

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

2012

State of Utah
Gary R. Herbert
Governor



ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

2012 Excerpts

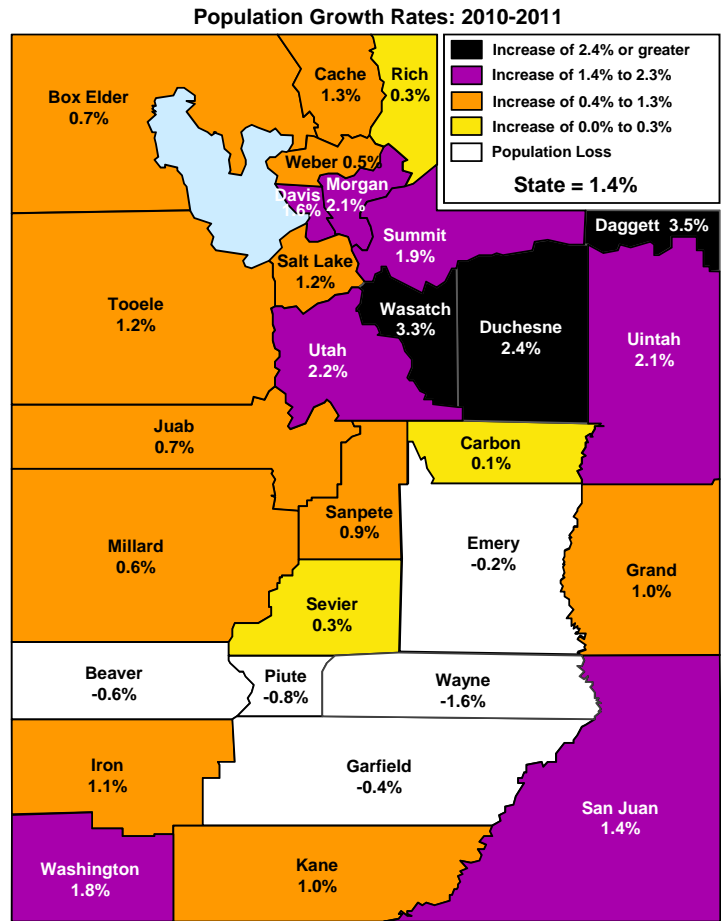
State of Utah
Governor Gary R. Herbert

Demographics

- Population**—The State of Utah's July 1, 2011 population was 2,813,923, an increase of 1.4% or 39,260 from 2010. Utah's unique characteristics of high fertility and low mortality consistently contribute to strong natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. In 2011, 51,734 births led to a strong natural increase of 36,947. This natural increase accounted for 94.1% of total population growth.
- Rate of Growth**—According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked third, behind the District of Columbia and Texas, with a population growth rate of 1.5% from 2010 to 2011. The U.S. rate of growth was 0.7%.
- Median Age**—Utah was the youngest state in the nation with a 2011 median age of 29.5, compared to the national median of 37.3.

2011 Utah Population Estimate	2,813,923
2010-2011 Percent Change	1.4%
2010-2011 Increase	39,260
2011 Net Migration	2,313
2011 Fiscal Year Births	51,734
2011 Fiscal Year Deaths	14,787
2011 Natural Increase	36,947
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee	

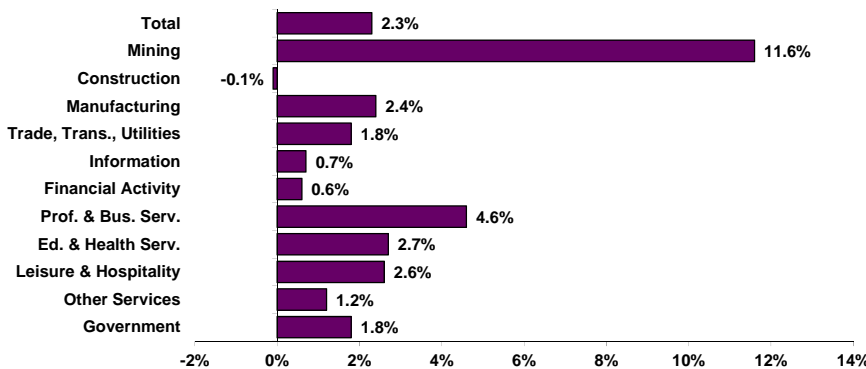
	Utah	United States
2010 Estimate	2,775,479	309,330,219
2011 Estimate	2,817,222	311,591,917
2010-2011 Percent Change	1.5%	0.7%
2010-2011 Numeric Change	41,743	2,261,698
Source: U.S. Census Bureau		



Employment and Wages

- Employment**—Employment increased 2.3% in 2011 and increased an estimated 3.4% in 2012.
- Industry Focus**—Nearly all industries had employment gains from 2010 to 2011 with the largest gains in mining and natural resources (11.6%). Construction was the only industry to decline (-0.1%).
- Unemployment**—Utah's 2011 unemployment rate was 6.7%, down from 8.0% in 2010. There were an approximately 90,000 unemployed Utahns.
- Average Wage**—In 2011, Utah's average annual nonfarm wage was \$39,686, an increase of 2.2% from 2010.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2010-2011 Annual Averages



Total Nonfarm Employment (2011)	1,208,649
Change (2010-2011)	27,030
Percent Change (2010-2011)	2.3%
Unemployment (2011)	6.7%
Total Nonfarm Wages (2011)	\$47.9 billion
Percent Change (2010-2011)	4.6%
Average Annual Wage (2011)	\$39,687
Percent Change (2010-2011)	2.2%
Total Personal Income (2011)	\$94.4 billion
Percent Change (2010-2011)	5.9%
Per Capita Personal Income (2011)	\$33,509
Percent Change (2010-2011)	4.3%
e = estimate	

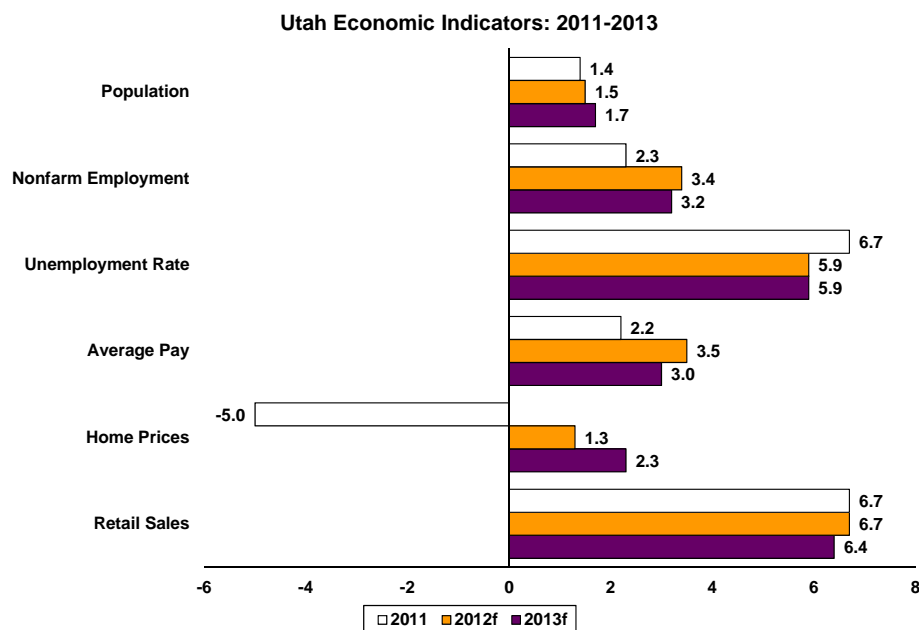
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Highlights

- **Construction**—The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 was \$3.75 billion, slightly higher than the \$3.24 billion in 2010. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved. The value of residential construction increased by 3%, nonresidential construction by 30%, and additions, alterations and repairs by 28%. While the value of residential construction increased, the total number of units (8,784) decreased, 6% below 2010. This marked the sixth consecutive year of decline in residential units. The previous longest residential contraction was the five year contraction of 1978-1982.
- **Tourism**—Utah's travel and tourism sector had a successful year in 2011. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 5.3% to \$6.86 billion. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased 5.8% to \$890 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$1.2 billion, and occupancy rates were up 5.0%. Tourism related employment also increased to 124,059.
- **Exports**—Buoyed by the rising price of gold, Utah exports grew 37.8% from 2010 to 2011. Shipments of primary metals, particularly gold, accounted for approximately 64.1% of total exports in 2011. Computers and electronics comprised the second highest proportion of total exports, 11.6%. In 2011, exports excluding primary metals grew by 10.5%.
- **Energy**—In 2011, Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices, which spurs exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. Despite a weaker natural gas price, production reached a new record high in 2011 as natural gas was captured from new crude oil wells. Coal production in 2011 increased slightly as the Castle Valley mine reopened and production began at the new Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah.
- **Minerals**—The nominal value of nonfuel and solid energy mineral (coal and uranium) production in Utah was \$5.2 billion in 2011. This is approximately \$449 million (9%) higher than the revised \$4.8 billion seen in 2010. The overall increase in nonfuel mineral values is primarily due to significant increases in industrial mineral values and a moderate increase in precious metal values that compensated for a slight decline in the value of base metals.
- **Agriculture**—Total sales in agriculture were \$1.59 billion in fiscal year 2012, which is up 13.6% from fiscal year 2011. Livestock sales were up 9.9% to \$1.06 billion while crop sales were up 21.8% to \$531 million. Livestock sales accounted for 68.4% of agriculture sales, while crop sales made up 31.6%.
- **Education**—In fall 2012, there were an estimated 600,970 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,225 students or 2.3% over 2011. Utah's student enrollment growth has been moderate for several years after peaking at 3.1% in 2006. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2011 was 174,013, an increase of 2,835 (1.7%) from 2010.

Economic Outlook

- **Overview of the Economy**— Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after recessions, and this pattern is continuing in the current recovery. For the U.S., employment grew 1.4% in 2012, compared to 3.4% for Utah. While employment increased during 2012, Utah's unemployment rate also improved to 5.9%, lower than the rate in 2011. Though housing stabilized, with building permits at 11,000 in 2012, home-building is not leading the economy as it does during a typical recovery.
- **Outlook 2013**—Utah's job growth is expected to grow at 3.2%, just above its long-term average, 3.1% while the nation ticks down to 1.3%. With job growth near the long-term average, the unemployment rate will hold steady at 5.9%. In contrast to the early stages of the recovery, housing will provide noticeable support to the expansion. Repeating its leading role from 2012, construction employment will grow 9.2% in 2013, an increase of 6,600 jobs. The continuing housing recovery accounts for most of the strong showing in construction.



Rankings

Demographic	State Rank	Value	Year	Economic	State Rank	Value	Year
Population Growth Rate	3rd	1.5%	2011	Rate of Job Growth	14th	1.6%	Sept. 2012
Fertility Rate	1st	2.45	2010	Unemployment Rate	6th	5.4%	Sept. 2012
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.7 years	2000	Urban Status	13th	86.7%	2010
Median Age	1st	29.5 years	2011	Median Household Income	11th	\$58,438	2009-2011
Household Size	1st	3.13 persons	2011	Average Annual Pay	36th	\$40,300	2011
Social Indicators				Per Capita Personal Income	47th	\$33,509	2011
Violent Crime	5th	212.7 per 100,000 people	2010				
Poverty Rate	6th	10.2%	2009-2011				
Educational Attainment	14th	90.3% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2011				

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

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The *2012 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 26th annual publication in this series. Through the last two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

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

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available. There may be a

quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, therefore some statistics in this report are estimates based on data available as of mid-October 2012. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2012 for final statistics. Forecasts are also included in some of the tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

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

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

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write 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 Management and Budget, PO Box 142210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210 or by email dea@utah.gov.

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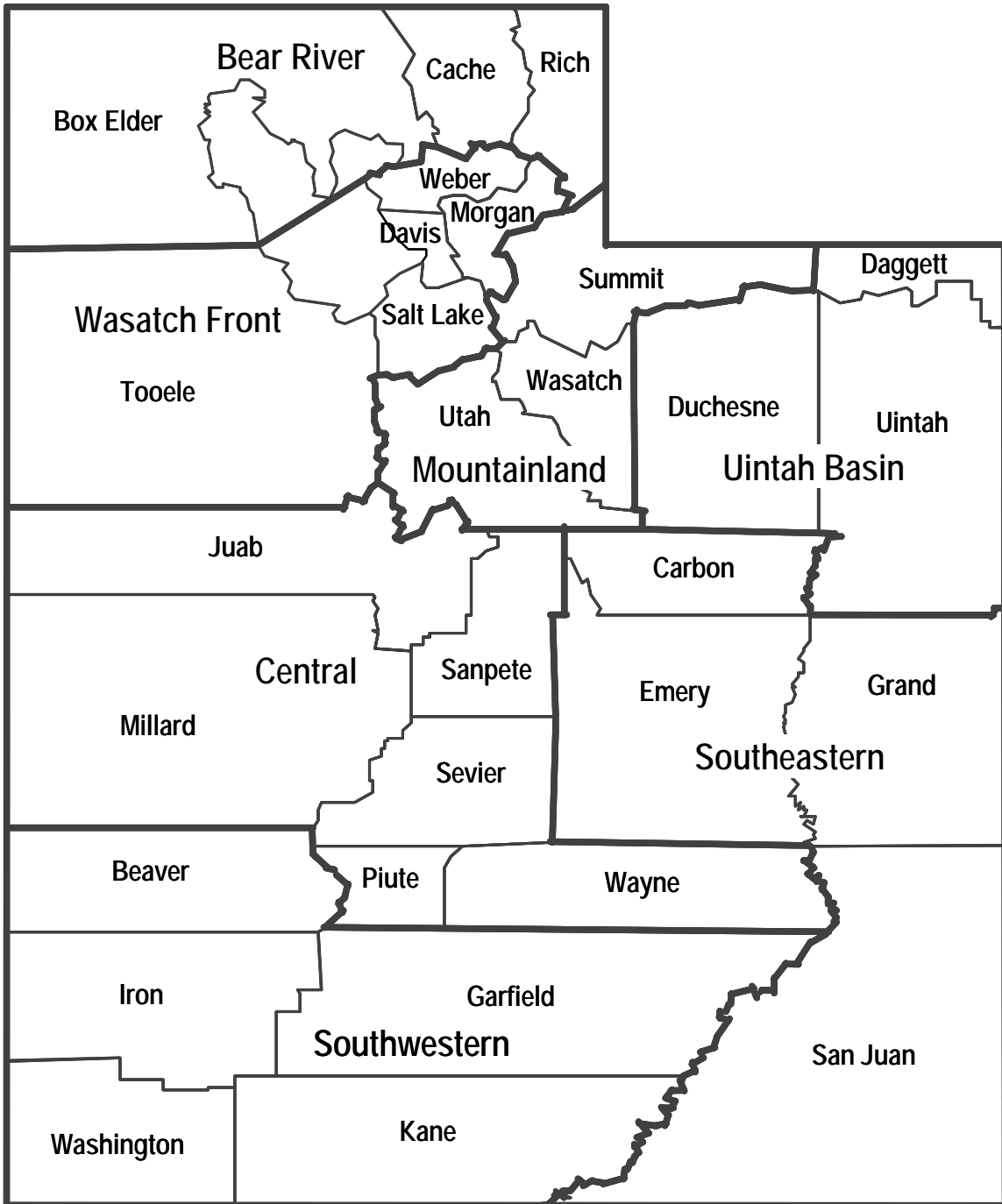
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Map of Utah



Economic Indicators for Utah and the United States: October 2012

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2010	2011	2012	2013	PERCENT CHANGE		
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	2011	2012	2013
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	13,063.0	13,299.1	13,574.6	13,819.5	1.8	2.1	1.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,196.2	9,428.8	9,608.5	9,820.1	2.5	1.9	2.2
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	1,598.7	1,704.5	1,844.7	1,955.4	6.6	8.2	6.0
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	717.7	699.1	679.7	654.8	-2.6	-2.8	-3.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,665.6	1,776.9	1,841.5	1,906.0	6.7	3.6	3.5
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	13,809.4	19,033.5	20,400.0	21,700.0	37.8	7.2	6.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	19.4	20.1	17.3	18.0	3.4	-13.8	4.0
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	24.7	26.3	27.5	28.2	6.4	4.8	2.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	389.2	404.1	415.0	420.0	3.8	2.7	1.2
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	566.5	533.0	569.1	583.5	-5.9	6.8	2.5
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	28.4	25.6	28.2	27.0	-10.1	10.2	-4.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	11.6	12.7	14.3	14.9	10.2	12.2	4.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	0.59	0.61	0.75	0.95	4.5	22.6	26.8
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	340.6	338.7	380.5	440.1	-0.5	12.3	15.7
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	376.3	404.8	453.1	463.0	7.6	11.9	2.2
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	328.2	316.7	318.2	323.5	-3.5	0.5	1.7
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,306.4	4,652.3	4,873.3	5,008.9	8.0	4.8	2.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	69.1	81.7	95.5	102.0	18.3	16.8	6.8
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	9.3	8.8	11.0	14.3	-5.4	25.0	30.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,641.1	1,691.3	2,150.0	2,800.0	3.1	27.1	30.2
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	925.1	1,198.2	750.0	1,000.0	29.5	-37.4	33.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	674.0	859.8	650.0	700.0	27.6	-24.4	7.7
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	322.2	306.1	310.0	317.0	-5.0	1.3	2.3
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	22,989	24,523	26,166	27,841	6.7	6.7	6.4
Utah All Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	41,908	44,336	47,085	49,754	5.8	6.2	5.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	310.1	312.4	315.3	318.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	71.8	67.4	75.9	79.9	-6.3	12.7	5.3
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	2,774.7	2,813.9	2,856.7	2,904.8	1.4	1.5	1.7
Utah Net Migration	Thousands	4.5	2.3	5.0	10.4			
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,816.3	1,854.1	2,121.8	2,294.4	2.1	14.4	8.1
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,744.8	1,778.2	2,046.7	2,209.8	1.9	15.1	8.0
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	79.4	95.1	94.3	94.8	19.7	-0.8	0.5
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	189.2	206.7	208.7	211.4	9.2	1.0	1.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	30.9	32.9	35.2	36.0	6.5	7.0	2.3
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	68.1	82.5	85.0	83.0	21.2	3.0	-2.4
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	4.23	3.90	2.50	3.30	-7.8	-35.9	32.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	3.48	4.00	3.60	3.50	14.8	-10.0	-2.8
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	15.9	15.8	13.3	15.0	-0.6	-16.1	13.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	218.1	224.9	229.5	232.5	3.1	2.0	1.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	111.0	113.4	115.5	117.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.16			
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.12			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	3.21	2.79	1.80	2.05			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	4.69	4.46	3.65	3.35			
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	129.9	131.4	133.2	134.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	49,320	50,710	51,834	53,110	2.8	2.2	2.5
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,404.6	6,661.3	6,902.5	7,163.6	4.0	3.6	3.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,181.6	1,208.6	1,250.1	1,290.0	2.3	3.4	3.2
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	38,825	39,687	41,060	42,271	2.2	3.5	3.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,876	47,967	51,329	54,530	4.6	7.0	6.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	12,322	12,947	13,399	13,914	5.1	3.5	3.8
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.0			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	89,152	94,401	99,404	104,871	0.6	5.3	5.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	8.0	6.7	5.9	5.9			

Sources: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group and IHS Global Insight



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Historically Utah grows more rapidly than the nation, with the broader national business cycle governing local recessions and expansions. The current recession and recovery track this general course. Both Utah and the U.S. began growing during the summer of 2009, but unemployment has remained well above pre-recession levels. Over the past two years as the recovery has progressed, both employment and income in Utah have grown more rapidly than in the U.S. The state has especially benefitted from its position as a logistical hub for production and distribution to the west coast, and, more recently, the entire U.S. Utah's economic growth has accelerated during each of the years since the recession ended, but is expected to plateau near the long-term average during 2013.

Outlook

As usual, Utah is recovering from the recession more quickly than the nation. Utah's employment growth during 2012, 3.4%, was just above its long-term average, 3.1%, and more than twice the national rate, 1.4%. During 2013, Utah's job growth is expected to grow at 3.2%, while the nation ticks down to 1.3%. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's leading index for Utah suggests economic activity will grow 2.0% over the first half of 2013, which is expected to continue during the last half. With job growth near the long-term average, the unemployment rate will hold steady at 5.9%. In contrast to the early stages of the recovery, housing will provide noticeable support to the expansion. The consensus outlook for the U.S. economy is continuing slow progress with growth below potential. U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to grow 1.7 million jobs, or 1.3%, in 2013, broadly similar to 2012.

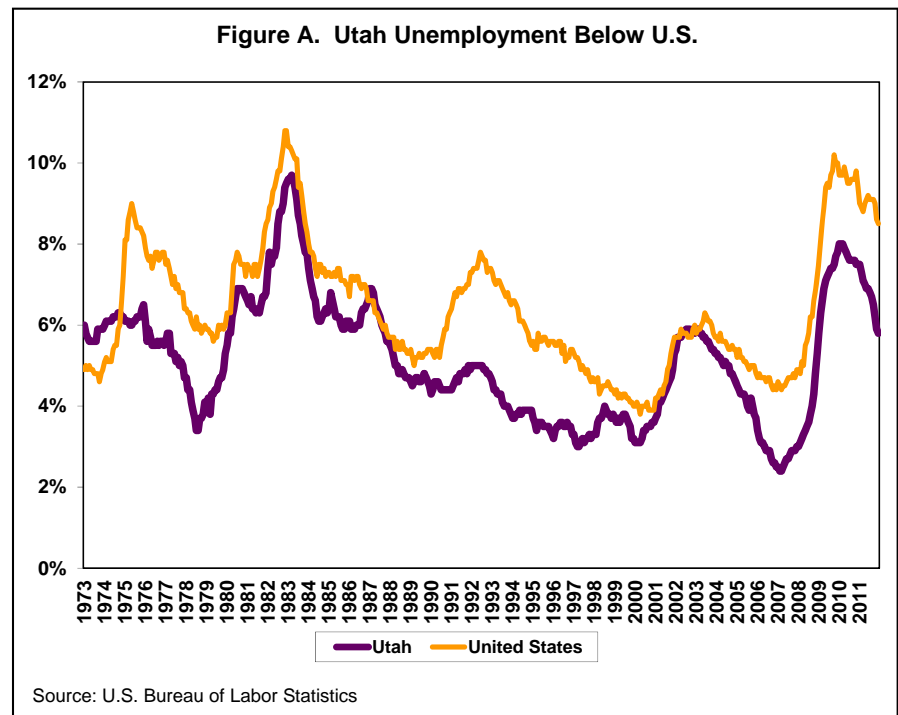
International, National and Regional Context

U.S. Recovery. After the deepest contraction in more than three generations, the U.S. economy has expanded slowly since the summer of 2009. By some estimates, during 2012, gross domestic product (GDP) was 9% below its potential, the level that would be observed if all the economy's resources were fully employed. With output so far below capacity, unemployment has remained stubbornly high, and many have stopped looking for work altogether. Policy disputes in both Washington and Europe dampen current activity and cloud the mid-term outlook. Most observers expect the economy to continue its slow progress during 2013, with sub-par growth and a continuing gradual decline in unemployment. As 2012 opened, the recovery appeared to be strong and accelerating with job gains averaging 250,000

per month. If this pace had continued, the unemployment rate might have dropped two full percentage points, to near 7% by year's end. Unfortunately, as the year progressed, the early job gains appeared to result from an unusually warm winter lifting construction and other activity. For the three months ending in September, U.S. job gains averaged 150,000 per month, enough to continue modest improvement in the labor market.

Global Risks. Some of the deceleration in U.S. economic activity was due to a broadening slowdown in emerging economies, such as China, India, and Brazil, which dampened American exports. The policy dispute over managing the single currency immobilized the Eurozone as its economy slipped into recession, weakening an important source of demand for U.S. exports. Growth around the world is expected to slow in 2013.

Mountain Region. The mountain region as a whole has fared similarly to Utah, but there is a great deal of variation between the states. Total personal income increased in 2011 for each mountain state, but median household income declined for every state. Unemployment rates also decreased for every mountain state but Montana, where it remained stable. Utah's unemployment rate is one of the lowest in the nation. Utah's poverty rate continues to increase, but it is still the sixth lowest in the nation. Poverty rates also rose in all the other mountain states, and this region has some of the lowest poverty rates (Utah and Wyoming), and some of the highest (Arizona and Nevada). Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its



median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

Economic Indicators

Population. The State of Utah’s official July 1, 2011 population was estimated to be 2,813,923, an increase of 1.4% from 2010, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee

(UPEC). This is lower than the decade high growth of 3.1% experienced in 2005. A total of 39,260 people were added to Utah’s population, with only 5.9% of this increase coming from people moving into the state and the other 94.1% coming from natural increase. The Census Bureau produces population estimates which differ from UPEC estimates due to different estimation methodologies. According to the U.S.

Census Bureau’s July 1, 2011 population estimate, Utah’s population increased to 2,817,222. Utah ranked third among states in population growth with a rate of 1.5% from 2010 to 2011.

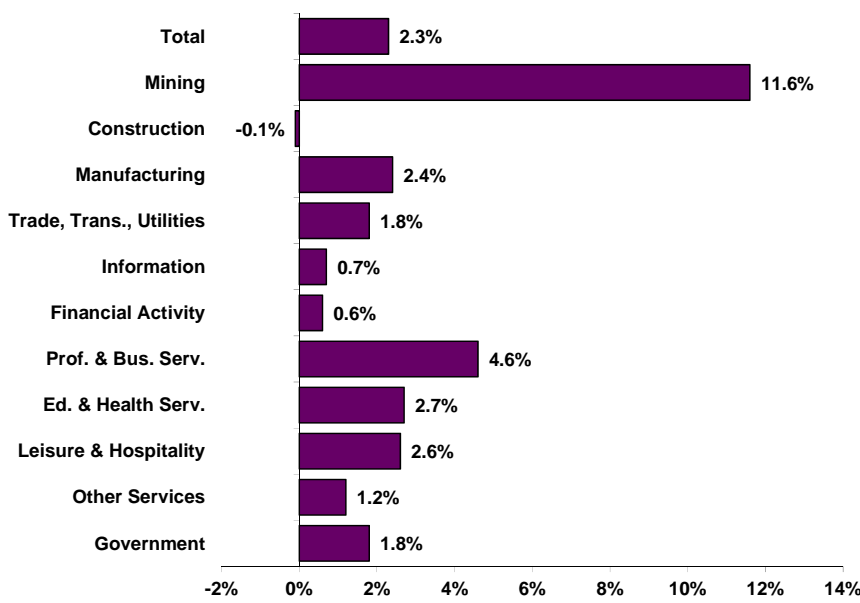
Education. In fall 2012, there were an estimated 600,970 students in Utah’s public education system, an increase of 13,225 students or 2.3% over 2010. In FY2011, Utah’s total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 34th in the nation. Utah’s public education system operates over 900 community-based schools. Student enrollment continues to grow at Utah’s colleges and universities. Fall enrollment for 2011 increased by 1.7% over the previous year. Since 2008, enrollment has consistently grown for full time equivalent students. Enrollment is projected to increase over the next ten years.

Economic Performance Improving Across Sectors

Construction. The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 was \$3.75 billion, 16% higher than the \$3.24 billion in 2010. In 2011, all three major construction sectors improved; the value of residential construction increased by 3%, nonresidential construction by 30%, and additions, alterations and repairs by 28%.

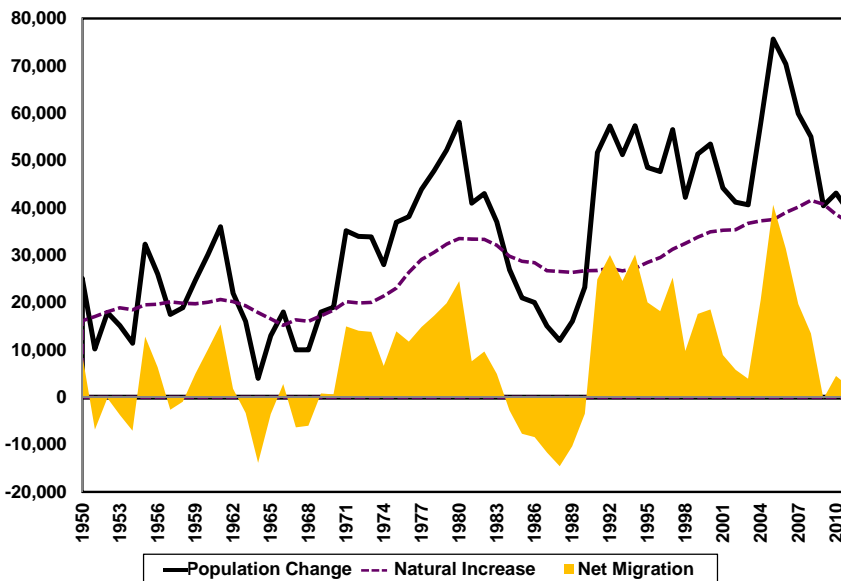
In 2011, residential construction totaled 8,784 units, 6% below 2010. This marked the sixth consecutive year of decline in residential units. The previous longest residential contraction was the five year contraction of 1978-1982. In the recent contraction, residential construction declined 69% for all types of residential units (apartment, condominiums and single-family homes). The decline was more severe for single-family homes, which dropped from 20,912 in 2005 to 5,385 units in 2011, a decline of 74%.

Figure B. Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2011



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure C. State of Utah Components of Population Change



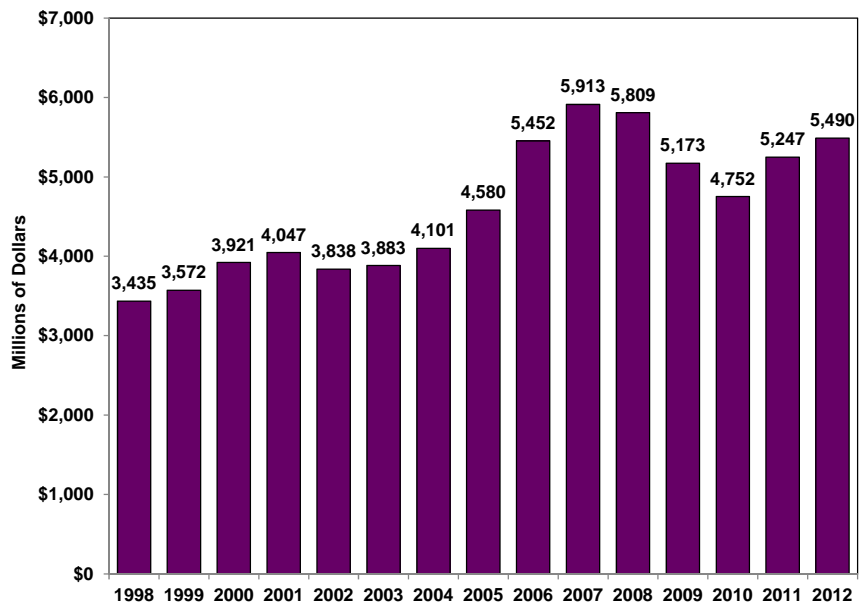
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee



Energy. Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices, which spurs exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. Despite a weaker natural gas price, production reached a new record high in 2011 as natural gas was captured from new crude oil wells. Coal production in 2011 increased slightly as the Castle Valley mine reopened and production began at the new Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah. Production of electricity in Utah decreased for the third straight year, still hampered by a slowdown in the economy, while Utah's 2011 average cost of electricity remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on established low-cost coal-fired generation. Consumption of petroleum products and electricity increased in 2011, possibly signaling an improving economy, whereas coal and natural gas consumption both dropped. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy, producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as in-state production only accounts for 48% of in-state demand.

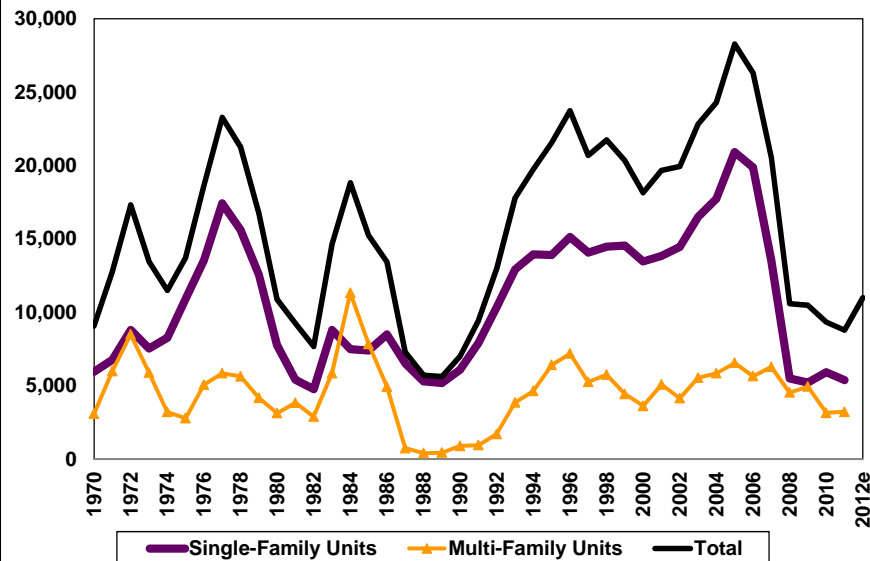
Minerals. The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the nominal value of nonfuel and solid energy mineral (coal and uranium) production in Utah was \$5.2 billion in 2011. This is approximately \$449 million (9%) higher than the revised \$4.8 billion seen in 2010. The overall increase in nonfuel mineral values is primarily due to significant increases in industrial mineral values and a moderate increase in precious metal values that compensated for a slight decline in the value of base metals. The increase in energy mineral values can be attributed to production and price increases for coal, coupled with higher uranium prices. Mineral exploration and development activity increased markedly in late 2010 and has continued into 2012. The value of nonfuel and solid energy minerals produced in Utah in 2012 is anticipated to be slightly lower than the 2011 figure. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah fourth nationally in the value of nonfuel mineral production in 2011.

Figure D. Utah State Government Tax Revenue



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure E. Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Exports. Buoyed by the rising price of gold, Utah exports grew 37.8% from 2010 to 2011. Shipments of primary metals, particularly gold, accounted for approximately 64.1% of total exports in 2011. Computers and electronics comprised the second highest proportion of total exports, 11.6%. In 2011, exports excluding primary metals grew by 10.5%.

Utah's export growth for the 2010 to 2011 period was the second highest in the nation. Only West Virginia's 40.1% growth in exports outpaced Utah. In terms of total exports by state, Utah moved from 26th largest in 2010 to 21st in 2011, exporting about \$19 billion, or 1.3% of total national exports.

Tourism. Utah's travel and tourism sector had a successful year in 2011. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 5.3% to \$6.86 billion. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased 5.8% to \$890 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$1.2 billion, and occupancy rates were up 3.0%. Tourism related employment also increased to 124,059.

Agriculture. Total sales in agriculture were \$1.59 billion in fiscal year 2012, which is up 13.6% from fiscal year 2011. Livestock sales were up 9.9% to \$1.06 billion while crop sales were up 21.8% to \$531 million. Livestock sales accounted for 68.4% of agriculture sales, while crop sales made up 31.6%. Although grocery prices are rising, this is not necessarily translating into greater profits for farmers and ranchers. Currently, it is estimated that only 13.5% of each dollar spent by consumers on food goes towards farmers and ranchers.

Looking Ahead

Utah is coming out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn since World War II. Job growth in Utah will be twice the nation's, but will stabilize just above the long term average. Housing and construction will play a leading role in the strengthening recovery.



Economic Outlook

After the deepest contraction in more than three generations, the U.S. economy has expanded slowly since the summer of 2009. By some estimates, during 2012, gross domestic product (GDP) was 9% below its potential, the level that would be observed if all the economy's resources were fully employed. With output so far below capacity, unemployment has remained stubbornly high, and many have stopped looking for work altogether. Policy disputes in both Washington and Europe dampen current activity and cloud the mid-term outlook. Most observers expect the economy to continue its slow progress during 2013, with sub-par growth and a continuing gradual decline in unemployment.

2012 Summary

As 2012 opened, the recovery appeared to be strong and accelerating with job gains averaging 250,000 per month. If this pace had continued, the unemployment rate might have dropped two full percentage points, perhaps to near 7% by year's end. Unfortunately, as the year progressed, the early job gains appeared to result from an unusually warm winter increasing construction and other activity. For the three months ending in September, U.S. job gains averaged 150,000 per month, enough to continue modest improvement in the labor market.

Some of the deceleration in U.S. economic activity was due to a broadening slowdown in emerging economies, such as China, India, and Brazil, which dampened American exports. The policy dispute over managing the single currency immobilized the Eurozone as its economy slipped into recession, weakening an important source of demand for U.S. exports.

In the U.S., Congress adjourned for the elections without agreeing on a long term path for federal taxes and spending, increasing the likelihood the economy falls off the so-called "fiscal cliff" in 2013. Expressing America's frustration, Richard Fisher, President of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, compared the "dissolute" lawmakers to drunken sailors, noting patriots might be offended at the insult to drunken sailors. Concerned the labor market would worsen without more policy action, the Federal Reserve announced it would purchase \$40 billion per month of mortgage backed securities until the outlook improved. As 2012 closed, most observers marked down global growth prospects during 2013, suggesting another year of slow progress for the American economy.

U.S. nonfarm payroll employment grew by almost 2 million jobs during 2012, or 1.4%, which lowered the unemployment rate from 9.0% to 8.2%. Mining, which is dominated by oil and gas, was the fastest growing sector at 6.6%. Health care, which expanded throughout the recession, created 350,000 jobs, the largest sector job growth. Administrative support, which includes temporary employment, was the second fastest growing sector, at 3.7%, creating 280,000 jobs. This sector benefits from the slow and uncertain recovery, as employ-

ers chose temporary instead of permanent hires. Professional services grew the third fastest at 3.3%, or 250,000 jobs. As activity continues to expand, both tourism and business travel have picked up, giving accommodation and food services almost 300,000 new jobs, a growth rate of 2.6%. Sales, production and shipping have all continued to advance. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added over 210,000 jobs. Manufacturing added 220,000 jobs, a rate of 1.9%. Transportation added 90,000 jobs, a rate of 2.0%. After shedding 2.1 million jobs since 2006, the construction contraction appears to be over. The bottom in the housing market seems to have occurred during 2011, with construction adding 20,000 jobs during 2012. Information employment has declined every year since 2000, with the job loss during 2012 totaling 20,000, or -0.8%. Continuing budget pressure in state and local government led to job losses of 130,000 during 2012, a decline of 0.7%. Likewise, the continuing decline in hand-delivered mail—the result of the on-going digital transition in advertising and other communications—is driving a restructuring of the postal service. Consequently, federal employment fell 50,000, or -1.7%, during 2012.

Significant Issues

Housing

In every recession since World War II, housing has led the recovery a year or two after the business cycle peak. In the typical cycle, imbalances develop during the expansion, interest rates rise to curtail excessive lending, the economy slows, peaks, then declines as the imbalances are worked out, reaching a trough a year or so after the peak. Future prospects dim during the recession (technically defined as the period of declining activity), so consumers put off major purchases such as cars and homes. Once the recession ends and the outlook brightens, pent up demand for housing causes construction activity to surge initiating a broad based recovery.

The current recession is different because it followed a decade of unprecedented growth in mortgage debt. About 80% of the increase in this debt was for equity withdrawals, the so-called house as ATM, which funded home repairs as well as basic consumer spending. As the process accelerated, credit standards fell, lending and real estate boomed, and the well known story of home price inflation unfolded. This housing inflation was fueled by millions of borrowers who were incapable of repaying their loans. Further, as the boom progressed, a million or more homes were constructed as speculative investments. Once the mortgages began to default, home prices fell, credit standards tightened, the ranks of home buyers thinned, and the housing market crashed. By the second quarter of 2008, the housing stock had 3.5 million surplus units over and above the normal amount of vacant housing.

While real estate speculation was the main component of the speculative credit bubble that inflated during the mid-2000s, many sectors of the economy had excess activity going into

the fall of 2008. With broad-based excess led by housing, the financial sector had extended far more credit than prudent. As loan losses mounted, banks confronted inadequate reserves, and a once-in-a-century financial panic set in that was not stopped until the spring of 2009. As the crisis progressed, the flow of credit virtually stopped and unemployment rose from 6.1% in August 2008 to a peak of 10.0% in October 2009, and has remained stubbornly high ever since.

With so many people unemployed, household formation and the demand for housing has remained sluggish. On the supply side, the surplus has been worked down over the past few years, but was still around 1 million units at the end of 2012 and is expected to be around 500,000 at the end of 2013. Further, credit is still tight for both home buyers and real estate developers. While it is true mortgage rates are at historic lows, these rates are only available to the most credit-worthy borrowers, essentially people with FICO scores above 700. Likewise, corporate bond rates are at historic lows, but only for the best companies, and generally not to those involved in real estate.

During 2012 numerous housing indicators—prices, sales, construction—stabilized and began to improve. Part of the objective of the Federal Reserve’s program to purchase mortgage backed securities was to induce banks to ease mortgage standards, thereby supporting and strengthening the nascent housing recovery. For example, many banks are not originating mortgages Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will buy in fear that the loans might go bad and they would be penalized. On the margin, the new program may induce banks to make more loans to borrowers with FICOs between 650 and 700 than otherwise. Despite supportive policy and improving indicators, credit will remain tight with the housing surplus still higher than the peak from the typical recession. In these conditions, housing construction is not expected to contribute much to growth until late 2013. The housing sector will improve, but its recovery is still in the early stage.

The Future of the Euro

In 2001, the late Nobel laureate Milton Friedman predicted the Euro would come apart within 15 years. Friedman felt the economic and political systems of the individual European countries were too different to sustain one monetary standard. As crisis has become normal in the Eurozone, most observers and political leaders are sympathetic with Friedman’s view, but to date the logistics of deconstructing the Euro have been too difficult for policy-makers to contemplate.

Simon Johnson, a professor at MIT, argues the main problem confronting the Eurozone is an unbalanced trading system. In simplest terms, Germany exports and the rest of the Eurozone imports. This situation can continue only so long as Germany is willing to fund the other countries. Germany’s export advantage results from labor productivity that is twice Greece’s. High productivity combined with the single curren-

cy makes its goods cheap, as long as Germany finances their purchase.

During the 2000s, private German banks financed exports by investing in the importing countries. These investments were largely in the form of debt obligations of the sovereigns and the banks. For instance, on the eve of the crisis, June 30, 2007, Greek institutions—the national government, banks, business—owed German banks \$37 billion. As the crisis progressed, private German lending to Greece stopped. By September 30, 2012, German bank loans to Greece had fallen to \$27 billion, a decline of \$10 billion, or 27%, from five years earlier.

Private lending to finance exports to the Eurozone has been replaced by the Bundesbank through its credits with the European Central Bank (ECB). The Bundesbank accumulates these credits when Eurozone customers transfer money to Germany, but the local country does not have the money. The ECB processes the transfer as a credit for the Bundesbank, and a debit for the other country’s central bank. The Bundesbank’s credit almost doubled between August 2011 and August 2012, increasing from €390 billion to €750 billion. The increase, €360 billion, or 14% of Germany’s GDP, is a combination of Eurozone purchases of German goods and the transfer of deposits and other financial assets from what are perceived as weak local banks to strong German banks.

During the period the Bundesbank’s credits increased by 14% of GDP, much of the Spanish banking system collapsed, as local customers withdrew their deposits, often transferring the funds to Germany. A rescue package has been organized in which the banks will be recapitalized with €60 billion from the European Stability Mechanism and the ECB will buy Spanish government debt to lower yields, which were above 7% in September, 2012. Spain is just the latest in a line of countries whose difficulties cumulate into a situation Friedman predicted would eventually unravel the Euro.

Each of Germany’s trading partners, Greece initially in 2010, then Ireland and Portugal, now Spain, next Italy and perhaps ultimately France have run into difficulty funding themselves. Germany’s trade balance has increased from near 0 in 2000 to over 5% of GDP in 2012. Meanwhile, Greece’s balance was negative throughout the 2000s as it borrowed to finance a consumption boom, reaching -15% of GDP in 2008, but tapering down to -8% in 2012. Each major Eurozone country has been running trade deficits, though none to the extent of Greece.

Observers have reached a rough consensus on two possible futures for the Euro—neither adding to near term growth in the U.S. First, Europe muddles through the next twenty years, though probably not as well as Japan has muddled through the last twenty. In this case, Europe would not boost growth in the U.S., but it wouldn’t cause a recession, either. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, argues this

case, indirectly to be sure, when she says Europe is running a marathon on a “tough and strenuous” course. Alternatively, the Euro is deconstructed in a more-or-less orderly fashion. The leading proponent of this line is Vaclav Klaus, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic. Germany returns to the Deutschmark, which appreciates. Spain, Italy, and France, respectively return to the Peseta, Lira, and Franc, which depreciate to varying degrees in accord with labor productivity. The near term effects of this case are unlikely to be positive for the U.S., but in the medium term this should add to growth. A chaotic unraveling of the Euro is a third possibility, but unlikely since the European authorities understand the situation they are in, and they possess the resources necessary to prevent this dire outcome.

2013 Outlook

The consensus outlook for the U.S. economy is continuing slow progress with growth below potential. The fiscal cliff, evidence of Washington’s difficulty developing a balanced program for long-term federal operations, clouds the outlook during at least the first half of 2013. The extreme uncertainty of U.S. fiscal policy deters risk-taking, hampering growth. The Federal Reserve’s program to purchase \$40 billion of mortgage backed securities per month could provide some limited support to the housing recovery’s initial stages. Euro-zone leaders will be challenged in managing the future of the Euro. Many observers feel the Euro’s design is fundamentally flawed, which has caused a recession in Europe and could be negative for the U.S. during 2013. Growth around the world is expected to slow next year. Emerging markets, particularly China, India and Brazil, are all slowing, though recession appears unlikely. Japan continues to add years to its third decade of a slumping economy. International trade, therefore, appears unlikely to spur the U.S. economy during 2013.

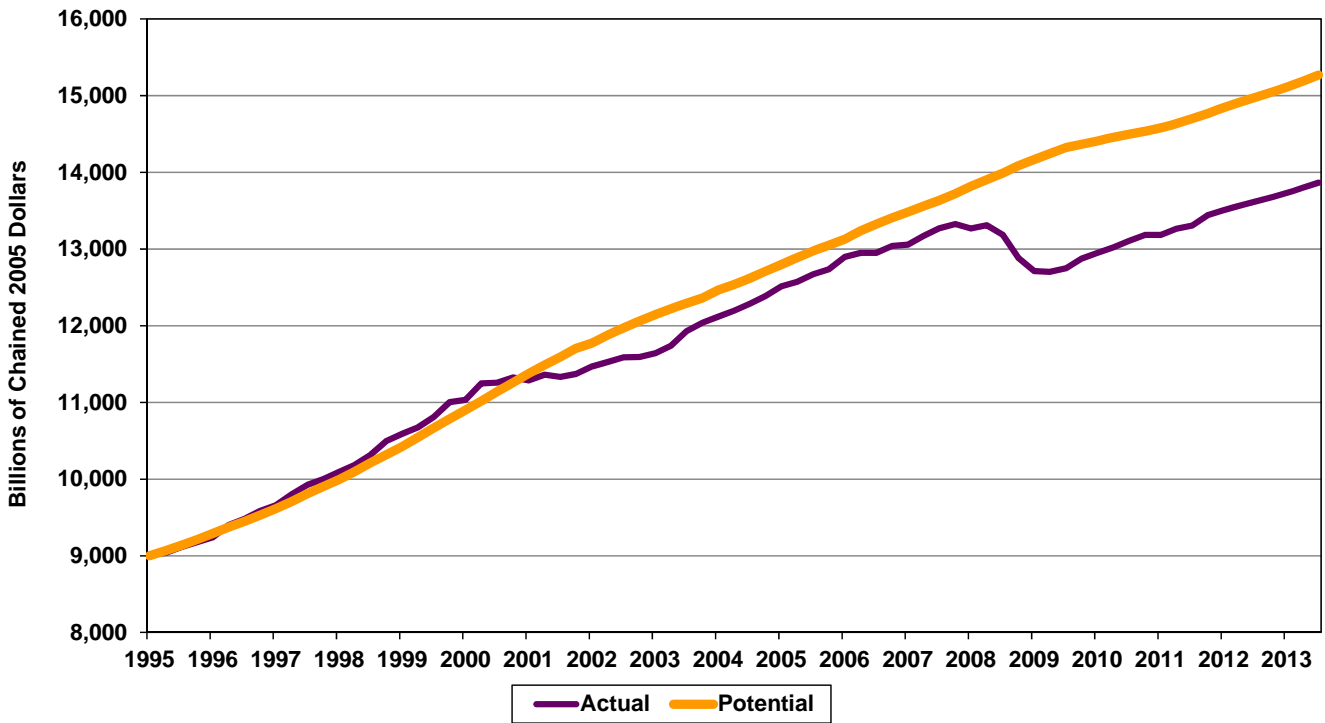
U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to grow 1.7 million jobs, or 1.3%, in 2013, broadly similar to 2012. Narrowing down to specific sectors, however, changes the story a bit. The energy boom is expected to slow as oil prices stabilize, leading to a -3.1% decline in mining jobs, where this sector has grown strongly the past few years, often leading the economy. Continuing uncertainty, both concerning what Washington will do and the normal pattern following an epic financial crisis, leads employers to extend temporary hiring another year. Administrative support then adds 380,000 jobs, or 4.8%, making it the fastest growing sector during 2013, both in the number of jobs and as a growth rate. Dissipating fear leads people to relax, spurring entertainment and recreation to grow 3.5%, the second fastest rate, or almost 70,000 jobs. The on-going recovery leads to almost 260,000 new professional jobs, the second largest amount, and a rate of 3.2%. Production, shipping, and sales advance incrementally, as they have since the recession ended, making transportation the fourth fastest growing industry, at 3.0%. The need to ship 14.9 million cars and trucks, an additional 620,000, or 4.4%, is a main driver of this sector’s growth. While automobile man-

ufacturing jobs are expected to grow 4.1%, in line with car shipments, the broad manufacturing sector is expected to grow just 0.8%. Wholesale and retail trade combined adds 220,000 jobs, though their respective growth rates are 1.7% and 0.9%. As the initial stages of the housing recovery progress, construction inches forward 1.3%, or over 70,000 jobs. The budget crunch in state and local government is expected to end during 2013, resulting in job losses of just -0.2%, or over 30,000 jobs. The prolonged restructuring of the postal service and a generally tight spending environment lead federal employment down -2.5%, a loss of 70,000 jobs.

Conclusion

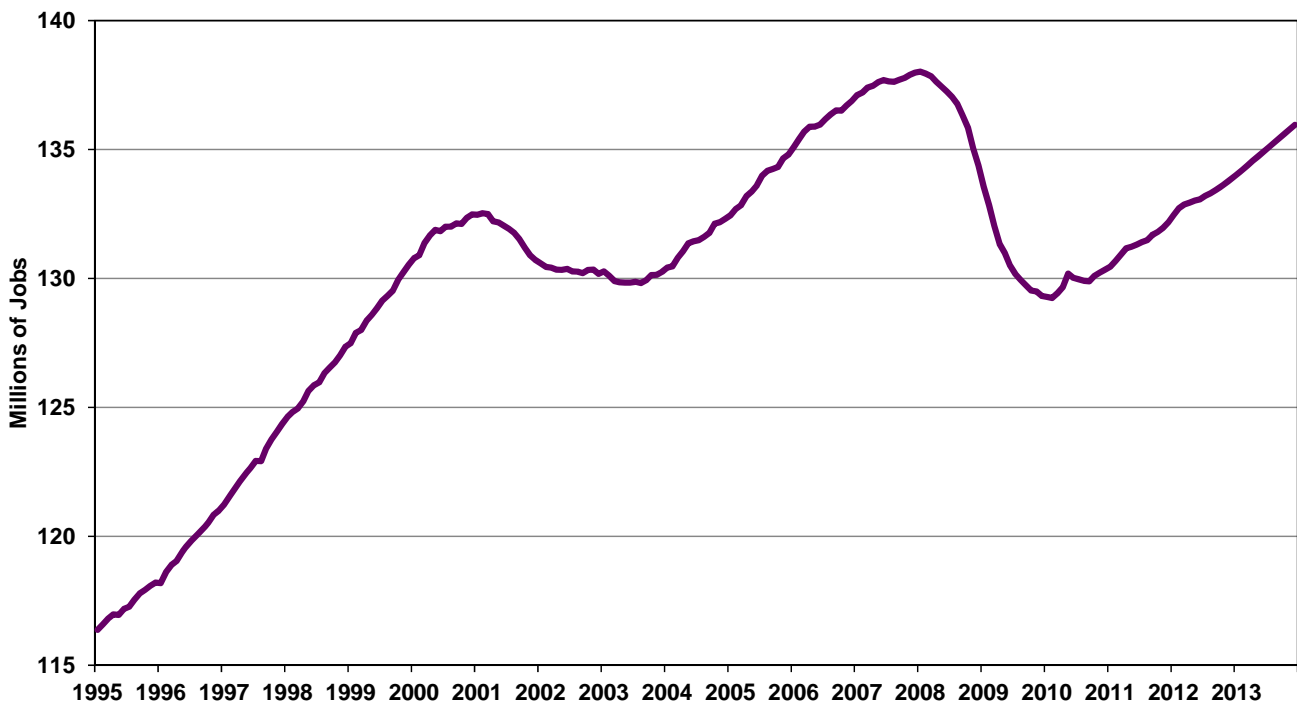
Continuing slow progress remains the broad storyline, with the economy operating well below potential. Private sector activity in the U.S. is advancing, but Washington’s inability to develop a long-term balanced program to operate the federal government, signaled most ominously by the looming fiscal cliff, unnecessarily clouds the outlook. Housing is moving into the initial stages of recovery. Europe, already in recession, will be challenged to manage its single currency as the likelihood of a serious financial crisis increases from slim to small. Emerging economies are slowing, though recession is not expected. International trade, then, does not appear to be a major source of growth for the U.S. in 2013. As usual for a major financial crisis, the return to normal takes too long.

Figure 1
United States Actual and Potential Gross Domestic Product



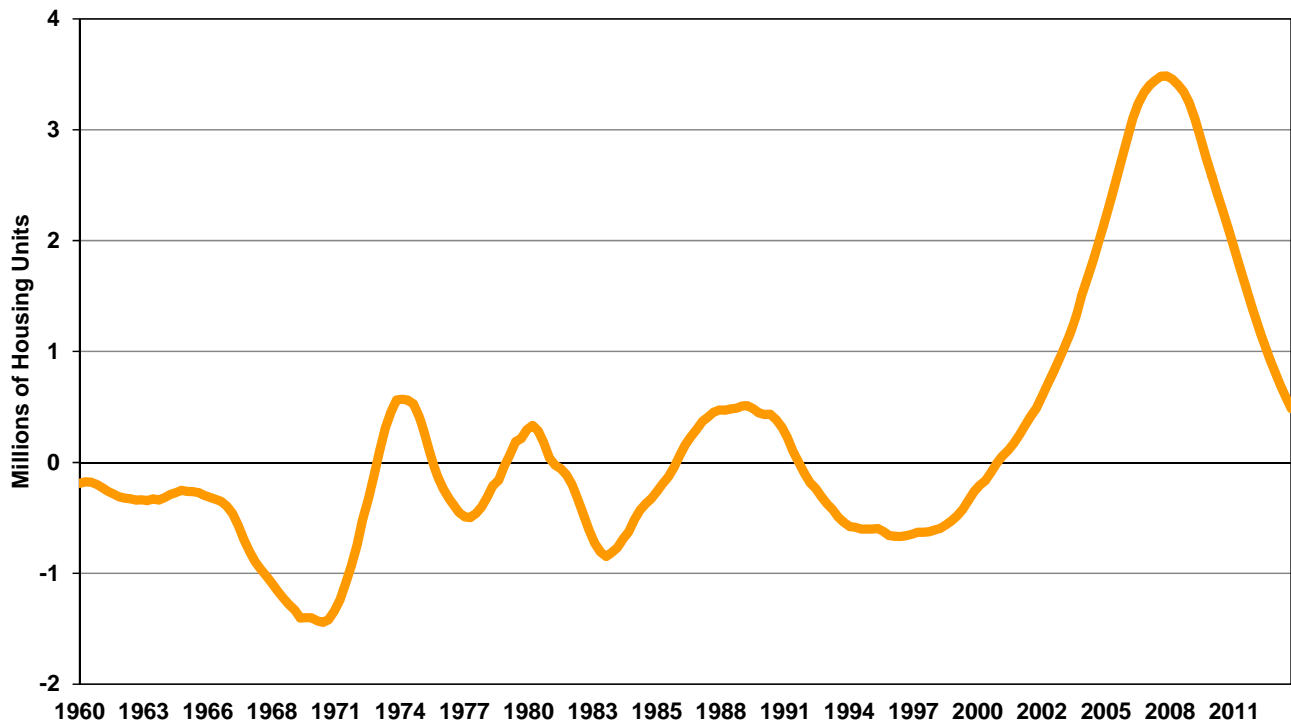
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and IHS Global Insight

Figure 2
United States Nonfarm Payroll Employment



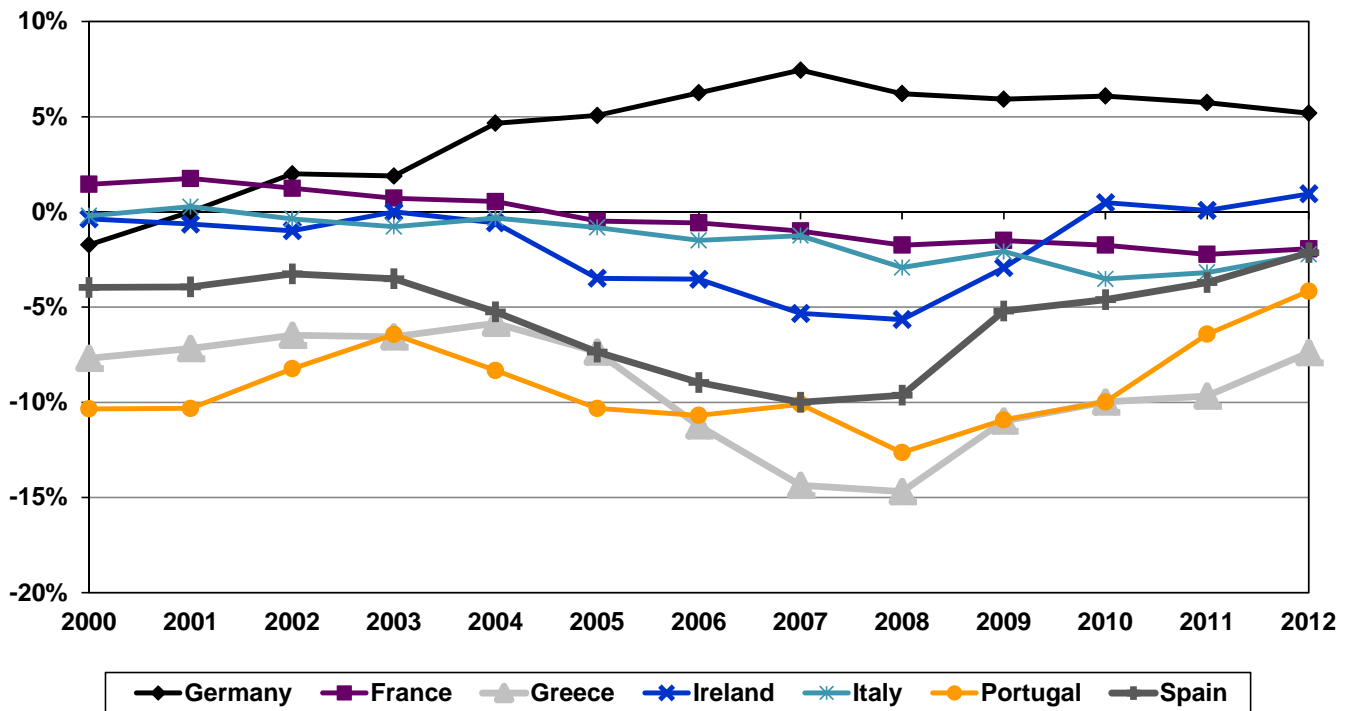
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and IHS Global Insight

Figure 3
Housing Surpluses and Shortages in the United States



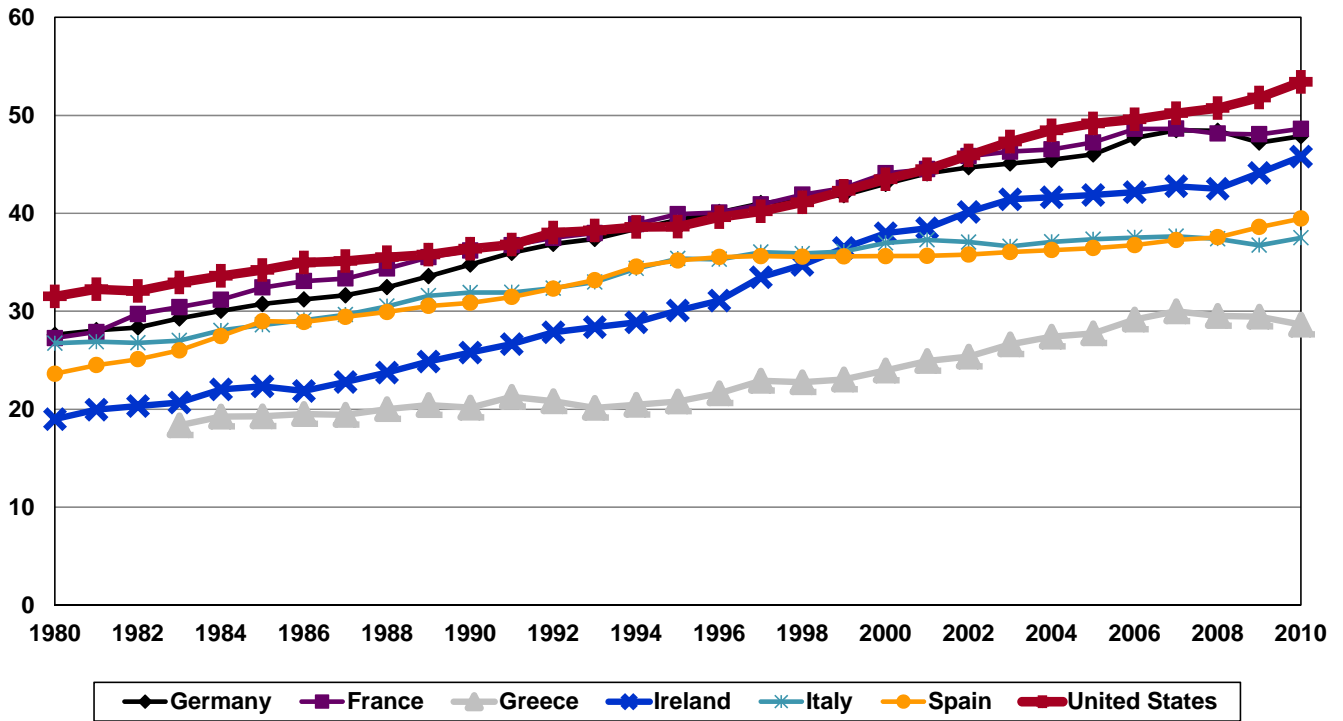
Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 4
Trade Balance in the Eurozone as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product



Source: International Monetary Fund

Figure 5
 Labor Productivity in the U.S. and the Eurozone: 2005 Dollars of GDP per Hour Worked



Source: World Bank and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Table 1
United States Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Sector

	Level				Annual Change					
					Amount			Rate		
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-1	2011-12	2012-13
Natural Resources & Mining	704	784	836	810	80	51	-25	11.3%	6.6%	-3.1%
Utilities	553	555	564	570	3	9	6	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,525	5,598	-14	21	73	-0.3%	0.4%	1.3%
Manufacturing	11,527	11,736	11,959	12,056	209	222	97	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	5,451	5,528	5,625	5,719	77	96	94	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Retail Trade	14,443	14,644	14,760	14,886	200	116	126	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	4,189	4,290	4,376	4,506	101	86	130	2.4%	2.0%	3.0%
Information	2,707	2,658	2,638	2,671	-49	-21	34	-1.8%	-0.8%	1.3%
Finance & Insurance	5,718	5,751	5,783	5,848	33	31	65	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1,934	1,929	1,953	1,974	-5	23	22	-0.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	7,441	7,692	7,946	8,201	251	254	255	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Management of Companies	1,873	1,915	1,946	1,916	42	31	-30	2.3%	1.6%	-1.5%
Administrative Support	7,407	7,723	8,006	8,389	315	283	383	4.3%	3.7%	4.8%
Educational Services	3,153	3,240	3,320	3,323	87	80	3	2.8%	2.5%	0.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	16,376	16,645	16,997	17,249	269	353	251	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,909	1,909	1,928	1,997	0	20	68	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	11,133	11,409	11,707	11,916	276	297	209	2.5%	2.6%	1.8%
Other Services	5,331	5,342	5,374	5,433	11	33	59	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
State & Local	19,512	19,247	19,116	19,083	-265	-131	-33	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.2%
Federal	2,976	2,858	2,808	2,738	-119	-49	-70	-4.0%	-1.7%	-2.5%
Total	129,856	131,359	133,166	134,883	1,503	1,807	1,717	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight

Historically Utah grows more rapidly than the nation, with the broader national business cycle governing local recessions and expansions. The current recession and recovery track this general course. Both Utah and the U.S. began growing during the summer of 2009, but unemployment has remained well above pre-recession levels. Over the past two years as the recovery has progressed, both employment and income in Utah have grown more rapidly than in the U.S. The state has especially benefitted from its position as a logistical hub for production and distribution to the west coast, and, more recently, the entire U.S. Utah's economic growth has accelerated during each of the years since the recession ended, but is expected to plateau near the long-term average during 2013.

2012 Summary

As 2012 opened Utah employment was growing below its long-term average of 3.1%. During the year, growth accelerated slightly above the long-term average, to 3.3%, with support from construction and housing. Personal income, the broadest timely measure of economic activity at the state level, grew 3.2% for the year as a whole, after adjusting for inflation, a bit below the long-term average of 3.8%. The unemployment rate averaged 5.9%, slightly above its long-term average, 5.3%.

Construction employment increased 10.0%, or 6,500 jobs, in 2012, making it the fastest growing sector both as a rate, and by number of jobs. Mining was the second fastest growing sector, at 6.4%, or 740 jobs. Retail trade had the second largest amount of growth, 5,200 jobs, a rate of 3.7%. Employment in the professional sector grew 5.4%, or 3,700 jobs. Health care grew by 3,800 jobs, which was a rate of 3.1%, lower than average.

Utah's coincident index of economic activity, constructed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, is designed to depict the level and direction of the economy. The index increased at a steady pace throughout 2012, reaching 191 in August, the same level as the previous peak in December 2007. The level 191 indicates economic activity is 91% higher than July 1992.

Significant Issue: Housing

Housing has recovered more rapidly in Utah than the U.S., but activity is still well below peak. Housing starts in the U.S. peaked at almost 2.1 million, at an annual rate, during April 2005, and about 28,000 in Utah in November 2005. If starts for the U.S. and Utah are indexed to 100 at their respective peaks, the U.S. bottomed at 27 during March 2010, while Utah bottomed at 33 in May 2010. The interpretation is that starts declined 73% in the U.S. and 67% in Utah, from peak, signifying the housing crash was slightly worse for the U.S. than for Utah. Likewise, as of August 2012, the index for starts has increased to 37 for the U.S., and 46 for Utah, indi-

cating a slightly stronger housing recovery for Utah than the U.S.

Both home sales and prices have strengthened in Utah. Sales were above 4,000 per month for most of the period from July 2005 to March 2007. As the financial crisis intensified, sales fell to just above 2,000 during February 2009. The homebuyer credit boosted sales to almost 3,000 during January 2010. After the credit expired, sales fell to 2,300 in September 2010. Since then, sales have steadily progressed reaching 3,200 in August 2012. Utah's median home price peaked near \$220,000 during spring 2007, and then declined to \$170,000 in November 2011. Prices have since recovered steadily to \$185,000, as of August 2012.

2013 Outlook

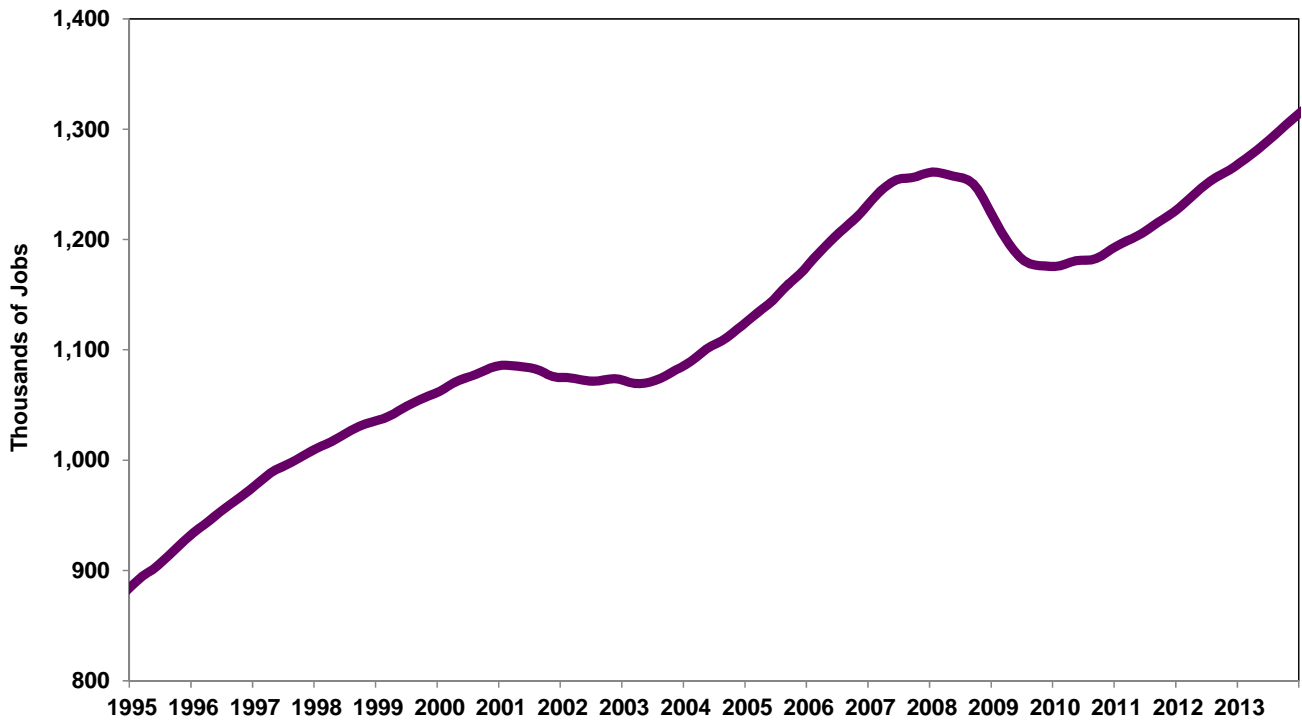
As usual, Utah is recovering from the recession more quickly than the nation. Utah's employment growth during 2012, 3.3%, was just above its long-term average, 3.1%, and more than twice the national rate, 1.4%. During 2013, Utah's job growth is expected to grow at 3.2%, while the nation ticks down to 1.3%. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's leading index for Utah suggests economic activity will grow 2.0% over the first half of 2013, which is expected to continue during the last half. With job growth near the long-term average, the unemployment rate will hold steady at 5.9%. In contrast to the early stages of the recovery, housing will provide noticeable support to the expansion.

Repeating its leading role from 2012, construction employment will grow 9.2% in 2013, an increase of 6,600 jobs. The continuing housing recovery accounts for most of the strong showing in construction. At 8.1%, mining will be the second fastest growing sector, adding 1,000 jobs. Retail trade and administrative support will each add about 4,300 jobs, the second largest amount. Rising consumer spending will drive the retail expansion, while increasing business will drive the need for administrative support. Reflecting the rising demand for health care, employment in this sector will grow by 3,600 jobs, at a rate of 2.9%.

Conclusion

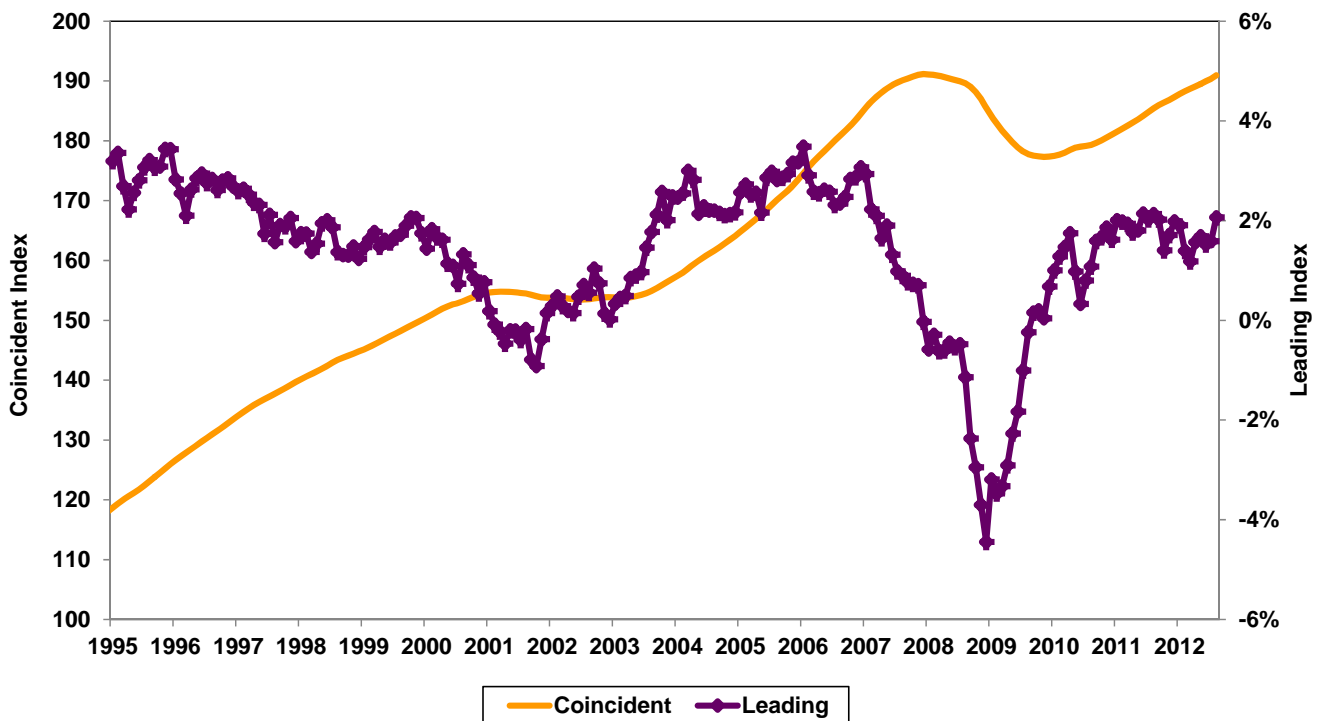
Utah is coming out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn since World War II. Job growth in Utah will be twice the nation's, but will stabilize just above the long term average. Housing and construction will play a leading role in the strengthening recovery.

Figure 6
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Utah



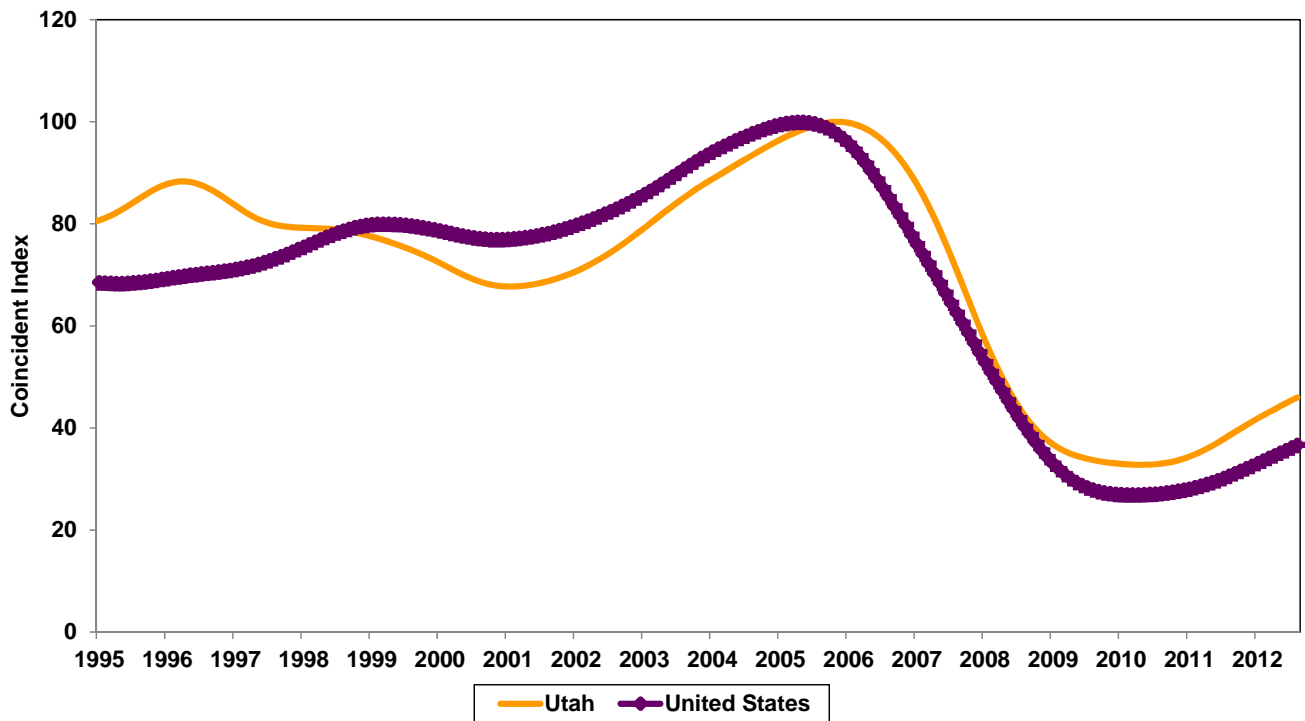
Source: Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, and Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Figure 7
Utah Economic Indices



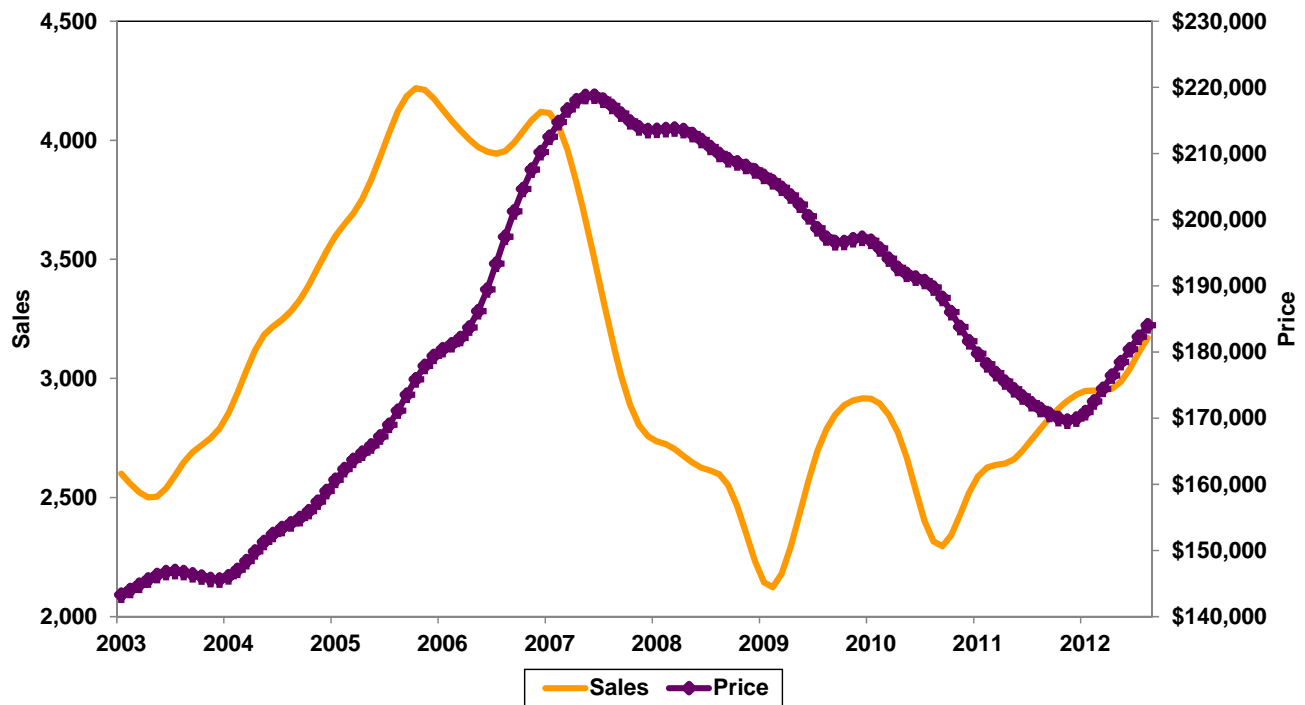
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Figure 8
Housing Starts in the United States and Utah Indexed to 100 at Peak of Current Cycle



Source: Moody's Analytics and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 9
Homes in Utah: Sales and Median Price



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

Table 2
Utah Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Sector

	Level				Annual Change					
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	Amount			Rate		
					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Mining	10,442	11,659	12,400	13,400	1,217	741	1,000	11.7%	6.4%	8.1%
Utilities	4,064	4,021	3,998	3,951	-43	-23	-47	-1.1%	-0.6%	-1.2%
Construction	65,223	65,166	71,700	78,300	-57	6,534	6,600	-0.1%	10.0%	9.2%
Manufacturing	111,075	113,684	116,900	119,700	2,609	3,216	2,800	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	44,039	46,075	48,155	49,814	2,036	2,080	1,659	4.6%	4.5%	3.4%
Retail Trade	137,946	138,510	143,676	148,016	564	5,166	4,340	0.4%	3.7%	3.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	43,083	44,644	46,071	47,518	1,561	1,427	1,447	3.6%	3.2%	3.1%
Information	29,276	29,495	31,000	32,300	219	1,505	1,300	0.7%	5.1%	4.2%
Finance & Insurance	51,729	51,854	52,537	54,069	125	683	1,532	0.2%	1.3%	2.9%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	16,249	16,537	16,463	16,932	288	-74	469	1.8%	-0.4%	2.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	65,224	68,064	71,725	75,427	2,840	3,661	3,701	4.4%	5.4%	5.2%
Management of Companies	18,627	18,630	18,897	19,297	3	267	400	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%
Administrative Support	68,485	72,726	76,378	80,676	4,241	3,652	4,298	6.2%	5.0%	5.6%
Educational Services	34,766	36,184	36,736	37,808	1,418	552	1,072	4.1%	1.5%	2.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	120,239	123,026	126,864	130,492	2,787	3,838	3,628	2.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	17,423	17,903	18,843	19,493	480	940	651	2.8%	5.2%	3.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	93,202	95,609	99,057	102,207	2,407	3,448	3,149	2.6%	3.6%	3.2%
Other Services	33,624	34,090	34,800	35,600	466	710	800	1.4%	2.1%	2.3%
State & Local	179,246	184,163	187,568	189,847	4,917	3,405	2,279	2.7%	1.8%	1.2%
Federal	37,657	36,609	35,132	35,153	-1,048	-1,477	21	-2.8%	-4.0%	0.1%
Total	1,181,619	1,208,649	1,248,900	1,290,000	27,030	40,251	41,100	2.3%	3.3%	3.3%

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Economic Indicators

The State of Utah's official July 1, 2011 population was estimated to be 2,813,923, an increase of 1.4% from 2010, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). This is lower than the decade high growth of 3.1% experienced in 2005. A total of 39,260 people were added to Utah's population, with 5.9% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. Utah's unique characteristics of a high fertility rate and low mortality consistently contribute to strong natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. The 51,734 births led to a strong natural increase of 36,947. Deaths within the state totaled 14,787 in 2011. Natural increase accounted for 94.1% of total population growth. UPEC estimates for 2000-2009 were revised following the release of the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau produces population estimates which differ from UPEC estimates due to different estimation methodologies. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2011 population estimate, Utah's population increased to 2,817,222. Utah ranked third among states in population growth with a rate of 1.5% from 2010 to 2011. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people live in larger households, and live longer.

2011 State and County Population Estimates

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2011. Differing from recent years, the most rapid growth rates occurred in counties along the Wasatch Back and in the Uintah Basin area of the state, as well as in counties adjacent to larger population centers. Counties that grew faster than the state rate of 1.4% were Daggett, with the highest growth rate of 3.5%, followed by Wasatch (3.3%), Duchesne (2.4%), Utah (2.2%), Uintah (2.1%), Morgan (2.1%), Summit (1.9%), Washington (1.8%), and Davis (1.6%) counties. Five counties had a decrease in population from 2010 to 2011. These counties are located in the central and southwest areas of the state. They are Emery (-0.2%), Beaver (-0.6%), Garfield (-0.7%), Piute (-0.8%), and Wayne (-1.6%) counties.

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In 2011, Utah had 51,734 births, below the record of 55,357 set in 2008. Deaths in 2011 set a record high totaling 14,787. The resulting natural increase of 36,947 persons accounted for 94.1% of Utah's population growth in 2011. This is an increase from the previous year's share of 89.6% and higher than the ten-year average of 77.5%. Annual fluctuations in natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.45 in 2010, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

Net migration is the other component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2011 was 2,313 people, or 5.9% of the total population increase.

Utah's Young Population

Utah's population growth rate continues to exceed that of the nation. In comparison to other states, Utah's population is younger, women tend to have more children, households on average are larger, and people tend to live longer. All these factors lead to an age structure that is unique to Utah.

According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in 2011 Utah had the highest share of total population in the preschool age group of any state in the country at 9.3%. Utah also ranks first among states with 21.9% of its population in the school-age group of 5 to 17. Utah had the smallest working-age population in the nation, with 59.6% of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64. With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, with 9.2% of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 8.1% had a smaller share.

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 (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working-age (18 to 64). The U.S. Census Bureau reported that Utah's total dependency ratio for 2011 was 67.9, compared to a national dependency ratio of 58.8.

July 1, 2011 Census Bureau Population Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,817,222 in 2011, increasing by 41,743 people, or 1.5% from 2010 to 2011. The District of Columbia had a growth rate of 2.2% and ranked first, Texas ranked second at 1.7% and Utah ranked third. North Dakota ranked fourth (1.4%) and Colorado ranked fifth (1.4%).

July 1, 2011 Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state with a population of 1,048,985, followed by Utah (530,499), Davis (311,811), Weber (234,420), and Washington (141,666) counties. Daggett County grew the fastest (8.4%), followed by Wasatch (3.0%), Summit (2.9%), Washington (2.3%), and Uintah (2.2%) counties. Emery, Carbon, Garfield, Beaver, Wayne, and Piute Counties all lost population from 2010 to 2011.

July 1, 2011 Census Bureau City Population Estimates

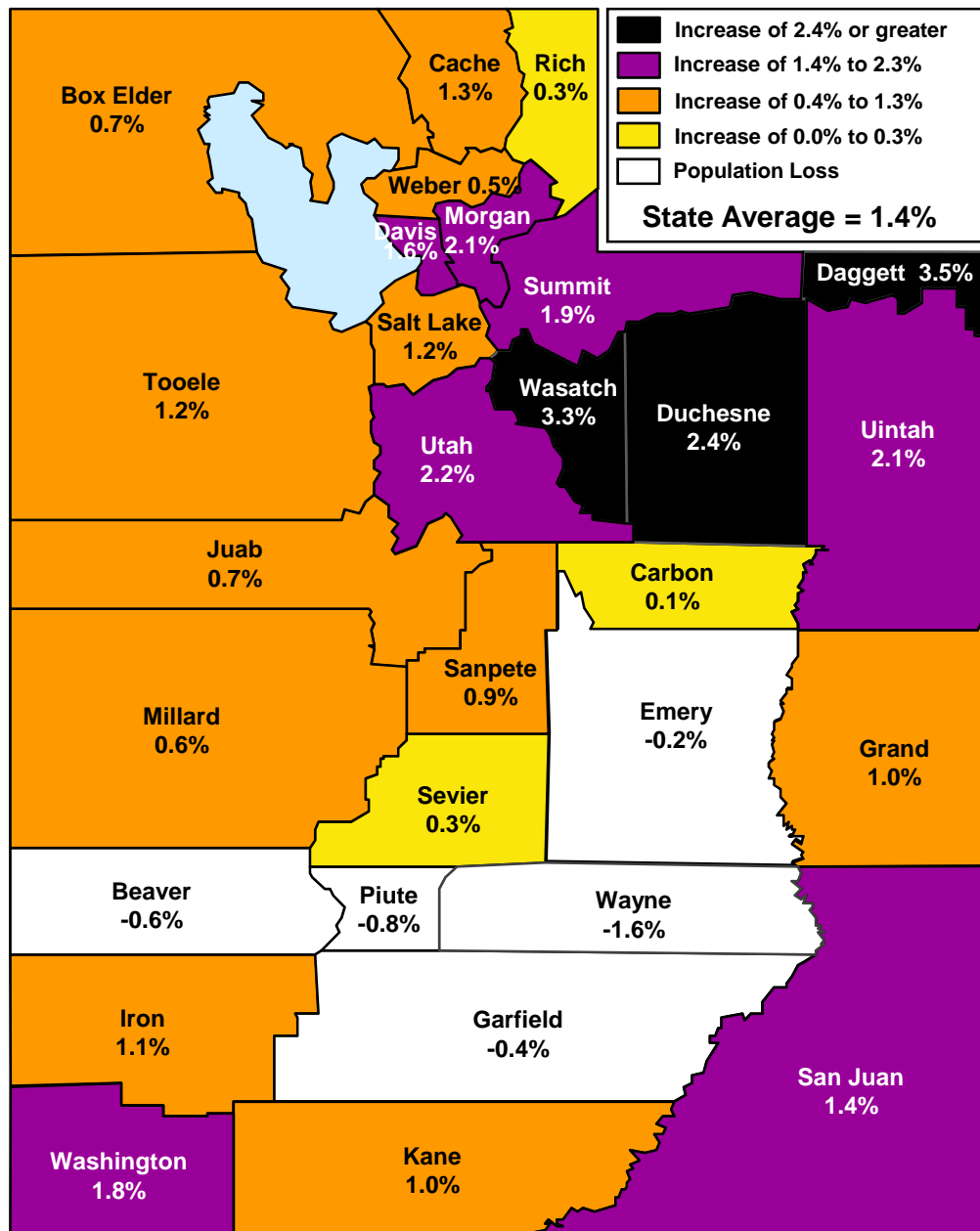
Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2011, with a population of 189,899, followed by West Valley City (131,942), Provo (115,321), West Jordan (105,675), and Orem (90,727). Among the state's largest cities, with populations greater than 9,000 persons, Heber was the state's fastest

growing municipality. Heber increased 3.0% from 2010 to 2011, followed by Washington (2.3%), St. George (2.3%), Hurricane (2.3%) and Vernal (2.2%).

Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

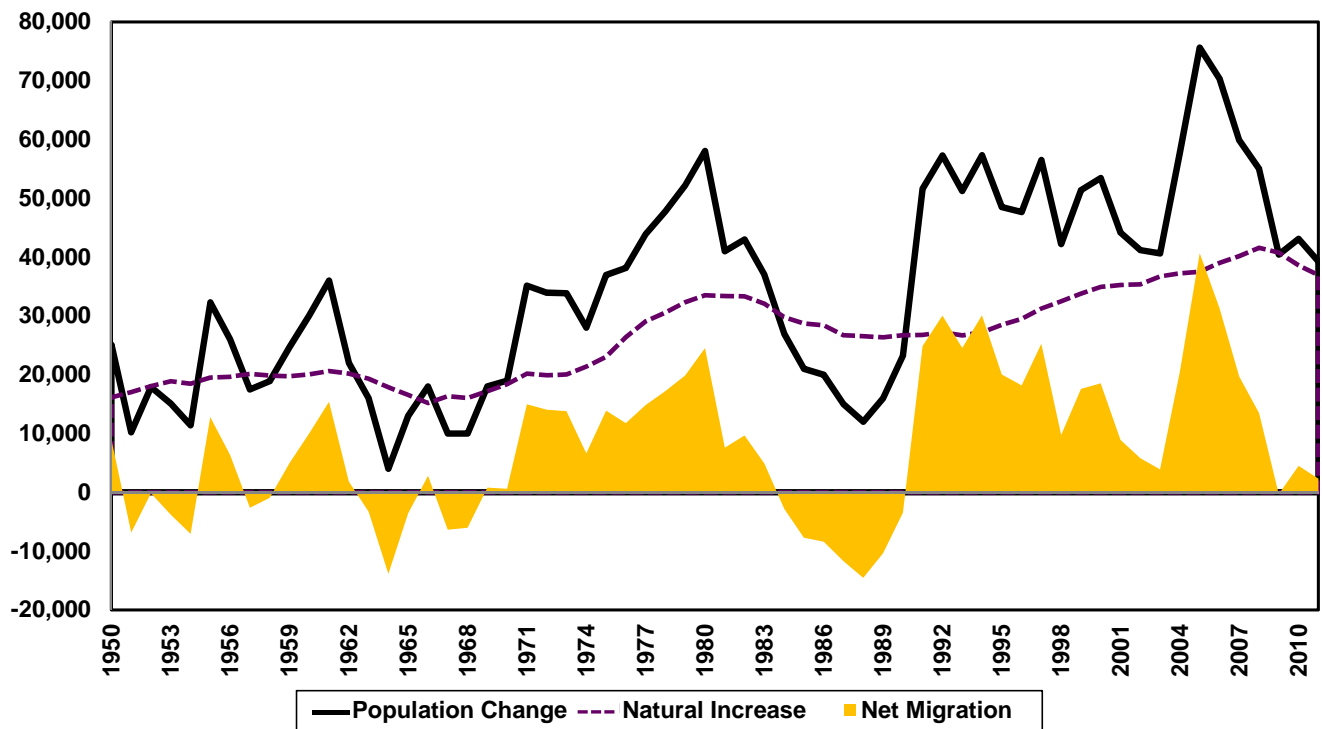
In 2011, 97.8% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those who were of a single race, the majority were White (91.9%), followed by Asian (2.2%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.5%), Black or African American (1.3%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1.0%). The Hispanic population in Utah increased 3.1% from 361,583 in 2010 to 372,912 in 2011. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population. Utah's Hispanic population as a percent of total continued to increase, from 9.0% of the population in 2000 to 13.0% in 2010, and 13.2% in 2011.

Figure 10
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2010 to 2011



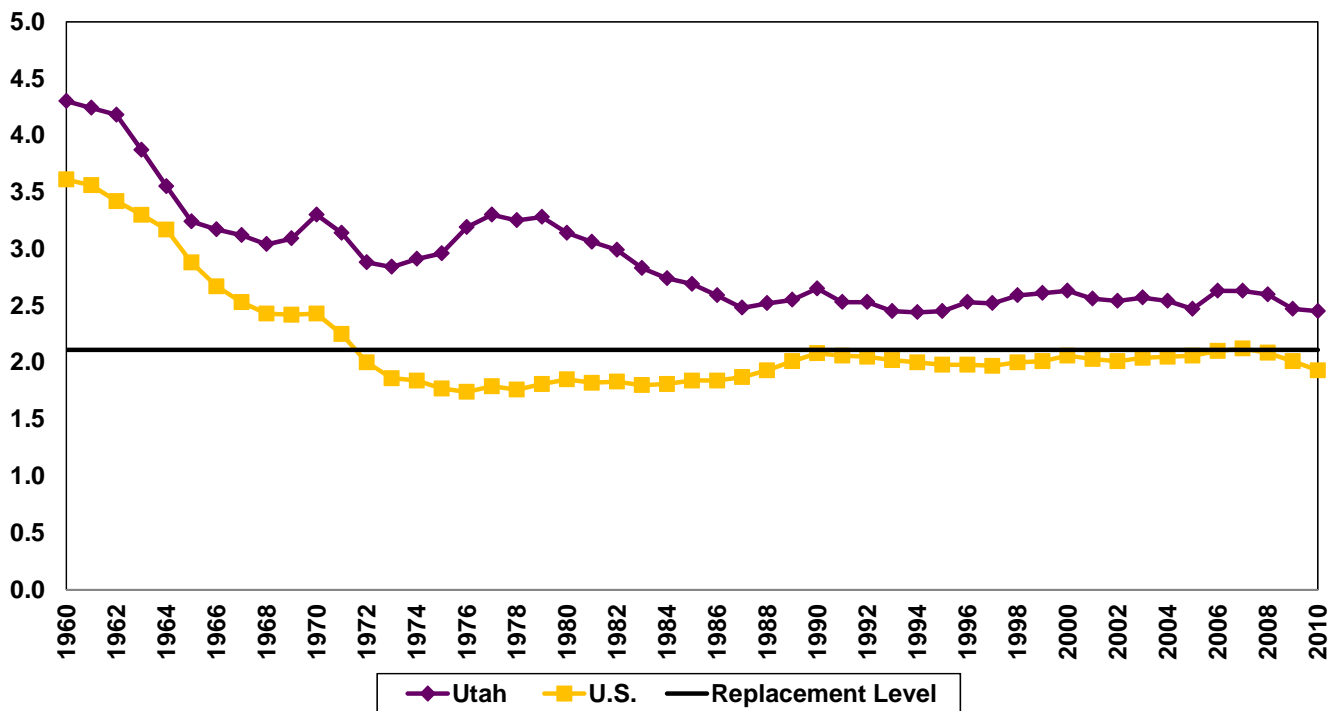
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 11
State of Utah Components of Population Change



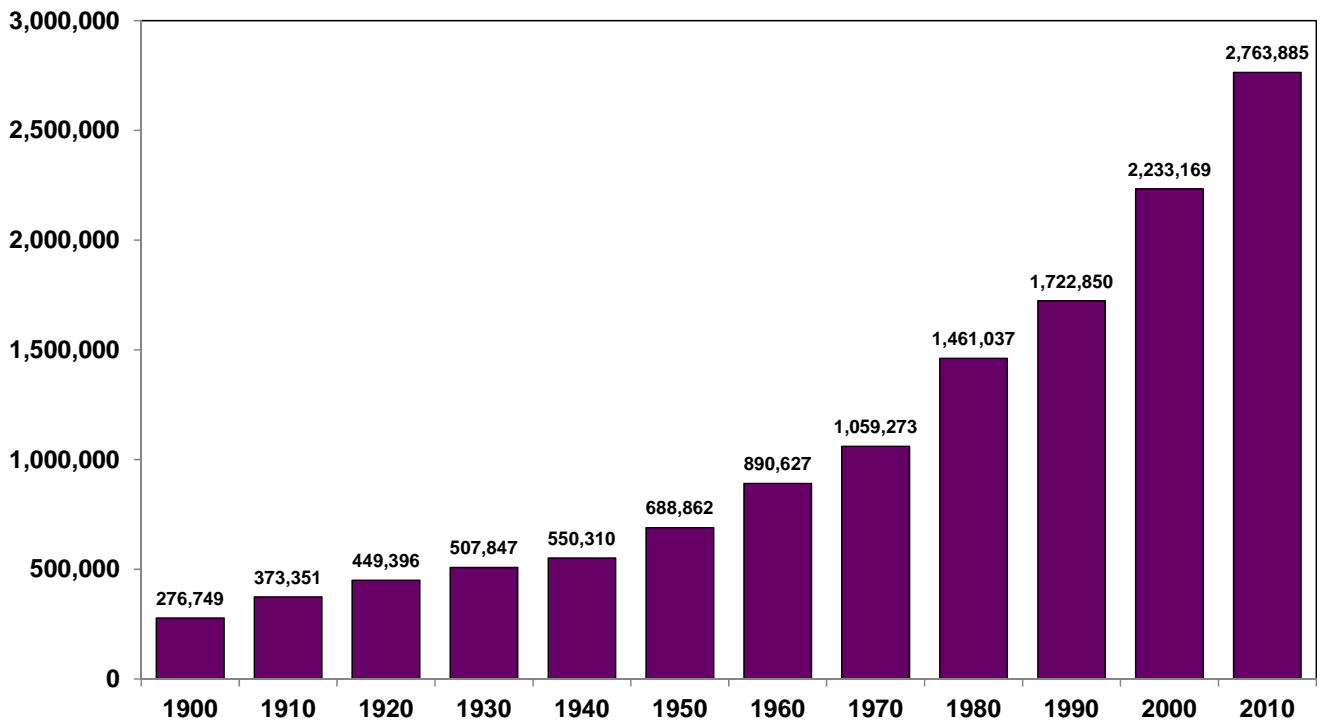
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 12
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



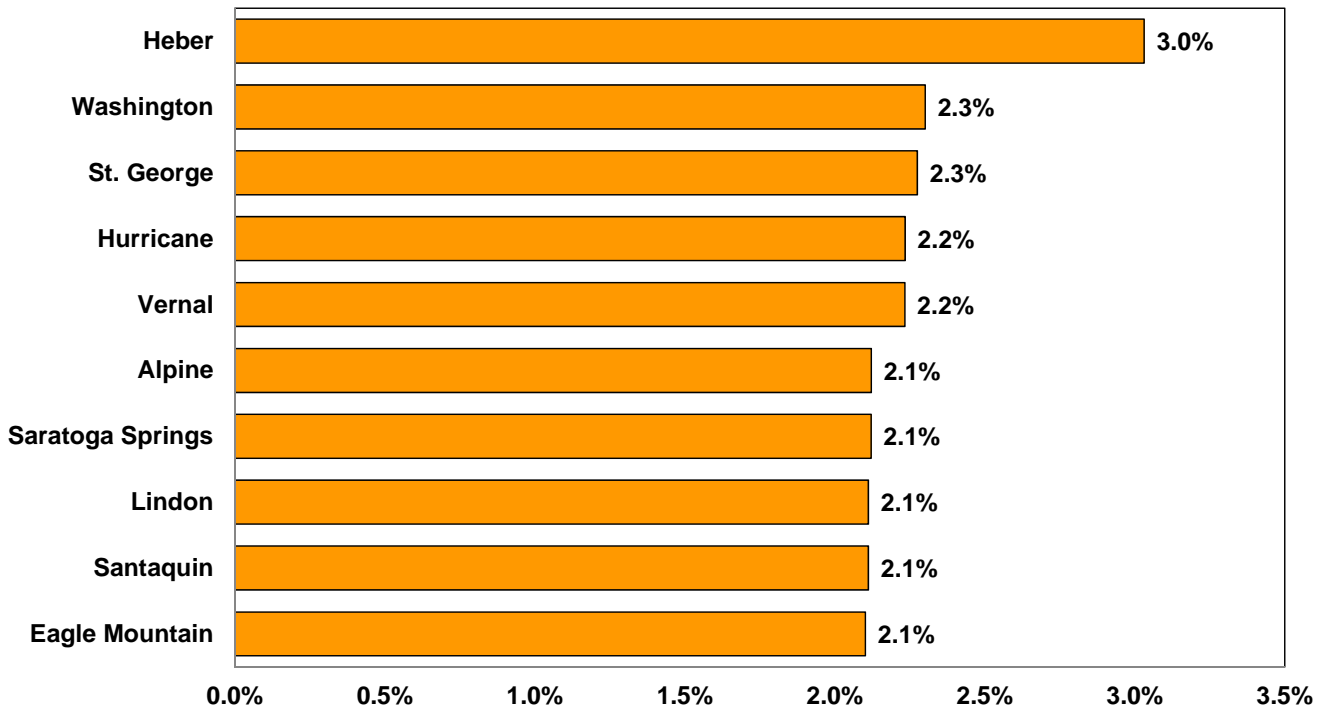
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 13
Utah Total Population



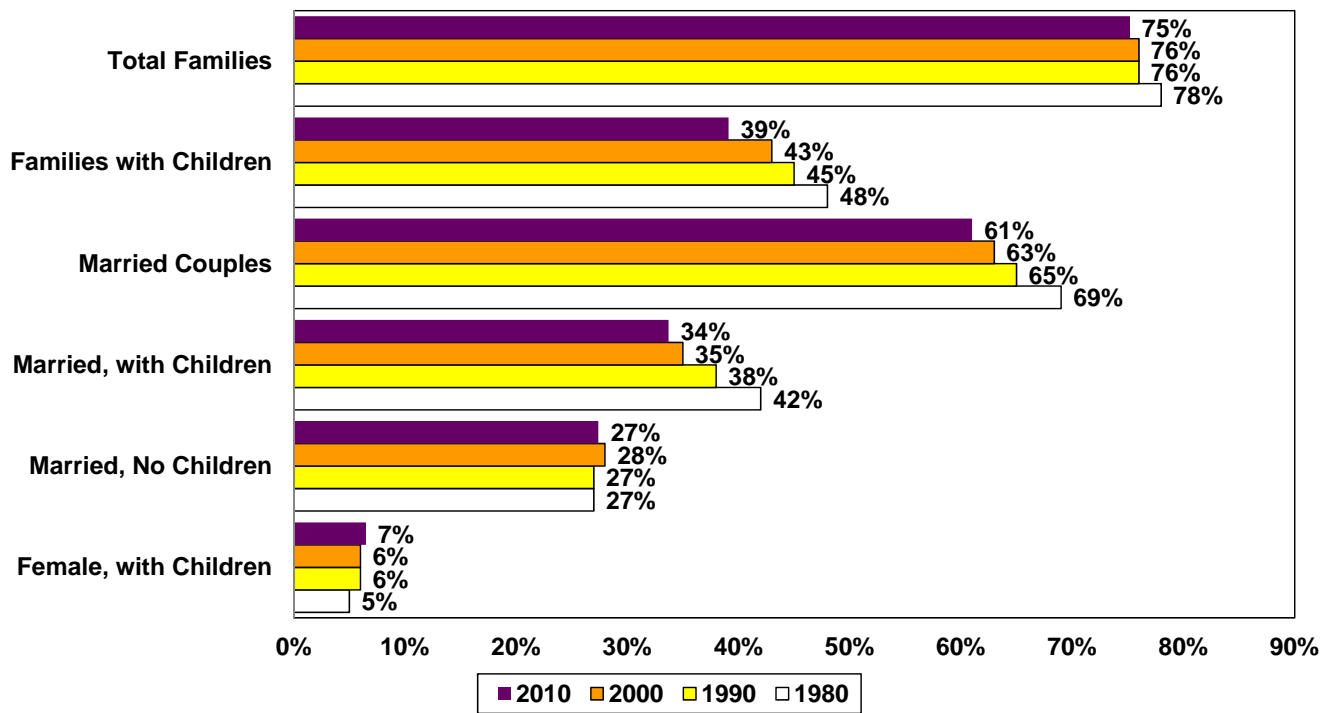
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 14
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah (9,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 15
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3
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
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	2,246,467	2.4%	53,453	18,526	0.8%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,290,632	2.0%	44,165	8,914	0.4%	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,331,826	1.8%	41,194	5,815	0.3%	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,372,457	1.7%	40,631	3,911	0.2%	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,430,224	2.4%	57,767	20,522	0.9%	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,505,844	3.1%	75,620	38,108	1.6%	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,576,228	2.8%	70,384	31,374	1.3%	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,636,077	2.3%	59,849	19,676	0.8%	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,691,122	2.1%	55,045	13,468	0.5%	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,731,558	1.5%	40,437	-326	0.0%	40,763	54,548	13,785
2010	2,774,663	1.6%	43,104	4,501	0.2%	38,603	52,898	14,295
2011	2,813,923	1.4%	39,260	2,313	0.1%	36,947	51,734	14,787

Notes:

1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so 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 2009 following the results of the 2010 Census.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 4
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2010	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	2010 - 2011		2011 % of Total Population
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	
Beaver	6,629	6,655	6,615	-40	-0.6%	0.24%
Box Elder	49,975	50,110	50,466	356	0.7%	1.79%
Cache	112,656	113,272	114,721	1,449	1.3%	4.08%
Carbon	21,403	21,463	21,485	22	0.1%	0.76%
Daggett	1,059	1,078	1,115	37	3.5%	0.04%
Davis	306,479	307,550	312,603	5,053	1.6%	11.11%
Duchesne	18,607	18,665	19,111	446	2.4%	0.68%
Emery	10,976	11,018	10,997	-21	-0.2%	0.39%
Garfield	5,172	5,184	5,149	-35	-0.7%	0.18%
Grand	9,225	9,231	9,322	91	1.0%	0.33%
Iron	46,163	46,272	46,767	495	1.1%	1.66%
Juab	10,246	10,253	10,323	70	0.7%	0.37%
Kane	7,125	7,137	7,208	71	1.0%	0.26%
Millard	12,503	12,516	12,591	75	0.6%	0.45%
Morgan	9,469	9,469	9,668	199	2.1%	0.34%
Piute	1,556	1,556	1,544	-12	-0.8%	0.05%
Rich	2,264	2,270	2,276	6	0.3%	0.08%
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,033,299	1,045,829	12,530	1.2%	37.17%
San Juan	14,746	14,742	14,954	212	1.4%	0.53%
Sanpete	27,822	27,914	28,173	259	0.9%	1.00%
Sevier	20,802	20,839	20,903	64	0.3%	0.74%
Summit	36,324	36,496	37,208	712	1.9%	1.32%
Tooele	58,218	58,422	59,133	711	1.2%	2.10%
Uintah	32,588	32,619	33,315	696	2.1%	1.18%
Utah	516,564	519,299	530,789	11,490	2.2%	18.86%
Wasatch	23,530	23,682	24,456	774	3.3%	0.87%
Washington	138,115	138,761	141,219	2,458	1.8%	5.02%
Wayne	2,778	2,788	2,742	-46	-1.6%	0.10%
Weber	231,236	232,102	233,241	1,139	0.5%	8.29%
MCD						
Bear River	164,895	165,652	167,463	1,811	1.1%	5.95%
Central	75,707	75,866	76,276	410	0.5%	2.71%
Mountainland	576,418	579,478	592,453	12,975	2.2%	21.05%
Southeastern	56,350	56,453	56,758	305	0.5%	2.02%
Southwestern	203,204	204,010	206,958	2,948	1.4%	7.35%
Uintah Basin	52,254	52,362	53,541	1,179	2.3%	1.90%
Wasatch Front	1,635,057	1,640,842	1,660,474	19,632	1.2%	59.01%
State of Utah	2,763,885	2,774,663	2,813,923	39,260	1.4%	100.00%

Notes:

- Totals may not add due to rounding.
- 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:

April 1, 2010: U.S. Census Bureau
July 2010-2011: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 5
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

Area	2010		2010		2011		2010-2011		Rank
	April 1, 2010 Population	Rank	July 1, 2010 Population	Rank	July 1, 2011 Population	Rank	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Based on Percent Change
U.S.	308,745,538	na	309,330,219	na	311,591,917	na	2,261,698	0.7%	na
Region									
Northeast	55,317,240	4	55,366,108	4	55,521,598	4	155,490	0.3%	3
Midwest	66,927,001	3	66,976,458	3	67,158,835	3	182,377	0.3%	4
South	114,555,744	1	114,857,529	1	116,046,736	1	1,189,207	1.0%	1
West	71,945,553	2	72,130,124	2	72,864,748	2	734,624	1.0%	2
State									
Alabama	4,779,736	23	4,785,401	23	4,802,740	23	17,339	0.4%	36
Alaska	710,231	47	714,146	47	722,718	47	8,572	1.2%	7
Arizona	6,392,017	16	6,413,158	16	6,482,505	16	69,347	1.1%	9
Arkansas	2,915,918	32	2,921,588	32	2,937,979	32	16,391	0.6%	30
California	37,253,956	1	37,338,198	1	37,691,912	1	353,714	0.9%	12
Colorado	5,029,196	22	5,047,692	22	5,116,796	22	69,104	1.4%	5
Connecticut	3,574,097	29	3,575,498	29	3,580,709	29	5,211	0.1%	44
Delaware	897,934	45	899,792	45	907,135	45	7,343	0.8%	20
District of Columbia	601,723	50	604,912	50	617,996	50	13,084	2.2%	1
Florida	18,801,310	4	18,838,613	4	19,057,542	4	218,929	1.2%	8
Georgia	9,687,653	9	9,712,157	9	9,815,210	9	103,053	1.1%	10
Hawaii	1,360,301	40	1,363,359	40	1,374,810	40	11,451	0.8%	18
Idaho	1,567,582	39	1,571,102	39	1,584,985	39	13,883	0.9%	16
Illinois	12,830,632	5	12,841,980	5	12,869,257	5	27,277	0.2%	42
Indiana	6,483,802	15	6,490,622	15	6,516,922	15	26,300	0.4%	34
Iowa	3,046,355	30	3,050,202	30	3,062,309	30	12,107	0.4%	35
Kansas	2,853,118	33	2,859,143	33	2,871,238	33	12,095	0.4%	33
Kentucky	4,339,367	26	4,347,223	26	4,369,356	26	22,133	0.5%	31
Louisiana	4,533,372	25	4,545,343	25	4,574,836	25	29,493	0.6%	27
Maine	1,328,361	41	1,327,379	41	1,328,188	41	809	0.1%	47
Maryland	5,773,552	19	5,785,681	19	5,828,289	19	42,608	0.7%	22
Massachusetts	6,547,629	14	6,555,466	14	6,587,536	14	32,070	0.5%	32
Michigan	9,883,640	8	9,877,143	8	9,876,187	8	-956	0.0%	50
Minnesota	5,303,925	21	5,310,658	21	5,344,861	21	34,203	0.6%	28
Mississippi	2,967,297	31	2,970,072	31	2,978,512	31	8,440	0.3%	39
Missouri	5,988,927	18	5,995,715	18	6,010,688	18	14,973	0.2%	40
Montana	989,415	44	990,958	44	998,199	44	7,241	0.7%	23
Nebraska	1,826,341	38	1,830,141	38	1,842,641	38	12,500	0.7%	26
Nevada	2,700,551	35	2,704,283	35	2,723,322	35	19,039	0.7%	25
New Hampshire	1,316,470	42	1,316,807	42	1,318,194	42	1,387	0.1%	45
New Jersey	8,791,894	11	8,799,593	11	8,821,155	11	21,562	0.2%	41
New Mexico	2,059,179	36	2,065,913	36	2,082,224	36	16,311	0.8%	21
New York	19,378,102	3	19,395,206	3	19,465,197	3	69,991	0.4%	37
North Carolina	9,535,483	10	9,560,234	10	9,656,401	10	96,167	1.0%	11
North Dakota	672,591	48	674,629	48	683,932	48	9,303	1.4%	4
Ohio	11,536,504	7	11,537,968	7	11,544,951	7	6,983	0.1%	48
Oklahoma	3,751,351	28	3,760,184	28	3,791,508	28	31,324	0.8%	19
Oregon	3,831,074	27	3,838,332	27	3,871,859	27	33,527	0.9%	17
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	6	12,717,722	6	12,742,886	6	25,164	0.2%	43
Rhode Island	1,052,567	43	1,052,528	43	1,051,302	43	-1,226	-0.1%	51
South Carolina	4,625,364	24	4,637,106	24	4,679,230	24	42,124	0.9%	14
South Dakota	814,180	46	816,598	46	824,082	46	7,484	0.9%	13
Tennessee	6,346,105	17	6,357,436	17	6,403,353	17	45,917	0.7%	24
Texas	25,145,561	2	25,253,466	2	25,674,681	2	421,215	1.7%	2
Utah	2,763,885	34	2,775,479	34	2,817,222	34	41,743	1.5%	3
Vermont	625,741	49	625,909	49	626,431	49	522	0.1%	46
Virginia	8,001,024	12	8,023,953	12	8,096,604	12	72,651	0.9%	15
Washington	6,724,540	13	6,742,950	13	6,830,038	13	87,088	1.3%	6
West Virginia	1,852,994	37	1,854,368	37	1,855,364	37	996	0.1%	49
Wisconsin	5,686,986	20	5,691,659	20	5,711,767	20	20,108	0.4%	38
Wyoming	563,626	51	564,554	51	568,158	51	3,604	0.6%	29

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2011

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	10.3	United States	27.4	United States	21.1	United States	58.8
1	Utah	15.6	Utah	36.8	Florida	28.7	Utah	67.9
2	Idaho	12.5	Idaho	32.4	West Virginia	25.7	Idaho	66.1
3	Texas	12.2	Texas	31.2	Maine	25.7	Arizona	64.7
4	South Dakota	11.9	Arizona	29.9	Pennsylvania	24.8	South Dakota	64.1
5	Nebraska	11.6	Kansas	29.5	Iowa	24.3	Arkansas	63.4
6	Kansas	11.5	Mississippi	29.4	Montana	24.3	Iowa	62.9
7	Alaska	11.5	New Mexico	29.2	Arkansas	23.9	Florida	62.8
8	Arizona	11.4	Nebraska	29.0	South Dakota	23.6	Nebraska	62.7
9	Oklahoma	11.4	Georgia	28.9	Delaware	23.5	Kansas	62.7
10	New Mexico	11.4	Indiana	28.8	Arizona	23.4	New Mexico	62.6
11	Mississippi	11.4	Oklahoma	28.6	Hawaii	23.3	Oklahoma	62.2
12	Louisiana	11.0	Arkansas	28.6	Vermont	23.2	Mississippi	61.9
13	Wyoming	11.0	South Dakota	28.6	Ohio	22.9	Missouri	60.5
14	Georgia	10.9	Alaska	28.1	Missouri	22.8	Indiana	60.5
15	Arkansas	10.9	California	28.0	Connecticut	22.8	Texas	60.4
16	Nevada	10.8	Iowa	27.9	Rhode Island	22.7	Ohio	60.3
17	Iowa	10.6	Illinois	27.9	North Dakota	22.7	Alabama	59.9
18	Indiana	10.6	Louisiana	27.8	Oregon	22.5	Montana	59.9
19	California	10.6	Nevada	27.8	Michigan	22.4	Michigan	59.5
20	Minnesota	10.5	Michigan	27.6	South Carolina	22.4	Delaware	59.4
21	North Dakota	10.4	Ohio	27.5	Alabama	22.4	Pennsylvania	59.3
22	North Carolina	10.3	Minnesota	27.5	Oklahoma	22.1	South Carolina	59.2
23	Colorado	10.3	Missouri	27.5	Nebraska	22.1	Wisconsin	59.0
24	South Carolina	10.3	Alabama	27.4	Wisconsin	22.1	Tennessee	58.8
25	Missouri	10.3	North Carolina	27.2	New Mexico	22.1	Minnesota	58.8
26	Hawaii	10.2	New Jersey	27.1	Tennessee	21.8	West Virginia	58.6
27	Kentucky	10.2	Wisconsin	27.0	New Jersey	21.7	Louisiana	58.6
28	Illinois	10.2	Tennessee	27.0	Kansas	21.7	North Carolina	58.6
29	Washington	10.1	Kentucky	26.8	Massachusetts	21.6	Kentucky	58.5
30	Alabama	10.1	Colorado	26.8	New Hampshire	21.6	Hawaii	58.4
31	Tennessee	10.0	Connecticut	26.8	Kentucky	21.5	New Jersey	58.4
32	Montana	9.9	South Carolina	26.5	New York	21.3	Nevada	58.3
33	Wisconsin	9.9	Wyoming	26.4	Idaho	21.2	Connecticut	58.3
34	Ohio	9.9	Delaware	26.2	Indiana	21.1	Illinois	58.3
35	Delaware	9.8	Maryland	26.1	Mississippi	21.1	Oregon	57.7
36	Maryland	9.8	Washington	26.0	North Carolina	21.0	Maine	57.6
37	Virginia	9.8	Montana	25.7	Minnesota	20.9	North Dakota	57.5
38	Oregon	9.6	Virginia	25.7	Illinois	20.2	Wyoming	57.4
39	New Jersey	9.6	Oregon	25.5	Wyoming	20.0	Georgia	57.1
40	Michigan	9.4	Pennsylvania	25.5	Louisiana	19.8	California	56.9
41	New York	9.3	New York	25.0	Nevada	19.7	Washington	55.8
42	Florida	9.2	Florida	24.9	Washington	19.7	New York	55.5
43	Pennsylvania	9.0	Hawaii	24.9	Maryland	19.4	Maryland	55.3
44	West Virginia	8.8	New Hampshire	24.9	Virginia	19.3	Rhode Island	55.1
45	Connecticut	8.7	North Dakota	24.4	California	18.3	Virginia	54.8
46	Massachusetts	8.6	Massachusetts	24.4	Colorado	17.4	Massachusetts	54.6
47	Rhode Island	8.3	Rhode Island	24.1	Georgia	17.2	Colorado	54.5
48	District of Columbia	8.2	West Virginia	24.1	Texas	16.9	New Hampshire	54.4
49	Maine	8.0	Maine	23.9	District of Columbia	15.9	Vermont	54.2
50	New Hampshire	7.9	Vermont	23.3	Utah	15.5	Alaska	51.8
51	Vermont	7.7	District of Columbia	15.6	Alaska	12.2	District of Columbia	39.7

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

Table 8
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1977	3.30	1.79	1994	2.44	2.00
1961	4.24	3.56	1978	3.25	1.76	1995	2.45	1.98
1962	4.18	3.42	1979	3.28	1.81	1996	2.53	1.98
1963	3.87	3.30	1980	3.14	1.85	1997	2.52	1.97
1964	3.55	3.17	1981	3.06	1.82	1998	2.59	2.00
1965	3.24	2.88	1982	2.99	1.83	1999	2.61	2.01
1966	3.17	2.67	1983	2.83	1.80	2000	2.63	2.06
1967	3.12	2.53	1984	2.74	1.81	2001	2.56	2.03
1968	3.04	2.43	1985	2.69	1.84	2002	2.54	2.01
1969	3.09	2.42	1986	2.59	1.84	2003	2.57	2.04
1970	3.30	2.43	1987	2.48	1.87	2004	2.54	2.05
1971	3.14	2.25	1988	2.52	1.93	2005	2.47	2.06
1972	2.88	2.00	1989	2.55	2.01	2006	2.63	2.10
1973	2.84	1.86	1990	2.65	2.08	2007	2.63	2.12
1974	2.91	1.84	1991	2.53	2.06	2008	2.60	2.08
1975	2.96	1.77	1992	2.53	2.05	2009	2.47	2.01
1976	3.19	1.74	1993	2.45	2.02	2010	2.45	1.93

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

Table 9
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

State	2010				2011				2010 to 2011 Percent Change	
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households
United States	131,704,730	116,716,292	2.58	-	132,312,404	114,991,725	2.64	-	0.5%	-1.5%
Alabama	2,171,853	1,883,791	2.48	27	2,182,088	1,844,546	2.54	26	0.1%	-0.3%
Alaska	306,967	258,058	2.65	7	311,201	257,330	2.71	8	0.2%	0.0%
Arizona	2,844,526	2,380,990	2.63	9	2,864,335	2,356,055	2.69	9	0.1%	-0.2%
Arkansas	1,316,299	1,147,084	2.47	33	1,324,369	1,127,621	2.54	26	0.1%	-0.2%
California	13,680,081	12,577,498	2.90	2	13,720,462	12,468,743	2.96	3	0.0%	-0.1%
Colorado	2,212,898	1,972,868	2.49	22	2,224,603	1,975,388	2.53	30	0.1%	0.0%
Connecticut	1,487,891	1,371,087	2.52	19	1,494,019	1,351,643	2.56	22	0.1%	-0.2%
Delaware	405,885	342,297	2.55	15	409,757	333,192	2.65	14	0.1%	-0.4%
District of Columbia	296,719	266,707	2.11	51	298,902	268,670	2.15	51	0.1%	0.1%
Florida	8,989,580	7,420,802	2.48	27	9,026,965	7,106,283	2.62	18	0.1%	-0.6%
Georgia	4,088,801	3,585,584	2.63	9	4,102,992	3,494,542	2.74	5	0.0%	-0.4%
Hawaii	519,508	455,338	2.89	3	522,305	448,563	2.97	2	0.1%	-0.2%
Idaho	667,796	579,408	2.66	6	674,394	580,193	2.68	10	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	5,296,715	4,836,972	2.59	12	5,297,318	4,737,208	2.65	14	0.0%	-0.3%
Indiana	2,795,541	2,502,154	2.52	19	2,800,614	2,467,111	2.57	20	0.0%	-0.2%
Iowa	1,336,417	1,221,576	2.41	45	1,340,529	1,216,765	2.44	44	0.0%	-0.1%
Kansas	1,233,215	1,112,096	2.49	22	1,237,651	1,101,701	2.53	30	0.1%	-0.1%
Kentucky	1,927,164	1,719,965	2.45	37	1,932,599	1,672,134	2.54	26	0.0%	-0.4%
Louisiana	1,964,981	1,728,360	2.55	15	1,978,848	1,702,030	2.61	19	0.1%	-0.2%
Maine	721,830	557,219	2.32	49	725,577	552,051	2.34	48	0.1%	-0.1%
Maryland	2,378,814	2,156,411	2.61	11	2,391,350	2,134,517	2.67	11	0.1%	-0.1%
Massachusetts	2,808,254	2,547,075	2.48	27	2,818,940	2,532,067	2.51	33	0.1%	-0.1%
Michigan	4,532,233	3,872,508	2.49	22	4,525,480	3,772,433	2.56	22	0.0%	-0.4%
Minnesota	2,347,201	2,087,227	2.48	27	2,354,034	2,096,477	2.48	38	0.0%	0.1%
Mississippi	1,274,719	1,115,768	2.58	13	1,281,711	1,080,991	2.67	11	0.1%	-0.5%
Missouri	2,712,729	2,375,611	2.45	37	2,723,415	2,341,074	2.49	35	0.1%	-0.2%
Montana	482,825	409,607	2.35	47	489,157	404,250	2.40	47	0.2%	-0.2%
Nebraska	796,793	721,130	2.46	35	801,185	723,800	2.48	38	0.1%	0.1%
Nevada	1,173,814	1,006,250	2.65	7	1,183,873	982,352	2.74	5	0.1%	-0.3%
New Hampshire	614,754	518,973	2.46	35	617,704	516,454	2.47	41	0.1%	-0.1%
New Jersey	3,553,562	3,214,360	2.68	5	3,562,553	3,167,629	2.73	7	0.0%	-0.2%
New Mexico	901,388	791,395	2.55	15	908,132	767,285	2.66	13	0.1%	-0.4%
New York	8,108,103	7,317,755	2.57	14	8,119,364	7,187,938	2.63	16	0.0%	-0.3%
North Carolina	4,327,528	3,745,155	2.48	27	4,362,740	3,683,364	2.55	24	0.1%	-0.2%
North Dakota	317,498	281,192	2.30	50	320,909	283,440	2.32	50	0.2%	0.1%
Ohio	5,127,508	4,603,435	2.44	40	5,133,446	4,538,555	2.48	38	0.0%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	1,664,378	1,460,450	2.49	22	1,674,685	1,442,731	2.55	24	0.1%	-0.2%
Oregon	1,675,562	1,518,938	2.47	33	1,684,193	1,516,979	2.50	34	0.1%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	5,567,315	5,018,904	2.45	37	5,579,275	4,937,333	2.49	35	0.0%	-0.2%
Rhode Island	463,388	413,600	2.44	40	464,728	412,259	2.45	43	0.0%	0.0%
South Carolina	2,137,683	1,801,181	2.49	22	2,157,033	1,768,834	2.57	20	0.1%	-0.3%
South Dakota	363,438	322,282	2.42	43	366,540	323,215	2.44	44	0.1%	0.0%
Tennessee	2,812,133	2,493,552	2.48	27	2,829,025	2,467,428	2.53	30	0.1%	-0.2%
Texas	9,977,436	8,922,933	2.75	4	10,098,750	8,850,370	2.84	4	0.2%	-0.1%
Utah	979,709	877,692	3.10	1	993,060	884,253	3.13	1	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	322,539	256,442	2.34	48	324,389	257,358	2.34	48	0.1%	0.1%
Virginia	3,364,939	3,056,058	2.54	18	3,387,654	2,990,650	2.63	16	0.1%	-0.3%
Washington	2,885,677	2,620,076	2.51	21	2,907,490	2,632,621	2.54	26	0.1%	0.1%
West Virginia	881,917	763,831	2.36	46	881,752	735,408	2.46	42	0.0%	-0.5%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	2.43	42	2,634,781	2,275,352	2.44	44	0.1%	0.0%
Wyoming	261,868	226,879	2.42	43	265,528	222,539	2.49	35	0.2%	-0.3%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:

1. 2010: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
2. 2011: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

Table 10
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2011

Geographic Area	Total Population by Race									
	Total Population	Single Race								
		Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Total Two or More Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	White Non- Hispanic
State	2,817,222	2,754,838	2,589,018	35,678	42,162	61,207	26,773	62,384	372,912	2,255,459
Percent of Population	100.0%	97.8%	91.9%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.0%	2.2%	13.2%	80.1%
Beaver	6,594	6,502	6,275	27	106	72	22	92	724	5,648
Box Elder	50,290	49,429	48,029	234	558	493	115	861	4,254	44,266
Cache	114,699	112,635	107,524	959	1,066	2,515	571	2,064	11,488	97,463
Carbon	21,318	20,934	20,309	121	309	157	38	384	2,639	17,899
Daggett	1,156	1,146	1,122	4	14	5	1	10	41	1,088
Davis	311,811	304,796	290,620	4,186	2,076	5,886	2,028	7,015	26,799	266,891
Duchesne	18,888	18,445	17,328	76	905	75	61	443	1,208	16,356
Emery	10,944	10,855	10,652	36	113	41	13	89	682	10,027
Garfield	5,144	5,087	4,894	33	97	54	9	57	251	4,687
Grand	9,325	9,148	8,591	54	413	85	5	177	873	7,826
Iron	46,740	45,798	43,634	328	1,124	530	182	942	3,779	40,358
Juab	10,335	10,188	9,994	42	99	32	21	147	413	9,648
Kane	7,257	7,175	7,005	28	107	31	4	82	276	6,745
Millard	12,645	12,489	12,099	51	223	99	17	156	1,642	10,676
Morgan	9,685	9,594	9,483	30	23	44	14	91	248	9,263
Piute	1,497	1,480	1,444	5	22	6	3	17	116	1,346
Rich	2,303	2,281	2,257	1	15	7	1	22	106	2,158
Salt Lake	1,048,985	1,023,765	937,669	19,316	13,441	36,530	16,809	25,220	182,989	773,565
San Juan	14,825	14,499	7,064	72	7,265	81	17	326	791	6,555
Sanpete	27,988	27,537	26,489	281	431	187	149	451	2,629	24,236
Sevier	20,971	20,695	20,234	53	286	84	38	276	956	19,396
Summit	37,594	37,074	36,019	276	192	534	53	520	4,449	31,895
Tooele	59,326	58,123	56,167	501	737	454	264	1,203	6,958	49,803
Uintah	33,163	32,485	29,396	172	2,628	185	104	678	2,480	27,329
Utah	530,499	518,014	497,364	3,790	4,321	8,307	4,232	12,485	58,470	444,131
Wasatch	24,417	24,100	23,514	128	194	221	43	317	3,307	20,505
Washington	141,666	138,976	133,057	1,167	2,421	1,133	1,198	2,690	14,178	120,826
Wayne	2,737	2,692	2,633	7	28	20	4	45	120	2,536
Weber	234,420	228,896	218,152	3,700	2,948	3,339	757	5,524	40,046	182,337

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 11
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Utah	2,763,885	2,763,885	2,775,479	2,817,222	1.9%	53,337	1.5%	41,743
Beaver County	6,629	6,629	6,650	6,594	-0.5%	-35	-0.8%	-56
Beaver city	3,112	3,112	3,122	3,096	-0.5%	-16	-0.8%	-26
Milford city	1,409	1,409	1,414	1,401	-0.6%	-8	-0.9%	-13
Minersville town	907	907	909	902	-0.6%	-5	-0.8%	-7
Balance of Beaver County	1,201	1,201	1,205	1,195	-0.5%	-6	-0.8%	-10
Box Elder County	49,975	49,975	50,175	50,290	0.6%	315	0.2%	115
Bear River City city	853	853	858	859	0.7%	6	0.1%	1
Brigham City city	17,899	17,901	17,972	18,012	0.6%	113	0.2%	40
Corinne city	685	685	686	688	0.4%	3	0.3%	2
Deweyville town	332	332	333	333	0.3%	1	0.0%	0
Elwood town	1,034	1,034	1,039	1,040	0.6%	6	0.1%	1
Fielding town	455	455	456	459	0.9%	4	0.7%	3
Garland city	2,400	2,400	2,411	2,416	0.7%	16	0.2%	5
Honeyville city	1,441	1,441	1,447	1,451	0.7%	10	0.3%	4
Howell town	245	245	245	247	0.8%	2	0.8%	2
Mantua town	687	687	691	693	0.9%	6	0.3%	2
Perry city	4,512	4,512	4,531	4,539	0.6%	27	0.2%	8
Plymouth town	414	414	415	416	0.5%	2	0.2%	1
Portage town	245	245	246	247	0.8%	2	0.4%	1
Snowville town	167	167	167	169	1.2%	2	1.2%	2
Tremonton city	7,647	7,647	7,677	7,695	0.6%	48	0.2%	18
Willard city	1,772	1,772	1,778	1,782	0.6%	10	0.2%	4
Balance of Box Elder County	9,187	9,185	9,223	9,244	0.6%	57	0.2%	21
Cache County	112,656	112,656	113,324	114,699	1.8%	2,043	1.2%	1,375
Amalga town	488	488	490	497	1.8%	9	1.4%	7
Clarkston town	666	666	671	678	1.8%	12	1.0%	7
Cornish town	288	288	289	293	1.7%	5	1.4%	4
Hyde Park city	3,833	3,833	3,856	3,904	1.9%	71	1.2%	48
Hyrum city	7,609	7,609	7,656	7,751	1.9%	142	1.2%	95
Lewiston city	1,766	1,766	1,778	1,798	1.8%	32	1.1%	20
Logan city	48,174	48,174	48,448	49,010	1.7%	836	1.2%	562
Mendon city	1,282	1,282	1,290	1,306	1.9%	24	1.2%	16
Millville city	1,829	1,829	1,839	1,863	1.9%	34	1.3%	24
Newton town	789	789	795	803	1.8%	14	1.0%	8
Nibley city	5,438	5,438	5,471	5,540	1.9%	102	1.3%	69
North Logan city	8,269	8,269	8,319	8,425	1.9%	156	1.3%	106
Paradise town	904	904	910	922	2.0%	18	1.3%	12
Providence city	7,075	7,075	7,118	7,207	1.9%	132	1.3%	89
Richmond city	2,470	2,470	2,485	2,517	1.9%	47	1.3%	32
River Heights city	1,734	1,734	1,746	1,767	1.9%	33	1.2%	21
Smithfield city	9,495	9,495	9,553	9,674	1.9%	179	1.3%	121
Trenton town	464	464	465	472	1.7%	8	1.5%	7
Wellsville city	3,432	3,432	3,453	3,498	1.9%	66	1.3%	45
Balance of Cache County	6,651	6,651	6,692	6,774	1.8%	123	1.2%	82
Carbon County	21,403	21,403	21,443	21,318	-0.4%	-85	-0.6%	-125
East Carbon city	1,301	1,301	1,304	1,295	-0.5%	-6	-0.7%	-9
Helper city	2,201	2,198	2,202	2,189	-0.5%	-12	-0.6%	-13
Price city	8,715	8,715	8,730	8,682	-0.4%	-33	-0.5%	-48
Scofield town	24	24	24	24	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Sunnyside city	377	377	377	375	-0.5%	-2	-0.5%	-2
Wellington city	1,676	1,676	1,680	1,670	-0.4%	-6	-0.6%	-10
Balance of Carbon County	7,109	7,112	7,126	7,083	-0.4%	-26	-0.6%	-43

Table 11 (Continued)
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Daggett County	1,059	1,059	1,066	1,156	9.2%	97	8.4%	90
Manila town	310	310	312	340	9.7%	30	9.0%	28
Balance of Daggett County	749	749	754	816	8.9%	67	8.2%	62
Davis County	306,479	306,479	307,806	311,811	1.7%	5,332	1.3%	4,005
Bountiful city	42,552	42,561	42,747	43,303	1.8%	751	1.3%	556
Centerville city	15,335	15,326	15,392	15,596	1.7%	261	1.3%	204
Clearfield city	30,112	30,112	30,238	30,618	1.7%	506	1.3%	380
Clinton city	20,426	20,426	20,515	20,783	1.7%	357	1.3%	268
Farmington city	18,275	18,275	18,352	18,585	1.7%	310	1.3%	233
Fruit Heights city	4,987	4,987	5,009	5,076	1.8%	89	1.3%	67
Kaysville city	27,300	27,300	27,419	27,778	1.8%	478	1.3%	359
Layton city	67,311	67,311	67,604	68,495	1.8%	1,184	1.3%	891
North Salt Lake city	16,322	16,322	16,394	16,607	1.7%	285	1.3%	213
South Weber city	6,051	6,051	6,079	6,159	1.8%	108	1.3%	80
Sunset city	5,122	5,122	5,145	5,213	1.8%	91	1.3%	68
Syracuse city	24,331	24,331	24,437	24,756	1.7%	425	1.3%	319
West Bountiful city	5,265	5,265	5,287	5,357	1.7%	92	1.3%	70
West Point city	9,511	9,511	9,552	9,679	1.8%	168	1.3%	127
Woods Cross city	9,761	9,761	9,804	9,932	1.8%	171	1.3%	128
Balance of Davis County	3,818	3,818	3,832	3,874	1.5%	56	1.1%	42
Duchesne County	18,607	18,607	18,640	18,888	1.5%	281	1.3%	248
Altamont town	225	228	230	231	2.7%	6	0.4%	1
Duchesne city	1,690	1,690	1,693	1,715	1.5%	25	1.3%	22
Myton city	569	569	569	578	1.6%	9	1.6%	9
Roosevelt city	6,046	6,016	6,027	6,106	1.0%	60	1.3%	79
Tabiona town	171	171	170	173	1.2%	2	1.8%	3
Balance of Duchesne County	9,906	9,933	9,951	10,085	1.8%	179	1.3%	134
Emery County	10,976	10,976	10,990	10,944	-0.3%	-32	-0.4%	-46
Castle Dale city	1,630	1,630	1,633	1,625	-0.3%	-5	-0.5%	-8
Clawson town	163	163	163	164	0.6%	1	0.6%	1
Cleveland town	464	464	464	462	-0.4%	-2	-0.4%	-2
Elmo town	418	418	418	417	-0.2%	-1	-0.2%	-1
Emery town	288	288	288	287	-0.3%	-1	-0.3%	-1
Ferron city	1,626	1,633	1,636	1,629	0.2%	3	-0.4%	-7
Green River city	952	952	952	949	-0.3%	-3	-0.3%	-3
Huntington city	2,129	2,129	2,132	2,122	-0.3%	-7	-0.5%	-10
Orangeville city	1,470	1,470	1,473	1,465	-0.3%	-5	-0.5%	-8
Balance of Emery County	1,836	1,829	1,831	1,824	-0.7%	-12	-0.4%	-7
Garfield County	5,172	5,172	5,186	5,144	-0.5%	-28	-0.8%	-42
Antimony town	122	122	122	121	-0.8%	-1	-0.8%	-1
Boulder town	226	226	227	225	-0.4%	-1	-0.9%	-2
Bryce Canyon City town	198	198	200	197	-0.5%	-1	-1.5%	-3
Cannonville town	167	167	167	165	-1.2%	-2	-1.2%	-2
Escalante city	797	797	800	792	-0.6%	-5	-1.0%	-8
Hatch town	133	133	133	133	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Henrieville town	230	230	230	230	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Panguitch city	1,520	1,520	1,523	1,512	-0.5%	-8	-0.7%	-11
Tropic town	530	530	532	527	-0.6%	-3	-0.9%	-5
Balance of Garfield County	1,249	1,249	1,252	1,242	-0.6%	-7	-0.8%	-10
Grand County	9,225	9,225	9,303	9,325	1.1%	100	0.2%	22
Castle Valley town	319	319	321	323	1.3%	4	0.6%	2
Moab city	5,046	5,046	5,089	5,101	1.1%	55	0.2%	12
Balance of Grand County	3,860	3,860	3,893	3,901	1.1%	41	0.2%	8

Table 11 (Continued)
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Iron County	46,163	46,163	46,291	46,740	1.2%	577	1.0%	449
Brian Head town	83	83	83	84	1.2%	1	1.2%	1
Cedar City city	28,857	28,857	28,936	29,213	1.2%	356	1.0%	277
Enoch city	5,803	5,803	5,820	5,879	1.3%	76	1.0%	59
Kanarraville town	355	355	355	359	1.1%	4	1.1%	4
Paragonah town	488	488	490	494	1.2%	6	0.8%	4
Parowan city	2,790	2,792	2,800	2,826	1.3%	36	0.9%	26
Balance of Iron County	7,787	7,785	7,807	7,885	1.3%	98	1.0%	78
Juab County	10,246	10,246	10,268	10,335	0.9%	89	0.7%	67
Eureka city	669	669	670	674	0.7%	5	0.6%	4
Levan town	841	841	843	848	0.8%	7	0.6%	5
Mona city	1,547	1,547	1,550	1,563	1.0%	16	0.8%	13
Nephi city	5,389	5,389	5,402	5,436	0.9%	47	0.6%	34
Rocky Ridge town	733	733	734	739	0.8%	6	0.7%	5
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Balance of Juab County	1,067	1,067	1,069	1,075	0.7%	8	0.6%	6
Kane County	7,125	7,125	7,153	7,257	1.9%	132	1.5%	104
Alton town	119	119	119	122	2.5%	3	2.5%	3
Big Water town	475	475	477	484	1.9%	9	1.5%	7
Glendale town	381	381	383	388	1.8%	7	1.3%	5
Kanab city	4,312	4,312	4,328	4,391	1.8%	79	1.5%	63
Orderville town	577	577	580	587	1.7%	10	1.2%	7
Balance of Kane County	1,261	1,261	1,266	1,285	1.9%	24	1.5%	19
Millard County	12,503	12,503	12,540	12,645	1.1%	142	0.8%	105
Delta city	3,436	3,436	3,448	3,475	1.1%	39	0.8%	27
Fillmore city	2,435	2,435	2,442	2,462	1.1%	27	0.8%	20
Hinckley town	696	696	697	703	1.0%	7	0.9%	6
Holden town	378	378	379	383	1.3%	5	1.1%	4
Kanosh town	474	474	475	479	1.1%	5	0.8%	4
Leamington town	226	226	226	228	0.9%	2	0.9%	2
Lynndyl town	106	106	106	107	0.9%	1	0.9%	1
Meadow town	310	310	311	314	1.3%	4	1.0%	3
Oak City town	578	578	579	585	1.2%	7	1.0%	6
Scipio town	327	327	328	331	1.2%	4	0.9%	3
Balance of Millard County	3,537	3,537	3,549	3,578	1.2%	41	0.8%	29
Morgan County	9,469	9,469	9,524	9,685	2.3%	216	1.7%	161
Morgan city	3,687	3,683	3,705	3,766	2.1%	79	1.6%	61
Balance of Morgan County	5,782	5,786	5,819	5,919	2.4%	137	1.7%	100
Piute County	1,556	1,556	1,562	1,497	-3.8%	-59	-4.2%	-65
Circleville town	547	547	550	525	-4.0%	-22	-4.5%	-25
Junction town	191	191	191	184	-3.7%	-7	-3.7%	-7
Kingston town	173	173	173	166	-4.0%	-7	-4.0%	-7
Marysvale town	408	408	410	393	-3.7%	-15	-4.1%	-17
Balance of Piute County	237	237	238	229	-3.4%	-8	-3.8%	-9
Rich County	2,264	2,264	2,262	2,303	1.7%	39	1.8%	41
Garden City town	562	559	558	569	1.2%	7	2.0%	11
Laketown town	248	250	250	254	2.4%	6	1.6%	4
Randolph town	464	466	466	474	2.2%	10	1.7%	8
Woodruff town	180	180	180	183	1.7%	3	1.7%	3
Balance of Rich County	810	809	808	823	1.6%	13	1.9%	15

Table 11 (Continued)
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Salt Lake County	1,029,655	1,029,655	1,033,223	1,048,985	1.9%	19,330	1.5%	15,762
Alta town	383	383	384	388	1.3%	5	1.0%	4
Bluffdale city	7,598	7,598	7,623	7,743	1.9%	145	1.6%	120
Cottonwood Heights city	33,433	33,433	33,549	34,068	1.9%	635	1.5%	519
Draper city (pt.)	40,532	40,532	40,660	41,230	1.7%	698	1.4%	570
Herriman city	21,785	21,785	21,863	22,201	1.9%	416	1.5%	338
Holladay city	26,472	26,472	26,563	26,971	1.9%	499	1.5%	408
Midvale city	27,964	27,904	28,003	28,434	1.7%	470	1.5%	431
Murray city	46,746	46,746	46,910	47,632	1.9%	886	1.5%	722
Riverton city	38,753	38,753	38,888	39,489	1.9%	736	1.5%	601
Salt Lake City city	186,440	186,443	187,082	189,899	1.9%	3,459	1.5%	2,817
Sandy city	87,461	87,540	87,846	89,200	2.0%	1,739	1.5%	1,354
South Jordan city	50,418	50,418	50,595	51,377	1.9%	959	1.5%	782
South Salt Lake city	23,617	23,617	23,691	24,016	1.7%	399	1.4%	325
Taylorsville city	58,652	58,652	58,858	59,767	1.9%	1,115	1.5%	909
West Jordan city	103,712	103,712	104,075	105,675	1.9%	1,963	1.5%	1,600
West Valley City city	129,480	129,480	129,935	131,942	1.9%	2,462	1.5%	2,007
Balance of Salt Lake County	146,209	146,187	146,698	148,953	1.9%	2,744	1.5%	2,255
San Juan County	14,746	14,746	14,826	14,825	0.5%	79	0.0%	-1
Blanding city	3,375	3,375	3,391	3,394	0.6%	19	0.1%	3
Monticello city	1,972	1,972	1,983	1,981	0.5%	9	-0.1%	-2
Balance of San Juan County	9,399	9,399	9,452	9,450	0.5%	51	0.0%	-2
Sanpete County	27,822	27,822	27,891	27,988	0.6%	166	0.3%	97
Centerfield town	1,367	1,367	1,370	1,376	0.7%	9	0.4%	6
Ephraim city	6,135	6,135	6,151	6,174	0.6%	39	0.4%	23
Fairview city	1,247	1,247	1,249	1,256	0.7%	9	0.6%	7
Fayette town	242	242	242	243	0.4%	1	0.4%	1
Fountain Green city	1,071	1,071	1,074	1,077	0.6%	6	0.3%	3
Gunnison city	3,285	3,285	3,289	3,297	0.4%	12	0.2%	8
Manti city	3,276	3,276	3,286	3,297	0.6%	21	0.3%	11
Mayfield town	496	496	497	498	0.4%	2	0.2%	1
Moroni city	1,423	1,423	1,426	1,432	0.6%	9	0.4%	6
Mount Pleasant city	3,260	3,260	3,269	3,279	0.6%	19	0.3%	10
Spring City city	988	988	991	995	0.7%	7	0.4%	4
Sterling town	262	262	264	263	0.4%	1	-0.4%	-1
Wales town	302	302	304	305	1.0%	3	0.3%	1
Balance of Sanpete County	4,468	4,468	4,479	4,496	0.6%	28	0.4%	17
Sevier County	20,802	20,802	20,833	20,971	0.8%	169	0.7%	138
Annabella town	795	795	797	802	0.9%	7	0.6%	5
Aurora city	1,016	1,016	1,018	1,024	0.8%	8	0.6%	6
Central Valley town	528	528	528	532	0.8%	4	0.8%	4
Elsinore town	847	847	849	855	0.9%	8	0.7%	6
Glenwood town	464	464	466	467	0.6%	3	0.2%	1
Joseph town	344	344	344	346	0.6%	2	0.6%	2
Koosharem town	327	327	327	329	0.6%	2	0.6%	2
Monroe city	2,256	2,256	2,259	2,275	0.8%	19	0.7%	16
Redmond town	730	730	732	736	0.8%	6	0.5%	4
Richfield city	7,551	7,551	7,561	7,611	0.8%	60	0.7%	50
Salina city	2,489	2,489	2,492	2,509	0.8%	20	0.7%	17
Sigurd town	429	431	431	435	1.4%	6	0.9%	4
Balance of Sevier County	3,026	3,024	3,029	3,050	0.8%	24	0.7%	21
Summit County	36,324	36,324	36,533	37,594	3.5%	1,270	2.9%	1,061
Coalville city	1,363	1,363	1,370	1,410	3.4%	47	2.9%	40
Francis town	1,077	1,077	1,082	1,114	3.4%	37	3.0%	32

Table 11 (Continued)
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Henefer town	766	766	771	794	3.7%	28	3.0%	23
Kamas city	1,811	1,811	1,821	1,874	3.5%	63	2.9%	53
Oakley city	1,470	1,470	1,479	1,522	3.5%	52	2.9%	43
Park City city (pt.)	7,547	7,547	7,591	7,810	3.5%	263	2.9%	219
Balance of Summit County	22,290	22,290	22,419	23,070	3.5%	780	2.9%	651
Tooele County	58,218	58,218	58,513	59,326	1.9%	1,108	1.4%	813
Grantsville city	8,893	8,893	8,939	9,063	1.9%	170	1.4%	124
Ophir town	38	38	38	38	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Rush Valley town	447	447	451	455	1.8%	8	0.9%	4
Stockton town	616	616	620	628	1.9%	12	1.3%	8
Tooele city	31,605	31,605	31,764	32,206	1.9%	601	1.4%	442
Vernon town	243	243	244	248	2.1%	5	1.6%	4
Wendover city	1,400	1,400	1,406	1,427	1.9%	27	1.5%	21
Balance of Tooele County	14,976	14,976	15,051	15,261	1.9%	285	1.4%	210
Uintah County	32,588	32,588	32,435	33,163	1.8%	575	2.2%	728
Ballard town	801	801	798	814	1.6%	13	2.0%	16
Naples city	1,755	1,755	1,748	1,787	1.8%	32	2.2%	39
Vernal city	9,089	9,089	9,046	9,248	1.7%	159	2.2%	202
Balance of Uintah County	20,943	20,943	20,843	21,314	1.8%	371	2.3%	471
Utah County	516,564	516,564	519,837	530,499	2.7%	13,935	2.1%	10,662
Alpine city	9,555	9,555	9,617	9,821	2.8%	266	2.1%	204
American Fork city	26,263	26,263	26,434	26,982	2.7%	719	2.1%	548
Cedar Fort town	368	368	372	378	2.7%	10	1.6%	6
Cedar Hills city	9,796	9,796	9,860	10,066	2.8%	270	2.1%	206
Draper city (pt.)	1,742	1,742	1,754	1,789	2.7%	47	2.0%	35
Eagle Mountain city	21,415	21,415	21,555	22,008	2.8%	593	2.1%	453
Elk Ridge city	2,436	2,436	2,452	2,503	2.8%	67	2.1%	51
Fairfield town	119	119	119	123	3.4%	4	3.4%	4
Genola town	1,370	1,370	1,378	1,407	2.7%	37	2.1%	29
Goshen town	921	921	927	946	2.7%	25	2.0%	19
Highland city	15,523	15,523	15,625	15,953	2.8%	430	2.1%	328
Lehi city	47,407	47,407	47,715	48,717	2.8%	1,310	2.1%	1,002
Lindon city	10,070	10,070	10,134	10,348	2.8%	278	2.1%	214
Mapleton city	7,979	7,979	8,031	8,198	2.7%	219	2.1%	167
Orem city	88,328	88,328	88,892	90,727	2.7%	2,399	2.1%	1,835
Payson city	18,294	18,294	18,412	18,798	2.8%	504	2.1%	386
Pleasant Grove city	33,509	33,509	33,728	34,435	2.8%	926	2.1%	707
Provo city	112,488	112,488	113,153	115,321	2.5%	2,833	1.9%	2,168
Salem city	6,423	6,423	6,465	6,603	2.8%	180	2.1%	138
Santaquin city (pt.)	9,128	9,128	9,187	9,381	2.8%	253	2.1%	194
Saratoga Springs city	17,781	17,804	17,919	18,299	2.9%	518	2.1%	380
Spanish Fork city	34,691	34,720	34,939	35,659	2.8%	968	2.1%	720
Springville city	29,466	29,466	29,658	30,281	2.8%	815	2.1%	623
Vineyard town	139	139	139	144	3.6%	5	3.6%	5
Woodland Hills city	1,344	1,344	1,352	1,382	2.8%	38	2.2%	30
Balance of Utah County	10,009	9,957	10,020	10,230	2.2%	221	2.1%	210
Wasatch County	23,530	23,530	23,702	24,417	3.8%	887	3.0%	715
Charleston town	415	415	419	431	3.9%	16	2.9%	12
Daniel town	938	938	944	973	3.7%	35	3.1%	29
Heber city	11,362	11,365	11,448	11,795	3.8%	433	3.0%	347
Hideout town	656	656	662	681	3.8%	25	2.9%	19
Independence town	164	164	165	170	3.7%	6	3.0%	5
Midway city	3,845	3,845	3,873	3,991	3.8%	146	3.0%	118
Park City city (pt.)	11	11	11	12	9.1%	1	9.1%	1



Table 11 (Continued)
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate		Change from 2010 Census		Change from 2010 Estimate	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Wallsburg town	250	250	251	260	4.0%	10	3.6%	9
Balance of Wasatch County	5,889	5,886	5,929	6,104	3.7%	215	3.0%	175
Washington County	138,115	138,115	138,516	141,666	2.6%	3,551	2.3%	3,150
Apple Valley town	701	701	704	718	2.4%	17	2.0%	14
Enterprise city	1,711	1,711	1,715	1,755	2.6%	44	2.3%	40
Hildale city	2,726	2,736	2,747	2,805	2.9%	79	2.1%	58
Hurricane city	13,748	13,748	13,786	14,094	2.5%	346	2.2%	308
Mins city	6,753	6,753	6,774	6,930	2.6%	177	2.3%	156
La Verkin city	4,060	4,060	4,071	4,166	2.6%	106	2.3%	95
Leeds town	820	822	825	843	2.8%	23	2.2%	18
New Harmony town	207	207	207	212	2.4%	5	2.4%	5
Rockville town	245	245	245	251	2.4%	6	2.4%	6
St. George city	72,897	72,897	73,107	74,770	2.6%	1,873	2.3%	1,663
Santa Clara city	6,003	6,003	6,020	6,159	2.6%	156	2.3%	139
Springdale town	529	529	531	543	2.6%	14	2.3%	12
Toquerville town	1,370	1,370	1,374	1,407	2.7%	37	2.4%	33
Virgin town	596	596	599	611	2.5%	15	2.0%	12
Washington city	18,761	18,761	18,816	19,249	2.6%	488	2.3%	433
Balance of Washington County	6,988	6,976	6,995	7,153	2.4%	165	2.3%	158
Wayne County	2,778	2,778	2,771	2,737	-1.5%	-41	-1.2%	-34
Bicknell town	327	327	327	322	-1.5%	-5	-1.5%	-5
Hanksville town	219	219	218	215	-1.8%	-4	-1.4%	-3
Loa town	572	572	571	565	-1.2%	-7	-1.1%	-6
Lyman town	258	258	257	255	-1.2%	-3	-0.8%	-2
Torrey town	182	182	181	179	-1.6%	-3	-1.1%	-2
Balance of Wayne County	1,220	1,220	1,217	1,201	-1.6%	-19	-1.3%	-16
Weber County	231,236	231,236	232,216	234,420	1.4%	3,184	0.9%	2,204
Farr West city	5,928	5,928	5,954	6,010	1.4%	82	0.9%	56
Harrisville city	5,567	5,567	5,592	5,646	1.4%	79	1.0%	54
Hooper city	7,218	7,218	7,248	7,317	1.4%	99	1.0%	69
Huntsville town	608	608	612	618	1.6%	10	1.0%	6
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,701	1,701	1,708	1,725	1.4%	24	1.0%	17
North Ogden city	17,357	17,357	17,433	17,600	1.4%	243	1.0%	167
Ogden city	82,825	82,825	83,170	83,949	1.4%	1,124	0.9%	779
Plain City city	5,476	5,476	5,498	5,554	1.4%	78	1.0%	56
Pleasant View city	7,979	7,979	8,013	8,089	1.4%	110	0.9%	76
Riverdale city	8,426	8,426	8,461	8,543	1.4%	117	1.0%	82
Roy city	36,884	36,884	37,041	37,395	1.4%	511	1.0%	354
South Ogden city	16,532	16,532	16,602	16,760	1.4%	228	1.0%	158
Uintah town	1,322	1,322	1,328	1,339	1.3%	17	0.8%	11
Washington Terrace city	9,067	9,067	9,105	9,190	1.4%	123	0.9%	85
West Haven city	10,272	10,272	10,317	10,415	1.4%	143	0.9%	98
Balance of Weber County	14,074	14,074	14,134	14,270	1.4%	196	1.0%	136

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

■ Employment

The year 2011 marked the first full year of economic recovery in Utah from the recession's employment trough of mid-2010. All industrial sectors, except construction, showed employment gains for the year. The construction industry lost only 50 jobs in 2011, showing that even the hardest hit industry is reaching the end of the recession decline.

Utah added over 27,000 jobs to the economy during 2011, which represents an employment growth rate of 2.3%. This increase follows two years of job losses in Utah, and an additional year with no job growth. The growth in 2011 marks the first in three years with any significant job gains in Utah. Employment levels remain 43,900 below the 2008 pre-recession peak of 1,252,573.

Economic Considerations

Due to multiple years of recession, Utah's unemployment rate remained elevated at 6.7% in 2011. This was down from the recession's peak of 8.0% in 2010, but the decline may have been a reflection of people leaving the labor force rather than people returning to work.

Utah's labor force participation rate fell from 72% prior to the recession to 66% by late 2011. This was a significant decline; one of the highest in the nation. The most obvious factor in this decline was cyclical job losses and job stagnation of the recession, but additionally the young median age of Utah's labor force. Younger workers are more apt to exit the labor force for short durations than are older workers.

Industry Profiles

Following a down year in energy prices in 2010, mining employment made a strong comeback in 2011 as energy prices rebounded. This is the smallest industrial sector in Utah, and while its 1,210 new jobs in 2011 were small in quantity, it represents a growth rate of 11.7%. Nearly all of the gains were in the oil and gas sector in the Uintah Basin.

Construction employment had a fourth straight year of employment loss, although the losses slowed considerably with only 50 jobs lost in 2011. This probably signals the end of construction's employment decline. Assuming no losses in 2012, the total employment decline from pre-recession to 2011 was around 38,300 jobs, or 37% of pre-recession employment.

Manufacturing was also heavily affected by the recession. From 2008 through 2010, the industry lost 14,800 jobs. Employment in manufacturing began to rebound in 2011 adding roughly 2,600 jobs. Manufacturing comprises 9.4% of Utah's employment base, down from around 10% a few years ago.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was the largest employment sector in Utah in 2011, accounting for just over 19% of all jobs. The largest component is trade—important because

it captures consumer spending. Overall, this sector rebounded with 4,100 new jobs for 2011. Wholesale trade activities were the most robust, adding over 2,000 jobs. More than 1,500 jobs developed in the transportation/warehousing aspect, with much of this in the trucking industry. Retail trade added 550 of the total sector positions.

Information is one of Utah's smallest sectors with employment around 29,500. This represents an increase of 220 new jobs over the previous year.

Professional and business services saw the strongest job gains, adding 7,080 new jobs in 2011. This was nearly double the number of jobs added in the next highest sector, education and health services. In the early stages of economic recovery, it is natural to see significant employment gains in business services. These are largely driven by job gains in temporary services. These are the first places business turns to expand hiring, particularly when questions surrounding the durability and strength of an economic rebound linger. The other component of this sector is technical and professional jobs, which grew by 2,800 jobs in 2011. These are generally high-paying service jobs required higher education and specialized training, such as engineering, computer programming, and consulting.

Private education and health services is Utah's most consistent job-growth sector. Even in the recessions of the last decade, this industry continued to expand. In 2011 expansion continued, adding over 4,200 new jobs to Utah's employment base.

Government is a large employer in Utah. It consists of three components—federal, state, and local. Together, they make up 18% of Utah's employment base, the second highest among all industries. In aggregate, government employment gains in Utah totaled nearly 3,900 in 2011. Not all government branches added jobs. The federal government dropped roughly 1,200 jobs, but these were countered by gains at both the state and local levels, nearly all coming from education. A large share of state and local government employment is linked to higher education and K-12 education.

Wage Growth. Total payroll wages paid by all industries into the Utah economy totaled \$47.9 billion, up \$2 billion from 2010, an increase of 4.5%. Utah's average monthly payroll wage measured \$3,305, up 2.2% from 2010 (\$3,235). Average wages in the past several years have been below Utah's long-term average wage growth of over 3.0%.

Significant Issues

The National Economy. Utah was affected by the changes of the national economy, however the state usually performs better than the national economy. Utah's 2.3% employment growth is greater than the national average employment growth of 1.1%. From the employment trough in early 2010

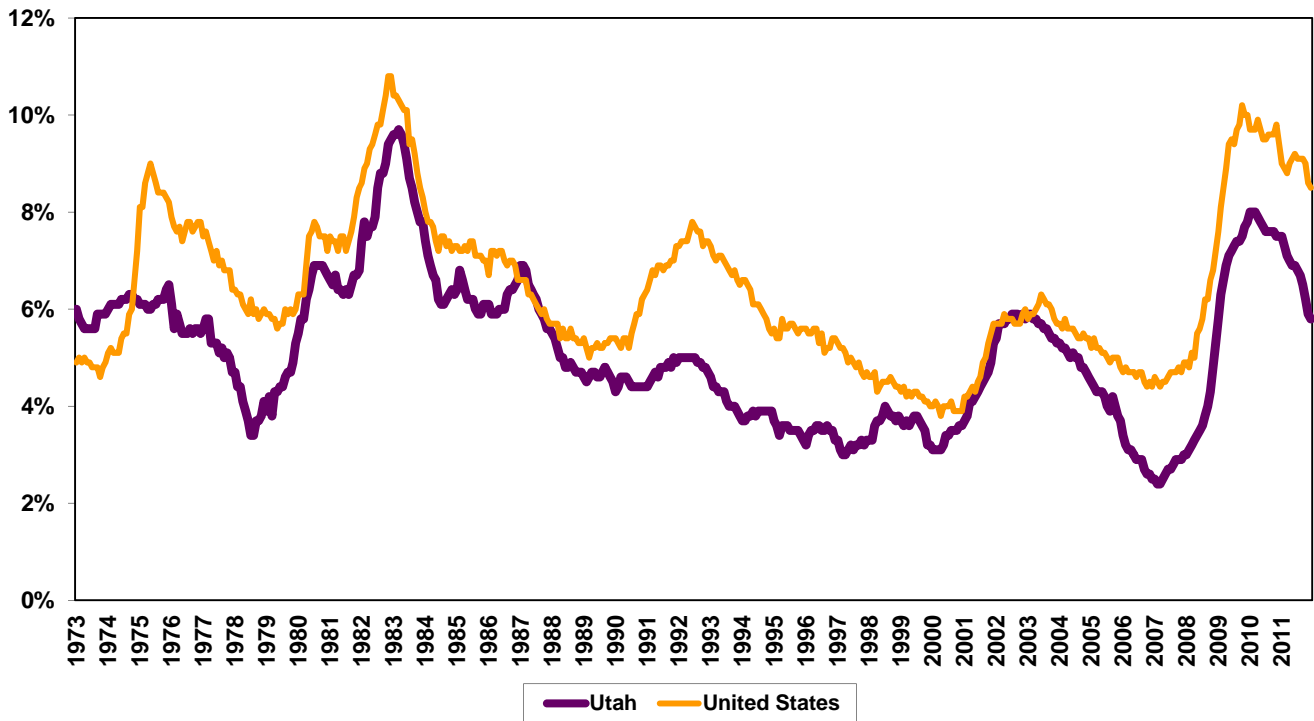
to the end of 2011, Utah's employment gains have totaled 4.4% (seasonally adjusted), making Utah one of the top five states in the nation in employment rebound.

The pace of employment growth increased nationally in 2011, although the rebound has been slow. By the end of 2011, 11 quarters have passed since the recession's GDP growth trough. Historically, the average length of employment rebound from a recession's trough is four quarters. The national economy after 11 quarters has gained back only one-quarter of its pre-recession employment. This slow pace of national employment rebound is having a dampening effect upon Utah's economy.

2012 Outlook

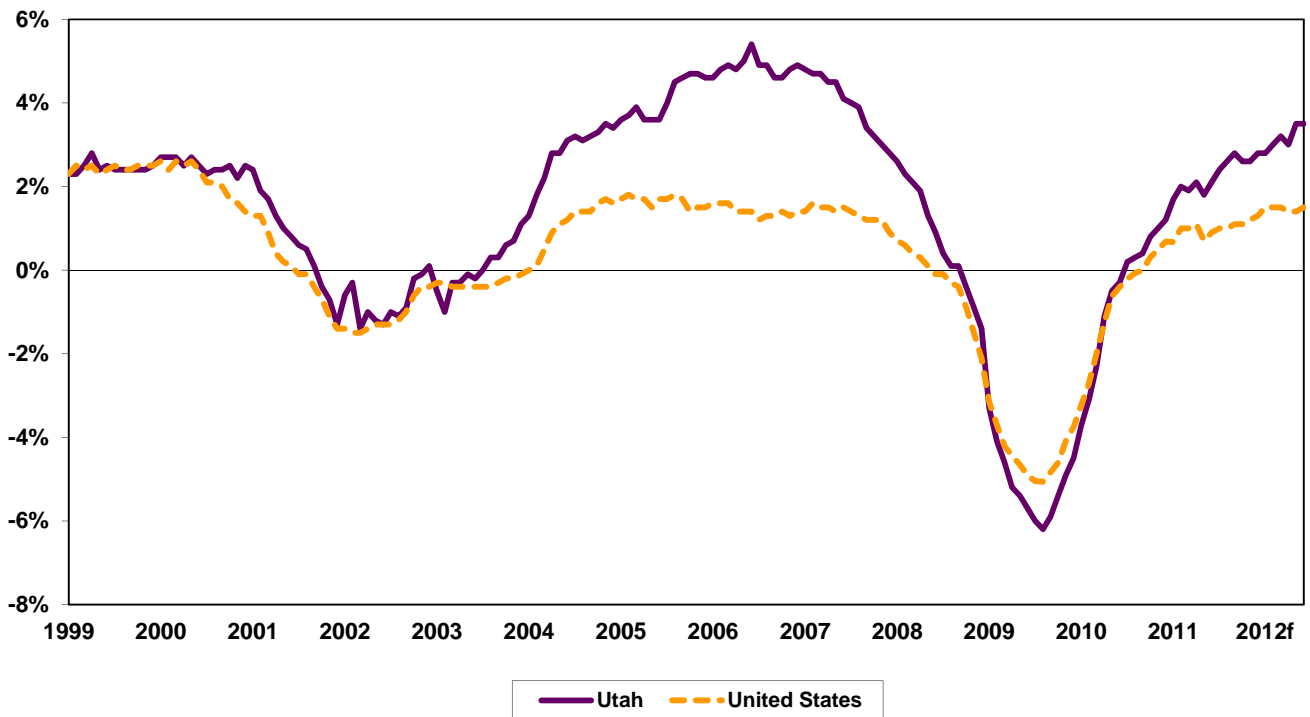
Utah's economy is expected to continue rebounding throughout 2012 with employment gains totaling 3.4%, or 41,451 jobs. The pace of growth accelerated in the first six months of 2012 reaching 3.5%, and that rate is expected to hold for the remainder of the year. Noticeable gains in construction employment are an emerging factor in this growth, and this has been the missing piece in Utah's economic recovery.

Figure 16
Utah Unemployment Rate



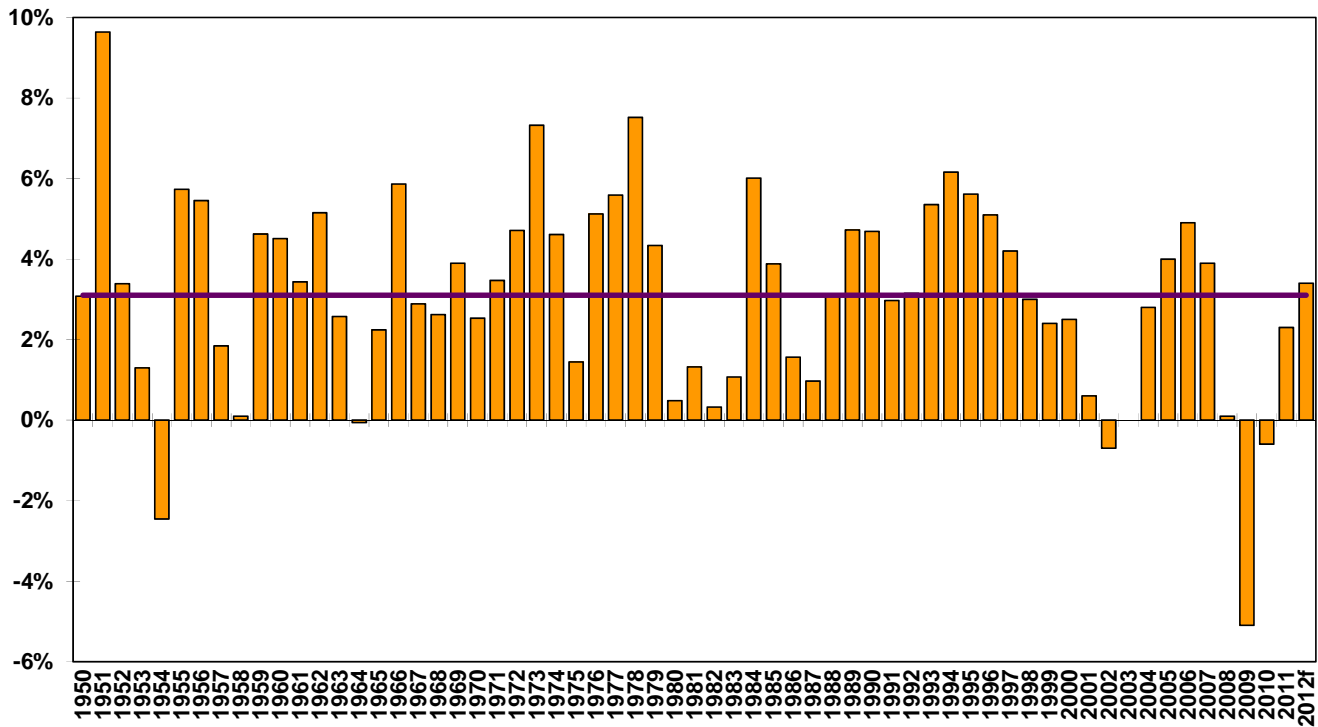
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 17
Year-Over Monthly Percent Change In Nonfarm Jobs



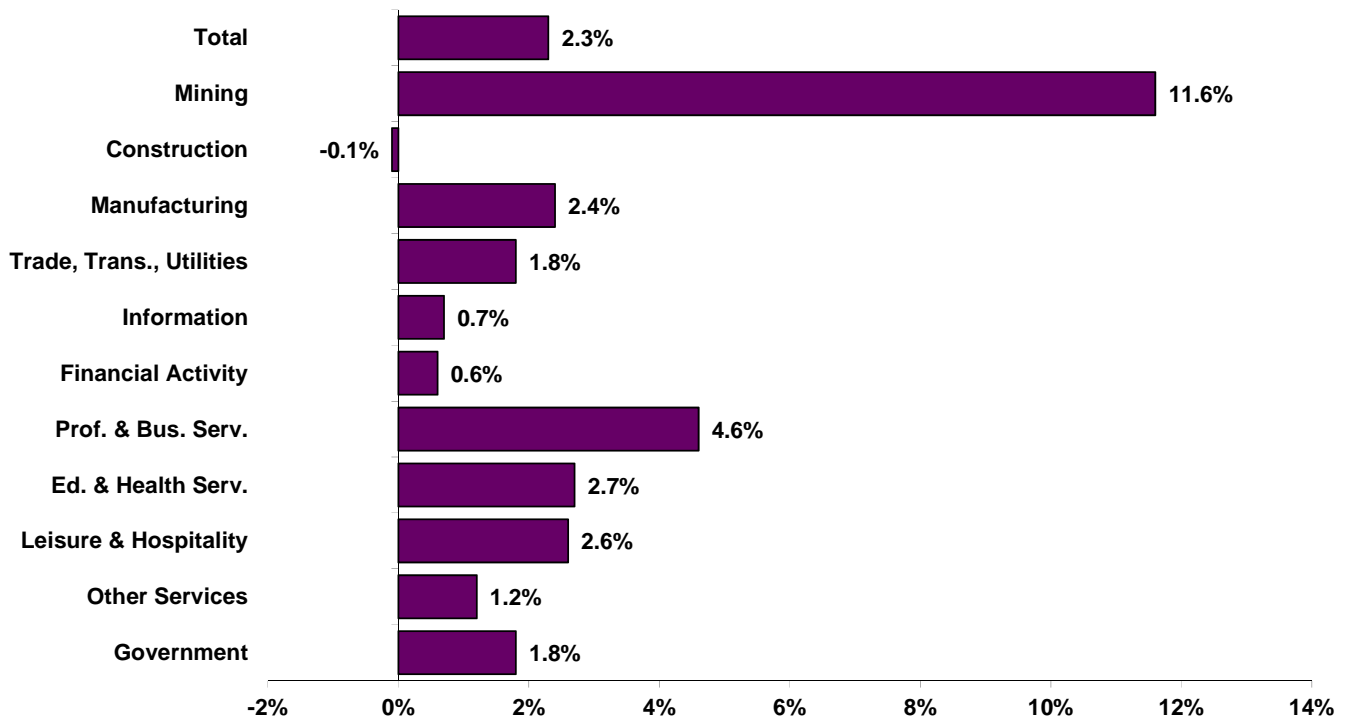
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 18
Utah Nonfarm Employment: Annual Percent Change



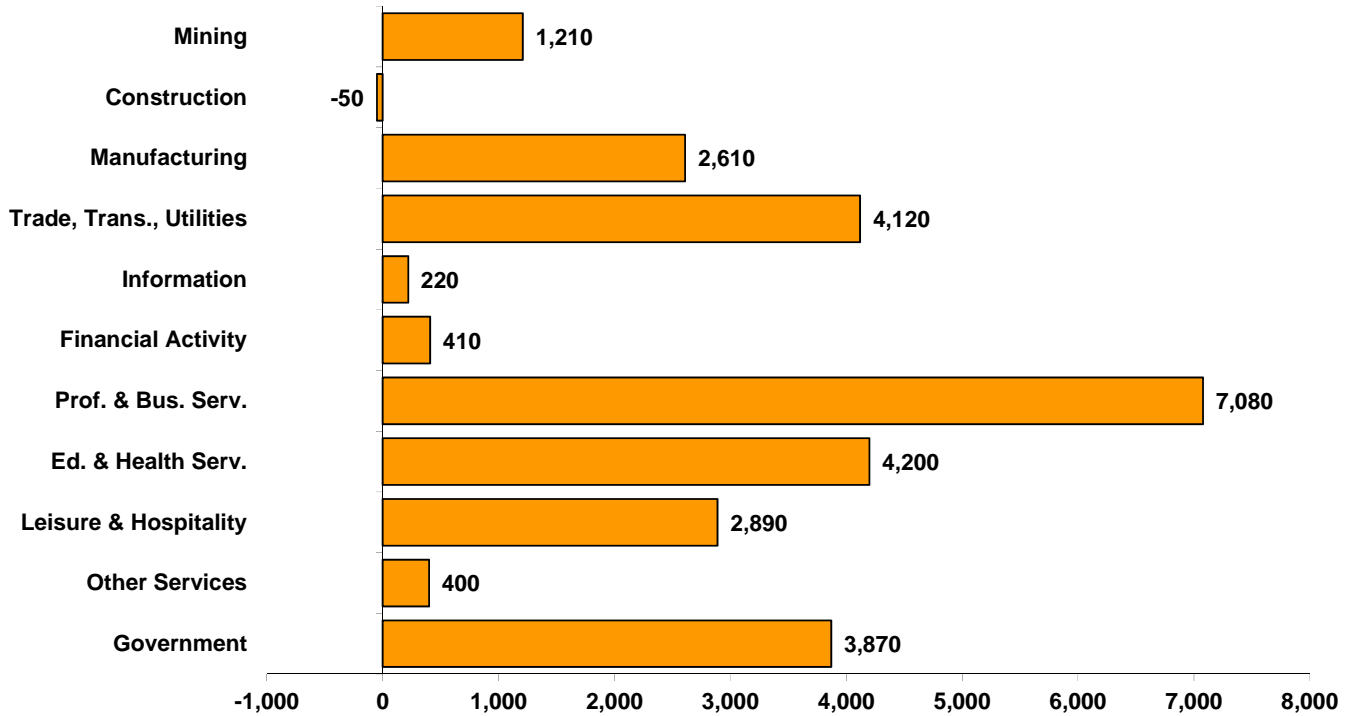
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 19
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2010-2011 Annual Averages



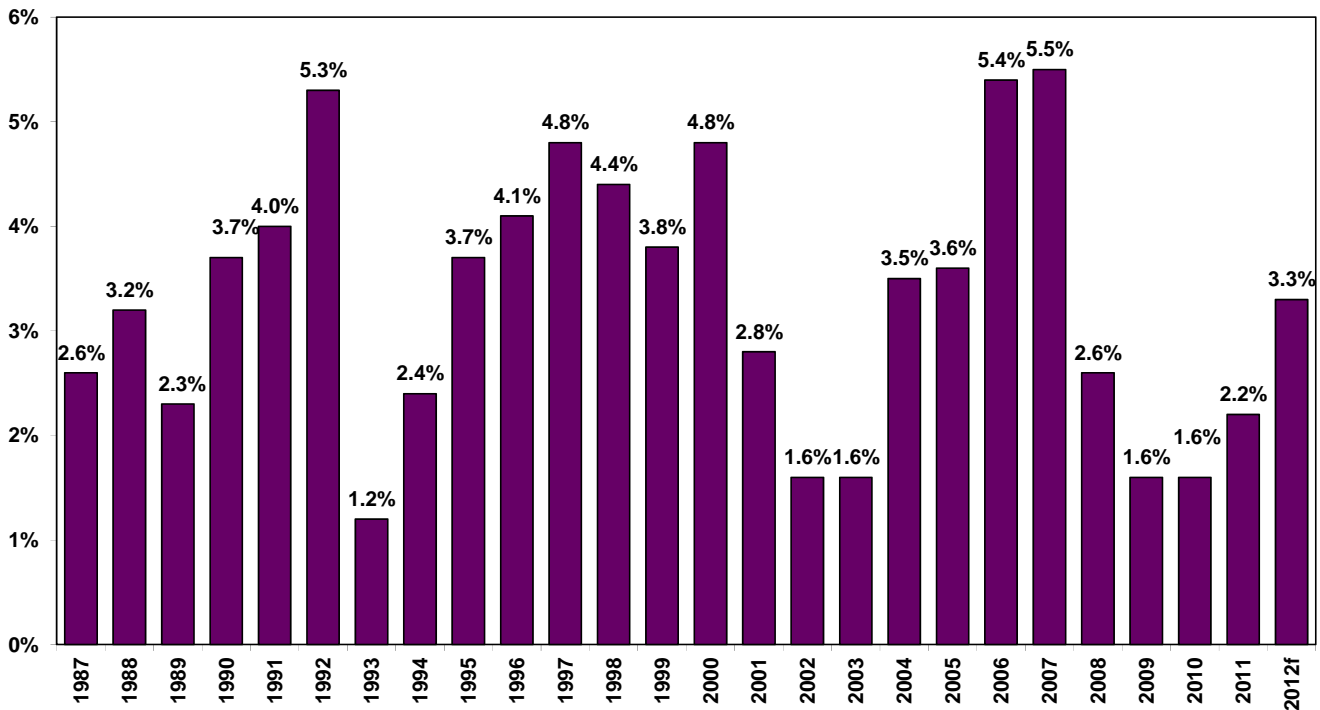
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 20
 Numeric Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2010-2011 Annual Averages



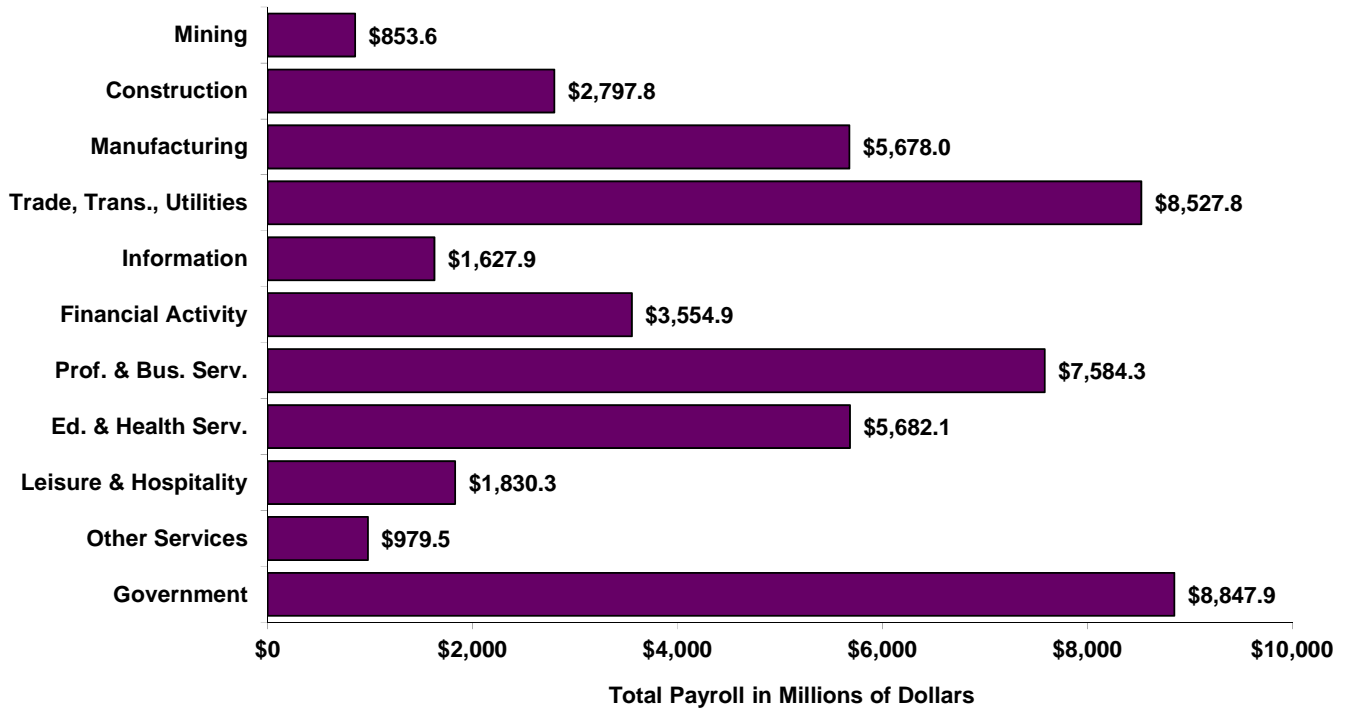
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 21
 Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



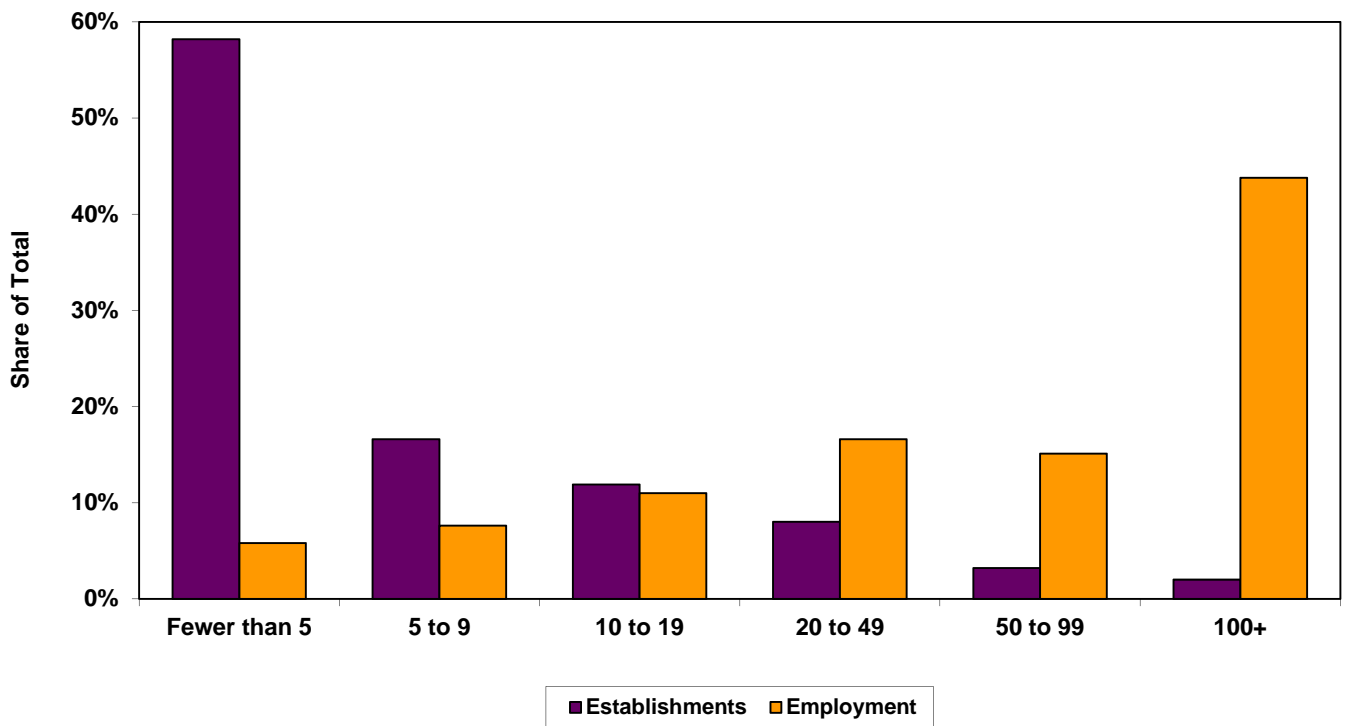
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors f = forecast

Figure 22
Utah Payroll Wages by Major Industry Group 2011



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 23
Utah Employment By Establishment Size: 2011



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 12
Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Employment			Unemployment Rate	Year	Total Employment			Unemployment Rate
	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change			Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5	1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3	1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2	1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3	1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2	1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1	1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4	1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7	1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3	1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6	1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	5.0
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8	1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	5.0
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3	1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	3.9
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9	1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.7
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4	1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.6
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0	1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1	1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9	1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.8
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2	1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.7
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4	2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2	2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1	2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.7
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6	2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3	2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.2
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8	2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.3
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1	2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5	2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.7
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7	2008	1,252,573	0.1	1,291	3.4
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3	2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,837	7.7
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8	2010	1,181,619	-0.6	-7,117	8.0
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3	2011	1,208,649	2.3	27,030	6.7
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3	2012f	1,250,100	3.4	41,451	5.9
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7					

f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce information

Table 13
Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Employment		Industry										Unemployment Rate		
	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Utilities	Trade, Trans.	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus Services	Edu. & Health		Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services
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
2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	8,473	81,685	117,246	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307	4.3
2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	10,024	95,164	123,064	234,797	32,541	71,469	154,834	134,410	108,477	34,651	204,483	2.9
2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	11,034	103,450	127,695	245,672	32,448	74,739	161,022	139,991	112,821	35,542	206,868	2.7
2008	1,252,573	0.1	1,291	12,507	90,469	125,852	247,983	30,747	74,053	162,190	146,619	114,817	35,629	211,709	3.4
2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,837	10,694	70,492	112,874	234,097	29,558	71,075	149,517	150,874	110,852	34,024	214,679	7.7
2010	1,181,619	-0.6	-7,117	10,442	65,223	111,075	229,132	29,276	67,978	152,336	155,005	110,625	33,624	216,903	8.0
2011	1,208,649	2.3	27,030	11,659	65,166	113,684	233,251	29,495	68,391	159,420	159,210	113,512	34,090	220,772	6.7
2012f	1,250,100	3.4	41,451	12,800	71,800	116,900	241,900	31,200	69,100	167,000	163,600	118,200	34,900	222,700	5.9

f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 14

Utah Nonfarm Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2011

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality Services	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,208,649	11,659	65,166	113,684	233,251	29,495	68,391	159,420	159,210	113,512	34,090	220,772
Beaver	2,101	30	169	73	559	na	49	na	62	373	37	731
Box Elder	16,364	25	990	4,971	3,415	101	368	776	1,584	1,366	290	2,479
Cache	50,359	9	2,070	10,558	7,411	666	1,415	5,296	5,729	3,845	1,020	12,339
Carbon	9,330	970	437	343	2,263	82	277	652	1,138	750	316	2,101
Daggett	415	na	13	na	35	na	0	na	0	116	na	244
Davis	105,136	158	6,871	9,816	19,454	1,356	3,566	12,544	11,725	9,939	2,882	26,825
Duchesne	8,016	1,766	693	167	1,847	191	174	244	372	385	194	1,983
Emery	3,636	456	454	20	938	122	53	211	76	247	145	913
Garfield	2,316	9	41	40	259	91	27	18	231	962	17	620
Grand	4,616	115	217	25	885	31	150	226	311	1,613	81	962
Iron	15,120	100	571	1,370	2,682	115	707	1,154	1,702	1,908	315	4,496
Juab	3,029	82	236	616	343	14	60	159	439	265	32	783
Kane	2,989	5	88	99	415	17	109	52	106	895	462	740
Millard	3,960	96	139	193	1,295	22	64	331	358	324	80	1,058
Morgan	1,787	na	269	205	365	na	59	106	138	159	32	442
Piute	267	0	0	na	43	0	na	na	18	38	na	156
Rich	606	na	36	na	83	0	40	15	26	135	48	216
Salt Lake	583,002	3,220	29,490	51,173	118,395	16,249	46,126	95,490	66,406	47,281	17,942	91,230
San Juan	4,198	424	235	87	395	6	56	184	536	573	76	1,626
Sanpete	6,869	52	288	631	1,047	171	208	133	835	496	145	2,864
Sevier	7,887	599	280	355	2,601	70	189	327	834	837	137	1,659
Summit	21,874	53	1,066	783	3,878	251	1,537	1,545	1,229	8,403	597	2,532
Tooele	15,979	80	705	1,660	2,665	219	323	2,703	1,362	1,375	357	4,531
Uintah	14,190	3,089	912	191	3,192	133	593	761	1,006	1,060	395	2,858
Utah	181,044	76	10,558	15,824	30,021	8,017	5,901	23,401	41,742	14,149	4,276	27,077
Wasatch	5,980	56	693	217	1,053	100	268	509	547	1,095	173	1,267
Washington	46,519	142	3,350	2,344	11,152	715	1,823	3,511	8,116	6,737	1,320	7,309
Wayne	944	na	63	11	133	na	na	9	150	239	23	304
Weber	90,116	23	4,235	11,910	16,428	747	4,236	9,043	12,429	7,946	2,691	20,427

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 15
Utah Nonfarm Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2011

County	Millions of Dollars											
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	\$47,937.5	\$853.7	\$2,797.7	\$5,678.2	\$8,527.7	\$1,627.9	\$3,554.8	\$7,584.6	\$5,651.9	\$1,830.2	\$983.2	\$8,847.6
Beaver	67.0	1.3	8.5	2.4	21.7	na	1.3	na	2.1	5.7	1.0	22.7
Box Elder	588.4	0.8	32.6	280.0	103.9	1.8	10.8	20.1	39.7	15.5	7.5	75.9
Cache	1,531.4	0.2	72.4	423.2	203.3	20.5	46.2	159.0	162.5	45.7	26.9	371.4
Carbon	359.2	82.8	21.9	16.8	86.7	1.9	7.7	21.5	35.1	9.0	9.0	66.7
Daggett	12.6	0.0	0.6	na	1.3	na	na	na	na	2.2	na	8.4
Davis	4,056.7	7.0	290.2	490.9	599.3	62.8	128.1	571.0	391.6	125.8	73.6	1,316.3
Duchesne	346.1	124.0	34.5	6.9	73.2	7.5	5.9	11.1	11.9	4.3	7.4	59.5
Emery	215.6	33.1	21.9	0.7	49.6	4.9	1.5	65.9	1.5	3.0	6.8	26.7
Garfield	59.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	5.9	3.9	0.7	0.5	7.0	16.4	0.4	21.5
Grand	129.6	7.5	8.0	0.7	24.0	1.0	4.1	7.7	11.3	29.2	2.7	33.6
Iron	420.9	2.9	15.4	53.9	70.1	2.9	26.9	30.8	47.2	21.9	8.2	140.7
Juab	90.5	3.1	9.1	23.4	8.7	na	1.9	10.0	11.1	na	1.1	19.1
Kane	82.6	na	2.6	4.0	9.1	na	2.8	1.3	3.5	17.8	15.9	24.7
Millard	140.7	5.4	4.5	8.2	58.6	0.6	1.7	11.0	11.4	3.2	2.1	34.1
Morgan	60.9	na	9.3	10.4	15.0	na	1.8	5.8	2.9	1.9	1.1	12.3
Piute	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	na	na	0.6	0.3	na	4.1
Rich	13.6	na	0.9	na	1.7	na	0.8	na	0.9	1.7	0.9	6.3
Salt Lake	25,917.4	278.8	1,433.0	2,744.5	4,906.0	836.6	2,682.3	4,953.0	2,627.4	844.1	551.9	4,059.9
San Juan	134.1	23.2	8.0	2.3	8.2	na	na	5.6	19.7	10.1	1.9	53.5
Sanpete	176.6	4.3	8.4	19.1	21.9	6.9	6.3	3.8	23.0	4.0	4.3	74.6
Sevier	239.0	30.8	7.0	11.7	78.9	2.0	6.4	10.8	24.8	8.9	4.0	53.6
Summit	766.2	3.1	43.7	48.1	118.2	10.6	82.5	86.6	46.7	211.5	19.7	95.4
Tooele	674.2	4.5	42.6	84.0	82.7	8.1	10.1	158.0	43.2	18.7	8.9	213.4
Uintah	641.8	226.1	43.2	6.5	142.0	4.5	31.2	30.6	29.1	13.2	13.2	102.3
Utah	6,438.7	3.9	373.3	766.1	980.2	603.0	247.7	997.1	1,290.6	188.6	110.2	877.5
Wasatch	187.0	3.2	29.1	7.9	27.1	3.5	9.1	19.5	17.1	17.7	4.5	48.3
Washington	1,396.1	4.1	103.5	80.6	326.5	21.4	65.1	111.6	308.3	101.2	30.4	243.4
Wayne	25.7	na	2.5	na	3.0	na	na	na	5.5	3.4	0.5	9.7
Weber	3,159.0	2.0	169.5	584.6	499.5	21.9	170.1	291.4	476.3	102.4	69.1	772.3

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 16
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Nonfarm Wage	\$2,401	\$2,470	\$2,510	\$2,551	\$2,641	\$2,736	\$2,883	\$3,043	\$3,121	\$3,171	\$3,234	\$3,305
Mining	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778	5,240	5,664	5,792	5,503	5,837	6,102
Construction	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695	2,959	3,136	3,279	3,407	3,507	3,578
Manufacturing	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312	3,470	3,666	3,870	3,962	4,109	4,162
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608	2,739	2,936	2,886	2,881	2,956	3,047
Information	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752	3,658	3,840	3,896	3,991	4,267	4,599
Financial Activity	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574	3,729	3,910	3,904	3,971	4,144	4,332
Professional & Business Serv.	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107	3,312	3,509	3,713	3,835	3,904	3,965
Education & Health Serv.	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530	2,670	2,741	2,810	2,917	2,920	2,958
Leisure & Hospitality	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117	1,194	1,258	1,295	1,292	1,326	1,344
Other Services	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018	2,130	2,192	2,327	2,311	2,363	2,403
Government	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847	2,962	3,121	3,225	3,325	3,312	3,340

Percent Change	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average Nonfarm Wage	2.8%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%	5.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%
Natural Res. & Mining	6.7	-3.3	2.9	8.6	3.7	9.7	8.1	2.3	-5.0	6.1	4.5
Construction	2.2	1.1	-0.7	1.8	4.1	9.8	6.0	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.0
Manufacturing	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	4.8	5.6	5.6	2.4	3.7	1.3
Trade, Trans., Utilities	0.6	2.6	1.2	4.7	2.8	5.0	7.2	-1.7	-0.2	2.6	3.1
Information	-3.9	-1.2	0.4	4.4	7.5	-2.5	5.0	1.5	2.4	6.9	7.8
Financial Activity	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	-0.2	1.7	4.4	4.5
Professional & Business Serv.	4.3	-0.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	6.6	5.9	5.8	3.3	1.8	1.6
Education & Health Serv.	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.8	0.1	1.3
Leisure & Hospitality	6.6	9.2	-6.0	2.1	4.4	6.9	5.4	2.9	-0.3	2.7	1.4
Other Services	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	2.9	6.1	-0.7	2.2	1.7
Government	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.0	5.4	3.3	3.1	-0.4	0.8

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 17
Utah Labor Force, Nonfarm Jobs and Wages

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012f	Percent Change			
						2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Civilian Labor Force	1,380,230	1,382,627	1,361,756	1,338,259	1,350,848	0.2	-1.5	-1.7	0.9
Employed Persons	1,332,003	1,277,162	1,252,715	1,248,197	1,271,744	-4.1	-1.9	-0.4	1.9
Unemployed Persons	48,227	105,465	109,041	90,062	79,104	118.7	3.4	-17.4	-12.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	3.5	7.6	8.0	6.7	5.9				
U.S. Unemployment Rate	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.2				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,252,470	1,188,736	1,181,619	1,208,649	1,250,100	-5.1	-0.6	2.3	3.4
Mining	12,506	10,694	10,442	11,659	12,800	-14.5	-2.4	11.7	9.8
Construction	90,469	70,492	65,223	65,166	71,800	-22.1	-7.5	-0.1	10.2
Manufacturing	125,852	112,874	111,075	113,684	116,900	-10.3	-1.6	2.3	2.8
Trade, Trans., Utilities	247,978	234,097	229,132	233,251	241,900	-5.6	-2.1	1.8	3.7
Information	30,747	29,558	29,276	29,495	31,200	-3.9	-1.0	0.7	5.8
Financial Activity	74,050	71,075	67,978	68,391	69,100	-4.0	-4.4	0.6	1.0
Professional & Business Services	162,194	149,517	152,336	159,420	167,000	-7.8	1.9	4.7	4.8
Education & Health Services	146,617	150,874	155,005	159,210	163,600	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Leisure & Hospitality	114,813	110,852	110,625	113,512	118,200	-3.4	-0.2	2.6	4.1
Other Services	35,534	34,024	33,624	34,090	34,900	-4.2	-1.2	1.4	2.4
Government	211,710	214,679	216,903	220,772	222,700	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.9
Goods-producing	228,827	194,060	186,740	190,509	201,500	-15.2	-3.8	2.0	5.8
Service-producing	1,023,643	994,676	994,879	1,018,141	1,048,600	-2.8	0.0	2.3	3.0
Percent Svc.-producing	81.7%	83.7%	84.2%	84.2%	83.9%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	-0.6	-4.3	-0.7	1.2	1.4				
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	\$46,913	\$45,242	\$45,876	\$47,967	\$51,329	-3.6	1.4	4.6	7.0
Average Annual Wage	\$37,456	\$38,059	\$38,825	\$39,686	\$41,060	1.6	2.0	2.2	3.5
Average Monthly Wage	\$3,121	\$3,172	\$3,235	\$3,307	\$3,422	1.6	2.0	2.2	3.5
Establishments (first quarter)	85,492	83,263	80,419	80,567	81,888				

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 18
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2011 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,338,259	1,248,197	90,062	6.7
Beaver	3,370	3,125	245	7.3
Box Elder	21,148	19,421	1,727	8.2
Cache	60,980	58,036	2,944	4.8
Carbon	9,883	9,160	723	7.3
Daggett	467	438	29	6.2
Davis	143,526	134,583	8,943	6.2
Duchesne	9,974	9,422	552	5.5
Emery	4,995	4,617	378	7.6
Garfield	2,895	2,578	317	10.9
Grand	5,333	4,811	522	9.8
Iron	19,628	18,010	1,618	8.2
Juab	4,101	3,738	363	8.9
Kane	3,404	3,140	264	7.8
Millard	6,356	6,029	327	5.1
Morgan	4,193	3,955	238	5.7
Piute	772	720	52	6.7
Rich	1,271	1,201	70	5.5
Salt Lake	546,055	510,310	35,745	6.5
San Juan	5,221	4,622	599	11.5
Sanpete	10,556	9,638	918	8.7
Sevier	9,579	8,872	707	7.4
Summit	21,537	20,231	1,306	6.1
Tooele	27,754	25,837	1,917	6.9
Uintah	17,550	16,651	899	5.1
Utah	218,763	204,526	14,237	6.5
Wasatch	9,879	9,096	783	7.9
Washington	56,873	51,966	4,907	8.6
Wayne	1,368	1,225	143	10.5
Weber	110,832	102,240	8,592	7.8

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 19
Utah's Largest Nonfarm Employers: 2011

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Healthcare	Healthcare	20,000 +
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	Higher Education	20,000 +
State of Utah	State Government	20,000 +
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart	Warehouse Clubs & Supercenters	15,000-19,999
Hill Airforce Base	Federal Government	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Smith's Food and Drug Centers	Grocery Stores	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
U.S. Department of Treasury	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Utah Valley University	Higher Education	4,000-4,999
The Canyons School District	Public Education	4,000-4,999
Zions Bank Mangement Services	Banking	4,000-4,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Convergys Corporation	Telephone Call Centers	3,000-3,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
L3 Communications Corporation	Electronics Manufacturing	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo Bank	Banking	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
SkyWest Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Home Depot	Home Centers	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Autoliv	Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturing	3,000-3,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
Discover Products, Inc.	Consumer Loans	2,000-2,999
Harmons	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
ARUP Laboratories, Inc.	Medical Laboratory	2,000-2,999
VA Hospital (federal government)	Healthcare	2,000-2,999
Costco	Retail Warehouse Clubs	2,000-2,999
ATK Launch Systems	Aerospace Manufacturing	2,000-2,999
Sizzling Platter, LLC (Sizzler & Little Caesar's)	Restaurants	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance	Telephone Call Centers	2,000-2,999
Kennecott Utah Copper	Mining and Smelting	2,000-2,999
Pacificorp	Electric Utility	2,000-2,999
JetBlue Airways Corporation	Air Transportation	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 20

Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2011 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
		Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	
Total	2,040,000	1,367,000	67.0	1,272,000	95,000	6.9	64.1
16 to 19 years	158,000	67,000	42.3	55,000	12,000	17.9	34.1
20 to 24 years	213,000	166,000	78.1	152,000	14,000	8.4	71.3
25 to 34 years	485,000	392,000	80.7	368,000	24,000	6.1	81.5
35 to 44 years	357,000	286,000	80.3	265,000	21,000	7.3	82.7
45 to 54 years	277,000	229,000	82.7	219,000	10,000	4.4	80.7
55 to 64 years	255,000	177,000	69.5	166,000	11,000	6.2	64.3
65 and over	296,000	51,000	17.2	48,000	3,000	5.9	17.9
Men							
Total	1,016,000	772,000	76.0	715,000	57,000	7.4	70.5
16 to 19 years	79,000	33,000	41.7	25,000	8,000	24.2	33.7
20 to 24 years	109,000	88,000	81.1	80,000	8,000	9.1	74.7
25 to 34 years	251,000	235,000	93.5	222,000	13,000	5.5	89.2
35 to 44 years	176,000	163,000	93.1	150,000	13,000	8.0	90.9
45 to 54 years	140,000	125,000	89.5	119,000	6,000	4.8	86.2
55 to 64 years	119,000	96,000	80.7	89,000	7,000	7.3	69.3
Women							
Total	1,024,000	595,000	58.1	557,000	38,000	6.4	58.1
16 to 19 years	79,000	34,000	43.0	30,000	4,000	11.8	34.6
20 to 24 years	109,000	78,000	74.9	72,000	6,000	7.7	67.8
25 to 34 years	251,000	157,000	67.0	146,000	11,000	7.0	73.9
35 to 44 years	176,000	123,000	67.8	115,000	8,000	6.5	74.7
45 to 54 years	140,000	104,000	75.6	100,000	4,000	3.8	75.4
55 to 64 years	119,000	81,000	59.7	77,000	4,000	4.9	59.5
Hispanic Origin							
Men	112,000	89,000	79.4	81,000	8,000	9.0	76.5
Woman	94,000	56,000	59.7	52,000	4,000	7.1	55.9

Notes:

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2011.pdf>

Utah's total personal income was an estimated \$94.4 billion, a 5.9% increase from \$89.2 billion in 2010. Utah's estimated 2011 per capita income was \$33,509 up 4.3% from the 2010 level of \$32,121. The current recession has ended, but it lasted much longer than the 16-month average of previous recessions, and its effects will continue to be felt as unemployment remains high and the economy slowly returns to its pre-recession levels. With a young, well-educated population, diversified high-tech industry, growing tourism industry, and business-friendly conditions all contribute to the continuing recovery.

Total Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) earnings by place of work; 2) income from dividends, interest and rent (DIR); and, 3) income from transfer payments, such as social security, welfare and pensions. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. In 2011, Utah's TPI was an estimated \$94.4 billion, a 5.9% increase from \$89.2 billion in 2010. Of total personal income, \$73.7 billion (78%) can be attributed to earnings by place of work. Of this amount, 55% came from wages, 14% came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 8% came from proprietors' income. This increase reflects the continued economic recovery that began in June of 2009.

Composition of Total Personal Income

In 2011, Utah's income from Dividends, Interest, and Rent (DIR) increased to \$14.7 billion and income from transfer payments was \$13.4 billion. These two factors distinguish the economic composition of Utah from the rest of the nation. Utah's income from DIR is slightly lower than the national rate (15.6% vs. 16.2%). But the more significant difference is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller portion of TPI than the national average (14.2% vs. 17.9%). Thus, Utahans rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally.

In 2011, most earnings in Utah were in the private sector, 80.6% of the earnings by place of work, compared to 81.3% nationally. The public sector accounted for 19% of earnings, higher than the nation (17.6%). Within the Utah private sector, the manufacturing sector led earnings, followed by health care and social services, and professional, scientific, and technical services respectively. At the national level, health care accounted for the largest percentage of private sector earnings followed by manufacturing and professional, scientific, and technical services. In 2011, the majority of Utah sectors experienced growth in earnings with the exception of utilities and management of companies and enterprises industries. The public sector experienced 3.1% growth in earnings.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income (PCI) is a region's total personal income divided by its total population. Personal income and per capita earnings data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Utah's estimated 2011 PCI was \$33,509 up 4.3% from the 2010 level of \$32,121, ranking Utah 47th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 82.5% and 85.7% of the nation's PCI. From 1977 to 1989, however, it dropped 10 percentage points to 75.8%. Utah PCI as a percent of national PCI reached a high of 82% in 2001 and has since fluctuated around 80%, currently standing at 80.6% of the national PCI (\$41,560) for 2011. The state's PCI remains weak against the national for two reasons: 1) Utah's average wages are generally below the national average; and, 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest. Utah's low PCI reflects the relatively larger proportion of non-wage earners in the denominator.

Personal and Per Capita Income by County

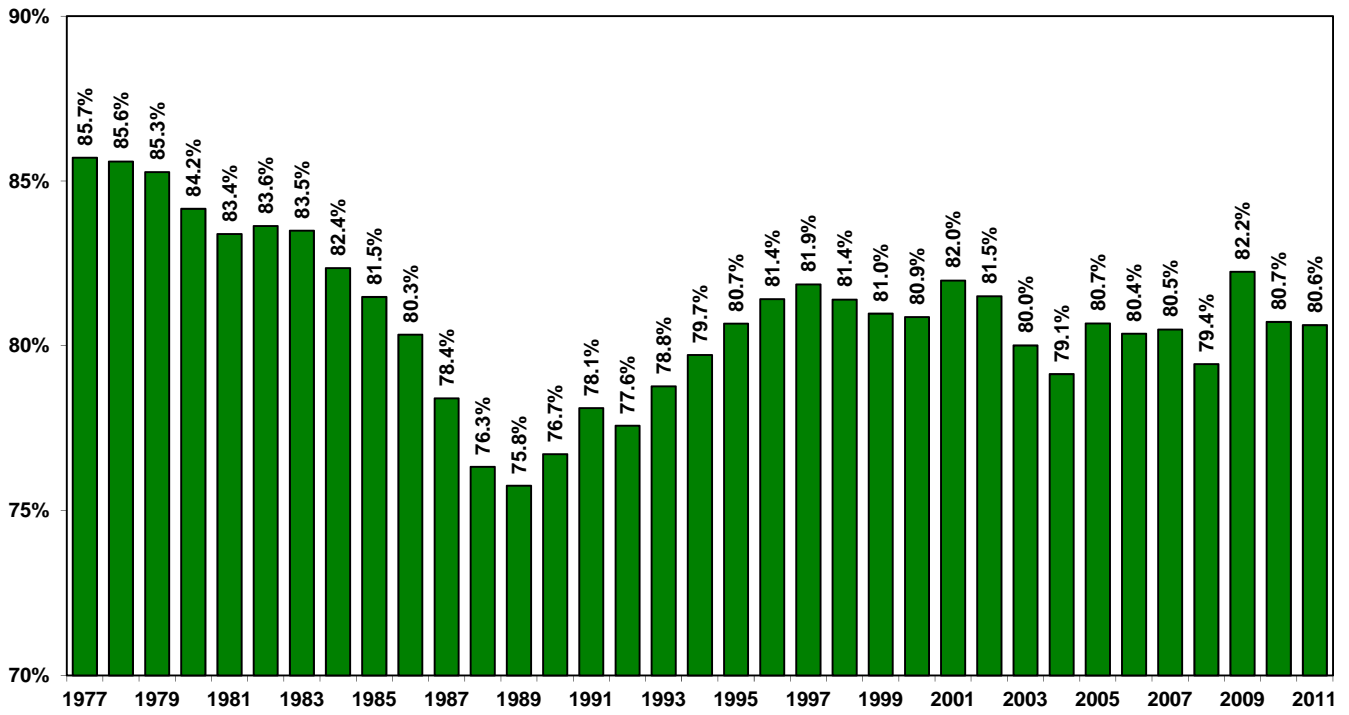
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has not yet released 2011 county level PI numbers so details for 2009 and 2010 are discussed. Revised 2009 numbers show the recession beginning in late 2007 had a deeper impact on Utah counties than the previously released data showed. Personal Income declined in all but six counties in 2009. Oil and gas dependent Uintah County had the largest decline (-14.1%). Beaver County, whose largest employment industry is government, had the highest increase (7.5%). In 2010 all counties had positive personal income growth, averaging 3.8%. The largest percentage increase was in Millard County (14.2%) and the lowest was Juab County (0.2%).

In 2010, Summit County had an estimated per capita income of \$68,524, the highest in the state, which was more than double the state average (\$32,121) and was the only county which exceeded the national average (\$39,791). Summit was followed by Salt Lake (\$37,827) and Duchesne (\$33,928) Counties. Sanpete County (\$21,302) had the lowest per capita income, only 71% of the Utah average.

2012 Outlook

Utah personal income in the first two quarters of 2012 exceeded the first two quarters of 2011 by 4.3%. Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Utah ranked fourth in year-over the rate of personal income growth. Total personal income is expected to grow by 4.5% in 2012. The two-percentage point reduction in the personal contribution rate for social security, which was part of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, accounted for a significant portion of the 2011 growth. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 extended the reduction through December of 2012 and will most likely be extended for 2013. This will contribute to continued personal income growth in Utah.

Figure 24
Utah Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 21
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars		Percent Change 2010-2011	2011 Percent Distribution		Industry Distribution	
	2010	2011		Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.
Personal income	\$89,152	\$94,401	5.9%	100%	100%		
Earnings by place of work	70,392	73,707	4.7%	78.1%	73.0%		
less: Contributions for government social insurance	7,817	7,479	-4.3%	7.9%	7.1%		
plus: Adjustment for residence	(8)	(3)	-58.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	62,567	66,224	5.8%	70.2%	65.9%		
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	13,528	14,739	9.0%	15.6%	16.2%		
plus: Personal current transfer receipts	13,057	13,437	2.9%	14.2%	17.9%		
Components of earnings							
Wage and salary disbursements	49,889	52,138	4.5%	55.2%	51.4%		
Supplements to wages and salaries	12,714	13,496	6.2%	14.3%	12.5%		
Proprietors' income	7,789	8,073	3.6%	8.6%	9.1%		
Farm proprietors' income	24	80	236.5%	0.1%	0.6%		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	7,766	7,993	2.9%	8.5%	8.5%		
Earnings by industry							
Farm earnings	205	266	29.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
Nonfarm earnings	70,187	73,441	4.6%	77.8%	72.2%	99.6%	98.9%
Private earnings	56,591	59,421	5.0%	62.9%	59.4%	80.6%	81.3%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	64	69	8.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Mining	973	1,134	16.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%
Utilities	532	531	-0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Construction	4,908	5,033	2.5%	5.3%	3.8%	6.8%	5.3%
Manufacturing	7,436	7,787	4.7%	8.2%	7.3%	10.6%	10.0%
Wholesale trade	3,151	3,473	10.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.7%	5.1%
Retail trade	5,309	5,479	3.2%	5.8%	4.4%	7.4%	6.1%
Transportation and warehousing	2,844	2,977	4.7%	3.2%	2.4%	4.0%	3.3%
Information	1,989	2,146	7.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%
Finance and insurance	4,497	4,672	3.9%	4.9%	5.5%	6.3%	7.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,375	1,441	4.8%	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,721	6,144	7.4%	6.5%	7.2%	8.3%	9.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	1,537	1,505	-2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%
Administrative and waste management services	2,630	2,892	10.0%	3.1%	2.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Educational services	1,363	1,458	7.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%
Health care and social assistance	6,269	6,462	3.1%	6.8%	8.1%	8.8%	11.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	584	611	4.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Accommodation and food services	1,956	2,071	5.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	3.0%
Other services, except public administration	3,453	3,533	2.3%	3.7%	2.7%	4.8%	3.7%
Government and government enterprises	13,595	14,020	3.1%	14.9%	12.8%	19.0%	17.6%
Federal, civilian	3,428	3,556	3.7%	3.8%	2.5%	4.8%	3.5%
Military	1,063	1,024	-3.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
State government	4,154	4,285	3.2%	4.5%	2.5%	5.8%	3.4%
Local government	4,950	5,155	4.1%	5.5%	6.4%	7.0%	8.8%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 22
Personal and Per Capita Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)			Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)		
	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	\$1,827	\$408,128	0.45%			\$2,030	\$2,268	89.5%
1961	1,952	425,625	0.46%	6.8%	4.3%	2,085	2,326	89.6%
1962	2,132	453,003	0.47%	9.2%	6.4%	2,225	2,439	91.2%
1963	2,215	475,971	0.47%	3.9%	5.1%	2,274	2,526	89.9%
1964	2,327	510,348	0.46%	5.1%	7.2%	2,380	2,671	89.0%
1965	2,464	551,193	0.45%	5.9%	8.0%	2,479	2,849	87.2%
1966	2,617	598,480	0.44%	6.2%	8.6%	2,594	3,061	84.7%
1967	2,764	641,974	0.43%	5.6%	7.3%	2,713	3,253	83.3%
1968	2,975	704,759	0.42%	7.6%	9.8%	2,892	3,536	81.7%
1969	3,251	772,084	0.42%	9.3%	9.6%	3,105	3,836	80.9%
1970	3,611	832,238	0.43%	11.1%	7.8%	3,389	4,084	83.0%
1971	4,016	897,559	0.45%	11.2%	7.8%	3,649	4,340	84.1%
1972	4,505	987,073	0.46%	12.2%	10.0%	3,971	4,717	84.2%
1973	5,045	1,105,426	0.46%	12.0%	12.0%	4,316	5,230	82.5%
1974	5,680	1,217,673	0.47%	12.6%	10.2%	4,738	5,708	83.0%
1975	6,384	1,329,714	0.48%	12.4%	9.2%	5,173	6,172	83.8%
1976	7,322	1,469,355	0.50%	14.7%	10.5%	5,755	6,754	85.2%
1977	8,351	1,626,621	0.51%	14.0%	10.7%	6,344	7,402	85.7%
1978	9,625	1,830,836	0.53%	15.3%	12.6%	7,055	8,243	85.6%
1979	11,034	2,052,037	0.54%	14.6%	12.1%	7,792	9,138	85.3%
1980	12,506	2,292,903	0.55%	13.3%	11.7%	8,492	10,091	84.2%
1981	14,165	2,572,070	0.55%	13.3%	12.2%	9,347	11,209	83.4%
1982	15,510	2,757,048	0.56%	9.5%	7.2%	9,953	11,901	83.6%
1983	16,756	2,941,857	0.57%	8.0%	6.7%	10,506	12,583	83.5%
1984	18,448	3,256,048	0.57%	10.1%	10.7%	11,371	13,807	82.4%
1985	19,593	3,482,520	0.56%	6.2%	7.0%	11,926	14,637	81.5%
1986	20,490	3,683,091	0.56%	4.6%	5.8%	12,322	15,338	80.3%
1987	21,231	3,909,771	0.54%	3.6%	6.2%	12,652	16,137	78.4%
1988	22,236	4,216,123	0.53%	4.7%	7.8%	13,162	17,244	76.3%
1989	23,782	4,541,996	0.52%	7.0%	7.7%	13,941	18,402	75.8%
1990	25,704	4,831,282	0.53%	8.1%	6.4%	14,847	19,354	76.7%
1991	27,549	5,013,484	0.55%	7.2%	3.8%	15,479	19,818	78.1%
1992	29,636	5,335,268	0.56%	7.6%	6.4%	16,135	20,799	77.6%
1993	31,978	5,558,374	0.58%	7.9%	4.2%	16,845	21,385	78.8%
1994	34,848	5,866,796	0.59%	9.0%	5.5%	17,775	22,297	79.7%
1995	37,795	6,194,245	0.61%	8.5%	5.6%	18,765	23,262	80.7%
1996	41,151	6,584,404	0.62%	8.9%	6.3%	19,899	24,442	81.4%
1997	44,518	6,994,388	0.64%	8.2%	6.2%	21,001	25,654	81.9%
1998	48,057	7,519,327	0.64%	8.0%	7.5%	22,188	27,258	81.4%
1999	50,555	7,906,131	0.64%	5.2%	5.1%	22,943	28,333	81.0%
2000	55,025	8,554,866	0.64%	8.8%	8.2%	24,515	30,319	80.9%
2001	58,504	8,878,830	0.66%	6.3%	3.8%	25,618	31,157	82.0%
2002	59,873	9,054,702	0.66%	2.3%	2.0%	25,754	31,481	81.5%
2003	61,485	9,369,072	0.66%	2.7%	3.5%	26,051	32,295	80.0%
2004	65,453	9,928,790	0.66%	6.5%	6.0%	27,254	33,909	79.1%
2005	71,530	10,476,669	0.68%	9.3%	5.5%	29,104	35,452	80.7%
2006	78,378	11,256,516	0.70%	9.6%	7.4%	31,035	37,725	80.4%
2007	85,106	11,900,562	0.72%	8.6%	5.7%	32,761	39,506	80.5%
2008	90,610	12,451,660	0.73%	6.5%	4.6%	34,025	40,947	79.4%
2009	86,544	11,852,715	0.73%	-4.5%	-4.8%	31,778	38,637	82.2%
2010	89,152	12,308,496	0.72%	3.0%	3.8%	32,121	39,791	80.7%
2011	94,401	12,949,905	0.73%	5.9%	5.2%	33,509	41,560	80.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 23
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
County Average	\$2,935	\$3,124	\$2,998	\$3,112	6.5%	-4.1%	3.8%
Beaver	157	169	182	184	8.1%	7.5%	1.2%
Box Elder	1,334	1,457	1,421	1,493	9.2%	-2.4%	5.0%
Cache	2,708	2,993	2,934	3,093	10.5%	-2.0%	5.4%
Carbon	618	664	673	698	7.5%	1.3%	3.7%
Daggett	21	28	30	32	36.7%	6.4%	6.3%
Davis	9,601	10,171	10,020	10,409	5.9%	-1.5%	3.9%
Duchesne	570	690	632	632	21.2%	-8.5%	0.1%
Emery	257	273	283	305	6.3%	3.6%	7.8%
Garfield	120	133	132	142	11.1%	-0.9%	8.0%
Grand	271	306	294	308	13.0%	-4.0%	4.7%
Iron	1,001	1,072	1,049	1,072	7.1%	-2.1%	2.2%
Juab	234	244	237	237	4.1%	-2.9%	0.2%
Kane	211	225	218	225	6.7%	-3.1%	3.1%
Millard	327	356	323	369	8.8%	-9.1%	14.2%
Morgan	262	289	285	299	10.2%	-1.3%	4.7%
Piute	33	37	36	37	13.1%	-2.6%	1.7%
Rich	62	73	69	71	18.7%	-5.1%	2.4%
Salt Lake	37,818	39,667	37,679	39,084	4.9%	-5.0%	3.7%
San Juan	270	289	305	323	6.9%	5.4%	6.0%
Sanpete	513	588	559	594	14.5%	-4.9%	6.3%
Sevier	498	541	531	549	8.5%	-1.7%	3.3%
Summit	2,281	2,566	2,386	2,503	12.5%	-7.0%	4.9%
Tooele	1,402	1,499	1,509	1,567	6.9%	0.7%	3.8%
Uintah	912	1,068	917	936	17.1%	-14.1%	2.0%
Utah	12,252	13,173	12,496	12,947	7.5%	-5.1%	3.6%
Wasatch	600	674	637	666	12.3%	-5.5%	4.6%
Washington	3,558	3,815	3,668	3,753	7.2%	-3.9%	2.3%
Wayne	64	72	70	74	12.3%	-2.5%	5.6%
Weber	7,150	7,477	7,355	7,648	4.6%	-1.6%	4.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 24
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percent Change		
					2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
County Average	\$28,568	\$30,769	\$29,173	\$29,930	7.7%	-5.2%	2.6%
Beaver	25,014	26,419	27,786	27,692	5.6%	5.2%	-0.3%
Box Elder	28,271	30,073	28,782	29,746	6.4%	-4.3%	3.3%
Cache	26,137	28,022	26,606	27,297	7.2%	-5.1%	2.6%
Carbon	30,071	32,260	31,818	32,536	7.3%	-1.4%	2.3%
Daggett	21,313	28,577	29,116	30,095	34.1%	1.9%	3.4%
Davis	33,310	34,384	33,182	33,817	3.2%	-3.5%	1.9%
Duchesne	34,221	39,655	34,098	33,928	15.9%	-14.0%	-0.5%
Emery	24,316	25,422	25,961	27,759	4.5%	2.1%	6.9%
Garfield	24,681	26,550	26,007	27,439	7.6%	-2.0%	5.5%
Grand	30,688	34,119	32,551	33,098	11.2%	-4.6%	1.7%
Iron	22,932	24,060	22,965	23,164	4.9%	-4.6%	0.9%
Juab	24,396	24,331	23,200	23,103	-0.3%	-4.6%	-0.4%
Kane	31,128	32,860	31,174	31,454	5.6%	-5.1%	0.9%
Millard	27,338	29,277	26,180	29,420	7.1%	-10.6%	12.4%
Morgan	29,877	31,648	30,604	31,344	5.9%	-3.3%	2.4%
Piute	23,209	24,653	23,740	23,622	6.2%	-3.7%	-0.5%
Rich	28,974	32,789	30,752	31,351	13.2%	-6.2%	1.9%
Salt Lake	38,443	39,685	37,057	37,827	3.2%	-6.6%	2.1%
San Juan	19,280	20,034	21,001	21,800	3.9%	4.8%	3.8%
Sanpete	19,853	21,793	20,310	21,302	9.8%	-6.8%	4.9%
Sevier	24,620	26,244	25,670	26,342	6.6%	-2.2%	2.6%
Summit	65,831	72,852	66,572	68,524	10.7%	-8.6%	2.9%
Tooele	26,052	26,806	26,378	26,777	2.9%	-1.6%	1.5%
Uintah	30,497	34,457	27,860	28,856	13.0%	-19.1%	3.6%
Utah	26,092	27,015	24,753	24,906	3.5%	-8.4%	0.6%
Wasatch	28,042	30,474	27,830	28,107	8.7%	-8.7%	1.0%
Washington	26,896	28,141	26,753	27,095	4.6%	-4.9%	1.3%
Wayne	24,116	26,261	25,080	26,642	8.9%	-4.5%	6.2%
Weber	32,864	33,429	32,240	32,934	1.7%	-3.6%	2.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Domestic Product by State

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced in a state. It is the state-level counterpart to the national GDP. Conceptually, GDP by state is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within the state. Real GDP controls for inflation by using “chained” dollars (a weighted average of data in successive pairs of years) which is a more meaningful measure of GDP over time. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce releases GDP data annually in June. In 2012, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 1997 through 2010.

Nominal GDP

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be \$124.5 billion in 2011 up from \$119.2 billion in 2010. This represents a growth rate of 4.4%, remaining below the 2005-2007 pre-recession trend, when Utah's nominal GDP growth averaged 9.6% per year. However, Utah's growth rate was above the national growth rate of 3.9% over the 2010 to 2011 period.

Real GDP

Utah's real GDP (measured in 2005 chained dollars) was \$108.3 billion in 2011, up from \$106.2 billion in 2010. This represents a growth rate of 2.0%, the 11th highest in the nation. Utah's growth also outpaced the national average of 1.5% for 2010 to 2011. Of Utah's growth, 95% came from growth in private industry led by information services, wholesale trade, and finance and insurance.

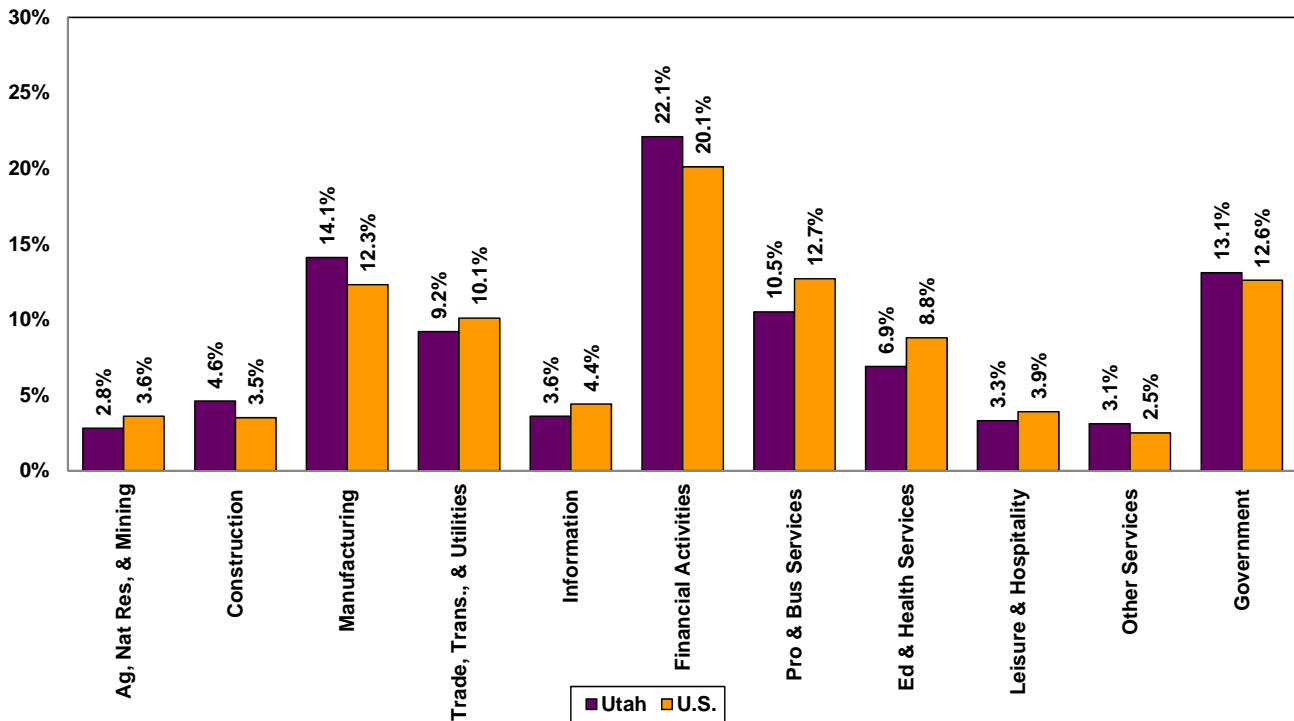
Industry Growth

The information industry showed the strongest real GDP industry growth for the 2010 to 2011 period, growing from \$4.14 billion to \$4.6 billion, an 11% increase. Wholesale trade grew from \$4.63 billion to \$4.99 billion, a 7.7% year over increase. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting was down 11%, decreasing from \$490 million in 2010 to \$436 million in 2011. The utilities industry gross product also dropped from \$1.22 billion in 2010 to \$1.12 billion in 2011, a 7.6% decrease.

Conclusion

After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the late 2000s. While the nation appears to be returning slowly to pre-recession growth levels, Utah GDP growth continues to outpace the national rate. However, any national slowdown due to fiscal shocks to the economy is likely to similarly impact Utah's growth rate.

Figure 25
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry 2011



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 25
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
11,21	Ag., Nat. Resources, and Mining	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%
23	Construction	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.6
31-33	Manufacturing	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.0	11.1	12.7	13.8	14.1
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.2
51	Information	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6
52,53	Financial Activities	22.0	21.8	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.5	22.7	22.3	22.7	22.1
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.5
61,62	Education and Health Services	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.9
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
81	Other Services	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
92	Government	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.9	13.3	13.1

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2012, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 1997 through 2011.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 26
Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS Industry	Millions of Current Dollars											2011 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2009-2010	Percent Change 2010-2011
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	\$77,760	\$82,463	\$90,616	\$100,221	\$108,474	\$113,789	\$112,300	\$119,231	\$124,483	100.0%	6.2%	4.4%		
Private industries	66,439	70,691	77,909	86,675	94,252	98,604	96,689	103,370	108,192	86.9	6.9	4.7		
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	487	637	593	484	570	598	376	559	647	0.5	48.7	15.7		
21 Mining	984	1,204	1,867	2,292	2,534	2,899	2,321	2,431	2,845	2.3	4.7	17.0		
22 Utilities	1,013	1,127	1,154	1,343	1,420	1,502	1,507	1,570	1,464	1.2	4.2	-6.8		
23 Construction	4,082	4,559	5,480	6,643	7,445	6,826	5,736	5,555	5,705	4.6	-3.2	2.7		
31-33 Manufacturing	8,559	9,350	10,341	11,916	12,971	12,613	14,206	16,475	17,608	14.1	16.0	6.9		
42 Wholesale Trade	3,890	4,263	4,609	4,986	5,455	5,549	5,204	5,273	5,826	4.7	1.3	10.5		
44-45 Retail Trade	6,103	6,577	6,929	7,694	8,303	8,074	7,840	8,205	8,427	6.8	4.7	2.7		
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,946	3,231	3,594	3,801	4,117	4,041	3,853	3,995	4,156	3.3	3.7	4.0		
51 Information	3,028	3,417	3,854	3,672	3,736	3,796	3,873	3,993	4,468	3.6	3.1	11.9		
52 Finance and Insurance	7,795	7,468	8,239	8,987	9,270	11,523	11,262	13,921	13,938	11.2	23.6	0.1		
53 Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	9,144	9,068	9,958	11,311	12,937	14,325	13,806	13,168	13,571	10.9	-4.6	3.1		
54 Professional and Technical Services	4,479	4,999	5,426	6,142	6,772	7,332	6,986	7,281	7,806	6.3	4.2	7.2		
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,374	1,351	1,452	1,595	1,726	1,792	1,760	1,885	1,845	1.5	7.1	-2.1		
56 Administrative and Waste Services	2,029	2,219	2,511	2,776	3,160	3,159	2,959	3,198	3,424	2.8	8.1	7.1		
61 Educational Services	830	931	1,014	1,124	1,212	1,309	1,382	1,479	1,545	1.2	7.0	4.5		
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	4,202	4,519	4,873	5,355	5,666	6,127	6,555	6,851	7,019	5.6	4.5	2.5		
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	602	657	700	806	847	786	796	881	936	0.8	10.7	6.2		
72 Accommodation and Food Services	2,149	2,287	2,470	2,699	2,907	2,913	2,749	2,946	3,129	2.5	7.2	6.2		
81 Other Services, except Government	2,742	2,827	2,844	3,050	3,204	3,439	3,518	3,705	3,831	3.1	5.3	3.4		
92 Government	11,322	11,772	12,707	13,546	14,222	15,185	15,610	15,861	16,292	13.1	1.6	2.7		
Federal Civilian	2,888	3,019	3,226	3,389	3,546	3,588	3,710	3,830	na	na	na	na		
Federal Military	894	946	1,052	1,038	1,055	1,103	1,209	1,214	na	na	na	na		
State and Local	7,540	7,808	8,429	9,119	9,621	10,493	10,691	10,817	na	na	na	na		

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2012, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 1997 through 2011.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 27
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS Industry	Millions of Chained 2005 Dollars											2011 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2009-2010	Percent Change 2010-2011
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	\$83,250	\$85,683	\$90,616	\$96,540	\$101,299	\$103,861	\$101,849	\$106,166	\$108,329	100.0%	4.2%	2.0%		
Private industries	70,823	73,352	77,909	83,584	88,316	90,453	88,399	92,824	94,883	87.6	5.0	2.2		
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	484	538	593	510	461	478	382	490	436	0.4	28.3	-11.0		
21 Mining	1,597	1,665	1,867	1,965	1,973	1,888	2,070	1,992	2,084	1.9	-3.8	4.6		
22 Utilities	1,097	1,170	1,154	1,178	1,223	1,306	1,158	1,215	1,123	1.0	4.9	-7.6		
23 Construction	4,901	5,096	5,480	6,062	6,390	5,824	4,829	4,797	4,830	4.5	-0.7	0.7		
31-33 Manufacturing	8,950	9,709	10,341	11,426	12,303	11,916	14,051	15,557	15,828	14.6	10.7	1.7		
42 Wholesale Trade	4,153	4,472	4,609	4,840	5,263	5,248	4,562	4,629	4,986	4.6	1.5	7.7		
44-45 Retail Trade	6,508	6,789	6,929	7,519	8,026	7,699	7,396	8,058	8,144	7.5	9.0	1.1		
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,943	3,248	3,594	3,698	3,944	3,797	3,352	3,520	3,521	3.3	5.0	0.0		
51 Information	2,901	3,345	3,854	3,682	3,774	3,877	3,935	4,147	4,605	4.3	5.4	11.0		
52 Finance and Insurance	8,001	7,538	8,239	8,993	9,134	10,992	10,764	12,228	12,500	11.5	13.6	2.2		
53 Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	9,604	9,299	9,958	10,954	12,274	13,237	12,579	12,120	12,240	11.3	-3.6	1.0		
54 Professional and Technical Services	4,698	5,143	5,426	5,926	6,267	6,681	6,327	6,548	6,900	6.4	3.5	5.4		
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,614	1,470	1,452	1,499	1,455	1,508	1,530	1,479	1,379	1.3	-3.3	-6.8		
56 Administrative and Waste Services	2,090	2,230	2,511	2,706	2,982	2,997	2,695	2,894	3,062	2.8	7.4	5.8		
61 Educational Services	942	991	1,014	1,057	1,077	1,112	1,114	1,148	1,144	1.1	3.1	-0.3		
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	4,475	4,654	4,873	5,221	5,305	5,621	5,803	5,945	6,020	5.6	2.4	1.3		
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	630	673	700	786	802	728	723	797	835	0.8	10.2	4.8		
72 Accommodation and Food Services	2,287	2,369	2,470	2,621	2,708	2,627	2,366	2,554	2,644	2.4	7.9	3.5		
81 Other Services, except Government	2,985	2,962	2,844	2,929	2,966	3,059	2,986	3,066	3,063	2.8	2.7	-0.1		
92 Government	12,437	12,332	12,707	12,958	12,995	13,418	13,445	13,377	13,492	12.5	-0.5	0.9		
Federal Civilian	3,218	3,140	3,226	3,256	3,274	3,257	3,301	3,286	na	na	-0.5	na		
Federal Military	1,041	1,030	1,052	973	930	942	1,032	1,013	na	na	-1.8	na		
State and Local	8,179	8,162	8,429	8,731	8,793	9,219	9,113	9,079	na	na	-0.4	na		

Notes:

1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2012, BEA revised estimates of GDP for 1997 through 2010.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 29
Real GDP Growth by State

		Millions of Chained 2005 Dollars										2011	Percent
Rank	State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent of Total	Change 2010-2011	
26	Alabama	\$140,020	\$146,937	\$150,968	\$153,681	\$155,388	\$155,870	\$148,074	\$151,480	\$150,330	1.1%	-0.8%	
45	Alaska	36,288	38,179	37,774	39,836	40,694	41,039	44,030	43,591	44,702	0.3%	2.5%	
20	Arizona	199,895	207,289	222,569	238,371	243,950	241,134	221,254	223,655	227,098	1.7%	1.5%	
35	Arkansas	83,054	86,060	88,501	90,861	91,312	91,618	88,946	91,186	91,496	0.7%	0.3%	
1	California	1,549,596	1,620,772	1,688,949	1,745,433	1,763,450	1,756,115	1,673,333	1,701,912	1,735,360	13.2%	2.0%	
18	Colorado	205,386	209,357	217,329	223,154	228,087	230,987	224,593	229,928	234,308	1.8%	1.9%	
24	Connecticut	184,469	193,548	196,307	203,431	208,854	202,473	191,722	197,451	201,386	1.5%	2.0%	
40	Delaware	50,084	52,069	54,422	54,888	56,577	53,692	54,737	56,398	57,293	0.4%	1.6%	
34	District of Columbia	77,609	80,536	82,488	83,594	85,280	87,765	87,089	89,893	91,643	0.7%	1.9%	
4	Florida	610,448	641,330	681,225	707,896	714,630	689,445	651,982	657,717	661,091	5.0%	0.5%	
11	Georgia	343,372	352,510	363,177	369,241	377,492	373,862	350,590	359,590	365,809	2.8%	1.7%	
39	Hawaii	51,684	54,304	56,901	58,743	59,548	60,098	57,313	58,106	57,977	0.4%	-0.2%	
43	Idaho	41,272	44,742	48,683	49,468	51,427	51,371	49,299	51,154	51,463	0.4%	0.6%	
5	Illinois	551,750	564,341	568,114	581,562	588,605	580,712	557,579	574,416	582,094	4.4%	1.3%	
17	Indiana	232,875	238,593	239,321	241,687	248,011	241,913	224,998	238,199	240,933	1.8%	1.1%	
30	Iowa	110,158	117,839	119,998	121,146	126,808	123,680	120,088	126,172	128,597	1.0%	1.9%	
31	Kansas	102,641	102,688	104,869	108,313	113,232	114,122	109,838	112,759	113,367	0.9%	0.5%	
28	Kentucky	133,652	135,963	138,772	141,782	141,240	140,681	134,784	140,498	141,266	1.1%	0.5%	
23	Louisiana	181,447	190,332	196,917	192,428	186,655	184,046	187,272	204,819	205,877	1.6%	0.5%	
44	Maine	44,224	45,797	45,520	46,076	46,168	45,572	44,801	44,980	44,821	0.3%	-0.4%	
15	Maryland	230,719	239,617	247,241	251,229	255,351	258,729	254,540	262,041	264,373	2.0%	0.9%	
12	Massachusetts	313,816	319,654	323,314	327,936	333,320	335,809	327,154	341,164	348,577	2.7%	2.2%	
13	Michigan	378,506	374,234	375,753	367,428	367,668	345,605	314,558	329,968	337,427	2.6%	2.3%	
16	Minnesota	225,176	234,128	237,813	238,025	238,456	242,141	232,894	242,022	244,912	1.9%	1.2%	
36	Mississippi	79,180	80,371	81,360	82,863	85,955	87,128	83,116	84,933	84,272	0.6%	-0.8%	
22	Missouri	211,791	214,474	216,336	217,124	219,288	222,177	211,630	216,017	216,099	1.6%	0.0%	
49	Montana	28,077	29,156	30,054	30,859	32,159	31,946	31,067	31,985	31,983	0.2%	0.0%	
37	Nebraska	70,242	71,045	72,505	74,442	76,862	77,702	77,045	79,772	79,889	0.6%	0.1%	
32	Nevada	95,930	104,852	114,478	119,150	123,719	119,826	110,779	111,161	112,503	0.9%	1.2%	
41	New Hampshire	51,452	52,891	53,693	54,494	54,819	54,456	53,428	55,734	56,572	0.4%	1.5%	
7	New Jersey	416,436	424,471	430,246	440,262	443,536	443,833	422,433	428,894	426,765	3.3%	-0.5%	
38	New Mexico	63,267	67,681	67,763	69,232	69,668	69,047	69,554	70,369	70,497	0.5%	0.2%	
3	New York	893,888	919,254	959,867	999,329	1,009,642	987,442	963,681	1,005,324	1,016,350	7.8%	1.1%	
9	North Carolina	328,019	335,831	354,664	369,556	378,814	377,869	368,963	378,131	385,092	2.9%	1.8%	
48	North Dakota	23,958	24,017	24,670	25,249	26,397	28,624	29,209	31,833	34,262	0.3%	7.6%	
8	Ohio	433,751	441,568	444,083	439,506	440,825	430,097	403,586	414,388	418,881	3.2%	1.1%	
29	Oklahoma	116,483	119,736	120,529	126,888	129,795	134,407	130,231	132,782	134,146	1.0%	1.0%	
25	Oregon	129,136	139,511	143,429	157,687	162,889	170,182	164,533	177,807	186,228	1.4%	4.7%	
6	Pennsylvania	472,178	478,759	482,200	488,685	497,356	498,227	479,143	494,498	500,443	3.8%	1.2%	
46	Rhode Island	43,245	44,368	44,189	44,955	44,433	43,424	42,889	43,338	43,663	0.3%	0.7%	
27	South Carolina	138,516	139,239	141,877	143,904	147,956	146,164	138,622	141,616	143,278	1.1%	1.2%	
47	South Dakota	30,397	30,958	31,549	31,643	32,816	34,302	34,097	34,175	34,443	0.3%	0.8%	
19	Tennessee	210,833	219,259	224,288	230,346	230,203	230,791	219,956	229,606	233,997	1.8%	1.9%	
2	Texas	914,892	964,924	968,553	1,016,315	1,071,592	1,077,144	1,057,675	1,113,104	1,149,908	8.8%	3.3%	
33	Utah	83,250	85,683	90,616	96,540	101,299	103,861	101,849	106,166	108,329	0.8%	2.0%	
51	Vermont	21,604	22,438	22,743	23,010	22,821	22,772	21,963	22,857	22,968	0.2%	0.5%	
10	Virginia	326,171	339,818	356,370	363,185	366,846	366,445	363,755	374,695	375,747	2.9%	0.3%	
14	Washington	261,996	266,089	279,333	290,742	305,728	308,180	299,631	304,953	310,906	2.4%	2.0%	
42	West Virginia	50,570	51,433	51,857	52,592	52,207	51,591	51,876	53,352	55,765	0.4%	4.5%	
21	Wisconsin	209,205	214,738	218,689	222,351	223,788	218,801	210,851	219,249	221,741	1.7%	1.1%	
50	Wyoming	25,657	26,466	26,250	28,730	29,818	31,369	32,088	31,919	31,542	0.2%	-1.2%	
	United States	11,809,034	12,199,532	12,539,116	12,875,816	13,103,341	13,016,791	12,527,057	12,918,931	13,108,674	100.0%	1.5%	

Notes:

- In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
- In June of 2011, BEA revised estimates of GDP by state for 1997 through 2011.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview

Taxable sales are comprised of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2011, total taxable sales in Utah increased by 5.8% to \$44.3 billion. This is the first year of positive growth after three consecutive years of decline. Furthermore, total taxable sales grew to \$23.3 billion during the first two quarters of 2012, which is an 8.5% increase over the same period of 2011.

Retail trade taxable sales business investment and utility taxable sales grew by \$10.2 billion in 2011, representing 23.1% of taxable sales. This sector grew by 9.5% during the first two quarters of 2012. Taxable services were \$6.1 billion in 2011, representing 13.8% of taxable sales, an increase of 2.3% over 2010. Taxable services are expected to increase by another 3.2% in 2012.

Summary

Retail Trade. Taxable sales from retail trade increased 6.7% in Utah to \$24.5 billion in 2011, representing 55.3% of taxable sales. During the first two quarters of 2012, Retail trade increased by 8.5% over the same period in 2011. This growth follows three consecutive years of decline as consumers reduced spending due to a combination of increasing unemployment, declining wealth, and increasing credit restrictions.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached \$18 billion in 2011, which accounts for 40.1% of all taxable sales. From 2010 to 2011, sales in this sector grew by 5.8%. Furthermore, the first two quarters of 2012 show an increase of 7.4% in nondurable goods retail sales over the same period of 2011.

Retail Durable Goods. Retail durable goods are defined as those items that last three or more years. These goods are broadly associated with building and garden stores, furniture stores, and motor vehicle dealers. The sale and consumption of retail durable goods are usually impacted by job growth, credit market conditions, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. Durable goods sales rebounded to a 9.2% increase in 2011 after three consecutive years of decline. These sales also show a further increase of 12.4% during the first two quarters of 2012, when compared to the same period of 2011.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. This category comprised 23.1% of all taxable sales in 2011. Approximately 17.7% of all taxable sales occurred in the natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 5.4% of taxable sales. In 2011, taxable sales from mining purchases increased by

12.3% to \$851 million and taxable manufacturing purchases increased by 7.1% to \$2.2 billion. Growth in these sectors also increased during the second quarter of 2012 at 8.8% over the same period of 2011, where construction and wholesale posted the largest gains at 23.3% and 22.0% respectively.

Taxable Services. The taxable services sector consists of consumer spending on amusement, personal, and financial services, tourist spending for Utah's hotels, resorts, and rental cars, and business and consumer spending on computers and equipment. This sector is driven by growth in wages and population, Salt Lake City International Airport arrivals and departures, and U.S. business spending on software and equipment. Taxable services related sales increased by 2.3% in 2011. It increased a further 4.1% during the first two quarters of 2012, when compared to the same period of 2011. Among the largest sectors, hotel and lodging, as well as real estate, rental & leasing grew by 14.2% and 2.5% respectively in 2011. The information sector declined by 0.2%.

Table 30
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Sectors	Millions of Dollars						Percent Change			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011*	2012*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
RETAIL TRADE	\$27,202	\$24,802	\$22,989	\$24,523	\$11,589	\$12,607	-8.8%	-7.3%	6.7%	8.8%
NONDURABLES	18,484	17,636	16,975	17,957	8,390	9,011	-4.6%	-3.7%	5.8%	7.4%
General Merchandise	6,200	6,148	5,461	5,686	2,603	2,732	-0.8%	-11.2%	4.1%	5.0%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories	1,432	1,337	1,316	1,421	631	746	-6.6%	-1.6%	8.0%	18.2%
Food & Beverage Stores	3,578	3,417	3,364	3,485	1,646	1,733	-4.5%	-1.6%	3.6%	5.3%
Food Services & Drinking Places	3,114	2,966	3,111	3,324	1,628	1,732	-4.8%	4.9%	6.8%	6.4%
Health & Personal Care	318	312	338	380	187	205	-1.9%	8.3%	12.4%	9.6%
Gasoline Stations	838	780	815	900	426	457	-6.9%	4.5%	10.4%	7.3%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Books & Music	1,051	966	842	872	393	419	-8.1%	-12.8%	3.6%	6.6%
Nonstore & Miscellaneous	1,953	1,710	1,728	1,889	876	987	-12.4%	1.1%	9.3%	12.7%
DURABLES	8,718	7,166	6,014	6,566	3,199	3,596	-17.8%	-16.1%	9.2%	12.4%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,293	3,461	3,505	3,989	1,941	2,228	-19.4%	1.3%	13.8%	14.8%
Building & Garden	2,565	2,126	1,810	1,831	895	1,010	-17.1%	-14.9%	1.2%	12.8%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	912	725	699	746	363	358	-20.5%	-3.6%	6.7%	-1.4%
Electronics & Appliances	948	854	809	859	412	444	-9.9%	-5.3%	6.2%	7.8%
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	11,014	8,804	9,358	10,246	4,924	5,357	-20.1%	6.3%	9.5%	8.8%
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing & Hunting	11	11	13	14	8	8	0.0%	18.2%	7.7%	0.0%
Mining	923	561	758	851	397	433	-39.2%	35.1%	12.3%	9.1%
Construction	785	686	662	658	288	355	-12.6%	-3.5%	-0.6%	23.3%
Manufacturing	2,635	2,079	2,082	2,230	1,008	1,095	-21.1%	0.1%	7.1%	8.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	169	151	237	275	218	62	-10.7%	57.0%	16.0%	-71.6%
Utilities	1,853	1,858	1,990	2,100	1,083	1,059	0.3%	7.1%	5.5%	-2.2%
Wholesale Trade	4,638	3,458	3,616	4,118	1,922	2,345	-25.4%	4.6%	13.9%	22.0%
SERVICES	6,627	5,867	5,966	6,106	3,065	3,192	-11.5%	1.7%	2.3%	4.1%
Accommodation	1,046	900	1,018	1,163	605	653	-14.0%	13.1%	14.2%	7.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	498	451	474	450	226	245	-9.4%	5.1%	-5.1%	8.4%
Information	2,285	2,203	2,158	2,154	1,088	1,111	-3.6%	-2.0%	-0.2%	2.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	102	114	133	106	51	54	11.8%	16.7%	-20.3%	5.9%
Educational	176	153	205	219	100	109	-13.1%	34.0%	6.8%	9.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	485	424	457	465	214	257	-12.6%	7.8%	1.8%	20.1%
Management, Administration & Support	231	192	193	202	100	105	-16.9%	0.5%	4.7%	5.0%
Finance & Insurance	309	279	237	229	114	110	-9.7%	-15.1%	-3.4%	-3.5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1,495	1,151	1,091	1,118	567	548	-23.0%	-5.2%	2.5%	-3.4%
ALL OTHER	2,540	2,451	3,595	3,461	1,898	2,154	-3.5%	46.7%	-3.7%	13.5%
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	47,383	41,924	41,908	44,336	21,476	23,310	-11.5%	0.0%	5.8%	8.5%

* first two quarters of that year

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 31
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Millions of Dollars					
Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
2008	\$27,202	\$11,014	\$6,627	\$2,540	\$47,383
2009	24,802	8,804	5,867	2,451	41,924
2010	22,989	9,358	5,966	3,595	41,908
2011	24,523	10,246	6,106	3,461	44,336
2012*	12,607	5,357	3,192	2,154	23,310

Percent Change					
Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
2009	-8.8	-20.1	-11.5	-3.5	-11.5
2010	-7.3	6.3	1.7	46.7	0.0
2011	6.7	9.5	2.3	-3.7	5.8
2012*	8.8	8.8	4.1	13.5	8.5

* first two quarters of that year

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 32
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change 2010-2011
Beaver	\$78,321,295	\$42,100,390	\$61,425,176	\$61,934,399	\$84,039,641	\$87,012,885	\$77,121,460	\$98,944,662	\$101,340,130	2.4%
Box Elder	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	515,813,912	590,460,353	581,203,763	540,992,265	624,781,344	582,564,001	-6.8%
Cache	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,275,906,448	1,375,409,973	1,520,982,619	1,409,836,291	1,324,009,946	1,338,547,784	1.1%
Carbon	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	478,220,656	487,708,610	519,220,376	431,305,205	433,494,176	454,296,085	4.8%
Daggett	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	15,462,461	11,812,286	17,222,522	14,537,345	15,553,190	13,180,077	-15.3%
Duchesne	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,723,493,746	4,053,067,525	4,007,103,975	3,744,091,608	3,600,213,682	3,756,879,517	4.4%
Emery	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	364,150,267	411,655,672	579,938,530	404,952,598	477,074,582	613,198,222	28.5%
Garfield	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	182,235,883	167,171,754	159,442,989	161,545,008	188,970,181	177,161,042	-6.2%
Grand	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	83,537,841	95,277,105	102,916,955	96,727,034	102,819,553	82,877,525	-19.4%
Iron	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	227,655,128	255,263,040	300,091,281	256,451,127	263,674,759	277,698,141	5.3%
Juab	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	673,887,071	693,355,966	669,183,340	574,949,664	552,242,049	568,805,512	3.0%
Kane	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	77,772,485	98,407,073	88,625,991	80,340,823	86,787,765	99,979,457	15.2%
Kane	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	132,163,954	131,039,074	137,822,573	118,360,916	145,292,076	149,258,327	2.7%
Millard	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	152,389,880	119,796,143	149,005,852	139,346,508	175,578,202	166,793,385	-5.0%
Morgan	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	66,137,137	66,528,024	76,039,674	68,914,989	68,410,045	73,256,155	7.1%
Piute	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,837,442	9,151,058	8,099,897	7,546,901	7,360,115	8,268,280	12.3%
Rich	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	24,330,178	28,891,143	30,342,056	26,484,892	41,259,334	102,423,709	148.2%
Salt Lake	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,328,814,095	21,634,261,887	20,477,875,258	18,284,173,856	18,798,666,675	19,879,595,923	5.8%
San Juan	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	133,029,785	193,331,566	183,971,536	141,933,613	180,393,456	209,287,281	16.0%
Sanpete	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	199,437,203	220,369,051	214,511,292	188,030,747	183,994,508	194,290,151	5.6%
Sevier	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	365,054,447	371,677,903	371,207,426	319,593,069	301,380,896	314,235,010	4.3%
Summit	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,271,522,187	1,350,094,630	1,343,519,374	1,109,855,170	1,192,246,090	1,309,981,791	9.9%
Tooele	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	559,612,040	548,127,447	594,206,330	561,088,668	580,790,147	602,843,683	3.8%
Uintah	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	1,174,894,865	1,393,281,082	1,823,321,910	1,089,068,922	1,167,290,098	1,370,791,915	17.4%
Utah	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,409,994,035	6,847,707,783	7,161,136,724	6,425,880,999	5,832,271,474	6,250,511,949	7.2%
Wasatch	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	274,305,450	318,425,424	309,674,942	245,124,517	272,546,769	293,661,441	7.7%
Washington	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,680,271,408	2,615,119,595	2,582,025,982	2,240,397,413	2,027,182,622	2,130,979,356	5.1%
Wayne	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	33,702,496	33,410,919	33,067,924	30,510,539	32,588,319	33,212,836	1.9%
Weber	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,253,504,600	3,478,066,932	3,319,146,030	3,234,204,967	3,094,882,056	3,161,296,604	2.1%
Out-of-State Use Tax	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	48,708,952	7,125,014	-64,716,799	-99,144,636	36,869,452	18,343,533	-50.2%

* first two quarters of that year

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Collections of free revenue in the General and Education Funds grew in FY2012 to \$4,859.3 million, a 4.3% increase. This growth was restrained by policy changes from restoring sales tax earmarks to transportation. Total sales tax earmarks grew from \$189.2 million in FY2011 to \$332.4 million in FY2012. Collections including earmarks have grown faster than 7% for two consecutive years after falling for three consecutive years following the recession. Moderate economic growth is generating more robust growth in tax collections. Strong sales of motor vehicles and increasing business investment translated into \$124 million more in sales tax collections. Strong wage growth and continued business profits in 2011 pushed income tax up \$169 million. The Transportation Fund remained stable garnering \$436 million. Mineral Lease payments from mining activity on federal lands increased \$41 million to \$194 million. All collections grew \$386 million or 7.1% from \$5,436 million to \$5,822 million, reaching 95% of the peak FY2007 collections of \$6,163 million.

The final forecast for FY2012 was exceeded by \$85.2 million, 1.8% higher growth than expected. The outlook for FY2013 tax collections appears attainable even with lower projected global and U.S. economic growth than was assumed in the 2012 General Legislative Session forecast. This will depend upon continued moderate but improving economic growth while avoiding any catastrophic shocks. In particular possible catastrophes would be not resolving the U.S. “fiscal cliff”, an implosion of the European financial system, and much slower economic growth in the emerging world, particularly China. Revisions to the revenue forecasts will be made with the release of the Governor’s FY2013 Budget Recommendation.

Fiscal Year 2012: Bouncing Back

Collections of unrestricted revenue grew \$200.8 million in FY2012 to \$4,859.3 million, a 4.3% increase. The final FY2012 forecast predicted growth of \$115.6 million to \$4,774.1 million, a 2.5% increase. The forecast underestimated growth by 1.8%, resulting in an \$85.2 million revenue surplus. All collections grew \$386.1 million, a 7.1% increase.

The General Fund grew by \$31.2 million, only 16% of unrestricted growth. The Sales and Use Tax fell by \$18.9 million, a 1.2% decrease. This was due to the restoration of an earmark of sales and use tax to transportation. Total Sales and Use Tax collections grew \$124.4 million. The Cable/Satellite Excise Tax, Liquor Profits, and Insurance Premium Tax all rebounded with growth above 10%. The Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco Tax remained flat. All other general fund collections increased due to over a \$20 million settlement with banks regarding bad mortgage practices. Severance Taxes grew only modestly, double digit growth early in the fiscal slowed considerably by year end.

The Education Fund grew by \$169.6 million, 84% of unrestricted growth. Individual Income Tax grew \$161.3 million, continuing strong growth with a 7.1% increase. The source of much of the growth was from wage factors: withholding grew to \$2,151.8 million, a 5.7% increase; final payments remained steady at \$689.0 million, a 2.9% increase; refunds continued to fall to \$381.4 million, a 6.2% decline. After growing extremely slowly through most of the fiscal year, corporate collections recovered at year end to \$268.9 million, an increase of \$8.2 million or 3.1%. Mineral Production Withholding grew \$1.7 million, a 6.2% increase. Other collections fell \$1.4 million, a 5.4% decrease due to lower escheat payments.

Legislation Impacting Tax Collections

Overall collections were not significantly impacted by policy changes in FY2012. There were significant shifts between unrestricted and restricted sales tax due to bills passed in the 2010 General Legislative Session that temporarily shifted earmarked sales tax revenue from the Transportation Fund to the General Fund to help dampen the effects of a sharp fall in revenue due to the recession.

Significant policy changes impacting the future distribution of tax collections were enacted in the 2011 General Legislative Session. Under SB229, Transportation Funding Revisions, in addition to the planned sales tax earmarks for transportation projects. Starting in FY2013, 30% of the sales tax growth from FY2011 will be diverted to transportation until the current 8.3% share earmark reaches 17.0%. This will likely take five or more years to take effect, during which time, transportation funding from sales tax will exceed that collected from all gas taxes and fees in the Transportation Fund.

The 2012 General Legislative Session largely shifted some tax burdens. Sales tax exemptions were enacted for life science businesses, while some businesses were required to start collecting sales tax. Several income tax credits were restored or enacted regarding: recycling zones, dependents with disabilities, employing veterans.

Fiscal Year 2004: Recovery

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

Fiscal Year 2005: Strong Growth

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

Fiscal Year 2006: Unprecedented Growth

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

Fiscal Year 2007: Slowdown

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

Fiscal Year 2008: Recession

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

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

Fiscal Year 2009: Recession

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

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

Fiscal Year 2010: Reaching Bottom

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

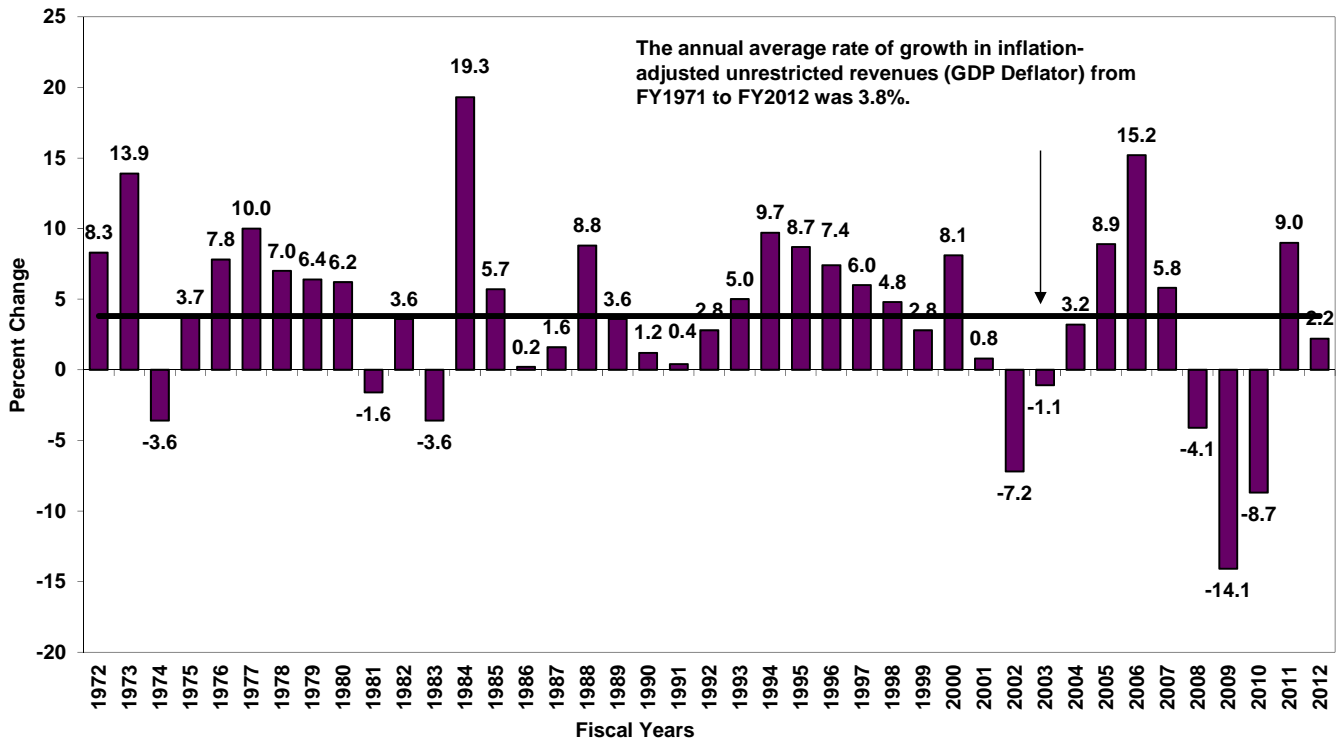
The General Fund declined \$153.3 million, 42% of the total decline. The Sales and Use Tax fell \$144.8 million, a 9.4% decline. The Education Fund declined \$214.6 million, 58% of the total decline. The Individual Income Tax fell \$215.0 million, a 9.3% decline.

Fiscal Year 2011: Recovery

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

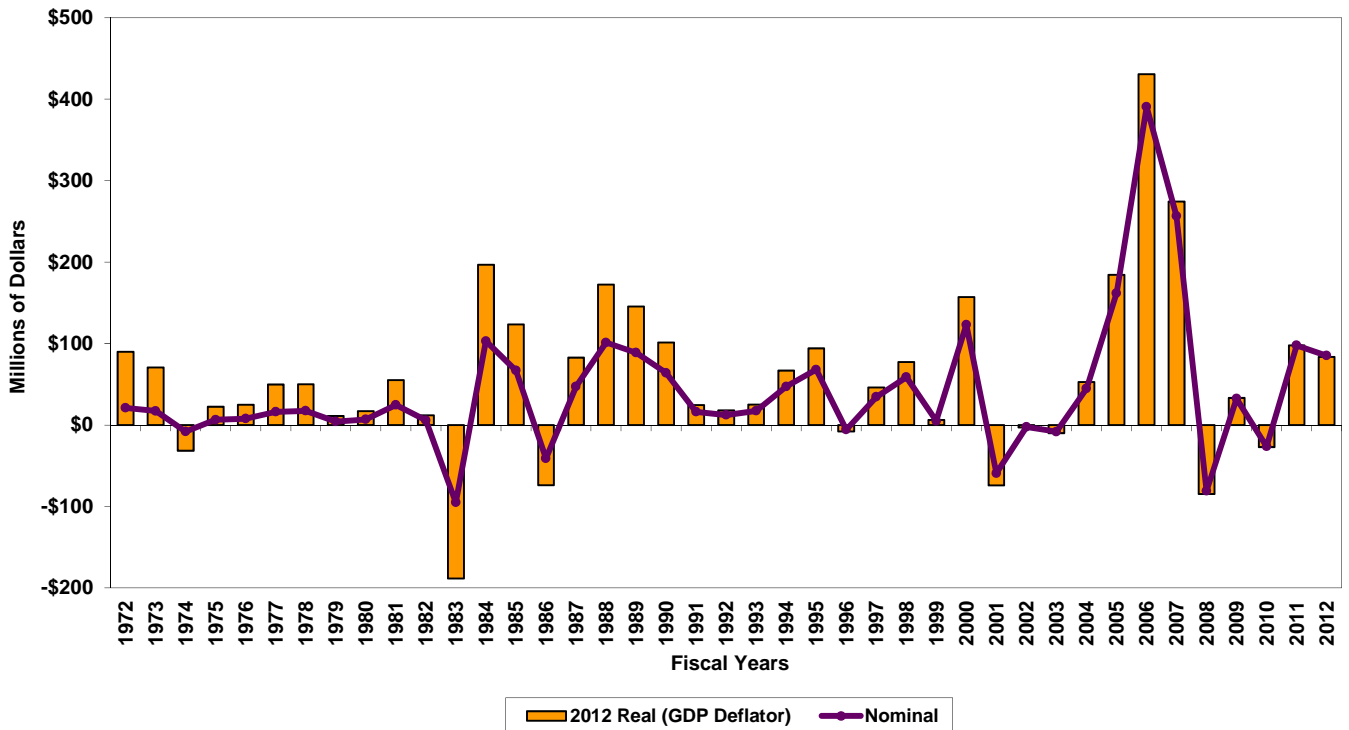
The General Fund grew by \$264.9 million, 57% of total growth. The Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco Tax grew \$66.8 million, more than doubling from prior year collections due to a doubling of the tax rate. The Education Fund grew by \$200.0 million, 43% of total growth. Individual Income Tax grew \$193.6 million, recovering sharply with a 9.2% increase.

Figure 26
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenue



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

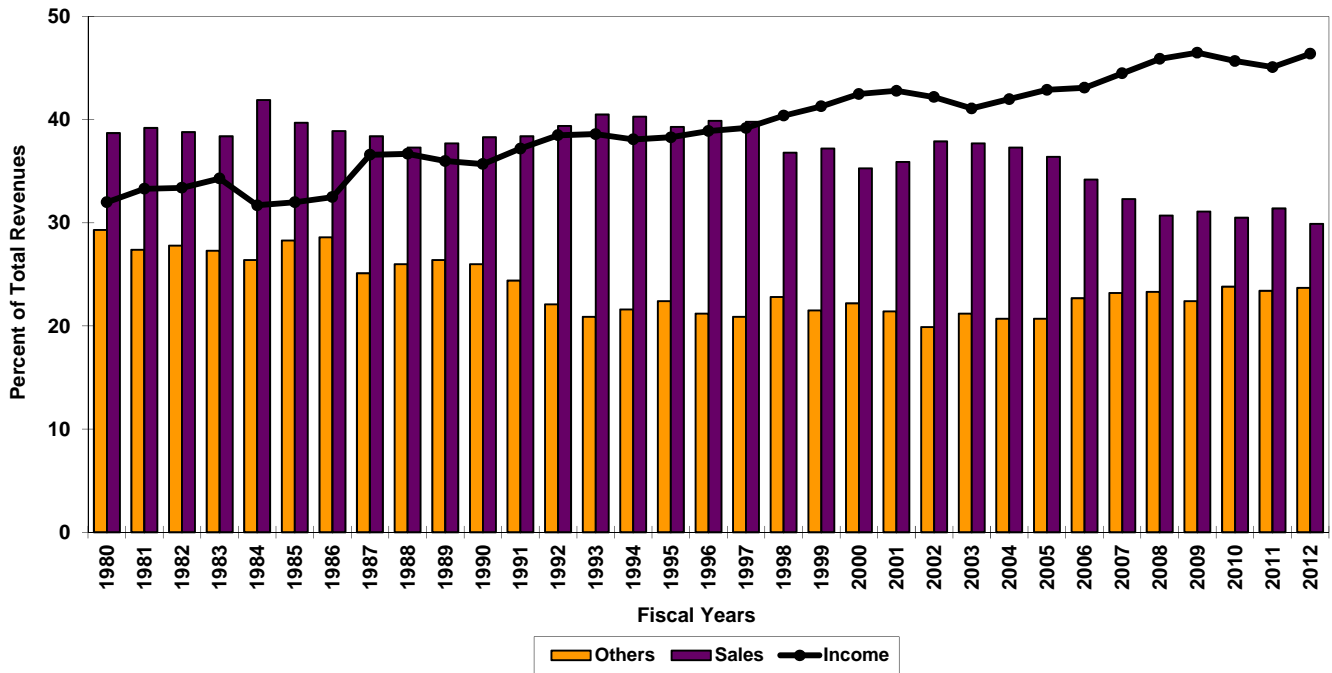
Figure 27
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenue Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Fund



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 28

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

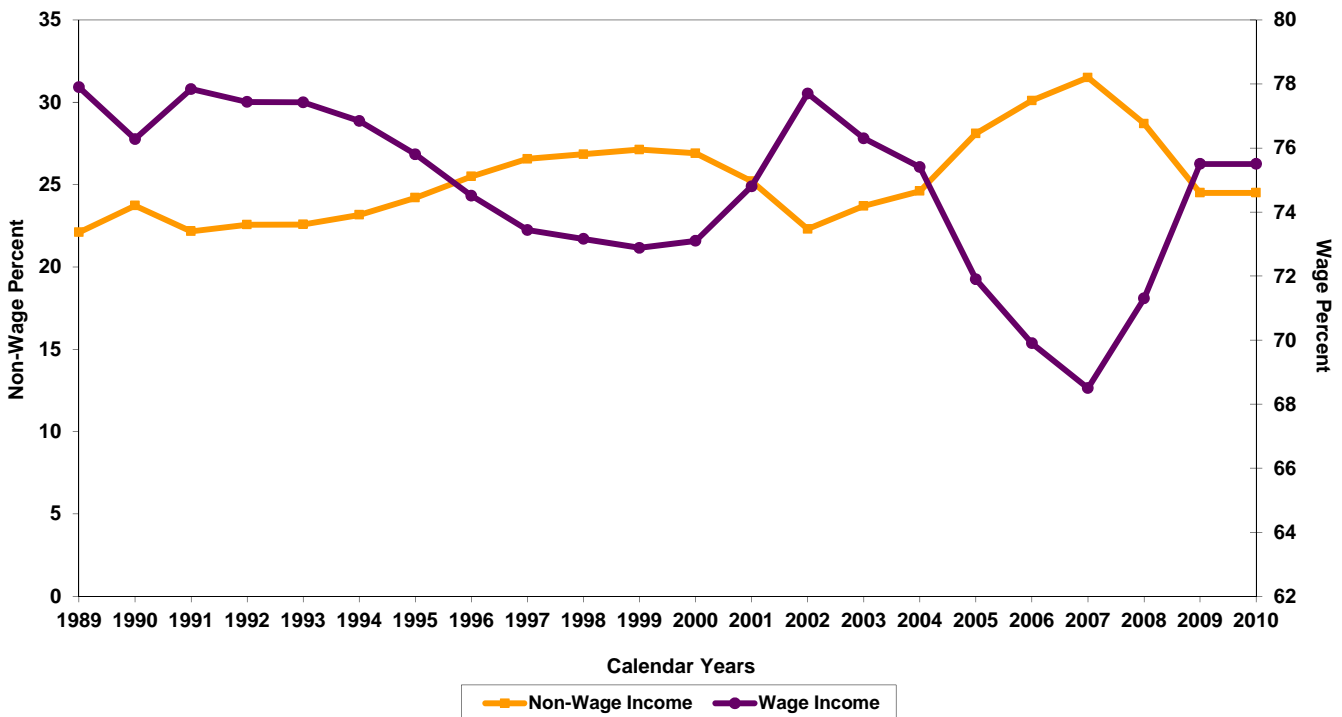


*The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal 1988), federal revenue sharing (ended in fiscal 1982), corporate, gross receipts, severance, beer, cigarette, insurance, inheritance and motor fuels taxes.

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

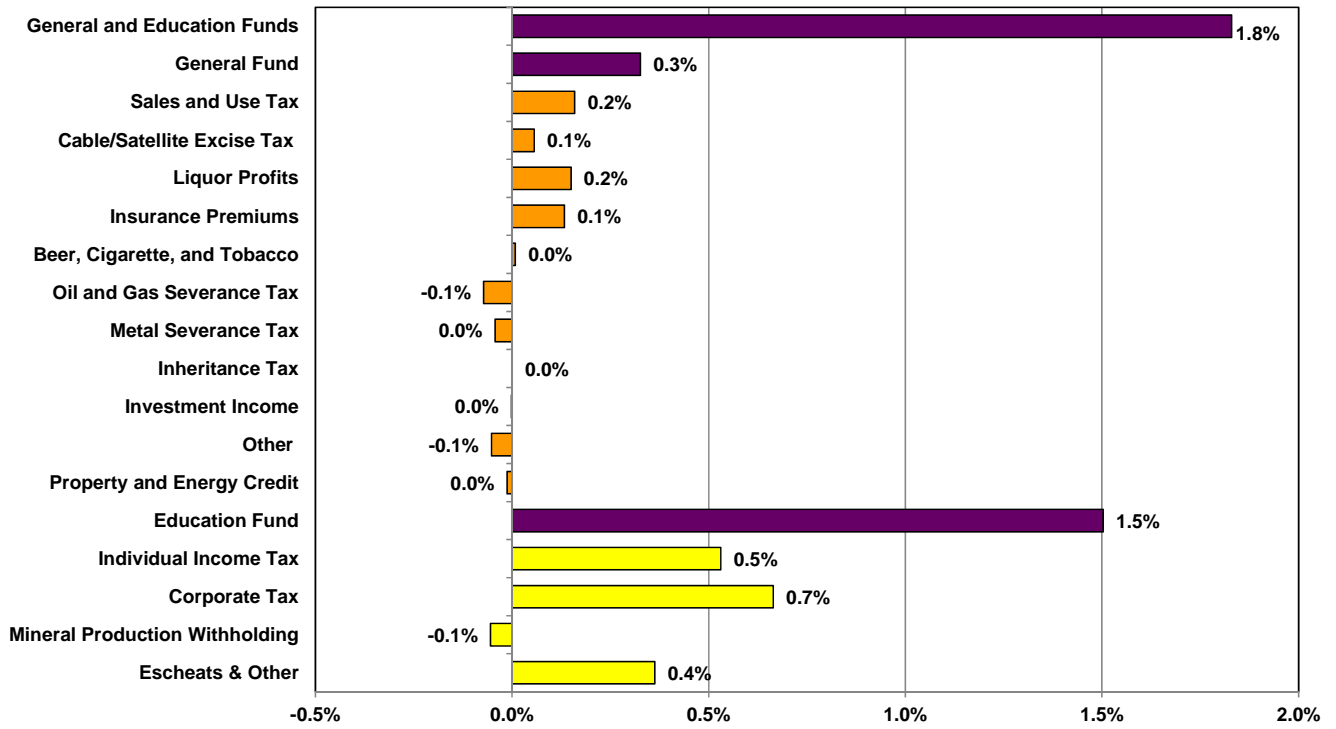
Figure 29

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 30
 FY2012 Forecast Percent Growth Error: Contribution to \$85.2 million Revenue Surplus



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 33
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections

Revenue Source	Nominal Revenue (millions)														
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sales and Use Tax	\$1,251.8	\$1,316.4	\$1,369.6	\$1,431.4	\$1,441.3	\$1,444.0	\$1,501.9	\$1,634.5	\$1,806.3	\$1,857.8	\$1,739.4	\$1,547.5	\$1,402.7	\$1,601.4	\$1,582.5
<i>Earmarked Sales and Use Tax</i>	37.6	35.1	39.2	43.7	43.2	29.0	39.1	42.0	100.2	250.0	325.3	276.3	301.0	189.2	332.4
<i>Total Sales and Use Tax</i>	1,289.4	1,351.5	1,408.8	1,475.1	1,484.5	1,472.9	1,541.1	1,676.5	1,906.4	2,107.8	2,064.7	1,823.8	1,703.7	1,790.6	1,915.0
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.4	28.7
Liquor Profits	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.3	32.6	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	58.4	62.3	70.8
Insurance Premiums	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	80.0	75.9	84.4
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	53.2	60.0	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.7	125.5	125.4
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	14.0	7.9	17.3	39.4	18.9	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	56.2	59.9	65.5
Metal Severance Tax	9.0	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	20.9	27.1	25.4
Inheritance Tax	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Investment Income	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.3	2.4	5.6
General Fund Other	40.1	38.0	40.8	46.0	45.3	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	80.3	72.3	95.9
Property and Energy Credit	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	-6.0	-6.8
General Fund Total	1,475.6	1,520.2	1,652.1	1,709.3	1,673.5	1,702.1	1,762.7	1,935.4	2,187.5	2,290.9	2,165.1	1,934.6	1,781.4	2,046.3	2,077.5
GF & Earmarks Total	1,513.3	1,555.3	1,691.3	1,753.0	1,716.7	1,731.1	1,801.8	1,977.4	2,287.6	2,540.9	2,490.4	2,210.9	2,082.4	2,235.4	2,409.9
Individual Income Tax	1,374.5	1,461.3	1,651.4	1,705.3	1,605.3	1,572.5	1,692.3	1,926.6	2,277.6	2,561.4	2,598.8	2,319.6	2,104.6	2,298.2	2,459.4
<i>Withholding</i>	1,223.9	1,318.2	1,452.7	1,527.5	1,571.9	1,544.6	1,617.9	1,741.6	1,929.6	2,124.0	2,138.2	1,962.3	1,942.1	2,035.3	2,151.8
<i>Final Payments</i>	403.2	413.1	487.9	487.5	396.1	381.5	432.2	549.8	745.2	902.1	962.7	753.4	613.8	689.3	689.0
<i>Refunds</i>	-252.6	-270.1	-289.2	-309.7	-362.7	-353.6	-357.8	-364.9	-397.2	-464.7	-502.1	-396.1	-451.3	-406.4	-381.4
Corporate Taxes	191.8	188.1	181.1	171.1	119.0	156.3	158.2	204.2	366.6	414.1	405.1	255.4	258.4	260.7	268.9
Mineral Production Withholding	7.5	6.8	9.3	19.5	13.2	7.2	17.3	16.7	22.7	23.1	23.8	32.5	24.6	26.7	28.3
Education Fund Other	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	24.6	26.6	25.2
Education Fund Total	1,580.8	1,663.7	1,850.4	1,905.5	1,743.0	1,741.0	1,872.2	2,147.6	2,676.8	3,016.8	3,047.8	2,626.8	2,412.2	2,612.2	2,781.9
GF/EF Total	3,056.5	3,183.9	3,502.4	3,614.8	3,416.5	3,443.1	3,634.9	4,083.0	4,864.2	5,307.7	5,212.9	4,561.4	4,193.6	4,658.5	4,859.3
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	3,094.1	3,219.0	3,541.6	3,658.5	3,459.7	3,472.0	3,674.0	4,125.0	4,964.4	5,557.7	5,538.2	4,837.7	4,494.6	4,847.7	5,191.8
Motor Fuel Tax	217.7	224.7	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	243.3	252.5	253.0
Special Fuel Tax	72.4	73.7	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	94.4	102.2	104.1
Other	54.8	58.5	64.9	64.2	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	73.6	80.7	79.2
Transportation Fund Total	344.9	356.9	379.0	374.2	385.1	386.6	391.0	405.3	418.1	444.6	446.0	422.1	411.4	435.4	436.2
Mineral Lease Payments	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.5	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	147.2	152.8	194.0
TOTAL	3,434.8	3,572.2	3,921.1	4,046.8	3,838.1	3,882.7	4,100.7	4,580.3	5,452.4	5,913.2	5,809.2	5,172.7	4,752.2	5,246.7	5,489.5
TOTAL & Earmarks	3,472.5	3,607.3	3,960.3	4,090.5	3,881.3	3,911.7	4,139.8	4,622.3	5,552.6	6,163.2	6,134.6	5,449.0	5,053.2	5,435.9	5,822.0

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 34
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections

Revenue Source	Nominal Revenue (percent change)													
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sales and Use Tax	5.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-9.4%	14.2%	-1.2%
<i>Earmarked Sales and Use Tax</i>	-6.7	11.7	11.5	-1.1	-33.0	35.1	7.3	138.5	149.6	30.1	-15.1	8.9	-37.2	75.7
<i>Total Sales and Use Tax</i>	4.8	4.2	4.7	0.6	-0.8	4.6	8.8	13.7	10.6	-2.0	-11.7	-6.6	5.1	6.9
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax								75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3	13.0
Liquor Profits	2.5	6.3	5.6	7.7	-2.5	18.6	1.1	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-2.2	6.8	13.6
Insurance Premiums	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-3.6	-5.2	11.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	12.8	-3.3	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.1	113.8	-0.1
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	-43.2	118.0	127.3	-52.0	41.6	37.1	45.9	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-20.8	6.5	9.5
Metal Severance Tax	-43.3	11.5	8.9	-20.2	17.8	3.3	90.0	48.9	38.5	12.5	-45.1	43.2	30.0	-6.3
Inheritance Tax	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8	-100.0
Investment Income	-4.5	30.0	40.8	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-78.8	-55.0	135.2
General Fund Other	-5.3	7.4	12.8	-1.5	2.9	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	47.6	-9.9	32.7
Property and Energy Credit	17.0	-17.3	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	2.4	-6.4	13.8
General Fund Total	3.0	8.7	3.5	-2.1	1.7	3.6	9.8	13.0	4.7	-5.5	-10.6	-7.9	14.9	1.5
GF & Earmarks Total	2.8	8.7	3.6	-2.1	0.8	4.1	9.7	15.7	11.1	-2.0	-11.2	-5.8	7.3	7.8
Individual Income Tax	6.3	13.0	3.3	-5.9	-2.0	7.6	13.8	18.2	12.5	1.5	-10.7	-9.3	9.2	7.0
<i>Withholding</i>	7.7	10.2	5.1	2.9	-1.7	4.7	7.6	10.8	10.1	0.7	-8.2	-1.0	4.8	5.7
<i>Final Payments</i>	2.5	18.1	-0.1	-18.7	-3.7	13.3	27.2	35.5	21.1	6.7	-21.7	-18.5	9.0	2.9
<i>Refunds</i>	6.9	7.1	7.1	17.1	-2.5	1.2	2.0	8.9	17.0	8.0	-21.1	13.9	-9.9	-6.2
Corporate Taxes	-1.9	-3.7	-5.5	-30.5	31.4	1.2	29.1	79.6	13.0	-2.2	-36.9	1.2	0.9	3.1
Mineral Production Withholding	-9.6	37.7	109.2	-32.0	-45.7	140.3	-3.1	35.8	1.4	3.4	36.3	-24.4	8.7	6.2
Education Fund Other	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1	-5.4
Education Fund Total	5.2	11.2	3.0	-8.5	-0.1	7.5	14.7	24.6	12.7	1.0	-13.8	-8.2	8.3	6.5
GF/EF Total	4.2	10.0	3.2	-5.5	0.8	5.6	12.3	19.1	9.1	-1.8	-12.5	-8.1	11.1	4.3
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	4.0	10.0	3.3	-5.4	0.4	5.8	12.3	20.3	12.0	-0.4	-12.6	-7.1	7.9	7.1
Motor Fuel Tax	3.2	5.7	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8	0.2
Special Fuel Tax	1.8	3.9	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-6.7	8.2	1.9
Other	6.7	10.9	-1.1	-2.2	4.2	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	-13.8	9.6	-1.9
Transportation Fund Total	3.5	6.2	-1.3	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.7	3.2	6.3	0.3	-5.4	-2.5	5.8	0.2
Mineral Lease Payments	-5.9	25.7	46.0	-36.9	45.6	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-22.2	3.8	27.0
TOTAL	4.0	9.8	3.2	-5.2	1.2	5.6	11.7	19.0	8.5	-1.8	-11.0	-8.1	10.4	4.6
TOTAL & Earmarks	3.9	9.8	3.3	-5.1	0.8	5.8	11.7	20.1	11.0	-0.5	-11.2	-7.3	7.6	7.1

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 35
Comparison of Forecast and Actual General and Education Fund Collections

Fiscal Year	Actual	Forecast (days to close)				Difference to Actual (days to close)			
		Current Year		Prior Year		Current Year		Prior Year	
		Leg. (135)	Gov. (225)	Leg. (495)	Gov. (585)	Leg. (135)	Gov. (225)	Leg. (495)	Gov. (585)
1997	7.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.4% x	6.2% x	1.4%	1.9%	2.5% x	1.7% x
1998	6.3%	4.1%	4.4%	5.5% x	5.9% x	2.2%	1.9%	0.8% x	0.4% x
1999	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	6.4%	6.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-2.2%	-2.5%
2000	10.0%	5.9%	4.6%	4.9% x	4.7% x	4.1%	5.4%	5.1% x	5.3% x
2001	3.2%	4.8%	4.8%	3.4%	4.9%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-0.2%	-1.7%
2002	-5.5%	-5.7%	-0.2%	3.8% x	4.7% x	0.2%	-5.3%	-9.3% x	-10.1% x
2003	0.8%	0.6%	-0.8%	2.8%	4.1%	0.2%	1.6%	-2.1%	-3.3%
2004	5.6%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	4.1%	2.9%	2.2%
2005	12.3%	6.4%	5.1%	2.8%	3.0%	5.9%	7.2%	9.5%	9.3%
2006	19.1%	9.6%	7.6%	3.5% x	2.9% x	9.5%	11.5%	15.6% x	16.2% x
2007	9.1%	3.8%	2.4%	1.0% x	1.1% x	5.3%	6.8%	8.2% x	8.0% x
2008	-1.8%	-0.3%	1.8%	1.2% x	1.1% x	-1.5%	-3.6%	-3.0% x	-2.9% x
2009	-12.5%	-13.1%	-9.8%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	-2.7%	-13.0%	-15.2%
2010	-8.1%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-3.4%	-2.1%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-4.6%	-5.9%
2011	11.1%	8.8%	8.2%	3.3% x	4.5% x	2.3%	2.9%	7.7% x	6.6% x
2012	4.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%
average	4.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%
median	4.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.1%

x - significant policy differences impacting forecast tax collections

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Buoyed by the rising price of gold, Utah exports grew 37.8% from 2010 to 2011. Shipments of primary metals, particularly gold, accounted for approximately 64.1% of total exports in 2011. Computers and electronics comprised the second highest proportion of total exports, 11.6%. In 2011, exports excluding primary metals grew by 10.5%.

2011 Summary

Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context.

Utah's export growth for the 2010 to 2011 period was the second highest in the nation. Only West Virginia's 40.1% growth in exports outpaced Utah. In terms of total exports by state, Utah moved from 26th largest in 2010 to 21st in 2011, exporting about \$19 billion, or 1.3% of total national exports. Texas continued to lead the nation in exports with \$251 billion, exporting 17% of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. Utah's leading merchandise export in 2011 was primary metal products, almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports increased by 60% in 2011 to \$12.2 billion. Primary metals constituted 64.1% of Utah exports in 2011, an increase from 2010 when they accounted for 55.2% of total exports. Exports of computers and electronics valued at \$2.2 billion were the second largest category of exports in 2011, accounting for 11.6% of total exports. Other leading export categories for 2011 were chemicals (\$745.5 million, or 3.9% of total) transportation equipment (\$656.9 million, 3.5% of total), food (\$652.6 million, 3.4% of total), and machinery (\$522.1 million, 2.7% of total).

In 2011, Utah had substantial growth in the following categories: forestry products, up 211.4% to \$2 million; petroleum and coal, up 186.3% to \$13.3 million; leather, up 61.5% to \$12.9 million; scrap, up 37.7% to \$278.9 million; and plastics up 36.5% to \$148 million. Notable declines were seen in publications, down 67.2% to \$2.6 million; beverages, down 41.7% to \$23.8 million; raw textiles down 41.1% to 12.7 million; and fish and marine products down 40.4% to \$0.8 million.

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports

During 2011, the United Kingdom was Utah's largest customer with exports totaling over \$6.7 billion. Hong Kong was the second largest, receiving \$3.8 billion in exports. Exports to Hong Kong increased 301.7% in 2011. Exports to Thailand also saw significant growth (310.7% growth, to \$707.5 million total). In 2011, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 69.9% of all Utah exports, and the top ten countries accounted for 83.9% of all exports from Utah. Exports to India spiked in 2010 to \$1,124 million dollars due to large purchases of gold, but decreased 49.7% from 2010 to 2011 for a total of \$565.8 million, closer to historic levels.

Canada and Mexico. Canada and Mexico were Utah's third and ninth highest export destinations, respectively. In contrast to the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Utah exports were in the form of gold, Canada and Mexico imported a wider array of goods. In 2011, the largest categories of goods exported to Canada were primary metals (\$240.3 million), transportation equipment (\$235.2 million), and chemicals (\$202.6 million). The largest categories of goods exported to Mexico were transportation equipment (\$121.0 million), chemicals (\$79.3 million), and minerals (\$54.0 million). From 2009 to 2010, total exports to Canada increased 24.1%, and total exports to Mexico increased 63.3%. From 2010 to 2011, total exports to Canada increased 8.7% and increased 12.9% to Mexico.

Gold. Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold. However, Utah's gold exports as reported by the Census Bureau is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. Conversations with industry contacts suggest essentially all of the gold mined in Utah remains within the U.S. and is not included in exports. The gold exported from Utah is primarily mined in other western states. Partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing into pure gold, and then shipped to customers mostly in the United Kingdom and, more recently, Hong Kong and Thailand.

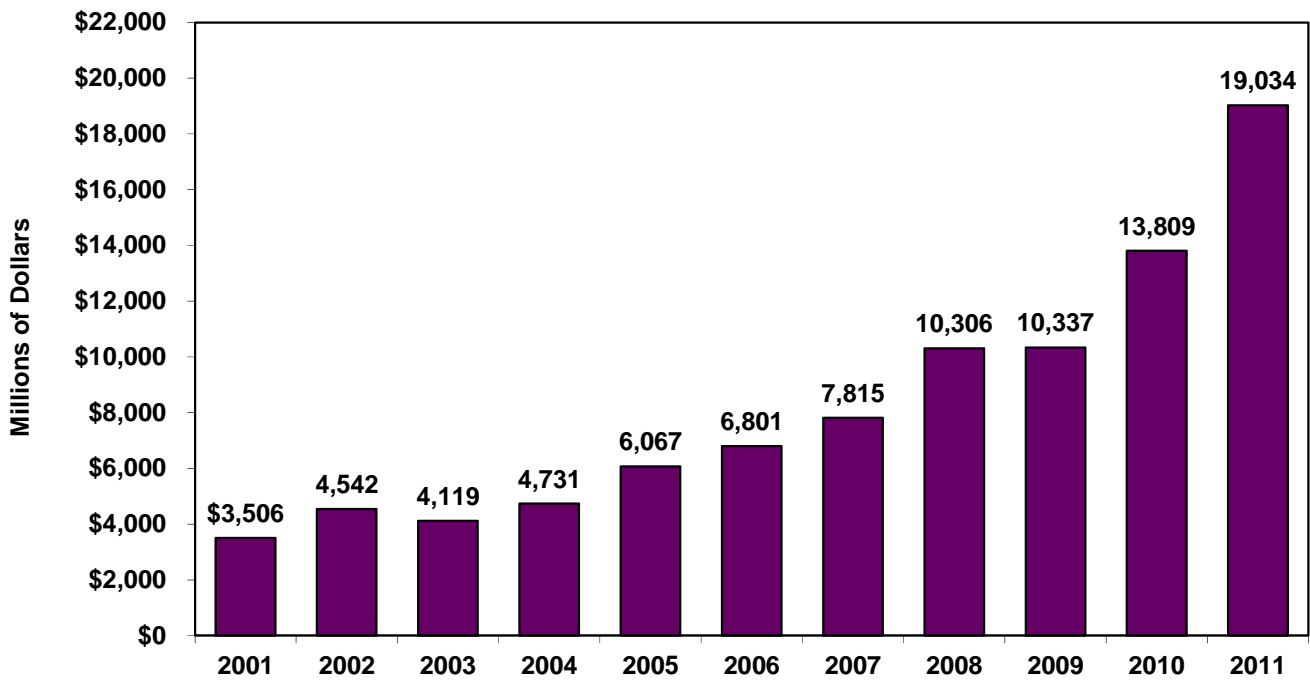
Gold exports do not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state, but they increase the value of Utah's exports, especially as the price of gold rises beyond historic levels. For purposes of tracking real job impact and growth of Utah's economy, gold exports are not a substantial factor. For this reason it is important to consider Utah exports both with and without primary metal shipments

Non Gold. While much of Utah's export growth has come from the increasing value of primary metal shipments, non primary metal exports continued to grow through 2010. Excluding primary metals, Utah exports grew from \$6.2 billion to \$6.8 billion, a 10.5% increase. From 2010 to 2011, strong growth was seen in several industries. Computers and electronics increased 11.5% from \$1.97 billion to \$2.2 billion. Chemical exports grew from \$706.2 million to \$745.5 million, 5.6% growth. Food exports grew from \$603.5 million to \$652 million, an 8.1% increase. Machinery exports grew 20% from \$435.1 million to \$522.1 million.

2012 Outlook

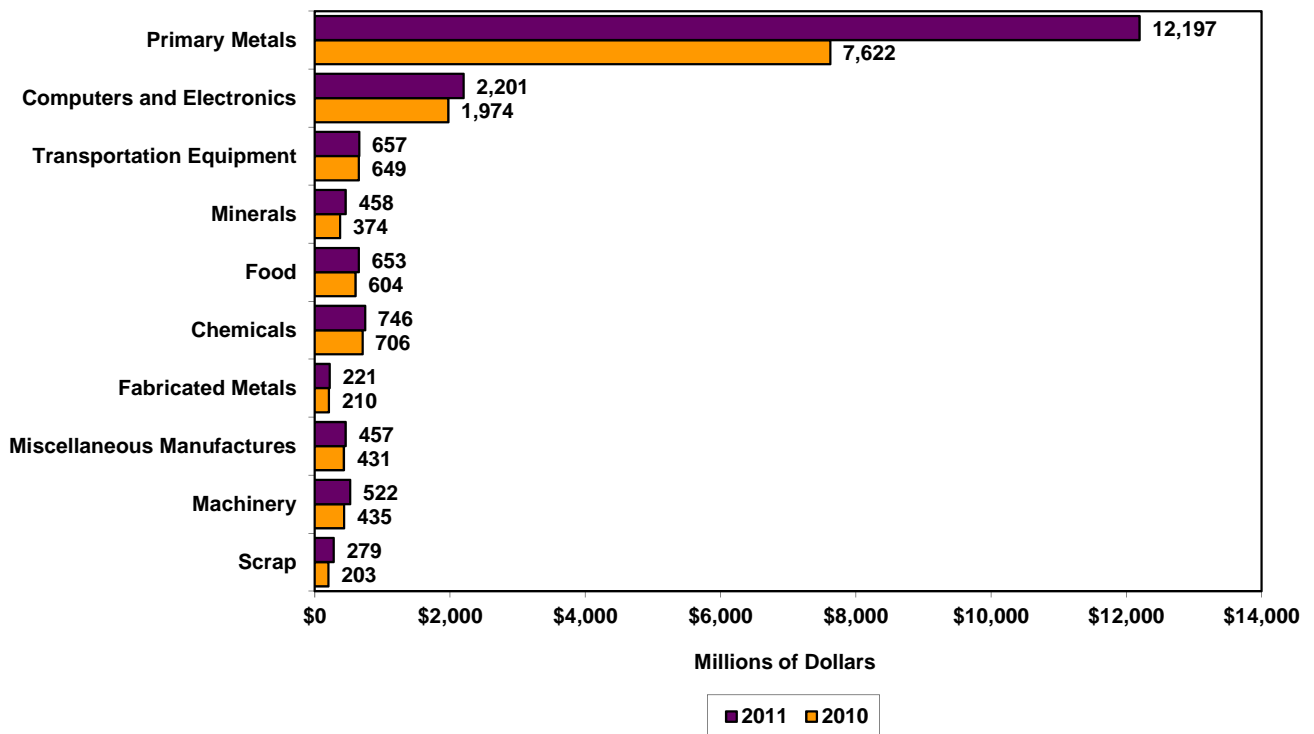
The rising price of gold along with growth in many other important sectors increased Utah's exports \$19 billion in 2011. The price of gold will likely continue to grow but at a slower rate. Other sectors, particularly medical devices and technology will become greater contributors to exports.

Figure 31
Utah Merchandise Exports



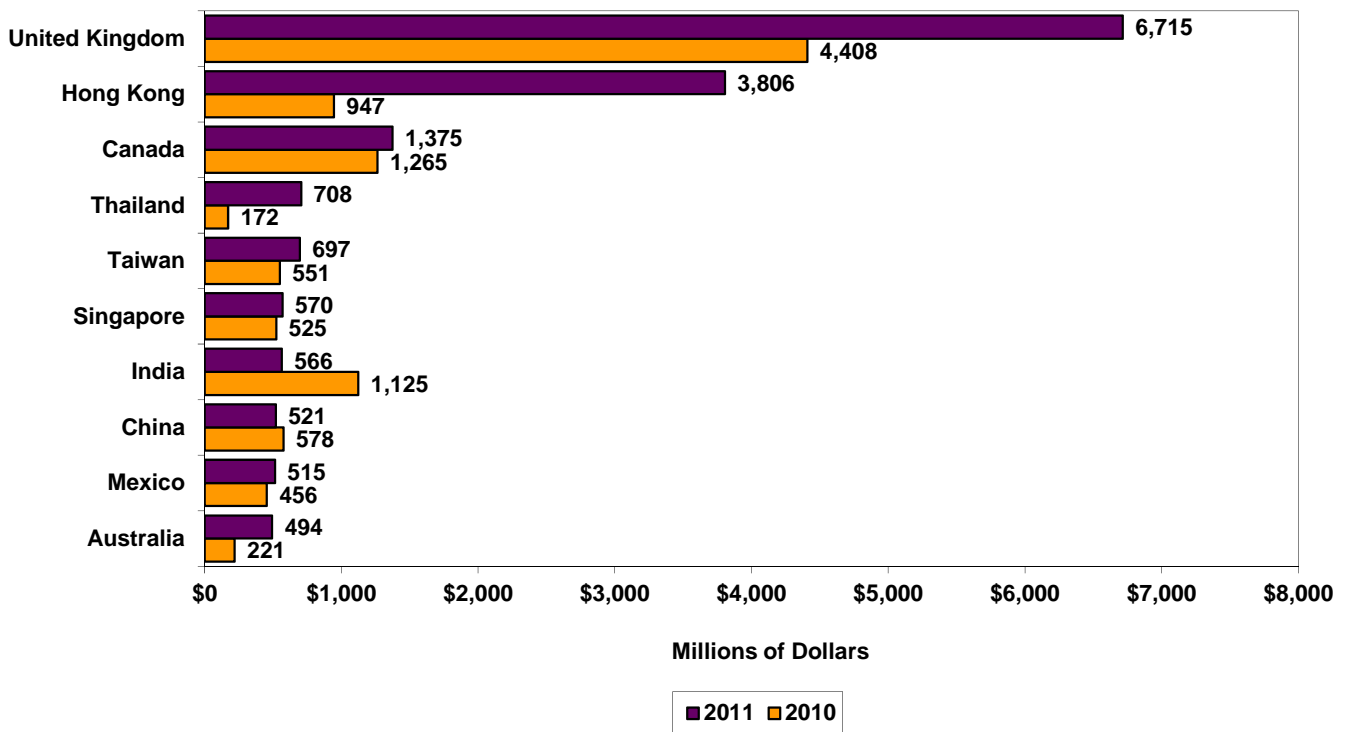
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 32
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries



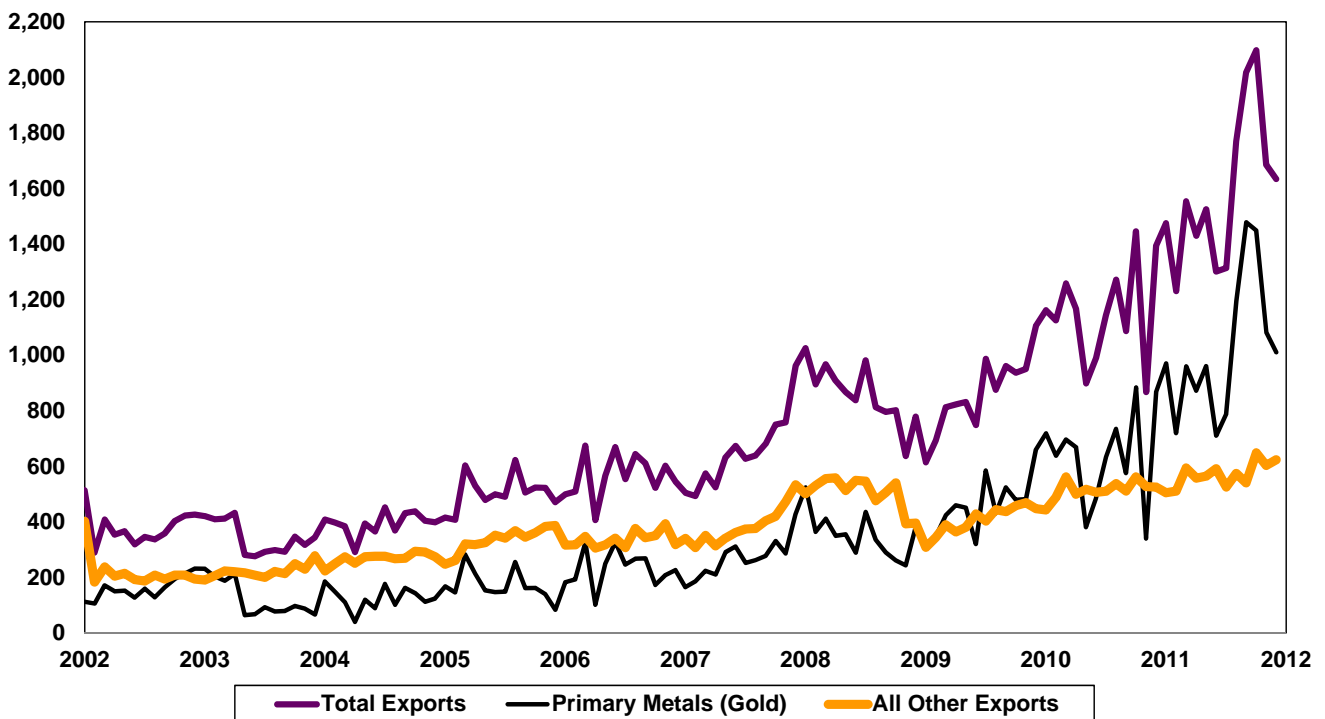
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 33
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 34
Utah Merchandise Exports: With and Without Gold



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 36
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

Rank	Geography	Millions of Dollars										2010-2011	
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change	2011 Share
24	Alabama	\$8,257	\$8,330	\$9,063	\$10,879	\$13,899	\$14,407	\$15,879	\$12,355	\$15,502	\$17,854	15.2%	1.2%
40	Alaska	2,504	2,739	3,157	3,613	4,046	4,010	3,542	3,270	4,155	5,325	28.2%	0.4%
25	Arizona	11,861	13,321	13,481	14,947	18,299	19,228	19,784	14,023	15,636	17,793	13.8%	1.2%
38	Arkansas	2,808	2,960	3,482	3,871	4,264	4,887	5,776	5,267	5,219	5,607	7.4%	0.4%
2	California	92,178	93,906	110,144	116,690	127,771	134,319	144,806	120,080	143,192	159,122	11.1%	10.7%
35	Colorado	5,525	6,087	6,660	6,773	7,955	7,352	7,713	5,867	6,727	7,332	9.0%	0.5%
26	Connecticut	8,311	8,133	8,574	9,750	12,248	13,799	15,384	13,979	16,056	16,212	1.0%	1.1%
39	Delaware	2,017	1,888	2,055	2,535	3,897	4,024	4,898	4,312	4,966	5,510	11.0%	0.4%
50	District Of Columbia	1,066	809	1,164	823	1,040	1,082	1,196	1,091	1,501	1,039	-30.8%	0.1%
4	Florida	24,462	24,905	29,043	33,444	38,558	44,858	54,238	46,888	55,365	64,904	17.2%	4.4%
12	Georgia	14,424	16,282	19,720	20,657	20,113	23,366	27,514	23,743	28,950	34,776	20.1%	2.3%
51	Hawaii	514	368	412	1,032	693	560	960	563	684	884	29.2%	0.1%
37	Idaho	1,962	2,095	2,916	3,273	3,727	4,703	5,005	3,877	5,157	5,905	14.5%	0.4%
5	Illinois	25,675	26,503	30,313	36,169	42,135	48,896	53,677	41,626	50,058	64,823	29.5%	4.4%
13	Indiana	14,956	16,468	19,212	21,594	22,666	25,956	26,502	22,907	28,745	32,282	12.3%	2.2%
28	Iowa	4,754	5,238	6,415	7,373	8,428	9,656	12,125	9,042	10,880	13,307	22.3%	0.9%
29	Kansas	4,989	4,545	4,940	6,736	8,636	10,277	12,514	8,917	9,905	11,598	17.1%	0.8%
20	Kentucky	10,680	10,729	13,055	14,961	17,254	19,652	19,121	17,650	19,343	20,084	3.8%	1.4%
7	Louisiana	17,583	18,332	19,920	19,404	23,477	30,319	41,908	32,616	41,356	54,976	32.9%	3.7%
43	Maine	1,980	2,200	2,432	2,332	2,642	2,750	3,016	2,231	3,164	3,421	8.1%	0.2%
31	Maryland	4,477	4,921	5,757	7,138	7,600	8,949	11,383	9,225	10,163	10,852	6.8%	0.7%
15	Massachusetts	16,705	18,652	21,899	22,052	24,057	25,351	28,369	23,593	26,304	27,761	5.5%	1.9%
8	Michigan	33,969	33,489	35,949	37,849	40,500	44,555	45,136	32,655	44,768	51,003	13.9%	3.4%
19	Minnesota	10,398	11,267	12,698	14,736	16,349	18,062	19,186	15,532	18,904	20,319	7.5%	1.4%
30	Mississippi	3,065	2,552	3,179	4,021	4,484	5,184	7,323	6,316	8,229	10,930	32.8%	0.7%
27	Missouri	6,787	7,238	9,021	10,514	12,781	13,484	12,852	9,522	12,926	14,154	9.5%	1.0%
47	Montana	386	363	566	715	900	1,134	1,395	1,053	1,389	1,587	14.3%	0.1%
34	Nebraska	2,511	2,713	2,330	3,003	3,633	4,266	5,412	4,873	5,820	7,582	30.3%	0.5%
33	Nevada	1,179	2,027	2,911	3,941	5,494	5,714	6,121	5,672	5,912	7,978	34.9%	0.5%
41	New Hampshire	1,864	1,933	2,293	2,557	2,817	2,914	3,752	3,061	4,367	4,297	-1.6%	0.3%
11	New Jersey	17,002	16,817	19,180	21,107	27,231	30,836	35,643	27,244	32,154	38,115	18.5%	2.6%
46	New Mexico	1,187	2,328	2,047	2,543	2,895	2,585	2,783	1,270	1,541	2,092	35.7%	0.1%
3	New York	37,757	40,144	45,639	51,841	59,132	71,116	81,386	58,743	69,696	84,888	21.8%	5.7%
16	North Carolina	14,728	16,202	18,156	19,507	21,286	23,356	25,091	21,793	24,905	27,009	8.4%	1.8%
44	North Dakota	860	852	1,013	1,192	1,520	2,047	2,772	2,193	2,536	3,393	33.8%	0.2%
9	Ohio	27,774	29,798	31,712	35,110	38,161	42,562	45,628	34,104	41,494	46,416	11.9%	3.1%
36	Oklahoma	2,445	2,660	3,186	4,322	4,395	4,579	5,077	4,415	5,353	6,222	16.2%	0.4%
22	Oregon	10,080	10,347	11,214	12,407	15,303	16,531	19,352	14,907	17,671	18,310	3.6%	1.2%
10	Pennsylvania	15,746	16,216	18,539	22,334	26,359	29,195	34,649	28,381	34,928	41,075	17.6%	2.8%
45	Rhode Island	1,121	1,178	1,289	1,268	1,532	1,649	1,974	1,496	1,949	2,282	17.1%	0.2%
17	South Carolina	9,650	11,786	13,431	13,960	13,620	16,575	19,853	16,488	20,329	24,697	21.5%	1.7%
48	South Dakota	596	672	831	948	1,192	1,510	1,654	1,011	1,259	1,460	16.0%	0.1%
14	Tennessee	11,629	12,624	16,159	19,174	21,648	21,865	23,238	20,484	25,943	29,993	15.6%	2.0%
1	Texas	95,427	98,920	117,404	129,346	150,890	168,229	192,222	162,995	206,961	251,006	21.3%	17.0%
21	Utah	4,542	4,119	4,731	6,067	6,801	7,815	10,306	10,337	13,809	19,034	37.8%	1.3%
42	Vermont	2,523	2,627	3,341	4,672	3,874	3,685	3,697	3,219	4,277	4,257	-0.5%	0.3%
23	Virginia	10,809	10,842	11,672	12,238	14,155	16,864	18,942	15,052	17,163	18,089	5.4%	1.2%
6	Washington	34,741	35,401	29,610	33,078	42,391	52,089	54,498	51,851	53,353	64,767	21.4%	4.4%
32	West Virginia	2,246	2,385	3,254	3,161	3,240	3,987	5,643	4,826	6,449	9,034	40.1%	0.6%
18	Wisconsin	10,678	11,515	12,705	14,961	17,174	18,825	20,570	16,725	19,790	22,055	11.4%	1.5%
49	Wyoming	553	581	681	671	834	802	1,081	926	983	1,219	23.9%	0.1%
	United States	693,103	724,771	814,875	901,082	1,025,967	1,148,199	1,287,442	1,056,043	1,278,263	1,480,432	15.8%	100.0%

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

Table 37
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

Rank	Code	Industry Name	Millions of Dollars										2010-2011 Percent Change	2011 Share
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
16	111	Agricultural Products	\$4.4	\$5.5	\$9.1	\$12.9	\$12.5	\$15.4	\$30.3	\$54.7	\$23.1	\$30.5	32.1%	0.2%
26	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	4.0	7.9	6.4	-18.9%	0.0%
29	113	Forestry Products	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	211.4%	0.0%
30	114	Fish and Marine Products	1.3	1.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.8	-40.4%	0.0%
31	211	Oil and Gas	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	-36.4%	0.0%
7	212	Minerals	62.3	43.0	96.8	619.0	572.4	549.8	577.3	236.5	374.0	457.8	22.4%	2.4%
5	311	Food	255.2	282.9	311.1	358.8	382.7	428.1	512.9	513.9	603.5	652.6	8.1%	3.4%
17	312	Beverages	5.9	26.7	8.2	52.3	50.0	33.1	28.0	50.4	40.8	23.8	-41.7%	0.1%
23	313	Raw Textiles	7.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.0	5.8	21.6	12.7	-41.1%	0.1%
24	314	Milled Textiles	2.1	5.2	5.5	6.8	8.3	10.6	15.7	16.2	11.8	11.8	0.0%	0.1%
25	315	Apparel	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	10.5	9.3	-11.4%	0.0%
22	316	Leather	6.6	6.1	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.0	10.3	8.3	8.0	12.9	61.5%	0.1%
27	321	Wood Products	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.7	9.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	-28.3%	0.0%
14	322	Paper	43.5	27.7	32.0	34.9	59.3	75.2	62.4	47.0	43.5	40.8	-6.1%	0.2%
20	323	Printed Material	24.2	22.0	26.8	28.2	30.9	37.9	29.7	29.7	20.5	17.1	-16.6%	0.1%
21	324	Petroleum and Coal	2.7	1.8	4.2	5.9	9.5	6.1	7.1	3.6	4.6	13.3	186.3%	0.1%
3	325	Chemicals	265.7	340.7	430.0	456.1	469.0	481.4	496.5	522.1	706.2	745.5	5.6%	3.9%
12	326	Plastics	65.6	75.0	67.0	59.8	79.6	72.5	96.4	81.7	108.5	148.0	36.5%	0.8%
18	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	11.2	9.9	12.0	13.5	13.5	22.4	24.9	22.5	26.6	23.4	-12.0%	0.1%
1	331	Primary Metals	1,910.4	1,464.4	1,512.4	2,060.2	2,770.0	3,222.3	4,240.4	5,466.2	7,621.5	12,197.0	60.0%	64.1%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	53.9	62.0	71.7	90.9	111.6	133.6	167.6	168.0	209.7	220.6	5.2%	1.2%
6	333	Machinery	140.1	141.8	205.8	226.8	267.0	294.7	354.1	321.0	435.1	522.1	20.0%	2.7%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	758.0	624.0	910.0	854.9	587.4	943.4	1,982.9	1,588.5	1,974.4	2,200.7	11.5%	11.6%
11	335	Electrical Equipment	102.8	85.7	80.5	102.7	104.6	117.4	126.9	112.5	148.9	184.4	23.9%	1.0%
4	336	Transportation Equipment	489.8	471.1	479.2	546.8	621.2	702.9	812.9	541.1	649.3	656.9	1.2%	3.5%
15	337	Furniture	12.3	13.4	20.8	27.3	61.6	63.8	55.0	38.9	30.9	36.2	17.1%	0.2%
8	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	213.4	294.1	289.8	333.0	377.7	383.5	427.3	358.3	431.4	457.4	6.0%	2.4%
28	511	Publications	0.0	2.2	8.0	8.2	8.2	13.6	9.3	5.9	7.9	2.6	-67.2%	0.0%
9	910	Scrap	9.7	12.8	26.0	40.8	78.7	104.1	111.6	65.0	202.5	278.9	37.7%	1.5%
19	920	Used Merchandise	2.6	2.0	2.9	3.8	8.2	18.5	34.5	9.9	24.0	21.2	-11.7%	0.1%
13	980, 990	Unclassified	84.2	84.7	95.4	99.6	88.1	56.5	66.1	50.6	55.2	43.0	-22.2%	0.2%
		Total	\$4,542	\$4,119	\$4,731	\$6,067	\$6,801	\$7,815	\$10,306	\$10,337	\$13,809	\$19,034	37.8%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 38
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

Rank	Country	Millions of Dollars											2010-2011	
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change	2011 Share	
1	United Kingdom	\$710.0	\$486.5	\$559.5	\$1,105.8	\$2,282.6	\$2,382.4	\$3,516.1	\$4,364.1	\$4,407.9	\$6,715.3	52.3%	35.3%	
2	Hong Kong	67.3	58.8	89.1	146.0	90.4	101.6	133.4	153.4	947.4	3,805.6	301.7%	20.0%	
3	Canada	512.2	548.5	877.2	713.9	890.8	947.3	1,082.8	1,019.4	1,265.2	1,375.1	8.7%	7.2%	
4	Thailand	29.0	30.4	61.1	40.0	28.2	41.0	163.1	46.6	172.3	707.5	310.7%	3.7%	
5	Taiwan	59.7	62.8	79.5	97.0	81.7	211.0	727.6	567.9	550.9	696.6	26.4%	3.7%	
6	Singapore	263.6	38.4	125.7	127.5	57.0	222.9	373.2	253.3	524.5	570.3	8.7%	3.0%	
7	India	12.8	23.5	18.5	54.2	20.6	384.0	496.8	649.5	1,124.7	565.8	-49.7%	3.0%	
8	China	64.1	113.9	124.0	321.4	245.1	386.6	527.0	542.3	577.6	520.5	-9.9%	2.7%	
9	Mexico	134.5	111.0	122.0	129.4	267.3	223.8	241.9	279.4	456.3	515.4	13.0%	2.7%	
10	Australia	51.6	67.2	74.5	109.7	121.0	126.6	183.9	182.8	220.5	494.0	124.0%	2.6%	
11	Japan	427.3	476.5	540.9	588.8	483.7	416.4	375.9	342.2	406.2	407.9	0.4%	2.1%	
12	Germany	68.8	118.7	170.1	209.1	205.0	170.6	234.0	165.9	226.4	283.2	25.1%	1.5%	
13	Belgium	62.7	69.3	93.5	428.2	345.3	393.3	543.4	208.7	290.3	271.0	-6.6%	1.4%	
14	Korea, South	88.4	69.8	105.5	124.6	128.8	126.2	201.5	294.5	273.0	222.7	-18.4%	1.2%	
15	Italy	39.1	39.0	43.5	59.5	71.3	67.0	72.7	73.3	148.4	155.9	5.1%	0.8%	
16	Chile	6.2	12.4	31.3	11.6	14.1	16.3	30.1	23.1	31.0	137.9	344.4%	0.7%	
17	France	51.1	66.3	72.9	112.7	94.8	106.4	86.5	77.8	109.0	136.7	25.3%	0.7%	
18	Philippines	84.8	103.6	117.8	110.4	113.7	146.3	144.2	106.5	145.1	129.9	-10.5%	0.7%	
19	Turkey	23.4	12.7	4.6	14.0	18.4	16.9	38.6	18.2	61.0	126.9	108.0%	0.7%	
20	Netherlands	137.7	124.4	105.4	119.2	116.5	188.7	175.7	92.7	110.3	124.6	12.9%	0.7%	
21	Switzerland	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.6	777.1	484.1	455.7	64.3	94.8	718.6	101.8	-85.8%	0.5%	
22	Brazil	12.8	22.9	40.3	30.5	79.7	95.5	100.5	99.8	78.1	100.9	29.2%	0.5%	
23	Malaysia	31.2	26.6	40.0	49.6	29.7	40.6	51.8	69.4	152.0	93.9	-38.2%	0.5%	
24	Spain	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.4	41.5	49.5	48.8	44.7	55.6	62.5	12.4%	0.3%	
25	Israel	9.4	20.4	47.7	57.5	58.8	60.2	80.3	45.5	58.8	53.9	-8.3%	0.3%	
26	South Africa	3.6	4.2	9.8	16.0	32.0	17.7	15.2	14.4	18.7	48.4	158.5%	0.3%	
27	United Arab Emirates	5.5	4.5	93.5	138.0	32.3	27.5	99.3	63.7	128.3	44.3	-65.5%	0.2%	
28	Sweden	14.0	11.3	17.7	16.0	27.0	25.9	38.1	34.3	44.3	41.3	-6.7%	0.2%	
29	Ireland	18.0	24.3	16.7	16.8	77.3	38.8	19.0	21.2	14.8	22.7	53.5%	0.1%	
30	Russia	7.8	11.7	13.8	11.4	10.6	16.0	39.7	23.8	40.0	22.5	-43.9%	0.1%	
31	Indonesia	2.0	2.4	2.1	5.5	5.4	7.7	10.2	12.7	16.2	21.9	35.8%	0.1%	
32	Finland	7.7	6.2	7.3	9.3	9.6	6.9	11.0	11.6	15.3	19.3	26.4%	0.1%	
33	New Zealand	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	12.4	16.8	27.4	16.8	17.2	18.9	10.2%	0.1%	
34	Saudi Arabia	5.4	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.6	16.1	17.9	26.4	13.8	18.6	35.2%	0.1%	
35	Costa Rica	30.9	32.2	24.8	21.1	23.9	21.5	18.6	24.8	17.1	17.9	4.7%	0.1%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 39

Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2011 (Millions of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	Millions of Dollars										10-Country Industry Total
		United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Canada	Thailand	Taiwan	Singapore	India	China	Mexico	Australia	
111	Agricultural Products	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$1.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$1.9	\$10.5	\$8.4	\$0.1	\$22.63
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.00	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.31	1.19	2.43	0.00	6.35
113	Forestry Products	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.09	0.58
114	Fish and Marine Products	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.29	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.58
211	Oil and Gas	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
212	Minerals	1.22	6.12	10.96	0.11	0.03	0.44	0.62	9.52	53.97	8.35	91.32
311	Food	2.98	81.93	77.26	28.42	41.92	21.35	3.86	38.25	49.97	16.22	362.18
312	Beverages	0.16	0.24	15.90	0.00	1.60	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.24	18.31
313	Raw Textiles	0.24	0.05	2.08	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.82	5.12	0.32	8.90
314	Milled Textiles	0.44	0.12	7.48	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.47	0.46	9.10
315	Apparel	0.16	0.11	1.34	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.18	1.31	0.40	3.60
316	Leather	0.09	0.47	5.33	0.02	0.39	0.03	0.00	0.93	0.47	0.54	8.26
321	Wood Products	0.01	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	1.08
322	Paper	2.94	1.50	9.08	0.06	0.05	1.69	1.61	11.79	2.08	1.10	31.90
323	Printed Material	0.79	0.19	4.16	0.01	0.21	0.31	0.13	0.01	0.57	0.83	7.21
324	Petroleum and Coal	0.01	0.00	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.21	0.08	13.16
325	Chemicals	11.30	12.78	202.57	11.46	17.17	6.18	6.89	44.63	79.34	19.05	411.36
326	Plastics	7.08	0.36	68.49	0.32	0.86	2.09	0.59	7.64	19.09	2.45	108.96
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	0.45	0.06	12.75	0.75	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.66	3.17	0.13	18.08
331	Primary Metals	6,573.38	3,545.39	240.25	649.29	1.87	49.20	522.37	0.72	19.61	329.92	11,932.01
332	Fabricated Metals	4.79	0.43	83.99	0.42	0.30	3.71	4.92	14.81	24.05	6.56	143.96
333	Machinery	17.05	17.37	154.32	3.96	7.85	11.13	8.18	42.33	34.37	50.93	347.47
334	Computers and Electronics	42.30	112.72	95.80	2.54	608.79	463.24	6.24	209.65	35.30	21.65	1,598.24
335	Electrical Equipment	14.11	3.79	26.63	0.49	1.68	0.74	0.94	14.56	18.86	8.29	90.10
336	Transportation Equipment	19.84	4.23	235.17	7.33	1.46	3.39	0.29	21.33	120.98	7.22	421.24
337	Furniture	2.30	0.02	9.27	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.19	11.96	2.16	25.98
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	12.33	7.35	86.32	1.78	2.17	4.87	3.63	23.52	15.10	12.00	169.06
511	Publications	0.01	0.29	1.60	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	2.14
910	Scrap	0.05	3.26	1.27	0.35	8.84	0.02	0.65	64.55	7.29	0.00	86.30
920	Used Merchandise	0.14	0.36	3.53	0.00	0.12	1.38	0.17	0.07	0.27	4.72	10.76
990	Unclassified	1.00	6.15	3.25	0.06	0.09	0.33	0.35	2.13	0.81	0.12	14.28
	Total	\$6,715.3	\$3,805.6	\$1,375.1	\$707.5	\$696.6	\$570.3	\$565.8	\$520.5	\$515.4	\$494.0	\$15,966.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

As measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), aggregate prices increased 3.2% from 2010 to 2011; when measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) chain-type price deflator, prices increased by 2.1% over the same time horizon. Inflation remains relatively subdued, partially due to slack in the world's labor markets and continued concern over slow economic growth. According to Global Insight's baseline forecasts, the U.S. CPI is anticipated to increase by 1.3% in 2013, while the U.S. GDP chain-type price deflator is expected to grow by 1.6%.

Summary

Consumer Price Index. The CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.2% in 2011, measured on an annual average basis, compared with an increase of 1.6% in 2010. Recent forecasts by Global Insight have lowered inflation expectations through 2013 to 1.3%.

Gross Domestic Product Deflator. Instead of measuring a fixed basket of goods, the GDP deflator allows for substitution among goods and services along with changing prices. In 2012, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator is anticipated to have increased by about 1.9%.

Significant Issues

Domestic and International Labor Market and Wage Conditions. Of all factors that contribute to sustained levels of price inflation, wage inflation is one of the largest culprits. With that said, because wages remain relatively subdued, they are not anticipated to put much pressure on inflation. Labor market conditions change on a dime, though, and could provide support to strong price appreciation if expected wage inflation above certain levels becomes the norm.

Housing. After three years of housing market depreciation, the housing market is anticipated to be a source of price inflation in the coming years as demand and confidence improves.

Industrial Commodities. Industrial commodities were a large driver of price inflation prior to 2009 and contributed to price deflation in 2009. These commodities influence virtually all consumer purchases (either directly or indirectly), from tires to toys. The current projection is for prices in this area to remain relatively stable in the short term.

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

Gasoline and Energy. Expenditures for gasoline and energy consumed about 16% of a family's outlays in 2011. In general, a majority of analysts anticipated gasoline and energy prices to provide little upward pressure in the coming year.

Federal Reserve. In anticipation of the expected economic contraction, the Federal Reserve began lowering the short-term Federal Funds target rate in September 2007, three months before the national recession officially began. This rate reduction pattern continued until it reached a short-term target rate range of 0% to 0.25%, the lowest on record. The possible short-term rate effects on inflation continue to be subdued due to business and consumer concerns over macroeconomic conditions. If the economy begins to grow strongly, the Federal Reserve will need to raise interest rates to avoid inflation.

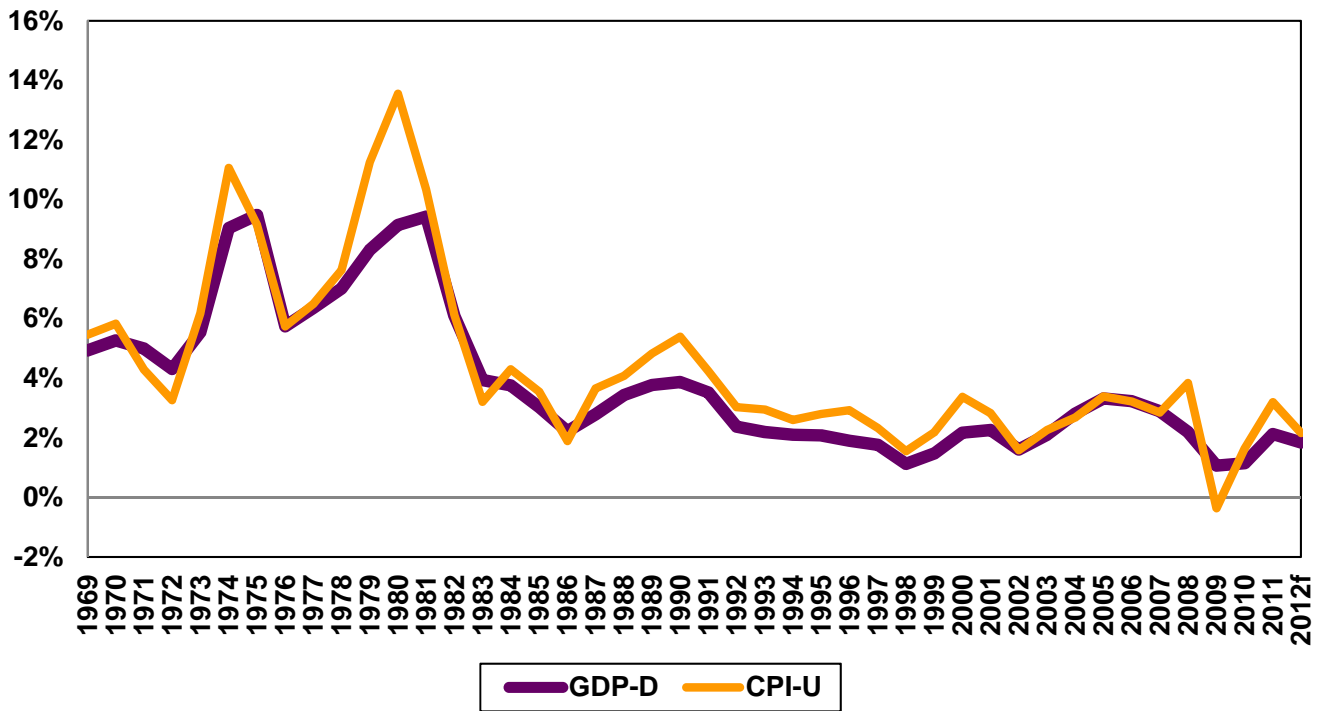
Government Spending. For the fourth consecutive year, the federal government's balance sheet will show more than \$1 trillion in deficit spending. As the rapid increase in CPI inflation from 2% in early 1946 to nearly 20% in mid-1947 demonstrates, large deficits can be inflationary. As the economy recovers, if the federal government continues to mismanage its finances, government spending will put upward pressure of price appreciation.

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

Conclusion

Inflation remains relatively subdued, largely because of concerns over slow economic demand and poor, but moderately improving, labor market conditions. A majority of analysts anticipated inflation to remain at subdued levels in 2013.

Figure 35
 Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) and Gross Domestic Price Deflator



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics f = forecast

Table 40

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Dec-Dec	Annual	
													Avg.	Percent	Avg.	
													Index	Change	Percent	Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2	1.7%	0.7%	
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%	
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%	
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	1.3%	1.2%	
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%	
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%	
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%	
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.5	3.5%	3.0%	
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%	
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%	
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%	
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%	
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%	
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%	
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%	
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%	
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%	
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%	
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%	
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%	
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%	
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%	
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%	
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%	
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%	
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%	
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%	
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%	
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%	
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%	
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%	
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%	
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%	
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%	
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%	
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%	
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%	
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%	
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%	
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%	
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%	
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%	
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%	
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%	
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%	
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%	
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%	
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%	
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	207.9	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.9%	
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%	
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	215.8	216.0	216.2	216.3	215.9	214.5	2.7%	-0.4%	
2010	216.7	216.7	217.6	218.0	218.2	218.0	218.0	218.3	218.4	218.7	218.8	219.2	218.1	1.5%	1.6%	
2011	220.2	221.3	223.5	224.9	226.0	225.7	225.9	226.5	226.9	226.4	226.2	225.7	224.9	3.0%	3.2%	
2012e	226.7	227.7	229.4	230.1	229.8	229.5	229.1	230.4	231.4	230.5	230.2	229.9	229.5	2.0%	2.0%	

e = estimate beginning October 2012

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; estimate provided by Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst

Table 41
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2005=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	23.1	4.9%	22.6	4.5%
1970	24.3	5.3%	23.7	4.7%
1971	25.6	5.0%	24.7	4.2%
1972	26.7	4.3%	25.5	3.4%
1973	28.1	5.5%	26.9	5.4%
1974	30.7	9.0%	29.7	10.4%
1975	33.6	9.5%	32.2	8.4%
1976	35.5	5.7%	34.0	5.5%
1977	37.8	6.4%	36.2	6.5%
1978	40.4	7.0%	38.7	7.0%
1979	43.8	8.3%	42.1	8.9%
1980	47.8	9.1%	46.7	10.7%
1981	52.3	9.4%	50.8	8.9%
1982	55.5	6.1%	53.6	5.5%
1983	57.7	3.9%	55.9	4.3%
1984	59.9	3.8%	58.1	3.8%
1985	61.7	3.0%	60.0	3.3%
1986	63.1	2.2%	61.4	2.4%
1987	64.8	2.8%	63.6	3.6%
1988	67.0	3.4%	66.2	4.0%
1989	69.6	3.8%	69.0	4.3%
1990	72.3	3.9%	72.2	4.6%
1991	74.8	3.5%	74.8	3.6%
1992	76.6	2.4%	77.0	2.9%
1993	78.3	2.2%	78.7	2.2%
1994	79.9	2.1%	80.3	2.1%
1995	81.6	2.1%	82.1	2.2%
1996	83.2	1.9%	83.9	2.2%
1997	84.6	1.8%	85.4	1.9%
1998	85.6	1.1%	86.2	1.0%
1999	86.8	1.5%	87.6	1.6%
2000	88.7	2.2%	89.8	2.5%
2001	90.7	2.3%	91.5	1.9%
2002	92.2	1.6%	92.8	1.4%
2003	94.1	2.1%	94.7	2.0%
2004	96.8	2.8%	97.1	2.6%
2005	100.0	3.3%	100.0	3.0%
2006	103.2	3.2%	102.7	2.7%
2007	106.2	2.9%	105.5	2.7%
2008	108.6	2.2%	108.9	3.3%
2009	109.7	1.1%	109.2	0.2%
2010	111.0	1.2%	111.1	1.8%
2011	113.4	2.1%	113.8	2.5%
2012e	115.5	1.9%	115.9	1.8%

e = estimate

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, estimates by Global Insight and Legislative Fiscal Analyst

The national economy continued to grow in 2011, recovering slowly from the 2007-2009 recession. Utah's economy grew faster than the nation's, showing that its recovery continues to be more robust. Utah had one of the fastest growing populations in the nation in 2011, and its total personal income increased at faster rate than most states from 2006 to 2011. Employment levels in the mountain region slowly recovered between 2010 and 2011, and grew further between August of 2011 and August of 2012. In the most recent 12-month reports, Utah was ranked ninth in job growth in the nation.

The mountain region as a whole has fared similarly to Utah, but there is a great deal of variation between the states. Total personal income increased in 2011 for each mountain state, but median household income declined for every state. Unemployment rates also decreased for every mountain state but Montana, where it remained stable. Utah's unemployment rate is one of the lowest in the nation. Utah's poverty rate continues to increase, but it is still the sixth lowest in the nation. Poverty rates also rose in all the other mountain states, and this region has some of the lowest poverty rates (Utah and Wyoming), and some of the highest (Arizona and Nevada). Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

Population Growth

Even though Utah only ranks 34th in terms of population size, it had the third fastest growing population in the nation. Between 2010 and 2011, Utah's population grew by 1.5%. The U.S. population grew by 0.7% while the mountain states' population grew by 1.1%. Of the mountain states, Utah had the fastest growth rate; Wyoming had the slowest growth with an increase of 0.6%. Also, Utah had the largest household size in the nation in 2011, with 3.13 persons per household, well above the national average of 2.64.

Personal Income Growth

Between 2006 and 2011, the average annual growth rate of total personal income in the mountain region was 2.8%, just below the national rate of 2.9%. Historically, personal income growth tended to be faster in the mountain states than in the rest of the nation, but this has recently changed. Between 2006 and 2011, Utah's personal income increased by an annual average of 4.0%, the tenth highest rate in the nation. Two of the mountain states—New Mexico and Utah—ranked in the top ten nationally for average annual personal income growth; three other mountain states were above the national average. However, Nevada's slow growth rate (1.2%) ranked last in the nation. Growth in total personal income increased significantly in the mountain region between 2010 and 2011, increasing by 5.1%, equal to the national average. Between 2010 and 2011, personal income grew by 5.5% in Utah, which ranked 11th in the nation. During this same time period, three other mountain region states—

Arizona, Montana and Wyoming—had growth rate above or equal to the national average.

Despite the rapid growth the mountain states experienced in the previous decade, total personal incomes of these states were still among the smallest in the United States in 2011. Using personal income as a measure of each state's economic base shows that only Arizona and Colorado had economies larger than the median economy of the 50 states and District of Columbia (\$157.6 billion). In 2011, Utah had the 35th largest economy with total personal income of \$95.2 billion, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Vermont had the smallest economy in 2011 ranking just below Wyoming and North Dakota.

The mountain states produced \$845.5 billion in personal income in 2011, or 6.5% of the nation's total of \$13.0 trillion. Utah accounted for 0.7% of the nation's income and 11.3% of the mountain states' income. It ranks fourth in the region, behind Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada.

Utah's per capita personal income in 2010 was \$33,790, ranking it 46th in the nation. Utah often ranks low in per-capita measures because of the large number of children in the state. The state saw a slight decline in its ranking from 2006 when its per capita income was \$31,035, ranking it 45th in the nation. The state's per capita personal income annual growth rate from 2006 to 2011 averaged 1.7%, ranking 39th highest in the nation. The mountain region's per capita personal income was \$39,420 in 2011, representing 94.6% of the national average (\$41,663). This percentage has also fallen since 2006, when the mountain region's per capita income was \$36,544, representing 96.9% of the national average (\$37,725).

Median Household Income

While Utah's per capita income ranks low in the nation, its median household income ranks relatively high. The 2011 three-year average of median household income shows that Utah ranks 11th in the nation (the Census Bureau recommends using three-year averages for ranking purposes to reduce the volatility that arises from small sample sizes). The discrepancy between the median household income ranking and per capita income ranking is largely explained by Utah's young population as per capita figures are diluted by the large number of children living in the state and larger household sizes. In 2011, Utah's three-year average median household income was \$58,438 and represented 114.5% of the national average. This was the second highest median household income among mountain states, behind only Colorado.

Despite Utah's high median household income, it has recently experienced significant decline. The 2011 two-year average (the Census recommends using two-year averages when comparing data over time) declined 4.9%, ranking 45th in the nation, and only above Nevada among the mountain states.

As mentioned previously, Utah's income ranking can change significantly based on the definition and sample being used. For instance, Utah's 2011 three-year average median family income was \$64,119; this was above the U.S. average of \$62,674 and ranks Utah 22nd in the nation. Family income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income does not count single-person households. Household income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household, regardless of whether they are related. Because many households consist of one person, household income is typically less than family income.

The discrepancy between Utah's median household income ranking 11th and median family income ranking 22nd is explained by Utah's high number of workers per household and few single-person households. Utah is ranked second in the nation in terms of workers per household, but only 26th in terms of workers per family. Having more workers per household contributes to higher incomes. Utah also has fewer single-person households compared to other states, which increases the state's median household income.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among the mountain states, only Colorado (\$49,383) and Idaho (\$49,082) were above the national average (\$48,043) in 2011. Utah's average annual pay of \$40,279 per worker in 2011 was 83.8% of the national average and ranked 36th. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Wyoming all ranked higher than Utah, while Nevada and Montana ranked lower. The region also had some of the lowest average pay rates in the nation, with Nevada ranking 48th, and Montana 49th.

One issue to keep in mind is that these annual pay figures are influenced by the number of part-time workers in each state. Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and American Community Survey show Utah has one of the highest percentages of part-time workers in the United States. Because part-time workers typically earn less money than full-time workers, having a large part-time workforce can reduce the state's average pay. For instance, in 2011 Utah's average annual pay was 83.8% of the national average, but Utah's three-year average earnings for full-time, year-round workers is actually much higher, at 94.0% of the national average. Utah's lower incomes are also influenced by the state's young working-age population.

Nonfarm Payrolls

The mountain states region experienced a decline in employment (-1.0%) between 2006 and 2011, showing the region is still affected by the 2007-2009 recession. However, employment increased by 1.1% in the mountain states between 2010 and 2011, and 1.2% nationally. Utah's growth rate between 2010 and 2011 was 2.2%, ranking it first among the mountain states and third nationally.

The employment figures from August 2012 show continued growth (2.0%) in Utah's employment from one year earlier. This ranks Utah ninth in the nation for job growth in that 12-month period. The mountain states also showed continued signs of growth, Arizona's employment growth of 2.3% was the sixth fastest in the nation, and all other mountain states except New Mexico also experienced job growth.

Between 2006 and 2011, every state experienced an increase in unemployment. Between 2010 and 2011, only three states saw an increase in unemployment. The national unemployment rate declined from 9.6% in 2010 to 9.0% in 2011. Unemployment rates were lower in 2011 than in 2010 for all mountain states except Montana, where it remained stable. Utah's unemployment rate for 2011 was 6.7%, a significant decline from the rate of 8.0% in 2010, but well above the 2006 rate of 3.0%. Even with the increase, Utah had the 13th-lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 2011.

In August 2012, Utah's unemployment rate decreased further to 5.6%, giving the state the eighth-lowest unemployment rate in the nation. The majority of states in the nation saw a decrease in unemployment rates in the 12-month period between August 2011 and August 2012. In August 2012, six of the mountain states had unemployment rates below the national average: Wyoming (5.1%), Utah (5.6%), Montana (5.7%), New Mexico (6.4%), Idaho (6.9%) and Colorado (7.8%). Nevada (12.0%) had the highest unemployment rate in the nation.

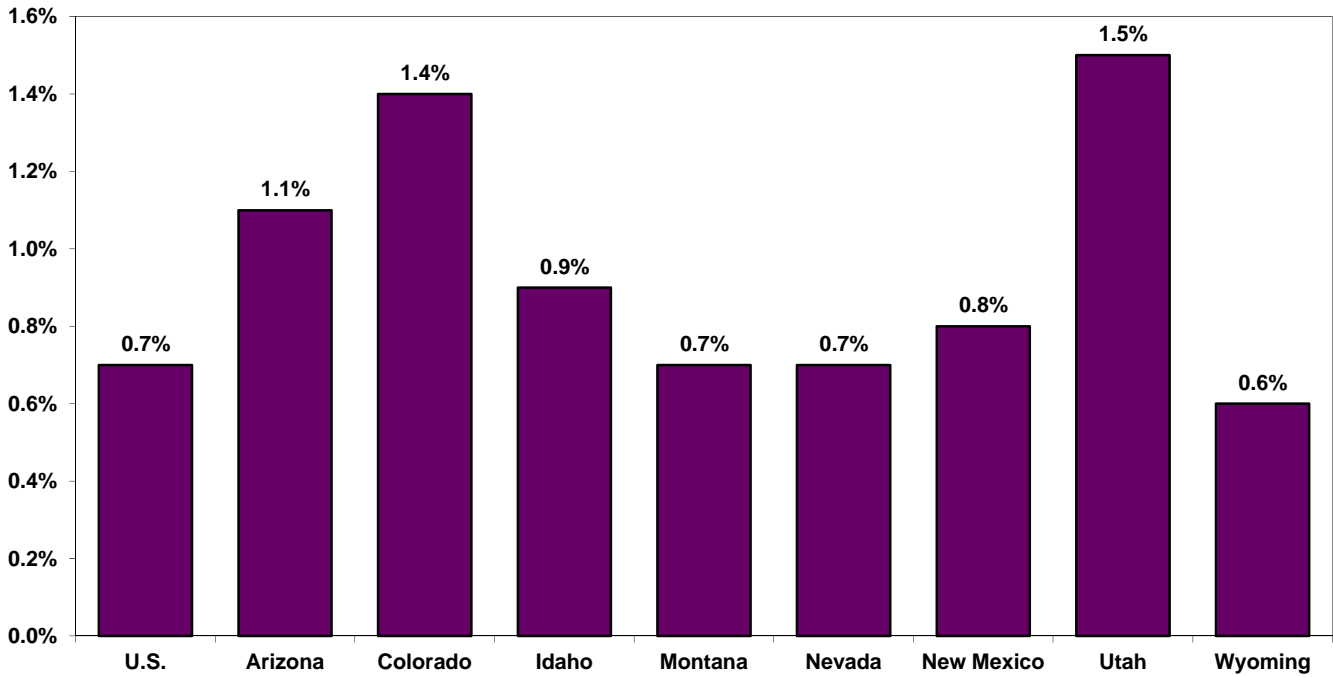
Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate changes over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states; Nevada had the second highest poverty rate in the nation with 19.9% of its residents living below the poverty line, and Arizona (19.1%) was tied with the District of Columbia for the third highest rate. Utah (10.2%) had the sixth-lowest poverty rate in the nation, and Wyoming (9.8%) had the third lowest. Despite this ranking, Utah's poverty rate rose 0.7 percentage points from 9.9% for 2009-2010 to 10.5% for 2010-2011.

Conclusion

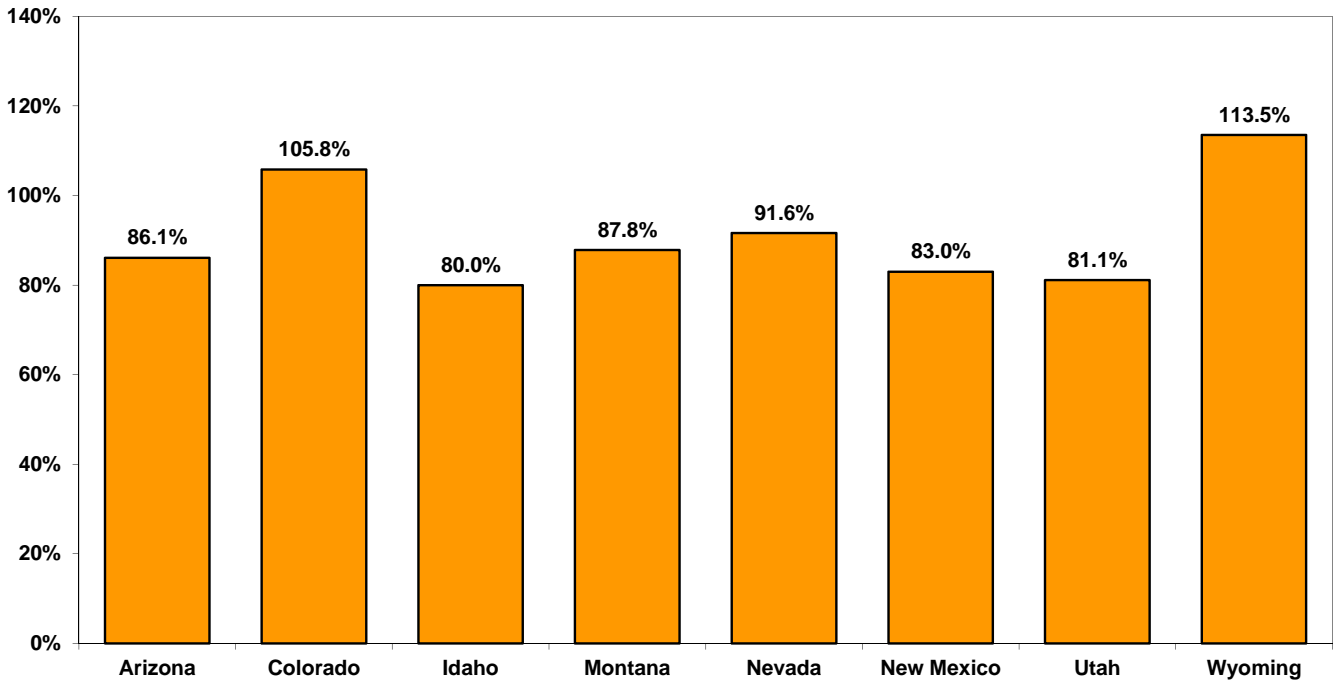
Utah experienced exceptional growth in the mid 2000s as the state rebounded from the 2001 recession at an amazing rate. The state is now recovering from the most recent recession. The recession affected the entire country, causing the economies in every state to decline. Even with this decline, Utah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

Figure 36
Population Annual Growth Rates for the United States and Mountain Division States: 2010-2011



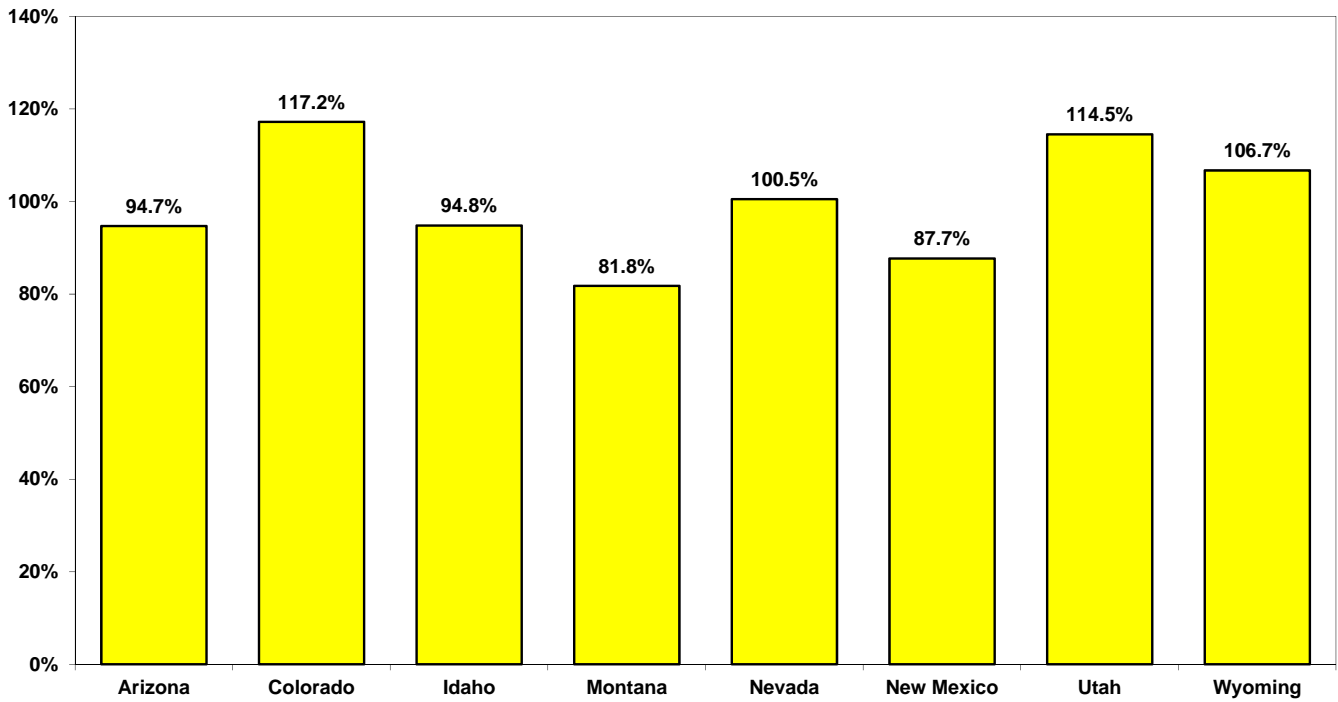
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 37
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2011



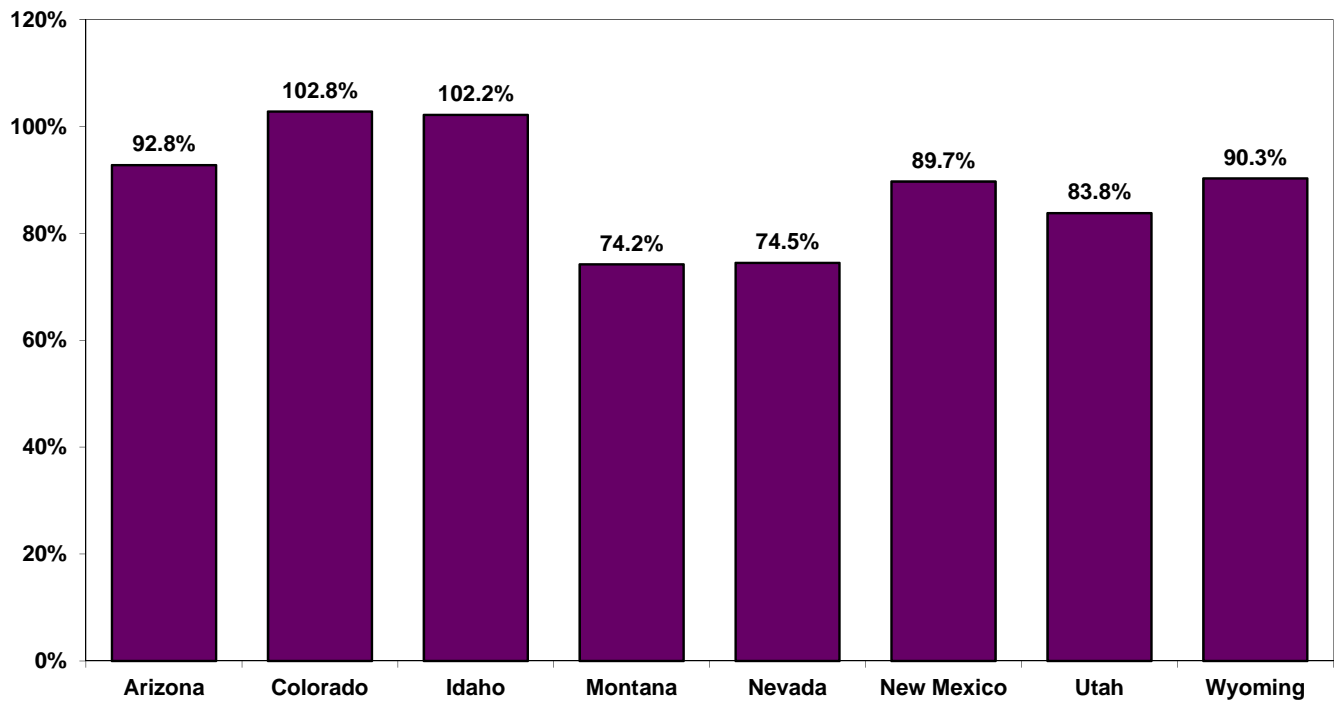
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 38
 Median Household Income as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

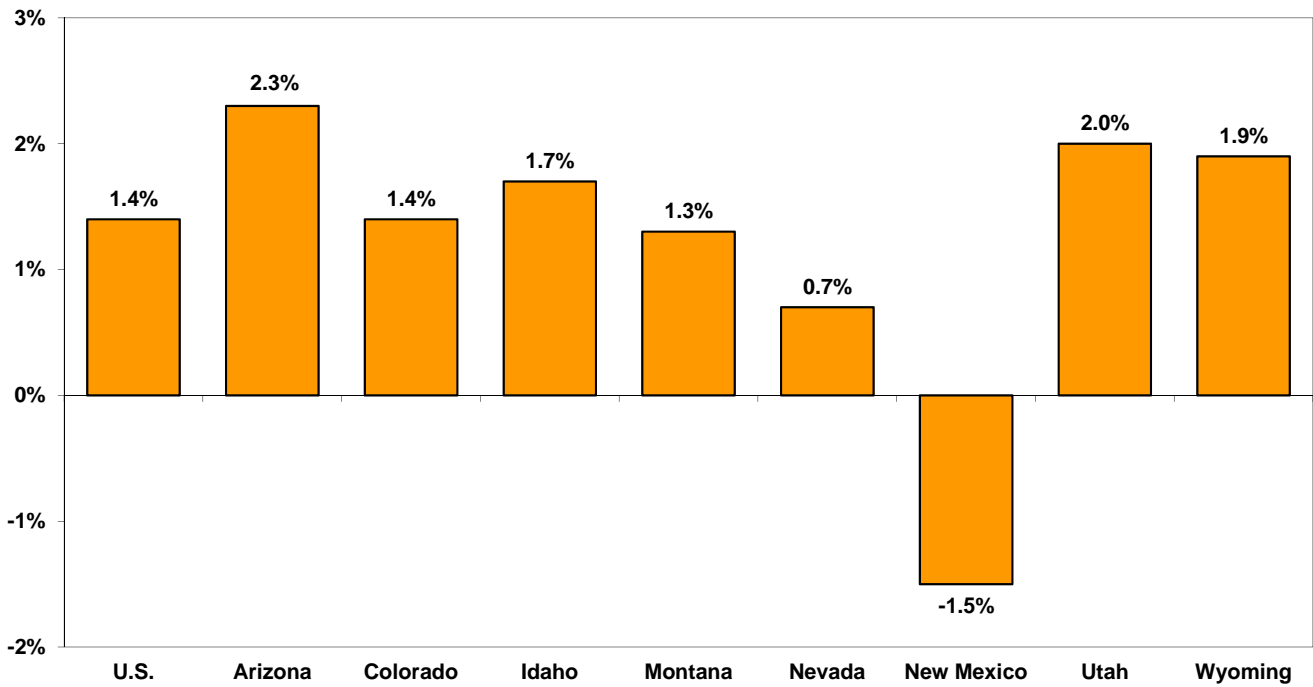
Figure 39
 Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2011



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

Figure 40

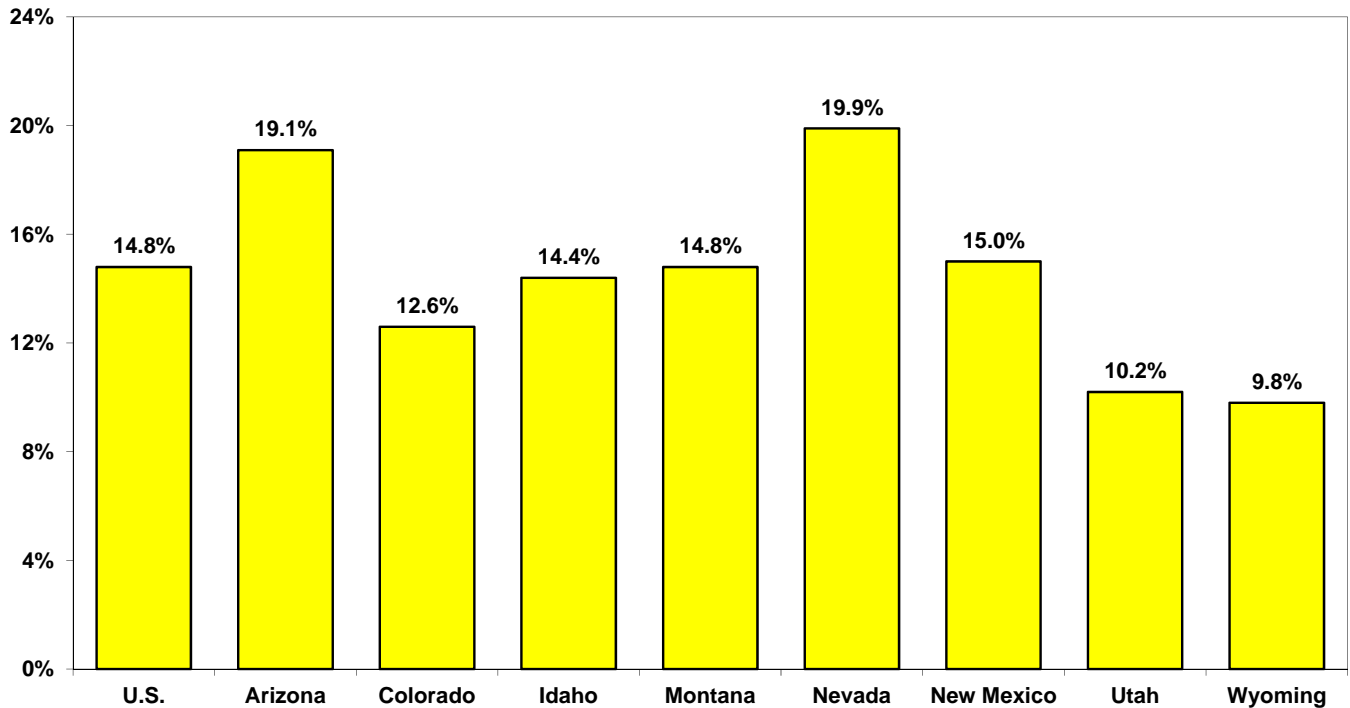
Nonfarm Employment Growth for the United States and Mountain Division States: August 2011 to August 2012



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

Figure 41

Percent of Persons in Poverty for the United States and Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average, 2009-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 42
Population and Households

Division/State	Population			Rate of	Households		Rankings			
	Population			Population Change	Persons	per	Rank by	Rank by	Rank by	Rank by
	(July 1 Estimate)	2006	2010	2011						
				Growth Rate	(thousands)	Household	2010	2011	2010-2011	Household
United States	299,398,484	309,330,219	311,591,917	0.7%	114,991,725	2.64				
Mountain States	20,845,987	22,133,139	22,373,411	1.1%						
Arizona	6,166,318	6,413,158	6,482,505	1.1%	2,356,055	2.69	16	16	9	9
Colorado	4,753,377	5,047,692	5,116,796	1.4%	1,975,388	2.53	22	22	5	30
Idaho	1,466,465	1,571,102	1,584,985	0.9%	580,193	2.68	39	39	16	10
Montana	944,632	990,958	998,199	0.7%	404,250	2.4	44	44	23	47
Nevada	2,495,529	2,704,283	2,723,322	0.7%	982,352	2.74	35	35	25	5
New Mexico	1,954,599	2,065,913	2,082,224	0.8%	767,285	2.66	36	36	21	13
Utah	2,550,063	2,775,479	2,817,222	1.5%	884,253	3.13	34	34	3	1
Wyoming	515,004	564,554	568,158	0.6%	222,539	2.49	51	51	29	35
Other States										
Alabama	4,599,030	4,785,401	4,802,740	0.4%	1,844,546	2.54	23	23	36	26
Alaska	670,053	714,146	722,718	1.2%	257,330	2.71	47	47	7	8
Arkansas	2,810,872	2,921,588	2,937,979	0.6%	1,127,621	2.54	32	32	30	26
California	36,457,549	37,338,198	37,691,912	0.9%	12,468,743	2.96	1	1	12	3
Connecticut	3,504,809	3,575,498	3,580,709	0.1%	1,351,643	2.56	29	29	44	22
Delaware	853,476	899,792	907,135	0.8%	333,192	2.65	45	45	20	14
District of Columbia	581,530	604,912	617,996	2.2%	268,670	2.15	50	50	1	51
Florida	18,089,888	18,838,613	19,057,542	1.2%	7,106,283	2.62	4	4	8	18
Georgia	9,363,941	9,712,157	9,815,210	1.1%	3,494,542	2.74	9	9	10	5
Hawaii	1,285,498	1,363,359	1,374,810	0.8%	448,563	2.97	40	40	18	2
Illinois	12,831,970	12,841,980	12,869,257	0.2%	4,737,208	2.65	5	5	42	14
Indiana	6,313,520	6,490,622	6,516,922	0.4%	2,467,111	2.57	15	15	34	20
Iowa	2,982,085	3,050,202	3,062,309	0.4%	1,216,765	2.44	30	30	35	44
Kansas	2,764,075	2,859,143	2,871,238	0.4%	1,101,701	2.53	33	33	33	30
Kentucky	4,206,074	4,347,223	4,369,356	0.5%	1,672,134	2.54	26	26	31	26
Louisiana	4,287,768	4,545,343	4,574,836	0.6%	1,702,030	2.61	25	25	27	19
Maine	1,321,574	1,327,379	1,328,188	0.1%	552,051	2.34	41	41	47	48
Maryland	5,615,727	5,785,681	5,828,289	0.7%	2,134,517	2.67	19	19	22	11
Massachusetts	6,437,193	6,555,466	6,587,536	0.5%	2,532,067	2.51	14	14	32	33
Michigan	10,095,643	9,877,143	9,876,187	0.0%	3,772,433	2.56	8	8	50	22
Minnesota	5,167,101	5,310,658	5,344,861	0.6%	2,096,477	2.48	21	21	28	38
Mississippi	2,910,540	2,970,072	2,978,512	0.3%	1,080,991	2.67	31	31	39	11
Missouri	5,842,713	5,995,715	6,010,688	0.2%	2,341,074	2.49	18	18	40	35
Nebraska	1,768,331	1,830,141	1,842,641	0.7%	723,800	2.48	38	38	26	38
New Hampshire	1,314,895	1,316,807	1,318,194	0.1%	516,454	2.47	42	42	45	41
New Jersey	8,724,560	8,799,593	8,821,155	0.2%	3,167,629	2.73	11	11	41	7
New York	19,306,183	19,395,206	19,465,197	0.4%	7,187,938	2.63	3	3	37	16
North Carolina	8,856,505	9,560,234	9,656,401	1.0%	3,683,364	2.55	10	10	11	24
North Dakota	635,867	674,629	683,932	1.4%	283,440	2.32	48	48	4	50
Ohio	11,478,006	11,537,968	11,544,951	0.1%	4,538,555	2.48	7	7	48	38
Oklahoma	3,579,212	3,760,184	3,791,508	0.8%	1,442,731	2.55	28	28	19	24
Oregon	3,700,758	3,838,332	3,871,859	0.9%	1,516,979	2.5	27	27	17	34
Pennsylvania	12,440,621	12,717,722	12,742,886	0.2%	4,937,333	2.49	6	6	43	35
Rhode Island	1,067,610	1,052,528	1,051,302	-0.1%	412,259	2.45	43	43	51	43
South Carolina	4,321,249	4,637,106	4,679,230	0.9%	1,768,834	2.57	24	24	14	20
South Dakota	781,919	816,598	824,082	0.9%	323,215	2.44	46	46	13	44
Tennessee	6,038,803	6,357,436	6,403,353	0.7%	2,467,428	2.53	17	17	24	30
Texas	23,507,783	25,253,466	25,674,681	1.7%	8,850,370	2.84	2	2	2	4
Vermont	623,908	625,909	626,431	0.1%	257,358	2.34	49	49	46	48
Virginia	7,642,884	8,023,953	8,096,604	0.9%	2,990,650	2.63	12	12	15	16
Washington	6,395,798	6,742,950	6,830,038	1.3%	2,632,621	2.54	13	13	6	26
West Virginia	1,818,470	1,854,368	1,855,364	0.1%	735,408	2.46	37	37	49	42
Wisconsin	5,556,506	5,691,659	5,711,767	0.4%	2,275,352	2.44	20	20	38	44

Sources:

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

Table 43
Total Personal Income

Division/State	Total Personal Income			Rates of Total Personal Income Change		Total Personal Income (saar)			Rankings			
	2006	2010	2011	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Percent Change	1st Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2012	Percent Change	Rank by Total Personal Income	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Rank by Percent Change	Rank by Percent Change 1st Qtr
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	2006-11	2010-11	(millions)	(millions)	2011-12	2011	2006-2011	2010-11	2011-12
United States	\$11,256,516	\$12,353,577	\$12,981,741	2.9%	5.1%	\$12,823,267	\$13,194,047	2.9%				
Mountain States	736,457	804,255	845,498	2.8%	5.1%	833,575	861,426	3.3%				
Arizona	206,958	221,503	232,560	2.4%	5.0%	229,637	237,136	3.3%	18	43	25	20
Colorado	194,390	213,494	225,591	3.0%	5.7%	222,051	230,055	3.6%	22	28	8	16
Idaho	46,253	50,114	52,821	2.7%	5.4%	52,120	53,774	3.2%	41	36	12	22
Montana	30,447	34,736	36,507	3.7%	5.1%	35,999	37,785	5.0%	46	14	19	3
Nevada	97,844	99,892	103,957	1.2%	4.1%	102,689	104,567	1.8%	32	51	48	49
New Mexico	59,274	68,882	71,993	4.0%	4.5%	70,995	73,030	2.9%	37	9	38	31
Utah	78,378	90,250	95,194	4.0%	5.5%	93,684	97,361	3.9%	35	10	11	8
Wyoming	22,912	25,383	26,875	3.2%	5.9%	26,400	27,718	5.0%	50	23	7	2
Other States												
Alabama	144,463	160,332	166,414	2.9%	3.8%	164,878	168,980	2.5%	25	35	50	39
Alaska	26,304	31,589	32,905	4.6%	4.2%	32,480	33,808	4.1%	48	4	47	7
Arkansas	82,918	95,844	99,933	3.8%	4.3%	98,919	101,293	2.4%	33	11	44	41
California	1,495,533	1,587,404	1,676,565	2.3%	5.6%	1,658,398	1,699,970	2.5%	1	45	10	38
Connecticut	184,049	193,932	203,703	2.1%	5.0%	201,667	205,092	1.7%	23	48	22	50
Delaware	33,350	36,079	37,769	2.5%	4.7%	37,352	38,446	2.9%	45	41	32	27
District of Columbia	34,787	42,773	45,178	5.4%	5.6%	44,486	46,175	3.8%	44	2	9	11
Florida	690,268	719,828	753,983	1.8%	4.7%	744,882	762,258	2.3%	4	49	30	44
Georgia	311,855	337,468	354,372	2.6%	5.0%	351,200	357,624	1.8%	11	40	24	48
Hawaii	49,124	56,647	59,190	3.8%	4.5%	58,592	60,677	3.6%	40	12	39	17
Illinois	504,493	539,880	568,049	2.4%	5.2%	561,830	575,160	2.4%	5	42	17	42
Indiana	206,868	220,555	231,674	2.3%	5.0%	228,789	235,842	3.1%	19	46	21	25
Iowa	100,573	116,027	123,933	4.3%	6.8%	122,044	126,447	3.6%	30	6	2	15
Kansas	98,577	111,441	116,230	3.3%	4.3%	114,922	117,202	2.0%	31	18	43	47
Kentucky	126,719	140,483	147,103	3.0%	4.7%	145,328	150,214	3.4%	27	27	31	19
Louisiana	143,223	168,356	176,489	4.3%	4.8%	173,599	178,307	2.7%	24	7	28	34
Maine	44,307	48,799	50,435	2.6%	3.4%	50,180	51,358	2.3%	42	38	51	43
Maryland	252,431	283,634	297,465	3.3%	4.9%	293,451	302,004	2.9%	15	19	27	29
Massachusetts	304,855	336,320	353,228	3.0%	5.0%	347,944	357,831	2.8%	12	30	23	32
Michigan	334,858	342,874	360,806	1.5%	5.2%	358,928	369,422	2.9%	10	50	16	28
Minnesota	205,857	227,288	238,768	3.0%	5.1%	236,792	243,024	2.6%	16	29	20	36
Mississippi	81,098	92,284	95,835	3.4%	3.8%	94,709	96,308	1.7%	34	17	49	51
Missouri	198,727	220,635	229,898	3.0%	4.2%	227,082	233,642	2.9%	20	31	46	30
Nebraska	62,810	72,353	76,624	4.1%	5.9%	75,606	78,562	3.9%	36	8	6	9
New Hampshire	53,765	57,542	60,356	2.3%	4.9%	59,463	61,378	3.2%	39	44	26	21
New Jersey	411,429	450,004	469,115	2.7%	4.2%	463,760	475,702	2.6%	7	37	45	37
New York	851,437	942,523	983,868	2.9%	4.4%	976,473	999,909	2.4%	3	32	40	40
North Carolina	297,596	334,677	349,212	3.3%	4.3%	345,701	353,737	2.3%	13	22	41	45
North Dakota	21,375	28,935	31,288	7.9%	8.1%	30,408	33,396	9.8%	49	1	1	1
Ohio	390,457	417,235	436,297	2.2%	4.6%	430,922	446,838	3.7%	8	47	37	14
Oklahoma	118,749	133,070	141,335	3.5%	6.2%	138,285	144,947	4.8%	29	16	4	4
Oregon	127,403	139,395	146,778	2.9%	5.3%	144,988	149,356	3.0%	28	34	15	26
Pennsylvania	462,704	516,390	541,297	3.2%	4.8%	533,616	550,249	3.1%	6	25	29	23
Rhode Island	40,664	44,200	46,248	2.6%	4.6%	45,404	46,674	2.8%	43	39	36	33
South Carolina	134,197	150,528	157,565	3.3%	4.7%	155,610	159,826	2.7%	26	21	33	35
South Dakota	26,582	32,271	34,274	5.2%	6.2%	33,797	35,371	4.7%	47	3	5	5
Tennessee	200,227	222,007	233,933	3.2%	5.4%	230,201	237,948	3.4%	17	26	13	18
Texas	824,281	953,254	1,016,529	4.3%	6.6%	997,651	1,035,329	3.8%	2	5	3	12
Vermont	22,341	25,120	26,205	3.2%	4.3%	25,935	26,903	3.7%	51	24	42	13
Virginia	316,298	355,193	371,796	3.3%	4.7%	368,037	379,456	3.1%	9	20	34	24
Washington	252,091	287,175	302,529	3.7%	5.3%	297,934	311,292	4.5%	14	13	14	6
West Virginia	51,862	59,417	62,178	3.7%	4.6%	61,093	63,468	3.9%	38	15	35	10
Wisconsin	198,556	217,562	228,888	2.9%	5.2%	226,355	231,199	2.1%	21	33	18	46

Note: saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate

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

Table 44
Per Capita Personal Income

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income			Avg. Ann. Percent Growth Rate Change		Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income			Rankings		
	2006	2010	2011	2006-11	2010-11	2006	2010	2011	Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2011	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2006-11	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2010-11
	United States	\$37,725	\$39,937	\$41,663	2.0%	4.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Mountain States	36,544	37,807	39,420	1.5%	4.3%	96.9%	94.7%	94.6%			
Arizona	34,326	34,539	35,875	0.9%	3.9%	91.0%	86.5%	86.1%	41	49	36
Colorado	41,181	42,295	44,088	1.4%	4.2%	109.2%	105.9%	105.8%	16	46	25
Idaho	31,493	31,897	33,326	1.1%	4.5%	83.5%	79.9%	80.0%	50	48	21
Montana	31,959	35,053	36,573	2.7%	4.3%	84.7%	87.8%	87.8%	36	16	24
Nevada	38,786	36,938	38,173	-0.3%	3.3%	102.8%	92.5%	91.6%	31	51	48
New Mexico	30,209	33,342	34,575	2.7%	3.7%	80.1%	83.5%	83.0%	44	15	41
Utah	31,035	32,517	33,790	1.7%	3.9%	82.3%	81.4%	81.1%	46	39	34
Wyoming	43,836	44,961	47,301	1.5%	5.2%	116.2%	112.6%	113.5%	7	43	6
Other States											
Alabama	31,208	33,504	34,650	2.1%	3.4%	82.7%	83.9%	83.2%	43	34	46
Alaska	38,951	44,233	45,529	3.2%	2.9%	103.2%	110.8%	109.3%	11	7	51
Arkansas	29,385	32,805	34,014	3.0%	3.7%	77.9%	82.1%	81.6%	45	10	42
California	41,518	42,514	44,481	1.4%	4.6%	110.1%	106.5%	106.8%	13	45	14
Connecticut	52,324	54,239	56,889	1.7%	4.9%	138.7%	135.8%	136.5%	2	41	10
District of Columbia	38,812	40,097	41,635	1.4%	3.8%	102.9%	100.4%	99.9%	21	44	38
Delaware	60,957	70,710	73,105	3.7%	3.4%	161.6%	177.1%	175.5%	1	4	47
Florida	37,996	38,210	39,563	0.8%	3.5%	100.7%	95.7%	95.0%	28	50	45
Georgia	34,061	34,747	36,104	1.2%	3.9%	90.3%	87.0%	86.7%	40	47	35
Hawaii	37,507	41,550	43,053	2.8%	3.6%	99.4%	104.0%	103.3%	18	14	43
Illinois	39,900	42,040	44,140	2.0%	5.0%	105.8%	105.3%	105.9%	15	35	8
Indiana	32,667	33,981	35,550	1.7%	4.6%	86.6%	85.1%	85.3%	42	40	15
Iowa	33,719	38,039	40,470	3.7%	6.4%	89.4%	95.2%	97.1%	25	3	2
Kansas	35,678	38,977	40,481	2.6%	3.9%	94.6%	97.6%	97.2%	24	18	37
Kentucky	30,034	32,316	33,667	2.3%	4.2%	79.6%	80.9%	80.8%	48	26	27
Louisiana	33,287	37,039	38,578	3.0%	4.2%	88.2%	92.7%	92.6%	29	9	28
Maine	33,474	36,763	37,973	2.6%	3.3%	88.7%	92.1%	91.1%	32	19	50
Maryland	44,858	49,023	51,038	2.6%	4.1%	118.9%	122.8%	122.5%	5	17	29
Massachusetts	47,559	51,304	53,621	2.4%	4.5%	126.1%	128.5%	128.7%	3	22	19
Michigan	33,365	34,714	36,533	1.8%	5.2%	88.4%	86.9%	87.7%	37	36	5
Minnesota	39,867	42,798	44,672	2.3%	4.4%	105.7%	107.2%	107.2%	12	27	23
Mississippi	27,917	31,071	32,176	2.9%	3.6%	74.0%	77.8%	77.2%	51	11	44
Missouri	34,013	36,799	38,248	2.4%	3.9%	90.2%	92.1%	91.8%	30	24	33
Nebraska	35,432	39,534	41,584	3.3%	5.2%	93.9%	99.0%	99.8%	23	6	7
New Hampshire	41,092	43,698	45,787	2.2%	4.8%	108.9%	109.4%	109.9%	9	30	12
New Jersey	47,500	51,139	53,181	2.3%	4.0%	125.9%	128.0%	127.6%	4	28	32
New York	44,567	48,596	50,545	2.5%	4.0%	118.1%	121.7%	121.3%	6	20	30
North Carolina	33,373	35,007	36,164	1.6%	3.3%	88.5%	87.7%	86.8%	39	42	49
North Dakota	32,914	42,890	45,747	6.8%	6.7%	87.2%	107.4%	109.8%	10	1	1
Ohio	34,008	36,162	37,791	2.1%	4.5%	90.1%	90.5%	90.7%	34	32	20
Oklahoma	33,040	35,389	37,277	2.4%	5.3%	87.6%	88.6%	89.5%	35	21	3
Oregon	34,706	36,317	37,909	1.8%	4.4%	92.0%	90.9%	91.0%	33	38	22
Pennsylvania	36,984	40,604	42,478	2.8%	4.6%	98.0%	101.7%	102.0%	19	13	17
Rhode Island	38,251	41,995	43,992	2.8%	4.8%	101.4%	105.2%	105.6%	17	12	13
South Carolina	30,794	32,462	33,673	1.8%	3.7%	81.6%	81.3%	80.8%	47	37	40
South Dakota	33,948	39,519	41,590	4.1%	5.2%	90.0%	99.0%	99.8%	22	2	4
Tennessee	32,885	34,921	36,533	2.1%	4.6%	87.2%	87.4%	87.7%	37	33	16
Texas	35,287	37,747	39,593	2.3%	4.9%	93.5%	94.5%	95.0%	27	25	9
Vermont	35,867	40,134	41,832	3.1%	4.2%	95.1%	100.5%	100.4%	20	8	26
Virginia	41,218	44,267	45,920	2.2%	3.7%	109.3%	110.8%	110.2%	8	31	39
Washington	39,570	42,589	44,294	2.3%	4.0%	104.9%	106.6%	106.3%	14	29	31
West Virginia	28,372	32,042	33,513	3.4%	4.6%	75.2%	80.2%	80.4%	49	5	18
Wisconsin	35,598	38,225	40,073	2.4%	4.8%	94.4%	95.7%	96.2%	26	23	11

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

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

Table 45
Median Income of Households

Division/State	Median Income of Households (2011 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2011 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households (2011 Dollars) Three-year Average*			
	2006	2010	2011	2009-10	2010-11		Two-year Average		2009-11		Rank	As a % of the U.S.
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Difference	% Chg.	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **		
United States	\$53,768	\$50,831	\$50,054	\$51,513	\$50,443	\$254	-\$1,071	-2.1%	\$51,027	\$244		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	52,046	48,375	48,621	48,168	48,498	2,074	330	0.7%	48,319	1,889	31	94.7%
Colorado	62,130	62,133	58,629	60,390	60,381	2,186	-9	0.0%	59,803	1,931	8	117.2%
Idaho	51,551	48,535	47,459	48,793	47,997	2,500	-796	-1.6%	48,348	2,529	30	94.8%
Montana	45,853	42,582	40,277	42,492	41,430	1,656	-1,062	-2.5%	41,753	1,443	48	81.8%
Nevada	58,321	52,815	47,043	53,374	49,929	2,023	-3,445	-6.5%	51,263	1,745	26	100.5%
New Mexico	44,651	46,558	41,982	46,108	44,270	2,294	-1,838	-4.0%	44,732	1,976	42	87.7%
Utah	60,938	58,489	55,493	59,911	56,991	1,574	-2,920	-4.9%	58,438	1,667	11	114.5%
Wyoming	52,474	53,847	54,509	54,433	54,178	2,015	-255	-0.5%	54,458	2,366	17	106.7%
Other States												
Alabama	42,336	42,224	42,590	42,073	42,407	2,076	334	0.8%	42,245	1,792	46	82.8%
Alaska	62,934	59,672	57,431	62,134	58,552	2,556	-3,583	-5.8%	60,566	2,074	7	118.7%
Arkansas	41,337	39,804	41,302	39,059	40,553	2,038	1,495	3.8%	39,806	1,882	50	78.0%
California	61,708	55,995	53,367	57,428	54,681	1,133	-2,747	-4.8%	56,074	924	14	109.9%
Connecticut	69,612	68,080	65,415	68,041	66,748	2,252	-1,293	-1.9%	67,165	2,112	3	131.6%
Delaware	58,495	56,956	54,660	55,801	55,808	1,691	8	0.0%	55,420	1,643	15	108.6%
District of Columbia	54,076	58,724	55,251	57,223	56,988	2,226	-236	-0.4%	56,566	1,959	13	110.9%
Florida	50,952	45,456	45,105	46,652	45,281	1,172	-1,371	-2.9%	46,136	1,014	39	90.4%
Georgia	55,043	45,509	45,973	45,477	45,741	1,916	264	0.6%	45,642	1,756	40	89.4%
Hawaii	67,454	61,417	59,047	59,885	60,232	2,160	348	0.6%	59,605	2,026	9	116.8%
Illinois	54,293	52,328	50,637	53,883	51,483	1,242	-2,401	-4.5%	52,801	1,068	20	103.5%
Indiana	50,652	47,595	44,445	47,026	46,020	2,225	-1,006	-2.1%	46,166	1,876	38	90.5%
Iowa	53,685	50,562	50,219	51,874	50,391	1,431	-1,483	-2.9%	51,322	1,600	25	100.6%
Kansas	50,813	47,506	46,147	47,198	46,827	1,666	-371	-0.8%	46,847	1,956	36	91.8%
Kentucky	44,046	42,401	39,856	43,569	41,129	2,196	-2,440	-5.6%	42,331	1,825	45	83.0%
Louisiana	40,702	40,540	40,658	44,090	40,599	2,232	-3,491	-7.9%	42,946	2,438	43	84.2%
Maine	50,914	49,442	49,693	49,626	49,568	1,549	-58	-0.1%	49,648	1,542	28	97.3%
Maryland	71,022	66,226	68,876	66,765	67,551	1,956	786	1.2%	67,469	1,681	1	132.2%
Massachusetts	61,721	62,856	63,313	62,557	63,085	2,312	528	0.8%	62,809	2,131	5	123.1%
Michigan	54,266	47,736	48,879	47,982	48,308	1,573	326	0.7%	48,281	1,576	32	94.6%
Minnesota	62,703	53,972	57,820	56,393	55,896	1,802	-497	-0.9%	56,869	1,410	12	111.4%
Mississippi	38,745	39,363	41,090	38,073	40,227	2,442	2,154	5.7%	39,078	1,919	51	76.6%
Missouri	49,728	47,262	45,774	49,200	46,518	1,925	-2,682	-5.5%	48,058	1,797	33	94.2%
Nebraska	53,706	54,160	55,616	53,082	54,888	1,901	1,806	3.4%	53,927	1,572	18	105.7%
New Hampshire	69,128	68,735	65,880	67,991	67,308	1,457	-683	-1.0%	67,287	1,518	2	131.9%
New Jersey	75,920	64,954	62,338	66,439	63,646	2,369	-2,793	-4.2%	65,072	2,150	4	127.5%
New York	53,792	51,351	50,636	52,003	50,994	939	-1,010	-1.9%	51,547	807	24	101.0%
North Carolina	44,394	45,213	45,206	44,577	45,210	1,518	633	1.4%	44,787	1,227	41	87.8%
North Dakota	45,788	52,614	56,361	52,561	54,488	2,454	1,927	3.7%	53,827	2,310	19	105.5%
Ohio	51,202	47,333	44,648	47,720	45,991	1,144	-1,730	-3.6%	46,696	1,027	37	91.5%
Oklahoma	43,324	44,463	48,455	46,285	46,459	1,849	175	0.4%	47,008	1,794	35	92.1%
Oregon	52,530	52,198	51,526	51,841	51,862	1,340	22	0.0%	51,736	1,498	23	101.4%
Pennsylvania	54,076	49,838	49,910	50,175	49,874	1,393	-301	-0.6%	50,087	1,241	27	98.2%
Rhode Island	59,943	53,252	49,033	53,697	51,143	1,732	-2,555	-4.8%	52,142	1,505	22	102.2%
South Carolina	44,193	43,014	40,084	43,056	41,549	1,311	-1,507	-3.5%	42,065	1,167	47	82.4%
South Dakota	50,674	46,783	47,223	47,418	47,003	1,839	-415	-0.9%	47,353	1,626	34	92.8%
Tennessee	45,393	39,809	42,279	41,147	41,044	1,637	-103	-0.3%	41,524	1,623	49	81.4%
Texas	48,309	48,757	49,047	49,269	48,902	1,027	-367	-0.7%	49,195	924	29	96.4%
Vermont	57,985	57,692	51,862	56,276	54,777	1,828	-1,499	-2.7%	54,804	1,567	16	107.4%
Virginia	63,716	62,271	62,616	62,856	62,444	1,735	-412	-0.7%	62,776	1,702	6	123.0%
Washington	61,044	57,934	56,850	60,630	57,392	1,793	-3,238	-5.3%	59,370	1,743	10	116.4%
West Virginia	42,856	44,126	41,821	43,292	42,974	1,881	-318	-0.7%	42,801	1,567	44	83.9%
Wisconsin	57,663	51,939	52,058	52,833	51,999	1,639	-834	-1.6%	52,574	1,396	21	103.0%

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

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

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

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

Table 46
Median Household Income and Median Family Income

Division/State	Median Household Income (2011 Dollars) Three-year Average*						Median Family Income (2011 Dollars) Three-year Average*						Workers Per Household**	Workers Per Family**
	Median Household Income (2011 Dollars)			Median Family Income (2011 Dollars)			Median Family Income (2011 Dollars)			Median Family Income (2011 Dollars)				
				2009-2011			2009-11			2009-11				
	2009	2010	2011	Amount	of the U.S.	Rank	2009	2010	2011	Amount	of the U.S.	Rank		
United States	\$52,195	\$50,831	\$50,054	\$51,027	100.0%		\$64,044	\$62,522	\$61,455	\$62,674	100.0%		1.37	2.07
Mountain States														
Arizona	47,961	48,375	48,621	48,319	94.7%	31	60,660	57,100	55,328	57,696	92.1%	36	1.29	1.97
Colorado	58,647	62,133	58,629	59,803	117.2%	8	72,286	69,940	69,110	70,445	112.4%	13	1.41	2.21
Idaho	49,050	48,535	47,459	48,348	94.8%	30	54,365	53,994	52,814	53,724	85.7%	43	1.32	1.91
Montana	42,401	42,582	40,277	41,753	81.8%	48	57,677	56,228	56,217	56,707	90.5%	38	1.30	2.07
Nevada	53,932	52,815	47,043	51,263	100.5%	26	63,778	62,092	56,544	60,805	97.0%	28	1.42	2.18
New Mexico	45,657	46,558	41,982	44,732	87.7%	42	54,515	52,630	51,744	52,963	84.5%	45	1.29	1.97
Utah	61,332	58,489	55,493	58,438	114.5%	11	65,986	63,563	62,809	64,119	102.3%	22	1.56	2.08
Wyoming	55,019	53,847	54,509	54,458	106.7%	17	68,709	67,919	68,629	68,419	109.2%	15	1.38	2.16
Other States														
Alabama	41,922	42,224	42,590	42,245	82.8%	46	53,241	52,021	51,991	52,418	83.6%	47	1.22	1.80
Alaska	64,596	59,672	57,431	60,566	118.7%	7	83,810	79,391	75,786	79,662	127.1%	5	1.53	2.28
Arkansas	38,313	39,804	41,302	39,806	78.0%	50	49,140	48,534	48,713	48,796	77.9%	50	1.21	1.81
California	58,861	55,995	53,367	56,074	109.9%	14	70,288	67,548	65,476	67,771	108.1%	17	1.51	2.22
Connecticut	68,001	68,080	65,415	67,165	131.6%	3	87,097	83,811	83,106	84,671	135.1%	3	1.45	2.19
Delaware	54,645	56,956	54,660	55,420	108.6%	15	70,859	70,916	69,663	70,479	112.5%	12	1.40	2.05
District of Columbia	55,722	58,724	55,251	56,566	110.9%	13	74,661	79,961	75,603	76,741	122.4%	8	1.31	3.09
Florida	47,847	45,456	45,105	46,136	90.4%	39	56,103	54,769	53,958	54,943	87.7%	40	1.31	2.04
Georgia	45,445	45,509	45,973	45,642	89.4%	40	58,900	56,952	55,001	56,951	90.9%	37	1.38	2.03
Hawaii	58,352	61,417	59,047	59,605	116.8%	9	78,706	78,537	74,234	77,159	123.1%	6	1.60	2.30
Illinois	55,438	52,328	50,637	52,801	103.5%	20	70,045	67,482	65,579	67,702	108.0%	18	1.41	2.16
Indiana	46,457	47,595	44,445	46,166	90.5%	38	59,168	57,116	57,148	57,811	92.2%	35	1.32	1.99
Iowa	53,185	50,562	50,219	51,322	100.6%	25	64,121	62,840	62,821	63,261	100.9%	24	1.35	2.09
Kansas	46,889	47,506	46,147	46,847	91.8%	36	63,951	62,939	61,947	62,946	100.4%	26	1.38	2.10
Kentucky	44,736	42,401	39,856	42,331	83.0%	45	52,216	51,983	51,917	52,038	83.0%	48	1.24	1.84
Louisiana	47,640	40,540	40,658	42,946	84.2%	43	56,017	54,112	53,601	54,577	87.1%	41	1.29	1.96
Maine	49,809	49,442	49,693	49,648	97.3%	28	59,309	60,034	58,375	59,239	94.5%	30	1.28	2.03
Maryland	67,304	66,226	68,876	67,469	132.2%	1	88,339	85,761	83,823	85,974	137.2%	1	1.50	2.26
Massachusetts	62,257	62,856	63,313	62,809	123.1%	5	84,962	81,136	80,425	82,174	131.1%	4	1.43	2.27
Michigan	48,228	47,736	48,879	48,281	94.6%	32	59,429	57,872	58,068	58,456	93.3%	33	1.28	1.95
Minnesota	58,814	53,972	57,820	56,869	111.4%	12	72,738	71,823	71,321	71,960	114.8%	10	1.41	2.18
Mississippi	36,782	39,363	41,090	39,078	76.6%	51	47,812	46,920	46,304	47,012	75.0%	51	1.24	1.81
Missouri	51,138	47,262	45,774	48,058	94.2%	33	59,049	57,988	56,616	57,884	92.4%	34	1.30	1.98
Nebraska	52,004	54,160	55,616	53,927	105.7%	18	63,016	62,732	63,491	63,080	100.6%	25	1.40	2.15
New Hampshire	67,246	68,735	65,880	67,287	131.9%	2	77,437	76,990	76,609	77,012	122.9%	7	1.43	2.11
New Jersey	67,923	64,954	62,338	65,072	127.5%	4	87,424	85,029	82,255	84,903	135.5%	2	1.47	2.13
New York	52,655	51,351	50,636	51,547	101.0%	24	70,134	67,977	66,852	68,321	109.0%	16	1.38	2.16
North Carolina	43,941	45,213	45,206	44,787	87.8%	41	56,920	54,590	54,082	55,198	88.1%	39	1.31	1.97
North Dakota	52,507	52,614	56,361	53,827	105.5%	19	66,586	67,265	66,924	66,925	106.8%	19	1.37	2.21
Ohio	48,107	47,333	44,648	46,696	91.5%	37	60,141	58,302	58,565	59,003	94.1%	31	1.28	2.00
Oklahoma	48,106	44,463	48,455	47,008	92.1%	35	54,944	53,598	53,742	54,095	86.3%	42	1.27	1.92
Oregon	51,483	52,198	51,526	51,736	101.4%	23	62,043	58,450	58,356	59,616	95.1%	29	1.28	2.03
Pennsylvania	50,512	49,838	49,910	50,087	98.2%	27	65,200	63,844	63,283	64,109	102.3%	23	1.31	2.02
Rhode Island	54,142	53,252	49,033	52,142	102.2%	22	72,712	69,955	69,604	70,757	112.9%	11	1.39	2.24
South Carolina	43,097	43,014	40,084	42,065	82.4%	47	54,947	53,336	52,240	53,508	85.4%	44	1.28	1.89
South Dakota	48,052	46,783	47,223	47,353	92.8%	34	60,565	61,881	62,059	61,501	98.1%	27	1.37	2.11
Tennessee	42,485	39,809	42,279	41,524	81.4%	49	53,833	52,695	52,273	52,934	84.5%	46	1.27	1.93
Texas	49,781	48,757	49,047	49,195	96.4%	29	59,352	58,361	58,016	58,576	93.5%	32	1.43	2.04
Vermont	54,859	57,692	51,862	54,804	107.4%	16	66,561	64,550	66,190	65,767	104.9%	20	1.36	2.17
Virginia	63,440	62,271	62,616	62,776	123.0%	6	74,726	74,764	74,500	74,663	119.1%	9	1.43	2.13
Washington	63,325	57,934	56,850	59,370	116.4%	10	71,674	69,453	68,628	69,919	111.6%	14	1.34	2.08
West Virginia	42,457	44,126	41,821	42,801	83.9%	44	49,970	50,471	49,693	50,045	79.8%	49	1.12	1.72
Wisconsin	53,726	51,939	52,058	52,574	103.0%	21	65,675	64,048	63,732	64,485	102.9%	21	1.35	2.10

*The three-year average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

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

Sources:

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

Table 47
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

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		
	2006	2010	2011	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2006-11	Percent Change 2010-11	2006	2010	2011	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2011	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2006-11	Rank by Percent Change 2010-11
	United States	\$42,535	\$46,751	\$48,043	2.5%	2.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Mountain States											
Arizona	40,019	43,299	44,581	2.2%	3.0%	94.1%	92.6%	92.8%	21	41	14
Colorado	41,750	48,230	49,383	3.4%	2.4%	98.2%	103.2%	102.8%	12	4	32
Idaho	43,506	47,868	49,082	2.4%	2.5%	102.3%	102.4%	102.2%	13	28	25
Montana	32,580	34,900	35,626	1.8%	2.1%	76.6%	74.7%	74.2%	49	48	41
Nevada	30,596	34,595	35,791	3.2%	3.5%	71.9%	74.0%	74.5%	48	7	7
New Mexico	40,070	42,512	43,102	1.5%	1.4%	94.2%	90.9%	89.7%	23	51	51
Utah	35,130	39,389	40,279	2.8%	2.3%	82.6%	84.3%	83.8%	36	16	36
Wyoming	36,662	41,963	43,394	3.4%	3.4%	86.2%	89.8%	90.3%	22	3	8
Other States											
Alabama	36,204	40,289	41,186	2.6%	2.2%	85.1%	86.2%	85.7%	33	20	37
Alaska	32,389	36,254	37,280	2.9%	2.8%	76.1%	77.5%	77.6%	47	12	18
Arkansas	48,345	53,285	55,013	2.6%	3.2%	113.7%	114.0%	114.5%	6	19	11
California	54,814	59,465	61,145	2.2%	2.8%	128.9%	127.2%	127.3%	3	38	19
Connecticut	46,285	48,669	50,499	1.8%	3.8%	108.8%	104.1%	105.1%	10	49	5
Delaware	70,151	80,200	81,529	3.1%	1.7%	164.9%	171.5%	169.7%	1	9	50
District of Columbia	38,485	41,581	42,313	1.9%	1.8%	90.5%	88.9%	88.1%	29	47	49
Florida	40,370	43,899	45,090	2.2%	2.7%	94.9%	93.9%	93.9%	20	36	22
Georgia	37,799	41,709	42,473	2.4%	1.8%	88.9%	89.2%	88.4%	26	32	47
Hawaii	45,650	49,497	50,840	2.2%	2.7%	107.3%	105.9%	105.8%	8	44	21
Illinois	36,553	39,256	40,248	1.9%	2.5%	85.9%	84.0%	83.8%	37	46	27
Indiana	34,320	38,146	39,204	2.7%	2.8%	80.7%	81.6%	81.6%	42	17	20
Iowa	35,696	38,936	39,989	2.3%	2.7%	83.9%	83.3%	83.2%	40	35	23
Kansas	35,201	38,720	39,646	2.4%	2.4%	82.8%	82.8%	82.5%	41	29	31
Kentucky	36,604	41,461	42,375	3.0%	2.2%	86.1%	88.7%	88.2%	28	11	38
Louisiana	33,794	37,338	38,020	2.4%	1.8%	79.4%	79.9%	79.1%	46	31	48
Maine	46,162	51,739	53,008	2.8%	2.5%	108.5%	110.7%	110.3%	7	14	29
Maryland	52,435	57,770	59,671	2.6%	3.3%	123.3%	123.6%	124.2%	4	18	10
Massachusetts	42,157	44,439	45,828	1.7%	3.1%	99.1%	95.1%	95.4%	18	50	13
Michigan	42,185	46,787	47,858	2.6%	2.3%	99.2%	100.1%	99.6%	15	22	35
Minnesota	31,194	34,343	34,976	2.3%	1.8%	73.3%	73.5%	72.8%	51	33	46
Mississippi	37,143	40,679	41,461	2.2%	1.9%	87.3%	87.0%	86.3%	32	37	45
Missouri	33,814	37,324	38,269	2.5%	2.5%	79.5%	79.8%	79.7%	45	24	26
Nebraska	42,447	45,957	47,281	2.2%	2.9%	99.8%	98.3%	98.4%	16	42	15
New Hampshire	51,645	56,382	57,546	2.2%	2.1%	121.4%	120.6%	119.8%	5	39	42
New Jersey	34,567	39,264	40,032	3.0%	2.0%	81.3%	84.0%	83.3%	39	10	44
New York	55,479	60,291	61,792	2.2%	2.5%	130.4%	129.0%	128.6%	2	43	28
North Carolina	37,439	41,119	42,121	2.4%	2.4%	88.0%	88.0%	87.7%	30	30	30
North Dakota	31,316	38,128	41,778	5.9%	9.6%	73.6%	81.6%	87.0%	31	1	1
Ohio	38,568	41,788	42,972	2.2%	2.8%	90.7%	89.4%	89.4%	25	40	17
Oklahoma	34,022	38,237	40,108	3.3%	4.9%	80.0%	81.8%	83.5%	38	5	2
Oregon	38,077	41,675	43,090	2.5%	3.4%	89.5%	89.1%	89.7%	24	25	9
Pennsylvania	41,349	45,733	47,035	2.6%	2.8%	97.2%	97.8%	97.9%	17	21	16
Rhode Island	40,454	44,645	45,705	2.5%	2.4%	95.1%	95.5%	95.1%	19	27	33
South Carolina	34,281	37,553	38,427	2.3%	2.3%	80.6%	80.3%	80.0%	44	34	34
South Dakota	30,291	34,331	35,413	3.2%	3.2%	71.2%	73.4%	73.7%	50	8	12
Tennessee	37,564	41,572	42,454	2.5%	2.1%	88.3%	88.9%	88.4%	27	26	40
Texas	42,458	46,952	48,735	2.8%	3.8%	99.8%	100.4%	101.4%	14	15	3
Vermont	35,542	39,434	40,293	2.5%	2.2%	83.6%	84.3%	83.9%	35	23	39
Virginia	44,051	49,651	50,657	2.8%	2.0%	103.6%	106.2%	105.4%	9	13	43
Washington	42,897	48,516	50,256	3.2%	3.6%	100.9%	103.8%	104.6%	11	6	6
West Virginia	32,728	37,675	39,092	3.6%	3.8%	76.9%	80.6%	81.4%	43	2	4
Wisconsin	36,821	39,966	41,003	2.2%	2.6%	86.6%	85.5%	85.3%	34	45	24

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

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

Table 48

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

Division/State	Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average	Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-Round Workers (Census)* (2011 Dollars)			Three-year Average** (2009-11) (2011 Dollars)	Three-year Avg. Earnings as a Percent of U.S. Avg. (2009-11)	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2011	Rank by Three-year Avg. Eam. 2009-2011
	2011	2011	2009	2010	2011				
United States	\$48,043	100.0%	\$59,140	\$55,786	\$54,339	\$56,422	100.0%		
Mountain States									
Arizona	44,581	92.8%	54,123	52,805	50,269	52,399	92.9%	25	23
Colorado	49,383	102.8%	62,158	58,895	56,324	59,126	104.8%	12	13
Idaho	49,082	102.2%	48,306	46,799	45,074	46,726	82.8%	44	45
Montana	35,626	74.2%	47,032	45,714	42,208	44,985	79.7%	48	47
Nevada	35,791	74.5%	51,132	47,133	45,270	47,845	84.8%	43	41
New Mexico	43,102	89.7%	53,890	52,345	50,681	52,305	92.7%	23	24
Utah	40,279	83.8%	56,315	52,122	50,599	53,012	94.0%	24	22
Wyoming	43,394	90.3%	54,542	50,961	48,524	51,343	91.0%	30	28
Other States									
Alabama	41,186	85.7%	50,784	48,163	46,924	48,624	86.2%	38	39
Alaska	37,280	77.6%	61,431	60,558	56,138	59,376	105.2%	15	12
Arkansas	55,013	114.5%	46,771	44,240	42,666	44,559	79.0%	47	48
California	61,145	127.3%	65,420	61,903	60,238	62,520	110.8%	7	8
Connecticut	50,499	105.1%	77,689	73,029	72,736	74,484	132.0%	2	2
Delaware	81,529	169.7%	61,222	55,860	54,584	57,222	101.4%	16	16
District of Columbia	42,313	88.1%	87,619	81,746	79,702	83,022	147.1%	1	1
Florida	45,090	93.9%	53,038	49,623	48,399	50,353	89.2%	31	31
Georgia	42,473	88.4%	55,229	52,598	51,360	53,062	94.0%	19	21
Hawaii	50,840	105.8%	53,729	50,785	50,965	51,826	91.9%	21	26
Illinois	40,248	83.8%	62,331	59,229	58,551	60,037	106.4%	9	11
Indiana	39,204	81.6%	52,780	49,796	48,300	50,292	89.1%	32	32
Iowa	39,989	83.2%	51,550	47,769	47,234	48,851	86.6%	35	37
Kansas	39,646	82.5%	53,361	50,004	49,200	50,855	90.1%	28	29
Kentucky	42,375	88.2%	49,961	46,977	45,396	47,445	84.1%	42	42
Louisiana	38,020	79.1%	51,948	49,062	47,589	49,533	87.8%	34	34
Maine	53,008	110.3%	52,193	48,974	47,011	49,393	87.5%	37	35
Maryland	59,671	124.2%	70,703	67,257	65,609	67,856	120.3%	5	5
Massachusetts	45,828	95.4%	73,256	69,544	67,435	70,078	124.2%	4	4
Michigan	47,858	99.6%	57,474	53,789	52,438	54,567	96.7%	18	18
Minnesota	34,976	72.8%	61,200	57,884	56,239	58,441	103.6%	14	14
Mississippi	41,461	86.3%	46,515	42,961	41,933	43,803	77.6%	49	50
Missouri	38,269	79.7%	52,932	49,416	48,041	50,130	88.8%	33	33
Nebraska	47,281	98.4%	51,825	47,858	45,753	48,479	85.9%	40	40
New Hampshire	57,546	119.8%	63,942	59,637	58,091	60,557	107.3%	11	10
New Jersey	40,032	83.3%	75,538	70,815	69,539	71,964	127.5%	3	3
New York	61,792	128.6%	67,729	63,868	63,511	65,036	115.3%	6	6
North Carolina	42,121	87.7%	53,428	49,865	48,617	50,636	89.7%	29	30
North Dakota	41,778	87.0%	52,706	46,884	46,792	48,794	86.5%	39	38
Ohio	42,972	89.4%	54,726	51,537	49,995	52,086	92.3%	27	25
Oklahoma	40,108	83.5%	49,448	45,990	44,974	46,804	83.0%	45	44
Oregon	43,090	89.7%	55,680	52,847	51,213	53,247	94.4%	20	19
Pennsylvania	47,035	97.9%	58,369	55,434	54,073	55,959	99.2%	17	17
Rhode Island	45,705	95.1%	31,516	30,840	27,667	30,008	53.2%	51	51
South Carolina	38,427	80.0%	60,248	58,484	56,261	58,331	103.4%	13	15
South Dakota	35,413	73.7%	49,081	47,354	45,493	47,309	83.8%	41	43
Tennessee	42,454	88.4%	46,670	44,593	41,576	44,280	78.5%	50	49
Texas	48,735	101.4%	51,878	49,123	47,034	49,345	87.5%	36	36
Vermont	40,293	83.9%	56,036	52,340	50,814	53,063	94.0%	22	20
Virginia	50,657	105.4%	53,156	51,112	49,999	51,422	91.1%	26	27
Washington	50,256	104.6%	66,694	62,681	60,175	63,183	112.0%	8	7
West Virginia	39,092	81.4%	63,789	59,821	58,102	60,571	107.4%	10	9
Wisconsin	41,003	85.3%	49,528	45,128	44,197	46,285	82.0%	46	46
			54011.698	51,066	49,611				

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

**The three-year average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and two-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

Sources:

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

Table 49
Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls

Division/State	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls			Rates of Change for Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls		Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted)			Rankings			
	2006	2010	2011	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate	Percent Change	August 2011	August 2012	Percent Change 2011-12	Rank by Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2011	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2006-11	Rank by Percent Change 2010-11	Rank by Percent Change 8/11-8/12
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	2006-11	2010-11	(thousands)	(thousands)					
United States	136,091	129,856	131,359	-0.7%	1.2%	131,278	133,092	1.4%				
Mountain States	9,582	9,021	9,119	-1.0%	1.1%	9,136	9,265	1.4%				
Arizona	2,637	2,381	2,406	-1.8%	1.0%	2,389	2,444	2.3%	21	48	23	6
Colorado	2,280	2,222	2,255	-0.2%	1.5%	2,272	2,305	1.4%	22	13	7	15
Idaho	638	604	607	-1.0%	0.6%	612	622	1.7%	41	40	38	13
Montana	434	428	427	-0.3%	-0.2%	435	440	1.3%	45	19	50	24
Nevada	1,280	1,117	1,126	-2.5%	0.8%	1,121	1,129	0.7%	34	51	33	38
New Mexico	832	803	804	-0.7%	0.1%	804	792	-1.5%	37	28	45	51
Utah	1,204	1,182	1,208	0.1%	2.2%	1,210	1,235	2.0%	32	10	3	9
Wyoming	277	283	286	0.6%	1.0%	293	298	1.9%	51	5	29	12
Other States												
Alabama	1,980	1,870	1,867	-1.2%	-0.2%	1,859	1,872	0.7%	24	44	51	36
Alaska	315	325	329	0.8%	1.1%	351	352	0.2%	49	4	22	42
Arkansas	1,199	1,161	1,160	-0.7%	-0.1%	1,152	1,161	0.8%	33	27	49	31
California	15,061	13,935	14,071	-1.3%	1.0%	13,934	14,240	2.2%	1	46	28	7
Connecticut	1,681	1,608	1,624	-0.7%	1.0%	1,615	1,618	0.2%	27	29	27	44
Delaware	438	414	417	-1.0%	0.9%	419	420	0.2%	46	38	32	43
District of Columbia	688	712	728	1.2%	2.3%	726	731	0.8%	39	2	2	35
Florida	7,995	7,193	7,274	-1.9%	1.1%	7,224	7,310	1.2%	4	49	20	26
Georgia	4,090	3,843	3,882	-1.0%	1.0%	3,890	3,939	1.3%	10	42	24	23
Hawaii	617	587	592	-0.8%	0.9%	582	596	2.5%	43	31	31	4
Illinois	5,933	5,613	5,665	-0.9%	0.9%	5,675	5,719	0.8%	6	36	30	34
Indiana	2,975	2,796	2,831	-1.0%	1.2%	2,821	2,893	2.6%	14	39	12	3
Iowa	1,504	1,469	1,478	-0.4%	0.6%	1,468	1,479	0.8%	30	21	37	33
Kansas	1,354	1,328	1,335	-0.3%	0.5%	1,323	1,341	1.3%	31	18	39	20
Kentucky	1,847	1,770	1,792	-0.6%	1.2%	1,795	1,831	2.0%	26	24	16	10
Louisiana	1,853	1,884	1,906	0.6%	1.2%	1,895	1,934	2.1%	23	6	14	8
Maine	615	593	593	-0.7%	0.0%	605	603	-0.4%	42	30	47	48
Maryland	2,590	2,518	2,548	-0.3%	1.2%	2,552	2,578	1.0%	20	20	17	29
Massachusetts	3,246	3,190	3,209	-0.2%	0.6%	3,217	3,261	1.4%	13	14	36	17
Michigan	4,328	3,861	3,937	-1.9%	1.9%	3,931	3,977	1.2%	8	50	5	27
Minnesota	2,758	2,641	2,674	-0.6%	1.3%	2,705	2,729	0.9%	17	26	10	30
Mississippi	1,141	1,091	1,091	-0.9%	0.0%	1,084	1,081	-0.3%	35	33	48	47
Missouri	2,774	2,650	2,650	-0.9%	0.0%	2,637	2,644	0.3%	19	35	46	41
Nebraska	942	940	944	0.1%	0.5%	944	956	1.3%	36	11	40	22
New Hampshire	643	624	626	-0.5%	0.4%	630	630	-0.1%	40	22	42	45
New Jersey	4,071	3,851	3,855	-1.1%	0.1%	3,864	3,912	1.3%	11	43	44	25
New York	8,619	8,566	8,679	0.1%	1.3%	8,685	8,803	1.4%	3	8	9	19
North Carolina	4,045	3,879	3,923	-0.6%	1.1%	3,936	3,961	0.6%	9	25	19	39
North Dakota	352	376	394	2.3%	4.9%	392	418	6.6%	48	1	1	1
Ohio	5,436	5,035	5,085	-1.3%	1.0%	5,096	5,197	2.0%	7	45	26	11
Oklahoma	1,540	1,530	1,550	0.1%	1.3%	1,543	1,588	2.9%	29	9	8	2
Oregon	1,704	1,602	1,619	-1.0%	1.1%	1,616	1,638	1.4%	28	41	21	18
Pennsylvania	5,759	5,624	5,691	-0.2%	1.2%	5,662	5,684	0.4%	5	15	15	40
Rhode Island	493	459	460	-1.4%	0.2%	462	459	-0.6%	44	47	43	49
South Carolina	1,910	1,812	1,833	-0.8%	1.2%	1,840	1,855	0.8%	25	32	18	32
South Dakota	399	403	406	0.4%	0.7%	414	417	0.7%	47	7	34	37
Tennessee	2,783	2,615	2,655	-0.9%	1.6%	2,665	2,695	1.1%	18	37	6	28
Texas	10,064	10,340	10,555	1.0%	2.1%	10,550	10,811	2.5%	2	3	4	5
Vermont	308	298	300	-0.5%	0.7%	294	298	1.4%	50	23	35	16
Virginia	3,727	3,638	3,682	-0.2%	1.2%	3,668	3,716	1.3%	12	16	13	21
Washington	2,859	2,786	2,821	-0.3%	1.3%	2,827	2,876	1.7%	15	17	11	14
West Virginia	756	747	754	-0.1%	1.0%	756	751	-0.7%	38	12	25	50
Wisconsin	2,867	2,728	2,739	-0.9%	0.4%	2,756	2,751	-0.2%	16	34	41	46

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

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

Table 50
Unemployment Rates

Division/State	Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate Change		Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)		Rankings by Unemployment Rate				
	2006	2010	2011	2006-2011	2010-2011	August 2011	August 2012p	2006	2010	2011	August 2011	August 2012p
	United States	4.6	9.6	9.0	5.0	-0.7	9.1	8.2				
Mountain States	3.9	9.6	8.9	5.7	-0.7	9.0	7.9					
Arizona	4.1	10.5	9.5	6.4	-1.0	9.8	8.5	20	42	39	40	34
Colorado	4.3	8.9	8.3	4.6	-0.6	8.1	7.8	23	29	28	25	29
Idaho	3.0	8.8	8.7	5.8	-0.1	8.6	6.9	3	28	31	30	20
Montana	3.2	6.9	6.9	3.6	0.0	6.4	5.7	9	8	14	10	10
Nevada	4.1	7.9	7.4	3.8	-0.5	13.8	12.0	19	17	19	51	51
New Mexico	4.3	13.7	13.6	9.5	-0.2	7.6	6.4	22	51	51	21	15
Utah	3.0	8.0	6.7	5.0	-1.3	6.9	5.6	2	19	13	14	8
Wyoming	3.2	7.0	6.0	3.8	-1.0	5.6	5.1	7	11	7	6	6
Other States												
Alabama	3.5	9.5	9.0	6.0	-0.5	9.4	8.5	11	32	33	38	34
Alaska	6.5	7.9	7.6	1.4	-0.4	6.7	6.6	49	18	22	12	17
Arkansas	5.3	7.9	8.0	2.7	0.1	8.0	6.9	43	16	26	24	20
California	4.9	12.3	11.8	7.5	-0.6	11.9	10.4	37	49	50	50	49
Connecticut	4.4	9.3	8.8	4.9	-0.5	8.9	9.2	25	30	32	32	43
Delaware	3.6	8.0	7.3	4.5	-0.7	7.4	7.0	13	20	17	20	22
District of Columbia	5.7	10.2	10.2	4.5	0.1	10.4	8.8	46	38	43	44	39
Florida	3.3	11.3	10.5	7.9	-0.8	10.9	9.0	10	47	46	48	42
Georgia	4.7	10.2	9.8	5.5	-0.4	10.1	9.2	33	40	42	41	43
Hawaii	2.5	6.9	6.7	4.4	-0.2	7.0	5.7	1	7	11	16	10
Illinois	4.7	10.5	9.8	5.8	-0.7	10.3	8.9	29	41	41	42	41
Indiana	5.0	10.1	9.0	5.1	-1.0	9.3	8.0	40	37	34	34	30
Iowa	3.7	6.3	5.9	2.5	-0.4	5.8	5.3	15	5	6	7	7
Kansas	4.4	7.1	6.7	2.7	-0.4	6.9	6.2	24	12	12	14	14
Kentucky	5.9	10.2	9.5	4.3	-0.7	9.3	8.4	47	39	40	34	33
Louisiana	3.9	7.5	7.3	3.6	-0.2	7.6	7.3	17	14	16	21	28
Maine	4.7	8.2	7.6	3.5	-0.6	6.7	6.7	31	21	21	12	18
Maryland	3.8	7.8	7.1	4.0	-0.7	7.3	7.0	16	15	15	18	22
Massachusetts	4.8	8.3	7.4	3.5	-1.0	7.2	6.4	35	23	18	17	15
Michigan	6.9	12.6	10.3	5.8	-2.3	10.3	9.2	51	50	45	42	43
Minnesota	4.1	7.3	6.4	3.2	-0.9	6.2	5.6	18	13	10	9	8
Mississippi	6.8	10.5	10.7	3.7	0.2	10.7	8.5	50	43	48	46	34
Missouri	4.8	9.3	8.6	4.5	-0.8	8.8	7.1	36	31	29	31	25
Nebraska	3.1	4.7	4.4	1.6	-0.3	4.4	3.8	4	2	2	2	2
New Hampshire	3.5	6.1	5.4	2.6	-0.7	5.4	5.7	12	4	4	5	10
New Jersey	4.7	9.6	9.3	4.9	-0.3	9.3	9.7	30	33	37	34	47
New York	4.6	8.6	8.2	4.0	-0.4	8.1	8.8	28	27	27	25	39
North Carolina	4.8	10.9	10.5	6.2	-0.4	10.8	9.7	34	45	47	47	47
North Dakota	3.2	3.8	3.5	0.6	-0.3	3.5	2.8	8	1	1	1	1
Ohio	5.4	10.0	8.7	4.5	-1.3	8.5	6.8	45	36	30	29	19
Oklahoma	4.1	6.9	6.2	2.8	-0.7	6.1	5.0	21	9	8	8	4
Oregon	5.4	10.6	9.5	5.3	-1.2	9.4	8.7	44	44	38	38	38
Pennsylvania	4.6	8.4	8.0	3.9	-0.5	8.2	8.2	27	24	24	27	31
Rhode Island	5.0	11.7	11.3	6.6	-0.4	11.3	10.6	41	48	49	49	50
South Carolina	6.4	11.2	10.3	4.8	-0.9	10.6	9.4	48	46	44	45	46
South Dakota	3.1	5.0	4.7	1.9	-0.4	4.5	4.4	6	3	3	3	3
Tennessee	5.2	9.8	9.2	4.6	-0.6	9.3	8.3	42	34	36	34	32
Texas	4.9	8.2	7.9	3.3	-0.2	8.2	7.0	38	22	23	27	22
Vermont	3.7	6.4	5.6	2.7	-0.8	5.1	5.0	14	6	5	4	4
Virginia	3.1	6.9	6.3	3.9	-0.6	6.5	5.8	5	10	9	11	13
Washington	5.0	9.9	9.2	5.0	-0.7	9.0	8.5	39	35	35	33	34
West Virginia	4.5	8.5	8.0	3.9	-0.5	7.9	7.2	26	26	25	23	27
Wisconsin	4.7	8.5	7.5	3.7	-1.0	7.3	7.1	32	25	20	18	25

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

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

Table 51
Percent of People in Poverty

Division/State	Percent of Persons in Poverty				Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	2006	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011	2010-11 Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	2009-2011	2009-2011 Standard Error	Percent Rank	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent			Percent			
United States	12.3	15.1	15.0	14.7	15.1	0.1	0.3 *	14.8	0.1		
Mountain States											
Arizona	14.4	18.8	17.2	20.0	18.0	1.4	-2.0	19.1	1.3	48	
Colorado	9.7	12.3	13.2	12.3	12.7	0.9	0.4	12.6	0.8	20	
Idaho	9.5	13.8	15.7	13.8	14.8	1.4	1.0	14.4	1.5	27	
Montana	13.5	14.5	16.5	14.0	15.5	1.4	1.5	14.8	1.2	30	
Nevada	16.9	18.3	22.2	18.8	20.2	1.3	1.4	19.9	1.2	50	
New Mexico	9.5	16.6	15.5	14.8	16.0	1.1	1.2	15.0	0.9	32	
Utah	9.3	10.0	11.0	9.9	10.5	0.9	0.7	10.2	0.7	6	
Wyoming	10.0	9.6	10.7	9.4	10.1	0.9	0.8	9.8	0.7	3	
Other States											
Alabama	14.3	17.2	15.4	16.9	16.3	1.3	-0.6	16.4	1.2	38	
Alaska	8.9	12.5	11.7	12.1	12.1	1.2	-	12.0	0.9	16	
Arkansas	17.7	15.3	18.7	17.1	17.0	1.3	-0.1	17.6	1.5	44	
California	12.2	16.3	16.9	15.8	16.6	0.4	0.8 *	16.2	0.4	37	
Connecticut	8.0	8.6	10.1	8.5	9.3	0.7	0.9 *	9.0	0.6	2	
Delaware	9.3	12.2	13.7	12.3	12.9	0.8	0.7	12.7	0.7	21	
District of Columbia	18.3	19.5	19.9	18.7	19.7	1.1	1.0	19.1	0.9	48	
Florida	11.5	16.0	14.9	15.3	15.4	0.6	0.2	15.1	0.5	33	
Georgia	12.6	18.8	18.4	18.6	18.6	0.9	-	18.5	0.9	46	
Hawaii	9.2	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.2	1.0	-0.2	12.3	0.9	18	
Illinois	10.6	14.1	14.2	13.7	14.1	0.6	0.5	13.8	0.5	23	
Indiana	10.6	16.3	15.6	16.2	15.9	1.1	-0.3	16.0	1.1	36	
Iowa	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	0.6	-0.1	10.5	0.6	7	
Kansas	12.8	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.4	1.2	0.3	14.2	1.2	26	
Kentucky	16.8	17.7	16.0	17.3	16.8	1.2	-0.5	16.9	1.1	43	
Louisiana	17.0	21.5	21.1	17.9	21.3	1.3	3.4 *	18.9	1.2	47	
Maine	10.2	12.6	13.4	12.0	13.0	0.9	1.0 *	12.5	0.8	19	
Maryland	8.4	10.9	9.3	10.2	10.1	0.7	-0.2	9.9	0.5	4	
Massachusetts	12.0	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.7	0.8	-0.1	10.8	0.7	11	
Michigan	13.3	15.7	15.0	14.9	15.3	0.8	0.5	14.9	0.7	31	
Minnesota	8.2	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.4	0.8	-0.5	10.6	0.7	8	
Mississippi	20.6	22.5	17.4	22.8	20.0	1.0	-2.9	21.0	0.9	51	
Missouri	11.4	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.2	1.3	-	15.3	1.0	34	
Nebraska	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	1.0	0.2	10.1	0.8	5	
New Hampshire	5.4	6.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	0.6	-0.1	7.3	0.6	1	
New Jersey	8.8	11.1	11.4	10.2	11.2	0.8	1.1 *	10.6	0.7	8	
New York	14.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.0	0.6	0.1	15.9	0.6	35	
North Carolina	13.8	17.4	15.4	17.2	16.4	1.0	-0.8	16.6	0.8	40	
North Dakota	11.4	12.6	9.9	11.8	11.3	0.9	-0.5	11.2	1.0	13	
Ohio	12.1	15.4	15.1	14.4	15.2	1.0	0.9 *	14.6	0.8	29	
Oklahoma	15.2	16.3	13.9	14.6	15.1	1.2	0.5	14.4	1.0	27	
Oregon	11.8	14.3	14.4	13.8	14.3	1.0	0.5	14.0	0.8	24	
Pennsylvania	11.3	12.2	12.6	11.7	12.4	0.6	0.8	12.0	0.5	16	
Rhode Island	10.5	14.0	13.4	13.5	13.7	0.9	0.2	13.5	0.7	22	
South Carolina	11.2	16.9	19.0	15.3	18.0	1.0	2.6 *	16.6	0.8	40	
South Dakota	10.7	13.6	14.5	13.9	14.1	1.6	0.2	14.1	1.6	25	
Tennessee	14.9	16.7	16.3	16.6	16.5	1.3	-0.1	16.5	1.2	39	
Texas	16.4	18.4	17.4	17.8	17.9	0.7	0.1	17.7	0.6	45	
Vermont	7.8	10.8	11.6	10.1	11.2	0.9	1.1 *	10.6	0.7	8	
Virginia	8.6	10.7	11.4	10.7	11.0	0.7	0.3	10.9	0.7	12	
Washington	8.0	11.6	12.5	11.6	12.1	0.9	0.4	11.9	0.8	15	
West Virginia	15.3	16.8	17.5	16.3	17.2	1.3	0.8	16.7	1.0	42	
Wisconsin	10.1	10.1	13.1	10.4	11.6	0.9	1.1 *	11.3	0.9	14	

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

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

Notes:

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

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

Quality of life is a subjective concept and difficult to measure. The connection between economic performance and quality of life, however, is indisputable. Even with the state of the economy, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure has become more diverse and is growing. Utah's violent crime rate remained among the lowest in the United States. The poverty rate was below the national average and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation. Utah ranked 11th in the indicators of child well-being and seventh highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data show Utah's quality of life continues to be among the best in the nation.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Utah's Kids Count. The Annie E. Casey Foundation ranked Utah 11th in the nation in child well-being in its *2012 Kids Count Data Book*, lower than the 2011 rank of seventh. This foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of the following ten measures: percent low-birth-weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school drop-outs; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Transportation Choices. The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked quality of life measure. The 2011 American Community Survey showed 76.5% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 12.0% carpooled, 2.4% used public transportation, 2.4% walked, and 4.6% worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.6 minutes. Between 2010 and 2011, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 14.1% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 5.2% increase in the number of people using vanpools, a 8.2% increase in the number of people using Paratransit service, a 10.8% increase in the number of passengers using commuter rail service, and a 1.5% increase in the number of passengers using bus service. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 6.4%. UTA is moving toward building 70 miles of rail by 2015, including FrontRunner South and the Draper and Airport TRAX lines.

Current Data on Social Well-Being

Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2010 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 212.7 per 100,000 people, the fifth lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 403.6 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2010,

Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S.

Education. In 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey reported 90.3% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the 14th highest state in the nation. The national rate was 85.9%. Utah also ranked 17th in higher education attainment, with 29.7% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 28.5%.

Home Ownership. Utah's home ownership rate in 2011 was 71.4%, 12th highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 66.1%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 78.7%, Mississippi at 74.8%, Vermont at 74.6%, Delaware at 74.2%, and South Carolina at 74.2%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 44.8%, New York at 53.6%, California at 55.3%, Hawaii at 55.4%, and Nevada at 56.2%.

Vital Statistics

Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2011 estimates show 31.2% of Utah's population was younger than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (9.2%), behind Alaska at 8.1%. Utah's median age of 29.5 is the lowest in the nation.

Births. Preliminary data for 2010 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed Utah's birth rate was 18.9 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national rate of 13.0. In 2010, Alaska and Texas ranked second and third in the nation with birth rates of 16.1 and 15.4. New Hampshire and Maine both had the lowest birth rate in the nation at 9.8. Vermont also had low birth rate with 9.9.

Deaths. Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.3 per 1,000 people in 2010, the second lowest in the nation. The age-adjusted death rate in Utah was 7.0 per 1,000 people. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 137.4 in 2010, the lowest in the nation.

Table 52
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime*		Property Crime**		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2011 ²				Home Ownership Rates 2011 ³	
	per 100,000 People 2010 ¹		per 100,000 People 2010 ¹		High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher			
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	403.6	-	2,941.9	-	85.9	-	28.5	-	66.1	-
Alabama	377.8	22	3,516.8	11	82.7	47	22.3	46	72.9	9
Alaska	638.8	3	2,852.5	25	91.8	4	26.4	29	64.4	43
Arizona	408.1	19	3,534.0	10	85.7	35	26.6	27	66.0	39
Arkansas	505.3	11	3,558.9	8	83.8	44	20.3	49	67.6	35
California	440.6	17	2,635.8	31	81.1	49	30.3	15	55.3	49
Colorado	320.8	26	2,684.2	28	90.2	15	36.7	4	65.9	40
Connecticut	281.4	32	2,193.2	44	89.1	20	36.2	5	70.6	18
Delaware	620.9	4	3,448.2	12	87.0	32	28.8	20	74.2	4
District of Columbia	1,330.2	1	4,778.9	1	87.2	30	52.5	1	44.8	51
Florida	542.4	10	3,558.4	9	85.9	34	25.8	34	69.0	26
Georgia	403.3	20	3,640.5	7	84.3	39	27.6	24	66.2	38
Hawaii	262.7	38	3,314.2	17	90.6	10	29.1	19	55.4	48
Idaho	221.0	45	1,995.8	48	88.6	23	25.2	38	72.4	10
Illinois	435.2	18	2,681.0	29	87.2	30	31.0	14	68.4	30
Indiana	314.5	29	3,042.4	21	87.3	29	23.0	44	72.1	11
Iowa	273.5	34	2,242.5	42	90.6	10	25.8	34	71.2	14
Kansas	369.1	23	3,119.9	20	90.0	17	30.1	16	65.4	41
Kentucky	242.6	42	2,551.3	34	83.1	46	21.1	47	69.1	24
Louisiana	549.0	8	3,647.5	6	82.5	48	21.1	47	70.1	19
Maine	122.0	51	2,479.3	37	90.9	8	28.4	21	73.9	8
Maryland	547.7	9	2,997.3	23	88.9	21	36.9	3	69.7	20
Massachusetts	466.6	14	2,350.5	39	89.2	19	39.1	2	65.3	42
Michigan	490.3	12	2,713.6	27	88.8	22	25.6	36	74.1	6
Minnesota	236.0	43	2,572.3	32	92.0	2	32.4	11	71.3	13
Mississippi	269.7	36	2,985.0	24	81.1	49	19.8	50	74.8	2
Missouri	455.0	15	3,346.4	16	87.6	28	26.1	33	71.1	15
Montana	272.2	35	2,543.8	35	92.3	1	28.2	22	68.4	30
Nebraska	279.5	33	2,673.2	30	91.0	7	27.9	23	68.9	27
Nevada	660.6	2	2,774.7	26	84.0	43	22.5	45	56.2	47
New Hampshire	167.0	49	2,186.3	45	91.4	6	33.4	9	74.1	6
New Jersey	307.7	31	2,081.9	47	88.1	26	35.3	7	66.4	36
New Mexico	588.9	7	3,435.4	14	83.2	45	25.6	36	69.1	24
New York	392.1	21	1,941.2	49	85.0	36	32.9	10	53.6	50
North Carolina	363.4	25	3,447.3	13	84.7	38	26.9	26	68.3	32
North Dakota	225.0	44	1,768.5	51	90.7	9	26.3	31	68.3	32
Ohio	315.2	27	3,245.2	18	88.3	25	24.7	39	68.9	27
Oklahoma	479.5	13	3,415.5	15	86.3	33	23.8	42	69.4	21
Oregon	252.0	40	3,012.9	22	89.4	18	29.3	18	66.4	36
Pennsylvania	366.2	24	2,173.0	46	88.6	23	27.0	25	71.1	15
Rhode Island	256.6	39	2,556.6	33	84.8	37	31.1	13	63.4	46
South Carolina	597.7	6	3,900.4	2	84.2	40	24.1	41	74.2	4
South Dakota	268.5	37	1,852.4	50	90.6	10	26.3	31	69.3	22
Tennessee	613.3	5	3,657.9	5	84.2	40	23.6	43	69.3	22
Texas	450.3	16	3,783.0	3	81.1	49	26.4	29	64.3	44
Utah	212.7	47	3,179.6	19	90.3	14	29.7	17	71.4	12
Vermont	130.2	50	2,282.3	41	91.8	4	35.4	6	74.6	3
Virginia	213.6	46	2,327.2	40	87.8	27	35.1	8	67.9	34
Washington	313.8	30	3,706.6	4	90.1	16	31.9	12	64.2	45
West Virginia	314.6	28	2,239.6	43	84.2	40	18.5	51	78.7	1
Wisconsin	248.7	41	2,507.7	36	90.4	13	26.5	28	68.5	29
Wyoming	195.9	48	2,461.6	38	92.0	2	24.7	39	71.1	15

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

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

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

Sources:

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2010."
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2011

Table 53
Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2010 ¹		Deaths per 1,000 People 2010 ²		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2011 ³		State Health Ranking 2011 ³	Persons Without Health Insurance 3-Year Average 2009-2011 ⁴	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	13.0	-	8.0	-	190.8	-	-	16.0	-
Alabama	12.6	32	10.0	2	211.7	7	46	15.0	20
Alaska	16.1	2	5.2	51	192.0	27	35	17.8	12
Arizona	13.9	11	7.3	42	166.7	47	29	18.5	8
Arkansas	13.2	20	9.9	3	212.4	6	47	18.3	10
California	13.7	14	6.3	48	173.3	45	24	19.5	6
Colorado	13.2	20	6.3	49	163.9	48	9	14.4	24
Connecticut	11.0	46	8.0	29	185.7	36	3	10.3	45
Delaware	12.6	32	8.6	24	205.0	11	30	11.5	39
District of Columbia	15.2	4	7.8	34	182.3	40	33	11.2	40
Florida	11.4	43	9.2	11	190.5	31	37	20.7	3
Georgia	13.8	12	7.4	40	158.9	49	4	19.7	5
Hawaii	14.0	10	7.1	46	175.8	44	19	7.6	50
Idaho	14.8	5	7.3	43	199.7	17	28	17.1	15
Illinois	12.9	22	7.8	33	208.2	10	38	14.6	22
Indiana	12.9	22	8.8	19	191.0	29	17	13.0	34
Iowa	12.7	31	9.1	13	189.6	32	26	11.0	41
Kansas	14.2	7	8.6	23	225.1	1	43	13.0	34
Kentucky	12.9	22	9.7	7	215.3	4	49	15.0	20
Louisiana	13.8	12	9.0	16	204.2	12	8	18.4	9
Maine	9.8	50	9.6	8	196.4	19	22	9.8	46
Maryland	12.8	28	7.5	38	192.9	22	5	13.3	31
Massachusetts	11.1	45	8.0	30	199.7	17	30	4.4	51
Michigan	11.6	42	8.7	21	182.4	39	6	12.8	36
Minnesota	12.9	22	7.3	41	218.3	3	50	9.0	49
Mississippi	13.5	15	9.8	5	204.2	12	40	18.2	11
Missouri	12.8	28	9.2	12	184.4	37	25	14.5	23
Montana	12.2	38	8.9	17	187.2	33	16	17.2	14
Nebraska	14.2	7	8.3	27	192.7	24	42	12.2	37
Nevada	13.3	19	7.3	44	191.9	28	2	21.5	2
New Hampshire	9.8	50	7.7	35	193.0	21	11	10.8	44
New Jersey	12.4	37	7.9	31	170.0	46	34	15.2	19
New Mexico	13.5	15	7.7	36	177.6	43	18	20.6	4
New York	12.5	35	7.6	37	199.8	16	32	13.8	28
North Carolina	12.8	28	8.3	28	186.6	35	12	17.1	15
North Dakota	13.5	15	8.8	18	208.7	8	36	10.9	42
Ohio	12.1	39	9.4	9	208.5	9	48	13.7	29
Oklahoma	14.2	7	9.7	6	192.8	23	14	17.4	13
Oregon	11.9	41	8.3	25	200.5	15	26	15.7	18
Pennsylvania	11.2	44	9.8	4	192.5	25	10	10.9	42
Rhode Island	10.6	48	9.1	14	201.4	14	45	11.9	38
South Carolina	12.6	32	9.0	15	180.8	42	23	18.8	7
South Dakota	14.5	6	8.7	20	212.5	5	39	13.1	33
Tennessee	12.5	35	9.4	10	182.8	38	44	14.3	25
Texas	15.4	3	6.6	47	137.4	50	7	24.6	1
Utah	18.9	1	5.3	50	190.6	30	1	14.2	26
Vermont	9.9	49	8.6	22	195.5	20	20	9.1	48
Virginia	12.9	22	7.4	39	187.0	34	15	13.3	31
Washington	12.9	22	7.2	45	220.0	2	41	13.7	29
West Virginia	11.0	46	11.5	1	192.5	25	13	14.0	27
Wisconsin	12.0	40	8.3	26	182.2	41	21	9.6	47
Wyoming	13.4	18	7.9	32	181.0	33	19	16.8	17

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 60, No 02. Data are preliminary
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 60, No 04. Not age adjusted. Data are preliminary
3. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2011"
4. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Table 54
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2009-2011 ¹		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Average) 2011 ²			Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program FY 2011 ³					
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000		Average Monthly Participation			Rate per 1,000 Total		
				people	Rank	Persons	People	Rank	Households	Households	Rank
U.S.	14.8	-	4,363,000	14.0	-	44,708,726	133.9	-	21,072,113	284.0	-
Alabama	16.4	14	55,973	11.7	22	920,365	135.2	14	404,793	307.4	8
Alaska	12.0	35	10,196	14.1	18	86,044	170.8	2	35,072	419.1	2
Arizona	19.1	3	39,937	6.2	42	1,067,617	128.7	27	465,375	295.3	13
Arkansas	17.6	8	18,164	6.2	41	486,451	123.7	42	210,670	285.7	20
California	16.2	15	1,462,880	38.8	1	3,672,980	147.1	4	1,612,825	334.9	3
Colorado	12.6	32	32,110	6.3	40	453,103	140.3	8	200,064	317.7	4
Connecticut	9.0	50	31,864	8.9	30	378,677	142.5	6	205,772	262.2	40
Delaware	12.7	31	15,496	17.1	10	134,927	126.8	35	61,877	276.5	27
District of Columbia	19.1	3	22,734	36.8	2	134,845	141.7	7	76,075	251.1	45
Florida	15.1	19	93,913	4.9	46	3,074,671	139.6	10	1,659,063	258.6	41
Georgia	18.5	6	36,911	3.8	49	1,780,039	135.4	13	789,785	305.1	9
Hawaii	12.3	34	27,184	19.8	7	159,644	215.4	1	79,624	431.8	1
Idaho	14.4	24	2,881	1.8	50	228,629	132.0	20	96,372	313.0	5
Illinois	13.8	29	88,491	6.9	38	1,793,886	139.2	11	859,785	290.3	16
Indiana	16.0	16	57,786	8.9	31	877,560	131.7	21	381,217	303.1	10
Iowa	10.5	45	43,828	14.3	17	373,856	126.3	38	173,186	272.7	32
Kansas	14.2	26	37,044	12.9	19	298,642	126.3	37	138,910	271.6	33
Kentucky	16.9	9	62,798	14.4	14	823,472	127.6	32	381,740	275.3	29
Louisiana	18.9	5	23,674	5.2	44	884,519	130.6	23	388,516	297.3	12
Maine	12.5	33	25,979	19.6	8	247,943	128.4	28	126,184	252.4	43
Maryland	9.9	48	61,455	10.5	24	667,738	129.2	26	328,328	262.7	39
Massachusetts	10.8	41	99,337	15.1	12	813,631	132.3	18	447,066	240.8	49
Michigan	14.9	21	158,322	16.0	11	1,928,478	136.2	12	967,566	271.4	34
Minnesota	10.6	42	48,789	9.1	28	505,919	115.0	51	245,585	237.0	50
Mississippi	21.0	1	25,079	8.4	34	622,596	123.3	43	273,029	281.1	23
Missouri	15.3	18	86,123	14.3	16	943,088	127.1	34	433,899	276.2	28
Montana	14.8	22	8,551	8.6	33	124,243	129.7	24	57,133	282.0	22
Nebraska	10.1	47	15,100	8.2	36	174,204	122.7	45	76,183	280.6	24
Nevada	15.0	20	27,578	10.1	25	332,959	124.4	41	156,319	264.9	38
New Hampshire	7.3	51	10,414	7.9	37	113,407	119.5	48	54,134	250.4	46
New Jersey	10.6	42	84,132	9.5	27	759,136	133.3	16	370,887	272.8	31
New Mexico	19.9	2	50,793	24.4	3	414,275	127.1	33	179,007	294.1	14
New York	15.9	17	279,238	14.3	15	2,999,991	148.6	3	1,600,690	278.6	26
North Carolina	16.6	11	43,544	4.5	47	1,590,069	124.6	40	734,482	269.7	36
North Dakota	11.2	39	4,495	6.6	39	60,902	131.3	22	27,893	286.6	19
Ohio	14.6	23	215,221	18.6	9	1,779,237	139.9	9	847,377	293.7	15
Oklahoma	14.4	24	19,865	5.2	43	614,704	128.4	28	272,189	290.0	17
Oregon	14.0	28	79,016	20.4	5	772,756	128.3	31	419,693	236.1	51
Pennsylvania	12.0	35	162,563	12.8	20	1,718,211	128.4	30	815,765	270.5	35
Rhode Island	13.5	30	15,573	14.8	13	160,201	142.9	5	86,368	265.1	37
South Carolina	16.6	11	40,274	8.6	32	844,405	132.2	19	390,936	285.6	21
South Dakota	14.1	27	6,824	8.3	35	101,817	132.7	17	43,585	310.0	7
Tennessee	16.5	13	152,957	23.9	4	1,275,790	133.8	15	611,502	279.2	25
Texas	17.7	7	110,752	4.3	48	3,977,273	125.6	39	1,608,476	310.5	6
Utah	10.2	46	14,255	5.1	45	283,971	117.8	49	111,799	299.1	11
Vermont	10.6	42	6,233	10.0	26	92,038	122.1	46	46,239	243.0	48
Virginia	10.9	40	73,289	9.1	29	858,782	129.6	25	406,811	273.5	30
Washington	11.9	37	139,358	20.4	6	1,054,693	126.6	36	543,533	245.7	47
West Virginia	16.7	10	23,189	12.5	21	345,955	119.8	47	160,721	257.9	42
Wisconsin	11.3	38	63,124	11.1	23	801,073	116.3	50	370,372	251.5	44
Wyoming	9.8	49	607	1.1	51	36,031	123.0	44	15,341	288.8	18

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

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2009 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients 2011." Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes recipients in U.S. territories. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using 2010 Census population counts.
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

Public Education

In fall 2012, there were an estimated 600,970 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,225 students or 2.3% over 2011. In FY2011, Utah's total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 34th in the nation. Utah's public education system operates over 900 community-based schools. The system provides an education that continually evolves in order to prepare students for the future.

Enrollment

Utah's student enrollment growth has been moderate for several years after peaking at 3.1% in 2006. Enrollment grew by 13,225 students between 2011 and 2012, a 2.3% increase. Utah continues to experience increases in population, and growth in student enrollment is expected to follow suit over the next several years. Natural increase is fueling this growth in enrollment.

For several years, the incoming class was larger than the previous year's class, which has led to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. In fall 2011, the trend continues, with a larger kindergarten class than the previous year. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to lower births in the age cohorts, out-migration, dropouts, and early graduation.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (77.8%), it is becoming slightly more diverse. In fall 2011, 15.0% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.8% was Asian, 1.5% was Pacific Islander, 1.3% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.3% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group. In 2011, over 100 different languages were spoken in students' homes.

Finances

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

Achievement

A total of 20,449 Utah students took Advance Placement (AP) Exams in 2012 with a pass rate of 68%. This was 9% above the passing rate of their national peers (50%). Passing AP tests means the student scored a 3, 4, or 5 on the test, thus earning college credit. There was a 10% increase in the number of students who took AP exams from 2011. Partici-

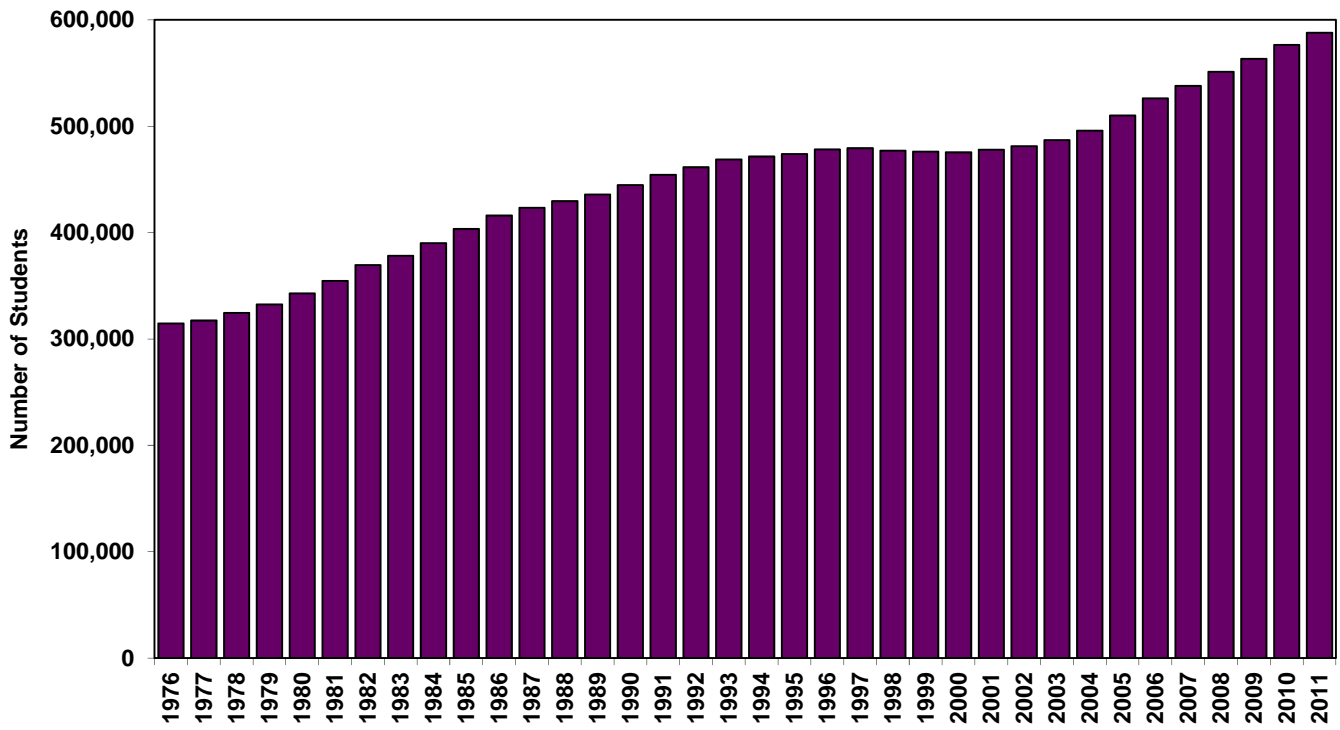
pation in AP exams in 2012 was up across all ethnic and racial groups in Utah.

In addition to a high quality education, a child's success in school is also attributed to factors at home, such as income and parents' education. In 2011, Utah's median household income of \$56,991 ranked 11th in the nation and above the national average. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. Utah ranks 17th in the percent people 25 years and over with bachelor's degrees at 29.7% and 14th in the percent of people with high school diplomas at 90.3%.

Charter Schools

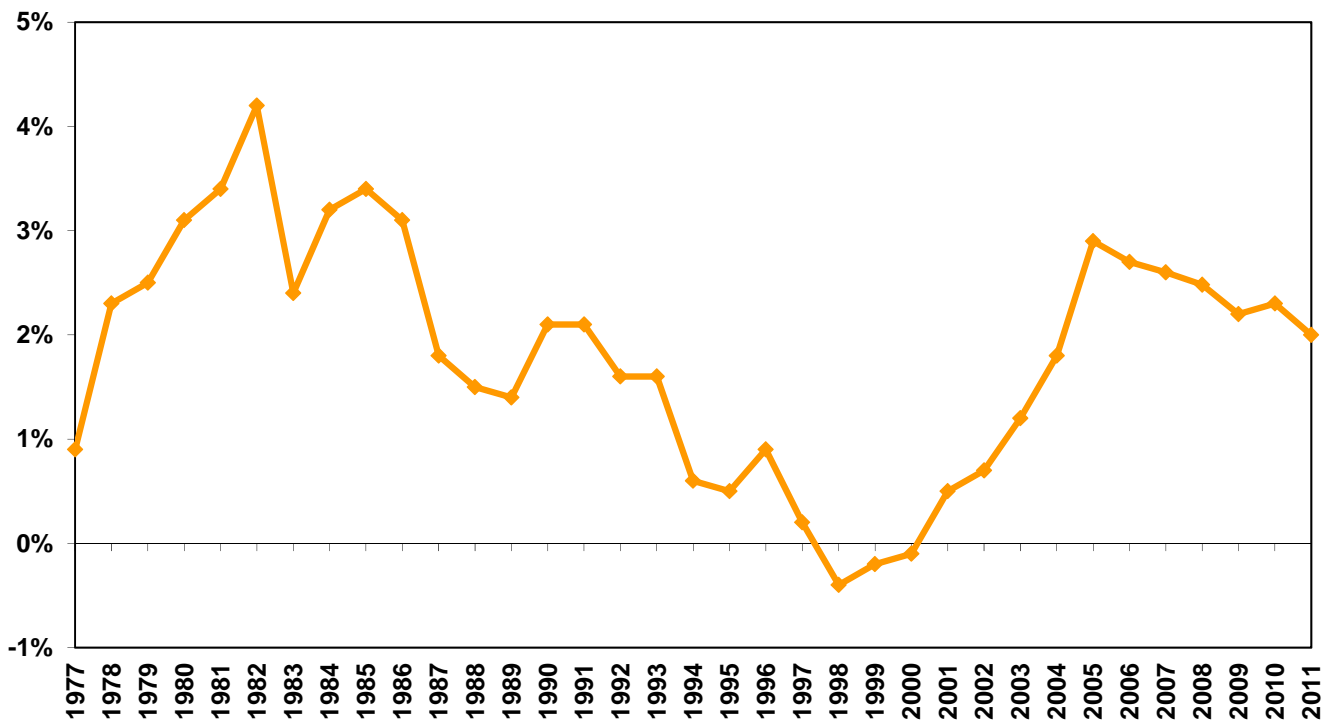
Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws and administrative rules for the use of those funds and for the operation of programs. The educational purposes of each vary. For example, Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math, Engineering, and Science in Salt Lake is geared toward college preparation. FY2000 was the first year that charter schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2011-12, 78 charter schools educated 44,892 students, about 7.6% of all Utah students in public schools.

Figure 42
Utah Public Education Enrollment



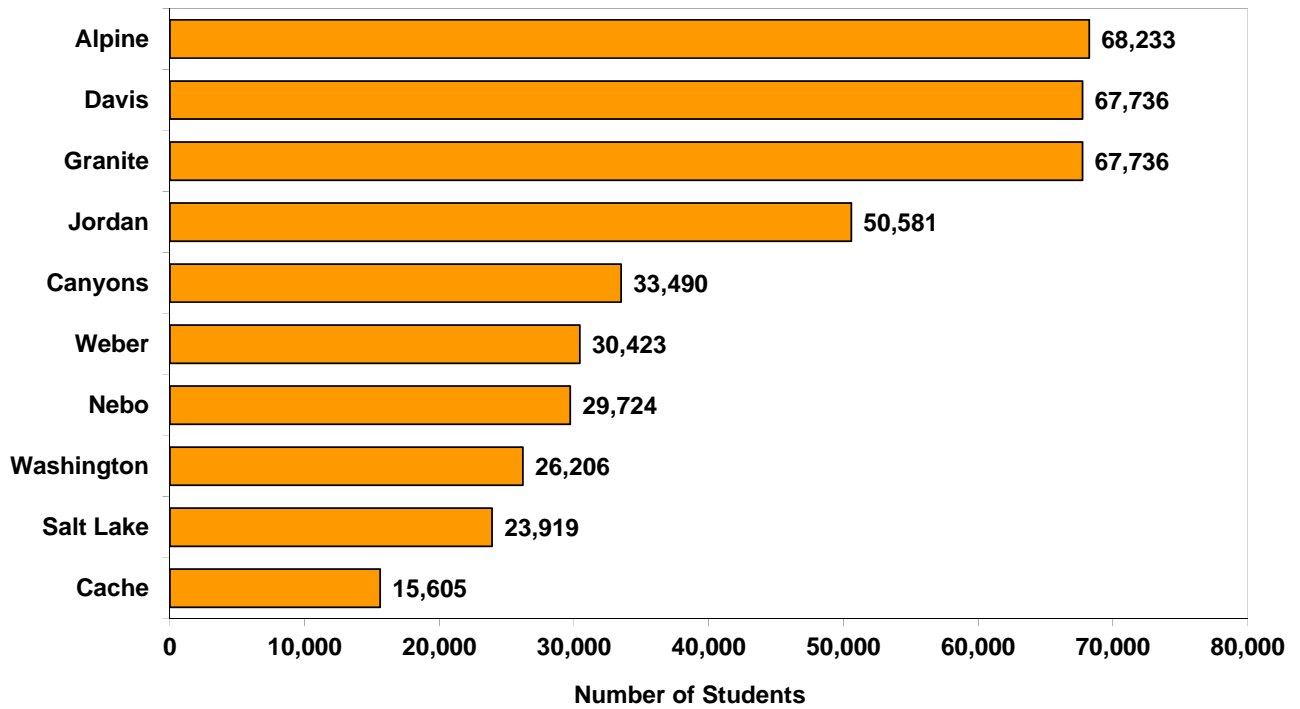
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 43
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



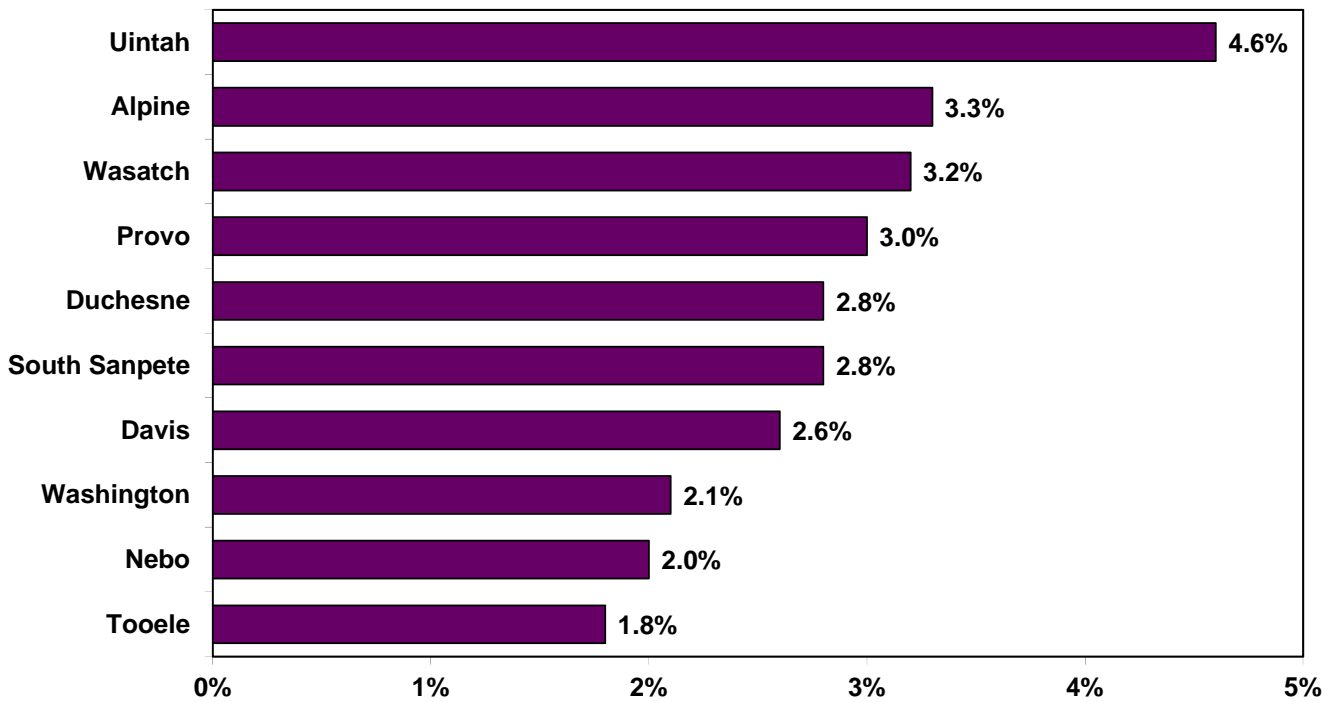
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 44
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2011-12



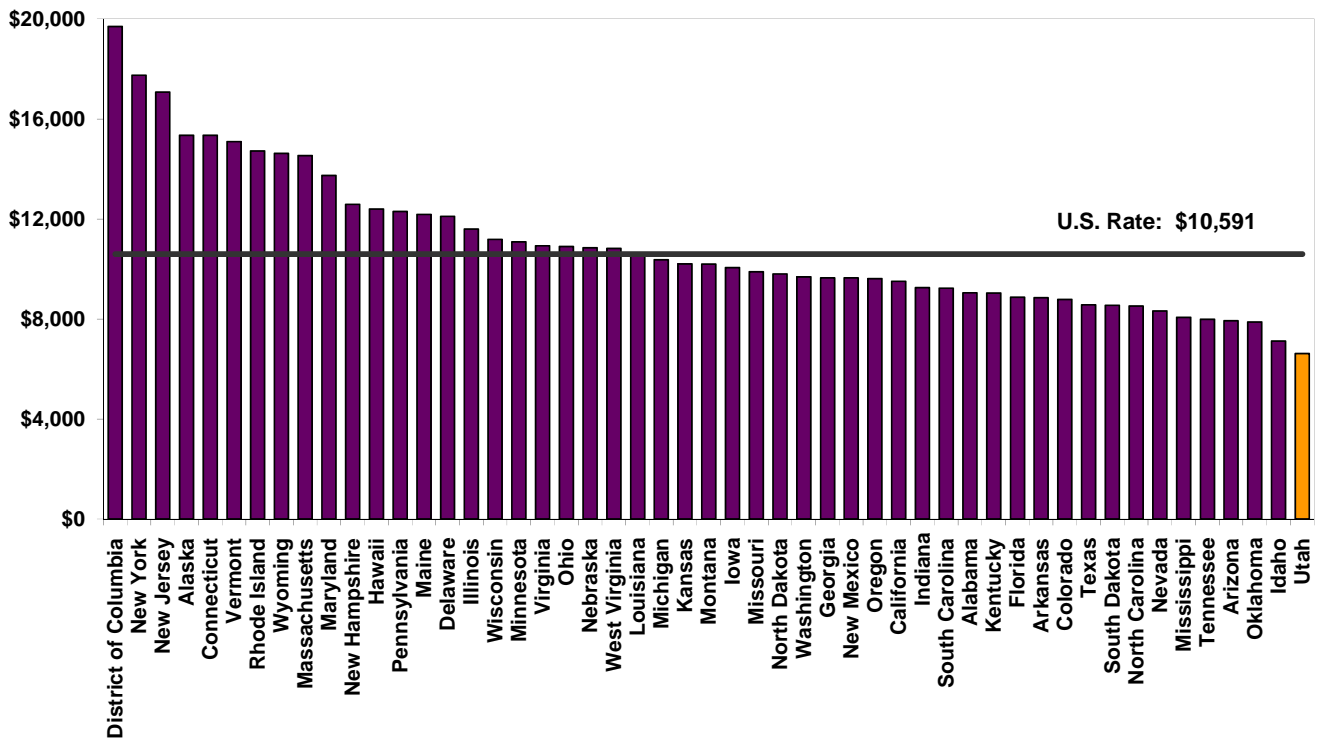
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics.

Figure 45
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from SY2011 to SY2012 with Enrollment 1,000+



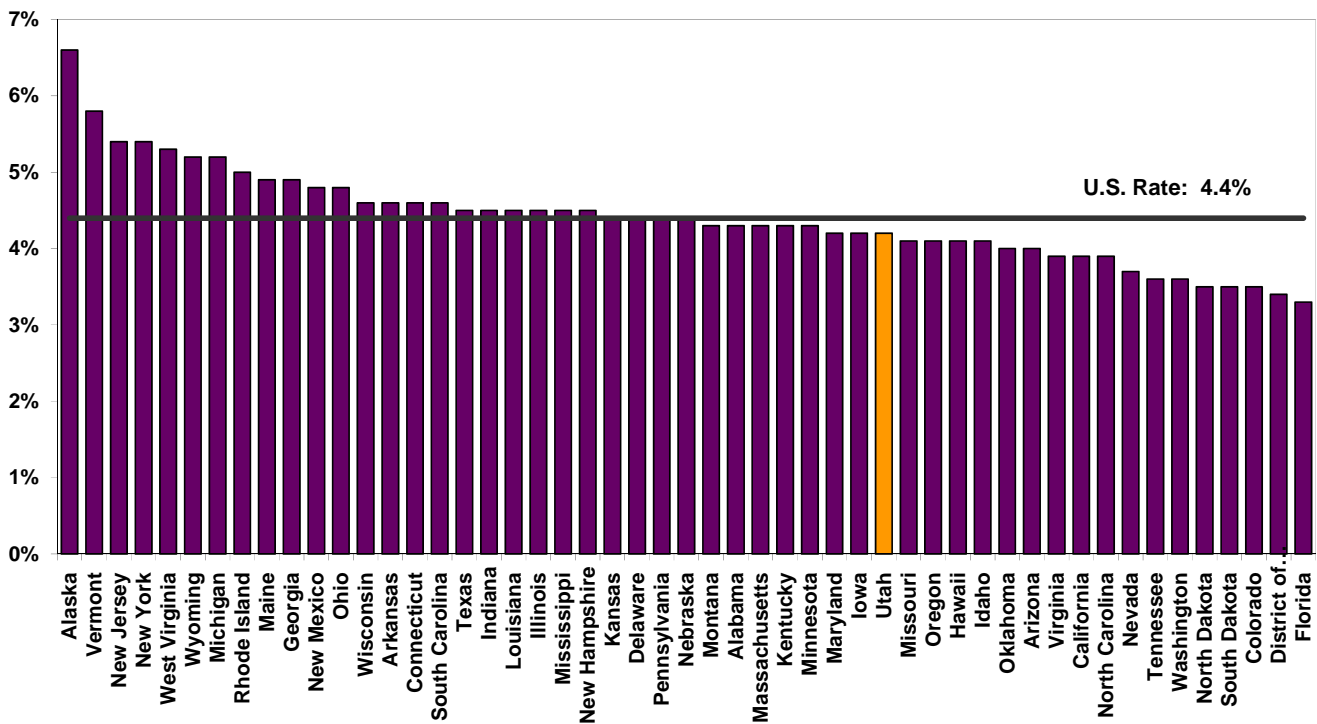
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 46
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: FY 2009



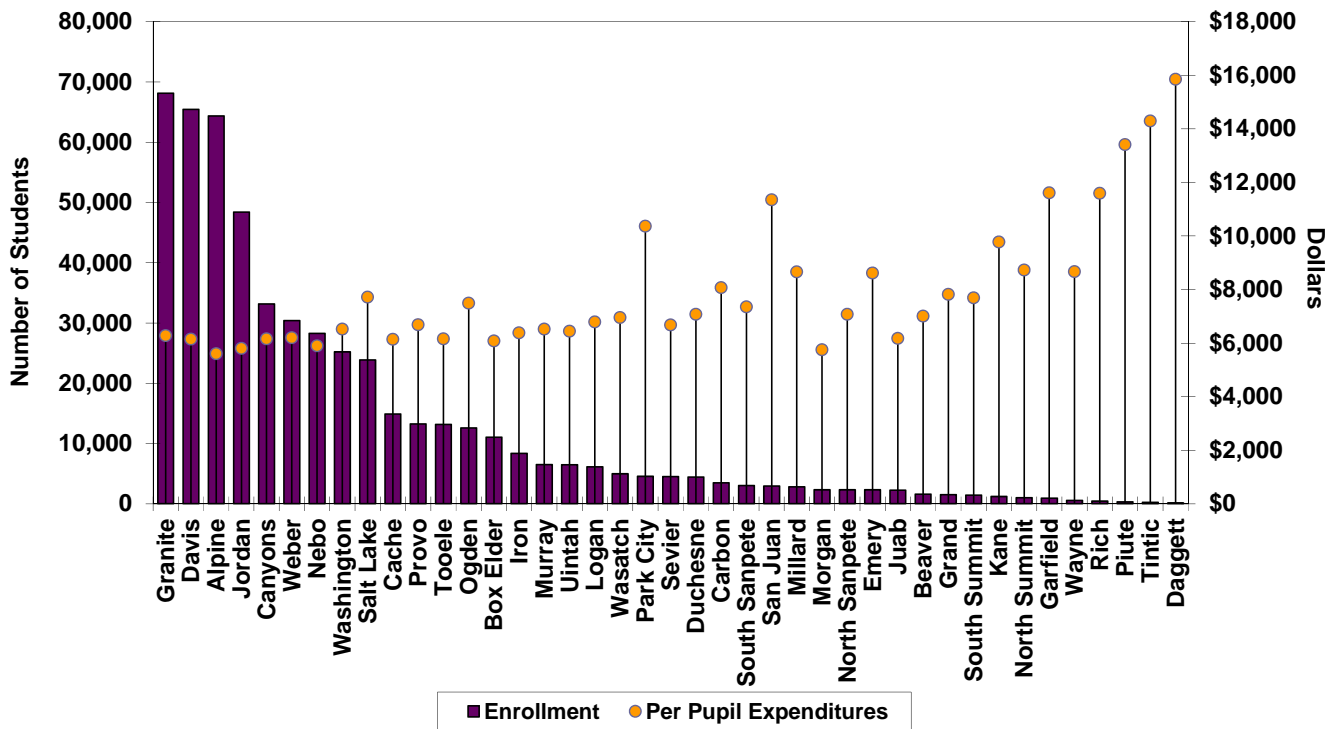
Source: National Center of Education Statistics

Figure 47
K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of State Personal Income: FY 2009



Source: National Center of Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 48
Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: 2010



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 55
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/Population
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,467	53,453	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,290,632	44,165	2.0%	20.9%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,331,826	41,194	1.8%	20.6%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,372,457	40,631	1.7%	20.5%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,430,224	57,767	2.4%	20.4%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,505,844	75,620	3.1%	20.4%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,576,228	70,384	2.8%	20.4%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,636,077	59,849	2.3%	20.4%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,691,122	55,045	2.1%	20.5%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,731,558	40,437	1.5%	20.6%
2010	576,335	13,062	2.3%	2,774,663	43,104	1.6%	20.8%
2011	587,745	11,420	2.0%	2,813,923	39,260	1.4%	20.9%
2012	600,970	13,225	2.3%	2,856,700 *	42,777	1.5%	21.0%

* The 2012 population number is a forecast

Sources:

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

**Table 56
Fall Enrollment**

District	Total Annual Change						Percent Change						2011 Rank					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Size Change	Percent Change		
Alpine	56,051	58,665	61,223	64,351	66,044	68,233	2,614	2,558	3,128	1,693	2,189	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	2.6%	3.3%	1	1
Beaver	1,564	1,562	1,577	1,600	1,566	1,540	-2	15	23	-34	-26	-0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	-2.1%	-1.7%	31	34
Box Elder	10,641	10,931	11,132	11,052	11,187	11,273	290	201	-80	135	86	2.7%	1.8%	-0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	14	12
Cache	13,560	14,194	14,579	14,917	15,409	15,605	634	385	338	492	196	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%	3.3%	1.3%	10	9
Canyons	na	na	na	33,184	33,469	33,490	na	na	na	285	21	na	na	na	0.9%	0.1%	5	19
Caribon	3,475	3,562	3,502	3,462	3,458	3,423	87	-60	-40	-4	-35	2.5%	-1.7%	-1.1%	-0.1%	-1.0%	23	36
Daggett	150	134	142	147	168	169	-16	8	5	21	1	-10.7%	6.0%	3.5%	14.3%	0.6%	41	27
Davis	62,832	64,551	65,014	65,452	66,019	67,736	1,719	463	438	567	1,717	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2	2
Duchesne	3,982	4,224	4,355	4,436	4,448	4,574	242	131	81	12	126	6.1%	3.1%	1.9%	0.3%	2.8%	20	11
Emery	2,320	2,262	2,256	2,316	2,359	2,313	-58	-6	60	43	-46	-2.5%	-0.3%	2.7%	1.9%	-1.9%	29	39
Garfield	938	933	911	931	925	927	-5	-22	20	-6	2	-0.5%	-2.4%	2.2%	-0.6%	0.2%	36	26
Grand	1,500	1,486	1,498	1,498	1,526	1,510	-14	12	28	-16	-43	-0.9%	0.8%	1.9%	-1.0%	-2.8%	32	38
Granite	68,483	67,948	68,403	68,131	68,573	67,736	-535	455	-272	442	-837	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.4%	0.6%	-1.2%	3	41
Iron	8,486	8,643	8,344	8,365	8,483	8,508	157	-299	21	118	25	1.9%	-3.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	15	17
Jordan	78,708	80,187	81,017	84,411	49,729	50,581	1,479	830	-32,606	1,318	852	1.9%	1.0%	-40.2%	2.7%	1.7%	4	3
Juab	2,071	2,147	2,203	2,244	2,286	2,297	76	56	41	42	11	3.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.5%	30	22
Kane	1,188	1,178	1,202	1,194	1,176	1,175	-10	24	-8	-18	-1	-0.8%	2.0%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-0.1%	34	29
Logan	5,641	5,755	5,960	6,123	6,133	6,120	114	205	163	10	-13	2.0%	3.6%	2.7%	0.2%	-0.2%	18	32
Millard	2,897	2,852	2,829	2,820	2,826	2,815	-45	-23	-9	6	-11	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.4%	26	31
Morgan	2,083	2,183	2,276	2,338	2,437	2,421	100	93	62	99	-16	4.8%	2.7%	4.2%	-0.7%	-0.7%	27	33
Murray	6,352	6,426	6,458	6,515	6,500	6,417	74	32	57	-15	-83	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	-0.2%	-1.3%	17	40
Nebo	25,615	26,988	27,592	28,282	29,136	29,724	973	1,004	690	854	588	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%	7	4
North Sanpete	2,321	2,340	2,329	2,319	2,419	2,420	19	-11	-10	100	1	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.4%	4.3%	0.0%	28	28
North Summit	981	1,000	988	1,003	978	983	19	-12	15	-25	5	1.9%	-1.2%	1.5%	-2.5%	0.5%	35	25
Ogden	12,358	12,603	12,884	12,578	12,568	12,652	245	281	-306	-10	84	2.0%	2.2%	-2.4%	-0.1%	0.7%	13	14
Park City	4,336	4,443	4,477	4,563	4,351	4,400	107	34	86	-212	49	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	-4.6%	1.1%	22	16
Plute	298	300	319	328	305	317	2	19	9	-23	12	0.7%	6.3%	2.8%	-7.0%	3.9%	39	21
Provo	13,272	13,083	13,288	13,241	13,376	13,779	-189	205	-47	135	403	-1.4%	1.6%	-0.4%	1.0%	3.0%	11	6
Rich	436	431	450	457	484	491	-5	19	7	27	7	-1.1%	4.4%	1.6%	5.9%	1.4%	38	24
Salt Lake	23,894	23,536	23,678	23,850	23,960	23,919	-358	142	172	110	-41	-1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.2%	9	37
San Juan	2,871	2,844	2,889	2,953	2,912	2,922	-27	45	64	-41	10	-0.9%	1.6%	2.2%	-1.4%	0.3%	25	23
Sewer	4,374	4,475	4,511	4,528	4,533	4,546	101	36	17	5	13	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	21	20
South Sanpete	2,855	2,911	2,955	3,025	3,038	3,124	56	44	70	13	86	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.4%	2.8%	24	13
South Summit	1,362	1,374	1,427	1,424	1,433	1,457	12	53	-3	9	24	0.9%	3.9%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.7%	33	18
Tintic	260	238	232	233	220	210	-22	-6	1	-13	-10	-8.5%	-2.5%	0.4%	-5.6%	-4.5%	40	30
Tooele	12,507	12,988	13,406	13,180	13,439	13,675	481	418	-226	259	236	3.8%	3.2%	-1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	12	8
Uintah	5,772	5,952	6,408	6,489	6,683	6,993	180	456	81	194	310	3.1%	7.7%	1.3%	3.0%	4.6%	16	7
Wasatch	4,398	4,588	4,745	4,959	5,089	5,253	190	157	214	130	164	4.3%	3.4%	4.5%	2.6%	3.2%	19	10
Washington	24,297	25,295	25,775	25,202	25,671	26,206	998	480	-573	469	535	4.1%	1.9%	-2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	8	5
Wayne	531	548	531	561	567	539	17	-17	30	6	-28	3.2%	-3.1%	5.6%	1.1%	-4.9%	37	35
Weber	29,132	30,097	29,879	30,417	30,347	30,423	965	-218	538	-70	76	3.3%	-0.7%	1.8%	-0.2%	0.3%	6	15
Charter Schools	19,211	22,196	27,369	34,166	40,121	44,892	2,985	5,173	6,797	5,955	4,771	15.5%	23.3%	24.8%	17.4%	11.9%		
State of Utah	524,003	537,653	551,013	563,273	576,335	587,745	13,650	13,360	12,260	13,062	11,410	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%		

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 57
Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

District	Total Student	African Am or Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic/ Latino		Pacific Islander		Multi Race		White	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alpine	68,233	504	0.7%	351	0.5%	702	1.0%	5,909	8.7%	894	1.3%	452	0.7%	59,421	87.1%
Beaver	1,540	3	0.2%	10	0.6%	17	1.1%	177	11.5%	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	1,326	86.1%
Box Elder	11,273	71	0.6%	75	0.7%	82	0.7%	1,037	9.2%	33	0.3%	97	0.9%	9,878	87.6%
Cache	15,605	90	0.6%	63	0.4%	89	0.6%	1,286	8.2%	80	0.5%	176	1.1%	13,820	88.6%
Canyons	33,490	431	1.3%	353	1.1%	858	2.6%	3,955	11.8%	393	1.2%	843	2.5%	26,657	79.6%
Carbon	3,423	13	0.4%	38	1.1%	7	0.2%	414	12.1%	4	0.1%	11	0.3%	2,936	85.8%
Daggett	169		0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	5	3.0%		0.0%		0.0%	162	95.9%
Davis	67,736	1,024	1.5%	328	0.5%	1,103	1.6%	5,747	8.5%	748	1.1%	851	1.3%	57,935	85.5%
Duchesne	4,574	15	0.3%	223	4.9%	8	0.2%	276	6.0%	13	0.3%	96	2.1%	3,943	86.2%
Emery	2,313	15	0.6%	18	0.8%	6	0.3%	188	8.1%	4	0.2%	14	0.6%	2,068	89.4%
Garfield	927	2	0.2%	14	1.5%	2	0.2%	60	6.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	847	91.4%
Grand	1,467	12	0.8%	89	6.1%	20	1.4%	217	14.8%	5	0.3%	4	0.3%	1,120	76.3%
Granite	67,736	2,000	3.0%	1,054	1.6%	2,906	4.3%	20,893	30.8%	2,547	3.8%	298	0.4%	38,038	56.2%
Iron	8,508	39	0.5%	228	2.7%	37	0.4%	790	9.3%	45	0.5%	161	1.9%	7,208	84.7%
Jordan	50,581	469	0.9%	224	0.4%	846	1.7%	5,964	11.8%	777	1.5%	1,399	2.8%	40,902	80.9%
Juab	2,297	13	0.6%	6	0.3%	14	0.6%	72	3.1%	7	0.3%	26	1.1%	2,159	94.0%
Kane	1,175	5	0.4%	18	1.5%	4	0.3%	42	3.6%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	1,098	93.4%
Logan	6,120	86	1.4%	72	1.2%	239	3.9%	1,540	25.2%	64	1.0%	29	0.5%	4,090	66.8%
Millard	2,815	5	0.2%	26	0.9%	17	0.6%	457	16.2%	11	0.4%	27	1.0%	2,272	80.7%
Morgan	2,421	10	0.4%	4	0.2%	4	0.2%	58	2.4%	13	0.5%	15	0.6%	2,317	95.7%
Murray	6,417	155	2.4%	49	0.8%	129	2.0%	846	13.2%	80	1.2%	96	1.5%	5,062	78.9%
Nebo	29,724	184	0.6%	190	0.6%	148	0.5%	2,993	10.1%	225	0.8%	284	1.0%	25,700	86.5%
North Sanpete	2,420	12	0.5%	13	0.5%	8	0.3%	291	12.0%	6	0.2%	27	1.1%	2,063	85.2%
North Summit	983	3	0.3%	2	0.2%		0.0%	118	12.0%	2	0.2%	19	1.9%	839	85.4%
Ogden	12,652	185	1.5%	132	1.0%	107	0.8%	6,099	48.2%	65	0.5%	142	1.1%	5,922	46.8%
Park City	4,400	17	0.4%	14	0.3%	71	1.6%	831	18.9%	12	0.3%	92	2.1%	3,363	76.4%
Piute	317	6	1.9%		0.0%		0.0%	32	10.1%	2	0.6%		0.0%	277	87.4%
Provo	13,779	139	1.0%	151	1.1%	348	2.5%	3,669	26.6%	318	2.3%	164	1.2%	8,990	65.2%
Rich	491		0.0%	3	0.6%		0.0%	13	2.6%		0.0%	1	0.2%	474	96.5%
Salt Lake	23,919	1,053	4.4%	416	1.7%	1,048	4.4%	8,920	37.3%	1,075	4.5%	461	1.9%	10,946	45.8%
San Juan	2,922	8	0.3%	1,489	51.0%	3	0.1%	84	2.9%	10	0.3%	21	0.7%	1,307	44.7%
Sevier	4,546	24	0.5%	72	1.6%	20	0.4%	214	4.7%	16	0.4%		0.0%	4,200	92.4%
South Sanpete	3,124	24	0.8%	18	0.6%	10	0.3%	353	11.3%	21	0.7%	30	1.0%	2,668	85.4%
South Summit	1,457	5	0.3%		0.0%	2	0.1%	179	12.3%		0.0%	24	1.6%	1,247	85.6%
Tintic	210		0.0%	1	0.5%		0.0%	3	1.4%		0.0%		0.0%	206	98.1%
Tooele	13,675	151	1.1%	158	1.2%	84	0.6%	1,567	11.5%	156	1.1%	144	1.1%	11,415	83.5%
Uintah	6,993	32	0.5%	520	7.4%	21	0.3%	448	6.4%	36	0.5%	71	1.0%	5,865	83.9%
Wasatch	5,253	17	0.3%	13	0.2%	29	0.6%	779	14.8%	5	0.1%	18	0.3%	4,392	83.6%
Washington	26,206	243	0.9%	470	1.8%	168	0.6%	3,123	11.9%	475	1.8%	112	0.4%	21,615	82.5%
Wayne	539	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	14	2.6%	3	0.6%	6	1.1%	509	94.4%
Weber	30,423	287	0.9%	173	0.6%	356	1.2%	3,511	11.5%	181	0.6%	668	2.2%	25,247	83.0%
Charter	44,892	540	1.2%	242	0.5%	859	1.9%	4,960	11.0%	606	1.3%	733	1.6%	36,951	82.3%
State of Utah	587,745	7,890	1.3%	7,323	1.2%	10,371	1.8%	88,096	15.0%	8,934	1.5%	7,613	1.3%	457,190	77.8%

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 58
Utah Selected Data

District	FY2011		Class		FY2011		2012		Rank
	Per Student	Rank	of 2011	Rank	Pupil-	Rank	School Meal	Percent of	
	Expenditures		Graduation		Teacher		Applications	District	
			Rate		Ratio		At or below	Enrollment	
							185% of the		
							Poverty Level		
State of Utah	\$6,378	-	76.0%	-	21.3	-	218,053	37.0%	-
Alpine	5,607	41	76.1%	29	27.8	1	17,392	25.5%	38
Beaver	7,321	20	76.9%	27	20.2	19	746	48.4%	15
Box Elder	6,097	39	80.0%	22	19.6	21	4,495	39.9%	26
Cache	6,459	28	88.5%	11	22.8	4	5,538	35.5%	28
Canyons	6,350	32	83.1%	17	22.2	7	10,352	30.9%	33
Carbon	8,105	13	85.0%	15	17.1	31	1,704	49.8%	14
Daggett	16,299	1	100.0%	1	13.9	39	38	22.5%	39
Davis	6,192	37	81.7%	20	22.9	3	17,276	25.5%	37
Duchesne	7,045	24	74.5%	35	17.8	30	1,334	29.2%	34
Emery	8,591	11	91.6%	5	18.5	28	1,080	46.7%	20
Garfield	10,925	7	80.7%	21	14.9	37	441	47.6%	17
Grand	7,629	17	89.5%	9	19.6	23	789	53.8%	6
Granite	6,260	33	64.9%	38	22.6	6	31,778	46.9%	19
Iron	6,445	29	77.4%	26	20.3	17	4,385	51.5%	11
Jordan	5,610	40	77.5%	25	22.7	5	13,620	27.1%	36
Juab	6,255	34	82.2%	18	22.0	8	925	40.3%	25
Kane	10,205	8	74.8%	34	16.4	32	552	47.0%	18
Logan	6,951	25	75.3%	31	21.1	13	3,633	59.4%	5
Millard	8,917	10	87.1%	12	16.2	34	1,464	52.0%	9
Morgan	6,199	36	91.8%	4	21.4	10	668	27.6%	35
Murray	6,431	30	83.9%	16	21.3	12	2,190	34.1%	30
Nebo	6,114	38	86.4%	13	21.7	9	11,024	37.1%	27
No. Sanpete	7,222	21	58.2%	41	21.0	14	1,275	52.7%	7
No. Summit	8,532	12	89.9%	8	18.3	29	340	34.6%	29
Ogden	7,788	16	60.8%	40	21.3	11	9,243	73.1%	1
Park City	11,217	6	89.5%	10	16.2	33	974	22.1%	40
Piute	13,593	3	96.0%	3	12.5	40	218	68.8%	2
Provo	7,051	23	70.2%	36	18.6	27	6,607	47.9%	16
Rich	11,451	5	96.8%	2	14.7	38	256	52.1%	8
Salt Lake	7,843	15	62.2%	39	19.6	22	15,521	64.9%	4
San Juan	11,503	4	76.0%	30	15.3	35	1,913	65.5%	3
Sevier	7,093	22	75.0%	32	19.5	25	2,360	51.9%	10
So. Sanpete	7,526	18	78.3%	24	20.2	20	1,590	50.9%	12
So. Summit	7,917	14	90.5%	7	19.5	24	312	21.4%	41
Tintic	14,494	2	81.8%	19	8.5	41	105	50.0%	13
Tooele	6,352	31	79.4%	23	20.3	16	5,697	41.7%	24
Uintah	6,514	27	67.6%	37	26.8	2	3,072	43.9%	23
Wasatch	7,340	19	85.5%	14	18.7	26	1,746	33.2%	32
Washington	6,677	26	75.0%	33	20.3	15	11,796	45.0%	22
Wayne	9,435	9	91.4%	6	15.2	36	245	45.5%	21
Weber	6,205	35	76.8%	28	20.3	18	10,258	33.7%	31
Charter Schools	5,236	-	67.0%	-	21.0	-	13,101	29.2%	-

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

Table 59
Fiscal Year 2009 Selected Data by State

State	1-Oct-08 (FY 2009) Enrollment	FY 2009 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2009 Current Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank	CY 2009 Total Personal Income (millions)	FY 2009 Current		FY 2009 Pupil/ Teacher	
						Expenditures as a % of Personal Income*	Rank	Ratio	Rank
United States	49,265,572	\$610,109,923	\$10,591	-	\$12,015,535	5.1%	-	15.3	-
Alabama	745,668	7,866,617	9,042	37	155,840	5.0%	26	15.6	18
Alaska	130,662	2,359,510	15,353	4	29,757	7.9%	1	16.5	13
Arizona	1,087,817	10,451,060	7,929	48	217,235	4.8%	35	19.9	3
Arkansas	478,965	4,862,688	8,854	40	92,307	5.3%	16	12.9	42
California	6,322,528	72,059,482	9,503	34	1,564,389	4.6%	39	20.8	2
Colorado	818,443	8,732,152	8,782	41	207,742	4.2%	48	16.8	10
Connecticut	567,198	9,904,492	15,353	5	191,385	5.2%	23	11.7	49
Delaware	125,430	1,843,876	12,109	15	35,243	5.2%	19	15.1	20
District of Columbia	68,681	1,865,053	19,698	1	39,578	4.7%	36	12.9	41
Florida	2,631,020	29,197,311	8,867	39	700,361	4.2%	49	14.1	28
Georgia	1,655,792	18,989,232	9,649	31	332,091	5.7%	10	13.9	30
Hawaii	179,478	2,423,593	12,399	12	54,409	4.5%	42	15.9	15
Idaho	275,051	2,370,488	7,118	50	48,898	4.8%	34	18.2	7
Illinois	2,119,707	27,273,680	11,592	16	534,638	5.1%	25	15.6	17
Indiana	1,046,147	11,069,893	9,254	35	216,618	5.1%	24	16.7	11
Iowa	487,559	5,517,616	10,055	27	110,541	5.0%	28	13.6	36
Kansas	471,060	5,389,538	10,201	25	106,875	5.0%	27	13.1	40
Kentucky	670,030	6,839,799	9,038	38	137,546	5.0%	29	15.4	19
Louisiana	684,873	8,269,661	10,625	23	159,499	5.2%	21	16.6	12
Maine	192,935	2,579,168	12,183	14	48,441	5.3%	15	12.1	47
Maryland	843,861	12,753,441	13,737	10	275,201	4.6%	38	14.3	27
Massachusetts	958,910	15,081,541	14,540	9	328,858	4.6%	40	13.6	34
Michigan	1,659,921	19,897,270	10,373	24	339,219	5.9%	6	17.5	8
Minnesota	836,048	11,332,655	11,088	18	218,823	5.2%	22	15.7	16
Mississippi	491,962	4,402,170	8,064	46	88,864	5.0%	30	14.7	22
Missouri	917,871	10,466,632	9,891	28	213,610	4.9%	32	13.5	38
Montana	141,899	1,624,979	10,189	26	33,154	4.9%	31	13.6	37
Nebraska	292,590	3,579,827	10,846	21	68,417	5.2%	18	13.3	39
Nevada	433,371	4,550,664	8,321	45	101,966	4.5%	41	19.7	4
New Hampshire	197,934	2,655,947	12,583	11	56,732	4.7%	37	12.6	44
New Jersey	1,381,420	25,623,867	17,076	3	438,111	5.8%	8	12.0	48
New Mexico	330,245	3,912,992	9,648	32	66,304	5.9%	5	14.5	25
New York	2,740,592	54,766,076	17,746	2	917,610	6.0%	4	12.6	45
North Carolina	1,488,645	14,242,947	8,518	44	323,204	4.4%	43	13.6	35
North Dakota	94,728	1,046,126	9,802	29	25,570	4.1%	50	11.6	50
Ohio	1,817,163	22,901,610	10,902	20	408,395	5.6%	11	16.1	14
Oklahoma	645,108	5,622,898	7,878	49	130,037	4.3%	46	13.9	31
Oregon	575,393	6,624,906	9,611	33	136,449	4.9%	33	19.1	5
Pennsylvania	1,775,029	26,001,339	12,299	13	498,868	5.2%	20	13.7	32
Rhode Island	145,342	2,259,628	14,719	7	43,185	5.2%	17	12.8	43
South Carolina	718,113	8,378,028	9,228	36	145,041	5.8%	9	14.4	26
South Dakota	126,429	1,273,677	8,543	43	30,006	4.2%	47	13.7	33
Tennessee	971,950	8,645,029	7,992	47	214,633	4.0%	51	15.0	21
Texas	4,752,148	52,980,125	8,562	42	904,166	5.9%	7	14.5	24
Utah	559,778	4,754,524	6,612	51	85,975	5.5%	12	23.7	1
Vermont	93,625	1,501,278	15,096	6	23,939	6.3%	3	10.7	51
Virginia	1,235,795	15,155,776	10,928	19	345,841	4.4%	45	17.3	9
Washington	1,037,018	12,226,885	9,688	30	278,236	4.4%	44	19.1	6
West Virginia	282,729	3,196,380	10,821	22	58,631	5.5%	13	14.0	29
Wisconsin	873,750	11,135,130	11,183	17	208,220	5.3%	14	14.7	23
Wyoming	87,161	1,650,665	14,628	8	24,876	6.6%	2	12.5	46

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

Sources:

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

Higher Education

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

Utah System of Higher Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salt Lake Community College is Utah's largest and most diverse institution of higher education as an open access, comprehensive community college. Offering a full range of

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

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

Benefits of Higher Education

A 2011 study conducted by Utah-based Dan Jones and Associates indicates that completion of a postsecondary degree or certificate has a significant impact across a range of different measures, including: income and employment; career satisfaction and confidence; personal happiness; and community engagement. Additionally, this study shows that individuals who have parents and/or siblings who completed a postsecondary degree or certificate are significantly more likely to earn these types of credentials themselves.

There are tremendous social benefits from higher education. For instance, degree or certificate holders are: 11% more likely to have good health; 50% more likely to have voted in the last state election; and 57% more involved in their communities. Further, individuals with higher education earn higher incomes and experience less unemployment. For those without a high school diploma, the median wage is less than \$20,000, while the unemployment rate is over 8.0%. In contrast, for those with a graduate degree, the median wage is about \$65,000 and the unemployment rate is less than 2.0%. Income and employment are important determinants of individual well-being. More importantly, the fact that higher education leads to more income and less unemployment for individuals suggests a more educated workforce can boost productivity for the economy as a whole.

Enrollment

Student enrollment continues to surge at Utah's colleges and universities. Fall enrollment for 2011 increased by 1.7% over the previous year. Since 2008, enrollment has consistently grown for full time equivalent (FTE) students. Enrollment is projected to increase over the next ten years, and is essential to 66% of Utah's workforce holding a degree or certificate by 2020.

Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse, especially among Hispanic, African American and female students. In headcount for Fall 2011, Hispanic or Latino populations grew by 26.2%, African American populations grew by 9.5% and female populations grew by 2%.

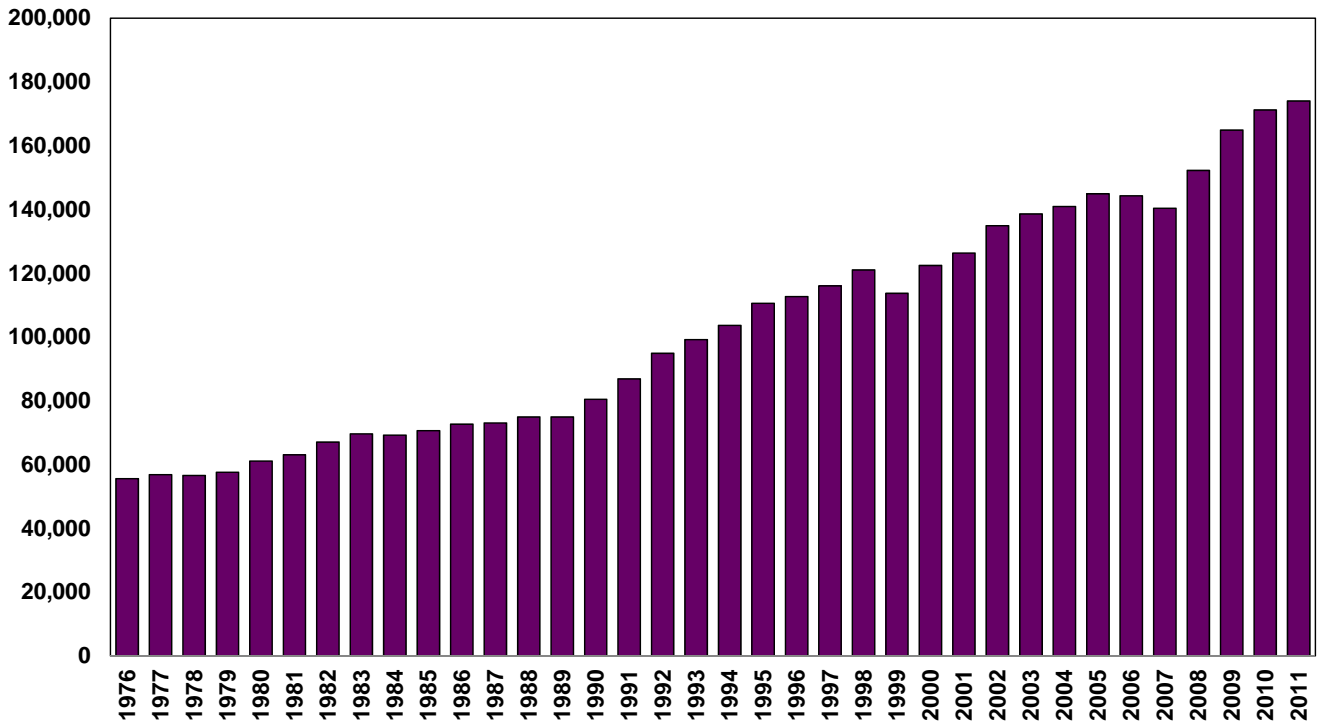
Financing

Higher education is funded from state funds and student tuition dollars. The General and Education funds receive approximately 51% from state appropriations with student tuition accountings for approximately 49% of the higher education budgets. In 2011-2012, the Governor and Legislature provided a 1% increase to the General Budget to accommodate enrollment.

Degrees and Awards

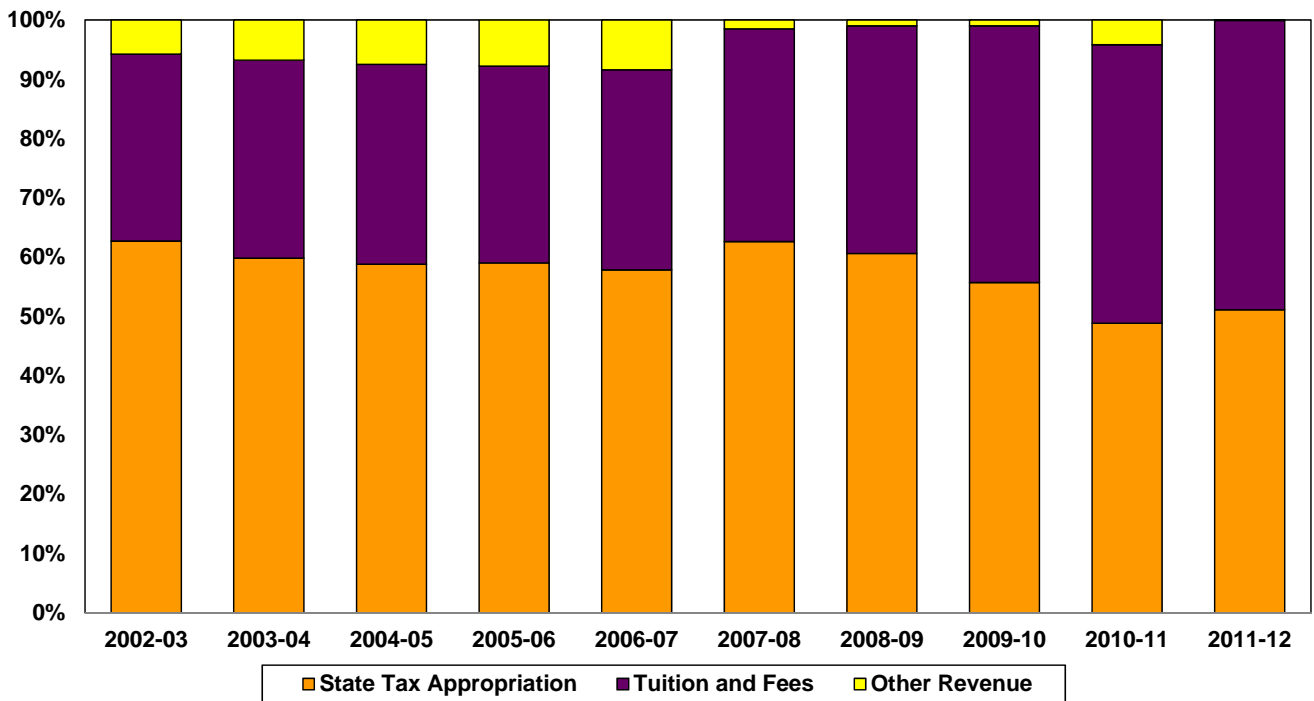
While Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, the percent of Utahns with a bachelor's degree is lower than the national average. Utah ranks 17th in the percent people 25 years and over with bachelor's degrees at 29.7% and 14th in the percent of people with high school diplomas at 90.3%. USHE institutions awarded 29,976 certificates and degrees in 2010-11, of which 13,699 were bachelor's degrees, with the top fields of study being Business and Marketing followed by Social Sciences, Education and Health Professions.

Figure 49
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount



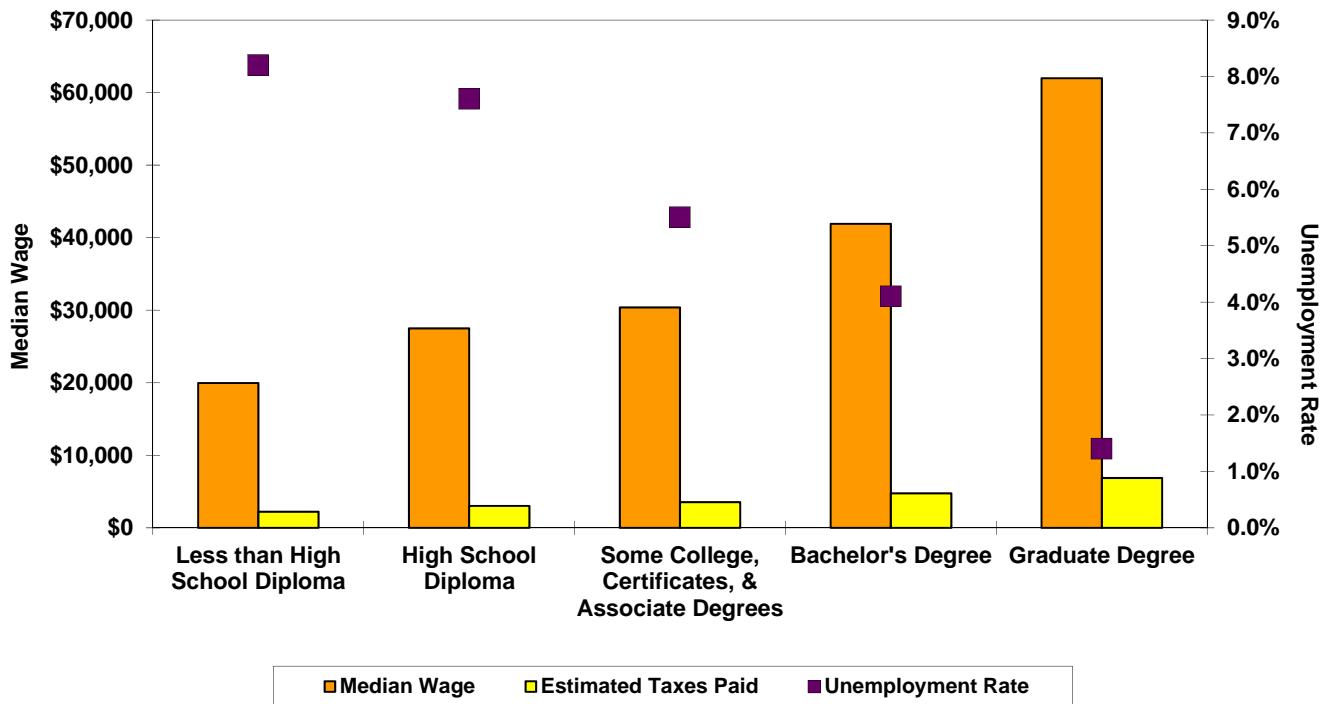
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Figure 50
USHE Education and General Revenue Trends



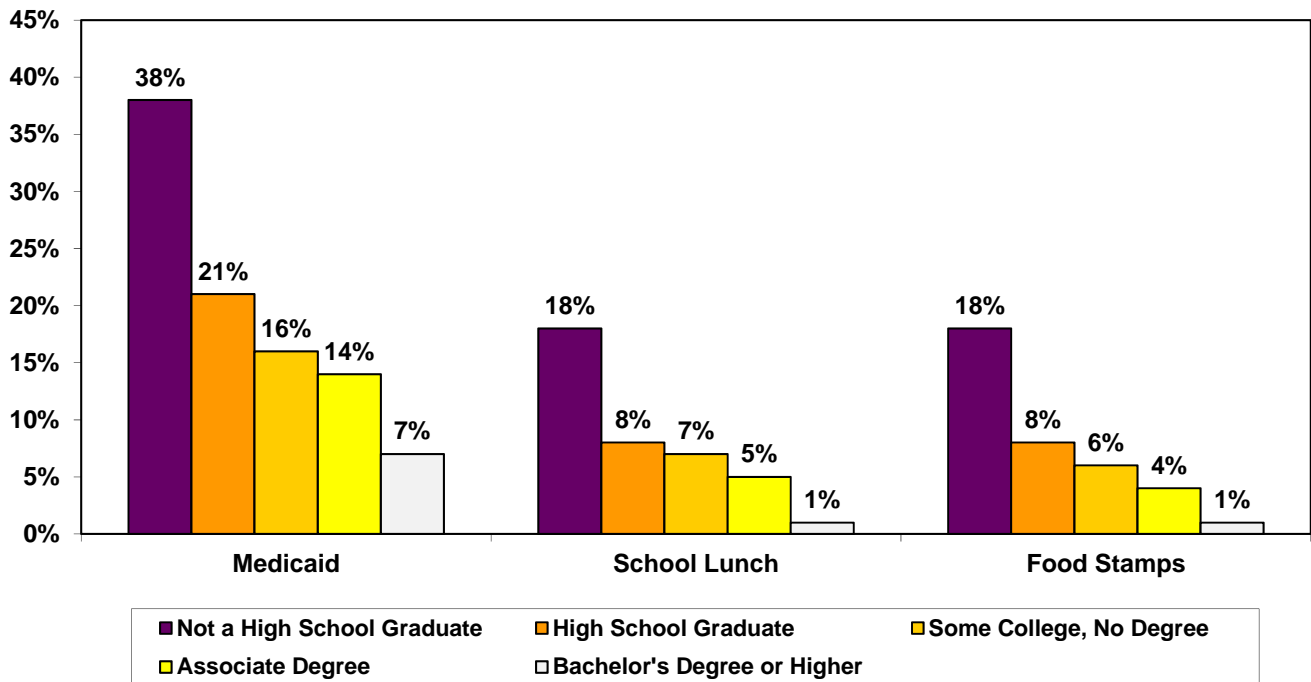
Source: USHE Annual Data Book

Figure 51
Median Wages, Taxes, and Unemployment by Education Level



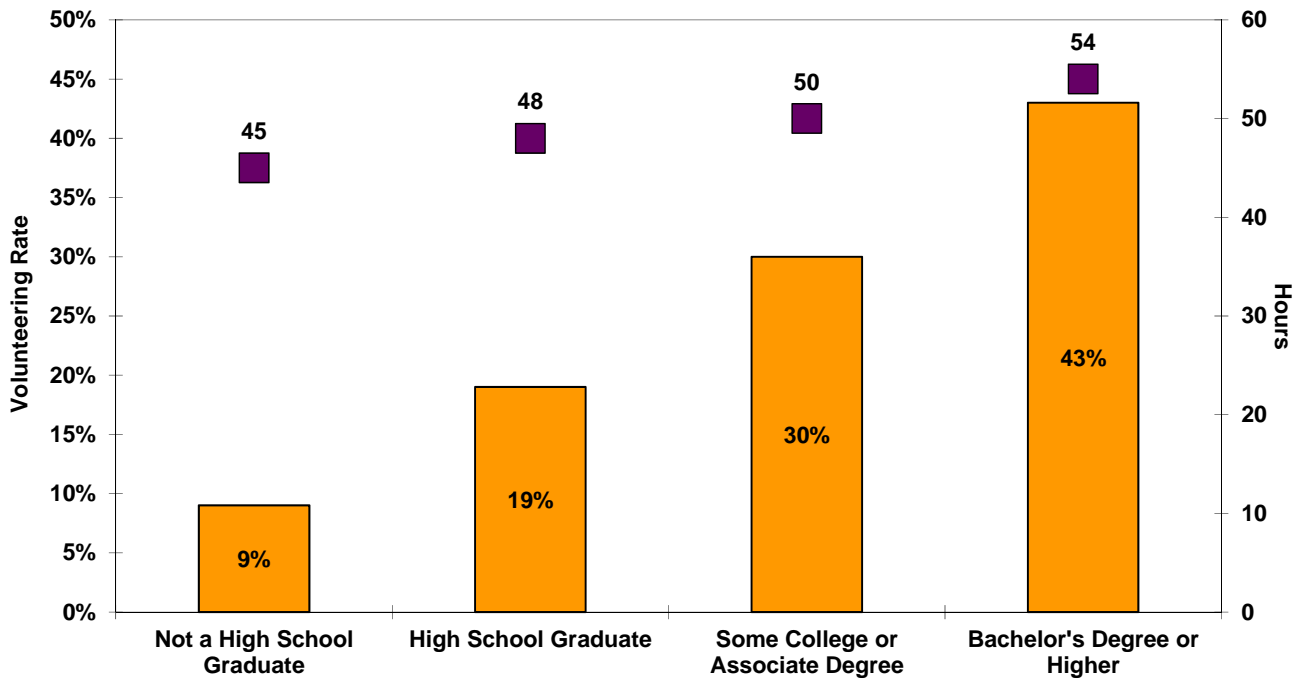
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey; Utah Taxpayers Association (11.5% tax rate)

Figure 52
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2008



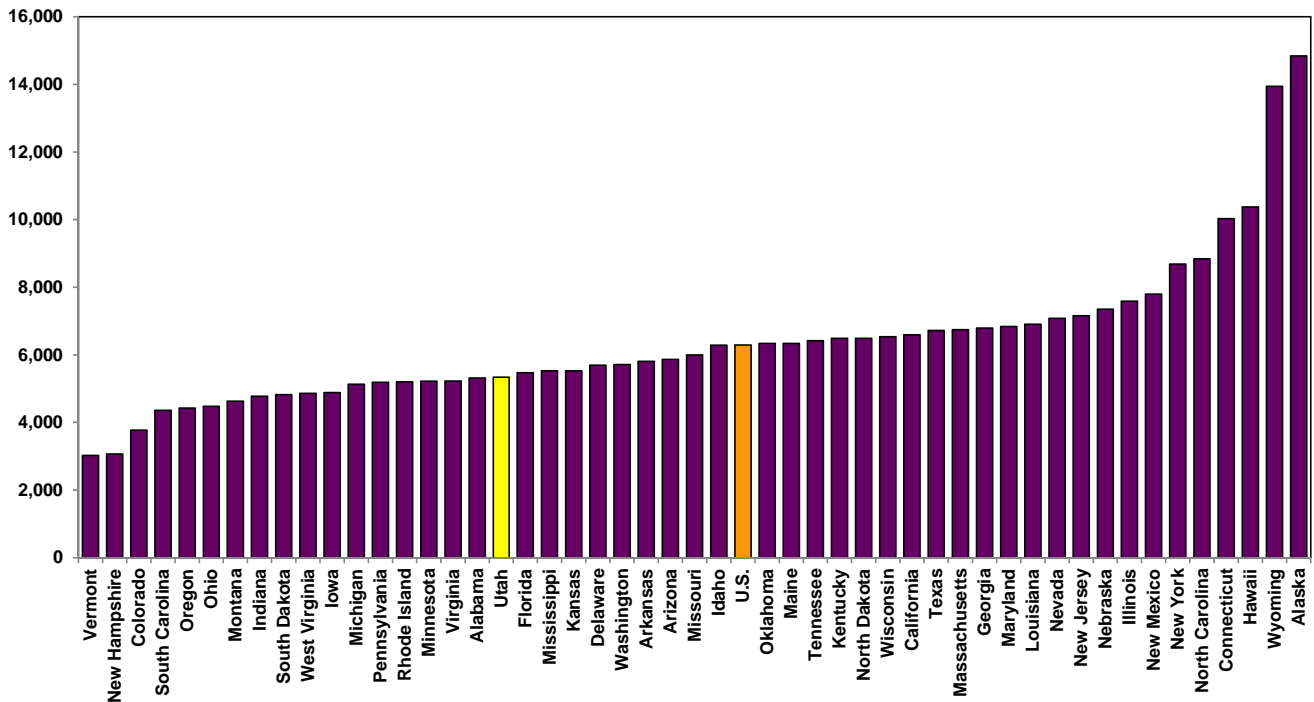
Sources: The College Board, Education Pays 2010, Figure 1.15; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009; calculations by the authors.

Figure 53
Volunteering Rates Among Individuals Ages 25 and Older and Median Number of Hours Volunteered by Education Level: 2009



Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

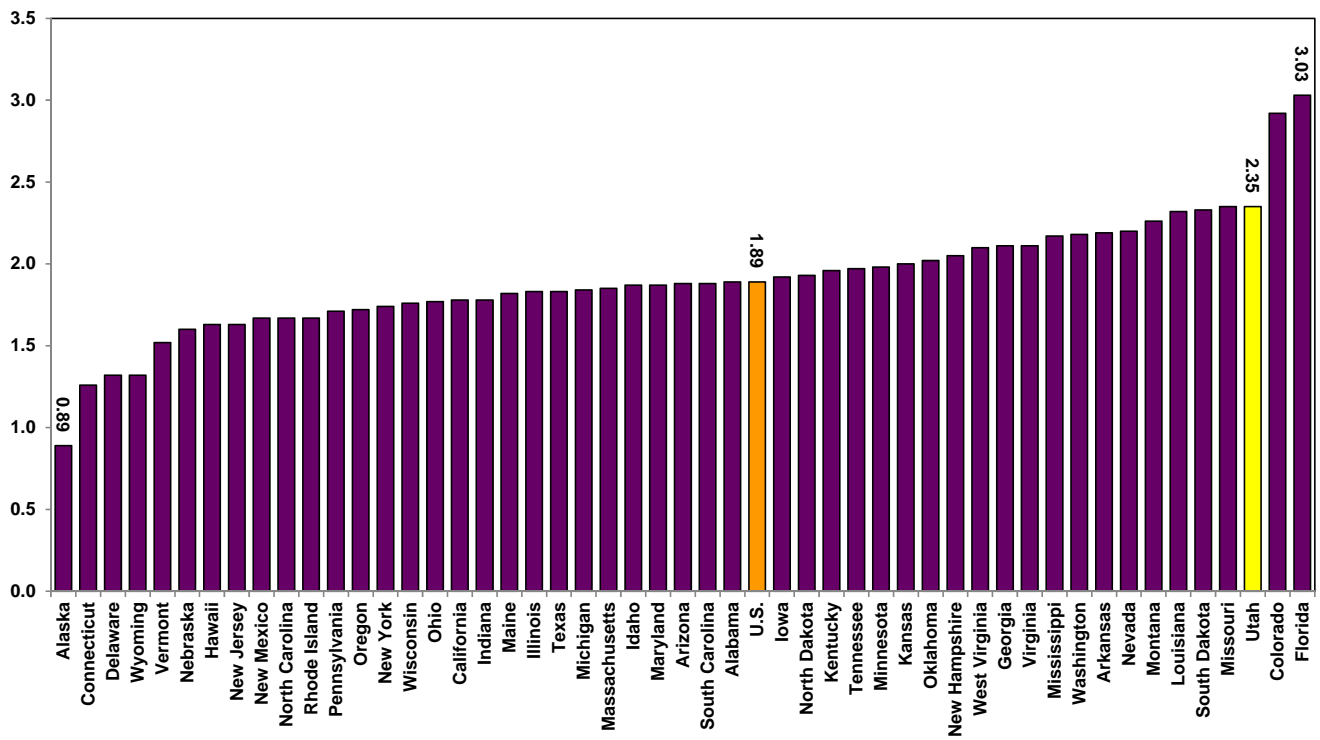
Figure 54
State & Local Support Per FTE Student: 2011



Source: SHEEO Finance Survey 2011

Figure 55

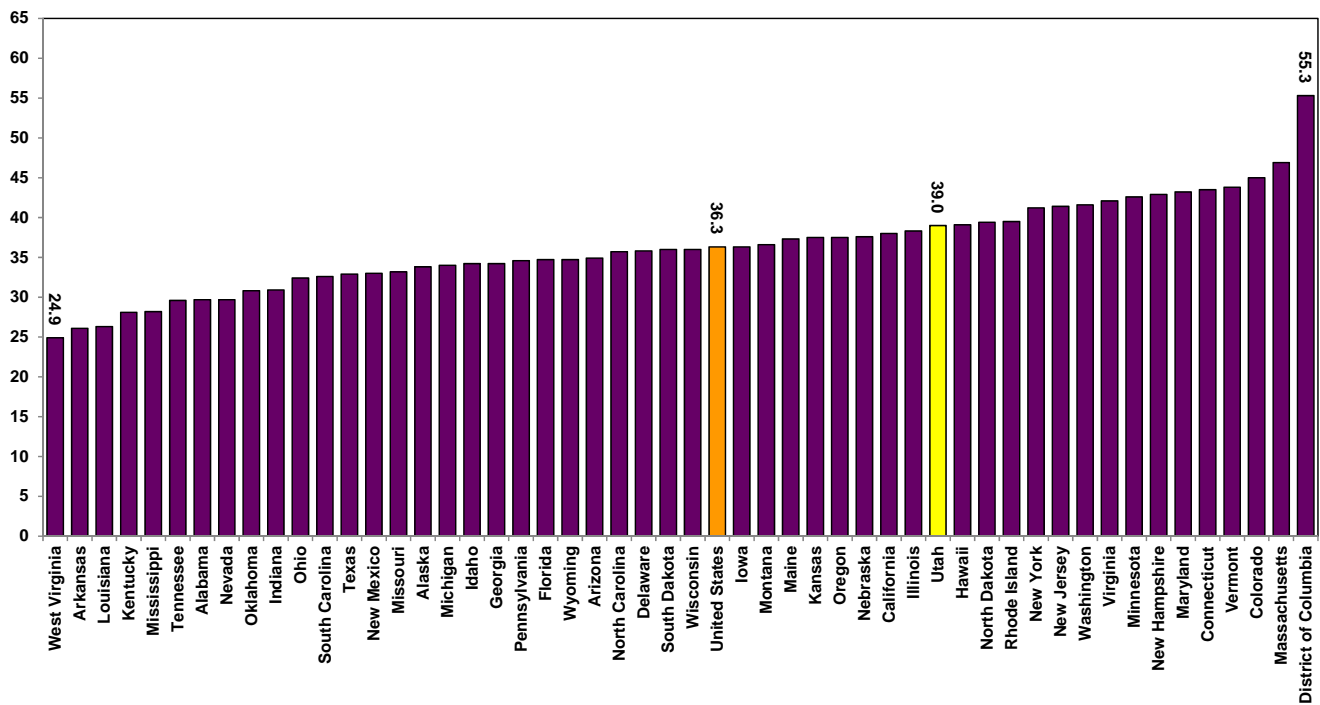
Credentials & Degrees Awarded per \$100,000 of State, Local & Tuition and Fee Revenues Public Colleges & Universities: 2010



Source: HigherEdInfo.org

Figure 56

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

Table 60
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

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

Sources:

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

Table 61

Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall				Total Annual Change				Percent Change				Rank	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2009 to 2010	Size	Previous	Change
	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2010	2009	2009	2010
Beaver	364	366	405	350	2	39	-55	0.5%	10.7%	-13.6%	25	25	0	
Box Elder	2,181	2,255	2,265	2,387	74	10	122	3.4%	0.4%	5.4%	11	11	0	
Cache	5,365	5,471	5,570	5,471	106	99	-99	2.0%	1.8%	-1.8%	9	9	0	
Carbon	1,046	1,112	1,114	717	66	2	-397	6.3%	0.2%	-35.6%	18	17	-1	
Daggett	28	34	32	26	6	-2	-6	21.4%	-5.9%	-18.8%	32	32	0	
Davis	14,653	15,154	16,340	17,591	501	1,186	1,251	3.4%	7.8%	7.7%	4	4	0	
Duchesne	437	472	532	526	35	60	-6	8.0%	12.7%	-1.1%	22	24	2	
Emery	664	530	720	520	-134	190	-200	-20.2%	35.8%	-27.8%	23	20	-3	
Garfield	190	205	174	209	15	-31	35	7.9%	-15.1%	20.1%	28	29	1	
Grand	206	255	255	227	49	0	-28	23.8%	0.0%	-11.0%	27	27	0	
Iron	2,497	2,562	2,680	2,738	65	118	58	2.6%	4.6%	2.2%	10	10	0	
Juab	556	637	712	661	81	75	-51	14.6%	11.8%	-7.2%	20	21	1	
Kane	251	282	279	242	31	-3	-37	12.4%	-1.1%	-13.3%	26	26	0	
Millard	853	873	869	934	20	-4	65	2.3%	-0.5%	7.5%	17	18	1	
Morgan	513	559	551	561	46	-8	10	9.0%	-1.4%	1.8%	21	23	2	
Piute	75	128	112	103	53	-16	-9	70.7%	-12.5%	-8.0%	31	31	0	
Richt	85	87	114	105	2	27	-9	2.4%	31.0%	-7.9%	30	30	0	
Salt Lake	46,540	46,227	46,714	46,529	-313	487	-185	-0.7%	1.1%	-0.4%	1	1	0	
San Juan	622	640	725	438	18	85	-287	2.9%	13.3%	-39.6%	24	19	-5	
Sanpete	1,512	1,504	1,594	1,704	-8	90	110	-0.5%	6.0%	6.9%	13	13	0	
Sevier	1,277	1,441	1,406	1,237	164	-35	-169	12.8%	-2.4%	-12.0%	15	15	0	
Summit	1,366	1,392	1,496	1,500	26	104	4	1.9%	7.5%	0.3%	14	14	0	
Tooele	1,660	1,813	1,865	2,051	153	52	186	9.2%	2.9%	10.0%	12	12	0	
Uintah	562	622	696	695	60	74	-1	10.7%	11.9%	-0.1%	19	22	3	
Utah	22,126	24,452	26,597	27,309	2,326	2,145	712	10.5%	8.8%	2.7%	2	2	0	
Wasatch	1,104	1,095	1,227	1,216	-9	132	-11	-0.8%	12.1%	-0.9%	16	16	0	
Washington	5,634	6,833	7,453	7,527	1,199	620	74	21.3%	9.1%	1.0%	6	7	1	
Wayne	165	175	184	157	10	9	-27	6.1%	5.1%	-14.7%	29	28	-1	
Weber	9,351	9,703	10,321	11,384	352	618	1,063	3.8%	6.4%	10.3%	5	5	0	
Other US Locations	17,804	22,097	23,484	24,460	4,293	1,387	976	24.1%	6.3%	4.2%	3	3	0	
Foreign Locations	6,756	5,499	6,359	6,985	-1,257	860	626	-18.6%	15.6%	9.8%	8	8	0	
Unknown/Unidentified	5,785	10,385	8,333	7,453	4,600	-2,052	-880	79.5%	-19.8%	-10.6%	7	6	-1	
Total	152,228	164,860	171,178	174,013	12,632	6,318	2,835	8.3%	3.8%	1.7%				

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 62

Fall Semester 2011 (Third Week) Total Headcount Enrollment By County of Origin and Ethnicity

County	Indian or Alaskan Native		Hispanic Origin		Asian		Pacific Islander		Black/African American		White		Unknown		Non Resident Alien		Multiple		USHE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	4	1.1%	15	4.3%	4	1.1%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	309	88.3%	10	2.9%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	350	0.2%
Box Elder	16	0.7%	107	4.5%	55	2.3%	2	0.1%	5	0.2%	2,019	84.6%	162	6.8%	3	0.1%	18	0.8%	2,387	1.4%
Cache	33	0.6%	260	4.8%	75	1.4%	14	0.3%	37	0.7%	4,743	86.7%	253	4.6%	13	0.2%	43	0.8%	5,471	3.1%
Carbon	8	1.1%	60	3.4%	8	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	554	77.3%	77	10.7%	3	0.4%	6	0.8%	717	0.4%
Daggett	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	84.6%	3	11.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26	0.0%
Davis	61	0.3%	972	5.5%	274	1.6%	68	0.4%	161	0.9%	12,525	71.2%	3,406	19.4%	10	0.1%	114	0.6%	17,591	10.1%
Duchesne	12	2.3%	12	2.3%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	465	88.4%	28	5.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%	526	0.3%
Emery	5	1.0%	11	2.1%	7	1.3%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	439	84.4%	52	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	520	0.3%
Garfield	1	0.5%	6	2.9%	4	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	185	88.5%	13	6.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	209	0.1%
Grand	3	1.3%	9	4.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	200	88.5%	9	4.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.8%	226	0.1%
Iron	40	1.5%	125	4.6%	29	1.1%	12	0.4%	17	0.6%	2,411	88.1%	98	3.6%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	2,738	1.6%
Juab	4	0.6%	13	2.0%	3	0.5%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	591	89.4%	41	6.2%	2	0.3%	3	0.5%	661	0.4%
Kane	0	0.0%	5	2.1%	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	208	86.0%	23	9.5%	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	242	0.1%
Millard	6	0.6%	40	4.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	832	89.1%	50	5.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	934	0.5%
Morgan	1	0.2%	16	2.9%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	475	84.7%	66	11.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	561	0.3%
Plute	1	1.0%	4	3.9%	1	1.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	94	91.3%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	103	0.1%
Rich	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	86	82.7%	15	14.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	104	0.1%
Salt Lake	313	0.7%	4,193	9.0%	1,735	3.7%	518	1.1%	737	1.6%	35,652	76.6%	3,238	7.0%	54	0.1%	89	0.2%	46,529	26.7%
San Juan	114	26.0%	12	2.7%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	281	64.2%	24	5.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	438	0.3%
Sanpete	17	1.0%	87	5.1%	7	0.4%	14	0.8%	3	0.2%	1,438	84.4%	127	7.5%	6	0.4%	5	0.3%	1,704	1.0%
Sewer	28	2.3%	36	2.9%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	1,118	90.4%	44	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,237	0.7%
Summitt	4	0.3%	74	4.9%	17	1.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	1,273	84.9%	122	8.1%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	1,500	0.9%
Tooele	21	1.0%	157	7.7%	11	0.5%	14	0.7%	13	0.6%	1,605	78.3%	216	10.5%	3	0.1%	11	0.5%	2,051	1.2%
Utah	20	2.9%	38	5.5%	7	1.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	593	85.3%	23	3.3%	0	0.0%	11	1.6%	695	0.4%
Utah	225	0.8%	2,434	8.9%	308	1.1%	275	1.0%	191	0.7%	21,283	77.9%	2,191	8.0%	34	0.1%	368	1.3%	27,309	15.7%
Wasach	3	0.2%	65	5.3%	11	0.9%	8	0.7%	1	0.1%	1,002	82.4%	114	9.4%	2	0.2%	10	0.8%	1,216	0.7%
Washington	74	1.0%	440	5.8%	66	0.9%	97	1.3%	39	0.5%	6,539	86.9%	203	2.7%	7	0.1%	62	0.8%	7,527	4.3%
Wayne	3	1.9%	4	2.5%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	141	89.8%	7	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	157	0.1%
Weber	48	0.4%	933	8.2%	178	1.6%	19	0.2%	103	0.9%	7,359	64.6%	2,655	23.3%	9	0.1%	80	0.7%	11,384	6.5%
Other US Locations	407	1.7%	1,710	7.0%	510	2.1%	208	0.9%	690	2.8%	15,355	62.8%	5,258	21.5%	98	0.4%	224	0.9%	24,460	14.1%
Foreign Locations	13	0.2%	613	8.8%	494	7.1%	48	0.7%	133	1.9%	610	8.7%	890	12.7%	4,179	59.8%	5	0.1%	6,985	4.0%
Unknown/Unidentified	242	3.2%	397	5.3%	104	1.4%	35	0.5%	53	0.7%	5,595	75.1%	823	11.0%	158	2.1%	46	0.6%	7,453	4.3%
Total	1,727	1.0%	12,851	7.4%	3,924	2.3%	1,348	0.8%	2,205	1.3%	126,002	72.4%	20,243	11.6%	4,590	2.6%	1,121	0.6%	174,011	100.0%

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 63

Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2010-2011

	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non- Hispanic	Black, Non- Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Multiple	Non- resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	7,483	5,882	65	47	311	22	333	45	411	367
Utah State University	4,736	3,686	38	21	60	13	130	14	275	499
Weber State University	4,145	2,979	38	28	97	6	4	6	18	969
Southern Utah University	1,778	1,600	19	20	14	20	45	0	15	45
Snow College	1,041	949	4	12	2	12	26	8	20	8
Dixie State College	2,019	1,786	19	20	21	17	91	8	5	52
Utah State University - Eastern	406	313	8	39	19	2	9	0	0	16
Utah Valley State College	4,188	3,724	20	47	46	33	174	0	71	73
Salt Lake Community College	4,180	3,268	75	47	137	52	287	0	49	265
Total Public	29,976	24,187	286	281	707	177	1,099	81	864	2,294
Percent of Total		80.7%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.6%	3.7%	0.3%	2.9%	7.7%

Notes:

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

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 64

2010-2011 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2011	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah ¹	1850	\$194,493,358	\$324,861,838	27,347	16.4	\$7,112	\$11,879
Utah State University	1888	117,356,867	193,969,981	20,480	22.8	\$5,730	\$9,471
Weber State University	1889	54,011,163	105,084,113	14,486	17.6	\$3,729	\$7,254
Southern Utah University	1897	23,819,490	55,226,153	6,579	19.4	\$3,620	\$8,394
Snow College	1888	11,316,122	24,234,153	3,162	19.4	\$3,578	\$7,663
Dixie State College	1911	15,940,361	33,558,890	6,404	19.1	\$2,489	\$5,240
Utah State University - Eastern ²	1937	na	na	na	na	na	na
Utah Valley University	1941	71,517,786	140,045,059	20,849	19.8	\$3,430	\$6,717
Salt Lake Community College	1947	53,932,919	106,743,295	19,179	21.5	\$2,812	\$5,566
Total		542,388,066	983,723,482	118,486	19.2	\$4,578	\$8,302

FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

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

¹ Does not include the School of Medicine² Data is part of Utah State University Cost-Study

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 65
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
University of Utah													
Resident	\$2,895	\$3,043	\$3,325	\$3,646	\$4,000	\$4,298	\$4,663	\$4,987	\$5,287	\$5,746	\$6,274	\$6,763	\$7,139
Nonresident	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370	14,593	15,662	16,600	18,136	19,841	21,388	22,642
Utah State University													
Resident	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615	3,949	4,199	4,274	4,828	5,150	5,563	5,931
Nonresident	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431	11,449	12,224	12,725	13,802	14,797	16,078	17,077
Weber State University													
Resident	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165	3,432	3,664	3,854	4,088	4,311	4,547	4,761
Nonresident	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599	10,415	11,135	11,161	11,555	11,901	12,258	12,858
Southern Utah University													
Resident	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358	3,565	3,796	4,028	4,269	4,736	5,198	5,576
Nonresident	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877	10,603	11,327	12,082	12,847	14,386	15,910	16,984
Snow College													
Resident	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996	2,164	2,262	2,348	2,542	2,746	2,910	3,086
Nonresident	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210	7,498	7,889	8,228	8,238	8,984	9,586	10,230
Dixie State College													
Resident	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984	2,492	2,728	2,893	3,145	3,489	3,888	4,089
Nonresident	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390	9,056	9,447	10,063	10,897	12,117	13,536	11,721
Utah State University - Eastern													
Resident	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980	2,091	2,161	2,242	2,470	2,670	2,922	3,070
Nonresident	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120	7,670	7,964	4,142	4,540	4,940	5,394	5,691
Utah Valley University													
Resident	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022	3,308	3,528	3,752	4,048	4,288	4,584	4,786
Nonresident	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472	10,338	11,029	11,514	11,888	12,246	12,940	13,518
Salt Lake Community College													
Resident	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312	2,404	2,536	2,660	2,790	2,932	3,052	3,170
Nonresident	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232	7,519	7,958	8,374	8,730	9,172	9,604	10,012

Notes:

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 66
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Change 2010-11	% Change 2010-11
Total							
University of Utah	7,186	7,518	7,447	7,111	7,483	372	5.2%
Utah State University	3,942	4,699	4,260	4,459	4,736	277	6.2%
Weber State University	3,792	3,797	3,958	4,125	4,145	20	0.5%
Southern Utah University	1,250	1,356	1,541	1,609	1,778	169	10.5%
Snow College	742	659	643	720	1,041	321	44.6%
Dixie State College	1,317	1,471	1,616	2,087	2,019	-68	-3.3%
Utah State University - Eastern	418	369	382	383	406	23	6.0%
Utah Valley University	3,287	3,269	3,441	3,739	4,188	449	12.0%
Salt Lake Community College	3,481	3,647	3,693	4,175	4,180	5	0.1%
Total Public	25,415	26,785	26,981	28,408	29,976	1,568	5.5%
Certificates & Awards*							
University of Utah	294	358	303	292	302	10	3.4%
Utah State University	4	8	15	10	20	10	100.0%
Weber State University	51	44	41	64	57	-7	-10.9%
Southern Utah University	10	5	11	13	20	7	53.8%
Snow College	66	43	54	67	293	226	337.3%
Dixie State College	319	580	625	875	557	-318	-36.3%
Utah State University - Eastern	45	57	59	53	51	-2	-3.8%
Utah Valley University	27	27	18	59	85	26	44.1%
Salt Lake Community College	789	745	692	791	767	-24	-3.0%
Total Certificates & Awards	1,605	1,867	1,818	2,224	2,152	-72	-3.2%
Associate's							
Utah State University	262	737	493	485	505	20	4.1%
Weber State University	1,630	1,677	1,851	1,850	1,798	-52	-2.8%
Southern Utah University	168	209	323	317	359	42	13.2%
Snow College	676	616	589	653	748	95	14.5%
Dixie State College	864	741	778	894	1,080	186	20.8%
Utah State University - Eastern	373	312	323	330	355	25	7.6%
Utah Valley University	1,781	1,716	1,651	1,689	1,809	120	7.1%
Salt Lake Community College	2,692	2,902	3,001	3,384	3,413	29	0.9%
Total Associate's	8,446	8,910	9,009	9,602	10,067	465	4.8%
Baccalaureate							
University of Utah	4,829	4,882	4,896	4,622	4,801	179	3.9%
Utah State University	2,853	3,005	2,968	3,040	3,232	192	6.3%
Weber State University	1,940	1,881	1,872	1,980	2,029	49	2.5%
Southern Utah University	868	880	900	927	979	52	5.6%
Dixie State College	134	150	213	318	382	64	20.1%
Utah Valley University	1,479	1,526	1,772	1,980	2,276	296	14.9%
Total Baccalaureate	12,103	12,324	12,621	12,867	13,699	832	6.5%
Master's							
University of Utah	1,441	1,611	1,563	1,565	1,657	92	5.9%
Utah State University	738	852	696	831	862	31	3.7%
Weber State University	171	195	194	231	261	30	13.0%
Southern Utah University	204	262	307	352	420	68	19.3%
Utah Valley University	na	na	na	11	18	7	63.6%
Total Master's	2,554	2,920	2,760	2,990	3,218	228	7.6%
Doctorate							
University of Utah	345	397	313	279	304	25	9.0%
Utah State University	85	97	88	88	111	23	26.1%
Total Doctorate	430	494	401	367	415	48	13.1%
First Professional							
University of Utah	277	270	372	353	419	66	18.7%
Utah State University	na	na	na	5	6	1	20.0%
Total First Professional	277	270	372	358	425	67	18.7%

*Includes Post-Baccalaureate and Post-Master's Certificates for the University of Utah and Utah State University
Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include UCAT Data

Table 67

Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program1 2010-2011

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	USU- Eastern	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture & Natural Resources	61	197	0	16	6	0	0	0	1	281
Architecture & Related Studies	80	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Area, Ethnic & Cultural Studies	51	43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	95
Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	183	111	51	64	10	19	0	75	10	523
Business & Marketing	1,021	734	542	253	68	172	20	643	331	3,784
Communications	432	104	63	70	20	47	0	98	38	872
Computer & Info Sciences	135	129	123	13	6	42	1	178	72	699
Education	253	653	286	491	69	54	0	338	29	2,173
Engineering & Related Technologies	583	366	122	42	23	2	8	97	129	1,372
English Language & Literature	171	145	80	23	14	18	0	67	23	541
Family and Consumer Sciences	258	205	48	39	9	0	0	0	0	559
Foreign Languages	163	35	30	12	2	0	0	39	13	294
Health Professions	920	272	1,193	76	386	689	79	249	902	4,766
History	107	68	31	14	6	0	0	40	21	287
Law & Legal Studies	151	10	0	1	2	0	0	42	36	242
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Gen. Studies	71	503	1,069	340	267	861	267	985	1,812	6,175
Mathematics	109	41	4	3	6	0	0	14	6	183
Other ⁽²⁾	472	153	4	47	7	51	0	149	12	895
Other Vocational Studies ⁽³⁾	0	27	220	64	35	41	30	627	467	1,511
Philosophy	35	16	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	71
Physical Sciences & Science Tech.	193	59	22	6	3	0	0	20	45	348
Psychology	337	141	55	67	27	14	0	344	73	1,058
Social Sciences & Public Admin.	1,347	552	136	73	17	0	0	44	109	2,278
Visual & Performing Arts	350	141	61	64	58	9	0	124	51	858
Total degrees and awards completed	7,483	4,736	4,145	1,778	1,041	2,019	406	4,188	4,180	29,976

Notes:

1. Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Academic Year 2010-2011
2. Includes Library Science, Military Technologies, Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, and Parks & Recreation.
3. Includes Personal Services, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics & Repairers, Precision Production Trades, Transportation & Materials Moving.

Table 68
 USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2010 - 2011

USHE Institution	Total Headcount			Full-Time Equivalent Students		
	2010	2011	% Change	2010	2011	% Change
University of Utah	30,833	31,673	2.7%	25,654	26,227	2.2%
Utah State University*	28,401	28,994	2.1%	19,068	19,542	2.5%
Weber State University	24,126	25,483	5.6%	13,700	13,821	0.9%
Southern Utah University	8,024	7,750	-3.4%	6,241	6,008	-3.7%
Snow College	4,386	4,465	1.8%	3,161	3,244	2.6%
Dixie State College	8,755	9,086	3.8%	6,118	6,395	4.5%
Utah Valley University	32,670	33,395	2.2%	19,010	19,705	3.7%
Salt Lake Community College	33,983	33,167	-2.4%	16,567	15,856	-4.3%
Total	171,178	174,013	1.7%	109,519	110,798	1.2%

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

* Includes USU - Eastern

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Economic Development

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

Governor's Office of Economic Development

The Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF) Tax Incentive is a post-performance tax credit based on sales, corporate and withholding tax paid to the state and is available to companies seeking relocation to and expansion of existing operations in Utah. In FY 2012, the GOED Board extended 18 EDTIF incentive offers, including E-bay, Hexcel Corp and Home Depot. The incentive payments will range from five to 20 years. The developments are expected to bring 9,065 new jobs, \$6 billion in new wages and \$426 million in new state revenue.

Office of Energy Development

Alternative Energy Development Incentive (AEDI) was created in the 2012 General Session as a means of facilitating the large-scale development (>2MW or 1,000 bpd) of alternative energy resources, the AEDI is a post-performance tax credit equivalent to 75% of all new sales, corporate, and withholding tax paid to the state. The AEDI, which lasts for a period of 20 years, will offer critical certainty to those companies focused on developing Utah's largely untapped renewable and unconventional resources. The AEDI is housed with the newly created Office of Energy Development (OED), which has just completed and other administrative tasks necessary to making the new tax credit operational. OED will be accepting applications starting in the fall of 2012.

Technology Commercialization & Innovation Program

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

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

\$80,000 per applicant for a single technology. TCIP offered two rounds for grant award opportunities in FY2011.

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

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

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

Utah Science, Technology, and Research Initiative

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

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

The USTAR initiative is a long-term, multi-year effort. The initial phase focused on hiring significant researchers, building research facilities, and putting in place an experienced team of technological outreach leadership throughout the state. USTAR has already experienced a significant increase in federal grants attracted to the state, as well as a steady increase in the number of disclosures and patents filed.

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

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

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

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

Current research efforts supported by USTAR

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

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

Nutrition. USU and USTAR-supported research are leading a study to determine whether prevention of cholesterol absorption is more effective when certain plant substances (phytosterols) are used in combination with drug therapy.

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

Carbon Fuels. U of U has a preeminent research project in geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. In February 2011, U of U and Headwaters Incorporated entered into a joint venture to offer carbon management services to CO2 emitting companies.

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

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

Economic Development Corporation of Utah

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

Downtown Rising

222 Main. This is the first Silver LEED Certified Class A office building in the Salt Lake Valley. It opened in 2009 and tenants are continuing to occupy the office space which is now approximately 75% leased. Tenants include the law firms Holland and Hart, and Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione,

real estate company CB Richard Ellis, and the single largest tenant is the investment bank Goldman Sachs (which occupies seven floors). The project totaled \$125 million before tenant improvements.

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

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

Other Projects

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

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

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

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

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

The National Security Administration Facility (NSA). The NSA facility is a \$1.9 billion data center at Camp Williams, Utah, to help with surveillance on communications worldwide. The facility will sit on 120 acres at Camp Williams. The center's mission will be to deliver "responsive, reliable, effective and expert signals-intelligence and information-assurance products and services" to enable "network-warfare operations to gain a decisive information advantage for the nation and our allies under all circumstances."

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

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

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

Significant Issues

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

Conclusion

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



Industry Focus

In 2011, Utah had an estimated 11.1 million acres in farmland, or 4.8% of Utah's area. There are 16,600 farms with an average size of 669 acres. It is estimated that there was a stock of 800,000 cattle and calves by January 2012, 760,000 hogs and pigs by December 2011, and 305,000 sheep by January 2012. Utah milk cows produced 1,854,000,000 pounds of milk in 2011, which is 0.9% of total U.S. milk production. The most recent data shows that crop and animal production was \$491 million in 2010, which is up 61% over the \$305 million in 2009. Agriculture production accounts for 0.4% of state GDP in 2010.

Total sales in agriculture were \$1.59 billion in fiscal year 2012, which is up 13.6% from fiscal year 2011. Livestock sales were up 9.9% to \$1.06 billion while crop sales were up 21.8% to \$531 million. Livestock sales accounted for 68.4% of agriculture sales, while crop sales made up 31.6%.

Although grocery prices are rising, this is not necessarily translating into greater profits for farmers and ranchers. Currently, it is estimated that only 13.5% of each dollar spent by consumers on food goes towards farmers and ranchers. This is low compared to the last decade, suggesting the recent increases in grocery prices are not due to greater farmer profits, but rather a result of increased costs in food services and processing.

2011 and FY 2012 Summary

Sales. Only 16 years ago, hog sales were an insignificant part of Utah agriculture, accounting for less than 1% of total agriculture sales. This changed with hog farms in Beaver County, which boomed in 1996. Though the growth rate of hog sales isn't as dramatic now, hog sales have continued to grow steadily since then and currently account for 34% of all meat livestock sales in Utah. In 2011, Utah had \$210 million in hog sales, which is a 14.6% increase over 2010 sales.

The cattle industry had nearly a 30% drop in sales in 2006 and continued to drop until 2009. Because the cattle industry continues to be the largest sector in Utah agriculture, this caused a noticeable drop in farmer earnings and profits. However, last year cattle sales grew 31.4% to \$312 million.

Hay sales in 2011 had an enormous increase. This is largely due to a 62.7% increase in the average hay price from 2010 to 2011. Total hay sales increased 93.6% to \$510 million.

Prices. Both hay and dairy prices experienced significant price increases in 2007 and 2008, but fell in the latter part of 2009. During 2010 and the beginning of 2011, there was a dramatic increase in the price of all four commodities. As previously mentioned, hay prices in 2011 and into 2012 have been dramatically higher than in 2010. These prices may have

helped farmer earnings, but they also translate into higher prices for consumers and greater costs for ranchers.

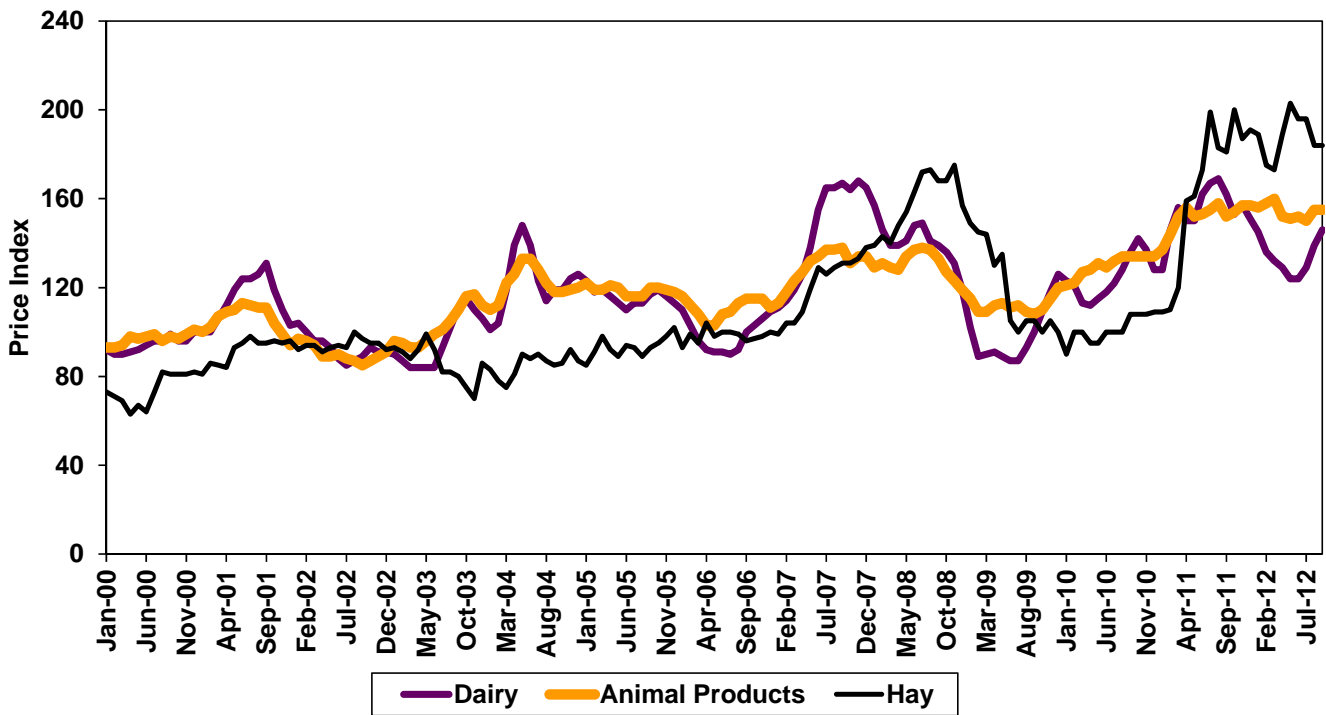
Significant Issues

Over the last 19 years, farmers have received less of each dollar spent on food products. For example, in 1993, for every dollar spent on food, farmers received about 19.0%. According to the most recent estimates, in 2010, farmers received only 13.5% of each dollar spent on food. The fastest growing portion of food costs is in foodservices, which is largely composed of food distribution. This suggests that although commodity prices have been increasing, recent increases in food prices are a result of increasing distribution costs, particularly as gas prices rise. This trend does not necessarily suggest that farmer profits are decreasing, only that the food price increases in the last decade are not a result of increased food commodity prices, but rather a result of increased gas prices.

Conclusion

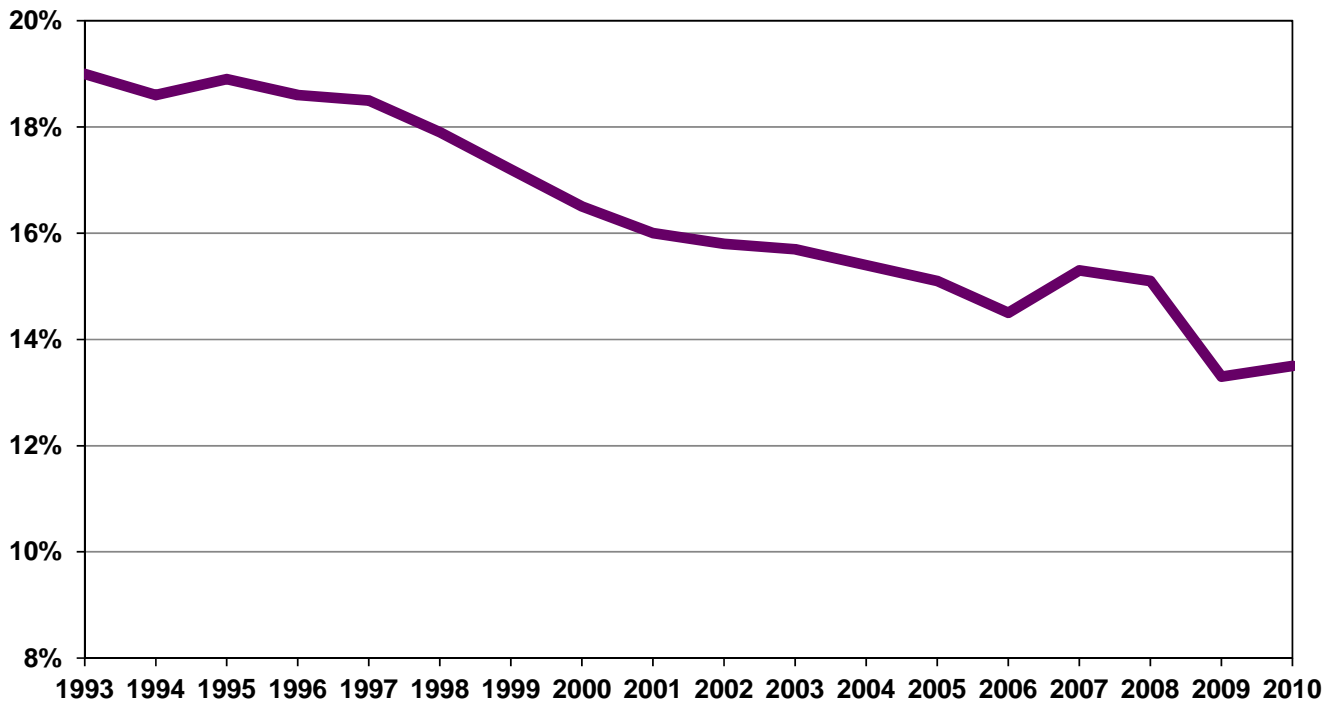
The agricultural sector was able to maintain its strong footing in cattle, dairy, hogs, and hay even through the recession. The cattle industry experienced the greatest decrease in sales but has since bounced back to 2005 levels and looks to be climbing. Food price increases in the last decade reflect an increase in food distribution costs rather than farming and ranching costs.

Figure 57
Price Received in Major Agriculture Sectors: Indexed to 1990-1992 Prices



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 58
Farmer Share of Food Spending



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 was \$3.75 billion, 16% higher than the \$3.24 billion in 2010. In 2011, all three major construction sectors improved; the value of residential construction increased by 3%, nonresidential construction by 30%, and additions, alterations and repairs by 28%. Through August of 2012, the value of all permit authorized construction (residential, nonresidential and additions) in Utah was down 3% due to significant declines in nonresidential construction and additions, alterations and repairs. However, value of residential construction through August 2012 has increased by 15% due to improvement in the home building sector. The number of permits for single family homes is up 35% statewide and up 59% in Salt Lake County.

Residential Construction

In 2011, residential construction totaled 8,784 units, 6% below 2010. This marked the sixth consecutive year of decline in residential units. The previous longest residential contraction was the five year contraction of 1978-1982. In the recent contraction, residential construction declined 69% for all types of residential units (apartment, condominiums and single-family homes). The decline was more severe for single-family homes, which dropped from 20,912 in 2005 to 5,385 units in 2011, a decline of 74%.

2011 Summary. The home building sector could not get any traction in 2011 despite mortgage rates averaging a very low 4.45%. Housing demand did not respond to the low interest rates for a number of reasons: (1) uncertainty about jobs, income and housing prices, (2) inability of buyers to qualify for mortgage loans, (3) a high percentage of homes with negative equity prevented home owners from moving-up, (4) doubling-up of households (5) declining net in-migration and (6) competition from low priced foreclosed and short sale homes. These factors all hurt the demand for new residential construction.

The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily construction. In 2011, the single-family sector captured 61% new residential construction activity, a slight decline from the 64% share in 2010. The number of apartment units built exceeded condominiums for the fourth year in a row. New apartment construction was driven by improved market conditions—declining vacancy rates and increasing rental rates—generated by rising demand for rental units. The increase in demand is due in part to the inability of many households to qualify for home ownership. The current rental vacancy rate in Salt Lake County is 3.8% and rental rates have increased by 8% in the past year. A new Class A three bedroom two bathroom unit now rents for about \$1,100 in Salt Lake County, equivalent to the mortgage payment for the median priced home in Salt Lake County.

Housing prices in Utah fell for four years. From the price peak in the third quarter of 2007, housing prices in Utah fell 25% according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's Housing Price Index. Housing prices in Utah likely hit bottom in the first quarter of 2012 and in year-over comparisons have increased between 3% and 7% by third quarter of 2012.

Residential Construction Conclusion

Utah's residential building contraction (2006-2011) lasted for six years making it the longest contraction in the past sixty years. While building activity declined for six years, housing prices declined 25% over four years. Prior to this recession, very few Utah homeowners had experienced falling prices. From 1967 to 2007, housing prices in Salt Lake County declined in only one year. Like the nation, Utah's home building industry was at 50-60 year lows in 2011, but housing market indicators point to the beginning of a recovery in 2012. New residential construction is up 12% through August 2012, home prices are rising and rental market conditions are strong.

Nonresidential Construction

During 2011 and the first half of 2012, Utah's economic recovery spurred increased levels of commercial construction. New construction across all property types was notable. Several large office projects were completed in the Salt Lake valley, but the area around Thanksgiving Point in Lehi is becoming a focal point for new office construction. In the industrial sector, new construction will add several million square feet to the market by the end of 2012, with leasing demand strong enough to absorb much of the new space and maintain low availability rates in the Salt Lake market. In addition, several large retail projects commenced or were completed with the most prominent being City Creek Center in downtown Salt Lake City.

2011 Summary. As conditions improved in Utah's labor market and vacancy fell in select submarkets, construction on new office buildings commenced. Although the only multi-tenant office building over 30,000 square feet to reach completion during 2011 was at Thanksgiving Point, several other buildings commenced construction.

Also worth noting is that a substantial amount of construction for public sector use commenced in 2011, including the new 409,397 square foot federal courthouse in downtown Salt Lake City and the FBI's new 160,000 square foot field office near the airport. In addition, work on the National Security Agency's (NSA) \$1.5 billion data center began and the Department of Homeland Security finished construction on its 69,179 square foot office in West Valley.

In the industrial property sector, 925,910 square feet of new construction was completed in the Salt Lake market during 2011. The largest property, Landmark 8 at 507,000 square

feet was nearly 90% preleased before completion. Although Salt Lake's industrial market experienced a large amount of new construction, healthy demand helped keep the area's availability rate near or below 9%, a rate considered one of the lowest in the country.

In 2011, the most notable retail projects reaching completion included the first phase of retail at Station Park in Farmington, expansion of Fashion Place Mall and on-going renovations and expansion of Valley Fair Mall. The expansion of retail is highly dependent on the health of the broader economy. As job growth in Utah accelerated during 2011, retailers took notice and increased activity was observed.

2012 Summary. Several projects are at or nearing completion in 2012. To the north, the 151,783 square foot Building 1575 at Falcon Hill opened in March of 2012. In the Salt Lake valley, it is estimated that an additional 693,940 square feet of multi-tenant space in new buildings over 30,000 square feet will be added to the office market by the end of 2012. The amount of office space constructed in the Salt Lake market represents a dramatic improvement from prior years coming out of the Great Recession. It is worth noting that the most concentrated construction of new office buildings in the state is located around Thanksgiving Point in Lehi.

The first building of Adobe's new campus in Lehi is currently under construction, totaling 280,000 square feet. Additionally, several large multi-tenant projects are planned or currently under construction in the area. At the present time, 370,480 square feet of multi-tenant office space is under construction at two buildings in Thanksgiving Park and the first building in the Traverse Ridge project.

Currently, it is estimated that almost 2.4 million square feet of Industrial space will be completed in the Salt Lake market during 2012, including the 485,000 square foot Landmark 7 building at Freeport West, which is 100% pre-leased. While a large amount of space is being added to the market, solid demand is allowing the market to maintain a healthy balance between supply and demand.

During 2012, the most notable development in retail to reach completion was the 700,000 square feet City Creek Center in downtown Salt Lake City. The new mixed-use center brought over 30 new retailers to the state including high-profile names such as Tiffany & Co. and Brooks Brothers. In addition to City Creek, the expansion of Station Park in Farmington and Valley Fair Mall also continued in 2012 and a new Scheels Sports location in Sandy totaling 220,000 square feet opened.

Nonresidential Construction Outlook

Going forward, commercial construction is expected to slow moving into 2013. Uncertainty, causing continued sluggishness in the broader economic environment, combined with a significant amount of recent commercial construction will not

be conducive to acceleration in commercial construction activity during the next several quarters.

In the office sector, much of the planned construction likely to move forward will be in low-vacancy areas in the southern end of the Salt Lake valley and northern Utah County. Office demand is primarily driven by employment growth. A restrained economic environment will produce slow job growth; this combined with trends toward space efficiency will result in subdued office demand for the remainder of 2012 and into 2013. Consequently, a dramatic increase in office construction should not be expected with completed construction in 2013 somewhat lower than 2012.

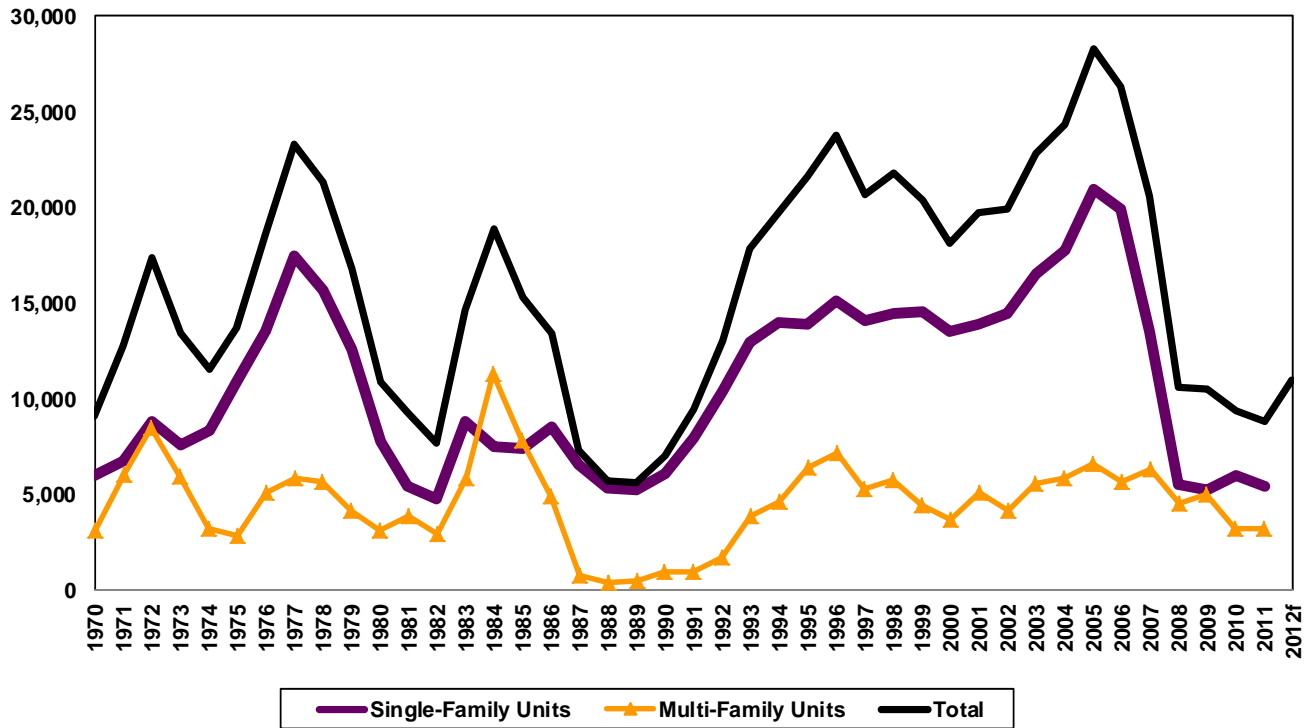
After experiencing a rapid increase in construction, Utah's industrial sector is also set to see a slowing in new construction. Total square footage of completed construction in the sector from 2011 through 2012 will total just over 3.3 million square feet. Although demand for newly constructed space has been healthy, completions in 2013 will likely end up lower than 2012; however, several planned projects are ready to move forward depending on market conditions.

Retail construction is also slowing, with continuing construction at Station Park, Valley Fair Mall and new outlets in Lehi as the most prominent on-going projects in the state. The new outlets in Lehi will bring an additional 225,000 square feet of retail space to the market in 2012 alone, with another 104,000 square feet underway soon in a second phase. After an impressive amount of retail space constructed during the last 24 months, including City Creek Center, Station Park, Fashion Place, and Valley Fair Mall expansions and Scheels Sports, current market conditions are not likely to warrant a similar volume of new construction going forward.

Nonresidential Construction Conclusion

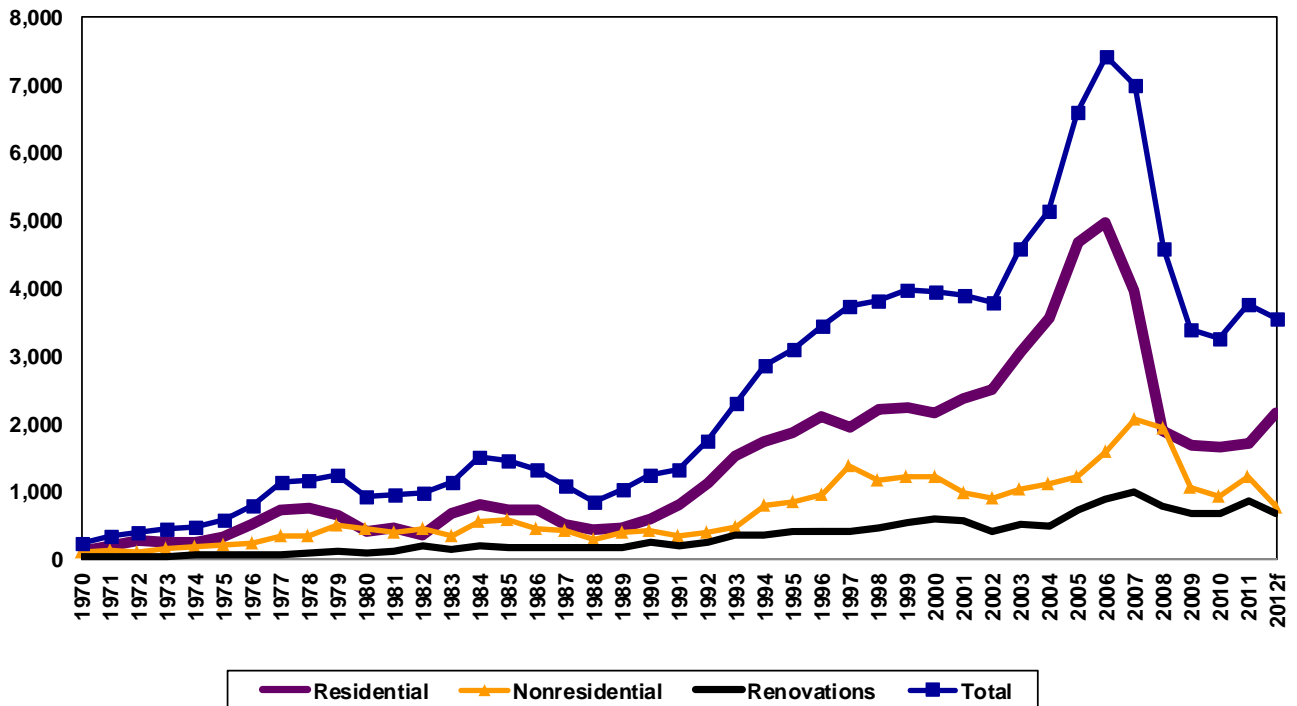
A large amount of commercial construction has occurred in Utah since the beginning of 2011. Furthermore, new construction occurred in all of the major property types with some degree of geographic diversity. The most concentrated areas for commercial construction include Lehi where several office projects are on-going, Salt Lake's industrial market and City Creek Center in downtown Salt Lake City. Going forward, new commercial construction is expected to slow somewhat as the market absorbs newly constructed space and growth in the broader economy remains subdued.

Figure 59
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 60
Value of New Construction



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

Table 69
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	\$117.0	\$87.3	\$18.0	\$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,588.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.0	865.3	7,408.8
2007	13,510	6,290	739	20,539	3,963.2	2,051.0	979.7	6,994.4
2008	5,513	4,544	546	10,603	1,877.0	1,919.1	781.2	4,577.3
2009	5,217	4,951	320	10,488	1,674.0	1,056.1	660.1	3,390.1
2010	5,936	2,890	240	9,344	1,641.1	925.1	674.0	3,240.2
2011	5,385	3,225	174	8,784	1,691.3	1,198.2	859.8	3,749.4

Percent Change

2010-2011	-9.3%	11.6%	-27.5%	-6.0%	3.1%	29.5%	27.6%	15.7%
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Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 70
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages in Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1991	9.25%
1969	7.82%	1992	8.40%
1970	8.35%	1993	7.33%
1971	7.55%	1994	8.36%
1972	7.38%	1995	7.95%
1973	8.04%	1996	7.81%
1974	9.19%	1997	7.60%
1975	9.04%	1998	6.95%
1976	8.86%	1999	7.43%
1977	8.84%	2000	8.06%
1978	9.63%	2001	6.97%
1979	11.19%	2002	6.54%
1980	13.77%	2003	5.80%
1981	16.63%	2004	5.84%
1982	16.09%	2005	5.87%
1983	13.23%	2006	6.40%
1984	13.87%	2007	6.38%
1985	12.42%	2008	6.10%
1986	10.18%	2009	5.04%
1987	10.19%	2010	4.69%
1988	10.33%	2011	4.45%
1989	10.32%	2012*	3.75%
1990	10.13%		

* Through September

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 71
Housing Prices for Utah

Year-Over Percent Change			Year-Over Percent Change		
Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1992	110.1	8.0%	2003	206.3	2.6%
1993	125.7	14.2%	2004	218.1	5.7%
1994	146.3	16.3%	2005	243.0	11.4%
1995	159.9	9.3%	2006	284.1	16.9%
1996	172.5	7.9%	2007	319.0	12.3%
1997	178.8	3.7%	2008	304.6	-4.5%
1998	185.0	3.4%	2009	273.0	-10.4%
1999	189.9	2.6%	2010	255.7	-6.3%
2000	194.0	2.2%	2011	239.0	-6.5%
2001	197.6	1.8%	2012*	251.3	5.6%
2002	201.1	1.8%			

Notes:

1. 1991 Q1 = 100
 2. Includes Purchases Only
- * Through 2nd Quarter

Sources: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices, which spurs exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. Despite a weaker natural gas price, production reached a new record high in 2011 as natural gas was captured from new crude oil wells. Coal production in 2011 increased slightly as the Castle Valley mine reopened and production began at the new Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah. Production of electricity in Utah decreased for the third straight year, still hampered by a slowdown in the economy, while Utah's 2011 average cost of electricity remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on established low-cost coal-fired generation. Consumption of petroleum products and electricity increased in 2011, possibly signaling an improving economy, whereas coal and natural gas consumption both dropped. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy, producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as in-state production only accounts for 48% of in-state demand.

2011 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has experienced a substantial resurgence over the past eight years due to new discoveries in central Utah and increased exploration and development in the Uinta Basin – the latter fueled by dramatic increases in crude oil prices over the years. Crude oil production increased to 26.3 million barrels in 2011, up 6.5% from 2010, and up 100.5% from 2003. Total crude oil pipeline imports have dropped significantly in the past few years from an average of 42.6 million barrels between 2000 and 2008 to 31.4 million barrels in 2011, making room at Utah refineries for the increase in Utah production. Of particular note, imports from Canada continue to decrease, from 4.3 million barrels in 2010 to 3.9 million barrels in 2011, significantly less than the record 12.2 million barrels delivered in 2002. Refinery receipts, the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries, increased in 2011 to a new record-high 55.9 million barrels of crude oil. This increase most likely signals a rise in demand related to an improving economy.

Prices. Utah's crude oil price increased to near-record levels in 2011, averaging \$82.53 per barrel. Since the price of crude oil is directly tied to petroleum commodity prices, motor gasoline and diesel experienced similar increases. The average 2011 price for regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 22% to \$3.44 per gallon and the price of diesel rose 28% to \$3.87, both new record-highs in nominal dollars. Higher prices and higher production helped the value of Utah's produced crude oil to increase from \$1.7 billion in 2010 to \$2.2 billion in 2011, also a new record-high in nominal dollars.

Consumption. Utah's refined petroleum production increased to 65.4 million barrels in 2011. Refined petroleum

product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased 7.5% to 11.4 million barrels in 2011 and are 44% lower than peak imports of 20.3 million barrels recorded in 2005. Utah's total petroleum product consumption steadily decreased from a record high of 56.9 million barrels in 2006 to 49.3 million barrels in 2010, as product prices rose to record highs and the sluggish economy lowered demand. Conversely, 2011 petroleum consumption is estimated to increase 12% to 55.2 million barrels. Utah refineries exported 23.1 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2011, up 7.3% from the year before. Utah exports will increase significantly in 2012 as petroleum products flow via a new pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas.

Natural Gas

Production. Utah's natural gas production reached a new record high in 2011 of 462 Bcf. Marketed production and actual natural gas sales also increased to 457 and 404 Bcf, respectively. Roughly 11% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage has been decreasing as numerous new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin, and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates of natural gas. Several shale gas exploratory wells have been drilled in Utah over the past few years, but only a few wells in the Uinta Basin have recorded any natural gas production from a shale formation.

Prices. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 7.8%, from \$4.23 per Mcf in 2010 to \$3.90 in 2011. However, this decrease in wellhead price did not translate into lower consumer prices. The average price of residential natural gas was \$8.44 per Mcf in 2011, 2.7% higher than the 2010 price of \$8.22. Despite record high natural gas production in 2011, the lower wellhead price translated into a lower overall value for natural gas of \$1.8 billion, but still the 5th highest in history.

Consumption. Estimated 2011 natural gas consumption in Utah decreased 4.4% in 2011 to 209 Bcf, due in large part to a 17% decrease in the amount of natural gas used at electric utilities. In contrast, industrial use of natural gas increased by 4.3% in 2011 to 33.5 Bcf, but still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 Bcf reached in 1998. Utah only consumes 45% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production increased 3.4% in 2011 to 20.1 million short tons. This increase was the result of the January 2011 re-opening of the Castle Valley #4 mine (formally called the Bear Canyon #4 mine), the opening of the Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah's Alton coalfield, and small production increases at several other mines. These increases made up for the December 2010 idling of the Emery mine and the loss of an annual one million tons of production. Lower demand for coal at electric power plants because of a recession-related decrease in demand for electricity

has kept total annual production well below the historic average of about 25 million tons per year. Despite the small increase in production in 2011, coal distribution declined to 18.7 million tons.

Prices. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased 6.5% in 2011 to \$32.89 per short ton. This is a new record-high price in nominal dollars, but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$91 per ton reached in 1976. Prices are expected to remain in the mid-\$30 per ton range over the next few years as the cost of mining increases. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased 5.3% to \$39.68 per ton in 2011, also a new record in nominal dollars. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$660 million in 2011, well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.2 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 15.5 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2011, 96% of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has declined in recent years with decreasing demand for electricity. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business and coal sales for industrial use, mostly cement and lime companies, has also declined to 583,000 tons, a 15-year low. Although Utah imports some coal, it has always been a net exporter, with 5.7 million short tons of coal going to other states and countries in 2011, down 9.7% from 2010 and down a dramatic 40% from 2008. The economic downturn hit other states, particularly Nevada and California, the largest out-of-state consumers of Utah coal, much harder than Utah, resulting in much lower demand for coal at electric power facilities and industrial plants.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production. Electricity generation in Utah reached an all-time high of 46,579 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2008, but has since retreated, totaling 40,522 GWh in 2011, as the recession reduced overall demand, especially for out-of-state users of Utah power generation. The vast majority of electric generation (82%), came from coal-burning power plants; however, generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 13%, six times greater than just seven years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, mainly used as start-up fuel at coal-burning plants, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric (2.4%), wind (1.4%), and geothermal (0.7%), provided 4.7% of Utah's total electricity generation. A second phase of the Milford wind farm came online in mid-2011, adding 102 MW of capacity, for a new total of 306 MW. All the electricity from the Milford wind farm goes to customers in southern California.

Prices. The higher price of coal, the predominant fuel at electric plants, helped increase overall electricity prices in Utah by 2.7% in 2011. However, Utah's 2011 average electric rate of 7.1 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is still 30% lower than the national average of 10.0 cents. This is due to Utah's well established coal-fired power

plants, which supply 82% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 3.0% in 2011 to 9.0 cents per kWh and is much lower than the national average of 11.8 cents per kWh.

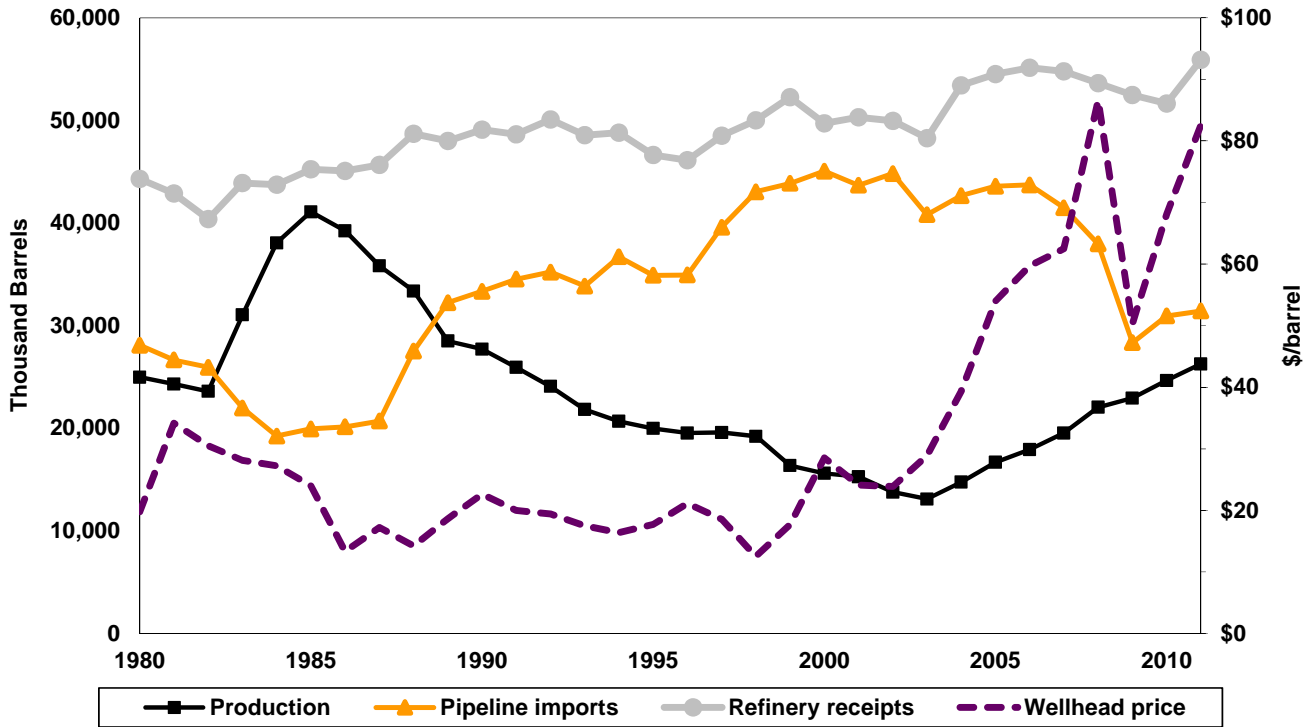
Consumption. After recording the first electricity consumption decline in over 20 years in 2009, demand has again increased for the past two years, totaling 28,859 GWh in 2011. In fact, since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.3% increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1%) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.2%). Utah is a net exporter of electricity, using only 71% of in-state electricity generation.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. Crude oil production in Utah is expected to continue to rise in coming years, especially with high prices spurring increased exploration and production in the Uinta Basin. However, despite these recent increases in crude oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only 48% of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah will continue to produce much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing roughly half of total production to be exported. Coal production is expected to decrease in 2012 to about 17.4 million tons as demand continues to decline. In fact, one of two units at the coal-burning Intermountain Power Plant near Delta, Utah, experienced a 6-month unexpected shut-down, greatly reducing demand for Utah coal. The unit came back online in summer 2012, which should prompt increased coal production in 2013. Similar to natural gas, Utah produces more coal than it uses, allowing roughly 25% of production to be shipped to other states or countries. Electricity generation should begin to increase in the next few years as the economy improves resulting in higher demand, while electricity consumption in Utah should continue on its upward trend.

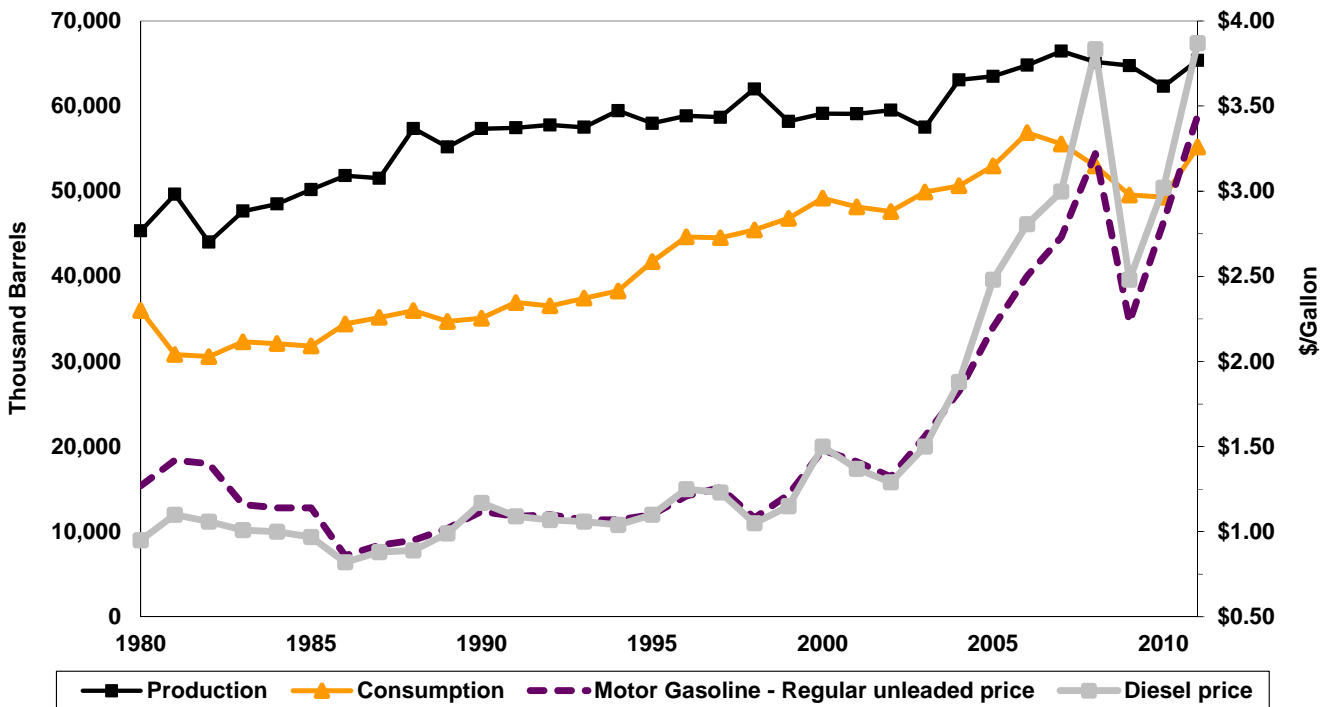
Prices. Crude oil prices increased in 2011 to \$82.53 per barrel and are expected to again increase in 2012 to an average of between \$85 and \$90 per barrel. The price of natural gas dropped in 2011 to \$3.90 per Mcf and is expected to decrease even further in 2012 to only \$2.50 per Mcf. Utah's mine-mouth coal price continues to increase as mining becomes more difficult and is expected to average about \$35 per ton in coming years. With regard to electricity, Utah's well established coal-fired power plants will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

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



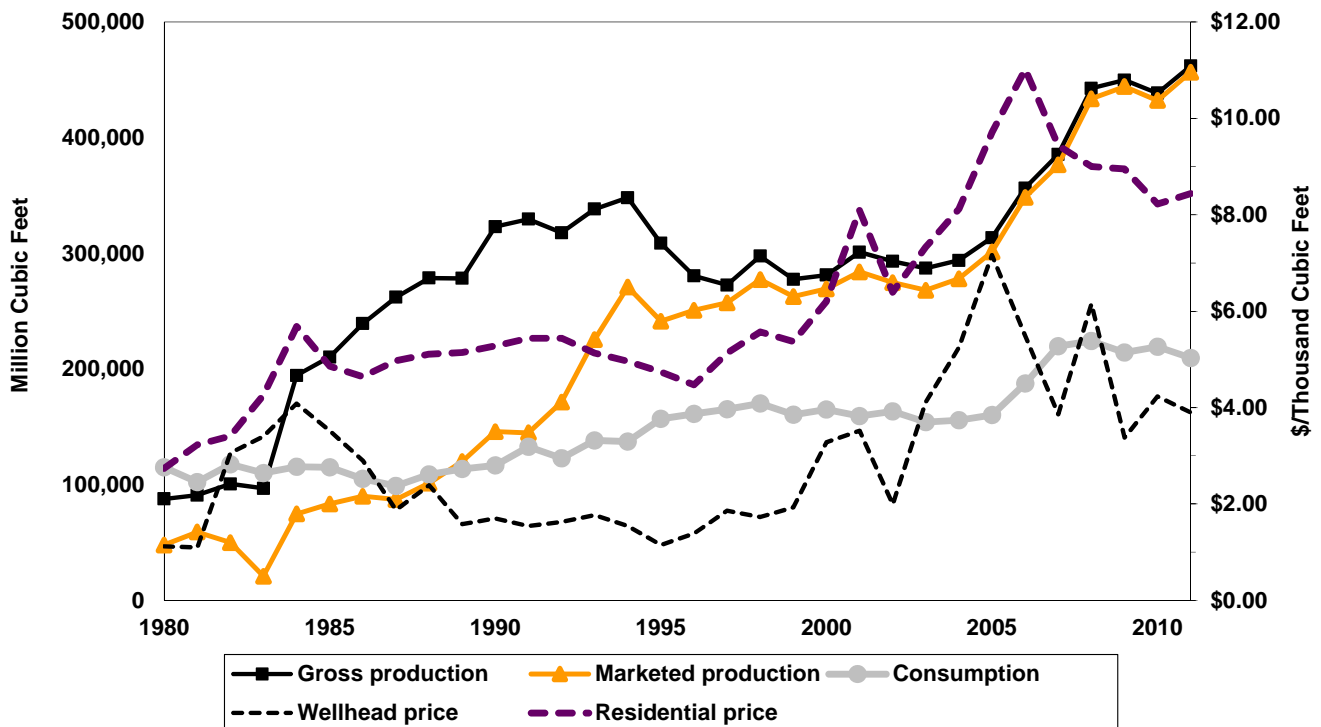
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

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



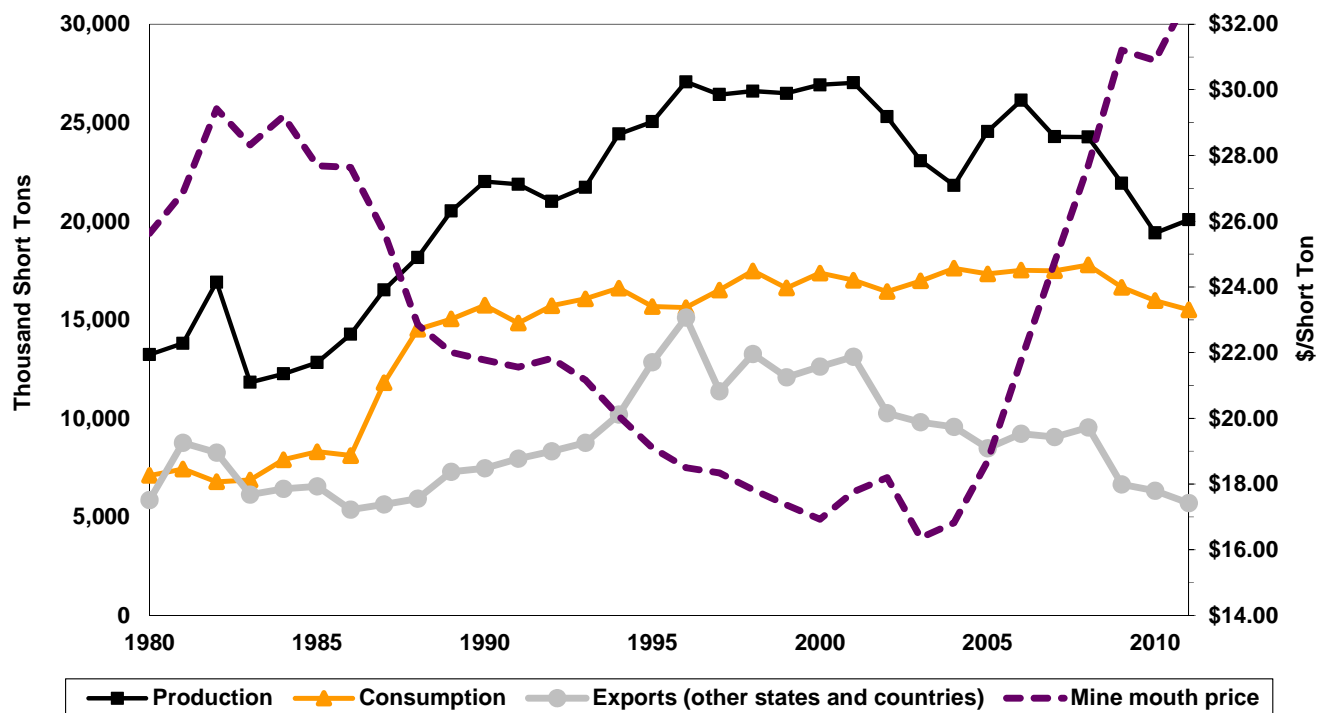
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

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



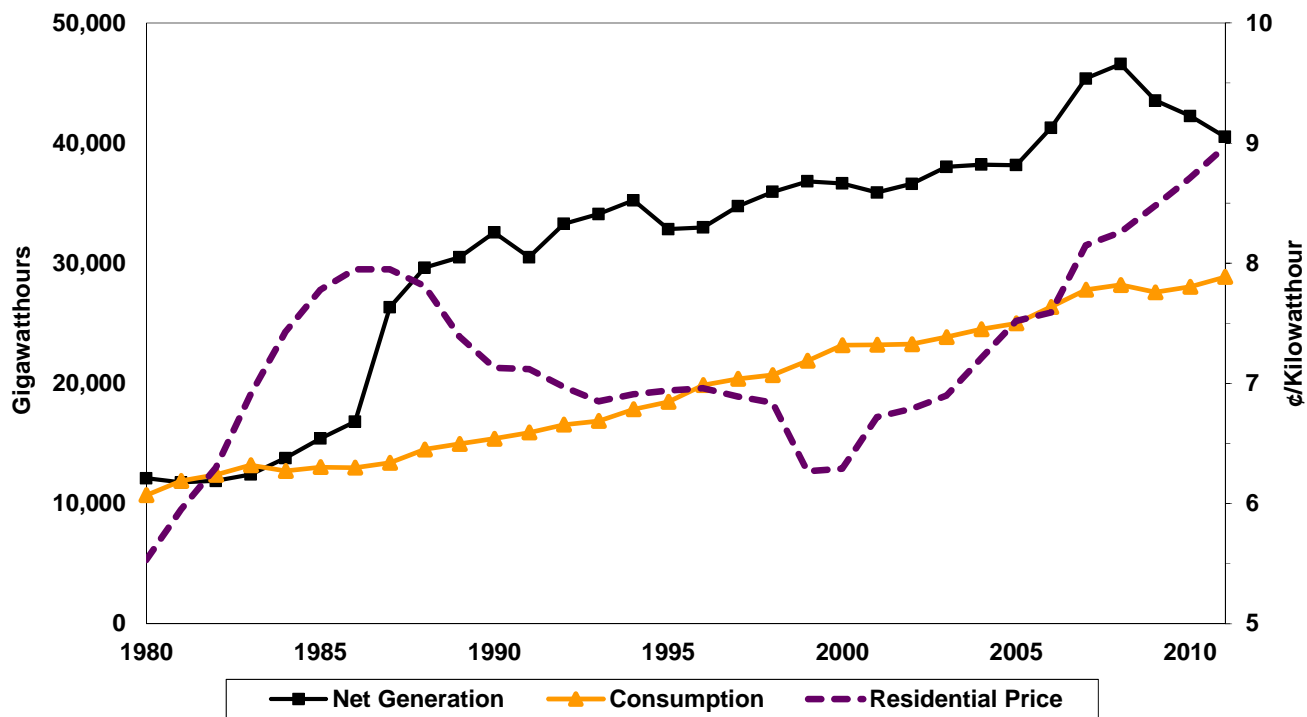
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

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



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

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



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

Table 72
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

Year	Supply ¹				Disposition				Price	Value
	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports*	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				\$/barrel	Million \$
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,123	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	6,913	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	6,754	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	6,862	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,105	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,445	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	6,905	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,350	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,269	7,208	25,100	11,364	5,637	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.8
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	12,215	5,312	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,690	4,654	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,744	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,222	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	10,991	4,064	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,927	9,355	23,256	11,102	3,889	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.2
2007	19,535	10,708	22,012	8,769	4,074	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.6
2008	22,041	10,259	21,316	6,382	4,082	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,908.3
2009	22,942	7,409	15,415	5,520	3,888	52,475	52,479	519	50.22	1,152.1
2010	24,660	6,525	20,144	4,278	4,016	51,637	51,678	511	68.09	1,679.1
2011	26,260	6,997	20,536	3,894	4,309	55,900	55,656	473	82.53	2,167.3

*Estimated

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

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 73
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports ¹	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States ¹	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	\$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,430	32,101	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,249	44,529	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,904	48,167	23,937	1.41	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,394	47,607	24,082	1.32	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	6,916	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,288	50,625	24,475	1.82	1.88
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,016	52,978	24,482	2.20	2.48
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	23,321	2.50	2.81
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	22,851	2.73	3.00
2008	65,178	2,513	14,854	25,051	6,509	14,943	6,452	52,955	21,619	3.22	3.83
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,324	5,751	12,969	5,697	49,553	21,043	2.23	2.48
2010	62,310	2,665	12,307	24,608	5,875	12,942	5,859	49,284	21,490	2.82	3.02
2011*	65,369	2,689	11,383	27,200	5,600	15,300	7,100	55,200	23,058	3.44	3.87

*Consumption is estimated.

¹Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 74
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by End Use							Prices				Value		
	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use			End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Marketed Production
													Commercial	Industrial	Commercial		
	Million cubic feet			Million cubic feet							\$/thousand cubic feet				Million \$		
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26	2.00	53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	5,111	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	2.29	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	2.43	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	3.13	71.1
1984	194,448	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	3.72	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	4.12	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	5.10	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	5.07	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	2.83	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	3.29	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	5.04	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	1.62	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,784	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	1.74	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.67	2.18	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.74	2.32	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.34	2.14	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	1.79	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	2.03	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	2.02	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	2.54	506.8
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,022	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	3.84	883.3
2001	300,961	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	4.64	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,380	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	4.45	546.7
2003	287,141	268,058	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	4.60	1,101.7
2004	293,831	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	5.22	1,456.6
2005	313,495	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	21,130	8,859	160,276	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.33	6.92	2,156.8
2006	356,342	348,320	318,714	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	23,960	11,156	187,399	5.49	11.02	9.61	8.02	6.19	1,912.3
2007	385,519	376,409	344,534	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	24,494	11,970	219,699	3.86	9.44	8.03	6.35	5.60	1,452.9
2008	442,524	433,566	401,964	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	20,375	11,532	224,187	6.15	9.00	7.74	7.21	6.38	2,666.4
2009	449,637	444,162	405,621	65,184	37,024	149	29,845	49,984	21,795	10,239	214,220	3.38	8.95	7.57	5.62	3.56	1,501.3
2010	438,426	432,045	389,168	66,087	38,461	167	32,079	48,399	23,638	10,347	219,178	4.23	8.22	6.83	5.57	4.34	1,827.6
2011*	461,829	456,523	404,068	65,185	37,300	179	33,450	40,247	22,600	10,500	209,461	3.90	8.44	7.06	5.49	4.34	1,780.4

*Marketed production, consumption, and wellhead price are estimated.
na = not available

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 75
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

Year	Supply		Distribution		Consumption by End Use				Exports		Prices		Value of Utah Coal Million \$	
	Production	Imports	Distribution of Utah Coal	Total	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine mouth		End-Use Electric Utilities
	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	\$/short ton	\$/short ton	
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	7,106	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	5,078	776	25.63	26.06	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	7,433	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0
1982	16,912	797	15,437	6,787	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,157	6,872	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	7,905	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	8,303	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	8,112	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	11,806	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	14,513	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	15,044	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	15,737	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	14,834	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	15,719	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	16,063	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	16,603	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	15,675	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	15,616	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	16,506	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	17,482	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	16,610	114	741	744	15,011	16,610	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	17,373	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	17,007	60	806	1,235	14,906	17,007	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	16,434	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.20	21.95	460.4
2003	23,069	2,036	23,318	16,974	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	222	16.36	21.63	377.4
2004	21,818	3,206	23,681	17,614	213	0	795	16,606	17,614	9,273	295	16.82	25.17	367.0
2005	24,556	2,786	23,451	17,329	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	8,273	212	18.71	24.52	459.4
2006	26,131	1,928	24,522	17,515	35	0	871	16,609	17,515	9,193	34	21.77	27.34	568.9
2007	24,288	1,496	24,845	17,486	23	0	870	16,593	17,486	8,878	173	24.75	30.33	601.1
2008	24,275	2,513	25,062	17,779	0	0	852	16,927	17,779	9,229	312	27.70	30.66	672.4
2009	21,927	4,197	20,636	16,647	0	0	722	15,925	16,647	6,642	0	31.21	33.96	684.3
2010	19,406	1,994	19,117	15,976	0	0	743	15,233	15,976	5,692	634	30.89	37.68	599.5
2011	20,073	2,020	18,697	15,510	0	0	583	14,927	15,510	4,868	842	32.89	39.68	660.2

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 76
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type						Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use								
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Wind	Other Renewables ¹	Other ²	Total	Residential			Commercial			Industrial			All Sectors
										Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	Gigawatthours	
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	7.3	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3		
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	7.8	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7		
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	8.0	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2		
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	8.3	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6		
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.8	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0		
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.9	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4		
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	7.8	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6		
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5		
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	8.6	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2		
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	8.8	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8		
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	8.9	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5		
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	8.9	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5		
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	9.0	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3		
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	8.9	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3		
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	9.2	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4		
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	9.3	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3		
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	9.7	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3		
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	281	34,747	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	9.7	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2		
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	9.7	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2		
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	10.0	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9		
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	10.3	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8		
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	9	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	10.1	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2		
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	218	0	6	36,608	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	10.0	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4		
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	10.1	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4		
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	4	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	10.1	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7		
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	10.0	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9		
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	15	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	10.2	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0		
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	31	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	10.5	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4		
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	179	46,579	8,786	10,319	9,086	28,192	10.5	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5		
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	48	43,543	8,725	10,268	8,594	27,587	10.1	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8		
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	56	42,249	8,834	10,402	8,808	28,044	10.1	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9		
2011	33,067	50	5,312	978	283	576	57	40,522	8,947	10,579	9,333	28,859	10.2	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1		

¹Includes landfill gas and biogenic municipal solid waste.

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

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the nominal value of nonfuel and solid energy mineral (coal and uranium) production in Utah was \$5.2 billion in 2011. This is approximately \$449 million (9%) higher than the revised \$4.8 billion seen in 2010. The overall increase in nonfuel mineral values is primarily due to significant increases in industrial mineral values and a moderate increase in precious metal values that compensated for a slight decline in the value of base metals. The increase in energy mineral values can be attributed to production and price increases for coal, coupled with higher uranium prices. Mineral exploration and development activity increased markedly in late 2010 and has continued into 2012. The value of nonfuel and solid energy minerals produced in Utah in 2012 is anticipated to be slightly lower than the 2011 figure. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah fourth nationally in the value of nonfuel mineral production in 2011.

2011 Summary

The UGS estimated value of Utah's nonfuel and solid energy (coal and uranium) mineral production in 2011 totaled \$5.2 billion, an increase of about \$449 million (9%) from 2010. The contribution of each mineral segment was: base metals, \$2.6 billion (50%); industrial minerals, \$1.2 billion (23%); precious metals, \$720 million (14%); and energy minerals (coal and uranium), \$690 million (13%).

Base Metals. At \$2.6 billion, base metal production was the largest contributor to the total value of Utah minerals produced in 2011. Base metal values decreased about 3% from 2010 figures due largely to a 22% decrease in the production of copper. About 94% of the total base metal value was provided by copper (67%), molybdenum (18%), and magnesium (9%). Iron, beryllium, and vanadium made up the remaining 6%.

Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. (KUCC) mined about 97% of the copper and all of the molybdenum produced in Utah in 2011 from the Bingham Canyon mine in Salt Lake County. Lisbon Valley Mining Co. produced the remaining 3% of the copper total from their mine in San Juan County. U.S. Magnesium, LLC, the only primary magnesium processing facility in the United States, produces the metal from Great Salt Lake brines at their electrolytic plant in Tooele County. Materion Natural Resources, Inc., the only U.S. producer of beryllium concentrates, operates a mine in Juab County and a processing mill in Millard County. Denison Mines (USA) Corp. produces vanadium as a by-product at their uranium mill in San Juan County. CML Metals, Inc. reinitiated iron production late in 2010 at their Iron County mine. A concentrator designed to produce high-grade iron concentrate was completed in early 2012 and is expected to boost annual production to about 1.8 million metric tons (2.0 million short tons) of concentrate.

Industrial Minerals. Industrial minerals production was the second-largest contributor to the value of Utah's minerals in 2011. The 2011 value of industrial minerals increased about 34%, for a total of approximately \$1.2 billion. Brine-derived commodities including salt, magnesium chloride, and potash are largely, but not exclusively, developed from Great Salt Lake. In 2011, these products were valued at \$390 million and constituted the largest industrial mineral component. Three of the six major producers of these products operate along the shore of Great Salt Lake in Tooele and Weber Counties. The other producers operate in western Tooele County, Sanpete County, and at a facility on the border of Grand and San Juan Counties.

Construction sand and gravel, crushed stone, and dimension stone constituted the second-largest component of industrial mineral production with a value of approximately \$263 million, about \$69 million more than 2010. These commodities are produced by a large number of operators, both large and small, across the state. Portland cement, lime, and limestone products were valued at about \$195 million in 2011, approximately 26% more than the previous year, and made up the third largest industrial mineral component. Cement was produced by Ash Grove Cement Co. in Juab County and Holcim (U.S.), Inc. in Morgan County. Lime was produced by Graymont Western U.S., Inc. in Millard County. A number of operators produced about 3.4 million metric tons (3.8 million short tons) of limestone across the state in 2011, an increase of about 18% over 2010 production.

Simplot Phosphates, LLC in Uintah County is Utah's only phosphate producer. Phosphate is a primary ingredient of fertilizers and its production was up about 12% in 2011. American Gilsonite Co. and Ziegler Chemical and Minerals Co. in Uintah County mined over 20% more gilsonite (an additive in many common products) in 2011 than in 2010. Interstate Brick Co., Holcim (U.S.), Inc., and Interpace Holdings, LLC, were the primary producers of common clay, although a number of other producers operate sporadically. The clay is used mainly to manufacture bricks, and total production decreased about 14% to approximately 95,000 metric tons (105,000 short tons) in 2011. Western Clay Co. and Redmond Minerals, Inc. together increased bentonite production (used in many engineering and drilling applications as well as litter-box filler) by over 15% from 2010 to 2011. Utelite, Inc. reported nearly 75% greater 2011 production of lightweight expanded shale aggregates that are used in the construction industry at their Summit County plant. Gypsum is used primarily to make wallboard, although some is used as a cement additive, soil conditioner, and pharmaceutical ingredient. Gypsum was produced by Sunroc Corp., United States Gypsum Co., Diamond K Gypsum, Inc., and Nephi Gypsum in 2011. About 19% more gypsum was produced in 2011 than in 2010, but economic considerations still kept one of two wallboard plants in Sevier County shuttered.

Precious Metals. At \$720 million, precious metals were the third largest contributor to Utah's nonfuel mineral production total. The 2011 value of precious metals production rose about 11% above 2010 levels and accounted for about 16% of total nonfuel mineral production values. Gold constituted 86% of the precious metal value with silver contributing the remaining 14%. Both metals are recovered as byproducts of copper mining at Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine. Kennecott also owns the nearby Barneys Canyon mine, which ceased active mining in 2001, but is still recovering a minor amount of gold at its leach pad.

Energy Minerals. The value of solid energy minerals (coal and uranium) mined totaled approximately \$690 million in 2011. The 2011 value of coal increased about \$63 million due to increases in production and price as discussed in the energy chapter. In 2011, roughly 508,000 pounds of uranium, valued at about \$29 million, was mainly produced from three mines in San Juan County operated by Denison Mines Corp. Uranium spot prices increased in 2011, boosting the overall value by about 4% compared to 2010.

Exploration and Development Activity. The substantial increase in mineral exploration and development activity that began in late 2010 continued throughout 2011 with a primary focus on gold, silver, copper, uranium, and potash. The Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) manages about 1.8 million hectares (4.4 million acres) of state-owned lands in Utah. In 2011, SITLA issued leases and/or contracts on 91 tracts divided among the following commodities: metals (37), sand and gravel (17), bituminous sands (16), potash (10), building stone (7), oil shale (1), gemstone/fossil (1), gilsonite (1), and other (1). The Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining approved two new large mine permit applications, eight new small mine permits, and 26 Notices of Intent to explore on public lands in 2011. The number of new unpatented mining claims filed with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management increased from 1467 in 2010 to 5659 in 2011. Juab (gold, silver), Beaver (copper), Millard (copper, gold), Iron (gold, silver), Grand (uranium, lithium), Washington (gold, silver), Tooele (copper, gold), Garfield (uranium), and San Juan (uranium) Counties each recorded at least 250 new mining claims last year.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production (excluding coal and uranium) in 2011 was a record \$4.6 billion, representing a 4% increase from the \$4.4 billion of 2010. The USGS data also show that over the last 10 years the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of \$1.2 billion (2002) to the record high of \$4.6 billion in 2011. Additionally, Utah's part of the U.S. total of nonfuel mineral production and our national ranking grew from a low of 3.3% and 11th place in 2002 to 6.2% and fourth place in 2011.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Global demand, fueled primarily by consumption in China, for internationally traded base and precious metals (copper, molybdenum, gold, silver) has driven the price of these commodities up significantly over the past decade, and continued consumption in developing countries is required to keep these segments at their current levels. Economic uncertainty in the United States and Europe also contributes to the escalating price of precious metals. The production and value of many industrial minerals have been, and will continue to be, linked to the condition of the housing and commercial construction markets. For example, the economic downturn that depressed construction activity beginning in 2008 severely impacted industrial mineral production and value through 2010. Consequently, much of the industrial mineral production and value increases observed in 2011 can be attributed to renewed construction activity. A major long-term issue for mineral exploration and development involves potential decreases in available lands due to urban development, tourism, and environmental withdrawals.

2012 Outlook

With the exception of coal, the UGS compiles mineral production statistics only in the fourth quarter of each calendar year, making it difficult to accurately quantify production and value data for the first half of 2012. However, nearly 70% of mineral companies surveyed by the UGS in late 2011 reported that they planned to match 2011 production in 2012, and another 20% projected slight to moderate production increases. If these production predictions are realized in 2012, the overall value for each commodity will be strongly dependent on price. At the time of writing, it appears the average price for most commodities will remain flat or be slightly less in 2012. Therefore, the overall value of Utah's nonfuel and energy minerals should decrease slightly in 2012.

Base Metals. Base metal prices are expected to be lower in 2012 than in 2011 and production from Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. will likely be flat. Consequently, base metal value, which accounted for 58% of the total value of nonfuel minerals in 2011, will likely be lower in 2012. Because base metals constitute over half of the total value of nonfuel minerals, decreasing base metal values will strongly impact the nonfuel minerals group as a whole. Active mining and concentrate production in 2012 from Utah's Iron County iron mine should have a positive effect on base metals value, but due to iron's small overall share of total base metal value the positive effect will be negligible. A decrease in vanadium production and a resulting lower value is expected in 2012 due to Denison Mines USA Corporation's (acquired by Energy Fuels, Inc. in June 2012) shift to processing non-vanadium-bearing ore at their White Mesa mill.

Industrial Minerals. As a whole, industrial mineral production will likely remain stable in 2012 compared to the previous year. Both gilsonite producers anticipate increases in

their 2012 production. All clay and bentonite producers planned to maintain or increase their level of production through 2012. Phosphate, gypsum, and lime production levels are not expected to change substantially in 2012. Quarries producing sand and gravel, crushed stone, and dimension stone generally expected to maintain production at 2011 levels, but some anticipate increased or decreased production in 2012. Most producers of brine-derived products planned to match 2011 production in 2012, but one indicated they would produce less. While prices for potash and a few other industrial minerals have increased in 2012, most have been relatively stagnant. Although individual industrial mineral prices could experience wide swings in either direction, it appears that 2012 prices overall are unlikely to increase significantly. Consequently, the value of industrial minerals will likely be flat or make only slight gains.

Precious Metals. Major precious metal producer Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. estimates its 2012 production will be flat. Despite some fluctuation in the 2012 prices of silver and gold, both are likely to achieve an average 2012 price slightly lower than in 2011, suggesting the value of precious metals will be lower in 2012.

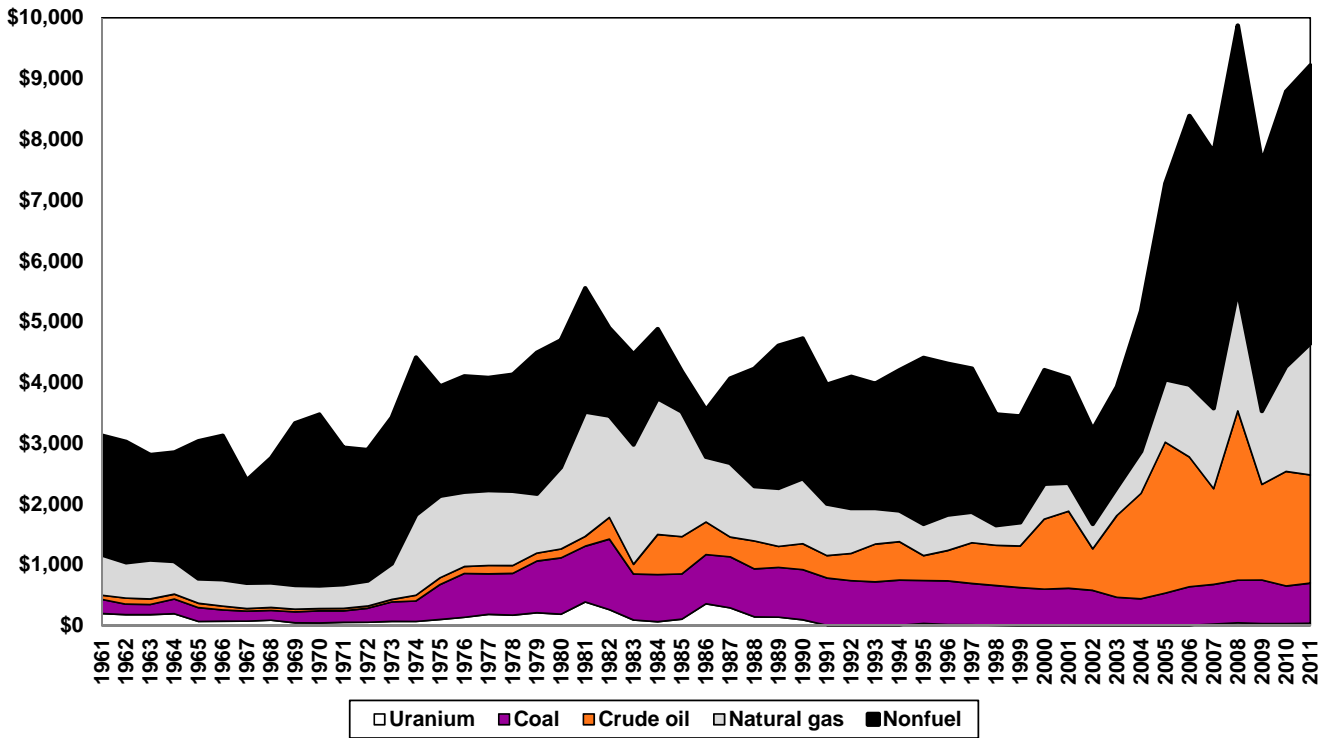
Energy Minerals. Despite higher coal prices in 2012, Utah's total projected 2012 production is expected to drop significantly, lowering its overall value. Coal production declines in 2012 are the result of decreased demand at electric utilities due to a catastrophic outage at a major plant and continued recession-related weak demand for electricity. Although uranium prices are likely to remain stable, Denison Mines USA Corp. (now Energy Fuels, Inc.) is expected to increase uranium 2012 production by over 40%, which should raise the value of uranium produced in Utah in 2012.

Conclusion

The total value of Utah's nonfuel and solid energy mineral (coal and uranium) commodities was about \$5.2 billion in 2011, approximately 9% higher than in 2010. The value of industrial minerals increased by 34% in 2011 compared to 2010, setting a record high due to increased prices and/or greater production of some commodities. Various combinations of positive and negative changes in price and production for each base metal between 2010 and 2011 resulted in an overall value decrease of about 3%. Substantial price increases for gold and silver in 2011 yielded an 11% value increase for precious metals despite decreased production. In total, nonfuel mineral values set a record high of \$4.6 billion in 2011. Coal production and price increased in 2011, as did the price of uranium, leading to an overall 10% rise in solid energy mineral values. Increased prices for many nonfuel commodities, especially metals, spurred an increase in exploration and development activities in 2011. As many prices remain high in 2012, exploration levels will likely increase. Utah will probably continue to be ranked fourth nationally for nonfuel mineral production in 2012. Although there is a

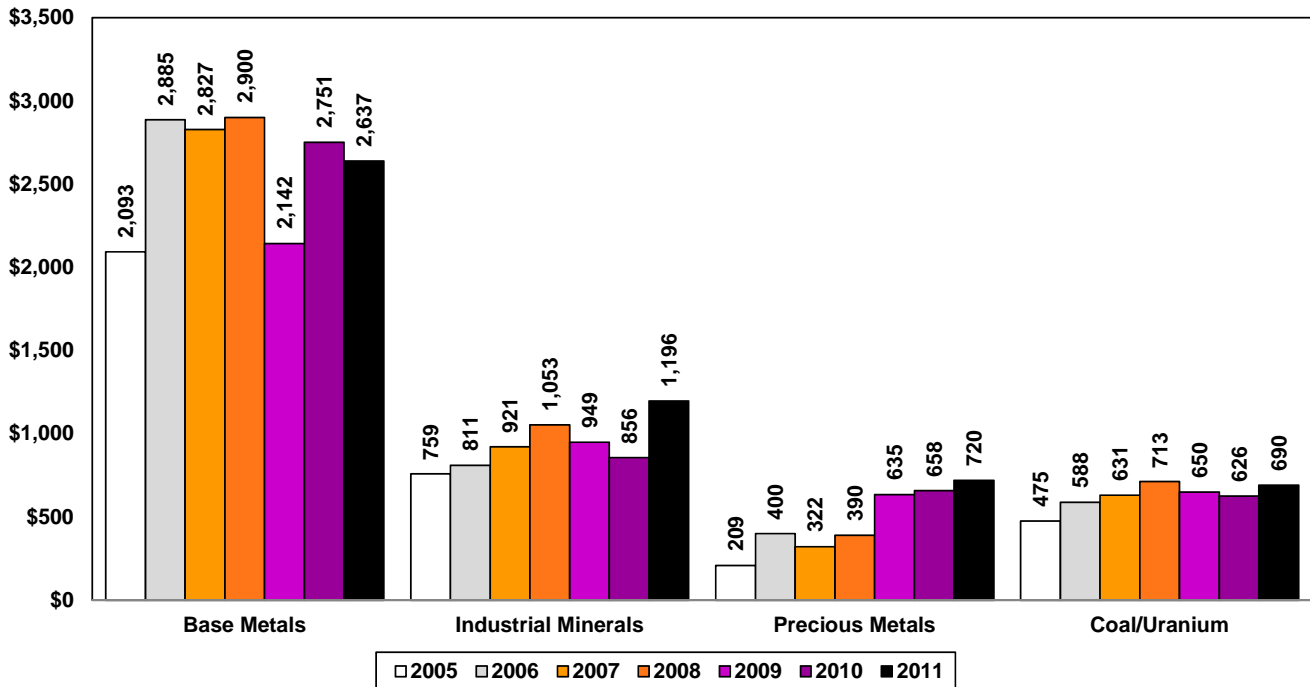
moderately high degree of uncertainty in the estimates, the UGS anticipates that Utah's nonfuel and energy mineral values will be modestly lower in 2012, primarily due to static production of most commodities coupled with some decreasing prices (especially for metals).

Figure 66
Total Annual Value of Utah's Energy and Mineral Production, Inflation Adjusted to 2011 Dollars



Source: Utah Geological Survey

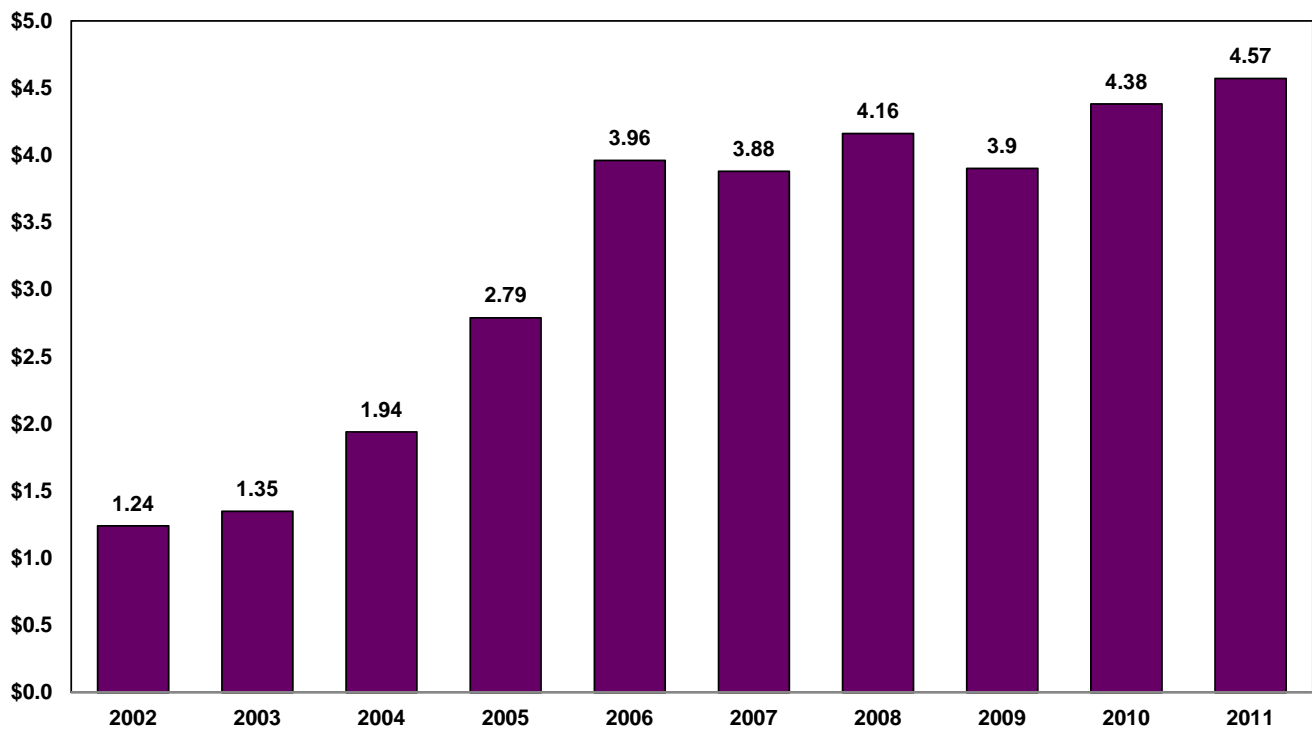
Figure 67
Value of Utah's Annual Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars



Note: Coal/Uranium values are coal only for 2001-06.

Source: Utah Geological Survey

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



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

Utah's travel and tourism sector had a successful year in 2011. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 5.3% to \$6.86 billion. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased 5.8% to \$890 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$1.2 billion, and occupancy rates were up 5.0%. Tourism related employment also increased to 124,059.

2011 Summary

Utah's travel and tourism sector fared well in 2011. Total tourism arrivals increased an estimated 9.0% to 22.0 million. The number of visitors at Utah's national parks, monuments and recreation areas increased. State parks remained flat due to heavy late season snowfall.

The 2011-2012 ski season was shorter due to below normal snowfall. Utah skier visits were 3.8 million. But, once again, Utah resorts were ranked very favorably by major ski publications, and the resorts continue to make yearly infrastructure improvements.

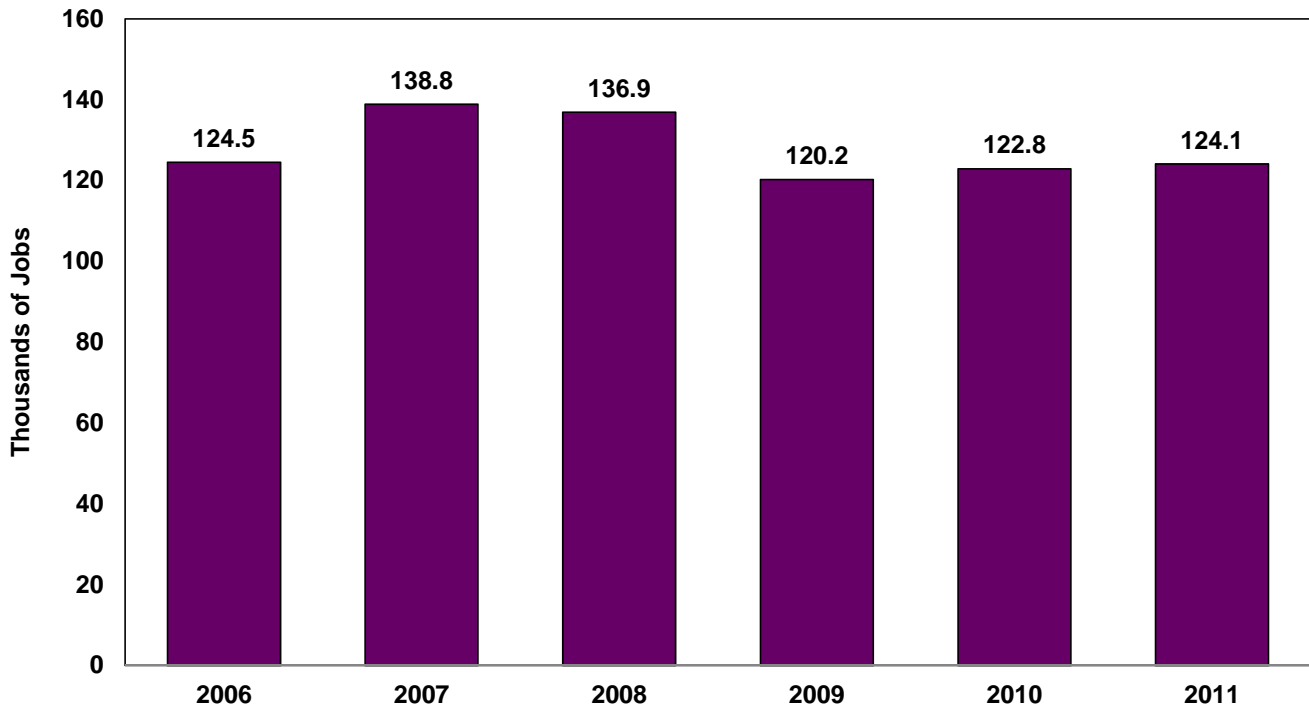
Vacationing is still important as travelers trade down, not out. Leisure travelers are driving instead of flying, staying closer to home, camping, or staying in budget hotels. Between 2000 and 2011, leisure travelers reported a significantly higher percentage of weekend trips and the increasing use of weekend trips reflects household budget constraints and the desire to get away. The internet continues to play a key role in travel planning. Leisure travelers use the internet to make travel reservations.

2012 Outlook

The outlook for 2012 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as a weak national economy, uncertain stock market, sluggish housing growth, and tepid consumer confidence, Utah tourism is expected to show a modest increase in travel. Slow but steady growth in international, in-state and domestic leisure travel will likely occur. Additionally, Utah should benefit from continued strong interest in national parks. Several of Utah's resorts again received high rankings from major ski publications and hope to build on the 2011-2012 season.

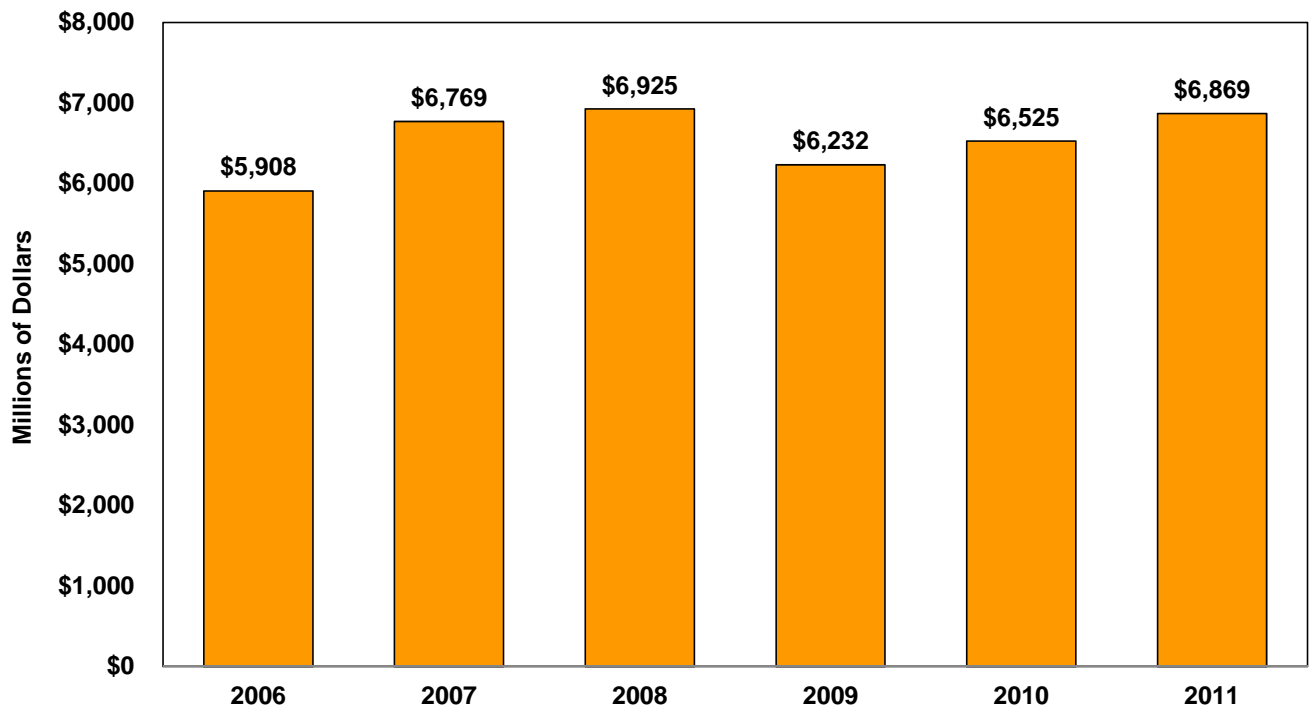
Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will continue to intensify. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well positioned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

Figure 69
Travel-Related Employment



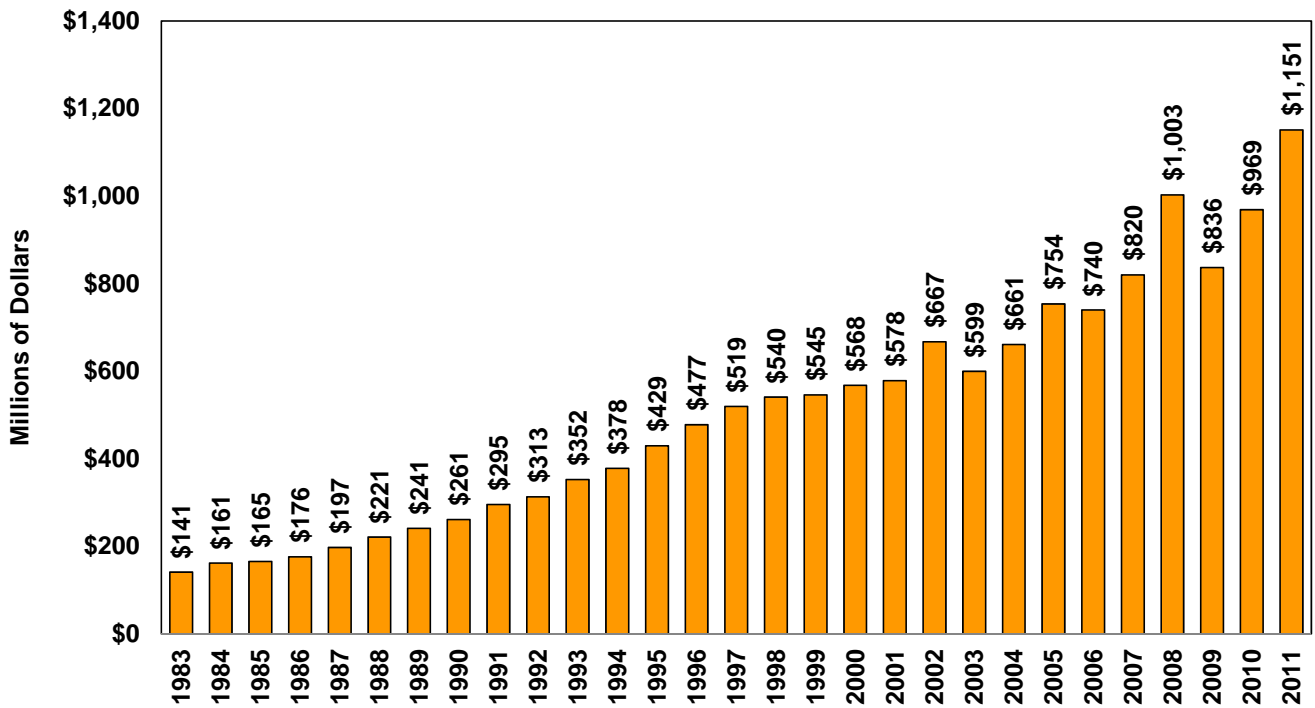
Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 70
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists



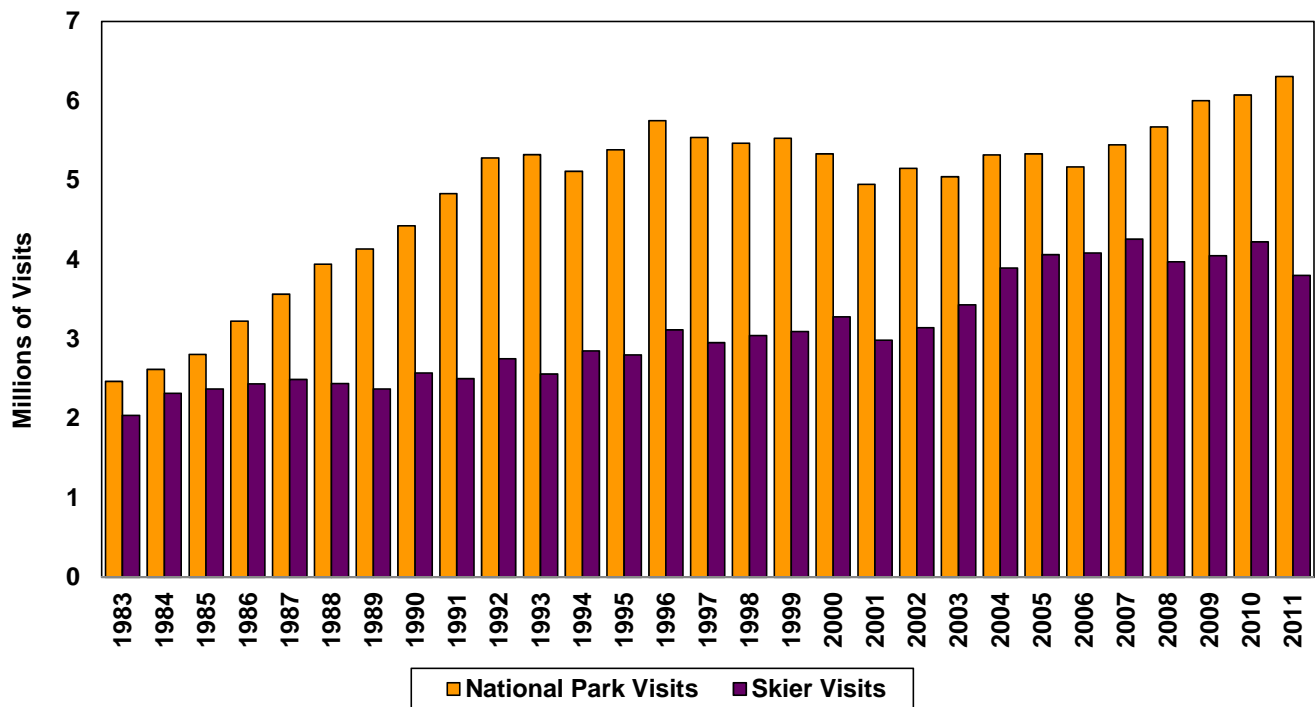
Source: Governor's Office of Management & Budget and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 71
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 72
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park Visits and Skier Visits



Source: National Park Service; Ski Utah

Table 77
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks	
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005	781,667	1,017,680	393,672	550,253	2,586,659	5,329,931
2006	833,046	890,673	413,587	513,702	2,514,490	5,165,498
2007	860,175	955,715	417,516	554,905	2,657,280	5,445,591
2008	928,794	1,043,321	436,713	604,810	2,657,213	5,670,851
2009	996,306	1,216,376	436,819	617,207	2,735,396	6,002,104
2010	1,022,823	1,285,490	435,907	662,659	2,666,021	6,072,900
2011	1,040,756	1,296,000	473,769	668,833	2,825,480	6,304,838
2012*	495,260	529,323	216,203	298,138	1,373,782	2,912,706

Percent Change

2010-2011	1.8%	0.8%	8.7%	0.9%	6.0%	3.8%
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Average Annual Rate of Change

1982-2011	3.9%	3.5%	5.6%	2.9%	2.9%	3.3%
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* = 2012 Q1, Q2

Source: National Park Service

Table 78
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010-2011	AARC 2008-2011
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	\$6,925	\$6,232	\$6,525	\$6,869	5.3%	-0.3%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	\$908	\$806	\$841	\$890	5.8%	-0.7%
State Government Portion	540	480	500	528	5.6%	-0.7%
Local Government Portion	367	326	341	362	6.2%	-0.5%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	136,893	120,216	122,839	124,059	1.0%	-3.2%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	91,009	80,040	81,907	82,584	0.8%	-3.2%
Indirect & Induced Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	42,885	40,176	40,932	41,475	1.3%	-1.1%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	20.3	19.4	20.2	22.0	8.9%	2.7%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.0%	4.0%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.0%	2.2%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.8	-9.5%	-0.9%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	20.7	20.0	21.0	20.0	-4.8%	-1.1%
Taxable Room Rents	\$1,003	\$836	\$1,066	\$1,199	12.5%	6.1%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	63.7%	57.0%	59.7%	62.7%	5.0%	-0.5%

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

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

Table 79
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Taxable Room Rents	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)	Hotel Occupancy Rate
1983	\$140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,038,544	-	-	-
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255	-	-	-
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901	-	-	-
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544	-	-	-
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191	-	-	-
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668	-	-	-
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985	-	-	-
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154	-	-	63.8%
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134	-	-	69.4%
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551	-	-	70.3%
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805	-	-	71.9%
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000	-	-	73.7%
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000	-	-	73.5%
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800	-	-	73.1%
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690	-	-	68.0%
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767	-	-	63.8%
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,095,347	-	-	61.6%
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291	-	-	60.9%
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574	-	-	59.9%
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212	-	-	62.1%
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141	-	-	58.8%
2004	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	127,739	\$5,648	60.8%
2005	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	126,151	\$5,779	65.0%
2006	739,621,493	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	124,482	\$5,908	68.3%
2007	819,803,181	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,258,900	138,848	\$6,769	68.4%
2008	1,002,664,837	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	136,893	\$6,925	63.7%
2009	836,423,007	6,002,104	4,782,186	20,432,218	4,048,153	120,216	\$6,232	57.0%
2010	968,969,754	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	122,839	\$6,524	59.7%
2011	1,199,511,543	6,304,838	4,803,876	20,389,474	3,802,536	124,059	\$6,869	62.7%

Percent Change	Change							
2010-2011	23.8%	3.8%	-0.8%	-3.0%	-10.0%	1.0%	5.3%	3.0%

Average Annual Rate of Change	2004-2010							
1983-2010	8.0%	3.4%	-0.3%	3.9%	2.3%	-0.4%	2.8%	-

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