971	1,995	2,096	2,511	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	2,981	28.7%	0.3%
37	Nevada	1,075	688	1,067	1,482	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,717	27.9%	0.4%
42	New Hampshire	1,597	1,728	1,930	2,373	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,455	7.4%	0.3%
13	New Jersey	15,167	15,371	15,355	18,638	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	20,745	8.1%	2.3%
43	New Mexico	1,776	1,855	3,134	2,391	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,392	16.9%	0.3%
3	New York	37,979	37,384	37,068	42,846	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	49,883	12.3%	5.6%
14	North Carolina	16,402	15,706	15,007	17,946	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,241	6.2%	2.2%
47	North Dakota	778	750	699	626	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	17.6%	0.1%
7	Ohio	24,903	24,852	24,883	26,322	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,330	10.0%	3.9%
34	Oklahoma	2,728	2,785	2,987	3,072	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,068	28.0%	0.5%
24	Oregon	9,151	9,031	10,471	11,441	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	11,973	7.2%	1.3%
9	Pennsylvania	16,069	15,974	16,170	18,792	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	21,812	18.0%	2.5%
22	Puerto Rico	5,601	na	8,301	9,735	10,573	9,732	11,914	13,162	13,062	-0.8%	1.5%
46	Rhode Island	1,088	1,102	1,116	1,186	1,269	1,121	1,178	1,286	1,246	-3.1%	0.1%
21	South Carolina	7,517	7,749	7,150	8,565	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	14,290	6.8%	1.6%
48	South Dakota	517	446	495	679	595	597	672	826	941	14.0%	0.1%
16	Tennessee	9,233	9,552	9,868	11,592	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	18,784	16.5%	2.1%
1	Texas	76,184	78,875	82,999	103,866	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	127,044	8.4%	14.3%
32	Utah	3,239	2,981	3,134	3,221	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,057	28.4%	0.7%
33	Vermont	3,811	3,668	4,023	4,097	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,246	29.3%	0.5%
53	Virgin Islands	233	90	155	174	187	258	253	389	575	47.8%	0.1%
23	Virginia	12,755	12,514	11,483	11,698	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,071	3.8%	1.4%
5	Washington	32,752	38,249	36,731	32,215	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	36,855	9.1%	4.1%
40	West Virginia	2,276	2,106	1,893	2,219	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,140	-3.7%	0.4%
17	Wisconsin	10,125	9,752	9,673	10,508	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,633	15.2%	1.6%
52	Wyoming	560	500	458	503	503	553	582	680	672	-1.2%	0.1%
	Unknown State	67,275	70,497	61,944	60,464	41,377	34,727	35,431	36,171	36,303	0.4%	4.1%
	United States	688,896	682,977	695,009	782,429	730,897	693,517	724,006	819,026	888,754	8.5%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2005 exports.
2. 2005 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 44
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

INDUSTRY											2004-05 Percent	2005
Rank	Code	Name	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change	Share
19	111	Agricultural Products	18,970	18,459	17,238	21,547	7,106	4,399	5,462	9,060	10,746	18.6%	0.2%
29	112	Livestock And Livestock Products	252	318	437	475	402	722	1,749	1,567	690	-56.0%	0.0%
28	113	Forestry Products	535	389	548	606	514	484	530	646	695	7.4%	0.0%
25	114	Fish Products	10,507	5,043	3,047	2,161	5,228	1,267	1,702	4,070	3,264	-19.8%	0.1%
30	211	Oil and Gas	13	49	0	39	0	15	70	885	0	-100.0%	0.0%
3	212	Minerals	312,700	167,523	130,711	171,546	104,973	62,487	43,021	96,736	537,414	455.5%	8.9%
6	311	Food	131,589	129,669	135,425	176,394	231,218	255,310	283,210	308,509	356,061	15.4%	5.9%
13	312	Beverages	1,717	3,923	5,016	3,625	5,278	5,724	26,306	9,009	47,192	423.8%	0.8%
24	313	Raw Textiles	3,305	2,724	3,783	10,011	8,146	7,110	3,634	3,907	3,735	-4.4%	0.1%
20	314	Milled Textiles	2,565	1,292	2,362	1,623	1,905	2,103	5,176	5,463	6,834	25.1%	0.1%
22	315	Apparel	5,089	4,412	6,560	4,370	5,038	3,434	4,270	4,511	5,357	18.8%	0.1%
23	316	Leather	5,775	7,279	14,485	10,114	7,047	6,554	6,075	8,034	5,088	-36.7%	0.1%
27	321	Wood Products	1,157	1,207	1,731	1,119	1,791	1,969	2,671	2,643	2,552	-3.4%	0.0%
14	322	Paper	7,519	10,979	37,419	43,046	45,158	43,496	27,659	31,885	31,652	-0.7%	0.5%
16	323	Printed Material	34,443	22,254	24,647	21,775	21,600	24,238	21,888	26,659	26,750	0.3%	0.4%
21	324	Refined Petroleum	90	1,687	2,027	165	1,052	2,681	1,800	4,251	5,707	34.3%	0.1%
5	325	Chemicals	213,598	204,356	153,424	170,488	229,890	264,547	340,250	429,823	456,821	6.3%	7.5%
12	326	Plastics	37,224	26,061	30,899	51,584	57,364	65,648	74,885	67,174	57,750	-14.0%	1.0%
18	327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	7,940	7,328	9,981	10,930	12,451	11,231	9,956	11,948	13,827	15.7%	0.2%
1	331	Primary Metals	944,850	944,538	975,144	661,588	1,008,351	1,913,423	1,465,736	1,507,520	2,232,350	48.1%	36.9%
11	332	Fabricated Metals	55,899	49,102	38,921	47,664	57,331	53,854	61,898	71,636	84,465	17.9%	1.4%
8	333	Machinery	152,621	161,839	188,201	229,525	184,967	140,015	141,408	205,569	208,935	1.6%	3.4%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	557,412	521,952	499,647	537,826	511,068	758,292	623,985	910,641	854,611	-6.2%	14.1%
10	335	Electrical Equipment	63,568	84,442	100,800	116,804	101,712	102,662	85,685	83,489	99,512	19.2%	1.6%
4	336	Transportation Equipment	418,257	384,271	497,094	619,264	588,761	489,050	467,223	469,563	511,889	9.0%	8.5%
17	337	Furniture	4,147	5,481	6,446	15,701	11,559	12,270	13,352	20,731	25,813	24.5%	0.4%
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	165,415	142,788	163,638	192,584	214,566	213,290	293,473	289,271	329,759	14.0%	5.4%
15	910	Scrap	5,812	3,000	3,374	5,703	4,934	9,720	12,646	26,849	28,998	8.0%	0.5%
26	920	Used Merchandise	6,123	4,359	3,250	3,076	2,616	2,635	1,983	2,956	2,653	-10.2%	0.0%
9	980	Unclassified	69,611	63,975	77,243	89,447	74,375	84,069	86,799	103,294	105,681	2.3%	1.7%
		Total	3,238,700	2,980,700	3,133,500	3,220,800	3,506,400	4,542,700	4,114,500	4,718,300	6,056,800	28.4%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2005 exports.
2. 2005 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 45
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004-05 Percent Change	2005 Share
1	United Kingdom	768.2	720.2	628.9	246.0	421.3	710.2	486.5	559.5	1,001.8	79.1%	16.5%
2	Switzerland	71.4	248.8	399.5	452.9	696.4	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.7	950.6	23.0%	15.7%
3	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	690.5	-20.2%	11.4%
4	Japan	516.3	397.1	378.5	402.1	396.4	427.1	475.6	542.0	607.7	12.1%	10.0%
5	China	26.0	33.6	17.3	32.6	40.6	64.2	114.0	123.0	324.7	163.9%	5.4%
6	Belgium	74.0	45.2	53.1	72.8	58.6	62.7	69.3	93.5	321.7	244.2%	5.3%
7	Germany	147.1	88.0	75.7	104.5	93.6	68.8	118.7	170.2	217.3	27.7%	3.6%
8	Hong Kong	44.1	28.5	40.4	58.4	53.2	67.4	58.9	89.1	167.6	88.1%	2.8%
9	United Arab Emirates	7.7	9.2	20.6	16.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	93.5	160.3	71.5%	2.6%
10	Singapore	63.0	38.0	44.0	54.9	46.3	263.6	38.4	125.7	145.2	15.5%	2.4%
11	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	126.0	3.2%	2.1%
12	Netherlands	108.8	98.2	120.8	151.2	154.3	137.8	124.4	105.3	120.9	14.8%	2.0%
13	France	46.1	42.7	57.1	46.9	54.1	51.1	66.3	72.9	118.5	62.6%	2.0%
14	Korea, Republic of	112.1	50.7	67.2	128.9	127.6	88.4	69.9	104.7	112.3	7.3%	1.9%
15	Philippines	94.5	111.6	79.6	105.2	79.4	84.8	103.6	117.8	108.6	-7.8%	1.8%
16	Australia	33.2	44.2	44.9	59.7	54.1	51.6	67.3	74.5	100.5	34.9%	1.7%
17	Taiwan, Province of China	98.8	44.6	43.6	76.3	57.1	59.7	62.8	79.5	99.4	25.0%	1.6%
18	India	7.4	4.6	5.8	11.8	12.0	12.8	23.5	18.5	65.8	255.2%	1.1%
19	Israel	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.7	9.4	20.4	47.7	56.1	17.5%	0.9%
20	Malaysia	57.5	70.5	47.3	44.0	50.3	31.2	26.6	40.0	50.0	25.2%	0.8%
21	Spain	15.7	19.3	15.0	18.2	19.6	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.7	101.7%	0.8%
22	Italy	48.6	27.0	45.9	39.6	37.5	39.1	39.0	43.5	47.4	9.1%	0.8%
23	Thailand	74.9	50.9	23.4	17.9	23.3	29.0	30.3	60.9	44.9	-26.3%	0.7%
24	Brazil	15.4	14.6	24.5	41.1	41.7	12.8	22.9	39.8	28.8	-27.7%	0.5%
25	Costa Rica	2.9	2.2	2.7	18.6	20.8	31.0	32.2	24.8	20.7	-16.5%	0.3%
26	Georgia	0.2	0.0	3.1	5.4	1.8	2.5	5.0	1.9	20.3	963.8%	0.3%
27	Ireland	45.9	50.5	64.0	98.3	55.3	18.0	24.3	16.7	16.5	-1.3%	0.3%
28	South Africa	7.0	5.2	4.0	5.2	8.9	3.6	4.2	9.8	15.5	59.2%	0.3%
29	Sweden	21.6	23.7	7.1	12.2	13.6	14.0	11.3	17.9	14.5	-18.6%	0.2%
30	New Zealand	12.1	9.2	9.7	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	-11.3%	0.2%
31	Turkey	4.1	7.5	19.8	30.3	33.5	23.4	12.7	4.6	11.2	146.8%	0.2%
32	Panama	1.0	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.5	11.0	635.9%	0.2%
33	Chile	23.9	17.8	6.2	7.1	5.9	6.2	12.4	31.3	10.1	-67.7%	0.2%
34	Finland	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.4	5.5	7.7	6.2	7.3	10.1	38.7%	0.2%
35	Guatemala	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.3	4.3	4.3	9.7	126.4%	0.2%

Rank	Region										2004-05 Percent Change	2005 Share
1	Western Europe	1,370.3	1,393.5	1,521.0	1,301.6	1,669.7	2,525.5	2,113.5	1,923.0	2,908.0	51.2%	48.0%
2	East Asia	1,096.4	830.3	746.0	923.4	880.3	1,119.6	985.2	1,287.5	1,671.2	29.8%	27.6%
3	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	690.5	-20.2%	11.4%
4	West Asia	34.6	44.2	52.6	58.1	50.2	50.6	88.6	179.9	307.4	70.9%	5.1%
5	Latin America	78.0	65.0	71.7	109.9	119.3	94.1	121.7	164.5	143.2	-13.0%	2.4%
6	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	126.0	3.2%	2.1%
7	Australia/Pacific	46.2	54.4	55.9	68.0	61.8	60.3	78.8	94.4	119.5	26.6%	2.0%
8	Eastern Europe	15.3	18.2	24.8	31.9	38.8	32.1	45.3	42.5	57.1	34.3%	0.9%
9	Africa	13.4	11.3	14.2	19.5	27.0	13.0	25.7	35.2	33.6	-4.7%	0.6%
	Total	3,238.7	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,056.8	28.4%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2005 exports.
2. 2005 exports based on first three quarters.
3. Region totals may not sum to the grand total due to rounding errors.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 46
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2005 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Canada	Japan	China	Belgium	Germany	Hong Kong	United Arab Emirates	Singapore	Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	0	0	663	5,447	52	0	16	23	133	18	6,354
112	Livestock And Livestock Products	0	0	28	120	0	36	171	0	68	0	423
113	Forestry Products	0	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	661
114	Fish Products	52	0	158	10	12	0	37	90	0	674	1,032
211	Oil and Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	Minerals	221	0	16,059	1,526	175,312	266,774	170	81	0	17	460,158
311	Food	2,596	415	50,345	110,142	15,192	704	14,066	18,933	731	14,233	227,357
312	Beverages	1,939	0	4,100	37,983	0	0	1,885	0	0	27	45,935
313	Raw Textiles	36	13	1,548	113	78	0	12	59	0	23	1,881
314	Milled Textiles	157	0	4,158	145	5	0	35	138	39	0	4,678
315	Apparel	47	9	434	249	1,214	0	271	13	0	10	2,247
316	Leather	101	0	2,966	556	61	47	68	47	77	21	3,943
321	Wood Products	418	0	278	133	0	0	57	800	0	0	1,685
322	Paper	852	0	25,302	418	519	0	138	1,835	10	732	29,806
323	Printed Material	3,324	60	6,615	688	829	25	497	207	0	184	12,430
324	Refined Petroleum	282	0	14	27	133	1,132	2,536	0	0	119	4,242
325	Chemicals	13,631	652	71,381	134,695	9,816	18,351	21,136	8,365	863	7,177	286,067
326	Plastics	2,578	0	15,534	5,324	1,044	59	1,434	1,467	20	3,261	30,721
327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	89	0	7,892	579	148	10	63	331	57	73	9,242
331	Primary Metals	800,577	920,329	55,587	75,105	925	0	20,334	92,862	154,881	54,872	2,175,472
332	Fabricated Metals	5,716	91	24,088	3,719	5,481	189	4,199	350	83	3,181	47,098
333	Machinery	9,051	631	53,657	8,167	30,187	4,918	3,883	2,672	832	4,122	118,119
334	Computers and Electronics	98,707	13,989	62,544	85,606	41,700	3,124	86,210	30,415	1,205	40,071	463,571
335	Electrical Equipment	11,057	799	13,763	8,547	6,595	1,801	5,642	1,568	201	1,440	51,414
336	Transportation Equipment	23,876	178	197,567	77,035	10,924	275	33,830	880	146	10,998	355,710
337	Furniture	1,192	0	9,161	987	0	0	123	416	13	15	11,907
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	23,081	13,427	50,003	45,426	7,657	24,115	11,583	5,521	793	2,345	183,952
910	Scrap	0	0	541	3,068	14,075	0	0	517	0	0	18,201
920	Used Merchandise	27	0	1,164	224	0	0	60	46	210	51	1,782
980	Unclassified	2,151	45	14,317	1,675	2,707	171	8,885	-49	-55	1,573	31,421
	Total	1,001,760	950,639	690,523	607,714	324,667	321,731	217,341	167,585	160,307	145,243	4,587,509

Note: 2005 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview

Inflation is estimated to have increased 3.4% in 2005, compared to 2.7% in 2004, as measured by the CPI-U. The gross domestic product chain-type price deflator is estimated to have increased 2.8% in 2005, compared to a 2.6% increase in 2004.

2005 Summary

Consumer Price Index. The national rate of inflation increased at a faster rate in 2005. The Consumer Price Index Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is estimated to have increased by 3.4% in 2005, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 2.7% in 2004. The CPI-U in 2006 is forecasted to increase by 2.6%.

Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators. In 2005, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) chain-type implicit price deflator was estimated to have increased by 2.8%. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 2005 was estimated to have increased by 2.8% compared to 2.6% in 2004. Beginning in 1996, the Real Gross Domestic Product has been reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (weighting) is updated annually.

Utah Cost of Living. The Wells Fargo Cost of Living Index is prepared monthly and includes comparative data for the Wasatch Front. Price data for this index is produced by Case Research, an independent research firm. The methodology employed in the design of this index is reportedly similar to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

According to the index the cost of living along the Wasatch Front remained flat during much of 2005, moving from 155.2 in October of 2004 to 155.1 in October of 2005. Declines in the price of housing offset price gains in the transportation, food at home, and clothing categories over this period. In comparison to the national figures, Utah's prices appeared to be more stable than those throughout the country, which increased at 4.3% over the same period.

Significant Issues

Labor Market. Utah witnessed a decrease in the unemployment rate in 2005 moving from 5.2% in 2004 to 4.7% in 2005. Utah's rate declined at a slightly faster rate than the nation, which moved from 5.5% in 2004 to 5.1% in 2005. Unemployment is expected to continue to fall during 2005. Average wage growth in Utah failed to keep pace with the U.S. for the third consecutive year; in 2004 the average annual pay in Utah was 81.7% of the nation's average, in 2005 it dropped to 81.0% according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, the wage growth in 2005 was above that of inflation, as the real wage grew at 0.8%. Utah nonagricultural job growth also realized a 3.5% increase in 2005, compared to a 2.8% increase in 2004.

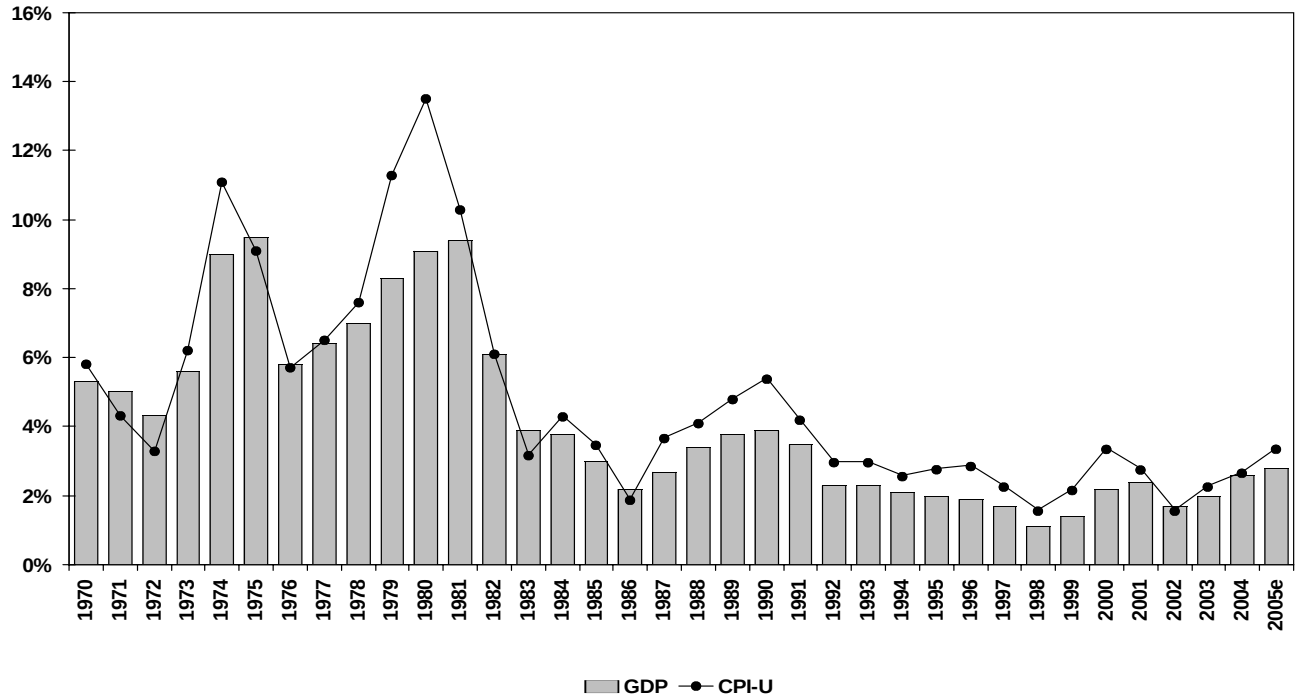
Housing. According to Freddie Mac, interest rates on 30-year and 15-year fixed-rate mortgages in 2005 were some of the lowest in three decades. However, it is expected that mortgage rates will begin to increase throughout 2006. Whether these modest increases will dampen the booming growth in construction will depend on the relative price movements of other housing markets. The Office of Federal Housing Price Oversight indicated that Utah's housing price appreciation is beginning to catch up to cooling national prices; moving from last place (51st) in the nation in the second quarter of 2004 to 22nd in the nation in the third quarter of 2005.

Federal Reserve. In an attempt to curb inflation fears, the federal funds rate has increased at a measured pace throughout 2004 and 2005. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) has gradually increased the rate from 1% in June of 2004 to 4.25% in December of 2005. However, interest rates in 2005 and those projected through 2006 remain, from a historical perspective, relatively low.

Conclusion

Economic indicators show a robust and growing national economy in 2006. Inflation fears seem to have been contained; high energy prices have not derailed the economy. However, national worries of overvalued housing markets will remain a concern through 2006. Unemployment is expected to remain stable, perhaps inching downward throughout the year.

Figure 42
U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) and GDP Deflator: Average Annual Percent Change



e = estimate
Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates by Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 47
Wells Fargo Cost of Living Index Wasatch Front-Area

Year	Month	Housing	Transpor-tation	Health Care	Food at Home	Clothing	Food Away	Utilities	Recreation	Education & Commun-ications	Other Goods & Services	All Categories
2004	Sep	177.8	142.0	157.2	183.9	116.5	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	154.2
	Oct	177.8	146.9	157.2	185.3	116.7	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	155.2
	Nov	177.8	145.5	157.2	185.4	116.0	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	155.0
	Dec	177.5	141.8	157.1	185.1	110.5	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	153.8
2005	Jan	177.5	140.7	157.1	181.4	111.4	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	153.3
	Feb	177.5	143.7	157.2	180.7	113.9	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	153.9
	Mar	177.5	149.9	157.2	179.6	113.9	162.2	123.9	129.9	118.7	104.2	154.9
	Apr	178.5	154.7	157.2	184.0	108.4	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	157.0
	May	178.5	153.1	157.2	185.9	109.9	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	157.0
	Jun	178.5	152.3	157.2	185.7	118.1	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	157.3
	Jul	178.5	154.8	157.2	185.1	118.1	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	157.7
	Aug	178.5	163.8	157.2	184.7	118.3	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	159.3
	Sep	178.5	170.1	157.4	186.1	119.2	162.2	131.4	129.9	118.7	104.2	160.6

Sources: Wells Fargo Bank Northwest, N.A

Table 48
U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec Percent Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1		
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	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3%	1.2%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5%	3.0%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	197.4e	195.3e	3.7%	3.4%

e = estimate

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 49
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2000=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	27.6		26.7	
1970	27.5	5.3%	26.4	4.7%
1971	28.9	5.0%	27.6	4.3%
1972	30.2	4.3%	28.5	3.5%
1973	31.8	5.6%	30.1	5.4%
1974	34.7	9.0%	33.2	10.3%
1975	38.0	9.5%	36.0	8.3%
1976	40.2	5.8%	37.9	5.5%
1977	42.8	6.4%	40.4	6.5%
1978	45.8	7.0%	43.2	7.0%
1979	49.5	8.3%	47.1	8.8%
1980	54.0	9.1%	52.1	10.7%
1981	59.1	9.4%	56.7	8.9%
1982	62.7	6.1%	59.9	5.5%
1983	65.2	3.9%	62.4	4.3%
1984	67.7	3.8%	64.8	3.8%
1985	69.7	3.0%	66.9	3.3%
1986	71.3	2.2%	68.6	2.4%
1987	73.2	2.7%	70.9	3.5%
1988	75.7	3.4%	73.8	4.0%
1989	78.6	3.8%	77.0	4.4%
1990	81.6	3.9%	80.5	4.6%
1991	84.4	3.5%	83.4	3.6%
1992	86.4	2.3%	85.8	2.9%
1993	88.4	2.3%	87.8	2.3%
1994	90.3	2.1%	89.7	2.1%
1995	92.1	2.0%	91.6	2.1%
1996	93.9	1.9%	93.5	2.2%
1997	95.4	1.7%	95.1	1.7%
1998	96.5	1.1%	96.0	0.9%
1999	97.9	1.4%	97.6	1.7%
2000	100.0	2.2%	100.0	2.5%
2001	102.4	2.4%	102.1	2.1%
2002	104.2	1.7%	103.5	1.4%
2003	106.3	2.0%	105.5	1.9%
2004	109.1	2.6%	108.2	2.6%
2005e	112.1	2.8%	111.3	2.8%

e = estimate

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

The mountain region has recovered well from the 2001 recession. In 2004, the region saw significant growth in employment and income. In the twelve month period between October 2004 and October 2005, the mountain region held six of the top ten states for employment growth. Utah had the third fastest growing job rolls in the nation during that period. However, the mountain region continues to be known for lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average. Utah continued to fall behind the national average in pay rates. Mountain states did well in terms of unemployment, staying below the national average in 2005. Poverty rates were generally good, except for New Mexico, Montana, and Arizona. Utah is now experiencing an employment surge rivaled only by other mountain states, and is also doing well in income growth.

Population Growth

From 2003 to 2004, population grew by 1.0% nationally, and by 2.1% in the mountain states. Much of that growth was in Nevada and Arizona, with growth rates of 4.1% and 3.0%, respectively. Utah's population grew by 1.6%, placing it among Idaho (1.9%), New Mexico (1.3%), and Colorado (1.2%) regionally. Wyoming and Montana had the slowest growth rates in the region, both at 0.9%. This annual growth in population ranked Arizona, Idaho and Utah in the top ten of all states, with Nevada leading the nation.

Personal Income Growth

Total personal income in the mountain region grew 5.8% per year during the 1999 to 2004 period, faster than the national average of 4.5%. Utah's growth over the five-year period was 5.5%, placing the state regionally with Colorado (5.2%), Idaho (5.2%), New Mexico (5.5%), Montana (5.8%) and Wyoming (5.8%). Nevada led the region and the nation with an average annual growth rate of 6.9%. Six states in the region, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming ranked in the top ten nationally for this five-year period.

Despite the rapid growth during the 1999 to 2004 period, the total personal income of the states of the mountain region was still some of the smallest in the United States. As personal income is a measure of the size of the economic base, only Colorado and Arizona had economies larger than the median of the 50 states. Utah had the 35th largest economy, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Wyoming had the smallest economy in the nation at 51st place, behind Washington, D.C.

The mountain region produced $603.9 billion in personal income in 2004, or 6.2% of the nation's total of $9.7 trillion, a slight increase from 2003 (6.1%). Utah accounted for 10.7% of the mountain region's income, slightly up from 2002 (10.6%).

Utah's per capita personal income in 2004 was $26,946, ranking it 46th in the nation (including Washington, D.C.). Utah's per capita income growth rate from 1999 to 2004 was 3.8%, the 25th highest in the nation, up from 37th from 1998 to 2003 period. Per capita personal income in the mountain states was $30,500 in 2004, about 92.3% of the national average. Utah was well below the mountain states average, at 81.6% of the national average. This percentage has grown since 1999, when Utah's per capita personal income was 80.1% of the national average. Colorado's per capita income of $36,109 was the highest among the mountain states, and with Nevada ($33,783), and Wyoming ($34,199), exceeded the national average.

Median Household Income

Utah is anomalous when comparing personal income and median household income. While Utah has a very low per capita personal income, the state's median household income is ranked 11th in nation. This is largely explained by Utah having the largest household size in the nation. The per capita figures are diluted by a larger number of children. Therefore, the median household figures provide a more accurate measure of family income. In 2004, Utah's $50,614 median household income was 113.8% of the national average of $44,473. Colorado was the only mountain state with a higher household income at $51,022. Some of the lowest household incomes were found in the mountain states, with Montana ($35,201) ranking 48th and New Mexico ($37,587) ranking 45th. These figures are three-year averages from 2002-2004.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among the mountain states, all but Colorado ($40,276) were below the national average in 2004. Utah's average annual pay of $32,171 per worker in 2004 was 81.7% of the national average; the mountain region as a whole averaged $33,315, or 84.7% of the national average of $39,354. Utah's average annual pay ranked 36th among the states. Regionally, Colorado ($40,276), Nevada ($37,106) and Arizona ($36,646) all ranked higher than Utah, while New Mexico ($31,411), Wyoming (31,210), Idaho ($29,871), and Montana ($27,830) ranked lower. Those four states had some of the lowest wage rates in the nation, with Montana ranking 51st.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

All mountain states showed positive employment growth in 2004, a trend among all states nationally. This positive trend contrasts with 2003 in which 31 states saw contractions in their nonagricultural payroll employment. Only three states, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Michigan, saw slight falls in employment in 2004. During the five-year period of 1999-2004, the national growth rate was 0.8%. Six of the mountain states ranked within the top ten fastest growing. Utah's five-year growth rate was 1.0%, ranking it 12th nationally and second-last in the region, ahead of Colorado.

The latest data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the period of October 2004 to October 2005 shows a gain of 3.6% in Utah's employment. Utah joined six other mountain states that were among the 10 fastest growing in the nation, the top states included: Nevada (6.0%), Arizona (4.2%), Utah (3.6%), Idaho (3.8%), Florida (3.4%), Oregon (3.0%), Wyoming (2.9%), Washington (2.9%), Hawaii (2.7%) and New Mexico (2.1%). Louisiana (-11.4%), Mississippi (-3.3%), and Michigan (-1.1%) were the states that experienced negative employment growth.

Unemployment rates were lower in 2004 than in 2003 for all the mountain states with the exception of Montana, which saw no change. Utah had an unemployment rate of 5.2% in 2004, the third highest in the region. New Mexico and Colorado were slightly higher, at 5.7% and 5.5%, respectively. Additionally, the rate of change for Utah from 1999 to 2004 was 1.6%, the second highest in the region and the 17th highest nationally. However, since 2003, it appears unemployment in Utah is declining. During October 2004, the state's unemployment rate was 4.9%. By October 2005, it had declined to 4.3%, lower than the national average of 4.6%. Within the mountain states region, Utah's rate was higher than four states: Idaho (3.0%), Montana (3.7%), Nevada (3.9%) and Wyoming (3.5%).

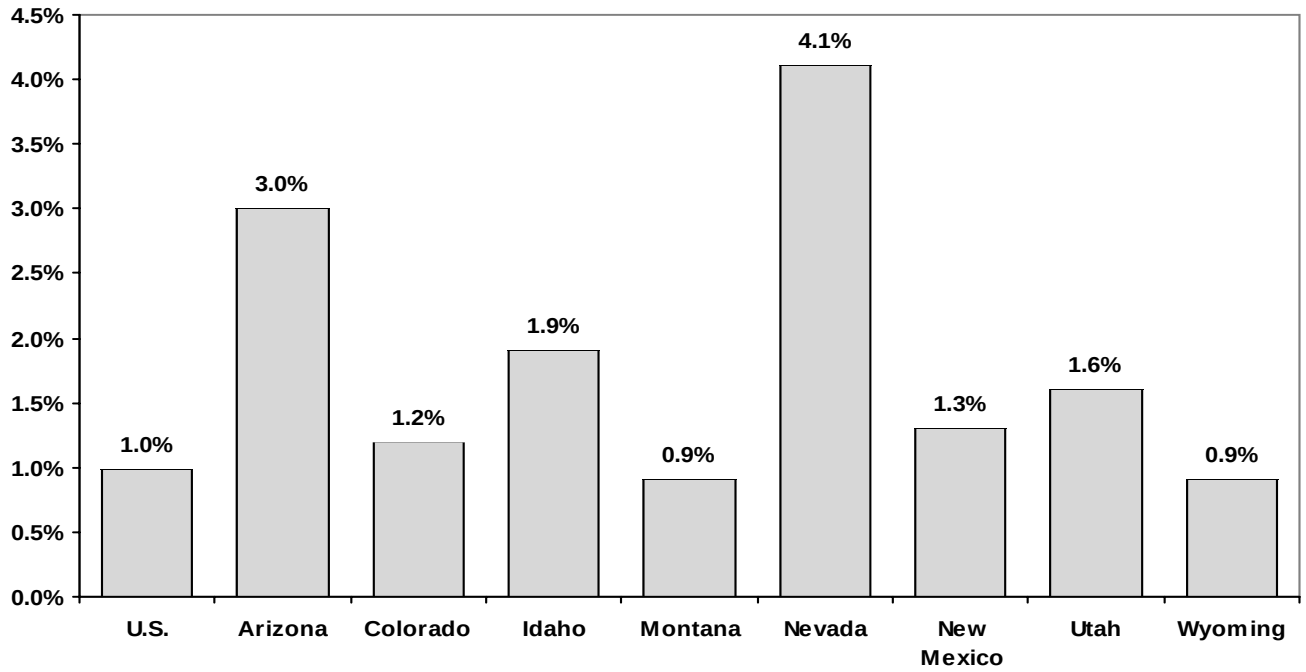
Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility, and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate movement over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states, with New Mexico the third highest in the nation, having 17.5% of its residents living below the poverty line. Utah's poverty rate remained at 9.5% for both the 2001-2002 and the 2002-2003 periods. From 2002-2004, Utah's three year average was 9.6, or the 42nd highest in the nation.

Conclusion

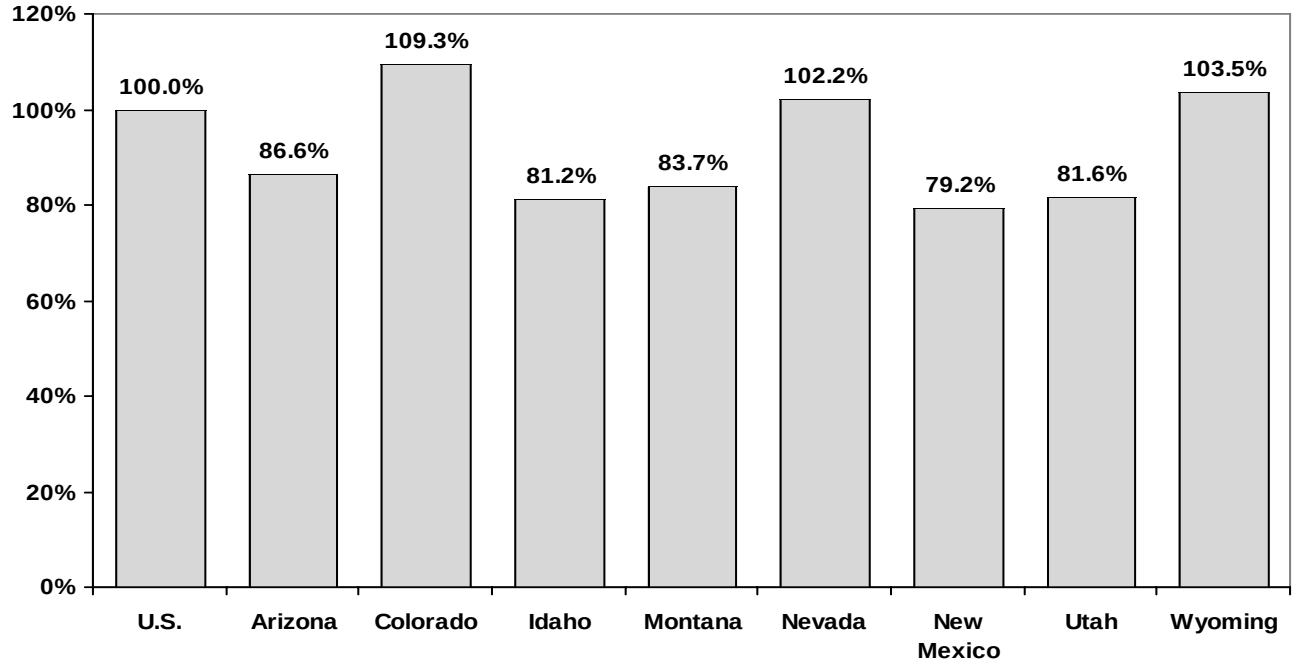
Although Utah still struggled to keep jobs in the state in 2003, 2004 saw significant improvements that have continued through 2005. From October 2004 to October 2005, Utah posted a promising gain of 43,000 jobs, which significantly bettered the gain of 34,000 jobs in the previous October-to-October period. In percentage terms, this impressive gain was third highest in the nation at 3.8%. Despite the impressive growth in jobs in 2004, poverty rates showed an increase in the annual rates and remained the same in the two-year moving averages. It is important to note that unemployment rates decreased, despite a growing labor force. Research has shown that the labor force previously was shrinking, but the improved employment situation has drawn more people into seeking jobs. With the continued increase of jobs in 2005, it is believed that 2006 will continue a positive trend in employment.

Figure 43
Population Growth Rate for U.S. and Mountain Division States: 2003-2004



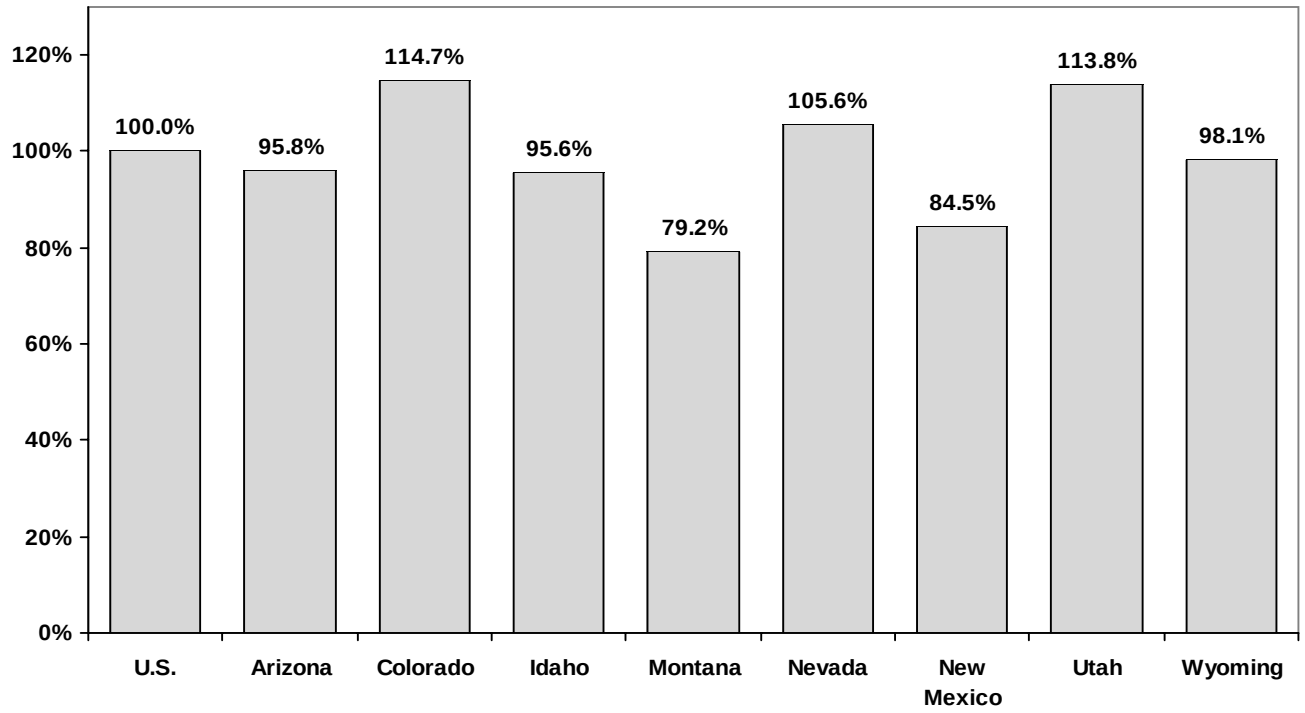
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 44
Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S. for Mountain Division States: 2004



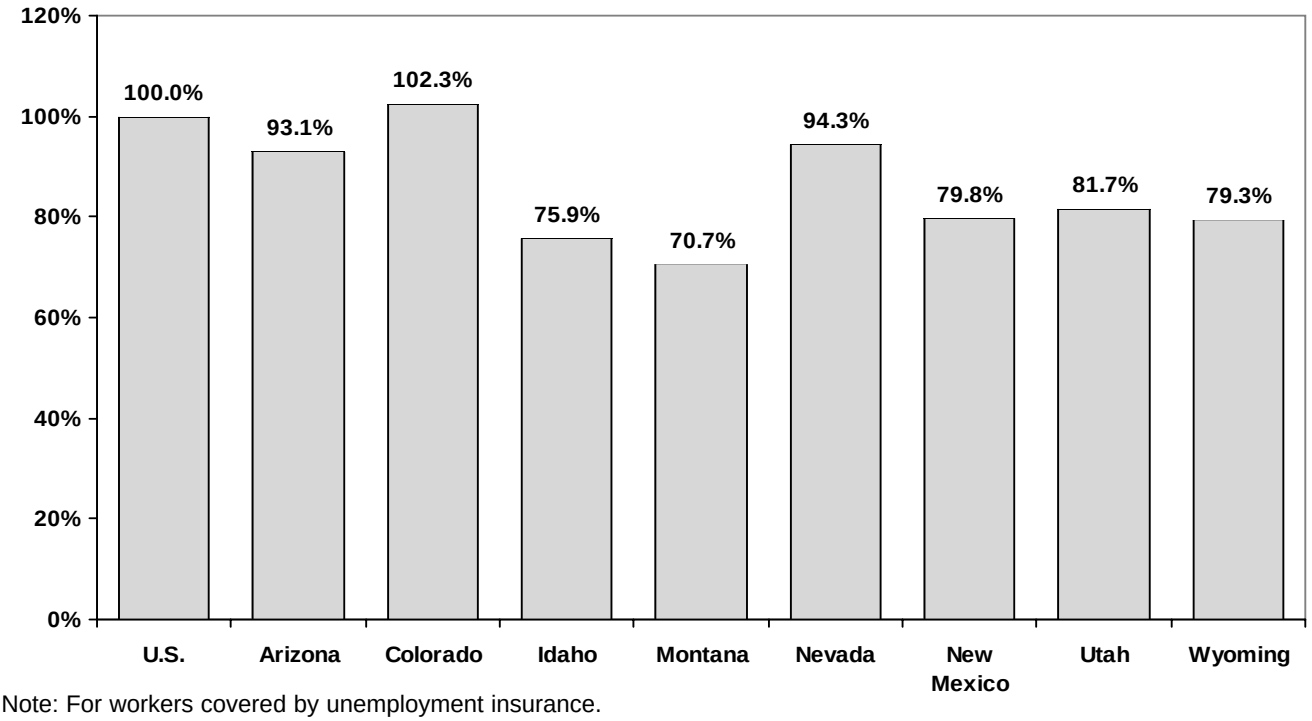
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau:

Figure 45
Median Household Income as Percent of U.S. and Mountain Division States: 2002-2004 Three-Year Average



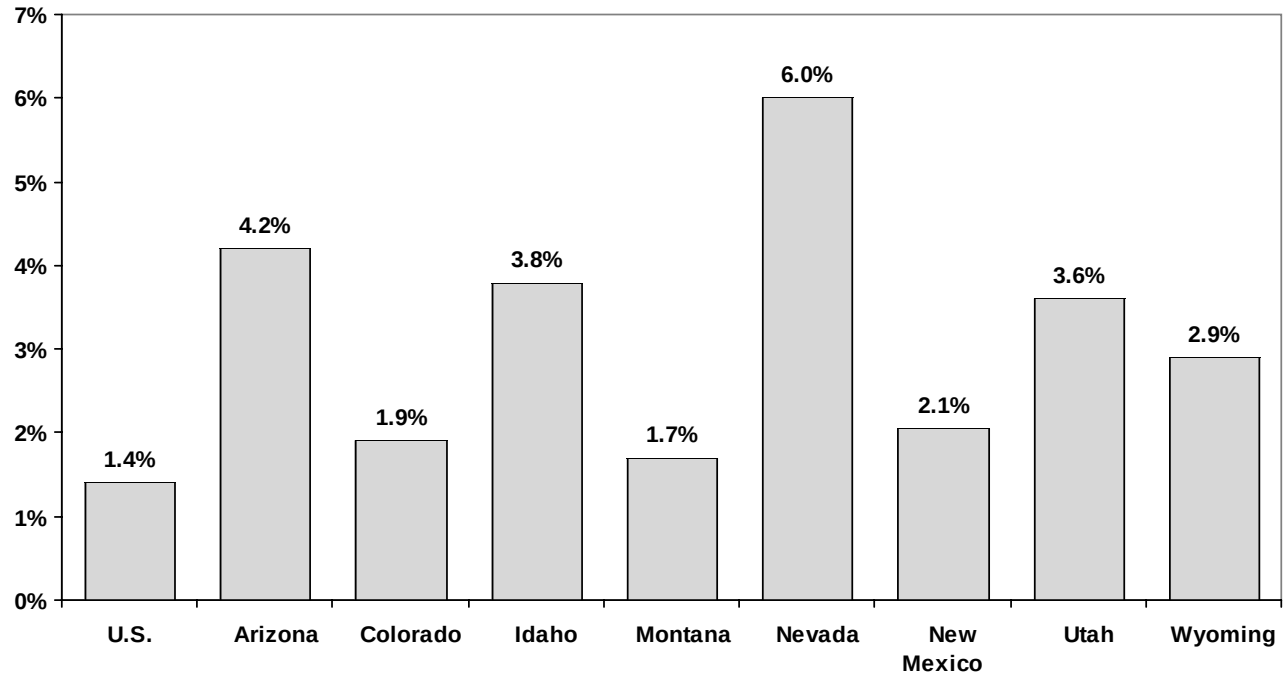
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 46
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. and Mountain Division States: 2004



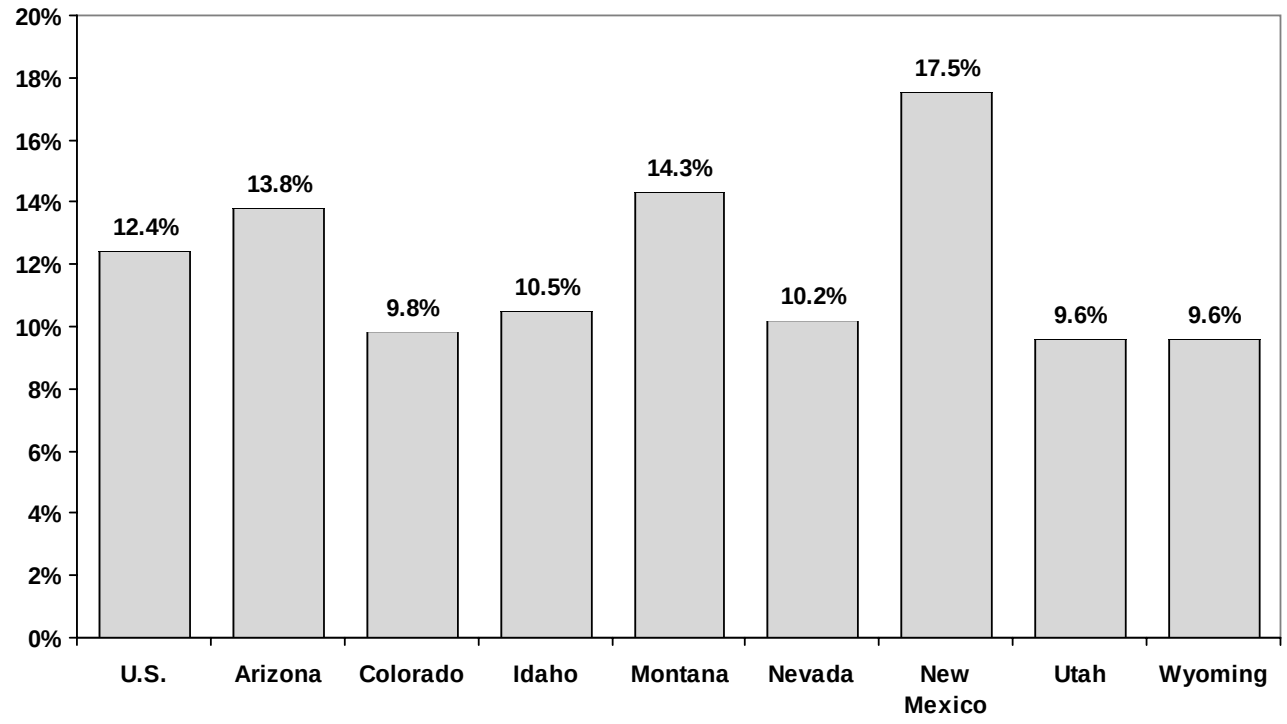
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 47
Nonagricultural Employment Growth for U.S. and Mountain Division States: October 2005 over October 2004



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

Figure 48
Percent of Persons in Poverty: Three-Year Average 2002 to 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 50
Population and Households of U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2003 (thousands)	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2004 (thousands)	Rates of Population Change Annual Growth Rate 2003-04	Households (July 1 Estimates) 2004 (thousands)	Households (July 1 Estimates) Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 2003	Rankings Rank by Population 2004	Rankings Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2003-04	Rankings Rank by Persons per Household 2004
United States	290,789	293,655	1.0%	108,420	2.61				
Mountain States	19,387	19,799	2.1%	7,222	2.63				
Arizona	5,579	5,744	3.0%	2,049	2.67	18	18	2	8
Colorado	4,548	4,601	1.2%	1,821	2.44	22	22	14	45
Idaho	1,367	1,393	1.9%	503	2.65	39	39	4	10
Montana	918	927	0.9%	366	2.44	44	44	19	45
Nevada	2,242	2,335	4.1%	834	2.64	35	35	1	11
New Mexico	1,879	1,903	1.3%	698	2.63	36	36	10	13
Utah	2,352	2,389	1.6%	752	3.07	34	34	7	1
Wyoming	502	507	0.9%	199	2.45	51	51	21	42
Other States									
Alabama	4,504	4,530	0.6%	1,743	2.52	23	23	34	26
Alaska	648	655	1.1%	229	2.75	47	47	17	5
Arkansas	2,728	2,753	0.9%	1,076	2.46	32	32	20	39
California	35,463	35,894	1.2%	11,857	2.92	1	1	12	2
Connecticut	3,487	3,504	0.5%	1,323	2.55	29	29	39	21
Delaware	818	830	1.5%	304	2.61	45	45	8	15
D.C.	558	554	-0.7%	247	2.14	50	50	51	51
Florida	16,999	17,397	2.3%	6,638	2.50	4	4	3	29
Georgia	8,676	8,829	1.8%	3,153	2.68	9	9	5	7
Hawaii	1,249	1,263	1.1%	419	2.91	42	42	16	3
Illinois	12,649	12,714	0.5%	4,625	2.67	5	5	36	8
Indiana	6,200	6,238	0.6%	2,351	2.56	14	14	33	18
Iowa	2,942	2,954	0.4%	1,158	2.45	30	30	40	42
Kansas	2,725	2,736	0.4%	1,059	2.50	33	33	42	29
Kentucky	4,118	4,146	0.7%	1,607	2.49	26	26	28	32
Louisiana	4,494	4,516	0.5%	1,673	2.61	24	24	37	15
Maine	1,309	1,317	0.6%	535	2.37	40	40	32	50
Maryland	5,512	5,558	0.8%	2,048	2.62	19	19	24	14
Massachusetts	6,420	6,417	-0.1%	2,436	2.55	13	13	50	21
Michigan	10,082	10,113	0.3%	3,884	2.53	8	8	44	24
Minnesota	5,064	5,101	0.7%	2,012	2.45	21	21	26	42
Mississippi	2,883	2,903	0.7%	2,012	2.64	31	31	27	11
Missouri	5,719	5,755	0.6%	2,285	2.42	17	17	31	47
Nebraska	1,737	1,747	0.6%	675	2.50	38	38	35	29
New Hampshire	1,289	1,300	0.8%	493	2.54	41	41	23	23
New Jersey	8,642	8,699	0.7%	3,123	2.70	10	10	29	6
New York	19,212	19,227	0.1%	7,119	2.61	3	3	49	15
North Carolina	8,421	8,541	1.4%	3,271	2.49	11	11	9	32
North Dakota	633	634	0.2%	254	2.39	48	48	48	49
Ohio	11,438	11,459	0.2%	4,480	2.49	7	7	47	32
Oklahoma	3,506	3,524	0.5%	1,341	2.53	28	28	38	24
Oregon	3,564	3,595	0.8%	1,409	2.47	27	27	22	37
Pennsylvania	12,371	12,406	0.3%	4,801	2.48	6	6	45	35
Rhode Island	1,076	1,081	0.4%	412	2.52	43	43	41	26
South Carolina	4,149	4,198	1.2%	1,568	2.56	25	25	13	18
South Dakota	765	771	0.8%	299	2.46	46	46	25	39
Tennessee	5,845	5,901	1.0%	2,296	2.48	16	16	18	35
Texas	22,103	22,490	1.7%	7,635	2.82	2	2	6	4
Vermont	619	621	0.3%	242	2.47	49	49	43	37
Virginia	7,365	7,460	1.3%	2,790	2.56	12	12	11	18
Washington	6,131	6,204	1.2%	2,382	2.51	15	15	15	28
West Virginia	1,811	1,815	0.2%	732	2.41	37	37	46	48
Wisconsin	5,474	5,509	0.6%	2,159	2.46	20	20	30	39

Note: Population numbers will be revised by the U.S. Census Bureau in December 2005.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 51
Total Personal Income for U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income 1999 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2003 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2004 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Percent Change 2003-2004	Total Personal Income (saar) 2nd Quarter 2004 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar) 2nd Quarter 2005 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar) Percent Change 2004-05	Rankings Rank by Total Personal Income 2004	Rankings Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 2003-04	Rankings Rank by Percent Change (saar) 2004-05
United States	$7,796,137	$9,156,108	$9,702,525	4.5%	6.0%	$9,604,015	$10,225,957	6.5%				
Mountain States	455,058	562,515	603,865	5.8%	7.4%	597,941	646,082	8.1%				
Arizona	120,857	151,716	164,324	6.3%	8.3%	162,288	176,308	8.6%	22	3	3	2
Colorado	128,860	157,083	166,153	5.2%	5.8%	164,730	176,105	6.9%	21	13	33	17
Idaho	29,068	34,660	37,394	5.2%	7.9%	37,271	39,914	7.1%	42	14	6	16
Montana	19,373	24,096	25,643	5.8%	6.4%	25,380	27,329	7.7%	46	5	21	7
Nevada	56,462	71,632	78,876	6.9%	10.1%	77,758	86,131	10.8%	32	1	1	1
New Mexico	38,046	46,782	49,778	5.5%	6.4%	49,491	53,195	7.5%	37	9	22	10
Utah	49,343	60,320	64,376	5.5%	6.7%	63,839	68,532	7.4%	35	10	15	12
Wyoming	13,050	16,226	17,323	5.8%	6.8%	17,184	18,568	8.1%	51	4	14	4
Other States												
Alabama	100,662	118,481	125,167	4.5%	5.6%	124,438	132,308	6.3%	24	33	36	28
Alaska	17,557	21,403	22,340	4.9%	4.4%	22,111	23,617	6.8%	48	19	47	19
Arkansas	56,052	66,082	70,810	4.8%	7.2%	70,608	74,742	5.9%	33	22	8	38
California	999,228	1,184,058	1,262,454	4.8%	6.6%	1,250,427	1,331,119	6.5%	1	21	19	24
Connecticut	129,807	149,276	159,435	4.2%	6.8%	157,012	168,524	7.3%	23	42	12	14
Delaware	22,416	27,672	29,527	5.7%	6.7%	29,284	31,092	6.2%	44	8	17	30
D.C.	21,115	26,922	28,839	6.4%	7.1%	28,509	30,601	7.3%	45	2	9	13
Florida	423,834	511,951	547,312	5.2%	6.9%	542,393	584,629	7.8%	4	12	11	6
Georgia	212,081	250,662	265,538	4.6%	5.9%	262,955	280,812	6.8%	12	27	27	20
Hawaii	32,646	38,125	41,176	4.8%	8.0%	40,585	43,930	8.2%	40	23	4	3
Illinois	373,385	427,212	441,485	3.4%	3.3%	437,961	459,345	4.9%	5	49	49	48
Indiana	154,842	178,815	187,565	3.9%	4.9%	186,626	194,699	4.3%	16	45	46	49
Iowa	73,285	84,029	91,500	4.5%	8.9%	91,125	95,796	5.1%	30	31	2	46
Kansas	70,158	80,792	84,810	3.9%	5.0%	83,931	89,407	6.5%	31	46	45	23
Kentucky	91,462	106,688	112,566	4.2%	5.5%	111,629	118,042	5.7%	27	39	38	42
Louisiana	98,200	116,176	122,913	4.6%	5.8%	121,836	130,147	6.8%	25	28	30	18
Maine	31,016	37,251	39,482	4.9%	6.0%	39,141	41,218	5.3%	41	18	26	43
Maryland	167,075	206,515	220,261	5.7%	6.7%	218,366	232,655	6.5%	14	7	18	22
Massachusetts	216,221	255,375	270,145	4.6%	5.8%	268,336	282,550	5.3%	10	30	31	44
Michigan	278,062	318,491	324,134	3.1%	1.8%	322,266	333,799	3.6%	9	51	51	51
Minnesota	146,722	173,300	184,515	4.7%	6.5%	182,211	193,176	6.0%	17	25	20	34
Mississippi	56,719	66,664	70,770	4.5%	6.2%	70,364	74,815	6.3%	34	32	24	27
Missouri	142,925	166,998	175,611	4.2%	5.2%	174,073	184,413	5.9%	20	41	43	36
Nebraska	45,116	53,427	56,393	4.6%	5.6%	56,128	58,914	5.0%	36	29	37	47
New Hampshire	37,125	44,521	47,661	5.1%	7.1%	47,115	50,149	6.4%	38	16	10	26
New Jersey	294,385	343,421	362,190	4.2%	5.5%	357,655	380,716	6.4%	7	40	39	25
New York	619,659	690,365	737,039	3.5%	6.8%	724,831	777,760	7.3%	2	48	13	15
North Carolina	203,187	234,544	250,286	4.3%	6.7%	247,387	265,751	7.4%	13	38	16	11
North Dakota	14,934	18,194	18,553	4.4%	2.0%	18,443	19,828	7.5%	50	35	50	9
Ohio	304,464	342,424	356,774	3.2%	4.2%	353,609	372,120	5.2%	8	50	48	45
Oklahoma	77,565	93,118	98,020	4.8%	5.3%	97,283	103,771	6.7%	29	20	41	21
Oregon	89,873	103,988	109,935	4.1%	5.7%	109,247	115,789	6.0%	28	43	35	35
Pennsylvania	342,611	392,528	412,591	3.8%	5.1%	408,039	433,554	6.3%	6	47	44	29
Rhode Island	28,568	34,921	36,936	5.3%	5.8%	36,612	38,721	5.8%	43	11	34	41
South Carolina	91,716	107,660	113,988	4.4%	5.9%	113,059	120,033	6.2%	26	34	29	31
South Dakota	18,367	22,231	23,602	5.1%	6.2%	23,733	24,708	4.1%	47	15	23	50
Tennessee	140,395	166,075	175,885	4.6%	5.9%	174,251	184,882	6.1%	19	26	28	32
Texas	539,661	651,009	690,376	5.0%	6.0%	684,385	736,109	7.6%	3	17	25	8
Vermont	15,650	18,644	19,721	4.7%	5.8%	19,582	20,721	5.8%	49	24	32	40
Virginia	204,586	250,365	269,862	5.7%	7.8%	266,144	286,983	7.8%	11	6	7	5
Washington	175,491	201,342	217,240	4.4%	7.9%	211,444	223,810	5.8%	15	37	5	39
West Virginia	37,557	44,290	46,619	4.4%	5.3%	46,371	49,191	6.1%	39	36	42	33
Wisconsin	144,702	167,586	176,636	4.1%	5.4%	174,568	184,929	5.9%	18	44	40	37

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 52
Per Capita Personal Income for U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income			Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change		Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income			Rankings		
	1999	2003	2004	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Annual Growth Rate 2003-2004	1999	2003	2004	Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2003-2004
United States	$27,939	$31,487	$33,041	3.4%	4.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	26,569	29,015	30,500	2.8%	5.1%	95.1%	92.1%	92.3%			
Arizona	24,057	27,193	28,609	3.5%	5.2%	86.1%	86.4%	86.6%	39	30	25
Colorado	30,492	34,542	36,109	3.4%	4.5%	109.1%	109.7%	109.3%	10	33	41
Idaho	22,786	25,354	26,839	3.3%	5.9%	81.6%	80.5%	81.2%	47	38	10
Montana	21,585	26,244	27,666	5.1%	5.4%	77.3%	83.3%	83.7%	41	3	17
Nevada	29,184	31,947	33,783	3.0%	5.7%	104.5%	101.5%	102.2%	18	46	14
New Mexico	21,042	24,903	26,154	4.4%	5.0%	75.3%	79.1%	79.2%	48	8	30
Utah	22,393	25,645	26,946	3.8%	5.1%	80.1%	81.4%	81.6%	46	25	27
Wyoming	26,536	32,316	34,199	5.2%	5.8%	95.0%	102.6%	103.5%	15	2	12
Other States											
Alabama	22,722	26,307	27,630	4.0%	5.0%	81.3%	83.5%	83.6%	42	20	29
Alaska	28,100	33,015	34,085	3.9%	3.2%	100.6%	104.9%	103.2%	17	22	48
Arkansas	21,137	24,226	25,724	4.0%	6.2%	75.7%	76.9%	77.9%	49	19	8
California	29,828	33,389	35,172	3.4%	5.3%	106.8%	106.0%	106.4%	12	37	21
Connecticut	38,332	42,810	45,506	3.5%	6.3%	137.2%	136.0%	137.7%	2	32	7
Delaware	28,925	33,822	35,559	4.2%	5.1%	103.5%	107.4%	107.6%	11	15	26
D.C.	37,030	48,280	52,101	7.1%	7.9%	132.5%	153.3%	157.7%	1	1	2
Florida	26,894	30,116	31,460	3.2%	4.5%	96.3%	95.6%	95.2%	25	41	43
Georgia	26,359	28,890	30,074	2.7%	4.1%	94.3%	91.8%	91.0%	33	50	46
Hawaii	26,973	30,531	32,606	3.9%	6.8%	96.5%	97.0%	98.7%	20	23	3
Illinois	30,212	33,774	34,725	2.8%	2.8%	108.1%	107.3%	105.1%	14	48	49
Indiana	25,615	28,843	30,070	3.3%	4.3%	91.7%	91.6%	91.0%	34	40	44
Iowa	25,118	28,562	30,970	4.3%	8.4%	89.9%	90.7%	93.7%	28	12	1
Kansas	26,195	29,651	31,003	3.4%	4.6%	93.8%	94.2%	93.8%	27	34	40
Kentucky	22,763	25,907	27,151	3.6%	4.8%	81.5%	82.3%	82.2%	45	28	35
Louisiana	22,014	25,853	27,219	4.3%	5.3%	78.8%	82.1%	82.4%	43	11	23
Maine	24,484	28,453	29,973	4.1%	5.3%	87.6%	90.4%	90.7%	35	17	20
Maryland	31,796	37,464	39,629	4.5%	5.8%	113.8%	119.0%	119.9%	5	6	13
Massachusetts	34,227	39,776	42,102	4.2%	5.8%	122.5%	126.3%	127.4%	3	14	11
Michigan	28,095	31,589	32,052	2.7%	1.5%	100.6%	100.3%	97.0%	23	51	51
Minnesota	30,106	34,221	36,173	3.7%	5.7%	107.8%	108.7%	109.5%	9	26	15
Mississippi	20,053	23,126	24,379	4.0%	5.4%	71.8%	73.4%	73.8%	51	21	18
Missouri	25,697	29,199	30,516	3.5%	4.5%	92.0%	92.7%	92.4%	32	31	42
Nebraska	26,465	30,750	32,276	4.0%	5.0%	94.7%	97.7%	97.7%	21	18	31
New Hampshire	30,380	34,547	36,676	3.8%	6.2%	108.7%	109.7%	111.0%	7	24	9
New Jersey	35,215	39,737	41,636	3.4%	4.8%	126.0%	126.2%	126.0%	4	35	36
New York	32,816	35,933	38,333	3.2%	6.7%	117.5%	114.1%	116.0%	6	43	4
North Carolina	25,560	27,852	29,303	2.8%	5.2%	91.5%	88.5%	88.7%	37	49	24
North Dakota	23,180	28,725	29,247	4.8%	1.8%	83.0%	91.2%	88.5%	38	4	50
Ohio	26,859	29,938	31,135	3.0%	4.0%	96.1%	95.1%	94.2%	26	45	47
Oklahoma	22,567	26,556	27,819	4.3%	4.8%	80.8%	84.3%	84.2%	40	13	37
Oregon	26,480	29,175	30,584	2.9%	4.8%	94.8%	92.7%	92.6%	31	47	33
Pennsylvania	27,937	31,730	33,257	3.5%	4.8%	100.0%	100.8%	100.7%	19	29	34
Rhode Island	27,459	32,452	34,180	4.5%	5.3%	98.3%	103.1%	103.4%	16	7	22
South Carolina	23,075	25,950	27,153	3.3%	4.6%	82.6%	82.4%	82.2%	44	39	39
South Dakota	24,475	29,063	30,617	4.6%	5.3%	87.6%	92.3%	92.7%	30	5	19
Tennessee	24,898	28,412	29,806	3.7%	4.9%	89.1%	90.2%	90.2%	36	27	32
Texas	26,250	29,453	30,697	3.2%	4.2%	94.0%	93.5%	92.9%	29	42	45
Vermont	25,881	30,103	31,737	4.2%	5.4%	92.6%	95.6%	96.1%	24	16	16
Virginia	29,226	33,993	36,175	4.4%	6.4%	104.6%	108.0%	109.5%	8	10	6
Washington	30,037	32,838	35,017	3.1%	6.6%	107.5%	104.3%	106.0%	13	44	5
West Virginia	20,729	24,450	25,681	4.4%	5.0%	74.2%	77.7%	77.7%	50	9	28
Wisconsin	27,135	30,613	32,063	3.4%	4.7%	97.1%	97.2%	97.0%	22	36	38

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 53
Median Income of Households by State, U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Median Income of Households (2004 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2004 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households Three-year Average* (2004 Dollars)			
	1999	2003	2004	2002-03	2003-04				2002-2004			
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Two-year Difference	Average Pct. Chg.	Amount	Standard Error	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	$40,696	$43,318	$44,389	$44,514	$44,436	160	-$78	-0.2%	$44,473	$126		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	36,995	41,166	43,761	42,004	43,017	1,081	1,013	2.4%	42,590	873	33	95.8%
Colorado	48,177	49,940	51,057	51,005	51,170	1,145	165	0.3%	51,022	994	10	114.7%
Idaho	35,800	42,372	44,430	41,563	43,970	987	2,407	5.8%	42,519	824	34	95.6%
Montana	31,038	34,108	33,987	35,808	34,506	749	-1,302	-3.6%	35,201	734	48	79.2%
Nevada	41,461	45,184	47,330	46,811	46,864	1,224	53	0.1%	46,984	991	16	105.6%
New Mexico	32,574	35,105	39,467	36,646	37,758	1,137	1,112	3.0%	37,587	902	45	84.5%
Utah	46,050	49,275	50,970	50,436	50,785	754	349	0.7%	50,614	707	11	113.8%
Wyoming	37,248	42,555	45,456	42,733	44,577	891	1,844	4.3%	43,641	743	27	98.1%
Other States												
Alabama	36,251	37,255	36,579	38,877	37,418	1,207	-1,459	-3.8%	38,111	962	44	85.7%
Alaska	51,396	51,837	55,218	54,332	54,224	1,304	-108	-0.2%	54,627	992	6	122.8%
Arkansas	29,682	32,002	34,963	33,441	33,913	739	472	1.4%	33,948	606	49	76.3%
California	43,629	49,300	49,230	50,226	49,927	620	-299	-0.6%	49,894	543	13	112.2%
Connecticut	50,593	54,965	55,390	56,260	55,916	1,321	-344	-0.6%	55,970	1089	4	125.9%
Delaware	46,628	49,019	47,968	51,244	49,152	1,165	-2,092	-4.1%	50,152	1071	12	112.8%
D.C.	38,670	45,044	43,426	43,647	44,840	1,387	1,193	2.7%	43,573	1046	28	98.0%
Florida	35,831	38,972	40,554	39,980	40,287	582	307	0.8%	40,171	536	37	90.3%
Georgia	39,425	42,438	40,970	44,341	42,274	676	-2,067	-4.7%	43,217	667	29	97.2%
Hawaii	44,504	51,834	56,454	51,457	54,841	1,270	3,384	6.6%	53,123	1049	8	119.5%
Illinois	46,330	45,153	46,132	45,615	46,249	795	634	1.4%	45,787	669	18	103.0%
Indiana	40,838	42,425	42,327	43,341	42,946	877	-395	-0.9%	43,003	686	31	96.7%
Iowa	41,098	41,384	43,512	42,807	43,004	1,026	197	0.5%	43,042	846	30	96.8%
Kansas	37,348	44,232	40,987	45,094	43,204	1,266	-1,890	-4.2%	43,725	981	26	98.3%
Kentucky	33,738	36,936	35,643	38,272	36,786	865	-1,486	-3.9%	37,396	700	46	84.1%
Louisiana	32,654	33,507	36,440	35,065	35,424	981	359	1.0%	35,523	859	47	79.9%
Maine	38,862	37,113	41,363	38,410	39,737	907	1,327	3.5%	39,395	721	39	88.6%
Maryland	52,205	52,314	57,319	56,485	55,519	1,250	-966	-1.7%	56,763	1067	3	127.6%
Massachusetts	44,005	50,955	52,370	52,346	52,347	1,222	1	0.0%	52,354	959	9	117.7%
Michigan	46,089	45,022	42,328	45,550	44,280	757	-1,270	-2.8%	44,476	704	21	100.0%
Minnesota	47,038	52,823	56,125	55,809	55,184	960	-625	-1.1%	55,914	842	5	125.7%
Mississippi	32,478	32,728	34,930	33,023	34,269	917	1,246	3.8%	33,659	719	50	75.7%
Missouri	41,383	43,762	42,094	44,935	43,516	799	-1,419	-3.2%	43,988	710	25	98.9%
Nebraska	38,626	43,974	43,761	45,054	44,458	1,106	-596	-1.3%	44,623	888	20	100.3%
New Hampshire	46,055	55,567	56,886	57,585	56,973	1,097	-612	-1.1%	57,352	938	1	129.0%
New Jersey	49,734	56,045	55,446	57,435	56,499	939	-936	-1.6%	56,772	920	2	127.7%
New York	39,989	42,788	44,664	44,010	44,301	693	291	0.7%	44,228	545	23	99.4%
North Carolina	37,254	37,279	40,365	38,318	39,323	732	1,005	2.6%	39,000	598	41	87.7%
North Dakota	32,663	40,410	39,261	39,760	40,379	876	619	1.6%	39,594	695	38	89.0%
Ohio	39,489	43,520	42,954	44,762	43,822	790	-940	-2.1%	44,160	642	24	99.3%
Oklahoma	32,683	35,902	39,681	37,581	38,274	789	693	1.8%	38,281	603	43	86.1%
Oregon	40,619	41,638	41,184	43,333	41,971	841	-1,362	-3.1%	42,617	688	32	95.8%
Pennsylvania	37,758	42,933	44,131	44,363	44,109	756	-254	-0.6%	44,286	619	22	99.6%
Rhode Island	42,719	44,711	48,129	45,234	47,021	1,348	1,787	4.0%	46,199	997	17	103.9%
South Carolina	36,462	38,479	38,747	39,615	39,130	891	-485	-1.2%	39,326	807	40	88.4%
South Dakota	35,828	39,522	41,189	40,183	40,887	832	704	1.8%	40,518	706	36	91.1%
Tennessee	36,522	37,523	38,223	38,714	38,377	937	-337	-0.9%	38,550	807	42	86.7%
Texas	38,688	39,271	41,326	41,249	40,826	550	-423	-1.0%	41,275	458	35	92.8%
Vermont	41,584	43,261	47,487	44,795	45,955	955	1,160	2.6%	45,692	747	19	102.7%
Virginia	45,693	54,783	51,438	54,194	53,847	1,128	-347	-0.6%	53,275	969	7	119.8%
Washington	45,473	47,508	49,820	48,123	49,302	1,038	1,179	2.4%	48,688	840	14	109.5%
West Virginia	29,297	32,763	33,286	32,241	33,465	892	1,224	3.8%	32,589	687	51	73.3%
Wisconsin	45,667	46,269	45,931	47,865	46,722	977	-1,143	-2.4%	47,220	782	15	106.2%

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

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

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: 2004 September Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, Money Income in the United States: 2000.

Table 54
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance: U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Average Annual Pay			Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay		Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay			Rankings		
	1999	2003	2004	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Percent Change 2003-04	1999	2003	2004	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2004	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rank by Percent Change 2003-04
United States	$33,340	$37,765	$39,354	3.4%	4.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	28,130	32,018	33,315								
Arizona	30,525	35,056	36,646	3.7%	4.5%	91.6%	92.8%	93.1%	22	13	14
Colorado	34,191	38,942	40,276	3.3%	3.4%	102.6%	103.1%	102.3%	13	32	42
Idaho	26,044	28,677	29,871	2.8%	4.2%	78.1%	75.9%	75.9%	47	49	21
Montana	23,260	26,907	27,830	3.7%	3.4%	69.8%	71.2%	70.7%	51	14	41
Nevada	31,213	35,329	37,106	3.5%	5.0%	93.6%	93.5%	94.3%	21	23	6
New Mexico	26,267	30,202	31,411	3.6%	4.0%	78.8%	80.0%	79.8%	42	15	23
Utah	27,895	31,106	32,171	2.9%	3.4%	83.7%	82.4%	81.7%	36	47	44
Wyoming	25,647	29,924	31,210	4.0%	4.3%	76.9%	79.2%	79.3%	43	6	17
Other States											
Alabama	28,095	32,236	33,414	3.5%	3.7%	84.3%	85.4%	84.9%	32	22	37
Alaska	34,033	37,804	39,062	2.8%	3.3%	102.1%	100.1%	99.3%	16	48	48
Arkansas	25,371	28,893	30,245	3.6%	4.7%	76.1%	76.5%	76.9%	46	18	11
California	37,577	42,592	44,641	3.5%	4.8%	112.7%	112.8%	113.4%	6	24	10
Connecticut	42,682	48,328	51,007	3.6%	5.5%	128.0%	128.0%	129.6%	2	16	4
Delaware	35,157	40,954	42,487	3.9%	3.7%	105.4%	108.4%	108.0%	8	9	32
D.C.	50,885	60,417	63,887	4.7%	5.7%	152.6%	160.0%	162.3%	1	1	1
Florida	28,935	33,544	35,186	4.0%	4.9%	86.8%	88.8%	89.4%	26	7	9
Georgia	32,332	36,626	37,866	3.2%	3.4%	97.0%	97.0%	96.2%	19	37	47
Hawaii	29,794	33,742	35,198	3.4%	4.3%	89.4%	89.3%	89.4%	25	29	16
Illinois	36,296	40,540	42,277	3.1%	4.3%	108.9%	107.3%	107.4%	9	42	18
Indiana	30,027	33,379	34,694	2.9%	3.9%	90.1%	88.4%	88.2%	31	45	27
Iowa	26,953	30,708	32,097	3.6%	4.5%	80.8%	81.3%	81.6%	37	20	15
Kansas	28,031	31,489	32,738	3.2%	4.0%	84.1%	83.4%	83.2%	35	40	25
Kentucky	27,783	31,855	33,165	3.6%	4.1%	83.3%	84.4%	84.3%	34	17	22
Louisiana	27,216	30,782	31,880	3.2%	3.6%	81.6%	81.5%	81.0%	39	35	38
Maine	26,887	30,750	31,906	3.5%	3.8%	80.6%	81.4%	81.1%	38	25	29
Maryland	34,489	40,686	42,579	4.3%	4.7%	103.4%	107.7%	108.2%	7	2	12
Massachusetts	40,352	46,323	48,916	3.9%	5.6%	121.0%	122.7%	124.3%	4	8	3
Michigan	35,750	39,433	40,373	2.5%	2.4%	107.2%	104.4%	102.6%	12	50	50
Minnesota	33,487	38,610	40,398	3.8%	4.6%	100.4%	102.2%	102.7%	11	11	13
Mississippi	24,391	27,591	28,535	3.2%	3.4%	73.2%	73.1%	72.5%	49	39	45
Missouri	29,967	33,788	34,845	3.1%	3.1%	89.9%	89.5%	88.5%	28	43	49
Nebraska	26,632	30,382	31,507	3.4%	3.7%	79.9%	80.5%	80.1%	41	28	33
New Hampshire	32,141	37,321	39,176	4.0%	5.0%	96.4%	98.8%	99.5%	15	5	7
New Jersey	41,038	46,351	48,064	3.2%	3.7%	123.1%	122.7%	122.1%	5	36	35
New York	42,179	47,247	49,941	3.4%	5.7%	126.5%	125.1%	126.9%	3	27	2
North Carolina	29,462	33,532	34,791	3.4%	3.8%	88.4%	88.8%	88.4%	29	30	30
North Dakota	23,751	27,628	28,987	4.1%	4.9%	71.2%	73.2%	73.7%	48	4	8
Ohio	31,395	35,153	36,441	3.0%	3.7%	94.2%	93.1%	92.6%	23	44	36
Oklahoma	25,813	29,699	30,743	3.6%	3.5%	77.4%	78.6%	78.1%	44	19	40
Oregon	30,872	34,450	35,630	2.9%	3.4%	92.6%	91.2%	90.5%	24	46	43
Pennsylvania	32,696	36,995	38,555	3.4%	4.2%	98.1%	98.0%	98.0%	17	31	19
Rhode Island	31,169	36,415	37,651	3.9%	3.4%	93.5%	96.4%	95.7%	20	10	46
South Carolina	27,132	30,750	31,839	3.3%	3.5%	81.4%	81.4%	80.9%	40	33	39
South Dakota	23,767	27,210	28,281	3.5%	3.9%	71.3%	72.1%	71.9%	50	21	28
Tennessee	29,478	33,581	34,925	3.4%	4.0%	88.4%	88.9%	88.7%	27	26	24
Texas	32,898	36,968	38,511	3.2%	4.2%	98.7%	97.9%	97.9%	18	38	20
Vermont	27,597	32,086	33,274	3.8%	3.7%	82.8%	85.0%	84.6%	33	12	34
Virginia	33,025	38,585	40,534	4.2%	5.1%	99.1%	102.2%	103.0%	10	3	5
Washington	35,736	39,021	39,361	2.0%	0.9%	107.2%	103.3%	100.0%	14	51	51
West Virginia	26,018	29,284	30,382	3.1%	3.7%	78.0%	77.5%	77.2%	45	41	31
Wisconsin	29,607	33,425	34,743	3.3%	3.9%	88.8%	88.5%	88.3%	30	34	26

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 55
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls for U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1999 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2003 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2004 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls Percent Change 2003-04	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) October 2004 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) October 2005p (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) Percent Change 2004-05	Rankings Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 2004	Rankings Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 1999-2004	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 2003-04	Rankings Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 2004-05
United States	125,462	128,248	130,495	0.8%	1.8%	133,139	135,038	1.4%				
Mountain States	8,208	8,608	8,853	1.5%	2.8%	8,997	9,309	3.5%				
Arizona	2,163	2,296	2,374	1.9%	3.4%	2,417	2,519	4.2%	21	3	3	2
Colorado	2,132	2,151	2,179	0.4%	1.3%	2,198	2,240	1.9%	22	25	21	13
Idaho	539	572	587	1.7%	2.6%	600	622	3.8%	42	6	7	3
Montana	380	401	412	1.6%	2.8%	419	426	1.7%	46	8	5	17
Nevada	983	1,088	1,152	3.2%	5.9%	1,185	1,257	6.0%	33	1	2	1
New Mexico	730	776	791	1.6%	1.9%	799	816	2.1%	37	9	13	10
Utah	1,049	1,074	1,103	1.0%	2.7%	1,120	1,163	3.6%	35	12	6	4
Wyoming	233	250	255	1.8%	2.2%	258	266	2.9%	51	4	11	7
Other States												
Alabama	1,919	1,876	1,902	-0.2%	1.4%	1,919	1,940	1.1%	24	42	18	36
Alaska	278	299	304	1.8%	1.5%	305	311	1.9%	49	5	14	12
Arkansas	1,142	1,145	1,159	0.3%	1.2%	1,171	1,184	1.2%	32	28	24	32
California	13,992	14,392	14,539	0.8%	1.0%	14,695	14,885	1.3%	1	18	33	27
Connecticut	1,669	1,645	1,651	-0.2%	0.4%	1,672	1,685	0.8%	27	44	46	40
Delaware	413	415	424	0.5%	2.3%	428	434	1.4%	45	22	10	20
D.C.	627	666	672	1.4%	1.0%	675	685	1.6%	39	10	32	19
Florida	6,827	7,261	7,504	1.9%	3.3%	7,564	7,818	3.4%	4	2	4	5
Georgia	3,855	3,845	3,890	0.2%	1.2%	3,914	3,968	1.4%	10	33	26	24
Hawaii	535	568	582	1.7%	2.6%	589	605	2.7%	43	7	8	9
Illinois	5,959	5,811	5,807	-0.5%	-0.1%	5,858	5,923	1.1%	5	49	49	34
Indiana	2,970	2,895	2,930	-0.3%	1.2%	2,977	2,990	0.4%	14	46	23	46
Iowa	1,469	1,440	1,456	-0.2%	1.1%	1,479	1,499	1.4%	30	41	30	21
Kansas	1,327	1,312	1,323	-0.1%	0.8%	1,340	1,364	1.8%	31	40	38	16
Kentucky	1,795	1,783	1,796	0.0%	0.8%	1,814	1,836	1.2%	26	37	40	30
Louisiana	1,896	1,908	1,920	0.3%	0.7%	1,930	1,711	-11.4%	23	30	41	51
Maine	586	607	614	0.9%	1.2%	624	628	0.5%	41	15	27	44
Maryland	2,394	2,492	2,521	1.0%	1.2%	2,550	2,601	2.0%	20	11	28	11
Massachusetts	3,237	3,185	3,180	-0.4%	-0.1%	3,216	3,232	0.5%	13	47	50	45
Michigan	4,582	4,410	4,391	-0.8%	-0.4%	4,458	4,409	-1.1%	8	51	51	49
Minnesota	2,622	2,660	2,678	0.4%	0.7%	2,715	2,753	1.4%	19	26	42	25
Mississippi	1,153	1,115	1,125	-0.5%	0.9%	1,134	1,097	-3.3%	34	48	36	50
Missouri	2,727	2,681	2,693	-0.2%	0.5%	2,721	2,746	0.9%	18	45	45	38
Nebraska	897	914	923	0.6%	0.9%	932	944	1.2%	36	21	35	29
New Hampshire	606	618	627	0.7%	1.4%	635	647	1.9%	40	20	17	14
New Jersey	3,901	3,995	4,002	0.5%	0.2%	4,036	4,078	1.0%	9	23	47	37
New York	8,456	8,407	8,447	0.0%	0.5%	8,545	8,610	0.8%	3	38	44	41
North Carolina	3,870	2,790	3,830	-0.2%	37.3%	3,876	3,921	1.2%	11	43	1	31
North Dakota	324	333	337	0.8%	1.4%	345	350	1.3%	48	16	19	26
Ohio	5,564	5,398	5,407	-0.6%	0.2%	5,462	5,473	0.2%	7	50	48	48
Oklahoma	1,462	1,458	1,470	0.1%	0.8%	1,485	1,512	1.8%	29	36	39	15
Oregon	1,575	1,562	1,594	0.2%	2.0%	1,634	1,684	3.0%	28	31	12	6
Pennsylvania	5,586	5,611	5,640	0.2%	0.5%	5,711	5,775	1.1%	6	32	43	33
Rhode Island	466	484	488	1.0%	0.8%	496	501	1.1%	44	14	37	35
South Carolina	1,831	1,808	1,828	0.0%	1.1%	1,845	1,851	0.3%	25	39	31	47
South Dakota	373	378	383	0.5%	1.2%	388	394	1.7%	47	24	22	18
Tennessee	2,685	2,663	2,701	0.1%	1.4%	2,725	2,747	0.8%	16	35	16	39
Texas	9,155	9,370	9,478	0.7%	1.2%	9,547	9,679	1.4%	2	19	29	23
Vermont	292	299	303	0.8%	1.3%	309	313	1.4%	50	17	20	22
Virginia	3,412	3,497	3,584	1.0%	2.5%	3,634	3,679	1.2%	12	13	9	28
Washington	2,649	2,658	2,698	0.4%	1.5%	2,734	2,813	2.9%	17	27	15	8
West Virginia	726	728	736	0.3%	1.2%	746	751	0.6%	38	29	25	43
Wisconsin	2,784	2,775	2,803	0.1%	1.0%	2,843	2,862	0.7%	15	34	34	42

p = preliminary

Note: This data varies slightly from data reported by the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 56
Unemployment Rates for U.S., Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Unemployment Rate 1999	Unemployment Rate 2003	Unemployment Rate 2004	Unemployment Rate Change 1999-2004	Unemployment Rate Change 2003-04	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) October 2004	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) October 2005p	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 1999	2003	2004	(unadjust.) 2004	(unadjust.) 2005p
United States	4.2	6.0	5.5	1.3	-0.5	5.1	4.6					
Mountain States												
Arizona	4.5	5.7	5.0	0.5	-0.7	4.8	4.9	17	23	29	25	20
Colorado	3.0	6.2	5.5	2.5	-0.7	5.1	4.6	42	14	18	18	24
Idaho	4.9	5.3	4.7	-0.2	-0.6	3.8	3.0	11	33	36	41	49
Montana	5.3	4.4	4.4	-0.9	0.0	3.8	3.7	6	43	40	41	39
Nevada	4.3	5.1	4.3	0.0	-0.8	3.9	3.9	22	36	41	38	36
New Mexico	5.6	5.9	5.7	0.1	-0.2	5.3	5.1	4	18	13	14	12
Utah	3.6	5.7	5.2	1.6	-0.5	4.9	4.3	32	23	25	22	29
Wyoming	4.9	4.4	3.9	-1.0	-0.5	3.6	3.5	11	43	44	44	42
Other States												
Alabama	4.3	5.8	5.6	1.3	-0.2	5.5	4.5	22	21	17	11	26
Alaska	6.2	7.7	7.5	1.3	-0.2	6.8	6.2	3	2	2	3	4
Arkansas	4.4	5.9	5.7	1.3	-0.2	4.9	4.2	20	18	13	22	32
California	5.3	6.8	6.2	0.9	-0.6	5.7	5.0	6	6	6	8	15
Connecticut	2.7	5.5	4.9	2.2	-0.6	4.1	4.8	49	30	30	34	21
Delaware	3.3	4.0	4.1	0.8	0.1	3.8	4.0	36	47	43	41	34
D.C.	6.5	7.2	8.2	1.7	1.0	8.5	5.8	1	4	1	1	5
Florida	4.0	5.3	4.8	0.8	-0.5	4.7	3.4	28	33	32	26	43
Georgia	3.8	4.7	4.6	0.8	-0.1	4.6	5.3	30	39	38	27	10
Hawaii	5.0	3.9	3.3	-1.7	-0.6	3.0	2.7	10	49	51	48	50
Illinois	4.5	6.7	6.2	1.7	-0.5	5.7	5.0	17	7	6	8	15
Indiana	2.9	5.3	5.2	2.3	-0.1	4.9	5.0	43	33	25	22	15
Iowa	2.6	4.4	4.8	2.2	0.4	4.4	4.0	51	43	32	29	34
Kansas	3.5	5.6	5.5	2.0	-0.1	5.3	5.0	35	26	18	14	15
Kentucky	4.6	6.2	5.3	0.7	-0.9	4.4	5.5	16	14	23	29	6
Louisiana	4.7	6.3	5.7	1.0	-0.6	5.5	11.0	14	13	13	11	1
Maine	3.9	5.0	4.6	0.7	-0.4	4.1	4.7	29	37	38	34	23
Maryland	3.6	4.5	4.2	0.6	-0.3	3.9	3.8	32	40	42	38	37
Massachusetts	3.3	5.8	5.1	1.8	-0.7	4.3	4.3	36	21	28	32	29
Michigan	3.8	7.1	7.1	3.3	0.0	6.6	5.4	30	5	4	6	7
Minnesota	2.8	4.9	4.7	1.9	-0.2	3.9	3.1	45	38	36	38	48
Mississippi	5.3	6.4	6.2	0.9	-0.2	7.0	9.6	6	11	6	2	2
Missouri	3.1	5.6	5.7	2.6	0.1	5.2	4.5	40	26	13	16	26
Nebraska	2.8	4.0	3.8	1.0	-0.2	3.4	3.2	45	47	45	45	46
New Hampshire	2.8	4.5	3.8	1.0	-0.7	3.1	3.6	45	40	45	47	40
New Jersey	4.5	5.9	4.8	0.3	-1.1	4.1	3.6	17	18	32	34	40
New York	5.2	6.4	5.8	0.6	-0.6	5.1	4.6	9	11	12	18	24
North Carolina	3.3	6.5	5.5	2.2	-1.0	5.0	5.1	36	10	18	21	12
North Dakota	3.2	3.6	3.4	0.2	-0.2	2.6	2.5	39	50	50	51	51
Ohio	4.3	6.2	6.1	1.8	-0.1	5.8	5.4	22	14	10	7	7
Oklahoma	3.6	5.6	4.8	1.2	-0.8	4.5	4.1	32	26	32	28	33
Oregon	5.5	8.1	7.4	1.9	-0.7	6.7	5.4	5	1	3	4	7
Pennsylvania	4.4	5.7	5.5	1.1	-0.2	5.1	4.3	20	23	18	18	29
Rhode Island	4.2	5.4	5.2	1.0	-0.2	4.2	4.8	25	32	25	33	21
South Carolina	4.1	6.7	6.8	2.7	0.1	6.7	6.9	26	7	5	4	3
South Dakota	2.8	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	3.4	45	51	49	48	43
Tennessee	4.1	5.5	5.4	1.3	-0.1	5.2	5.3	26	30	22	16	10
Texas	4.7	6.7	6.1	1.4	-0.6	5.7	5.0	14	7	10	8	15
Vermont	2.9	4.5	3.7	0.8	-0.8	2.7	3.3	43	40	47	50	45
Virginia	2.7	4.1	3.7	1.0	-0.4	3.3	3.2	49	46	47	46	46
Washington	4.8	7.4	6.2	1.4	-1.2	5.4	5.1	13	3	6	13	12
West Virginia	6.3	6.0	5.3	-1.0	-0.7	4.4	4.5	2	17	23	29	26
Wisconsin	3.1	5.6	4.9	1.8	-0.7	4.0	3.8	40	26	30	37	37

p = preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 57
Percent of People in Poverty by State, U.S., Mountain Division, and States

	Percent of Persons in Poverty			Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	1999	2003	2004	2002-03	2003-04	Standard	Two-year Average		2002-04 Standard	Amount
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Amount	Amount	Error	Difference	Amount	Error	Rank
United States	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.6	0.12	0.3	12.4	0.1	
Mountain States										
Arizona	13.9	13.5	14.4	13.5	13.9	1.00	0.4	13.8	0.86	15
Colorado	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	0.84	0.2	9.8	0.68	37
Idaho	11.8	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.0	0.91	-0.8	10.5	0.79	30
Montana	14.6	15.1	14.1	14.3	14.6	1.11	0.3	14.3	0.94	13
Nevada	10.5	10.9	10.9	9.9	10.9	0.91	1.0	10.2	0.73	33
New Mexico	18.4	18.1	16.5	18.0	17.3	1.26	-0.7	17.5	1.08	3
Utah	9.4	9.1	9.9	9.5	9.5	0.83	0.0	9.6	0.71	42
Wyoming	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.9	0.93	0.5	9.6	0.76	42
Other States										
Alabama	16.1	15.0	16.9	14.7	16.0	1.06	1.3	15.5	0.9	8
Alaska	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.4	0.87	0.2	9.2	0.7	44
Arkansas	15.8	17.8	15.1	18.8	16.4	1.12	-2.4	17.6	1.0	2
California	14.2	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.2	0.42	0.1	13.2	0.4	16
Connecticut	7.9	8.1	10.0	8.2	9.1	0.81	0.9	8.8	0.7	45
Delaware	9.2	7.3	9.1	8.2	8.2	0.83	0.0	8.5	0.7	48
D.C.	20.2	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.7	1.25	-0.2	16.8	1.0	5
Florida	12.5	12.7	11.6	12.6	12.2	0.52	-0.4	12.3	0.5	20
Georgia	13.0	11.9	13.1	11.5	12.5	0.81	1.0	12.0	0.7	23
Hawaii	10.7	9.3	8.4	10.3	8.9	0.82	-1.4	9.7	0.7	40
Illinois	10.7	12.6	12.2	12.7	12.4	0.61	-0.3	12.5	0.5	18
Indiana	9.5	9.9	11.6	9.5	10.8	0.77	1.3	10.2	0.6	33
Iowa	9.1	8.9	10.8	9.1	9.9	0.87	0.8	9.7	0.7	40
Kansas	9.9	10.8	11.4	10.4	11.1	0.92	0.7	10.7	0.8	29
Kentucky	15.8	14.4	17.7	14.3	16.0	1.08	1.7	15.4	0.9	9
Louisiana	19.6	17.0	16.7	17.2	16.8	1.12	-0.4	17.0	1.0	4
Maine	10.9	11.6	11.6	12.5	11.6	0.94	-0.9	12.2	0.8	21
Maryland	8.5	8.6	9.8	8.0	9.2	0.77	1.2	8.6	0.6	47
Massachusetts	9.3	10.3	9.2	10.1	9.7	0.72	-0.4	9.8	0.6	37
Michigan	10.5	11.4	13.3	11.5	12.3	0.66	0.8	12.1	0.6	22
Minnesota	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.2	0.69	0.3	7.0	0.6	50
Mississippi	19.9	16.0	18.6	17.2	17.3	1.16	0.1	17.7	1.0	1
Missouri	11.7	10.7	12.2	10.3	11.5	0.85	1.2	10.9	0.7	27
Nebraska	9.7	9.8	9.4	10.2	9.6	0.88	-0.6	9.9	0.7	36
New Hampshire	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	0.66	-0.2	5.7	0.5	51
New Jersey	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.3	0.59	0.0	8.2	0.5	49
New York	14.6	14.3	15.0	14.2	14.6	0.53	0.4	14.4	0.4	12
North Carolina	12.3	15.7	14.6	15.0	15.1	0.81	0.1	14.8	0.7	11
North Dakota	11.9	9.7	9.7	10.6	9.7	0.86	-0.9	10.3	0.7	32
Ohio	10.6	10.9	11.6	10.3	11.3	0.61	1.0	10.8	0.5	28
Oklahoma	14.7	12.8	10.8	13.5	11.8	0.96	-1.7	12.6	0.8	17
Oregon	11.6	12.5	11.7	11.7	12.1	0.98	0.4	11.7	0.8	24
Pennsylvania	11.0	10.5	11.3	10.0	10.9	0.57	0.9	10.4	0.5	31
Rhode Island	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.5	0.92	0.2	11.3	0.7	26
South Carolina	14.1	12.7	14.9	13.5	13.8	1.02	0.3	14.0	0.9	14
South Dakota	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.1	13.0	0.93	0.9	12.5	0.8	18
Tennessee	13.5	14.0	15.9	14.4	15.0	0.99	0.6	14.9	0.9	10
Texas	15.4	17.0	16.5	16.3	16.7	0.58	0.4	16.4	0.5	6
Vermont	9.4	8.5	7.9	9.2	8.2	0.82	-1.0	8.8	0.7	45
Virginia	9.6	10.0	9.3	10.0	9.7	0.73	-0.3	9.8	0.7	37
Washington	10.6	12.6	11.5	11.8	12.0	0.88	0.2	11.7	0.8	24
West Virginia	17.9	17.4	14.2	17.1	15.8	1.00	-1.3	16.1	0.9	7
Wisconsin	8.7	9.8	12.3	9.2	11.0	0.82	1.8	10.2	0.7	33

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

**Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

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

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: March Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 2004.

Social Indicators

Overview

Quality of life is a subjective concept that is difficult to measure. The connection between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. With growth in the economy in 2005, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure is diverse and growing. Utah's violent crime rate declined from the previous year and remained among the lowest in the United States. Poverty rates for 2004 decreased slightly from the 2003 estimate and educational attainment increased in 2004. Utah ranked ninth in the nation in the indicators of child well being and fourth highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data reveal that Utah's social structure continues to be among the best in the nation.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Utah's Kids Count. According to the 2005 Kids Count Data Book, published by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Utah ranked ninth among the states in child well-being in 2005. This Foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state's National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of ten measures arranged in order from best (1) to worst (51). The Foundation's indicators are: percent low birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Transportation Choices. The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked measure of an area's quality of life. The 2004 American Community Survey showed that the majority of working Utahns (73.8%) drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 13.6% carpooled, and 2.6% used public transportation. The mean travel time to work was 20.7 minutes. Between 2003 and 2004, the Utah Transit Authority (UTA) reported a 13.6% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 20.1% increase in the number of people using vanpools, and a 2.2% increase in the number of passengers using bus service. Paratransit service saw a 4.0% decrease. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 6.0%.

Current Data on Social Well Being

Crime. Statistics for 2004 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports show the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in Utah was 236.0 per 100,000 people. This is a 5.8% decrease from the 2003 violent crime rate. Only seven other states had lower rates, and Utah's rate continued to be significantly lower than the U.S. rate (465.5 per 100,000 people in 2004).

Education. The 2004 Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, ranked Utah as the fifth highest state in its proportion of persons age 25 and over with at least a high school degree (91.0%). Utah ranked 12th in higher education, with 30.8% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

Home Ownership. According to home ownership rates for 2004, Utah's home ownership rate was 74.9%, the eighth highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 69.0%. The highest rates occurred in West Virginia (80.3%), Alabama (78.0%), Delaware (77.3%), Michigan (77.1%), and Minnesota (76.4%). The lowest rates were in the District of Columbia (45.6%), New York (54.8%), California (59.7%), and Hawaii (60.6%).

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's unique age structure impacts its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. According to 2004 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah continued to have the highest percentage of the population less than 18 years of age (31.0%) in the nation, and the lowest median age (27.9). Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (8.7%), behind only Alaska.

Births. Final data for 2003 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed that Utah's birth rate was 21.2 births per 1,000 people, the highest in the nation and above the national average of 14.1. Texas and Arizona ranked second and third at 17.1 and 16.3, respectively.

Deaths. According to preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics, the overall death rate in Utah was 5.7 per 1,000 people in 2003, the second lowest in the nation. The age adjusted death rate was 7.8 per 1,000 people, ranking Utah as the 14th lowest. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than one year old per 1,000 live births) was 5.6 in Utah in 2002, up from 4.8 in 2001. American Cancer Society 2005 data revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 110.9, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's HIV/AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2004 at 3.3, the ninth lowest in the nation. Actual deaths by AIDS in 2002 numbered 19 for the entire Utah population.

Health Insurance Coverage. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 13.4% of the Utah population lacked health insurance coverage (three-year average), ranking Utah 31st among the states. The U.S. average was 15.5%.

Poverty. According to the 2004 Current Population Survey, Utah's poverty rate (three-year average) was 9.6%, the ninth lowest in the nation, and below the national average of 12.4%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire (5.7), Minnesota (7.0), New Jersey (8.2) Delaware (8.5), and Connecticut (8.8).

Public Assistance. There were an estimated 23,012 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2004, ranking Utah 13th lowest among the states in the total number of TANF recipients. Approximately 123,411 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program, which dispersed $19.5 million worth of benefits in Utah in 2003. Utah ranked 37th in the number of food stamp recipients, and 32nd in the amount of benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program.

Table 58
Social Indicators: Crime, Education and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2004 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2004 [1]		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2004 [2] High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Home Ownership Rates 2004 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	465.5	(X)	3,517.1	(X)	85.2	(X)	27.7	(X)	69.0	(X)
Alabama	426.6	23	4,025.0	17	82.4	43	22.3	46	78.0	2
Alaska	634.5	8	3,382.8	28	90.2	8	25.5	26	67.2	42
Arizona	504.1	14	5,340.5	1	84.4	38	28.0	17	68.7	40
Arkansas	499.1	16	4,013.0	18	79.2	49	18.8	50	69.1	37
California	551.8	11	3,419.0	26	81.3	45	31.7	11	59.7	49
Colorado	373.5	26	3,919.3	20	88.3	16	35.5	3	71.1	30
Connecticut	286.3	35	2,627.2	40	88.8	13	34.5	7	71.7	26
Delaware	568.4	10	3,163.9	31	86.5	30	26.9	21	77.3	3
District of Columbia	1,371.2	1	4,859.1	2	86.4	32	45.7	1	45.6	51
Florida	711.3	3	4,179.7	14	85.9	34	26.0	23	72.2	23
Georgia	455.5	20	4,265.9	10	85.2	36	27.6	18	70.9	32
Hawaii	254.4	40	4,792.8	4	88.0	18	26.6	22	60.6	48
Idaho	244.9	42	2,794.4	37	87.9	19	23.8	41	73.7	12
Illinois	542.9	12	3,186.1	30	86.8	29	27.4	19	72.7	20
Indiana	325.4	30	3,397.6	27	87.2	26	21.1	47	75.8	7
Iowa	270.9	38	2,905.3	35	89.8	9	24.3	38	73.2	17
Kansas	374.5	25	3,973.5	19	89.6	11	30.0	14	69.9	35
Kentucky	244.9	42	2,537.7	41	81.8	44	21.0	48	73.3	14
Louisiana	638.7	7	4,410.2	8	78.7	50	22.4	45	70.6	33
Maine	103.5	50	2,409.6	46	87.1	27	24.2	40	74.7	10
Maryland	700.5	4	3,640.2	23	87.4	24	35.2	5	72.1	24
Massachusetts	458.8	19	2,459.7	43	86.9	28	36.7	2	63.8	46
Michigan	490.2	18	3,057.6	32	87.9	19	24.4	37	77.1	4
Minnesota	269.6	39	3,039.0	33	92.3	1	32.5	10	76.4	5
Mississippi	295.1	33	3,478.5	25	83.0	40	20.1	49	74.0	11
Missouri	490.5	17	3,903.5	21	87.9	19	28.1	16	72.4	21
Montana	293.8	34	2,936.2	34	91.9	2	25.5	26	72.4	21
Nebraska	308.7	31	3,520.6	24	91.3	4	24.8	33	71.2	29
Nevada	615.9	9	4,206.6	12	86.3	33	24.5	35	65.7	44
New Hampshire	167.0	48	2,040.1	49	90.8	6	35.4	4	73.3	14
New Jersey	355.7	27	2,429.2	44	87.6	22	34.6	6	68.8	39
New Mexico	687.3	6	4,197.7	13	82.9	41	25.1	31	71.5	28
New York	441.6	22	2,198.6	48	85.4	35	30.6	13	54.8	50
North Carolina	447.8	21	4,160.2	15	80.9	47	23.4	42	69.8	36
North Dakota	79.4	51	1,916.6	51	89.5	12	25.2	30	70.0	34
Ohio	341.8	29	3,673.2	22	88.1	17	24.6	34	73.1	18
Oklahoma	500.5	15	4,242.1	11	85.2	36	22.9	43	71.1	30
Oregon	298.3	32	4,631.3	5	87.4	24	25.9	24	69.0	38
Pennsylvania	411.1	24	2,415.0	45	86.5	30	25.3	29	74.9	8
Rhode Island	247.4	41	2,884.1	36	81.1	46	27.2	20	61.5	47
South Carolina	784.2	2	4,504.8	6	83.6	39	24.9	32	76.2	6
South Dakota	171.5	47	1,933.5	50	87.5	23	25.5	26	68.5	41
Tennessee	695.2	5	4,306.5	9	82.9	41	24.3	38	71.6	27
Texas	540.5	13	4,494.0	7	78.3	51	24.5	35	65.5	45
Utah	236.0	44	4,085.6	16	91.0	5	30.8	12	74.9	8
Vermont	112.0	49	2,308.2	47	90.8	6	34.2	8	72.0	25
Virginia	275.6	36	2,676.6	38	88.4	15	33.1	9	73.4	13
Washington	343.8	28	4,849.2	3	89.7	10	29.9	15	66.0	43
West Virginia	271.2	37	2,506.2	42	80.9	47	15.3	51	80.3	1
Wisconsin	209.6	46	2,663.1	39	88.8	13	25.6	25	73.3	14
Wyoming	229.6	45	3,334.3	29	91.9	2	22.5	44	72.8	19

Notes: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
** Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor-vehicle thefts.

Sources:
1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2004," October 2005.
2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 Current Population Survey.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2004.

Table 59
Social Indicators: Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2003 [1]		Deaths per 1,000 People 2003 [2]		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2005 [3]		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2004 [4]		State Health Ranking 2005 [5]		Persons Without Health Insurance (3 Year Average) (2002-2004) [6]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Score	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.1	(X)	8.4	(X)	194.2	(X)	15.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	15.5	(X)
Alabama	13.2	33	10.4	3	222.9	9	10.3	22	-12.8	45	13.5	29
Alaska	15.5	6	4.9	51	122.1	50	8.4	26	-1.2	30	18.2	8
Arizona	16.3	3	7.8	40	172.7	42	9.8	23	-1.6	31	17.0	12
Arkansas	13.9	21	10.2	4	225.6	7	6.7	31	-16.1	47	16.7	14
California	15.2	7	6.7	48	156.3	48	13.0	18	6.0	22	18.4	7
Colorado	15.2	7	6.5	49	145.2	49	7.3	28	9.7	17	16.8	13
Connecticut	12.3	45	8.4	31	200.7	28	18.4	9	15.9	7	10.9	41
Delaware	13.9	21	8.6	27	190.3	36	18.9	7	-2.6	33	11.8	34
District of Columbia	13.5	26	9.8	10	211.4	20	179.2	1	na	na	13.5	29
Florida	12.5	42	9.9	6	229.7	5	33.5	3	-8.6	40	18.5	6
Georgia	15.7	5	7.7	41	167.7	44	18.6	8	-10.2	43	16.6	15
Hawaii	14.4	16	7.1	46	157.6	47	10.8	20	17.0	5	9.9	50
Idaho	16.0	4	7.6	42	163.6	45	1.6	49	10.4	16	17.3	10
Illinois	14.4	16	8.5	30	195.1	35	13.2	14	0.9	28	14.2	22
Indiana	14.0	20	9.1	21	212.4	19	6.3	33	-2.1	32	13.7	27
Iowa	13.0	37	9.5	15	223.7	8	2.2	48	14.9	10	10.1	49
Kansas	14.5	13	9.0	22	196.3	33	4.2	40	5.8	23	10.8	42
Kentucky	13.4	30	9.8	9	230.6	4	6.1	34	-9.7	42	13.9	25
Louisiana	14.5	13	9.5	14	214.1	17	22.4	5	-18.4	49	18.8	5
Maine	10.6	50	9.6	13	244.4	2	4.6	38	15.5	8	10.6	44
Maryland	13.6	25	8.1	36	190.2	37	26.1	4	-3.6	34	14.0	24
Massachusetts	12.5	42	8.8	24	213.8	18	8.8	25	15.2	9	10.8	42
Michigan	13.0	37	8.6	28	206.3	22	6.5	32	0.3	29	11.4	38
Minnesota	13.8	23	7.4	45	186.4	40	4.3	39	22.1	1	8.5	51
Mississippi	14.7	12	9.9	7	214.3	16	16.5	11	-19.1	50	17.2	11
Missouri	13.5	26	9.7	11	218.1	12	6.8	30	-4.1	35	11.7	36
Montana	12.4	44	9.2	19	220.1	10	0.8	51	6.6	21	17.9	9
Nebraska	14.9	10	8.9	23	198.0	30	3.9	41	12.2	11	11.0	39
Nevada	15.0	9	8.0	37	197.9	31	13.1	15	-5.9	37	19.1	4
New Hampshire	11.2	49	7.5	43	201.6	27	3.2	44	18.1	3	10.6	44
New Jersey	13.5	26	8.5	29	205.3	23	21.2	6	10.6	15	14.4	21
New Mexico	14.8	11	7.9	38	169.7	43	9.6	24	-6.2	38	21.4	2
New York	13.2	33	8.1	35	188.1	38	39.7	2	1.2	26	15.0	20
North Carolina	14.1	19	8.7	25	197.0	32	13.3	13	-5.6	36	16.6	15
North Dakota	12.6	41	9.6	12	201.8	26	2.7	46	16.6	6	11.0	39
Ohio	13.1	35	9.5	16	216.3	14	5.8	35	1.1	27	11.8	34
Oklahoma	14.5	13	10.2	5	217.7	13	5.5	36	-11.4	44	19.2	3
Oregon	12.9	39	8.7	26	204.8	24	7.8	27	8.3	18	16.1	17
Pennsylvania	11.8	47	10.5	2	240.5	3	13.1	15	1.9	25	11.5	37
Rhode Island	12.3	45	9.3	18	225.8	6	12.2	19	11.5	12	10.5	46
South Carolina	13.4	30	9.2	20	216.3	15	18.1	10	-15.8	46	13.8	26
South Dakota	14.4	16	9.3	17	210.1	21	1.6	49	6.7	20	11.9	33
Tennessee	13.5	26	9.8	8	218.8	11	13.1	15	-17.1	48	12.7	32
Texas	17.1	2	7.0	47	160.5	46	14.7	12	-6.7	39	25.1	1
Utah	21.2	1	5.7	50	110.9	51	3.3	43	17.5	4	13.4	31
Vermont	10.6	50	8.3	34	202.8	25	2.7	46	21.3	2	10.5	46
Virginia	13.7	24	7.9	39	187.5	39	10.7	21	5.5	24	13.6	28
Washington	13.1	35	7.5	44	183.1	41	7.2	29	10.7	14	14.2	22
West Virginia	11.6	48	11.8	1	256.1	1	5.1	37	-9.3	41	15.9	18
Wisconsin	12.8	40	8.4	32	198.6	29	3.2	44	11.0	13	10.4	48
Wyoming	13.4	30	8.3	33	195.4	34	3.6	42	7.0	19	15.9	18

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

Sources:

1. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 54, No 2.
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 53, No 15. Not age adjusted. Data is preliminary. Rates for California and Illinois are from 2002.
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2005," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2004 population estimates. Not age-adjusted.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 16. U.S. total includes Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Pacific Islands as well as persons whose state of residence is unknown.
5. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2005."
6. U.S. Census Bureau, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004," Current Population Survey. August 2005.

Table 60
Social Indicators: Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 3-year Average 2002-2004 [1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly) 2004 [2]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2004 [3]		2003 [4] Thousands of Dollars	
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Percent of U.S.	Rank	Persons	Rank	Benefits	Rank
U.S.	12.4	(X)	4,784,042	100%	(X)	23,857,607	(X)	$4,013,337	(X)
Alabama	15.5	8	45,377	0.9%	24	497,591	17	33,573	23
Alaska	9.2	44	13,768	0.3%	45	49,323	47	7,742	47
Arizona	13.8	15	114,970	2.4%	12	529,556	15	32,532	24
Arkansas	17.6	2	22,360	0.5%	41	346,441	25	22,989	30
California	13.2	16	1,103,152	23.1%	1	1,859,486	2	347,047	1
Colorado	9.8	37	38,162	0.8%	32	241,780	31	26,856	28
Connecticut	8.8	45	42,782	0.9%	28	195,980	33	26,388	29
Delaware	8.5	48	12,723	0.3%	46	55,642	45	8,077	45
District of Columbia	16.8	5	43,610	0.9%	27	88,655	42	10,190	42
Florida	12.3	20	116,208	2.4%	11	1,202,227	4	88,333	9
Georgia	12.0	23	124,239	2.6%	10	867,148	9	74,269	11
Hawaii	9.7	40	22,908	0.5%	40	98,589	40	12,966	36
Idaho	10.5	30	3,405	0.1%	50	91,395	41	8,962	43
Illinois	12.5	18	89,018	1.9%	16	1,069,596	5	94,181	6
Indiana	10.2	33	131,125	2.7%	9	526,324	16	40,914	18
Iowa	9.7	40	44,753	0.9%	25	179,179	34	19,788	31
Kansas	10.7	29	43,640	0.9%	26	169,528	35	13,620	35
Kentucky	15.4	9	78,174	1.6%	18	544,744	14	30,781	27
Louisiana	17.0	4	45,506	1.0%	23	705,700	12	48,132	14
Maine	12.2	21	26,651	0.6%	38	141,929	36	8,477	44
Maryland	8.6	47	59,362	1.2%	20	273,872	28	36,086	21
Massachusetts	9.8	37	107,630	2.2%	14	334,939	26	31,642	26
Michigan	12.1	22	212,182	4.4%	5	943,713	8	89,394	8
Minnesota	7.0	50	88,302	1.8%	17	247,465	30	56,594	12
Mississippi	17.7	1	42,459	0.9%	29	376,864	23	34,164	22
Missouri	10.9	27	99,613	2.1%	15	699,616	13	48,492	13
Montana	14.3	13	14,284	0.3%	43	77,478	44	11,785	37
Nebraska	9.9	36	26,749	0.6%	37	113,900	39	14,925	34
Nevada	10.2	33	20,956	0.4%	42	120,275	38	11,150	40
New Hampshire	5.7	51	14,032	0.3%	44	48,449	48	5,377	50
New Jersey	8.2	49	107,703	2.3%	13	368,695	24	93,803	7
New Mexico	17.5	3	45,926	1.0%	22	222,716	32	18,471	33
New York	14.4	12	336,236	7.0%	2	1,598,143	3	264,580	2
North Carolina	14.8	11	77,119	1.6%	19	747,274	11	74,988	10
North Dakota	10.3	32	7,871	0.2%	48	41,421	50	7,809	46
Ohio	10.8	28	186,272	3.9%	7	945,435	7	121,992	5
Oklahoma	12.6	17	34,229	0.7%	34	411,840	22	45,367	16
Oregon	11.7	24	42,362	0.9%	30	419,736	21	45,220	17
Pennsylvania	10.4	31	231,260	4.8%	4	960,941	6	160,545	4
Rhode Island	11.3	26	31,929	0.7%	35	77,528	43	7,389	48
South Carolina	14.0	14	38,567	0.8%	31	497,218	18	32,232	25
South Dakota	12.5	18	6,001	0.1%	49	53,459	46	10,888	41
Tennessee	14.9	10	190,132	4.0%	6	806,490	10	39,163	20
Texas	16.4	6	249,634	5.2%	3	2,258,951	1	190,187	3
Utah	9.6	42	23,012	0.5%	39	123,411	37	19,542	32
Vermont	8.8	45	12,257	0.3%	47	42,862	49	11,534	39
Virginia	9.8	37	26,883	0.6%	36	485,877	19	4,460	51
Washington	11.7	24	136,747	2.9%	8	453,497	20	40,114	19
West Virginia	16.1	7	35,559	0.7%	33	255,936	29	11,634	38
Wisconsin	10.2	33	54,314	1.1%	21	324,047	27	45,512	15
Wyoming	9.6	42	633	0.01%	51	25,649	51	6,159	49

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

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty In the United States: 2004," Current Population Survey, August 2005.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients for Fiscal Year 2004," June 2005. Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes 61,299 recipients in U.S. territories (48,904 in Puerto Rico).
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation," August 2005.
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2003," September 2004.

Education

Overview

In 2005, there were an estimated 510,000 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.9% increase over 2004. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. In 2005, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $4,900, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, above the national average; ranking Utah 24th highest in the nation. Enrollment in 2005 increased by 14,300 students: 8,700 due to Utah's high birthrate and 5,800 to migration, the largest increase due to net in-migration in history.

Utah's public education system operates over 800 community-based schools. It competes for revenues, land, personnel and students, while providing education that continually changes to prepare students for the future.

Enrollment

Since October 2000, Utah's student enrollment has grown at increasing rates; student enrollment growth is expected to continue for the next 10 years. In 2005, enrollment grew by 14,300 students, 8,700 of these students were the result of natural increase. This growth is attributed to the state's "echo boom," meaning the grandchildren of the baby boomers were reaching school age. The remaining 5,800 students were from implied net in-migration. This is the largest net in-migration in history.

The increase of enrollment in the public education system, has contributed to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. Each year, the incoming class is larger than the previous year's, meaning that the kindergarten class is larger than the first grade. This is true of each grade from Kindergarten to grade 7. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to associated births, dropouts and early graduation.

Utah's student population is becoming increasingly diverse. In 2005, English was taught to Granite District students whose first language is one of over 100 different languages, and there were over 14,000 English language learners statewide. In 2005, 12.2% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, and 1.6% was Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group, increasing by 25% (12,514 students) since 2000.

Finances

As is true in the corporate world, there are economies of scale associated with school size: the larger the school district, the lower the per pupil expenditure. The marginal cost of adding one student to a large, urban class of 35 is minimal. Conversely, the per-pupil cost of operating a rural school where class sizes are smaller is higher.

The urbanization of Utah's population is one reason why Utah's per pupil current expenditures are so low. In FY 2002 (the most recent year for which national data are available) Utah spent $4,900 per student, the lowest in the nation, at 63% of the national average. However, in 2002, Utah spent 4.2% of its total personal income on education, above the national average of 4.1%; ranking Utah 24th highest in the nation. Current expenditures include all expenditures except capital, property, equipment, community services (non K-12) and debt service.

The public education system must continually change in order to effectively incorporate research and technology in the preparation of students of varying abilities for the future. In so doing, it must compete for: tax dollars with other state entities and taxpayer groups; personnel with other employers and home life; land with RDAs, developers and political entities; and for students with other public schools, the job market, the streets, home and private schools.

The sources of Utah's $3 billion public education revenues are 10% federal, 35% local (from property taxes), and 55% state (primarily from income tax). Of total expenditures by fund (from all sources), instruction comprises 72%, capital projects 15%, debt service 6%, food service 4%, community services (non K-12) 2%, and other at 1%. From another perspective, 68% of all funds are spent on salaries and benefits, 10% on purchased goods and services, 8% on property, 7% on supplies and materials, and 7% on other costs.

Test Scores

In 2004, Utah's students scored above the national average in standardized tests. The Iowa Test of Basic Skills offers insight into where Utah's children compare. The tests are administered at grades 3, 5, 8 and 11. A score of 50 was equal to national average, meaning that if a district had a score of 60, the average student tested at 20% higher than the average student nationally. According to a weighted average, the stated scored at 56.3 on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, or 6.3% higher than the national average. Park City School District had the highest weighted average of 65.0, followed by North Summit (60.9) and Cache (60.5) school districts. Only two school districts scored below the national average, they were Ogden (49.0) and San Juan (46.5).

A child's success in school can also be attributed to factors at home, like income and parents' education. In 2004, Utah's median household income (three year average) of $50,614 ranked as the 11th highest in the nation. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. For persons 25 years and over, Utah ranks 12th in the number of persons with bachelor's degrees (30.8 %) and fifth in the number of persons with high school diplomas (91.0%).

Private Schools

There are approximately 15,000 students attending private schools in Utah. The percentage of private school enrollees to public school has remained between 2.5% and 3.0% throughout the past decade. This is the lowest private school participation rate in the nation. This is due to various reasons including released time at public junior high and high schools.

Charter Schools

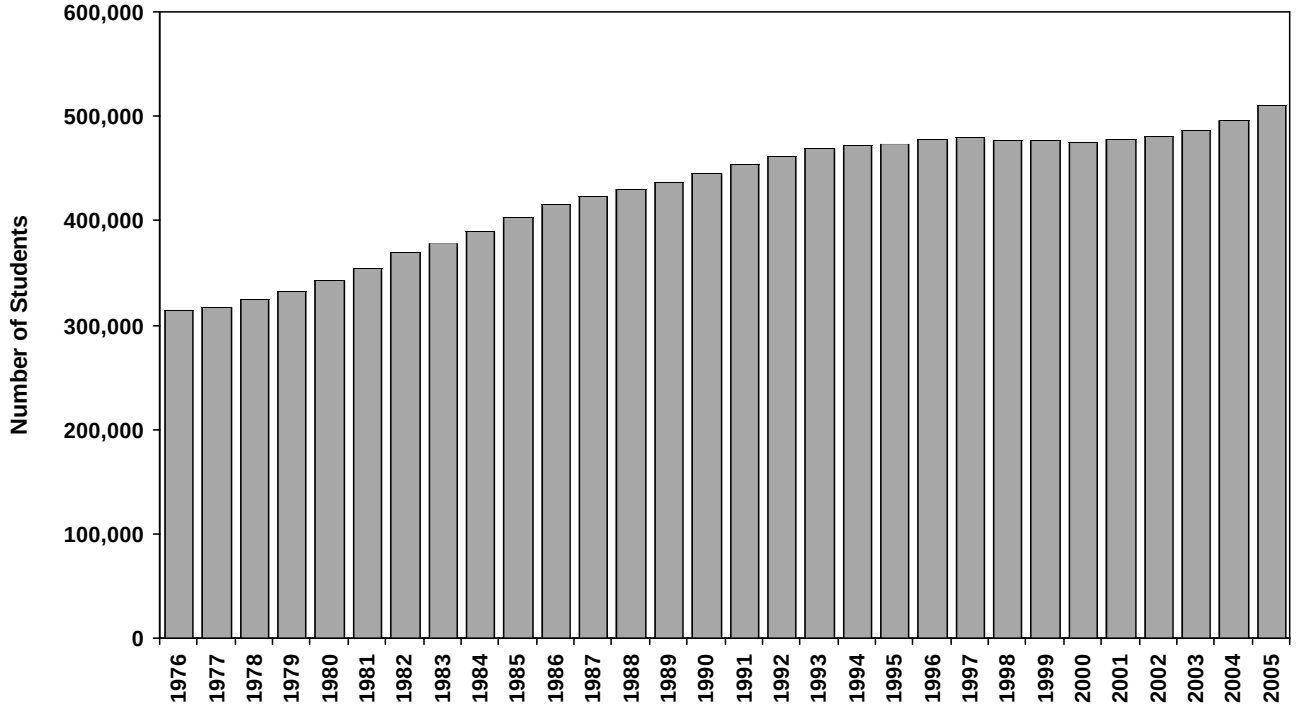
Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds, and must adhere to federal and state laws, and administrative rules for the use of those funds, and for the operation of programs, etc. The educational purposes of each vary. Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math, Engineering and Science is geared toward college preparation. The first charter schools ,

eight in number, opened their doors in FY2000 with 390 students. Currently, 36 charter schools educate 11,528 students.

Tuition Tax Credits

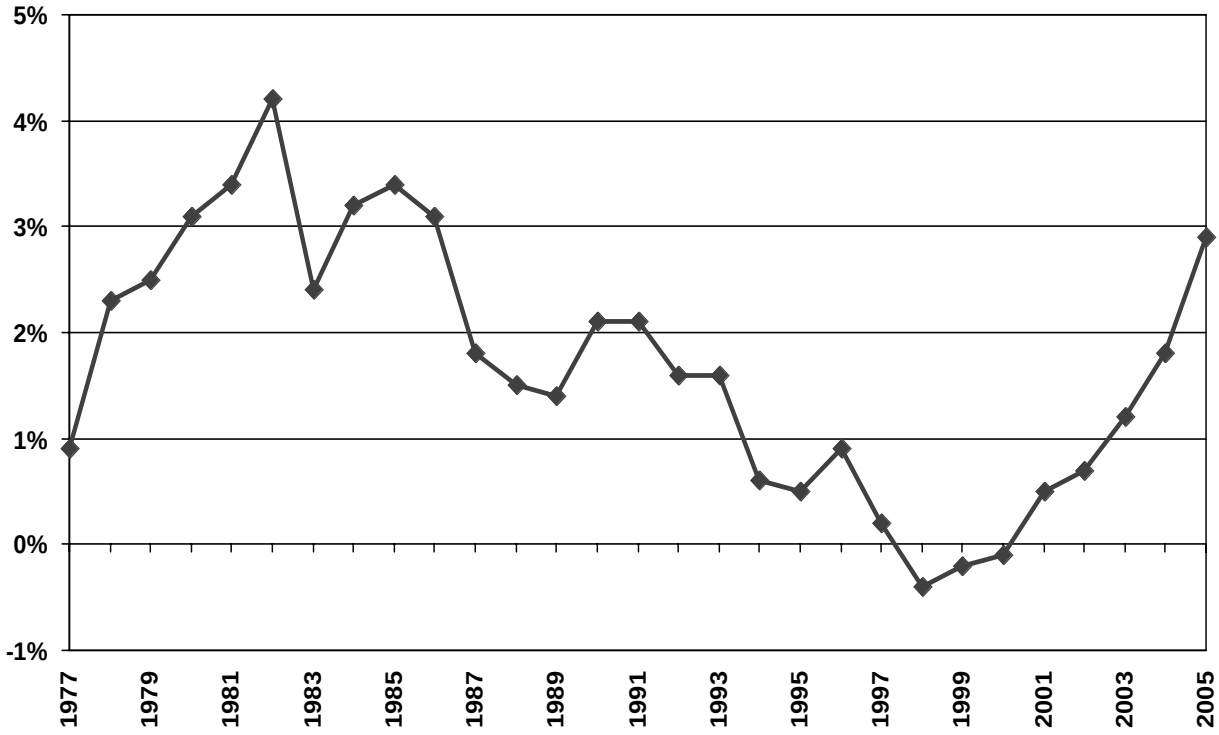
In recent years, tuition tax credit bills have received legislative attention. In the 2005 General Session, the Carson Smith Bill passed and provided over $5,000 to each eligible special education student in private schools. Legislation that would have provided funds for any student leaving the public school system for the private school system failed.

Figure 49
Utah Public School Enrollment



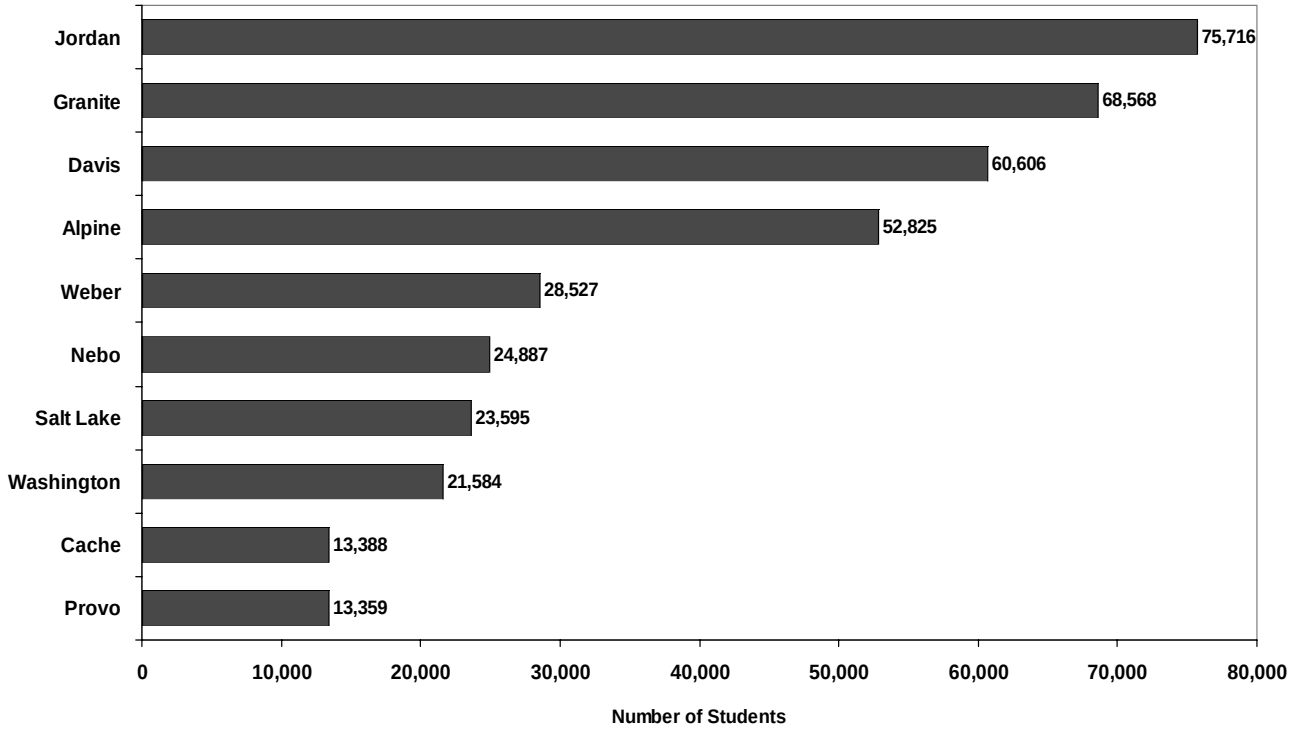
Source: State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 50
Utah Public School Enrollment Growth



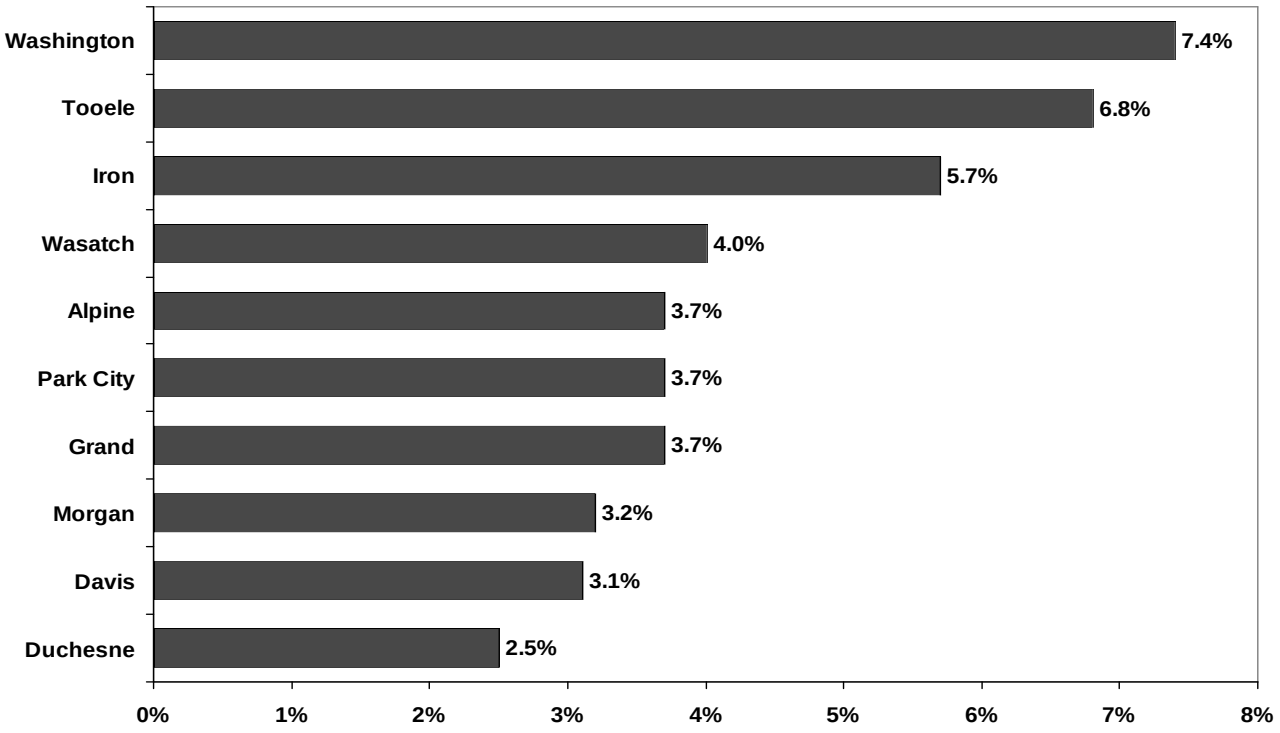
Source: State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 51
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2005



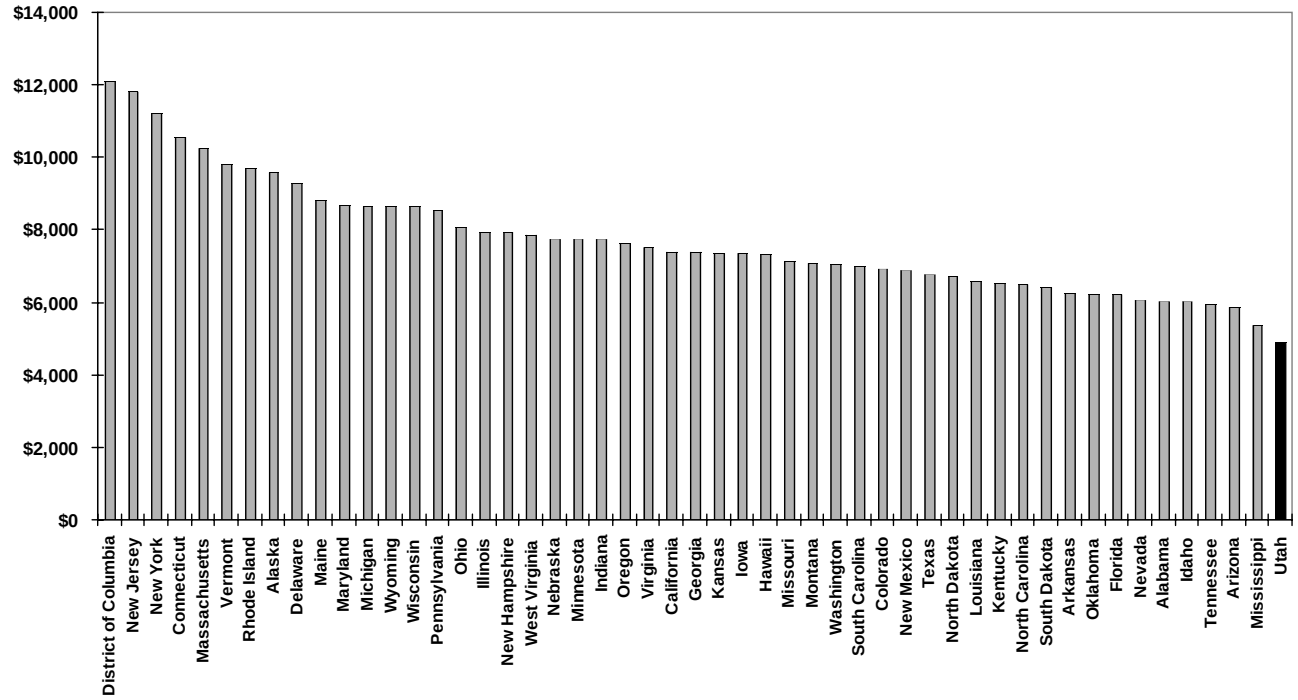
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 52
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2004 to 2005 with Enrollment of 1,000+



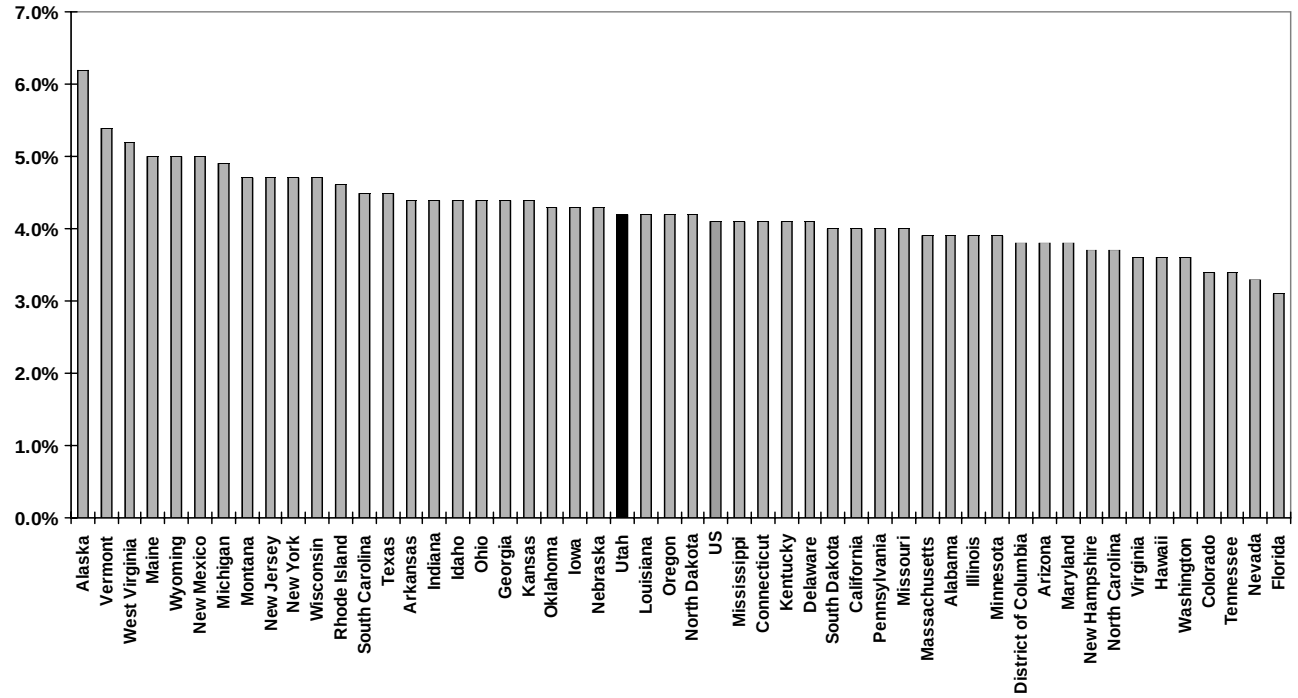
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 53
FY 2002 Current Expenditures Per Pupil



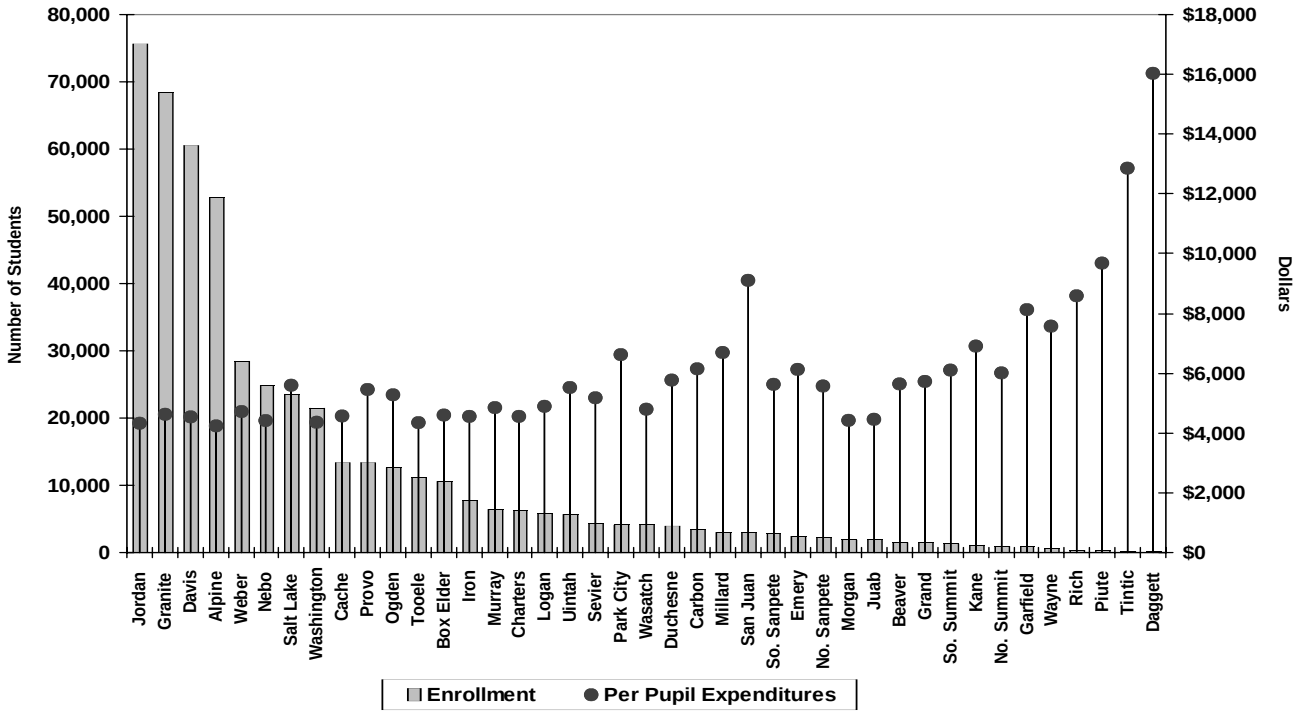
Sources: National Center for Education Statistics.

Figure 54
2002 K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of Total Personal Income



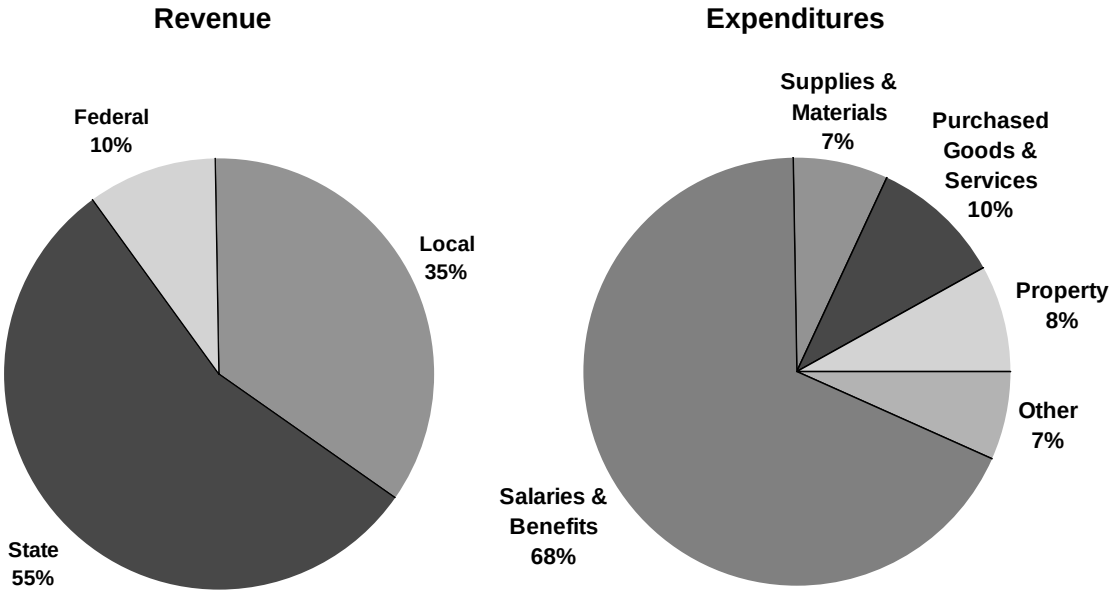
Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 55
FY 2004 Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures



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

Figure 56
FY 2004 K-12 Revenue and Expenditures



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

Figure 57
School District Map

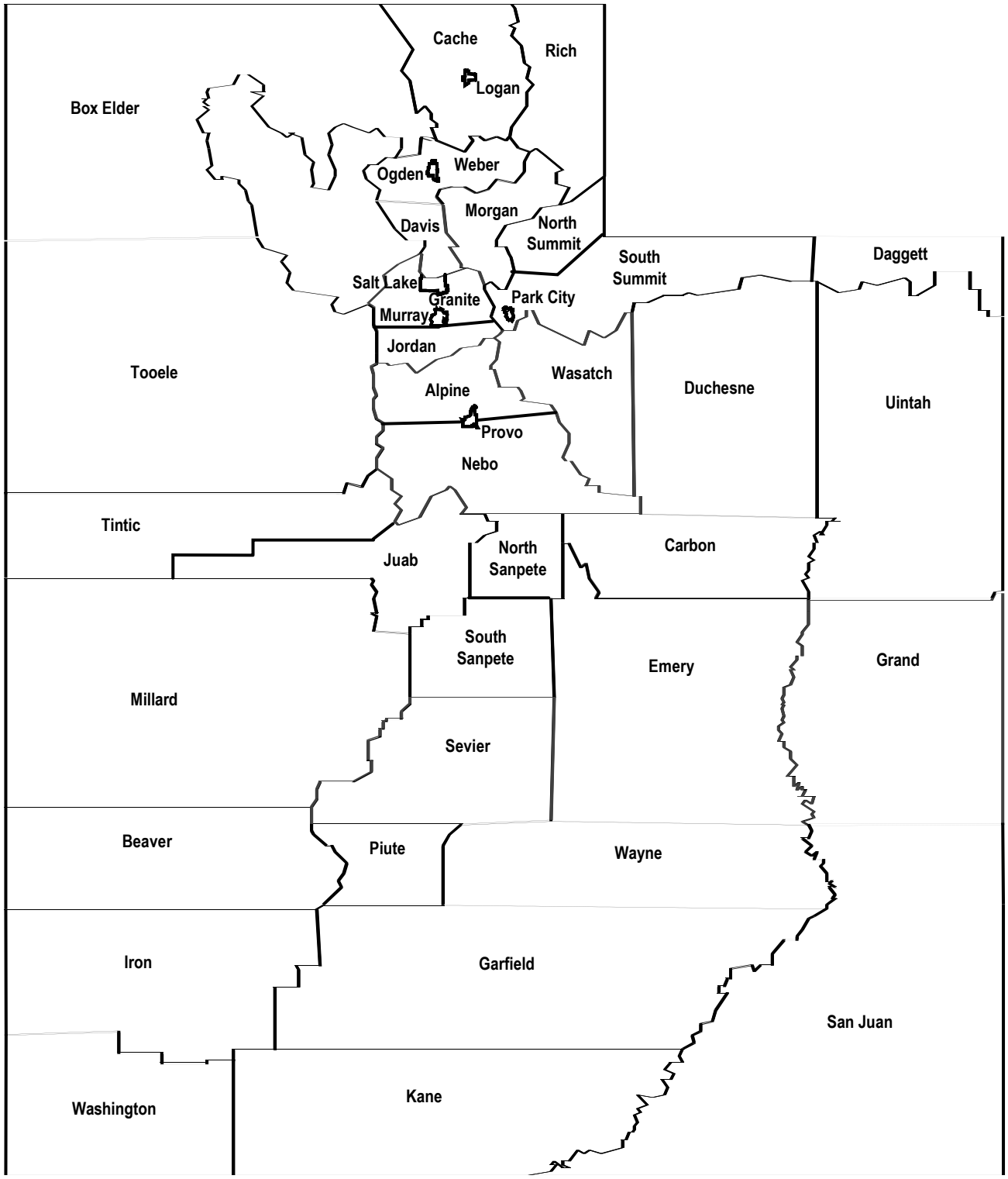


Table 61
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	314,471			1,272,050			24.7%
1977	317,308	2,837	0.9%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	24.1%
1978	324,468	7,160	2.3%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	23.8%
1979	332,575	8,107	2.5%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	23.5%
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%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	20.7%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,358,330	52,678	2.3%	20.4%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	20.2%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	20.1%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	20.0%
Projected							
2006	524,680	14,668	2.9%	2,601,224	53,835	2.1%	20.2%
2007	536,919	12,239	2.3%	2,661,335	60,111	2.3%	20.2%
2008	550,078	13,159	2.5%	2,723,581	62,246	2.3%	20.2%
2009	564,177	14,099	2.6%	2,787,952	64,371	2.4%	20.2%
2010	579,547	15,370	2.7%	2,854,022	66,071	2.4%	20.3%
2011	595,630	16,083	2.8%	2,920,973	66,950	2.3%	20.4%
2012	612,497	16,867	2.8%	2,988,590	67,617	2.3%	20.5%
2013	629,058	16,561	2.7%	3,056,310	67,720	2.3%	20.6%
2014	645,599	16,541	2.6%	3,123,409	67,099	2.2%	20.7%
2015	662,513	16,914	2.5%	3,189,616	66,207	2.1%	20.8%

Note: Numbers may differ from other tables
Sources:

1. Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.
2. 2006 Enrollment Projection: Common Data Committee.
3. 2007-2015 Projected school age population growth rates: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.
4. State population estimates and projections: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 62
Fall Enrollment October 1, 2002 to October 1, 2005

District	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Annual Change 2002-03	Total Annual Change 2003-04	Total Annual Change 2004-05	Percent Change 2002-03	Percent Change 2003-04	Percent Change 2004-05	Rank by Size	Rank by Total Change	Rank by Percent Change
Alpine	49,159	51,118	52,825	54,773	1,959	1,707	1,948	4.0%	3.3%	3.7%	4	1	7
Beaver	1,469	1,472	1,508	1,536	3	36	28	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	30	18	14
Box Elder	10,660	10,529	10,561	10,625	-131	32	64	-1.2%	0.3%	0.6%	13	13	20
Cache	13,081	13,315	13,388	13,428	234	73	40	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	9	16	23
Carbon	3,827	3,622	3,488	3,389	-205	-134	-99	-5.4%	-3.7%	-2.8%	22	37	38
Daggett	130	132	136	156	2	4	20	1.5%	3.0%	14.7%	40	21	1
Davis	59,536	60,025	60,606	62,456	489	581	1,850	0.8%	1.0%	3.1%	3	2	11
Duchesne	3,993	3,900	3,894	3,993	-93	-6	99	-2.3%	-0.2%	2.5%	21	12	12
Emery	2,442	2,434	2,366	2,335	-8	-68	-31	-0.3%	-2.8%	-1.3%	26	32	34
Garfield	1,040	969	947	940	-71	-22	-7	-6.8%	-2.3%	-0.7%	35	28	32
Grand	1,455	1,474	1,418	1,470	19	-56	52	1.3%	-3.8%	3.7%	31	15	9
Granite	69,600	69,072	68,568	69,048	-528	-504	480	-0.8%	-0.7%	0.7%	2	6	19
Iron	7,240	7,443	7,788	8,230	203	345	442	2.8%	4.6%	5.7%	14	7	4
Jordan	73,808	74,761	75,716	77,369	953	955	1,653	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	1	3	13
Juab	1,872	1,939	1,963	1,992	67	24	29	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	29	17	16
Kane	1,235	1,200	1,196	1,194	-35	-4	-2	-2.8%	-0.3%	-0.2%	33	24	24
Logan	5,858	5,872	5,821	5,737	14	-51	-84	0.2%	-0.9%	-1.4%	16	35	35
Millard	3,142	3,083	2,957	2,952	-59	-126	-5	-1.9%	-4.1%	-0.2%	23	27	25
Morgan	1,984	1,955	1,967	2,029	-29	12	62	-1.5%	0.6%	3.2%	28	14	10
Murray	6,336	6,482	6,492	6,469	146	10	-23	2.3%	0.2%	-0.4%	15	31	26
Nebo	23,078	23,900	24,887	24,742	822	987	-145	3.6%	4.1%	-0.6%	6	40	30
No. Sanpete	2,443	2,370	2,313	2,321	-73	-57	8	-3.0%	-2.4%	0.3%	27	23	22
No. Summit	968	969	986	982	1	17	-4	0.1%	1.8%	-0.4%	34	26	28
Ogden	13,141	12,963	12,684	12,542	-178	-279	-142	-1.4%	-2.2%	-1.1%	11	39	33
Park City	3,957	4,059	4,212	4,367	102	153	155	2.6%	3.8%	3.7%	18	10	8
Piute	312	307	345	302	-5	38	-43	-1.6%	12.4%	-12.5%	38	33	40
Provo	13,177	13,103	13,359	13,273	-74	256	-86	-0.6%	2.0%	-0.6%	10	36	31
Rich	473	454	429	416	-19	-25	-13	-4.0%	-5.5%	-3.0%	37	29	39
Salt Lake City	24,382	23,966	23,595	23,728	-416	-371	133	-1.7%	-1.5%	0.6%	7	11	21
San Juan	2,978	2,979	2,957	2,908	1	-22	-49	0.0%	-0.7%	-1.7%	24	34	36
Sevier	4,370	4,316	4,305	4,288	-54	-11	-17	-1.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	20	30	27
So. Sanpete	2,792	2,772	2,739	2,764	-20	-33	25	-0.7%	-1.2%	0.9%	25	19	17
So. Summit	1,320	1,312	1,322	1,344	-8	10	22	-0.6%	0.8%	1.7%	32	20	15
Tintic	275	250	262	274	-25	12	12	-9.1%	4.8%	4.6%	39	22	5
Tooele	10,034	10,508	11,039	11,793	474	531	754	4.7%	5.1%	6.8%	12	5	3
Uintah	5,682	5,607	5,642	5,539	-75	35	-103	-1.3%	0.6%	-1.8%	17	38	37
Wasatch	3,916	4,022	4,136	4,303	106	114	167	2.7%	2.8%	4.0%	19	9	6
Washington	19,617	20,317	21,584	23,189	700	1,267	1,605	3.6%	6.2%	7.4%	8	4	2
Wayne	520	518	517	514	-2	-1	-3	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%	36	25	29
Weber	28,315	28,196	28,527	28,774	-119	331	247	-0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	5	8	18
Charter Schools	1,526	3,253	6,237	11,528	1,727	2,984	5,291	113.2%	91.7%	84.8%			
State of Utah	481,143	486,938	495,682	510,012	5,795	8,744	14,330	1.2%	1.8%	2.9%			

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

Table 63
October 1, 2005 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

District	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Hispanic Origin (of any race)		Asian		Pacific Islander		Black/African American		White		Unknown		
	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Total Students
Alpine	272	0.5%	3,922	7.2%	536	1.0%	588	1.1%	366	0.7%	49,036	89.5%	53	0.1%	54,773
Beaver	24	1.6%	162	10.5%	11	0.7%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,337	87.0%	0	0.0%	1,536
Box Elder	84	0.8%	902	8.5%	102	1.0%	22	0.2%	68	0.6%	9,447	88.9%	0	0.0%	10,625
Cache	43	0.3%	889	6.6%	82	0.6%	49	0.4%	73	0.5%	12,288	91.5%	4	0.0%	13,428
Carbon	51	1.5%	376	11.1%	16	0.5%	3	0.1%	23	0.7%	2,920	86.2%	0	0.0%	3,389
Daggett	3	1.9%	6	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	147	94.2%	0	0.0%	156
Davis	388	0.6%	3,858	6.2%	1,000	1.6%	493	0.8%	907	1.5%	54,790	87.7%	1,020	1.6%	62,456
Duchesne	361	9.0%	125	3.1%	12	0.3%	9	0.2%	8	0.2%	3,478	87.1%	0	0.0%	3,993
Emery	13	0.6%	144	6.2%	20	0.9%	3	0.1%	11	0.5%	2,144	91.8%	0	0.0%	2,335
Garfield	33	3.5%	49	5.2%	9	1.0%	5	0.5%	6	0.6%	838	89.1%	0	0.0%	940
Grand	114	7.8%	132	9.0%	10	0.7%	2	0.1%	9	0.6%	1,203	81.8%	0	0.0%	1,470
Granite	839	1.2%	15,487	22.4%	2,307	3.3%	2,415	3.5%	1,291	1.9%	46,708	67.6%	1	0.0%	69,048
Iron	292	3.5%	579	7.0%	42	0.5%	53	0.6%	63	0.8%	7,194	87.4%	7	0.1%	8,230
Jordan	441	0.6%	5,740	7.4%	1,200	1.6%	775	1.0%	716	0.9%	68,231	88.2%	266	0.3%	77,369
Juab	11	0.6%	63	3.2%	13	0.7%	5	0.3%	7	0.4%	1,893	95.0%	0	0.0%	1,992
Kane	24	2.0%	39	3.3%	8	0.7%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,122	94.0%	0	0.0%	1,194
Logan	85	1.5%	1,156	20.1%	214	3.7%	39	0.7%	80	1.4%	4,163	72.6%	0	0.0%	5,737
Millard	35	1.2%	363	12.3%	31	1.1%	5	0.2%	13	0.4%	2,505	84.9%	0	0.0%	2,952
Morgan	2	0.1%	32	1.6%	15	0.7%	4	0.2%	5	0.2%	1,971	97.1%	0	0.0%	2,029
Murray	75	1.2%	746	11.5%	140	2.2%	77	1.2%	159	2.5%	5,272	81.5%	0	0.0%	6,469
Nebo	221	0.9%	1,840	7.4%	102	0.4%	168	0.7%	126	0.5%	22,284	90.1%	1	0.0%	24,742
No. Sanpete	15	0.6%	243	10.5%	12	0.5%	4	0.2%	14	0.6%	2,030	87.5%	3	0.1%	2,321
No. Summit	1	0.1%	77	7.8%	5	0.5%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	891	90.7%	0	0.0%	982
Ogden	187	1.5%	5,443	43.4%	159	1.3%	80	0.6%	368	2.9%	6,305	50.3%	0	0.0%	12,542
Park City	4	0.1%	520	11.9%	51	1.2%	5	0.1%	18	0.4%	3,769	86.3%	0	0.0%	4,367
Piute	2	0.7%	29	9.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	1.0%	267	88.4%	0	0.0%	302
Provo	167	1.3%	3,035	22.9%	326	2.5%	271	2.0%	133	1.0%	9,327	70.3%	14	0.1%	13,273
Rich	0	0.0%	6	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	410	98.6%	0	0.0%	416
Salt Lake	426	1.8%	8,525	35.9%	1,069	4.5%	1,213	5.1%	1,088	4.6%	11,366	47.9%	41	0.2%	23,728
San Juan	1,617	55.6%	73	2.5%	3	0.1%	10	0.3%	9	0.3%	1,196	41.1%	0	0.0%	2,908
Sevier	92	2.1%	157	3.7%	10	0.2%	8	0.2%	9	0.2%	4,012	93.6%	0	0.0%	4,288
So. Sanpete	38	1.4%	235	8.5%	11	0.4%	33	1.2%	7	0.3%	2,440	88.3%	0	0.0%	2,764
So. Summit	3	0.2%	78	5.8%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	11	0.8%	1,249	92.9%	0	0.0%	1,344
Tintic	4	1.5%	9	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	261	95.3%	0	0.0%	274
Tooele	156	1.3%	1,245	10.6%	69	0.6%	87	0.7%	147	1.2%	10,089	85.6%	0	0.0%	11,793
Uintah	585	10.6%	190	3.4%	16	0.3%	14	0.3%	18	0.3%	4,716	85.1%	0	0.0%	5,539
Wasatch	11	0.3%	496	11.5%	18	0.4%	5	0.1%	16	0.4%	3,757	87.3%	0	0.0%	4,303
Washington	471	2.0%	2,207	9.5%	139	0.6%	330	1.4%	159	0.7%	19,844	85.6%	39	0.2%	23,189
Wayne	3	0.6%	4	0.8%	7	1.4%	6	1.2%	2	0.4%	492	95.7%	0	0.0%	514
Weber	158	0.5%	2,277	7.9%	372	1.3%	128	0.4%	386	1.3%	25,370	88.2%	83	0.3%	28,774
Charter Schools	146	1.3%	759	6.6%	199	1.7%	159	1.4%	186	1.6%	10,070	87.4%	9	0.1%	11,528
State of Utah	7,497	1.5%	62,218	12.2%	8,338	1.6%	7,077	1.4%	6,509	1.3%	416,832	81.7%	1,541	0.3%	510,012

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

Table 64
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2004

District	Grade 3 Score	Grade 3 Rank	Grade 5 Score	Grade 5 Rank	Grade 8 Score	Grade 8 Rank	Grade 11 Score	Grade 11 Rank	Weighted Average	Weighted Rank
State of Utah	58		57		54		56		56.3	
Alpine	60	11	60	5	57	8	58	8	58.8	10
Beaver	57	25	55	32	54	18	50	36	54.2	29
Box Elder	54	33	56	25	53	27	55	19	54.5	27
Cache	63	3	62	2	58	2	59	3	60.5	3
Carbon	57	25	56	25	50	34	53	27	53.5	32
Daggett	63	3	60	5	50	34	52	31	56.9	18
Davis	61	8	59	13	57	8	59	3	59.0	7
Duchesne	55	32	56	25	51	31	55	19	54.2	30
Emery	57	25	56	25	52	28	56	16	55.1	26
Garfield	58	18	60	5	58	2	54	24	57.2	14
Grand	60	11	55	32	51	31	53	27	54.4	28
Granite	54	33	53	36	51	31	54	24	52.9	35
Iron	59	15	56	25	55	16	55	19	56.3	23
Jordan	58	18	58	19	55	16	57	11	57.0	17
Juab	60	11	60	5	57	8	58	8	58.9	9
Kane	61	8	60	5	57	8	57	11	58.7	11
Logan	63	3	59	13	57	8	59	3	59.7	4
Millard	58	18	59	13	58	2	54	24	57.2	16
Morgan	58	18	61	3	58	2	59	3	58.9	8
Murray	58	18	59	13	54	18	58	8	57.2	15
Nebo	58	18	58	19	54	18	56	16	56.7	21
No. Sanpete	50	38	55	32	54	18	50	36	52.5	36
No. Summit	65	1	58	19	58	2	64	2	60.9	2
Ogden	52	36	49	40	46	37	49	38	49.0	39
Park City	65	1	64	1	65	1	66	1	65.0	1
Piute	50	38	53	36	44	39	52	31	50.2	38
Provo	57	25	59	13	54	18	57	11	56.7	20
Rich	63	3	61	3	57	8	57	11	59.2	6
Salt Lake City	56	30	53	36	52	28	51	35	53.1	34
San Juan	47	40	50	39	44	39	46	40	46.5	40
Sevier	62	7	58	19	57	8	53	27	57.4	13
So. Sanpete	59	15	60	5	54	18	53	27	56.3	22
So. Summit	61	8	60	5	58	2	57	11	59.2	5
Tintic	52	36	60	5	46	37	49	38	51.0	37
Tooele	56	30	56	25	50	34	52	31	53.7	31
Uintah	54	33	55	32	52	28	52	31	53.3	33
Wasatch	59	15	58	19	54	18	56	16	56.7	19
Washington	57	25	57	24	54	18	55	19	55.8	24
Wayne	60	11	59	13	56	15	59	3	58.5	12
Weber	58	18	56	25	54	18	55	19	55.7	25
Charters	63		62		59		51		60.1	

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

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

Table 65
FY 2004-05 Statewide Selected Data

District	FY 2004 Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2004 Cohort Graduation Rate	Rank	FY 2004 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	FY 2005 School Meal Applications At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$5,009		85.0%		22.9		164,916	33.3%	
Alpine	4,482	40	82.3%	35	24.8	3	13,946	26.4%	33
Beaver	6,337	15	94.6%	15	20.9	15	732	48.5%	15
Box Elder	4,931	29	86.3%	29	21.9	29	3,735	35.4%	29
Cache	4,833	33	88.9%	33	24.1	33	4,016	30.0%	33
Carbon	6,474	11	94.9%	11	18.4	11	1,665	47.7%	11
Daggett	16,500	1	100.0%	1	11.0	1	36	26.5%	1
Davis	4,744	35	91.1%	35	22.8	35	14,228	23.5%	35
Duchesne	6,230	16	75.4%	16	18.3	16	1,738	44.6%	16
Emery	6,457	12	94.0%	12	19.2	12	1,156	48.8%	12
Garfield	8,515	6	92.9%	6	14.9	6	468	49.4%	6
Grand	6,127	17	96.7%	17	18.7	17	675	47.6%	17
Granite	4,861	32	74.4%	32	22.3	32	28,372	41.4%	32
Iron	4,891	31	94.3%	31	22.5	31	3,051	39.2%	31
Jordan	4,535	39	87.1%	39	26.6	39	15,210	20.1%	39
Juab	4,800	34	91.9%	34	24.3	34	749	38.2%	34
Kane	7,434	8	98.0%	8	16.4	8	564	47.1%	8
Logan	5,199	25	85.0%	25	18.9	25	2,584	44.4%	25
Millard	7,098	9	96.6%	9	20.7	9	1,397	47.2%	9
Morgan	4,918	30	95.8%	30	25.0	30	375	19.0%	30
Murray	5,102	26	86.8%	26	20.9	26	1,726	26.6%	26
Nebo	4,614	36	93.7%	36	18.0	36	6,907	27.8%	36
No. Sanpete	6,071	18	87.9%	18	18.5	18	1,190	51.4%	18
No. Summit	6,353	14	96.1%	14	14.0	14	247	25.1%	14
Ogden	5,677	23	62.2%	23	14.0	23	8,429	66.4%	23
Park City	6,895	10	95.3%	10	15.7	10	538	12.8%	10
Piute	10,195	3	100.0%	3	20.7	3	210	60.7%	3
Provo	5,736	22	97.6%	22	18.3	22	5,849	43.8%	22
Rich	8,968	5	97.4%	5	18.8	5	220	51.2%	5
Salt Lake City	5,938	21	68.6%	21	11.4	21	14,741	62.5%	21
San Juan	9,635	4	94.6%	4	22.5	4	2,199	74.4%	4
Sevier	5,491	24	79.2%	24	20.6	24	1,925	44.7%	24
So. Sanpete	5,993	19	94.7%	19	21.9	19	1,477	53.9%	19
So. Summit	6,408	13	91.8%	13	23.4	13	260	19.6%	13
Tintic	13,197	2	100.0%	2	14.9	2	113	42.9%	2
Tooele	4,590	37	91.1%	37	23.5	37	4,032	36.5%	37
Uintah	5,945	20	83.7%	20	20.5	20	2,617	46.4%	20
Wasatch	4,986	27	88.5%	27	22.1	27	1,190	28.8%	27
Washington	4,576	38	90.7%	38	21.1	38	7,620	35.3%	38
Wayne	8,102	7	97.6%	7	22.4	7	274	52.9%	7
Weber	4,934	28	93.8%	28	22.1	28	7,333	25.7%	28
Charter Schools	4,657		62.0%		20.1		1,134	18.2%	

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

Table 66
FY 2004 Charter School Selected Data

	District Location	Oct 1, 2004 Enrollment	Grade Span	FY 2004 Per Pupil Expenditure	Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2004 Norm Curve Equivalent			
					Grade 3	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 11
American Prepatory Academy	Jordan	504	K-9	$3,914	66	68	66	
Academy for Math, Engineering & Science	Granite	384	9-12	4,627				64
CBA Center	Millard	37	8-12	6,091				
Center City	Salt Lake	183	7-12	5,916			48	49
Discovery	Provo	96	6-8	na			62	
East Hollywood High	Granite	152	9-12	na				50
Thomas Edison	Cache	348	K-8	4,399	66	65		
Fast Forward High	Cache	206	9-12	6,044				41
Freedom Academy	Provo	400	K-8	3,436	62	61		
John Hancock	Alpine	184	K-8	4,486				
Itineris Early College	Jordan	80	11-12	na				
Jean Massieu	Jordan	50	Spec. Ed.	11,349	36	32	45	
Moab Community	Grand	78	K-8	na	42	43	44	
North Davis Prepatory	Davis	476	K-6	na	62	59		
NUAMES	Wbr, Og & Dav	262	9-12	na				
Ogden Prepatory	Ogden	278	K-8	3,983	61	55		
Pinnacle Canyon	Carbon	310	K-9	5,337	52	51	41	
Ranches	Alpine	340	K-6	na	59	63		
Riverside	Ogden	233	9-11	na				
Salt Lake Arts	Salt Lake City	215	5-8	5,598		65	74	
Soldier Hollow	Wasatch	70	1-6	4,157	58	67	56	
Success	Granite	89	7-12	6,132			30	33
Summit Academy	Jordan	533	K-6	na	70	67		
Timpanogos Academy	Alpine	403	K-8	2,828	69	63		
Tuacahn HS for Performing Arts	Washington	185	9-12	4,590				59
Uintah River High	Uintah	52	9-12	8,613				33
State of Utah Charter Schools		6,148	K-12	$4,657	59	58	52	47

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

Table 67
FY 2002 Selected Data by State

State or Jurisdiction	October 1, 2001 (FY 2002) Enrollment	FY 2002 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2002 Current Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank	2002 Total Personal Income (millions)	Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income	Rank	FY 2002 9th-12th Grade Dropouts	Rank	FY 2002 Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	47,671,877	$368,378,006	$7,727		$8,922,320	4.1%				15.89	
Alabama	737,190	4,444,390	6,029	46	112,737	3.9%	37	0.0%	46	15.76	22
Alaska	134,358	1,284,854	9,563	8	20,699	6.2%	1	8.1%	2	16.74	12
Arizona	922,180	5,395,814	5,851	49	142,868	3.8%	41	10.5%	1	20.04	3
Arkansas	449,805	2,822,877	6,276	42	63,720	4.4%	15	5.3%	12	13.60	44
California	6,247,726	46,265,544	7,405	25	1,158,679	4.0%	33	na	na	20.54	2
Colorado	742,145	5,151,003	6,941	34	149,958	3.4%	48	na	na	16.80	10
Connecticut	570,228	6,031,062	10,577	4	147,784	4.1%	29	2.6%	40	13.65	42
Delaware	115,560	1,072,875	9,284	9	26,465	4.1%	31	6.2%	9	15.26	25
District of Columbia	75,392	912,432	12,102	1	24,046	3.8%	40	na	na	13.90	39
Florida	2,500,478	15,535,864	6,213	44	494,648	3.1%	51	3.7%	29	18.57	6
Georgia	1,470,634	10,853,496	7,380	26	246,720	4.4%	19	6.5%	6	15.86	19
Hawaii	184,546	1,348,381	7,306	29	37,348	3.6%	46	5.1%	14	16.77	11
Idaho	246,521	1,481,803	6,011	47	33,605	4.4%	17	3.9%	21	17.79	8
Illinois	2,071,391	16,480,787	7,956	17	420,913	3.9%	38	6.4%	7	15.98	18
Indiana	996,133	7,704,547	7,734	22	173,932	4.4%	16	2.3%	43	16.70	13
Iowa	485,932	3,565,796	7,338	28	83,051	4.3%	22	2.4%	42	13.92	38
Kansas	470,205	3,450,923	7,339	27	79,144	4.4%	20	3.1%	35	14.21	33
Kentucky	654,363	4,268,608	6,523	39	104,691	4.1%	30	3.9%	22	16.21	15
Louisiana	731,328	4,802,565	6,567	38	114,064	4.2%	25	7.0%	5	16.60	14
Maine	205,586	1,812,798	8,818	10	35,913	5.0%	4	2.8%	38	12.28	50
Maryland	860,640	7,480,723	8,692	11	198,119	3.8%	42	3.9%	23	16.00	17
Massachusetts	973,139	9,957,292	10,232	5	252,252	3.9%	36	na	na	14.12	34
Michigan	1,730,669	14,975,150	8,653	12	304,490	4.9%	7	na	na	17.51	9
Minnesota	851,384	6,586,559	7,736	21	171,026	3.9%	39	3.8%	26	16.04	16
Mississippi	493,507	2,642,116	5,354	50	64,248	4.1%	28	3.9%	24	15.81	21
Missouri	909,792	6,491,885	7,136	30	164,143	4.0%	35	3.6%	32	13.95	37
Montana	151,947	1,073,005	7,062	31	22,755	4.7%	8	3.9%	25	14.60	30
Nebraska	285,095	2,206,946	7,741	20	51,480	4.3%	23	4.2%	18	13.52	45
Nevada	356,814	2,169,000	6,079	45	65,596	3.3%	50	6.4%	8	18.51	7
New Hampshire	206,847	1,641,378	7,935	18	43,778	3.7%	43	4.0%	19	14.09	35
New Jersey	1,341,656	15,822,609	11,793	2	338,912	4.7%	9	2.5%	41	12.95	49
New Mexico	320,260	2,204,165	6,882	35	44,412	5.0%	6	5.2%	13	14.68	29
New York	2,872,132	32,218,975	11,218	3	690,488	4.7%	10	7.1%	3	13.73	41
North Carolina	1,315,363	8,543,290	6,495	40	230,556	3.7%	44	5.7%	11	15.35	24
North Dakota	106,047	711,437	6,709	37	17,109	4.2%	27	2.0%	44	13.20	47
Ohio	1,830,985	14,774,065	8,069	16	335,841	4.4%	18	3.1%	36	14.99	26
Oklahoma	622,139	3,875,547	6,229	43	89,350	4.3%	21	4.4%	16	14.94	27
Oregon	551,480	4,214,512	7,642	23	101,176	4.2%	26	4.6%	15	19.51	4
Pennsylvania	1,821,627	15,550,975	8,537	15	391,354	4.0%	34	3.3%	33	15.38	23
Rhode Island	158,046	1,533,455	9,703	7	33,503	4.6%	12	4.3%	17	14.23	32
South Carolina	676,198	4,744,809	7,017	33	104,320	4.5%	13	3.3%	34	14.51	31
South Dakota	127,542	819,296	6,424	41	20,468	4.0%	32	2.8%	39	13.61	43
Tennessee	924,899	5,501,029	5,948	48	160,414	3.4%	49	3.8%	27	15.85	20
Texas	4,163,447	28,191,128	6,771	36	621,832	4.5%	14	3.8%	28	14.72	28
Utah	**484,677**	**2,374,702**	**4,900**	**51**	**56,299**	**4.2%**	**24**	**3.7%**	**30**	**21.82**	**1**
Vermont	101,179	992,149	9,806	6	18,231	5.4%	2	4.0%	20	11.83	51
Virginia	1,163,091	8,718,554	7,496	24	240,115	3.6%	45	2.9%	37	13.02	48
Washington	1,009,200	7,103,817	7,039	32	198,317	3.6%	47	7.1%	4	19.21	5
West Virginia	282,885	2,219,013	7,844	19	42,682	5.2%	3	3.7%	31	14.05	36
Wisconsin	879,361	7,592,176	8,634	14	162,818	4.7%	11	1.9%	45	13.89	40
Wyoming	88,128	761,830	8,645	13	15,249	5.0%	5	5.8%	10	13.23	46

Note: Utah's enrollment and financial figures include those for the Schools for the Deaf and Schools for the Blind.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Agriculture production and income was strong in Utah and in the United States in 2005. The value of sales in 2005 and 2006 will likely be somewhat lower than in 2004, but agriculture will still be a major contributor to the national and state economies. Cattle and dairy production are the key sectors of agricultural production in Utah; these two sectors will provide stability to agriculture in 2006. However, some of the non-traditional agriculture sectors have shown strong growth in the last few years. This growth is expected to continue and will make Utah's agriculture sector more diverse.

National Perspective

Farmers and ranchers in the United States continued to provide safe and nutritious food for American consumers. The efficiency at which this is accomplished allows American consumers to spend about 10% of their disposable income on food, the lowest percentage of any nation. This has also occurred during a period when food safety issues have received considerable attention, and when storms have devastated production in the southern states.

Net returns from farming, in total and per farm, were at all time highs in 2004. Net farm income reached $382.5 million in 2004, but was expected to decline slightly in 2005 and 2006 as a result of increased costs. The increased price of energy will have a larger impact on certain producers, but will also provide some grain producers with new opportunities to substitute the use of fossil fuels for bio-fuels such as ethanol. These changes will have more of a positive effect on mid-west grain producers than to most producers in the inter-mountain west. With normal weather conditions, receipts should increase, offsetting increased costs. As a result, net farm income in 2006 may near the record levels of 2004 and 2005.

Utah perspective

The strong growth in agricultural production that occurred nationally also occurred in Utah. Cash receipts rose sharply in 2004, and increased further in 2005. As a result, net farm income in Utah in 2004 and 2005 was near the all time record set in 2001. These results occurred from record level prices for beef and milk, and the above average rainfall that occurred during the 2004 to 2005 crop year in most areas of the state. The moisture was especially beneficial to the dry land grain producers and to the livestock producers who depend heavily on the use of the state's rangelands.

When it appeared that rain and snow fall would be plentiful in the 2005 crop year, farmers in Utah adjusted production of certain crops. The estimated acreage of barley harvested for grain, which requires little water, declined by about 25%. The acreage of corn harvested for grain, which is dependent on late summer water, increased by about 50%. The amount of winter wheat, which is not irrigated, increased by 10,000 acres in 2005, increasing production by nearly a million bushels. This revealed that the recent drought primarily affected non-irrigated lands.

The cold, wet and late spring of 2005 did not help all producers in Utah. Some lands did not dry out until early summer, and some producers were forced to leave lands fallow or to plant different types and varieties of crops. Nonetheless, the rains were welcomed by essentially all farmers and ranchers in Utah. A general increase in crop production coupled with higher than usual profits for livestock should result in increased income in 2005 and 2006.

Agricultural production in Utah is increasingly being dominated by the production of livestock and livestock products, which is closely tied to Utah's agricultural lands. Most of the crops grown in Utah are used directly by the livestock sector, only a small percentage of the hay, corn silage and feed grains are sold. As a result, using cash receipts to measure the relative importance of the crop and livestock sectors tends to favor livestock production. Still, experts have projected a double digit increase in red meat production in Utah.

Some sectors of animal agriculture in Utah are not closely tied to the productivity of Utah's crop lands. Corn and soybean meal, which are key feeds used by the hog and turkey industries, are primarily shipped to Utah from the mid-west. The dairy industry also depends, to some degree, on the importation of concentrates.

Regional/Sector

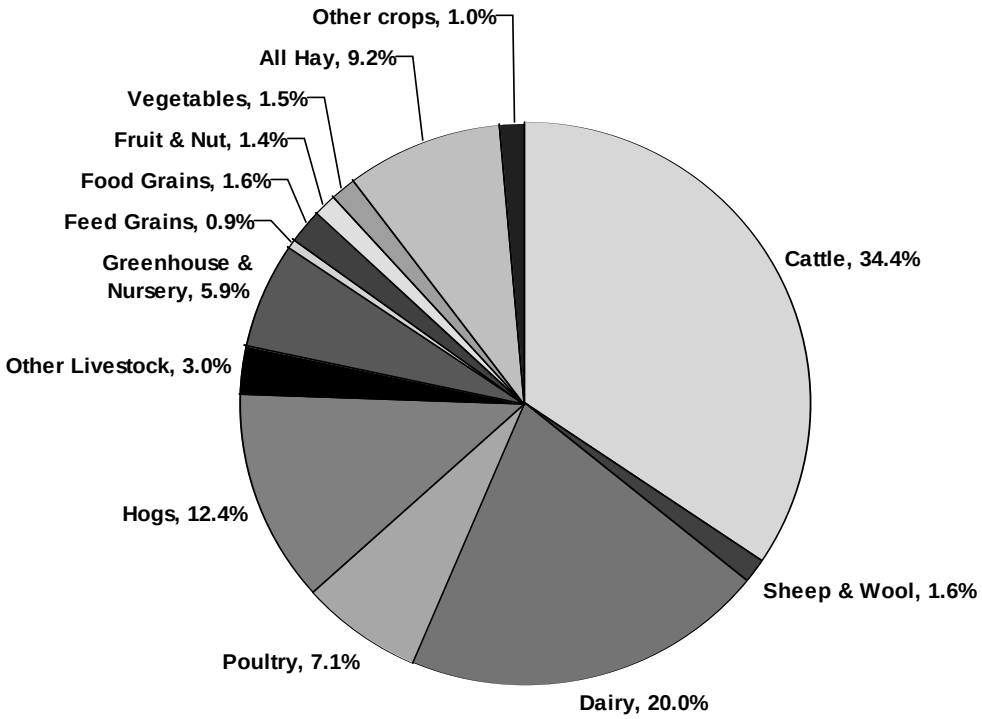
A significant change in the dairy industry occurred on April 1st, 2004 when milk marketing order 135 (primarily Utah, southern Idaho and eastern Oregon) was dissolved. The dissolution of this order meant that milk prices received by dairy farmers would no longer be governed by federal order guidelines and that certain marketing information for the area would no longer be available. Processors have generally used pricing information and formulas used in existing orders, but there are greater differences in the prices paid by processors to producers since the order was eliminated.

The number of milk cows in Utah remained relatively stable in 2005. Most of the growth in the number of milk cows in Utah came from the expansion of existing operations. In 2005, several dairy operations within Utah had more than 2,500 cows. However, cow numbers are increasing in neighboring states. A bottling plant near Las Vegas, Gossner's swiss cheese plant near Burley, Idaho, and the largest cheddar cheese plant in North America near Clovis, New Mexico all started operation in 2005. This growth has the potential to affect milk production in Utah.

Circle Four farms plans to expand operations in 2006 by about 10,000 sows. This growth has helped Beaver County become the largest agriculture producing county in the state. It is also the reason why livestock production is such a large percent of total receipts in that county. With the planned expansion, Utah will be close to breaking into the top ten hog producing states in the nation.

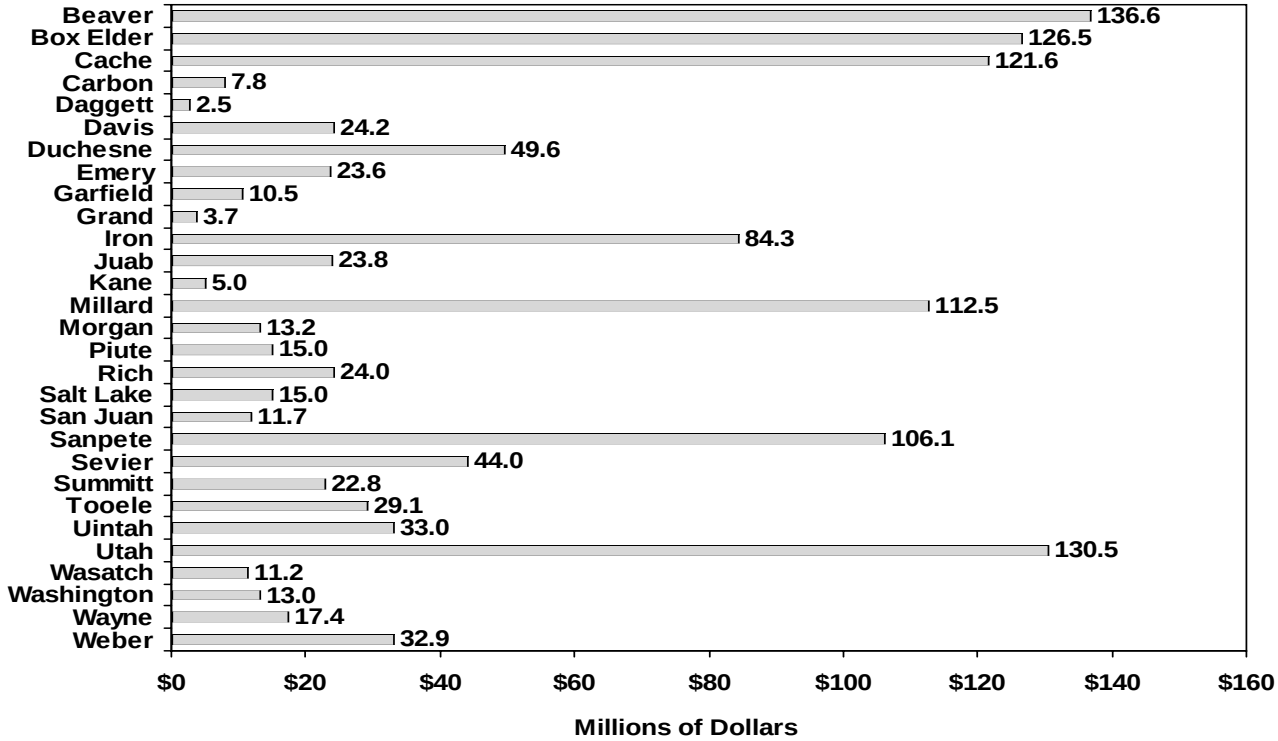
Some of the non-traditional agriculture sectors have shown significant growth in recent years. The value of mushroom production in Utah nearly doubled between 2002 and 2004. Cash receipts from the sale of mushrooms were larger than some of the traditional agricultural sectors in 2004. The floriculture industry has steadily grown to become a major segment of Utah agriculture, with sales exceeding total sales of all fruits and vegetables in 2004. It should also be noted that some non-traditional animal enterprises are relatively important in Utah. Utah ranked second in the nation for mink production, and has also become one of the leading trout producing states. However, as a share of total agricultural receipts, cattle and milk production remain the primary agricultural sectors in Utah.

Figure 58
Utah Cash Receipts by Commodity: 2004



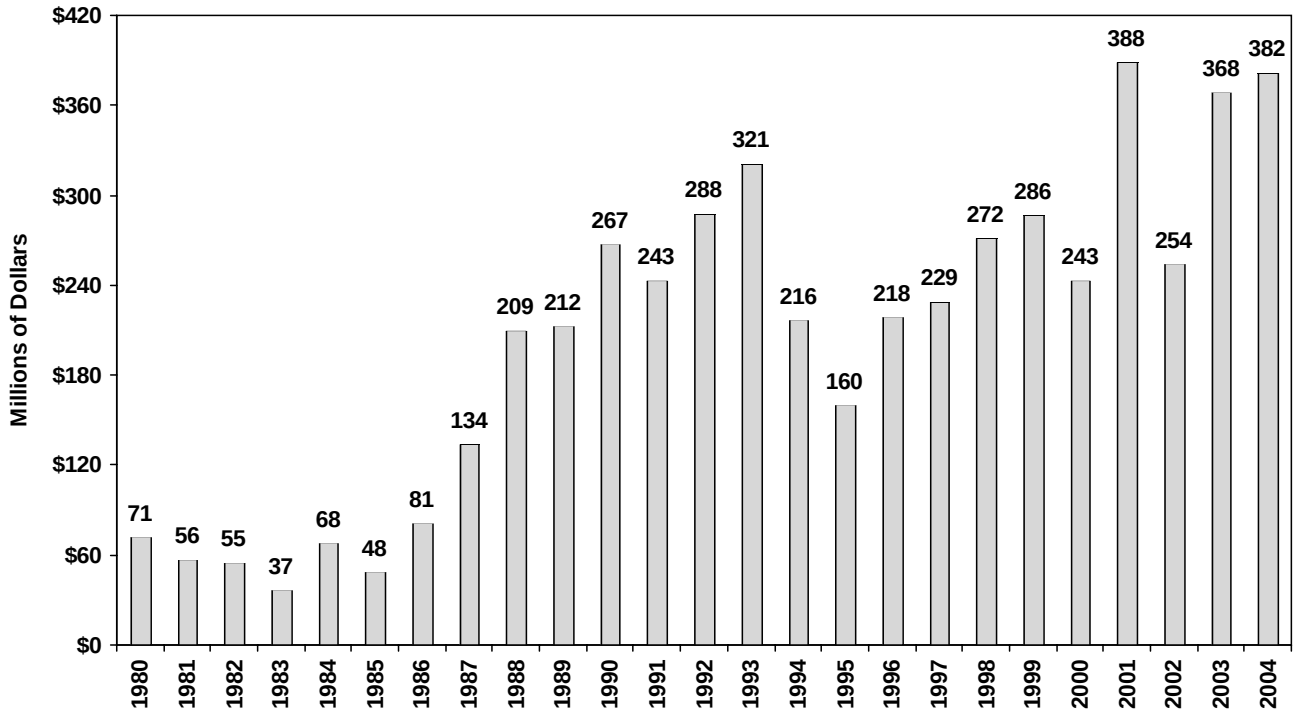
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 59
Farm Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2004



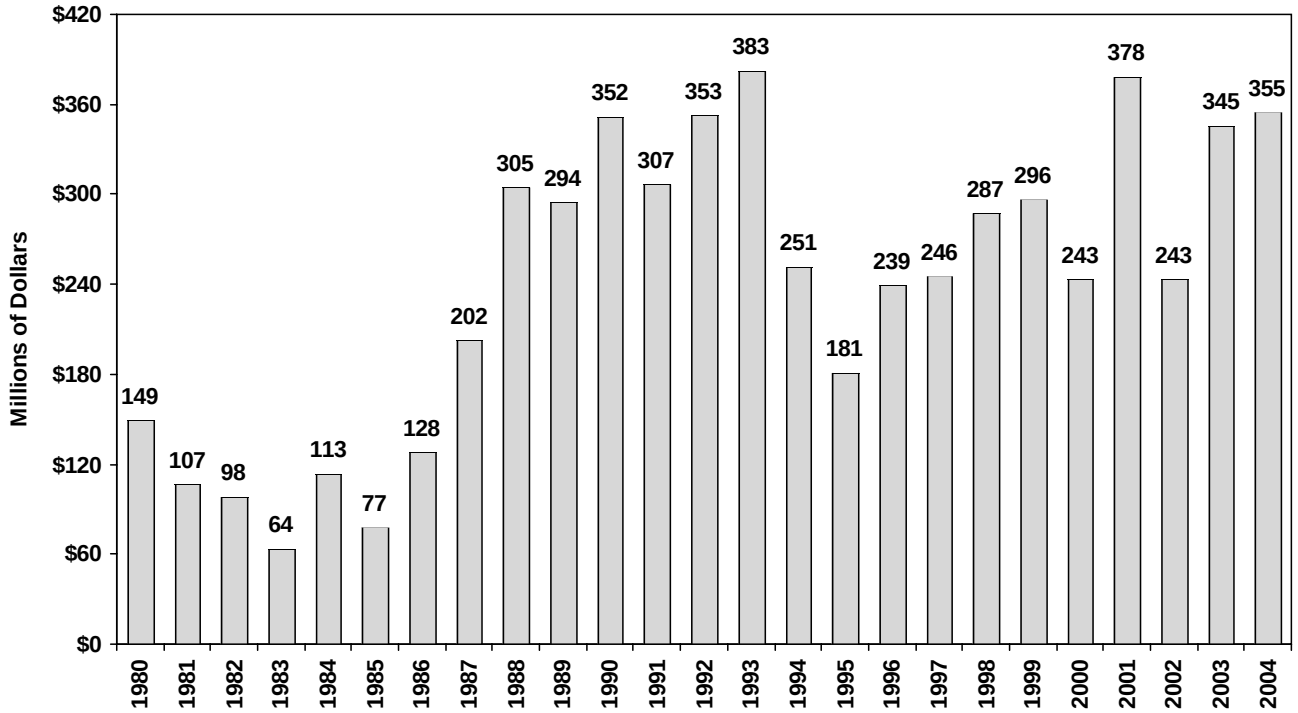
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 60
Net Farm Income in Utah



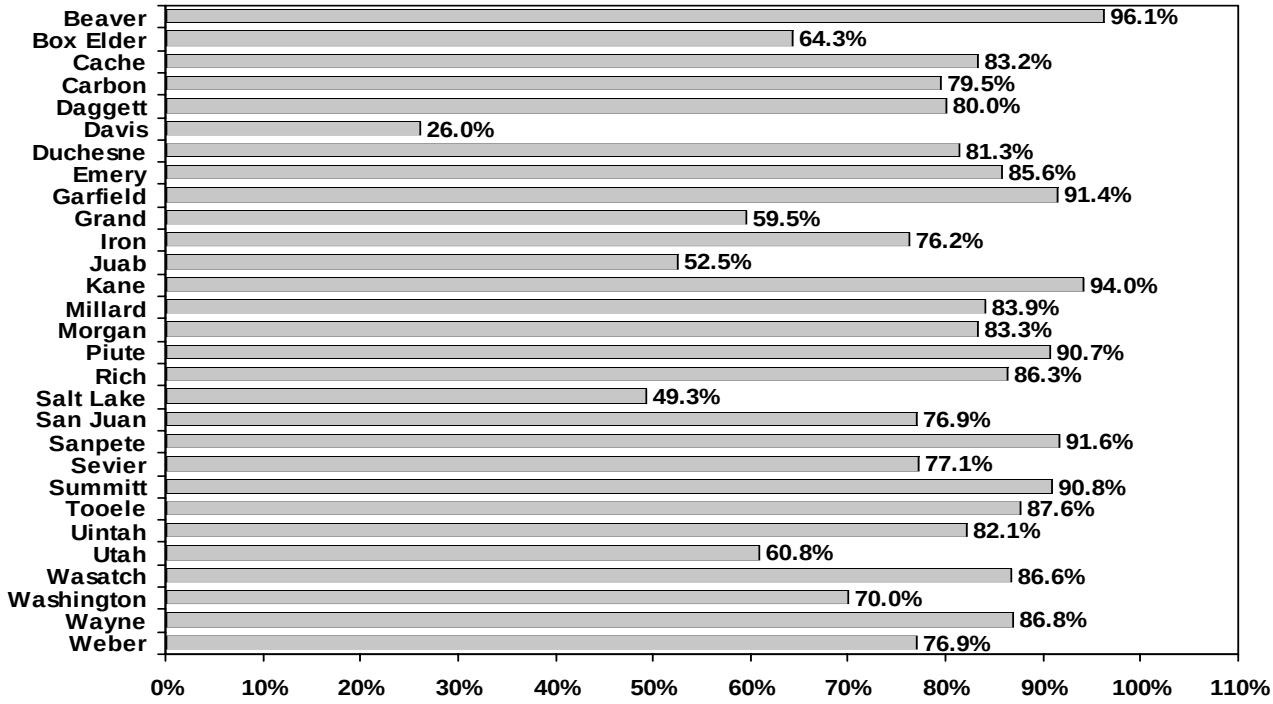
Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Figure 61
Inflation Adjusted Net Farm Income in Utah



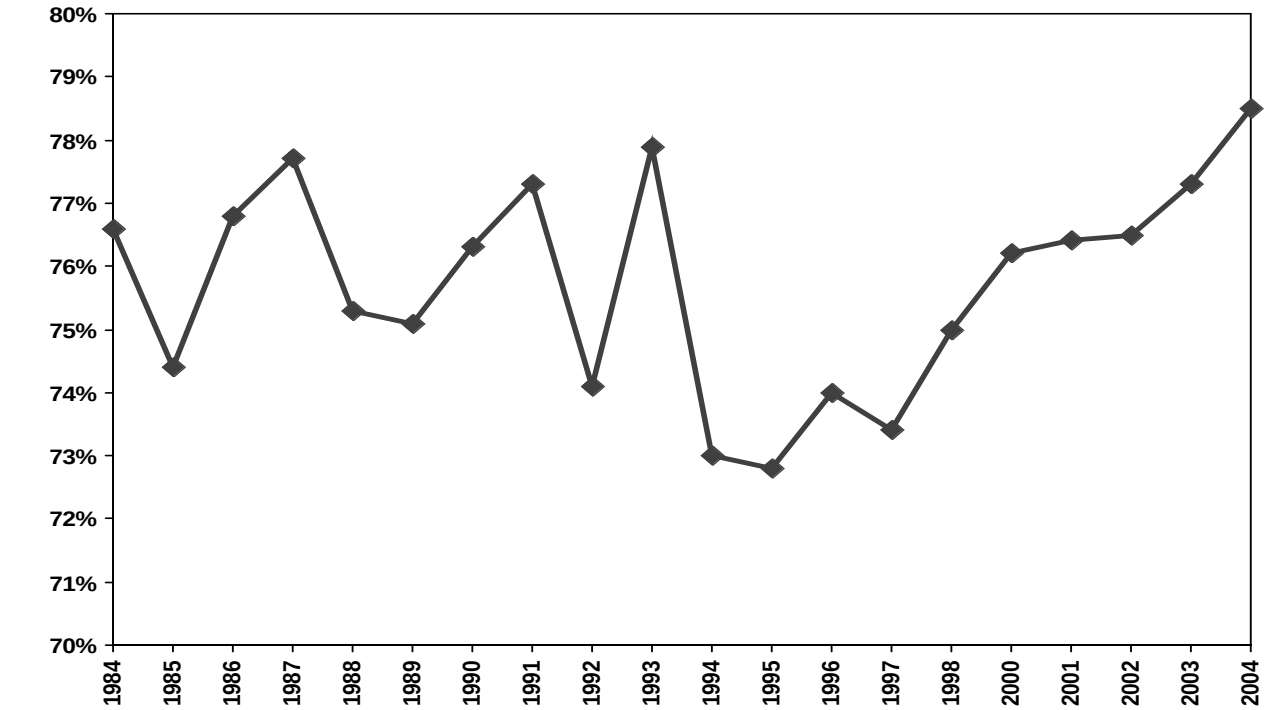
Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Figure 62
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2004



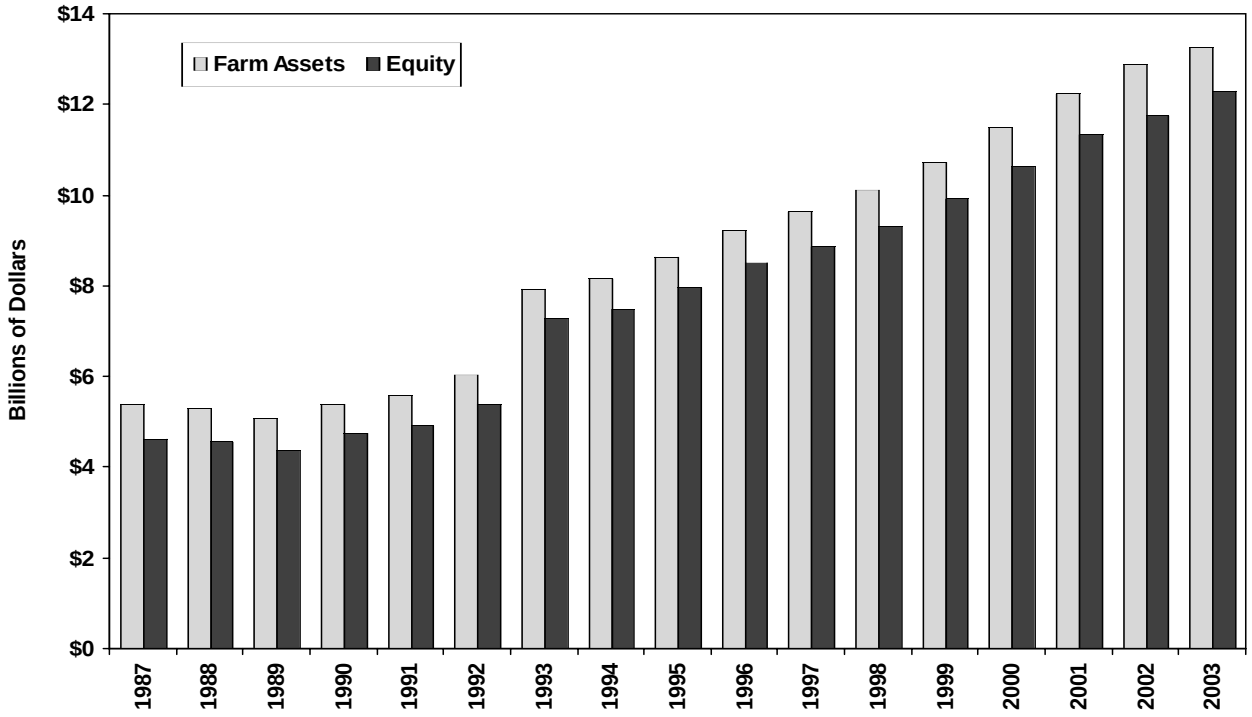
Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Figure 63
Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total Cash Receipts in Utah



Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Figure 64
Farm Assets and Equity in Utah



Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Table 68
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cattle	31.0	32.8	34.5	33.5	33.4	35.2	34.4
Sheep & Wool	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Dairy	23.6	23.2	18.4	21.2	18.2	17.0	20.0
Poultry	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.9	9.7	9.0	7.1
Hogs	5.0	5.7	9.7	9.5	9.9	11.6	12.4
Other livestock	4.9	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0
Greenhouse & Nursery	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.9
Feed grains	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Food grains	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
Fruit & Nut	1.5	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.4
Vegetables	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
All Hay	10.8	10.4	9.7	11.4	11.4	9.7	9.2
Other crops	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Table 69
Cash Receipts by Source in Utah Counties (Millions of Dollars)

	1990			1992			1994			1996			1998		
COUNTY	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	17.1	3.9	21.0	17.8	2.8	20.6	18.5	4.3	22.8	24.7	4.3	29.0	63.3	5.8	69.1
Box Elder	47.3	26.4	73.7	46.0	30.5	76.5	49.6	35.4	85.0	55.8	39.4	95.2	61.9	37.3	99.2
Cache	78.6	13.4	92.0	80.0	13.7	93.7	83.1	17.4	100.5	86.2	22.1	108.3	93.2	17.8	111.0
Carbon	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.5	0.5	4.0	4.0	0.7	4.7	4.2	0.8	5.0	4.8	1.1	5.9
Daggett	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.6	2.5
Davis	12.4	22.4	34.8	11.8	29.7	41.5	12.6	25.8	38.4	14.5	22.2	36.7	9.8	29.1	38.9
Duchesne	26.0	4.4	30.4	25.3	3.5	28.8	26.7	6.3	33.0	29.5	6.5	36.0	30.1	8.0	38.1
Emery	10.6	2.0	12.6	10.8	1.5	12.3	10.4	2.3	12.7	11.0	2.0	13.0	11.8	3.4	15.2
Garfield	7.7	1.2	8.9	7.0	0.9	7.9	6.5	1.4	7.9	7.0	1.2	8.2	8.3	1.8	10.1
Grand	2.1	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.5	2.0	6.2	1.1	7.3
Iron	12.1	9.7	21.8	10.5	10.5	21.0	11.5	12.5	24.0	12.1	10.8	22.9	17.8	12.8	30.6
Juab	5.3	2.9	8.2	5.1	2.7	7.8	5.4	3.9	9.3	5.1	4.6	9.7	10.8	4.0	14.8
Kane	4.0	0.4	4.4	3.7	0.4	4.1	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.5	4.4	4.3	0.5	4.8
Millard	27.8	21.5	49.3	24.4	16.5	40.9	24.5	21.0	45.5	35.8	24.2	60.0	49.9	22.2	72.1
Morgan	11.5	1.3	12.8	10.9	1.0	11.9	10.5	1.4	11.9	12.3	1.7	14.0	13.1	1.9	15.0
Piute	7.0	1.0	8.0	6.4	0.9	7.3	7.7	1.2	8.9	8.2	1.1	9.3	9.3	1.6	10.9
Rich	17.1	1.7	18.8	16.7	2.2	18.9	16.4	4.0	20.4	16.6	3.6	20.2	19.7	4.4	24.1
Salt Lake	23.1	9.0	32.1	24.6	13.7	38.3	33.0	13.0	46.0	37.9	11.8	49.7	17.5	11.2	28.7
San Juan	8.1	1.6	9.7	7.0	2.7	9.7	9.5	3.5	13.0	7.8	2.0	9.8	9.0	7.1	16.1
Sanpete	75.7	4.7	80.4	70.7	3.8	74.5	70.2	6.5	76.7	74.3	6.7	81.0	77.3	9.2	86.5
Sevier	24.1	4.2	28.3	25.4	3.2	28.6	30.5	5.0	35.5	31.0	5.4	36.4	26.7	5.9	32.6
Summit	15.6	0.9	16.5	13.5	0.9	14.4	15.1	1.4	16.5	14.5	1.2	15.7	19.6	2.0	21.6
Tooele	8.7	2.9	11.6	7.4	3.0	10.4	7.5	3.4	10.9	8.2	3.7	11.9	10.5	3.1	13.6
Uintah	20.2	3.9	24.1	19.2	3.2	22.4	21.2	4.3	25.5	17.3	4.9	22.2	25.0	6.8	31.8
Utah	56.5	22.5	79.0	58.7	32.0	90.7	61.6	29.2	90.8	70.2	30.8	101.0	74.6	30.5	105.1
Wasatch	9.9	1.3	11.2	9.5	1.3	10.8	9.0	1.5	10.5	9.4	1.6	11.0	8.4	1.6	10.0
Washington	7.6	6.0	13.6	6.9	4.3	11.2	7.7	4.8	12.5	6.9	4.0	10.9	9.5	4.0	13.5
Wayne	8.6	1.5	10.1	8.7	1.2	9.9	8.0	1.5	9.5	11.0	1.8	12.8	12.5	2.1	14.6
Weber	25.4	6.6	32.0	23.8	7.3	31.1	30.0	7.7	37.7	28.3	7.2	35.5	29.3	7.9	37.2
Total	576.1	178.7	754.8	557.9	194.9	752.8	597.6	221.3	818.9	646.1	227.0	873.1	736.1	244.8	980.9

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
COUNTY	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	118.7	5.7	124.4	110.8	7.2	118.0	107.2	7.2	114.4	114.4	5.4	119.8	131.3	5.3	136.6
Box Elder	67.4	32.6	100.0	76.2	33.9	110.1	69.6	32.7	102.3	74.7	44.1	118.8	81.3	45.2	126.5
Cache	83.4	16.7	100.1	100.7	17.1	117.8	83.9	17.3	101.2	86.6	19.1	105.7	101.2	20.4	121.6
Carbon	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.2	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.2	1.6	7.8
Daggett	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.5
Davis	5.0	30.1	35.1	6.0	32.6	38.6	5.4	32.3	37.7	5.8	18.3	24.1	6.3	17.9	24.2
Duchesne	32.5	7.7	40.2	34.5	9.5	44.0	31.1	8.7	39.8	34.8	8.8	43.6	40.3	9.3	49.6
Emery	12.2	3.2	15.4	12.9	3.7	16.6	12.3	3.4	15.7	19.5	3.4	22.9	20.2	3.4	23.6
Garfield	8.5	1.7	10.2	8.6	2.2	10.8	7.3	1.9	9.2	7.9	1.0	8.9	9.6	0.9	10.5
Grand	3.7	1.2	4.9	3.4	1.3	4.7	3.7	1.2	4.9	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.7
Iron	16.8	13.3	30.1	30.1	16.7	46.8	29.0	16.1	45.1	54.5	19.1	73.6	64.2	20.1	84.3
Juab	8.2	3.3	11.5	8.8	7.6	16.4	8.4	7.3	15.7	10.3	7.6	17.9	12.5	11.3	23.8
Kane	4.1	0.5	4.6	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.6	4.5	4.3	0.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	5.0
Millard	55.5	16.3	71.8	66.4	18.5	84.9	68.3	17.0	85.3	82.8	18.8	101.6	94.4	18.1	112.5
Morgan	10.8	1.8	12.6	12.2	1.9	14.1	9.8	1.8	11.6	9.5	2.0	11.5	11.0	2.2	13.2
Piute	8.4	1.3	9.7	9.3	1.5	10.8	10.7	1.3	12.0	11.9	1.7	13.6	13.6	1.4	15.0
Rich	21.4	3.8	25.2	22.2	4.4	26.6	19.2	3.6	22.8	19.2	3.0	22.2	20.7	3.3	24.0
Salt Lake	15.9	12.5	28.4	16.3	13.0	29.3	15.3	13.2	28.5	7.0	7.8	14.8	7.4	7.6	15.0
San Juan	7.9	5.0	12.9	8.6	3.6	12.2	7.3	3.1	10.4	7.9	1.2	9.1	9.0	2.7	11.7
Sanpete	85.3	7.9	93.2	89.3	9.7	99.0	101.6	8.1	109.7	100.1	7.9	108.0	97.2	8.9	106.1
Sevier	30.7	6.0	36.7	34.9	7.1	42.0	28.8	6.7	35.5	29.6	10.7	40.3	33.9	10.1	44.0
Summit	17.5	1.8	19.3	20.9	2.2	23.1	20.0	2.1	22.1	20.1	2.0	22.1	20.7	2.1	22.8
Tooele	12.2	3.1	15.3	13.3	3.5	16.8	12.5	3.3	15.8	24.6	3.4	28.0	25.5	3.6	29.1
Uintah	22.9	6.2	29.1	26.6	7.9	34.5	22.3	6.7	29.0	25.7	5.5	31.2	27.1	5.9	33.0
Utah	65.5	41.3	106.8	73.5	37.9	111.4	72.9	33.8	106.7	65.9	49.9	115.8	79.4	51.1	130.5
Wasatch	6.5	1.9	8.4	6.8	2.2	9.0	7.2	1.9	9.1	7.5	1.4	8.9	9.7	1.5	11.2
Washington	8.1	3.7	11.8	9.4	3.9	13.3	8.6	3.8	12.4	8.4	3.6	12.0	9.1	3.9	13.0
Wayne	12.7	2.2	14.9	13.6	2.7	16.3	13.0	2.5	15.5	15.0	2.1	17.1	15.1	2.3	17.4
Weber	21.9	8.5	30.4	26.9	9.0	35.9	21.9	8.6	30.5	22.4	7.2	29.6	25.3	7.6	32.9
Total	770.2	240.9	1,011.1	853.3	263.1	1,116.4	807.8	247.8	1,055.6	879.7	258.4	1,138.1	983.1	270.0	1,253.1

Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics

Residential and Nonresidential Construction

Overview

The value of permit authorized new construction reached $6.4 billion in 2005, an all-time high. This represents a remarkable 25.0% increase over the 2004 level $5.1 billion. Residential construction reached a record in new construction activity ($4.5 billion), and in the number of new dwelling units receiving building permits (26,800 units). Single-family homes dominated new residential construction as low mortgage rates, high rates of net in-migration and favorable demographics drove demand for new single-family homes to the record level of 20,000 units.

Permit-authorized nonresidential construction increased by 10.1% to $1.2 billion, this strong growth was response to employment expansion. The nonresidential sector did not have any mega projects in 2005, but rather a large number of mid-size projects of $10 to $20 million, the largest of which was the $24 million Kraftmaid manufacturing plant in West Jordan.

2005 Summary

Residential Sector. The number of new residential units receiving building permits increased by 26,800 units, or 10.3%, in 2005. The value of residential construction increased from $3.6 billion in 2004 to $4.5 billion in 2005, or an astonishing 26.7%. The disproportionate rise in value was due to rising costs of construction materials, as well as low interest rates. Low rates allowed homebuyers to qualify for higher priced homes and induced homebuilders to build more expensive homes.

The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily units. The number of single-family units increased 12.8%, or 2,300 units, to 20,000 units, the highest year on record. In 2005 new detached single-family units outnumbered multifamily units by about 3.3 to one. The number of multifamily units increased only 2.5%, or 150 units. A third but small category of building type is manufactured homes/cabins, which had 800 new units in 2005, up 11.7% compared to 2004.

Prior to 2005, single-family construction had surpassed the 17,000 unit mark only twice; in 1977 and 2004. On both occasions the demographics of the baby boom generation were central to record breaking housing demand. In 1977 it was the baby boomers themselves forming households and buying homes that sparked record levels of activity. In 2004 and 2005, the children of the baby boomers (echo boomers), began to form new households and helped drive the demand for single-family housing to record levels.

In 2005, new home construction was highly concentrated in Utah. Nearly 50% of all new home construction was located in Salt Lake, Utah and Washington counties. Salt Lake County had 4,600 new single-family homes, followed by Utah (4,000) and Washington (3,000) counties. St. George led all cities in new home construction, issuing building permits for nearly 1,100 new detached single-family homes. The city of Lehi issued over 800 permits for new homes, and South Jordan, West Jordan and Herriman all issued over 700 permits.

From 1998 to 2004 Utah had the lowest rate of price appreciation of existing homes in the nation. However, the most recent data published by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight show that the sales price of existing homes in Utah rose 11.4% from the third quarter of 2004 through third quarter of 2005. Utah ranked 22nd among all states in price appreciation in 2005, and was still below the national average of 12.0%. Prices of existing homes in Utah appreciated 24.7% from 2000 to 2005, ranking the state 44th in the nation.

Multifamily units include apartments, condominiums, town homes and twin homes. The number of building permits issued for new multifamily units totaled 6,000 in 2005, and for the third year in a row, the number of new condominiums exceeded the number of new rental units. In 2005, condominiums accounted for 52% of multifamily units, apartments captured 32% and town homes 16%. Two out of three new condominiums built in 2005 were located in Salt Lake, Utah or Washington counties.

In 2004, only 2,000 new apartment units were added to the rental inventory in the state, representing a 1.2% increase in the rental inventory. Nearly half of these new rental units were low income tax credit units targeted for moderate to low income renter households.

The very modest level of new apartment construction reflects the rather weak market conditions that persisted in the rental market in 2003 and 2004. These weak market conditions were not due to over building but primarily to low mortgage rates which have made it easier for renters to qualify for homeownership. The loss of renters to homeownership led to higher vacancy rates and downward pressure on rental rates. However, market conditions appeared to improve in 2005 as vacancy rates dropped to 6% or 7%, and rental rates increased by about 3%. The apartment market should improve in 2006.

Nonresidential Construction. In 2005, The value of new nonresidential permit authorized construction in Utah was $1.2 billion, 10.1% higher than in 2004. The largest project in 2005 was the $24 million Kitchenmaid manufacturing plant in West Jordan. Although the sector was characterized by an unusual number of midsize projects, the level of activity accelerated in the last half of 2005. Due to the number of proposed projects, nonresidential construction should be very strong in 2006 and 2007.

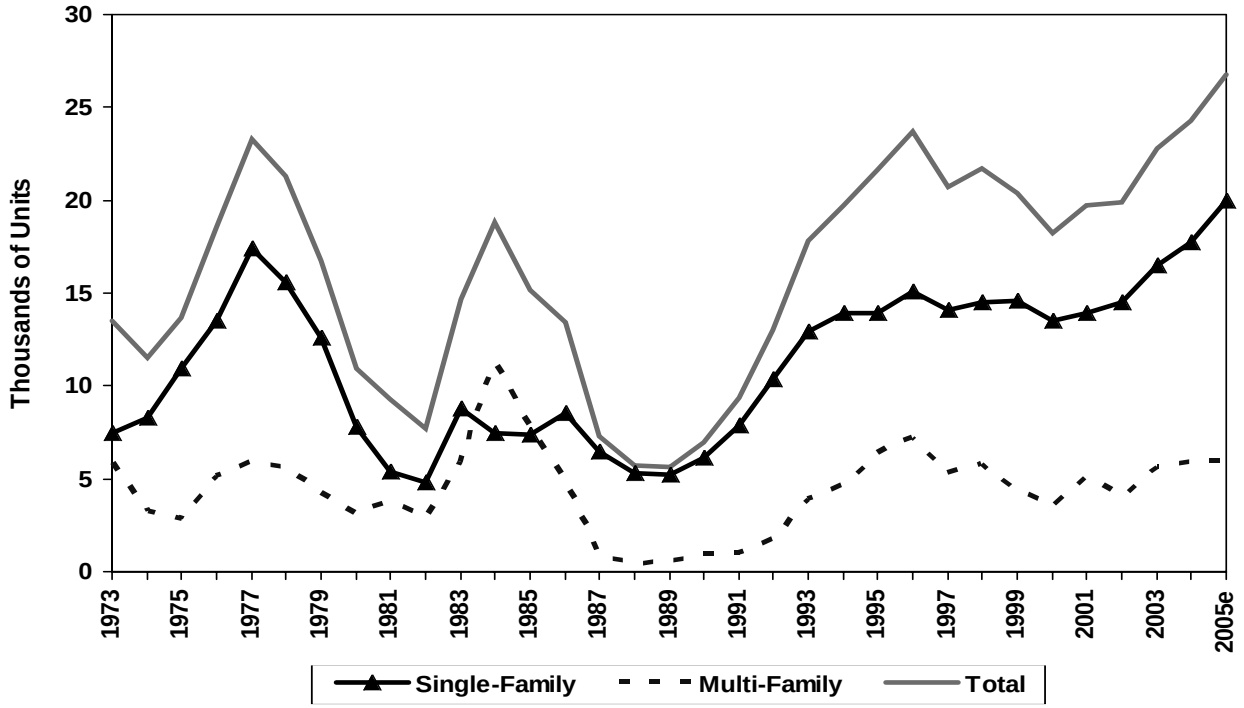
New nonresidential construction activity for commercial buildings improved over 2005 as the economic expansion brought higher occupancy rates. Construction of new industrial buildings increased 100% over 2004, while office construction increased 28%, and hotel construction rose 110%. Retail construction activity decreased slightly in 2005.

Conclusion

Total construction value in Utah in 2005 was $6.4 billion, which included $4.5 billion in residential construction, $1.2 billion in nonresidential construction and $700 million in additions, alterations and repairs. New residential construction activity set an all-time record for valuation and new units. Higher valuation was driven by rising materials cost and low mortgage rates, which allowed homebuyers to purchase higher priced homes.

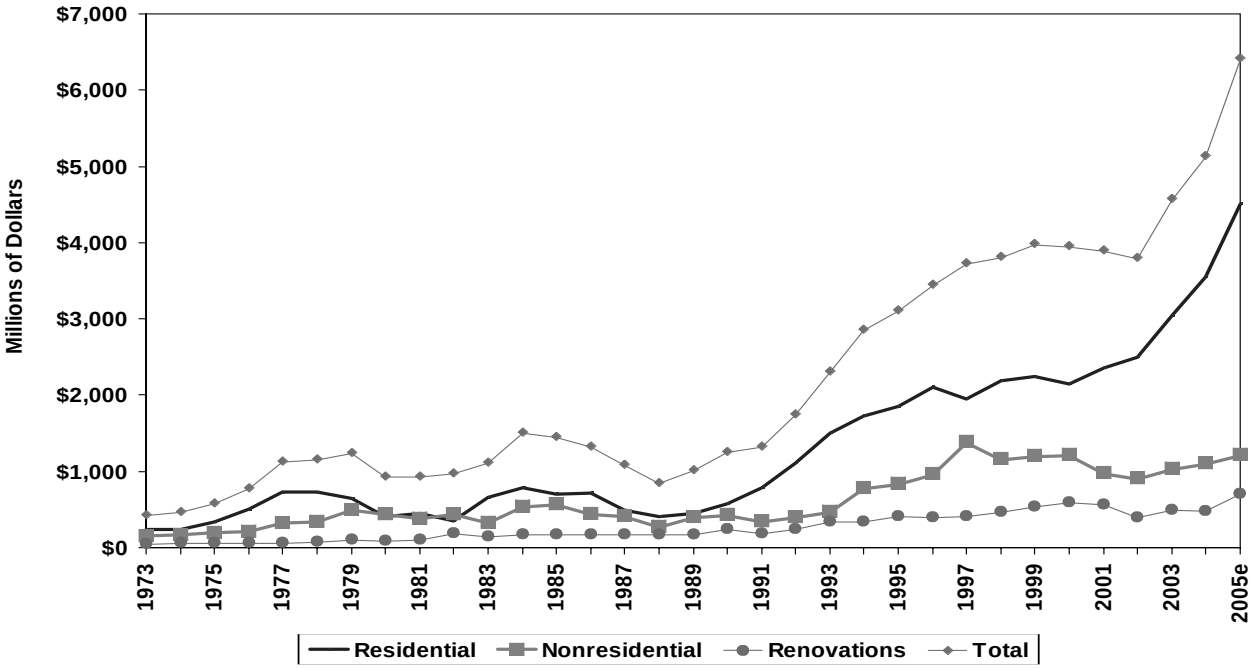
Multifamily units accounted for about one out of every three new dwelling units and condominiums represented half of all multifamily units. Condominiums totaled 3,000 units, apartments 2,000 units, and town homes 1,000 units. Nonresidential construction in 2005 rose to $1.2 billion, an increase of 10.1% over 2004. Higher levels of construction activity were due to improving market fundamentals, such as employment and demographic growth, which should support even higher levels of activity in 2006 and beyond.

Figure 65
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 66
Value of New Construction



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

Table 70
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity in Utah

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3	$18.0	$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991r	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005e	20,000	6,000	800	26,800	4,500.0	1,200.0	700.0	6,400.0

r = revised
e = estimate
na = not available

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 2005.

Table 71
Summary of Construction Activity in Utah

Type of Construction	2004	2005e	% Change 2004-2005
Total Construction Value	$5.1 billion	$6.4 billion	25.0%
Residential Value	$3.6 billion	$4.5 billion	26.7%
Total Dwelling Units	24,293 units	26,800 units	10.3%
Single Family Units	17,724 units	20,000 units	12.8%
Multifamily Units	5,853 units	6,000 units	2.5%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	716 units	800 units	11.7%
Nonresidential Value	$1.1 billion	$1.2 billion	10.1%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	$476 million	$700 million	47.1%

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

Table 72
Average Rates for 30-year Conventional Mortgages in Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1987	10.19%
1969	7.82%	1988	10.33%
1970	8.35%	1989	10.32%
1971	7.55%	1990	10.13%
1972	7.38%	1991	9.25%
1973	8.04%	1992	8.40%
1974	9.19%	1993	7.33%
1975	9.04%	1994	8.36%
1976	8.86%	1995	7.95%
1977	8.84%	1996	7.81%
1978	9.63%	1997	7.60%
1979	11.19%	1998	6.95%
1980	13.77%	1999	7.43%
1981	16.63%	2000	8.06%
1982	16.09%	2001	6.97%
1983	13.23%	2002	6.54%
1984	13.87%	2003	5.80%
1985	12.42%	2004	5.84%
1986	10.18%	2005e	5.83%

e = estimate

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 73
Housing Prices for Utah: 1980 to Third Quarter 2005

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	101.2		1993	146.7	10.9%
1981	108.2	6.9%	1994	171.5	16.7%
1982	110.6	2.2%	1995	191.4	11.6%
1983	113.1	2.2%	1996	207.9	8.6%
1984	112.9	-0.1%	1997	220.8	6.2%
1985	115.5	2.3%	1998	232.1	5.1%
1986	117.8	2.0%	1999	234.5	1.0%
1987	115.4	-2.1%	2000	236.8	0.9%
1988	112.0	-2.9%	2001	247.5	4.5%
1989	113.8	1.6%	2002	251.2	1.5%
1990	117.6	3.3%	2003	255.8	1.8%
1991	124.3	5.7%	2004	264.5	3.4%
1992	132.4	6.5%	2005Q3	295.9	11.4%

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Housing Price Index.

Defense

Overview

Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2005, due to continuing geopolitical tensions. The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) made final recommendations for military base closures and realignments to the President in September of 2005. Utah faired well under the commission's recommendation, the Deseret Chemical Depot was not closed, contrary to the Department of Defense's recommendation. Hill Air Force Base and Fort Douglas would be slightly realigned, with minimal impact; additionally HAFB gained modern F-16s as replacements to older aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2004 was estimated at $3.2 billion, rising 4.5% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Trends

Nationwide defense spending, as a percent of U.S. personal income, was 6.3% in 1986; it dropped to 2.9% in 2000, but has since risen to 3.6% in 2004. Correspondingly, as a percent of Utah personal income, defense outlays represented 8.2% in 1986, with a low of 2.8% in 1998, but have since been on the rise, increasing to 5.1% in 2004. Total defense related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.2 billion in 2004, 4.5% growth from 2003 and 155.9% growth from 1997 when defense spending was the lowest in recent history.

Contracting Activity

During the cold war build-up of the mid-1980s, a number of defense contractors in Utah routinely received contracts in the $50 million range on an annual basis. Throughout the 1990s, defense contracts to private firms decreased considerably at both the state and national level. In recent years, however, defense contracting in Utah has increased significantly. Procurement contract awards increased 73.1% in 2000, 34.4% in 2001, and 44.2% in 2003. These contracts were estimated to have decreased slightly in 2004, yet still totaled approximately $1.9 billion.

Much of this increase in contracting can be attributed to Northrop Grumman Corporation. Northrop was Utah's top prime contract recipient with $816.4 million in fiscal year 2004. Northrop is not only the largest prime contractor in the state, it is also one of the top defense contractors in the nation. Other top prime contractors in Utah include L-3 Communications, URS Corporation, Alcoa Inc., Veritas Capital Management LLC, Aerospace Engineering Spectrum, Utah State University, Wasatch Energy LLC., The Carlyle Group, and Okland Construction Company Inc. ATK Corporation, while not a top prime contractor in Utah, remains a large defense contractor in the state. In 2005, ATK and Northrop came to an agreement on a 15-year defense contract charged with sustaining and modernizing the silo-based Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile fleet.

Geographic Distribution

In 2003, federal defense spending in Utah was concentrated in Davis (61.0% of the state's defense spending), Salt Lake (22.7%), Tooele (5.4%), and Weber (2.9%) counties. However, significant spending also occurred in Utah (2.4%), Cache (1.7%), Washington (1.3%), and Box Elder (1.2%) counties.

Military Facilities

Hill Air Force Base, one of the state's largest employers and center of Utah's defense industry, escaped closure under the current recommendations by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC). Developments over the past several years may have helped keep Hill Air Force Base operating. In 2004, Hill began its Falcon STAR (Structural Augmentation Roadmap) program. The purpose of this $1 billion program is to ensure that F-16s meet their original expectations and serve beyond the year 2020. Aircraft modifications will continue through 2014, with most of the work performed at Hill. By 2020, more than 1,200 F-16s will be modified, including those flown by the active duty Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve.

Because of military downsizing in other parts of the country, Hill has become the home of the prime contractor for the military's B-2 stealth bomber. This has helped make Hill the Air Force's "center of excellence" for low-observable and stealth technology.

Hill Air Force Base gained, as a result of BRAC recommendations, modern F-16s to replace older aircraft. The modern aircraft will come from Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico. The older F-16s will move to Homestead Air Reserve Base, Florida. Additionally in the 2005 Legislative Session, $5 million was appropriated to purchase equipment HAFB needed to move jobs currently under contract out of state to Utah. Over the next three to five years this could bring hundreds of jobs to Utah.

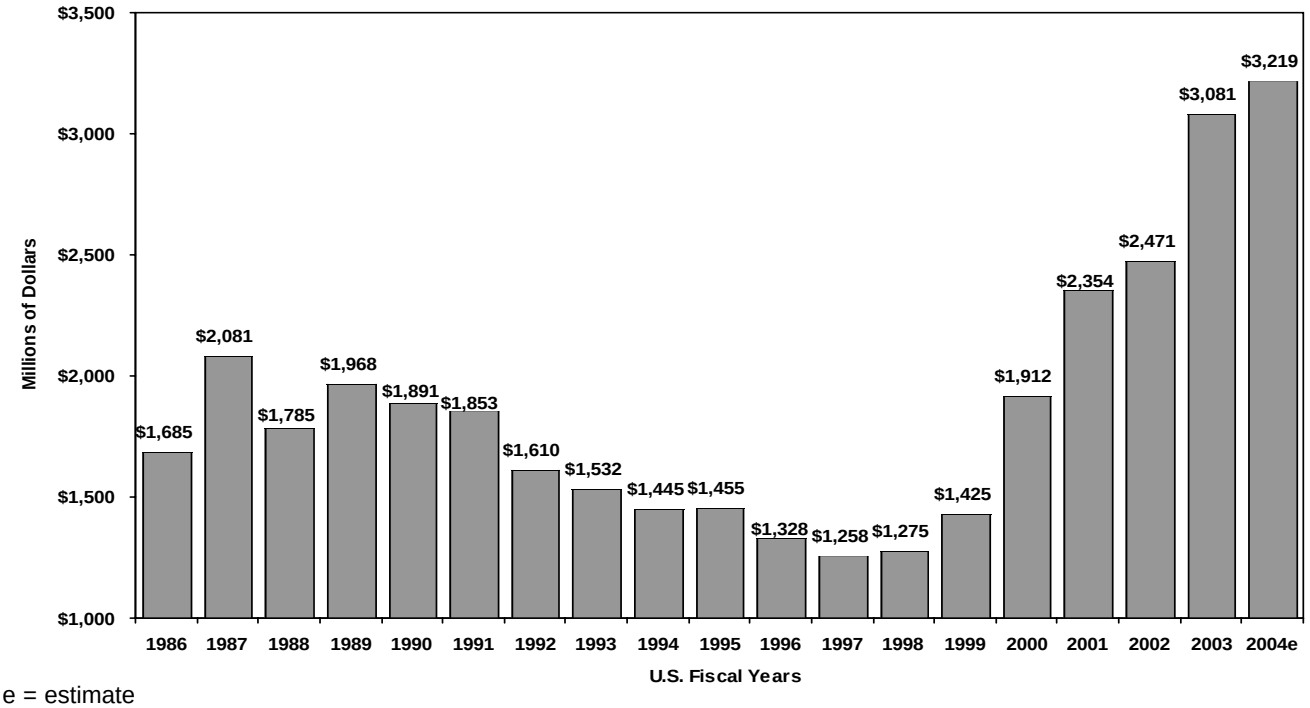
The base closures and realignments recommended in September 2005 by BRAC were passed into law by Congress in November 2005. All closures and realignments must begin by 2007 and be completed by 2011. The Defense Depot Ogden (DDO) was designated for closure by BRAC in 1995, and after 56 years of operation, was officially closed in September 1997. Most of the property has since been converted for private use and is now referred to as the Business Depot Ogden (BDO). In December 1999, Ogden City approved a 70-year redevelopment project for BDO. The property will be developed over the next 15 to 20 years and is expected to create approximately 7,000 to 10,000 jobs. In 2004, BDO contained 6.6 million square feet of space, was 84% leased by 61 different companies, and had employment of around 2,500 workers.

Workforce reductions at Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) brought the total number of jobs lost because of reductions in force and realignment since 1988 to roughly 2,500. In 2004, the workforce at TEAD numbered about 521 employees. The 1,700 acres that were formerly owned and occupied by TEAD have been transferred to a private developer, who renamed the area the Utah Industrial Depot (UID). As of 2004, more than 46 businesses or organizations were located at the depot, which had 2.5 million square feet of existing space, and employed about 840 workers. New projections forecast that more than 3,800 jobs will result from the redevelopment of this property.

Outlook

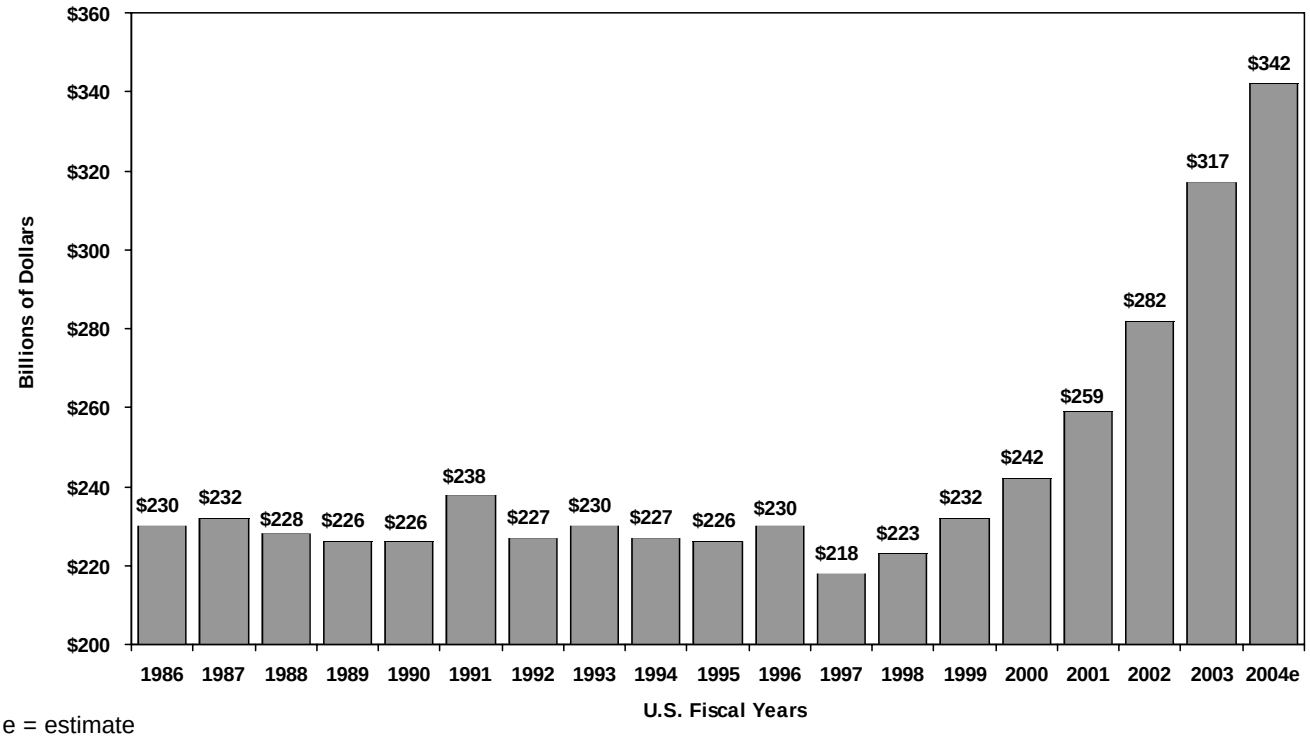
In 2000, the United States spent 2.9% of U.S. personal income on defense. This has increased as homeland security and the war on terror warranted increased defense spending during the 2000s. Defense spending in fiscal year 2004 was estimated to have risen to 3.6% of U.S. personal income. In Utah, Defense spending has paralleled this national trend. As a share of Utah personal income, defense spending rose from 2.8% in 1998 to 5.1% in 2004. Total defense related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.2 billion in 2004, and this level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Figure 67
Federal Defense Spending in Utah



e = estimate
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Department of Defense; estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Figure 68
Federal Defense Spending in the U.S.



e = estimate
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Department of Defense; estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 74
Federal Defense-Related Spending: Utah Total (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract Awards		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total[2]		Utah Personal Income[3]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal Income
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1986	$784,567		$805,747		$94,612		$301		$1,685,227		$20,494,250	8.2%
1987	794,294	1.2%	1,182,097	46.7%	98,743	4.4%	5,766	1815.6%	2,080,901	23.5%	21,108,000	9.9%
1988	817,787	3.0%	866,782	-26.7%	98,876	0.1%	1,318	-77.1%	1,784,763	-14.2%	21,994,250	8.1%
1989	870,295	6.4%	979,116	13.0%	108,005	9.2%	10,186	672.8%	1,967,602	10.2%	23,502,000	8.4%
1990	890,892	2.4%	883,014	-9.8%	115,442	6.9%	1,232	-87.9%	1,890,580	-3.9%	25,324,750	7.5%
1991	922,035	3.5%	804,404	-8.9%	125,526	8.7%	598	-51.5%	1,852,563	-2.0%	27,152,500	6.8%
1992	852,772	-7.5%	614,286	-23.6%	134,844	7.4%	8,431	1309.9%	1,610,333	-13.1%	29,032,500	5.5%
1993	847,053	-0.7%	532,269	-13.4%	146,743	8.8%	5,932	-29.6%	1,531,997	-4.9%	31,230,250	4.9%
1994	763,608	-9.9%	524,001	-1.6%	152,426	3.9%	4,514	-23.9%	1,444,549	-5.7%	33,697,750	4.3%
1995	794,333	4.0%	495,771	-5.4%	161,964	6.3%	2,845	-37.0%	1,454,913	0.7%	36,542,750	4.0%
1996	760,514	-4.3%	393,157	-20.7%	171,978	6.2%	2,849	0.1%	1,328,498	-8.7%	39,639,500	3.4%
1997	642,492	-15.5%	433,428	10.2%	180,862	5.2%	1,212	-57.5%	1,257,994	-5.3%	42,863,000	2.9%
1998	620,622	-3.4%	464,739	7.2%	189,130	4.6%	171	-85.9%	1,274,662	1.3%	46,141,500	2.8%
1999	678,173	9.3%	548,103	17.9%	193,157	2.1%	5,445	3084.2%	1,424,878	11.8%	48,747,500	2.9%
2000	762,281	12.4%	948,877	73.1%	200,412	3.8%	155	-97.2%	1,911,726	34.2%	52,619,000	3.6%
2001	867,407	13.8%	1,275,131	34.4%	210,903	5.2%	120	-22.6%	2,353,562	23.1%	55,880,750	4.2%
2002	957,041	10.3%	1,297,489	1.8%	216,120	2.5%	18	-85.0%	2,470,668	5.0%	57,845,750	4.3%
2003	992,538	3.7%	1,871,074	44.2%	217,129	0.5%	0	-100.0%	3,080,741	24.7%	59,583,250	5.2%
2004e	1,144,042	15.3%	1,850,742	-1.1%	223,844	3.1%	0		3,218,628	4.5%	63,094,500	5.1%

Notes:

1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals may not match the defense spending by county in Utah table because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2003.
5. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2004* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2005.

e = estimate

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2003* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2003; U.S. Census Bureau.*
Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for federal defense-related spending FY 2004 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 75
Federal Defense-Related Spending: All States and Territories (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract Awards		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total		U.S. Personal Income[2]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal Income
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1986	$61,900,746		$150,055,345		$17,769,127		$111,366		$229,836,584		$3,661,421,000	6.3%
1987	65,097,948	5.2%	147,616,385	-1.6%	18,732,723	5.4%	127,430	14.4%	231,574,486	0.8%	3,864,062,000	6.0%
1988	67,270,619	3.3%	142,175,108	-3.7%	18,640,881	-0.5%	113,637	-10.8%	228,200,245	-1.5%	4,161,818,750	5.5%
1989	72,771,040	8.2%	132,259,473	-7.0%	20,669,532	10.9%	172,125	51.5%	225,872,170	-1.0%	4,495,059,500	5.0%
1990	69,103,253	-5.0%	135,259,039	2.3%	21,235,041	2.7%	175,978	2.2%	225,773,311	0.0%	4,794,144,000	4.7%
1991	75,254,721	8.9%	139,570,721	3.2%	22,669,073	6.8%	111,454	-36.7%	237,605,969	5.2%	4,984,574,500	4.8%
1992	73,851,077	-1.9%	129,124,509	-7.5%	24,024,591	6.0%	223,899	100.9%	227,224,076	-4.4%	5,256,185,000	4.3%
1993	73,947,670	0.1%	130,228,557	0.9%	25,752,104	7.2%	241,816	8.0%	230,170,147	1.3%	5,501,527,500	4.2%
1994	73,470,136	-0.6%	126,352,532	-3.0%	26,478,356	2.8%	212,466	-12.1%	226,513,490	-1.6%	5,757,381,000	3.9%
1995	71,192,209	-3.1%	126,799,470	0.4%	27,695,928	4.6%	244,824	15.2%	225,932,431	-0.3%	6,083,017,250	3.7%
1996	72,955,074	2.5%	128,495,652	1.3%	27,922,897	0.8%	247,408	1.1%	229,621,031	1.6%	6,409,796,750	3.6%
1997	66,719,191	-8.5%	121,979,960	-5.1%	29,595,559	6.0%	191,715	-22.5%	218,486,425	-4.8%	6,799,954,750	3.2%
1998	67,178,127	0.7%	124,820,849	2.3%	30,457,015	2.9%	171,324	-10.6%	222,627,315	1.9%	7,290,735,000	3.1%
1999	70,412,959	4.8%	130,769,078	4.8%	31,078,737	2.0%	159,370	-7.0%	232,420,144	4.4%	7,691,867,500	3.0%
2000	70,009,814	-0.6%	139,297,304	6.5%	32,110,614	3.3%	114,372	-28.2%	241,532,104	3.9%	8,281,701,750	2.9%
2001	70,273,656	0.4%	155,435,133	11.6%	33,321,020	3.8%	163,250	42.7%	259,193,059	7.3%	8,668,883,500	3.0%
2002	76,100,377	8.3%	172,335,745	10.9%	33,803,849	1.4%	224,076	37.3%	282,464,047	9.0%	8,829,827,750	3.2%
2003	81,690,144	7.3%	201,229,510	16.8%	33,428,532	-1.1%	281,448	25.6%	316,629,634	12.1%	9,056,971,750	3.5%
2004e	93,195,273	14.1%	214,032,994	6.4%	34,113,983	2.1%	268,615	-4.6%	341,610,865	7.9%	9,527,296,500	3.6%

Notes:

1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
3. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2004* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2005.
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2003.

e = estimate

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2003* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2003; U.S. Census Bureau.* Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for federal defense-related spending FY 2004 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 76
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah by County (Thousands of Dollars)

	2003					2002	Change in Total Spending from 2002 to 2003	
County	Wages[1]	Procurement	Other	Total[2]	Percent of State	Total[2]	Absolute	Percent
Beaver	$722	$4	$373	$1,099	0.0%	$1,116	-$17	-1.5%
Box Elder	5,473	27,090	3,788	36,351	1.2%	29,484	6,867	23.3%
Cache	2,741	40,497	8,065	51,302	1.7%	38,849	12,453	32.1%
Carbon	309	0	1,126	1,435	0.0%	1,464	-29	-2.0%
Daggett	0	0	74	74	0.0%	74	0	0.0%
Davis	730,444	1,104,471	56,633	1,891,548	61.0%	1,498,332	393,216	26.2%
Duchesne	0	365	628	993	0.0%	2,114	-1,121	-53.0%
Emery	0	25	404	429	0.0%	395	34	8.6%
Garfield	0	1	256	257	0.0%	334	-77	-23.0%
Grand	0	0	348	348	0.0%	338	10	3.0%
Iron	1,235	1,136	2,723	5,094	0.2%	4,147	947	22.8%
Juab	0	2,458	335	2,793	0.1%	612	2,181	356.3%
Kane	2	255	747	1,004	0.0%	688	316	45.9%
Millard	789	1,881	617	3,287	0.1%	2,231	1,056	47.4%
Morgan	0	43	1,363	1,406	0.0%	1,524	-118	-7.7%
Piute	0	19	134	153	0.0%	137	16	11.5%
Rich	0	45	181	226	0.0%	182	44	24.2%
Salt Lake	143,218	485,249	74,635	703,103	22.7%	607,082	96,021	15.8%
San Juan	345	2	374	721	0.0%	1,741	-1,020	-58.6%
Sanpete	1,737	0	1,276	3,013	0.1%	3,042	-29	-1.0%
Sevier	1,083	25	1,437	2,545	0.1%	2,558	-13	-0.5%
Summit	3,904	12,237	3,391	19,532	0.6%	17,728	1,804	10.2%
Tooele	51,016	111,982	3,966	166,964	5.4%	123,215	43,749	35.5%
Uintah	464	24	1,146	1,634	0.1%	1,564	70	4.5%
Utah	9,308	40,298	24,752	74,358	2.4%	46,213	28,145	60.9%
Wasatch	0	454	681	1,135	0.0%	769	366	47.6%
Washington	26,497	1,325	12,399	40,221	1.3%	38,922	1,299	3.3%
Wayne	0	0	207	207	0.0%	210	-3	-1.4%
Weber	13,251	41,190	36,317	90,758	2.9%	82,868	7,890	9.5%
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
State Total	$992,538	$1,871,074	$238,376	$3,101,988	100.0%	$2,507,933	$594,055	23.7%

Notes:

1. Wages do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals do not match the previous tables because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. The *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for FY 2004* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2005.

Table 77
Federal Defense-Related Spending in the Utah (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2004

PERSONNEL/EXPENDITURES	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	33,875	10,940	1,596	20,537	802
Active Duty Military	5,756	296	156	5,304	0
Civilian	14,715	2,323	26	11,564	802
Reserve and National Guard	13,404	8,321	1,414	3,669	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$3,451,209	$790,400	$193,435	$2,329,463	$137,911
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	1,548,035	413,937	63,809	1,021,982	48,307
Active Duty Military Pay	242,647	11,840	11,192	219,615	0
Civilian Pay	812,029	120,210	1,507	642,005	48,307
Reserve and National Guard Pay	212,157	206,087	3,400	2,670	0
Retired Military Pay	281,202	75,800	47,710	157,692	0
B. Contracts - Total	1,877,914	355,063	126,334	1,306,941	89,576
Supply and Equipment Contracts	383,304	65,861	91,451	189,942	36,050
RDT&E Contracts	114,691	48,223	18,357	44,951	3,160
Service Contracts	1,341,289	208,671	16,482	1,065,770	50,366
Construction Contracts	31,916	25,594	44	6,278	0
Civil Function Contracts	6,714	6,714	0	0	0
C. Grants	25,260	21,400	3,292	540	28

	EXPENDITURES				MILITARY & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL		
Major Locations	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/ Contracts	Major Locations	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Hill Air Force Base	$1,103,859	$864,987	$238,872	Hill Air Force Base	16,883	5,233	11,650
Clearfield	803,424	19,027	784,397	Salt Lake City	868	308	560
Salt Lake City	413,393	96,488	316,905	Dugway	614	0	614
Ogden	161,297	31,797	129,500	Tooele	497	27	470
Dugway Proving Grd	94,861	44,632	50,229	Tooele Army Depot	496	0	496
Draper	64,089	80	64,009	Draper	258	6	252
Tooele	61,261	3,429	57,832	Ogden	173	8	165
Dugway	55,981	35,814	20,167	West Jordan	131	6	125
Farmington	49,854	9,191	40,663	Park City	101	0	101
Tooele Army Depot	47,925	30,964	16,961	Brigham City	82	14	68

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

Prior 7 U.S. Fiscal Years	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
2003	$1,898,541	$271,990	$177,539	$1,270,367	$178,645
2002	1,509,355	158,032	126,908	1,112,107	112,308
2001	1,250,523	171,938	81,979	836,374	160,231
2000	949,993	122,195	143,204	592,796	91,798
1999	532,907	104,705	80,850	284,789	62,563
1998	470,140	117,115	84,675	203,773	64,576
1997	442,443	94,060	111,371	157,009	80,003

Top 10 Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in Utah	Total Amount
NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORPORATION	$816,436
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING, INC	194,190
URS CORPORATION	146,885
ALCOA EXTRUSIONS, INC	103,069
VERITAS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC	31,617
AEROSPACE ENGINEERING SPECTRUM	27,650
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH	21,569
WASATCH ENERGY, LLC	17,563
THE CARLYLE GROUP	17,208
OKLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INC	15,570

Note: Accounting conventions used by DIOR differ from those used by the Census Bureau and therefore numbers may not match.

Source: "Atlas/Data Abstract for the US and Selected Areas," by the Statistical Information Analysis Division of the Directorate of Information Operations and Reports (DIOR).

Table 78
Federal Defense-Related Spending in the United States (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2004

PERSONNEL/EXPENDITURES	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Activities
I. Personnel - Total	2,763,823	1,254,573	752,281	673,189	83,780
Active Duty Military	1,055,314	395,842	346,970	312,502	0
Civilian	634,185	220,558	175,696	154,151	83,780
Reserve and National Guard	1,074,324	638,173	229,615	206,536	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$345,891,078	$111,440,848	$103,465,749	$91,120,871	$39,863,606
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	139,490,361	50,026,050	45,384,164	39,353,284	4,726,863
Active Duty Military Pay	50,488,778	15,781,550	20,110,352	14,596,876	0
Civilian Pay	36,233,796	12,013,695	11,309,940	8,183,298	4,726,863
Reserve and National Guard Pay	10,302,525	9,120,389	562,994	619,142	0
Retired Military Pay	42,465,262	13,110,416	13,400,878	15,953,968	0
B. Contracts - Total	203,388,706	59,249,012	57,658,816	51,533,525	34,947,353
Supply and Equipment Contracts	94,971,360	24,720,820	27,450,710	25,256,856	17,542,974
RDT&E Contracts	32,062,066	7,860,500	10,299,211	10,176,402	3,725,953
Service Contracts	67,655,246	19,920,092	18,464,791	15,753,962	13,516,401
Construction Contracts	5,438,343	3,485,909	1,444,104	346,305	162,025
Civil Function Contracts	3,261,691	3,261,691	0	0	0
C. Grants	3,012,011	2,165,786	422,769	234,062	189,390

	EXPENDITURES				MILITARY & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL		
Major Locations	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/ Contracts	Major Locations	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Fort Worth, TX	$9,187,656	$278,516	$8,909,140	Fort Bragg, NC	48,386	42,768	5,618
San Diego, CA	7,354,895	3,456,175	3,898,720	Fort Hood, TX	47,095	42,742	4,353
Washington, DC	5,227,865	1,676,618	3,551,247	Camp Pendleton, CA	39,515	37,443	2,072
St. Lous, MO	5,101,117	200,776	4,900,341	Camp Lejeune, NC	34,764	31,948	2,816
Huntsville, AL	4,633,003	270,866	4,362,137	San Diego, CA	30,735	17,801	12,934
Norfolk, VA	4,546,509	3,241,181	1,305,328	Fort Campbell, KY	28,585	26,306	2,279
Arlington, VA	4,517,336	2,227,846	2,289,490	Arlington, VA	26,865	11,742	15,123
Long Beach, CA	3,954,051	68,299	3,885,752	Norfolk, VA	24,197	15,382	8,815
Groton, CT	3,590,117	298,806	3,291,311	Fort Benning, GA	23,520	20,493	3,027
Tucson, AZ	3,333,045	366,551	2,966,494	Washington, DC	23,289	9,625	13,664

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

Prior 7 U.S. Fiscal Years	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
2003	$191,221,483	$51,633,384	$54,147,119	$53,286,321	$32,154,660
2002	158,737,107	42,326,057	45,610,812	44,572,156	26,228,083
2001	135,224,752	36,515,221	40,497,012	38,023,684	20,188,835
2000	123,294,978	32,614,979	38,963,003	35,368,606	16,348,400
1999	114,875,127	30,049,383	37,451,740	32,438,343	14,935,661
1998	109,385,850	28,471,955	36,652,133	30,138,618	14,123,145
1997	106,561,099	28,249,679	34,522,055	30,971,306	12,818,059
	109,407,896	28,829,374	33,855,101	34,886,724	11,836,698

Top 10 Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in the US Only	Total Amount
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	$20,627,639
THE BOEING COMPANY	17,063,962
NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORPORATION	11,773,358
GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION	9,459,352
RAYTHEON COMPANY	8,297,451
UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP	5,028,921
SCIENCE APPLICATION INT CORP	2,398,536
HUMANA INC	2,369,766
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING INC	2,243,654
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	2,079,242

Note: Accounting conventions used by DIOR differ from those used by the Census Bureau and therefore numbers may not match.

Source: "Atlas/Data Abstract for the US and Selected Areas," by the Statistical Information Analysis Division of the Directorate of Information Operations and Reports (DIOR).

Energy and Minerals

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2005. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, was only 31% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increasing energy prices in Utah were related to national events and were driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and recent hurricane damage to petroleum and natural gas production facilities in the Gulf Coast region.

Crude oil production in Utah increased significantly during 2004 and 2005, but in order to keep up with increasing demand, Utah had to import significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production of both natural gas and coal also increased in 2005, while total net electric generation decreased slightly. Utah's consumption of petroleum products and electricity increased in 2005, despite large increases in prices. Natural gas and coal consumption both decreased.

Energy prices for Utah rose across the board in 2005, especially wellhead prices for crude oil and natural gas, which increased by 35.7% and 39.2%, respectively. As a consequence, the price of energy products most heavily used by consumers - motor gasoline, diesel, and home-heating natural gas - also rose to record highs in nominal dollars. When inflation is considered, the average price in 2005 compared to the early 1980s for motor gasoline and residential electricity was 4.4% and 41% lower, respectively. Residential natural gas prices were 31% higher than the early 1980s. The 2005 average cost of electricity in Utah continued to remain below the national average due to the reliance on low-cost Utah coal-fired generation.

2005 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah experienced a substantial resurgence with the discovery of the Covenant Field in central Utah, and increased production in the Uintah Basin. Crude oil production increased to 15.7 million barrels in 2005, up 6.1% from 2004, and up 19.9% from 2003. Total crude oil imports reached near record highs with 8.3 million barrels coming from Colorado, 24.6 million barrels from Wyoming, and 10.7 million barrels from Canada. Refinery receipts increased to a record-high 54.4 million barrels of crude oil in 2005, based mostly on the high demand for motor gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. Crude oil exports for 2005 were 4.2 million barrels, down from 4.4 million barrels in 2004.

Prices. Military conflict in the Middle East, surging demand in Asia, and damage to Gulf Coast oil production facilities caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused crude oil prices to reach record highs, at least in nominal dollars. The price of Utah crude oil rose commensurately, averaging $53.39 per barrel in 2005. This is 35.7% higher than in 2004 and more than four times the average price of $12.52 in 1998. This considerable increase in crude oil prices translated into significant increases in motor gasoline and diesel prices. When inflation is taken into account, the 2005 price of Utah crude oil was 3.3% below the average price from the early 1980s.

Consumption. In order to meet increased demands for petroleum products, refinery production and product imports were both at record highs in 2005. Utah's total petroleum product consumption hit a record high in 2005 at 51.2 million barrels. Motor gasoline demand increased 1.3% in 2005 to an all-time high of 25.7 million barrels. Despite this, the annual percentage increase of motor gasoline demand was less than in previous years, suggesting that high prices affect consumer-driving habits. Distillate fuel consumption also increased by 1.3% to 12.5 million barrels. Despite high in-state demand, Utah exported more than 24.6 million barrels of petroleum products to other states.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence recently as drilling in the Uintah Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced 303.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2005, of which a record high 293.0 billion cubic feet was available for market. Roughly 30% of natural gas production was from coal bed methane wells, but this is likely to decrease as new conventional wells are drilled in the Uintah Basin and production rates for coalbed methane wells decline.

Prices. Natural gas prices in the United States increased significantly in 2005, due to national concerns about damage to drilling platforms and pipeline systems in the Gulf of Mexico from hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Natural gas wellhead prices in Utah increased from $5.26 per thousand cubic feet in 2004, to $7.32 in 2005, a 39.2% increase. This increase was also seen at the consumer level as residential natural gas prices rose to $9.95 per thousand cubic feet in 2005, 22.5% above the 2004 level. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for residential natural gas was 31% higher than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah decreased slightly in 2005 to 155.5 billion cubic feet, 8.4% lower than peak consumption in 1998. Consumption decreased by 4.3% in the residential sector, where Utah households consumed 57.9 billion cubic feet in 2005, down from peak consumption of 60.5 billion cubic feet in 2004. Industrial use of natural gas increased 4.8% in 2005 to 27.2 billion cubic feet, well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. Electric utilities in 2005 consumed 9.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas for power generation has nearly doubled over the last ten years as concerns over air quality prompted construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Furthermore, additional natural gas-fired power plants are being constructed and others are in the planning stage, which will keep Utah's demand for natural gas high. Use of natural gas in motor vehicles has more than doubled over the past five years, but still remains a very small part of Utah's overall demand. Utah consumed 51% of in-state production in 2005, making it a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production increased 11.9% from 2004 levels to 24.4 million short tons in 2005. This increase resulted from the reopening of the Skyline and Emery mines and an increase of production at other Utah operations. Coal-related employment also increased in 2005 by 236 people, to a total of 1,759 employees. These factors led to an increase in coal distribution, which totaled 25.7 million short tons in 2005, and resulted in a decrease in coal imports. Production and employment levels could increase even further in the near future if higher production rates occur at the existing Skyline, Emery, or Bear Canyon mines, and if the proposed Lila Canyon and Columbia mines, both in the Book Cliffs coal field. The

Lila Canyon mine could open as soon as 2006, while the reopening of the Columbia mine is slated for 2007. Operators at both mines hope to produce two to five million short tons per year at full capacity, and each expects to employ 200 to 250 employees.

Prices. The average price for Utah coal increased from $17.70 per short ton in 2004, to $18.98 in 2005. As demand for coal increases and mining conditions become more difficult, prices should continue to rise. Although spot coal prices have increased significantly during the past two years to about $37.00 per short ton, few mines have noncontracted coal production capacity to take advantage of these prices. The end-use price of coal at electric utilities increased 5.3% to $26.27 per short ton in 2005. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for coal delivered to electric utilities in Utah was 57% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Utah consumed 17.2 million short tons of coal in 2005, 96.6% of which was burned at electric utilities. Planned expansion at the Intermountain Power Project and at PacifiCorp's Hunter plant will likely keep demand for Utah coal high. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, and coal sales for business, industry, and home use declined as consumers opt for the convenience of natural gas.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah decreased slightly from an all-time high of 38,373 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2004 to 37,099 GWh in 2005, 95.7% of which came from burning coal. This decline was likely due to decreased transmission out of state. Natural gas accounted for 2.3% of electricity generation, more than double its share from just eight years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric and geothermal, accounted for 1.9% of total electric generation.

Prices. Electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased 8.4% in 2005, based on an increase in natural gas and end-use coal prices. Utah's 2005 average electric rate of 6.2 cents per kilowatthour for all sectors of the economy is much lower than the national average of 8.2 cents. This is due in part to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 95.7% of electric generation in the state. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for residential electricity was 41% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 1.9% in 2005 to 24,973 GWh, a new record high. Residential demand increased by 2.3%, as did commercial (1.6%), and industrial (1.9%) demand.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Record-high nominal prices for oil and natural gas occurred in 2005, but showed declining trends towards the end of the year. With increasing demand, supply constraints, and instability in the Middle East, prices should continue to be high in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and will help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average. Utah has historically produced more natural gas than it consumed, however, natural gas prices may rise due to long-term market changes and increasing demand. Despite recent increases, Utah's crude oil production meets less than one-third of in state demand, causing Utah to depend on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products. Utah's renewable energy capacity will continue to grow slowly as technology improves and governmental subsidies to encourage development are implemented.

Minerals Overview

In 2005, the Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimated that the value of mineral production in Utah was $3.5 billion, a record high. This was approximately $1.2 billion higher than the revised value of $2.3 billion for 2004. This increase was due to substantial increases in most base-metal and precious-metal production and prices, and increased production and prices of coal and most industrial mineral commodities.

In early November 2005, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) listed 93 active (including coal) Large Mine permits (five acres and larger disturbance) and 146 active Small Mine permits (less than five acres disturbance), compared to 89 active Large Mine and 149 Small Mine permits in 2004. Through early November 2005, DOGM received eight new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. Six of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status, and two were for new mines.

Nationally, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah sixth among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2004. Based on tonnage reported by the Energy Information Agency, Utah ranked 15th in coal production in 2004. The USGS also reported that Utah contributed about 4.4% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2004, up from 3.4% in 2003.

Operator surveys indicate that, with the exception of molybdenum, both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2006 will increase modestly. Industrial-mineral production reached an all-time high in 2005, and is projected to increase marginally in 2006. A large part of industrial-minerals production and will be affected primarily by the level of construction activity along the Wasatch Front and in surrounding states. Coal production is forecasted to increase in 2006 and coal prices are also expected to increase. Increased metal prices over the past two years has led to the development of one new base metal mine (copper), and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine. From all indications, metal prices will remain high in 2006, but some moderation may occur in select metals and mineral commodities.

2005 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2005 was estimated to be $3.5 billion, an increase of about $1.2 billion (53%) from 2004. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry segments were as follows:

- Base metals, $2.1 billion (60% of total).
- Industrial minerals, $719 million (20% of total).
- Coal, $463 million (13% of total).
- Precious metals, $229 million (7% of total).

Compared to 2004, the 2005 values changed as follows: 1) base metals increased $995 million, 2) industrial minerals increased $75.8 million, 3) coal increased $76.1 million, and 4) precious metals increased $71.0 million.

Base Metals

Base-metal production, valued at approximately $2.1 billion, was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005, accounting

for approximately 60% (up from 49% in 2004) of the total value of minerals produced. The value of base metals increased approximately $995 million (88%) in 2005, due primarily to increases in the price of copper (26%) and molybdenum (96%), and a substantial increase in molybdenum production. Increased production of magnesium metal in 2005 was offset by a decline in market price. In descending order of value, base metals produced were molybdenum, copper, magnesium, and beryllium. These metals were produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County; by Lisbon Valley Mining Company (copper) from a new mine in San Juan County; by U.S. Magnesium LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility using brines from Great Salt Lake, and by Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Juab County.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial-minerals production (including sand and gravel), valued at approximately $719 million, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005 and accounted for approximately 20% (down from 28% in 2004) of the total value of minerals produced. In comparison to the relatively few (five) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, there were approximately 74 active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 90 Small Mines that produce a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and products. The above number of Large and Small mines does not include the approximately 121 sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout the state. The estimated value of industrial minerals increased approximately $75.8 million (12%) compared to 2004, due primarily to increased values of salines, cement, lime, and quicklime. Overall, most industrial-mineral prices increased modestly during the year.

The five most valuable commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, were 1) salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride; 2) construction sand and gravel and crushed stone; 3) Portland cement; 4) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and 5) phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 89% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2005.

Coal

Approximately 24.4 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal valued at $463 million was produced from 13 mines operated by eight companies in 2005. These mines are located in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. Coal was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005, and accounted for 13% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal increased about $76.1 million (20%) in 2005, due to a 2.6 million ton (12%) increase in production, and modestly higher coal prices. The increase in production was primarily due to the reopening of two mines that suspended operations in 2004.

Precious Metals

Precious metals were valued at $229 million in 2005, and accounted for approximately 7% of the total value of nonfuel minerals produced. The value of precious-metal production was attributed to gold (86%) and silver (14%). Precious-metal values increased approximately $71.0 million (45%) compared to 2004, due to increases in the market price of both gold and silver, 7.3% and 7.6% respectively, and substantial increases in the production of both metals. The two main producers of precious metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products of copper production, and Kennecott's Barney's Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer. The Bingham Canyon and Barney's Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County. The Barney's Canyon mine is in its final stage of heap-leach operation and is projected to end gold production in 2006 or 2007.

Active and Producing Mines and New Mine Permits

As of early November 2005, DOGM listed 93 active Large Mines (excluding sand and gravel) and 146 active Small Mines. Production reports have not yet been received for 2005. In 2004, 75 Large Mines and 76 Small Mines reported production, compared to 80 Large Mines and 80 Small Mines in 2003. The Large Mines reporting production in 2004, grouped by industry, were industrial minerals (57), base metals (3), precious metals (2), and coal (13). The Small Mines reporting production were grouped as industrial minerals (50), precious metals (6), and gemstones, fossils, geodes, and other (20).

Through early November 2005, DOGM received eight new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. Six of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status, and two permit applications were for new mines. These numbers represent a decrease of five Large Mine permit applications and an increase of 17 Small Mine permit applications compared to 2004. Seven of the Large Mine applications were for industrial mineral operations and one application was for a base metal (iron) mine. New Small Mine applications included 28 for industrial minerals, one for precious metals, three for energy minerals, and two for gems, fossils, geodes, and other. The number of Small Mine permit applications increased significantly in 2005 while Large Mine permit applications declined.

The number of Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands issued was expected to at least double in 2005. Twenty-eight NOIs were filed with DOGM through early November 2005, compared to 14 for all of 2004, and 21 for 2003. The 2005 NOIs included 12 for industrial minerals, seven for precious metals, four for base metals, four for precious metals, and one for gemstones, fossils, and other.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

Increasing metal and mineral commodity prices during the past two years and increased industrial mineral production have led to increasingly high nonfuel mineral values. This trend is projected to continue for the next several years as the international, national, and regional demand for minerals continues to grow. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2004 was nearly $2.0 billion, an increase of $630 million (47%) from that of 2003. This follows a nearly 9% increase from 2002 to 2003. Nationally, Utah ranked sixth in 2004 (up from eighth in 2003) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 4.4% of the U.S. total in 2004. USGS data show that during the period from 1995 through 2004, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of $1.2 billion (2002) to a high of $2.0 billion (2004). The UGS estimated the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2005 would be $3.1 billion, 59% higher than its revised nonfuel mineral production estimate of $2.0 billion for 2004.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant regulatory issues that continue to affect the minerals industry in Utah are the decreased availability of public lands open for mineral exploration and development, and the implementation of state requirements to bond all mines and any surface-disturbing exploration activity, regardless of size. In addition, the state legislature expanded the powers of the exist-

ing mine inspection program that is administered by DOGM, enabling the agency to now note violations, require remediation, and assess fines. A significant increase in interest rates could cause a slowdown in the local and regional demand for industrial minerals, leading to a moderation in year-end values.

2006 Outlook

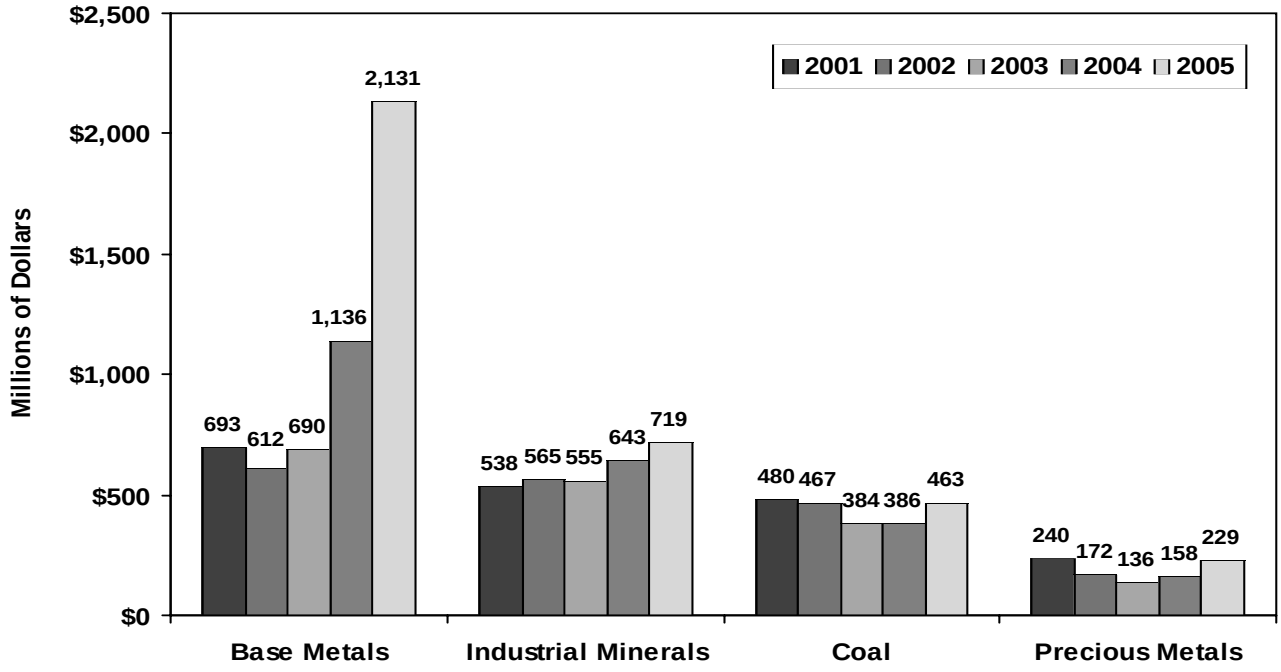
The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2006 is expected to remain near the 2005 value, as projected base-metal and precious-metal production increases may be offset by lower prices for select base metals. Industrial mineral production and prices are expected to remain essentially unchanged during 2006. Precious-metal production will be higher in 2006 due to increased gold and silver production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, partially offset by lower gold production from Kennecott's Barney's Canyon mine, which is scheduled to close in 2006 or 2007. Coal production is expected to increase by about 3.0 million tons in 2006, coal prices are also projected to increase. Several new coal mines are being planned, but permitting will take several years to complete for each mine. The startup of one new copper mine in late 2005, and the planned startup of a formerly active iron mine, will expand the state's base-metals industry and make a modest contribution to base-metal values in 2006, and a larger contribution as both mines expand production over the next two to three years. Increased interest in uranium, tar sand, and oil shale resources may lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy resources within the next five to ten years.

The number of NOIs approved for exploration in 2005 doubled during 2004, and the UGS anticipates that the increase in both energy (coal and uranium) and metal prices will have a positive effect on exploration over the next several years.

Conclusions

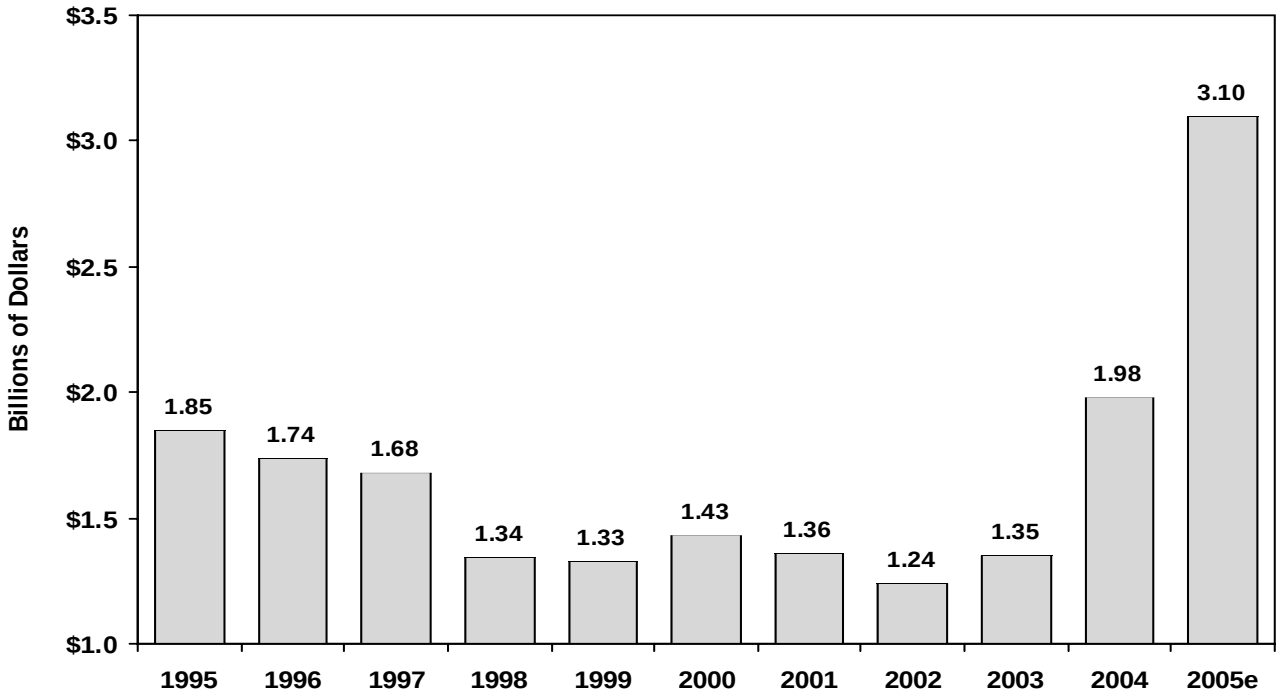
The value of Utah's mineral production increased dramatically to a record high in 2005, due to significant increases in all precious-metal and nearly all base-metal prices, and the increased production of both base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2005, to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial-minerals, and all metals except magnesium were higher in 2005. The UGS anticipates that Utah's mineral valuation will remain nearly the same in 2006, with projected increases in production offset by some moderation in select metal and industrial mineral prices. Coal prices, which generally have been declining since the mid-1980s, increased in 2004 and 2005, and will increase again in 2006. Utah ranked sixth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 15th in coal production in 2004. The nonfuel ranking will remain high as metal production increases and prices remain high, and Utah's coal ranking will likely improve as coal production is projected to increase to a record high in 2006. The resurgence of uranium and tar sand, and possible oil shale development may add significant increases to the value of mineral production in future years.

Figure 69
Value of Utah's Mineral Production from 2001 to 2005



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 70
Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production from 1995 to 2005



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

Table 79
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

	Supply*				Disposition			
Year	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,417	48,554	48,307	645
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	7,195	48,802	48,486	691
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	7,020	46,641	46,634	806
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	7,117	46,126	46,265	767
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,349	48,492	48,477	633
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,670	50,017	49,476	613
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,128	52,271	50,556	703
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,565	49,716	49,999	786
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	12,188	5,835	50,310	50,143	457
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,526	49,962	49,987	591
2003	13,098	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,867	48,267	48,284	549
2004	14,797	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,427	53,400	53,180	532
2005e	15,700	8,256	24,555	10,654	4,236	54,427	54,558	758

e = estimate
*Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments, minor imports may arrive by truck. Also, there may be additional minor imports from other states.
**Estimated

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

Table 80
Supply and Disposition of Petroleum Products in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

	Supply			Consumption by Product					
Year	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States*
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,984	22,136
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,458	32,129	24,121
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,173	20,359
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,972	22,031
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,695	21,409
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,629	20,512
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	22,474
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,857	47,966	23,937
2002	59,541	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,342	47,398	24,082
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,807	7,150	12,276	5,897	50,130	22,729
2004	63,074	2,595	18,486	25,395	7,028	12,315	5,823	50,561	24,475
2005e	63,415	2,806	20,348	25,728	7,120	12,476	5,899	51,223	24,645

e = estimate
*Amounts shipped by truck are unknown

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

Table 81
Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas in Utah (Million Cubic Feet)

	Supply			Consumption by End Use							
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185
1984	183,062	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,784
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,301	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,200
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,373	8,707	27,012	2,831	157,009
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	278	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	169,776
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	347	40,859	6,478	23,810	2,561	159,890
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	382	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	164,556
2001	300,976	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,585	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,300
2002	293,109	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,380
2003	287,123	268,058	242,266	54,632	30,994	592	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,128
2004	292,966	276,969	251,643	60,527	31,048	640	25,998	11,141	21,025	6,500	156,879
2005e	303,578	293,036	270,807	57,923	31,500	705	27,245	9,672	21,200	7,250	155,495

e = estimate
na = not available

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

Table 82
Supply and Disposition of Coal in Utah (Thousand Short Tons)

	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports	
Year	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106	na	na
1981	13,808	1,136	14,627	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,433	5,292	3,472
1982	16,912	797	15,397	177	841	822	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177
1983	11,829	937	12,188	191	829	629	5,223	6,872	4,787	1,346
1984	12,259	1,539	12,074	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905	5,583	849
1985	12,831	1,580	14,361	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625
1986	14,269	1,145	13,243	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	231	276	11,175	11,806	5,078	555
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,179	686	12,949	15,045	5,108	2,175
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,759	1,708
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,648	5,468
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	7,862	3,513
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	745	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	985	1,166	15,164	17,374	9,672	2,960
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	873	1,235	14,906	17,074	10,728	2,404
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875
2003	23,069	2,036	23,700	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,673	222
2004	21,818	3,206	22,811	61	0	583	16,759	17,403	8,828	295
2005e	24,406	2,797	25,727	40	0	552	16,616	17,208	10,129	0

e = estimate
na = not available

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

Figure 83
Supply and Disposition of Electricity in Utah (Gigawatthours)

	Net Generation by Fuel Type						Utah Consumption by End Use			
Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Other	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	109	15,411	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	171	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989
1987	25,221	92	13	893	127	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965
1990	31,523	52	146	508	334	32,563	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,401
1991	28,888	51	550	627	390	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907
1992	31,553	34	631	602	230	33,050	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567
1993	32,126	37	606	860	468	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867
1994	33,131	33	807	750	514	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847
1995	30,611	36	791	969	429	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	462	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	485	34,748	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	480	35,946	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	385	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879
2000	34,491	58	890	751	454	36,644	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	195	35,886	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	229	36,609	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,266
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	208	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860
2004	36,432	44	1,187	504	206	38,373	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,511
2005e	35,506	24	837	533	199	37,099	7,491	9,519	7,963	24,973

e = estimate

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

Table 84
Energy Prices in Utah (Nominal Dollars)

	Field Price			Average End-Use Price									
Year	Coal ($/ton)	Crude Oil ($/barrel)	Natural Gas ($/mcf)	Coal - Electric Utilities ($/ton)	No. 2 Distillate ($/gallon)	Motor Fuel (all grades) ($/gallon)	Natural Gas Residential ($/mcf)	Natural Gas Commercial ($/mcf)	Natural Gas Industrial ($/mcf)	Electric Power Residential (c/kWh)	Electric Power Commercial (c/kWh)	Electric Power Industrial (c/kWh)	Electric Power All Sectors (c/kWh)
1980	25.63	19.79	1.12	26.06	0.91	1.23	2.51	5.12	2.08	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	26.87	34.14	1.10	28.99	1.04	1.37	3.00	4.97	2.40	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	29.42	30.50	3.06	32.59	1.01	1.35	3.63	3.65	2.61	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	28.32	28.12	3.40	30.96	0.96	1.13	3.96	4.01	2.92	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	29.20	27.21	4.08	30.65	0.96	1.12	5.29	4.61	3.27	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	27.69	23.98	3.52	32.34	0.93	1.14	4.52	4.57	3.01	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	27.64	13.33	2.90	32.33	0.78	0.85	4.89	4.99	3.16	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25.67	17.22	1.88	29.09	0.84	0.93	4.60	4.61	2.96	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	22.85	14.24	2.39	29.07	0.85	0.96	4.73	3.77	2.87	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	22.01	18.63	1.58	28.06	0.94	1.03	4.73	3.83	3.03	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	21.78	22.61	1.70	26.80	1.11	1.14	4.85	3.95	3.33	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	21.56	19.99	1.54	27.39	1.03	1.10	5.07	4.19	3.44	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	21.83	19.39	1.63	27.53	1.02	1.12	5.04	4.08	3.62	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	21.17	17.48	1.77	27.76	1.01	1.10	4.74	3.75	3.39	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	20.07	16.38	1.54	26.82	0.99	1.12	4.64	3.59	2.56	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	19.11	17.71	1.15	25.97	1.05	1.16	4.46	3.42	2.20	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	18.50	21.10	1.39	25.35	1.19	1.26	4.29	3.24	2.01	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	18.34	18.57	1.86	25.93	1.17	1.31	4.92	3.75	2.45	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	17.83	12.52	1.73	26.74	1.04	1.14	5.32	4.15	2.87	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	17.36	17.69	1.93	24.65	1.14	1.26	5.09	3.90	2.78	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	16.93	28.53	3.28	24.38	1.49	1.53	5.90	4.68	3.74	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	17.76	24.09	3.52	26.87	1.37	1.45	7.69	6.44	5.03	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	18.47	23.87	1.99	21.88	1.30	1.37	6.39	5.20	3.91	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	16.64	28.88	4.11	23.54	1.48	1.60	7.33	5.95	5.04	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	17.70	39.35	5.26	24.94	1.82	1.86	8.12	6.74	5.89	7.2	5.9	4.1	5.7
2005e	18.98	53.39	7.32	26.27	2.49	2.38	9.95	7.87	6.43	7.9	6.3	4.4	6.2

e = estimate

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

High Technology

Overview
Utah's technology sector posted a modest year-over employment gain of 386 workers in 2004, ending the decline that began in 2001. During the first six months of 2005, average employment crept up to 59,107, an increase of about 2,200 workers over the 2004 average of 56,884 (a 3.9% year-over growth rate). However, despite this increase, more than 5,800 jobs have been lost in the technology sector since 2000 (a drop of 9.0%). In 2004, 11 high tech industries posted job gains, seven of which were more than 100 workers. Eight industries posted job losses, the largest of which occurred in computer and peripheral equipment and motion picture and video production.

2004 Summary
In 2004, 56,884 people worked in the technology sector accounting for 5.2% of the state's nonagricultural employment. This sector appears to have recovered from the decline that began in 2001, with net employment gains posted each quarter since the second quarter of 2004. However, since 2000, Utah's technology sector has lost more than 5,800 jobs; a decline of 9.0%.

On an industry-by-industry basis, 11 industry segments posted year over increases, seven of which reported gains of 100 workers or more. Significant increases were seen in engineering services (263), semiconductor and electronic components (255) and communication equipment (213). Together, these three segments added 731 jobs to the economy in 2004. Other industry segments with increases of more than 100 workers included aerospace, Internet service providers, computer systems design, and medical equipment.

In contrast, eight industry segments posted job losses in 2004. However, only two segments posted job losses of more than 100 workers. The largest decline occurred in computer and peripheral equipment which posted job losses totaling 519 employees. Problems in this segment began in 2001 with the closure of the Gateway, Inc.'s manufacturing facility in Salt Lake County, which resulted in a loss of 660 jobs. Layoffs at Evans and Sutherland and the Palm Pilot plant closure in 2001 also contributed to the decline in this technology segment.

The average wage in the technology sector increased from $53,698 in 2003 to $55,681 in 2004, a 3.7% increase. This increase was slightly higher than the rate of growth reported for non-agricultural wages as a whole, which posted an increase of 3.5%.

Although the technology sector accounts for a small segment of all non-agricultural employment in Utah, it accounts for 9.1% of total non-agricultural payroll. In 2004, the average wage paid in the technology sector was about 76% higher than the average wage for all non- agricultural workers.

Major Industry Analysis
Utah's technology sector is concentrated in four industry segments: computer systems design, medical equipment and supplies, aerospace, and engineering services. Employment in these four industries accounts for 54.8% of all technology employment in 2004.

Computer Systems Design
As measured by employment, computer systems design is the largest industry segment in Utah's technology sector. In 2004, almost 11,000 people worked in this segment, accounting for about 19.2% of total technology employment. This segment includes companies that provide expertise in the field of information technologies and is characterized by a large number of very small firms. The largest employers are 3M Company, Altiris, Inc., Sento Technical Innovations and Unisys Corp., none of which employ more than 500 workers.

Poor economic conditions hit this industry segment especially hard, as employment fell from 13,028 in 2000 to 10,521 in 2002, a drop of 19.2%. Contributing to these declines were job losses at Intel and Iomega totaling 550 workers. The rebound of this sector appeared to be fueled by an increase in the number of firms, rather than employment growth in existing ones. Since 2000, the average number of computer systems design firms has increased 17.1% from 1,264 to 1,481, while the average employment per firm has fallen from 10 employees to seven.

Preliminary data for 2005 showed continued growth in both employment and the number of firms in the sector. For the first six months of 2005, employment averaged 11,664 and the number of firms averaged 1,583.

Medical Equipment
This segment of Utah's technology sector has been the most stable over the past six years, with average employment ranging from a low of 7,479 in 2001 to a high of 7,715 in 2004. This stability is due, in part, to the fact that many of the companies in this sector manufacture products that are in high demand. With more than 1,000 workers each, Becton Dickinson and Fresenius USA continue to be the largest employers the sector. Other large employers are Ballard Medical, Hospira and Merit Medical.

Although average employment in the sector was up slightly during the first six months of 2005, the sector may face significant challenges in 2006. In March of 2005, Hospira, a spin-off of Abbot Laboratories, announced the sale of its Salt Lake facility to another company that plans to close the Utah plant by 2007, eliminating roughly 750 jobs. In July of 2005, Ballard Medical Products (a division of Kimberly-Clark) announced that it will close its manufacturing plant in Draper, eliminating 450 employees. Both companies plan to reopen facilities in Mexico.

Alternatively, Merit Medical, a manufacturer of proprietary disposable products used in cardiology and radiology procedures, recently doubled its production capacity in Utah and added 134 new positions to its Utah workforce. Merit currently employs about 900 people in Utah, and with the new expansion, could increase to 1,200 within a few years.

Aerospace Products
The aerospace industry was once the largest component of Utah's technology sector, employing more than 14,000 people, but has experienced significant downsizing over the past decade. In 2004, employment averaged about 6,494 workers, an increase of almost 2.9% over 2003. The largest companies in this sector are Thiokol Corp. and Alliant (divisions of ATK). Together, these companies employed more than 4,000 people, or 61.6% of all workers in the aerospace sector.

Aerospace is projected to be one of the fastest growing technology sectors in 2005. Average employment in this sector for 2005 showed an increase of 511 workers over average employment reported in 2004. Much of this growth is the result of NASA contracts received by Thiokol and Alliant's munitions sales to the U.S. military.

2005 Outlook

Preliminary data for 2005 show that the technology sector is gaining momentum and has finally rebounded from the downturn which began in 2001. From January 2005 to July 2005, technology employment averaged 59,107, an increase of 2,223 workers, and more than 3.9% higher than average technology employment during the same period in 2004.

It is estimated that only five industry segments will post employment declines and all of these are small segments of the technology sector. Of the remaining industry segments, six posted employment gains in excess of 100 workers. The largest gains were in computer systems design (744), aerospace (511) and software (307).

While the technology sector is expanding, it is still 9.1% smaller (as measured by employment) than it was in 2000. By mid-2005, two of the largest industry segments had completely rebounded: medical equipment returned to its pre-downturn level and computer systems design gained nearly 750 jobs. However, at present growth rates, it may take three more years for the technology sector to regain the employment losses sustained since 2000.

Table 85
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Annual Averages

		Average Annual Employment					
Sector	NAICS Code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003-2004 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	18	22	23	23	34	11
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	174	170	158	154	140	-14
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	3,575	3,181	1,540	1,255	736	-519
Communication Equipment	3342	2,286	2,393	2,370	2,428	2,641	213
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	4,110	4,215	3,315	2,888	3,143	255
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	3,211	3,242	3,109	3,185	3,109	-76
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	398	368	341	324	423	99
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	7,465	7,201	6,634	6,314	6,494	180
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,530	7,479	7,575	7,593	7,715	122
Software	5112	5,819	5,348	4,845	4,735	4,726	-9
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	2,685	2,643	2,478	2,364	1,904	-460
Post Production Services	51219	42	42	49	28	23	-5
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	1,480	1,179	879	701	728	27
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	100	96	90	79	85	6
Other Telecommunications	5179	25	98	119	82	79	-3
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,476	3,276	3,016	2,975	3,147	172
Engineering Services	54133	5,502	5,767	5,579	5,802	6,065	263
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,182	1,214	1,152	1,173	1,173	0
Computer Systems Design	5415	13,028	12,491	10,521	10,755	10,920	165
Scientific Research	54171	2,847	3,340	3,815	3,640	3,599	-41
Total		64,951	63,766	57,609	56,498	56,884	386

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 86
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Comparison of 2004 and Six Month Average of 2005

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment 2004	2005	2004-2005 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	34	36	2
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	140	174	34
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	736	696	-40
Communication Equipment	3342	2,641	2,763	122
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	3,143	3,062	-81
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	3,109	3,172	63
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	423	431	8
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,494	7,005	511
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,715	7,771	56
Software	5112	4,726	5,033	307
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,904	1,894	-10
Post Production Services	51219	23	67	44
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	728	730	2
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	85	90	5
Other Telecommunications	5179	79	70	-9
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,147	3,396	249
Engineering Services	54133	6,065	6,296	231
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,173	1,092	-81
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,920	11,664	744
Scientific Research	54171	3,599	3,665	66
Total		56,884	59,107	2,223

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 87
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Second Quarter 2000 and Second Quarter 2005

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment Second Quarter 2000	Second Quarter 2004	Second Quarter 2005	2000-2005 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	16	29	36	20
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	172	139	180	8
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	3,498	721	705	-2,793
Communication Equipment	3342	2,221	2,667	2,800	579
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	3,998	3,120	2,990	-1,008
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	3,241	3,083	3,172	-69
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	398	440	435	37
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	7,477	6,456	7,134	-343
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,523	7,819	7,767	244
Software	5112	5,852	4,675	5,096	-756
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	2,505	1,778	1,779	-726
Post Production Services	51219	43	25	98	55
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	1,480	709	710	-770
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	113	88	91	-22
Other Telecommunications	5179	5	87	71	66
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,455	3,152	3,494	39
Engineering Services	54133	5,540	6,106	6,449	909
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,199	1,190	1,126	-73
Computer Systems Design	5415	13,108	10,794	11,847	-1,261
Scientific Research	54171	2,822	3,591	3,745	923
Total		64,666	56,669	59,725	-4,941

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 88
High Technology Establishments in Utah: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Number of Firms 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-2004 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	5	5	5	5	5	0
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	7	8	7	7	7	0
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	26	24	25	23	23	-3
Communication Equipment	3342	33	36	32	28	27	-5
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	56	59	56	52	56	-4
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	54	57	59	59	61	5
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	4	4	2	2	2	-2
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	48	45	41	44	48	-4
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	182	187	185	182	197	0
Software	5112	153	150	156	158	177	5
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	181	184	184	185	201	5
Post Production Services	51219	14	19	23	22	24	8
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	74	82	92	81	73	7
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	10	11	15	13	12	3
Other Telecommunications	5179	5	6	7	7	7	3
Internet Service Providers	5181	209	265	243	236	235	27
Engineering Services	54133	562	577	597	626	666	65
Testing Laboratories	54138	101	105	107	104	109	3
Computer Systems Design	5415	1,264	1,365	1,357	1,354	1,481	90
Scientific Research	54171	216	237	250	245	254	29
Total		3,201	3,422	3,440	3,432	3,665	232

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 89
High Technology Total Wages in Utah (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	NAICS Code	Total Wages 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$1.1	$1.0	$1.0	$1.1	1.4
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.0
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	185.4	184.0	111.6	91.4	47.1
Communication Equipment	3342	152.3	152.8	153.3	158.7	174.1
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	149.9	148.4	124.4	114.1	131.3
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	162.8	165.6	155.4	172.2	172.7
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	19.2	18.5	17.7	18.2	22.1
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	403.6	416.6	399.3	380.2	402.7
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	247.5	257.2	273.8	295.5	307.0
Software	5112	463.8	381.4	351.0	346.2	356.4
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	58.7	66.1	52.7	52.7	47.3
Post Production Services	51219	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	65.1	56.6	52.7	42.6	45.8
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3
Other Telecommunications	5179	1.3	3.9	4.7	3.3	3.3
Internet Service Providers	5181	149.9	150.1	118.9	118.2	129.7
Engineering Services	54133	260.8	283.9	290.1	302.4	329.7
Testing Laboratories	54138	42.1	43.2	42.1	44.0	46.9
Computer Systems Design	5415	753.6	739.6	647.4	688.5	726.2
Scientific Research	54171	159.4	185.8	198.6	196.5	216.0
Total High Technology Wages		3,285.2	3,263.4	3,002.4	3,033.8	3,167.5
Utah State Wide Wages		30,972.6	32,059.7	32,337.3	32,886.9	34,992.3
High Technology Wages as Percent of Total		10.6%	10.2%	9.3%	9.2%	9.1%

Note: Wages for 2004 are preliminary based on the first two quarters only.
Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview

Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in nearly all leading indicators in 2005. Each of the five major tourism sectors - transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals, experienced gains. For the second consecutive year, the Utah ski industry enjoyed record breaking year in terms of skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at national parks but increased at National Recreation Areas and Monuments. These increases resulted in higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2005.

The outlook for the industry for 2006 is cautiously optimistic, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, but industry experts forecast continued (but slower) growth in 2006.

2005 Summary

Utah's Travel Industry Experiences Gains. Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in 2005, as did the industry on a national basis. Estimates of non-resident tourism arrivals to Utah surpassed 2004 levels, increasing 4.0% to 18.2 million. It is estimated that the number of domestic travelers grew by 3.6% to 17.5 million, while the international visitation estimate rose 4.8% to 650,000. Despite high gas prices, visitation reports indicated a 2.6% increase in vehicle traffic along Utah's interstates, but visitation decreased 3.2% at state-operated Welcome Centers. The number of visitors at Utah's five national parks decreased 0.3%, but overall visitation at Utah's National Monuments, Recreation Areas, and Historic Sites increased 4.7%.

Hotel occupancies were 65.3% in 2005, compared to 60.8% in 2004. Following a national trend, statewide room rates increased 5.1% in 2005, indicating higher demand in the state's lodging sector. Hotel room rents for 2005 surpassed room rents for 2004 by 10.0%, continuing an upward trend that has lasted over 20 years (noting that 2003's decline compared to 2002 was due to the 2002 Olympic Winter Games). This trend coincided with a 112% increase in the supply of rooms since 1994.

Nationwide, some of the larger airlines such as Delta and Northwest continued to struggle in 2005, yet Delta actually increased the number of flights into and out of Salt Lake. The number of passengers at the Salt Lake International Airport increased 23.1%. Delta also announced renewed emphasis on international travelers, which could also ultimately benefit Utah.

The ending of the recent drought helped slow the steady decline in visitation at many state parks, with visitation dropping only 1.3% in 2005. While it may take several years to fully recover from the long-lasting drought, several reservoirs began to fill-up and visitation should increase with another strong year of precipitation. The 2004/05 ski season was the best year on record in Utah based on skier visits, surpassing the record established the year before. Several ski resorts received over 600 inches of snowfall while an average season usually includes over 500 inches of snow. Poor snow levels in other parts of the country helped Utah attract a large number of out-of-state skiers. Lingering effects of the 2002 Olympics may have assisted the ski industry along with the outstanding snowfall.[1]

By the end of 2004, many in the travel industry felt the industry had finally recovered from the negative effects of 9/11. Despite concerns about the economy, the war in Iraq, the U.S. image abroad, and high gas prices, the tourism industry enjoyed robust growth in 2004. This growth continued in the first half of 2005 until hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the Gulf Coast states, causing gasoline prices, which were already perceived as high, to rise dramatically. With 78% of Utah's overnight leisure visitors traveling via automobile, there was concern that visitation would drop. Although growth did slow, it still continued.

In the years following September 11, 2001, domestic leisure travel has remained a bright spot. Some trends in domestic leisure travel include:[2]

- Travelers 55 or older with no children in the home are a growing segment with interest in national parks, museums, sight seeing, dining and entertainment, and adventure sports.
- Demand from leisure travelers for hotel rooms remains strong.
- Business travel is growing at a slower rate than leisure travel.
- Baby Boomers and Generation X have driven the leisure travel recovery since September 11, 2001.

Utah has benefited from an improving economy and the fact that the devastating effects of September 11, 2001 have been dissipating. Traveler spending has grown and each of the tourism sectors - transportation, eating and drinking, auto rentals, hotels and lodging, and amusement and recreation - experienced gains in 2005.[3] Total traveler spending rose 9.9% in 2005 to $5.5 billion. Total state and local taxes generated by traveler spending totaled $433 million in 2005. The increase in traveler spending also prompted travel-related employment to increase 7.1% in 2005. Total travel-related employment was 119,900 in 2005, accounting for about 10% of total Utah nonfarm jobs.[4]

Utah's Market Share for U.S. Domestic Traveler Spending. In 2005, the nation saw improvement for the tourism industry, and Utah experienced increases in traveler spending and employment. However Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending has been trending downward since 1996.[5] One study showed that Utah's share of U.S. domestic trav-

[1] Visitation reports collected from the Salt Lake City Department of Airports, National Park Service, Utah Office of Tourism, Utah Division of State Parks, Utah Department of Transportation, Ski Utah, and the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report.

[2] TIA Travel Outlook Conference 2005 U.S. Leisure Travel Trends, Dr. Ed McWilliams, D.K. Shifflet & Associates, October 2005.

[3] Second Quarter 2005 Taxable Sales, Utah State Tax Commission.

[4] The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, using a model from the former Utah Department of Community and Economic Development, that includes numbers provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services and the Utah State Tax Commission, generate traveler spending and employment figures.

[5] Based on two independent studies: 1) Impact of Travel & Tourism on the U.S. and State Economies, Travel Industry Association of America updates this study each year - 2005 is the latest edition; 2) Utah U.S. Final Visitor Volume and Spending Estimates, D.K. Shifflet and Associates has provided visitor volume and spending information to the state since 1992.

eler spending has dropped from 1.04% in 1996 to 0.88% in 2004.[6] A study by a different firm[7] determined that Utah's market share has dropped from 0.85% in 1996 to 0.76% in 2003.

Each study used a different methodology; nevertheless, both showed an overall downward trend in market share since 1996. Of course, there have been ups and downs, but overall, other states are getting a larger share of the traveler spending pie. Even though Utah's tourism indicators are growing, Utah's share of traveler spending didn't increase at the same rate as other states through 2004.

2006 Outlook - Cautious Optimism

The outlook for 2006 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as the economy, high fuel prices, consumer confidence, the continued presence of U.S. troops in Iraq, and the possibility of another major terrorist attack, Utah tourism is expected to increase in 2006. Slow but steady growth in domestic leisure travel should occur, especially if the economy continues to remain fairly strong. While gas prices are still high compared to a year ago, they appear to have peaked and are declining. Business travel may be constrained in the first half of 2006, but is expected to grow 1% to 2% over the course of the entire year. Airfares may rise, but the airlines should enjoy more business from international passengers, who usually stay longer and spend more money.[8] Additionally, the Travel Industry Association of America and others are actively promoting national parks, and Utah should benefit from these efforts. A few of Utah's ski resorts opened early again in 2005 and hope to build on the record-breaking success of last year.

Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will continue to intensify as many states (including Utah) are increasing their marketing and promotion expenditures. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well positioned to attract these types of visitors.

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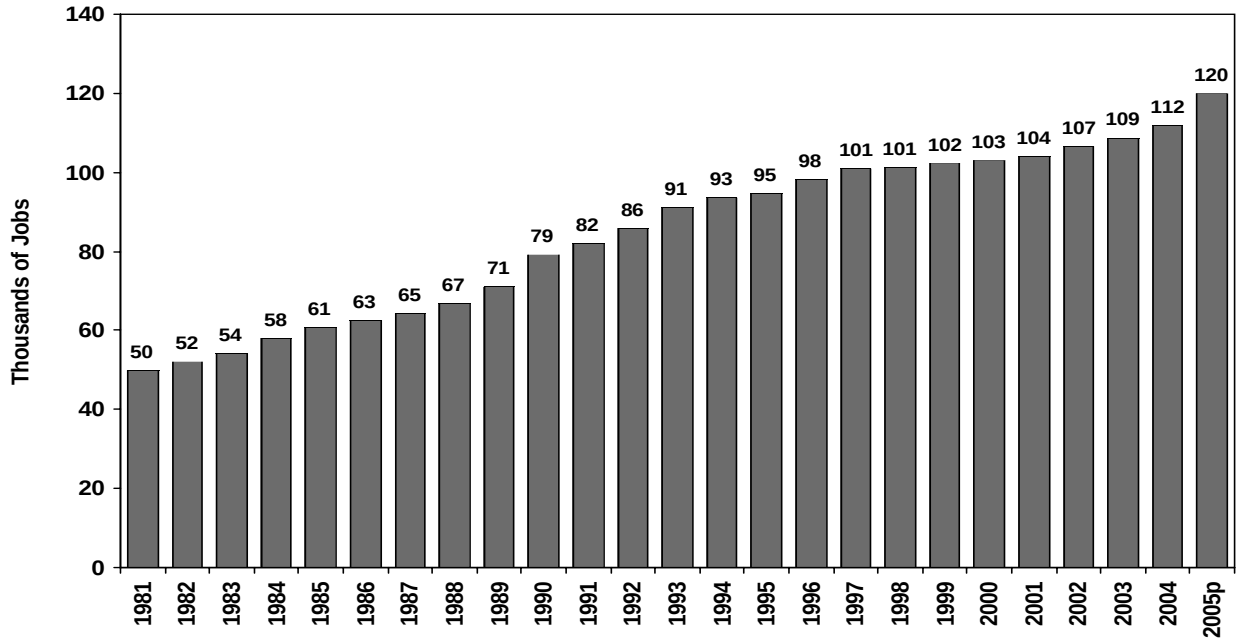
[6] Final Utah U.S. 2004 Volume, D.K. Shifflet and Associates, July 2005.

[7] Impact of Travel and Tourism on the U.S. and State Economies, Travel Industry Association of America, each edition from 1992 through 2005.

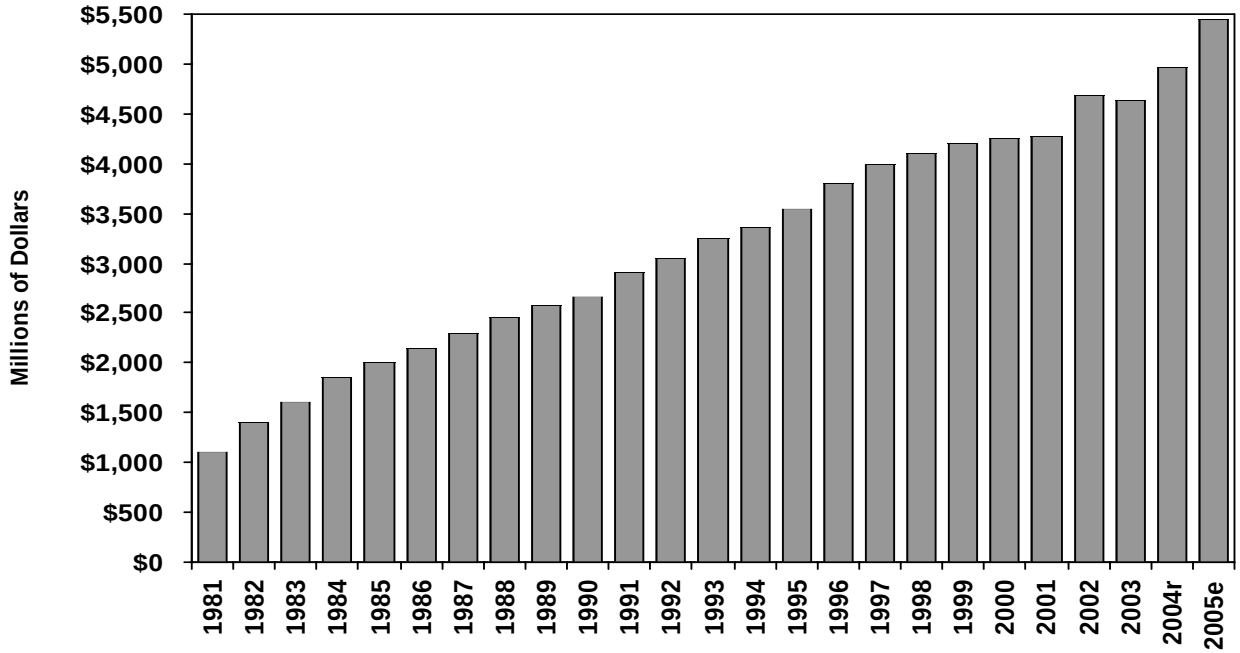
[8] Outlook based on information from the Outlook for U.S. Travel and Tourism, Suzanne Cook, Travel Industry Association of America, October 2005.

Figure 71
Utah Tourism Indicators: Travel-Related Employment



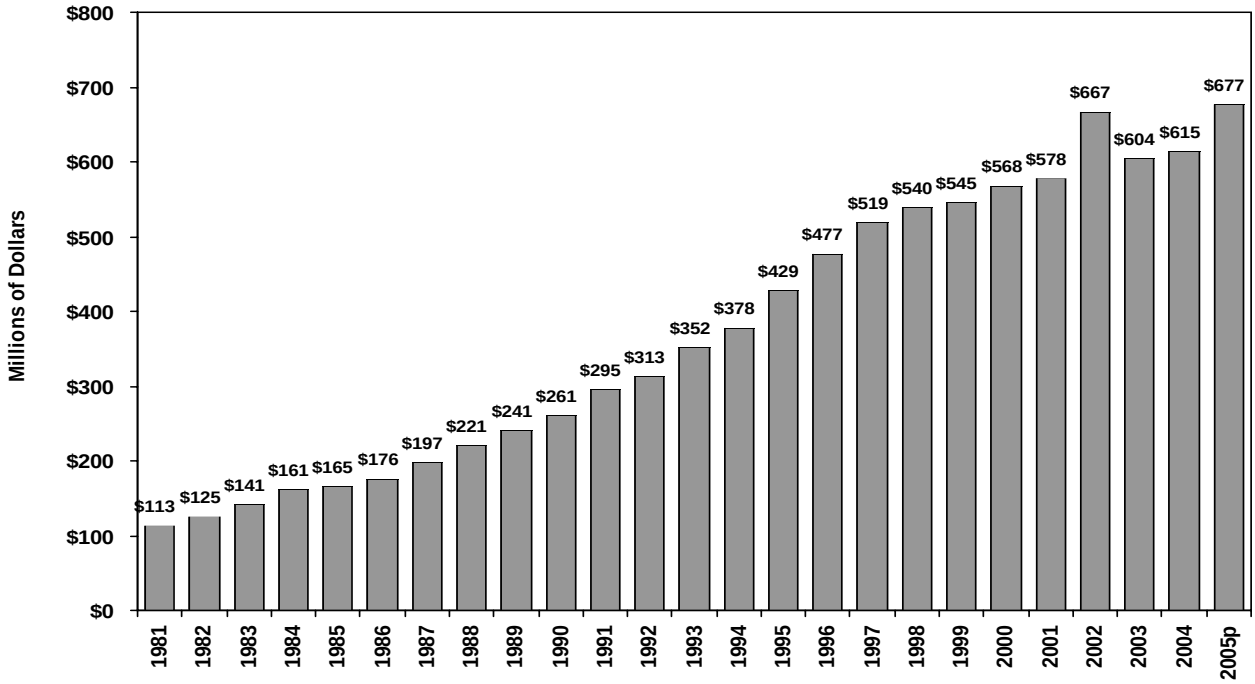
p = preliminary
Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, using figures provided by the former Utah Department of Community & Economic Development, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah State Tax Commission.

Figure 72
Utah Tourism Indicators: Traveler Spending



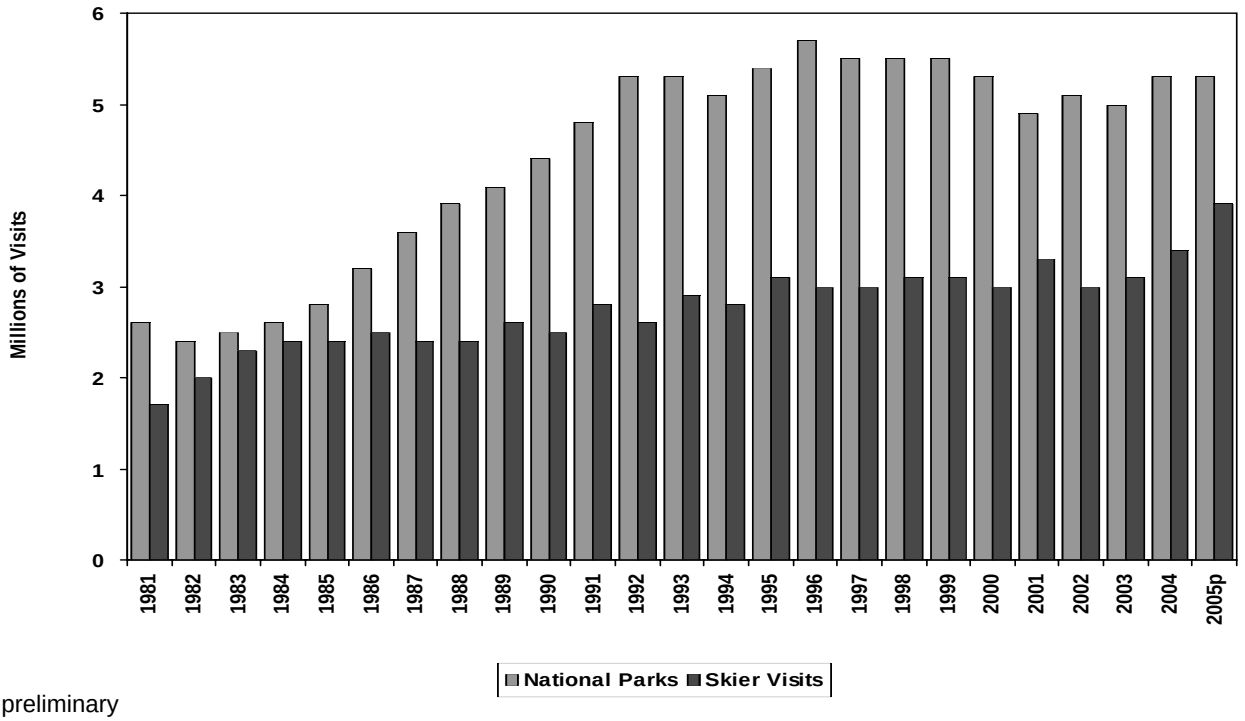
r = revised
e = estimate
Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, using figures provided by the former Utah Department of Community & Economic Development, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 73
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



p = preliminary
Sources: Utah State Tax Commission; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development Office of Tourism

Figure 74
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park and Skier Visits



p = preliminary
Sources: Utah State Tax Commission; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development Office of Tourism

Table 90
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1981	326,508	474,092	89,915	397,789	1,288,808	2,577,112
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004r	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005e	780,049	1,008,969	392,521	540,871	2,580,566	5,302,976
Percent Change						
2004-2005	6.4%	2.2%	5.6%	-2.0%	-3.5%	-0.3%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1981-2005	3.7%	3.2%	6.3%	1.3%	2.9%	3.1%

r = revised
e = estimate

Source: National Park Service; Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

Table 91
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004r	2005e	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 1994-2005
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$3,800	$4,000	$4,100	$4,200	$4,250	$4,280	$4,690	$4,630	$4,960	$5,452	9.9%	4.1%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	17.0	17.4	17.8	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.5	18.2	4.0%	0.8%
Number of U.S. Visits	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.9	17.5	3.6%	0.9%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.88	0.72	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.62	0.65	4.8%	-3.3%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	98,300	100,800	101,200	102,200	102,900	104,000	106,700	108,700	112,000	119,900	7.1%	2.2%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	67,400	69,100	69,400	70,100	70,600	71,500	73,300	74,700	77,000	82,400	7.0%	2.3%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	30,900	31,700	31,800	32,100	32,300	32,500	33,400	34,000	35,000	37,500	7.1%	2.2%
Percent of All Utah Non-Agricultural Jobs	10.3%	10.1%	9.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%	(x)	0.0%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$304	$320	$328	$336	$340	$336	$372	$367	$394	$433	9.9%	4.0%
State Government Portion	$225	$237	$243	$249	$252	$247	$274	$270	$290	$319	10.0%	4.0%
Local Government Portion	$79	$83	$85	$87	$88	$89	$98	$97	$104	$114	9.6%	4.2%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	21.1	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.9	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.4	22.6	23.1%	0.8%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	18.0	18.7	19.6	20.7	21.2	21.7	22.9	22.0	22.2	22.8	2.6%	2.7%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	-0.3%	-0.9%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	13.6%	3.1%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	-1.3%	-5.8%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$477	$519	$540	$545	$568	$578	$667	$604	$615	$677	10.0%	4.0%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	73.1%	68.0%	63.8%	61.6%	60.9%	59.9%	62.1%	58.8%	60.8%	65.3%	(x)	(x)

r = revised
e = estimate

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

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

Table 92
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Stateline Vehicle Crossings	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)
1981	$113,273,174	2,577,112	6,430,174	4,149,316	1,726,000	na	na	50,000	$1,100
1982	124,787,207	2,443,787	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	na	na	52,000	1,400
1983	140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	na	na	54,000	1,600
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	na	na	58,000	1,850
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	na	na	60,700	2,000
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	na	na	62,500	2,150
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	na	na	64,500	2,300
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	na	na	67,000	2,450
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	na	na	71,000	2,570
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	14,135,400	63.8%	79,000	2,660
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	14,886,000	69.4%	82,000	2,900
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	15,510,600	70.3%	86,000	3,050
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,850,000	15,669,500	71.9%	91,000	3,250
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,800,000	16,589,300	73.7%	93,400	3,350
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	3,113,800	17,301,000	73.5%	94,600	3,550
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	2,954,690	17,963,500	73.1%	98,300	3,800
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	3,042,767	18,696,400	68.0%	100,800	4,000
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,101,735	19,590,300	63.8%	101,200	4,100
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,144,328	20,675,000	61.6%	102,200	4,200
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	2,976,769	21,191,900	60.9%	102,900	4,250
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	3,278,291	21,721,698	59.9%	104,000r	4,280r
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	2,974,574	22,916,391	62.1%	106,700r	4,690r
2003	603,565,200	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,141,212	22,006,945	58.8%	108,700	4,630
2004r	615,396,245	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,429,141	22,194,190	60.8%	112,000	4,960
2005e	676,935,870	5,302,976	4,356,324	22,591,921	3,895,578	22,771,238	65.3%	119,900	5,452
Percent Change									
2004-2005	10.0%	-0.3%	-1.3%	23.1%	13.6%	2.6%	7.4%	7.1%	9.9%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1981-2005	7.7%	3.1%	-1.6%	7.3%	3.4%	3.0%	0.1%	3.7%	6.9%

r = revised
e = estimate

Sources: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Utah Department of Workforce Services; Utah Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Utah Department of Community & Economic Development; Utah Governor's Office of Planning & Budget; Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

Special Topics

Tax History

Overview

Until the Great Depression, the property tax was the major source of revenue for Utah state and local governments. In 1931, revenue shortfalls were so dramatic the Legislature enacted the individual income and corporate franchise taxes. At the time, the taxes were designed to generate revenue from individuals and corporations that could afford the additional burden. In 1933, because of persistent revenue shortfalls, the Legislature enacted the state sales tax. The effect of the Depression era tax reform was to broaden and stabilize the tax base creating what is called the "three legged stool": property, income, and sales taxes. In 1959 the sales tax was expanded to city and county governments. Currently, the state relies primarily on the income and sales tax, while local government relies primarily on property tax, and to a lesser extent sales tax.

Tax Structure for State and Local Governments

A balanced tax system is often compared to a stool with three legs. Each leg represents a different tax and all three legs are equal in that each tax raises roughly the same amount of revenue. Just as a three-legged stool gives more strength and stability than a one- or two-legged stool, tax experts believe a balanced tax system provides strength and stability to a state's revenue and gives the state the best chance of meeting many important goals. Among those goals is to provide adequate revenue, a fair and proportional distribution of the cost of providing public goods and services, moderate and stable levels of taxation, and an equilibrium between the growth of tax revenues and a taxpayer's income.

States that can export their taxes to nonresidents are in a position to ignore this revenue diversification principle. Nevada, with its gaming industry, and Wyoming, with its large natural resource base, are examples of states without a diverse tax base. Incidentally, neither state imposes an individual income tax.

The three taxes represented by the legs are sales and use taxes, property taxes, and taxes based on income. These three types of taxes raised more than $6.0 billion in revenue in Utah in fiscal year 2005. The largest amount of revenue comes from sales and use taxes at (37%), followed by the individual income tax (32%), and property tax (31%). These three tax types generate the major sources of revenue for state and local governments in Utah and the same is true for most other states as well.

Changes in Major State and Local Revenues

During the period from 1982 to the present, revenues from state and local sales and use taxes and individual income taxes grew significantly. Property tax revenues grew more slowly because the legislature cut property tax rates imposed by school districts and exempted a larger portion of the value of primary residences from the property tax. The imposition of "truth in taxation" laws have also correlated with slower growth in property tax revenues. Probably one of the most remarkable aspects of the revenue growth during the 1990s was the strong growth of the individual income tax, due primarily to the state's fast-growing economy.

Property Tax. The first general tax imposed on the value of all real and tangible personal property ("ad valorem tax") within the boundaries of Utah, dates back to 1878 (prior to Utah's statehood in 1896). Historically, the property tax was the principal revenue source for funding state and local governments. For example, in 1890, revenues generated by the property tax represented 97% of total state and local government revenues. Over time, state and local government reliance on the property tax has declined significantly, to 23% of all state and local taxes for fiscal year 2002. However, because the property tax is less sensitive to changes in the business cycle, it remains a stable source of revenue for funding public education and local governments.

Utah's property tax is established in the Utah Constitution, and was ratified with the constitution in 1896. Since its adoption, numerous constitutional amendments have authorized exemptions and special treatment of property by the legislature. Significantly, in 2002, voters approved a constitutional amendment to substantially reorganize, clarify, and simplify Article XIII, Revenue and Taxation, of the Utah Constitution. This change became effective January 1, 2003.[1]

Throughout the history of the property tax in Utah, there have been several recurring issues that have challenged state and local governments, the courts, tax administrators, and taxpayers. These issues include the establishment and equalization of property values within and among counties and among types of property, limiting growth in property taxes, ensuring public disclosure when property taxes are increased, and providing property tax relief.

Sales and Use Tax. Sales taxes were first introduced as a revenue source in 1933 when property tax collections dropped dramatically because of the Great Depression. At that time, most state and local government functions were funded by the property tax, and high delinquency rates during the Great Depression placed tremendous pressure on the property tax. The use tax was added in 1937 to complement the sales tax. A person is subject to a use tax, which is administered in the same manner as a sales tax, if for a transaction involving tangible personal property the seller did not collect the tax and the purchaser stores, uses, or consumes the tangible personal property within the state. Since the enactment of the state sales and use taxes, the transactions that are subject to these taxes, as well as the tax rates and exemptions, have been amended many times. In addition, portions of the revenues generated by state sales and use taxes have been designated by statute for particular uses, or "earmarked," in increasing frequency.

The first local option sales and use tax was enacted in 1959. At the time this local option tax was enacted, the tax was distributed to local governments on the basis of point of sale, which is where the sale occurred. In 1982, the Utah Constitution was amended to allow revenue sharing among political subdivisions, and in 1983 the local option sales and use tax was further amended to establish a distribution point of sale component and a population component. This local option sales and use tax still retains point of sale and population distribution components.

Since the first local option sales and use tax was enacted in 1959, numerous local option sales and use taxes have been enacted. Currently, there are at least eighteen statutory authorizations that impose local option sales and use tax under Utah's Sales and Use Tax Act. These sales and use taxes vary in their distribution, and a number of them are earmarked for particular purposes.

[1] Note that except for a change in the membership of county boards of equalization, the constitutional amendment was not intended to change the substance of the Revenue and Taxation Article.

Another significant source of legislative changes in the structure of state and local sales and use taxes is the state's involvement with the Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SST), a multi-state effort to simplify and modernize sales and use tax laws. One of the objectives of SST is to facilitate the collection of sales and use taxes by sellers that do not have a physical presence in a state ("non-nexus sellers"). Although the U.S. Supreme Court has concluded that a seller without sufficient presence in a state may not be required to collect sales and use taxes on behalf of that state, the Court has recognized Congress' power to change federal law to require such collections. Until Congress acts, states encourage the voluntary collection of sales and use taxes by non-nexus sellers by making complex sales and use tax laws more uniform to ease compliance burdens.

In 1999, the legislature enacted legislation to authorize the State Tax Commission to enter into negotiations with other states to develop uniform sales and use tax procedures and study ways to simplify the administration of the sales and use tax. Between 2000 and 2005, legislation was enacted to appoint delegates to the Streamlined Sales Tax Implementing States, develop uniform sales and use tax procedures, and simplify and modernize administration of the sales and use tax. To date, a significant portion of Utah sales and use tax law complies with the requirements established to participate in SST. Other laws, the enactment of which is necessary to be in substantial compliance with the requirements for participation in SST, are scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2006.

Taxes on Income

Individual Income Tax. Utah's individual income tax was enacted in 1931, when economic conditions during the Great Depression resulted in a need for revenues. The income tax provided a way to impose taxes on individuals who had a means to pay the taxes.

Since its inception, this tax has been subject to numerous changes. For example, in 1957, the first withholding tax was enacted that applied only to nonresident employees. The withholding tax was expanded to include both resident and nonresident employees in 1959. One of the most significant changes to the income tax rate structure occurred in 1973 when as part of a major overhaul of the individual income tax, separate tax rate structures were enacted for single individuals, married individuals filing joint tax returns, and married individuals filing separate returns. Prior to 1973, one tax rate structure applied to all taxpayers. In addition, in 1973, the individual income tax became more closely linked to the federal individual income tax system.

Corporate Franchise and Income Tax. Utah's corporate franchise tax was also enacted in 1931. In 1959, the corporate income tax was enacted as means of taxing corporations engaged in interstate commerce that were not previously subject to the corporate franchise tax but had income derived from Utah sources.

The state corporate franchise and income tax structure has been subject to changes in tax rates, the minimum tax, deductions, exemptions, and the application of the tax to corporations with foreign interests. Significant changes were made to these taxes in the early 1990s, when they were modernized, simplified, and brought into closer conformance with federal income tax provisions.

Gross Receipts Taxes.[2] The gross receipts tax is imposed on nonprofit corporations, other than religious and charitable institutions, that would otherwise not be required to pay corporate franchise and income taxes, was enacted by the legislature in 1980. Electrical corporations that received a property tax reduction authorized in 1995 by the legislature were subjected to a gross receipts tax in that same year.

Other Taxes

Throughout Utah's history, a number of miscellaneous taxes have been enacted to supplement state and local revenues. Examples of these miscellaneous taxes are:

- Insurance premium tax, enacted in 1896
- Inheritance tax, enacted in 1901
- Mining severance tax, enacted in 1917[3]
- Motor fuel tax, enacted in 1923
- Cigarette tax, enacted in 1923
- Beer tax, enacted in 1933
- Special fuel tax, enacted in 1941
- Wine and liquor tax, enacted in 1943
- Aviation fuel tax, enacted in 1951
- Oil and gas severance tax, enacted in 1955
- Privilege tax, enacted in 1959
- Tobacco products tax, enacted in 1963
- Municipal energy sales and use tax, enacted in 1996
- Brine shrimp royalty, enacted in 1997
- Radioactive waste facility tax, enacted in 2001
- Municipal telecommunications license tax, enacted in 2003
- Hazardous waste facility and nonhazardous solid waste facility tax, enacted in 2003
- Multi-channel video or audio service tax, enacted in 2004
- Sexually explicit business and escort service tax, enacted in 2004

Conclusion

Utah's state and local elected officials continually seek to balance the need for public services with available revenues. A viable and stable tax system must continually adjust to changes in the economy. Policymakers will need to continue to improve and refine Utah's tax system so that it remains a fair and reliable way to generate revenues for essential public purposes.

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[2] Other taxes, such as the taxes under the Radioactive Waste Facility Tax Act imposed by Utah Code Annotated, Title 59, Chapter 24, Radioactive Waste Facility Tax Act, are computed on the basis of gross receipts. However, for purposes of this chapter, these other taxes are addressed below under the discussion on "Other Taxes."

[3] A mining occupation tax was effective for 1917 and 1918. In 1919, this tax was repealed and the property tax base increased to three times the net proceeds for metalliferous mines, the value of improvements, and ground at $5 per acre. Nonmetallic mines and minerals were subject to property tax assessment at their full value. In 1937, a mining occupation tax was enacted. Utah Foundation, Financing Government in Utah, 135; Rasmussen, History of Utah's First Century of Taxation and Public Debt, 20, 40-41.

Works Cited

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Utah Foundation, Financing Government in Utah (Utah: Utah Foundation, 2000).

Governor Olene S. Walker, Recommendations on a Tax Structure for Utah's Future (Salt Lake City, November 2004), 2; Note that the state does not currently impose a general property tax for state purposes.

Utah Constitutional Revision Commission, Report of the Utah Constitutional Revision Commission 1994 (Utah: Legislative Printing, 1994).

Olene S. Walker, Utah Voter Information Pamphlet: General Election November 5, 2002 (Utah: State Elections Office, 2002), 26-31.

Utah Code Annotated, sec. 59-12-107 (2004 & Supp. 2005).

Utah Code Annotated, sec. 59-12-205 (2004 & Supp. 2005).

Utah Code Annotated, Title 59, Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act.

See Quill Corp. v. North Dakota, 504 U.S. 298 (1992).

1999 Utah Laws ch. 191; 2000 Utah Laws ch. 253; 2001 Utah Laws ch. 104; 2003 Utah Laws ch. 312; 2004 Utah Laws ch. 255; 2005 Utah Laws ch. 158; 2005 Utah Laws ch. 232.

Licensing and Sale of Cigarettes, 1923 Utah Laws ch. 52.

Legislation imposing a severance tax on oil and gas production was passed by the Legislature in 1955 with an effective date of January 1, 1956.

Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act, 1996 Utah Laws ch. 280.

Brine Shrimp Royalty Act, 1997 Utah Laws ch. 179.

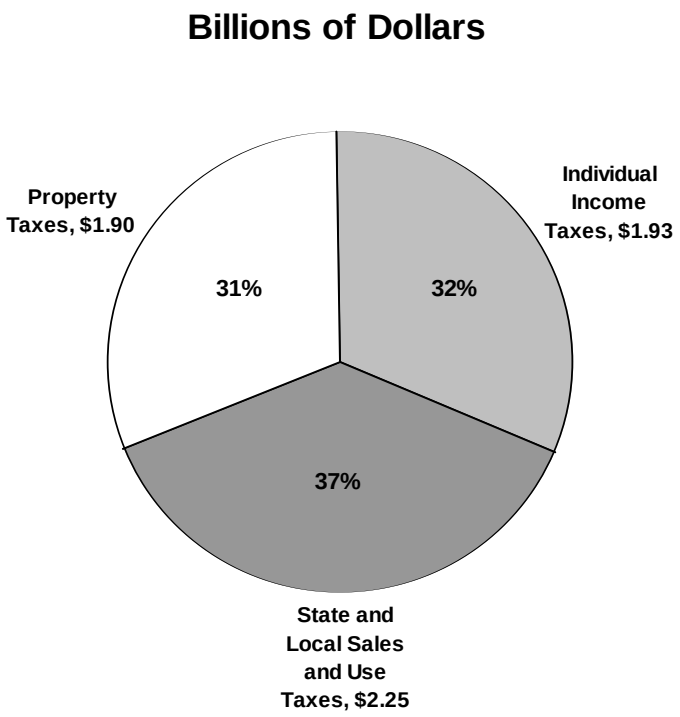
Radioactive Waste Tax Act, 2001 Utah Laws ch. 314.

State and Local Taxes, Fees, and Charges Related to Telecommunications, 2003 Utah Laws ch. 253.

Waste Tax and Fee Amendments, 2003 Utah Laws ch. 295.

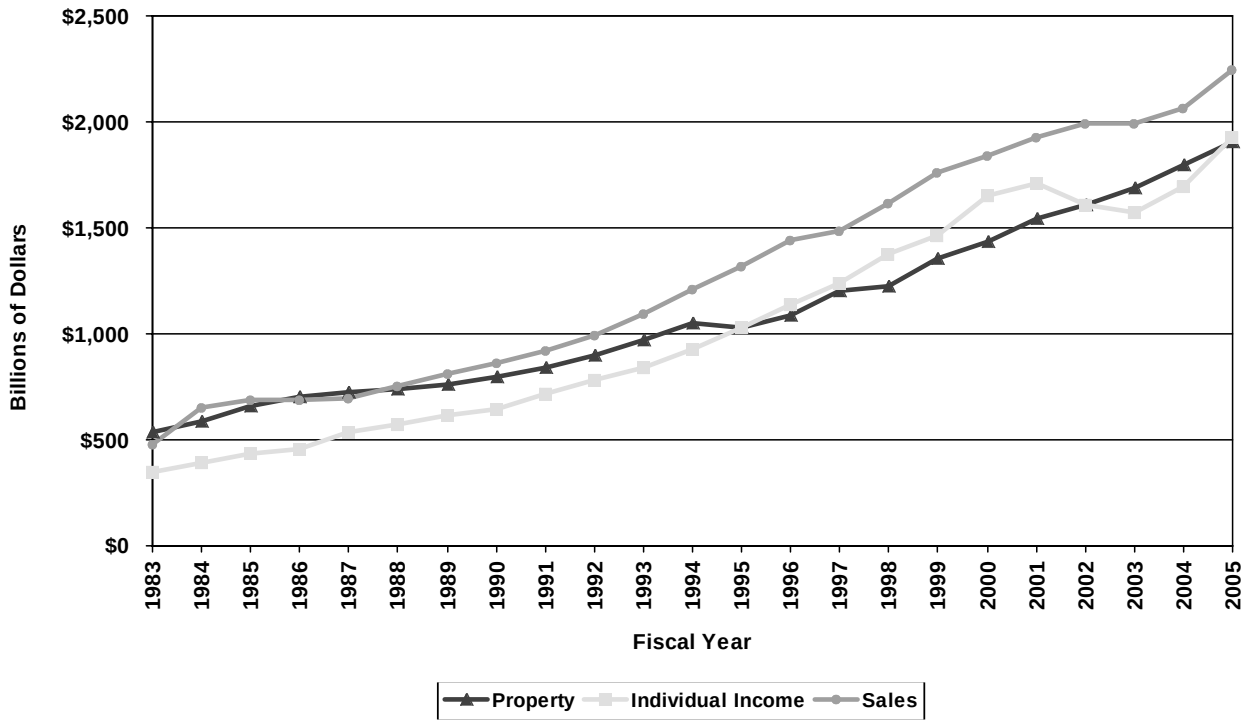
Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service Tax Act, 2004 Utah Laws ch. 300.

Figure 75
Utah's Three Major Taxes: Fiscal Year 2005



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 76
Revenue from Utah's Three Major Taxes: Fiscal Years 1983 to 2005



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Reform

Overview

Following the economic fluctuations of the past ten years and the impact of those fluctuations on state revenues, Utah's legislative and executive branches undertook a comprehensive study of the state's tax system. Topics examined include the income tax, sales and use tax, property tax, local government taxes, and other taxes. Heading into the 2006 General Session, tax reform appears to be one of the major issues likely to be considered by the Legislature and Governor. Depending on which proposals are ultimately enacted into law, the tax reform effort could result in a major impact on individuals, businesses, and state and local governments.

2005 Summary

Background

The remarkable economic upsurge in the 1980s and 1990s was followed by a dramatic economic downturn in the early 2000s. This caused major fiscal impacts for the states and the federal government. Years of slower revenue growth and even revenue decreases forced state governments nationwide to grapple with difficult spending and tax decisions. These difficult decisions prompted states to examine the outcomes of tax and budget policies over the economic cycle.

Although Utah fared well compared to many states, elected officials were still required to make many difficult fiscal decisions when revenues did not meet expectations. As the state started to emerge from the economic downturn, many people began closely examining the state's tax policies, and the extent to which adjustments to those policies could better help the state meet its goals and challenges in the 21st century.

In 2004, the Utah State Legislature established a task force to study the individual income tax and the corporate franchise and income taxes. In November 2004, Governor Olene Walker issued a report highlighting problems with the state's existing revenue portfolio and made 16 recommendations to address a declining tax base. As part of his campaign, Governor Huntsman highlighted tax reform as a way to improve the state's overall economic climate and to attract higher wage industries to the state.

Tax Reform Task Force

In the 2005 General Session, the Legislature and Governor Huntsman established a task force to study tax reform and make recommendations based on its study. The task force was comprised of four senators, nine representatives, and two gubernatorial appointees. In May 2005, it began examining the major components of Utah's tax structure in order to make recommendations to the Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee of the Legislature by November 2005. The task force began by adopting a set of guiding principles, which included treating taxpayers in similar situations similarly, establishing the amount of revenue to be generated by taxes, and creating a simple, stable, broad-based, and responsive tax system for the state. To facilitate a more in-depth review of the tax system, the task force divided itself into four working groups: income tax, sales and use tax, property tax, and RDA/other taxes. These working groups studied issues with existing tax policies in their respective areas and made recommendations to the full task force. After initial deliberations, the task force held public hearings in Logan, Salt Lake, Provo, Vernal, Price, Cedar City, and St. George to receive citizen feedback. Including the public hearings and working group meetings, the task force held over 50 meetings in its comprehensive review of the state's tax system.

Significant Issues

Income Tax

- Individual income tax - Major proposals considered: a flat tax; low-income exemptions; family size exemptions; retirement exemptions; deductions or credits for mortgage interest and charitable contributions; sales tax refund credits; expanding tax brackets; adjusting tax rates.

- Corporate franchise and income and gross receipts taxes - Major proposals considered: elimination of the corporate franchise and income tax; apportionment formula adjustments such as a single sales factor; repeal and reduction of a gross receipts tax on electrical utilities; a minimum filing threshold; adjusting tax rates.

- Earmarking of income taxes for education - A major proposal considered would eliminate the constitutional earmarking of income taxes for education.

Sales and Use Tax

- Major sales and use tax issues considered: modifying the sales and use tax on food; expansion of the tax base to include consumer services; tax exemptions for business inputs; a uniform statewide rate; changes to local government sales and use taxes; existing tax exemptions; including the motor fuel exemption; various confusing inconsistent tax issues.

Property Tax

- Major property tax issues considered: taxation of personal property; property tax rebates for elderly individuals with lower income; changes to truth in taxation processes; including advertisements and property tax inflation adjustments; property tax exemptions, including the 45% primary residential exemption.

Local Government and Other Taxes

- Major local government and other taxes issues considered: redevelopment agency reform; changes to local government sales and use taxes; including distribution methods and a shift from sales and use taxes to the property tax; modifying insurance premium taxes; decreasing taxes on cable companies and airlines.

Final Recommendations

The task force adopted 16 draft bills and six conceptual proposals. The following is a summary of the final recommendations.

Income Tax

- Individual income tax - Establish a tax based on federal adjusted gross income with a rate of 5.0% or less with non-refundable credits based on filing status, family size, charitable contributions, and mortgage interest.

- Corporate franchise and income tax - Allow electable single sales factor.

- Gross receipts tax on electrical corporations - Repeal and reduce tax rates commensurately.

Sales and Use Tax

- Sales and use tax on food - Eliminate the sales and use tax on unprepared food (i.e., groceries).
- Business input exemptions - Expand the existing manufacturing exemption, revise the existing semiconductor industry exemption, exempt certain telecommunication inputs with a one year life or greater, and exempt certain mining, computer system design, and biotech inputs with a three year life or greater.
- 1% local option sales and use tax - Phase out "hold harmless" provision.
- Uniform statewide rate - Adopt a uniform statewide sales and use tax rate of 6.4%.
- Confusing and inconsistent sales and use tax issues - Address various confusing and inconsistent issues, including (a) isolated and occasional sales, (b) car washes, laundry facilities, and amusement devices, (c) transportation exemptions, and (d) certain agricultural product sales.

Property Tax

- Circuit breaker - Increase eligibility and benefit amounts for property tax credits for elderly individuals with low income.
- Personal property taxation - Propose constitutional amendment providing legislative discretion on how to impose the property tax on personal property.
- Truth in taxation - Clarify truth in taxation newspaper advertisements and provide a four year newspaper advertisement exemption for certain school district levies approved by citizen vote.
- Commercial aviation - replace the current ad valorem property tax with a uniform fee for certain commercial airlines with headquarters in the state.

Local Government and Other Taxes

- Redevelopment agencies - Restructure redevelopment agency processes into three tracks, with separate conditions and requirements.
- Insurance premium tax - Reduce the tax on certain insurance premiums.
- Cable tax credit - Provide a credit for cable providers against a state tax to offset local franchise fees imposed on cable providers.

The task force also recommended that various local government tax issues be studied further in 2006.

Tax reform will be one of the major issues to be considered by the Legislature and the Governor during the 2006 General Session. Many of the proposals, if enacted, would have a significant impact on the level and types of taxes paid by individuals and businesses, and the revenues available to the state and local governments to provide services.

Further information on the task force, including audio recordings of meetings, can be accessed on the legislature's website http://www.le.utah.gov

Transportation

Overview
Highway transportation needs of the state are financed in a variety of ways; a major portion coming from state and federal taxes on motor and special fuels. In recent years, the state has also supplemented highway financing with unrestricted General Fund and with sales tax revenue that by statute is diverted to highway financing.

Revenues from state taxes on motor and special fuels as well as revenues from truck and vehicle registration fees are deposited into the Transportation Fund and are divided between the state, cities and counties. The state receives 75% of the revenues deposited into the Transportation Fund; cities and counties receive 25%.

In addition to the 25% of transportation related taxes allocated to cities and counties, the state also distributes to cities and counties a 1/16 percent share of the state sales tax to be used for roads. This has been capped in recent years at $18.7 million. Two programs, the corridor preservation program and the state park access program, each receive 3% of these funds. The remainder, approximately $17.6 million annually, is distributed to local and county governments.

The state also receives federal money for transportation needs. This generally comes from the federal tax levied on motor and special fuels, which the federal government allocates to the states. The federal tax collected is distributed to the various states under highway bills passed by Congress. The most recent bill passed is entitled "The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users" or what is commonly referred to as SAFETEA-LU. It was enacted on August 10, 2005 and authorizes spending for highways, highway safety, and transit for five years through 2009.

Once a state receives federal transportation money, it is required to spend this money on projects in a range of categories. These categories encompass a mixture of purposes such as recreational trails, metropolitan planning, bridge replacement, interstate maintenance, and the National Highway System.

Standard Transportation Program
Projects are programmed for construction by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) and the Transportation Commission through the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program known as the STIP. This program includes highway and transit projects that are scheduled for construction in the next five years. The STIP contains a list of projects that have been approved by the Transportation Commission based on funding projections from various federal and state transportation revenue sources. Many critical projects are left off the STIP due to insufficient funding. These projects are commonly referred to as unfunded transportation capacity needs.

Centennial Highway Fund
Recognizing the need to provide additional funding for transportation needs, Governor Leavitt and the state legislature created the Centennial Highway Fund during the 1996 General Legislative Session. This fund, a special revenue fund, provides financing for the construction of 40 plus previously unfunded transportation projects throughout the state. The planned financing sources for the Centennial Highway Fund include General Fund appropriations, sales taxes, fuel taxes, registration fees, bonding, federal funds, local contributions, and department efficiencies. This fund has been responsible for financing most of the larger new capacity projects constructed throughout the state. As of fiscal year 2005, approximately $2.7 billion has been spent on highway projects since the funds inception. One successful Centennial Highway project was the reconstruction of Interstate 15 (I-15) through Salt Lake City. The I-15 construction project finished ahead of time and came in under the revised budget by $32 million, an almost unheard of accomplishment for a project of its size.

Escalating Project Costs of the Centennial Highway Fund
In the 1997 General Legislative Session, the Governor and Legislature adopted a ten-year financing plan for the Centennial Highway Fund. Costs of constructing 42 projects were projected at $2.6 billion and a financing plan was implemented using estimated future revenues and appropriations that would go into the Centennial Highway Fund through fiscal year 2007.

One Centennial Highway project was the reconstruction of I-15, originally estimated to cost $1.36 billion, however with enhancements and changes in the program the total cost of the I-15 project escalated to $1.59 billion or $230 million higher than the original estimate of $1.36 billion. The Governor, along with legislative leadership, decided to finance the additional $230 million so other projects included in the Centennial Highway Fund program would not be cut.

In 1999, an additional project was added. This project provided an additional lane on each side of I-15 from North Salt Lake to the junction of U.S. 89 in Farmington and cost $29 million. These additional lanes were completed in 1999 and have temporarily relieved the traffic needs in the Davis County corridor.

During the 2000 General Legislative Session, UDOT informed the legislature that estimated costs for many of the projects still to be constructed had grown by close to $400 million. Since then, with the exception of Legacy Parkway, minor adjustments have been made to the estimated costs of the Centennial Highway Fund projects. The current cost estimated to complete all projects is now at $3.62 billion, over $1 billion more than originally estimated. It should be noted that the $3.62 billion figure does not include debt service interest payments, which stand at over $360 million to date.

Recent Developments of the Legacy Parkway
The Legacy Parkway was originally scheduled for construction at a cost of $261 million. The scope of the project changed to include a nature preserve and the cost escalated to $451 million. Work on the Legacy Parkway began in January of 2001 and continued until it was stopped by an injunction from the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver on November 16, 2001.

With the efforts of Governor Huntsman, an agreement in principle to settle the Legacy Parkway case outside of court was made with the plaintiffs in the Legacy Parkway lawsuit. This negotiated agreement was accepted by the legislature during a special session held on November 9, 2005 and has opened the way for construction to resume as early as Spring 2006.

Provisions of the agreement include a 55 mph speed limit, special noise-reducing pavement, the integration of unique parkway features and restrictions on certain types of large trucks.

The construction delay of the Legacy Parkway will cost the state upwards of $250 million, as construction costs have escalated since 2001. The cost to complete this project is unknown at this time but could easily exceed $700 million.

Financing of the Centennial Highway Fund

General Fund and Sales Tax. Total General Fund contributions through fiscal year 2005 total $882 million. This is $330 million less than the plan adopted by the 2001 legislature. Due to the downturn in the economy that began in the spring of 2001, the legislature reduced the ongoing General Fund appropriation to the Centennial Highway Fund by $86 million in fiscal year 2003 and did not increase General Fund appropriations to the fund until fiscal year 2006. In fiscal year 2006, the legislature increased the appropriation to the Centennial Highway Fund by $90 million each year from the General Fund.

In the 2005 General Session, the legislature dedicated $59.6 million of sales tax revenue for highways; replacing an ongoing General Fund appropriation. As a result, $59.6 million of sales tax revenue will go towards constructing highways each year.

In addition to this sales tax, the state's portion of the sales tax used for Olympic facilities, 1/64th percent of the sales tax, has been going into the Centennial Highway Fund annually. Revenue from this sales tax was $5.5 million for fiscal year 2005.

Fuel Taxes and Vehicle Registration Fees. The Centennial Highway Fund receives collections from an additional five cent per gallon tax on motor fuels and special fuels and a half cent per gallon tax formerly collected for the Underground Storage Tank program that was implemented in 1997. This amount is increased annually by 3% despite the actual increase. In years when transportation revenues have not increased by 3%, funds that would normally have gone to the STIP program have been allocated to the Centennial Highway Fund.

The increase in registration fees for vehicles and trucks that passed in 1997 continues to be included in the Centennial Highway Fund.

Federal Funding. The Centennial Highway Fund was originally scheduled to get additional federal funding over and above what UDOT normally had received in years before 1997. The agreed upon amount by the legislature and governor was $450 million over ten years. UDOT continues to put federal funds into the Centennial Highway Fund at sufficient amounts to reach the estimated $450 million.

Bonding. The state has bonded for over $1.3 billion to finance projects in the Centennial Highway Fund. Bonding of $50 million was authorized for fiscal year 2005. No bonding was needed in fiscal year 2006. Unless additional General Fund revenue is appropriated to the Centennial Highway Fund, projected bonding to complete projects may exceed $250 million in future years.

Other Funding and Department Efficiencies.
Departmental efficiencies of $6 million per year are transferred from the operations of UDOT to the Centennial Highway Fund. This should end after fiscal year 2007, giving UDOT an extra $6 million to program for STIP projects.

New Legislation Affecting the Centennial Highway Fund.
In 2005, legislation was passed to create the Transportation Investment Fund of 2005 to pay for the costs of maintenance, reconstruction, or renovation to state and federal highways. This bill re-designated the Centennial Highway Fund as a restricted account within the Transportation Investment Fund of 2005. It also provided that a portion of the sales and use tax revenue ($59.6 million) should be deposited into the Centennial Highway Fund. When highway general obligation bonds are paid off and projects are completed, all revenue currently going to the Centennial Highway Fund will be deposited into the Transportation Investment Fund of 2005.

Current and Future Transportation Issues

Gasoline and Special Fuels Taxes
Gasoline and Special Fuel tax rates, as measured in cents per dollar, were last increased in July 1997. Revenue growth in this tax has only increased by 16% since fiscal year 1998, while highway and street construction prices have increased 32% over the same period. Most of the additional revenue has been used to fund increased costs of UDOT employee salaries and benefits as well as increased costs of maintaining the state's current road system. As a result, increases in state revenue received from current gas and special fuel collections is used mainly to support the current road system and is not used to finance projects that add capacity.

Growing Traffic Volumes
Since the early 1990s, vehicle miles traveled on Utah roads has risen more than 50%. The state highway system, which comprises 14% of total highway mileage in the state, serves approximately 70% of total vehicle miles traveled in the state.

UDOT has implemented a four-pronged approach to manage the growing traffic volumes with the resources currently available. The first strategic goal is to take care of the current state highway system. UDOT is focusing on pavement preservation, bridge preservation and maintenance efforts that will prolong the life of highways and improve safety. The second strategic goal is to make the current system work more efficiently. UDOT focus areas include: traffic management using signal coordination, ramp meters, incident management teams, etc., to improve the flow of traffic; and enhance traveler information through web sites, the 511 system, and media outlets. The third strategic goal is to improve highway safety for the traveling public. The final goal is to increase capacity by adding lanes to the transportation system and by working with organizations for multi-modal or shared solutions to traffic congestion.

The Growing Problem with Congestion
Transportation planning organizations, most notably the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) and the Mountainland Association of Governments, issued transportation capacity studies indicating growing congestion on Utah highways. These studies indicate congestion will continue to increase while transportation capacity improvements will be insufficient under current funding levels.

The WFRC predicted that the Wasatch Front region alone will need to raise $4.1 billion to address critical transportation capacity needs in the next ten years. Under current state revenue sources approximately half of the needed funds can be raised, leaving an almost $3 billion shortfall.

Growing Cost of Highway Construction

UDOT has expressed concern that materials to build highways are not as readily available as in times past due to the economic expansion that is currently happening around the world. UDOT has indicated that costs to build highways have skyrocketed in Utah. The latest information released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that highway and street construction prices have increased by 16% from October 2004 to October 2005.

Housing and land prices have also increased significantly throughout Utah. Purchasing right-of-way for highways, which includes raw land, homes, and businesses, has now become a major portion of highway construction costs.

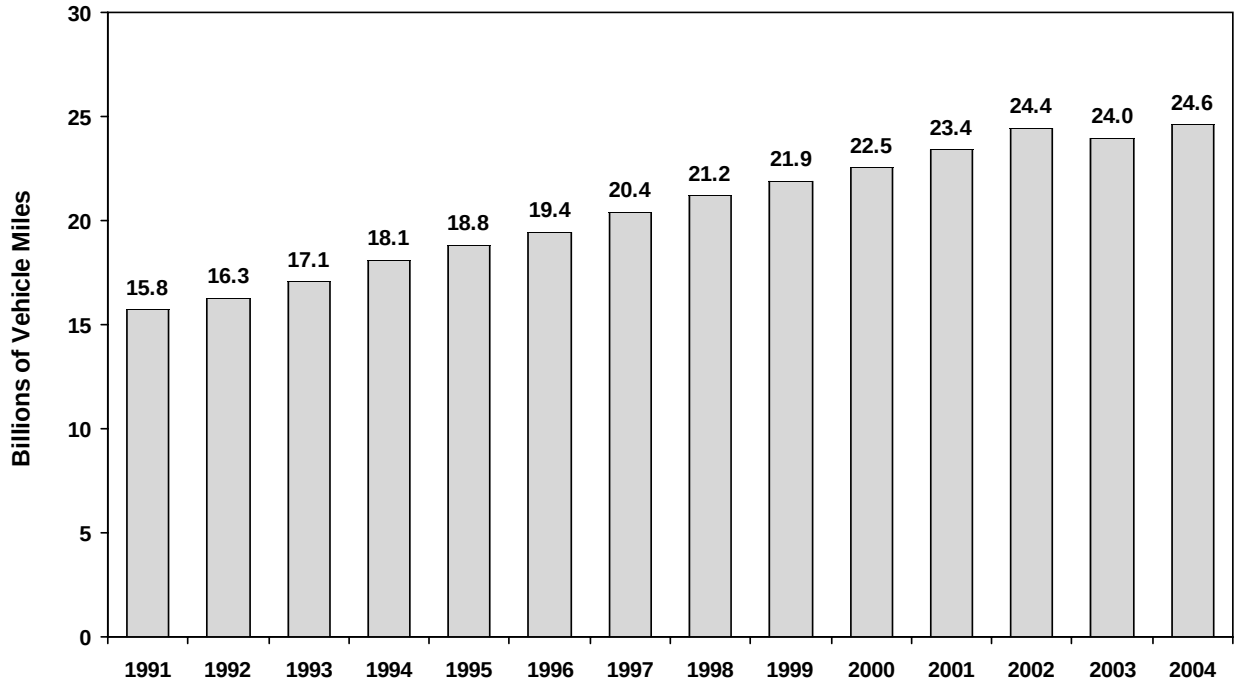
One example of rising costs is the Legacy Parkway. In 2001, costs to construct the project were estimated at $451 million. UDOT had a contractor under bid and the project would have been built for close to the estimated cost. Now, the estimated cost is close to $700 million, and UDOT had already purchased most of the right-of-way by 2001.

Outlook

Utah's economy is expanding and its population is growing. Even with past efforts to increase transportation funding by over $3.6 billion through the Centennial Highway Fund, traffic congestion continues to be a major issue in Utah. Now, with rising construction and land costs, building needed highway infrastructure has become even more expensive.

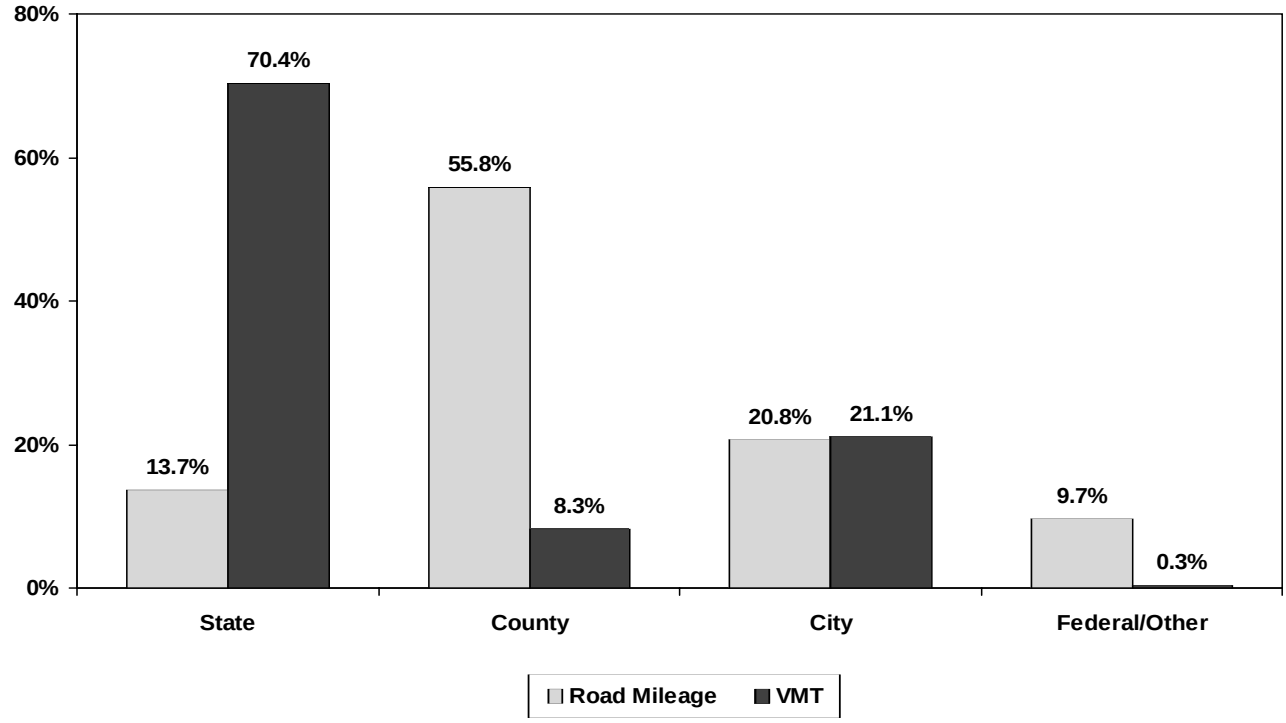
Governor Huntsman and Lt. Governor Herbert held a transportation summit in 2005 as well as smaller group meetings with legislators, local officials, and businesses to come up with a solution to Utah's growing congestion problem. The legislature is also taking an active role in trying to find alternative solutions to transportation funding. This 2006 legislative session should give the people of Utah some indication of how the governor and legislature will deal with transportation issues in Utah.

Figure 77
Vehicle Miles Traveled in Utah



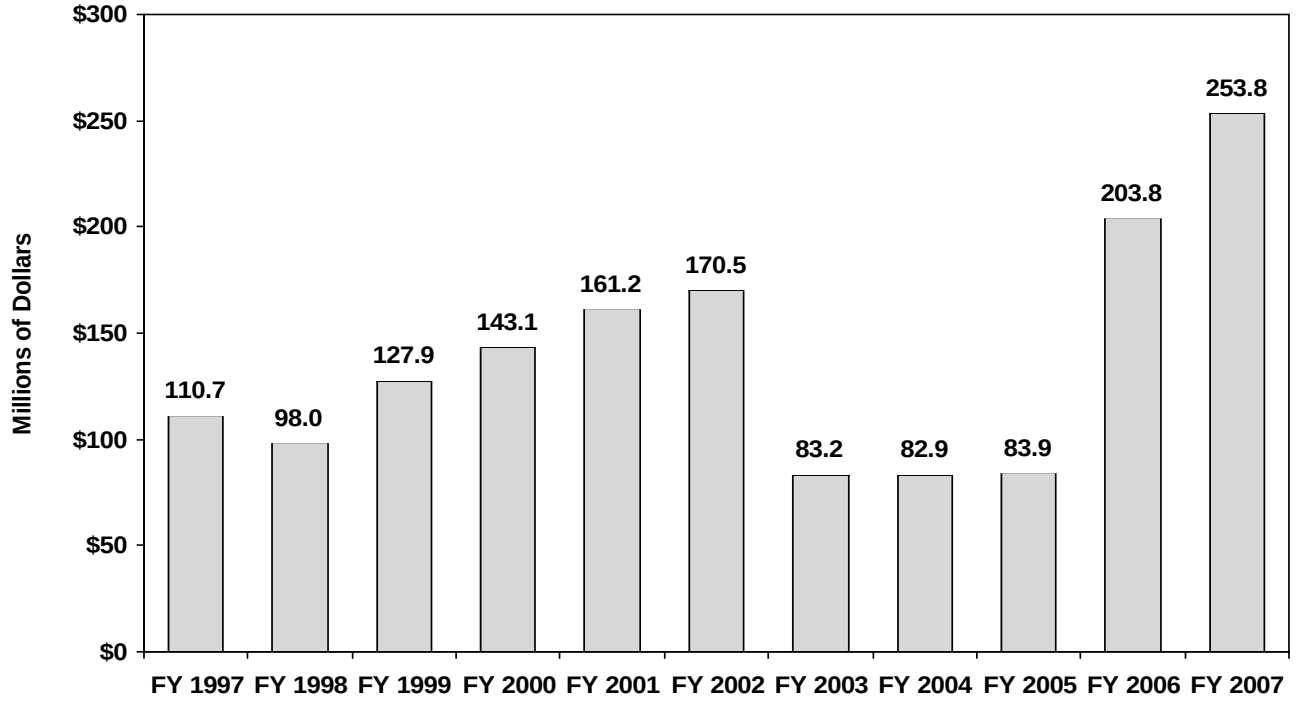
Source: Utah Department of Transportation

Figure 78
Utah Road Mileage to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)



Source: Utah Department of Transportation

Figure 79
General Fund and Earmarked Sales Tax for Utah Roads



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 93
Centennial Highway Fund (in Millions of Dollars)

	Annual Funding Available	Through FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	Total
1	Beginning Balance	0.0	119.1	48.8	142.6	211.1	217.0	183.8	74.9	0.7	0.1	
2	General Fund	420.0	137.0	146.0	59.6	59.6	59.6	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	**1,241.7**
3	General Fund I-15 Savings Transfer	0.0	0.0	-21.2	-10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-32.0**
4	General Fund Sales Tax (1/64 cent)	2.8	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.1	**51.0**
5	General Fund Sales Tax (2005 Legislature)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	**238.4**
6	Transit Tax Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**10.8**
7	Transportation Funds - Gas Tax 5.5 Cents	170.5	60.0	61.8	63.7	65.6	67.6	69.6	71.7	73.8	76.0	**780.4**
8	Department Contribution	25.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	**67.4**
9	Registration Fee Increase	48.1	17.4	18.1	18.7	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.0	22.3	22.9	**230.7**
10	Investment Income	49.4	2.9	0.3	5.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	**69.2**
11	General Obligation Bonds Issued	908.0	0.0	126.3	151.6	95.3	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1,328.1**
12	Premiums on Bonds Issued	19.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	14.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**48.1**
13	Less: Issuance Costs	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-4.5**
14	Less: Debt Service - Interest/Fees	-107.0	-44.2	-48.9	-51.3	-52.9	-53.2	-50.9	-46.8	-42.3	-37.5	**-534.9**
15	Less: Debt Service - Principal	0.0	0.0	-33.8	-35.6	-47.8	-72.5	-77.6	-81.5	-91.4	-99.1	**-539.3**
16	Federal Sources	125.9	105.1	46.9	34.8	42.3	32.1	32.5	30.4	0.0	0.0	**450.0**
17	Local Governments	7.0	8.3	-8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**6.9**
	Recommended Bonding											
18	General Obligation Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	174.0	0.0	**257.0**
19	Less: Issuance Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	0.0	**-1.6**
20	Less: Debt Service - Interest/Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7	-11.6	-11.2	**-26.5**
21	Less: Debt Service - Principal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.7	**-7.7**
22	**Total Annual Funding Available**	**1,665.6**	**417.0**	**347.7**	**407.0**	**422.6**	**336.8**	**342.3**	**311.8**	**280.5**	**100.1**	**3,633.3**
	Project Expenditures											
23	I-15 Project Costs	1,356.2	167.0	54.0	3.1	4.6	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1,590.0**
24	I-15 Project Costs Savings	0.0	0.0	-32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-32.0**
25	Other Projects	190.2	201.3	183.0	192.9	201.0	151.8	263.4	311.2	280.3	86.9	**2,062.0**
26	**Total Project Expenditures**	**1,546.4**	**368.3**	**205.0**	**196.0**	**205.6**	**153.0**	**267.4**	**311.2**	**280.3**	**86.9**	**3,620.0**
27	**Ending Balance**	**119.1**	**48.8**	**142.6**	**211.1**	**217.0**	**183.8**	**74.9**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**13.3**	
28	**Bond Debt Outstanding**	**908.0**	**908.0**	**1,000.5**	**1,105.9**	**1,130.4**	**1,104.9**	**1,027.3**	**1,028.8**	**1,111.4**	**1,004.6**	

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Economic Development Activities

Overview
Utah's economic development efforts have been restructured to focus on what Utah does best. The result is the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED), Utah's Economic Cluster Initiative, a revamped Centers of Excellence, and the Utah Science, Technology and Research (USTAR) initiative.

Economic Clusters
Economic clusters are groups of related businesses and organizations within industry sectors whose collective excellence, collaboration and knowledge provide a sustainable competitive advantage. Using best practices, Utah is capitalizing on its core strengths and facilitating the development of clustered business environments to accelerate growth.

The Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) seeks to align resources, infrastructure and policies that contribute to successful economic clusters. The key is to align industry, research universities, capital, talent, technology and government around industry sectors that possess the greatest opportunity.

In 2005, GOED reported the top features shared by most successful clusters are:

1. Networking partnerships between regional businesses (over 75%)
2. Access to innovative technology (over 70%)
3. Access to human capital (over 70%)
4. Physical infrastructure (over 40%)
5. Presence of large firms (40%)
6. Access to finance (35%).

Interestingly, the features of successful clusters parallel what CEOs report Utah lacks. At their summit with Governor Huntsman in 2005, CEOs reported the challenges to business in Utah include:

1. Difficulty accessing early stage capital
2. Rising health care costs
3. Difficulty recruiting experienced talent
4. Need for networking and partnering opportunities
5. Improve alignment of education with industry
6. Utah's image

Evidence of the importance of Utah's clusters includes the expansion of Cyberkinetics, MPRI's driver training contract, and the creation of Rocky Mountain Testing Solutions (RMTS). All these firms exist in Utah because their respective clusters nurtured their growth with talent and access to capital and markets.

Cyberkinetics, in the life sciences cluster, is expanding its research and manufacturing facility in the University of Utah's Research Park. The firm's proprietary NeuroPort and BrainGate systems are manufactured for human use in its Class 10,000 cleanroom. The ultimate goal of BrainGate is to create a safe, effective and unobtrusive operating system enabling those with motor impairments to quickly and reliably control a wide range of devices, including computers, by simply thinking. The success of BrainGate will be a powerful driver in attracting talent and capital to Utah.

MPRI, in the information technology cluster, has been awarded one of the largest simulation training contracts in trucking history. From its Salt Lake City operation, MPRI will manufacture, ship, and maintain driving simulators for Schneider National, a leading supplier of transportation and logistics to most Fortune 500 companies. Under the contract, Schneider will purchase simulators for its North American driver training centers. The firm is incorporating simulation in its training program in order to expose its drivers to a broader range of situations, including driving in inclement weather, handling equipment failures or navigating heavy traffic. MPRI's success with Schneider will increase national and international opportunities for Utah's IT cluster.

RMTS is a joint venture between Setpoint, which has manufactured award-winning automated equipment solutions for the last 13 years, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Utah which has served Utah manufacturers for the past decade. Setpoint in concert with GOED conducted a gap analysis in the Utah manufacturing sector and found that major manufacturers were required to send their products out of state for "Military Special Testing." This level of testing is a widely accepted method for independent product and packaging certification for high technology products. As a result of this GOED research, Setpoint formed Rocky Mountain Testing Solutions a critical local service for Utah manufacturers.

Setpoint has seen significant growth since it was founded in 1992, and has been included in Inc Magazine's 500 fastest growing companies. Additionally, it has been included in Utah's top 100 fastest growing privately held companies. This expansion by RMTS will help satisfy the large demand for environmental testing created by Utah's emphasis on business growth in the high-technology, aerospace, and defense markets.

Centers of Excellence
Almost two decades ago, the State of Utah anticipated the importance of clusters by creating the Centers of Excellence. The program funds university research in Utah with promising commercial application. To date, over 100 centers have received almost $50 million in state general funds. The centers have both assisted existing companies to collaborate with university researchers and transferred academic research into company operations. Almost 200 companies have been affiliated with the centers, and 61 are still doing business in Utah, employing 2,000 people at an average wage of $60,000.

Using the Centers as a model, the Utah business community is championing the Utah Science, Technology and Research (USTAR). Senate Bill 192 from the Legislature's 2005 General Session allocated funding to Utah State University and the University of Utah to hire research teams, acquire critical research equipment at the University of Utah, and develop an investment prospectus.

USTAR's possibility is exemplified by the mapping of the human genome. Utah's research universities were involved in this project from its inception and Utah scientists developed key technologies critical to the project's success. As a result, Utah can claim scientific leadership in areas like gene manipulation, cellular processes, scientific instrumentation, information technologies, and bioengineering that will be the basis for billion dollar companies in areas like regenerative medicine, infectious disease treatments, bio-defense, and agriculture.

In addition, the involvement of the State's research universities in the human genome project was the genesis of the Utah Population Database, which is built on merged medical records and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints' genealogical records. This database is a tool for

medical discovery that is unique in the world. It is the critical resource in the development of personalized medicine, which is already starting to revolutionize healthcare, medical diagnostics, and drug discovery. It is a resource that has the potential to foster companies in billion-dollar emerging industries and secure Utah's economic future.

More than 180 Utah companies were founded on university technologies over the past twenty years, and over 120 are prospering in Utah. These include major employers like Myriad Genetics, HyClone Laboratories, Sorenson Communications, NPS Pharmaceuticals, Watson Laboratories, and Evans and Sutherland. This history of success is evidence Utah State University and the University of Utah can successfully commercialize technologies that create new businesses and jobs that strengthen Utah's economy. The objective of USTAR is to bolster Utah's research strengths and significantly increase technology commercialization to create many more high caliber jobs throughout the state.

Conclusion

GOED, the Clusters Initiative, revamping Centers of Excellence, and USTAR are the tools the State of Utah is using to accelerate economic development. Building on our existing competitive advantage in certain core competencies, such as life science and information, Utah hopes to create more high paying jobs and sustain our high quality of life.

Table 94
Utah's Economic Clusters

Life Sciences	Software Development & Information Technology	Aerospace	Defense and Homeland Security	Financial Services	Energy and Natural Resources	Competitive Accelerators
Genetics & biomarker development	Systems management & security	Composites & advanced materials	Smart sensors & chemical/biological detection	Industrial banks	Energy independence	Nanotechnology
Pharma research & clinical services	Web services & software applications	Propulsion systems	Autonomous systems		Mining & mineral technology	Advanced manufacturing
Neuroscience	Wireless technologies	Communications & avionics			Water management	Logistics & distribution centers
Medical devices & products	Digital media & entertainment technology					Networking infrastructure
Microbe biotechnology	High-performance computing applications					Quality of life
Environmental & agricultural technology & remediation	Simulations, images, modeling & algorithms					Personal wellness & nutraceuticals
Cellular systems (nutrition research & infectious diseases)	GIS mapping & imaging					Family related products
						Outdoor recreation

Table 95
Employment and Wages Connected with the Centers of Excellence during 2003

Cluster	Center	Employment	Payroll	Average Wage
Information Technology	3D Computer Graphics	24	$645,600	$26,900
Natural Resources	Advanced Combustion Engineering Research	33	$2,494,200	$75,582
Competetive Accelerators	Advanced Composites Manufacturing & Engineering	41	$1,466,800	$35,776
Competetive Accelerators	Advanced Structural Composites	19	$803,000	$42,263
Competetive Accelerators	Advanced Supercritical Fluid Separation Technologies	61	$3,492,000	$57,246
Aerospace	Aerospace Technology	1	$12,500	$12,500
Information Technology	Biocatalysis	10	$127,000	$12,700
Life Sciences	Bioremediation	9	$270,000	$30,000
Life Sciences	Biotechnology	2	$93,800	$46,900
Life Sciences	Cancer Genetic Epidemiology	500	$31,340,000	$62,680
Life Sciences	Cell Signaling	40	$2,306,800	$57,670
Competetive Accelerators	Chemical Separations	18	$831,600	$46,200
Information Technology	Communications Research (Tomography)	15	$1,060,500	$70,700
Information Technology	Computer Graphics & Scientific Visualization	85	$4,671,400	$54,958
Information Technology	Controlled Chemical Delivery	324	$19,764,000	$61,000
Life Sciences	CROMDI Multi-Dimensional Information	1	$29,800	$29,800
Life Sciences	Dairy Technology Commercialization	17	$768,400	$45,200
Life Sciences	Design Systems	23	$1,609,000	$69,957
Competetive Accelerators	Direct Machining & Control	3	$300,000	$100,000
Information Technology	Electronic Medical Education	14	$959,000	$68,500
Competetive Accelerators	Engineering Design	32	$2,486,400	$77,700
Information Technology	High Speed Information Processing Chip	8	$425,000	$53,125
Information Technology	Industrial Imaging	2	$23,800	$11,900
Information Technology	Information Technology	2	$29,800	$14,900
Natural Resources	Minerals Technology	2	$29,500	$14,750
Life Sciences	Neural Interfaces	41	$2,374,500	$57,915
Natural Resources	Profitable Use of Agricultural Byproducts	14	$441,094	$31,507
Competetive Accelerators	Quality and Integrity Design	1	$120,000	$120,000
Competetive Accelerators	Rapid Product Realization	12	$267,600	$22,300
Competetive Accelerators	Scientific Computing & Imaging	90	$4,050,000	$45,000
Defense	Self Organizing Intelligent Systems	27	$1,630,800	$60,400
Life Sciences	Signal Processing	101	$7,989,100	$79,100
Information Technology	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell	15	$667,500	$44,500
Aerospace	Space Engineering	281	$16,888,100	$60,100
Natural Resources	The Center for Advanced Joining of Materials	17	$510,000	$30,000
Life Sciences	Ventricular Assist Device	16	$1,129,600	$70,600
	Other	107	$6,426,500	$60,061
	Total	2,008	$118,534,694	$59,031

Occupational Wage Adjustment

Overview

A raw wage comparison across U.S. cities shows wage levels in Salt Lake City are below wages in many other cities. However, comparing raw wages does not provide a complete picture of wage structure among various occupations. A more complete analysis would adjust occupational pay with a cost-of-living factor. The purpose of this chapter is to evaluate Salt Lake City's measured median occupational pay compared to 50 other cities in the U.S. with an adjustment made for cost-of-living and observe how Salt Lake City's occupational pay changes after making the adjustment.

Methodology

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) measures occupational wages within most metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) across the United States. Wages were gathered from occupations with the highest levels of employment in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. In addition to selecting occupations by employment size, occupations were also selected in order to provide representation of each major group in the federal government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) coding system (except agriculture). Occupations with the largest employment within each major occupational group were selected. This criterion resulted in a group of 158 occupations, or 67% of measured employment in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. The selected occupations and their median pay were then extracted for Salt Lake City and 50 other cities across the United States. To bring these occupational wages into a comparative format, a cost-of-living adjustment was developed using The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index.

The following is an example of how the adjustment was calculated: The median wages for an accountant in both Salt Lake City and San Diego were measured from the BLS survey. If the ACCRA Cost of Living Index indicated Salt Lake City was 6% below the national average, then the median accountant wage in Salt Lake City was increased by 6%. Correspondingly, if San Diego was 30% above the national average, than the accountant's median wage in that city was decreased by 30%.

All city results were evaluated and measured against two criteria. The percentage of time each city's adjusted occupational wages measured above the national median. The percentage of time each city's adjusted occupational wages measured in the top 25th percentile of all selected MSAs.

The Salt Lake City MSA was the only Utah city used in the calculations. Occupational wages were available for the Provo-Orem metropolitan area, but there was no ACCRA cost-of-living data available for that area.

Both the BLS occupational wages and the ACCRA cost-of-living are based upon 2004 information. The ACCRA cost-of-living index is published quarterly, so the cost-of-living index used for each city was an average index of the four quarters of 2004.

Results

Adjusting occupational wages produced a common theme. Quite often, city's that had high raw occupational wages, after cost-of-living adjustments, had much lower cost-of-living-adjusted wages. For example, San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and New York were often at the top of the list for the median wage paid within an occupation. However, because of the high cost-of-living in these cities, the purchasing power of those wages was sharply reduced.

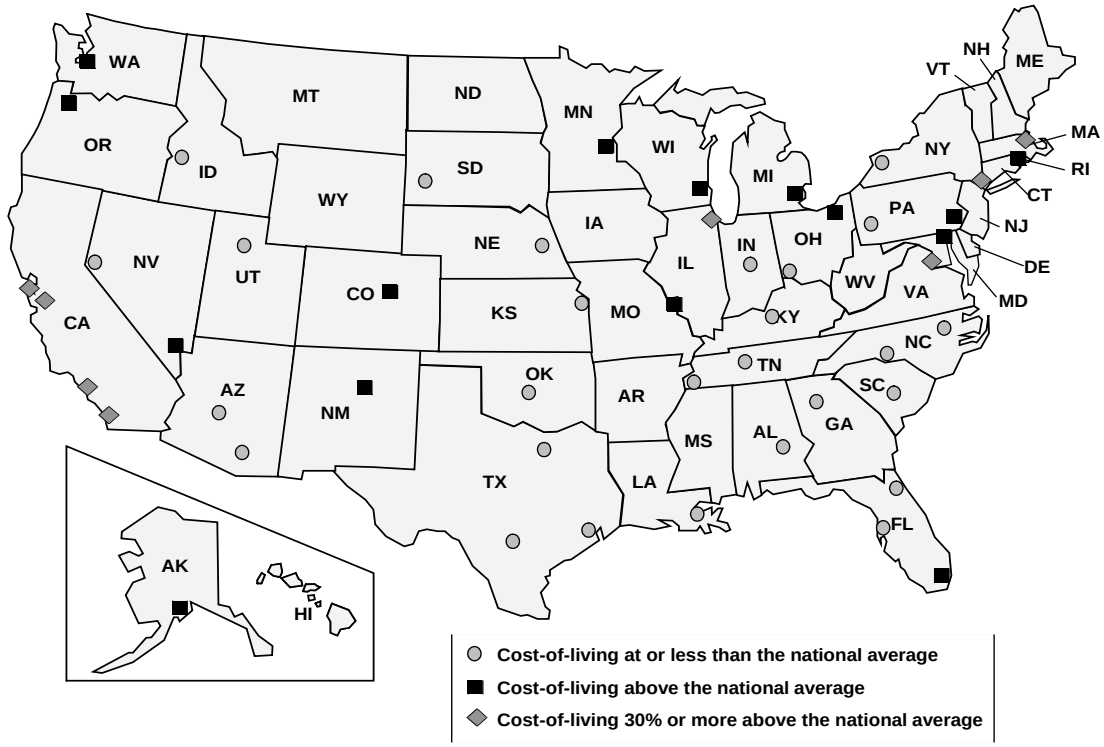
Salt Lake City's raw wage levels are not favorable when compared against many other cities. Prior to making a cost-of-living adjustment, only 19% of Salt Lake City's occupations showed a median wage in the upper half of all MSAs. Further, just 1% of the occupations had wages appear in the top 25th percentile. However, when the cost-of-living adjustment was made, Salt Lake City occupations measured above the national median 63.1% of the time. In addition, 19.7% of the Salt Lake City MSA occupations ranked in the top 25th percentile for cost-of-living-adjusted median wage.

The cities with the best cost-of-living-adjusted wages were almost exclusively in the southern and central states. The cities that measured above the national median real average the highest percent of time were Cincinnati (93.6%), Denver (88.5%), Kansas City (85.9%) Milwaukee (83.9%), and Atlanta (82.9%). Cities on the northeast coast and most of the western United States had the lowest cost-of-living wages. Salt Lake City ranked 21st out of 51 cities with a rating of 63.1%.

Many of the cities on the west coast and in Nevada were characterized with a high cost of living which erodes the high wages paid in those cities. In relation to Utah's neighboring states and competing western cities, Salt Lake City offers a competitive cost-of-living wage.

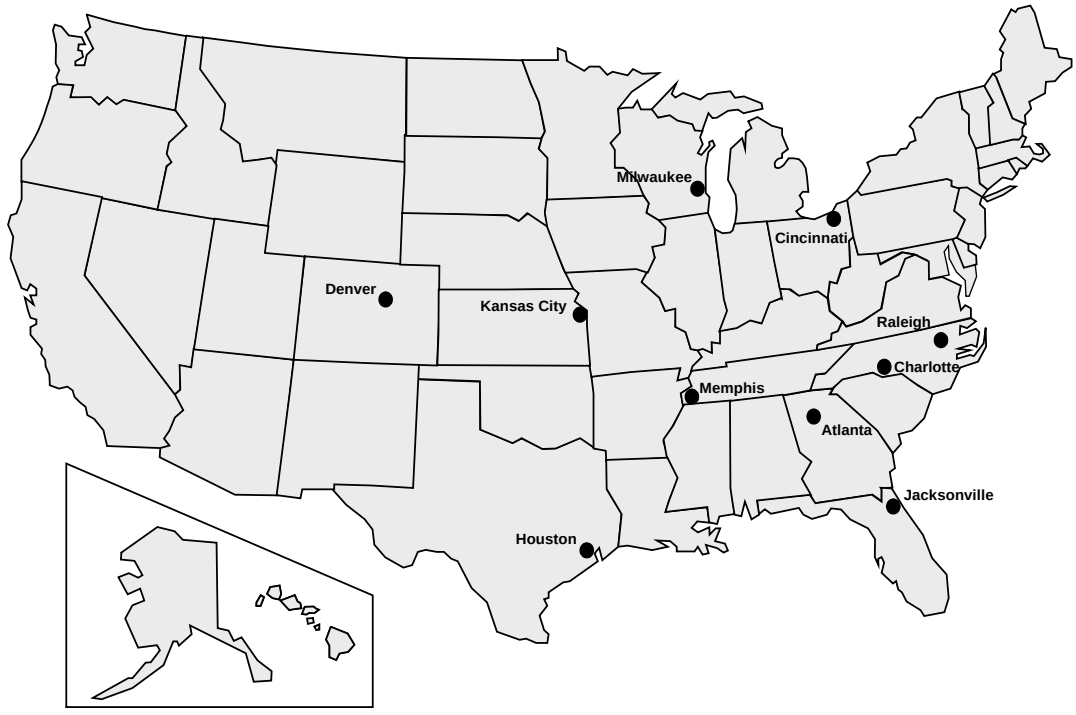
Across the major occupational groups in Salt Lake City, there were additional distinctions that emerged. Adjusted wages in some categories did not score well, including management occupations, life, physical, and social sciences, healthcare support, and production work. Areas where Salt Lake City performed well included computer and mathematics, architecture and engineering, legal, and transportation and material moving occupations.

Figure 80
ACCRA Cost of Living Index For Selected Cities: 2004



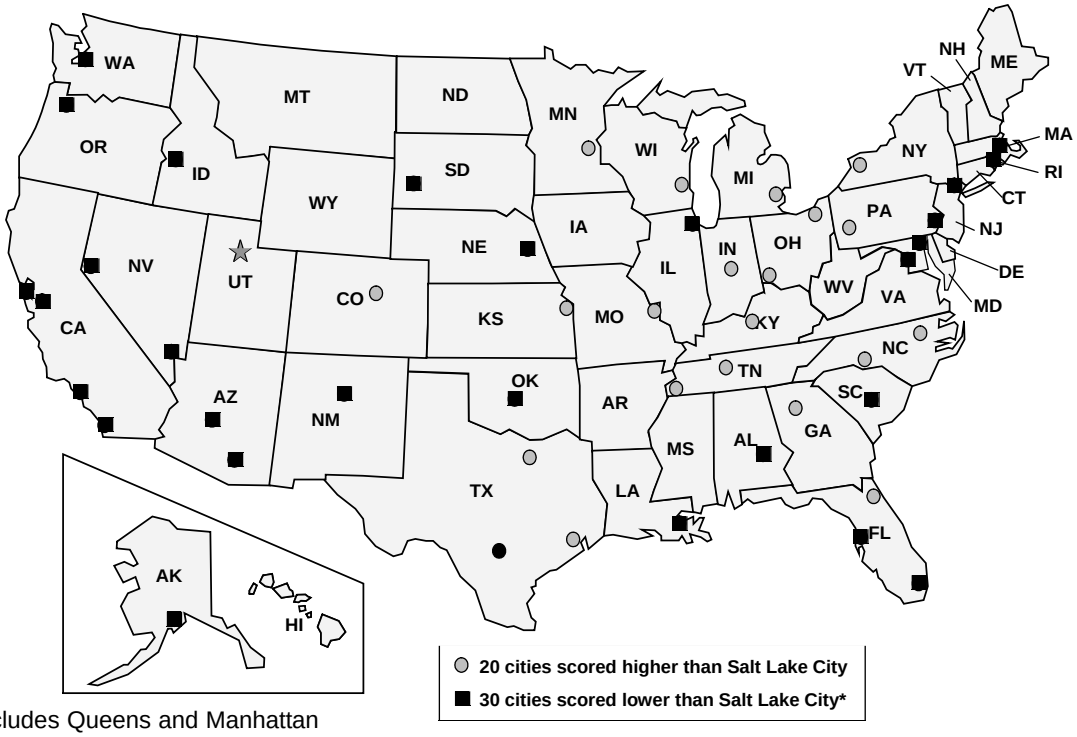
Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, Cost of Living Index

Figure 81
Cities with the Best Cost-of-Living Adjusted Wages: 2004



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics OES Wage Survey adjusted by American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association Cost of Living Index.

Figure 82
Cost-of-Living Adjusted Wages In Comparison to Salt Lake City: 2004



Notes: Includes Queens and Manhattan
Criterion is based upon the % of each cities occupations that measured above the national median in relation to Salt Lake City's 63.1% measurement.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics OES Wage Survey adjusted by ACCRA Cost of Living Index.

Table 96
Examples of Occupations with Cities Ranked by Adjusted Wages

Accoutant					Computer Programer					Electrical Engineer					Pharmacist					Plumber				
	Nominal	Nominal Rank	Adjust.	Adjust. Rank		Nominal	Nominal Rank	Adjust.	Adjust. Rank		Nominal	Nominal Rank	Adjust.	Adjust. Rank		Nominal	Nominal Rank	Adjust.	Adjust. Rank		Nominal	Nominal Rank	Adjust.	Adjust. Rank
Houston	$25.93	11	$28.75	1	Houston	$33.66	9	$37.32	1	Houston	$39.99	3	$44.33	1	Dallas	$44.56	6	$47.10	1	St. Louis	$29.61	8	$29.55	1
Dallas	26.22	8	27.72	2	Dallas	34.00	6	35.94	2	Dallas	38.18	6	40.36	2	Memphis	41.44	15	46.15	2	Milwaukee	27.73	11	27.21	2
Raleigh	25.40	19	26.29	3	Charlotte	32.84	12	35.20	3	Lincoln	36.50	15	37.82	3	Houston	41.40	16	45.90	3	Minneapolis	30.17	6	27.06	3
Cincinnati	24.50	23	25.95	4	Jacksonville	32.51	13	35.18	4	**Salt Lake City**	**36.43**	**16**	**37.71**	**4**	Nashville	43.41	9	45.89	4	Portland	29.93	7	26.72	4
Charlotte	24.01	26	25.73	5	Raleigh	33.88	8	35.07	5	Memphis	33.03	32	36.78	5	Louisville	41.83	14	44.79	5	Kansas City	24.98	14	26.16	5
Milwaukee	26.20	9	25.71	6	Memphis	29.66	25	33.03	6	New Orleans	35.41	19	36.54	6	Jacksonville	40.99	21	44.36	6	Chicago	33.19	1	25.39	6
Atlanta	24.27	24	24.87	7	Atlanta	31.23	15	32.00	7	San Antonio	33.93	27	36.44	7	Charlotte	41.11	19	44.06	7	Indianapolis	24.27	16	24.61	7
Detroit	26.83	6	24.77	8	St. Louis	31.53	14	31.47	8	Albuquerque	37.08	12	36.11	8	San Antonio	40.72	25	43.74	8	Cleveland	24.93	15	24.23	8
Kansas City	23.41	28	24.51	9	Kansas City	29.88	23	31.29	9	Atlanta	34.86	24	35.72	9	Milwaukee	44.17	7	43.35	9	Pittsburgh	23.06	17	24.10	9
Denver	25.64	14	24.51	10	Albuquerque	30.63	19	29.82	10	Phoenix	35.00	23	35.39	10	Reno	45.63	5	43.33	10	Anchorage	28.72	9	23.31	10
Louisville	22.73	34	24.34	11	Nashville	28.11	32	29.71	11	Pittsburgh	33.27	30	34.76	11	Tucson	41.32	17	43.09	11	Seattle	27.76	10	23.17	11
Nashville	22.99	33	24.30	12	Denver	31.02	18	29.66	12	Tampa	33.94	26	34.70	12	Cincinnati	40.41	31	42.81	12	Detroit	25.05	13	23.13	12
Jacksonville	22.29	37	24.12	13	Pittsburgh	28.21	29	29.48	13	Nashville	32.79	33	34.66	13	Raleigh	40.63	26	42.06	13	Queens	31.38	3	22.64	13
Memphis	21.52	44	23.96	14	**Salt Lake City**	**28.20**	**30**	**29.19**	**14**	Milwaukee	34.75	25	34.10	14	Tampa	40.95	22	41.87	14	Lincoln	21.57	23	22.35	14
Indianapolis	23.61	27	23.95	15	Cleveland	29.75	24	28.91	15	Denver	35.29	20	33.74	15	**Salt Lake City**	**40.31**	**33**	**41.73**	**15**	Buffalo	21.94	22	22.30	15
Buffalo	23.24	30	23.62	16	Detroit	31.06	17	28.68	16	Oklahoma City	31.09	41	33.68	16	Boise	40.10	37	41.38	16	Albuquerque	22.22	20	21.64	16
Phoenix	23.08	32	23.34	17	Phoenix	28.28	28	28.59	17	Kansas City	32.09	37	33.60	17	Atlanta	40.36	32	41.35	17	Louisville	19.57	30	20.95	17
Salt Lake City	**22.46**	**35**	**23.19**	**18**	Reno	30.05	21	28.54	18	Raleigh	32.39	36	33.53	18	Phoenix	40.80	24	41.25	18	Cincinnati	19.47	32	20.63	18
St. Louis	23.24	30	23.19	18	Cincinnati	26.75	38	28.34	19	Las Vegas	37.34	10	33.37	19	Buffalo	40.42	29	41.08	19	**Salt Lake City**	**19.57**	**30**	**20.26**	**19**
Baltimore	25.60	15	23.19	20	Tampa	27.57	34	28.19	20	Montgomery	31.87	39	33.11	20	Sioux Falls	38.81	45	40.98	20	Boston	27.42	12	19.97	20
Montgomery	22.20	38	23.06	21	Louisville	26.27	39	28.13	21	Cincinnati	31.23	40	33.08	21	Montgomery	39.39	42	40.92	21	Memphis	17.85	37	19.88	21
Minneapolis	25.54	17	22.91	22	Minneapolis	31.14	16	27.93	22	Portland	36.71	14	32.78	22	Columbia	39.22	43	40.56	22	Houston	17.73	39	19.66	22
Pittsburgh	21.63	43	22.60	23	Indianapolis	26.91	37	27.29	23	Jacksonville	30.26	44	32.75	23	Indianapolis	39.78	40	40.34	23	Boise	18.82	33	19.42	23
Tampa	22.06	39	22.56	24	New Orleans	25.88	40	26.71	24	Sioux Falls	31.01	42	32.75	24	Kansas City	38.52	46	40.34	24	Jacksonville	17.90	36	19.37	24
San Antonio	20.90	45	22.45	25	Boston	36.18	3	26.35	25	Detroit	35.20	21	32.50	25	Denver	41.90	13	40.06	25	Baltimore	21.30	24	19.29	25
New Orleans	21.66	42	22.35	26	Buffalo	25.35	42	25.76	26	Minneapolis	35.76	18	32.07	26	Pittsburgh	38.28	48	40.00	26	Sioux Falls	18.26	34	19.28	26
Oklahoma City	20.46	49	22.17	27	Las Vegas	28.60	27	25.56	27	Anchorage	39.30	4	31.90	27	Cleveland	41.10	20	39.94	27	Reno	20.11	27	19.10	27
Portland	24.78	21	22.13	28	Oklahoma City	23.58	47	25.55	28	Louisville	29.60	46	31.69	28	St. Louis	39.90	38	39.82	28	Las Vegas	21.21	25	18.95	28
Sioux Falls	20.84	46	22.01	29	Lincoln	24.47	44	25.36	29	Cleveland	32.57	35	31.65	29	Lincoln	37.99	49	39.37	29	Denver	19.63	29	18.77	29
Queens	30.41	2	21.94	30	Boise	24.57	43	25.36	30	Reno	32.74	34	31.09	30	New Orleans	37.84	50	39.05	30	San Jose	31.91	2	18.69	30
Miami	24.52	22	21.93	31	Philadelphia	29.93	22	25.19	31	Seattle	37.22	11	31.07	31	Minneapolis	43.08	10	38.64	31	Dallas	17.68	40	18.69	31
Seattle	26.26	7	21.92	32	Tucson	24.15	45	25.18	32	Philadelphia	36.83	13	31.00	32	Miami	43.00	11	38.46	32	Atlanta	18.11	35	18.56	32
Cleveland	22.42	36	21.79	33	Milwaukee	25.64	41	25.16	33	St. Louis	30.57	43	30.51	33	Las Vegas	42.38	12	37.87	33	Philadelphia	22.04	21	18.55	33
Philadelphia	25.56	16	21.52	34	Queens	34.56	4	24.94	34	Buffalo	29.66	45	30.14	34	Albuquerque	38.48	47	37.47	34	Nashville	17.33	41	18.32	34
Lincoln	20.71	47	21.46	35	Montgomery	23.99	46	24.92	35	Miami	33.24	31	29.73	35	Detroit	40.44	28	37.34	35	San Antonio	16.91	44	18.16	35
Albuquerque	22.04	40	21.46	36	Portland	27.61	33	24.65	36	Columbia	28.51	47	29.48	36	Baltimore	40.93	23	37.07	36	Phoenix	17.79	38	17.99	36
Tucson	20.54	48	21.42	37	Miami	27.48	35	24.58	37	Baltimore	31.91	38	28.90	37	Oklahoma City	33.92	51	36.75	37	Oklahoma City	16.43	45	17.80	37
Boise	20.33	50	20.98	38	Baltimore	27.05	36	24.50	38	Boston	39.09	5	28.47	38	Portland	41.12	18	36.71	38	Tucson	17.01	43	17.74	38
Reno	22.02	41	20.91	39	Anchorage	29.54	26	23.98	39	Indianapolis	27.03	48	27.41	39	Anchorage	43.56	8	35.36	39	Providence	22.68	19	17.60	39
Anchorage	25.65	13	20.82	40	Columbia	23.03	48	23.82	40	Queens	37.99	7	27.41	40	San Diego	49.60	1	34.64	40	Charlotte	15.99	46	17.14	40
Las Vegas	23.29	29	20.81	41	San Diego	33.97	7	23.72	41	San Jose	45.51	1	26.66	41	Seattle	40.45	27	33.76	41	San Francisco	30.68	5	17.03	41
Columbia	19.81	51	20.49	42	Washington DC	33.11	11	23.62	42	San Diego	37.71	9	26.33	42	Philadelphia	39.71	41	33.43	42	Montgomery	15.72	48	16.33	42
Chicago	25.89	12	19.81	43	Chicago	30.51	20	23.34	43	Providence	33.51	29	26.00	43	Chicago	40.42	29	30.93	43	Washington DC	22.74	18	16.22	43
Washington DC	27.61	5	19.69	44	San Jose	39.83	2	23.33	44	Chicago	33.92	28	25.95	44	Providence	39.86	39	30.92	44	Tampa	15.74	47	16.09	44
Providence	25.03	20	19.42	45	San Francisco	41.01	1	22.76	45	Washington DC	35.07	22	25.01	45	Los Angeles	46.42	4	29.97	45	New Orleans	15.45	49	15.94	45
Boston	25.44	18	18.53	46	San Antonio	20.65	49	22.18	46	San Francisco	42.26	2	23.45	46	Queens	40.21	34	29.01	46	Miami	17.29	42	15.47	46
San Jose	30.70	1	17.98	47	Providence	28.18	31	21.86	47	Los Angeles	36.06	17	23.28	47	San Jose	49.11	2	28.77	47	Raleigh	14.70	50	15.22	47
San Diego	24.11	25	16.84	48	Sioux Falls	20.46	50	21.61	48	Manhattan	37.99	7	17.69	48	Washington DC	40.19	36	28.67	48	Columbia	14.36	51	14.85	48
Los Angeles	25.98	10	16.77	49	Los Angeles	33.37	10	21.54	49						Boston	38.90	44	28.33	49	Manhattan	31.38	3	14.61	49
San Francisco	28.62	4	15.88	50	Manhattan	34.56	4	16.09	50						San Francisco	47.12	3	26.15	50	San Diego	20.20	26	14.11	50
Manhattan	30.41	2	14.16	51											Manhattan	40.21	34	18.72	51	Los Angeles	19.73	28	12.74	51

Note: Not all cities had available wages for each occupation.

Table 97
Salt Lake City Metropolitan Results by Standard Occupational Classification Major Group

Major Occupational Groups	SOC Code	Observed Occupations	Occupations Measured Above the National Median	Percent of Time Occupations Measured Above the National Median	Occupations Measured in the Top 25th Percentile	Percent of Time Occupations Scored in the Top 25th Percentile	Median Hourly Wage (unadjusted)
Management	11-0000	8	2	25.0%	0	0%	$31.37
Business and Financial	13-0000	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	21.04
Computer and Mathematics	15-0000	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	27.36
Architecture and Engineering	17-0000	11	8	72.7	6	54.5	26.44
Life, Physical, Social Science	19-0000	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	20.09
Community/Social Services	21-0000	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	14.91
Legal	23-0000	3	3	100.0	3	100.0	28.15
Education/Training/Library	25-0000	8	5	62.5	0	0.0	15.72
Arts/Design/Entert./Sports/Media	27-0000	10	7	70.0	1	10.0	15.08
Healthcare Practitioner/Technical	29-0000	8	5	62.5	1	12.5	22.08
Healthcare Support	31-0000	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	9.90
Protective Service	33-0000	4	2	50.0	1	25.0	12.99
Food Prep/Serving Related	35-0000	6	5	83.3	2	33.3	7.57
Building/Grounds Cleaning/Maint.	37-0000	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	8.53
Personal Care/Service	39-0000	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	8.30
Sales and Related	41-0000	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	10.95
Office and Administrative Support	43-0000	16	11	68.8	1	6.3	11.89
Construction and Extraction	47-0000	10	8	80.0	2	20.0	15.66
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	49-0000	8	5	62.5	1	12.5	17.37
Production	51-0000	12	4	33.0	2	17.0	11.23
Transportation/Material Moving	53-0000	8	6	75.0	4	50.0	12.38

Note: The number of observed occupations per major group is relatively proportional to that group's contribution to total employment.

Table 98
Cost-of-Living Adjusted Occupational Wage City by City Comparison 2004

City	Number of Observed Occupations	Percent of Times Occupations Measured Above the National Median	City	Percent of Times Occupations Measured in the Top 25th Percentile
Cincinnati, OH	156	93.6%	Cincinnati, OH	66.7%
Denver, CO	157	88.5	Dallas, TX	64.8
Kansas City, MO	156	85.9	Kansas City, MO	64.7
Milwaukee, WI	155	83.9	Houston, TX	60.6
Atlanta, GA	158	82.9	Charlotte, NC	59.1
Houston, TX	155	82.6	Denver, CO	58.6
Charlotte, NC	154	82.5	Memphis, TN	56.1
Memphis, TN	155	81.3	Atlanta, GA	46.8
Louisville, KY	155	80.0	Raleigh, NC	46.2
Dallas, TX	159	79.2	Buffalo, NY	44.6
Jacksonville, FL	147	78.2	Jacksonville, FL	44.2
Raleigh, NC	156	76.9	Milwaukee, WI	43.2
Detroit, MI	154	74.0	Detroit, MI	42.9
St. Louis, MO	157	73.9	Louisville, KY	40.0
Cleveland, OH	157	72.0	Nashville, TN	36.5
Indianapolis, IN	157	72.0	Minneapolis, MN	33.5
Minneapolis, MN	158	71.5	Reno, NV	32.4
Nashville, TN	156	70.5	Pittsburgh, PA	31.8
Buffalo, NY	157	66.2	Cleveland, OH	30.6
Pittsburgh, PA	157	64.3	Indianapolis, IN	30.6
Salt Lake City, UT	**157**	**63.1**	St. Louis, MO	30.6
Phoenix, AZ	156	60.9	Seattle, WA	26.3
Seattle, WA	156	57.1	San Antonio, TX	24.8
San Antonio, TX	153	53.6	Sioux Falls, SD	22.7
Tampa, FL	154	50.6	Oklahoma City, OK	19.7
Boise, ID	140	48.6	**Salt Lake City, UT**	**19.7**
Reno, NV	139	46.0	Phoenix, AZ	18.6
Baltimore, MD	158	45.6	Lincoln, NE	17.3
Sioux Falls, SD	132	45.5	Las Vegas, NV	17.0
Oklahoma City, OK	157	43.9	Tampa, FL	16.9
Portland, OR	152	40.8	Tucson, AZ	16.7
Tucson, AZ	150	40.7	Baltimore, MD	16.5
Anchorage, AK	133	39.1	Portland, OR	16.4
Las Vegas, NV	147	38.8	Boise, ID	16.4
New Orleans, LA	155	35.5	New Orleans, LA	16.1
Lincoln, NE	139	33.8	Anchorage, AK	15.8
Columbia, SC	151	32.5	Albuquerque, NM	13.6
Albuquerque, NM	154	31.2	Montgomery, AL	10.9
Montgomery, AL	147	29.9	Queens, NY	10.7
Queens, NY	149	25.5	Columbia, SC	9.9
Philadelphia, PA	158	20.9	Miami, FL	4.6
Miami, FL	151	15.2	Philadelphia, PA	4.4
Boston, MA	155	12.3	Chicago, IL	3.8
Chicago, IL	156	9.6	Washington DC	3.8
Washington DC	158	7.0	Providence, RI	1.4
Providence, RI	147	3.4	Manhattan, NY	1.3
Los Angeles, CA	156	2.6	San Francisco, CA	1.3
San Diego, CA	156	2.6	Boston, MA	1.3
San Francisco, CA	153	2.0	Los Angeles, CA	0.6
San Jose, CA	156	1.9	San Diego, CA	0.6
Manhattan, NY	150	1.3	San Jose, CA	0.6

Note: Not all cities had available wages for each occupation. Each city's percentage was calculated only against the number of observable occupations for that city.